

A
UNIVERSAL AND CRITICAL
DICTIONARY
OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

WALKER'S KEY

TO THE

PRONUNCIATION OF CLASSICAL AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,

MUCH ENLARGED AND IMPROVED;

AND

A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

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By JOSEPH E. WORCESTER.  
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MULTA RENASCENTUR QUÆ JAM CECIDÈRE, CADENTQUE
QUÆ NUNC SUNT IN HONORE VOCABULA, SI VOLET USUS;
QUEM PENES ARBITRIUM EST, ET JUS, ET NORMA LOQUENDI.

HORACE.

1535341
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BOSTON:
WILKINS, CARTER, AND COMPANY.

1847.

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ORIGINAL AND OFFICIAL

DICTIONARY

PEYTON

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1847

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HE THAT UNDERTAKES TO COMPILE A DICTIONARY UNDERTAKES THAT, WHICH, IF IT COMPREHENDS THE FULL EXTENT OF HIS DESIGN, HE KNOWS HIMSELF UNABLE TO PERFORM. YET HIS LABORS, THOUGH DEFICIENT, MAY BE USEFUL; AND WITH THE HOPE OF THIS INFERIOR PRAISE HE MUST INCITE HIS ACTIVITY AND SOLACE HIS WEARINESS.—JOHNSON.

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P R E F A C E .



IN the Introduction to this Dictionary, may be found remarks on orthoepy or pronunciation, orthography, etymology or the derivation of words, grammar, archaisms, provincialisms, Americanisms, and on various other points of philology and lexicography, and also explanations of the principles adopted in the preparation of the work. Prefatory observations are also prefixed to the enlarged edition of Walker's "Key," inserted in this volume, and likewise to the Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names. To these several introductory pages the reader is referred for various explanations and remarks, which it is unnecessary here to repeat.

In relation to etymology, or the derivation of English words, the general rule which has been followed is, to give the etymons of such words as are derived from languages foreign to the English, namely, the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, German, Danish, Swedish, &c. The Anglo-Saxon being the mother tongue of the English, and the greater part of the English words which are of most frequent occurrence being derived from that language, with more or less change of their orthography, the etymology of these words of Anglo-Saxon origin is, for the most part, omitted.

Much attention has been bestowed on the subject of orthoëpy or pronunciation; and, with regard to words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation, the authorities for the different modes are exhibited; so that this Dictionary will show the reader in what manner these words are pronounced by all the most eminent English orthoëpists. With respect to words variously pronounced, Walker says, "The only method of knowing the extent of custom in these cases, seems to be an inspection of those dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom, with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoëpists about the sound of words, always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted." The method thus countenanced by Walker has been pursued, in this Dictionary, much further than he had the means of doing it, inasmuch as most of the works which are made use of, as the principal authorities, have been published since his time. With respect to many of the words about the pronunciation

of which orthoëpists differ, it is difficult to decide which mode is to be preferred; and it is not to be supposed that the mode for which the Compiler has indicated a preference, will, in all cases, be esteemed the best; but when it is not, the reader will find the mode which he may prefer, supported by its proper authority.

About twenty years since, the Compiler edited "Johnson's Dictionary, as improved by Todd, and abridged by Chalmers, with Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary combined;" and while executing that task, he formed the plan of his small work, entitled, "A Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language;" but before completing this latter work, he was induced to undertake the labor of making the octavo abridgment of Dr. Webster's "American Dictionary of the English Language." These tasks of editing and abridging were performed in accordance with certain principles and rules laid down by the publishers of the former work and by the author of the latter; and as to the selection of words, their orthography, etymology, pronunciation, or definition, or as to any want of consistency of the two works with each other, the Editor and Abridger had no responsibility, further than was implied by the rules prescribed for his guidance.

After beginning the preparation of his "Comprehensive Dictionary," the Compiler adopted the practice of recording all the English words which he met with, used by respectable authors, and not found in Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary. This practice was continued with a view to provide the means of improving the "Comprehensive Dictionary." But he found the words which were not registered in any dictionary more numerous than he anticipated, and, his collection having accumulated beyond his expectation, he at length formed the design of preparing a new and larger dictionary, which should contain as complete a vocabulary of the language as he should be able to make.

The Dictionary of Johnson, as corrected and enlarged by Todd, and Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, have been made, in some degree, the basis of the present work; but the words found in those dictionaries have been revised with much labor and care, in relation to their orthography, pronunciation, etymology, definition, &c.; and a great part of them, especially such as relate to the arts and sciences, have been defined entirely anew. Such of the words found in Todd's Johnson as are in common use, familiar to all who read and speak the language, and with regard to the propriety and use of which there can be no doubt, are, for the most part, left without any cited authority; but for such words as are obsolete, antiquated, rare, provincial, local, or disputable, the authorities found in Johnson's Dictionary are retained, and many not found there have been added.

To the words found in Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary, nearly 27,000 more have been added, and for all these, authorities are given, except a few, such as the participial adjectives *amusing*, *entertaining*, *established*, &c., for which authorities would be useless. All the verbs of the language that

are often met with, both regular and irregular, are conjugated; and the preterits and perfect participles of the irregular verbs are inserted separately in their alphabetical places; but of the regular verbs, the present and perfect participles ending in *ing* and *ed* are not inserted as separate articles. If this had been done, as it has been in several other dictionaries, it would have added upwards of ten thousand more articles to the vocabulary; which would have considerably increased the size of the volume, without materially increasing its value.

To the words now added to the vocabulary, and not found in Todd's Johnson, an asterisk has been annexed; and it will be seen that, on many of the pages, more than half of the words are of this description. The newly added words have been collected from a great variety of sources. The technical and scientific terms have generally been taken from scientific works, or from dictionaries of the various arts and sciences; as Brande's "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art;" Ure's "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines;" Crabb's "Technological Dictionary;" Falconer's "Marine Dictionary;" Dunglison's "Medical Dictionary;" Bouvier's "Law Dictionary;" Loudon's "Encyclopædias;" the "Penny Cyclopædia;" and many other dictionaries of the different arts and sciences, and various encyclopædias, the titles of which are to be found in the Catalogue of works of this kind, in the Introduction of this volume. The greater part of the miscellaneous words have been collected by the Compiler in the course of his reading during many years. A considerable number of words have been taken from several English dictionaries, particularly those of Ash, Richardson, and Smart. With respect to Webster's Dictionary, which the Compiler several years since abridged, he is not aware of having taken a single word, or the definition of a word, from that work, in the preparation of this; but in relation to words of various or disputed pronunciation, Webster's authority is often cited in connection with that of the English orthoëpists.—The Rev. Dr. William Allen, late President of Bowdoin College, having, in the course of his reading, collected several thousand words not found in any dictionary, favored the Compiler with the use of his manuscript, who, on comparing it with his own collection, obtained between fourteen and fifteen hundred additional words, which have been inserted.—The authorities cited for the miscellaneous words are mostly English; and in many instances the names of English authors have been chosen in preference to the names of American authors of equal or even higher respectability; inasmuch as it is satisfactory to many readers to know, in relation to a new, uncommon, or doubtful word, that it is not peculiar to American writers, but that a respectable English authority may be adduced in support of its use.

A dictionary which is designed to be a complete glossary to all English books that are now read, must contain many words which are obsolete, and many which are low or unworthy of being countenanced. Many of the words which have been inserted by the Compiler, and still more of those

which were admitted by Johnson and Todd, no writer of good taste would now be likely to use. The Compiler has not, indeed, inserted all the words which he has found used by respectable writers; yet he apprehends that he shall be more censured for being too liberal, rather than too exclusive, in his views respecting the admission of words into a dictionary. He has deemed it advisable to insert a considerable number of words of very questionable propriety, found in respectable works, with the name of the author as the authority; for it is believed that it will be satisfactory to many readers, when they meet with a rare or disputable word, to be able to turn to a dictionary and see by what other writer it may have been used.

Much care has been taken to note such words as are technical, foreign, obsolete or antiquated, local or provincial, low or exceptionable. The grammatical forms and inflections of words have been given more fully than ever before in any English dictionary; and brief critical notes on the orthography, the pronunciation, the grammatical form and construction, and the peculiar, technical, local, provincial, and American uses of words, are scattered throughout the volume; but among such a multiplicity of matters, it will doubtless be found that many things have been neglected or unsatisfactorily treated. The limits of the work, indeed, are not such as to admit of the discussion of every doubtful point, or of as much verbal criticism as would be necessary to settle the relative merits of every doubtful word. The design has been to give the greatest quantity of useful matter in the most condensed form, and to specify, as far as practicable, authorities in doubtful or disputed cases.

There are many English dictionaries, of various degrees of merit, now in use; and it may be thought not desirable to increase the number. But the Compiler, encouraged by the manner in which his small work had been received, undertook the preparation of this larger one, with the hope that he might be able to give it some peculiar characteristics which would render it not wholly unacceptable or useless to the public. Though not without experience in labor of this sort, he was not, perhaps, when he formed the design, sufficiently impressed with the arduousness of his undertaking or the insufficiency of his qualifications; of both of which he has had abundant and constant occasion to be sensible. No amount of labor or compass of knowledge can render an English dictionary faultless; and this is doubtless susceptible of many and great improvements. Yet, defective as it is, it has cost the Compiler no trifling labor to bring it to its present state, of which some evidence may be apparent to any one who will examine it. He therefore submits it to an impartial public, with no high claims or sanguine expectations, yet with the hope that it will not be adjudged entirely destitute of merit, either in its plan or in its execution.

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INTRODUCTION.

I.—PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

KEY TO THE SOUNDS OF THE MARKED LETTERS.

VOWELS.

Examples.

1. *Ā long*. FĀTE, LĀCE, ĀID, PĀIN, PLĀYER.
2. *Ā short*. FĀT, MĀN, LĀD, CĀRRY.
3. *Ā long before e*. . . FĀRE, RĀRE, PĀIR, BEĀR.
4. *Ā Italian or grave*. FĀR, FĀTHER, FĀRT, ĀRM, CĀLM.
5. *Ā intermediate*. . . FĀST, BRĀNCH, GRĀSP, GRĀSS.
6. *Ā broad*. FĀLL, HĀLL, HĀUL, WĀLK, WĀRM.
7. *Ā obscure*. LIĀR, PALĀCE, RIVĀL, ABBĀCY.

1. *Ē long*. MĒTE, SĒAL, FĒAR, KĒEP.
2. *Ē short*. MĒT, MĒN, SĒLL, FĒRRY.
3. *Ē like Ā*. HĒIR, THĒRE, WHĒRE.
4. *Ē short and obtuse*. HĒR, HĒRD, FĒRN, FĒRVID.
5. *Ē obscure*. BRIĒR, FUĒL, CELĒRY.

1. *Ī long*. PĪNE, FĪLE, FĪND, MĪLD, FĪRE.
2. *Ī short*. PIN, FĪLL, MĪSS, MĪROR.
3. *Ī like long Ē*. . . . MACHĪNE, POLĪCE, MĪEN, MARĪNE.
4. *Ī short and obtuse*. FĪR, SĪR, BĪRD, VĪRTUE.
5. *Ī obscure*. ELIXĪR, RUĪN, LOGĪC, ABĪLTY.

Examples.

1. *ō long*. NŌTE, FŌAL, TŌW, SŌRE.
2. *ō short*. NŌT, CŌN, ŌDD, BŌRROW.
3. *ō long and close*. MŌVE, FRŌVE, FŌOD, SŌON
4. *ō broad, like broad Ā*. NŌR, FŌRM, SŌRT, ŌUGHT.
5. *ō like short ū*. SŌN, DŌNE, CŌME, MŌNEY.
6. *ō obscure*. ACTŌR, CŌNFESS, FELŌNY.

1. *ū long*. TŪBE, TŪNE, SŪIT, PŪRE.
2. *ū short*. TŪB, TŪN, HŪT, HŪRRY.
3. *ū middle or obtuse*. BŪLL, FŪLL, PŪLL, PŪSH.
4. *ū short and obtuse*. FŪR, TŪRN, MŪRMUR, HŪRT.
5. *ū like ō in MŌVE*. RŪLE, RŪDE, TRŪE.
6. *ū obscure*. SŪLPHŪR, MŪRMŪR, DEPŪTY

1. *ȳ long*. TȳPE, STȳLE, LȳRE.
2. *ȳ short*. SȳLVAN, SȳMBOL, CRȳSTAL.
3. *ȳ short and obtuse*. MȳRRH, MȳRTLE.
4. *ȳ obscure*. TRULȳ, ENVȳ, MARTȳR.

ŌĪ and Ōȳ. BŌYL, TŌYL, BŌȳ, TŌȳ.

ŪŌ and Ūȳ. BŪND, TŪȳN, NŪȳ.

Eȳ like long ū. FEȳ, NEȳ, DEȳ.

CONSONANTS.

Examples.

- C, ç, . . . soft, like s. AÇID, PLAÇID.
- Ç, ç, . . . hard, like k. FLACCID, SCEPTIC.
- CH, ch, hard, like k. CHARACTER, CHASM.
- CH, çh, soft, like sh. CHAISE, CHEVALIER.
- CH. . . (unmarked) like tsh. . . . CHARM, CHURCH.
- Ç, ç, . . . hard. ÇET, ÇIVE, ÇIFT.
- Ç, ç, . . . soft, like j. ÇENDER, ÇIANT.
- ç, ç, . . . soft, like z. MUÇE, CHOŪÇE.
- Ç. . . soft or flat, like g z. EXAMPEL, EXIST.
- TH, th, soft or flat. THIS, THEE, THEN.
- TH, th, (unmarked,) sharp. . . . THIN, THINK, PITH.
- TION } like SHUN. { NATION, NOTION.
- SION } { PENSIŌN, MISSIŌN.
- SION. . . like ZHUN. CONFUSIŌN, VIŌIŌN.

Examples.

- CEAN } . . . like SHAN. { OCEAN.
- CIAN } { OPTICIAN.
- CIAL } { COMMERCIAL.
- SIAL } . . . like SHAL. { CONTROVERSIAL.
- TIAL } { PARTIAL, MARTIAL.
- CEOVS } { FARINACEOUS.
- CIOVS } like SHUS. { CAPACIOUS.
- TIOVS } { SENTENTIOUS.
- ÇEOVS } like JUS. { COURAGEOUS.
- ÇIOVS } { RELIGIOUS.
- QU . . . (unmarked) like KW. QUEEN, QUESTION.
- WH . . . do. . . like HW. WHEN, WHILE.
- PH . . . do. . . like F. PHANTOM, SERAPH.

REMARKS ON THE KEY.

1. The words which are used in the preceding Key, as examples for illustrating the several sounds, exhibit accurately, when pronounced by correct speakers, the different sounds of the respective letters. Some distinctions are here made which are not found in most other systems of notation; they are, however, not intended to introduce any new sounds, but merely to discriminate such as are now heard from all who speak the language with propriety.

2. When the marks of pronunciation are affixed to words in their proper orthography, in this Dictionary, without respelling them, the vowels which are not marked are silent: thus *a* in *beat*, *hear*; *e* in *able*, *give*, *harden*; *i* in *pain*, *heifer*; *o* in *mason*, *famous*; *u* in *fur-rough*; and *w* in *follow*, are not sounded.

3. The system of notation which is here used, while it makes a very exact discrimination of the different sounds of the letters, will be readily understood and easily applied to practice; and it will also be much more easily remembered, than a system in which the vowels are marked with figures. By applying the marks to the letters of the words in their proper orthography, the necessity of respelling most of them has been avoided; and in this way much space has been saved, while the pronunciation is fixed with as much exactness as if the spelling of every word had been repeated.

4. It is an advantage of this method of notation, that it distinguishes the syllables which receive a secondary accent, or are pronounced with a distinct sound of the vowels, from those which are but slightly or indistinctly sounded. A great part of the words of the English language that have more than two syllables, have more than one syllable in some degree accented, or pronounced more distinctly than the rest; yet this difference in distinctness is not made apparent by the usual modes of marking the words. In this notation, the vowels in the syllables which have either the primary or secondary accent, have a mark placed over them denoting a distinct sound; while those which are more feebly uttered have a dot placed under them. Take, for example, the following words, which are thus noted: *sūn'shine*, *pā'per*, *ān'ec-dōte*, *cār-a-vān'*, *lit'er-āl*, *mān-i-fes-tā'tiōn*, *in-di-vīs-i-bil'i-ty*. In these words, it will be readily perceived, that all the vowels which have a mark placed over them have a distinct sound, or are more or less accented, while those which have a

dot under them are but slightly or indistinctly sounded; and that the pronunciation is as clearly represented to the eye in their proper orthography, as it is, in other methods of notation, by respelling the words.

5. There are many cases in which the vowels are pronounced with so slight a degree of distinctness, that it may be a matter of indifference whether they are marked with the distinct or indistinct sound; as, for example, the last syllable of the words *consonant*, *diffident*, *feebleness*, and *obvious*, might, with nearly equal propriety, have the vowels marked with a short or an indistinct sound.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

6. The *first*, or *long*, sound of each of the vowels marked thus, *ā*, *e*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, is styled its *alphabetic* or *name* sound, being the sound which is heard in naming the letter.—The sound of the letter *y*, when used as a vowel, is the same as that of *i*; but as a vowel, it begins no properly English word.

7. The long sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by a silent *e* at the end of the word, preceded by a single consonant, as in *fate*, *mete*, *pine*, *note*, *tube*, *type*. The following words, however, are exceptions; namely, *have*, *are*, and *bade*, the preterit of *to bid*. The vowels have regularly the long sound if final in an accented syllable, as in *ba'sis*, *le'gal*, *tr'i'al*, *son'o'rous*, *cu'bic*, *ty'rant*.

8. The *second*, or *short*, sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by the absence of mute *e* at the end of the word, as in *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, *tub*, *hyp*. It is also the usual sound of a vowel in an accented syllable which ends with a consonant, as in *aban'don*, *atten'tive*, *exhib'it*, *lacon'ic*, *reluc'tant*, *ly'rical*.

9. The *fourth* sound of the vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, and the third sound of *y*, (called, with respect to *e*, *i*, *u*, and *y*, *short and obtuse*,) marked thus, *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, *ÿ*, is the *short* sound of these several vowels, when, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable, they are succeeded by *r* final, or by *r* followed by some other consonant; as, *far*, *hard*; *her*, *herd*; *fir*, *firkin*; *nor*, *north*; *fur*, *burden*; *myrrh*, *myrtle*. Some orthoëpists make no distinction between the sound indicated by this mark and the proper short sound of these vowels; others make a distinction in relation to a part of them only. The vowels having this mark are pronounced with as short a sound as they

readily receive when thus situated. The peculiar character of this sound, which distinguishes it from the proper short sound of the vowels, is caused by the letter *r*; and this letter, thus situated, has an analogous influence on the sound of all the vowels. The difference between the sound of the vowels when thus situated, and their proper short sound, will be readily perceived by the following examples; as, *mān, mārrow; mār, mārth*;—*mēn, mērry; hēr, mērchant*;—*fin, mīr-ror; fūr, mārth*;—*nōt, bōrrow; nōr, bōrder*;—*tūn, hūrry; fūr, hūrde*. There is little or no difference in the sounds of the vowels *e, i, u*, and *y*, when under this mark; as, *hēr, fūr, fūr, mīrrh*; but their proper short sounds are widely different when followed by *r*, as well as by other consonants, as in *merry, mīrrow, hurry*.—See remarks on the sound of the letter *R*, page xviii.

10. Vowels marked with the dot or period underneath, thus, *a, e, i, o, u, y*, are found only in syllables which are not accented, and over which the organs of speech pass slightly and hastily in pronouncing the words in which they are found. This mark is employed rather to indicate a slight stress of voice, than to note any particular quality of sound. If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall, are uttered with a proper stress of voice, these comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced right. In a majority of cases, this mark may be regarded as indicating an indistinct short sound of the vowels; as in *tenable, mental, travel, peril, idol, forum, carry*; but in many cases it indicates a slight or unaccented long sound, as in *carbonate, sulphate, ebony, follower, educate, regulate, congratulate*. The letter *u*, in the last three words, is pronounced like *yu*, slightly articulated. The vowels with this mark have, in some situations, particularly in the last syllable of words ending with *r*, no perceptible difference of sound; as in *friar, speaker, nadir, actor, sulphur, zephyr*.

A.

11. The *third* sound of the letter *a*, marked thus, *â*, is its long sound qualified by being followed by the letter *r*; as in *care, fare, pare*. The diphthong *ai*, followed by *r*, has precisely the same sound, as in *fair, pair*; so also, in some cases, has the diphthong *ea*, as in *bear, pear*. There is obviously a difference in the sound of *a* in these words, as they are pronounced by good speakers, and its sound in *pain* and *fate*. There is the same difference between the sound of *a* in the word *pair*, and its sound in the word

payer, one who pays; also in the word *prayer*, a petition, and in the word *prayer*, one who prays.

12. The *fifth* sound of *a*, marked thus, *ä*, is an *intermediate* sound of this letter, between its short sound, as in *fat, man*, and its Italian sound, as in *far, father*. With respect to the class of words, which, in this Dictionary, have this mark, there is much diversity among orthoëpists. Most of these words, by Nares, Jones, and Perry, are marked with the Italian sound, as in *far* and *father*; but Walker and Jameson mark them, or most of them, with the short sound, as *a* in *fät, män*; Fulton and Knight mark them as being intermediate between the short and the Italian sound; and Smart, though he gives *a* in most of these words the short mark, says, in relation to it, "There is, in many words, a disposition to broadness in the vowel not quite in unison with the mode of indication, as may be perceived in an unaffected pronunciation of *grass, graft, command*. This broadness is a decided vulgarism when it identifies the sound with *a*. The exact sound lies between the one indicated and the vulgar corruption."

The following words belong to this class:—

advance	cast	ghastly	pass
advantage	castle	glance	passive
after	chaff	glass	past
aghast	chandler	graff	pasture
alexander	chance	graft	pastor
alabaster	class	grant	pilaster
alas	clasp	grasp	plaster
amass	contrast	grass	prance
answer	craft	haft	quaff
ask	dance	hasp	rafter
ant	dastard	jasper	rasp
asp	draff	lance	repast
ass	draft	lanch	romance
bask	disaster	lass	salamander
basket	draught	last	sample
bastard	enchant	mask	shaft
blanch	enhance	mass	slander
blast	ensample	mast	slant
bombast	example	mastiff	staff
branch	fast	mischance	task
brass	flask	nasty	trance
cask	gasp	pant	vast
casket	gantlet	paragraph	waft

E.

13. The letter *e* has, in several words, the same sound as *a* in *fare*; as in *heir, there, where*; but *were* is properly pronounced *wēr*. In *clerk* and *sergeant*, it has, according to most orthoëpists, the sound of *a* in *dark* and *margin*.—See CLERK and SERGEANT.

14. When *e* precedes *l* or *n* in an unaccented final syllable, in some words it has an indistinct short sound, and in some it is entirely suppressed. It is sounded in *flannel, travel, vessel, chicken, sudden, woollen, &c.*; and it is suppressed in *drivel, grovel, hearken, heaven, &c.*

15. The letter *e* is generally suppressed in the preterits of verbs, and in participles ending in *ed*, when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*; as, *fear'd, praised, admir'd, toss'd, suppress'd*, pronounced *fear'd, prais'd, admir'd, tost, suppress't*.

I.

16. The long sound of the letter *i* is heard not only in monosyllables ending with a mute *e*, as in *file, time, &c.*, but also in the word *pint*, and in the words *child, mild, wild*; also in *bind, blind, find, hind, kind, mind, rind, &c.*

17. There is a class of words, mostly derived from the French and Italian languages, in which *i* retains the sound of long *e*; as, *ambergis, antique, bombazine, brazil, capivi, capuchin, caprice, chagrin, chevaux-de-frise, critique, frize, gabardine, haberdaine, quarantine, ravine, routine, fus-cine, fatigue, intrigue, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, palanquin, pique, police, recitative, mandarine, tabourine, tambourine, tontine, transmarine, ultramarine, verdigris*. In the word *shire*, *i* commonly has the same sound; and some also give it the same in *oblige* and *oblique*.—See OBLIGE and OBLIQUE.

18. In words which terminate in *ile* and *ine*, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, the *i* in the final syllable is generally short; as, *fertile, hostile, adamantine, intestine, &c.* The following are exceptions: *edile, exile, gentile, pentile, feline, ferine, confine*, and a few others. Also when the accent is on the antepenult, words ending in *ile* generally have the *i* short; as, *juvenile, puerile, &c.*; but it is long in *chamomile, reconcile, colipile, infantile*.

19. With respect to words ending in *ine*, and having the accent on the antepenultimate, there is much uncertainty as to the quantity of *i*; and in relation to a number of such words there is much disagreement among orthoëpists; yet the general rule inclines to the long sound of *i* in the termination of this class of words. In the following words, *i*, in the last syllable, is generally pronounced long: *adulterine, almadine, armentine, asinine, belluine, bizantine, brigantine, cannabine, colubrine, columbine, celandine, concubine, countermine, coralline, crystalline, eglantine, legatine, leonine, metalline, muscadine, porcupine, saccharine, sapphirine, saturnine, serpentine, tur-*

pentine, uterine, vespertine, viperine, vituline.—In the following words, *i*, in the last syllable, is short: *discipline, feminine, genuine, heroine, hyaline, jessamine, libertine, masculine, medicine, nectarine, palatine*. With respect to *alkaline, aquiline*, as well as some others, the orthoëpists, as well as usage, are divided. In the termination *ine* of a class of chemical words, the *i* is short; as, *fluorine, iodine, nepheline, &c.* In the termination *ite*, the *i* is sometimes short, as in *respite, granite, favorite, infinite, &c.*; and sometimes long, as in *expedite, appetite, satellite, &c.* In a class of gentle nouns, and appellatives, formed from proper names, it is long; as, *Hivite, Wickiffite*; also, generally, in names of minerals; as, *augite, seatite, tremolite*.

20. When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* is generally short or indistinct, as if written *e*, as in *civility, divine, finance*; but the exceptions to this rule are numerous, among which are *biquadrate, chirography, biography, divaricate, librarian, primeval, tribunal, vitality*, and many others, in which the *i* is pronounced long. There is also a considerable number of words with regard to which there is a diversity, in relation to the pronunciation of the *i*, among orthoëpists and in usage; as, *dilate, diverge, virago, &c.*

O.

21. There is a class of words ending in *f, ft, ss, st*, and *th*, in which *o* is marked with the short sound in most pronouncing dictionaries, though some orthoëpists give it the sound of broad *a*, as in *fall*. Mr. Nares gives the sound of broad *a* to *o* in the following words: *off, often, offer, coffee, scoff, aloft, loft, soft, cross, loss, toss, cost, frost, lost, tost, broth, cloth, froth, cough, and trough*. To these some others might, with equal propriety, be added; as, *offspring, dross, gloss, moss, moth, wroth*. Mr. Smart remarks, "that before *ss, st*, and *th*, the letter *o* is frequently sounded *aw*; as in *moss, gloss, &c., lost, cost, &c., broth, cloth, &c.* This practice is analogous to the broad utterance which the letter *a* [short] is liable to receive before certain consonants; [see A, page xi.]; and the same remarks will apply in the present case, as to the one referred to, namely, that, though the broad sound is vulgar, there is an affectation in a palpable effort to avoid it in words where its use seems at one time to have been general. In such cases, a medium between the extremes is the practice of the best

speakers." The sound of *o* is also somewhat prolonged in *gone* and *begone*, and in some words ending in *ng*; as, *long*, *prong*, *song*, *strong*, *thong*, *throng*, *wrong*.

22. There are a few words in which *o* has the same sound as *u* in *bull*, or as *oo* in *good*; namely, *bosom*, *wolf*, *woman*, *Wolsey*, *Wolverhampton*. It has the sound of short *u* in *done*, *son*, &c.; and the sound of *ü* (as in *hurt*) in *word*, *work*, *worth*, &c.

23. In many words ending in *on*, the sound of *o* is suppressed, as in *bacon*, *pardon*, *weapon*, *reason*, *cotton*, &c.

U.

24. With respect to the manner of designating the sound of the vowel *u* when it comes immediately after the accent, as in the words *educate*, *nature*, *natural*, &c., there is much diversity among orthoëpists. By Walker, the pronunciation of *EDUCATE* is thus noted — *əd'jū-kāt*; by Sheridan, Jones, Enfield, Fulton, and Jameson, thus — *əd'ü-kāt*; and by Perry, Knowles, Smart, and Reid, thus — *əd'u-kāt*. *NATURE*, by Walker, thus — *nä'chür*; by Sheridan and Jones, thus — *nä'chür*; by Perry, Enfield, and Reid, thus — *nä'tur*; by Jameson and Knowles thus — *näl'yür*; by Smart, thus — *näl'tür*, or *näl'chör*. *NATURAL*, by Walker and Jones, thus — *näl'chü-räl*; by Sheridan, thus — *näl'chür-äl*; by Fulton, Enfield, and Jameson, thus — *näl'ü-räl*; by Perry and Reid, thus — *näl'u-räl*; by Knowles, thus — *näl'yür-äl*; by Smart, thus — *näl'chö-räl*. There is a pretty large class of words with respect to which there is a similar diversity in the manner in which the pronunciation of *u* and *tu* is noted by the different orthoëpists; but the difference is greater in appearance than in reality. The *u* thus situated may properly be regarded as having the slight sound of long *u*; and the sound may be noted by *yu*, slightly articulated. — Walker remarks, with respect to the pronunciation of *nature*, "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *na'ter*, which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics have contended that it ought to be pronounced as if written *nate-yure*; but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted [*nä'chür*], as scarcely to be distinguishable from it."

Y.

25. *Y*, at the end of a word, preceded by a consonant, is commonly pronounced short and indistinct, like indistinct *e*; as, *policy*, *palpably*,

lately, *colony*, &c. — The exceptions are monosyllables; as, *by*, *cry*, *dry*, *fly*, *fry*, *sty*, *wry*, with their compounds, *aury*, *hereby*, *whereby*, &c.; also verbs ending in *fy*; as, *fortify*, *magnify*, *testify*, &c.; also, *ally*, *occupy*, and *prophecy*.

SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

26. A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *sound*.

27. A triphthong is the union of three vowels, pronounced in like manner; as, *ieu* in *adieu*, *iew* in *view*.

28. A proper diphthong is one in which both vowels are sounded; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *found*.

PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

ea in *ocean*; *io* in *nation*; *ua* in *assuage*; *eu* "feud"; *oi* "voice"; *ue* "desuetude"; *ew* "jewel"; *ou* "sound"; *ui* "languid"; *ia* "poniard"; *ow* "now"; *ie* "spaniel"; *oy* "boy";

The diphthongs which begin with *e* or *i*, namely, *ea*, *eu*, *ew*, *ia*, *ie*, and *io*, differ from the rest; and they may, as Walker says, "not improperly be called *semi-consonant diphthongs*;" being pronounced as if *y* consonant was substituted in place of *e* or *i*; as, *ocean*, *ponyard*, *questyon*.

29. An improper diphthong has only one of the vowels sounded; as, *ea* in *hear*, *oa* in *coal*

IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

æ or *ae* in *Cæsar*; *ea* in *beat*; *ie* in *friend*; *ai* . . . "pain"; *ee* "seed"; *oa* "boat"; *ao* . . . "gaol"; *ei* "either"; *æ* "æsofagus"; *au* . . . "haul"; *eo* "people"; *oo* "soon"; *aw* . . . "law"; *ey* "they"; *ow* "crow."

Æ.

30. This is a Latin diphthong, and is always long in Latin. In English, it is used only in words of Latin origin or formation; as, *aqua vita*, *minutia*, *æsthetics*; and it is sometimes long, as in *pean*, and sometimes short, as in *Dædalus*.

AI.

31. The usual sound of this diphthong is the same as long *a*; as in *pail*, *pain*, pronounced like *pale*, *pane*. The following are the principal exceptions. It has the sound of short *e* in *said*, *says*, and *sailh*, and in *again* and *against*; that

of short *a* in *plaid* and *railery*; that of long *i* in *aisle*; and in a final unaccented syllable, it has the obscure sound of the indistinct short *i*, as in *fountain*, *mountain*, *curtain*.

AO.

32. This diphthong occurs only in the word *gool*, pronounced, as well as very often written, *jail*.

AU.

33. The common sound of this diphthong is the same as that of broad *a*, or *av*, *caul* and *haul* being pronounced exactly like *call* and *hall*. But when these letters are followed by *n* and another consonant, the sound is changed, in a number of words, to that of the Italian *a* in *far* and *father*; as, by most of the orthoëpists, in the following words: *aunt*, *craunch*, *daunt*, *flaunt*, *gaunt*, *gauntlet*, *haunch*, *haunt*, *jaunt*, *jaundice*, *laundress*, *laundry*, *maund*, *paunch*, *saunter*, *staunch*. Some orthoëpists pronounce a part of these words with the sound of broad *a*, as most of them do the word *vaunt*. In the words *laugh* and *draught*, this diphthong has likewise the sound of *a* in *far*; in *gauge*, the sound of long *a*, (as in *page*;) in *hautboy*, the sound of long *o*; and in *cauliflower*, *laudanum*, and *laural*, it is commonly pronounced with the sound of short *o*; as, *cōliflower*, &c.

AW.

34. This diphthong has the sound of broad *a*, *bawl* and *ball* being pronounced exactly alike.

AY.

35. This diphthong has the sound of long *a*, as in *pay*, *hay*, &c.; except in *quay*, which is pronounced *kē*; and in *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c., the last syllable is pronounced as if written *Sundy*, *Mondy*.

EA.

36. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *e*; as in *beat*, *hear*, pronounced like *bet*, *here*; but there are many words in which it has the sound of short *e*; as, *head*, *dead*, *ready*, &c. In a few words it has the sound of long *a*; as in *break*, *steak*, *great*, *bear*, *bearer*, *forbear*, *for-swear*, *pear*, *swear*, *tear*, *wear*. In some words it has the sound of *a* in *far*; as in *heart*, *hearten*, *heartly*, *hearth*, *hearken*; and, when unaccented, it has only an obscure sound, as in *vengeance*, *sergeant*.

EAU.

37. This triphthong is used only in words derived from the French. In *beauty* it has the

sound of long *u*; but its regular sound is that of long *o*, as in *beau*, *bureau*, *flambeau*, &c.

EE.

38. This diphthong is almost always pronounced like long *e*; the principal exceptions are *been*, (*bin*), and *breeches*, (*britches*.) The poetical contractions *e'er* and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*.

EI.

39. This diphthong has most commonly the sound of long *a*, as in *deign*, *eight*, *feign*, *feint*, *freight*, *heinous*, *inveigh*, *neigh*, *neighbor*, *veil*, *weight*, *heir*, *their*, &c. But there are many exceptions. It has the sound of long *e* in *ceil*, *ceiling*, *conceit*, *conceive*, *deceit*, *deceive*, *inveigle*, *perceive*, *receipt*, *receive*, *seize*, *seizin*, *seignior*, *seigniori*, *seine*; commonly also in *either*, *neither*, and *leisure*. (See EITHER, NEITHER, and LEISURE.) It has the sound of long *i* in *height* and *sleight*; of short *e* in *heifer* and *nonpareil*; and, in an unaccented syllable, an indistinct sound of *i*, as in *counterfeit*, *foreign*, *foreigner*, *forfeit*, *forfeiture*, *sovereign*, *sovereignty*, *surfeit*.

EO.

40. This diphthong is pronounced like long *o* in *yeoman*, and like long *e* in *people*; like short *e* in *jeopard*, *jeopardy*, *leopard*, *seoffe*, *seoffer*, *seoffment*; like broad *o* (as in *nor*) in *georgic*; like long *u* in *feod*, *feodal*, *feodary*, (which are written also *feud*, *feudal*, and *feudary*;) and, when unaccented, it has the indistinct sound of *u*, *o*, or *i*, as in *bludgeon*, *curmudgeon*, *dudgeon*, *dungeon*, *gudgeon*, *habergeon*, *luncheon*, *puncheon*, *truncheon*, *surgeon*, *sturgeon*, *scutcheon*, *escutcheon*, *pigeon*, *widgeon*.

EU.

41. This diphthong is always sounded like long *u*, as in *feud*, *deuce*.

EW.

42. This diphthong is almost always sounded like long *u*, or *eu*, as in *few*, *hew*, *new*; but if *r* precedes it, it takes the sound of *oo*, or of *ü* in *rule*, as in *brew*, *crew*, *drew*. In the words *shew* and *strew*, (written also *show* and *strow*;) this diphthong has the sound of long *o*, as it also has in the verb to *sew*, and commonly also in the word *sewer*, a drain. — See SEWER.

EY.

43. This diphthong has the sound of long

a, as in *bey*, *dey*, *grey*, *hey*, *prey*, *they*, *why*, *convey*, *obey*, *purvey*, *survey*, *eyre*, *eyry*. In *key* and *ley*, it has the sound of long *e*; and, when unaccented, it has the slight sound of *e*, as in *galley*, *valley*, &c.

IA.

44. This diphthong, in the terminations *ial*, *ian*, and *iard*, is often united in one syllable, the *i* being sounded like *y*; as, *Christian*, *filial*, *poniard*, pronounced as if written *Christ'yan*, *fil'yal*, *pon'yard*. In some words it has the obscure sound of indistinct short *i*, as in *carriage*, *marriage*, *parliament*.

IE.

45. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *e*, as in *chief*, *fief*, *fiend*, *grenadier*, *grief*, *grieve*, *lief*, *liege*, *thief*, &c. It has the sound of long *i* in *die*, *hie*, *lie*, *pie*, *vie*, &c.; and the sound of short *e* in *friend*.

OA.

46. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *o*, as in *boat*, *coat*, *coal*, *foal*, *loaf*, *moat*, &c.; but in *broad*, *abroad*, and *groat*, it has the sound of broad *a*.

OE.

47. This diphthong is derived from the Greek and Latin, and it is retained in but very few words used in English. It is found in *assafetida*, where it is pronounced like short *e*, and in *œdema*, *œsophagus*, *anteci*, also often in *fetus*, (often written *fetus*), in which it has the sound of long *e*.

CEU.

48. This triphthong is found only in the word *manceuvre*, and it has the sound of *oo* in *moon*, or of *u* in *rule*.

OI and OY.

49. The sound of these diphthongs is the same; and it is noted in this Dictionary, as it is in that of Walker and in other Dictionaries, by the sound of broad *o*, (as in *nor*), and short *i*. Although this is the manner in which Walker marks these letters in his Dictionary, yet in his "Principles," he says, "The general, and almost universal, sound of this diphthong is that of *a* in *water* (the same as *o* in *nor*) and the first *e* in *metre*." Perhaps a better mode of representing the sound of this diphthong would be to mark the *i* and the *y* with a dot under them, to de-

note the obscure sound, or by the use of an *e* with the same mark; as, *böil* or *böel*, *böy* or *böe*. Some orthoëpists mark both letters short. There is no disagreement with respect to the sound itself, but merely with regard to the mode of representing it.

OO.

50. The regular sound of this diphthong is heard in *moon*, *food*, *stoop*; and it is the same as that of single *o* in *move*, *prove*.

51. This diphthong has a shorter sound (the same as the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of single *o* in *wolf*) in the following words: *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *foot*, *good*, *hood*, *hook*, *look*, *shook*, *stood*, *understood*, *withstood*, *wood*, and *wool*; and also, according to some orthoëpists, in *rook* and *soot*. Walker says, that "*foot*, *good*, *hood*, *stood*, *understood*, *withstood*, *wood*, and *wool*, are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound." But the rest of the words above enumerated are pronounced with the same sound of this diphthong by other orthoëpists, as well as by common usage. Smart says, that the pronunciation assigned by Walker to *book* (*bók*) "is a decided provincialism."

52. This diphthong has the sound of long *o* in *door* and *floor*; and of short *u* in *blood* and *flood*.

OU.

53. This is the most irregular diphthong in the language. Its most common or regular sound is that in which both letters are sounded, as in *bound*, *sound*, *cloud*, *loud*, *our*, *shout*, *south*, &c.

54. This diphthong has the sound of short *u* in *country*, *cousin*, *couple*, *accouple*, *double*, *trouble*, *southern*, *courage*, *encourage*, *flourish*, *nourish*, *nourishment*, *enough*, *chough*, *rough*, *tough*, *touch*, *touchy*, *young*, *youngster*, &c. It has the sound of *o* in *move*, or *oo* in *moon*, in *accoutre*, *agroup*, *group*, *croup*, *bouge*, *amour*, *paranour*, *bouse*, *bousy*, *capouch*, *cartouch*, *rouge*, *souf*, *sur-tout*, *tour*, *contour*, *detour*, *tourney*, *tourment*, *through*, *uncouth*, *you*, *your*, *youth*, and also in various other words derived from the French. It has the sound of long *o* in *court*, *account*, *courtier*, *course*, *concourse*, *recourse*, *discourse*, *source*, *resource*, *four*, *fourth*, *pour*, *though*, *although*, *dough*, *mould*, *moult*, *mourn*, *shoulder*, *smoulder*, *poult*, *poultice*, *poultry*, *soul*. It has the sound of broad *a*, as in *ball*, or of *o*, as in *nor*, in *bought*, *brought*, *fought*, *ought*, *nought*, *sought*, *besought*, *thought*, *wrought*. It has the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of *oo* in *goad*, in *could*, *should*, *would*. It has the sound of short *o*, or, accord-

ing to some orthoëpists, of broad *a*, in *cough* and *trough*, rhyming with *off* and *scoff*.

OW.

55. The regular sound of this diphthong, the same as the regular sound of *ou*, is heard in *how*, *now*, *down*, *town*, *tower*, &c. It has the sound of long *o* in *below*, *bestow*, *blow*, *crow*, *flow*, *flown*, *grow*, *grown*, *growth*, *glow*, *know*, *known*, *owe*, *own*, *owner*, *show*, *snow*, *sown*, *strow*, *throw*, *thrown*; also in the following words, in some of their senses: *bow*, *low*, *lower*, *mow*, *shower*, *sow*.

56. When this diphthong forms a final or unaccented syllable, it has the slight sound of long *o*, as in *borrow*, *follow*, *follower*.

UA.

57. When both the letters of this diphthong are sounded, they have the power of *wa*, as in *equal*, *language*, *persuade*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guard*, *guardian*, *guarantee*, *piquant*; and in *victuals* and *victualling*, both the letters are silent.

UE.

58. When these letters are united in a diphthong, and are both sounded, they have the power of *we*, as in *consuetude*, *desuetude*, *manuétude*, *conquest*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guerdon*, *guess*, *guest*. When this diphthong is final, the *e* is in many words silent, as in *due*, *hue*, *pursue*, *value*, &c.; and in some words both letters are silent, as in *league*, *fatigue*, *harangue*, *tongue*, *antique*, *oblique*, *decalogue*, *demagogue*, *dialogue*, &c.

UI.

59. These letters, when united in a diphthong, and both sounded, have the power of *wi*, as in *anguish*, *languid*, *vanquish*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guide*, *guile*, *build*, *guinea*; and in others the *i* is silent, as in *juice*, *pursuit*, *fruit*, &c.

SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

60. The consonants are divided into *mutes* and *semi-vowels*. The mutes cannot be sounded at all without the aid of a vowel. They are *b*, *d*, *k*, *p*, *t*, and *c* and *g* hard.

61. The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and *c* and *g* soft.

62. The four semi-vowels, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*, are also called *liquids*, because they readily unite with other consonants, flowing, as it were, into their sounds.

63. The following consonants are styled *dentals*, namely, *d*, *j*, *s*, *t*, *z*, and *g* soft, being pronounced chiefly by the aid of the teeth; *d*, *g*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *n*, and *q*, are called *palatals*, from the use made of the palate in pronouncing them; *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, and *m*, are called *labials*, being pronounced chiefly by the lips; *m*, *n*, and the digraph *ng*, are called *nasals*, being sounded through the nose; and *k*, *q*, *c* and *g* hard, are called *gutturals*, being sounded by the throat.

B.

64. *B*, preceded by *m* in the same syllable, is generally silent; as, *lamb*, *limb*, *comb*, *dumb*, &c.; but *succumb* is an exception. It is silent also before *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *doubt*, *redoubt*, &c.

C.

65. This letter is hard, and sounds like *k*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*; and it is soft, and sounds like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; except in *sceptic* and *scirrhous* and their derivatives, in which it is hard, like *k*.

66. When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t*, the sound of *sh*; as, *ocean*, *social*, *tenacious*, *ce-taceous*. In the words *discern*, *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *sice*, and several words derived from *discern*, *sacrifice*, and *suffice*, *c* has the sound of *z*.

CH.

67. The regular English sound of this digraph is the same as that of *tch*, or *tsh*, as in *chair*, *child*, *rich*, *church*. When *ch* follows *l* or *n*, as in *belch*, *bench*, *filch*, Walker, Jameson, and Fulton, designate the sound by *sh*, as *belsh*, *bensh*, *filsh*; but other orthoëpists, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Knowles, and Smart, give to *ch*, thus situated, the same sound as in *rich*.

68. In words derived from the ancient languages, *ch* is generally hard, like *k*, as in *ache*, *alchemy*, *anarch*, *anarchy*, *anchor*, *anchoret*, *cachezy*, *catechism*, *chalcography*, *chalybeate*, *chameleon*, *chamomile*, *chaos*, *character*, *chasm*, *chely*, *chemistry*, *chimera*, *chirography*, *chirromancy*, *cholera*, *chorus*, *chord*, *chorography*, *chyle*, *chyme*, *cochleary*, *conch*, *distich*, *echo*, *echinus*, *epoch*, *eunuch*, *hemistich*, *hierarch*, *hierarchy*, *machinal*, *machination*, *mechanic*, *mechanism*, *monarch*, *monarchical*, *orchestra*, *orchestre*, *pentateuch*, *scheme*, *schesis*, *scholar*, *school*, *stomach*, *stomachic*, &c.

The exceptions are *charity*, *chart*, and *charter*. *Ch* is hard in all words in which it is followed by *l* or *r*; as, *chlorosis*, *Christian*.

69. When *arch*, signifying *chief*, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced *ark*, as in *archangel*, *architect*, *archive*, *archipelago*, *archetype*, *archiepiscopal*, *archidiaconal*, *architrave*, *archaism*, *archæology*; but when *arch* is prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *march*; as, *archbishop*, *archduke*, *arch-fiend*. In *drachm*, *schism*, and *yacht*, *ch* is silent.

D.

70. The termination *ed*, assumed by the preterit and participle, in some words takes the sound of *d* added to the preceding syllable; as, *healed*, *sealed*, pronounced *heald*, *seald*; and in some it takes the sound of *t*, added in the same manner; as, *distressed*, *mixed*, pronounced *distrest*, *mixt*. Some words, which, when used as participles, are pronounced in one syllable, are, when used as adjectives, pronounced in two; as, *learned*, *blessed*, *winged*.

F.

71. This letter has a uniform sound, except in the preposition *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G.

72. *G*, like *c*, has two sounds, one hard and the other soft. It is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*. The only exception is *goal*, which is commonly written, as well as pronounced, *jail*.

73. *G*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is sometimes hard and sometimes soft. It is generally soft before words derived from the Greek, Latin, and French, and hard before words from the Saxon; and these last, being much the smaller number of the words of this sort, may be regarded as exceptions.

74. It is hard before *e* in *gear*, *geck*, *geese*, *geld*, *gelt*, *gelding*, *get*, *gewgaw*, *shagged*, *snagged*, *cragged*, *ragged*, *scragged*, *dogged*, *rugged*, *dagger*, *stagger*, *swagger*, *trigger*, *dogger*, *pettifogger*, *tiger*, *anger*, *eager*, *auger*, *finger*, *linger*, *conger*, *longer*, *stronger*, *younger*, *longest*, *strongest*, *youngest*; before *i*, in *gibber*, *gibberish*, *gibbous*, *gibcat*, *giddy*, *gift*, *gig*, *giggle*, *giggler*, *gild*, *gill*, *gimlet*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girdle*, *girl*, *girt*, *girth*, *gizzard*, *begin*, *give*, *forgive*, *biggin*, *piggin*, *noggin*, *druggist*, *waggish*, *hoggish*, *suggish*, *rigging*, *digging*, &c.; before *y*, in *boggy*, *buggy*, *cloggy*, *craggy*, *foggy*, *dreggy*, *jaggy*, *knaggy*, *muggy*, *quaggy*, *scraggy*, *shaggy*, *snaggy*, *swaggy*, *twiggy*.

(3)

75. The *g* in *longer*, (the comparative of *long*), *stronger*, *younger*, *longest*, *strongest*, and *youngest*, must articulate the *e*; and these words are pronounced as if written with *gg*. Thus *longer*, the comparative of *long*, is pronounced *long'er*; and *longer*, one who longs, *long'er*.

GH.

76. In this digraph, at the beginning of a word, the *h* is silent, as in *ghost*, *ghastly*, *gherkin*; at the end of words, both letters are commonly silent, as in *high*, *nigh*, *sigh*, *thigh*, *neigh*, *weigh*, *inveigh*, *sleigh*, *bough*, *dough*, *though*, *although*, *plough*, *furlough*, *through*, *thorough*, *borough*. In some words this digraph has the sound of *f*, as in *enough*, *rough*, *tough*, *trough*, *cough*, *chough*, *laugh*, *laughter*; in some, the sound of *k*, as in *hough*, *shough*, *lough*. In *clough* and *slough*, it is sometimes silent, and sometimes has the sound of *f*.

GHT.

77. In this termination the letters *gh* are always silent; as, *fight*, *right*, *height*, &c.; except in *draught*, which is pronounced, and in some of its senses usually written, *draft*.

H.

78. This letter is a note of aspiration, and it is silent at the beginning of a number of words; as, *heir*, *heiless*, *honor*, *honesty*, *honorable*, *herb*, *herbage*, *hostler*, *hour*, &c. In *hospital*, *humble*, *humor*, *humorous*, and *humorsome*, according to some orthoëpists it is silent, and according to others it is sounded. It is always silent after *r*, as in *rheum*, *rhetoric*, *rhapsody*, &c.

K.

79. This letter has the same sound as *c* hard, and is always silent before *n*, as in *knice*, *kneel*, *know*, &c.

L.

80. *L* is silent in many words; as in *elf*, *half*, *chalk*, *talk*, *balm*, *calm*, *would*, *could*, *should*, &c.

M.

81. *M* always preserves its sound, except in *acompt*, *acomptant*, and *comptroller*; more commonly written *account*, *accountant*, and *controller*.

N.

82. *N* has two sounds, one simple and pure, as in *man*, *not*; the other compound and mixed, as in *hang*, *thank*, *banquet*, *anxious*; the three

(B*)

last being pronounced as if written *thank*, *bang'quet*, *ang'kshus*.

83. *N* is mute when it ends a syllable and is preceded by *l* or *m*, as in *kiln*, *hymn*, *limn*, *column*, *autumn*, *solemn*, *condemn*, *contemn*, &c.

P.

84. *P* is silent before *s* and *t* at the beginning of words, as in *psalm*, *psalter*, *ptisan*.

PH.

85. This digraph generally has the sound of *f*, as in *physic*, *philosophy*, &c. In *nephew* and *Stephen*, it has the sound of *v*; and in *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *naphtha*, &c., the *h* is silent.

Q.

86. *Q* is always followed by *u*, and the digraph *qu* has commonly the sound of *kw*, as in *queen*, *quill*, *quart*; but, in many words derived from the French, it has the sound of *k*, as in *coquet*, *etiquette*, *masquerade*, &c.

R.

87. The letter *r* has a jarring or trilling effect on the tongue, and it is never silent. It has a peculiar influence on both the long and the short sound of the vowels. It has the effect, under certain circumstances, to change the short sound of *a*, as in *man*, into its Italian sound, as in *far*, and the short sound of *o*, as in *not*, into its broad sound, like broad *a*, as in *nor*; and it has a corresponding effect on the short sound of the other vowels. — (See pages x and xi.) — When *r* is preceded by a long vowel, it has sometimes the effect of confounding the syllables. Thus the monosyllables *hire*, *more*, *roar*, *sore*, and *flour*, are pronounced precisely like the dissyllables *higher*, *mower*, *rower*, *sover*, and *flower*.

88. There is a difference of opinion among orthoëpists respecting the letter *r*. Johnson says, that "it has one constant sound in English;" and the same view of it is maintained by Kenrick, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Knowles. Walker, on the contrary, says, "There is a distinction in the sound of this letter scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is, the rough and the smooth *r*." The following is the view given by Smart: "*R* is a decided consonant when it begins a syllable with or without another consonant, as in *ray*, *pray*; and also when it ends a syllable, if it should be so circumstanced that, ending one, it also begins the

next, as in *arid*, *tarry*, *peril*, *berry*, *spirit*, *florid*, *hurry*. Here the *r* has the same effect on the previous vowel that any other consonant would have; that is to say, it stops, or renders the vowel essentially short. But, under other circumstances, final *r* is not a decided consonant; and therefore the syllables *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur*, are not coincident, as to the vowel sound in each, with *at*, *et*, *it*, *ot*, *ut*; neither do the vowel sounds in *fare*, *mere*, *ire*, *ore*, *ure*, *poor*, *our*, quite identify with those in *fate*, *mete*, *ide*, *ode*, *cube*, *pool*, *owl*."

S.

89. The regular or genuine sound of *s* is its sharp, sibilant, or hissing sound, like *c* soft, as in *son*, *this*. It has also a flat or soft sound, (called by some its *vocal* sound,) the same as that of the letter *z*, as in *wise*, *his*.

90. *S* has always its sharp, hissing sound at the beginning of words, as *son*, *safe*; also at the end of words when they terminate in *as*, except the words *as*, *has*, *was*, *whereas*, and the plural of nouns ending *ea*, as *seas*, *pleas*; in all words ending in *ss*, as *less*, *express*; in all words ending in *is*, except the monosyllables *is* and *his*; in all words ending in *us* and *ous*, as *genius*, *famous*; in all words when preceded, in the same syllable, by either of the mutes *k*, *p*, *t*, or by *f*, as *locks*, *hats*, *caps*, *muffs*.

91. *S* final has the sound of *z* when it immediately follows any consonant, except the mutes *k*, *p*, *t*, the semi-vowel *f*, and *th* aspirated, as in *ribs*, *heads*, *hens*; also when it forms an additional syllable with *e* before it, in the plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs, as in *churches*, *boxes*, *prices*; likewise in some verbs ending in *se*, to distinguish them from nouns and adjectives of the same form, as *abuse*, *use*, *close*, *diffuse*, as distinguished from the nouns and adjectives *abuse*, *use*, *close*, *diffuse*. But it is impossible to give rules which will enable one to see, in all cases, how *s* is to be pronounced, whether with its sharp, hissing sound, or its flat or soft sound, like *z*.

92. *S* aspirated, or sounding like *sh* or *zh*. — *S* takes the sound of *sh* in words ending in *sion*, preceded by a consonant, as in *diversion*, *expulsion*, *dimension*, *passion*, *mission*, &c.; also in the following words: *censure*, *tensure*, *tonsure*, *sensual*, *fissure*, *scissure*, *pressure*, *compressure*, *impressure*, *sure*, *assure*, *insure*, *nauseate*, *nauseous*, *exosseous*, *sugar*, *sumach*.

93. *S* has the sound of *zh* in the termination *sion*, preceded by a vowel, as in *evasion*, *cohe-*

sion, decision, explosion, contusion, &c.; also in a number of words in which *s* is preceded by an accented vowel, and followed by the termination *ure*, as in *measure, pleasure, displeasure, treasure, rasure, closure, disclosure, enclosure, exposure, composure, incisure, leisure*; also in several words ending in *sier*; as, *crossier, cosier, osier, hosier, rosier, brasier, grasier*; also in *ambrosia, ambrosial, elysium, elysian*.

T.

94. *T*, like *s* and *c*, is aspirated when it comes immediately after the accent, and is followed by the vowels *ia, ie, or io*, taking the sound, in these cases, of *sh*, as in *partial, patient, nation, partition, &c.*

TH.

95. This digraph has two sounds; one, hard, sharp, or aspirate, as in *thin, think, earth, breath, &c.*; the other, flat, soft, or vocal, as in *this, the, then, breathe, &c.*

96. At the beginning of words, this digraph is generally sharp, as in *thin, thorn*. The exceptions are the following words, with their compounds; *the, this, that, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, theirs, them, these, those, there, therefore, then, thence, thither, though, thus*. At the end of words it is generally sharp, as in *death, breath, &c.*; but at the end of some verbs it is flat, as to *smooth, to mouth*; also in the following, which are written with a final *e*: to *bathe, to bequeathe, to breathe, to clothe, to loathe, to sheathe, to soothe, to swathe, to wreathe*.

97. In some nouns, it is sharp in the singular, as in *bath, path*; and flat in the plural, as *baths, paths*. In some words the *h* is silent, as in *Thomas, thyme*.

W.

98. *W*, at the beginning of words, is a consonant. It is always silent before *r*; as, *write, wren, wrist, &c.*

WH.

99. This digraph is sounded as it would naturally be if the order of the letters were reversed, thus, *hw*; as, *when, while, whip*, pronounced *hwen, hwile, hwip*. In some words the *w* is silent; as, *who, whole, &c.*

X.

100. The regular sound of *x* is its sharp sound, like *ks*; as, *excellence, execute, expect, tax*.

101. It has a flat or soft sound, like *gz*, when the next syllable following begins with an accented vowel, as in *exalt, example, exert, execu-*

tor; also in some words derived from primitives which have the sound of *gz* in them; as, *exaltation, exemplary*.

102. At the beginning of words, it has the sound of *z*, as in *Xenophon, xylography*.

103. *X* is aspirated, and takes the sound of *ksh*, in some words, when the accent immediately precedes it; as, *fluxion, complexion, anxious, luxury*.

Z.

104. This letter has the same sound as flat or soft *s*. It is aspirated, taking the sound of *zh*, in a few words; as, *brazier, glazier, grazier, vizier, azure, rasure, seizure*.

ACCENT.

105. All the words in the English language of more than one syllable, have one accented syllable; and most polysyllabic words have not only a syllable with the primary accent, but also one with a secondary accent.

106. It is the general tendency of the language to place the accent on the first syllable of dissyllables, and on the antepenultimate of polysyllables. The exceptions, however, are so numerous, that this is not to be regarded as a rule, but only as a general tendency of the language. With respect to verbs of two syllables, the tendency is to place the accent on the second syllable.

107. A large part of the words of the English language, especially of the polysyllables, are derived from the Latin and Greek languages; and, with respect to the accent of such words, these languages have great influence; though, in relation to many of them, the analogy of the English prevails over that of the original language.

108. Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed from common usage. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable, both in Latin and English: *abdomen, acumen, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator*.

109. Some words which have the accent on the penult in Latin, are conformed to the English analogy, and have the accent on the antepenult; as, *auditor, character, cicatrix, orator, minister, plethora, senator, sinister*.

110. Monosyllables are generally marked, in

pronouncing dictionaries, with the distinct sounds of the vowels, as they are pronounced when uttered distinctly; but, in reading and speaking, a great part of them, especially the particles, as *a, an, the, and, at, of, in, on, &c.*, are generally uttered so as to give only an indistinct or obscure sound to the vowels.

111. Simple words of two syllables have only one syllable accented, except the word *amen*, which, Walker says, "is the only word in the language which has necessarily two consecutive accents." There are, however, many compound words of two syllables which have both syllables more or less accented; as, *backside, downfall, highway, lighthouse, sometimes, way-lay, windmill, &c.*

112. Many words of three and four syllables have only one accented syllable; as, *sensible, penalty, reliance, occurrence, republic, admirable, agreeable, celebrity, congenial, chalybeate, &c.* But some have a secondary accent almost as strong as the primary; as, *advertise, artisan, partisan, complaisant, caravan, countermand, reprimand, contraband, commodore, reprehend, navigator, regulator, detrimental, judicature, caricature, animadvert, &c.*

113. Almost all words of more than four syllables have both a primary and a secondary accent; and some words of seven or eight syllables have one primary and two secondary accents; as, *indivisibility, incomprehensibility.*

114. The following list of dissyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, have the accent on the first syllable; and when used as verbs, on the second:—

<i>Nouns or Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Nouns or Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
Ab'ject	abject'	Con'serve	conserve'
Ab'sent	absent'	Con'sort	consort'
Ab'stract	abstract'	Con'test	contest'
Ac'cent	accent'	Con'tract	contract'
Af'fix	affix'	Con'trast	contrast'
Aug'ment	augment'	Con'vent	convent'
Bom'bard	bombard'	Con'verse	converse'
Cem'ent	cement'	Con'vert	convert'
Col'league	colleague'	Con'vict	convict'
Col'lect	collect'	Con'voy	convoy'
Com'pact	compact'	Des'ert	desert'
Com'plot	complot'	Dis'count	discount'
Com'pound	compound'	Des'cant	descant'
Com'press	compress'	Di'gest	digest'
Con'cert	concert'	Es'cort	escort'
Con'crete	concrete'	Es'say	essay'
Con'duct	conduct'	Ex'port	export'
Con'fine	confine'	Ex'tract	extract'
Con'flict	conflict'	Ex'ile	exile'

<i>Nouns or Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Nouns or Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
Fer'ment	ferment'	Pres'ent	present'
Fore'taste	foretaste'	Prod'uce	produce'
Fre'quent	frequent'	Proj'ect	project'
Im'port	import'	Prog'ress	progress'
Im'press	impress'	Pro'test	protest'
In'cense	incense'	Reb'el	rebel'
In'crease	increase'	Rec'ord	record'
In'lay	inlay'	Ref'use	refuse'
In'sult	insult'	Sub'ject	subject'
Ob'ject	object'	Sur'vey	survey'
Per'fume	perfume'	Tor'ment	torment'
Per'mit	permit'	Traj'ect	traject'
Pre'fix	prefix'	Trans'fer	transfer'
Prel'ude	prelude'	Trans'port	transport'
Prem'ise	premise'	Un'dress	undress'
Pres'age	presage'	Up'start	upstart'

115. Of the words in the above table, *cement, complot, essay, increase, perfume, permit, survey, and undress*, when used as nouns, are often pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.— See these words in the Dictionary.— See also the words CONTENTS, DETAIL, and RETAIL, which are more or less conformed to this analogy, with respect to the accent.

116. The following trisyllables, when nouns, are accented on the first syllable; and when verbs, on the third:—

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
Coun'tercharge	countercharge'
Coun'tercharm	countercharm'
Coun'tercheck	countercheck'
Coun'termand	countermand'
Coun'termarch	countermarch'
Coun'terminate	countermine'
Coun'terpoise	counterpoise'
Coun'tersign	countersign'
In'terchange	interchange'
In'terdict	interdict'
O'vercharge	overcharge'
O'verflow	overflow'
O'vermatch	overmatch'
O'verthrow	overthrow'
Rep'rime	reprimand'

117. A similar analogy has influence in changing the accent of many other words, which are used as verbs, and also as nouns or adjectives. Thus, *counterbalance* and *overbalance*, when nouns, have the accent on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third; and *attribute*, as a noun, is accented on the first syllable, and as a verb, on the second. A class of words with the termination *ate*, have the distinct sound of long *a*, when used as verbs, and

the indistinct or obscure sound of *a*, when used as nouns or adjectives; of this class are *deliberate*, *intimate*, *mediate*, *moderate*, &c. The word *interest*, when used as a verb, is pronounced with a more distinct sound of short *e*, in the last syllable, than when used as a noun. The verb to *prophecy* has the full sound of long *y*; and the noun *prophecy*, the obscure sound of *y* or *e*. So the whole class of verbs ending in *fy* are pronounced with the distinct sound of long *y*.

118. There is a difference in the pronunciation of the following words, when used as nouns or adjectives, and when used as verbs. This difference is somewhat analogous to the change of accent in the preceding lists of words.

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
Abuse	abuse	Grease	grease
Advice	advise	House	house
Close	close	Mouse	mouse
Devise	devise	Prophecy	propheſy
Diffuse	diffuse	Rise	rise
Excuse	excuse	Use	use

119. All words ending in *sion* and *tion* have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *disſenſion*, *declara'tion*, *medita'tion*, &c.

120. Words ending in *ia*, *iac*, *ial*, *ian*, *eous*, and *ious*, have the accent on the preceding syllable; as, *regal'ia*, *demon'iac*, *impe'rial*, *merid'ian*, *sponta'neous*, *melo'dious*. If *c*, *g*, *s*, *t*, or *x*, precedes the vowels *e* or *i*, in these terminations, these vowels are generally blended with the vowel or vowels which follow, being pronounced in one syllable; as, *benef'cial*, *magi'cian*, *furi'na'ceous*, *loqua'cious*, *dissen'sious*, *coura'geous*, *conta'gious*, *conten'tious*. The only exception to this rule, in relation to placing the accent, is the word *elegiac*, which is commonly pronounced *eleg'iac*, though some pronounce it, in accordance with the rule, *ele'giac*.—See ELEGIAC.

121. Words ending in *acal* and *ical* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *heli'acal*, *alphabet'ical*, *fanat'ical*, *geograph'ical*, *poeti'cal*, &c. In words of this termination, the vowels in the accented syllables, if followed by a consonant, are short, except *u*, which is long; as, *cu'bical*, *mu'sical*, *scorbu'tical*.

122. Words ending in *ic* have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *algebra'ic*, *metall'ic*, *epidem'ic*, *scientif'ic*, *harmon'ic*, *paraly'tic*. If a consonant immediately precedes the *i*, the vowels in the accented syllable, are short, except the vowel *u*, which is long if it is followed by a single consonant; as, *cheru'bic*, *scorbu'tic*, *sulphu'ric*, *tellu'ric*, &c.; but if *u* is followed by

two consonants, it is sometimes short; as, *fus'tic*, *rus'tic*; and sometimes long; as, *ru'bric*, *lu'bric*. The following words, which are exceptions to this rule, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: *ar'senic*, (as a noun,) *arith'metic*, *bish'opric*, *cath'olic*, *chol'eric*, *ephem'eric*, *her'etic*, *lu'natic*, *pol'itic*, *rhet'oric*, and *tur'meric*. The following words, according to some orthoëpists, are conformed to the rule, and according to others, they are exceptions to it: *climacteric*, *emp'iric*, *phlegmatic*, *splenetic*.—See these words in the Dictionary.

123. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *eal*, have their accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *bo'real*, *corpo'real*, *incorpo'real*, *cu'neal*, *empyre'al*, *ethe'real*, *fun'eal*, *homoge'neal*, *heteroge'neal*, *lac'teal*, *lin'eal*, *or'deal*, *subterra'neal*; except *hymene'al*, which has the penultimate accent.

124. Of words ending in *ean*, the following, being conformed to the English analogy, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: *ceru'lean*, *hyperbo'rean*, *hercu'lean*, *mediterra'nean*, *subterra'nean*, *tarta'rean*; but the following are pronounced by the principal orthoëpists, in accordance with the best usage, with the accent on the penultimate: *adamante'an*, *Atlante'an*, *colosse'an*, *empyre'an*, *epicure'an*, *Europe'an*, *hymene'an*, *pygme'an*. With regard to *European*, Walker remarks as follows: "This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because *Europæus* has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. *Epicurean* has the accent on the same syllable, by the same rule; while *herculean* and *cerulean* submit to English analogy, and have their accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short."

125. Words ending in *tude*, *esy*, *ify*, and *ity*, have their accent on the antepenultimate; as, *for'titude*, *rar'esy*, *dive'r'sify*, *liberal'ity*, *impu'rity*, *vari'ety*, *insensibil'ity*.

126. Words of three or more syllables ending in *ulous*, *inous*, *erous*, and *orous*, have the accent on the antepenultimate; as, *sed'ulous*, *volu'minous*, *vocif'erous*, *carniv'orous*; except *cano'rous* and *sono'rous*, which have the accent on the penultimate.

127. Words of three or more syllables ending in *ative* have the accent on the antepenultimate,

or on the preceding syllable; as, *relative, appellative, communicative, speculative*. The only exception is *creative*.

128. Words ending in *tive*, preceded by a consonant, have the accent on the penultimate; as, *attractive, invective, presumptive*; except *adjective* and *substantive*.

ORTHOËPY AND ORTHOËPISTS.

129. The pronunciation of the English language, like that of all living languages, is in a great measure arbitrary. It is exposed to the caprices of fashion and taste. It is liable to change from one age to another; and it varies, more or less, not only in the different and distantly separated countries in which it is spoken, but also in the different divisions and districts of the same country. No two speakers or orthoëpists, though inhabitants of the same place, would be likely to agree in the pronunciation of all its words. The standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoëpist; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society.

130. The question may be asked, Where is this standard to be sought, — this usage to be ascertained? To this it may be answered, that London is the great metropolis of English literature; and that it has an incomparably greater influence than any other city in giving law, in relation to style and pronunciation, to the many millions who write and speak the language. The English orthoëpists naturally refer to the usage of the best society in London as their principal standard; but the usage of good society in that city is not uniform, and no two orthoëpists would perfectly agree with each other in attempting to exhibit it.

131. It may be further asked, How far is it proper for the people of the United States to be guided, in their pronunciation, by the usage of London? To this it may be answered, that it is advisable for American writers and speakers to conform substantially to the best models, wherever they may be found; and so long as London holds its rank as the great metropolis of the literature of the English language, so long it must have a predominating influence with respect to writing and speaking it. If the influence of the usage of London were discarded, where should we seek for a usage that would be generally acknowledged as entitled to higher authority?

There is no one city in the United States which holds a corresponding rank, as a centre of intelligence and fashion, — no one which is the central and undisputed metropolis of Anglo-American literature, as London is of English literature. The pronunciation in the United States is, indeed, now substantially conformed to the usage of London. The works of the English orthoëpists, who have regarded the usage of London as their standard, have been as generally circulated and used in this country, as they have been in England; and there is, undoubtedly, a more general conformity to London usage in pronunciation throughout the United States, than there is throughout Great Britain.

132. Although it is not to be questioned, that, with respect to the many millions who speak the English language, the usage of London is entitled to far more weight than that of any other city, yet this is not the only thing to be observed. The usage of the best society in the place or district in which one resides, is not to be disregarded. If our pronunciation is agreeable to the analogy of the language, and conformed to the practice of the best society with which we have intercourse, we may have no sufficient reason to change it, though it should deviate, more or less, from the existing usage of London. A proper pronunciation is, indeed, a desirable accomplishment, and is indicative of a correct taste and a good education; still it ought to be remembered, that, in speech as in manners, he who is the most precise is often the least pleasing, and that rusticity is more excusable than affectation.

133. "For pronunciation," says Dr. Johnson, "the best general rule is to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words." There are many words of which the pronunciation in England is, at present, better conformed to the spelling than it was formerly; and the principle of conformity between the manner of writing and speaking the language, has been carried somewhat farther in the United States than in England. This is a principle which seems worthy of being encouraged, rather than checked.

134. Much ingenuity and labor have been employed by various orthoëpists, in their efforts to settle the pronunciation of the language; and different systems of notation for designating the sounds of the letters have been adopted. But it has been found difficult to form such a system as will correctly represent all the various sounds of the letters, and not be liable to mislead; and,

if such a system were formed, it would be a difficult and delicate matter to make a correct application of it to all cases. The language, as it respects pronunciation, has many irregularities, which cannot be subjected to any general rules; and with regard to the pronunciation of particular words, the instances are numerous in relation to which there is a disagreement among the best orthoëpists.

135. In the preparation of this work, PRONUNCIATION has been made a special object, and has received particular attention. A prominent feature in the plan consists in the exhibition of authorities respecting words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation; and this work is so constructed as to exhibit, with respect to all this class of words, for which a pronouncing dictionary is chiefly wanted, the modes in which they are pronounced by all the most eminent English orthoëpists. The number of primitive words respecting which the authorities are presented, amounts to upwards of two thousand; and, in addition to these, this process also

determines the pronunciation of a large number of derivatives. As the pronunciation of these words is regulated by usage, and as there is a great diversity, with regard to them, both among good speakers and professed orthoëpists, the exhibition of the different authorities seems to be the most satisfactory method of treating them.

136. The following *Table* exhibits the manner in which the pronunciation of a number of words is represented by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Jameson, Knowles, and Smart, together with the mode adopted in this work. These several orthoëpists have each his own peculiar system of notation; but as their different methods of marking the letters cannot be here exhibited without much inconvenience, and without causing great confusion to the reader, their respective modes, with regard to the respelling of the words, are presented; and instead of their marks on the vowels, those employed in this work are substituted, indicating, in all cases, the same sounds of the letters.

	Sheridan.	Walker.	Jones.	Jameson.	Knowles.	Smart.
A-bil'i-ty	ä-bil'ë-të	ä-bil'ë-të	ä-bil'y-tÿ	ä-bil'ë-të	ä-bil'it-ë	ä-bil'ë-të
Äv'er-äge	äv'er-äj	äv'ë-räje	äv'er-ädzh	äv'er-äje	äv'er-ëj	äv'ër-äje
Dë-lîb'er-äte, v.	dë-lîb'er-ät	dë-lîb'ë-räte	dë-lîb'ër-äte	dë-lîb'ër-äte	dë-lîb'ër-ät'	dë-lîb'ër-äte.
Dë-lîb'er-äte, a.	dë-lîb'ër-ät	dë-lîb'ë-rät	dë-lîb'ër-ët	dë-lîb'ër-äte	dë-lîb'ër-ät'	dë-lîb'ër-äte
Ed'u-käte	äd'yü-kät	äd'ü-käte	äd'ü-käte	äd'ü-käte	äd'u-kät'	äd'ü-käte
Fëat'yre	fët'yür	fë'tshür	fë'tshüre	fë'te'yër	fët'yür	fë'tch'oor
Im-pët'u-üs	im-pët'yü-üs	Im-pët'tü-üs	Im-pëtsh'ü-üs	Im-pët'ü-üs	Im-pët'u-üs	Im-pët'ü-üs
In'tër-ëst, v.	In'tër-ëst	In'tër-ëst	In'tër-ëst	In'tër-ëst	In'tër-ëst	In'tër-ëst
In'tër-ëst, n.	In'tër-ëst	In'tër-ëst	In'tër-ëst	In'tër-ëst	In'tër-ëst	In'tër-ëst
In'tj-mäte, v.	In'të-mät	In'tÿ-mäte	In'të-mäte	In'tÿ-mäte	In'tim-ät	In'të-mät
In'tj-mäte, a.	In'të-mät	In'tÿ-mët	In'të-mät	In'tÿ-mäte	In'tim-ët	In'të-mät
Möd'er-äte, v.	möd'er-ät	möd'dër-äte	möd'dër-äte	möd'dër-äte	möd'dër-ät'	möd'ër-ät
Möd'er-äte, a.	möd'ër-ät	möd'dër-ët	möd'dër-ät	möd'dër-äte	möd'dër-äte	möd'ër-ët
Nät'y-räl	nät'yü-räl	nät'tshür-ël	nät'tshü-räl	nät'tshü-räl	nät'yür-äl	nät'ch'oo-räl
Nät'yre	nät'yür	nä'tshür	nä'tshüre	nä'tshür	nät'yür	nä'tch'oor
Q-bë'dj-ënt	q-bë'dë-ënt	ë-bë'dzhënt	ë-bë'dÿ-ënt	ë-bë'dÿ-ënt	ë-bë'dë-ënt	ë-bë'dë-ënt
Virt'u-üs	vîrt'yü-üs	vër'tshü-üs	vër'tshü-üs	vîrt'ü-üs	vër'tu-üs	vër'ch'on-üs

137. In relation to all the words here exhibited, these orthoëpists agree with respect to two of the most important points in the pronunciation of words, namely, the syllable on which the accent is to be placed, and the quantity of the vowel in the accented syllable. Though with regard to the mode of representing the pronunciation of most of the above words, there is considerable diversity, yet it is doubtless true that the pronunciation intended to be expressed differs, in reality, much less than it would seem to do; and that, in numerous instances, these orthoëpists agreed much better in their practice, than in their mode of indicating it.

138. There is an obvious difference in the quantity and stress of voice with which the last syllables of the words *deliberate*, *intimate*, and

moderate, are pronounced, when verbs and when adjectives. All the above orthoëpists mark the *a* long in the last syllable of all these words when used as verbs; Jameson and Smart also mark it long in all of them when adjectives; Walker shortens the *a* in the adjectives *intimate* and *moderate*; Sheridan and Jones change the *a* in all these words, when adjectives, into short *e*, as Knowles also does in the words *intimate* and *moderate*. But there seems to be no advantage in changing the letter in such cases. It is but slightly pronounced, and has not the distinct sound of either short *e*, or short or long *a*; and, with respect to most of the instances in which the vowels in this Dictionary have a dot placed under them, they are so slightly pronounced, that to mark them with a distinct sound, either long

or short, would tend rather to mislead, than to assist in pronouncing them. If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall, are correctly pronounced, the comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced right.

139. In giving the authorities for pronunciation in this Dictionary, neither the respelling nor the notation of the orthoëpists cited has been generally exhibited, as it was necessary to reduce them all to one system. Their precise difference is not always presented with exactness; yet the cases of failure are not important. The different editions of the authors used as authorities differ in various instances; and it is sometimes impossible to ascertain whether the intention of the writer has not been frustrated by an error of the press.

140. Two modes of pronouncing a word are, in many instances, given in this work, besides the forms included within the brackets; and alternatives of this sort would have been presented in other cases, if different modes had not been cited from respectable authorities. The reader will feel perfectly authorized to adopt such a form as he may choose, whether it is exhibited within the brackets or out of them; and every one will probably, in some cases, prefer a mode found only within the brackets. The compiler has not intended, in any case, to give his own sanction to a form which is not supported either by usage, authority, or analogy. He has, however, in some instances, in deference to the weight of authorities, given the preference to a mode, which, in the exercise of his own judgment, independent of the authorities, he would not have preferred; for it would be unreasonable for him to make a conformity to his own taste, or to the result of his own limited observation, a law to those who may differ from him, and yet agree with perhaps the more common usage. But,

though it has not been his design to make innovations, or to encourage provincial or American peculiarities, yet he has not always given the preference to the mode of pronunciation which is supported by the greatest weight of the authorities cited; and, where orthoëpists are divided, he has generally been inclined to countenance that mode which is most conformable to analogy or to orthography.

141. The English authorities most frequently cited in this volume are Sheridan, Walker, Perry, Jones, Enfield, Fulton and Knight, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Reid, all of whom are authors of Pronouncing Dictionaries. In addition to these, various other English lexicographers and orthoëpists are frequently brought forward, as Bailey, Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Dyche, Barclay, Entick, Scott, Nares, Rees, Maunder, Crabb, and several others; besides the distinguished American lexicographer, Dr. Webster.

142. The different English orthoëpists, who are made use of as authorities, are entitled to very different degrees of respect. There is no one of them who has obtained a higher and more widely-extended reputation than Walker; and no one appears to have bestowed longer and more patient attention in studying the analogies of the language, and in ascertaining the best usage. But there has been considerable change since his time; and some, who have succeeded him, have corrected some of his mistakes, and made improvements on his system; and they may, in many cases, be considered better guides as to the present usage than Walker.

143. Of the successors of Walker, Mr. Smart appears to have given the most careful and discriminating attention to the subject; and he may therefore be regarded as the best single authority for present usage.—For further notices of English orthoëpists, see page lxx.

II.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

REMARKS ON ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. THE orthography of the English language has been undergoing continual changes from the time of its first formation to the present day; nor is there any reason to suppose that this habit of change will cease, while the language continues to be spoken. If we look into books printed in the reign of Queen Anne, we meet with many words having an orthography different from that in which they are now found. If we carry our observation back as far as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we find the difference in orthography greatly increased; and when, in our retrospective examination, we reach the age of Chaucer and Wicliffe, we find many words, which, though they are words now actually in use, are so disguised in their orthographical form, and are of so odd and uncouth an appearance, that they can hardly be recognized.

2. The early productions of English literature which are still much read, such as the works of Bacon, Hooker, Shakspeare, and the common version of the Bible, appear now in an orthography very different from that in which they were at first printed. The first four verses of the 32d chapter of Deuteronomy, in the first edition of the common version of the Bible, printed in 1611, stand thus: "Giue eare, O yee heauens, and I will speake; And heare, O earth, the words of my mouth. My doctrine shall drop as the raine: my speach shall distill as the dew, as the smal raine vpon the tender herbe, and as the showres vpon the grasse. Because I wil publish the Name of the Lord; ascribe yee greatnesse vnto our God. He is the rocke, his worke is perfect: for all his wayes are Iudgement: A God of trueth, and without iniquity, iust and right is he." In these few lines, which may be taken as a specimen of the whole, there are twenty-seven instances in which the words appear in an orthography different from that in which they are now printed. It is not uncommon to find the same word spelled in more ways than one on the same page, as is generally the case with works even of the

most distinguished writers, printed in the early ages of English literature.

3. It is incumbent on a lexicographer, in adjusting the orthography of the language, to have regard to etymology, analogy, and the best usage of his time; and if we examine the early English dictionaries, we shall find that the orthography is conformed to the general usage of the age in which they were published. This unsettled state of orthography has long been regarded as a reproach to the language. It is an evil, however, which is unavoidable, and to which all living languages are more or less subject. It has arisen from the want of some fixed standard, not varying like usage; but such a standard it is in vain to seek. Some ingenious men have attempted to introduce a uniformity, and establish an invariable standard; but these attempts have been attended with little success.

4. Johnson says, in his Preface, "In adjusting the *orthography*, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coëval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct and proscribe."

5. The Dictionary of Johnson was first published in 1755; and with reference to it, Mr. Nares, in his "Elements of Orthœpy," published in 1784, remarks, "The English Dictionary appeared; and, as the weight of truth and reason is irresistible, its authority has nearly fixed the external form of our language; and from its decisions few appeals have yet been made." It may be readily admitted that no other work ever

had so great an influence on the English language as this; yet it is not possible that the work of any man, or of any body of men, should so fix the external form of the language, as to put a stop to further alterations. Johnson justly says, "No dictionary of a living language ever can be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some are falling away." And he also remarks, "The orthography which I recommend is still controvertible." It is undoubtedly true that there never was before, during any century since the first formation of the English language, so great an influx of new words into it, as there has been since the first appearance of Johnson's Dictionary. Various other changes have taken place. Some words, then obsolete, have been revived; some, then in use, have fallen away; to some new significations have been attached; and many have changed their orthography.

6. In adjusting the orthography of this Dictionary, much care has been taken; in doing it, attention has been paid to etymology, analogy, and usage; and in cases in which good usage is divided, etymology and analogy have been consulted in deciding disputable points. But no innovation has been made with respect to invariable and settled usage.

7. Two of the most noted diversities, with regard to orthography, are found in the two classes of words ending in *ic* or *ick*, and in *or* or *our*; as, *music*, *public*, or *musick*, *publick*; *favor*, *honor*, or *favour*, *honour*. Johnson, in accordance with the general, though not invariable usage of his age, wrote these words with the *k* and *u*.

8. The use of the *k*, in this class of words, was laid aside by many writers before the time of Johnson; and it is omitted in Martin's Dictionary, the first edition of which was published in 1749. Martin says, in his Preface, "In this respect [orthography] our dictionaries most certainly want a reformation; for they all retain the old way of writing technical words with the redundant final *k* after *e*; as, *logick*, *rhetorick*, *musick*, &c., which later writers have justly discarded, and more neatly write *logic*, *rhetoric*, *music*, &c.; and accordingly they here stand in that form through this Dictionary."

9. In the class of words referred to, the *k* is still retained in the recent editions of Johnson's Dictionary; also in the dictionaries of Sheridan, Walker, Jameson, and Richardson; but in most of the other English dictionaries which have been published since that of Johnson, it is omit-

ted; and Walker, although he retains it in his Dictionary, condemns the use of it, and observes, that "the omission of it is too general to be counteracted even by the authority of Johnson." The general usage is now so strongly in favor of its omission, that it is high time that it should be excluded from the dictionaries. It is, however, retained in monosyllables; as, *stick*, *brick*, *lock*; and in some dissyllables ending in *ock*; as, *hillock*, *hemlock*, &c. The verbs *to frolic*, *to mimic*, *to physic*, and *to traffic*, are written without a final *k* in the present tense; but on assuming another syllable, in forming the past tense and participles, the *k* must be used to keep the *c* hard; as, *trafficked*, *trafficking*.

10. The question respecting the letter *u*, in words ending in *or* or *our*, — as, *favor*, *honor*, or *favour*, *honour*, — is attended with much more difficulty. Most of the words of this class are originally from the Latin, and are regarded as coming into the English through the French, having the termination in that language of *eur*; as, *faveur*, *honneur*; and this is the reason assigned by Johnson for retaining the *u*. But he is far from being consistent in applying the principle; for, with respect to the class of words which have the termination *or* in Latin, and *eur* in French, he gives many of them with the *u*, and many of them without it.

11. The following words are found in Johnson's Dictionary with the *u* in the last syllable: —

ambassadour	fervour	possessour
anteriour	flavour	rancour
arbour	fulgour	rigour
ardour	gourour	rumour
armour	harbour	ſavour
behaviour	honour	saviour
candour	horour	splendour
clamour	humour	successour
clangour	inferiour	succour
cognisour	intercessour	superiour
colour	interiour	tabour
demeanour	labour	tenour
disfavour	marcour	terour
dishonour	misbehaviour	tremour
dolour	misdeemeanour	tumour
emperour	neighbour	valour
enamour	odour	vapour
endeavour	oratur	vigour
errour	ostentatour	warriour
favour	parlour	

12. The following words are found in Johnson's Dictionary without the *u* in the last syllable immediately before *r*: —

actor	director	inspector	predecessor
antecessor	doctor	languor	professor
auditor	editor	lensor	protector
author	elector	liquor	rector
captor	equator	manor	sculptor
censor	executor	mirror	sector
collector	exterior	motor	sector
conductor	factor	pastor	stupor
confessor	fautor	posterior	tailor
creditor	inquisitor	preceptor	tutor

riour, oratour, possessour, successour, and error, written with the *u*; and those of many are defended by seeing *favor, honor, and savior*, written without it. It is difficult to fix the limit for a partial omission; and the rule, which entirely excludes the *u* from this class of words, and which is in accordance with the prevailing usage in the United States, is the most convenient, if not the most unexceptionable method.

13. The same principle will apply to the orthography of the last syllable of most of the words in the two lists; and the inconsistency will be obvious by merely comparing the words *anterior* and *interiour*, which are written by Johnson with the *u*, with *posterior* and *exterior*, which are written without it. In some of the recent forms and abridgments of Johnson's Dictionary, the *u* is omitted in a part of the words in which he inserted it. Some of the English dictionaries, which have been published since the first publication of Johnson's, scrupulously follow him generally in retaining the *u*; yet they omit it in the words in which he omitted it. Several of the English dictionaries omit it in all these words, except most of the dissyllables in the first of the above lists, and the following words, which are not derived from the Latin: *behaviour, demeanour, misdemeanour, endeavour, and enamour*, and their derivatives, *disfavour, dishonour, favourable, honourable, &c.* If we turn from the dictionaries to inquire what is the general usage of those who write the language, we shall find it in a very unsettled state. In the United States, it is the prevailing, though by no means the universal, practice to exclude the *u* from all this class of words. "In England," says Mr. Smart, (1836,) "such is not the practice of the day, although some years ago there was a great tendency towards it. The following, indeed, are inclined to the Latin termination, and some of them so decidedly, that to write them with *our* would incur the opinion of great singularity, if not of fault: *error, emperor, governor, warrior, superior, horror, tremor, dolor, tumor, tenor, clangor, fulgor, savor.*" To these he might have added a number of others found in the first of the above lists, with equal propriety; yet, in England, it is the prevailing practice to retain the *u* in most of the dissyllables in the first list, and also in such of the other words as are not derived from the Latin. The eye is offended at seeing a word spelled in a manner to which it is unaccustomed; and the eyes of most readers would now be offended at seeing *emperour, infe-*

RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

14. Verbs of one syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, (as *plan*,) and verbs of two or more syllables, ending in the same manner, and having the accent on the last syllable, (as *regret*,) double the final consonant of the verb, on assuming an additional syllable; as, *plan, planned; regret, regretted*;—but, if a diphthong precedes the last consonant, (as *join*,) or the accent is not on the last syllable, (as *suffer*,) the consonant is not doubled; as, *join, joined; suffer, suffered.*

15. There is an exception to the last clause of the above rule, with respect to most of the verbs ending in the letter *l*, which, on assuming an additional syllable, are allowed, by general usage, to double the *l*, though the accent is not on the last syllable; as, *travel, travelling, travelled, traveller; libel, libelling, libelled, libeller, libellous; duel, duelling, dueller, duellist.* But the derivatives of *parallel* are written without doubling the final *l*; as, *paralleled, unparalleted.*

16. The following list comprises the verbs ending in *l*, which, without having the accent on the last syllable, yet commonly double the final *l*:—

apparel	dishevel	handsel	model	rival
bevel	drivel	hatchel	panel	rowel
bowel	duel	imperil	parcel	shovel
cancel	embowel	jewel	pencil	shrivel
carol	enamel	kernel	peril	snivel
cavil	empanel	label	pistol	tassel
channel	equal	level	pommel	trammel
chisel	gambol	libel	quarrel	travel
counsel	gravel	marshal	ravel	tunnel
cudgel	grovel	marvel	revel	unravel

17. The derivatives of these verbs are spelled, in the Dictionaries of Perry and Webster, with a single *l*; and this mode is also more or less favored by the lexicographers Ash and Walker, by Bishop Lowth, and by some other scholars; and it evidently better accords with the analogy of the language; though the prevailing usage is to double the *l*.

18. The verb *to bias* commonly doubles the *s* on assuming an additional syllable; as, *biassing*, *biassed*, *biasser*. The verb *to kidnap*, on assuming another syllable, always doubles the *p*; and the word *worship* also, according to general usage, does so; as, *kidnapping*, *kidnapped*, *kidnapper*; *worshipping*, *worshipped*, *worshipper*.

19. There is some diversity in usage, with respect to several other verbs ending in *p*, and also with respect to several ending in *t*, which, although the accent is not on the last syllable, are sometimes allowed to double the last consonant, when another syllable is added. But the more correct and regular mode is, to write them without doubling the final consonant, in the following manner:—

Benefit	benefited	benefiting
Buffet	buffeted	buffeting
Closet	closeted	closeting
Develop	developed	developing
Discomfit	discomfited	discomfiting
Envelop	enveloped	enveloping
Fillip	filliped	filliping
Gallop	galloped	galloping
Gossip	gossiped	gossiping
Limit	limited	limiting
Profit	profited	profiting
Rivet	riveted	riveting
Scallop	scalloped	scalloping
Wallop	walloped	walloping

20. There is a class of words, ending in *tre*, as *centre*, *metre*, &c., which are often written *center*, *meter*, &c.; but the former mode, which is followed in this Dictionary, is agreeable to the prevailing usage, and is supported by most of the English lexicographers.

21. There is a diversity with respect to the use of the letters *s* and *z* in a number of verbs ending in *ise* or *ize*; but the following rule is observed in this Dictionary:—When the word is a derivative of the French *prendre*, the termination is *ise*, as *surprise*, *enterprise*; but verbs derived from Greek verbs ending in *ίζω*, and others formed after the same analogy, are written with the termination *ize*; as, *agonize*, *characterize*, *patronize*.

22. Derivative adjectives ending in *able* are written without an *e* before *a*; as, *blamable*, *movable*, not *blameable*, *moveable*; except those of which the primitive word ends in *ce* or *ge*; in such the *e* is retained to soften the preceding consonant; as, *peaceable*, *changeable*.

23. Compound words formed by prefixing a word or syllable to a monosyllable ending in *all*, retain the double *l*; as, *appall*, *befall*, *bethrall*,

downfall, *forestall*, *fuzzball*, *headstall*, *install*, *inthrall*, *laystall*, *miscall*, *overfall*, *recall*, *saveall*, *thumbstall*, *waterfall*, *windfull*. — *Withal*, *therewithal*, and *wherewithal*, end with a single *l*.

24. A class of other compound words retain the final double *l* which is found in the simple words; as, *bridewell*, *foretell*, *downhill*, *uphill*, *molehill*, *watermill*, *windmill*, *handmill*.

WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

25. Very few of the words which belong to the several classes referred to in the above remarks, are comprised in the following Vocabulary; but, with the exception of these classes, this Vocabulary contains nearly all the English words with regard to which a diversity of orthography is, at present, often met with.

26. The orthography found in the left-hand column of the Vocabulary is deemed to be well authorized; but with respect to the authority of that which stands on the right hand, there is a great diversity. In some cases, this is nearly or quite as well authorized as that on the left hand; but in some instances, it has only a feeble support, and is rarely met with.

27. In some cases, words are so variously affected by etymology, analogy, lexicographical authority, and general usage, that it is difficult to determine what orthography is best supported. This is the fact with respect to the words *abridgment* or *abridgement*, *bass* or *base*, (in music,) *chintz* or *chints*, *connection* or *connexion*, *controller* or *comptroller*, *contemporary* or *cotemporary*, *despatch* or *dispatch*, *dexterous* or *dextrous*, *diocese* or *diocess*, *divest* or *devest*, *duchy* or *dutchy*, *guarantee* or *guaranty*, *hinderance* or *hindrance*, *holiday* or *holyday*, *jail* or *gaol*, *judgment* or *judgement*, *marquis* or *marquess*, *loadstone* or *lodestone*, *loadstar* or *lodestar*, *meagre* or *meager*, *naught* or *nought*, *preterit* or *preterite*, *pumpkin* or *pompion*, *recognizance* or *recognisance*, *sceptic* or *skeptic*, *strew* or *strow*, *thresh* or *thrash*, *waive* or *wave*, (to put off,) *woe* or *wo*, *yelk* or *yolk*, and various others. — See the following words in the Dictionary: *DESPATCH*, *GUARANTEE*, *JUDGMENT*, *SCEPTIC*, *SOLIPED*, *SOOTHE*, and *TRAVELLER*.

28. There is a class of words which have, in their derivation, a twofold origin, from the Latin and the French languages, and are indifferently written with the first syllable *en* or

in, the former being derived from the French, and the latter from the Latin. With respect to some of these, it is difficult to determine which form is best supported by usage. This is the fact in relation to the words *enclose* or *inclose*, *inquire* or *enquire*, *insure* or *ensure*, and several others. A few of these words, respecting which the two forms are about equally authorized, are placed in the left-hand column in each mode, and stand in a corresponding manner in the Dictionary; but those which are not repeated under the two initial letters *E* and *I*, stand, with the orthography which is most approved, in the left-hand column. There is a class of chemical terms, (most of which have been recently introduced into the language,) which have the termination *ine* or *in*; as, *chlorine*, *iodine*, *olivine*; or *chlorin*, *iodin*, *olivin*. They are often seen in scientific works in both forms; but in this Dictionary the final *e* is retained in this class of words.

29. There are some words, of which the present established orthography is at variance with the most approved dictionaries. This is true with respect to the words *chemistry*, *chemist*, *reinder*, *scythe*, *caste*, in the sense of a class or tribe, and *forte*, denoting a strong side, or that in which one excels. The orthography of these words which is here countenanced, though different from that best supported by the diction-

aries, is the one which is now established by general usage.

30. Although the orthography of the word *show*, as here exhibited, is uniformly supported by the best dictionaries, and also best corresponds to its pronunciation, yet the other form, *shew*, maintains its ground by a usage quite as common with the best authors. — See *Show*, in the Dictionary.

31. With respect to the word *mosquito* or *musquito*, which appears in such a variety of forms, the spelling here preferred, though little supported by the dictionaries, is used in works of science. The form *mosquito* is the orthography of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, from which the word is derived, and the one commonly made use of with respect to various geographical places to which the term is applied.

32. The two different modes of spelling a few of the words in the Vocabulary, are in established usage, and one is to be preferred to the other according to the sense in which the word is used; as, for example, the orthography of *flour* instead of *flower*, though not recognized by Johnson, is now well established, when the word is used to denote the *edible part of corn*; also the orthography of *dye* instead of *die*, in the sense of *color*, or *to tinge with color*, is in common and good use; yet the forms *flower* and *die* are unquestioned, when the words are used in other senses.

A VOCABULARY

OF

WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

A.		Advowee	Avowee	Agriculturist	Agriculturalist
АДМ	Awm, Awme	Advowson	Advowzen	Aide-de-camp	Aid-de-camp
Abatis	Abbatis	Adze	Adz, Addice	Aisle, (church,)	Isle
Abbey	Abby	Ædile; see	Edile	Alchemical	Alchymical
Abrevoir	Abrevoir	Ænigma; see	Enigma	Alchemist	Alchymist
Abridgment	Abridgement	Æolian; see	Eolian	Alchemy	Alchymy
Accessory	Accessary	Æolic; see	Eolic	Alcoran	Alkoran, Koran
Accountant	Accomptant	Æolipile; see	Eolipile	Alexipharmic	Alexipharmac
Ache	Ake	Aerie	Ayry, Eyry	Alkahest	Alcahest
Achieve	Atchieve	Æsthetic	Esthetic	Alkali	Alcali
Addible	Addable	Æsthetics	Esthetics	Allege	Alledge
Adipocere	Adipocire	Ætiology; see	Etiology	Allocation	Adlocution
Adjudgment	Adjudgement	Affector	Affector	Alloy	Allay
Admittible	Admittable	Affeer	Affear, Affere	Almanac	Almanack
Adscititious	Ascititious	Affiliate	Adfiliate	Almonry	Almry, Ambry
Adulteress	Adultress	Affiliation	Adfiliation	Alnager	Alnagar, Aulnager
Advoutry	Avoutry	Affraid	Affraid	Alum	
		Aghast	Agast		

Amassment	Amasment	Auburn	Alburn	Biestings	{ Beastings
Ambassador	Embassador	Auger	Augre	Bigoted	{ Beestings
Ambergris	Ambergrise	Aught	Ought	Bilge	Bulge
Ambs-ace	Ames-ace	Autocracy	Autocrazy	Billiards	Balliards
Amercement	Amerciament	Avoirdupois	Averdupois	Billingsgate	Bilingsgate
Amiability	Amability	Awkward	Ankward	Binnacle	{ Binacle
Amice	Amess	Awn	Ane		{ Bittacle
Amortise	Amortize	Axe	Ax	Bistre	Bister
Ananas	Anana			Bivouac	Biovac
Anapest	Anapæst			Bizantine	Byzantine
Anapestic	Anapæstic			Blanch	Blench
Ancestral	Ancestral	Baccalaureate	Baccalaureat	Blende, <i>Min.</i>	Blend
Ancient	Antient	Bachelor	Batchelor	Blithely	Blithly
Ancientry	Anchentry	Bade, <i>from Bid</i>	Bad	Blitheness	Blithness
Andiron	Handiron	Balance	Ballance	Blithesome	Blithsome
Anele	Aneal	Baldrick	Bawdrick	Bloomary	Blomary
Anemone	Anemony	Balk	{ Baulk	Bodice	Boddice
Angiography	Angeiography		{ Bauk	Boil, <i>a tumor</i> ,	Bile
Angiology	Angeiology	Ballister	Balister	Bolt	Boult
Angiotomy	Angeiotomy	Baluster	Banister	Bombard	Bumbard
Ankle	Ancle	Bandanna	Bandana	Bombast	Bumbast
Antechamber	Antichamber	Bandore	Pandore	Bombazette	Bombazet
Antelope	Antilope	Bandrol	Bannerol	Bombazine	{ Bombasin
Antiemetic	Antemetick	Banian	{ Bannian		{ Bombasine
Apostasy	Apostacy		{ Banyan	Bourgeois	Burgeois
Aposteme	Apostume	Banns	Bans	Bourn	Borne
Apothegm	Apophtegm	Barbecue	Barbacue	Bourse	Burse
Appall	Appal	Barberry	Berberry	Bouse	Boose
Appalment	Appalement	Bark	Barque	Bousy	Boosy
Appanage	Appenage	Barouche	Barouch	Bowsprit	Boltsprit
Appraise	Apprize	Baryta	Baryte	Brazen	Brasen
Appraisalment	Apprizement	Basin	Bason	Brazier	Brasier
Appraiser	Apprizer	Bass, <i>in music</i> ,	Base	Brazil	Brasil
Appurtenance	Appertenance	Bass-viol	Base-viol	Breakman	Brakeman
Apricot	Apricock	Bastinado	Bastinade	Breathe, <i>v.</i>	Breath
Arbitrament	Arbitrement	Bateau	Batteau	Brief	Breve
Archæological	{ Archeological	Bathe, <i>v.</i>	Bath	Brier	Briar
	{ Archaiological	Battledoor	Battledore	Brokerage	{ Brokage
Archæology	{ Archeology	Bawble	Bauble		{ Brocage
	{ Archaiology	Bazaar	Bazar	Bronze	Bronz
Archduchess	Archdutchess	Beaver	Beadel	Brooch	Broach, Broche
Archil	Orchil	Befall	Befal	Brunette	Brunet
Arnotto	{ Arnatto	Behoove	Behove	Bryony	Briony
Arnotto	{ Annotta	Bellflower	Bellflower	Buccaneer	Buccanier
Arquebuse	Arquebus	Belligerent	Belligerant	Buffalo	Buffaloe
Arrack	Arack	Bellman	Belman	Buhrstone	Burrstone
Artisan	Artizan	Bellmetal	Belmetal	Bumblebee	Humblebee
Arvel	Arvil	Bellwether	Belwether	Bunn	Bun
Asbestos	Asbestus	Benumb	Benum	Burden	Burthen
Ascendency	Ascendancy	Bequeathe	Bequeath	Burdensome	Burthensome
Askance	Askaunce	Bergamot	Burgamot	Burganet	Burgonet
Askant	Askaunt	Berth, <i>in a ship</i> ,	Birth	Burin	Burine
Askew	Askue	Bestrew	Bestrow	Burlesque	Burlesk
Assafœtida	Asafœtida	Betel	Betle	Burr	Bur
Assize	Assise	Bevel	Bevil	Burse	Bourse
Assizer	Assiser	Bezant	Byzant	Buzz	Buz
Assuage	Asswage	Bicorn	Bicorne	By, <i>n.</i>	Bye
Athenæum	Athencum				

C.					
Cabob	Kabob	Cauliflower	Colliflower	Cloff	Clough
Cacique	Cazique	Causeway, <i>or</i>	Causey	Clothe	Cloathe
Cæsura	Cesura, Cesure	Cavazion	Cavation	Clothes	Cloaths
Cag, <i>or</i>	Keg	Caviare	Caviar	Cluck	Clock
Caiman, <i>or</i>	Cayman	Caw	Kaw	Clyster	{ Glister Glyster
Calcareous	Calcarious	Cedilla	Cerilla	Cobbler	Cobler
Caldron	Cauldron	Ceiling	Cieling	Cocoa	Cacao
Calendar	Kalendar	Celt	Kelt	Coddle	Codle
Calends	Kalends	Celtic	Keltic	Cœliac	Celiac
Caliber, <i>or</i>	Calibre	Centiped	Centipede	Coif	Quoif
Calipers	Callipers	Chalcedony	Calcedony	Coiffure	Quoiffure
Caliph	Calif, Kaliph	Chaldron	{ Chalder Chauldron	Coke	Coak
Calk	Caulk	Chalice	Calice	Colander	Cullender
Calligraphy	Caligraphy	Chameleon	Cameleon	Colic	Cholic
Calotte	Callot	Chamois	Shamois	College	Colledge
Caloyer	Kaloyer	Champaign	Champaign	Colliery	Coalery
Caltrop	Calthrop	Champerty	Champarty	Colter	Coulter
Calyx	Calix	Chant	Chaunt	Comfrey	Cumfrey
Cameo	Camaieu	Chap	Chop	Conmandery	Commandry
Camlet	{ Camblet Camelet	Char, <i>or</i>	{ Chare Chore	Commisariat	Commissariate
Camomile	Chamomile	Chase	Chace	Compatible	Competible
Camphor	Camphire	Chastely	Chastly	Complete	Compleat
Canal	{ Candle Kannel	Chase	Chace	Concordat	Concordate
Cannel	{ Candle Kannel	Chastely	Chastly	Confectionery	Confectionary
Cannoneer	Cannonier	Chasteness	Chastness	Confidant, <i>n.</i>	Confident
Canoe	Canoa	Check	Cheque	Congealable	Congelable
		Checker	Chequer	Connection	Connexion
		Cheer	Chear	Connective	Connexive
		Chemical	Chymical	Consecrator	Consecrater
Cantilever	{ Cantiliver Cantaliver Canteliver	Chemist	Chymist	Contemporary	Cotemporary
		Chemistry	{ Chymistry Chimistry	Contradance	Country-dance
Canvas, <i>cloth,</i>	Canvass	Chestnut	Chesnut	Control	{ Controul Comptrol
Capriole	Cabriole	Chiliahedron	Chiliaedron	Controllable	Controulable
Carabine	Carbine	Chillness	Chilness	Controller	Comptroller
Carabineer	Carbineer	Chintz	Chints	Conversable	Convertible
Carat	Caract, Carrat	Choir	Quire	Cony	Coney
Caravansary	{ Caravansera Caravanserai	Choke	Choak	Cony-burrow	Coney-borough
Caraway	Carraway	Choose	Chuse	Coomb, <i>4 bushels</i>	Comb
Carcass	Carcasé	Chorister	Quirister	Copier	Copper
Carnelian	{ Carnelion Cornelian	Chyle	Chile	Coping	Copping
Carolytic	Carolitic	Chylifactive	Chilifactive	Copse	Coppice
Cartel	Chartel	Cider	Cyder, Sider	Coquette, <i>n.</i>	Coquet
Cartridge	Cartrage	Cigar	Segar	Corbel	Corbeil
Cassada	{ Casava Cassavi		{ Cimitar Cymetar Scimetar Scimitar Simitar	Cordovan	Cordwain
Cassava	{ Casava Cassavi	Cimetar	{ Cimitar Cymetar Scimetar Scimitar Simitar	Correlative	Corelative
Cassimere	Kerseymere	Scymitar	{ Scimetar Scimitar Simitar	Cosey	Cosy, Cozey
Cassiowary	Cassowary			Cot	Cott
Caste, <i>a class,</i>	Cast	Cion; <i>see</i>	Seion	Cotillon	Cotillon
Castellan	Castellain	Cipher	Cypher	Counsellor, <i>or</i>	Councillor
Castlery	Castelery	Clam, <i>v.</i>	Clamm	Courant	{ Corant Couranto
Castrel	Casteril	Clarinet	Clarionet	Courtesan	Courtezan
Catchpoll	Catchpole	Clew	Clue	Courtesy	Curtsy
Catchup	Catsup	Clinch	Clench	Covin	Covine
Catherine	{ Catharine Katharine	Cloak	Cloke	Covinous	Covenous
		Clodpoll	Clodpole	Cozen	Cosen

Cozenage	Cosenage	Desert, <i>n.</i>	Desart	Dunghill	Dunghil
Craunch	Cranch	Desolater	Desolator	Duress	Duressé
Crawfish	Crayfish	Despatch, <i>or</i>	Dispatch	Dye, <i>color,</i>	Die
Creak, <i>v.</i>	Creek	Dessert, <i>n.</i>	Desert	Dyeing, <i>coloring</i>	Dying
Crier	Cryer	Detector	Detector		
Croslet	Crosslet	Detorsion	Detortion		E.
Crowd	Croud	Detractor	Detracter	Eavesdropper	Evesdropper
Crowsfoot	Crowfoot	Develop	Develope	Eccentric	Excentric
Cruse, <i>cruet,</i>	Cruise	Development	Developpement	Economics	CEconomics
Crum	Crumb	Devest, <i>or</i>	Divest	Ecstasy	{ Ecstasy Extasy
Crusade	Croisade	Dexterous	Dextrous	Ecstatic	Extatic
Crystal	Chrystal	Diadrom	Diadrome	Ecumenical	CEcumenical
Cucurbit	Cucurbite	Diæresis	Dieresis	Edile	Ædile
Cue	Queue	Diarrhœa	Diarrhea	Eke	Eek
Cuerpo	Querpo	Dike, <i>or</i>	Dyke	Embalm	Imbalm
Cuisse	Cuish	Dime	Disme	Embank, <i>or</i>	Imbank
Cuneiform	Cuniform	Diocese	Diocess	Embankment	Imbankment
Cupel	{ Cappel Coppel	Disburden	Disburthen	Embargo	Imbargo
Curb	Kerb	Discount	Discompt	Embark	Imbark
Curtain	Courtine	Disfranchise	Diffranchise	Embarkation	Embarcation
Cutlass	Cutlas	Disfranchise- ment	Diffranchise- ment	Embase	Imbase
Cyclopædia	Cyclopedia	Dishabile	Deshabile	Embassy	Ambassy
Cyst	Cist	Disinthrall	{ Disinthrall Disinthal	Embed, <i>or</i>	Imbed
Cysted	Cisted	Disk, <i>or</i>	Disc	Embedded, <i>or</i>	Imbedded
Czar	Tzar, Tsar	Dispatch, <i>or</i>	Despatch	Embezzle	Imbezzle
		Disseize	Disseise	Embezzlement	Imbezzlement
		Disseizin	Disseisin	Emblazon	Imblazon
		Disseizor	Disseisor	Embody	Imbody
		Dissolvable	Dissolvable	Embolden	Imbolden
		Distention	Distension	Emborder	Imborder
		Distrainor	Distrainer	Embosk	Imbosk
		Diversely	Diversly	Embosom, <i>or</i>	Imbosom
		Divest, <i>or</i>	Devest	Emboss	Imboss
		Docket	Doquet	Embowel	Imbowel
		Doctoress	Doctress	Embower	Imbower
		Dodecahedron	Dodecaedron	Empale	Impale
		Domicile	Domicil		{ Empannel Impanel
		Doomsday-book	Domesday-book	Empanel	{ Empannel Impanel
		Dory, Doree	Dorey	Empoison	Impoison
		Dote	Doat	Empoverish, <i>or</i>	Impoverish
		Doublon	Doublon	Empower	Impower
		Dowry	Dowery	Empress	Empress
		Downfall	Downfal	Encage, <i>or</i>	Incage
		Drachm, <i>or</i>	Dram	Encenia	Encœnia
		Dragoman	{ Drogoman Druggerman	Enchant	Inchant
		Draught, <i>or</i>	Draft	Enchase	Inchase
		Driblet	Dribblet	Encircle	Incircle
		Drier	Dryer	Enclose, <i>or</i>	Inclose
		Drought	Drouth	Enclosure, <i>or</i>	Inclosure
		Dryly	Drily	Encroach	Incroach
		Dryness	Driness	Encumber	Incumber
		Duchess	Dutchess	Encumbrance	Incumbrance
		Duchy	Dutchy	Encyclopædia	Encyclopedia
		Dulness	Dullness	Endamage	Indamage
		Dungeon	Donjon	Endear	Indear

D.

Dactyl	Dactyle
Daily	Dayly
Daisied	Dazied
Damaskeen, <i>v.</i>	Damaskin
Damson	Damascene
Dandruff	Dandriff
Danegeld	Dangelt
Darn	Dearn
Daub	Dawb
Debarkation	Debarcation
Debonair	Debonnair
Decoy	Duckoy
Decrepit	Decrepid
Defence	Defense
Defier	Defyer
Deflection	Deflexion
Deflour	Deflower
Delft	Delf, Delph
Delphine	Delphin
Deltoid	Deltoide
Demain	{ Demean
Demesne	
Demarcation	Demarkation
Democrat	Democrate
Denizen	Denison
Dependant, <i>n.</i>	Dependent
Dependence	Dependance
Dependent, <i>a.</i>	Dependant
Deposit	Deposite

Endict; <i>see</i>	Indict	Esthetics, <i>or</i>	Æsthetics	Flugelman	Flugleman
Endite; <i>see</i>	Indite	Estoppel	Estopel	Fluke	{ Flook Flowk
Endorse; <i>see</i>	Indorse	Etiology	Ætiology	Fœtus	Fetus
Endow	Indow	Exactor	Exacter	Forestall	Forestal
Endue	Indue	Expense	Expence	Foretell	Foretel
Enfeeble	Infeeble	Exsanguious	Exanguious	Forray	Foray
Enfeoff	Infefoff	Exsect	Exect	Forte, <i>strong</i>	{ Fort
Enfranchise	Infranchise	Exsiccate	Exiccate	<i>side,</i>	
Engender	Ingender	Exsiccation	Exiccation	Fosse	Foss
Engorge	Ingorge	Exsiccative	Exiccative	Foundery, <i>or</i>	Foundry
Engrain	Ingrain	Exsuccous	Exuccous	Franc, <i>coin,</i>	Frank
Enhance	Inhance	Extrinsical	Extrinsecal	Frenetic	Phrenetic
Enigma	Ænigma	Exudation	Exsudation	Frenzy	Phrensy
Enjoin	Injoin	Exude	Exsude	Frieze	Frize
Enlard	Inlard	Eyry, <i>or</i>	Aerie, Ayry	Frigate	Frigat
Enlarge	Inlarge			Frit	Fritt
Enlighten	Inlighten			Frizzle	Frizle
Enlist	Inlist			Fru mentaceous	Fru mentacious
Enlumine	Inlumine	Fæces	Feces	Fru menty	{ Furmenty Furmetry
Enquire, <i>or</i>	Inquire	Fagot	Faggot	Frustum	Frustrum
Enquiry, <i>or</i>	Inquiry	Fairy	Faery	Fuel	Fewel
Enroll	{ Enrol Inrol	Fakir	Faquir	Fugleman, <i>or</i>	Flugleman
Enrolment	Inrolment	Falchion	Faulchion	Fulfil	Fulfill
Enshrine	Inshrine	Falcon	Faulcon	Fulfilment	Fulfillment
Ensnare, <i>or</i>	Insnare	Fantasy	Phantasy	Fulness	Fulness
Ensure, <i>or</i>	Insure	Farther, <i>or</i>	Further	Furlough	Furlow
Entail	Intail	Farthest, <i>or</i>	Furthest	Further, <i>or</i>	Farther
Entangle	Intangle	Farthingale	Fardingale	Furthest, <i>or</i>	Farthest
Enterprise	Enterprize	Fecal	Fœcal	Fusee	Fusil
Enthrone	Inthron	Fellness	Felness		
Enthymem	Enthymeme	Felly	Felloe		
Entice	Intice	Felon	Fellon		
Entire	Intire	Felspar	Feldspar		
Entirety	Entierty	Ferrule } { Ferrel			
		Ferule } { Verrel			
Entitle	{ Intitle Intitule	Feud	Feod	Gabardine	Gaberdine
Entomb	Intomb	Feudal	Feodal	Gairish	Garish
Entrance	Intrance	Feudality	Feodality	Galiot	Galliot
Entrap	Intrap	Feudatory	Feodatory	Galoche	Goloche
Entreat	Intreat	Feuille morte	Fueille morte	Gamut	Gammut
Envelop, <i>v.</i>	Envelope	Fie	Fy	Gangue, <i>in ore,</i>	Gang
Envelopment	Envelopement			Gantlet	Gantelope
Eolopile	Æolopile	Filigree	{ Filigrane Filagree Fillagree	Gaol	Jail
Epaulet	Epaulette			Garreteer	Garretteer
Epigraph	Epigraphe	Fillibeg	{ Filibeg Philibeg	Gauge	Gage
Equery	Equery			Gauger	Gager
Equiangular	Equangular	Filly	Filley	Gault	Golt
Equivoque	Equivoke	Finery, <i>a forge,</i>	Finary	Gauntlet, <i>glove,</i>	Gantlet
Eremit	Heremite			Gayety	Gaiety
Escalade	Scalade	Firman	{ Firmaun Phirman	Gayly	Gaily
Eschalot	{ Shallot Shalote	Fizgig	Fishgig	Gazelle	Gazel
		Flageolet	Flagelet	Gear	Geer
Escritoire	{ Escrivoir Scrutoire	Phleam	Phleme	Gelatine	Gelatin
		Fletz	Flœtz	Gelly; <i>see</i>	Jelly
Escutcheon	Scutcheon	Fleur-de-lis	Flower-de-luce	Genet	{ Ginnet Jennet
Espouse, <i>v.</i>	Spouse	Flier	Flyer	Gerfalcon	Gyrfalcon
Estafette	Estafet	Flotage	Floatage	Germ	Germe
	(5)	Flour, <i>meal,</i>	Flower	Ghastly	Gastly

F.

G.

Ghibelline	Gibelline			Hoot	Whoot
Ghill, <i>ravine</i> ,	Gill			Horde	Hord
Gibberish	Geberish	Haggard	Hagard	Hornblende	Hornblend
Gibe	Gybe, Jibe	Haggess	Haggis	Hostler	Hostler
Giglot	Giglet	Ha-ha	Haw-haw	Household	Houshold
Gimlet	Gimblet	Hake	Haick	Housewife	Huswife
Gimmel	Jymold	Halberd	Halbert	Howlet	Houlet
Gingle; <i>see</i>	Jingle	Hale, <i>healthy</i> ,	Hail	Hub	Hob
Girasole	Girasol	Halibut	Holibut	Hydrangea	Hydrangia
Girth	Girt, Garth	Halliards	Halyards	Hypothenuse	Hypotenuse
Glave	Glaive	Halloo	Hollo, Holloa		
Glazier	Glasier	Hame, <i>or</i>	Haum		
Glede	Glead	Handicraftsman	Handeraftsman		I.
Gloar	Glour	Hards	Hurds	Iceicle	Isicle
Gloze	Glose	Harebell	Hairbell	Illness	Ilness
Glue	Glew	Harebrained	Hairbrained	Imbank	Embank
Gluey	Gluy	Harem	Haram	Imbitter	Embitter
Gnarled	Knarled	Harier	Harrier	Imbody, <i>or</i>	Embody
Good-by	Good-bye	Harslet	Haslet	Imborder	Emborder
Gore	Goar	Hatchel } {	Hetchel	Imbosom	Embosom
Gormand	Gourmand	Hackle } {	Heckle	Imbound	Embound
Gormandize	Gourmandize	Haul, <i>to drag</i> ,	Hale	Imbox	Embox
Governante	Governant	Haum	Halm, Hawm	Imbrue	Embrue
Graft	Graff	Haunch	Hanch	Impair	Empair
Grandam	Granam	Haust, <i>cough</i> ,	Hoast	Impanel	Empanel
Granddaughter	Grandaughter	Hautboy	Hoboy	Impar lance	Empar lance
Granite	Granit	Hawser	Halser	Impassion	Empassion
Grasshopper	Grashopper	Hazel	Hazle	Implead	Emplead
Gray, <i>or</i>	Grey	Headache	Headach	Imposthume	Impostume
	Greece	Hearse	Herse	Impoverish, <i>or</i>	Empoverish
Greeze, <i>a step</i> ,	Grice	Heartache	Heartach	Incage	Encage
	Grise	Height	Hight	Inc case	Encase
Grenade	Granade	Heighten	Highten	Inclasp	Enclasp
Grenadier	Granadier	Heinous	Hainous	Inclose, <i>or</i>	Enclose
Greyhound	Grayhound	Hemistich	Hemistick	Inclosure, <i>or</i>	Enclosure
Griffin	} Gryphon	Hemorrhoids	Emeroids	Increase	Encrease
Griffon			Herpetology	Erpetology	Incrust
Grizzled	Grisled	Hexahedron	Hexaedron	Indefeasible	Indefeisable
Grocer	Grosser	Hibernate	Hybernate	Indelible	Indeleble
	} Grogeram	Hibernation	Hybernation	Indict	Endict
Grogram		Grogran	Hiccough, <i>or</i>	Hickup	Indictment
Grotesque	Grotesk	Hinderance	Hindrance	Indite	Endite
Groundsill	Groundsel	Hip, <i>v.</i>	Hyp	Inditer	Enditer
Group	Groupe	Hippocras	Hippocrass	Indocile	Indocil
Guarantee	Guaranty	Hoarhound	Horehound	Indorsable	Endorsable
Guild, <i>or</i>	Gild	Hodge-podge	Hotch-potch	Indorse	Endorse
Guilder, <i>or</i>	Gilder	Hoiden	Hoyden	Indorsement	Endorsement
Guillotine	Guillotin	Holiday, <i>or</i>	Holyday	Indorser	Endorser
Gulf	Gulph	Hollo } {	Holloa	Inferable	} Inferible
Gunwale	Gunnel	Halloo } {	Hollow	Inferrible	
Gurnet	Gournet	Holster	Holdster	Inflection	Inflexion
	} Gypsey	Hominy	} Homony	Infold	Enfold
Gypsy		Gipsey		Hommony	Infoliate
Gyre	Gire	Hone	Hoane	Ingraft	} Ingraff
Gyve	Give	Honeyed	Honied	Ingraftment	
		Hoop, <i>or</i>	Whoop	Ingrain	Engrain
		Hooping-	Whooping-	Ingulf	Engulf
		cough, <i>or</i>	cough		

Innuendo Inuendo
 Inquire, *or* Enquire
 Inquirer, *or* Enquirer
 Inquiry, *or* Enquiry
 Insnares, *or* Ensnares
 Instalment Installment
 Instil Instill
 Instructor Instructor
 Insurance Ensurance
 Insure Ensure
 Insurer Ensurer
 Interlace Enterlace
 Interplead Enterplead
 Interpleader Enterpleader
 Intrall { Intral
 Enthral
 Intrinical Intrinsic
 Intrust Entrust
 Intwine Entwine
 Inure Enure
 Inurement Enurement
 Invalid, *n.* Invalide
 Inveigle Enveigle
 Inventor Inventer
 Inwheel Enwheel
 Inwrap, *or* Enwrap
 Inwreath Inwreath
 Isle Ile

J.

Jacobin Jacobine
 Jag Jagg
 Jagghery Jaggy
 Jail, *or* Gaol
 Jailer, *or* Gaoler
 Jalap Jalop
 Jamb, *n.* Jam, Jaum
 Janizary Janissary
 Jasmine Jessamine
 Jaunt Jant
 Jaunty Janty
 Jelly Gelly
 Jenneting { Geniting
 Juneating
 Jettee, Jetty Jetta, Jutty
 Jewelry, *or* Jewellery
 Jiffy Giffy
 Jingle Gingle
 Jointress Jointuress
 Jole, *or* Jowl
 Jonquille Jonquil
 Joust, *n.* Just
 Judgment Judgement
 Julep Julap
 Junket, *or* Juncate
 Justle, *or* Jostle

K.

Kale Kail, Cail
 Kamsin Khamsin
 Kayles Keels
 Keelhaul Keelhale
 Keelson Kelson
 Keg, *or* Cag
 Kerseymere, *or* Cassimere
 Khan Kan, Kann
 Knapsack Snapsack
 Knarled, *or* Gnarled
 Knell Knel

L.

Lackey Laquey
 Lacquer Lacker
 Lair Lare
 Lance Launce
 Landscape Landskip
 Landsman Landman
 Lantern Lanthorn
 Lanyard Laniard
 Launch Lanch
 Laundress Landress
 Laureate Laureat
 Lavender Lavendar
 Lea, *a plain,* Lee, Ley, Lay
 Leach, *or* Leech, Letch
 Leaven Leven
 Leger Ledger
 Lettuce Lettice
 License Licence
 Lickerish Liquorish
 Licorice Liquorice
 Lief Lieve, Leef
 Lilac Lilach
 Lily Lilly
 Linguiform Lingueform
 Litharge Litherage
 Llama, *animal,* Lama
 Loadstar Lodestar
 Loadstone Lodestone
 Loath, *a.* Loth
 Loathe, *v.* Lothe
 Lode, *a vein,* Load
 Lodgement Lodgment
 Lower Lour
 Luke Leuke
 Lustring, *or* Lutestring
 Lye, *from ashes,* Lie, Ley

M.

Maggoty Maggoty
 Maim, *or* { Mayhem
 { Maihem

Maize Maiz
 Maleadminis- { Maladministra-
 tration, *or* } tion
 Malecontent Malcontent
 Malefeasance Malfeasance
 Malepractice Malpractice
 Maletreat Maltreat
 Malkin Maukin
 Mall Maul
 Mallinders { Mallenders
 { Malanders
 Mameluke Mamaluke
 Mandarin Mandarine
 Mandatary Mandatory
 Manifestable Manifestible
 Manikin Mannikin
 Manœuvre Maneuver
 Mantle, *or* Mantel
 Marque, *license,* Mark
 Marquee Markee
 Marquiss, *or* Marquess
 Marshal { Marshall
 { Mareschal
 Marten, *or* Martin
 Martingale Martingal
 Mask Masque
 Maslin } { Mastlin
 Meslin } { Mislin
 Mastic Mastich
 Matins Mattins
 Mattress { Mattress
 { Matrass
 Meagre Meager
 Mediæval Medieval
 Meliorate Ameliorate
 Menagerie Menagery
 Merchandise Merchandize
 Mere, *a pool,* Meer
 Metre Meter
 Mew Meaw
 Mewl Meawl
 Mileage Milage
 Milleped Millepede
 Millrea Millree, Milrea
 Miscall Miscal
 Misle } Mistle
 Mizzle }
 Misspell Mispell
 Misspend Mispend
 Missy Misy
 Mistletoe { Mistletoe
 { Misseltoe
 Mitre Miter
 Mizzen Mizen
 Moccason { Moccasin
 { Maggason
 Mocha-stone Mocho-stone
 Modillion Modillon

Molasses	{ Melasses Molosses	Osier	Ozier	Pimento	Pimenta
Moneyed	Monied	Osmazome	Ozmazome	Pincers	Pinchers
Mongrel	Mungrel	Ottar	Otto, Otter	Piony, <i>or</i>	Peony
Mood, <i>or</i>	Mode	Outrageous	Outragious	Placard	Placart
Moresque	Moresk	Oxide	{ Oxide Oxyd	Plain, <i>and</i>	Plane
Morion	Murrion	Oyes	Oyez	Plane-sailing	Plain-sailing
Mortgageor	Mortgagor			Plaster	Plaister
Mosque	Mosk			Pliers	Plyers
	Moschetto		P.	Plough	Plow
	Moschetto	Pacha	{ Pasha Basha	Ploughman	Plowman
	Mosquetoe	Packet	Paquet	Ploughshare	Plowshare
	Mosquetto	Painim	Paynim	Plumber	Plummer
Mosquito	Muscheto	Palette, <i>and</i>	Palet, Pallet	Plumiped	Plumipede
Musquito	Muschetoe	Palmiped	Palmipede	Pluviometer	Pluviometer
	Musqueto	Pandore, <i>or</i>	Bandore	Poise	Poize
	Musquetoe	Panel	Pannel	Poltroon	Poltron
	Musquitto	Pansy	Fancy	Polyanthus	Polyanthos
Mould	Mold	Pappoose	{ Pappoos Papoose	Polyhedral	Polyedral
Mulch	Mulsh	Paralyze	Paralyse	Polyhedron	Polyedron
Mullein	Mullin	Parol, <i>a.</i>	Parole	Pommel	Pummel
Multiped	Multipede	Parral	Parrel	Pontoon, <i>and</i>	Ponton
Mummy	Mommery	Parsnip	Parsnep	Pony	Poney
Murder	Murther	Partisan	Partizan	Porpoise	{ Porpus Porpess
Murderous	Murtherous	Patrol	{ Patroll Patrole	Portress	Porteress
Murky	Mirky	Paver	{ Pavier Pavior	Postilion	Postillion
Murrhine	Myrrhine	Peddler	{ Pedler Pedlar	Potato	Potatoe
Muscle, <i>and</i>	Mussel	Peep	Piep	Pottage	Potage
Mustache	Moustache	Penance	Pennance	Practise, <i>v.</i>	Practice
		Penniless	Pennyless	Premunire	Premunire
		Pentahedral	Pentaedral	Premise	Premiss
		Pentahedron	Pentaedron	Pretence	Pretense
		Pentile	Pantile	Preterite,	Preterit
		Peony, <i>or</i>	Piony	Pretor	Prætor
		Perch	Pearch	Prisonbase	Prisonbars
		Persimmon	Persimon	Probate	Probat
		Persistence	Persistance	Profane	Prophane
		Phantasm	Fantasm	Protector	Protector
		Phantom	Fantom	Prothonotary- ship	Prothonotari- ship
		Phenomenon	Phenomenon	Pumpkin	{ Pompion Pumpion
		Phial, <i>or</i>	Vial	Puny, <i>and</i>	Puisne
		Philibeg; <i>see</i>	Fillibeg	Pupilarly	Pupillary
		Philter	Philtre	Purblind	Poreblind
		Phlegm	Flegm	Purlin	Purline
		Phenix	Phenix	Purr	Pur
		Phthisic	Tisic	Purslain	Purslane
		Picked	Piked	Pursy	Pussy
		Picket	Piquet	Putrefy	Putrify
		Picturesque	Picturesk	Pygmean	Pigmean
		Pie	Pye	Pygmy	Pigmy
		Piebald	Pyebald	Pyx	Pix
		Pillowbear	{ Pillowbere Pillowbier		
					Q.
				Quarantine	{ Quarantain Carentane

N.

Nall	Nawl
Nankeen	Nankin
Naught	Nought
Negotiate	Negotiate
Net, <i>a., clear,</i>	Neat
Nib	Neb
Nobless	Noblesse
Nombres	Numbles
Novitiate	Noviciate
Nozle	Nozzle, Nosle
Nuisance	Nusance

O.

Oblique	Oblike
Octahedron	Octaedron
Öconomics; <i>see</i>	Öconomics
Öcumenical	Öcumenical
Offence	Offense
Offuscate	Obfuscate
Olio	Oglio
Omer	Homer
Opaque	Opake
Orach	Orache
Orison	Oraison

Skull	Scull	Sulky	Sulkey	Thyme	Thime
Slake, <i>to quench</i> ,	Slack	Sulphuretted	Sulphureted	Ticking, <i>or</i>	Ticken
Sleight, <i>n.</i>	Slight	Sumach	{ Sumac	Tidbit	Titbit
Sley, <i>a reed</i> ,	Slay, Slaie		{ Shumac	Tie	Tye
Sluice	Sluce, Sluse	Suretyship	Suretiship	Tier, <i>a row</i> ,	Tire
Slyly	Slily	Surloin, <i>or</i>	Sirloin	Tierce	Terce
Slyness	Sliness	Surname	Sirname	Tiger	Tyger
Smallness	Smalness	Surprise	Surprize	Tincal	Tinkal
Smirk	Smerk	Surreptitious	Subreptitious	Tint	Teint
Smooth, <i>v.</i>	Smoothie	Survivor	Surviver	Tiny	Tyny
Soap	Sope	Survivorship	Survivership	Tippler	Tipler
Socage	Soccage	Swag, <i>or</i>	Sag	Tithe	Tythe
Socle	Zocle	Swale	Sweale	Toilet	Toilette
Solan	{ Soland	Sward	Sord	Toll, <i>to allure</i> ,	Tole
	{ Solund	Swarth	Swath	Tollbooth	Tolbooth
Solder	Soder	Sweepstakes	Sweepstake	Ton, <i>or</i>	Tun
Soldier	Souldier	Swop, <i>or</i>	Swap	Tonnage	Tunnage
Soliped	Solipede	Sycamore	{ Sicamore	Tormentor	Tormenter
Solitaire	Solitaire		{ Sycamine	Touchy, <i>or</i>	Techy
Solvable	Solvable	Sylvan	Silvan	Tourmaline	Tourmalin
Somerset	{ Somersault	Synonyme, <i>or</i>	Synonym	Trance	Transe
Summerset	{ Summersault	Syphilis	Siphilis	Tranquillity	Tranquility
Sonneteer	Sonneteer	Systematize	Systemize	Tranquillize	Tranquelize
Soothe	Sooth			Transferable	Transferrible
Sorrel	Sorel				
Souse	Sowse				
Spa	Spaw				
Spicknel	Spignel	Tabard	Taberd	Tree-nail	{ Trenail
Spinach	Spinage	Taffety	{ Taffeta		{ Trunnel
			{ Taffata	Trellis	Trellice
Spinel	{ Spinelle	Taffrail	Tafferel	Trentals	Trigintals
	{ Spinell	Taillage	Tallage	Trestle	{ Tressel
Splice	Splise				{ Trussel
Sponge	Spunge	Talc, <i>a stone</i> ,	{ Talk	Trevet, <i>or</i>	Trivet
Spongy	Spungy		{ Talck	Trousers	Trowsers
Spright	Sprite	Tallness	Talness	Trucklebed, <i>or</i>	Trundlebed
Sprightful	Spriteful	Talmud	Thalmud	Turkey	Turky
Spunk	Sponk			Turnip	Turnep
Spurt, <i>or</i>	Spirit			Turnsole	Turnsol
Staddle	Stadle	Tambourine	{ Tambarine	Turkois	{ Turquois
Stanch	Staunch		{ Tambourin		{ Turquoise
Stationery, <i>n.</i>	Stationary		{ Tamborin	Tutenag	{ Tutanag
Steadfast	Stedfast	Tarpauling	{ Tarpawling		{ Tutenague
Steelyard	Stillyard		{ Tarpaulin		{ Twiddle
Sterile	Steril	Tartan	Tartane	Tweedle	{ Twidle
Stillness	Stilness	Tassel	Tossel		
Stockade	Stoccade	Tawny	Tawney	Tyro	Tiro
Strait	Streight, <i>n.</i>	Tease	Teaze		
Strap, <i>or</i>	Strop	Teazle } { Tassel			
Strengthened	Strenghtner	Teasel } { Tazel			
Strew	{ Straw	Terrier	Tarrier	Umbles	Humbles
Strow		Tether	Tedder	Unbias	Unbiass
Stupefy	Stupify	Tetrastich	Tetrastick	Unbiased	Unbiased
Style	Stile	Textuary	{ Texturist	Unbigoted	Unbigotted
Subtile, <i>thin</i> ,	Subtle	Textualist	{ Textuarist	Unroll	Unrol
Subtle, <i>sly</i> ,	Subtile		{ Textuist	Until	Untill
Subtract	Substract	Theodolite	Theodolet		
Subtraction	Substraction	Thraldom	Thralldom		
Suitor	Suiter	Thrash, <i>or</i>	Thresh		
		Threshold	Threshold	Vaivode } { Waiwode	
		Throe, <i>a pang</i> ,	Throw	Vayvode } { Waywode	
		Thyine, <i>wood</i> ,	Thine	Vales	Vails

T.

U.

V.

Valise	Vallise			With, <i>n.</i>	Withe
Vat, <i>a vessel,</i>	Fat		W.	Withal	Withall
Vaudevil	Vaudeville	Wagon	Waggon	Wizard	{ Wizzard
Vavasar	{ Vavasour	Waif	Waift		{ Wisard
	{ Valvasor	Waive, <i>to defer,</i>	Wave	Woe	Wo
Veil, <i>cover,</i>	Vail	Wale	Weal	Wondrous	Wonderous
Vender, <i>or</i>	Vendor	Walrus	Walruss	Woodbine	Woodbind
Veneer	Fineer	Warranter, <i>or</i>	Warrantor	Woodchuck	Woodchuk
Venomous	Venemous	Waul	Wawl	Woollen	Woolen
Verdigris	{ Verdigrise	Wear, <i>v.</i>	Ware	Wreathe, <i>v.</i>	Wreath
	{ Verdigrease	Weasand	{ Wesand	Wreck	Wrack
Vermillion	{ Vermillion		{ Wezand	Wriggle	Riggle
	{ Virmilion	Welsh	Welch		
Vermin	Vermine	Whang	Wang		Y.
Verst	{ Berst	Whelk	Welk	Yawl	Yaul
	{ Werst	Whippletree	Whiffletree	Yearn	Yern
Vertebre, <i>or</i>	Vertebra	Whippoorwill	Whippowill	Yeast	Yest
Vervain	Vervane	Whiskey	Whisky	Yelk, <i>or</i>	Yolk
Vial, <i>or</i>	Phial	Whitleather	Whiteleather	Yerk	Yark
Vice, <i>a screw,</i>	Vise	Whoop	Hoop	Yew	Eugh
Vicious	Vitious	Whooping- cough	{ Hoopingcough		
Villanous	Villainous	Widgeon	Wigeon		Z.
Villany	Villainy	Wilful	Willful		
Visitor	Visiter	Windlass	{ Windlace	Zaffre	{ Zaffir
Visor	Vizor		{ Windlas		{ Zaffar
Vitiate	Viciate	Wintry	Wintery		{ Zaffer
Vizier	{ Vizir	Wiry	Wiery	Zechin; <i>see</i>	Sequin
	{ Visier	Witchelm	Weechelm	Zinc	Zink
Volcano	Vulcano				

III.—ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

IN this Dictionary care has been taken to give all the irregular grammatical forms of words. All the verbs of the language which are often met with, whether regular or irregular, are conjugated; the plural forms of irregular nouns are exhibited; and occasional observations are made in relation to the grammatical construction and use of words.

It is not deemed expedient to give here any general system or outline of grammar; but the design is merely to furnish, on various topics of practical grammar, some notices and remarks, which could not properly be introduced into the body of the Dictionary, and which may facilitate the use of the work.

The parts of speech in the English language are commonly reckoned nine, or, if the participle is considered a distinct part of speech, ten; namely, the Article, Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

THE ARTICLE.

The article is a word prefixed to nouns to point them out, or to limit their signification. The articles are *a*, or *an*, and *the*; as, *a* book, *an* apple, *the* man.—For the use of the articles, see *A*, *AN*, and *THE*, in the Dictionary.

THE NOUN.

A noun, or substantive, is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any idea. Proper nouns are the names of individuals, whether persons or things; as, *Alexander*, *America*, *London*. Common nouns are the names of genera or classes. English common nouns are the appellatives or substantives of the English language, or are such as are contained in dictionaries of the language.

English nouns are mostly formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the terminations

an, *ance*, *ant*, *ar*, *ard*, *art*, *ary*, *eer*, *ent*, *er*, *ier*, *ist*, *ive*, *or*, *ster*, *ate*, *ee*, *ite*, *acy*, *age*, *ancy*, *ence*, *ency*, *head*, *hood*, *ion*, *ily*, *ism*, *ment*, *mony*, *ness*, *on*, *ry*, *ship*, *t*, *th*, *tude*, *ty*, *ure*, *y*, *dom*, *cule*, *cle*, *el*, *il*, *et*, *in*, *ine*, *kin*, *let*, *ling*, *ock*, *ule*.

Nouns have three cases, *nominative*, *possessive*, and *objective*; three genders, *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*; and two numbers, *singular* and *plural*.

The plural number is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, *book*, *books*; *dove*, *doves*. But if the singular ends in *s*, *ss*, *sh*, *ch* soft, or *x*, the plural is formed by the addition of *es*; as, *rebuses*, *rebuses*; *mass*, *masses*; *lash*, *lashes*; *church*, *churches*; *fox*, *foxes*. If the singular ends in *ch* hard, the plural is formed by adding *s* only; as, *monarch*, *monarchs*. If the singular ends in *o*, preceded by another vowel, the plural is formed by the addition of *s*; as, *folio*, *folios*; *cameo*, *cameos*; *bamboo*, *bamboos*; *embryo*, *embryos*; but if the final *o* is preceded by a consonant, the plural is commonly formed by adding *es*; as, *cargo*, *cargoes*; *hero*, *heroes*. The following nouns, however, *canto*, *cento*, *grotto*, *junto*, *portico*, *rotundo*, *salvo*, *solo*, *tyro*, *duodecimo*, *octavo*, *quarto*, and some others derived from foreign languages, and hardly Anglicized, as *albino*, *domino*, &c., commonly have their plural formed by the addition of *s* only to the singular; as, *canto*, *cantos*. But there are some, respecting which usage is not uniform. We sometimes see the plural of *duodecimo*, *octavo*, and *quarto*, written with the addition of *es*, thus, *duodecimoes*, *octavoos*, *quartoos*; and we also sometimes see the plural of *volcano* written *volcanos*.

There is a class of nouns, forming the names of various arts and sciences, which have a plural termination in *ics*, but have no singular termination; as, *ethics*, *mathematics*, *mechanics*, *metaphysics*, *mnemonics*, *politics*, &c. All nouns of this class are generally considered by grammarians as properly plural; though we sometimes see them, or some of them, joined to verbs in the singular number by respectable writers.

Nouns of the singular number ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* into *ies*; as, *lady, ladies*; *body, bodies*; but those ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, form their plurals regularly, by the addition of *s* only to the singular; as, *valley, valleys*; *attorney, attorneys*, &c. These plurals are sometimes erroneously written *vallies, attornies*, &c.

There is a class of nouns ending in *f*, or *fe*, viz., *beef, calf, elf, half, knife, leaf, life, loaf, self, sheaf, shelf, wife, wolf*, which form their plurals by changing *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*; as, *beeves, calves*, &c. The word *wharf*, according to the prevailing American usage, is conformed to this class, having for its plural *wharves*; though, according to English usage, the plural is *wharfs*. — *Staff* commonly has *staves* in the plural; but other nouns ending in *ff*, and also in *f*, except those above enumerated, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* to the singular; as, *muff, muffs*; *proof, proofs*, &c.

There is a considerable number of words derived from the Greek and Latin languages, which are often used in English, and are more or less Anglicized, and of which the Greek and Latin plurals are sometimes used, and sometimes plurals formed according to the analogy of the English language. Of this class are *encomium, memorandum, medium, radius, dogma*, of which the Latin plurals are *encomia, memoranda, media, radii, dogmata*; the English, *encomiums, memorandums, mediums, radiuses, dogmas*. The two plurals are generally given, in this Dictionary, under such words as admit the use of both.

There are some words which have the plural form, but which are used in both the singular and the plural number, or respecting the number of which there is a want of agreement among grammarians. Of this class are *alms, bellows, gallows, means, news, and pains*. — See these words in the Dictionary.

Nouns formed by the addition of *ful* (from the adjective *full*) to another word, as *mouthful, spoonful*, are regarded as indivisible compounds, and form their plurals in a regular manner by the addition of *s*; as, *mouthfuls, spoonfuls*. But some compound nouns, which have the parts of which they are compounded connected by hyphens, have the plural termination affixed to the first part; as, *aide-de-camp, aides-de-camp; cousin-german, cousins-german; court-martial, courts-martial; father-in-law, fathers-in-law*.

THE PRONOUN.

The different kinds of pronouns are specified in the notice of the word **PRONOUN**, in the Dictionary, where they are also severally noticed.

THE ADJECTIVE.

An adjective is a word added to a noun to express its quality, or limit its meaning; as, a *good* man; a *green* field; *three* apples.

A great part of the adjectives of the English language are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the terminations *ac, al, an, ar, ary, en, ic, ical, id, ile, ine, ory, ate, ful, ose, ous, some, y, ish, like, ly, ive, able, ible, uble, less*.

Most adjectives have two variations from the simple or positive form of the word, called *degrees of comparison*, namely, the comparative and superlative.

In words of one syllable the comparative is commonly formed by adding *r* or *er* to the positive; as, *wise, wiser*; *soft, softer*; and the superlative, by adding *st* or *est*; as, *wise, wisest*; *soft, softest*.

Adjectives of more than one syllable are commonly compared by prefixing *more* and *most* to the positive; as, *useful, more useful, most useful*. — The termination *ish*, annexed to the positive, denotes a diminution of the quality; as, *black, blackish*.

Several adjectives form their degrees of comparison in an irregular manner. These are *good, bad, little, many, much, near, late, and old*. — See these words in the Dictionary.

THE VERB.

A verb is a part of speech which signifies *to be, to do, or to suffer*; or it is a word by means of which something is affirmed respecting some person or thing; as, *I am*; *you hear*; *he is instructed*.

The person or thing respecting which any thing is affirmed, is called the *subject*. A verb in the infinitive mode is not connected with any subject, and no affirmation can be made by it.

Verbs are divided into *active* or *transitive*, and *neuter* or *intransitive*. In this Dictionary, as well as in most other modern English dictionaries, verbs to which *v. a.* is annexed are *active*, or *transitive*, verbs; and those to which *v. n.* is annexed are *neuter*, or *intransitive*, verbs.

An *active*, or *transitive*, verb expresses an action passing from an agent or actor to some

object acted upon; and it requires the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, "The master *teaches* the *pupil*," or "The master *teaches* *him*." Here *pupil* and *him* denote objects acted upon, and are in the objective case, governed by the active or transitive verb *teach*.

A *neuter*, or *intransitive*, *verb* expresses neither action nor passion, but being or state of being; and it does not require the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, "He *is*;" "The sun *shines*."—There is a class of verbs which are generally ranked among neuter verbs, and which denote action confined to the subject, without any object acted upon; as, "I *run*;" "He *walks*." These are, by some grammarians, styled *active-intransitive* verbs, in distinction from *active-transitive* verbs.

A *passive verb* is formed by associating the perfect participle of an active verb with some tense of the verb *to be*; and it implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon; as, "Cæsar *was slain* by Brutus."

A *regular verb* is one which forms its imperfect tense and perfect participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as, *love, loved*; *call, called*.

An *irregular verb* is one which does not form its imperfect tense and perfect participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as, present *write*, imperfect *wrote*, perfect participle *written*.

All the verbs of the English language, which are often used, whether regular or irregular, are carefully conjugated, where they severally occur, in this Dictionary. It is, therefore, not deemed necessary to insert here a table of irregular verbs.

Auxiliary verbs, called also *helping verbs*, are those by means of which English verbs are principally conjugated. They are *do, be, have, must, may, can, shall, will*, with their inflections. *Might, could, should, and would*, which are regarded as the imperfect or past tenses of *may, can, shall, and will*, commonly imply past time; yet they are sometimes used in the conditional present and future tenses.

Many verbs are formed by affixing, to the radical parts of words, *ate, en, fy, ish, ise, ize*.

THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

The conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the **ACTIVE VOICE**, and that of a passive verb, the **PASSIVE VOICE**.

The auxiliary and the active verb *To Have* is conjugated in the following manner:—

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Person, I have.	1. We have.
2d Person, Thou hast.	2. Ye or you have.
3d Person, He, she, or it, hath or has.	3. They have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I had.	1. We had.
2. Thou hadst.	2. Ye or you had.
3. He, &c. had.	3. They had.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I have had.	1. We have had.
2. Thou hast had.	2. Ye or you have had.
3. He has had.	3. They have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I had had.	1. We had had.
2. Thou hadst had.	2. Ye or you had had.
3. He had had.	3. They had had.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I shall or will have.	1. We shall or will have.
2. Thou shalt or wilt have.	2. Ye or you shall or will have.
3. He shall or will have.	3. They shall or will have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I shall have had.	1. We shall have had.
2. Thou wilt have had.	2. Ye or you will have had.
3. He will have had.	3. They will have had.

Imperative Mood.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Let me have.	1. Let us have.
2. Have thou, or do thou have.	2. Have ye, or do ye or you have.
3. Let him have.	3. Let them have.

Potential Mood.

Mayst and *mightst* were formerly, and they are still by some, written *mayest* and *mightest*. The second persons singular *couldst, shouldst, and wouldst*, were formerly written *couldest, shouldest, and wouldest*.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I may or can have.	1. We may or can have.
2. Thou mayst or canst have.	2. Ye or you may or can have.
3. He may or can have.	3. They may or can have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I might, could, would, or should have.</p> <p>2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have.</p> <p>3. He might, could, would, or should have.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We might, could, would, or should have.</p> <p>2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have.</p> <p>3. They might, could, would, or should have.</p> |
|--|--|

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I may or can have had.</p> <p>2. Thou mayst or canst have had.</p> <p>3. He may or can have had.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We may or can have had.</p> <p>2. Ye or you may or can have had.</p> <p>3. They may or can have had.</p> |
|--|--|

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I might, could, would, or should have had.</p> <p>2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have had.</p> <p>3. He might, could, would, or should have had.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We might, could, would, or should have had.</p> <p>2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have had.</p> <p>3. They might, could, would, or should have had.</p> |
|--|--|

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. If I have.</p> <p>2. If thou have.</p> <p>3. If he have.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. If we have.</p> <p>2. If ye or you have.</p> <p>3. If they have.</p> |
|--|--|

It is very common to vary the terminations of verbs in the subjunctive mood in the same manner as in the indicative; as, "If thou *lovest*, if he *loves*;" instead of "If thou *love*, if he *love*." So also, "If I *am*, if thou *art*, if he *is*; if we *are*," &c. "If I *was*, if thou *wast*, if he *was*;" instead of "If I *be*," &c.

The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To have. *Perfect*, To have had.

Participles.

Present or Active, Having. *Perfect or Passive*, Had.
Compound Perfect, Having had.

The auxiliary and the neuter verb *To Be* is conjugated as follows:—

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I am.</p> <p>2. Thou art.</p> <p>3. He, she, or it is.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We are.</p> <p>2. Ye or you are.</p> <p>3. They are.</p> |
|--|--|

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I was.</p> <p>2. Thou wast.</p> <p>3. He was.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We were.</p> <p>2. Ye or you were.</p> <p>3. They were.</p> |
|---|---|

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I have been.</p> <p>2. Thou hast been.</p> <p>3. He hath or has been.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We have been.</p> <p>2. Ye or you have been.</p> <p>3. They have been.</p> |
|---|--|

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I had been.</p> <p>2. Thou hadst been.</p> <p>3. He had been.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We had been.</p> <p>2. Ye or you had been.</p> <p>3. They had been.</p> |
|---|---|

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I shall or will be.</p> <p>2. Thou shalt or wilt be.</p> <p>3. He shall or will be.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We shall or will be.</p> <p>2. Ye or you shall or will be.</p> <p>3. They shall or will be.</p> |
|---|---|

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I shall have been.</p> <p>2. Thou wilt have been.</p> <p>3. He will have been.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We shall have been.</p> <p>2. Ye or you will have been.</p> <p>3. They will have been.</p> |
|--|--|

Imperative Mood.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. Let me be.</p> <p>2. Be thou, or do thou be.</p> <p>3. Let him be.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. Let us be.</p> <p>2. Be ye or you, or do ye or you be.</p> <p>3. Let them be.</p> |
|--|---|

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I may or can be.</p> <p>2. Thou mayst or canst be.</p> <p>3. He may or can be.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We may or can be.</p> <p>2. Ye or you may or can be.</p> <p>3. They may or can be.</p> |
|--|--|

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I might, could, would, or should be.</p> <p>2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be.</p> <p>3. He might, could, would, or should be.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We might, could, would, or should be.</p> <p>2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should be.</p> <p>3. They might, could, would, or should be.</p> |
|--|--|

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may or can have been. | 1. We may or can have been. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have been. | 2. Ye or you may or can have been. |
| 3. He may or can have been. | 3. They may or can have been. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I might, could, would, or should have been. | 1. We might, could, would, or should have been. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should have been. | 3. They might, could, would, or should have been. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. If I be. | 1. If we be. |
| 2. If thou be. | 2. If ye or you be. |
| 3. If he be. | 3. If they be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. If I were. | 1. If we were. |
| 2. If thou wert. | 2. If ye or you were. |
| 3. If he were. | 3. If they were. |

The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To be. Perfect, To have been.

Participles.

Present, Being. Perfect, Been. Compound Perfect, Having been.

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE.

A regular active verb is conjugated in the following manner:—

TO LOVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I love. | 1. We love. |
| 2. Thou lovest. | 2. Ye or you love. |
| 3. He, she, or it, loveth or loves. | 3. They love. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I loved. | 1. We loved. |
| 2. Thou lovedst. | 2. Ye or you loved. |
| 3. He loved. | 3. They loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I have loved. | 1. We have loved. |
| 2. Thou hast loved. | 2. Ye or you have loved. |
| 3. He hath or has loved. | 3. They have loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I had loved. | 1. We had loved. |
| 2. Thou hadst loved. | 2. Ye or you had loved. |
| 3. He had loved. | 3. They had loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I shall or will love. | 1. We shall or will love. |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt love. | 2. Ye or you shall or will love. |
| 3. He shall or will love. | 3. They shall or will love. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I shall have loved. | 1. We shall have loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt have loved. | 2. Ye or you will have loved. |
| 3. He will have loved. | 3. They will have loved. |

Imperative Mood.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. Let me love. | 1. Let us love. |
| 2. Love thou, or do thou love. | 2. Love ye or you, or do ye love. |
| 3. Let him love. | 3. Let them love. |

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may or can love. | 1. We may or can love. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst love. | 2. Ye or you may or can love. |
| 3. He may or can love. | 3. They may or can love. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I might, could, would, or should love. | 1. We might, could, would, or should love. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should love. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should love. | 3. They might, could, would, or should love. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may or can have loved. | 1. We may or can have loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can have loved. |
| 3. He may or can have loved. | 3. They may or can have loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I might, could, would, or should have loved.</p> <p>2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have loved.</p> <p>3. He might, could, would, or should have loved.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We might, could, would, or have loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have loved.</p> <p>3. They might, could, would, or should have loved.</p> |
|--|---|

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. If I love.</p> <p>2. If thou love.</p> <p>3. If he love.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. If we love.</p> <p>2. If ye or you love.</p> <p>3. If they love.</p> |
|--|--|

The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

Infinitive Mood.

- Present, To love.* *Perfect, To have loved.*

Participles.

- Present, Loving.* *Perfect, Loved.*
Compound Perfect, Having loved.

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called *regular* when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb; as, from the verb *to love* is formed the passive, *I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved, &c.*

A passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary verb *to be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner: —

TO BE LOVED.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I am loved.</p> <p>2. Thou art loved.</p> <p>3. He is loved.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We are loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you are loved.</p> <p>3. They are loved.</p> |
|--|--|

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I was loved.</p> <p>2. Thou wast loved.</p> <p>3. He was loved.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We were loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you were loved.</p> <p>3. They were loved.</p> |
|---|---|

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I have been loved.</p> <p>2. Thou hast been loved.</p> <p>3. He hath or has been loved.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We have been loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you have been loved.</p> <p>3. They have been loved.</p> |
|---|--|

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I had been loved.</p> <p>2. Thou hadst been loved.</p> <p>3. He had been loved.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We had been loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you had been loved.</p> <p>3. They had been loved.</p> |
|---|---|

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I shall or will be loved.</p> <p>2. Thou shalt or wilt be loved.</p> <p>3. He shall or will be loved.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We shall or will be loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you shall or will be loved.</p> <p>3. They shall or will be loved.</p> |
|---|---|

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I shall have been loved.</p> <p>2. Thou wilt have been loved.</p> <p>3. He will have been loved.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We shall have been loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you will have been loved.</p> <p>3. They will have been loved.</p> |
|--|--|

Imperative Mood.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. Let me be loved.</p> <p>2. Be thou loved, or do thou be loved.</p> <p>3. Let him be loved.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. Let us be loved.</p> <p>2. Be ye or you loved, or do ye be loved.</p> <p>3. Let them be loved.</p> |
|--|--|

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I may or can be loved.</p> <p>2. Thou mayst or, canst be loved.</p> <p>3. He may or can be loved.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We may or can be loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you may or can be loved.</p> <p>3. They may or can be loved.</p> |
|---|--|

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I might, could, would, or should be loved.</p> <p>2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be loved.</p> <p>3. He might, could, would, or should be loved.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We might, could, would, or should be loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should be loved.</p> <p>3. They might, could, would, or should be loved.</p> |
|--|--|

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. I may or can have been loved.</p> <p>2. Thou mayst or canst have been loved.</p> <p>3. He may or can have been loved.</p> | <p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. We may or can have been loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you may or can have been loved.</p> <p>3. They may or can have been loved.</p> |
|---|---|

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1 I might, could, would, or should have been loved.</p> <p>2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been loved.</p> <p>3 He might, could, would, or should have been loved.</p>	<p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1 We might, could, would, or should have been loved.</p> <p>2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been loved.</p> <p>3 They might, could, would, or should have been loved.</p>
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Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

<p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. If I be loved.</p> <p>2. If thou wert loved.</p> <p>3. If he be loved.</p>	<p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. If we be loved.</p> <p>2. If ye or you be loved.</p> <p>3. If they be loved.</p>
--	--

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<p><i>Singular.</i></p> <p>1. If I were loved.</p> <p>2. If thou wert loved.</p> <p>3. If he were loved.</p>	<p><i>Plural.</i></p> <p>1. If we were loved.</p> <p>2. If ye or you were loved.</p> <p>3. If they were loved.</p>
--	--

The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To be loved. *Perfect*, To have been loved.

Participles.

Present, Being loved. *Perfect*, Been loved.
Compound Perfect, Having been loved.

THE PARTICIPLE.

The *participle* is, by some grammarians, considered as a distinct part of speech, and by others it is regarded only as a form of the verb. It is derived from the verb, and partakes of the signification and properties of the verb. It is an adjective form of the verb, and, like an adjective, belongs to a noun; and it signifies doing, being, or suffering, without affirming any thing. It becomes a noun by prefixing to it the definite article *the*. — There are three participles: the present, ending in *ing*, as *moving*; the perfect, past, or passive, ending (if the verb is regular) in *ed*, as *moved*; and the compound perfect, as *having moved*.

The participle in *ing*, though properly and generally active, is sometimes used in a passive sense; as, "Forty and six years was this temple *in building*." *John* ii. — "The nation

had cried out loudly against the crime while it *was committing*." *Bolingbroke*. — "My Lives *are reprinting*." *Johnson*. — Within a few years, a strange and awkward neologism has been introduced, by which the *present passive participle* is substituted, in such cases as the above, for the participle in *ing*; and in the above examples, instead of "*in building*," "*was committing*," and "*are reprinting*," the modern innovators would say, "*in being built*," "*was being committed*," "*are being reprinted*." This new form has been used by some respectable writers. The following are instances of it: "For those who *are being educated* in our seminaries." *R. Southey*. — "It *was being uttered*." *Coleridge*. — "The foundation *was being laid*." *Brit. Critic*. — "It [*ἔστρουμμένος*] signifies properly, though in uncouth English, one who *is being beaten*." *Abp. Whately*. — "The bridge *is being built*, and other phrases of the like kind, have pained the eye." *D. Booth*. — This phrase "in uncouth English" has been censured by many, and defended by some. The *Eclectic Review* remarks, "That a need of this phrase, or an equivalent one, is felt, is sufficiently proved by the extent to which it is used by educated persons and respectable writers."

THE ADVERB.

An adverb is a word added to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it; as, "He writes *well*;" "A *truly* excellent scholar;" "He speaks *very* correctly." A great many adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of *ly*, or by changing *e* to *y*; as, *wise, wisely*; *noble, nobly*.

THE PREPOSITION.

Prepositions show the relations between words, and are generally placed before nouns and pronouns in the objective case.

There are many nouns, adjectives, verbs, and participles, which are followed by their appropriate prepositions; and there are instances in which it is a matter of some difficulty to determine what preposition is most suitable to be used. The following list comprises a considerable number of words, with the proper preposition subjoined.

A List of Words with the proper Prepositions annexed.

A.

Abandoned *to*.
 Abate *of*.
 Abhorrence *of*.
 Abhorrent *to, from*.
 Abide *in, at, with*.
 Abominable *to*.
 Abound *in, with*.
 Abridge *of, from*.
 Absent *from*.
 Abstain *from*.
 Abstinence *from*.
 Abut *on, upon*.
 Accede *to*.
 Acceptable *to*.
 Access *to*.
 Accessory *to*.
 Accommodate *to*.
 Accord, *v. n. with; v. a. to*.
 Accordance *with*.
 Account *of, for, to*.
 Accountable *to* a person; *for* a thing.
 Accuse *of*.
 Acquaint *with*.
 Acquaintance *with*.
 Acquiesce *in*.
 Acquit *of*.
 Adapted *to*.
 Add *to*.
 Address *to*.
 Adequate *to*.
 Adhere *to*.
 Adjacent *to*.
 Adjourn *to*.
 Adjudge *to*.
 Adjust *to*.
 Admonish *of*.
 Admission (access) *to*; (entrance) *into*.
 Admit *of*.
 Advantage *over*.
 Advise *of, to*.
 Advocate *for*.
 Affection *for*.
 Affinity *to, with, between*.
 Agree *with* a person; *to* things proposed; *upon* things or conditions.
 Agreeable *to*.

Alienate *from*.
 Allude *to*.
 Alteration *in*.
 Ambitious *of, to*.
 Amenable *to*.
 Analogous *to*.
 Analogy *to, between*.
 Angry *with* a person; *at* a thing.
 Annex *to*.
 Animadvert *on, upon*.
 Answer *for, to*.
 Antecedent *to*.
 Antipathy *to, against*.
 Anxious *about*.
 Apologize *for*.
 Apology *for*.
 Appeal *to*.
 Appertain *to*.
 Applicable *to*.
 Apply *to*.
 Apprehensive *of*.
 Appropriate *to*.
 Approve *of*.
 Argue *with, against*.
 Array *with, in*.
 Arrive *at*.
 Ask *of* a person; *for* or *after* a person or thing.
 Aspire *to*.
 Assent *to*.
 Assimilate *to*.
 Associate *with*.
 Assure *of*.
 Atone *for*.
 Attached *to*.
 Attain *to*.
 Attend *to*.
 Attentive *to*.
 Averse *to, from*.
 Aversion *to, from*.

B.

Ballot *for*.
 Banish *from*.
 Bare *of*.
 Bargain *for*.
 Bear up, upon, with.
 Beguile *of*.
 Believe *in, on*.
 Belong *to*.
 Bereave *of*.

Bestow *on, upon*.
 Betray *to* a person; *into* a thing.
 Betroth *to*.
 Bigoted *to*.
 Bind *to, in, up, upon*.
 Blame *for*.
 Blush *at*.
 Boast *of*.
 Border *on, upon*.
 Brag *of*.

C.

Call *on, upon, at, for*; — *on* a person; *at* a house.
 Capable *of*.
 Care *for, to*.
 Careful *of, for*.
 Careless *of, about*.
 Carp *at*.
 Catch *at, up*.
 Caution *against*.
 Certify *of*.
 Change *for, with*.
 Charge *on* or *against* a person; *with* a thing.
 Clear *of*.
 Coalesce *with*.
 Coincide *with*.
 Commune *with*.
 Commit *to*.
 Communicate *to, with*.
 Compare *to, in* respect to quality; *with, by* way of illustration.
 Compelled *to*.
 Compliance *with*.
 Comply *with*.
 Composed *of*.
 Concede *to*.
 Conceive *of*.
 Concerned *at, for*.
 Concur *with, in, on, to*.
 Condemn *to*.
 Condescend *to*.
 Conduce *to*.
 Confer *on, upon*.
 Confide *in*.
 Conform *to*.
 Congenial *to, with*.
 Congratulate *on, upon*.
 Connect *with*.

Conscious *of*.
 Consecrate *to*.
 Consent *to*.
 Consign *to*.
 Consist *of, in, with*.
 Consistent *with*.
 Consonant *to*.
 Consult *with*.
 Contend *with, against*.
 Contest *with*.
 Contiguous *to*.
 Contrast *with*.
 Contrary *to*.
 Conversant *in, with, about*.
 Convert *to, into*.
 Convict *of*.
 Convince *of*.
 Copy *from, after*.
 Correspond *to, with*.
 Correspondence *to, with*.
 Correspondent *to*.
 Covenant *with, for*.
 Cure *of*.

D.

Dash *against, upon*.
 Deal *in, by, with*.
 Debar *of, from*.
 Decide *on, upon*.
 Defend *against, from*.
 Deficient *in*.
 Defraud *of*.
 Demand *of*.
 Denounce *against* a person; *on* a thing.
 Depend *on, upon*.
 Dependent *on, upon*.
 Deprive *of*.
 Derogate *from*.
 Derogation *from, to*.
 Derogatory *to*.
 Descended *from*.
 Deserving *of*.
 Desirous *of*.
 Desist *from*.
 Despair *of*.
 Despoil *of*.
 Destined *to*.
 Destitute *of*.
 Detach *from*.
 Detract *from*.

Deviate *from*.
 Devolve *on, upon*.
 Devote *to*.
 Dictate *to*.
 Die *of* a disease ; *by* the sword or famine ; *for* another.
 Differ *with* a person in opinion ; *from* a person or thing in some quality.
 Different *from*.
 Difficulty *in*.
 Diminish *from*.
 Diminution *of*.
 Disabled *from*.
 Disagree *with, to*.
 Disagreeable *to*.
 Disappointed *of* a thing not obtained ; *in* a thing obtained.
 Disapprove *of*.
 Discourage *from*.
 Discouragement *to*.
 Disengaged *from*.
 Disgusted *at, with*.
 Dislike *to*.
 Dismission *from*.
 Disparagement *to*.
 Dispense *with*.
 Dispose *of, to, for*.
 Dispossess *of*.
 Dispute *with*.
 Disqualify *for, from*.
 Dissatisfied *with*.
 Dissent *from*.
 Distinct *from*.
 Distinguish *from, between*.
 Distrustful *of*.
 Divested *of*.
 Divide *between* two ; *among* many.
 Dote *on*.
 Doubt *of, about*.
 Dwell *in, at, on*.

E.

Eager *in, for, after*.
 Embark *in, for*.
 Embellished *with*.
 Emerge *from*.
 Employ *in, on, upon, about*.
 Emulous *of*.
 Enamored *of*.
 Encounter *with*.

Encouragement *to*.
 Encroach *on, upon*.
 Endeared *to*.
 Endeavor *after*.
 Endowed *with*.
 Endued *with*.
 Engage *in, with, for*.
 Enjoin *on, upon*.
 Enter *on, upon, into*.
 Entrance *on, upon, into*.
 Envious *of, at*.
 Equal *to, with*.
 Equivalent *to*.
 Espouse *to*.
 Estimated *at*.
 Estranged *from*.
 Exception *from, to, against*.
 Excluded *from*.
 Exclusive *of*.
 Expelled *from*.
 Expert *in, at*.
 Exposed *to*.
 Expressive *of*.

F.

Fall *under*.
 Familiar *to, with*.
 Fawn *on, upon*.
 Fearful *of*.
 Feed *on, upon*.
 Fight *with, against, for*.
 Filled *with*.
 Fond *of*.
 Fondness *for*.
 Foreign *to, from*.
 Founded *on or upon* a basis ; *in* truth.
 Free *from*.
 Friendly *to*.
 Frown *at, upon*.
 Fruitful *in, of*.
 Full *of*.

G.

Give *to*.
 Glad *of, at*.
 Glance *at, upon*.
 Glow *with*.
 Grapple *with*.
 Grateful *to* a person , *for* a favor.
 Grieve *at, for*.
 Guard *against*.

H.

Hanker *after*.
 Happen *to, on*.
 Healed *of*.
 Hinder *from*.
 Hiss *at*.
 Hold *in, of, on*.

I.

Immersion *in*.
 Impatient *at, for*.
 Impenetrable *by, to*.
 Impervious *to*.
 Impose *on, upon*.
 Inaccessible *to*.
 Incapable *of*.
 Incentive *to*.
 Incorporate *into, with*.
 Inconsistent *with*.
 Inculcate *on, upon*.
 Independent *of, on*.
 Indulge *with, in*.
 Indulgent *to*.
 Influence *over, with, on*.
 Inform *of, about, concerning*.
 Initiate *into, in*.
 Initiation *into*.
 Inquire *of, after*.
 Inroad *into*.
 Insenible *to, of*.
 Inseparable *from*.
 Insinuate *into*.
 Insist *on, upon*.
 Inspection *into, over*.
 Instruct *in*.
 Insult *over*.
 Intent *on, upon*.
 Interfere *with*.
 Intermeddle *with*.
 Intervene *between*.
 Intimate *with*.
 Introduce *into, in*.
 Intrude *on, upon, into*.
 Inured *to*.
 Invested *with*.
 Irritated *against* or *by* a person ; *at* or *by* a thing.

J.

Jealous *of*.
 Jeer *at*.
 Join *with, to*.

K.

Knock *at, on*.
 Known *to*.

L.

Laden *with*.
 Land *at*.
 Laugh *at*.
 Lean *on, upon, against*.
 Level *with*.
 Liberal *to, of*.
 Liken *to*.
 Live *in, at, with, upon*.
 Loaded *with*.
 Long *for, after*.
 Lord *over*.

M.

Made *of*.
 Marry *to, with*.
 Meddle *with*.
 Mediate *between*.
 Meditate *on, upon*.
 Meet, *v. with*.
 Militate *against*.
 Mingle *with*.
 Minister *to*.
 Mistrustful *of*.
 Mix *with*.

N.

Necessary *to, for*.
 Need *of*.
 Neglectful *of*.
 Negotiate *with*.

O.

Obedient *to*.
 Object *to, against*.
 Observant *of*.
 Observation *of*.
 Obtrude *on, upon*.
 Obvious *to*.
 Offend *against*.
 Offensive *to*.
 Offer *to*.
 Operate *on*.
 Opposite *to*.

P.

Partake *of*.
 Partial *to*.

Partiality *to, for*.
 Participate *in, of*.
 Patient *with, of*.
 Pay *for*.
 Peculiar *to*.
 Penetrate *into*.
 Persevere *in*.
 Pertain *to*.
 Pitch *upon, on*.
 Play *on, upon, with*.
 Pleasant *to*.
 Pleased *with*.
 Plunge *into*.
 Possessed *of*.
 Pray *for, with*.
 Predisposed *to*.
 Prefer *to, before, above*.
 Preferable *to*.
 Preference *to, over, above, before*.
 Prefix *to*.
 Prejudice *against*.
 Prepare *for*.
 Preserve *from*.
 Preside *over*.
 Press *on, upon*.
 Presume *on, upon*.
 Pretend *to*.
 Prevail *on, upon, with*,
 (to persuade) *over, against*,
 (to overcome.)
 Prevent *from*.
 Prey *on, upon*.
 Prior *to*.
 Productive *of*.
 Profit *by*.
 Profitable *to*.
 Prone *to*.
 Pronounce *against* a
 person; *on* a thing.
 Propose *to*.
 Protect others *from*,
 ourselves *against*.

(7)

Protest *against*.
 Proud *of*.
 Provide *with, for, against*.
 Purge *of, from, away*.

Q.

Quarrel *with*.
 Quarter *on, upon*.
 Questioned *on, upon, by*.

R.

Reckon *on, upon, with*.
 Recline *on, upon*.
 Reconcile *to, with*.
 Recover *from*.
 Reduce *to, under*.
 Reflect *on, upon*.
 Refrain *from*.
 Regard *for, to*.
 Rejoice *at, in*.
 Relate *to*.
 Release *from*.
 Relieve *from*.
 Relish *for, of*.
 Rely *on, upon*.
 Remain *in, at*.
 Remark *on, upon*.
 Remit *to*.
 Remove *from*.
 Repent *of*.
 Replete *with*.
 Reproached *for*.
 Resemblance *to, between*.
 Resolve *on, upon*.
 Rest *in, at, on, upon*.
 Restore *to*.
 Restrain *from, of*.
 Retire *from*.
 Return *to*.
 Rich *in*.

Rid *of*.
 Rob *of*.
 Rove *about, over*.
 Rub *against*.
 Rule *over*.
 Rush *against, on, upon*.

S.

Satiate *with*.
 Saturate *with*.
 Save *from*.
 Seek *for, after, to*.
 Seize *on, upon*.
 Send *to, for*.
 Sensible *of*.
 Sick *of*.
 Significant *of*.
 Similar *to*.
 Sink *into, in, beneath*.
 Sit *on, upon, in*.
 Skilful *in, at*.
 Smile *at, on, upon*.
 Snap *at*.
 Snatch *at*.
 Sneer *at*.
 Solicitous *about, for*.
 Sorry *for*.
 Stay *in, at, with*.
 Stick *to, by*.
 Strip *of*.
 Strive *with, against*.
 Subject *to*.
 Submissive *to*.
 Submit *to*.
 Substitute *for*.
 Subtract *from*.
 Suitable *to, for*.
 Surprised *at*.
 Suspected *of, by*.
 Swerve *from*.
 Sympathize *with*.

T.

Taste *of* a thing possessed; *for* a thing desired or relished.
 Tax *with, for*.
 Tend *to, towards*.
 Thankful *for*.
 Think *on, upon, of, about*.
 Touch *at, on, upon*.
 Transmit *to*.
 Troublesome *to*.
 True *to*.
 Trust *in, to*.

U.

Unison *with*.
 Unite *with, to*.
 Useful *for, to*.

V.

Value *on, upon*.
 Vest *in* a person, *with* a thing.
 Void *of*.

W.

Wait *on, upon*.
 Want *of*.
 Weary *of*.
 Weep *at, for*.
 Witness *of*.
 Worthy *of*.

Y.

Yield *to*.

(E)

IV.—ORIGIN, FORMATION, AND ETYMOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. THE earliest authentic event recorded in the history of Britain, was the landing of Julius Cæsar on the eastern shore, fifty-five years before the Christian era. The country was then inhabited by the Britons, a Celtic race, who continued to hold possession of it till the middle of the fifth century. Of their language, styled the *Celtic*, or, with reference to Britain, the *British*, few traces now exist in England, except in geographical names, as those of some towns, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c.; but the remains of it are to be found in the Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands, in the Welsh, the Erse or Irish, and the Manks language, in the Isle of Man.

2. About the middle of the fifth century, the Saxons from Lower Germany invaded the island; and, before many years elapsed, they established their authority over the most of that part of it which is now called England; and the Britons were driven into Wales. From a leading branch of the Saxons, called *Angles*, the country received its name of *England*, and the new language was denominated from them the *Anglo-Saxon*; often also called simply the *Saxon*. At the time of their invasion, the Saxons were an illiterate people; but they afterwards cultivated learning to some extent; and among their principal writers were Gildas, Cædmon, Ælfric, Bede, and King Alfred.

3. The Anglo-Saxon dynasty, after having continued about six hundred years, was terminated, in 1066, by the invasion of William, Duke of Normandy, commonly called the *Conqueror*. The Norman French now became the language of the court and the upper classes, while the Saxon continued to be the only speech of the common people or peasantry. In the course of time, these two languages were blended into one, and became the basis of the present English. "The Saxon power," Dr. Posworth remarks, "ceased when William the Conqueror ascended the throne, but not the language; for Anglo-Saxon,

after rejecting or changing many of its inflections, continued to be spoken by the old inhabitants till the time of Henry III., A. D. 1258. What was written after this period has generally so great a resemblance to our present language, that it may evidently be called English." The following is the statement of Hippiusley, a late English writer: "Although neither the origin nor subsequent progress of English can be assigned to any specified dates, yet, for the sake of perspicuity, we may (as in the case of general history) establish arbitrary and conventional divisions. Thus we say, generally speaking, that about 1150 may be dated the decline of pure Saxon; about 1250 the commencement of English; and that the century between these two dates was occupied by a kind of semi-Saxon language."

4. After the Norman conquest, the Saxon laws were continued in force, and were translated into Norman French. "The proceedings," as stated by Blackstone, (Commentaries, Book III. chap. 21,) "were all written, as indeed all public proceedings were, in Norman or law French, and even the arguments of the counsel and the decisions of the court were in the same barbarous dialect. This continued till the reign of Edward III., who, having employed his arms successfully in subduing the *crown* of France, thought it unbecoming the dignity of the victors to use any longer the *language* of a vanquished country. By a statute, therefore, passed in the 36th year of his reign [1362,] it was enacted, that, for the future, all pleas should be pleaded, shown, defended, answered, debated, and judged, in the English tongue, but be entered and enrolled in Latin." This is the date of the triumph of the English language over the French in the English courts of law.

5. In the fourteenth century flourished Chaucer, the great early English poet; also Sir John Mandeville, the traveller, and John Wicliffe, the reformer, both distinguished as early English

prose writers. But the times, long after the age of Chaucer, continued barbarous, and, till after the invention of printing and the revival of learning, few writers appeared to cultivate and improve the language, or to enrich it with valuable works. It was in the sixteenth century, during the reign of the Tudor family, that the language assumed, substantially, the external form in which it is now found, and became enriched by many productions which still form a part of its standard literature.

6. The Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language, which is a branch of the Teutonic, the language of the Teutones, a people who inhabited a large part of central Europe, while the Celts overspread the west, is the parent language of the English. Some of the other north European languages, of the great Teutonic or Gotho-Teutonic family, which have contributed to enrich the English tongue, are the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic, of the Scandinavian branch, and the German and Dutch, of the Germanic branch. The south European languages which have furnished the largest contributions, are the Greek, Latin, and French; especially the Latin, through the medium of the French or Norman French; also the Italian, the Spanish, and various other languages, have afforded more or less.

7. The Anglo-Saxon is the language to which the English owes its general form and structure, all the particles on which its syntax depends, all its pronouns and conjunctions; nearly all its prepositions, most of its monosyllables, and, indeed, all the words that are most frequently repeated on the same page.

8. The predominance of Anglo-Saxon will readily be seen by analyzing a passage in any common English writer. Of the sixty-six words which are comprised in the Lord's prayer, there are only five that are not Anglo-Saxon. Mr. Sharon Turner, in his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," has adduced from popular English writers sixteen extracts, in which he has discriminated, by Italics, the words which are Anglo-Saxon from those of foreign origin. Two of his extracts are here quoted, and also the results of the comparisons of all of them are given. The words which are not Anglo-Saxon are in Italics in the following extracts:—

9. "And they made ready the *present* against *Joseph* came at noon; for they heard that they should eat bread there. And when *Joseph* came home, they brought him the *present* which was in their hand into the house, and bowed them-

selves to him to the earth. And he asked them of their welfare, and said, Is your father well, the old man of whom ye spake? Is he yet alive? And they answered, Thy *servant* our father is in good health, he is yet alive. And they bowed down their heads, and made *obedience*. And he lift up his eyes, and saw his brother *Benjamin*, his mother's son, and said, Is this your younger brother, of whom ye spake unto me? And he said, God be *gracious* unto thee, my son."—*Gen.* xliii. 25—29.

10. "Of *genius*, that *power* which constitutes a *poet*; that *quality* without which *judgment* is cold and knowledge is *inert*; that *energy* which *collects*, *combines*, *amplifies*, and *animates*; the *superiority* must, with some *hesitation*, be *allowed* to *Dryden*. It is not to be *inferred*, that of this *poetical vigor* *Pope* had only a little, because *Dryden* had more; for every other writer since *Milton* must give *place* to *Pope*; and even of *Dryden* it must be said, that if he has brighter *paragraphs*, he has not better *poems*."—*Johnson*.

11. In the following table, the figures in the left-hand column show the whole number of words in the above two, and also in the fourteen other, extracts or passages from popular English writers; and those in the right-hand column, the number of words in each, which are not Saxon.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Not Saxon</i>
Genesis,	130	5
John xi. 32—36,	74	2
Shakspeare,	81	13
Milton,	90	16
Cowley,	76	10
Thomson,	78	14
Addison,	79	15
Spenser,	72	14
Locke,	94	20
Pope,	84	28
Young,	96	21
Swift,	87	9
Robertson,	114	34
Hume,	101	38
Gibbon,	80	31
Johnson,	87	21
Total, 1522		291

12. Of the total number of words in these sixteen passages, the proportion not Saxon is somewhat less than one fifth. It is to be observed, that, in this computation, every repetition of a word is counted. In the verses quoted from Genesis, the word *and*, for example, is repeated, and therefore counted, twelve times.

13. In the first chapter of the common version of St. John's Gospel, there are one thousand and three words, of which, excepting fifty-three proper names, there are only fifty-five that are not Anglo-Saxon. In this chapter the particle *the* occurs sixty-eight times; *and*, sixty-one times; *of*, thirty-nine times; *that*, nineteen times; *unto*, fifteen times; *to*, thirteen times. Of the three personal pronouns, *I*, *thou*, and *he*, including their oblique forms, those of the first person occur thirty-three times; those of the second, thirty times; those of the third, eighty times. The verb *to be*, in its different inflections, occurs forty-six times. All these words, of so frequent occurrence, are Anglo-Saxon. There is, perhaps, no book in the English language in which Anglo-Saxon words more abound than in the common version of the Bible. Works which treat of the common affairs of life, have the greatest proportion of such words, and scientific works, the least.

14. "If we look not merely at the number of the words which the Anglo-Saxon has contributed to the English, but to the *kinds* of words, as well as to the share it has had in its formation and development, we shall at once see that there is no comparison between the importance of this and that of any other element. English grammar is almost exclusively occupied with what is of Anglo-Saxon origin. Our chief peculiarities of structure and of idiom are essentially Anglo-Saxon; while almost all the *classes* of words, which it is the office of grammar to investigate, are derived from that language. And though these peculiarities of structure may occupy little space, and these words be very few compared with those to be found in Johnson's Dictionary, they enter most vitally into the constitution of the language, and bear a most important part in shaping and determining its character. Thus what few inflections we have are all Anglo-Saxon. The English genitive, the general modes of forming the plural of nouns, and the terminations by which we express the comparative and superlative of adjectives, *er* and *est*; the inflections of the pronouns; of the second and third persons, present and imperfect, of the verbs; of the preterits and participles of the verbs, whether regular or irregular; and the most frequent termination of our adverbs (*ly*), are all Anglo-Saxon. The nouns, too, derived from Latin and Greek, receive the Anglo-Saxon terminations of the genitive and the plural, while the preterits and participles of verbs, derived from the same sources, take Anglo-Saxon inflec-

tions. As to the parts of speech, those which occur most frequently, and are individually of most importance, are almost wholly Anglo-Saxon. Such are our articles and definitives generally; as, *an*, *the*, *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, *many*, *few*, *some*, *one*, *none*; the adjectives whose comparatives and superlatives are irregularly formed, and which are, in every language, among the most ancient, comprehensive in meaning, and extensively used; the separate words *more* and *most*, by which we as often express the forms of comparison as by distinct terminations; all our pronouns, personal, possessive, and interrogative; nearly every one of our so-called irregular verbs, including all the auxiliaries, *have*, *be*, *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, *must*, by which we express the force of the principal varieties of mood and tense; all the adverbs most frequently employed, and the prepositions and conjunctions almost without exception." "The English language consists of about 38,000 words. This includes, of course, not only radical words, but all derivatives, except the preterits and participles of verbs; to which must be added some terms, which, though set down in the dictionaries, are either obsolete, or have never ceased to be considered foreign. Of these about 23,000, or nearly five eighths, are of Anglo-Saxon origin. In Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Lexicon, there are from 25,000 to 28,000 words, counting, of course, compound words as well as roots. Supposing one fifth of these obsolete, there would remain nearly the numbers already stated." — *Edinburgh Review*, vol. lxx.

15. "The peculiar structure of the English language is far from having been investigated, as yet, with that degree of attention and accuracy that it deserves. Among other things, we do not find that any grammarian has been at the pains to take a full comparative view of its two great component parts; by which we mean, on the one hand, those words that are derived from the Saxon, Danish, and other northern languages, and, on the other hand, those from the Greek, Latin, French, and other idioms of the south of Europe. These two sets of vocables are so dissimilar from each other, that they appear, at first view, incapable of being amalgamated together, so as to form an harmonious whole; yet who is there that can read, feel, and understand, and does not admire the sublime harmony which Milton, Dryden, Pope, Shakspeare, Bolingbroke, and the other immortal poets and prose writers of Great Britain,

have produced out of those discordant elements? To analyze, therefore, those elements, from which have resulted such inconceivable effects, is well worth the trouble of the grammarian and philologer; and the interesting discoveries to which such an inquiry will lead, will amply repay their learned labors. — As far as we have been able to judge from a superficial investigation of the subject, we are apt to believe that the English words of northern derivation are to those derived from the ancient, as well as the modern languages of Southern Europe, in the proportion of something more than three, but not quite as much as four, to one. As the southern words are, in general, polysyllabic, and make a conspicuous figure wherever they occur, many are apt to think their number greater than on examination it really appears to be.” — *P. S. Duponceau.*

16. The number of words belonging to the English language has never been accurately ascertained, and it is difficult to ascertain it with exactness; for it is difficult to form and apply the rules for computing the number. The number which is stated in the preceding extract from the Edinburgh Review, is thirty-eight thousand, which is considerably less than the number found in Johnson's Dictionary, as it was left by him. Of the great number of words which have been introduced into the language, in the various sciences, since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary, very few are of Anglo-Saxon origin. By adopting so restricted a mode of computing the number of English words, as to exclude all compound and obsolete words, and all words introduced by the arts and sciences within the past century, and thus to reduce the number to 38,000, the proportion of Anglo-Saxon words would probably not be far from that above stated; that is, five eighths. The computation of Mr. Duponceau of the proportion between the two classes of English words, those of northern and those of southern derivation, must have been formed, not by analyzing the vocabulary of an English dictionary, but by examining the words as they occur on the pages of English books; and, as Anglo-Saxon words are much more frequently repeated than those of a different origin, there may be no material inconsistency between his computation and that of the Edinburgh Review.

17. The following are the principal *Anglo-Saxon prefixes*, namely, *a, be, em, en, fore, im, mis, out, over, un, and under*; as, ahead, be-

friend, embody, enable, forebode, imbosom, misdeed, outdo, overact, unbind, unlike, undergo.

18. Some of the common *Anglo-Saxon terminations* are the following, namely, *er, ful, less, ly, ness, ship*; as, writer, mindful, helpless, justly, goodness, partnership.

19. The contributions of the *Latin language* to the English, are next, in importance and amount, to those of the Anglo-Saxon; and these contributions came chiefly through the medium of the French, or Norman French, in consequence of the Norman conquest. It has been stated by some philologists, that the English language is indebted to the Latin for the greater part of its vocabulary. This, however, is greatly exaggerated statement; yet the contributions from that language are great and important, and they enter extensively into the formation and etymology of English words. The Latin has furnished a large portion of the abstract and general terms, especially in the departments of theology, moral and political philosophy, and all the moral sciences; also a great part of the terms used in polite literature, and the language of polite life. A great part of the military terms in English, come directly from the French.

20. The following are *Latin prefixes*: *a, ab, abs*, from; as, avert, abjure, abstract; — *ad, a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at*, to; as, adduce, accede, affix, &c.; — *ante*, before; as, antecedent; — *circum*, about; as, circumjacent; — *con, co, cog, col, com, cor*, together, with; as, conform, coëval, collect, &c.; — *contra*, against; as, contradict; — *de*, down, from; as, deface, degrade; — *dis*, asunder; as, disarm; — *e, ex*, out of; as, eject, exclude; — *extra*, beyond; as, extrajudicial; — *in, ig, il, im, ir*, (when prefixed to a verb,) in; as, indue; (when prefixed to an adjective,) not; as, invisible; — *inter*, between; as, intermix; — *intro*, within; as, introduce; — *ob, oc, of, op*, for, in the way of; as, object, occur; — *per*, through; as, pervade; — *post*, after; as, postscript; — *pre*, before; as, precede; — *preter*, beyond; as, preternatural; — *pro*, for, forward; as, proconsul; — *re*, back, again; as, return, rebuild; — *retro*, backward; as, retrospect; — *se*, aside; as, secede; — *sine*, without; as, sinecure; — *sub, suc, suf, sug, sup, sus*, under, after; as, subdean, suffice, suggest, supplant, suspect; — *super*, above; as, superabound, supernatural; — *trans*, beyond; as, transcend; — *ultra*, beyond; as, ultramarine.

21. The following *terminations* are derived from the *Latin or French*: *able, ible, cle, ile, ial,*

al, ian, an, ant, ent, fy, lar, ity, or, ous, tion, tive, tude, ture.

22. To the Greek, the English language is indebted for most of the terms in physical science, and, indeed, for a great part of the terms employed in all the arts and sciences.

23. The following are *Greek prefixes*: *a, (α)* without; as, *acephalous*;—*ana, (ἀνά)* through, again; as, *anagram*;—*anti, (ἀντι)* against; as, *antichristian*;—*apo, (ἀπό)* from; as, *apostate*;—*cata, (κατά)* down, from side to side; as, *catalogue*;—*dia, (διά)* through; as, *diagonal*;—

en, em, (ἐν) as, *endemic*;—*epi, (ἐπι)* upon; as, *epidemic*;—*hyper, (ὑπέρ)* above; as, *hypercritic*;—*hypo, (ὑπό)* under; as, *hypocrite*;—*meta, (μετά)* beyond; as, *metaphysics*;—*para, (παρά)* by the side of, near; as, *parallel*;—*peri, (περί)* about; as, *perimeter*;—*syn, sy, syl, sym, (σύν)* together, with; as, *synonymous, syllogism*.

24. The following *terminations* are from the *Greek*: *ic* and *ical*, from the Greek *ικός* and Latin *icus*; *logy*, from *λόγος*; *graphy*, from *γράφω*; *ize*, from *ίζω*.

V.—ARCHAISMS, PROVINCIALISMS, AND AMERICANISMS.

1. THE English language, from the time of its first formation, has been subject to continual changes. Old words have been, from time to time, falling away, and new ones have been formed and brought into use. A large part of the words found in the early productions of English literature, such as those of Peter Langtoft, Robert of Gloucester, Robert Langland, (the reputed author of "Piers Ploughman,") Gower, Chaucer, Wicliffe, and Mandeville, are now obsolete; and in order to understand these works, further assistance is necessary than is afforded by modern dictionaries and grammars. Very few of the English writers who preceded the reign of Elizabeth, are now much read; and the obsolete words which their works contain may properly be consigned to glossaries accompanying the works, or to dictionaries of archaic words.

2. Several of these early productions have been published with glossaries attached to them, as the Chronicles of Peter Langtoft and Robert of Gloucester, by Hearne; and the works of Chaucer, by Tyrwhit. Glossaries have also been appended to Spenser and Shakspeare. Some works of a more general nature, relating to obsolete or archaic words, have, not long since, appeared; as "Nares's Glossary or Collection of Words, Phrases, &c., found in Shakspeare and his Contemporaries," and Toone's "Glossary and Etymological Dictionary of Obsolete and Uncommon Words." Jamieson's "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language" also contains numerous archaic, as well as provincial, words. Boucher's "Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words" (designed to be a large work in 4to.) was commenced in 1832; but only two numbers of it have been published. The publication, in a series of numbers, of Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, and Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs, from the 14th Century," was commenced in 1844, and promises to embrace

as great a number of words as are found in a dictionary of modern English.

3. The early bilingual dictionaries, such as the English and Latin, and English and French, contain many obsolete words; and this is the fact with respect to many of the English dictionaries, as those of Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Richardson, and others. Johnson says, he "fixed Sidney's work [Sir Philip Sidney, who died in 1586] for the boundary, beyond which he made few excursions." Johnson's Dictionary, however, as he left it, contains many obsolete words, a considerable portion of which were taken from Bailey's Dictionary, though of such words he did not take near all that are found in Bailey. Of the words added by Mr. Todd, a much larger proportion are obsolete than of those admitted by Johnson; and of Todd's additional words, particularly in his second edition, there are many which are of merely local or provincial use, and some of them are unworthy of being inserted in a general dictionary of the language.

4. A dictionary of the English language, in order to be complete, must contain all the words, whether obsolete or not, found in books which are much read, such, for example, as the common version of the Scriptures, and the works of Shakspeare and of Milton; though there are many words in these works which are now obsolete, and many which, though not obsolete, are used in an obsolete sense, that needs explanation.

5. William Caxton, who first introduced printing into England, in his Preface to a Translation of Virgil's *Aeneid*, printed in 1490, speaking of the innovations then made in the English language, and the differences of the language in the different parts of the kingdom, says, that he "toke an olde boke and redde therein, and certaynly the Englishe was so rude and brood, that he coulde not wele understande it." "And certaynly," he says, "our language now used

varyeth ferre from that which was used and spoken when I was born. For we English men ben borne under the domynacyon of the mone, which is never stedfaste, but ever waverynge, wexyng one season, and waneth and discreaseth another season; and that comyne Englishse that is spoken one shyre varyeth from another, insomuche, that in my dayes happened, that certayn merchauntes were in a shipp in Tamyse; for to have sailed over the see into Zelande, and for lacke of wynde they taryed atte Forland, and went to lande for to refreshe them; and one of them, named Sheffelde, a mercer, came into an hows, and axed for mete, and specyally he axed for egges, and the goode wyf answerde, that she coude speke no Frenshe. And the marchaunt was angry, for he also coude speke no Frenshe, but wolde have hadde egges, and she understode him not. And then at laste another sayd, that he wolde have eyren; then the goode wyf sayd, that she understode him well. Loo what sholde a man in thysse days now wryte, egges or eyren? Certaynly it is hard to playse every man, by cause of dyversyte and change of langage; for in these days every man, that is in ony reputacyon in his countre, will utter his communicacyon and matters in such manners and termes, that fewe men shall understonde them; and som honest and grete clerkes have been wyth me, and desired me to wryte the moste curyous termes that I coude find. And thus between playn, rude, and curious, I stand abashed. But in my judgemente, the comyn termes that be dayli used, ben lighter to be understonde than the olde aunceyent Englishse."

6. England abounds in provincialisms and local dialects; and in some districts of the country, the peculiarities of the language are so great, that the speech of the common people can be but imperfectly understood by those who are unacquainted with their peculiar dialect. These peculiarities, or archaisms, are of great antiquity, and, as stated by Forby, "are all, in substance, remnants and derivatives of the language of past ages, which were, at some time or other, in common use, though in long process of time they have become only locally used and understood."

7. Of the local dialects, one of the most noted is the Craven Dialect, which is spoken in the deanery of Craven, a district of upwards of thirty miles in length and nearly as many in breadth, situated in the northern part of the

west-riding of the county of York. Mr. Carr, the author of the "Craven Dialect and Glossary," maintains that it was "the language of crowned heads, of the court, and of the most eminent English historians, divines, and poets, of former ages." These provincialisms now form, to a great extent, the colloquial language of the lower classes; and many of them are found in the early productions of English literature; but in books of modern origin, they are seen chiefly in glossaries.

8. The Edinburgh Review [vol. lxxix. 1844] contains the following statement.

"The number of provincial words that have hitherto been arrested by local glossaries, stand as follows:—

Shropshire,	1,993	Sussex,	371
Devonshire and		Essex,	589
Cornwall,	878	Wiltshire,	592
Devonshire,		Hallamshire,	1,568
(North),	1,146	Craven,	6,169
Exmoor,	370	North Country,	3,750
Herefordshire,	822	Cheshire,	903
Lancashire,	1,932	Metropolitan	
Suffolk,	2,400	(Grose & Pegge) 3,500	
Norfolk,	2,500		
Somersetshire,	1,204	Total,	30,637

9. "Admitting that several of the foregoing are synonymous, superfluous, or common to each county, there are, nevertheless, many of them which, although alike orthographically, are vastly dissimilar in signification. Making these allowances, they amount to a little more than 20,000; or, according to the number of English counties hitherto illustrated, at the average ratio of 1,478 to a county. Calculating the twenty-six unpublished in the same ratio, they will furnish 38,428 additional provincialisms, forming, in the aggregate, 59,000 words in the colloquial tongue of the lower classes, which can, for the chief part, produce proofs of legitimate origin; about the same number, in short, of authorized words that are admitted into Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary. Besides these and the private compilations made by individuals, in the course of their miscellaneous reading, there are some very copious early English Vocabularies lying in manuscript in the cathedral libraries of Durham, Winchester, and Canterbury, in the British Museum, King's College, and other depositories, deserving collection; as well as rare lexicographical volumes, which issued from the press in the infancy of typography." *

10. A list of the English provincial glossaries

which contain the words above enumerated, may be seen on page lxxi. A considerable number of these provincialisms are to be found in Ash's English Dictionary, and also among the additions of Mr. Todd to Johnson's Dictionary. But, as they are not found in the classical or in the popular literature of England, and are rarely seen in print, except in the glossaries in which they have been collected, they have little claim to a place in a general dictionary of the language. Were education universally diffused throughout the country, and the children accustomed to use the same or similar elementary books of instruction, most of these provincialisms would soon be disused and forgotten.

11. The English language as it is spoken and written in the United States, differs somewhat from the language as written and spoken in any part of England; and it differs also, more or less, in the different States; but there is nothing here at all to be compared with the local dialects of England. The greater uniformity of language which exists in this country, is to be attributed to the frequent removals of the inhabitants from one place to another, their free intercourse with each other, and to the fact that elementary education is much more generally diffused among the middle and lower classes here, than in England. The Americans have formed their language more from books, and less from oral speech, than the English; and they are more in the habit of having recourse to a dictionary for instruction respecting the pronunciation and use of words.

12. The settlement of this country was commenced, upwards of two centuries ago, chiefly by emigrations from different parts of Great Britain. The emigrants brought with them not only the common language of the country in the state in which it then existed, but also more or less of the local peculiarities; and in this way some of the English provincialisms have been widely diffused in the United States, and have been regarded as of American origin. The changes in the language, which have taken place within the last two centuries, have not been precisely the same on the two sides of the Atlantic; yet the difference is much less than might reasonably have been expected; and it is doubtless a fact, that, among the great mass of the people throughout England, the deviations from what is there deemed the correct standard of speaking and writing the language, are much

greater than among the mass of the people of the United States.

13. The Americans have formed some new words; to some old ones they have affixed new significations; they have retained some which have become obsolete in England; some English provincialisms they have brought into common use; and there are many neologisms, consisting in part of new words, and in part of old words with new significations, in use both in England and in the United States, with regard to which it is difficult to determine in which country they originated.

14. A great part of the differences with respect to the language of the educated classes in the United States and in England, grow out of the different institutions and the different circumstances and employments of the people of the two countries. There is a considerable number of words which owe their origin to American institutions, social relations, and occupations, and which are properly used by Americans, but which Englishmen have no occasion to employ, except in speaking of American affairs. On the other hand, there is a still greater number of words which relate to the civil and religious institutions and social relations of Great Britain, and which are never used in the United States, except with reference to that country. Such differences as these have a legitimate origin, and may be regarded as proper, and not as corruptions of the language. But there are many neologisms, or new words, some of American, and still more of recent English origin, which are entitled to little countenance. A considerable number of such have been noticed in this Dictionary; but many have been passed by as plants suffered to remain and die in their native soil, being regarded as not worth transplanting.

15. Among the words which owe their origin or peculiar use to American institutions, are the following: *congress, congressional, president, presidential, senate, senatorial, gubernatorial, state, territory, town, general court, general assembly, selectmen, message, &c.* The words *executive* and *judiciary* are often used in the United States as nouns, but not often in England. The words *electioneer* and *electioneering*, which are much used here, are also used, in some degree, in England, though the more common terms used there, in the same sense, are *canvass* and *canvassing*, which are rarely used in this manner in the United States. The word *caucus* is of undisputed American origin.

Among the American ecclesiastical terms may be noted *association, associational, consociation, consociational, to approbate, to result, &c.*

16. Among the terms relating to the political and civil institutions of England, rarely used in this country, except with reference to England, may be enumerated the following: *parliament, parliamentary, prorogue, prorogation, hustings, exchequer, postman, tubman, sergeant-at-law, assize, excise, bailiff, lords, commons, peerage, baronetage, knightage, &c.*: among the ecclesiastical terms, *establishment, conformity, non-conformity, dissenters, dean, deanery, archdeacon, archdeaconry, prebend, prebendary, canon, canonry, vicar, vicarage, curate, curacy, dignity, dignified, benefice, beneficed, advowson, commendam, donative, preferment, impropriation, impropriator, &c.* Among the many neologisms which may claim the undisputed honor of English origin, are *constituency, boroughmonger, squirarchy, shopocracy, conservatism, radicalism, liberalism, chartism, Anglicanism, high-churchism, dissenterism, voluntarism, &c.*

17. There is a difference between the two countries in relation to the terms employed to designate their respective literary institutions, and also with respect to the technical terms used in their universities and colleges. The following English university terms, for example, are not at all used here in the same sense: *act, wrangler, optime, bursar, commoner, sizar, pensioner, servitor, batteller, foundationer*; and the following American terms do not appear to be used in the same sense in England, namely, *commencement, senior, junior, sophomore, freshman, salutatory, beneficiary.*

18. Some words, more or less in use, are regarded as of Indian origin; as, *calumet, chocolate, hominy, moccason, mush, papoose, potato, powwow, quahaug, sachem, sagamore, samp, succotash, squash, squaw, tobacco, tomato, tomahawk, wampum, wigwam, Yankee.*

19. Of the English provincialisms which are

often used in the United States, may be enumerated, *to wilt, to slump, to rile or to roil, slumpy, slosh, slush, sloshy, slushy, rily or roily, spunk, spunky, spry, squirm, squiggle, quackle, shote, &c.*

20. There is a considerable number of words the propriety of which has been disputed, but which are now often used both in the United States and in England. Such are the following: *to advocate, to base, to demoralize, to derange, to expatriate, to locate, to obligate, to test, to veto, prayerful, prayerless, profanity, unwell, &c.* The following words, which are more or less used in the United States, are little used in England: *to approbate, to belittle, to clapboard, to eventuate, to jeopardize, to loan; sundown, boatable, freshet, sled, sleigh, clapboard, shingle, prairie, snag, sawyer, vendue, sparse, bindery or bookbindery, lot, as a building lot, a house lot, a wood lot.*

21. The following words have senses affixed to them in the United States different from the senses in which they are commonly used in England: *baggage, balance, clever, cob, corn, creek, fall, lumber, merchant, quite, spell, stage, store*; also the verbs *to improve, to notify, to girdle, to guess, to expect, &c.*

22. There are some words which both English and American recent writers have used in a new sense; as, *to realize, to solemnize, to transpire; obnoxious, temper, &c.* Many of the neologisms which have been stigmatized as American innovations or corruptions, have been sanctioned by the use of English authors. The adjective *lengthy*, and the verb *to progress*, with the accent on the last syllable, are reputed to be of American origin; but, though they may probably have originated here, yet they seem to have been adopted in England; and comparatively higher authorities may be adduced in support of their use from English, than from American, writers.—See the words *LENGTHY, PROGRESS, CLEVER, &c.*, in the Dictionary.

VI.—HISTORY OF ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY.

1. LEXICOGRAPHY is a branch of literature which appears to have been but little cultivated in ancient times. It is doubtful whether the ancient Greeks and Romans ever wrote what would be properly called *dictionaries* of their respective languages. No such works written by them are now extant; nor is there positive evidence that any such ever existed. The terms *lexicon* and *dictionarium* were not in use during the classic period of the Greek and Roman languages; but they are of comparatively modern introduction. Varro, who died 27 B. C., wrote a work entitled "*De Lingua Latina*," which consisted of twenty-four books, of which only six, and these much mutilated, are now extant. One of the books contained a sort of glossary of Latin terms. Apollonius of Alexandria, commonly supposed to have lived in the time of Augustus, though some suppose him to have been much later, wrote a sort of glossary to Homer.

2. "The oldest extant Greek lexicographer," says the Penny Cyclopædia, "is Apollonius the Sophist, a contemporary of Augustus. His work, entitled *Ἀέξεις Ὀμηρικαί*, or 'Homeric Words,' though much interpolated, is very useful. All the other original Greek lexicons and glossaries we have, such as the '*Onomasticon*' (or Collection of Synonymes) of Julius Pollux, the lexicons of Suidas, Harpocration, and Hesychius, and the '*Etymologicon Magnum*,' sometimes attributed to Marcus Musurus, although of the authors of some of them the exact age is disputed, were undoubtedly compiled subsequent, and most of them probably long subsequent, to the commencement of the Christian era. It is supposed, indeed, that they were founded upon older compilations of the same kind; but of the form of those lost works we know nothing. It may be reasonably doubted if either the Greeks or Romans were in the habit of making use of dictionaries in studying a foreign language or dialect, as has been the general practice in modern times."

3. The following is a brief notice of a few of the earliest lexicographical works that are now extant.—Julius Pollux, a native of Naucratis, in Egypt, and a teacher of rhetoric at Athens, in the early part of the third century of the Christian era, was the author of the "*Onomasticon*," a Greek Vocabulary, divided into ten books. It contains a vast variety of synonymous words and phrases, arranged under general heads, but not alphabetically, and it partakes more of the nature of an encyclopædia, than of a dictionary. The first edition of it was printed at Venice in 1502.

4. Hesychius of Alexandria, by some stated to have lived as early as the third, and by others not before the fifth or sixth century, was the author of a Greek lexicon or glossary, consisting of short explanations of uncommon Greek words and technical terms. The first edition of it was printed at Venice in 1513.

5. Valerius Harpocration, a Greek rhetorician of Alexandria, wrote a work entitled "*Lexicon Decem Oratorum*," ("Lexicon to the Ten Orators,") which contains an account of many of the persons and facts mentioned in the orations of the ten principal orators of Athens. "We have," says the Penny Cyclopædia, "no particulars of his life, nor of the time in which he lived." Mr. Watt styles him "an Alexandrian rhetorician of the fourth century," and entitles his work "*Lexicon in decem Rhetores*." It was first printed at Venice in 1503.

6. Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, who died in 891, was the author of the *Ἀέξων Συναγωγή*, a Greek glossary or lexicon, an edition of which, edited by Hermann, was published at Leipsic in 1808; and another, edited by Porson, was published in London in 1822.

7. Suidas, whose age and country are not ascertained, but who is supposed to have lived between 900 and 1025 A. D., was the author of a Greek Lexicon, styled by some an "Historical and Geographical Dictionary," also an "Encyclopædia." It comprises the names of men and places, as well as the words which properly

belong to a dictionary. The first edition was printed at Milan in 1499.

8. John Balbus, or Balbi, or John of Genoa, (being a Genoese,) who died in 1298, was the author of the "*Catholicon*," a Latin dictionary containing between seven hundred and eight hundred pages folio; first printed at Mentz, in 1460, by Gutenberg. "Although this work," says Watt, "contains many errors, it has the singularity of being the first Latin dictionary after the destruction of the language."

9. Johannes Crestonus (Placentinus), a native of Piacenza, was the author of the "*Lexicon Græco-Latinum*," the first Greek and Latin dictionary extant. The first edition, supposed to have been printed at Milan, is without date. The earliest edition, with a date, was printed at Vicenza in 1483.

10. Calepin, or Calepio, a native of Calepio, near Bergamo, in Italy, who died in 1510, was the author of the "*Dictionarium*," a Latin dictionary, one of the earliest works of the kind, first printed at Reggio in 1502. It went through many editions, and received such additions as made it almost a new work. Facciolati, assisted by his pupil Egidio Forcellini, prepared and published a new edition in 1731. "It was," as is stated by the Penny Cyclopædia, "in the course of his joint labors with Facciolati, that Forcellini conceived the plan of a totally new Latin dictionary, which, after more than thirty years' assiduous application, he brought to light under the title of '*Totius Latinitatis Lexicon*,' four volumes folio, Padua, 1771. This work has superseded all other Latin dictionaries." An enlarged edition of this work, edited by James Bailey, was published in London in 1828; and it also formed the principal basis of the "*Lexicon of the Latin Language*," edited by F. P. Leverett, and first published at Boston in 1836. — "*Cornucopia*," "*Breviloquus Vocabularius*," and "*Gemma Vocabulorum atque Medulla*," are titles of other early lexicographical works on the Latin language.

11. The earliest lexicographical labors in England were performed near the end of the fifteenth century; and their object was to facilitate the study of the Latin language. The title of the earliest work of the kind published in that country, as given in Dr. Dibdin's "Typographical Antiquities," was as follows: "*Promptorium Puerorum. Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum. Medulla Grammaticæ*." It was first printed by Richard Pynson, in 1499, in folio. Editions of it were printed by Wynkyn de Worde,

in 1510, 1512, 1516, and 1528. "Richard Fraunces, a preaching or black friar," as is stated by William Herbert, the typographical antiquary, "was the author of this first English and Latin dictionary, in which are many old English words nowhere else explained." "This book," says Dr. Dibdin, "is printed in double columns; the English before the Latin; the nouns first, under each letter of the alphabet, the verbs, adverbs, &c., after them; both nouns and verbs are declined very particularly. The work was intended, as the commencement of the account of the third edition of it specifies, as a companion to the '*Ortus Vocabulorum*,' in Latin and English."

12. In 1500 (the next year after the first publication of the work above noticed) was printed by Wynkyn de Worde the first edition of the work bearing the following title, as stated in Dr. Dibdin's "Typographical Antiquities": — "*Ortus Vocabulorum: alphabetico ordine fere omnia quæ in Catholico breviliquo Cornucopia Gemma Vocabulorum atque Medulla Grammaticæ ponuntur cum perpuleris Additoribus Ascens. et vernaculæ Lingvæ Anglicanæ expositionem continens*." This is the first edition of the first Latin and English dictionary, — "a work," says Dibdin, "of considerable importance to grammatical antiquaries, and the parent production of our popular Latin and English Dictionary by Ainsworth." Subsequent editions were printed in 1508, 1509, 1514, 1516, and 1518.

13. The next lexicographical work, and the first entitled a *dictionary*, (*dictionarium*), that was published in England, was the "*Dictionarium*" (Latin and English) of Sir Thomas Elyot, who was a distinguished scholar in the reign of Henry VIII., a friend of Sir Thomas More, and the author of various works. It was first published in 1538; and the dates of other editions which appeared before the author's death, in 1546, are as follows; 1541, 1542, and 1545. The title of the edition of 1542, as given by Ames, is "*Bibliotheca Eliotæ, Eliotis Librariæ*." It was dedicated to Henry VIII.; and the following is an extract from the dedication: — "To the moste excellent prince, and our moste redoubted souerayne lorde Kinge Henry the VIII., Supreme head in erthe immediately vnder Christe, of the Church of Englande. . . . About a yere passed, J beganne a Dictionarie, declaring latine by englishe. But whyles J was printyng, and vneth the half deale performed, your hyghnes being informed therof, by the reportes of gentyll maister Antony Denny, for his wysedome and diligence worthily

cally by your hyghnesse into your priuie chamber, and of Wyllyam Tildisley, keper of your gracis lybrarie, and after mooste specially by the recommendation of the most honourable lorde Crumwell, lorde priuie seale, &c., conceyued of my labours a good expectation, and declaryng your moste noble and beneuolent nature, in fauouryng them that wyll be well occupied, your hyghnesse, in the presence of dyuers of your noble men, commendynge myne enterprise, affirmed, that if J wolde earnestly trauayle therin, your highnes, as well with excellent counsaile, as with suche bokes as your grace had, and J lacked, wolde therin ayde me. Wherefore incontinent J caused the printer to cesse, and beginninge at the letter M, where J lefte, J passed forth to the last letter with a more diligent study. And that done, J estesones returned to my fyrst letter, and with a semblable diligence performed the remnant;—and under your gracious governance, your highnesse being myn onely mayster,—hauynge fynished for this tyme this symple Dictionarie, wherin, J dare affirme, may be found a thousand mo latine wordes, than were together in any one Dictionarie publyshed in this royalmé at the tyme when J fyrste began to write this commentarie, which is almost two yeres passed.—Gyuyng to your maiestie mooste hartye thanks, as to the chiefe author thereof, by whose gracious meanes menne, beinge studious, may vnderstande better the latine tunge in syxe monethes, than they myght haue doone afore in thre yeres, withoute perfyte instructours, whyche are not many, and suche as be, are not easy to come by: the cause J nede not reherse, sens J ones declared it in my booke called the ‘Gouernour,’ which about VIII yeres passed J dydde dedicate vnto your hyghnesse.”

14. “This is a work,” says Dr. Dibdin, “of considerable ability, and deservedly held in high estimation, as one of the earliest and best attempts in the promotion of lexicographical literature.” After the death of Sir Thomas Elyot, his Dictionary was corrected and enlarged repeatedly by Thomas Cooper, “Schole maister of Maudlens in Oxforde,” afterwards bishop of Lincoln; and in the edition of 1563, the title was changed to “*Thesaurus utriusque Lingvæ Latinæ et Britannicæ*,” Cooper having, according to Anthony Wood, “augmented and enriched it with 33,000 words and phrases.”

15. After the appearance of some smaller Latin and English dictionaries, the “Alvearie, or Triple Dictionarie, in English, Latin, and

French,” by John Baret, a scholar of Cambridge, was published in 1573; and to the second edition, published in 1580, he added the Greek, and entitled it the “Alvearie, or Quadruple Dictionarie.” In his address “To the Reader,” he gives a singular account of the manner in which the “Alvearie” was formed, from which the following extract is given:—

16. “About eighteene yeeres agone, having pupils at Cambridge, studious of the Latin tongue, I vsed them often to write epistles and themes together, and daily to translate some peece of English into Latin, for the more speedy and easie attaining of the same. And after we had a little begunne, perceyuing what great trouble it was to come running to mee for euery word they missed, (knowing then of no other Dictionarie to helpe us, but Sir Thomas Eliots Librarie, which was come out a little before,) I appoynted them certaine leaues of the same booke euery day, to write the English before the Latin, and likewise to gather a number of fine phrases out of *Cicero, Terence, Cæsar, Livie, &c.* and to set them under seuerall Tytles, for the more ready finding them againe at their neede. Thus within a yeaere or two they had gathered together a great volume, which (for the apt similitude betweene the good scholers and the diligent bees in gathering their wax and hony into their hiue) I called then their *Alvearie*, both for a memoriall by whom it was made, and also by this name to encourage other to the like diligence, for that they should not see their worthy prayse for the same unworthily drowned in obliuion. Not long after, diuers of our friendes borrowing this our worke which we had thus contriued and wrought onely for our own priuate vse, often and many wayes mouued mee to put it in print for the common profit of others, and the publike propagation of the Latin tongue; or else to suffer them to get it printed at their proper costes and charges. But I both unwilling, and halfe ashamed to haue our rude notes come abrode under the view of so many learned eyes, &c. at length coming to London, there came unto mee a printer shewing mee *Hulets Dictionarie* (which before I neuer sawe) and tolde me he intended to print it out of hand, augmented with our notes also if I woulde. But this bargaine went not forward with him for diuers causes. Now therefore (gentle reader) looke not to finde in this booke, euery thing whatsoeuer thou wouldest seeke for, as though all things were here so perfect that nothing lacked, or were possible to

be added hereunto. But if thou mayst onely here finde the most wordes that thou needest, or at the least so many as no other Dictionarie yet extant or made hath the like: take then, I say, in good part this our simple *Aluearie* in the mean time, and giue God the praise that first moved mee to set my pupils on worke thereabout, and so mercifully also hath strengthened vs (thus as it is) at length to atchieue and finish the same."

17. The Latin and English dictionary of Dr. John Rider (an Oxford scholar, and afterwards bishop of Killaloe) was published in 1589. His additions, as he states, "amount to 4,000 words more than any one dictionarie now extant affords;" and, in his Preface, he says, "No one dictionarie, as yet extant, hath the English before the Latine, with a full index of all such Latine words as are in any common dictionarie." Rider's Dictionary was subsequently enlarged, first by Francis Holyoke, and afterwards by his son Thomas Holyoke. The Latin and English dictionaries of Gouldman, Coles, and Littleton, which appeared within a few years of each other, passed through various editions, — that of Coles, as many as eighteen; but they were all superseded by the Latin and English Dictionary of Robert Ainsworth, which was first published in 1736, in one volume 4to. The second edition, edited by Patrick, appeared in 1746, in two volumes 4to. In 1752, it was published in two volumes folio; in 1773, "a new edition with great additions and amendments," by Dr. Thomas Morell, appeared; and an improved edition, edited by Dr. Carey, was published, in 1816, in one volume 4to. "There have been," as stated by Lowndes, "abridgments of this work by Young, Thomas, Morell, and Jamieson."

18. Of the early English lexicographers, the object of whose labors was to facilitate the study of foreign modern languages, may be mentioned Percivale, the author of a "Spanish and English Dictionary," Cotgrave, author of a "French and English Dictionary," (with the English part by Sherwood,) and also Minsheu, author of the "Guide into the Tongues," first published in 1617, in eleven languages, — the English, British or Welsh, Low Dutch, High Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. A new edition was published in 1627, in nine languages, but with a considerable increase in the number of radical words. "In this," says Sir John Hawkins, "the author undertakes to give the etymologies or derivations of the greater part of the words therein contained; but, as they amount, at the most, to no

more than 14,173, the work must be deemed not sufficiently copious."

19. The object of the first lexicographical labors in England was to facilitate the study of the Latin language, afterwards that of the Greek, and also of foreign modern languages; and it was in these bilingual dictionaries, such as Latin and English, and French and English, that the common English words were first collected. The early dictionaries, which were designed for mere English readers, were very limited and meagre productions, their chief object being to explain what were styled the "hard words" of the language. Two of the earliest of these works were those of Bullokar and Cockeram. The former, the "English Expositor," by Dr. John Bullokar, was first published in 1616. It passed through many editions; and the title of the edition printed at Cambridge, in England, in 1688, is as follows: "An English Expositour, or Compleat Dictionary; teaching the Interpretation of the hardest Words and most useful Terms of Art used in our Language; first set forth by J. B., Dr. of Physick, and now the eighth time revised, corrected, and very much augmented." It is a little volume, 18mo., and contains only 5,080 words.

20. The English Dictionary of Blount, often written *Blunt*, was a larger work than any other of the kind that preceded it; and it was soon followed by a still more considerable one, that of Edward Phillips, the nephew and pupil of Milton. The title of Phillips's dictionary is "The New World of English Words, or a General Dictionary, containing the Interpretations of such hard Words as are derived from other Languages, whether Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, British, Dutch, Saxon, &c., their Etymologies and perfect Definitions." Sir John Hawkins says of this work, "The New World of Words," which, as it is much more copious than that of Blount, and contains a great quantity of matter, must be looked on as the basis of English lexicography." Though Phillips is entitled to the credit of having advanced the progress of English lexicography, yet his "World" is hardly deserving of being regarded as its "basis." The first edition is a small folio, of only three hundred pages, containing only about 13,000 words. Of these words, a large proportion are such as do not properly belong to a dictionary of the English language, but rather to an encyclopædia, consisting of geographical and other proper names; and it contains but few words of genu-

ine English growth; but the subsequent editions of the work were very much enlarged.

21. Phillips gives a list of the names of thirty-four "learned gentlemen and artists who contributed their assistance." He quotes from another author the following remark: "A dictionary for the English tongue would require an encyclopedie of knowledge, and the concurrence of many learned heads." "Such an encyclopedy," he says, "I present the reader with; . . . a volume which the so many years' industry of myself and others hath brought to such perfection." In the publisher's advertisement of the work, it is thus characterized: "The so long expected work, *The New World of English Words*, or a General Dictionary, containing the terms, etymologies, definitions, and perfect interpretations of the proper significations of hard English words throughout the arts and sciences, liberal or mechanic, as also other subjects that are useful, or appertain to the language of our nation; to which is added the signification of proper names, mythology and poetical fictions, historical relations, geographical descriptions of the countries and cities of the world, especially of these three nations, wherein their chiefest antiquities, battles, and other most memorable passages, are mentioned: a work very necessary for strangers, as well as our own countrymen, — for all persons that would rightly understand what they discourse, write, or read." After the death of the author, the sixth edition, edited by John Kersey, was published in 1706, "revised, corrected, and improved, with the addition of near 20,000 words from the best authors."

22. Phillips's Dictionary was followed by those of Coles and Kersey, which, though they were printed in a much smaller form, contained many more of the common words of the language. Dr. Watts, in his "Art of Reading and Writing English," published in 1720, thus notices the work of Kersey: "The best dictionary that I know for this purpose [spelling] is entitled 'A New English Dictionary,' &c., by J. K. The second edition, 1713, in small octavo."

23. After Kersey's, and soon after 1720, appeared the celebrated Dictionary of Nathan Bailey, which was the first English dictionary in which an attempt was made to give a complete collection of the words of the language. Mr. Watt, in his "Bibliotheca Britannica," thus notices this work: "Bailey's English Dictionary, printed in 1728, (fourth edition,) was long the only one in use, and still continues a favorite with many readers. It was afterwards enlarged

into two volumes 8vo., and some years after printed in folio, with additions in the mathematical part by G. Gordon, in the botanical by Philip Miller, and in the etymological by T. Lediard; the whole revised [1755] by Dr. Joseph Nicol Scott, a physician. The octavo [24th edition] was revised by Dr. Harwood, 1782."

24. A part of the long title of the first volume of the edition of 1728 is as follows: "An Universal Etymological English Dictionary; comprehending the Derivations of the Generality of Words in the English Tongue, either Ancient or Modern, from the Ancient British, Saxon, Danish, Norman and Modern French, Teutonic, Dutch, Spanish, Italian; as also from the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, each in their proper Characters; and also a clear Explication of all difficult Words derived from any of the aforesaid Languages; . . . containing many thousand Words more than either Harris, Phillips, Kersey, or any English Dictionary before extant." The second volume was first published in 1727, as a supplement to the first; and it consists of two parts:—"I. An Additional Collection of some Thousands of Words not in the former Volume. II. An Orthographical Dictionary, showing both the Orthography and Orthoëpia of the English Tongue."

25. In his Preface to the first volume, Bailey says, "As for the *etymological part*, or those words from foreign languages, whence the English words were derived, I think I am the first who has attempted it in English, except what Mr. Blunt has done in his 'Glossography,' which is but a very small part, and those of a Latin derivation chiefly, besides a small extract of Dr. Skinner's 'Etymologicon.'" In his Introduction to the second volume, he remarks, "I have placed an accent over that syllable on which a particular stress or force of sound is to be laid by the voice in pronouncing." This appears to be the first instance in which any such aid to pronunciation was furnished in an English dictionary. The parts of speech were not noted in this nor in any previous English dictionary.

26. This lexicographer, who was a schoolmaster at Stepney, was the author of several other works, among which were the "*Dictionary Domesticum*, or a Household Dictionary," and "An Introduction to the English Tongue;" and he was the editor of several classical authors for the use of schools. He died, as it is stated in the "Gentleman's Magazine," in 1742. The following remarks are extracted from the *Encyclopaedia Perthensis*: "It is somewhat

surprising that, though this work [Bailey's Dictionary] is universally known, having gone through at least twenty-six editions since the first edition, dedicated in Latin to Frederick Prince of Wales, and his royal sisters, (his majesty's [George III.] father and aunts,) was published, yet no account whatever has hitherto been given of the learned and laborious author, who excelled Dr. Johnson himself, in industry at least, by introducing a far greater number of words, in his small work of one volume 8vo., than the Doctor has inserted in both his volumes folio. We have searched in vain for an account of this learned lexicographer."—In reference to the above comparison of the number of words found in the dictionaries of Bailey and Johnson, it may be remarked, that Johnson omitted many words that are in Bailey's Dictionary, because they were not in use; but he inserted many not found in it. He speaks of "the deficiencies of dictionaries," with respect to the number of words, and says, he "has much augmented the vocabulary."

27. Dyche's Dictionary, a work in one volume 8vo., "originally begun by the Rev. Thomas Dyche, and finished by William Pardon," has had an extensive circulation in England. The seventh edition was published in 1752, and the sixteenth in 1777. This statement seems hardly consistent with the remark of Watt, above quoted, that Bailey's Dictionary "was long the only one in use."

28. Benjamin Martin, an ingenious man, and the author of several publications on scientific and philosophical subjects, published a dictionary of considerable merit. The first edition was printed in 1749; the second, in 1754.

29. In 1747, Dr. Johnson published a "Plan for a Dictionary of the English Language," addressed to the Earl of Chesterfield; and soon afterwards he made a contract with some eminent London booksellers for performing the labor of preparing the work, for the sum of £1,575.

30. The following account of his method of proceeding is given by Sir John Hawkins: "He had, for the purpose of carrying on this arduous work, and being near the printers employed in it, taken a handsome house in Gough Square, and fitted up a room in it with desks and other accommodations for amanuenses, whom, to the number of five or six, he kept constantly under his eye. An interleaved copy of Bailey's Dictionary in folio, he made the repository of the several articles, and these he collected by incessant reading the best authors in our language,

in the practice whereof his method was to score with a black-lead pencil the words by him selected, and give them over to his assistants to insert in their places. The books he used for this purpose were what he had in his own collection, a copious but a miserably ragged one, and all such as he could borrow; which latter, if ever they came back to those that lent them, were so defaced as to be scarce worth owning; and yet some of his friends were glad to receive and entertain them as curiosities."

31. Johnson completed his task, after seven years' arduous labor, in 1755; and it is justly regarded as one of the greatest literary achievements ever performed by any man, within the same space of time. In a notice of the work in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1755, just after its publication, the following language is used: "Let not any one attempt to withhold the honor which is due to him who alone has effected, in seven years, what the joint labor of forty academicians could not produce in a neighboring nation in less than half a century."

32. The publication of this Dictionary formed a greater era in the history of the language than that of any other work. No other dictionary has had so much influence in fixing the external form of the language, and ascertaining and settling the meaning and proper use of words. Johnson was the first to introduce into English lexicography the method of illustrating the different significations of words by examples from the best writers; and his Dictionary, from the time of its first publication, has been, far more than any other, regarded as a standard for the language. It has formed substantially the basis of many smaller works, and, as Walker remarks, it "has been deemed lawful plunder by every subsequent lexicographer."

33. The next year after the publication of his Dictionary, Johnson prepared the octavo abridgment; and he revised the large work for the edition of 1773, without, however, making great additions or alterations. Supplements to it, by Mason, Seager, and Jodrell, have been published in a separate form.

34. In 1814, an edition of Johnson's Dictionary, with numerous corrections, and with the addition of about 14,000 words, by the Rev. Henry John Todd, was published; and, in 1827, there was a second edition, with the addition of about one thousand more words, by Mr. Todd. The words added by Mr. Todd, in his first edition, were mostly derived from the early English writers; and a considerable part of

them are obsolete; and of those added in his second edition, a large proportion are provincial or local words, some of them hardly worthy of a place in a dictionary of the English language.

35. The merits of Johnson's Dictionary have been by some exaggerated, and by others underrated. But though many defects have been pointed out, yet no one of his countrymen has yet produced a work that has superseded it. It would be unreasonable to expect, from the labor of seven years, a work for which "a whole life would be insufficient." If it had been perfectly adapted to the language at the time of its first publication, it would be very defective now. Many changes have taken place in the language within the last century, and there has been a vast influx of new words from the various departments of the arts and sciences. In relation to these matters this Dictionary was not designed to treat largely; and the scientific terms which it contains generally need to be defined anew, and a great many new ones need to be added; but in these departments Mr. Todd made few improvements or additions.

36. The "Penny Cyclopædia" speaks of the work as follows: "Johnson's Dictionary has been accounted the standard work of its class since its appearance in 1755; but, although it was a great achievement for an individual, and its definitions, in particular, afford remarkable evidence of its author's ingenuity and command of expression, it is, in many respects, as far as possible from being what a dictionary should be. Its etymological part (as Horne Tooke has long ago shown) is little better than so much rubbish; and it is characterized throughout by a total want of method and philosophical views. Some valuable matter has been added by the Rev. Mr. Todd; but the philosophical character of the work has received no improvement in his hands."

37. Since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary, many other English dictionaries, of various degrees of merit, have appeared in England, the titles, dates, and names of the authors of which may be seen in the following Catalogue; but they cannot, all of them, be here particularly noticed. The most considerable of these works is Mr. Richardson's "New Dictionary of the English Language," published in 1838. This is an elaborate work, which indicates an extensive and laborious research into the early and almost forgotten productions of English literature; and it is highly valuable and interesting

to one who is desirous of studying the history of the English language, though it is little adapted to popular use for the common purposes of a dictionary.

38. The greatest and most important work on English lexicography, that has appeared since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary, is the production of the American writer, Noah Webster, LL. D., entitled "An American Dictionary of the English Language;" the first edition of which was published in 1828, in two volumes 4to. It is a work of great learning and research, comprising a much more full vocabulary of the language than Johnson's Dictionary, and containing many and great improvements with respect both to the etymology and definitions of words; but the taste and judgment of the author are not generally esteemed equal to his industry and erudition.

ENGLISH ORTHOËPISTS.

39. But little attention was bestowed upon orthoëpy, by English lexicographers, till after the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary. Since that time, many dictionaries have been published in which the pronunciation of the language has been made the principal object. One of the first works of this sort was the Dictionary of Dr. Kenrick, in a large quarto volume, published in 1772. This was followed, in 1775, by Perry's "Royal Standard English Dictionary," a small work, which had an extensive circulation, both in Great Britain and in the United States. "The Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary," a much larger work, by the same author, in royal octavo, was published in 1805. — This latter is the work of Perry which is referred to by the abbreviation *P.* in this Dictionary.

40. In 1780, Thomas Sheridan, a native of Ireland, who had been an actor of some note upon the stage, and was a distinguished lecturer on elocution in London, at Oxford, Cambridge, and elsewhere, published his "Complete Dictionary of the English Language, both with Regard to Sound and Meaning, one main Object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation." This work commanded much more attention, as a pronouncing dictionary, than any other of the kind that preceded it.

41. In 1784, the Rev. Robert Nares, afterwards archdeacon of Stafford, and one of the

first editors of the "British Critic," published the "Elements of Orthoëpy, containing a distinct View of the whole Analogy of the English Language, so far as it relates to Pronunciation, Accent, and Quantity." This is a judicious and valuable work, though not in the form of a dictionary.

42. In 1791 appeared the first edition of the celebrated Dictionary of John Walker, entitled "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language; in which not only the Meaning of every Word is clearly explained, and the Sound of every Syllable distinctly shown, but where Words are subject to different Pronunciations, the Authorities of our best Pronouncing Dictionaries are fully exhibited, the Reasons for each are at large displayed, and the preferable Pronunciation is pointed out; — to which are prefixed Principles of English Pronunciation." The author had previously published a valuable work, entitled "A Rhyming Dictionary; in which the whole Language is arranged according to its Terminations." And he afterwards, in 1798, published his "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names."

43. In the preparation of his Dictionary, Walker made pronunciation his leading object; and for this it is chiefly valued. His design was, as he expresses it, "principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation, and to register its present state." His Dictionary has been very extensively circulated both in Great Britain and the United States. "It has been," as the Penny Cyclopædia states, "eminently successful, having gone through between twenty and thirty editions, and having superseded all other previous works of the same nature." Walker was long a distinguished teacher of elocution in London, was a careful observer, and favorably situated to become acquainted with the best usage. No other Englishman, probably, ever gave a longer, more laborious, and thorough attention to the subject of orthoëpy than he, and no other ever obtained so high and widely extended a reputation as an orthoëpist.* In mod-

ern English literature, Walker holds a similar rank, as an orthoëpist, to that of Johnson as a lexicographer. Their labors have been, in several dictionaries, blended together; and their names are, in a manner, proverbially associated with each other, as being each the first in his respective department, — Johnson for the authority and signification of words, and Walker for their pronunciation.

44. Since the first appearance of Walker's Dictionary, various other pronouncing dictionaries have been published in England, the majority of them smaller works, designed especially for the use of schools. In pronunciation, fashion is changeable, as well as in other things; and though Walker may be esteemed the best guide for ascertaining what was the pronunciation of the language at the beginning of the present century, yet a considerable change has taken place since his time, and on this account, some of the more recent orthoëpists may, in some cases at least, be looked upon as better guides, in relation to present usage, than Walker.

45. Of the dictionaries which have been published in London since the first appearance of Walker's, the one which evinces much the most investigation of the subject of orthoëpy, is that of Mr. B. H. Smart, entitled "A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, adapted to the present State of Literature and Science," published in 1836. The same work, reduced in size, entitled "Smart's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language epitomized," was published in 1840. To the title of this Dictionary is prefixed "Walker Remodelled;" though it is more of an original work than most English dictionaries; and the author has introduced, as he states, "some twenty thousand words not found in Walker." "With changes," he remarks, "that extended to every part of the Dictionary, it is plain that the altered work was mine, not Walker's. The title 'Walker Remodelled,' which the proprietors chose to give it, had, in fact, no other foundation than the original purpose for which they had engaged me."

* Walker's employment, as a teacher of elocution, was among the higher classes and best educated people of England. The following testimony to his merit, from the eminent statesman and orator Edmund Burke, is found in "Prior's Life of Burke." "One of the persons who particularly solicited Mr. Burke's exertions on this occasion was Mr. [as he was commonly termed] *Elocution* Walker, author of the 'Pronouncing Dictionary,' and other works of

merit, and who had given lessons in the art to young Burke. . . . Mr. Burke, one day, in the vicinity of the House of Commons, introduced him to a nobleman, accidentally passing, with the following characteristic exordium: 'Here, my Lord Berkeley, is Mr. Walker, whom not to know, by name at least, would argue a want of knowledge of the harmonies, cadences, and proprieties of our language.'

46. The following remarks are extracted from Mr. Smart's Preface: "Walker's Dictionary, in reality a transcript of Johnson's, with the addition of the current pronunciation affixed to each word, and the omission of the etymologies and authorities, supplied for many years all that was demanded in a dictionary of its kind. But the fifty or sixty years which have elapsed since its first publication, have produced changes in science, in opinions, in habits of thought, greater, perhaps, than any similar space of time in any past age has witnessed; changes that have materially affected our language, and rendered all dictionaries in some degree obsolete, that fairly reflected its extent and application only forty years ago. The proprietors of Walker's Dictionary, finding it would slide entirely out of use unless it were adapted to the present day, engaged me, as a teacher of elocution, known in London since Walker's decease, to make the necessary changes. They believed that they imposed no greater task upon me than the insertion of new words, and the revision throughout of Walker's pronunciation; but I soon found,

that, with any chance of success, much greater innovations must be attempted. . . . Disposed, on general points, to think entirely with my predecessor, I have not had any very extensive occasion for differing from him in particulars; but some occasions have occurred, as might be expected, from the distance between his day and mine. In short, I pretend to reflect the oral usage of English, such as it is at present, among the sensible and well-educated in the British metropolis. . . . I am a Londoner, have lived nearly all my life in London, and have been able to observe the usage of all classes. As a teacher of the English language and literature, I have been admitted into some of the first families of the kingdom; as one partial to books, I have come much into contact with bookish men; while, as a public reader and lecturer, I have been obliged to fashion my own pronunciation to the taste of the day. Thus prepared, I may not unwarrantably believe that my opinion may have some value with those who seek the opinion of another to regulate their pronunciation."—See p. xxii.

A CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

The first part of the following Catalogue comprises not only dictionaries of English words, or of the English language, but also many bilingual dictionaries; that is, dictionaries containing a vocabulary not only of the English but also of some other languages, ancient or modern, as English and Latin, English and French, &c.,—dictionaries which were written for the purpose of facilitating the study of ancient languages and of foreign modern languages. All the earlier lexicographical labors in England were spent on works of this sort. No attempt has been made to exhibit here a complete list of these bilingual dictionaries, except in the earlier part of the period embraced in the Catalogue.

Within a century past, a great many dictionaries have been published in England, and a considerable number also in the United States, for the purpose of facilitating the study of several ancient, and of numerous modern languages. A few of these, that are particularly connected with English literature, are included in the following Catalogue; but the most of them are entirely omitted.

There are many points relating to English lexicography that are not easily ascertained. Many of the dictionaries have had their titles changed from those which were given them in the first edition; many of them have been much altered by the labor of subsequent editors; with respect to some, it is not easy to ascertain the date of the first edition; and some have undoubtedly been published which have passed into oblivion, and are now entirely unknown.

It is not easy to form an unexceptionable classification of dictionaries; and there are some respecting which it is difficult to determine to what class they most properly belong. The list of the dictionaries of the various arts and sciences, contained in the following Catalogue, is not complete. The object has been to insert all the most important ones; though there are, doubtless, some that are omitted more important than some that are inserted. Dictionaries of facts, comprising biography, geography, history, mythology, &c., also most of the glossaries to individual authors, are intentionally omitted.

1. *English Dictionaries of Words.*

<i>Author.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
RICHARD FRANCES	Promptorius Puerorum. Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum. Medulla Grammaticæ	1499
(<i>Anonymous</i>)	Ortus Vocabulorum	1500
SIR THOMAS ELYOT	Dictionarium (<i>Latin and English</i>)	1538
	Bibliotheca Eliotis Librarie	(3d edition) 1542
WILLIAM SALESBURY	Dictionarie Englishe and Welshe	1547
RICHARD HULOET	Abecedarium Anglo-Latinum pro Tyrunculis	1552
JOHN VERON	Dictionariolum Puerorum	1552
JOHN WITHALS	A Little Dictionarie for Children (<i>Latin and English</i>)	1559
	A Shorte Dictionarie for Yonge Beginners	(A new edition) 1568
HENRY SUTTON	The Breffe Dyxcyonyary	1562
THOMAS COOPER	Thesaurus Linguae Romanæ et Britannicæ cum Dictionario Historico et Poetico (<i>Elyot's Dictionarium or Bibliotheca, enlarged</i>)	1563
(<i>Anonymous</i>)	Dictionarie, French and English	1570
JOHN HIGGINS	Huloet's Dictionarie newely corrected, amended, set in Order, and enlarged	1572
LEWIS EVANS	A Shorte Dictionarie, most profitable for Yonge Beginners	1572
JOHN BARET	An Alvearie, or Triple Dictionarie, in English, Latin, and French	1573
WILLIAM BULLOKAR	Booke at Large for the Amendment of Orthographie for English Speech	1580
RODOLPH WADDINGTON	Dictionarie in Latine and English, newly corrected and enlarged (<i>Veron's Dictionariolum, enlarged</i>)	1584
THOMAS THOMAS	Dictionarium Latino-Anglicanum	1588
JOHN RIDER	Dictionarie in Latine and English	1589
RICHARD PERCIVALE	Dictionarie in Spanish and English	1592
JOHN FLORIO	A Worlde of Wordes; a most copious Dictionarie of the Italian and English Tongues	1598
JOHN MINSHEU	Percivale's Dictionarie, in Spanish and English, enlarged and amplified	1599
FRANCIS HOLYOKE	Rider's Latin and English Dictionary, corrected and augmented	1606
RANDLE COTGRAVE	A Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues	1611
JOHN BULLOKAR	An English Expositour of Hard Words	1616
JOHN MINSHEU	Guide into the Tongues:—English, British or Welsh, Low Dutch, High Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew	1617
HENRY COCKERAM	An English Dictionarie, or an Interpreter of Hard Words	1632
ROBERT SHERWOOD	A Dictionarie, English and French (<i>annexed to Cotgrave's French and English Dictionary</i>)	1632
WILLIAM WALKER	The Taste of English and Latin Phraseology, or a Dictionary of English and Latin Idioms	1655
THOMAS BLOUNT	Glossographia, or Dictionary interpreting the Hard Words now used in our refined English Tongue	1656
EDWARD PHILLIPS	The New World of English Words, or a General Dictionary, containing the Interpretations of such Hard Words as are derived from other Languages	1658
JAMES HOWELL	Lexicon Tetraglotton, an English-French-Italian-Spanish Dictionary	1660
CHRISTOPHER WASE	Dictionarium Minus, a Compendious Dictionary, English-Latin and Latin-English	1662
FRANCIS GOULDMAN	A Latin and English, and English and Latin Dictionary	1664
	(4th edition, with many thousand words added by Dr. Scattergood)	1678
JAMES HOWELL	Cotgrave's French and English Dictionary revised	1673
THOMAS HOLYOKE	An English and Latin, and Latin and English Dictionary (<i>Francis Holyoke's Rider's Dictionary, enlarged</i>)	1677
ELISHA COLES	An English and Latin, and Latin and English Dictionary	1677

<i>Author.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
ELISHA COLES	An English Dictionary, explaining the difficult Terms that are used in Divinity, Husbandry, Physick, Philosophy, Law, Navigation, Mathematics, and other Arts and Sciences.....	1677
GUY MIEGE.....	A New Dictionary, French and English; with another, English and French	1677
ADAM LITTLETON.....	A Latin and English, and English and Latin Dictionary.....	1678
WILLIAM SEWEL	A Dutch and English Dictionary.....	1691
ABEL BOYER.....	Royal Dictionary; French and English, and English and French.....	1699
J. JONES.....	Practical Phonography, or the New Art of rightly Spelling and Writing Words by the Sound thereof.....	1701
(Anonymous)	Glossographia Anglicana Nova, or a Dictionary interpreting such Hard Words, of whatever Language, as are at present used in the English Tongue	1707
JOHN KERSEY	A General English Dictionary, comprehending a Brief but Emphatical and Clear Explication of all Sorts of Difficult Words, that derive their Origin from other Ancient and Modern Languages	1708
NATHAN BAILEY.....	An Universal Etymological English Dictionary, comprehending the Derivations of the Generality of Words in the English Tongue, either Ancient or Modern	(soon after) 1720
J. HAWKINS.....	Cocker's [Edward] English Dictionary, Enlarged and Altered. (<i>Cocker died in 1677</i>).....	1724
THOMAS DYCHE and } WILLIAM PARDON }	A New General English Dictionary, peculiarly calculated for the Use and Improvement of such as are unacquainted with the Learned Languages	(7th edition) 1752
B. N. DEFOE.....	A Compleat English Dictionary, containing the True Meaning of all the Words in the English Language	1735
ROBERT AINSWORTH	An English and Latin Dictionary.....	1736
(Anonymous)	A New English Dictionary, containing a large and almost complete Collection of English Words	1737
BENJAMIN MARTIN.....	A New Universal English Dictionary.....	1749
DANIEL FARRO	The Royal British Grammar and Vocabulary, being an entire Digestion of the English Language into its proper Parts of Speech	1754
JOSEPH NICOL SCOTT	Bailey's Dictionary, Enlarged and Revised (<i>folio edition</i>)	1755
SAMUEL JOHNSON.....	A Dictionary of the English Language, in which the Words are deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different Significations by Examples from the best Writers.....	1755
.....	The Dictionary of the English Language, abridged	1756
JAMES BUCHANAN.....	A New English Dictionary.....	1757
J. PEYTON.....	A New Vocabulary, or Grammar of the True Pronunciation of the English Language, in the Form of a Dictionary	1759
JOSEPH BARETTI	A Dictionary of the English and Italian Languages	1760
DANIEL FENNING	The Royal English Dictionary, or Treasury of the English Language	1761
WILLIAM JOHNSTON.....	A Pronouncing and Spelling Dictionary	1764
JOHN ENTICK.....	A Spelling Dictionary of the English Language	1764
JAMES ELPHINSTON	The Principles of the English Language digested.....	1765
J. SEALLY	The London Spelling Dictionary.....	1771
FREDERICK BARLOW	The Complete English Dictionary.....	1772
WILLIAM KENRICK	A New Dictionary of the English Language	1773
JAMES BARCLAY	A Complete and Universal English Dictionary	1774
JOHN ASH	The New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language	1775
WILLIAM PERRY.....	The Royal Standard English Dictionary	1775
JOHN WALKER	A Rhyming Dictionary.....	1775
JOSEPH BARETTI	A Dictionary of the English and Spanish Languages.....	1778
(Anonymous)	A Pocket Dictionary, or Complete Expository	1779

<i>Author.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
THOMAS SHERIDAN	A Complete Dictionary of the English Language, both with Regard to Sound and Meaning, one Main Object of which is to establish a Plain and Permanent Standard of Pronunciation ..	1780
EDWARD HARWOOD.....	Bailey's Dictionary, Enlarged and Corrected ..	(24th edition, &c.) 1782
GEORGE WM. LEMON	A Derivative Dictionary of the English Language	1783
ROBERT NARES.....	Elements of Orthoëpy, containing a Distinct View of the Whole Analogy of the English Language	1784
WILLIAM FRY	A New Vocabulary of the most Difficult Words of the English Language	1784
GEORGE PICARD.....	A Grammatical Dictionary	1790
WILLIAM SCOTT.....	A Spelling, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language.....	(A new and improved edition) 1797
JOHN WALKER	A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English Language.....	1791
(Anonymous)	A Dictionary of the English Language, both with Regard to Sound and Meaning	1796
STEPHEN JONES	A General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language	1798
GEORGE MASON	A Supplement to Johnson's English Dictionary.....	1801
GEORGE FULTON and } G. KNIGHT	} ... A General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language.....	1802
WILLIAM PERRY.....	The Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary	1805
THOMAS BROWNE	The Union Dictionary, containing all that is truly useful in the Dictionaries of Johnson, Sheridan, and Walker... (2d edition)	1806
BENJAMIN DAWSON	A Philological and Synonymical Dictionary of the English Language (First Part only published).....	1806
WILLIAM ENFIELD.....	A General Pronouncing Dictionary	1807
W. F. MYLIUS	A School Dictionary of the English Language	(2d edition) 1809
B. H. SMART.....	A Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation	1810
NICHOLAS SALMON	Sheridan's Dictionary, corrected and improved.....	1811
HENRY JOHN TODD	Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, with Numerous Corrections, and with the Addition of Several Thousand Words	1818
JOHN SEAGER	A Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary	1819
RICHARD P. JODRELL.....	Philology on the English Language (Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary)	1820
CHRISTOPHER EARNSHAW..	A New Pronouncing English Dictionary	(about) 1820
ALEXANDER CHALMERS.....	Johnson's Dictionary, as corrected and enlarged by Todd, abridged	1820
GEORGE FULTON	Johnson's Dictionary in Miniature	1821
ALFRED HOWARD	Walker's Dictionary, arranged for the Use of Schools	1826
THOMAS REES.....	Todd's Johnson's Dictionary in Miniature.....	1826
R. S. JAMESON	A Dictionary of the English Language, by Johnson and Walker, with the Pronunciation greatly simplified, on an entire new Plan	1827
JOHN DAVIS.....	Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, Corrected and Enlarged	1830
SAMUEL MAUNDER.....	A New and Enlarged Dictionary of the English Language	1830
JOHN G. FLÜGEL.....	A Complete Dictionary of the English and German, and the German and English Languages	1830
JOHN OSWALD.....	An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language	1834
DAVID BOOTH	An Analytical Dictionary of the English Language	1835
JAMES KNOWLES.....	A Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language	1835
B. H. SMART	A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language ("Walker Remodelled").....	1836

<i>Author.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
(<i>Anonymous</i>)	A New and Enlarged Dictionary of the English Language	1836
CHARLES RICHARDSON	A New Dictionary of the English Language	1837
J. ROWEOTHAM	A New Derivative and Etymological Dictionary	1838
CHARLES RICHARDSON	A New Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the Quarto Edition of the Author	1839
B. H. SMART	Smart's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, epitomized	1840
ALEXANDER REID	A Dictionary of the English Language	1844
(<i>James Gilbert</i> , publisher)	A New, Universal, Etymological, and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language	(In Parts. — Part I.) 1845

2. American Dictionaries of the English Language.

JOHNSON and ELLIOT	A School Dictionary	(about) 1798
NOAH WEBSTER	A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language	1810
BURGESS ALLISON	A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language	1813
JOHN PICKERING	A Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States	1816
NOAH WEBSTER	A Dictionary of the English Language, for the Use of Common Schools	1817
RICHARD WIGGINS	The New York Expositor	1825
J. E. WORCESTER	Johnson's English Dictionary, as improved by Todd and abridged by Chalmers, with Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary combined	1827
LYMAN COBB	An Abridgment of Walker's Dictionary	1827
NOAH WEBSTER	An American Dictionary of the English Language	1828
—————	An American Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the Quarto Edition	1829
—————	A Dictionary of the English Language, for the Use of Primary Schools and the Counting-House	1829
—————	A Dictionary for Primary Schools	1834
—————	A Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the American Dictionary. — University Edition	1845
WILLIAM GRIMSHAW	The Ladies' Lexicon and Parlour Companion	1829
WILLIAM W. TURNER	The School Dictionary	1829
J. E. WORCESTER	A Comprehensive, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language	1830
—————	An Elementary Dictionary, for Common Schools	1835
WILLIAM BOWLES	An Explanatory and Phonographic Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language	1845

3. English Glossaries.

JOHN RAY	A Collection of English Words not generally used	1694
(<i>Anonymous</i>)	A Dictionary of the Terms of the Canting Crew	1725
JOSIAH RELPH	A Miscellany of Poems in the Cumberland Dialect, with a Glossary	1747
(<i>Anonymous</i>)	Exmoor Scolding, with a Glossary — [Devonshire]	1771
FRANCIS GROSE	A Glossary of Provincial and Local Words	1787
(<i>Anonymous</i>)	A Glossary of Lancashire Words and Phrases	1793
FRANCIS GROSE	A Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, or of Buckish Slang, &c.	1796
R. POLWHELE	A Cornish-English Vocabulary	1808
ROBERT WILLAN	A List of Words at present used in the Mountainous District of the West-Riding of Yorkshire	1811
SAMUEL PEGGE	Anecdotes of the English Language, with a Supplement to Grose's Provincial Glossary	1814

<i>Author.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Date</i>
WHITE KENNET, (BISHOP).....	A Glossary to explain the Original, the Acceptation, and Obsoleteness, of Words and Phrases.....	(Reprinted) 1816
ROBERT NARES	A Glossary of the Words and Phrases of Shakspeare and his Contemporaries.....	1822
EDWARD MOOR	Suffolk Words and Phrases.....	1823
WILLIAM CARR.....	Horæ Momenta Cravenæ, or the Craven Dialect, to which is annexed a Glossary.....	1824
JOHN T. BROCKETT.....	A Glossary of North Country Words	1825
J. BEE.....	The Sportsman's Slang, a Dictionary of Terms used in the Turf, Ring, &c.	1825
JAMES JENNINGS,	The Dialect of the West of England, particularly Somersetshire..	1825
ROGER WILBRAHAM	A Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire	(2d edition) 1826
THOMAS SANDERSON	R. Anderson's Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect, with a Glossary	1828
WILLIAM CARR	The Dialect of Craven, with a Copious Glossary.....	(2d edition) 1828
JOHN COLLIER	Tim Bobbin's Lancashire Dialect.....	1828
JOSEPH HUNTER.....	The Hallamshire Glossary.....	1829
ROBERT FORBY.....	The Vocabulary of East Anglia (Norfolk and Suffolk)	1830
WILLIAM TOONE.....	A Glossary and Etymological Dictionary of Obsolete and Uncommon Words.	1832
JOSEPH HUNTER and JOSEPH STEVENSON	Boucher's [Jonathan] Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words.....	(In Parts. — Two Parts only published) 1832-3
F. J. PALMER	A Glossary of Devonshire Words	1837
WILLIAM HOLLOWAY	A General Dictionary of Provincialisms	1839
CHARLES CLARK	A Glossary of the Essex Dialect	1839
JOHN PHILLIPS.....	A Glossary of the Devonshire Dialect	1839
(Anonymous)	A Glossary of the Provincial Words of Herefordshire.....	1839
ABEL BYWATER	The Sheffield Dialect	1839
(Anonymous)	The Westmoreland and Cumberland Dialects, with a Glossary ..	1839
(Anonymous)	A Glossary of the Yorkshire Dialect	1839
JOHN Y. AKERMAN.....	A Glossary of Provincial Words in Use in Wiltshire	1842
JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL.....	A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, and Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs from the Fourteenth Century	(In Parts. — Part I.) 1845

4. *Dictionaries and Glossaries of the Scottish Dialect.*

JOHN SINCLAIR.....	Observations on the Scottish Dialect	1782
JAMES BEATTIE	Scotticisms arranged in Alphabetical Order	1787
HUGH MITCHELL.....	Scotticisms and Vulgar Anglicisms	1799
JOHN JAMIESON.....	An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language.....	1808
—————.....	An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, abridged..	1813
—————.....	Supplement to the Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language	1825

5. *Etymological Dictionaries.*

STEPHEN SKINNER.....	Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae	1689
GEORGE HICKES.....	Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus Grammatico-criticus et Archæologicus	1735
FRANCIS JUNIUS	Etymologicon Anglicanum	1743
JOHN IHRE.....	Glossarium Suo-Gothicum	1769
ROBERT KELHAM	A Dictionary of the Norman or Old French Language	1779
WALTER WHITER.....	Etymologicon Universale, or Universal Etymological Dictionary..	1822

6. *Saxon and Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries.*

<i>Author.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
WILLIAM SOMNER.....	Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum.....	1659
THOMAS BENSON.....	Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum	1701
EDWARD LYE	Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum	1772
J. BOSWORTH.....	A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language.....	1838

7. *English Synonymes.*

HESTER LYNCH PROZZI....	British Synonymy; or An Attempt to regulate the Choice of Words in Familiar Conversation	1794
WILLIAM TAYLOR.....	English Synonymes Discriminated	1813
GEORGE CRABB	English Synonymes Explained	1816

8. *Theological and Biblical Dictionaries.*

D'OYLY and COLSON	Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, translated from the French.....	1732
JOHN BROWN	A Dictionary of the Bible.....	1769
CHARLES TAYLOR.....	A New Edition of Calmet, with Fragments.....	1801
EDWARD ROBINSON	Taylor's Edition of Calmet, revised, with Additions	1832
CHARLES BUCK.....	A Theological Dictionary	1802
JOHN ROBINSON	A Theological, Biblical, and Ecclesiastical Dictionary	1815
WILLIAM JONES	The Biblical Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures...1816	
JOHN KITTO.....	An Encyclopædia of Biblical Literature	1844

9. *Law Dictionaries.*

JOHN COWELL.....	A Law Dictionary; or the Interpreter of Words and Terms used in either Common or Statute Laws	1607
THOMAS BLOUNT.....	A Law Dictionary and Glossary of Obscure Words and Terms in Ancient Law, Records, &c.	1671
GILES JACOB.....	A New Law Dictionary	1729
TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM.....	A New and Complete Law Dictionary	1764
RICHARD BURN	A New Law Dictionary	1792
TH. E. TOMLINS	The Law Dictionary.....	1810
JAMES WHISHAW	A New Law Dictionary	1829
JOHN BOUVIER	A Law Dictionary, adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and of the several States	1843

10. *Military and Marine Dictionaries.*

CHARLES JAMES	A New and Enlarged Military Dictionary	1802
WILLIAM DUANE	A Military Dictionary.....	1810
E. S. N. CAMPBELL	A Dictionary of Military Science.....	(A new edition) 1844
WILLIAM FALCONER	A Marine Dictionary (A New Edition, by Dr. William Burney, 1815)	1769

11. *Medical Dictionaries.*

JOHN QUINCY.....	Lexicon Physico-Medicum, a New Medical Dictionary.....	1719
ROBERT JAMES	A Medicinal Dictionary, including Physic, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, &c.....	1745
JOHN BARROW.....	A New Medicinal Dictionary	1749
ROBERT HOOPER.....	A Compendious Medical Dictionary	1798

<i>Author.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
JOHN J. WATT	An Encyclopædia of Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Physiology, Pathology, Anatomy, Chemistry, &c.	1806
BARTHOLOMEW PARR.....	The London Medical Dictionary	1809
SAMUEL COOPER.....	Dictionary of Practical Surgery.....	1818
ROBLEY DUNGLISON.....	A Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature	1833
FORBES, TWEEDIE, and CONNOLLY	} A Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine.....	1835
RICHARD D. HOBLYN.....	A Dictionary of the Terms used in Medicine and the Collateral Sciences.....	1844
SHIRLEY PALMER.....	A Pentaglot Dictionary of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Practical Medicine, Surgery, &c.	1845
WILLIAM B. COSTELLO.....	The Cyclopædia of Practical Surgery.....	(Commenced) 1841
JAMES COPLAND.....	A Dictionary of Practical Medicine.....	(In Parts. — Part XVI.) 1846
THOMAS WALLACE.....	The Farrier's and Horseman's Complete Dictionary	1759
JAMES HUNTER.....	A Complete Dictionary of Farriery and Horsemanship	1796
THOMAS BOARDMAN.....	A Dictionary of the Veterinary Art	1803

12. *Dictionaries of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.*

WM. NICHOLSON.....	A Dictionary of Practical and Theoretical Chemistry	1795
ANDREW URE	A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy	1820
OTTLEY	A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy	
JAMES MITCHELL.....	A Dictionary of Chemistry and Geology	
GEORGE ROBERTS	An Etymological and Explanatory Dictionary of Geology.....	1839

13. *Dictionaries of the various Arts and Sciences.*

PHILIP MILLER.....	The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary.....	1731
MAWE & ABERCROMBIE ..	A Dictionary of Gardening and Botany	1778
RICHARD ROLT	A New Dictionary of Commerce	1756
MALACHY POSPLETHWAYT ..	Dictionary of Trade and Commerce	1764
J. R. MACCULLOCH.....	A Dictionary of Commerce	1832
NATHAN BAILEY.....	Dictionarium Domesticum; or a Household Dictionary	1736
GIBBONS MERLE.....	The Domestic Dictionary and Housekeeper's Manual	1842
THOMAS WEBSTER.....	An Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy	1844
CUTHBERT W. JOHNSON.....	The Farmer's Encyclopædia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs	1844
JOHN C. LOUDON	Encyclopædia of Gardening	1822
—————	Encyclopædia of Agriculture	1826
—————	Encyclopædia of Plants	1836
—————	Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture	1838
—————	Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs	1842
(Anonymous)	Dictionarium Polygraphicum; or the whole Body of Arts	1736
(Anonymous)	Builder's Dictionary, or Gentleman's and Architect's Companion	1744
PETER NICHOLSON	An Architectural Dictionary	1811–12
JOHN BRITTON.....	A Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages	1838
JOSEPH GWILT	An Encyclopædia of Architecture	1844
GEORGE CRABB	Universal Technological Dictionary	1823
JAMES ELMES	A General Bibliographical Dictionary of the Fine Arts	1825
WALTER HAMILTON.....	A Concise Dictionary of Terms used in the Arts and Sciences	1825
WILLIAM GRIER.....	The Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary	(3d edition) 1838
EDWARD SCUDAMORE	A Dictionary of Terms in Use in the Arts and Sciences.....	1841
G. FRANCIS	The Dictionary of the Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures	1842
ANDREW URE	A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.....	1839
WM. BRANDE.....	A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.....	1842

14. *Encyclopædias and general Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences.*

<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
JOHN HARRIS.....	Lexicon Technicum, or an Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.—(2 vols. folio)	1710
EPHRAIM CHAMBERS	A Cyclopædia, or General Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.—2 vols. folio. (6th edition, 1778, 4 vols. folio)	1728
DENNIS DE COETLAGON ...	An Universal History of the Arts and Sciences, and a Comprehensive Illustration of all Sciences and all Arts.—2 vols. folio.	1745
JOHN BARROW.....	A New Universal Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences.—2 vols. folio	1751-4
(W. Owen, publisher)	A New and Complete Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, by a Society of Gentlemen.—4 vols. 8vo.	1763-4
CROCKER, WILLIAMS, and CLARK.....	} A Complete Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences.—3 vols. folio ..	1766
WILLIAM SMELLIE.....		Encyclopædia Britannica, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature.—3 vols. 4to.
JAMES MILLAR	Encyclopædia Britannica.—4th edition, 20 vols. 4to.	1810
MACVEY NAPIER.....	Supplement to the 4th, 5th, and 6th editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica.—6 vols. 4to.	1824
MACVEY NAPIER.....	Encyclopædia Britannica.—7th edition, 21 vols. 4to.	1840
(Thomas Dobson, publisher)	} Encyclopædia Britannica.—First American Edition; greatly improved.—With a Supplement.—23 vols. 4to.	1798-1803
(John Wilkes, publisher) ...		Encyclopædia Londinensis, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature.—24 vols. 4to.
(Kearsley, publisher)	The English Encyclopædia, or Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.—10 vols. 4to.	1795
A. F. M. WILLICH	The Domestic Encyclopædia, or a Dictionary of Facts and Useful Knowledge.—4 vols. 8vo.	1802
ALEXANDER AITCHISON....	Encyclopædia Perthensis, or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge.—23 vols., large royal 8vo.	1807
GEORGE GREGORY	A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.—2 vols. 4to.	1807-8
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON and THOMAS EXLEY ..	} The Imperial Encyclopædia.—4 vols. 4to.	1809
WILLIAM NICHOLSON		The British Encyclopædia.—6 vols. 8vo.
JOHN M. GOOD, O. GREGORY, and N. BOSWORTH. }	} Pantalogia, with a General Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words.—12 vols. royal 8vo.	1813
JAMES MILLAR		Encyclopædia Edinensis, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature.—6 vols. 4to.
ABRAHAM REES	The Cyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature.—45 vols. 4to.	1802-19
(Sam. F. Bradford, & Murray, Fairman, & Co. publishers) . }	} Rees's Cyclopædia:—First American Edition.—41 vols. 4to.—Plates, 6 vols.	1805-1825
SIR DAVID BREWSTER ...		The Edinburgh Encyclopædia.—18 vols. 4to.
(J. and E. Parker, publishers).....	} The Edinburgh Encyclopædia.—First American Edition, corrected and improved.—18 vols. 4to.	1832
FRANCIS LIEBER, EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, and TH. G. BRADFORD }		} Encyclopædia Americana, or a Popular Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences:—On the Basis of the Seventh Edition of the German "Conversations-Lexicon."—13 vols. 8vo.
THOMAS CURTIS.....	The London Encyclopædia:—Founded on the Encyclopædia Perthensis.—22 vols. royal 8vo.	
C. F. PARTINGTON	The British Cyclopædia of the Arts, Sciences, Geography, Natural History, and Biography.—10 vols. 8vo.	1838
EDWARD SMEDLEY, HUGH JAMES ROSE, and HENRY JOHN ROSE	} Encyclopædia Metropolitana, or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge, on a New Plan.—25 vols. 4to.	1818-43
GEORGE LONG.....		The Penny Cyclopædia of the Society of Useful Knowledge.—27 vols., large royal 8vo.

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

SIGNS.

- * . . . Annexed to words added by the *Compiler of this Dictionary*; the other words being found in *Todd's Johnson's Dictionary*.
- † . . . Prefixed to words, or meanings of words, that are obsolete or antiquated.
- || . . . Prefixed to two or more words that come under the same principle of pronunciation.
- [R.] . Denotes "rarely used."
- ☞ Words printed in *Italics* are words which belong to *foreign languages*, and are not properly Anglicized.

GRAMMAR.

- a.* stands for . . Adjective.
- ad.* Adverb.
- con.* Conjunction.
- i.* Imperfect Tense.
- interj.* Interjection.
- n.* Noun.
- p.* Participle.
- pp.* Participles.
- p. a.* Participial Adjective.
- pl.* Plural.
- prep.* Preposition.
- pron.* Pronoun.
- sing.* Singular.
- v. a.* Verb Active.
- v. n.* Verb Neuter.

PRONUNCIATION.

- S.* stands for . . Sheridan.
- W.* Walker.
- P.* Perry.
- J.* Jones.
- E.* Enfield.
- F.* Fulton and Knight.
- Ja.* Jameson.
- K.* Knowles.
- Sm.* Smart.
- R.* Reid.
- Wb.* Webster.

ETYMOLOGY.

- Ar. or Arab.* } stands for Arabic.
- D.* Dutch.
- Dan.* Danish.
- Eng.* English, or England.
- Fr.* French.
- Ger.* German.
- Goth.* Gothic.
- Gr.* Greek.
- Heb.* Hebrew.
- Icel.* Icelandic.
- It.* Italian.
- L.* Latin.
- M. Goth.* Meso-Gothic.
- Per.* Persian.
- Port.* Portuguese.
- Sax.* Saxon.
- Scot.* Scotch.
- Sp.* Spanish.
- Su. Goth.* Suo-Gothic or Norse.
- Sw.* Swedish.
- Turk.* Turkish.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

- Agric.* stands for Agriculture.
- Anat.* Anatomy.
- Ant.* Antiquities.
- Arch.* Architecture.
- Arith.* Arithmetic.
- Astrol.* Astrology.
- Astron.* Astronomy.
- Bot.* Botany.
- Car.* Carpentry.
- Chem.* Chemistry.
- Chron.* Chronology.
- Com.* Commerce.
- Conch.* Conchology.
- Elec.* Electricity.
- Ent.* Entomology.
- Fort.* Fortification.
- Geog.* Geography.
- Geol.* Geology.
- Geom.* Geometry.
- Gram.* Grammar.
- Her.* Heraldry.
- Hort.* Horticulture.
- Ich.* Ichthyology.
- Law.* Law.
- Logic.* Logic.
- Math.* Mathematics.
- Mech.* Mechanics.
- Med.* Medicine.
- Met.* Metaphysics.
- Meteor.* Meteorology.
- Mil.* Military Affairs.
- Min.* Mineralogy.
- Mus.* Music.
- Myth.* Mythology.
- Naut.* Nautical or Marine Affairs.
- Opt.* Optics.
- Ornith.* Ornithology.
- Persp.* Perspective.
- Phren.* Phrenology.
- Rhet.* Rhetoric.
- Surg.* Surgery.
- Theol.* Theology.
- Zoöl.* Zoölogy.

SUCH OF THE AUTHORITIES AS ARE ABBREVIATED.

- Brit. Crit.* stands for British Critic.
- Ch. Ob.* Christian Observer.
- Ec. Rev.* Eclectic Review.
- Ed. Rev.* Edinburgh Review.
- Ency.* Encyclopædia.
- Farm. Ency.* Farmer's Encyclopædia.
- For. Qu. Rev.* Foreign Quarterly Review.
- Gent. Mag.* Gentleman's Magazine.
- Month. Rev.* Monthly Review.
- N. A. Rev.* North American Review.
- P. Cyc.* Penny Cyclopædia.
- P. Mag.* Penny Magazine.
- Phil. Mag.* Philosophical Magazine.
- Phil. Trans.* Philosophical Transactions.
- Qu. Rev.* Quarterly Review.
- Sat. Mag.* Saturday Magazine.
- Shak.* Shakespeare.
- W. Ency.* Webster's Ency. Dom. Econ
- West. Rev.* Westminster Review.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABA

A, (pronounced *ā* as a letter, but *ʌ* as a word.) The first letter of the alphabet, and a vowel; any; one; some. It is an article set before nouns of the singular number; as, a man, a tree. It is also prefixed to *few* and *many*; and in these cases it implies one whole number. — Before words beginning with a vowel, or a vowel sound, it takes the letter *n* after it, for the sake of euphony; as, an ox, an hour. (See the word *AN*). — *A* is placed before a participle or participial noun, and is considered as a contraction of *at* or *on*; as, To go a hunting, To come a begging. — *A*, initial, in many words from the Greek language, is a prefix of privative meaning; as, *achromatic*, without color.

ĀM,* (*ām*) or **ĀWME**, *n.* A Dutch liquid measure. *Crabb*.
AA-RÖN'IC,* (*ʌ-rön'ik*) *a.* Same as *Aaronical*. *Reid*.
AA-RÖN'I-CAL, (*ʌ-rön'ē-kəl*) *a.* Relating to Aaron, or to his priesthood.

ĀB, a prefix, of Latin origin, signifies *from*. — At the beginning of the names of English places, it generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey; as, *Abingdon*. *Gibson*.

ĀB,* *n.* The 5th month of the ancient Hebrew or Syrian year, coinciding with our August. *P. Cyc*.

ĀB'A-CA,* *n.* A sort of hemp or flax prepared from an Indian plant. *Crabb*.

ĀB-A-CIS'CVS,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Arch.*) Any flat member; the square compartment of a Mosaic pavement. *Brande*.

ĀB'A-CIST, *n.* One who casts accounts; a calculator. [*R.*]

Ā-BĀCK', *ad.* [*Backwards*. *Spenser*.] (*Naut.*) Noting the situation of the sails when they are pressed against the masts.

†**Ā-BĀCK'**, *n.* [*abacus*, *L.*] A flat, square stone, or a square surface.

†**ĀB'A-CŌT**, *n.* The cap of state once used by English kings. *Brande*.

ĀB'ĀC'ŌR, *n.* [*L.*] (*Law*) One who steals cattle in herds.

ĀB'A-CŪS, *n.* [*L.*] pl. **ĀB'A-CŪI**. A counting-table; a Roman game. — (*Arch.*) The upper part or crowning member of the capital of a column.

ĀB'A-DA,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A two-horned animal of Asia and Africa. *Crabb*.

†**Ā-BĀD'DŌN**,* *n.* Satan; destroyer; destruction. *Milton*.

Ā-BĀF', *ad.* (*Naut.*) Towards the stern of a ship; aft.

†**Ā-BĀI'SANCE**, *n.* [*abaisser*, *F.*] Obseisance. *Skinner*.

ĀB-ĀL'ĪEN-ĀTE, (*ʌb-ā'l'yen-āt*) *n.* [*abalieno*, *L.*] [*i.* *ABALIENATED*; *pp.* *ABALIENATING*, *ABALIENATED*.] To estrange. — (*Law*) To transfer one's property to another; to alienate. *Alp. Sandys*.

ĀB-ĀL'ĪEN-ĀTION, (*ʌb-ā'l-yen-ā'shūn*) *n.* (*Law*) Act of abalienating; alienation. *Bailey*.

†**Ā-BĀND'**, *v. a.* To forsake. *Spenser*.

Ā-BĀN'DŌN, *v. a.* [*abandoner*, *Fr.*] [*i.* *ABANDONED*; *pp.* *ABANDONED*, *ABANDONED*.] To give up, resign, or quit; to desert; to forsake; to leave; to relinquish; to expose. — *Abandon over*. To give up to.

†**Ā-BĀN'DŌN**, *n.* A forsaker; a relinquishment. *Ld. Kames*.

Ā-BĀN'DŌNED, (*ʌb-ā'n'dūnd*) *p. a.* Given up; forsaken; profligate; corrupted in the highest degree.

Ā-BĀN'DŌN-ĒĒ',* *n.* (*Law*) One to whom something is abandoned. *Price*.

Ā-BĀN'DŌN-ĒR, *n.* One who abandons or forsakes.

Ā-BĀN'DŌN-ĪNG, *n.* A leaving or forsaking.

ABB

Ā-BĀN'DŌN-MĒNT, *n.* Act of abandoning; dereliction; relinquishment of possession, claim, or right.

†**Ā-BĀN'DŪN**,* *n.* (*Law*) Anything sequestered or proscribed. *Cowell*.

ĀB'A-NĒT,* or **ĀB'NET**,* *n.* A girdle worn by Jewish priests. *Crabb*.

Ā-BĀN'GA,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of palm-tree. *Crabb*.

†**ĀB-ĀN-NĪ'TIŌN**, (*ʌb-ān-nish'ūn*) *n.* [*abannitio*, *L.*] A banishment. *Bailey*.

Ā-BĀP-TIS'TŌN,* or **Ā-BĀP-TIS'TĀ**,* *n.* (*Surgery*) The perforating part of a trephine; a kind of trepan. *Crabb*.

†**Ā-BĀRE**, *v. a.* To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Bailey*.

ĀB-ĀR-TĪC-V-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* (*Anat.*) That species of articulation that has manifest motion. *Bailey*. [*R.*]

Ā-BĀS',* *n.* A weight used in Persia for pearls, equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ grains. *Crabb*.

Ā-BĀSE', *v. a.* [*abaisser*, *Fr.*] [*i.* *ABASED*; *pp.* *ABASING*, *ABASED*.] To cast down; to depress; to bring low; to humble.

Ā-BĀSED', (*ʌ-bāst'*) *a.* Lowered. — (*Her.*) Used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut.

Ā-BĀSE'MĒNT, *n.* Act of abasing; humiliation; state of being brought low.

Ā-BĀSH', *v. a.* [*i.* *ABASHED*; *pp.* *ABASHING*, *ABASHED*.] To put to confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame, in a bad sense.

Ā-BĀSH'MĒNT, *n.* State of being ashamed; confusion. *Ellis*.

Ā-BĀS'ĪNG,* *n.* The act of bringing low. *Bacon*.

Ā-BĀS'SĪ',* *n.* A Persian silver coin, nearly equal in value to a shilling sterling. *Crabb*.

Ā-BĀT'Ā-BĒ',* *a.* (*Law*) That may be abated. *Dane*.

ĀB-Ā-Ā-MĒN'TŪM,* *n.* (*Law*) An entry by interposition. *Tomlins*.

Ā-BĀTE', *v. a.* [*abatire*, *Fr.*] [*i.* *ABATED*; *pp.* *ABATING*, *ABATED*.] To lessen; to diminish. — (*Law*) To defeat; to put an end to; to quash.

Ā-BĀTE', *v. n.* To grow less; to decrease.

Ā-BĀTE'MĒNT, *n.* Act of abating; the thing or sum abated; the sum or quantity taken away; a discount or allowance. — (*Law*) The act of quashing or destroying a plaintiff's writ or plaint; removal of a nuisance.

Ā-BĀT'ĒR, *n.* The person or thing that abates.

ĀB'A-TĪS, (*ʌb-ā-tis*, or *ʌb-ā-tē*) [*ʌb-ā-tis*, *Ja. K. ⅞*; *ʌ-bātē*, *Sm.*] [*Fr.*] (*Mil.*) An intrenchment formed by trees felled and laid together.

ĀB'A-TĪSED,* (*ʌb-ā-tīzd*) *p. a.* Provided with an abatis. *Qu. Rev.*

Ā-BĀ'TŌR, *n.* (*Law*) One who abates; one who enters on land, after the death of the possessor, before the legal heir.

ĀBATŌIR,* (*ʌb-āt-twŏr*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A large public slaughter-house for cattle. *P. Cyc*.

†**ĀB'A-TŪDE**, *n.* Any thing diminished. *Bailey*.

†**ĀB'A-TŪRE**, *n.* Grass trodden down by a stag. *Bailey*.

ĀBB, (*ʌb*) *n.* The yarn on a weaver's warp. *Chambers*.

ĀB'BA, *n.* A Syriac word, which signifies father.

ĀB'BA-CY, *n.*; pl. **ĀB'BA-CIES**. The rights, privileges, or possessions of an abbot. *Ayliffe*.

ĀB-BĀ'TIAL, (*ʌb-bā'shal*) *a.* Relating to an abbey.

ĀB'BE,* *n.* [*Fr.*] An abbot; an ecclesiastical title, denoting an ecclesiastic who has no assigned duty or dignity. *Hume*.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ț, long; X, Ē, I, Ō, Ū, Ț, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure. — FĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR; MĒN, SĪR; MŌVE, NŌR, SŌN; BŪLL, BŪR, RŪLE. — C, S, G, soft; E, S, C, Ē, Ē, hard; S as Z; X as GZ; — THIS.

†**AB-LI-GĀTION**, * n. Act of tying up from. *Smart*.
 †**AB-LI-GU-RĪTION**, n. [*abliguratio*, L.] Excess. *Bailey*.
 †**AB-LO-CĀTE**, v. a. [*ab loco*, L.] To let out to hire. *Bailey*.
 †**AB-LO-CĀTION**, n. A letting out to hire. *Bailey*.
 †**AB-LŪDE**, v. n. [*abludo*, L.] To differ. *Bp. Hall*.
 †**AB-LŪ-ENT**, a. [*abluens*, from *abluo*, L.] That washes clean; cleansing. *Bailey*.
 †**AB-LŪ-ENT**, n. (*Med.*) A cleansing medicine. *Crabb*.
 †**AB-LŪTION**, n. Act of cleansing or washing; water used in washing; purification; a religious ceremony of washing or bathing the body.
 †**AB-LŪVI-ON**, * n. [*abluvium*, L.] Act of washing or carrying away by water; a flood. *Dwight*.
 †**ABLY**, (‘āblig) ad. In an able manner; with ability.
 †**AB-NĒ-GĀTE**, v. a. [*abnego*, L.] To deny. *De Lolme*.
 †**AB-NĒ-GĀTION**, n. Denial; renunciation. *Hammond*.
 †**AB-NĒ-GĀTIVE**, * a. Denying; negative. *Month. Rev.* [R.]
 †**AB-NĒ-GĀ-TOR**, n. One who denies or renounces. *Sandys*.
 †**AB-NĒT**, * n. See *ABANET*. *Ash*.
 †**AB-NO-DĀTE**, * v. a. To cut off the knots of trees. *Ash*.
 †**AB-NO-DĀTION**, n. [*abnodatio*, L.] The act of cutting off knots of trees. *Bailey*.
 †**AB-NŌR-MĀL**, * a. Contrary to rule; irregular. *Brande*.
 †**AB-NŌR-MĪ-TY**, n. Irregularity; deformity. *Bailey*.
 †**AB-NŌR-MŌUS**, a. Irregular; misshapen. *Bailey*.
 †**AB-ŌARD**, (‘ābōrd) ad. (*Naut.*) In a ship; within a ship; on board; in a state of collision.
 †**AB-ŌARD**, prep. On board; in; with. *Spenser*.
 †**AB-ŌD’ANCE**, (‘ābō’dāns) An omen. *Dr. Jackson*.
 †**AB-ŌDE**, n. Habitation; dwelling; residence; stay.
 †**AB-ŌDE**, * i. & p. From *abide*. See *ABIDE*.
 †**AB-ŌDE**, v. a. To foreshov. *Shak*. See *BODE*.
 †**AB-ŌDE**, v. n. To bode; to forebode. *Shak*.
 †**AB-ŌDE’MENT**, n. Act of boding; presage. *Shak*.
 †**AB-ŌD’ING**, n. Prognostication. *Bp. Bull*.
 †**AB-Ō-LETE**, a. [*aboliuit*, L.] Old; obsolete. *Skelton*.
 †**AB-ŌL’ISH**, v. a. [*aboleo*, L.] [i. *ABOLISHED*; pp. *ABOLISHING*, *ABOLISHED*.] To annul; to make void; to put an end to; to destroy.
 †**AB-ŌL’ISH-ABLE**, a. That may be abolished. *Cotgrave*.
 †**AB-ŌL’ISH-ER**, n. One who abolishes.
 †**AB-ŌL’ISH-MĒNT**, n. The act of abolishing; abolition. *Hooker*.
 †**AB-Ō-LĪTION**, (‘āb-Ō-līsh’un) n. The act of abolishing; state of being abolished; destruction; annihilation.
 †**AB-Ō-LĪTION-ISM**, * (‘āb-Ō-līsh’un-iz-m) n. The principles and measures of the abolitionists. *Martineau*. (*Modern*.)
 †**AB-Ō-LĪTION-IST**, n. One who attempts to abolish something, especially slavery. *E. Rev.*
 †**AB-Ō’MA**, * n. (*Zool.*) A species of large serpent; a boa. *P. Cye*.
 †**AB-Ō-MĀ’SUM**, * n. (*Anat.*) The fourth stomach of a ruminating animal. *Crabb*.
 †**AB-ŌM’I-NĀ-BLE**, a. [*abominabilis*, L.] That is to be abominated; hateful; detestable; odious; unclean.
 †**AB-ŌM’I-NĀ-BLE-NĒSS**, n. Hatefulness; odiousness.
 †**AB-ŌM’I-NĀ-BLY**, ad. Most hatefully; detestably.
 †**AB-ŌM’I-NĀTE**, v. a. [i. *ABOMINATED*; pp. *ABOMINATING*, *ABOMINATED*.] To hate utterly; to detest with strong aversion or disapprobation; to abhor.
 †**AB-ŌM’I-NĀTION**, n. Hatred; detestation; pollution; defilement; hateful or shameful vice.
 †**AB-ŌŌN**, prep. Above. *Brockett*. (*Yorkshire and North of England*.)
 †**†AB-ŌRD**, n. [*abord*, Fr.] Address; approach. *Chesterfield*.
 †**†AB-ŌRD**, v. a. To approach; to come near to. *Digby*.
 †**AB-Ō-RĪG’I-NĀL**, a. Relating to the origin, or to the aborigines; primitive; pristine.
 †**AB-Ō-RĪG’I-NĀL**, * n. One of the aborigines, or first inhabitants of a country. *J. Rogers*.
 †**AB-Ō-RĪG’I-NĒS**, (‘āb-Ō-rīg’i-nēz) n. pl. [L.] The earliest or primitive inhabitants of a country.
 †**AB-ŌRSE-MĒNT**, n. Abortion. *Bp. Hall*.
 †**†AB-ŌRT**, v. n. [*abortio*, L.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry. *Ld. Herbert*.
 †**†AB-ŌRT**, n. An abortion. *Burton*.
 †**AB-ŌRTION**, n. The act of bringing forth what is yet imperfect; product of such a birth; miscarriage.
 †**AB-ŌRTIVE**, n. That which is born before the due time; something that causes abortion. *Shak*.
 †**AB-ŌRTIVE**, a. Brought forth before the due time; immature; causing failure; untimely; not coming to maturity; failing.
 †**AB-ŌRTIVE-LY**, ad. As an abortion; immaturity.
 †**AB-ŌRTIVE-NĒSS**, n. The state of abortion.
 †**AB-ŌRT’MENT**, n. An untimely birth. *Bacon*.
 †**AB-ŌUND**, v. n. [*abundo*, L.] [i. *ABOUNDED*; pp. *ABOUNDING*, *ABOUNDED*.] To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.
 †**AB-ŌUND’ING**, n. Increase; prevalence. *South*.
 †**AB-ŌUT**, prep. Round; surrounding; encircling; near to; not far from; concerning; with regard to; relating to.
 †**AB-ŌUT**, ad. Circularly; nearly; here and there; upon or to the point; round; the longest way.

†**AB-ŌVE**, (‘ābūv’) prep. To or in a higher place; higher than; more than; too proud for; too high for; beyond.
 †**AB-ŌVE**, (‘ābūv’) ad. Overhead; in the regions of heaven.—(*Law*) Upper; uppermost; as, “The court above,” i. e. a superior court.
 †**AB-ŌVE-ALL**, (‘ābūv’al) ad. In the first place; chiefly.
 †**AB-ŌVE-BOARD**, ad. In open sight; without artifice.
 †**AB-ŌVE-CĀ-RED**, (‘ābūv’sĕd) a. Cited before. *Addison*.
 †**AB-ŌVE-DECK**, (‘ābūv’dĕk) a. Upon deck; without artifice. *Smart*.
 †**AB-ŌVE-GRŌUND**, a. Alive; not in the ground or grave.
 †**AB-ŌVE-MĒN-TIONED**, (‘ābūv’mēn-shund) a. Above-cited.
 †**AB-ŌVE-SĀID**, * (‘ābūv’sĕd) a. Mentioned before. *H. More*.
 †**ABP.** Abbreviation for *Archbishop*; which see.
 †**AB-RĀ-CĀ-DĪ’RĀ**, n. A charm against agues. [A *Calabrian* word.]
 †**AB-RĀDE**, v. a. [*abrado*, L.] [i. *ABRADED*; pp. *ABRADING*, *ABRADED*.] To wear away from other parts; to rub off; to crumble down. *Hale*.
 †**AB-RĀ-HĀM’IC**, * a. Belonging to Abraham. *Ash*.
 †**AB-RĀ-HĀM’IT’-CAL**, * a. Relating to Abraham. *Qu. Rev.*
 †**AB-RĀ-HĀM-MĀN**, * n. An impostor who asks alms under pretence of lunacy. *D’Israeli*.
 †**†AB-REĀD**, v. a. To rouse; to awake.
 †**AB-RĀ’MIS**, * n. (*Ich.*) A species of fish without spine or barbel. *Brande*.
 †**AB-RĀN’GHĀ-A**, * n. pl. (*Zool.*) An order of animals, or *anelide*, having no branchia; as the leech. *Roberts*.
 †**AB-RĀN’GHĀ-AN**, * n. One of the *abranchia*. *Brande*.
 †**AB-RĀ’SION**, (‘āb-rā’shun) n. The act of abrading or rubbing off; attrition; friction.
 †**AB-RĀX’AS**, * n. (*Ent.*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Brande*.
 †**AB-RĒAST**, (‘ābrĒst) ad. Side by side. *Shak*.
 †**†AB-RĒ-NŌN-CĪ-ĀTION**, n. Act of renouncing. *Mede*.
 †**†AB-RĒP’TION**, n. [*abripio*, L.] A carrying away. *Hallywell*.
 †**ABREUVŌIR**, * (‘āb-rū-vvŏr’) n. [F.] A watering place. *Boyer*. (*Masonry*) A joint between stones to be filled up with mortar. *Britton*.
 †**AB-RĪ-CŌCK**, n. *Drayton*. See *AFRICOT*.
 †**AB-RĪDGE**, (‘ābrīj’) v. a. [*abréger*, Fr.] [i. *ABRIDGED*; pp. *ABRIDGING*, *ABRIDGED*.] To make shorter in words, still keeping the substance; to epitomize; to reduce; to contract; to diminish; to deprive of; to cut off from.
 †**AB-RĪDGED**, * (‘ābrījd’) p. a. Made shorter; reduced in quantity.
 †**AB-RĪDGE’RY**, n. One who abridges; a shortener.
 †**AB-RĪD’GMENT**, n. Act of abridging; contraction of a larger work into a smaller one; a compend; a summary; an epitome; diminution. See *JUDGMENT*.
 †**†AB-BRŌACH**, v. a. To tap; to set abroad. *Chaucer*.
 †**AB-BRŌACH**, (‘ābrŏch’) ad. In a posture to run out, spoken of vessels; in a state to be diffused. *Shak*.
 †**AB-BRŌACH’MENT**, * n. (*Law*) The act of forestalling the market. *Cowell*.
 †**†AB-BRŌAD**, (‘ābrāwd’) v. n. To extend; to issue. *Leaver*.
 †**AB-BRŌAD**, (‘ābrāwd’) ad. Without confinement; widely; at large; out of the house; in another country.
 †**†AB-RO-GĀ-BLE**, a. That may be abrogated. *H. More*.
 †**†AB-RO-GĀTE**, v. a. [*abrogo*, L.] [i. *ABROGATED*; pp. *ABROGATING*, *ABROGATED*.] To repeal, to annul.
 †**†AB-RO-GĀTE**, a. Annulled; abolished. *K. Ed. VI. Inj.*
 †**†AB-RO-GĀTION**, n. Act of abrogating; a repeal.
 †**AB-RŌ’MĀ**, * n. [G.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Crabb*.
 †**†AB-BRŌOD**, ad. In the action of brooding. *Sanctroff*.
 †**†AB-BRŌOD’ING**, n. Act of sitting abroad. *Barret*.
 †**†AB-BRŌOK**, v. a. To brook; to bear; to endure. *Shak*.
 †**†AB-RŌT’Ō-NŪM**, * n. [L.] (*Bot.*) The southern-wood; a plant. *Crabb*.
 †**AB-BRŪPT**, a. Broken; craggy; rough; steep; blunt; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.
 †**AB-BRŪPT**, v. a. [†To disturb; to interrupt. *Braven*.] To break off. *Comybear*.
 †**AB-BRŪPTION**, n. Violent and sudden separation.
 †**AB-BRŪPT’LY**, ad. In an abrupt manner; hastily.
 †**AB-BRŪPT’NESS**, n. State of being abrupt; an abrupt manner; suddenness; roughness.
 †**AB-RŪS**, * n. (*Bot.*) A West Indian tree, with papilionaceous flowers. Necklaces for children are often formed of its seeds. *Brande*.
 †**AB-SCĒSS**, n. [*abscessus*, L.] pl. *AB-SCĒSS-ĒS*. (*Med.*) An inflammatory or purulent tumor.
 †**AB-SCĒND**, (‘ābsĕnd’) v. a. To cut off. *Johnson*.
 †**AB-SCĒSS**, n.; pl. *AB-SCĒSS-ĒS*. (*Geom.*) A segment cut off from a straight line by an ordinate to a curve; a line cut off.
 †**AB-SCĒS’ION**, (‘ābsĕzh’un) [‘sĕzh’un, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*] ‘ābsĕsh’un, *S. P.*] n. [*abscessio*, L.] Act of cutting off; state of being cut off.
 †**AB-SCŌND**, v. n. [i. *ABSCONDED*; pp. *ABSCONDING*, *ABSCONDED*.] To hide, conceal, or absent one’s self. *Ray*.
 †**†AB-SCŌND**, v. a. [*abscondo*, L.] To conceal. *Hevly*.
 †**†AB-SCŌND’ENCE**, * n. Concealment. *Phillips*.

AB-SCÖND'ER, *n.* One who absconds.
 AB'SENCE, *n.* [absentia, L.; absence, Fr.] The state of being absent, opposed to presence; carelessness; inattention.
 AB'SENT, *a.* [absens, L.] Not present; careless; inattentive; absent or abstracted in mind.
 AB-SENT', *v. a.* [i. ABSENTED; pp. ABSENTING, ABSENTED.] To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence.
 †AB'SENT, *n.* One who is not present. *Ep. Morton.*
 †AB-SEN-TÄ'NE-ÖUS, *a.* Relating to absence; absent. *Bailey.*
 AB-SEN-TÉE', *n.* One absent from his station or country; a landed proprietor who resides at a distance from his estate.
 AB-SEN-TÉE'ISM, *n.* State of being absent; the state or condition of such as reside at a distance from their real estate. *Qu. Rev.*
 AB-SËNT'ER, *n.* One who is absent from his place.
 †AB-SËNT'EMENT, *n.* The state of being absent. *Barrow.*
 AB-SIN'THI-AN, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.
 AB-SIN'THI-ÄT-ED, *p. a.* Impregnated with wormwood. *Bailey.*
 †AB-SIN'THI-TËS, *n.* [L.] (Med.) Wine impregnated with wormwood. *Crabb.*
 †AB-SIN'THI-ÛM, (ab-sin'thi-ûm) *n.* [L.] Wormwood.
 †AB-SIST', *v. n.* [abisto, L.] To stand off; to leave off. *Bailey.*
 AB'SO-LÛTE, *a.* [absolutus, L.] Clear from other things; independent of any thing else; positive; complete; applied as well to persons as things; unconditional, as an absolute promise; not relative, as absolute space; not limited, as absolute power or government; not grammatically dependent, as the case absolute.
 AB'SO-LÛTE-LY, *ad.* In an absolute manner; completely.
 AB'SO-LÛTE-NESS, *n.* State of being absolute.
 AB-SO-LÛTION, *n.* Act of absolving; acquittal; a remission; a ceremony of declaring a repentant sinner absolved from guilt.
 AB-SO-LÛTIONISM, *n.* Absolute government; the principles of despotism; despotism. *Brand.* Predestination. *Ash.*
 AB'SO-LÛT-IST, *n.* An advocate for despotism. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 AB'SO-LÛT-ÖRY, [ab-söl'üt-ö, W. J. E. F. J. K. Sm.; ab-söl'üt-ö, F. W. B.] *a.* That absolutes.
 AB-SÖL'V-Ä-TÖ-ÖRY, *a.* Relating to pardon; forgiving.
 AB-SÖLVE', (ab-söl'v) *v. a.* [absolve, L.] [i. ABSOLVED; pp. ABSOLVING, ABSOLVED.] To clear; to acquit; to free from guilt, or from an engagement.
 AB-SÖLV'ER, *n.* One who absolves.
 AB-SÖL'VI-TÖR, *n.* [Law.] A decree of absolution. *Sir W. Scott.*
 †AB'SO-NÄNT, *a.* Contrary to reason; abominous. *Quarles.*
 †AB'SO-NÄTE, *v. a.* (Law) To avoid; to detest. *Ash.*
 †AB'SO-NÖUS, *a.* [absonus, L.] Absurd; contrary to reason; unmusical. *Fothenby.*
 AB-SÖR'B', *v. a.* [absorbeo, L.] [i. ABSORBED; pp. ABSORBING, ABSORBED.] To imbibe; to swallow up; to suck up.
 AB-SÖR'B-Ä-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being absorbable. *Knowles.*
 AB-SÖR'B-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be absorbed. *Knowles.*
 AB-SÖR'B'ENT, *n.* A medicine that dries up humors; any thing that absorbs or dries up.
 AB-SÖR'B'ENT, *a.* That absorbs moisture, &c.
 †AB-SÖR-BI'TION, (äb-sör-bish'un) *n.* Absorption. *Brown.*
 †AB-SÖRPT', *p. a.* Absorbed; swallowed up. *Pope.*
 AB-SÖRPT'ION, (ab-sörp'tshun) *n.* Act of absorbing, sucking up, or imbibing; state of being absorbed.
 AB-SÖRPT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to imbibe. *Smart.*
 †ABS'QUE HÖC, [*L.] (Law) Without this or that; words of exception formerly made use of in a traverse. *Crabb.*
 AB-STÄIN', *v. n.* [abstineo, L.] [i. ABSTAINED; pp. ABSTAINING, ABSTAINED.] To keep from; to forbear; to refrain one's self.
 †AB-STÄIN', *v. a.* To hinder. *Milton.*
 AB-STË'MI-ÖUS, *a.* [abstemius, L.] Practising abstinence; very temperate; sober; abstinent.
 AB-STË'MI-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* With abstinence; temperately.
 AB-STË'MI-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being abstemious.
 †AB-STËM'TION, *n.* Act of restraining. *Ep. Taylor.*
 AB-STËRGE', *v. a.* [abstergo, L.] [i. ABSTERGED; pp. ABSTERGING, ABSTERGED.] To cleanse by wiping. *Burton.*
 AB-STËR'GENT, *a.* Having a cleansing quality.
 †AB-STËRSE', *v. a.* To cleanse; to purify. *Brown.*
 AB-STËR'SION, *n.* The act of cleansing. *Bacon.*
 †AB-STËR'SIVE, *n.* A cleanser. *Sir W. Petty.*
 AB-STËR'SIVE, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing. *Pope.*
 †AB-STËR'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being absterstive. *Boyle.*
 AB-STËNËNCE, *n.* [abstinentia, L.] Forbearance of necessary food, or of any thing; fasting.
 AB-STËNËN-CY, *n.* Same as abstinence. *Hammond.*
 AB-STËNËNT, *a.* Using abstinence; abstemious.
 AB-STËNËNT-LY, *ad.* With abstinence. *Donne.*
 †AB-STÖRTP', *a.* [abstortus, L.] Forced away by violence. *Bailey.*
 AB-STRÄCT', *v. a.* [abstractus, L.] [i. ABSTRACTED; pp. ABSTRACTING, ABSTRACTED.] To take one thing from another; to separate, as ideas; to reduce.

AB'STRÄKT, [äb'sträkt, S. P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] *n.* See ABSTRACTLY, *a.* Separated from something else; existing in the mind only; not concrete; independent of others, and not to be altered by time or circumstances; refined; pure.
 AB'STRÄCT, [äb'sträkt, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.] *n.* A smaller quantity containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome; an abridgment.
 AB-STRÄCT'ED, *p. a.* Separated; refined; abstruse.
 AB-STRÄCT'ED-LY, *ad.* With abstraction. *Dryden.*
 AB-STRÄCT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being abstracted. *Baxter.*
 AB-STRÄCT'ER, *n.* One who abstracts.
 AB-STRÄCT'ION, *n.* Act of abstracting; state of being abstracted; separation; absence of mind; inattention.
 †AB-STRÄCT-TI'TIOUS, *a.* Abstracted or drawn from vessels without fermentation. *Ash.*
 AB-STRÄCT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.
 AB-STRÄCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In an abstractive manner.
 AB'STRÄCT-LY, [äb'sträkt'le, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; äb'sträkt'le, Wb.] *ad.* In an abstract manner. *Consistency* requires that the adverb abstractly, and the substantive abstractness, should receive the same accent as the adjective abstract, from which they are derived; though most orthoëpists are inconsistent in their mode of accenting them.
 AB'STRÄCT-NESS, *n.* Quality of being abstract. See ABSTRACTLY.
 †AB-STRIC'T'ED, *p. a.* [abstrictus, L.] Unbound. *Bailey.*
 †AB-STRINGE', (ab-strinj') *v. a.* To unbind. *Bailey.*
 †AB-STRÛDE', *v. a.* [abstrudo, L.] To thrust away. *Bailey.*
 AB-STRÛSE', *a.* [abstrusus, L.] Remote from conception, apprehension, or view; obscure; not plain; difficult.
 AB-STRÛSE'LY, *ad.* In an abstruse manner; obscurely.
 AB-STRÛSE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being abstruse.
 †AB-STRÛSI-TY, *n.* Abstruseness. *Brown.*
 †AB-SÛM'T, *v. a.* [absamo, L.] To waste; to eat up. *Hale.*
 †AB-SÛM'TION, *n.* Destruction. *Ep. Gauden.*
 AB-SÛRD', *a.* [absurdus, L.] Contrary to reason or to manifest truth; impossible; unreasonable; irrational; inconsistent.
 AB-SÛRD'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being absurd; that which is absurd; unreasonableness.
 AB-SÛRD'LY, *ad.* In an absurd manner.
 AB-SÛRD'NESS, *n.* The quality of being absurd.
 A-BÛ'NA, *n.* The high priest or sole bishop of the Abyssinian church. *Ash.*
 A-BÛNDANCE, *n.* [abundance, Fr.] State of being abundant; great plenty; exuberance.
 A-BÛNDANT, *a.* [abundans, L.] Plentiful; exuberant; fully stored.
 A-BÛNDANT-LY, *ad.* In plenty; exuberantly.
 A-BÛS-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be abused. *Dr. H. More.*
 †A-BÛSÄGE, *n.* Abuse. *Wm. Wateley.*
 A-BÛSE', (ä-büz') *v. a.* [abutor, abusus, L.] [i. ABUSED; pp. ABUSING, ABUSED.] To make an ill use of; to violate; to defile; to impose upon; to revile; to vilify; to reproach.
 A-BÛSE', (ä-büs') *n.* Ill use; the opposite of good use; a corrupt practice; unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely; seducement.
 †A-BÛSE'FUL, *a.* Abusive. *Ep. Barlow.*
 A-BÛS'ER, (ä-büz'er) *n.* One who abuses or uses ill.
 †A-BÛ'SION, (ä-büz'hun) *n.* Ill use or usage. *Spenser.*
 A-BÛ'SIVE, *a.* Practising abuse; containing abuse; reproachful; reviling.
 A-BÛ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an abusive manner; reproachfully.
 A-BÛ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being abusive. *Milton.*
 A-BÛT', *v. n.* [abouter, Fr.] [i. ABUTTED; pp. ABUTTING, ABUTTED.] (Law & Arch.) To be at the end or border; to end at; to border upon; to meet; with upon. *Shak.*
 †Johnson pronounces this word obsolete; but it is still in use, particularly as a technical word.
 A-BÛT'I-LÖN, *n.* (Bot.) The yellow mallows; a species of hibiscus. *Crabb.*
 A-BÛT'MENT, *n.* (Arch.) That which receives the end of, or gives support to, or borders upon, any thing; a mass of masonry at the end of a bridge.
 A-BÛT'TAL, *n.* (Law) The butting or boundary of land.
 A-BÛT'TER, *n.* He or that which abuts. *R. Morse.*
 †A-BÛ', *v. a.* To endure; to pay ready; to suffer for. *Shak.*
 †A-BÛ', (ä-bi') *v. n.* To remain; to pay ready. *Spenser.*
 †A-BÛSM', (ä-biz'm') *n.* [abysme, old Fr.] Abyss. *Shak.*
 A-BÛS'MAL, *a.* Belonging to an abyss. *Cotes. [R.]*
 A-BÛSS', (ä-bis') *n.* [abyssus, L.] pl. ä-BÛSS'ES. A depth without bottom; a great depth; a deep pit; a gulf.
 †A-BÛS'SAL, *a.* Relating to or like an abyss. *Wm. Law.*
 ÄC, ÄK, or ÄKE, being initials in the names of places, as Äcton, signify an oak, from the Saxon *an oak*. *Gibson.*
 A-CÄ'Ä-LIS, *n.* (Bot.) A shrub and flower. *Crabb.*
 A-CÄ'Ä-LÄ, (ä-kä'shäg) *n.* [L.] pl. L. ä-CÄ'Ä-LÄ; Eng. ä-CÄ'Ä-S. A drug brought from Egypt. (Bot.) A genus of plants of the pea tribe; a tree called the locust; a flowering shrub; rose caecia.
 †ÄC'Ä-CY, *n.* Freedom from malice. *Ash.*
 †ÄC'Ä-DËME', *n.* [academia, L.] An academy. *Shak.*

†AC-A-DE'MI-AL, *a.* *Academical.*
 †AC-A-DE'MI-AN, *n.* A scholar member of an academy. [R.]
 AC-A-DEM'IC, *n.* A student of a university or academy; an
 academical or Platonic philosopher.
 AC-A-DEM'IC, *a.* Relating to an academy or university.
 AC-A-DEM'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to an academy.
 AC-A-DEM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an academical manner.
 AC-AD'E-MI'CI-AN, (a-kád'-e-mish'-an) *n.* A member of an
 academy; a man of science or literature.
 †AC-AD'E-MI'SM, *n.* The academical philosophy. *Baxter.*
 †AC-AD'E-MI-ST, *n.* A member of an academy; an academical
 philosopher. *Baxter.*
 AC-AD'E-MY, *n.* [*academia*, L.] [a-kád'-e-mē, P. J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. *Wb.*; a-kád'-e-mē, or a-kád'-e-mē, S. W. J. E. F.] A society of learned men associated for the promotion of
 some art or science; Plato's school of philosophy; a university; a grammar school; a place of education; a seminary.
 AC-AD'I-A-LITE, * *n.* (Min.) A silicious mineral found in
 Nova Scotia; red chabazite. *Alger.*
 AC-A-JOU, * *n.* (Bot.) The cashew-nut tree. *Crabb.*
 AC-A-LE'PHE, * *n.* pl. [L.] (Zool.) A class of animals;
 aculeophans. *P. Cyc.* See ACALEPHAN.
 AC-A-L'E-PHAN, * *n.*; pl. AC-A-L'E-PHANS. (Zool.) One of
 a class of invertebrate aquatic and marine animals, having
 the property of irritating and inflaming the skin when
 touched, as the sea-nettle, jelly-fish, &c. *Brande.*
 AC-A-N'E-CEOUS, * (ak-a-né'shus) *a.* Prickly, like a thistle.
Maudsl.
 AC-AN-THA'CE-E, * *n.* pl. (Bot.) A genus of plants. *P. Cyc.*
 AC-AN-THA'CEOUS, * (ak-an-tha'shus) *a.* Armed with prickles;
 prickly. *Crabb.*
 AC-AN-THA-RIS, * *n.* [*akana*, Gr.] pl. AC-AN-THA'R'I-
 DES. (Ent.) A species of cimetex. *Knepe.*
 AC-AN'THICE, * *n.* (Bot.) A vegetable juice. *Crabb.*
 AC-AN'THINE, * *a.* Relating to the acanthus. *Ash.*
 AC-AN'THION, * *n.* [Gr.] (Zool.) A genus of rodent animals.
P. Cyc.
 AC-AN'THUS, * *n.* [Gr.] (Bot.) The groundsel, a plant; a
 bird. *Ash.*
 AC-AN'THO-DE'S, * *n.* pl. A genus of fossil fishes. *Agaassiz.*
 AC-AN'THO-PHIS, * *n.* (Zool.) A genus of venomous serpents.
P. Cyc.
 AC-AN-THO-PTE-RY-G'I-OUS, * *a.* (Ich.) Having prickly fins.
Ash.
 AC-AN-THO'RUS, * *n.* (Ich.) A genus of fishes. *P. Cyc.*
 AC-AN'THUS, *n.* [L.] pl. L. AC-AN'TH'I; Eng. AC-AN-
 THUS-ES. (Bot.) A spiny herbaceous plant, with pinnatifid
 leaves, and large whitish flowers; bear's-foot or
 bear's-breech.—(Arch.) An ornament which resembles
 the leaves of the plant, used in the capitals of the Co-
 rinthian and composite orders.
 AC-AN'ZI-I, * *n.* pl. The Turkish light-horse. *Crabb.*
 AC-A-PAT'LI, * *n.* (Bot.) The long pepper-plant. *Crabb.*
 AC-AR'I-DE'S, * *n.* pl. (Ent.) A genus of spider-like animals,
 or insects; mites; acari. *P. Cyc.*
 AC-A-RON, * *n.* (Bot.) The wild myrtle. *Crabb.*
 AC-A-RUS, * *n.* [L.] pl. AC-A-R'I. (Ent.) A genus of insects;
 a mite. *P. Cyc.*
 AC-AT-A-LEC'TIC, *n.* [*ἀκαταλεκτικός*, Gr.] (Rhet.) A verse
 which has the complete number of syllables, without defect
 or excess.
 AC-AT-A-LEC'TIC, * *a.* Not halting short; complete. *Ash.*
 AC-AT-A-LEP'SI-A, *n.* [*ἀκαταληψία*, Gr.] Acatalepsy.
Whitlock.
 AC-AT-A-LEP'SY, * *n.* Incomprehensibility. *Smart.*
 AC-AT-A-LEP'TIC, * *a.* Incomprehensible. *Smart.*
 †AC-AT'ER, *n.* A provider of provisions. *Chauce.*
 †AC-CATES', *n.* pl. Victuals; viands. *Spenser.* See CATES.
 AC-CU'LINE, * *a.* (Bot.) Having no stem or stalk. *Ash.*
 AC-CU'LOUS, * *a.* (Bot.) Having no stem or stalk. *Ash.*
 AC-CU'LI'S, * *n.* [a & καυλος.] (Bot.) A plant having no stem.
Crabb.
 AC-CÉDE', *v.* *n.* [accedo, L.] [i. ACCEDED; pp. ACCEDING, ACCEDING.] To be added to; to come to; to come over;
 to assent.
 AC-CÉL'E-R-ÁTE, *v.* *a.* [accelero, L.] [i. ACCELERATED; pp. ACCELERATING, ACCELERATED.] To hasten; to quicken
 the motion of.
 AC-CÉL'E-R-ÁT-ED, * *p.* *a.* Hastened.—(Mech.) Accelerated
 motion is that in which the velocity of a moving body is
 continually increased. *Grier.*
 AC-CÉL'E-R-ÁT-ING, * *p.* *a.* Causing acceleration; hasten-
 ing.
 AC-CÉL'E-R-ÁTION, *n.* Act of accelerating; increase of
 motion; a hastening.
 AC-CÉL'E-R-Á-TIVE, *a.* Increasing motion.
 †AC-CÉND', *v.* *a.* [accendo, L.] To kindle. *Decay of Piety.*
 AC-CEN-DI-BIL'I-TY, * *n.* Inflammability. *Ed. Rev.*
 AC-CEN'DI-BLE, * *a.* That may be inflamed. *Smart.*
 †AC-CEN'SION, *n.* The act of kindling. *Locke.*
 AC-CENT, *n.* [accentus, L.] The modulation of the voice
 in speaking; a stress of voice on a certain syllable; a
 mark on a syllable to direct the modulation of the voice.

AC-CENT', *v.* *a.* [i. ACCENTED; pp. ACCENTING, ACCENTED.] To pronounce or utter with accent; to express, write, or note the accent.
 AC-CENT'ED, * *p.* *a.* Pronounced with the accent; having the accent.
 AC-CENT'OR, * *n.* (Music) One who sings the highest part. *Crabb.*
 AC-CENT'U-AL, (ak-sent'yú-ál) *a.* Relating to accent.
 AC-CENT'U-ÁTE, *v.* *a.* [i. ACCENTUATED; pp. ACCENTUATING, ACCENTUATED.] To place the accent properly; to accent. *Bailey.*
 AC-CENT-U-ÁTION, *n.* The act of placing the accent.
 AC-CÉPT', *v.* *a.* [accepto, L.] [i. ACCEPTED; pp. ACCEPTING, ACCEPTED.] To take; to receive kindly; to admit; to agree to; sometimes used with of, as, "Accept of my hearty wishes." *Addison.*
 AC-CÉPT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being acceptable.
 †AC-CÉPT-A-BLE, [ak-sép'tá-bl, P. Ja. K. Sm. *Wb. Johnson, Ash, Dyche, Barclay*; ak'sep-tá-bl, S. W. J. E. F.] *a.* Sure to be accepted or well received; welcome; grateful; pleasing. 3. Within these twenty years, this word has shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. There are now few polite speakers who do not pronounce it *ac'ceptable*; and it is much to be regretted that this pronunciation is become so general." *Walker.* Such was the fact, as stated by Walker, near the end of the last century. But the accent of the words *acceptable* and *commendable* has, in a great measure, been shifted back again from the first to the second syllable; and they are so accented by several of the latest English orthoëpists. See COMMENDABLE.
 †AC-CÉPT-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being acceptable.
 AC-CÉPT-A-BLY, *ad.* In an acceptable manner.
 AC-CÉPT'ANCE, *n.* Act of accepting; reception with approbation; acceptance; meaning.—(Com.) The subscribing of a bill; the bill itself when subscribed.
 AC-CÉPT'ATION, *n.* Reception; acceptance; the meaning of a word.
 AC-CÉPT'ER, *n.* One who accepts.
 †AC-CÉPT-I-LÁTION, *n.* [*acceptatio*, L.] (Civil Law) The remission of a debt by a creditor without payment. *Cotgrave.*
 †AC-CÉPT'ION, *n.* Acceptation. *Hammond.*
 †AC-CÉPT'IVE, *a.* Ready to accept. *B. Jonson.*
 AC-CÉPT'OR, * *n.* (Law) One who accepts a bill of exchange, &c. *Bouvier.*
 AC-CÉP'TRESS, * *n.* A female who accepts. *S. Oliner.* [R.]
 AC-CÉSS', or AC'CÉSS, [ak-sés', W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; E. K.; ak'sés, or ak-sés', Ja.] *n.* [accessus or accessio, L.] Approach; increase; addition; admission; external passage or entrance; a corridor.
 †AC'CÉSS-SA-R-I-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an accessory.
 AC'CÉSS-SA-R-I-NÉSS, *n.* State of being accessory.
 AC'CÉSS-SA-RY, [ak'ses-sá-re, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ak-sés-sá-re, Ash.] *a.* Contributing to a crime; additional. See ACCESSORY.
 †AC'CÉSS-SA-RY, *n.* An accomplice. See ACCESSORY.
 AC-CÉSS-SI-BIL'I-TY, * *n.* Quality of being accessible. *I. Taylor.*
 AC-CÉSS-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be approached; approachable.
 AC-CÉSSION, (ak-sesh'un) *n.* Enlargement; augmentation; act of coming to, or joining to; approach.
 AC-CÉSSION-AL, * (ak-sesh'un-ál) *a.* Additional. *Ed. Rev.*
 AC-CÉSS-SO-R-I-AL, * *a.* Belonging to an accessory. *Smart.*
 †AC'CÉSS-SO-R-I-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an accessory.
 †AC'CÉSS-SO-R-I-NÉSS, * *n.* The quality of being accessory. *Smart.*
 †AC'CÉSS-SO-RY, [ak'ses-só-re, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ak-sés'só-re, Ash.] *a.* Contributing to a crime; joined to another thing; additional.
 †AC'CÉSS-SO-RY, *n.* [accessorius, L.] (Law) One who is guilty of a crime, not principally, but by participation; an accomplice.—An accessory before the fact is one who, being absent when the crime was committed, yet counselled or commanded another to commit it.
 AC-CÉSS'SUS, * *n.* [L.] A climbing machine; a mode of electing a pope, called, in English, an election by acclamation. *Crabb.*
 AC-CI-DÉNCE, *n.* A little book containing the accidents or first rudiments of grammar.
 AC-CI-DENT, *n.* The happening of an event without the design of the agent; casualty; chance; a property or quality of any being that is not essential to it.—(Gram.) pl. The properties and qualities of the parts of speech.
 AC-CI-DÉNTAL, *n.* A property non-essential. *Pearson.* (Mus.) A flat or sharp prefixed to the notes in a movement.
 AC-CI-DÉNTAL, *a.* Having the quality of an accident; not designed or planned; non-essential; casual; fortuitous.
 AC-CI-DÉNTAL'I-TY, * *n.* The quality of being accidental. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 AC-CI-DÉNTAL-LY, *ad.* In an accidental manner; casually.
 AC-CI-DÉNTAL-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being accidental.

†AC-CI-DĒN/TI-A-RY, (ák-se-dĕn/she-a-rĕ) *a.* Belonging to accidents or accident. *Bp. Morton.*
 †AC-CI-PĒN/SĒR,* *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes; the sturgeon. *P. Cyc.*
 †AC-CIP/Ī-ĒNT, *n.* [*Accipiens*, L.] A receiver. *Bailey.*
 †AC-CIP/Ī-ĒR,* *n.* [L.] A hawk; a fish, the milvius. *Crabb.*
 AC-CIP/Ī-TRĪNE,* *a.* Relating to the hawk. *Maunder.*
 †AC-CIP-Ī-TRĪN/Ī-A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The herb hawk-weed. *Dr. Scott.*
 †AC-CIP/Ī-TRA-RY,* *n.* A catcher of birds of prey. *Drake.*
 †AC-CĪTE/, *v. a.* To call; to cite; to summon. *Shak.*
 †AC-CLĀIM/, *v. n.* [*acclamo*, L.] To applaud. *Bp. Hall.*
 †AC-CLĀIM/, *n.* A shout of praise; acclamation. *Milton.* [R.]
 †AC-CLĀ-MĀTE, *v. a.* To applaud. *Waterhouse.*
 AC-CLĀ-MĀ-TĪON, *n.* A shout of applause; applause; unanimous and immediate election, *viva voce.*
 AC-CLĀM/A-TQ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to acclamation.
 AC-CLĀM/MĀTE,* or AC-CLĀ-MĀTE,* *v. a.* [I. ACCLIMATED; *pp.* ACCLIMATING, ACCLIMATED.] To inure or adapt to a climate; to acclimatize. *London Med. Rev.*
 AC-CLĀM/MĀTE-MĒNT,* *n.* Acclimation. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 AC-CLĀ-MĀ-TĪON,* *n.* Act of acclimating; act of making or of becoming inured to a climate. *Ferm. Encyc.*
 AC-CLĀM/MĀ-T-ZĀ-TĪON,* *n.* Act of inuring to a climate. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]
 AC-CLĀM/MĀ-TĪZE,* *v. a.* [i. ACCLIMATIZED; *pp.* ACCLIMATIZING, ACCLIMATIZED.] To inure or adapt to a climate different from what is natural; to acclimate. *Brande.*
 AC-CLĀM/MĀ-TŪRE,* *n.* State of being inured to a climate. *Caldwell.* [R.]
 †AC-CLĪVE/, *a.* Rising. *Aubrey.*
 AC-CLĪV/Ī-TY, *n.* Steepness reckoned upwards; the ascent of a hill is the *activity*, the descent the *declivity*.
 AC-CLĪV/ŪS, [ák-klĭv/Ūs, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ák-klĭv/Ūs, *P. J.*] *a.* Rising with a slope.
 †AC-CLŌY/, *v. a.* To stuff full; to cloy. See *CLOY*.
 †AC-CŌY/, *v. a.* To bustle; to coil. *Spenser.* See *COIL*.
 AC-CŌY/ŪS, *v. a.* To embrace round the neck. *Surrey.*
 †AC-CŌ-LĀ,* *n.* [L.] A delicate fish found at Malta.—(*Law*) A husbandman; a borderer. *Whishaw.*
 AC-CŌ-LĀDE/,* or AC-CŌ-LĀDE/,* [ák-q-lād/, *K. R. Wb.*; ák-q-lād/, *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] A blow on the neck or shoulder, or an embrace; a ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood. *Hallam.*
 †AC-CŌ-LĒNT, *n.* [*accolens*, L.] A borderer. *Bailey.*
 AC-CŌM/MŌ-DA-BLE, *a.* That may be fitted. *Watts.* [R.]
 †AC-CŌM/MŌ-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being accommodable.
 AC-CŌM/MŌ-DĀTE, *v. a.* [*accommodo*, L.] [i. ACCOMMODATED; *pp.* ACCOMMODATING, ACCOMMODATED.] To supply with conveniences of any kind; to adapt; to fit; to adjust; to suit; to serve.
 AC-CŌM/MŌ-DĀTE, *v. n.* To be conformable. *Brown.*
 AC-CŌM/MŌ-DATE, *a.* Suitable; fit. *Ray.* [R.]
 AC-CŌM/MŌ-DĀT-ĒD,* *p. a.* Supplied; adapted; suitable.
 AC-CŌM/MŌ-DATE-LY, *ad.* Suitably; fitly. *Morc.* [R.]
 AC-CŌM/MŌ-DATE-NESS, *n.* Fitness. *Hallywell.* [R.]
 AC-CŌM/MŌ-DĀT-ĪNG,* *p. a.* Affording accommodation; disposed to oblige.
 AC-CŌM/MŌ-DĀ-TĪON, *n.* State of being accommodated; provision of conveniences; adaptation; fitness; reconciliation; adjustment;—*pl.* conveniences; lodgings.
 †AC-CŌM/MŌ-DĀ-TĪON-BĪLL,* *n.* (*Com.*) A bill of exchange given as an accommodation instead of money. *Crabb.*
 AC-CŌM/MŌ-DA-TĪVE,* *a.* Tending to accommodate. *Reed-er.*
 AC-CŌM/MŌ-DĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who accommodates.
 †AC-CŌM/PĀ-NA-BLE, *a.* Sociable. *Sidney.*
 AC-CŌM/PĀ-NĪ-ER, *n.* One who accompanies.
 AC-CŌM/PĀ-NĪ-MĒNT, *n.* That which accompanies.—(*Music*) An instrumental part added to the composition by way of embellishment.
 AC-CŌM/PĀ-NĪST,* *n.* (*Music*) One who performs an accompanying part. *Crabb.*
 AC-CŌM/PĀ-NY, (ák-kŭm/pā-nĕ) *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] [i. ACCOMPANIED; *pp.* ACCOMPANYING, ACCOMPANIED.] To be with another as a companion; to join with; to go along with.
 AC-CŌM/PĀ-NY, *v. n.* To associate with; to cohabit.
 AC-CŌM/PLICE, *n.* An associate, usually in an ill sense; an abettor.—(*Law*) One of several concerned in a felony or crime.
 AC-CŌM/PLICE-SHĪP,* *n.* State of being an accomplice. *H. Taylor.* [R.]
 AC-CŌM-PLĪG/Ī-TY,* *n.* The character or act of an accomplice. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]
 AC-CŌM/PLISH, *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr., from *compleo*, L.] [i. ACCOMPLISHED; *pp.* ACCOMPLISHING, ACCOMPLISHED.] To complete; to execute fully; to fulfil; to obtain; to adorn, or to furnish.
 AC-CŌM/PLISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of accomplishment.
 AC-CŌM/PLISHED, (ák-kŭm/plisht) [ák-kŭm/plisht, *J. F.*

K. Sm.; ák-kŭm/plisht-ĕd, *S. W. P. Ja.* ák-kŭm/plisht-ĕd, Walker, &c., pronounce *plished*, in unaccomplished, as one syllable.] *p. a.* Complete in some qualification; elegant.
 AC-CŌM/PLISH-ĒR, *n.* One who accomplishes. *Morc.*
 AC-CŌM/PLISH-MĒNT, *n.* Act of accomplishing; state of being accomplished; completion; full performance; ornament of mind or body; attainment.
 AC-CŌMPT/, (ák-kŭnt/) *n.* [*computer* and *compte*, anciently *accounter*, Fr.] An account. See *ACCOUNT*.
 AC-CŌMPT/A-BLE, (ák-kŭnt/ā-blĕ) *a.* Accountable. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 AC-CŌMPT/ĀNT, (ák-kŭnt/ānt) *n.* A reckoner; computer. *South.* ák-kŭnt/ānt and *accountant* are technical, or are often used when the words are officially applied; as, *accountant-General*, an officer in the English Court of Chancery; but in other cases they are generally written *account* and *accountant*.
 AC-CŌMPT/ĪNG-DĀY, (ák-kŭnt/ĭng-dā) *n.* Day of reckoning. *Denham.*
 AC-CŌRD/, *v. a.* [*accorder*, Fr.] [i. ACCORDED; *pp.* ACCORDING, ACCORDED.] To make agree; to compose; to grant.
 AC-CŌRD/, *v. n.* To agree; to suit one with another. *Shak.* (*Scotland*) Used impersonally; as, "as accords," or "as accords of law;" *i. e.* conformable to law. *Jamieson.*
 AC-CŌRD/, *n.* A compact; agreement; a satisfaction agreed upon; union; harmony; consent.—*Own accord*, voluntary motion.
 †AC-CŌRD/A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable; consonant. *Gower.*
 AC-CŌRD/ANCE, *n.* Agreement; conformity; consent.
 AC-CŌRD/AN-CY, *n.* Same as *accordance*. *Paley.*
 AC-CŌRD/ANT, *a.* Consonant; corresponding; consistent.
 AC-CŌRD/ANT-LY, *ad.* In an accordant manner.
 AC-CŌRD/ER, *n.* An assistant; helper; favorer. *Cotgrave.*
 AC-CŌRD/ĪNG,* *p. a.* Agreeing; harmonizing; as, "accord-
 ing voice." *Shak.*
 AC-CŌRD/ĪNG-LY, *ad.* Agreeably; conformably.
 AC-CŌRD/ĪNG-TŌ, *prep.* In accordance with; agreeably to;
 AC-CŌR/DĪ-ŌN,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A modern musical instrument, the sound of which is produced by the vibration of metallic springs, occasioned by a current of air rushing from a bellows, where it is accumulated, through valves attached to the notes, and which are opened by the fingers of the musician. *Francis.*
 †AC-CŌR/PŌ-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*ad* and *corpus*, L.] To incorporate. *Milton.*
 AC-CŌST/, *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] [i. ACCOSTED; *pp.* ACCOSTING, ACCOSTED.] To speak to first; to address.
 †AC-CŌST/, *v. n.* To adjoin. *Spenser.*
 AC-CŌST/A-BLE, *a.* Easy of access; familiar. *Hopwell.*
 AC-CŌST/ĒD, *p. a.* Addressed.—(*Her.*) Side by side.
 ACCOUCHĒMENT,* (ák-kŭsh/māng) *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) Childbirth; delivery; a lying-in. *Crabb.*
 ACCOUCHĒUR, (ák-kŭshŭr/) [ák-kŭ-shŭr/, *Ja.*; ák-kŭ-shŭr/, *K.*; ák-kŭsh-ŭr/, *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] A physician who assists women in childbirth; a man-midwife.
 ACCOUCHĒUSE,* (ák-kŭshŭz/) *n.* [Fr.] A midwife. *Smart.*
 AC-CŌUNT/, *n.* [*account*, old Fr.] A computation; estimation; advantage; regard; sake; narrative; relation; explanation.—(*Com.*) *Account current*, a running account, and the statement of the mercantile transactions of one person with another, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor.
 AC-CŌUNT/, *v. a.* [i. ACCOUNTED; *pp.* ACCOUNTING, ACCOUNTED.] To esteem; to think; to hold in opinion; to reckon; to compute.
 AC-CŌUNT/, *v. n.* To reckon; to give an account; to appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.
 AC-CŌUNT-A-BĪL/Ī-TY,* *n.* State of being accountable; accountability. *R. Hall.*
 AC-CŌUNT/A-BLE, *a.* Liable to account; responsible.
 AC-CŌUNT/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being accountable.
 AC-CŌUNT/ĀNT, *a.* Accountable to. *Shak.*
 AC-CŌUNT/ĀNT, *n.* One skilled or employed in accounts.
 AC-CŌUNT/ĀNT-GĒN/ĒR-ĀL,* *n.* The principal or responsible accountant in a public office, or in a mercantile or banking house or company; an officer in the English Court of Chancery. *Brande.* See *ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL*.
 AC-CŌUNT/ĀNT-SHĪP,* *n.* The office of an accountant. *Crabb.*
 AC-CŌUNT/Ī-BOOK, (bŭk) *n.* A book containing accounts.
 AC-CŌUNT/ĪNG, *n.* The act of reckoning up accounts.
 AC-CŌUP/ĪE, (ák-kŭp/Ī) *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] [i. ACCOUPLED; *pp.* ACCOUPLING, ACCOUPLED.] To join; to link together; to couple.
 AC-CŌUP/ĪE-MĒNT, (ák-kŭp/Ī-mĕnt) *n.* A junction. [R.]
 †AC-CŌUR/ĀGE, (ák-kŭr/āj) *v. a.* To encourage. *Spenser.*
 †AC-CŌURT/, *v. a.* To entertain with courtship; to court. *Spenser.*
 AC-CŌUTRE, (ák-kŭtŭr) *v. a.* [*accoutrer*, Fr.] [i. ACCOUTRED; *pp.* ACCOUTRING, ACCOUTRED.] To dress; to equip.

AC CÔU'TRE-MËNT, (ak-kô'tur-mënt) *n.* Dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments. *Shak.*
 †AC-CÔÛY, *v. a.* [accouiser, old Fr.] To quiet; to soothe; to caress. *Spenser.*
 AC-CRËD'IT, *v. a.* [accréditer, old Fr.; *accredo*, L.] [i. accREDITED; *pp.* ACCREDITING, ACCREDITED.] To countenance; to procure honor or credit for. *Burke.*
 AC-CRËD-I-TÄ'TÏON, *n.* Act of accrediting; that which gives credit. *R. Cumberland.*
 AC-CRËD'IT-ËD, *p. a.* Intrusted; confidential.
 AC-CRËS'CËNCE, ** n.* Act of growing to; increase. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 AC-CRËS'CËNT, *a.* [accresco, L.] Increasing. *Shuckford.*
 AC-CRËS-F-MËN'TO, (ak-krés-she-mën'to) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The increase, by one half, of its original duration, which a note gains by having a dot placed at the right of it. *Brande.*
 AC-CRË'TÏON, *n.* Act of growing to another; increase.
 AC-CRË'TÏVE, *a.* Growing; increasing by growth.
 †AC-CRÏM-I-NÄ'TÏON, *n.* Accusation; reproach.
 AC-CRÏCH'Ë, (ak-kriçh') *v. a.* [accrocher, Fr.] [i. accROACHED; *pp.* ACCROACHING, ACCROACHED.] To gripe; to draw away by degrees. *Blackstone*. [R.]
 †AC-CRÏCH-Ä'MËNT, *n.* Act of accroaching. *Bailey.*
 AC-CRÏF'Ë, (ak-kri'f) *v. n.* [accru, from *accroître*, Fr.] [i. accRUED; *pp.* ACCRUING, ACCRUED.] To accede to; to be added to; to append to. — (*Com.*) To arise, as profits; to add to, as loss.
 AC-CRÏMËNT, *n.* Addition; increase. *By Taylor*. [R.]
 AC-CU-BÄ'TÏON, *n.* [accubo, L.] The posture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*
 †AC-CÛMB'Ë, *v. n.* [accumbo, L.] To recline or lie at the table. *Bailey.*
 AC-CÛMBËN-CÛ, *n.* State of being accumbent.
 AC-CÛMBËNT, *a.* Leaning; lying against. *Arbuthnot.*
 †AC-CÛMBËNT, *n.* One placed at a dinner-table. *By Hall.*
 AC-CÛMU-LÄTE, *v. a.* [accumulo, L.] [i. ACCUMULATED; *pp.* ACCUMULATING, ACCUMULATED.] To heap, as one thing upon another; to pile up; to amass; to collect.
 AC-CÛMU-LÄTE, *v. n.* To increase. *Goldsmith.*
 AC-CÛMU-LÄTE, *a.* Heaped; accumulated. *Bacon.*
 AC-CÛMU-LÄ'TÏON, *n.* Act of accumulating; that which is accumulated; increase.
 AC-CÛMU-LÄ-TÏVE, *a.* That accumulates.
 AC-CÛMU-LÄ-TÏVE-LÛ, *ad.* In an accumulating manner.
 AC-CÛMU-LÄ-TÏR, *n.* One who accumulates.
 AC-CÛ-RA-CÛ, *n.* [accuratio, L.] State of being accurate; correctness; exactness.
 AC-CÛ-RÄTE, *a.* Free from error; correct; exact.
 AC-CÛ-RÄTE-LÛ, *ad.* Exactly; without error.
 AC-CÛ-RÄTE-NESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness. *Newton.*
 AC-CÛRSE', *v. a.* [i. ACCURSED; *pp.* ACCURSING, ACCURSED.] To doom to misery; to curse.
 AC-CÛRSED', *p. a.* [ak-kürst', *p.*; ak-kürs'ed, *a.*] Cursed; execrable; hateful.
 AC-CÛ'SÄ-BLE, *a.* Blamable; that may be accused. *Brown.*
 †AC-CÛ'SÄNT, (ak-kü'zant) *n.* One who accuses. *By Hall.*
 AC-CÛ-SÄ'TÏON, *n.* Act of accusing; that of which one is accused; a charge made in a legal form; blame; censure.
 AC-CÛ'SÄ-TÏVE, *a.* Accusing. — (*Gram.*) Noting a case in which the force of the active verb terminates; objective.
 AC-CÛ'SÄ-TÏVE, ** n.* The fourth case of Latin nouns. *Harris.*
 AC-CÛ'SÄ-TÏVE-LÛ, *ad.* As the accusative case.
 AC-CÛ-SÄ-TÏ'RÏ-ÄL, ** a.* Accusatory. *Ec. Rev.* [R.]
 AC-CÛ-SÄ-TÏ'RÏ-ÄL-LÛ, ** ad.* By way of accusation. *Ec. Rev.* [R.]
 AC-CÛ'SÄ-TÏ-RÛ, *a.* Containing an accusation. *Ayliffe.*
 †AC-CÛSE', ** n.* Accusation. *Shak.*
 AC-CÛSE', (ak-küz') *v. a.* [accuso, L.] [i. ACCUSED; *pp.* ACCUSING, ACCUSED.] To charge with a crime or an offence; to impeach; to arraign; to blame; to censure.
 AC-CÛSED', ** (ak-küzd')* *p. a.* Charged with a crime; censured.
 AC-CÛS'ËR, *n.* One who accuses.
 †AC-CÛS'ËR-ËSS, *n.* She who accuses. *Sherwood.*
 AC-CÛS'ÏNG, ** p. a.* Bringing accusation; censuring.
 AC-CÛS'TÏM, *v. a.* [accustomo, Fr.] [i. ACCUSTOMED; *pp.* ACCUSTOMING, ACCUSTOMED.] To make customary or habitual; to habituate; to inure. *Milton.*
 †AC-CÛS'TÏM, *v. n.* To cohabit. *Milton.*
 †AC-CÛS'TÏM, *n.* Custom. *Milton.*
 AC-CÛS'TÏM-Ä-BLE, *a.* Customary. *Hale.*
 AC-CÛS'TÏM-Ä-BLY, *ad.* According to custom. *Bacon.*
 AC-CÛS'TÏM-ÄNCE, *n.* Custom; habit; use. *Boyle.*
 AC-CÛS'TÏM-Ä-RÏ-LÛ, *ad.* Customarily. *Cleaveland*. [R.]
 AC-CÛS'TÏM-Ä-RÛ, *a.* Usual; customary. *Fleatley*. [R.]
 AC-CÛS'TÏMED, (ak-küs'tümd) *a.* Frequent; usual.
 AC-CÛS'TÏM-ËD-NESS, *n.* Familiarity. *Pierce.*
 ÄCE, *n.* [as, L.] A piece of money; a unit; a single point on cards or dice; a particle; an atom.
 ÄCEL'DÄ-MÄ, *n.* [Heb.] A field of blood.
 Ä-CËPH'Ä-LÄ, ** n. pl.* [L.] (*Zool.*) A class of molluscous animals which are without heads, as the oyster. *Lyell.*
 SINE ACEPHALAN.

Ä-CËPH'Ä-LÄN, ** n.* (*Zool.*) A molluscous animal without a head, as an oyster. *Brande.*
 Ä-CËPH'Ä-LËS, ** n. pl.* (*Zool.*) Same as *acephala*. *Kirby.*
 Ä-CËPH'Ä-LÏ, *n. pl.* [ακεφαλος, Gr.] Levellers, who acknowledge no head; a sect of Christian heretics so called.
 †Ä-CËPH'Ä-LÏST, ** n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior. *By Gauden.*
 Ä-CËPH'Ä-LÏÜS, (ä-çë'ä-lüs) *a.* Having no head, as an animal or plant; deprived of its first syllable, as a line of poetry. *Brande.*
 Ä-CËR, ** n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees; the maple. *P. Cye.*
 Ä-CËR'Ä-TË, ** n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of aceric acid and a base. *Francis.*
 Ä-CËR'Ä, (äcerbus, L.) Acid, with an addition of roughness. *Quincy.*
 Ä-CËR'Ä-TË, *v. a.* To make sour. *Bailey.*
 Ä-CËR'Ä-TËDE, ** n.* Sourness; acerbity. *Smart.*
 Ä-CËR'Ä-TË, *n.* A rough, sour taste; severity.
 Ä-CËR'Ä-TË, ** a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to or obtained from the maple, as "aceric acid." *P. Cye.*
 Ä-CËR'Ä-TË, ** a.* (*Bot.*) Sharp; pointed, like a needle or pine leaf. *Louden.*
 †Ä-CËR'Ä-TË, *v. a.* [accervo, L.] To heap up. *Scott.*
 †Ä-CËR'Ä-TÏON, *n.* The act of heaping together. *Johnson.*
 †Ä-CËR'Ä-TÏE, *n.* A Full of heaps. *Bailey.*
 †Ä-CËS'CËNCE, *n.* Acidity; acescency. *Shak.*
 Ä-CËS'CËN-CÛ, *n.* [acceso, L.] Tendency to sourness; acidity. *Jones.*
 Ä-CËS'CËNT, (ä-së'sënt) *a.* Tending to sourness or acidity.
 Ä-CË-TÄT'Û-LÛM, ** n.* [L.] A vinegar cup; a cup. *Crabb.*
 Ä-CË-TÄT'Û, ** n.* (*Chem.*) *K. Sm. Crabb, Maunder, Duglison;* & seltat, *P. Cye.* [i. (*Chem.*) A salt formed from a combination of acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, metallic, or vegetable base. *P. Cye.*
 Ä-CË-TÏG, ** a.* (*Chem.*) Having the properties of vinegar. *Brande.*
 Ä-CË-TÏF-CÄ'TÏON, ** n.* The act of acetifying. *Ure.*
 Ä-CË-TÏF'Û, ** v. a.* [i. ACETIFIED; *pp.* ACETIFYING, ACETIFIED.] To make acid of sour; to acidify. *Ure.*
 Ä-CË-TÏM'Ë-TËR, ** n.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the strength of vinegar and acids. *Ure.*
 Ä-CË-TÏM'Ë-TËRÛ, ** n.* (*Chem.*) The art of measuring the strength of acids. *Ure.*
 Ä-CË-TÏTË, ** n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of acetic acid and a base. *P. Cye.*
 Ä-CË-TÏM'Ë-TËR, ** n.* Actimeter. *Scudamore.*
 Ä-CË-TÏNË, ** n.* (*Chem.*) Pyroacetic spirit. *Ure.*
 †Ä-CË-TÏSË', *a.* [accetue, Fr.] Sour; sharp. *Bailey.*
 †Ä-CË-TÏSË-TÏTY, *n.* The state of being sour. *Bailey.*
 Ä-CË-TÏVÛS, (ä-çë'tüs, *W. J. Sm. R.*; äs'e-tüs, *K.*) *a.* [acetum, L.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour. *Boyle.*
 Ä-ËLË'ÄN, (ä-kë'an) *a.* Relating to Achaia or Achaia. *Mitford.*
 ÄCHE, (äk) *n.*; *pl.* ÄCHES. A continued pain.
 ÄCHE, (äk) *v.* [i. ÄCHED; *pp.* ÄCHING, ÄCHED.] To be in pain.
 ÄCH-ËE-NËSË', ** n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Acheen. *Earnshaw.*
 ÄCH-ËE-NËSË', ** a.* Belonging to Acheen. *Earnshaw.*
 Ä-ËLË'ÄN-MÏ-ÄM, ** n.* (*Bot.*) A small, hard, one-seeded fruit. *P. Cye.*
 ÄCH-Ë-RÏ'SÄN, ** a.* Relating to Acherusia. *Appleton.*
 Ä-CHËV'Ä-BLE, (ä-çhëv'ä-bl) *a.* That may be done. *Barrov.*
 Ä-CHËV'ÄNCE, (ä-çhëv'äns) *n.* Achievement. *Sir T. Elyot*. [R.]
 Ä-CHËV'Ä, (ä-çhëv') *v. a.* [achever, Fr.] [i. ACHIEVED; *pp.* ACHIEVING, ACHIEVED.] To perform; to finish; to gain.
 Ä-CHËV'ÄMËNT, *n.* Act of achieving; performance; a great exploit; a deed; a feat; an escutcheon, or ensign armorial.
 Ä-CHËV'ÄR, (ä-çhëv'ür) *n.* One who achieves. *Shak.*
 Ä-CH-ÏL-LË'Ä, ** n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; milfoil. *P. Cye.*
 ÄCH'ÏNG, (ä'king) *n.* Pain; uneasiness. *South.*
 ÄCH'Ï-RÏTË, ** n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of copper. *Phillips.*
 Ä-CH-LÄ-MÏ'DÏ-ÜS, ** a.* (*Bot.*) Having neither calyx nor corolla. *Brande.*
 ÄCH-LÄM'Û-DÛS, ** a.* (*Bot.*) Having no calyx or corolla. *Scudamore.*
 ÄCH'MÏTË, ** n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized, silicious mineral. *Phillips.*
 Ä-CH'ÛR, (ä'kir) *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A species of the herpes.
 Ä-CH'ÛRÄS, ** n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants. *P. Cye.*
 Ä-CH-RÏ-MÄ-TÏC, (ä-k-rö-mä'tik) *a.* [ä & χρώμα, Gr.] (*Optics*) Without color; preventive of the effect of colors; noting telescopes which prevent optical aberration arising from various colors of light.
 Ä-CH-RÏ-MÄ-TÏC'Ï-TÛ, ** n.* State of being achromatic. *Phil. Mag.*
 Ä-CH-RÏ-MÄ-TÏSM, ** n.* The destruction of the primary colors which accompany the image of an object seen through a prism or lens; want of color. *Brande.*
 Ä-ÇÏC'Û-LÄ, ** n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the chervil. — (*Ich.*) A fish. *Crabb.*

A-CI-C'U-LAR,* a. Slender, sharp-pointed, and rather stiff, as a prickle. *Brande.*
 A-CI-C'U-LATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Needle-shaped. *P. Cyc.*
 A-CI'D, (ás'id) a. (*acidus, L.*) Sour; sharp to the taste.
 A-CI'D, (ás'id) n. (*Chem.*) A substance sour and sharp to the taste, that changes vegetable blue colors to red, and, by combining with an alkali, forms a salt.
 A-CI'D-I-F'ER-OÜS,* a. (*Chem.*) Containing or producing acid. *Brande.*
 A-CI'D-I-F'I-Á-BLE,* a. That may be acidified. *Brande.*
 A-CI'D-I-F'I-C'Á-TIÖN,* n. The act of acidifying. *Brande.*
 A-CI'D-I-F'Y,* v. a. [i. ACIDIFIED; pp. ACIDIFYING, ACIDIFIED.] (*Chem.*) To convert into an acid. *Brande.*
 A-CI'D-I-M'É-TER,* n. (*Chem.*) An instrument for measuring the strength of acids; acetimeter. *Henry.*
 A-CI'D-I-M'É-TRÝ,* n. (*Chem.*) The measurement of acids; acetimetry. *Henry.*
 †A-CI'D-I-ST, n. One who maintains the doctrine of acids. *Dr. Slare.*
 A-CI'D-I-TY, n. Quality of being acid; sourness.
 A-CI'D-NÉSS, (ás'id-nés) n. Quality of being acid.
 A-CI'D'U-LÁE, (á-sid'u-lé) n. pl. [L.] Medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid. *Quincy.*
 A-CI'D'U-LATE, v. a. [i. ACIDULATED; pp. ACIDULATING, ACIDULATED.] To tinge with acids in a slight degree. *Arbuthnot.*
 A-CI'U-DLE,* n. (*Chem.*) A salt that has an excess of acid. *Francis.*
 A-CI'U-LOÜS, a. Somewhat acid; sourish. *Burke.*
 A-CI'U-NÁ'CEOUS,* (ás-e-ná'shús) a. Full of kernels. *Maunder.*
 A-CI'U-NÁ'FÖRM,* a. (*Bot.*) Scymitar-shaped. *P. Cyc.*
 A-CI'U-FÖRM,* a. Having the form of grapes. *Smart.*
 A-CI'U-NÖSE,* } a. Consisting of minute granular concretions. *Smart.*
 A-CI'U-NÖS,* } [L.] (*Bot.*) A bunch of succulent berries, as grapes. *P. Cyc.*
 ACURGY,* n. A demonstration of surgical operations; a description of surgical instruments. *Monthly Rev.*
 A-C'KER, n. A ripple on the surface of the water; a curl; fine mould. *Craven Dialect.* [Local, Eng.]
 †A-C-KNÖW, (ák-nö') v. a. [agnosco, L.] To acknowledge; to confess. *B. Jonson.*
 A-C-KNÖW'EDGE, (ák-nöl'ej) v. a. [i. ACKNOWLEDGED; pp. ACKNOWLEDGING, ACKNOWLEDGED.] TO OWN THE KNOWLEDGE of; to own in a particular character; to recognize; to avow; to grant; to confess.
 A-C-KNÖW'EDGED,* (ák-nöl'ejd) p. a. Avowed; confessed.
 A-C-KNÖW'EDG-ER, n. One who acknowledges. *Iz. Walton.*
 A-C-KNÖW'EDG-ING, (ák-nöl'ej-ing) a. Grateful.
 A-C-KNÖW'EDG-MÉNT, (ák-nöl'ej-mént) n. Act of acknowledging; confession; recognition; gratitude; expression of gratitude. See JUDGMENT.
 A-C'ME, n. [áκμή, Gr.] pl. A-C'MÉS. The height; the summit; highest point; crisis.
 A-C'MITE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral containing silica, iron, and soda. *Dana.*
 A-C'NE,* n. (*Med.*) A small pimple or tubercle on the face. *Dunglison.*
 A-CÖLD, a. Cold. "Poor Tom's *acold*." *Shak.*
 A-CÖL'Q-GY,* n. (*Med.*) The doctrine of remedies, or the materia medica. *Brande.*
 A-CÖL'Q-THIST, n. [ἀκόλουθός, Gr.] (*Romish church*) One whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c. Same as *acolythist*. *Brevint.*
 A-C'Q-LÝTE, } n. Same as *acolythist*. *Brevint.*
 A-C'Q-LÝTHE, }
 A-C'Q-NÝTE, n. [ἀκόιντρον, Gr.] The herb wolf's-bane; a poison.
 A-CÖN'TI-ÁS,* n. (*Zool.*) A genus of serpents. *P. Cyc.*
 A-CÖRN, ád. At the top; high up. *B. Jonson.*
 A-CÖRN, (ák'körn) n. The seed or fruit of the oak.
 A'CORN, v. n. To pick up and feed on acorns. *Cheshire Glossary.*
 A'CORN-BÁR-NÁ-CLE,* n. A species of barnacle. *Kirby.*
 A'CORNED, (ák'kórnd) a. Fed with acorns. *Shak.* — (*Hér.*) Having acorns, as an oak-tree with acorns on it.
 A'CORN-SHÉLL,* n. The shell of the acorn. — (*Zool.*) A multivalve crustacean. *Goldsmith.*
 A-C'Q-RÉS,* n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A plant with sword-shaped leaves and aromatic stems, found in the meadows of England. *Brande.*
 A-CÖT-Y-LÉ'DÖN,* or A-C'Q-TÝ'L'E-DÖN,* [á-küt-e-jé'dön, *Brande, Wb.*; ák-q-týl'q-dön, *Scudamora*.] n. [i. and κοτυλédón.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose seed has no distinct cotyledons. *Brande.* See COTYLEDON.
 A-CÖT-Y-LÉ'D'Q-NÖÜS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having no cotyledons. *P. Cyc.*
 A-CÖÜ-MÉ-TER,* n. An instrument to measure hearing. *Hard.*
 A-CÖÜS'TIC, a. [ἀκουστικός, Gr.] Relating to hearing.
 A-CÖÜS'TI-CAL,* a. Relating to acoustics or hearing. *Farraday.*

A-CÖÜS'TICS, n. pl. The science of hearing or of sound, theory of sounds; medicines or instruments to help the hearing.
 A-CQUÁINT', (ák-kwánt') v. a. [*accointer, Fr.*] [i. ACQUAINTED; pp. ACQUAINTING, ACQUAINTED.] To make familiar with; to inform.
 †A-CQUÁINT'Á-BLE, a. Easy to be acquainted with. *Chaucer.*
 A-CQUÁINT'ANCE, n.; pl. AC-QUÁINT'ANCE, or AC-QUÁINT'AN-ÇES. Familiarity; knowledge of; intimacy; fellowship; a person or persons with whom we are acquainted.
 A-CQUÁINT'ANCE-SHÍF,* n. State of being acquainted. *Ch. Ob.*
 †A-CQUÁINT'ANT, n. A person with whom one is acquainted. *Iz. Walton.*
 A-CQUÁINT'ED, a. Familiar; well known.
 A-CQUÁINT'ED-NÉSS,* n. State of being acquainted. *Dr. J. Pye Smith.*
 †A-C-QUÉST', n. Acquisition; the thing gained. *Bacon.*
 A-C-QUI-ÉSCÉ', (ák-kwe-és's) v. n. [*acquiesco, L.*] [i. ACQUIESCED; pp. ACQUIESCING, ACQUIESCED.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with; to agree. *Boyle.*
 A-C-QUI-ÉS'ENCE, (ák-kwe-és'ens) n. State of acquiescing; a silent acquiescence of content; compliance; assent.
 A-C-QUI-ÉS'EN-CY,* n. Same as *acquiescence*. *Smart.*
 A-C-QUI-ÉS'CENT, a. Easy; submitting. *Johnson.*
 †A-C-QUI'É-T, v. a. [*acquieto, low L.*] To render quiet. *Sir J. Shirley.*
 A-C-QUIR-Á-BÍL'I-TÝ,* n. Quality of being acquirable. *Pauley.*
 A-C-QUIR'Á-BLE, a. That may be acquired; obtainable.
 A-C-QUIR'E, v. a. [*acquiro, L.*] [i. ACQUIRED; pp. ACQUIRING, ACQUIRED.] To gain by one's labor or effort; to come to; to obtain.
 A-C-QUIR'É', (ák-kwírd') [ák-kwírd', *J. K. Sm.*; ák-kwírd'-ed, *S. W.*] p. a. Gained by one's self; obtained.
 A-C-QUIR'É-MÉNT, n. That which is acquired; acquisition.
 A-C-QUI'R-ER, n. One who acquires.
 A-C-QUI'R-ING, n. Acquisition. *Maunton.*
 A-C-QUI'R-Y, n. Acquisition. *Barrow.*
 A-C-QUI-SÍE, (ák'we-zít) a. That is gained. *Barrow.*
 A-C-QUI-SÍ'V'TIÖN, (ák-we-zish'un) n. Act of acquiring; that which is acquired; acquisition.
 A-C-QUÍ'S'I-FÝE, a. That is acquired. *Wotton.* [R.]
 A-C-QUÍ'S'I-FÝE-LÝ, ad. By acquisition. *Lilly.* [R.]
 A-C-QUÍ'S'I-FÝE-NÉSS,* n. (*Physic.*) The love of acquiring property or possession. *Combe.*
 A-C-QUÍ'S'I-TÖR,* n. One who makes acquisition. *Richardson.* [R.]
 †A-C-QUÍ-ST', n. [*acquistum, low L.*] Same as *acquest*. *Milton.*
 A-C-QUIT', (ák-kwít') v. a. [*acquiter, Fr.*] [i. ACQUITTED; pp. ACQUITTING, ACQUITTED.] To set free; to clear from a charge, imputation, accusation, &c.; to discharge.
 A-C-QUIT'MÉNT, n. Acquittal. *South.*
 A-C-QUIT'TAL, n. Act of acquitting. — (*Law*) A deliverance from a charge or accusation of an offence; a judicial discharge; a verdict of *not guilty*.
 †A-C-QUIT'TANCE, v. a. To acquit. *Shak.*
 A-C-QUIT'TANCE, n. A discharge from a debt; a receipt; a written discharge from an engagement or debt.
 A-C-RÁSE', or A-CRÁZE', v. a. To craze. *Grafton.*
 A-C'RÁ-SÝ, n. [ἀκρασία, Gr.] Excess; irregularity. *Cornish.*
 A'CRE, (ák'kur) n. A piece of land forty rods long and four broad; 160 square perches or rods; or 4840 square yards; or 43,560 square feet.
 A'CRE-ÁGE,* (ák'ker-áj) n. The number of acres in a piece of land; measurement by the acre. *Ed. Rev.*
 A'CRE'D, (ák'kurd) p. a. Possessing acres. *Pope.*
 A'CRE-DÁLE,* (ák'kur-dál) n. Land in a common field, different parts of which are held by different proprietors. *Brockett.* [Local, Eng.]
 A'CRÍD, a. [*acur, L.*] Hot and biting, or rough to the taste; bitter.
 A-CRÍD'I-AN,* n. (*Ent.*) An orthopteran insect. *Brande.*
 A-CRÍD'I-TÝ,* } n. Quality of being acid; a sharp, bitter, }
 A'CRÍD-NÉSS,* } biting taste. *P. Cyc.*
 A-C-RÍ-MÖ'NI-OÜS, a. Full of acrimony; corrosive; severe.
 A-C-RÍ-MÖ'NI-OÜS-LÝ, ad. In an acrimonious manner.
 A-C-RÍ-MÖ'NI-OÜS-NÉSS, n. Quality of being acrimonious.
 A-C-RÍ-MÖ-NÝ, n. [*acrimonia, L.*] Sharpness; corrosiveness; bitterness; severity; applied to plants, or to the temper of persons.
 A-CRÍV'I-CAL,* a. (*Med.*) Having no crisis. *Dunglison.*
 A-CRÍV'I-TÜDE, n. An acid taste. *Grew.*
 A-CRÍ-TÝ, n. Sharpness; eagerness. *Bacon.*
 A-C-RÖ-Á-MÝ'T'IC, } a. [*ἀκροατικός, Gr.*] Of or pertaining }
 A-C-RÖ-Á-MÝ'T'I-CAL, } to deep learning; abstruse; esoterical.
 A-C-RÖ-Á-MÝ'T'ICS,* n. pl. Same as *acroatics*. *Smart.*
 A-C-RÖ-Á'T'IC,* a. Relating to acroatics; acroatic. *Encyc.*
 A-C-RÖ-Á'T'ICS, n. pl. [*ἀκροατικά, Gr.*] Aristotle's lectures on the more subtle parts of philosophy, to which none but intimate disciples were admitted.

ἄκ-ρο-φῆδρ/δύς,* n. (Zool.) A genus of serpents. *P. Cyc.*
 ἄκ-ρο-βέν,* n. (Bot.) A cryptogamous plant, as a fern,
 &c. *Brande.*
 Ἀ-κρόβ/α-φῆ,* n. The art of producing blocks in relief,
 for the purpose of printing from, along with type, and
 thus to supersede wood-engraving, invented by M. Schön-
 berg. *Francis.*
 Ἀ-κρόβ/μ-α-λ,* a. Relating to the acromion. *Dunglison.*
 Ἀ-κρόβ/μ-ο-ν, n. [Gr.] pl. Ἀ-κρόβ/μ-α. (*Anat.*) The upper
 process of the shoulder-blade.
 Ἀ-κρόν/γ-α-λ, a. [ἀκρος and γῆ, Gr.] Opposite to the
 sun, or rising when the sun sets, and setting when the
 sun rises, as a star; opposed to *cosmical*.
 Ἀ-κρόν/γ-α-λ-λῦ, ad. At the acrony time. *Dryden.*
 Ἀ-κρόν/τ-ο-λῆς,* n. [Gr.] An upper town, or citadel, as of
 Athens. *P. Cyc.*
 Ἀ-κρό-σπῆρε, n. [ἄκρος and σπείρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout
 from the end of seeds when germinating, or of barley
 when malted; plumule.
 Ἀ-κρό-σπῆρεδ, (ἀκ'ρ-σπῆρ) p. a. Having sprouts.
 Ἀ-κρό-σσι, prep. & ad. Athwart; crosswise; laid over.
 Ἀ-κρό-σ/τ-ι-κ, n. [ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which
 the first letters of the lines spell some name.
 Ἀ-κρό-σ/τ-ι-κ,* a. Relating to acrostics. *Dryden.*
 Ἀ-κρό-σ/τ-ι-κ-α-λ,* a. Relating to an acrostic. *Smart.*
 Ἀ-κρό-σ/τ-ι-κ-α-λ-λῦ, ad. In the manner of an acrostic.
 Ἀ-κρό-τῆρ, n. [ἀκρον, Gr.] (*Arch.*) A little pedestal. See
 ACROTERIUM.
 Ἀ-κ-ρο-τῆρ-ῖ-μα,* n. [L.] pl. Ἀ-κ-ρο-τῆρ-ῖ-α. (*Arch.*)
 A terminating member, pedestal, or ornament, at the apex
 or angles of a pediment. — (*Anat.*) An extremity of the
 body, as the end of a finger. *Crabb.*
 Ἀ-κ-ρο-τῆρ-ῖ-ον,* n. (*Med.*) A species of war. *Crabb.*
 Ἀ-κτ, v. n. [ago, actum, L.] [i. acted; pp. ACTING, ACT-
 ED.] To be in action; not to rest; to practise.
 Ἀ-κτ, v. a. To perform; to imitate; to practise; to feign.
 Ἀ-κτ, n. A deed; exploit; performance; something done; a
 part of a play, or division of a drama; an exercise per-
 formed by a student at a public seminary or university; a
 decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature; a
 statute.
 Ἀ-κ-τῆ-α,* n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Prout.*
 Ἀ-κ-τῖ-ν-ε-α,* n. (*Zool.*) A genus of animals belonging to
 the sea-nettles; the animal flower. *P. Cyc.*
 Ἀ-κτ'ι-ν-γ, n. Action; performance of an assumed part.
 Ἀ-κτ'ι-ν-γ,* p. a. Performing service, duty, or labor. — *Act-*
ing governor, &c., one who performs the duties of gov-
 ernor, though not elected to the office.
 Ἀ-κ-τῖ-ν-ο-κρῖ-νῖ-τε,* n. (*Geol.*) An extinct animal of the
 erinaceus genus. *Brande.*
 Ἀ-κ-τῖ-ν-ο-λί-τε,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of hornblende; a mi-
 neral of a green color. *Brande.*
 Ἀ-κ-τῖ-ν-ο-λί-τῖ-κ,* a. Relating to actinolite. *Ure.*
 Ἀ-κ-τῖ-νόμετῆρ,* n. (*Opt.*) An instrument for measur-
 ing the intensity of the sun's rays. *Herschel.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-νότε,* n. (*Min.*) A radiated mineral. *Hamilton.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-νῶν, (ἀκ'σῆν) n. State of acting; a deed; operation;
 a battle; engagement; share; stock; gestur; festivity;
 accommodation of the countenance; voice, and gesture,
 to the matter spoken. — (*Law*) A legal process or
 suit. — *Real action*, an action for the recovery of real prop-
 erty. — *Personal action*, an action of contract or tort, or
 local and transitory. — *Criminal action*, a prosecution for
 a crime.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-βλε, a. (*Law*) That admits an action. *Hovell.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-βλῦ, ad. In a manner subject to a process of law.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-βλῦ,* n. One who has a share in actions or
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-ιστ, } stocks, as in France.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-τᾶκ'ι-ν-γ, a. Litigious. *Shak.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-θρεᾶτ'εν-ερ, (ἀκ'σῆν-θρεᾶτ'εν-ερ) n. One
 accustomed to threaten actions at law. *Harnar.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-τᾶτῖ-ον, n. [*actio*, L.] Action quick and frequent.
Bailey.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-ῶτε, v. a. To make active. *Bacon.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-νε, (ἀκ'tiv) a. [actívus, L.] That acts, opposed to
 passive; busy; engaged in action; practical; nimble;
 agile; quick; not passive. — (*Gram.*) A verb active, or
 transitive, expresses action passing from an agent or ac-
 tor to some object.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-νε-λῦ, ad. In an active manner; busily; nimbly.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-νε-σσι, n. Quality of being active; quickness.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-νε-σσι,* n. State or quality of being active; the virtue
 or faculty of acting; nimbleness.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-νε-σσι,* n. Without spirit; insipid. *Southern.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-νε-σσι,* See AUTO DA FE.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ορ, n. One who acts, especially on the stage or in a
 play; a stage-player.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-νε-σσι,* n. A female actor or player.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-λ, (ἀκ'tiv-ol) a. Really in act; real; certain; ef-
 fective; positive; not merely in speculation or pretence.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-λ-λῦ, n. The state of being actual. *Cheyne.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-λ-ι-ζε,* v. a. To render actual or real. *Coleridge.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-λ-λῦ, (ἀκ'tiv-ol-e) a. Positively; in act; really.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-λ-νεσσι, n. The quality of being actual.

Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-λ-νεσσι,* n. [actarius, L.] A registrar or clerk of a
 court or society; the managing officer of an insurance
 company or corporation; a register.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε, (ἀκ'tiv-ol-e) a. Put into action. *South.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε, (ἀκ'tiv-ol-e) v. a. [i. ACTUATED; pp. ACTUAT-
 ING, ACTUATED.] To put into action; to move; to in-
 fluence.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τῖ-ον, n. Operation. *Pearson.* [R.]
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε, a. That has powers of action. *Bailey.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τῖ-ον,* n. Power or state of action. *H. Mure.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε, v. a. [acuo, L.] To sharpen. *Harvey.* [R.]
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε, a. Sharpened; pointed. *Ashmole.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τῖ-ον,* n. The act of sharpening. *Crabb.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τῖ-ον, (a-ku'e-te) n. Sharpness. *Perkins.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε, a. Having a point or sting; prickly.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* v. a. To form to a point; to sharpen
Month. Rev.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* n. (*Ent.*) A hymenopterous insect. *Brande*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-εδ,* a. Having prickly points; aculeate.
Pennant.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-οῦς,* a. (*Bot.*) Having points or prickles. *Brown.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-οῦς,* n. [L.] pl. Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-οῦ-σσι. (*Bot. & Zool.*)
 A prickly; a spine. *Crabb.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* n. [L.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness
 of perception; acuteness; discernment.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* v. n. To rise like a cone: — v. a. To whet
 or sharpen. *Milton.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* n. (*Bot.*) Tapering to the point, but flat;
 pointed; sharp.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-εδ,* p. a. Sharp-pointed. *Brown.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τῖ-ον,* n. The act of sharpening; a point.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-εδ,* n. (*Med.*) A method of bleeding by
 many small punctures. *Crabb.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-εδ,* n. Having acute angles. *Warburton.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* a. [acutus, L.] Sharp; ending in a point;
 ingenious; penetrating; keen; shrewd; vigorous; sharp
 in taste; high and shrill in sound. — *Acute disease*, any
 disease which terminates in a short time; opposed to
chronical. — *Acute accent*, that which raises or sharpens
 the voice; opposed to *grave*. — *Acute angle*, an angle less
 than 90 degrees; not obtuse.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* v. a. To render the accent acute. *Walker.* [R.]
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* ad. Sharply; ingeniously; keenly.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* n. Quality of being acute; sharpness; quick-
 ness of the intellect; penetration.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-ορ,* n. A sharpener of an instrument. *Crabb.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-ορ,* n. Careless or improper diction. *Crabb.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* a prefix of Latin origin, signifying *to*. The *d* is often
 changed for the letter that begins the word to which it
 is prefixed; as, *ac-cede*, *af-fix*, *ag-gress*, *al-literation*.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* v. a. [*adigo*, L.] To drive; to compel. *Fotherby.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε, (ἀδ'ιγ) a. [*adagium*, L.] A maxim; a proverb.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-λ, (ἀδ'ιγ-α-λ) a. Proverbial. *Barrow.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-λ,* n. [It. at leisure.] (*Mus.*) A slow time: — *ad-*
slowly. *Dr. Wharton.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* n. Same as *adage*. *Smith.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* n. [*Heb.*] The first man; the progenitor of the
 human race. *Calmet.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* n. [*adamus*, L.] A very hard stone; the dia-
 mond; loadstone.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* a. Hard as adamant; adamantine. *Mil-*
ton.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* a. Made of adamant; resembling ad-
 amant; very hard.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* a. Relating to Adam. *Southey.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* n. An ancient heretic.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* a. Like an Adamite. *Bp. Taylor.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* n. A prominent part of the
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* n. A tropical tree; the yucca. *Loudon.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the baobab.
P. Cyc.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* n. (*Zool.*) The hyrax, or cony of Scripture.
Gesner. An extinct pachydermatous quadruped. *Cuvier.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε,* v. a. [*adapto*, L.] [i. ADAPTED; pp. ADAPTING,
 ADAPTED.] To fit; to adjust; to suit.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* n. The capability of adaption.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* a. That may be adapted.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* n. Act of fitting or adapting; suitable-
 ness; harmony; fitness.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* p. a. Having adaptation or fitness; suitable.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* n. State of being adapted. *Silliman.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* n. He or that which adapts. — (*Chem.*) A glass
 tube, open at both ends, used to connect a retort with its
 receiver, when the neck of the former is too short; called
 also *adopter*. *Francis.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* n. The act of fitting. *Swift.* [R.]
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* a. Tending to adapt; suitable. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* ad. In a convenient manner. *Prior.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* n. Quality of being adapted. *Bp. Newton.*
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* a. Tending to adapt or fit; suitable.
Mudie.
 Ἀ-κτῖ-ν-ο-α-τε-α-ν,* n. The twelfth month of the Jewish sacred year,
 and the sixth month of the civil year. *Calmet.*

AD AR-BY'RI-UM, * [L.] At pleasure or discretion.
 A-DAR'ME, * n. [Sp.] A small Spanish weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce troy. *Newman*.
 A-D-A-TAIN, * n. A clear, fine, Bengal muslin. *Crabb*.
 A-DAUNT', (a-dant') v. a. To daunt. *Skelton*. See DAUNT.
 A-DAW', v. a. To daunt; to keep under; to subject.
Spenser.
 A-DÄW', v. n. To be daunted. *Spenser*.
 A-DÄW'LET, * n. (*Law*) An East Indian word, denoting a court of civil or criminal justice. *Hamilton*.
 A-DAYS', (a-däz') On days. *Gower*.—In use in composition.—*Now-a-days*.
 AD CAP-TÄM'DUM, * [L.] In order to attract or captivate.
 A-D-CAP'PO-RÄTE, v. a. To incorporate. *Bailey*.
 ADD, (äd) v. a. [*addo*, L.] [i. ADDED; pp. ADDING, ADDED.] To join; to subjoin; to increase by addition.
 AD'DA, * n. (*Zool*.) A species of small lizard. *P. Cyc*.
 AD'DA-BLE, a. See ADDABLE. *Cocker*.
 AD'DAX, * n. (*Zool*.) A species of ruminating animal. *P. Cyc*.
 A-D-DEC'I-MÄTE, v. a. To decimate. *Bailey*.
 A-D-DEEM', v. a. To award; to sentence. *Daniel*.
 A-D-DEN'DUM, n. [L.] pl. A-D-DEN'DA. Something added or to be added; an addition; an appendix.
 AD'DER, n. Venomous reptile; a serpent; a viper.
 AD'DER-FLY, * n. A species of fly; the dragon-fly. *Scott*.
 AD'DER-GEM, * n. A species of charm. *Pennant*.
 AD'DER'S-GRASS, (äd'qurz-gräs) n. A species of plant. *Skinner*.
 AD'DER-STÖNE, * n. A stone or bead used by the Druids as an amulet. *Brockett*.
 AD'DER'S-TÖNGUE, (äd'qurz-täng) n. An herb. *Miller*.
 AD'DER'S-WORT, (äd'qurz-würt) n. An herb; snakeweed.
 AD-DI-BL'I-TY, n. Possibility of being added.
 AD'DJ-BLE, a. That may be added. *Locke*.
 AD'DICE, n. A cutting iron tool, now written *adze*. See ADZE. *Moxon*.
 A-D-DICT', (äd-dikt') a. Addicted. *Homilies*.
 A-D-DICT', v. a. [*addico*, L.] [i. ADDICTED; pp. ADDICTING, ADDICTED.] To devote; to dedicate; to devote one's self to; to habituate.
 A-D-DICT'ED, * p. a. Devoted to; accustomed; habituated.
 A-D-DICT'ED-NESS, n. The quality of being addicted.
 A-D-DICT'ION, n. Act of devoting; habit. *Shak*.
 A-D-DIT'A-MENT, n. [*additamentum*, L.] [äd-dit'a-mént, *W. P. F. J. K. Sm.*; äd'e-tä-mént, *S. J. E.*] n. Addition, or thing added. *Bacon*. [R.]
 A-D-DI'TION, (äd-dish'un) n. The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; accession; increase.—(*Arith*.) A rule for adding numbers together.—(*Law*) The title given to a man's name besides his Christian and surname.
 A-D-DI'TION-AL, (äd-dish'un-äl) a. That is added.
 A-D-DI'TION-ÄL, (äd-dish'un-äl) n. Something added. *Bacon*.
 A-D-DI'TION-ÄL-LY, (äd-dish'un-äl-le) ad. In addition to.
 A-D-DI'TION-Ä-RY, (äd-dish'un-ä-re) a. Additional. *Herbert*.
 A-D-DI-TIVE, * a. That is to be or may be added. *Brande*.
 A-D-DI-TO-RY, a. Having the quality of adding. *Arbutnot*. [R.]
 A-D-DLE, (äd'dl) a. Barren; empty; unfruitful; originally applied to such eggs as produce nothing.
 A-D-DLE, (äd'dl) v. a. To make addle. *Brown*.
 A-D-DLE, (äd'dl) v. n. To grow; to earn or produce. *Tusser*.
 A-D-DLE, * n. The dry lees of wine. *Ash*.
 A-D-DLED, * (äd'dld) a. Putrid; rotten; confused. *Cowper*.
 A-D-DLE-HÉAD'ED, (äd'dl-héd'ed) } a. Having addle
 A-D-DLE-PÄT'ED, (äd'dl-pät'ed) } brains. *Dryden*.
 A-D-DLINGS, n. pl. Earnings; wages for labor. *Brockett*. [*Local*, Eng.]
 A-D-DÖOM', v. a. To adjudge. *Spenser*. See DOOM.
 A-D-DÖRSE, v. a. (*Her*.) To place back to back.
 A-D-DRESS', v. a. [i. ADRESSED; pp. ADDRESSING, AD-DRESSED.] To prepare for; to get ready; to direct; to speak or apply to another by words; to court.
 A-D-DRESS', n. [*adresse*, Fr.] Verbal application; petition; a discourse written or spoken; an oration; a speech; manner of addressing, or speaking, or writing to another; courtship; skill; dexterity; direction of a letter; name, title, and residence of a person.
 A-D-DRESS'ER, n. One who addresses. *Burke*.
 A-D-DRESS'ÉUL, * a. Skillful; dexterous. *Mallet*.
 A-D-DUCE', v. a. [*adduco*, L.] [i. ADDUCED; pp. ADDUCING, ADDUCED.] To bring forward; to urge; to allege. *Reid*.
 A-D-DUC'ENT, a. (*Anat*.) A word applied to such muscles as bring or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed.
 A-D-DUC'ER, * n. One who adduces. *Coleridge*.
 A-D-DUC'IBLE, a. That may be brought forward.
 A-D-DUC'TION, n. The act of adducing. *Smith*.
 A-D-DUC'TIVE, a. That fetches, or brings down.
 A-D-DUCTOR, * n. (*Anat*.) The muscle that draws forward or contracts. *Crabb*.

A-D-DÜLCE', v. a. [*dulcis*, L.] To sweeten. *Bacon*.
 A-D-DEB, * n. An Egyptian weight less than a pound. *Crabb*.
 A-DE-C'A-TIST, * n. One who is not decimated, or who refuses to pay tithes. *Crabb*. [R.]
 A-D-E-LAN-TÄ'DO, [äd-e-län-tä'do, *Ja. K.*; äd-e-län-tä'do *Sm.*] n. [Sp.] A high officer in Spain.
 A-D-E-LING, n. A word of honor among the Angles, properly pertaining to the king's children. *Covel*.
 A-D-E-LITE, * n. A sort of Spanish conjurer. *Ed. Encyc*.
 A-D-ÉMP'TION, n. [*adimo*, *ademptum*, L.] (*Law*) Act of taking away, as of a legacy. *Whishaw*.
 A-D-E-NÖG'RA-PHY, n. [*ἀδηνον* and *γράφω*, Gr.] (*Anat*.) A description of the glands.
 A-D-E-NÖID, * } a. Relating to or like a gland; glandiform.
 A-D-E-NÖSE, * }
 A-D-E-NÖS, * } *Smart*.
 A-D-E-NÖ-LOG'I-CAL, * a. Relating to the glands. *Scott*.
 A-D-E-NÖL'O-GY, * n. A treatise on the glands. *Scott*.
 A-D-EN-ÖT'O-MY, * n. A dissection of the glands. *Dunglison*.
 A-D-ÉPS, * n. [L.] Animal oil or fat. *Farm. Encyc*.
 A-D-ÉPT', n. One who is completely versed in any art.
 A-D-ÉPT', a. [*adeptus*, L.] Skilful; thoroughly versed.
 A-D-ÉPT'ION, n. Attainment; acquisition. *Bacon*.
 A-D-É-QUA-CY, * n. Sufficiency; state of being adequate. *Smart*.
 A-D-É-QUÄTE, v. a. [*adaequo*, L.] To resemble exactly. *Shelford*.
 A-D-É-QUATE, a. Equal to; proportionate; sufficient.
 A-D-É-QUATE-LY, ad. In an adequate manner. *South*.
 A-D-É-QUATE-NESS, n. The state of being adequate.
 A-D-É-QUÄTION, n. Adequateness. *Bp. Barlow*.
 A-D-É-QUÄT'IC, a. Not absolute; not despotic. *Bailey*.
 A-D-FIL'I-ÄT-ED, p. a. Affiliated. See AFFILIATE.
 A-D-FIL-I-ÄT'ION, * n. See AFFILIATION.
 A-D-HÉRE', v. n. [*adhæreo*, L.] [i. ADHERED; pp. ADHERING, ADHERED.] To stick to; to remain firmly fixed.
 A-D-HÉ'RENCE, n. State or quality of adhering; tenacity; constancy; attachment; adhesion; fidelity.
 A-D-HÉ'REN-CY, n. Attachment; adherence. *Bp. Taylor*.
 A-D-HÉ'REN'T, a. Sticking to; united with. *South*.
 A-D-HÉ'REN'T, n. One who adheres; a follower; a partisan.
 A-D-HÉ'REN'T-LY, ad. In an adherent manner.
 A-D-HÉ-R'ER, n. One who adheres; an adherent.
 A-D-HÉ'SION, (äd-hé'shun) n. The act or state of adhering or sticking to something; adherence.
 A-D-HÉ'SIVE, a. Sticking; tenacious. *Thomson*.
 A-D-HÉ'SIVE-LY, ad. In an adhesive manner.
 A-D-HÉ'SIVE-NESS, n. Tenacity; viscosity.—(*Phren*.) A propensity to form attachments, or to live together in society. *Combe*.
 A-D-HËR'IT, v. a. [*adhüco*, L.] To apply; to use. *Forbes*. [R.]
 A-D-HË-BI'TION, (äd-hé-bish'un) n. Application. *Whitaker*.
 A-D-HËM'N-ÉM, * [L.] (*Logic*) Applied to an argument drawn from the acknowledged principles of the person to whom it is addressed. *Watts*.
 A-D-HÖR-TÄ'TION, n. [*adhortatio*, L.] Exhortation. *Peachment*.
 A-D-HÖR-TÄ-TO-RY, * a. Admonitory; giving advice. *Abb. Potter*.
 A-D-I-ÄN'TUM, * n. [L.] (*Bot*.) A genus of plants. *Crabb*.
 A-D-I-ÄPH'O-RA-CY, n. Indifference. *Dict*.
 A-D-I-ÄPH'O-RIST, * n. One who is moderate or neutral. *Crabb*.
 A-D-I-ÄPH'O-ROUS, a. [*ἀδιάφορος*, Gr.] Neutral; indifferent. *Bp. Taylor*.
 A-D-I-ÄPH'O-RY, (äd-äf'o-re) n. Neutrality; indifference. *Bailey*.
 A-DIEU', (a-dü) ad. [*à Dieu*, Fr.] Farewell.
 A-DIEU', * n. A farewell; act of taking leave. *Cowper*.
 A-D-IN-FI-NITUM, * [L.] To infinity; without end.
 A-D-IN-QU-RE-N'DUM, * [L.] (*Law*) A judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made. *Crabb*.
 A-D-IN-TÉR-LIN, * [L.] In the interim; meanwhile.
 A-D-I-PÖC'É-RÄTE, * v. a. To convert into adipocere. *Smart*.
 A-D-I-PÖ-CÉRE', * n. [L. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, wax.] An oily or waxy substance, formed from the decomposition of the soft parts of human or animal bodies, in moist situations or under water. *Brande*.
 A-D-I-PÖC'É-ROUS, * a. Relating to adipocere. *Brit. Al*.
 A-D-I-PÖ-CIRE', * n. See ADIPOCERE. *P. Cyc*.
 A-D-I-PÖSE', * a. Fat; consisting of fat. *P. Cyc*.
 A-D-I-PÖUS, a. [*adiposus*, L.] Fat; of the nature of fat. *Bailey*.
 A-D'IT, [äd'it, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; ä'dit, *P. K.*] n. [*aditus*, L.] A subterranean passage for water; an approach or entrance; an entrance to a mine. *Carew*.
 A-D-I'UTION, (äd-ish'un) n. [*adco*, *aditum*, L.] Act of going to. *Bailey*.
 A-D-JÄ-CENCE, * n. Proximity; nearness. *Bacon*.
 A-D-JÄ-CEN-CY, n. [*adjacéo*, L.] State of being adjacent. *Brown*.
 A-D-JÄ-CENT, a. Lying near or close; adjoining.
 A-D-JÄ-CENT, n. That which lies next to another. *Locke*.
 A-D-JÉCT', v. a. [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, L.] To add to. *Leland*. [R.]

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ö, Ü, Y, long; Å, È, Ì, Õ, Ö, Y, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure.—FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HËIR, HËR;

AD-JEC-TION, *n.* Act of adjecting; addition. *B. Jonson.*
 AD-JEC-TI-TIOUS, (ad-jek-tish'us) *a.* Added. *Maundrell.*
 AD-JEC-TI-VAL, * *a.* Belonging to or like an adjective
Prof. Latham.
 AD-JEC-TIVE, (ad'jek-tiv) *n.* (*Gram.*) A word or part of
 speech added, or fit to be added, to a noun or substan-
 tive, to express its quality, or some circumstance respect-
 ing it; as, "a good man."
 AD-JEC-TIVED, (ad'jek-tivd) *p. a.* Formed into an ad-
 jective. *Bosworth.*
 AD-JEC-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an adjective.
 AD-JOIN', *v. a.* [*adjoindre, Fr.*] [*i. ADJOINED; pp. AD-*
JOINING, ADJOINED.] To join to; unite to.
 AD-JOIN', *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryden.*
 AD-JOIN'ANT, *a.* Contiguous to. *Carew.*
 AD-JOIN'ING, * *p. a.* Close to; near to; contiguous.
 AD-JOURN', (ad-jurn') *v. a.* [*ajourner, Fr.*] [*i. ADJOURNED;*
pp. ADJOURNING, ADJOURNED.] To put off to another
 day; to defer; to postpone; to prorogue.
 AD-JOURNMENT, *n.* Act of adjourning; postponement; a
 putting off till another day; delay.
 AD-JUDGE', *v. a.* [*adjuger, Fr.*] [*i. ADJUDGED; pp. AD-*
JUDGING, ADJUDGED.] To give by a judicial sentence; to
 decree; to sentence; to judge.
 AD-JUDGMENT, *n.* Adjudication. *Temple. [R.]*
 AD-JUDI-CATE, *v. a.* [*adjudico, L.*] [*i. ADJUDICATED; pp.*
ADJUDICATING, ADJUDICATED.] To sentence; to ad-
 judge. *Bailey.*
 AD-JU-DI-CATION, *n.* Act of adjudging; sentence.
 AD-JU-DI-CATOR, * *n.* One who adjudicates. *Ec. Rev.*
 AD-JU-GATE, *v. a.* [*adjuo, L.*] To yoke to. *Bailey.*
 AD-JU-GMENT, *n.* [*adjudgment, L.*] Help; support. *Water-*
house.
 AD-JUNCT, *n.* [*adjunctum, L.*] A person or thing joined to
 another; an addition.
 AD-JUNCT, *a.* United with; adjoined. *Shak.*
 AD-JUNCTION, *n.* Act of adjoining; the thing joined.
 AD-JUNCTIVE, *n.* He or that which joins; a thing joined.
 AD-JUNCTIVE, *a.* Tending to join.
 AD-JUNCTIVE-LY, *ad.* In an adjective manner.
 AD-JUNCTLY, *ad.* Consequently; in connection with.
 AD-JURATION, *n.* Act of adjuring or charging another
 solemnly by word or oath; the form of oath.
 AD-JURE', (ad-jur') *v. a.* [*adjuo, L.*] [*i. ADJURED; pp.*
ADJURING, ADJURED.] To impose an oath upon another;
 to charge solemnly or earnestly.
 AD-JURER, *n.* One who adjures or exacts an oath.
 AD-JUST', *v. a.* [*ajuster, Fr.*] [*i. ADJUSTED; pp. ADJUST-*
ING, ADJUSTED.] To regulate; to put in order; to settle;
 to adapt; to fit; to make conformable.
 AD-JUST-A-BLE, * *a.* Capable of being adjusted. *Rees. [R.]*
 AD-JUST'AGE, * *n.* Adjustment. *Sylvester. [R.]*
 AD-JURER, *n.* One who adjusts. *Dr. Wharton.*
 AD-JUSTIVE, * *a.* Tending to adjust. *Maundrell. [R.]*
 AD-JUSTMENT, *n.* Act of adjusting; state of being ad-
 justed; settlement; regulation.
 AD-JU-TAN-CY, *n.* The office of an adjutant; skillful ar-
 rangement. *Burke.*
 AD-JU-TANT, *n.* [*adjuto, L.*] A military officer, whose
 duty it is to assist the major of a regiment, formerly called
aid-major; an assistant. — A gigantic crane. *P. Cyc.*
 AD-JU-TANT-GEN'ER-AL, * *n.* (*Mil.*) A staff officer, who
 assists a general with his counsel and personal service; an
 assistant of the General of the Jesuits. *Brande.*
 AD-JUTE', *v. a.* [*adjuvo, adjutum, L.*] To help. *B. Jonson.*
 AD-JU'TOR, *n.* A helper. *Bailey.*
 AD-JU'TO-RY, *a.* That helps. *Bailey.*
 AD-JU'TRIX, *n.* She who helps. *Bailey.*
 AD-JU-VANT, (ad'ju-vant, *S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ad-jü-*
vant, J. E. Wb.) *a.* [*adjuvans, L.*] Helpful; useful.
Hovell.
 AD-JU-VANT, *n.* An assistant. *Sir H. Yelverton. — (Med.)*
 A medicine or substance that assists and promotes the
 operation of others.
 AD-JU-VATE, *v. a.* To help. *Bailey.*
 AD LYB'-I-TUM, * [L.] At discretion; at pleasure.
 AD-MAR'GIN-ATE, * *v. a.* To note or write on the margin.
Coleridge. [R.]
 AD-MEAS'URE, * (ad-mëzh'ur) *v. a.* To measure by a stand-
 ard. *Ash. [R.]*
 AD-MEAS'URE-MENT, (ad-mëzh'ur-mënt) *n.* Result of
 measuring; adjustment of proportions; measurement.
Covell.
 AD-MEN-SU-RATION, *n.* Mensuration. *Bailey.*
 AD-ME'TI-TATE, (ad-më'she-ät) *v. a.* To measure. *Dict.*
 AD-MIN'ICLE, *n.* [*adminiculum, L.*] Help; support. *Bai-*
ley. — (Scotch Law) A writing or deed used for evidence.
 AD-MI-NIC'U-LAR, *a.* Helpful. *Bailey.*
 AD-MIN'IS-TER, *v. a.* [*administro, L.*] [*i. ADMINISTERED;*
pp. ADMINISTERING, ADMINISTERED.] To give; to sup-
 ply; to dispense; to tender; to manage; to act as minis-
 ter, agent, or administrator; to take legal charge of, as
 regards the estate of a person dying without having made
 a will.

AD-MIN'IS-TER, * *v. n.* To contribute; to perform the du-
 ties of an administrator. *Spectator.*
 AD-MIN'IS-TRA-BLE, *a.* Capable of administration.
 AD-MIN'IS-TRATE, *v. a.* To administer. *Woodward.*
 AD-MIN-IS-TRATION, *n.* Act of administering; manage-
 ment, especially of public affairs; the executive officers
 or executive part of government. — (*Law*) The rights and
 duties of an administrator of the estate or property of a
 person who died intestate, or of a minor, lunatic, &c.
 AD-MIN'IS-TRATIVE, *a.* That administers.
 AD-MIN-IS-TRATOR, *n.* One who administers; one who
 administers on the property or estate of a person dying
 intestate.
 AD-MIN-IS-TRATOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of administrator.
 AD-MIN-IS-TRATRIX, *n.* A woman who administers.
 AD-MI-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Admirableness. *Bailey.*
 AD-MI-RA-BLE, *a.* [*admirabilis, L.*] Worthy of being ad-
 mired; wonderful; very superior; excellent.
 AD-MI-RA-BLE, * *n.* A drink or liquor made of peaches,
 plums, sugar, water, and spirit. *W. Encyc.*
 AD-MI-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being admirable.
 AD-MI-RA-BLY, *ad.* In an admirable manner.
 AD-MI-RAL, *n.* [*amiral, Fr.*] A high naval officer, who has
 the same power and authority over the maritime forces
 of a state that a general has over his land forces; the chief
 commander of a fleet; a ship that carries the admiral; a
 great ship. — *Admiral of the fleet*, the highest officer under
 the admiralty of Great Britain. — *Vice-admiral*, an officer
 next in rank to the admiral. — *Rear-admiral*, an officer
 next in rank to the vice-admiral.
 AD-MI-RAL-SHELL, * *n.* (*Conch.*) A beautiful shell; a volu-
 ta. *Scott.*
 AD-MI-RAL-SHIP, *n.* The office or power of an admiral.
 AD-MI-RAL-TY, *n.* [*amiralat, Fr.*] The power or officers
 appointed for the administration of naval affairs; a board
 of naval commissioners; a jurisdiction which takes cog-
 nizance of naval or of marine affairs.
 AD-MIR'ANCE, * *n.* Admiration. *Spenser.*
 AD-MIR'ATION, *n.* [*admiratio, L.*] The act of admiring;
 wonder; surprise; amazement.
 AD-MIR'ATIVE, *n.* The point of exclamation or admira-
 tion, marked thus [!]. *Cotgrave.*
 AD-MIRE', *v. a.* [*admiror, L.*] [*i. ADMIRER; pp. ADMIRING;*
ADMIRER.] To regard with wonder or with love; to es-
 teem or prize highly.
 AD-MIRE', *v. n.* To wonder. *Ray.*
 AD-MIRE'*, (ad-mird') *p. a.* Held in admiration; highly
 esteemed.
 AD-MIR'ER, *n.* One who admires; a lover.
 AD-MIR'ING-LY, *ad.* With admiration. *Shak.*
 AD-MIS'G-BIL'I-TY, * *n.* Quality of being admissible. *Ec.*
Rev.
 AD-MIS'IS-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted; allowable.
 AD-MIS'IS-BLY, *ad.* In a manner which may be admitted.
 AD-MIS'SION, (ad-mish'un) *n.* Act of admitting; state of
 being admitted; admittance; introduction; the allow-
 ance of an argument.
 AD-MIS'SION-MON'Y, (ad-mish'un-mün'ne) *n.* Money
 paid for admission. *Sprat.*
 AD-MIT', *v. a.* [*admitto, L.*] [*i. ADMITTED; pp. ADMITTING;*
ADMITTED.] To suffer to enter; to suffer to enter upon
 an office; to allow, as an argument or position; to grant.
 AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* The act of admitting; permission to
 enter; admission; the power or right of entering; con-
 cession of a position.
 AD-MIT'TER, *n.* One who admits. *Bp. Hall.*
 AD-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* Admissible. *Harrison. [R.]*
 AD-MIX', *v. a.* [*admisceo, L.*] [*i. ADMIXED; pp. ADMIXING;*
ADMIXED.] To mingle with; to mix. [R.]
 AD-MIX'TION, (ad-mix'tyun) *n.* The mingling of one body
 with another. *Bacon.*
 AD-MIX'TURE, (ad-mix'tyur) *n.* That which is formed by
 admixtion; mixture.
 AD-MON'ISH, *v. a.* [*admoneo, L.*] [*i. ADMONISHED; pp.*
ADMONISHING, ADMONISHED.] To warn of a fault; to
 reprove gently; to advise; to counsel; to inform.
 AD-MON'ISH-ER, *n.* One who admonishes. *Dryden.*
 AD-MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Admonition. *Shak.*
 AD-MO-NITION, (ad-mo-nish'un) *n.* Act of admonishing;
 reprimand; hint of a fault or duty; reproof.
 AD-MO-NITION-ER, (ad-mo-nish'un-er) *n.* A dispenser of
 admonition. *Hooker. [R.]*
 AD-MON'I-TIVE, *a.* That admonishes; monitory. *Barrow.*
 AD-MON'I-TOR, *n.* An admonisher. *Hobbes. [R.]*
 AD-MON'I-TORY, *n.* Admonishing; monitory. *Hooker.*
 AD-MOVE', *v. a.* [*admoveo, L.*] To bring to another.
Brown.
 AD-MUR-MU-RATION, [*admurmo, L.*] A murmuring to
 another. *Bailey.*
 AD-NAS'CENT, *a.* [*adnascens, L.*] Growing upon. *Evelyn.*
 AD-NATE', *a.* [*adnatus, L.*] (*Bot.*) Growing to any thing
 by the whole length.
 AD'NOÛN, * *n.* An adjective; a word added to a noun. *Ash.*
 AD-Ô', *n.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.

AD-O-LĒS/CENCE, } n. [*adolescencia*, L.] Youthful age
 AD-O-LĒS/CEN-CY, } or growth; the age between pub-
 erty and majority, or between childhood and man-
 hood; among the ancients, the period from twelve to
 twenty-five.
 AD-O-LĒS/CENT,* a. Relating to adolescence; youthful.
Copper.
 †AD-O-NĀ'TION,* n. Union. *Boyle*. See ADUNATION.
 A-DŌN'IC,* a. Relating to Adonis; denoting a kind of
 verse. *Crabb*.
 A-DŌN'IS,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Crabb*.
 †A-DŌORS', (a-dŏrz') ad. At doors; at the door. *Beaumont & Fletcher*.
 A-DŌPT', v. a. [*adopto*, L.] [i. ADOPTED; pp. ADOPTING, ADOPTED.] To make a son or child of one who was not so by birth; to take or assume as one's own.
 A-DŌPT'ED,* p. a. Taken as one's own son or child; admitted to fellowship.
 A-DŌPT'ED-LY, ad. By means of adoption. *Shak*.
 A-DŌPT'ER, n. One who adopts; a vessel with two necks placed between a retort and a receiver; adapter.
 A-DŌP'TION, n. Act of adopting; state of being adopted; affiliation.
 A-DŌP'TIVE, a. That adopts or is adopted; not native.
 A-DŌR,* n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A name for spelt. *Crabb*.
 A-DŌR-A-BĪL'ITY,* n. Quality of being adorable. *Cole-ridge*. [R.]
 A-DŌR/A-BLE, a. That is to be adored; worthy of adoration; divine.
 A-DŌR/A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being adorable.
 A-DŌR/A-BLY, ad. In a manner worthy of adoration.
 A-DŌR-RĀ'TION, n. Divine worship; homage.
 A-DŌRE', v. a. [*adoro*, L.] [i. ADORING; pp. ADORING, ADORING.] To worship with external homage; to reverence; to honor; to love intensely.
 †A-DŌRE'MENT, n. Adoration. *Brown*.
 A-DŌR'ER, n. One who adores; a worshipper.
 A-DŌRN', v. a. [*adorna*, L.] [i. ADORNED; pp. ADORNING, ADORNED.] To dress with ornaments; to decorate; to ornament; to embellish.
 †A-DŌRN', n. Ornament. *Spenser*.
 †A-DŌRN', a. Adorned. *Milton*.
 A-DŌRN'ING, n. Ornament. *More*. I *Peter*.
 A-DŌRN'MENT, n. Ornament; embellishment. *Raleigh*.
 A-DŌS-CU-LĀ'TION,* n. The joining or inserting of one plant into another. *Crabb*.
 A-DŌWN', (a-dŏwn') ad. Down; on the ground. *Spenser*.
 A-DŌWN', (a-dŏwn') prep. Down; towards the ground. *Dryden*.
 AD QUŌD DĀMNUM,* [L.] (*Law*) A writ to inquire whether a grant will be attended with injury to any one. *Tomlins*.
 A-DŌRA-GĀNT,* n. Gum tragacanth. *Brande*.
 †A-DŌRAD', (a-dŏrd') ad. In a state of fear. *Sidney*.
 AD RĒF-E-RĒNDUM,* [L.] To be further considered. *Scudamore*.
 A-DŌRIFT', ad. Floating at random. *Milton*.
 A-DŌR-GĀ'TION,* n. (*Civil Law*) The adoption of a child.
 A-DŌRIT', a. [Fr.] Dexterous; active; skillful.
 A-DŌRIT'LY, ad. In an adroit manner; dexterously.
 A-DŌRIT'NESS, n. Dexterity; activity. *Horne*.
 A-DŌRY', (a-dŏri') ad. Athirst; thirsty. *Burton*.
 A-DŌS-CI-TIOUS, (a-dŏs-tish'us) a. [*adsciis*, L.] Taken to complete something; supplemental; additional.
 A-DŌS-CI-TIOUS-LY,* ad. In an adscitious manner. *Watson*.
 A-DŌS-TRIC'TION, n. [*adstrictus*, L.] Act of binding.
 A-DŌ-U-LĀ-S,* n. (*Min.*) An ornamental stone; the moon-stone; a variety of felspar. *P. Cyc*.
 A-DŌ-U-LĀTE,* v. a. To show feigned devotion to; to flatter. *Writer's Assistant*. [R.]
 A-DŌ-U-LĀ'TION, [a-dŏ-yū-lā'shun, S. J. Ja.; a-dŏ-yū-lā'shun, W.; a-dŏ-yū-lā'shun, E.] n. [*adulatio*, L.] Flattery; high compliment. *Shak*.
 †A-DŌ-U-LĀ-TOR, n. A flatterer. *Bailey*.
 A-DŌ-U-LĀ-TŌ-RY, a. Flattering; full of compliments.
 †A-DŌ-U-LĀ-TRESS, n. She that flatters. *Huloet*.
 A-DŌULT', a. [*adultus*, L.] Grown up; arrived at manhood.
 A-DŌULT', n. A person grown up, or full grown.—(*Common Law*) A person of full age.—(*Civil Law*) A boy who has attained the age of fourteen, or a girl of twelve years.
 A-DŌULT'ED, p. a. Completely grown. *Howell*.
 A-DŌULT'ER, v. n. [*adultero*, L.] To commit adultery; to pollute. *B. Jonson*.
 A-DŌULT'ER-ANT, n. That which adulterates. *Bailey*. [R.]
 A-DŌULT'ER-ATE, v. n. [i. ADULTERATED; pp. ADULTERATING, ADULTERATED.] To commit adultery. *Shak*.
 A-DŌULT'ER-ATE, v. a. To corrupt by some foreign mixture; to pollute.
 A-DŌULT'ER-ATE, a. Tainted with adultery or foreign mixture; corrupted.
 A-DŌULT'ER-ATE-LY, ad. In an adulterate manner.
 A-DŌULT'ER-ATE-NESS, n. Quality of being adulterate.

A-DŌULT'ER-ĀTION, n. Act of adulterating; state of being adulterated; contamination.
 A-DŌULT'ER-ER, n. A person guilty of adultery.
 A-DŌULT'ER-ESS, n. A woman who commits adultery.
 †A-DŌULT'ER-INE, [a-dŏul'ter-in, S. W. J. Ja. Sm.; a-dŏul'ter-in, P. K.] n. (*Law*) A child born of an adulteress.
 †A-DŌULT'ER-INE, a. Of an adulterous intercourse. *Bp. Hall*.
 †A-DŌULT'ER-IZE, v. n. To commit adultery. *Milton*.
 A-DŌULT'ER-OUS, a. Guilty of or tainted by adultery; spurious.
 A-DŌULT'ER-OUS-LY, ad. In an adulterous manner.
 A-DŌULT'ER-Y, n. Violation of the bed of a married person.—(*Law*) Criminal intercourse between two persons, of whom one or both are married.
 A-DŌULT'NESS, n. State of being adult. *Bailey*. [R.]
 A-DŪM'BRANT, a. Giving a slight resemblance.
 A-DŪM'BRĀTE, v. a. [*adumbro*, L.] [i. ADUMBRATED; pp. ADUMBRATING, ADUMBRATED.] To shadow out, or represent faintly.
 A-DŪM-BRĀ'TION, n. A faint sketch; a shadow.
 †A-DŪ-NĀ'TION, n. [*aduno*, L.] State of being united. *Cramer*.
 A-DŪN'CI-TY, n. Crookedness. *Arbutnot*.
 A-DŪN'COUS, (a-dŏng'kus) a. Crooked; hooked. *Derham*.
 A-DŪNQUE', a. [*aduncus*, L.] Crooked; bending inwards. *Bacon*.
 †A-DŪRE', v. n. [*aduro*, L.] To burn up. *Bacon*.
 A-DŪST', a. [*adustus*, L.] (*Med.*) Burnt up; scorched; parched. *Quincy*. [R.]
 A-DŪST'ED, a. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire. *Milton*.
 †A-DŪST'ABLE, a. That may be burnt up. *Bailey*.
 A-DŪS'TION, (a-dŏst'yŏn) n. Act of burning up or drying. *Burton*.
 AD VALŌRĒM,* [L.] (*Com.*) To the value.—An ad valorem duty is one that is levied according to the value of the goods. *Brande*.
 A-DVANCE', v. a. [*avancer*, Fr.] [i. ADVANCED; pp. ADVANCING, ADVANCED.] To bring forward; to raise to preferment; to improve; to heighten; to aggrandize; to promote; to allege; to adduce; to assign; to pay beforehand.
 A-DVANCE', v. n. To go forward; to proceed; to make improvement.
 A-DVANCE', n. Act of advancing or coming forward; progress; progression; improvement.—(*Com.*) Anticipation time; money paid before it is due.
 A-DVANCE'ER,* a. Being in front; advanced; as, "advance guard." *Crabb*.
 A-DVANCE'ED,* (a-dvānt') p. a. Promoted; come forward; having made progress; proceeded far.
 A-DVANCE'MENT, n. Act of advancing; state of being advanced; that which is advanced; progress; preferment; improvement; promotion.
 A-DVĀN'CER, n. One who advances. *Bacon*.
 A-DVĀN'GING,* p. a. Going forward; making progress.
 A-DVĀN'GIVE,* a. Tending to advance. *Smart*. [R.]
 A-DVĀN'TAGE, n. [*avantage*, Fr.] Superiority; convenience; favorable circumstances; gain; profit; benefit.
 A-DVĀN'TAGE, v. a. [i. ADVANTAGED; pp. ADVANTAGING, ADVANTAGED.] To benefit; to promote. *Shak*.
 †A-DVĀN'TAGE-A-BLE, a. Profitable. *Sir J. Hayward*.
 A-DVĀN'TAGED, (a-dvān'tajd) a. Possessed of advantages. *Glavinille*.
 A-DVĀN'TAGE-GRŌUND, n. Ground that gives superiority.
 A-DVĀN-TĀ'GEOUS, (a-dvān-tā'jus) a. [*avantageux*, Fr.] Affording advantages; beneficial; profitable; useful.
 A-DVĀN-TĀ'GEOUS-LY, ad. In an advantageous manner.
 A-DVĀN-TĀ'GEOUS-NESS, n. Profitableness; usefulness.
 A-DVĒC'TIOUS, a. Brought; carried. *Coles*.
 A-DVĒNE', v. n. [*advēno*, L.] To accede; to come to. *Ayliffe*.
 †A-DVĒN'ENT, a. Superadded. *Brown*.
 A-DVĒNT, n. [*adventus*, L.] A coming; appropriately, the coming of Christ; a season of devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.
 †A-DVĒN'TINE, a. [*advēno, adventum*, L.] Adventitious. *Bacon*.
 A-DVĒN-TIOUS, (a-dvĒn-tish'us) a. Accidental; incidental; supervenient; not essentially inherent; additional.
 A-DVĒN-TIOUS-LY, (a-dvĒn-tish'us-lē) ad. Accidentally.
 †A-DVĒN'TIVE, n. The thing or person that comes from without. *Bacon*.
 †A-DVĒN'TIVE, a. Adventitious. *Bacon*.
 A-DVĒN'TRY, n. An enterprise; an adventure. *B. Jonson*.
 A-DVĒNT'URAL, a. Relating to the season of advent.
 A-DVĒNT'URE, (a-dvĒnt'yur) n. [Fr.] An accident; a chance; a hazard; an enterprise in which something is at hazard; a thing or sum sent to sea.
 A-DVĒNT'URE, v. n. [i. ADVENTURED; pp. ADVENTURING, ADVENTURED.] To try the chance; to dare; to venture.

AD-VĒNT'URE, *v. a.* To try the chance of; to dare.
 AD-VĒNT'URE-FŪL, * *a.* Adventurous. *Bentham.* [R.]
 AD-VĒNT'UR-ĒR, *n.* One who adventures.
 AD-VĒNT'URE-SŌME, *a.* Venturesome. [R.]
 †AD-VĒNT'URE-SŌME-NESS, *n.* Adventurousness. *Bailey.*
 AD-VĒNT'U-ROŪS, *a.* Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous; venturesome; dangerous.
 AD-VĒNT'U-ROŪS-LY, *ad.* Boldly; daringly. *Shak.*
 AD-VĒNT'U-ROŪS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being adventurous.
 AD-VĒRB, *n.* [*adverbium*, L.] A word joined to a verb, adjective, or other adverb, to express some circumstance, quality, degree, or manner of its signification.
 AD-VĒRB'IAL, *a.* Relating to or having the quality or structure of an adverb.
 AD-VĒRB'IAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an adverb.
 †AD-VĒR'SA-BLE, *a.* Contrary to; opposite to. *Bailey.*
 AD-VĒR-SĀ'RF, *a.* *pl.* [L.] A common-place book; an account or note book; a journal.
 AD-VĒR-SĀ-RY, *n.* [*adversarius*, L.] An opponent; enemy; antagonist.
 AD-VĒR-SĀ-RY, *a.* Opposite to; adverse; hostile. *Bp. King.*
 AD-VĒR'SĀ-TIVE, *a.* [*Gram.*] Expressing opposition or contrariety; *as*, but is an *adversative* adverb.
 AD-VĒR'SĀ-TIVE, * *n.* An adversative word. *Harris.*
 AD-VĒRSE, *a.* [*adversus*, L.] Acting with contrary directions; calamitous; afflictive; turned against. — (*Bot.*) Turning the under surface to the sun, *as* leaves.
 †AD-VĒRSE'LY, *v. a.* To oppose. *Gower.*
 AD-VĒRSE-LY, *ad.* Oppositely; unfortunately. *Shak.*
 AD-VĒRSE-NESS, *n.* Opposition. *Bp. Morton.*
 AD-VĒR'SI-TY, *n.* Affliction; calamity; misfortune.
 AD-VĒRT', *v. n.* [*adverto*, L.] [I. ADVERTED; *pp.* ADVERTING, ADVERTED.] To observe; to attend to; to regard.
 †AD-VĒRT', *v. a.* To regard; to advise. *More.*
 AD-VĒR'TENCE, } *n.* Attention; consideration; heed-
 AD-VĒR'TEN-CY, } fulness; regard.
 AD-VĒR'TENT, *a.* Attentive; heedful. *Hale.*
 AD-VĒR-TISE', or AD-VĒR-TISE, [ad-*ver-tiz*', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. Wb.; ad-*vert-iz*, Sm.] *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.] [I. ADVERTISED; *pp.* ADVERTISING, ADVERTISED.] To announce; to publish; to proclaim; to inform; to give public notice by means of an advertisement in a newspaper. — According to Smart, the primary and secondary accents of *advertise* "have now changed places."
 AD-VĒR-TISE-MĒNT, } [ad-*ver-tiz*-mĒnt, P. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.
 AD-VĒR-TISE-MĒNT, } [Ash; ad-*ver-tiz*-mĒnt, or ad-*ver-tiz*-mĒnt, S. W. J. F. K.] *n.* Act of advertising; announcement; intelligence; information; notice of any thing published in a newspaper; legal notification.
 — "This word, if use would permit, should have its primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary accent, lengthening the *i*, on the third." *Smart*. — "We frequently hear *advertisement* taxed with the grossest irregularity for having the accent on a different syllable from *advertise*." *Walker*. — In the *United States*, it is a very common practice to pronounce it with the accent on the same syllable as in *advertise*.
 AD-VĒR-TIS'ER, *n.* One who advertises; a newspaper.
 AD-VĒR-TIS'ING, *p. a.* Giving intelligence.
 †AD-VĒS'PER-ATE, *v. n.* To draw towards evening. *Bailey.*
 AD-VICE', *n.* [*avis*, Fr.] Counsel; instruction; consultation. — (*Com.*) Intelligence; information.
 AD-VICE'-BOAT, (ad-*vis*-hōt) *n.* A small vessel employed to convey intelligence.
 †AD-VIG'IL-ATE, *v. a.* [*advigilo*, L.] To watch diligently. *Bailey.*
 AD-VIS'A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be advised; expedient; prudent.
 AD-VIS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being advisable.
 AD-VISE', *v. a.* [*avis*, Fr.] [I. ADVISED; *pp.* ADVISING, ADVISED.] To counsel; to give advice to; to give information.
 AD-VISE', *v. n.* To consult; to consider; to deliberate.
 ADVISED, (ad-*vi*'zəd, or ad-*vi*'zəd') [ad-*vi*'zəd, S. W. J. F. Ja.; ad-*vi*'zəd, K. Sm.] *p. a.* Acting or performed with deliberation.
 AD-VIS'ED-LY, *ad.* Soberly; heedfully. *Aescham.*
 AD-VIS'ED-NESS, *n.* Deliberation. *Scanderson.*
 AD-VISE-MĒNT, *n.* Counsel; advice; prudence. *Spenser.* [Antiquated.]
 AD-VIS'ER, *n.* One who advises.
 AD-VIS'ER-SHIP, * *n.* The office of an adviser. *Ch. Ob.* [R.]
 AD-VIS'ING, *n.* Counsel; advice. *Shak.*
 †AD-VIS'Ō, *n.* [*adviso*, low L.] Advice; consideration. *Whitlock.*
 AD-VIS'Ō-RY, * *a.* Giving advice; counselling. *Dr. A. Reed.*
 AD-VŌ-CĀ-CY, *n.* Act of pleading; vindication; defence.
 AD-VŌ-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*advoco*, L.] [I. ADVOCATED; *pp.* ADVOCATING, ADVOCATED.] To plead the cause of; to support. *Milton.* To defend; to vindicate. *Burke.*
 AD-VŌ-CĀTE, *v. n.* To act as an advocate. *Dawbeny*, 1659.
 AD-VŌ-CĀTE, *n.* One who defends or pleads the cause of

another; a counsel or counsellor; a vindicator; an intercessor; a defender. — *Judge Advocate*, a lawyer or officer who manages a prosecution in a court-martial. — *Lord Advocate*, the principal crown officer in Scotland, who prosecutes crimes before the court of justiciary; attorney-general.
 AD-VŌ-CĀTE-SHIP, *n.* The office of an advocate. *B. Jonson.*
 †AD-VŌ-CĀT-ESS, *n.* A female advocate. *Bp. Taylor.*
 AD-VŌ-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of pleading; defence. *Shak.*
 †AD-VŌ-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of flying to something. *Bailey.*
 †AD-VŌ-LŪ'TION, *n.* Act of rolling to something. *Bailey.*
 †AD-VŌUT'TER, *n.* An adulterer. *Bale.*
 †AD-VŌUT'TRESS, *n.* An adulteress. *Bacon.*
 †AD-VŌUT'TROUS, *a.* Adulterous. *Bale.*
 †AD-VŌUT'TRY, *n.* Adultery. *Bacon.*
 AD-VŌW'EE, *n.* One who has the right of advowson.
 AD-VŌW'ISON, *n.* (*Law*) The patronage of a church; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice. — (*Scotland*) A parsonage.
 AD-VŌW'ER, * *n.* The chief magistrate of one of the Swiss cantons. *Botta.*
 AD-Y', * *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of palm-tree. *Crabb.*
 AD-Y' PŪM, * *n.* [L.] *pl. A-DY'TA.* (*Arch.*) The interior of a temple; the chancel or altar end of a church. *Britton.*
 ADZE, *n.* A cutting iron tool; adzee; — also written *adz*.
 AE, or Æ, *a.* A diphthong in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English. *Johnson.*
 Æ-CYD'Ī-ŪM, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of parasitic plants. *P. Cye*
 Æ-DILE, * *n.* See EDILE.
 Æ-DIL-ITE, * (ē'dil-ī-t) *n.* (*Min.*) A species of mineral. *Kirwan.*
 Æ-β-LŌPS, (ē'β-lōps) *n.* [αἰγίλωψ, Gr.] — (*Med.*) An abscess or fistula in the corner of the eye. — (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.
 Æ-FIS, (ē'fis) *n.* [L.] A shield. — (*Med.*) An affection of the eye.
 †ÆG'LŌGUE, (ēg'lōg) *n.* An altar stone. *Spenser.*
 Æ-GPH'Ō-NY, * *n.* A peculiar scurf observed in using the stethoscope. *Scudamore.*
 Æ-GY-P-TĪ-A-CŪM, (ē-ji-p-tī-ā-kūm) *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A derivative ointment of honey, verdigris, and vinegar. *Quincy.*
 ÆL, or EAL, or AL, in compound names, signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So Ælwin is a complete conqueror. *Gibson.*
 ÆLF implies assistance. So Ælfrin is victorious, and Ælf-wold an auxiliary governor. *Gibson.*
 ÆNEAD, * (ē-nē'id, or ē'ne-īd) [ē'ne-īd, P. Cye. Brande, Wb.; ē-ne'īd, Sm. Ash.] The Latin heroic poem of Virgil, of which Æneas is the hero. *Dryden.*
 Æ-NIG'MA, *n.* See ENIGMA, and its derivatives.
 Æ-Ō'LI-AN, * (ē-ŏ'li-ān) *a.* Belonging to Æolus, or the wind. *Ash.*
 Æ-Ō'LI-AN-HÄRP, * *n.* A stringed instrument played on by a current of wind issuing through a crevice or hole. *Francis.*
 Æ-Ō'LI-C, * *a.* Belonging to Æolia. *Encyc.*
 Æ-Ō'L'Ī-PILE, *n.* See EOLIPILE.
 Æ'Ō'R, * *n.* [L.] Air; — used in various compounds. *Ainsworth.*
 Æ'R-ÄTE, * *v. a.* To supply or fill with carbonic acid or with air. *Ure.*
 Æ-RĀ'TION, * *n.* Act of aerating; exposure to the atmospheric air. *Roget.*
 Æ-RĪ-AL, *a.* [*ærius*, L.] Belonging to the air; inhabiting the air; placed in air; high; elevated.
 Æ'RĪE, (ē're, or ä're) [ē're, W. Ja. K. Sm.; ä're, J. F. Wb.; ä're, S.] *n.* [*aire*, Fr.] A nest or brood of hawks or other birds of prey; *eryr*. *Shak.*
 Æ-RĪ-FŌRM, (ä're-fōrm, J.; ä're-fōrm, Ja. K. Sm.) *a.* Having the form of air; resembling air; gaseous.
 Æ-RŌ-DY-NÄM'ICS, * *n. pl.* The science which treats of the motion of the air, and of the mechanical effects of the air in motion. *Brande.*
 Æ-RŌG'Ō-RĀ-PHY, (ē-rōg'ŏ-rā-fē, J.; ä-rōg'ŏ-rā-fē, Ja. K. Sm.) *n.* [*ἀήρ* and *ῥαφή*, Gr.] A description of the air or atmosphere, its nature, properties, &c.
 Æ-RŌ-LĪTE, * *n.* A meteoric stone falling from the atmosphere. *Brande.*
 Æ-RŌ-LYTH, * *n.* Same as *aerolite*. *Brago.*
 Æ-RO-LŌP'Ī-CAL, * *a.* Relating to aerology. *Knowles.*
 Æ-RO-LŌ-Q-GIST, * *n.* One versed in aerology. *Knowles.*
 Æ-RO-LŌ-Q-GY, (ä-rō-lŏ'gē, S. W. J. F.; ä-rŏ-lŏ'gē, Ja. K. Sm. *n.* [*ἀήρ* and *λόγος*, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.
 Æ-RO-MÄN-CY, (ä're-rŏ-män-se, W. J. F.; ä'rŏ-män-se, Ja. K. Sm.) *n.* [*ἀήρ* and *μαντεία*, Gr.] Divination by the air. *Cotgrave.*
 Æ-RŌM'Ē-TER, *n.* A machine for weighing the air.
 Æ-RŌ-MĒTRIC, * *a.* Measuring or containing air. *Loudon.*
 Æ-RŌM'Ē-TRY, (ä-rŏm'ē-tre, S. W. J. F.; ä-rŏm'ē-tre, Ja. K. Sm.) *n.* The art of measuring the air. *Francis.*
 Æ-RŌ-NÄUT, (ä're-rŏ-näut) [ä're-rŏ-näut, W. J. F.; ä'rŏ-näut, Ja. K. Sm.] *n.* [*ἀήρ* and *ναύτης*, Gr.] One who sails through the air in a balloon.
 Æ-RŌ-NÄUT'IC, * *a.* Relating to aeronautics. *P. Cye.*

À-E-RQ-NÀUT'ICS,* n. pl. The art of sailing in and navigating the air. *Brande.*
À-E-RQ-PHÒ'BI-A,* n. (Med.) A dread of fresh air. *Scudamore.*
À-E-RQ-PHÛTE,* n. (Bot.) A plant which lives exclusively in the air. *Brande.*
À-E-RÒS'CEP-SY,* n. Same as *aerocypsy*. *Kirby.*
À-E-RÒS'CO-PY, [à-e-ròs'ko-py, S. W. J. F.; àr-òs'ko-py, Ja. K. Sm.] n. [ἀήρ and σκῆπτρο, Gr.] The observation of the air. *Crabb. [R.]*
À-E-RQ-SÛTE,* n. (Min.) A sulphuret of silver. *Phillips.*
À-E-RQ-S-TÀT,* n. An air balloon. *Crabb.*
À-E-RQ-S-TÀT'IC,* } a. Relating to aërostation or aëro-
**À-E-RQ-S-TÀT'IC-AL,* } tatics. *Crabb.*
À-E-RQ-S-TÀT'ICS,* n. pl. The science which teaches the equilibrium or weight of bodies supported in air, gas, or vapor. *Brande.*
À-E-RQ-S-TÀT'ION, [à-e-rq-s-tà'shun, P. J. F.; àr-qs-tà'shun, Ja. K. Sm.] n. [aërostation, Fr.] The science of weighing air, also of guiding machines in and through the air; aeronautics.
À-E-R-U-GÛN'Q-ÒS,* (èr-ù-jin'q-òs) a. Rusty, having the rust of copper, or verdigris. *Chambers.*
À-E-RÛ'GÛ-NOÛS,* a. Same as *ærugineous*. *Crabb.*
À-E-RÛ'GÛ,* (è-rù'gù) n. [L.] The rust of copper; verdigris. *Crabb.*
ÀES-THÈT'IC,* (es-thèt'ik) } a. Relating to æsthetics.
**ÀES-THÈT'IC-AL,* (es-thèt'è-kal) } *Genl. Mag.*
ÀES-THÈT'ICS,* n. pl. The science of the sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure, as derived from a contemplation of the works of nature and art; the science which treats of the beautiful in nature and art. *Francis.*
ÀES-TÛ-VÀ'T'ION,* (ès-tè-và'tion) n. (Bot.) The arrangement of the parts of a flower before they expand. *P. Cye.*
À-E-THE-ÒG'A-MOÛS,* a. (Bot.) Same as *cryptogamous*.
À-ETHÛ-QPS-MÛN'ER-AL, (è'thè-ops-min'èr-al) n. (Med.) A powder formed of mercury and sulphur.
À-ETHÛ-Q-SCÒPE,* (è'thè-q-skòp) n. An instrument, invented by Sir John Leslie, for measuring the relative degrees of cold produced by the pulsations from a clear sky. *Brande.*
À-ETHÛ'SA,* (è-thù'sa) n. (Bot.) A genus of plants. *P. Cye.*
À-È-T'ÒL'Q-GÛY,* n. See *ERULOLOGY*.
À-È-T'ÛÈS, n. sing. & pl. [àr-òs, Gr.] (Min.) Eagle-stone; a kind of ore.
À-FÀN', ad. À; to, or from, a great distance. — From afar, from a distant place. — Afar-off, distant.
À-FÈARD', (à-fèrd') a. Frighted; afraid. *Spenser.* Johnson says it is obsolete; but it is still a provincial word in England. *Korby.* And also used by the vulgar. *Todd.*
À-FÈER, n. [L.] The south-west wind. *Milton.*
À-FÈA,* n. (Guinea) An ounce weight of gold. *Crabb.*
À-FÈA-BLÛ'ITY, n. Quality of being affable; civility.
À-FÈA-BLE, a. [affabilis, L.] Easy of manners; courteous; civil; complaisant; mild.
À-FÈA-BLE-NÈSS, n. Courtesy; affability.
À-FÈA-BLY, ad. In an affable manner; courteously.
À-FÈA-BRÒÛS, [à-fa-brùs, S. W. J. F.; à-fa-brùs, Sm.] a. [afabre, L.] Skillfully made. *Bailey. [R.]*
À-FÈA-B-U-LÀ'T'ION, n. [affabulation, Fr.] The moral of a fable. *Bailey.*
À-FÈAIR', n. [affaire, Fr.] Business; something to be transacted; matter; concern; an engagement; a rencontre. — *Public affairs*, matters relating to government; politics.
À-FÈÀM'ISH, v. a. [affamer, Fr.] To starve. *Spenser.*
À-FÈÀM'ISH-MÈNT, n. Starving. *Bp. Hall.*
À-FÈÈAR', (af-fèr') v. a. To frighten. *Spenser.*
À-FÈÈAR', v. a. (Law) To confirm. *Shak.* See *AFFÈER*.
À-FÈÈCT', n. Affection; passion; sensation. *Bacon.*
À-FÈÈCT', v. a. [afficio, affectum, L.] [i. AFFECTED; pp. AFFECTING, AFFECTED.] [† To be fond of; to love. Hooker.] To act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show or pretence of; to imitate unnaturally.
À-FÈÈCT'ÀT-ED, a. Far-fetched; affected. *Barret.*
À-FÈÈC-TÀ'T'ION, n. The art or quality of assuming a manner or character not one's own; insincerity; an artificial show; false pretence; artifice.
À-FÈÈCT'ED, p. a. Moved; touched with affection; full of affection; formal; artificial; assumed; feigned.
À-FÈÈCT'ED-LÛ, ad. In an affected manner; feignedly.
À-FÈÈCT'ED-NÈSS, n. The quality of being affected.
À-FÈÈCT'ÈR, n. One who affects. See *AFFÈCTOR*.
À-FÈÈCT'Û-BLE,* a. That may be affected. *Cudworth.*
À-FÈÈCT'ÛNG,* p. a. Moving, or tending to move, the passions; moving; exciting; pathetic.
À-FÈÈCT'ÛNG-LÛ, ad. In an affecting manner.
À-FÈÈC'T'ÛN, n. [State of being affected; sympathy. *Shak.*] Passion; love; kindness; tenderness; good-will; state of the mind.
À-FÈÈC'T'ÛN-ÀTE, a. Full of affection; warm; zealous; fond; tender.
À-FÈÈC'T'ÛN-ÀT-ÈD,* a. Disposed; inclined. *Locke.*****

À-FÈÈC'T'ÛN-ÀTE-LÛ, ad. In an affectionate manner.
À-FÈÈC'T'ÛN-ÀTE-NÈSS, n. Fondness; tenderness.
À-FÈÈC'T'ÛN-ÈD, (af-fèk'shun) a. [† Affected; concealed. *Shak.*] Mentally disposed.
À-FÈÈC'T'ÛN-IÛ, ad. In an affecting manner. *Bailey.*
À-FÈÈC'T'ÛN-LÛ, ad. In an impressive manner.
À-FÈÈC'T'ÛR, n. One guilty of affectation. *Cotgrave.*
À-FÈÈC'T'Û-SÛS'Û-TÛ, n. Passionateness. *Bailey.*
À-FÈÈC'T'Û-ÒS, a. Full of passion. *Leland.*
À-FÈÈR', v. a. [affier, Fr.] (Eng. Law) To confirm. *Haleot.*
À-FÈÈR'ER, n. (Eng. Law) One who, upon oath, moderates and settles fines in courts-leet.
À-FÈÈT'Û-Ò-SÒ, (af-fèet-ò-sò) ad. [It.] (Mus.) A direction noting something to be sung or played tenderly.
À-FÈÈ'ANCE, n. A marriage-contract; confidence; trust; trust in the divine promises. *Hammond.*
À-FÈÈ'ANCE, v. a. [fiancer, Fr.] [i. AFFIANCED; pp. AFFIANCING, AFFIANCED.] To betroth; to give confidence.
À-FÈÈ'AN-CÈR, n. One who makes affiance.
À-FÈÈ-DÀ'T'ÛN, n. [affido, low L.] A mutual contract of fidelity. *Bailey.*
À-FÈÈ-DÀ'T'ÛRE, n. Mutual contract. *Bailey.*
À-FÈÈ-DÀ'VÛT, n. [affidavit, low L.] (Law) An oath, in writing, sworn to before some person who has authority to administer it.
À-FÈÈD', (af-fid') p. a. Joined by contract; affianced. *Shak.*
À-FÈÈ-FILE', v. a. [affiler, Fr.] To polish. *Chaucer.*
À-FÈÈ-L'Û-ÀTE,* v. a. [i. AFFILIATED; pp. AFFILIATING, AFFILIATED.] To adopt as one's child; to establish the sonship or paternity of; to associate or unite with. *Qu Rev.*
À-FÈÈ-L'Û-À'T'ÛN, n. [ad and filius, L.] Adoption; act of taking a son.
À-FÈÈ-NÀGE, n. [affinage, Fr.] The art of refining metals. *Bailey.*
À-FÈÈN-ÈD, (af-fin'ed, or af-find') a. [affinis, L.] Joined by affinity. *Shak.*
À-FÈÈN'Û-TÀ-TÛVE-LÛ,* ad. By means of affinity. *Phil. Mag.*
À-FÈÈN'Û-TÛ, n.; pl. À-FÈÈN'Û-TÛÈS. Relationship by marriage; opposed to *consanguinity*, or relationship by birth: relation to; connection with; relation or similarity of animals to each other. — (*Chem.*) That kind of attraction by which the particles of different bodies unite and form a new compound. — *Elective affinity* is where one body is formed by the decomposition of another.
À-FÈÈR'M', v. a. [affirmo, L.] [i. AFFIRMED; pp. AFFIRMING, AFFIRMED.] To declare positively; to aver; to asseverate; to ratify or approve; to confirm.
À-FÈÈR'M', v. n. To declare or assert positively: opposed to *deny*.
À-FÈÈR'M'À-BLE, a. That may be affirmed. *Hale.*
À-FÈÈR'M'À-BLY, ad. In a way capable of affirmation.
À-FÈÈR'M'ÀNCE, n. Confirmation; declaration. *Bacon.*
À-FÈÈR'M'ÀNT, n. One who affirms; one who makes affirmation instead of an oath.
À-FÈÈR-MÀ'T'ÛN, n. The act of affirming; thing affirmed. — (*Law*) A solemn declaration, answering to an oath.
À-FÈÈR'M'À-TÛVE, a. That affirms or may be affirmed; declaring a fact to be true; positive. — *Affirmative, or positive, sign*, the sign of addition; thus, [+].
À-FÈÈR'M'À-TÛVE, n. That which contains an affirmation.
À-FÈÈR'M'À-TÛVE-LÛ, ad. In an affirmative manner. *Brown.*
À-FÈÈR'M'ÛR, n. One who affirms.
À-FÈÈX', v. a. [affigo, afficium, L.] [i. AFFIXED; pp. AFFIXING, AFFIXED.] To unite to the end; to subjoin; to annex.
À-FÈÈX, [àff'iks, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; af-fiks', P.] n. (Grammar) Something affixed or united to the end of a word.
À-FÈÈX'ÛN, (af-fik'shun) n. Act of affixing. *Bp. Hall. [R.]*
À-FÈÈX'T'ÛRE,* n. That which is affixed. *Knovles.*
À-FÈÈFLÀ'T'ÛN, [affio, affatum, L.] Act of breathing upon. *Bailey.*
À-FÈÈFLÀ'ÛS, n. [L.] Breath; divine inspiration. *Whitby.*
À-FÈÈFLÛCT', v. a. [afflicto, L.] [i. AFFLICTED; pp. AFFLICTING, AFFLICTED.] To visit with sorrow or calamity; to put in pain; to grieve; to torment. — [*Affligo, L. † To throw; to overthrow. Milton.*]
À-FÈÈFLÛCT'ÈD,* p. a. Visited with affliction, pain, or sorrow; grieved.
À-FÈÈFLÛCT'ÈD-NÈSS, n. State of being afflicted.
À-FÈÈFLÛCT'ÈR, n. One who afflicts. *Haleot.*
À-FÈÈFLÛCT'ÛNG,* p. a. Causing affliction; grieving; painful.
À-FÈÈFLÛCT'ÛNG-LÛ, ad. In an afflictive manner.
À-FÈÈFLÛCT'ÛN, n. State of being afflicted; calamity; cause of pain or sorrow; sorrow; grief.
À-FÈÈFLÛCT'ÛVE, a. Causing affliction; painful; tormenting.
À-FÈÈFLÛCT'ÛVE-LÛ, ad. Painfully. *Brown.*
À-FÈÈFLÛ-ENCE, n. Exuberance of riches; plenty; wealth.
À-FÈÈFLÛ-EN-CÛ, n. Same as *affluence*.

AF FLU-ENT, *a.* [*affluens*, L.] Flowing to; exuberant; opulent; abundant; wealthy.
 AF FLU-ENT,* *n.* A stream or river that flows into another river. *P. Cyc.*
 AF FLU-ENT-LY, *ad.* In an affluent manner.
 AF FLU-ENT-NESS, *n.* State of being affluent. *Bailey.*
 AF FLUX, (af-flüks) *n.* [*affluxus*, L.] Act of flowing to; affluence.
 AF FLUXION, (af-flük/shun) *n.* The act of flowing to.
 AF FORT-AGE,* *n.* (*French Law*) A duty paid, in France, to the lord of a district for the privilege of selling wine, &c., within his seigniorly. *Crabb.*
 AF FORT-CE-À-MÈNT,* *n.* (*Law*) A fort; a stronghold. *Whishaw.*
 AF FÖRD', *v. a.* [*afforcer*, Fr.] [i. AFFORDED; *pp.* AFFORDING, AFFORDED.] To yield or produce; to grant or confer; to be able to sell, support, manage, pay, or do without.
 AF FÖRD'MENT, *n.* A grant; donation. *Lord.*
 AF FÖR'EST, *v. a.* [*afforestare*, L.] To turn ground into forest. *Sir J. Davies.*
 AF FÖR-ES-TÄ'TION, *n.* Act of turning ground into forest. *Hale.*
 AF FRÄN'CHISE, *v. a.* [*affranchir*, Fr.] To make free; to enfranchise.
 AF FRÄN'CHISE-MÈNT, *n.* Enfranchisement. [R.]
 AF FRÄY', *v. n.* To strike; to make a blow. *Spenser.*
 AF FRÄY', *v. a.* To strike down. *Spenser.*
 AF FRÄY', (af-frä') *n.* A quarrel; disturbance; tumult. — (*Law*) A fight between two or more persons in a public place.
 AF FRÄY', *v. a.* [*affrayer*, Fr.] To fright; to terrify. *Spenser.* To put one in doubt. *Halcut.*
 AF FRÄY'MENT, *n.* Same as *affray*. *Spenser.*
 AF FREIGHT,* (af-frät') *v. a.* To hire a ship for freight. *Smart.*
 AF FREIGHT'MENT,* (af-frät'ment) *n.* (*Law*) The freight of a ship. *Crabb.*
 AF FRÈT', *n.* Furious onset; immediate attack. *Spenser.*
 AF FRIC'TION, *n.* [*affriccio*, L.] Act of rubbing one thing on another. *Boyle.*
 AF FRIEND'ED, *p. a.* Reconciled; made friends. *Spenser.*
 AF FRIGHT', (af-frít') *v. a.* [i. AFFRIGHTED; *pp.* AFFRIGHTING, AFFRIGHTED.] To affect with fear; to frighten.
 AF FRIGHT', (af-frít') *n.* Terror; fear; fright. *Dryden.*
 AF FRIGHT'ED-LY, *ad.* With fear.
 AF FRIGHT'EN,* (af-frít/en) *v. a.* To terrify; to affright. *Crabb.*
 AF FRIGHT'ER, (af-frít'er) *n.* One who frightens.
 AF FRIGHT'FUL, (af-frít'fúl) *a.* Frightful. *Hall.*
 AF FRIGHT'MENT, (af-frít'ment) *n.* Fear; terror. *Barrow.*
 AF FRÖNT', (af-frünt') *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.] [i. AFFRONTED; *pp.* AFFRONTING, AFFRONTED.] [† To meet face to face. *Shak.*] To insult; to offend; to irritate; to make angry.
 AF FRÖNT', (af-frünt') *n.* Open insult; contumely; outrage.
 AF FRON-TÈE',* *a.* (*Her.*) Placed front to front. *Ash.*
 AF FRÖNT'ER, (af-frünt'er) *n.* One who affronts.
 AF FRÖNT'ING, (af-frünt'ing) *p. a.* Contumelious. *Watts.*
 AF FRÖNT'IVE, (af-frünt'iv) *a.* Causing affront. *Ash.*
 AF FRÖNT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality that gives affront. *Ash.*
 AF FÜSE', *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affusum*, L.] To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*
 AF FÜSSON, (af-fü'shun) *n.* [*affusio*, L.] The act of pouring upon. *Greav.*
 AF FÜ', (af-fü') *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] [i. AFFIED; *pp.* AFFYING, AFFIED.] To betroth in order to marriage; to bind; to join.
 AF FÜ', (af-fü') *v. n.* To put confidence in. *B. Jonson.*
 AF GHAN,* *n.* A native of Afghanistan. *Earnshaw.*
 AF GHAN,* *a.* Belonging to Afghanistan. *Earnshaw.*
 A-FIÉLD', (3-fíeld') *ad.* To the field; in the field. *Milton.*
 A-FIRE', *ad. & a.* On fire; burning. *Gower.*
 A-FLÄT', *ad.* Level with the ground. *Bacon.*
 A-FLOAT', (3-flo't') *ad.* In a floating state. *Shak.*
 A-FOOT', (3-foot') *ad.* On foot; in action; in motion. *Shak.*
 A-FÖRE, *prep.* Before; nearer in place; sooner. [R.]
 A-FÖRE, *ad.* In time past; in front; before. *Shak.* [Antiquated, and superseded by *before*.]
 A-FÖRE/GÖ-ING, *a.* Going before. *Lilly.* [R.]
 A-FÖRE/HÄND, *ad.* Beforehand. *Bacon.*
 A-FÖRE/MÈN-TIONED, (-shünd) *a.* Mentioned before. *Ad-dison.*
 A-FÖRE/NÄMED, (3-for'nämd) *a.* Named before.
 A-FÖRE/SAID, (3-for'säid) *a.* Said or named before.
 A-FÖRE/THOUGH*, (3-for'thåwt) *a.* (*Law*) Preppense; premeditated; as, "malice *aforthought*." *Whishaw.*
 A-FÖRE/TIME, *ad.* In time past. *Isaiah.*
 A FÖR-TÖ-RI', (ä-for-shö-ö-ri') With stronger reason.
 A-FRAID', *a.* Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.
 A-FRESÜ', *ad.* Anew; again. *Knolles.*

AF'RIC, *a.* Belonging to Africa; African. *Milton.*
 AF'RICAN, (ä-fré-kän) *a.* The country of Africa. *Shak.*
 AF'RIC-CAN, (ä-fré-kän) *a.* Belonging to Africa.
 AF'RIC-CAN, *n.* A native of Africa; a kind of marigold.
 AF'RIC-AN-ISM,* *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to Africa. *Ash.*
 A-FRÖNT', (3-frünt') *ad.* In front. *Shak.*
 AFT, *ad.* (*Naut.*) Aft; astern; behind; as, "fore and aft."
 AFT'ER, *prep.* Following in time or place; in pursuit of; behind; according to; about; in imitation of.
 AFT'ER, *ad.* In succeeding time; afterward.
 AFT'ER, *n.* Succeeding time. "An *after's tale*." *Young.*
 AFT'ER,* *a.* Succeeding; subsequent; as, "*after editions*." *Coleridge.* This word is sometimes used in a separate form as an adjective, and often in composition, of which several examples follow.
 AFT'ER-ÄC-CEP-TÄ'TION, *n.* A sense not at first admitted. *Dryden.*
 AFT'ER-ÄC-CÖÜNT', *n.* Future reckoning.
 AFT'ER-ÄCT', *n.* An act subsequent to another.
 AFT'ER-ÄCT'ION,* *n.* A subsequent action or conduct. *Milton.*
 AFT'ER-ÄGE, *n. pl.* AFT'ER-Ä-GE-S. Succeeding time or age. *Milton.*
 AFT'ER-ÄLL', *ad.* When all has been taken into the view, in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole. *Atterbury.*
 AFT'ER-ÄP-PLI-CÄ'TION, *n.* A subsequent application.
 AFT'ER-ÄT-TÄCK', *n.* An attack made afterwards.
 AFT'ER-BÄND, *n.* A future band or chain. *Milton.*
 AFT'ER-BEAR'ING, *n.* A subsequent bearing or product.
 AFT'ER-BIRTH, *n.* (*Med.*) The secundine; the placenta.
 AFT'ER-CÄL-CU-LÄ'TION,* *n.* A subsequent calculation. *Blackstone.*
 AFT'ER-CLÄP, *n.* A subsequent, unexpected event. *Spenser.*
 AFT'ER-CÖM'ER, (äfter-küm'er) *n.* A successor.
 AFT'ER-CÖM'FORT, *n.* A subsequent comfort. *B. Jonson.*
 AFT'ER-CÖN'DUCT, *n.* Subsequent behavior. *Sherlock.*
 AFT'ER-CÖN'TRÄCT,* *n.* A subsequent engagement. *Milton.*
 AFT'ER-CÖN-VICT'ION, *n.* Future conviction. *South.*
 AFT'ER-CÖST, *n.* A subsequent expense or cost.
 AFT'ER-CÖURSE, *n.* Future course. *Brown.*
 AFT'ER-CRÖP, *n.* A second crop, or harvest of the same year.
 AFT'ER-DÄY, (äfter-dä) *n.* A future day. *Congreve.*
 AFT'ER-DIN'NER, *n.* The hour just after dinner. *Shak.*
 AFT'ER-EÄT'ÄGE, *n.* An after or second crop, as of grass. *Burn.*
 AFT'ER-EN-DÄÄV'ÖR, (äfter-en-däv'ör) *n.* An endeavor made after the first effort. *Locke.*
 AFT'ER-EYE, (äfter-i) *v. a.* To keep one in view. *Shak.*
 AFT'ER-GÄME, *n.* A subsequent game or expedient.
 AFT'ER-GRÄSS,* *n.* A second crop of grass; aftermath. *Loudon.*
 AFT'ER-GUÄRD,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The seamen stationed on the poop and quarter-deck of vessels. *Crabb.*
 AFT'ER-HÖPE, *n.* Future hope. *B. Jonson.*
 AFT'ER-HÖRS, (äfter-hürz) *n. pl.* Succeeding hours. *Shak.*
 AFT'ER-IG-NÖ-RÄNCE, *n.* Subsequent ignorance.
 AFT'ER-ING-S, *n. pl.* The last milk taken from a cow; strokings. *Grose.* [Provincial in England.]
 AFT'ER-IN-QU'IRY, *n.* A subsequent inquiry. *Shak.*
 AFT'ER-KING, *n.* A succeeding king. *Shuckford.*
 AFT'ER-LÄW,* *n.* A subsequent law or statute. *Milton.*
 AFT'ER-LIFE, *n.* Remainder of life; a life after this.
 AFT'ER-LIV'ER, *n.* One who lives in succeeding times.
 AFT'ER-LIV'ING, *n.* Future days. *Beaumont & FL.*
 AFT'ER-LIV'ING, (äfter-liv'ing) *n.* Second or later love. *Shak.*
 AFT'ER-MÄLICE, *n.* Succeeding malice. *Dryden.*
 AFT'ER-MÄTH, *n.* The second crop of grass blown in autumn; called also *after-grass*, *latter-math*, *eddish*, *roven*, or *rowett*; and when left long on the ground, it is called *fogg* in some places. *P. Cyc.*
 AFT'ER-MÈD-I-TÄ'TION,* *n.* Subsequent meditation. *Milton.*
 AFT'ER-MÖST, *a. superl.* Hindmost. *Hawkesworth.*
 AFT'ER-NÖÖN, *n.* The time from the meridian to the evening.
 AFT'ER-NÖÖN,* *a.* Relating to the latter part of the day. *Congreve.*
 AFT'ER-NÖUR'ISH-MÈNT, *n.* Future nourishment. *Pericles.*
 AFT'ER-PÄINS, (äfter-pänz) *n. pl.* The pains after childbirth.
 AFT'ER-PÄRT, *n.* The latter part. *Locke.*
 AFT'ER-PÄST'URE,* *n.* Pasture after the grass is mowed. *Burn.*
 AFT'ER-PIÈCE, (äfter-piēs) *n.* A farce, or any smaller entertainment, after the play. *R. Cumberland.*
 AFT'ER-PRÄC'TICE,* *n.* Subsequent practice. *Dryden.*
 AFT'ER-PRÖÖF, *n.* Posterior evidence or proof. *Wotton.*
 AFT'ER-RÈC'ON-ING, *n.* An account given afterwards.

ÄF'TER-RE-PËNT'ANCE, *n.* Future repentance. *South.*
ÄF'TER-RE-PÖRT', *n.* A subsequent report. *South.*
ÄF'TER-RÖT'TEN-NËSS, *n.* Future rottenness. *South.*
ÄF'TER-SÖNG*, *n.* A subsequent song or ode. *Congreve.*
ÄF'TER-STÄTE, *n.* A future state. *Glanville.*
ÄF'TER-STING, *n.* A subsequent sting. *Ld. Hervey.*
ÄF'TER-STÖRM, *n.* A succeeding storm. *Dryden.*
ÄF'TER-SÜP'FER, *n.* The time after supper. *Shak.*
ÄF'TER-TÄSTE, *n.* Taste remaining after the draught.
ÄF'TER-THOUGHT, (**ÄF'ter-thåwt**) *n.* Reflection after the act; a later thought. *Dryden.*
ÄF'TER-TIME, *n.* Succeeding time. *Hill.*
ÄF'TER-TÖSS'ING, *n.* Motion of the sea after a storm.
ÄF'TER-WÄRD, (**ÄF'ter-wärd**) } *ad.* In succeeding time.
ÄF'TER-WÄRDS, (**ÄF'ter-wärdz**) } "Sometimes written afterwards, but less properly." *Johnson.* "To the terminations in *wärd*, as, *inward*, *forward*, *toward*, an added *s* begins to obtain even in classical books." *Mitford.*
ÄF'TER-WISE, *a.* Wise afterward or too late. *Addison.*
ÄF'TER-WIT, *n.* Contrivance too late. *L'Estrange.*
ÄF'TER-WIT'NESS, *n.* Future witness. *Ld. Hervey.*
ÄF'TER-WRÄTH, (**ÄF'ter-råth**) *n.* Anger when the provocation seems past. *Shak.*
ÄF'TER-WRIT'ER, (**ÄF'ter-rít'er**) *n.* A succeeding writer. *Shuckford.*
ÄFT'WARD, *ad.* (*Naut.*) Aftermost; hindmost.
Ä'GA, (**ägä**, or **ägä**) [**ägä**, *S. F. J. Ja. Sm.*; **ägä**, *P. K.*] *n.* The title of a Turkish high officer at court or in the army.
Ä-GAIN', (**äg-én'**) *ad.* [**äg-én'**, *S. W. J. E. F. Sm. K.*; **äg-än'**, *Ja.*] A second time; once more; in return, noting reaction.
Ä-GAINST', (**äg-énst'**) [**äg-énst'**, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; **äg-änst'**, *Ja.*] *prep.* In opposition to; contrary; in contradiction to; opposite to; to the hurt of another; in provision for.
Ä-GAIN'WARD, (**äg-én'wärd**) *ad.* Hitherward. *Gower.*
ÄG'A-LÄX'TE, (**äg'ä-läk-se**) *n.* [*Gr.*] Want of milk. *Bailey.*
ÄG'ÄL-LÖCHT*, or **ÄG'ÄL'LÖ-CHÜN***, *n.* (*Bot.*) Aloes wood. *Crobb.*
Ä-GÄL'MA*, *n.* (*Law*) The impression or image of any thing on a seal. *Tomlins.*
Ä-GÄL-MIT'Ö-LITE*, *n.* (*Min.*) The mineral which the Chinese carve into images. *Brande.*
ÄG'A-MA*, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of reptiles belonging to the order of saurians. *P. Cye.*
ÄG'A-MI*, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of pheasant or crane, sometimes called the *gold-breasted trumpeter*. *P. Cye.*
ÄG'A-MIST, *n.* A person unmarried. *Coles.*
ÄG'A-MÖID*, *a.* Denoting the agama or lizard. *Brande.*
ÄG'A-MÖUS*, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having no visible flowers or sexual organs; cryptogamic. *Brande.*
ÄG'A-PÆ*, *n. pl.* [*Lon.*; *dýárn*, *Gr.*] Love feasts, or feasts of charity, commonly among the primitive Christians. *Milton.*
Ä-GÄPE', (**äg-gäp'**, *W. J. F.*; **äg-gäp'**, *P. Ja. Sm.*) Staring with eagerness. *Milton.* See **GÄPE'**.
ÄG'A-PHÏTE*, *n.* (*Min.*) The turquoise stone. *Phillips.*
ÄG'A-RIC, *n.* [*agaricum*, *L.*] A genus of fungi comprehending many hundred species; a mushroom; a drug used in physic and in dyeing.
ÄG-A-RU'CJ-A*, *n.* A mushroom madreporæ; a genus of coral madreporæ. *P. Cye.*
Ä-GÄR'I-CUS*, *n.* [*agaricum*, *L.*] (*Bot.*) A generic name of mushrooms collectively. *P. Cye.*
Ä-GÄST', *a.* Struck with terror. *Milton.* See **AGHAST**.
Ä-GÄTE, *ad.* On the way; a-going. *Brewer.* [*Local*, *Eng.*]
ÄG'ÄTE, (**ägä**, *Fr.*) (*Min.*) A silicious, ornamental stone used in jewelry and for some purposes in the arts; sometimes called *Scotch pebble*.
ÄG'ÄTE-RING*, *n.* A ring embellished with agate. *Shak.*
ÄG'A-THIS*, *n.* (*Bot.*) The dammar or kawrie pine. *P. Cye.*
ÄG'A-TIZE*, *v. a.* [*i.* **AGATIZED**; *pp.* **AGATIZING**, **AGATIZED**.] To change into agate. *Peck.*
ÄG'A-TY, (**äg'ä-te**) *a.* Of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*
ÄG'ÄVE*, *n.* [*ayavös*, *Gr.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of American plants resembling aloes; the great American aloe. *Brande.*
Ä-GÄZE', *v. a.* To strike with amazement. *Spenser.*
Ä-GÄZED', (**äg-gäzd'**) *p. a.* Struck with amazement. *Shak.*
ÄBE, (**äg**) *n.* [*Fr.*] Any period of time; a definite period; a succession or generation of men; the time in which one lived; a hundred years; a century; maturity; decline of life; old age.—(*Law*) The period at which individuals are qualified to undertake certain duties and offices. *A male* at fourteen years is said to be at years of discretion, and may consent to marriage, and choose a guardian, &c. *A female* at twelve is at years of discretion or maturity, and may consent to marriage; at fourteen, is at years of legal discretion, and may choose a guardian. At twenty-one, both male and female are of full age, and at their own disposal. *Older.*
Ä'GED, (**äg'd**) *a.* Old; stricken in years. *Hooker.*
Ä'GED-LY, *ad.* After the manner of an aged person. *Hu- lot.*

ÄGE-EN-FËE'BLED*, (**ähd**) *a.* Enfeebled by age. *Potter.*
ÄGE-HÖN'ÖRED*, (**äg-ön'örd**) *a.* Honored on account of age. *Potter.*
Ä-GËN', *ad.* Again. *Dryden.* See **AGAIN**.
Ä'GEN-CY, *n.* Action; performance; office of an agent; operation; management.
Ä'GËND, *n.* [*agendum*, *L.*] See **AGNUM**. *Ep. Andrews.*
Ä-GËN'DUM, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **Ä-GËN'DA**. A memorandum book;—*pl.* Things to be done.
Ä'GËNT, *a.* [*agens*, *L.*] That acts; acting. *Bacon.*
Ä'GËNT, *n.* An actor; a substitute; a deputy; a factor; that which has the power of operating.
Ä'GËNT-SHÏP, *n.* The office of an agent. *Beaumont & Fl.*
ÄGE'WÖRN*, *a.* Worn or wasted by age. *Jodrell.*
ÄG-GE-LÄ'TION, (**äd-jë-lä'shun**) *n.* Concretion into ice. *Brown.*
ÄG-GE-NËR-Ä'TION, (**äd-jën-ner-ä'shun**) *n.* The state of growing to another body. *Brown.*
ÄG'GËR, (**äg'gër**) *n.* [*L.*] A fortress, or trench. *Hearne.*
ÄG'GËR-ÄTE, (**äg'gër-ät**) *v. a.* To heap up. *Bailey.*
ÄG-GER-ÖSE', (**äd-jër-ös'**) *a.* Full of heaps. *Bailey.*
ÄG-GLÖM'ER-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*agglomerare*, *L.*] **ÄG-AGGLOMERATED**; **ÄG-AGGLOMERATING**, **ÄG-AGGLOMERATED**. To gather up in a ball, as thread; to gather together. *Young.*
ÄG-GLÖM'ER-ÄTE, *v. n.* To grow into one mass. *Thomson.*
ÄG-GLÖM-ER-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of agglomerating.
ÄG-GLÖ'TI-NÄNT, *n.* (*Med.*) A uniting and healing medicine.
ÄG-GLÖ'TI-NÄNT, *a.* Uniting parts together. *Gray.*
ÄG-GLÖ'TI-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*i.* **AGGLUTINATED**; *pp.* **AGGLUTINATING**, **AGGLUTINATED**.] To unite one part to another. *Harvey.*
ÄG-GLÜ-TI-NÄ'TION, *n.* Union; cohesion. *Howell.*
ÄG-GLÜ-TI-NÄ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to agglutinate or unite.
ÄG-GRÄCE', *v. a.* To favor. *Spenser.*
ÄG-GRÄCE', *n.* Kindness; favor. *Spenser.*
ÄG-GRÄN-DI-ZÄ'TION, *n.* Aggrandizement. *Waterhouse.*
ÄG'GRÄN-DIZE, *v. a.* [*aggrandire*, *Fr.*] [*i.* **AGGRANDIZED**; *pp.* **AGGRANDIZING**, **AGGRANDIZED**.] To make great; to cause to excel in rank or dignity; to enlarge; to exalt.
ÄG'GRÄN-DIZE, *v. n.* To become greater; to increase. *Hall.*
ÄG'GRÄN-DIZE-MËNT, or **ÄG-GRÄN'DIZE-MËNT**, [**äg'-ran-diz-mënt**, *S. W. J. F. Sm. R.*; **äg-grän'diz-mënt**, *Ja. Wb.*; **äg'grän-diz-mënt**, or **äg-grän'diz-mënt**, *P.*] *n.* State of being aggrandized; exaltation.
ÄG'GRÄN-DIZ-ER, *n.* One who aggrandizes.
ÄG-GRÄTE', *v. a.* To please; to treat with civility. *Spenser.*
ÄG'GRA-VÄ-BLE, *a.* Making worse; aggravating. *Dr. H. More.*
ÄG-GRÄ-VÄTE, *v. a.* [*aggravo*, *L.*] **ÄG-GRÄVÄTE**; *pp.* **AGGRAVATING**, **AGGRAVATED**.] To make worse; to exacerbate; to enhance in guilt or evil; to provoke.
ÄG-GRÄ-VÄT-ED*, *p. a.* Rendered less tolerable; made worse.
ÄG-GRÄ-VÄT-ING*, *p. a.* Causing aggravation; provoking.
ÄG-GRÄ-VÄ'TION, *n.* Act of aggravating; state of being aggravated; provocation; something which increases an offence.
ÄG-GRË-GÄTE, *a.* Formed by the collection of parts.
ÄG-GRË-GÄTE, *n.* The sum or result of parts collected.—(*Min.*) A rock composed of two or more simple minerals.
ÄG'GRË-GÄTE, *v. a.* [*aggrego*, *L.*] [*i.* **AGGREGATED**; *pp.* **AGGREGATING**, **AGGREGATED**.] To collect together; to accumulate. *Milton.*
ÄG-GRË-GÄTE-LY, *ad.* Collectively. *Chesterfield.*
ÄG-GRË-GÄ'TION, *n.* Collection; accumulation.
ÄG'GRË-GÄ-TIVE, *a.* Taken together. *Spelman.*
ÄG'GRË-GÄ-TÖR, *n.* [*L.*] One who collects materials. *Burton.*
ÄG-GRËSS', *v. n.* [*aggreddior*, *aggressum*, *L.*] [*i.* **AGGRESSED**; *pp.* **AGGRESSING**, **AGGRESSED**.] To commit the first act of violence. *Prior.*
ÄG-GRËSS', *v. a.* To attack. *Qu. Rev.* [*R.*]
ÄG-GRËSS', *n.* [*aggressus*, *low L.*] Aggression. *Hale.*
ÄG-GRËSS'ION, (**äg-grësh'un**) *n.* The first act of injury; an attack; an invasion.
ÄG-GRËSS'IVË, *a.* Making the first attack; beginning a quarrel; offensive. *Sir Walter Scott.*
ÄG-GRËSS'IVË-NËSS*, *n.* The quality of being aggressive. *Blackwood.*
ÄG-GRËSS'ÖR, *n.* One who commences hostility.
ÄG-GRIËV'ANCE, *n.* Injury. *Beaumont & Fl.* See **GRIËVANCE**.
ÄG-GRIËVE', *v. a.* [*i.* **AGGRIEVED**; *pp.* **AGGRIEVING**, **AGGRIEVED**.] To give sorrow; to vex; to harass; to injure.
ÄG-GRIËVE', *v. n.* To grieve. *Mir. for Magistrates.*
ÄG-GRIËVED', (**äg-grëvd'**) *p. a.* Afflicted; grieved; injured.
ÄG-GRÖUP', (**äg-gröp'**) *v. a.* [*i.* **AGGROUPED**; *pp.* **AGGROUPEING**, **AGGROUPEED**.] To bring together into one figure; to group; a term in painting. *Dryden.*

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ö, Ü, Ý, long; Ä, È, Í, Õ, Ü, Ý, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure.—FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HËIR, HËR;

AGHAST', (a-gást') *a.* Struck with horror; amazed. *Milton.*
AGILE, (áj'il) *a.* [agilis, L.] Nimble; ready; active. *Shak.*
AGILE-NESS, (áj'il-nēs) *n.* Nimbleness; agility. [R.]
AGILITY, *n.* Nimbleness; activity; quickness. *Watts.*
AGILLO-CHUM, (a-jil'lo-kúm) *n.* Aloes-wood. *Quincy.*
AGI-O, (áj'je-o, or ad'je-o) [áj'je-o, P. J. F. K.; ad'je-o, *Ja. Sm.*] *n.* [It.] pl. *Ag'io-s.* (*Com.*) The difference between the values of the current or bank notes, and standard money or specie of any place.
AGI-O-TAGE,* *n.* The management or manoeuvres by which speculators in the public funds contrive, by disseminating false rumors, or by other means, to lower or enhance their price. *Brande.*
AGIST, *v. a.* (*Law*) To take in and feed cattle. *Blount.*
AGIST-AGE,* *n.* (*Law*) Same as *agistment*. *Crabb.*
AGISTMENT, *n.* (*Law*) The feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price; tith due for the profit made by agisting. *Blackstone.* An embankment; earth heaped up.
AGISTOR, *n.* An officer of the king of England's forest.
AGITABLE, *a.* That may be agitated. *Bailey.* [R.]
AGITATE, *v. a.* [agito, L.] [I. AGITATED; pp. AGITATING, AGITATED.] To put in motion; to disturb; to stir; to discuss; to contrive; to revolve.
AGITATION, *n.* Act of agitating; state of being agitated; motion either of body or mind; discussion; deliberation.
AGITATOR,* [It.] (*Music*) Denoting a rapid and broken style of performing. *Crabb.*
AGITATOR, *n.* One who causes agitation. — (*Eng. Hist.*) A person chosen by the army, in 1647, to watch over its interests.
AGILET, *n.* [aiguillette, Fr.] A tag of a point carved into the shape of little images; a pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers.
AGILET-HEAD'ED,* *a.* Pointed with a tag at the head. *Pilkinton.*
AGMEN, *a.* [agmen, L.] Belonging to a troop. *Bailey.*
AGNAIL, *n.* A disease of the nails; a whitlow.
AGNATE, *a.* [agnatus, L.] Akin from the father's side; allied to.
AGNATE,* *n.* One connected by the father's side or by males. *Bowyer.*
AGNATICO, *a.* Related or akin by descent from the father. *Blackstone.*
AGNATION, *n.* Descent by the father's side, or from the same father in a direct male line; alliance.
AGNITION, *n.* [agnitio, L.] Acknowledgment. *Pearson.*
AG-NIZE, *v. a.* [agniser, Fr.] To acknowledge. *Shak.*
AG-NOMEN,* *n.* [L.] A name derived, among the Romans, from some illustrious action or remarkable event, and given to a person, although he might already have a prenominal, nomen, and cognomen; as, *Africanus* was the agnomen of the two Scipios. *Brande.*
AG-NOMI-NATE, *v. a.* [agnominio, L.] To name. *Loeuvre.* [R.]
AG-NOMI-NATION, *n.* Allusion of one word to another, by sound; an additional name. *Camden.*
AG-NON,* *n.* A species of dragon-fly. *Brande.*
AG-NO-ZEE'RE-UM,* *n.* (*Zool.*) An extinct fossil animal, allied to the dog, but as large as a lion. *Roberts.*
AG-NUS, *n.* [L.] A lamb. — (*Romish Church*) The image of a lamb representing our Savior. *Brevint.*
AG-NUS CHA-STUS, *n.* [L.] The chaste-tree. *Dryden.*
A-GO', *ad.* In time past; since; past; as, "long ago."
A-GO-GU', *ad.* In a state of desire. [A low word.]
A-GO-GUE,* *n.* [Gr.] The drift, current, or force of any thing in progress; a little channel. *Crabb.*
A-GO-ING, *p. a.* In the act of going; in action. *Dryden.*
A-GO-ON, *n.* [Gr.] The contest for the prize. *Abp. Sancroft.*
AG-O-NARECH,* *n.* [ἀγωνάρεχος, Gr.] A master of revels. *Blount.*
AG-ONE', (a-gón') *ad.* Ago; past. *B. Jonson.*
AG-O-NISMA, *n.* [ἀγωνισμα, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Bailey.* [R.]
AG-O-NIST, *n.* A contender for prizes. *Bailey.* [R.]
AG-O-NIS-TARECH,* *n.* One who took the charge, in ancient times, of exercising combatants. *Crabb.*
AG-O-NIS-TER,* *n.* A prize-fighter; agonistes. *Maunder.*
AG-O-NIS-TES, *n.* [Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a public solemnity for a prize. *Milton.*
AG-O-NISTIC, *a.* Agonistical. *Hammond.*
AG-O-NIS-TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to prize-fighting. *Bp. Bull.*
AG-O-NIS-TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an agonistical manner.
AG-O-NIS-TICS,* *n. pl.* The art or theory of prize-fighting. *Qu. Rev.*
AG-O-NIZE, *v. a.* [ἀγωνίζω, Gr.] [I. AGONIZED; pp. AGONIZING, AGONIZED.] To afflict with agony. *Feltham.*
AG-O-NIZE, *v. n.* To feel agony; to be in excessive pain. *Pope.*
AG-O-NIZ-ING-LY, *ad.* In the most painful feeling manner.
AG-O-NO-THETE, *n.* [ἀγωνοθέτης, Gr.] A judge of masteries in activity. *Bailey.*
AG-O-NO-THET'IC, *a.* Presiding at public games. *Bailey.*

AG-O-NUS,* *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes. *P. Cyc.*
AG-O-NY, *n.* [ἀγών, Gr.] The pangs of death; violent pain; anguish; — distinctively, of Christ in the garden.
AG-OOD', (a-góod') *ad.* In earnest; not fictitiously. *Shak.*
AG-ÖU'TI, (a-gó'te) *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of rodent animals.
AG-GRACE, *v. a.* See *AGGRACE*.
AG-GRAM-MA-TIST, *n.* [á and γράμμα, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Bailey.*
AG-GRAR'IAN, *a.* [agrarius, L.] Relating to fields or grounds; agrestic. — (*Agrarian law*, a law for the distribution of lands among plebeians, soldiers, or all the citizens. *Crabb.*)
AG-GRAR'IAN,* *n.* An advocate of agrarian principles or laws. *Qu. Rev.*
AG-GRAR'IAN-ISM,* *n.* The distribution of land or other property among the people. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*
AG-GRAR'IAN-IZE,* *v. a.* To distribute among the people. *Ch. Ob.*
AG-GREE', *v. n.* [agrée, Fr.] [I. AGREED; pp. AGREEING, AGREED.] To think or act in unison; to be in concord; to grant; to yield to; to settle amicably; to concur; to suit with.
AG-GREE', *v. a.* To reconcile. *Spenser.*
AG-GREE-ABLE-TY, *n.* Agreeableness. *Chaucer.*
AG-GREE-ABLE, *a.* Suitable to; consistent with; accordant; concordant; conformable; pleasing.
AG-GREE-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being agreeable.
AG-GREE-BLY, *ad.* In accordance with; pleasantly.
AG-GREED, *p. a.* Settled by consent. *Locke.*
AG-GRE-ING-LY, *ad.* In conformity to. *Sheldon.*
AG-GRE-ING-NESS, *n.* Consistence; suitability. [R.]
AG-GRE-ING, *n.* Act of agreeing; state of being agreed; concord; resemblance of one thing to another; stipulation; compact; bargain. — (*Law*) That which is consented to by two or more parties.
AG-GRES-TIAL, (a-grés'tyál) *a.* Agrestic.
AG-GRES-TIC, { *a.* [agrestis, L.] Rude; rustic; belong-
AG-GRES-TI-CAL, { ing to the country or to fields.
AG-GRIC-O-LATION, *n.* [agricola, L.] Culture of the ground. *Bailey.*
AG-GRIC-O-LIST,* *n.* An agriculturist; a husbandman. *Dodley.*
AG-RI-CULT'OR, *n.* An agriculturist; a farmer. *Farm. Ency.*
AG-RI-CULT'OR-AL, *a.* Relating to agriculture. *Smith.*
AG-RI-CULT'OR-AL-IST,* *n.* Agriculturist. *Thacher.* [R.]
AG-RI-CULT'URE, (ágr'ik-últ'úr) *n.* [agricultura, L.] The art or science of cultivating the earth; tillage; husbandry.
AG-RI-CULT'UR-ISM, *n.* The science of agriculture. [R.]
AG-RI-CULT'UR-IST, *n.* One versed in agriculture; a farmer.
AG-RI-MONY, *n.* [agrimonia, L.] A spriggy plant; a genus of plants.
AG-RISE, *v. n.* To shiver for fear, or through pity. *Chaucer.*
AG-RISE, *v. a.* To affront; to terrify; to disfigure. *Spenser.*
AG-RON,* *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the tongue in India. *Crabb.*
AG-RON-O-MY,* *n.* Cultivation; agriculture. *Brande.*
AG-ROS-TEM'MA,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Crabb.*
AG-ROS-TIS,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses; bent-grass. *Farm. Ency.*
AG-ROS-TÔG-RA-PHY,* *n.* A description of grasses. *Dr. Black.*
AG-ROS-TÔL'O-GY,* *n.* That part of botany that relates to grasses. *Brande.*
AG-RÖUND, *ad.* On the ground; stranded; obstructed; — applied to a ship when it rests on the ground so as to be immovable.
AG-GUE, (á'gy) *n.* An intermittent fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot; — a swelling or inflammation from taking cold. *Forby.*
AG-GUE, *v. a.* To strike as with an ague. *Haywood.*
AG-GUE-CAKE,* *n.* An enlargement of the liver or spleen, caused by the ague. *Brande.* A composition adapted to the ague. *Milton.*
AG-GÜED, (á'güd) *a.* Struck with an ague. *Shak.* [R.]
AG-GUE-FIT, *n.* A paroxysm of the ague. *Shak.*
AG-GUE-PRÖÖF, (á'gy-pröf) *a.* Proof against agues. *Shak.*
AG-GUERRY, *v. a.* [aguerrier, Fr.] To inure to the hardships of war. *Lytleton.*
AG-GUE-SPÉLL, *n.* A charm for the ague. *Gay.*
AG-GUE-STRÜCK, *a.* Struck as with an ague. *Hevynt.*
AG-GUE-TRÉE, *n.* A name sometimes given to sassafras.
AG-GULL-A-NEÜP',* *n.* [á gui l'an neuf, Fr.] A ceremony of the ancient Gauls, on the first day of the year, gathering mistletoe, and repeating, *Á gui l'an neuf*. *Crabb.*
AG-GÜSE, (á-gütz) *v. a.* To dress. *Spenser.* See *GUISE*.
AG-GÜSE, (á-gütz) *n.* Dress. *More.*
AG-GU-ISH, *a.* Partaking of or producing ague. *B. Jonson.*
AG-GU-ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of resembling an ague.
AG-GUL,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A little prickly shrub. *Crabb.*
AG-GYRATE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) An osmundaceous plant. *Brande.*
AH, (á) *interj.* Sometimes noting dislike, contempt, or exultation; but most frequently compassion and complaint. When followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

Α-ΗΨ', Α-ΗΨ' *interj.* Noting triumph and contempt. *Ps.* xxxv.
Α-ΗΕΔΑΨ', (α-ηέδ'α) *ad. (Naut.)* Farther onward; onward; in advance.
†Α-ΗΕΙΓΗΤ', (α-ηίτ') *ad. Aloft;* on high. *Shak.*
†Α-ΗΙΓΗΨ', (α-ηίτ') *ad.* On high. *Shak.*
Α-ΗΟΔ'ΑΨ', *ad. (Naut.)* To lay a ship *ahold*, is to bring her to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to get her out to sea. *Shak.*
Α-ΗΟΨ'ΑΨ', (α-ηό'α) *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus *cerbera*.
Α-ΗΟΨΨ', *interj. (Naut.)* Noting a call; holla.
Α-ΗΟΥΨ', *n.* Hungary. *Shak.* The expletive *an* is thus prefixed to *hungary* in *an-hungary*. *Mathew.*
Α-ΗΨ'ΑΨ',* n. (Chem.) The sulphur of arsenic. *Crabb.*
ΑΨ', (αδ) *v. a. (aidér, Fr.)* [*i.* **AIDED**; *pp.* **AIDING, AIDED.**] To help; to assist; to support.
ΑΨ', *n.* Help; support; a helper.—(*Law*) A subsidy; pecuniary tribute paid by a feudal vassal. *Blackstone.*
†ΑΨ'ΑΝΨ', *n.* Help; support; aid. *Shak.*
†ΑΨ'ΑΝΤ', *n.* Helping; helpful. *Shak.*
ΑΨ'ΙΔΕ-ΔΕ-ΚΑΜΠ', (αδ'ε-κάμπ'ν) [*ad'ε-κάμπ'ν*], *W. Ja.*; *αδ'ε-κάμπ'ν*, *E. K. Sm.*; *αδ'ε-κάμπ'ν*, *Wb. n.* [*Fr.*] pl. **ΑΨ'ΙΔΕΣ-ΔΕ-ΚΑΜΠ'.** A military officer appointed to attend a general officer, to receive and carry his orders.
ΑΨ'ΙΔ'ΕΡ', *n.* One who aids; abettor; a helper.
ΑΨ'ΙΔ'ΙΝΨ',* p. a. Affording aid; assisting; helping.
ΑΨ'ΙΔ'ΛΕΣΣ', (αδ'ίεσ) *a.* Helpless; unsupported. *Shak.*
†ΑΨ'ΙΔ'ΜΑ-ΙΟΡ',* n. The former title of the adjutant of a regiment. *Booth.*
ΑΨ'ΙΓΡΕΨ', (α'ιγρ) *n.* The flowing of the sea; eagre. [*Provincial, Eng.*] See **EAGRE**.
ΑΨ'ΙΓΡΕΤ', (α'ιγρετ) *n.* [*aignrette, Fr.*] An Oriental ornament for the head. *Tweedell.* The egret, or heron. See **EGRÉTER**.
ΑΨ'ΙΓΡΕΤΤΕΨ',* n. [*Fr.*] A tuft of feathers. *Loudon.*
ΑΨ'ΙΓΥΙΛ-ΛΕΤΤΕΨ',* (α'ιγυ-ιέτ') *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mil.*) A point; a tagged point; an agulet. *C. Gratiot.*
ΑΨ'ΙΓΥ-ΛΕΤ', (α'ιγυ-ιέτ) *n.* [*aguillette, Fr.*] A point of gold at the end of fringes; a tagged point; an aglet. See **AGLET**.
ΑΨ'ΙΚ'ΡΑΨ',* n. (Bot.) A species of lichen or moss. *Smart.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛ', v. a. [*i.* **AILED**; *pp.* **AILING, AILED.**] To give pain; to pain; to trouble; to affect in any manner.
ΑΨ'ΙΛ',* v. n. To feel pain; to be in pain or trouble. *Smart.* [*R.*]
ΑΨ'ΙΛ', n. A disease; pain; illness. *Pope.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛ'ΙΝΨ', p. a. Sickly; full of complaints.
ΑΨ'ΙΛ'ΙΜΕΝΤ', *n.* Pain; disease. *Granville.*
ΑΨ'ΙΜ', (αίμ) *v. n.* [*i.* **AIMED**; *pp.* **AIMING, AIMED.**] To endeavor to strike with a missile weapon; to direct toward; to point.
ΑΨ'ΙΜ', v. a. To direct, as a missile weapon. *Dryden.*
ΑΨ'ΙΜ', n. The direction of a missile weapon; intention; design; purpose; a scheme. [*Guess. Spenser.*]
ΑΨ'ΙΜ'ΕΡ', (αίμερ) *n.* One who aims. *Wood.*
ΑΨ'ΙΜ'ΙΝΨ',* n. The act of taking aim; purpose. *South.*
ΑΨ'ΙΜ'ΛΕΣΣ', (αίμ'ίεσ) *a.* Without aim or object. *May.*
ΑΨ'ΙΜ', (άρ) *n.* [*air, L.*; *air, Fr.*] The fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the globe, esteemed by ancient philosophers a simple element, but found by modern chemists to consist of two simple substances or gases, oxygen and nitrogen, or azote, in the relative bulks of about 21 and 79, or 20 and 80; the atmosphere; any æriform fluid; gentle wind; scent; vapor; blast; pestilential vapor; the open weather; utterance; publication; melody; a tune; a song; attitude, manner, look, or appearance of the person; an affected manner or gesture.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ', (άρ) *v. a.* [*i.* **AIRED**; *pp.* **AIRING, AIRED.**] To expose to the air; to gratify, by enjoying the open air; to warm by the fire.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΒΑΛ-ΛΟΩΝΨ', n. A machine filled with air. See **BAL-LOON**.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΒΛΑΨ-ΔΕΡ', *n.* A bladder or vesicle filled with air.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΒΛΩΨ',* (άρ'βλόν) *a.* Wafted or blown by the wind. *Jodrell.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΒΡΕΝ', *a.* Born of the air. *Congreve.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΒΡΑΨ-ΙΝΨ', p. a. Defying the winds. *Shak.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΒΡΕΔ',* a. Produced from or in the air. *Potter.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΒΟΥΨ', (άρ'βίλ) *a.* Built in the air. *Pope.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΣΕΛΛ',* n. A cavity in the stem or leaf of a plant; a membranous receptacle communicating with the lungs of birds. *Brande.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΚΟΥΡ'ΕΝΤ',* n. A stream or current of air. *Goldsmith.*
†ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΔΡΑΨ-Ν', *a.* Drawn or painted in the air. *Shak.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΕΜ-ΒΡΑΨΕΔ', (άρ'εμ-βράστ) *a.* Encompassed by air. *Sandys, Ps. civ.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'ΕΝ',* n. A Tartar liquor made of cow's milk. *Booth.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'ΕΡ', *n.* One who airs or exposes to the air.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΦΟΡΜΕΔ',* (άρ'φρμόδ) *a.* Formed from the air. *Jodrell.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΓΟΥΨ', *n.* A gun in which air is used, instead of powder, to propel a ball.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΗΟΛΕ', (άρ'ηόλ) *n.* A hole to admit air.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-Ι-ΛΨ',* ad. In an airy manner; gayly. *Sterns.*

ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-Ι-ΝΕΣΣ', n. Quality of being airy; openness; exposure to air; lightness; gaiety; levity.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'ΙΝΨ', n. A short excursion to enjoy the free air.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'ΛΕΣΣ', *a.* Wanting communication with the free air.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'ΛΙΝΨ', *n.* A thoughtless, gay person. *B. Johnson.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΠΙΠΕ',* n. A pipe used to draw foul air out of a ship's hold. *Crabb.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΠΛΑΨΝΤ',* n. A plant which possesses the power of living a considerable time suspended in the air. *P. Cyc.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΡΟΨΙΣ', *n.* An instrument for weighing air.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΡΟΥΨΜ', *n.* A philosophical instrument for removing the air out of a vessel.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'ΣΑΨΡΤ', *n.* A passage for the air into mines. *Ray.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΣΤΡ-ΙΝΨ', (άρ'στίρ-ίν) *a.* Putting air in motion.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΘΡΕΑΨ'ΕΝΨ', (άρ'θρέψ'εν-ίν) *a.* Threatening the air; lofty. *Mir. for Magistrates.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΤΙΓΗΤ',* (άρ'τίτ) *a.* Impervious to air. *Francis.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'-ΥΕΣ-ΣΕΛ',* n. A receptacle of air; a duct in plants. *Ray.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'Υ', (άρ'ε) *a.* Relating to or composed of air; surrounded with air; high in air; thin; unsubstantial; wanting reality; light; gay; sprightly.
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'Υ-ΦΛΨ'ΙΝΨ', *a.* Flying like air. *Thomson.*
ΑΨ'ΙΡ'Υ-LIGHT', (άρ'ε-λίτ) *a.* Light as air. *Milton.*
ΑΨ'ΙΣΛΕ', (ί) *n.* [*aile, Fr.*] A walk in a church; a wing of the choir in a church. *Addison.*
ΑΨ'ΙΣΛΕΔ',* (ί'λεδ, or ίλδ) *a.* Furnished with aisles. *Byron.*
ΑΨ'ΙΤ', *n.* A small island in a river. *Skinner.* A little island planted with osiers. *Brande.*
**ΑΨ'ΙΖΟΩΝΨ',* n. [*aiizon, L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; house-leaf. *Crabb.*
ΑΨ'ΙΖΟΨΜ',* n. (Bot.) An aquatic evergreen. *Smart.*
ΑΨ'ΙΖΑΡ', *ad.* Half or partly open; — applied to a door.
ΑΨ'ΙΨ-Υ-ΡΑΨΕ', *n.* [*Fr.*] A tube or pipe by which water is discharged to or from water-wheels and other hydraulic engines.
ΑΨ'ΙΚΑΨ'ΤΙ-ΣΟΝΕ',* n. (Min.) A term sometimes applied to epidote. *Cleaveland.*
ΑΨ'ΙΚΕ', v. n. To feel a pain. *Shak.* See **ACHÉ**.
ΑΨ'ΙΚΕΨ'Ν'ΨΜ',* n. (Bot.) A seed-vessel; a spermidium. *Brande.*
ΑΨ'ΙΚΙΜ'ΒΟ',* a. Arched; crooked.—The arms are a *kimbo*, when the hands are on the hips, and the elbows arched outwards. *Arbuthnot.*
ΑΨ'ΙΚΙΝ', *a.* Related to; allied to by blood or by nature; kin; kindred.
ΑΨ'ΙΛ', *n.* An Arabic prefix with many words; as, *al-coran*, *al-cove*, *al-chemy*, *al-embic*, *al-manac*.
ΑΨ'ΙΛ-ΒΑΣ-ΤΕΡ', n. [*αλάβαστρον, Gr.*] A white stone used for ornamental purposes. It is of two kinds; one of which is a carbonate of lime, the other a sulphate of lime or gypsum; and to this the term is now generally applied.
ΑΨ'ΙΛ-ΒΑΣ-ΤΕΡ', *a.* Made of alabaster. *Addison.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛ-ΒΑΣ'ΤΕΡ'ΑΨ',* n. Relating to or like alabaster. *Maunder.* [*R.*]
**ΑΨ'ΙΛ-ΒΑΣ'ΤΡΥΨΜ',* n. [*L.*] An alabaster box of ointment. *Ash.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛ'ΕΚ', (α-ιλάκ') *interj.* Alas; noting sorrow. *Shak.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛ'ΕΚ'Α-ΔΑΨΨ', *interj.* Alas the day; noting sorrow.
†ΑΨ'ΙΛ'ΕΚ'ΡΙ-ΟΨΣ',* a. Cheerful; lively. *Hammond.*
†ΑΨ'ΙΛ'ΕΚ'ΡΙ-ΟΨΣ-ΛΨ', *ad.* Cheerfully. *Gov. Tongue.*
†ΑΨ'ΙΛ'ΕΚ'ΡΙ-ΟΨΣ-ΝΕΣΣ', *n.* Briskness; liveliness. *Hammond.*
**ΑΨ'ΙΛ'ΕΚ'ΡΙ-ΤΨ', n. [*alacritas, L.*] Cheerfulness; sprightliness; liveliness; gaiety; readiness. *Hooker.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛ'ΙΝ'ΙΣΤ',* n. A free-thinker among the Mahometans. *Crabb.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑ ΦΡΑΨΝΑΨΕ',* (α-ιλά-φράν-σάζ') [*Fr.*] After the French fashion.
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑ-ΛΙΤΕ',* n. (Min.) A species of diopside. *Phillips.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑ-ΜΨ'ΡΕ', (α-ιλά-μέρ) [*α-ιλά-μέρ*], *Ja. Wb.*; [*α-ιλά-μ'ι'ρά, K.*] *n.* The lowest note but one in three diatonic intervals of the gamut or scale of music.
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑ-ΜΟΨΤ', *ad. & a.* [*Fr.*] Fashionably or fashionable; in or according to the fashion. *Arbuthnot.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑ-ΜΟΨΤΨ',* n. A thin, silk stuff. *Whitlock.*
†ΑΨ'ΙΛΑ-ΜΟΨΤΨ',* n. A Hebrew musical instrument. *Ash.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑΨ'Δ', *ad.* At or on land; on dry ground. *Dryden.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑΨ'ΑΨΛΑΨΕ',* (α-ιλάγγ-γιάζ') [*Fr.*] After the English fashion or manner.
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑΨ'ΤΙΝΕ',* n. An amylicaceous substance extracted from the root of the angelica archangelica. *Brande.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑΨ'ΤΙΝ', [*alarme, Fr.*] A cry of danger; a sudden terror; a tumult or disturbance.
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑΨ'ΤΙΝ', v. a. [*alarmar, Fr.*] [*i.* **ALARMED**; *pp.* **ALARMING, ALARMED.**] To call to arms; to surprise with fear; to terrify; to disturb.
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑΨ'ΤΙΝ'-ΒΕΛΛ', *n.* A bell that is rung to give alarm. *Milton.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑΨ'ΤΙΝ'-ΓΟΥΨ',* n. A gun fired as a signal of alarm. *Williams.*
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑΨ'ΤΙΝ'ΙΝΨ', p. a. Causing alarm; terrifying.
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑΨ'ΤΙΝ'ΙΝΨ-ΛΨ', *ad.* In an alarming manner.
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑΨ'ΤΙΣΤ', *n.* One who excites an alarm.
ΑΨ'ΙΛΑΨ'ΤΙΣΤ', *n.* A post appointed for a body of men to appear at in case of an alarm.******

AL-LÄRM'-WATCH, (a-lärm'wöch) *n.* A watch that strikes the hour by regular movement. *Herbert.*
AL-LÄ'RUM, [a-lä'rüm, *P. Ja.*; a-lär'um, *F. Sm.*; a-lä'rüm, *K.*] *n.* An alarm; an alarm clock. *Shak.*
AL-LÄS', *interj.* [*hélas*, *Fr.*] Noting lamentation, pity, or concern.
AL-LÄS' SHE DÄY, *interj.* Ah, unhappy day! *Shak.*
AL-LÄS' THE WHILE, *interj.* Ah, unhappy time! *Spenser.*
AL-LÄTE', *ad.* Lately; not long since. *Haines.*
AL-LÄTE', * *a.* [*alatus*, *L.*] (*Bot. & Anat.*) Bordered by a layer or membranous expansion. *Brande.*
AL-LÄT'E-RE, * [L.] From the side.—The cardinal legates a latero were the pope's assistants and counsellors in ordinary. *Hamilton.*
AL-A-TER'NUS, *n.* (*Bot.*) Evergreen privet. *Enclyn.*
ALB, *n.* [*album*, *L.*] A vestment worn by Catholic priests. *AL-BA'*, * [L.] A surplice, or white sacerdotal vest; an alb. *Whishaw.*
AL-BÄ'NJAN, * *n.* A native of Albania. *P. Cyc.*
AL-BÄ'NJAN, * *a.* Relating to Albania. *Qu. Rev.*
AL-BÄS'TRUS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower-bud. *P. Cyc.*
AL-BÄ-TROSS, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of large web-footed birds.
AL-BE', *ad.* Although; albeit. *Spenser.*
AL-BE'IT, *ad.* Although; notwithstanding. *Spenser.* [Antiquated.]
AL-BI-CÖRE, *n.* A sea-fish. *Davors.*
AL-BI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of making white. *Chaucer.*
AL-BI-GÉN'SÉS, *n. pl.* A sect of Christians that first appeared in the twelfth century, and so called from *Albi*, in Upper Languedoc, France.
AL-BI'N, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of apophyllite. *Phillips.*
AL-BI'NISM, * *n.* The state of an albino; a state in which the skin is white, the hair flaxen, and the iris of the eye pink. *Brande.*
AL-BI'NO, * or **AL-BI'NO**, * *n.* [*Port. & Sp.*] *pl.* **AL-BI'NÖS**, or **AL-BI'NÖS**. A person of preternatural whiteness of skin and hair; a white negro. *P. Cyc.*
AL-BITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A species of felspar. *Cleaveland.*
AL-BU-GIN'E-OÜS, *a.* [*albugo*, *L.*] Resembling the white of an egg. *Brown.*
AL-BU'GIN-OÜS, * *a.* Albugineous. *Brown.*
AL-BU'GÖ, * *n.* [L.] *pl.* **AL-BU'GÖ-NÉS**. (*Med.*) A white speck in the eye; a disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.
AL-BUM, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **AL-BÜMS**. A book for the insertion of autographs, short literary compositions, &c.
AL-BÜ'ME-AN, * *a.* Relating to an album. *C. Lamb.*
AL-BÜ'MEN, * *n.* [L.] A peculiar substance found in the white of an egg, and in the blood, muscles, bones, &c., of animals; a substance found in vegetables, particularly in some seeds; the white of an egg. *P. Cyc.*
AL-BÜ'MI-NÖSE, * *a.* Same as *albugineous*. *Smith.*
AL-BÜ'MIN-OÜS, * *a.* Relating to or containing albumen. *P. Cyc.*
AL-BURN, *a.* See *ABURN*.
AL-BÜR'NOUS, * *a.* Relating to alburnum. *Loudon.*
AL-BÜR'NUM, * *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The softer and whiter part of wood, next to the inner bark, called *sap-wood*. *P. Cyc.*
AL-CA', * *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of anserine birds. *Brande.*
AL-CÄDE', * *n.* [*alcade*, *Sp.*] A Spanish justice of the peace; a judge. *Encyc.*
AL-CA-HÉST, *n.* [Ar.] See *ALKAHEST*.
AL-CÄ'IC, *n.* A kind of verse used by the poet *Alcæus*, consisting of two dactyls and two trochees.
AL-CÄ'IC, *a.* Noting the measure of the verse of *Alcæus*. *Warton.*
AL-CÄID', *n.* [*alcayde*, *Sp.*] A governor of a castle; a keeper of a jail; a jailer. *Newman.* See *ALCADE*.
AL-CÄ'NA, *n.* An Egyptian plant used in dyeing. *Brown.*
AL-CÄR-RÄ'ZA, * *n.* [Sp.] A large earthen vessel for cooling water. *W. Encyc.*
AL-CE'DO, * *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; king-fisher. *Brande.*
AL-CHÉM'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to alchemy.
AL-CHÉM'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an alchemist.
AL'CHE-MIST, *n.* One who is versed in alchemy. *Shak.*
AL-CHÉ-MIS'TI-CAL, *a.* Acting like an alchemist. *Burke.*
AL'CHE-MIZE, *v. a.* To transmute. *Lovelace*. [R.]
AL'CHE-MY, *n.* [*χημεία*, *Gr.*; *alchimie*, *Fr.*] The science of chemistry, as practised in former times; or the pretended art of the transmutation of metals, or of making gold and silver; occult chemistry; a mixed metal.
AL'CHÉ-MY, *n.* Now commonly written *alchemy*.
AL-CHÖ-HÖL, *n.* [Ar.] Highly rectified or pure spirit; the chemical name of ardent spirit; spirits of wine;—formerly, an impalpable powder.
AL-CHÖ-LÄTE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt in which alcohol appears to replace the water crystallization. *Brande.*
AL-CHÖ-HÖL'IC, * *a.* Relating to or containing alcohol. *Brande.*
AL-CHÖ-HÖL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of rectifying spirits.
AL-CHÖ-HÖ-LIZE, [*äl'kö-hö-liz*, *W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *äl-kö'-hö-liz*, *S. J.*] *v. a.* To make an alcohol; to rectify spirits.

AL-CHÖ-HÖM'E-TER, * *n.* An instrument to ascertain the quantity of spirit or alcohol in vinous liquids. *Scudamora.*
AL-CÖ-RÄN, [*äl'kö-rän*, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *äl-kö'-rän*, *K.*]—Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word *äl-ko-rän*. * *n.* [*al* and *koran*, *Ar.*] The Mahometan bible, or the book written and left by Mahomet, and containing the doctrines and precepts of his religion.
AL-CÖ-RÄN'IC, * *a.* Relating to the Alcoran, or to Mahometanism. *Jameson.*
AL-CÖ-RÄN'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Alcoran.
AL-CÖ-RÄN'IST, * *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alcoran. *Crabb.*
AL-CÖVE', [*äl-köv'*, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *äl'köv*, *Wb.*] *n.* [*alcoba*, *Sp.*] A recess in a chamber, or place for a bed; a recess in a library; an arbor in a garden.
AL'CY-ON, * *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of insect. *Kirby.*
AL'CY-ON, * *n.* See *HALCYON*. *Brande.*
AL-CY-ÖN'IC, * *a.* Relating to submarine plants. *Crabb.*
AL-CY-ÖN'I-FÖRM, * *a.* Having the form of a submarine plant. *P. Cyc.*
AL'CY-Ö-NITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A fruit-like, spongiform flint fossil, found in chalk formations. *Brande.*
AL-CY-Ö'NI-ÜM, * *n.* [L.] A genus of marine polypes. *Brande.*
AL-DA-BÄ'NÄN, * *n.* A star in the constellation of Taurus. *Crabb.*
ÄL'DER, *n.* A small tree growing in wet ground; the *alnus* of botanists.
ÄL'DER-LIEV'EST, *a. super.* Most beloved. *Shak.*
ÄL'DER-MÄN, *n.*; *pl.* **ÄL'DER-MÉN**. [†] A senator or governor; † a magistrate or member of a town or city corporation.
ÄL'DER-MÄN'IC, * *a.* Relating to or becoming an alderman. *Ed. Rev.*
ÄL'DER-MÄN'I-TY, *n.* The society of aldermen. *Underwoods.*
ÄL'DER-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like an alderman. *Shelton.*
ÄL'DER-MAN-LY, *a.* Like an alderman. *Swoift.*
ÄL'DER-MAN-RY, * *n.* The office or quality of an alderman. *Ed. Rev.*
ÄL'DERN, *a.* Made of alder. *May.*
ÄL'DINE, * *a.* (*Bibliography*) Noting editions of books which proceeded from the press of *Aldus Manutius* of Venice. *Dibdin.*
ÄLE, *n.* A fermented malt liquor, or a liquor obtained by the infusion of malt and hops by fermentation.
Ä-LEÄK', * *ad.* In a leaking state. *Hale.*
ÄL'E-Ä-TO-RY, * *a.* (*Civil Law*) Noting a contract of which the effects depend on an uncertain event. *Bowyer.*
ÄLE-BÉNCH, *n.* A bench in or at an ale-house. *Homilies.*
ÄLE'BÉR-RY, *n.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread. *Beaumont.*
ÄLE-BREW-ER, (*äl'brü-er*) *n.* One who brews ale. *Mortimer.*
ÄLE-CÖN-NER, (*äl'kön-ner*) *n.* An officer whose business it is to inspect the measures of public houses.
ÄLE'CÖST, *n.* A plant; the costmary.
Ä-LEC-TO-RÖM'AN-CY, *n.* Same as *alctryomancy*.
Ä-LEC'TRY-ÖM'Ä-SHÏY, * *n.* Cock-fighting. *Bailey*. [R.]
Ä-LEC'TRY-ÖM'ÄN-CY, *n.* [*ἤλεκτρον* and *μάστιξ*, *Gr.*] Divination by a cock. *Bailey.*
Ä-LEE', * *ad.* (*Naut.*) The position of the helm when pushed down to the lee-side. *Crabb.*
ÄLE-FED, *a.* Fed with ale. *Stafurd.*
ÄL'E-GAR, *n.* Sour ale; a kind of acid made of ale.
ÄL'E-GER, *a.* Gay; cheerful; sprightly. *Beacon.*
Ä-LÉGG'E, *v. a.* [*alliger*, old *Fr.*] To lessen; to assuage. *Spenser.*
ÄLE'HÖFE, *n.* A plant, so called from its use to clear ale or beer; ground-ivy. *Temple.*
ÄLE-HÖSE, *n.* A house where ale is sold. *Shak.*
ÄLE'HÖSE-KÉEP'ER, *n.* A keeper of an ale-house.
ÄLE'I-KNIGHT, (*äl'ni*) *n.* A pot-companion. *Camden.*
ÄLE-MÄN'NIC, * *a.* Belonging to the *Alenanni*, an ancient people of Germany. *Bosworth.*
ÄLE-MÄN'NIC, * *n.* The language of the *Alenanni*, or ancient Germans. *Bosworth.*
Ä-LEM'BIG, *n.* [*äl*, *Ar.*, and *ἔμβιξις*, *Gr.*] A chemical vessel used in distillation, of various forms; a still.
Ä-LEM'BROTH, * *n.* Salt of wisdom; a term applied by the old chemists to a salt composed of ammonia, muriatic acid, and the oxide of mercury. *Brande.*
ÄLE'-MEÄS'ÛRE, * (*äl-méz'h'ür*) *n.* A liquid measure for ale. *Ash.*
†Ä-LÉNGTH', (*äl-léngth'*) *ad.* At full length. *Chaucer.*
Ä-LÉRT', *a.* [*alerter*, *Fr.*] Being on guard, or on the lookout; watchful; lively; brisk; smart.—*On the alert*, on guard; on the lookout.
Ä-LÉRT'NESS, *n.* Watchfulness; sprightliness; pertness.
ÄLE-STÄKE, *n.* A maypole or stake set up before an ale-house.
ÄLE-TÄST-ER, *n.* An officer who inspects ale or beer. *Cowell.*
ÄLE-VÄT, *n.* A tub or vessel in which ale is fermented.
†Ä-LEW', (*äl-lö'*) *n.* A shout; loud call; halloo. *Spenser.*

ALÉ-WASHED, (äl'wösh't) *n.* Steeped in ale. *Shak.*
 ALÉ/WIFE, *n.*; *pl.* ALÉ/WIVES. A woman that keeps an ale-house. *Swift.* An American fish smaller than a shad. *McCulloch.*
 ALÉX-ÁN-DÉR, (äl'ég-zän-dér) *n.* A plant; a garden vegetable, now generally superseded by celery.
 ALÉX-ÁN-DÉR'S-FOOT, *n.* The name of an herb.
 ALÉX-ÁN'DRÍ-ÁN,* *n.* A. Belonging to Alexander or Alexander. *P. Cyc.*
 ALÉX-ÁN'DRINE, *n.* A kind of verse first used in a poem called *Alexander*, consisting of twelve syllables.
 ALÉX-ÁN'DRINE, *a.* Including twelve syllables, as a verse or line. *Warton.*
 ALÉX-ÁN'DRITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of chrysoberyl. *Phillips.*
 A-LÉX-I-PHÁR/MIC,* *n.* (*Med.*) An antidote against poison. *Bryant.* Written also *alexipharmac.*
 A-LÉX-I-PHÁR/MIC, *a.* [δέξίς and φάρμακον, Gr.] Same as *alexipharmac.*
 A-LÉX-I-PHÁR/MI-CAL, *a.* Counteracting poison.
 A-LÉX-I-TÉR/IC, { *a.* [ἀλεξέω, Gr.] That drives away
 A-LÉX-I-TÉR/ICAL, { } poison or fevers.
 A-LÉX-I-TÉR/ICS,* *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Preservatives against infection or poison. *Brande.*
 ALÉPÉT,* *n.* A caldron or furnace. *Tomlins.*
 ALÉ/GA, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* ALÉ/GÆ. (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, comprising seaweeds, lavars, and some fresh-water plants.
 ALÉ-GA-RÓ/BA,* *n.* [*Ar.*] (*Bot.*) A tree bearing pods containing a nutritious powder, supposed by some to have been the locusts on which St. John fed in the wilderness. *Brande.*
 AL/GA-RÓTH,* *n.* (*Med.*) A substance containing antimony; formerly used in medicine. *Dunglison.*
 AL/GÁTES, *ad.* On any terms; every way. *Fairfax.*
 AL/GA-TRÁNE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A sort of pitch or bitumen. *Crabb.*
 AL-GA-ZÉL,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A beautiful species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*
 AL/GÉ-BRA, *n.* [*It. & Sp.*, from Arabic.] A kind of arithmetic, or the science of computing abstract quantities by means of signs or symbols; an important branch of the mathematical sciences.
 AL-GÉ-BRÁ/IC, { *a.* Relating to algebra; containing op-
 AL-GÉ-BRÁ/ICAL, { } erations of algebra.
 AL-GÉ-BRÁ/ICAL-LÝ,* *ad.* By means of algebra. *Maunder.*
 AL-GÉ-BRÁ/IST, *n.* One who is versed in algebra.
 AL-GÉ-RÍNE,* *n.* A native of Algiers. *Murray.*
 AL-GÉ-RÍNE,* *a.* Belonging to Algiers. *Dr. Shaw.*
 AL/GÍD, *a.* [*algidus*, *L.*] Cold; chill. *Bailey.*
 AL/GÍD/TÝ, { *n.* Chillness; cold. *Bailey.*
 AL/GÍD-NÉSS, { }
 AL-GÍF/IC, *a.* That produces cold. *Bailey.*
 AL/GOL,* *n.* (*Astron.*) A star; Medusa's Head. *Crabb.*
 AL/GÖR, *n.* [*L.*] Extreme cold. *Bailey.*
 AL/GÖ-RÍSM, *n.* [*Ar.*] Same as *algorithm*. *Sir T. More.*
 AL/GÖ-RÝEHM, *n.* [*Ar.*] The art of computing by numeral figures; arithmetic; algebra. *Warton.* [*R.*]
 AL/GÖSE,* *a.* Extremely cold. *Bailey.*
 AL/GOUŠ,* *a.* Abounding in seaweed. *Ash.* [*R.*]
 AL/GUÁ-ZÍL, (äl'gá-zél) [äl'gá-zél, *Ja. Sm.*; äl'gá-zíl, *E.*; äl-gwázíl, or äl-gá-zél, *V.*] *n.* [*alguacil*, *Sp.*] An inferior officer of justice; a constable.
 AL-I-Á/CEOUS,* (äl'é-á'shús) *a.* Having the properties of garlic. *Francis.*
 AL/LÍ-ÁS, (äl'lí-ás) *ad.* A Latin word, signifying *otherwise*; as, "Simson, *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker."
 AL/LÍ-ÁS,* *n.* (*Law*) A second or further writ issued after a *capias*. *Whishaw.*
 AL/LÍ-BÍ, *n.* [*L.*] Elsewhere. (*Law*) The plea of a person, who, to prove himself innocent of an offence or crime, alleges that he was elsewhere, or at another place, at the time when the act was committed.
 AL/LÍ-BLE, *a.* [*alibis*, *L.*] Nutritive; nourishing. *Bailey.*
 AL/LÍ-DADE,* *n.* [*Ar.*] The index or ruler that moves about the centre of an astrolabe or quadrant. *Brande.*
 AL/LÉN, (äl'yén) *a.* [*alienus*, *L.*] Foreign; estranged from. *AL/LÉNED*, [*äl'yén*] *n.* A foreigner, as distinguished from a natural-born citizen.—(*Law*) A foreigner who is a resident or subject; or one born in a foreign country, and never naturalized.
 AL/LÉN, (äl'yén) *v. a.* [*ALIENED*; *pp.* ALIENING, ALIENED.] To make any thing the property of another; to alienate. *Hale.* [*R.*]
 AL/LÉN-A-BÍL/I-TÝ,* *n.* (*Law*) State of being alienable. *Smart.*
 AL/LÉN-A-BLE, (äl'yén-á-bl) *a.* Capable of being alienated.
 AL/LÉN-ÁGE,* *n.* (*Law*) The condition or state of an alien. *Leaves.*
 AL/LÉN-ÁTE, (äl'yén-át) [äl'yén-át, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; äl'é-én-át, *P. Kenrick.*] *v. a.* [*ALIENATED*; *pp.* ALIENATING, ALIENATED.] To transfer property to another; to withdraw the affections from; to estrange.
 AL/LÉN-ÁTE, (äl'yén-át) *n.* Withdrawn from; alienated. *Swift.*

AL/LÉN-ÁTE, (äl'yén-át) *n.* A stranger; an alien. *Staple-ton.* [*R.*]
 AL/LÉN-ÁTION, (äl'yén-á'shún) *n.* Act of alienating; state of being alienated; a transfer; estrangement; mental derangement.—(*Law*) The act of parting with property, particularly real property.
 AL/LÉN-ÁTOR, (äl'yén-á-tór) *n.* One who alienates.
 AL/LÉN-ÉÍ,* (äl'yén-é) *v. a.* (*Law*) To convey property to another; to alienate. *Blackstone.*
 AL/LÉN-ÉÍ,* (äl'yén-é) *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a transfer of property is made. *Blackstone.*
 AL/LÉN-ÉSM,* *n.* The state of being an alien. *N. Y. Statutes.* [*R.*]
 AL/LÉN-ÖR,* (äl'yén-ör) *n.* (*Law*) One who transfers property to another. *Blackstone.*
 AL/LÉVE, *ad.* On my life. *Shak.*
 AL/LÍF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*ala* and *fero*, *L.*] Having wings. *Bailey.*
 AL/LÍ-FÖRM,* *a.* Having the form of wings. *Crabb.*
 AL/LÍ-ÖS, *a.* [*aliger*, *L.*] Having wings. *Bailey.*
 AL/LÍGGÉ,* *v. a.* See ALEGGÉ.
 AL/LÍGHIT, (á-lít) *v. n.* [*L. ALIGHED*; *pp.* ALIGHING, ALIGHED.] To come down and stop; to fall upon; to light. *Dryden.*
 AL-LÍKE,* *ad. & a.* With resemblance; without difference.
 AL-LÍKE/MÍND'ED, *a.* Having the same mind.
 AL/LÍ-MÉNT, *n.* [*alimentum*, *L.*] Nourishment; nutrition; food; things necessary for the support of life.
 AL/LÍ-MÉNT'AL, *a.* That nourishes. *Milton.*
 AL/LÍ-MÉNT'AL-LÝ, *ad.* So as to serve for nourishment. *Brande.*
 AL/LÍ-MÉNT'Á-RÍ-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being alimentary. *Bailey.*
 AL/LÍ-MÉNT'Á-RÝ, *a.* Belonging to aliment; nourishing.—*Alimentary canal*, a tube or cavity in an animal body, into which nutriment is taken to be digested.
 AL/LÍ-MÉN-TÁTION, *n.* Act of nourishing; state of being nourished. *Bacon.*
 AL/LÍ-MÉN'TÍVE-NÉSS,* *n.* (*Phren.*) The organ of appetite for food. *Combe.*
 AL/LÍ-MÖN-OÜS, *a.* That nourishes. *Harvey.* [*R.*]
 AL/LÍ-MÖ-NÝ, *n.* [*alimonia*, *L.*] (*Law*) An allowance to which a married woman is entitled, upon separation from her husband.
 AL/LÍ-PÉD,* *a.* Wing-foot; swift of foot. *Ash.*
 AL/LÍ-QUANT, (äl'é-kwánt) [äl'é-kwánt, *S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; äl'é-kwönt, *W. K.*] *a.* [*aliquantus*, *L.*] Aliquant parts of a number are such as will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant part of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.
 AL/LÍ-QUÖT, (äl'é-kwöt) *a.* [*aliquot*, *L.*] Aliquot parts of any number are such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.
 AL/LÍ-SÁN'DÉR,* *n.* A plant used as a salad and potherb. written also *Alexander*. *W. Encyc.*
 AL/ISH, *a.* Resembling ale. *Mortimer.*
 AL/LÍ-TRÉNK,* *n.* (*Zool.*) The second and third segments of the trunk or thorax of an insect, called by *Roget mesothorax* and *metathorax*. *Kirby.*
 AL/LÍ-TÜRE, *n.* [*alitura*, *L.*] Nourishment. *Bailey.*
 AL/LÍVE,* *a.* Having life; living; not dead; lively; cheerful.
 AL-LIZARINE,* *n.* A peculiar coloring principle obtained from madder. *Brande.*
 AL/KÁ-HÉST, *n.* The pretended universal solvent of the alchemists.
 AL-KA-HÉS'TÍC,* *a.* Belonging to alkahest. *Ash.*
 AL-KA-LÉS/CÉN-CÝ,* *n.* A tendency to become alkaline. *Brande.*
 AL-KA-LÉS/CENT, *a.* Partaking of the properties of alkali.
 AL/KÁ-LÍ, or AL/KÁ-LÍ, [äl'ká-lé, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; äl'ká-lí, *Ja. K. Wb.*] *n.* [*al* and *kali*, *Ar.*] *pl.* AL/KÁ-LÍES. (*Chem.*) A substance that has a caustic taste, volatilizable by heat, capable of combining with and destroying the acidity of acids, soluble in water, and capable of converting vegetable blues into green; potash, soda, ammonia, &c.
 AL-KÁL/I-FÍ-A-BLE,* *a.* That may be alkali-fied. *Qu. Jour.*
 AL-KÁL/I-FÝ,* *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To change to alkali. *Smart.*
 AL-KA-LÍ/GÉ-NOÜS,* *a.* Generating alkali. *Smart.*
 AL-KA-LÍNG'É-TER,* *n.* (*Chem.*) An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies. *Hemilton.*
 AL/KÁ-LÍNE, or AL/KÁ-LÍNE, (äl'ká-lín) *W. J. E. F. Sm.*; äl'ká-lín, *S. P. Ja. K.* *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.
 AL-KA-LÍN/I-TÝ,* *n.* The quality of an alkali. *P. Cyc.*
 AL-KÁ-LÍ-OÜS, *a.* Having the quality of alkali. *Kinnier.*
 AL-KÁL/I-ZÁTE, *v. a.* To make bodies alkaline.
 AL/KÁ-LÍ-ZÁTE, *a.* Impregnated with alkali. *Boyle.*
 AL-KÁ-LÍ-ZÁTION, *n.* Impregnation with alkali.
 AL/KÁ-LÖID,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance analogous to an alkaline base of vegetable origin, and generally possessed of great medicinal activity; any vegetable principle which has alkaline properties. *Brande.*
 AL/KÁ-LÖID,* *a.* Relating to or containing alkali. *Brande.*
 AL/KÁ-NÉT, *n.* The bugloss, a plant. *Miller.*
 AL-KÉ-KÉN'RÍ/G, *n.* A fruit or berry called *winter-cherry*.

AL-KĒR'MĒS, *n.* [Arab.] A confection containing kermes berries.
AL-KO-RĀN, **n.* See **ALCORAN**.
ALL, *a.* The whole of; every one of; every part of.
ALL, *ad.* Quite; completely; altogether; wholly.
ALL, *n.* The whole; every thing.—*All* is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary, as appears in the following compounds.
ALL-A-BĀN'DQNDĒ, (āl-bān'dund) *a.* Deserted by all.
ALL-ĀB-HÖRRED', (āl-ab'hörd') *a.* Detested by all.
ALL-ĀD-MĪR'ING, *a.* Wholly admiring. *Shak.*
ALL-ĀD-VĪSED', *a.* Advised by all.
ALL-Ā-LŌNG', **ad.* Throughout; in the whole. *South.*
ALL-Ā-PRŌVED', *a.* Approved by all. *Morc.*
ALL-Ā-TŌN'ING, *a.* Atoning for all. *Dryden.*
ALL-BĒAR'ING, (āl-bār'ing) *a.* That bears every thing.
ALL-BĒAU'TE-ŌDS, (āl-bā'te-ōs) *a.* Completely beautiful.
ALL-BĒ-HÖLD'ING, *a.* That beholds all things.
ALL-BĒND'ING, **a.* That binds all. *Shak.*
ALL-BĒLĀST'ING, *a.* That blasts all things.
ALL-CHĀNG'ING, *a.* Perpetually changing. *Shak.*
ALL-CHĒĒR'ING, *a.* Cheering all. *Shak.*
ALL-CŌM-MĀND'ING, *a.* Commanding all. *Raleigh.*
ALL-CŌM-PLŶ'ING, *a.* Complying in every respect.
ALL-CŌM-PŌS'ING, *a.* That quiets all. *Crashaw.*
ALL-CŌM-PRE-HĒND'ING, **a.* Comprehending all things. *Dr. Allen.*
ALL-CŌM-PRE-HĒN'SIVE, *a.* Comprehending all things. *Glanville.*
ALL-CŌN-CĒAL'ING, *a.* That conceals all things.
ALL-CŌN-QUEER-ING, (āl-kōng'ker-ing) *a.* That subdues every thing. *Milton.*
ALL-CŌN-SCIOVS,* (kōn'shūs) *a.* Conscious of every thing. *Pope.*
ALL-CŌN-STRAĪN'ING, *a.* That restrains all.
ALL-CŌN-SŪM'ING, *a.* That consumes every thing.
ALL-CRE-ĀT'ING, **a.* Creating all things. *Cowper.*
ALL-DĀR'ING, *a.* That dares every thing.
ALL-DE-SĪG'ING, **a.* Designing all things. *Bowring.*
ALL-DE-STRŌY'ING, *a.* Destroying all things.
ĀLL-DE-VĀST'ING, *a.* Wasting all things. *Sandys.*
ALL-DE-VŌUR'ING, *a.* That eats up every thing.
ALL-DĪM'ING, *a.* That obscures all things.
ALL-DĪ-RĒCT'ING, **a.* Directing all things. *Bowring.*
ALL-DĪS-CŌVĒR-ING, *a.* Disclosing every thing. *Morc.*
ALL-DĪS-GRĀCED', (āl-dis'grāst') *a.* Completely disgraced.
ALL-DĪS-PĒNS'ING, *a.* That dispenses all things.
ALL-DĪ-VĪNE', *a.* Supremely excellent. *Howell.*
ALL-DĪ-VĪNE', *a.* Foretelling all things.
ALL-DREĀD'ED, *a.* Feared by all. *Shak.*
ALL-DRŌW'SY, *a.* Very drowsy. *Brown.*
ĀLL-ĒLŌ-QUĒNT, *a.* Most eloquent. *Pope.*
ALL-EM-BRĀC'ING, *a.* Embracing all things.
ĀLL-ĒND'ING, *a.* That ends all things. *Shak.*
ĀLL-ĒN-LĪGHT-EN'ING, *a.* Enlightening all things. *C. Cotton.*
ĀLL-ĒN-RĀSĒD', *a.* Greatly enraged. *J. Hall.*
ĀLL-ĒLĀM'ING, *a.* Flaming in every direction.
ĀLL-FŌOLS-DĀY, *n.* The first of April, so named from the custom of making fools on that day. *Spectator.*
ĀLL-FŌR-GĪV'ING, *a.* Forgiving all. *Dryden.*
ĀLL-FŌURS', (āl-fōrz') *n.* A low game at cards, played by two; in the *all-four* are *high, low, Jack, and the game*; — the arms used together with the legs on the ground.
ĀLL-GĪV'ER, *n.* The Giver of all things. *Milton.*
ĀLL-GŌOD', (āl-gōd') *n.* A being of unlimited goodness; used also as an *adj.*, supremely good. *Dryden.*
ĀLL-GŪD'ING, (āl-gūd'ing) *a.* Guiding all things.
ĀLL-HĀIL', *interj.* All health; a term of salutation.
ĀLL-HĀIL', *v. a.* To salute. *Shak.*
ĀLL-HĀL'LOW, (āl-hāl'lo) *n.* All-saints-day; the first
ĀLL-HĀL'LOWS, (āl-hāl'loz) of November.
ĀLL-HĀL'LOW-MĀS, *n.* All-hallowtide. *Bourne.*
ĀLL-HĀL'LOWN, (āl-hāl'lu) *n.* Relating to the time about All-saints-day. *Shak.*
ĀLL-HĀL'LOW-TĪDE, (āl-hāl'lo-tīd) *n.* All-saints-day; November 1st, or the time near it. *Bacon.*
ĀLL-HEAL', *n.* A name of several plants; woundwort.
ĀLL-HEAL'ING, *a.* Healing all things. *Selden.*
ĀLL-HEL'P'ING, *a.* Assisting all things. *Selden.*
ĀLL-HĪD'ING, *a.* Concealing all things. *Shak.*
ĀLL-HŌLY, **a.* Perfectly holy. *Bowring.*
ĀLL-HŌNŌRED, (āl-hō'nurd) *a.* Honored by all.
ĀLL-HŪRT'ING, *a.* Hurting all things. *Shak.*
ĀLL-ĪDŌL-ĪZ-ING, *a.* Idolizing every thing. *Crashaw.*
ĀLL-ĪMĪTĀT-ING, *a.* Imitating every thing. *Morc.*
ĀLL-ĪM-PRES'SIVE, **a.* Highly impressive. *Bowring.*
ĀLL-ĪN-FŌRM'ING, *a.* That forms or actuates all.
ĀLL-ĪN-TĒR-PRĒT-ING, *a.* Interpreting all things.
ĀLL-ĪUD'G, (āl-īud'g) *a.* That judges all. *Rozce.*
ĀLL-KNŌW'ING, (āl-nŌ'ing) *a.* Omniscient; all-wise.
ĀLL-LĪCĒNSĒD, (āl-lī'sensd) *a.* Licensed to every thing.
ĀLL-LŌV'ING, *a.* Of infinite love. *Morc.*
ĀLL-MAK'ING, *a.* That created all; omnific. *Dryden.*

ĀLL-MA-TŪR'ING, *a.* That matures all things. *Dryden.*
ĀLL-MĒR-CJ-FŌL, **a.* Perfect in mercy. *Ch. Ob.*
ĀLL-MŪR'DER-ING, *a.* Completely destructive.
ĀLL-O-BĒ/DĪ-ĒNT, *a.* Absolutely obedient. *Crashaw.*
ĀLL-O-BĒY'ING, (āl-ŏ-bā'ing) *a.* Paying entire obedience.
ĀLL-ŌB-LĪV'Ī-ŌDS, *a.* Causing entire forgetfulness.
ĀLL-ŌB-SCŪR'ING, *a.* That hides all things.
ĀLL-PĒN-ĒR-TRĀT-ING, *a.* Pervading all things.
ĀLL-PĒR-FĒCT-NĒSS, *n.* Complete perfection. *Morc.*
ĀLL-PIĒRC'ING, *a.* Discovering all things. *Marston.*
ĀLL-PŌW'ER-FŪL, *a.* Almighty; omnipotent. *Swift.*
ĀLL-PRĀISE', (āl-prāz') *a.* Praised by all.
ĀLL-RŌL'ING, *a.* Governing all things. *Milton.*
ĀLL-SAĪNTS-DĀY, (āl-sāntz-dā) *n.* The 1st of November, the day on which there is a general celebration of the saints.
ĀLL-SĀNC'TĪ-FŶ-ING, *a.* That sanctifies the whole. *West.*
ĀLL-SĀV'ING, *a.* Saving all things. *Selden.*
ĀLL-SĒARCH'ING, *a.* That searches all things.
ĀLL-SĒĒ'ING, *a.* That beholds every thing. *Dryden.*
ĀLL-SĒĒ'ER, *n.* He that sees or beholds every thing.
ĀLL-SĒĀK'ING, *a.* That shakes all things. *Shak.*
ĀLL-SĒUNNED', (āl-shūnd') *a.* Shunned by all. *Shak.*
ĀLL-SŌLS-DĀY, (āl-sōlz-dā) *n.* The 2d of November, the day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome. *Shak.*
ĀLL-SŪB-MĪS'SIVE, **a.* Perfectly submissive. *Bowring.*
ĀLL-SŪF-FŶCIĒN-CY, (āl-suf-fish'en-se) *n.* Infinite ability
ĀLL-SŪF-FŶCIĒNT, (āl-suf-fish'ent) *a.* Sufficient for all
ĀLL-SŪF-FŶCIĒNT, (āl-suf-fish'ent) *n.* The Deity.
ĀLL-SŪR-VĒY'ING, (āl-sūr-vā'ing) *a.* Surveying all things
ĀLL-SŪS-TĀIN'ING, *a.* That upholds all things.
ĀLL-TĒLL'ING, *a.* That divulges all things. *Shak.*
ĀLL-TRĪVMPH-ING, *a.* Everywhere triumphant.
ĀLL-WATCHED', (āl-wōcht') *a.* Watched throughout.
ĀLL-WĪSE', *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom. *South.*
ĀLL-WIT'ED, *a.* Possessing every kind of wit. *B. Jonson*
ĀLL-WORSHIPPED, (āl-wŭr'shīpt) *a.* Adored by all.
ĀL-LĀ-GĪTE, **n.* (*Min.*) A magnesian mineral; dialogite *Phillips.*
ĀL-LĀR, **n.* [Ar.] The Arabic name of the Supreme Being, which, through the Alcoran, has found its way into all the languages of the Mahometan nations. *P. Cye.*
ĀL-LAN-ĪTE, **n.* (*Min.*) A silico-ferrous oxide from Greenland. *Brande.*
ĀL-LAN-TŌID, **or* **ĀL-LAN-TŌID'**, **n.* (*Anat.*) Same as *allantois*. *Dunglison.*
ĀL-LAN-TŌIS, **or* **ĀL-LAN-TŌYS'**, *n.* [ἀλλαντοΐς, Gr.] (*Anat.*) A thin membrane sac situated between the amnion and chorion of the fetus.
ĀL-LĀT', *v. a.* [*allat*, *v. n.* [*allat*, L.] To bark. *Stubbbs.*
ĀL-LĀY', *v. a.* [*allayed*, *pp.* *allaying*, *allayed*.] To sooth; to assuage; to soften; to quiet; to pacify; to repress; — to debase a metal. See **ALLOY**.
ĀL-LĀY', **v. n.* To abate; to subside; to grow calm. *Shak.*
ĀL-LĀY', *n.* [*aloi*, Fr.] See **ALLOY**.
ĀL-LĀY'ER, *n.* He or that which allays. *Harvey.*
ĀL-LĀY'MENT, *n.* That which allays. *Shak.*
ĀL-LĒCT', *v. a.* [*allecto*, *allicio*, L.] To entice. *Hulot's Dict.*
ĀL-LĒC-TĀTION, *n.* Allurement; enticement. *Coles.*
ĀL-LĒC'TIVE, *n.* Allurement. *Sir T. Elyc.*
ĀL-LĒC'TIVE, *a.* Alluring. *Chaucer.*
ĀL-LĒ-GĀTION, *n.* Act of alleging; thing alleged; affirmation; declaration; an excuse; a plea.
ĀL-LĒGE', (āl-lēj') *v. a.* [*allego*, L.] [*ALLEGED*; *pp.* *ALLEGING*, *ALLEGED*.] To affirm; to declare; to maintain; to advance; to adduce; to plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.
ĀL-LĒGE-Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be alleged. *Browne.*
ĀL-LĒGE-MĒNT, *n.* Allegation. *Bp. Sanderson.*
ĀL-LĒG'ER, (āl-lēj'er) *n.* One who alleges. *Boyle.*
ĀL-LĒ'GIANCE, (āl-lē'jans) *n.* [*allegance*, Fr.] The obedience which a citizen or subject owes to the government or sovereign; loyalty.
ĀL-LĒ'GIANT, (āl-lē'jant) *a.* Loyal. *Shak.*
ĀL-LĒ-GŌR'IC, *a.* Partaking of or like an allegory.
ĀL-LĒ-GŌR'ICAL, *a.* Being in the form of or like an allegory; typical; figurative.
ĀL-LĒ-GŌR'ICAL-LY, *ad.* After an allegorical manner.
ĀL-LĒ-GŌR'ICAL-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being allegorical.
ĀL-LĒ-GŌ-RĪZE, *v. n.* One who makes use of allegory.
ĀL-LĒ-GŌ-RĪZE, *v. a.* [*allegorizo*; *pp.* *ALLEGORIZING*, *ALLEGORIZED*.] To treat allegorically; to turn into allegory. *Raleigh.*
ĀL-LĒ-GŌ-RĪZE, *v. n.* To make use of allegory. *Fulke.*
ĀL-LĒ-GŌR-RĪZ-ER, *n.* An allegorist. *Coventry.*
ĀL-LĒ-GŌ-RY, *n.* [*ἀλληγορία*, Gr.] A figurative representation, in which the words, signs, or forms signify something beyond their literal and obvious meaning; a symbolical writing or representation; a fable; a type.
ĀL-LĒ-GĒRETŌ, **ad.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Denoting a time less quick than allegro. *Crabb.*
ĀL-LĒ'GRŌ, [āl-lē'grŏ, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; āl-lē'grŏ,

Ja, *ad.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in Milton.

ĀL-LE-LŪ'AH, (ā-lē-lū'yah) *interj.* & *n.* [Heb.] Praise ye Jehovah, or, Praise God; a song of thanksgiving. — Most commonly written *Hallelujah*.

ĀL-LE-MĀ'NDE', (ā-lē-mānd', *Ja. Sm.*; ā-lē-mānd', *K.*) *n.* *Fr.*; *allemannia*, [arb. L.] A brisk German dance. — (*Mus.*) A slow air.

ĀL-LE-MĀ'NIC', * *a. P. Cyc.* See *ALEMANNIC*.

ĀL-LE'RI-ŌN', * *n.* (*Her.*) A small bird, painted with wings, but without beak or feet. *Crabb*.

ĀL-LE-VE'ŪRE', * *n.* (*Com.*) A brass Swedish coin worth 2½ English. *Crabb*.

ĀL-LE'VI-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*allevo*, L.] [i. ALLEVIATED; pp. ALLEVIATING, ALLEVIATED.] To make light; to ease; to soften; to allay.

ĀL-LE'VI-ĀT-ING', * *p. a.* Affording alleviation; relieving.

ĀL-LE-VI-Ā'TION, * *n.* The act of alleviating; mitigation.

ĀL-LE'VI-A-TIVE, *n.* Something mitigating. [R.]

ĀL'LEY, (ā-lē') *n.*; *pl.* *ĀL'LEYS*. [*allice*, Fr.] A walk in a garden, &c.; a passage, in a town, narrower than a street.

ĀL-LI-Ā'CEOUS, * (ā-lē-ā'shəs) *a.* Having the smell or nature of garlic or onions. *Brande*.

ĀL-LI'ANCE, *n.* [*alliance*, Fr.] State of being allied; a confederacy; a league; affinity; relation by marriage or by kindred; the persons allied. — (*Politics*) A league between two or more friendly powers.

ĀL-LI'ANCE, *v. a.* To ally. *Cudworth*.

ĀL-LI'ANT, *n.* An ally. *Wotton*.

ĀL-LI'CIEN-CY, (ā-līsh'en-sēs) *n.* [*allicio*, L.] Magnetism; attraction. *Glanville*.

ĀL-LI'CIENT, (ā-līsh'ent) *n.* An attractor. *Robinson*.

ĀL-LIED', * (ā-līd') *p. a.* United by kindred or alliance; confederated.

ĀL-LI-GĀTE, *v. a.* [*alligo*, L.] To tie one thing to another; to unite. *Hale*. [R.]

ĀL-LI-GĀ'TION, * *n.* Act of tying together. — (*Arith.*) A rule that teaches the solution of questions concerning the compounding or mixing together of different ingredients, or ingredients of different qualities or values.

ĀL-LI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* [*allagarto*, Port.] (*Zool.*) A large American reptile, resembling the Egyptian crocodile; a species of crocodile having a wide, obtuse muzzle, and unequal teeth.

ĀL-LI-GĀ-TOR-PEAR, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A West India fruit. *Crabb*.

ĀL-LI-GĀ-TŪRE, *n.* A link or ligature. *Bailey*.

ĀL-LI'GMENT, * (ā-līn'ment) *n.* [*alignement*, Fr.] The act of reducing to a right line or a level. *Tanner*.

ĀL-LI-ŌTH', * *n.* (*Astron.*) A star in the tail of the Great Bear. *Crabb*.

ĀL-LI'SION, (ā-līzh'yūn) *n.* [*allido*, *allisum*, L.] The act of striking one thing against another; collision. *Woodward*. [R.]

ĀL-LIT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [*ad* and *litera*, L.] The repetition of the same letter, chiefly at the beginning of different words.

ĀL-LIT-ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Relating to alliteration.

ĀL-LIT-ER-A-TIVE-NĒSS, * *n.* Quality of being alliterative. *Coleridge*.

ĀL-LIT-ER-Ā-TOR, * *n.* One who uses alliteration. *Connoisseur*.

ĀL-LI-ŪM', * *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; garlic. *Crabb*.

ĀL-LI'Ū-CĀTE, * *v. a.* To place; to set. *Burke*. [R.]

ĀL-LI'Ū-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*alloco*, L.] The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account. — (*Law*) The allowance of an account in the English exchequer; a certificate of an allowance of accounts by a master, on taxation of costs. *Crabb*.

ĀL-LI'Ū-CĀ'TUR, * *n.* (*Law*) The allowance of a writ. *Bowyer*.

ĀL-LŌCH'RO-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A massive mineral allied to the garnet. *Brande*.

ĀL-LŌ-CŪ'TION, *n.* [*allocutio*, L.] Act of speaking to another. *Wheeler*. [R.]

ĀL-LŌ'DI-AL, *a.* [*allocalis*, barb. L.] (*Law*) Not feudal; independent.

ĀL-LŌ'DI-AL-LY, * *ad.* In an allodial manner. *A. Smith*.

ĀL-LŌ'DI-ĀM, *n.* (*Law*) Land held by an individual in his own absolute free, free from all feudal obligation.

ĀL-LŌNGE', (ā-lūnj') [ā-lūnj', *S. W. J. Ja. Sm.*; ā-lōnj', *P. K.*] *n.* [*allonge*, Fr.] A pass or thrust with a rapier, in fencing; a lunge; a long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand.

ĀL-LŌNGE', * *v. n.* [*allonger*, Fr.] To make a pass or thrust with a rapier; to lunge. *Smart*.

ĀL-LŌG', *v. a.* To set on. *Philips*. To halloo. See *HALLOO*.

ĀL-LŌ-PĀ'THIC', * *a.* (*Med.*) Noting the ordinary method of medical practice. *Dunglison*.

ĀL-LŌ-PĀ'THIC-ĀL-LY, * *ad.* In accordance with allopathy. *Weld*.

ĀL-LŌ-PĀ-THIST', * *n.* One who adheres to allopathy. *Ells*.

ĀL-LŌ-PĀ-THY, * *n.* (*Med.*) Ordinary medical practice, as opposed to homeopathy. *Dunglison*.

ĀL-LŌ-PĀHĀNE, * *n.* (*Min.*) An argillaceous mineral. *Dana*.

ĀL-LŌ-QUY, *n.* [*alloquium*, L.] Address; conversation. *Bailey*.

ĀL-LŌ'T', *v. a.* [i. ALLOTTED; pp. ALLOTTING, ALLOTTED.] To distribute by lot; to grant; to distribute.

ĀL-LŌ'T'MENT, *n.* Act of allotting; that which is allotted; distribution by lot; part; share. — *Allotment system*, (*England*) The allotting to every poor family in a parish a piece of ground to be cultivated with the spade.

ĀL-LŌ'T'TE-RY, *n.* Allotment. *Shak*.

ĀL-LŌW', *v. a.* [*allow*, Fr.] [i. ALLOWED; pp. ALLOWING, ALLOWED.] To admit; to permit; to grant; to yield; to pay to; to give to; to make abatement.

ĀL-LŌW'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be allowed; admissible.

ĀL-LŌW'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Exemption from prohibition.

ĀL-LŌW'Ā-BLY, *ad.* With claim of allowance. *Lowth*.

ĀL-LŌW'ĀNCE, *n.* That which is allowed; admission; sanction; license; permission; a settled rate; salary; abatement.

ĀL-LŌW'ĀNCE, * *v. a.* [i. ALLOWANCED; pp. ALLOWANCING, ALLOWANCED.] To put upon allowance; to limit in the supply of food, &c. *Smart*.

ĀL-LŌW'ER, *n.* One who allows or approves.

ĀL-LŌY', *n.*; *pl.* *ĀL-LŌYS'*. The baser metal which is mixed with a finer one; a debased substance; the evil which is mixed with good. — Formerly written *alloy*.

ĀL-LŌY', * *v. a.* [i. ALLOYED; pp. ALLOYING, ALLOYED.] To reduce the purity of a metal by mixing it with one of less value; to corrupt or reduce in purity. *Urc.* — Formerly written *alloy*.

ĀL-LŌY'ĀGE, * *n.* The act of alloying; alloy. *Smart*.

ĀLLS, *n. pl.* All one's goods. [A vulgarism.]

ĀLL'SPICE, *n.* The dried, immature berry of the *myrtus pimenta*; called also Jamaica pepper.

ĀL-LŪ-BĒS'ĈEN-CY, *n.* [*alubescencia*, L.] Willingness. *Bailey*.

ĀL-LŪDE', *v. n.* [*alludo*, L.] [i. ALLUDED; pp. ALLUDING, ALLUDED.] To make or have some reference to a thing; to hint at; to insinuate.

ĀL-LŪ'MIN-ĀTE, * *v. a.* To color; to embellish. *Ash*. [R.]

ĀL-LŪ'MIN-ŌR, *n.* [*alumer*, Fr.] One who colors, decorates, or paints upon paper or parchment; a limner. *Concl*.

ĀL-LŪRE', *v. a.* [*lurrer*, Fr.] [i. ALLURED; pp. ALLURING, ALLURED.] To entice; to decoy; to attract; to lure.

ĀL-LŪRE', *n.* Something set up to entice; a lure.

ĀL-LŪRE'MENT, *n.* That which allures; enticement; temptation of pleasure.

ĀL-LŪR'ER, *n.* One who allures. *Dryden*.

ĀL-LŪRING, *n.* The power to allure. *Beaman*. & *Fl*.

ĀL-LŪRING, * *p. a.* Tending to allure; enticing.

ĀL-LŪRING-LY, *ad.* Enticingly.

ĀL-LŪRING-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being alluring.

ĀL-LŪ'SION, (ā-lū'zhun) *n.* [*allusio*, L.] Act of alluding; a reference to something supposed to be already known; a hint.

ĀL-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Making allusion; hinting.

ĀL-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an allusive manner. *Hammond*.

ĀL-LŪ'SIVE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being allusive. *More*.

ĀL-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Allusive; insinuating. *Heath*.

ĀL-LŪ'VI-AL, *a.* Relating to alluvium; carried by water and lodged.

ĀL-LŪ'VI-ŌN, *n.* [*alluvio*, L.; *alluvion*, Fr.] Alluvial land. See *ALUVIUM*.

ĀL-LŪ'VI-ŌS, *a.* Alluvial. *Bailey*. See *ALUVIAL*.

ĀL-LŪ'VI-ŪR, * *n.* [L.] *pl.* *ĀL-LŪ'VI-Ā*. (*Geol.*) An accumulation of sand, earth, gravel, &c., brought down by the currents of rivers, which, when spread out to any extent, forms what is called *alluvial land*. *P. Cyc*.

ĀL-LŪ'Y, (ā-lī'y') *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.] [i. ALLIED; pp. ALLYING, ALLIED.] To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation or connection between two things.

ĀL-LŪ'Y, (ā-lī'y') *n.*; *pl.* *ĀL-LŪ'IES'*. One that is allied: — *pl.* States that have entered into a league for mutual defence. *Temple*.

ĀL-LŪ'Y', * *v. n.* To be closely united. *Hume*.

ĀL'M', * *AL'ME'*, * or *ĀL'MĒH'*, * *n.* In the East, a dancing girl, one whose employment is to amuse company by dancing and singing. *P. Cyc*.

ĀL-MA-CĀN'TAR, *n.* [Ar.] A small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon. [R.]

ĀL-MA-CĀN'TAR'S-STĀFF, *n.* An instrument used to take observations of the sun, when it rises and sets.

ĀL-MA-DY', * *n.* A vessel, in the East Indies, in the form of a weaver's shuttle; an African bark canoe. *Crabb*.

ĀL-MĀ'GRĀ, * *n.* (*Min.*) A fine, deep-red ochre. *Smart*.

ĀL-MĀ'JĀ'TER, * [L.] Benign or fostering mother; a term applied to the university or college where one was educated. *Ency*.

ĀL-MĀ'NĀCH, [*almanach*, Fr. & Sp., from Ar.] An annual publication, giving the civil divisions of the year, the times of the various astronomical phenomena, &c.; an annual register with a calendar; a calendar. — *Nautical*

Almanac, an almanac for seamen, containing a copious account of astronomical phenomena at sea.

†AL/MA-NAC-MÄ/KER, *n.* A maker of almanacs. *Gayton.*

†AL/MAN-DINE, *n.* [*almandina*, It.] (*Mia.*) An inferior kind of ruby; a precious garnet. *Phillips.*

AL/ME/NA,* *n.* [Sp.] An East Indian weight of about two pounds. *Neuman.*

AL/MER-Y,* *n.* (*Arch.*) A niche or cupboard let into the substance of a wall; the same as *locker*. *Francis.*

†AL/MIGH/TI-NÉSS, (äl-mi'te-nés) *n.* Omnipotence; an attribute of God.

†AL/MIGH/TY, (äl-mi'te) *a.* Of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Genesis.*

†AL/MIGH/TY, (äl-mi'te) *n.* The Omnipotent; God.

†AL/MNER,* *n.* Same as *almoner*. *Bailey.* See ALMONER.

†AL/MOND, (ä'mund) [*'amund*, S. *W. J. F. K. Sm. Ja.*; ä'l-mund, P.] *n.* [*amande*, Fr.] The nut, seed, or fruit of the almond-tree:—*pl.* (*Anat.*) Two round glands on the sides of the basis of the tongue; the tonsils.

†AL/MOND-FÜR-NACE, (ä'mund-für-nis) } *n.* A kind of fur-
†AL/MAN-FÜR-NACE, (ä'man-für-nis) } nace used in re-
fining; called also the sweep.

†AL/MOND-SHÄPED',* (ä'mund-shäpt') *a.* Shaped like an almond. *P. Cyc.*

†AL/MOND-TRÉE, (ä'mund-tré) *n.* The tree *amygdalus communis*, which bears almonds, and resembles the peach-tree.

†AL/MOND-WIL/LÖW, (ä'mund-wil'lö) *n.* A willow whose leaves are of a light green on both sides. *Shenstone.*

AL/MO-NER, *n.* An officer of a prince or of a religious house, to whom the distribution of alms or charity is committed.

AL/MON-RY, *n.* The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

†AL/MÖST, [ä'möst, *W. Ja. Sm.*; ä'l-möst', S. *P. J.*; ä'l-möst', or ä'l'möst, F.] *ad.* Nearly; well high. *Locke.*

†AL/MRY, (äm're) *n.* Same as *almonry*. See ALMONRY.

ALMS, (ämz) *n. sing. & pl.* A gift or benefaction to the poor; a charitable donation. 33 Johnson says, *alms* "has no singular"; Todd, that it is "without a plural." Grammarians regard it as of both numbers: some say, "generally singular"; others, "generally plural."—"An alms." *Acts, Shak., Dryden, Swift.*—"Alms are of diverse kinds." *Rees's Cyc.*—"Some say, 'These alms are useful'; others say, 'This alms is useful.' The Anglo-Saxon form was *almesse*. Hence the word *alm* is, in respect to its original form, singular; in respect to its meaning, either singular or plural." *Prof. Latham.*

ALMS-BÄS-KET, (ämz/bäs-ke't) *n.* The basket in which provisions are put to be given away. *B. Jonson.*

ALMS/DEED, (ämz/dé'd) *n.* An act of charity. *Acts ix.*

ALMS/DRINK,* (ämz/drink) *n.* "A phrase among good fellows," says Warburton, "to signify that liquor of another's share which his companion drinks to ease him." *Shak.*

†ALMS/FÖLK, (ämz/fök) *n. pl.* Persons supporting others by alms. *Strype.*

ALMS-GIV-ER, (ämz/giv-er) *n.* One who gives alms. *Bacon.*

ALMS-GIV-ING,* (ämz/giv-ing) *n.* The act of giving alms. *Conybeare.*

ALMS/HÖUSE, (ämz/höüs) *n.* A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; a poor-house. *Hooker.*

ALMS/MÄN, (ämz/män) *n.* A man who lives upon alms. *Shak.* He who gives alms. *Homilies*, b. 2.

ALMS/PÉO/PLE, (ämz/pé/pl) *n. pl.* Members of an almshouse.

AL/MUG-TRÉE, *n.* A tree of an unknown kind, mentioned in Scripture. *1 Kings x.*

AL/NAGE, *n.* [*aulnage*, or *avnage*, Fr.] Ell-measure; measure by the ell. *Blount.*

AL/NA-GER, *n.* A measurer by the ell; an English officer, who used to inspect the assize of woollen cloth:—written also *alnar* and *alnarger*. *Blount.*

†AL/NIGHT, (äl'nit) *n.* A great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst, to burn a long time. *Bacon.*

AL/O'Ä,* *n.* [Gr.] A Greek festival after the harvest. *Crabb.*

†AL/ÖE, *n.* [Fr., and *älöy*, Gr.] *pl.* AL/OES. A tree or species of wood used in the East for perfumes; a genus of succulent plants.—(*Med.*) A resinous substance or drug formed from the juice of a species of the plant.—The plural of this word, in *Latin*, AL/O-ES, is of three syllables.

†AL/O-ÉT/IC, } *a.* Relating to, obtained from, or consist-
†AL/O-ÉT/ICAL, } ing of aloes.

†AL/O-ÉT/ICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Medicines consisting chiefly of aloes. *Crabb.*

AL/LÖFT', *ad.* On high; above.—(*Naut.*) At the mast-head, or in the top of the rigging. "All hands aloft."

AL/LÖFT', *prep.* Above. *Milton.* [R.]

†AL/O-GÖT/Ä-PHY,* *n.* (*Med.*) A disproportionate nutrition in different parts of the body. *Crabb.*

†AL/O-BY, *n.* [*alogie*, old Fr.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Bailey.*

AL/LÖNE', *a.* Without another, or without company; single; only; solitary.

†AL-LÖNE'/LY, *a.* Only. *Hulot.*

†AL-LÖNE'/LY, *ad.* Merely; singly. *Gower.*

†AL-LÖN/NESS, *n.* The state of being alone. *Mountagu.*

AL-LÖNG', *ad.* At length; through any space lengthwise; onward.—*All along*, throughout.—*Along with*, in company with.

AL-LÖNG',* *prep.* By the side of; near to. *Hiley.*

AL-LÖNG'-SHÖRE,* *ad.* (*Naut.*) Being along or near the coast. *Falconer.*

AL-LÖNG'-SIDE, *ad.* (*Naut.*) By the side of the ship.

†AL-LÖNGST', *ad.* Along; through the length. *Knolles.*

AL-LÖÖF', *ad.* At a distance; far apart.

AL-LÖÖF/NESS,* *n.* State of being aloof. *Coleridge.* [R.]

AL/O-PE-C'F'R'US,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses of the foxtail kind. *Farm. Encyc.*

AL/O-PE-CY,* *n.* (*Med.*) The fox-evil, or scurf, a disease which causes the hair to fall off. *Bailey.*

AL-LÖÖD', *ad.* Loudly; with great noise. *Waller.*

†AL-LÖW', (ä-lö') *ad.* In a low place. *Dryden.*

†AL/P, *n.* A mountain; that which is mountainous or durable, like the Alps. *Milton.*

AL-PÄC'A,* *n.* A species of Peruvian sheep; llama. *Farm. Encyc.*

AL/PHA, *n.* [Gr.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our *A*; therefore used to signify the first. *Rev. i.*

AL/PHA-EÉT, *n.* [*άλφα* and *βήτα*, Gr.] The letters of a language.

AL/PHA-BÉT, *v. a.* To range in the order of the alphabet.

†AL-PHA-BE-TÄ'R/ÄN, *n.* An A B C scholar. *Sancreft.*

†AL-PHA-BÉT/IC, } *a.* Relating to or in the order of the
†AL-PHA-BÉT/ICAL, } alphabet.

†AL-PHA-BÉT/ICAL-LY, *ad.* In an alphabetical manner. *Holder.*

AL-PHE/NIC,* *n.* (*Med.*) White barley sugar; sugar candy. *Dunglison.*

AL-PHÖN/SIN,* *n.* (*Surg.*) A surgical instrument used for extracting balls from wounds. *Brand.*

AL-PHÖN/SINE,* *a.* Relating to Alphonso, king of Leon, or his astronomical tables. *Ed. Encyc.*

AL/PINE,* *n.* A peculiar kind of strawberry. *Mace.*

AL/PINE, or ÄL/PIN, [ä'l'pin, *W. P. Sm.*; ä'l'pin, *E. Ja. K.*] *a.* [*Alpinus*, L.] Relating to or resembling the Alps; high. *AL/Q'U-FÖT'*; (äl'ke-fö) *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of mineral lead ore. *Crabb.*

AL-REÄDV', (äl-rü'd/de) *ad.* Now, at this time, or at some time past; before the time expected.

†ALS, *ad.* Also; likewise. *Spenser.*

AL-SÄ/CIAN,* (äl-sä/shän) *a.* Relating to Alsace. *Encyc.*

AL SE/GNO,* (äl-sän'gö) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A notice to the performer that he must recommence. *Brand.*

AL/SINE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, called also *chickweed*. *Crabb.*

AL/SO, *adv.* In the same manner; likewise.

AL/SO,* *conj.* Noting addition or conjunction. *Crombie.*

ALST, *a. & n.* (*Mus.*) High; a term applied to the high notes of the scale. See ALTO.

AL-TÄ/IC,* or AL-TÄ/ÄN,* *a.* Relating to the mountains of Altai in Asia. *Encyc.*

AL/TÄR, *n.* [*altare*, L.] A place or sort of pedestal on which sacrifices were offered; the table in churches where the communion is administered.

†AL/TÄR-ÄGE, *n.* [*altarium*, L.] (*Law*) An emolument arising from oblations to the altar. *Ayliffe.*

†AL/TÄR-CLÖTH, *n.* A cloth thrown over the altar.

†AL/TÄR-PIECE, *n.* A painting placed over the altar.

†AL/TÄR-WISE, *ad.* In the manner of an altar. *Hovell.*

†AL/TÄR, *v. a.* [*altérer*, Fr., from *alter*, L.] [i. ALTERED; pp. ALTERING, ALTERED.] To change; to make otherwise; to vary.

†AL/TÄR, *n. n.* To suffer change; to become otherwise.

†AL-TÄR-Ä-BIL'I-TY,* *n.* Quality of being alterable. *Smart.*

†AL/TÄR-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be altered.

†AL/TÄR-Ä-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being alterable.

†AL/TÄR-Ä-BLY, *ad.* In an alterable manner.

†AL/TÄR-ÄGE, *n.* The fostering of a child. *Sir J. Davies.*

†AL/TÄR-ÄNT, *a.* Producing change. *Bacon.*

†AL/TÄR-ÄTION, *n.* Act of altering; state of being altered; variation; change.

†AL/TÄR-Ä-TIVE, *a.* (*Med.*) Producing change.

†AL/TÄR-Ä-TIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which cures disease by slow and imperceptible degrees.

†AL/TÄR-CÄTE, *v. n.* [*altercor*, L.] [i. ALTERCATED; pp. ALTERATING, ALTERED.] To wrangle; to contend with.

†AL/TÄR-CÄ'TION, [äl-ter-kä'shun, S. *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ä'l-ter-kä'shun, P.] *n.* Debate; controversy; wrangle; contest.

†AL-TÄR'I-TY,* *n.* State of being another or different. *Coleridge.* [R.]

†AL-TÄR'N', *a.* [*alternus*, L.] Acting by turns; reciprocal. *Milton.*

†AL-TÄR'NA-CY, *n.* Action performed by turns.

†AL-TÄR'NAL, *a.* Alternative. *Sherwood.*

†AL-TÄR'NAL-LY, *ad.* By turns. *Mary.*

AL-TĒR/NATE, *a.* Following in order or by turns; being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.
 AL-TĒR/NATE, *n.* What happens alternately; vicissitude. *Prior.*
 ||AL-TĒR/NĀTE, or AL-TĒR-NĀTE, [al-tēr'nāt, *W. P. F. K. Sm.*; al-tēr-nāt, *E. Wb.*; al-tēr-nāt', *Ja.*] *v. a.* [alternare, *It.*] *[i. ALTERNATED; pp. ALTERNATING, ALTERNATED.]* To perform alternately; to change reciprocally.
 ||AL-TĒR/NĀTE, *v. n.* To succeed by turns. *Italiam.*
 AL-TĒR/NĀTE-VY, *ad.* In alternate succession.
 AL-TĒR/NĀTE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being alternate. *Bailey.*
 ||AL-TĒR-NĀT-ING, * *p. a.* Succeeding or changing by turns.
 AL-TĒR-NĀT'ION, *n.* Act of alternating; reciprocal succession; reciprocation; alternate performance.
 AL-TĒR/NĀ-TĪVE, *n.* The choice given of two things; expedient; resource.
 AL-TĒR/NĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Implying alternation. *Hakewell.*
 AL-TĒR/NĀ-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* By turns; reciprocally. *Ayliffe.*
 AL-TĒR/NĀ-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* Reciprocation. *Bailey.*
 †AL-TĒR/NĪ-TY, *n.* Reciprocal succession. *Brown.*
 AL-TĒR'Ē, or AL-TĒR'Ā, *n.* [ἀλτήρ, *Gr.*] *pl. L. AL-TĒR'ĒE;* Eng. AL-TĒR'ĒS. (*Bot.*) A beautiful flowering plant or shrub; the marsh-mallow.
 AL-THOUGH', (al-thō') *conj.* Grant that; however; though. See THOUGH.
 †AL-TĪ-GRĀDE, *a.* Rising on high. *Bailey.*
 †AL-TĪL/Q-ŪENCE, *n.* Pompous language. *Bailey.*
 †AL-TĪL/Q-ŪENT, * *a.* Pompous in language. *Bailey.*
 AL-TĪM'E-TĒR, * *n.* An instrument for taking altitudes. *Smart.*
 AL-TĪM'E-TRY, *n.* [altimetria, *L.*] Art of measuring altitudes.
 AL-TĪN, * *n.* A small Russian coin, value about three cents. *Crabb.*
 †AL-TĪS/O-NĀNT, *a.* [altisonus, *L.*] High-sounding. *Evelyn.*
 †AL-TĪS/O-ŌOUS, *a.* [altisonus, *L.*] High-sounding. *Bailey.*
 †AL-TĪS/SĪ-MŌ, * [It.] (*Mus.*) Highest; the superlative of alto, high. *P. Cyc.*
 AL-TĪ-TŪDE, *n.* [altitudo, *L.*] Height of place; elevation; highest point. — (*Astron.*) The angle of elevation of a celestial object, or the angle of the visual ray with the horizon.
 AL-TĪ-TŪ-DĪ-NĀ'RĪ-AN, * *a.* Having altitude; aspiring. *Coleridge.*
 †AL-TĪV/Q-LANT, *a.* [altivolans, *L.*] Flying high. *Bailey.*
 AL-TŌ, * [It.] (*Mus.*) The highest part for male voices. *Shaw.*
 AL-TŌ ET BĀS/SŌ, * [L.] (*Law*) High and low; including all matters. *Bouvier.*
 AL-TŌ-GĒTH'ER, *ad.* Completely; without restriction; conjunctly.
 AL-TŌ RĪ-LIĒ'VŌ, *n.* [It.] High relief; a mode of sculpture representing figures standing either entirely or nearly detached from the background.
 AL-TŌ RĪ-PĒ'NŌ, * (rē-pē-ā'nō) [It.] (*Mus.*) The tenor of the great chorus in the full parts. *Crabb.*
 AL-TŌ VĪ'Q-LĀ, * [It.] (*Mus.*) The small tenor of the violin. *Crabb.*
 AL'V-DĒL, (al'vū-dēl) *n.* (*Chem.*) An earthen tube or vessel without a bottom, used in sublimations.
 AL'V-LĀ, * (al'vū-lā) *n.* (*Ornith.*) The group of feathers attached to the joint of the carpus, as in the snipe. *Brande.*
 AL'UM, *n.* [alumen, *L.*] A mineral or earthy salt, of an acid taste. It is a sulphate of alumina, combined usually with a sulphate of potash.
 AL'UMĒD, (al'vūnd) *a.* Mixed with alum. *Barret.*
 AL'ŪMEN, * *n.* (*Chem.*) Alum, a genus of salts. *Lyell.*
 AL'ŪMĪ-NA, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A kind of earth; the earthy oxide of aluminum; — called, also, argil, or argillaceous earth. *P. Cyc.*
 AL'ŪMĪ-NĀTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy combination of alumina. *Brande.*
 AL'V-MĪNE, *n.* Same as alumina. *Crabb.*
 AL'ŪMĪN-ĪTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Native subsulphate of alumina. *Brande.*
 AL'ŪMĪ-ŌOUS, *a.* Relating to alum. *Brown.*
 AL'ŪMĪ-NŪM, * *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of alumina. *Brande.*
 AL'UM-ISH, *a.* Having the nature of alum.
 AL'ŪM'NUS, * *n.* [L.] *pl. A-LŪM'NĪ.* A pupil; a foster-child; — a graduate of a college or university. *Ainsworth.*
 AL'UM-SŌ-CĀL/CĪTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious mineral. *Phillips.*
 AL'UM-MĀTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of clay-slate. *Crabb.*
 AL'UM-STŌNE, *n.* A stone or calx used in surgery.
 AL'UM-WĀ-TER, * *n.* Water impregnated with alum. *Ash.*
 AL'V-NĪTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) The alum-stone. *Phillips.*
 AL'V-TĀ'CEOUS, * (*shys*) *a.* Being of a pale-brown color. *Brande.*
 †AL'V-TĀ'T'ION, *n.* [aluta, *L.*] The tanning of leather. *Bailey.*
 AL'VE-A-RY, *n.* [alvearium, *L.*] A beehive. *Barret.*
 AL'VE-ĀT-ĒD, * *a.* Formed or vaulted like a beehive. *Blount.*
 AL-VĒ/Q-LAR, * or AL'VE-Ō-LAR, * [al-vē'q-lar, *K. Dunglison, Brande;* al'vē-ō-lar, *Sm. Wb.*] Full of sockets or pits. *Brande.*

AL-VĒ/Q-LAR-Y, * or AL'VE-Q-LAR-Y, * *a.* Same as *alveolar*. *Louden.*
 AL-VE/Q-LĀTE, * or AL'VE-Q-LĀTE, * [al-vē'q-lāt, *K. Brande;* al'vē-q-lāt, *Wb. Crabb.*] *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like a honeycomb. *Crabb.*
 AL-VE/Q-LĪTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A fossil zoophyte, allied to corallines. *Brande.*
 AL-VĒ/Q-LŪS, * *n.* [L.] *pl. AL-VĒ/Q-LĪ.* A small cavity, channel, hole, or socket. *Buckland.*
 AL'VINE, * [al'vīn, *Sm.*; al'vīn, *K.*] *a.* Relating to the abdomen, lower belly, or intestines. *Dunglison.*
 AL'WĀX, * *ad.* At all times; always. *Job.*
 AL'WĀX'S, (al'wāz) *ad.* At all times; during life; perpetually; constantly.
 A. M. *Artium magister*, or master of arts; *ante meridiem*, i. e. before twelve o'clock at noon.
 AM, *v.* The first person singular of the verb to be. See BE.
 AM-A-BIL/I-TY, *n.* [amabilitas, *L.*] Loveliness. *Ep. Taylor.* See AMIABILITY.
 AM-A-DĒT'Ō, *n.* A sort of pear. *Skinner.*
 AM'A-DINE, * *n.* A substance produced from wheat and potato starch. *P. Cyc.*
 AM'A-DŌT, *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*
 AM'A-DŌV', * *n.* German tinder; an inflammable substance used for tinder or touchwood. *P. Cyc.*
 AM-MĀN', *ad.* With vehemence; violently. *Shak.* — (*Naut.*) By yielding or letting go.
 AM-MĀL/GĀ-M, *n.* [amalgamo, *Fr.*] (*Chem.*) A combination of mercury with other metals; any mixture.
 AM-MĀL/GĀ-MĀ, *n.* Same as amalgam. *B. Jonson.*
 AM-MĀL/GĀ-MĀTE, *v. a.* [i. AMALGAMATED; pp. AMALGAMATING, AMALGAMATED.] To combine mercury with other metals; to mix different things.
 AM-MĀL/GĀ-MĀTE, * *v. n.* To unite by amalgamation. *Smart.*
 AM-MĀL/GĀ-MĀT'ION, *n.* Act of amalgamating; state of being amalgamated; mixture.
 †AM-MĀL/GĀME, *v. n.* To mix by amalgamation. *Chaucer.*
 †AM-MĀND', *v. a.* [amando, *L.*] To send one away. *Cocheram.*
 †AM'AN-DĀ'T'ION, *n.* Sending on a message.
 AM-MĀN'I-TĪNE, * *n.* The poisonous principle of some fungi. *Francis.*
 AM-MĀN-V-ĒN'SJS, *n.* [L.] *pl. AM-MĀN-V-ĒN'SĒS.* A person who writes what another dictates. *Warton.*
 AM'A-RĀNTH, *n.* [amaranthus, *L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; a plant, of which the flower long retains its color. (*Poetry*) An imaginary flower, which never fades; — a color inclining to purple.
 AM-A-RĀN'THINE, *a.* Consisting of amaranth; unfolding. *Pope.*
 †AM-MĀR'I-TŪDE, *n.* [amaritudo, *L.*] Bitterness. *Harvey.*
 †AM-MĀR'V-LĒNCE, *n.* Bitterness. *Bailey.*
 †AM-MĀR'V-LĒNT, *a.* Bitter. *Bailey.*
 AM-A-RY'L/ĪS, * *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants. *Louden.*
 AM-MĀSS', *v. a.* [amasser, *Fr.*] [*i. AMASSED; pp. AMASSING, AMASSED.]* To collect together; to heap up; to add one thing to another.
 †AM-MĀSS', *n.* [amas, *Fr.*] An assemblage; a mass. *Wotton.*
 AM-MĀSS'MĒNT, *n.* A heap; an accumulation.
 †AM-MĀTE', *v. n.* To accompany; to terrify; to perplex. *Spenser.*
 AM-A-TĒUR', (ām-a-tūr') [ām-a-tūr', *P. Ja. K.*; ām-a-tār', *W.*; ām-a-tūr', *F.*; ām'a-tūr, *E.*; ām-a-tūr', *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] One versed in or a lover of any particular pursuit, art, or science, but not a professor.
 AM-A-TĒUR'SHIP, * *n.* The character or quality of an amateur. *Ed. Rev.*
 AM'A-TĪVE-NESS, * *n.* (*Phren.*) The amatory principle, or the propensity to love. *Combe.*
 †AM-A-TŌ'RĪ-Q-LĪST, *n.* [amatorculus, *L.*] An insignificant lover. *Bailey.*
 AM-A-TŌ'RĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to love; amatory. *Warton.*
 AM-A-TŌ'RĪ-AN, * *a.* Relating to love; amatory. *Johnson.* [R.]
 †AM-A-TŌ'RĪ-ŌUS, *a.* Relating to love. *Milton.*
 AM'A-TŌ-RY, *a.* [amatorius, *L.*] Relating to love; causing love.
 AM-ŪR-Ō'RĪSIS, *n.* [ἀμύρωσις, *Gr.*] (*Med.*) Gutta serena; dimness of sight.
 AM-MŪ'SĪTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A species of felspar. *Phillips.*
 AM-MĀZ'Ī-MĪS AD MĪN'Ī-MA, * [L.] (*Logic*) From the greatest things to the least. *Hamilton.*
 AM-MĀZE', *v. a.* [i. AMAZED; pp. AMAZING, AMAZED.] To confuse with terror or wonder; to astonish; to perplex.
 †AM-MĀZE', *n.* Astonishment; confusion. *Milton.*
 AM-MĀZ'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Confusedly; with amazement. *Shak.*
 AM-MĀZ'ĒD-NESS, *n.* Amazement. *Shak.* [R.]
 AM-MĀZĒMĒNT, *n.* State of being amazed; wonder; extreme fear; extreme dejection; astonishment.
 AM-MĀZ'ING, *p. a.* Wonderful; astonishing. *Addison.*
 AM-MĀZ'ING-LY, *ad.* Wonderfully. *Watts.*
 AM'A-ZŌN, *n.* [αμαζώνες, *Gr.*] One of the Amazons, a race of women famous for valor, who inhabited Caucasus, so

mãnd', K.] n. [Fr.] A fine, by which recompense is made for the fault committed; amends.—*Amende honorable*, (Law) A penalty imposed by way of disgrace; a species of infamous punishment, formerly inflicted on criminals guilty of an offence against public decency or morality.

À-MÈND'ÈR, n. One who amends. *Barret*.

À-MÈND'ÈR, a. Full of improvement. *Beaum. & Fl.*

À-MÈND'ING, n. The act of correcting. *Bay.*

À-MÈND'MENT, n. Act of amending; improvement; change for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health. (Law) A correction of an error in the process; an alteration in a bill.

À-MÈND'S, (à-mèndz') n. *sing. & pl.*, and used with a singular or plural verb. [Corrupted from *amende*, Fr.] *Recompense*; compensation. *Shak.*

À-MÈN'Ï-TY, [à-mèn'ò-tè, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R.] n. [*amantitas*, L.] Plesantness; agreeableness of situation, place, or manners.

À MÈN'SA ÈT THÒ'RÒD, [L.] (Law) From bed and board; a separation or divorce which does not absolutely dissolve the marriage. *Hamilton*.

ÀM-ÈN-TÀ'CEOUS, (àm-èn-tà'shùs) a. [*amentatus*, L.] (Bot.) Hanging as by a thread; bearing catkins or chafly scales.

À-MÈN'TUM, * n. [L.] pl. À-MÈN'TA. (Bot.) The catkin; the male inflorescence of the hazel, &c. P. *Cyc.*

À-MÈN'TY, n. [*amentie*, Fr.] Madness. *Dict.*

À-MÈRCE, v. a. [*merci*, Fr.] [i. AMERCED; pp. AMERCING, AMERCED.] To punish with a pecuniary penalty or fine, at discretion; to fine; to mulct.

À-MÈRCE'À-BLE, a. Liable to amercement. *Hale*.

À-MÈRCE'MENT, n. (Law) A pecuniary punishment, penalty, or fine, imposed on an offender, at the discretion of the judge or court. Punishment or loss.

À-MÈR'ÇER, n. One who amerces.

À-MÈR'ÇE'À-MÈNT, (à-mèr'she-à-mènt) n. (Law) A penalty or fine. *Selden*. See AMERCEMENT.

À-MÈR'ÇAN, n. A native of America. *Milton*.

À-MÈR'ÇAN, a. Relating to America. *Sir T. Herbert*.

À-MÈR'ÇANISM, * n. A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America. *Witherspoon*.

À-MÈR'ÇANIZE, * v. a. To render American; to naturalize in America. *Jackson*.

ÀMÈS-ÀCE, (àmz-às') n. Two aces on two dice. See AMES-ACE.

ÀM'ÈSS, n. A priest's vestment. *Bailey*. See AMICE.

À-MÈT-A-BÒ'LI-AN, * n. (Ent.) An insect that does not undergo any metamorphosis. *Kirby*.

À-MÈ-THÒD'À-L, a. Out of method; irregular. *Bailey*.

À-MÈTH'Ò-DIST, n. An irregular physician; a quack. *Whitlock*.

ÀM'È-THYST, n. [*ἀμethystος*, Gr.] (Min.) A precious stone, of two varieties; one, the oriental amethyst, which is a variety of the adamantine spar or corundum; the other is the common amethyst, which is a variety of quartz, of a violet or purplish-violet color.—(Her.) Purple in a nobleman's coat of arms.

ÀM-È-THY'STINE, a. Resembling an amethyst.

ÀM'HÀR'IC, * n. The vernacular language of Abyssinia. P. *Cyc.*

À-MÌ-À-BÌL'Ï-TY, n. Quality of being amiable; amiableness. *Qu. Rev.*—It is much more in use than *amiability*.

À-MÌ-À-BLE, a. [*amiable*, Fr.] Worthy to be loved; lovely; charming; delightful; pleasing.

À-MÌ-À-BLE-NESS, n. Loveliness. *Burton*.

À-MÌ-À-BLY, ad. In an amiable manner; pleasingly.

À-MÌ-À-NTH, * n. Earth-flax. *Phillips*. See AMIANTHUS.

À-MÌ-ÀN'TH-FÒRM, * a. Resembling amianth. *Phillips*.

À-MÌ-ÀN'TH-ÌTE, * n. (Min.) A sort of mineral. *Phillips*.

À-MÌ-ÀN'THÒID, * n. (Min.) A mineral. *Phillips*.

À-MÌ-ÀN'THÒID, * a. Resembling amianth. *Phillips*.

À-MÌ-ÀN'THUS, * n. [*amianthus*, L.] (Min.) Earth-flax, or mountain flax; a mineral substance resembling flax; asbestos, or the flaxen variety of asbestos. *Brande*.

À-MÌ-À-BÌL'Ï-TY, * n. Quality of being amicable. *Ask*.

À-MÌ-À-BLE, a. Friendly; kind; obliging.

À-MÌ-À-BLE-NESS, n. Friendliness; good-will.

À-MÌ-À-BLY, ad. In an amicable manner. *Phillips*.

À-MÌ-À-L, * a. [*amicus*, L.] Friendly; amiable. *English Synonymes*. [R.]

ÀM'ICE, [àm'is, S. W. P. J. K. Sm. R.; àm-mis', Ja.] n. [*amicus*, L.] The undermost part of a Catholic priest's shoulder cloth or alb.

À-MÌ-ÇOS Q'ÛR-È, * n. [L.] (Law) A friend of the court; a stander-by who informs the judge, when doubtful or mistaken in matter of law. *Tomlins*.

À-MÌD', } prep. In the midst of; mingled with; among.

À-MÌDSR', } prep. In the midst of; mingled with; among.

À-MÌD-SR', * n. The soluble part of starch. *Brande*.

À-MÌD'SHIP, * ad. (Naut.) In the middle of a ship; between the stem and the stern. *Falconer*.

À-MÌSS', ad. Wrongly; faultily; improperly; criminally.

À-MÌSS', n. Culpability; fault. *Shak.*

À-MÌSS', * a. Wrong; faulty; improper. *Dryden*.

À-MÌS'SION, (à-mìsh'ùn) n. [*amissio*, L.] Loss. *More*.

À-MÌT', v. a. To lose; to dismiss. *Brown*.

ÀM'Ï-TY, n. [*amicitia*, Fr.] Friendship; concord; good-will.

ÀM'Ï-MI-RAL, n. *Fuller*. Admiral. See ADMIRAL.

ÀM'ÏO-Q'ÛR'ÛSE, * n. (Min.) A soft stone, used to strew over writing paper. *Crabb*.

ÀM'ÏO-Q'ÛTE, * n. (Zool.) A venomous serpent. *Crabb*.

ÀM-MÒ'N'À, n. (Chem.) A gaseous substance, of pungent smell and acrid taste, consisting of azote and hydrogen; volatile alkali.

ÀM-MÒ'N'À-C, n. A gum resin; the name of two drugs, *gum ammoniac*, a concrete juice brought from the East; and *sal ammoniac*, a compound of muriatic acid and ammonia, popularly called *hartshorn*.

ÀM-MÒ'N'À-CÀL, a. Having the properties of ammonia or ammoniac.

ÀM'ÏO-NÏTE, * n. (Geol.) An extinct and numerous order of molluscous animals, curved like a coiled snake, vulgarly called the *snake-stone*. *Lyell*.

ÀM-MÒ'N'Ï-ÛM, * n. (Chem.) The metallic base of ammoniac. *Davy*.

ÀM-MÒ-N'Ï-ÛR-ÈT, * n. (Chem.) A substance containing ammonia and mercury. *Phil. Mag.*

ÀM-MY-N'Ï-TION, (àm-my-nish'ùn) n. [*munition*, L.] Military stores, powder, balls, shells, &c.

ÀM-MY-N'Ï-TION-BRÈAD, (àm-my-nish'ùn-brèd) n. Bread for armies or garrisons.

ÀM-NÈ'SI-À, * n. [Gr.] (Med.) Loss of memory. *Dr. Duglison*.

ÀM-NÈS-TY, n. [*ἀμνηστία*, Gr.] An act of general pardon or freedom from penalty granted to those guilty of some crime.

ÀM-NÌC'Ò-LIST, n. [*amnicola*, L.] One inhabiting near a river. *Bailey*.

ÀM-NÌG'Û-NOÛS, a. Born of a river. *Bailey*.

ÀM-N'Û-N, n. [Gr.] (Anat.) The membrane that surrounds the fetus in the womb.

ÀM-N'Û-S, n. (Bot.) A thin, gelatinous covering of the embryo of a seed. *Brande*.

ÀM-NÌ-ÒT'ÛC, * a. (Chem.) Obtained from the amnios. *Brande*.

ÀM-O-BÈ'ÀN, * a. See AMERBAN.

ÀM-O-BÈ-L'ÛTION, (àm-ò-lish'ùn) n. A removal. *Bp. Ward*.

À-MÒ'MUM, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants bearing aromatic seeds, and affording cardamom.

À-MÒNG', (à-mung') } prep. Mingled with; conjoined

À-MÒNGST', (à-mungst') } with.

ÀM'Ò-RÈT, n. [*amoreto*, It.] A lover; a person enamored. *Gayton*. [R.]

ÀM-Ò-RÈTTE, (àm-ò-rèt') } n. An amorous woman; love-

ÀM-ÒU-RÈTTE, (àm-ò-rèt') } knots. *Chaucer*. A petty amour. *Walsh*.

ÀM'Ò-RÌST, n. A lover; a gallant. *Stafford*.

À-MÒR'NINGS, ad. In the mornings. *Beaum. & Fl.*

ÀM-Ò-RÒ'SA, n. [It.] A wanton; a courtesan. *Sir T. Herbert*. [R.]

ÀM-Ò-RÒ'SÒ, * a. [It.] (Mus.) Tender; affectionate; winning. *Warren*.

ÀM-Ò-RÒ'SÒ, n. [It.] A man enamored. *Gayton*. [R.]

ÀM'Ò-RÒUS, a. [*amor*, L.] Full of love; belonging to love; inclined to love; enamored; loving; fond.

ÀM'Ò-RÒUS-LY, ad. In an amorous manner; fondly.

ÀM'Ò-RÒUS-NESS, n. The quality of being amorous.

À-MÒR'PHOUS, a. [*ἀνὰ μορφή*, Gr.] Having no regular form.

À-MÒR'PHY, n. [*ἀ and μορφή*, Gr.] Departure from established form. *Swift*.

À-MÒR'PLA, * n. [Gr.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; bastard indigo. *Crabb*.

À-MÒR'T, ad. [*à la mort*, Fr.] Lifeless. *Shak.*

À-MÒR'TISE, or À-MÒR'TIZE, [à-mòr'tiz, W. P. F. Ja. Sm.; à-mòr'tiz, S. E. K. Wb.] v. a. (Law) To transfer to mortmain; to alien lands or tenements to a corporation, of which the law contemplates no decease or termination. *Bacon*.

À-MÒR-TI-ZÀ'TION, n. (Law) The right or act of transferring lands in mortmain. *Ayliffe*.

À-MÒR'TI-ZÈ-MÈNT, n. [*amortissement*, Fr.] Amortization. *Bailey*.

À-MÒ'TION, (à-mò'shùn) n. [*amotio*, L.] (Law) Removal. *Blackstone*.

À-MÒUNT, v. n. [*monter*, Fr.] [i. AMOUNTED; pp. AMOUNTING, AMOUNTED.] To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole.

À-MÒUNT, n. The sum total; the aggregate.

À-MÒUNT'ING, * p. Rising to; equaling as a whole.

À-MÒUR', (à-mòr') n. [*amour*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; a love intrigue; generally in an ill sense.

À-MÒUR'VAL, n. Total removal. *Beechyn*.

À-MÒVE', v. a. [*amoveo*, L.] (Law) To remove from a post or station. *Hale*. To remove; to move. *Spenser*.

ÀM'PE-LIS, n. (Ornith.) A genus of passerine birds. *Brande*.

ÀM'PE-LITE, * n. (Min.) Canal-coal; a species of black earth regarded as medicinal. *Crabb*.

ÀM'PER, n. A tumor, with inflammation. *Grose*. [Local, Eng.]

ÀM'PER-SÀND, * n. [and *per se* and.] The character [&] representing the conjunction and. *Nares*.

AM-PHIB'Ī-AN, *n. (*Zool.*) An amphibious animal; an animal having the faculty of living both in water and on land. *Crabb.*
AM-PHIB-I-Q-LŌS'Ī-CAL, *a. Relating to amphibiology. *Knowles.*
AM-PHIB-I-ŌL'Q-GY, *n. A treatise on amphibious animals. *Knowles.*
AM-PHIB'I-OŪS, (am-fib'ē-ūs) a. [*ἀμφί* and *βίος*, Gr.] Having the faculty of living in two elements, as in air and water; of a mixed nature.
AM-PHIB'I-OŪS-NESS, n. Quality of being amphibious.
AM-PHIB'Ī-ŪS, n. [L.] pl. **AM-PHIB'Ī-A**. (*Zool.*) The class of animals which live both on land and in water; amphibian. See **AMPHIBIAN**.
AM-PHI-BŌLE, *n. (*Min.*) Hornblende. *Brande.*
AM-PHI-BŌL'IC, *a. Relating to amphibole or amphiboly; doubtful. *Hamilton.*
AM-PHIB'Ō-LITE, *n. (*Min.*) A species of mineral; a petrification of an amphibious animal. *Hamilton.*
AM-PHIB-Ō-LŌG'Ī-CAL, a. Doubtful; ambiguous. *Burton.*
AM-PHIB-Ō-LŌG'Ī-CAL-LY, ad. Doubtfully; ambiguously.
AM-PHI-BŌL'Q-GY, n. [*ἀμφιβιολογία*, Gr.] Discourse of uncertain meaning; and equivocation.
AM-PHIB'Ō-LOŪS, a. [*ἀμφί* and *βάλω*, Gr.] Tossed from one to another.
AM-PHIB'Ō-LY, n. Ambiguous discourse. *B. Jonson.*
AM-PHI-BRĀCHI, *n. (*Rhet.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the other two short. *Smart.*
AM-PHIB'RA-CHY, *n. Same as *amphibrach*. *Crabb.*
AM-PHYC-TY-ŌN'IC, *a. Relating to the amphicytens. *P. Cyc.*
AM-PHYC'TY-ŌNS, *n. pl. Members of the celebrated council of ancient Greece. *Miford.*
AM-PHI-DES'MA, *n. (*Conch.*) A genus of marine bivalve shells. *P. Cyc.*
AM-PHIE'A-MOVS, *a. (*Bot.*) Having no traces of sexual organs. *Brande.*
AM-PHIL'Q-GY, n. [*ἀμφί* and *λόγος*, Gr.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Dick.*
AM-PHIM'A-CER, *n. (*Rhet.*) A poetic foot of three syllables, a short one in the middle, and the others long. *Crabb.*
AM-PHI-PŌD, *n. (*Zool.*) One of the third order of crustaceans in Latreille's arrangement. *Brande.*
AM-PHI'Ō-DA, *n. pl. (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans. See **AMPHIROD**. *P. Cyc.*
AM-PHI'Ō-DOŪS, *a. Belonging to the amphipoda. *P. Cyc.*
AM-PHI'Ō-STRYLE, *n. (*Arch.*) A temple having a portico or porch in the rear as well as in the front, but without columns at the sides. *Brande.*
AM-PHYS-ER'NA, n. [L.] (*Zool.*) A genus of serpents, whose bodies, from one end to the other, are of nearly a uniform size.
AM-PHYS'Ō-Ī, (am-fish'ē-ī) n. pl. [*ἀμφιπύκτιοι*, Gr.] Inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have their shadows turned to the north one part of the year, and to the south the other part.
AM-PHI-THE'A-TRE, (am-fe-thē'a-tur) n. [*ἀμφιθέατρον*, Gr.] A double theatre, or one of an elliptical figure; a building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising one above another, round about its area; used for public shows, such as combats.
AM-PHI-THE-Ā'TRIC, *a. Amphitheatrical. *Ency.*
AM-PHI-THE-Ā'TRI-CAL, a. Relating to an amphitheatre.
AM-PHI-THE-Ā'TRI-CAL-LY, *ad. In an amphitheatrical form. *Observer.*
AM-PHI-TRE, *n. (*Zool.*) A genus of marine animals. *Crabb.*
AM-PHI'RO-PAL, *a. (*Bot.*) Turned round albumen, or curved upon itself, as an embryo. *Brande.*
AM-PHŌD'Ē-LITE, *n. (*Min.*) A light-red mineral. *Dana.*
AM-PHO-RA, *n. [L.] A jug or vessel with a double ear or spout; a vase with two handles. *Francis.*
AM'PLE, a. [*amplus*, L.; *ample*, Fr.] Large; wide; extended; great in bulk; liberal; diffusive; not contracted.
AM'PLE-NESS, n. State of being ample. *South.* [R.]
AM-PLX-Ā-TION, *n. An embrace. *Bp. Hall.*
AM-PLĒX'Ī-CĀUL, *a. (*Bot.*) Claspings the stem. *P. Cyc.*
AM'PLI-ATE, v. a. [*amplio*, L.] To amplify. *Brown.* [R.]
AM-PLI-Ā-TION, n. Enlargement. — (*Law*) A deferring of judgment till the cause is further examined. *Whitac.*
AM-PLIF'Ī-CĀTE, v. a. [*amplifico*, L.] To amplify. *Bailey.*
AM-PLIF'Ī-CĀ-TION, n. Act of amplifying; enlargement; exaggeration; the lengthening of a discourse by an enumeration of minute circumstances.
AM'PLIF-Ē-R, n. One who amplifies or enlarges.
AM'PLIF-Y, v. a. [i. AMPLIFIED; pp. AMPLIFYING, AMPLIFIED.] To enlarge; to extend; to exaggerate; to speak or write diffusely.
AM'PLIF-Y, v. n. To speak largely in many words.
AM'PLI-TUDE, n. State of being ample; extent; largeness; copiousness; abundance. — (*Astron.*) The angular distance of a celestial body from the east point when it rises, or from the west point when it sets. — (*Gun.*) The range of a gun.
AM'PLY, ad. Largely; liberally; copiously. *Dryden*

AM-FŪ'LLA, *n. [L.] A flagon; a jug; a vessel; a bladder. *Crabb.*
AM-PUL-LĀ'CEOUS, *(-shus) a. Shaped like a bottle or bladder. *Crabb.*
AM-PUL-LĀ'RF-A, *n. (*Conch.*) A genus of fresh water, spiral, univalve shells. *P. Cyc.*
AM'PU-LĀTE, v. a. [*amputo*, L.] [i. AMPUTATED; pp. AMPUTATING, AMPUTATED.] To cut off, as a limb or branch.
AM-PU-LĀ-TION, n. Act of amputating. — (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.
A-MŪCK, *or A-MŪCK' *n. An East India term for slaughter. — To *run amuck*, to run frantic about the streets. *Ency.*
AM'U-LĒT, n. [*amulette*, Fr.] Something worn about the person, and supposed to have the effect of protecting the wearer against disease or other evil; a charm.
AM-Ū-R-CŌS'Ī-TY, n. [*amurca*, L.] The quality of lees or mother. *Bailey.*
A-MŪR'COVS, *a. Full of dregs or lees; foul. *Ash.* [R.]
A-MŪS'A-BLE, *a. Capable of being amused. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*
A-MŪS'Ī, (a-mūz') v. a. [*amuser*, Fr.] [i. AMUSED; pp. AMUSING, AMUSED.] To amuse with tranquillity; to divert; to beguile; to draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation.
AM-ŪS'Ī, v. n. To muse, or meditate. *Lee.*
A-MŪS'Ī-MENT, n. That which amuses; entertainment; diversion; sport.
A-MŪS'Ī-ŪR, (a-mū'z'er) n. One who amuses.
A-MŪS'ĪNG, *p. a. Affording amusement; entertaining; diverting.
A-MŪS'ĪNG-LY, ad. In an amusing manner.
A-MŪS'IVE, a. Affording amusement; diverting.
A-MŪS'IVE-LY, ad. In an amusing manner. *Chandler.*
A-MŪG'DA-LĀTE, a. [*amygdala*, L.] Relating to or made of almonds.
A-MŪG'DA-LĀTE, *n. (*Med.*) An emulsion of almonds. *Crabb.*
A-MŪG'DA-LĀNE, [a-mŷg'də-līn, *W. P. K. Sm.*; a-mŷg'də-līn, *S. Ja.*] a. Resembling almonds.
A-MŪG'DA-LĀTE, *n. (*Bot.*) A plant of the sponge kind. *Crabb.*
A-MŪG'DA-LŌID, *n. (*Min.*) A variety of the trap rock, containing nodules, agates, &c., embedded like almonds in a cake. *Lyell.*
A-MŪG'DA-LŌID'AL, *a. Relating to amygdaloid. *Knowles.*
AM-Y-LĀ'CEOUS, *(-am-ē-lā'shūs) a. Being of the nature of, or containing, starch. *Loudon.*
AM-Y-LNE, *n. [*Amylum*, L.] A farinaceous substance. *Smart.*
AM'Y-LŪM, *n. [*Amylum*, L.] A-MŪL'Ē-ŌN, or AM'Y-LINE, n. Starch of wheat. *Dunghison.*
AN. The same with the article *a*, and used instead of it when the next word begins with a vowel sound. The article *a* must be used before all words beginning with a consonant and a consonant sound, as *a man*, *a unit*, *a oneness*; and the article *an* must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except such as begin with the sound of *u* long, or a consonant sound; before words beginning with *h* mute, as, *an hour*, *an heir*, &c.; and before words where the *h* is not mute, if the accent is on the second syllable, as, "*an heroic action*," "*an historical account*," &c. See *A*.
AN, conj. If. — This word is used by Shakespeare, and other old authors, in the sense of *if*; but it is now no longer thus used. *Coote.*
AN'NA, [dvā, Gr.] A prefix, in words of Greek origin, implying repetition, upward motion, inversion, distribution, parallelism, or proportion. — In the first of these senses, it often stands by itself in the prescriptions of physicians.
AN'NA, A termination of the neuter plural form in Latin, annexed to the names of authors, or eminent persons, to denote a collection of their memorable sayings; as, *Johnsonianae*.
AN-A-BĀP'TISM, n. The doctrine of Anabaptists. *Featley.*
AN-A-BĀP'TIST, n. [*dvā* and *βαπτίζω*, Gr.] One who holds that those who have been baptized in infancy, should be rebaptized.
AN-A-BĀP-TIS'TIC, a. Anabaptistical. *Bull.*
AN-A-BĀP-TIS'TI-CAL, a. Relating to the Anabaptists. *Milton.*
AN-A-BĀP-TIS-TRY, n. The sect of the Anabaptists. *Pagitt.*
AN-A-BĀP-TIZE, v. a. To rebaptize. *Whitlock.*
AN'A-BĀS, *n. (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes. *Brande.*
AN-A-BRŌ'SIS, *n. [Gr.] (*Med.*) A corrosion; a wasting away. *Crabb.*
AN-A-CĀMP'TIC, a. [*ἀνακμπτω*, Gr.] Reflecting, or reflected. [R.]
AN-A-CĀMP'TICS, n. pl. The science of the reflection of sound, particularly echoes; — catoptrics.
AN-A-CĀR'Ō-P'ŪM, *n. [L.] (*Bot.*) The cassa, cajou, or cashew-tree; a genus of plants. *Crabb.*
AN-A-CA-THĀR'SIS, *n. [Gr.] (*Med.*) A purgation of the lungs by expectoration. *Crabb.*

AN-A-CA-THAR'TIC, n. (*Med.*) Medicine that works upwards. *Quincy*.
 AN-A-CA-THAR'TIC,* a. Purging upwards. *Smart*.
 AN-A-CĒPH-A-LĒ'Ō-SIS, [an-ā-sēf-ā-lē'ō-sis, *Ja. Sm. Ash*; an-ā-sēf-ā-lē'ō-sis, *K. Johnson, Crabb*] n. [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A summing up; recapitulation.
 AN-ĀEH'Ō-RĒT, n. [ἀναχωρητής, Gr.] An anchorite; a retired or solitary monk; an anchorite. *Donne*. [r.]
 †AN-A-EHO-BĒT'Ī-CAL, a. Relating to a hermit. *Ep. Taylor*.
 AN-A-EHROR'IC,* a. Containing anachronism. *Coleridge*. [r.]
 AN-ĀEH'Ō-NĪSM, n. [ἀνά and χρόνος, Gr.] An error in computing time, or in chronology, made by placing an event earlier or later than it really happened.
 AN-ĀEH-RO-NĪS'TIC, a. Containing an anachronism. *War-ton*.
 AN-A-CLĀS'TICS, n. pl. [ἀνά and κλάω, Gr.] The science or doctrine of refracted light; dioptrics.
 AN-A-CĒ-NO'SIS, n. [ἀνακωινωσις, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the speaker applies to his opponent for his opinion upon the point in debate.
 AN-A-CŌ-LŪ'THŌN,* n. [ἀνακλονθον, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) The want of sequence in a sentence. *Brande*.
 AN-A-CŌN'DA,* n. (*Zool.*) A large Asiatic serpent; a species of the boa. *Crabb*.
 AN-ĀC-RE-ŌN'TIC, n. A little poem or ode in praise of love and wine; so called from Anacreon.
 AN-ĀC-RE-ŌN'TIC,* a. Relating to Anacreon; noting a kind of verse or measure; amatory. *Gent. Mag.*
 AN'A-DĒME, n. [ἀνάδημα, Gr.] A crown of flowers. *Dray-ton*.
 AN-A-DI-PLŌ'SIS, n. [ἀναδίπλωσις, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) Reduplication; a repetition, at the beginning of a verse, of the last word in the preceding.
 AN-NĀD'RO-MŌS,* a. Relating to the classes of fish that pass, at certain seasons, from the sea into rivers. *Ash*.
 AN'A-GLŪPH, (an'-ā-gliŭ) n. [ἀνά and γλῶφω, Gr.] An ornament effected by sculpture; chasing, or embossing.
 AN-A-GLŪPH'IC,* a. Relating to or illustrating by an-AN-A-GLŪPH'Ī-CAL,* aglyphs. *Britton*.
 AN-A-GLŪP'TIC, a. Relating to the art of carving, chasing, engraving, or embossing plate. *Evelyn*.
 AN-A-GLŪP-TŌG'RA-PHY,* n. The art of copying works in relief. *Ed. Rev.*
 AN'A-GŌ-ĒF,* n. [ἀναγωγή, Gr.] The mystical interpretation of the Scriptures; one of the four ordinary modes of interpretation, in distinction from the *literal, allegorical, and tropological*; an extraordinary elevation of mind. *Crabb*.
 †AN-A-GŌ-ĒT'Ī-CAL, a. [ἀναγωγή, Gr.] Mysterious; superhuman. *Bailey*.
 AN-A-GŌG'Ī-CAL, a. Mysterious; mystical; religiously exalted. *Bacon*.
 AN-A-GŌG'Ī-CAL-LY, ad. Mysteriously.
 AN-A-GŌG'ICS, n. pl. Mystical or allegorical interpretations. *L. Addison*.
 AN'A-GŌ-ĒY,* n. Same as *anagoge*. *Hammond*.
 AN'A-GRĀM, n. [ἀνά and γράμμα, Gr.] An inversion or redistribution of the letters of a word or sentence; as, *Roma* into *amor*; Pilate's question, "Quid est veritas?" into *Est vir qui adest*.
 AN'A-GRĀM,* v. o. To transpose, as the letters of a name. *Warburton*. [r.]
 AN-A-GRĀM-MĀT'IC,* a. Relating to anagrams; anagrammatical. *Swift*.
 AN-A-GRĀM-MĀT'Ī-CAL, a. Forming an anagram. *Camden*.
 AN-A-GRĀM-MĀT'Ī-CAL-LY, ad. In the manner of an anagram.
 AN-A-GRĀM'MA-TĪSM, n. The act of making anagrams.
 AN-A-GRĀM'MA-TĪST, n. A maker of anagrams. *Gamage*.
 AN-A-GRĀM'MA-TĪZE, v. n. To make anagrams. *Herbert*.
 AN'A-GRĀPH,* n. An inventory; a commentary. *Crabb*. [r.]
 ANĀL,* a. Relating to or placed below the tail. *Kirby*.
 A-NĀL'ĪME,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of zeolyte. *Lyell*.
 AN-A-LĒC'ĪTA,* n. [L.] pl. AN-A-LĒC'ĪTĒ. A servant in a Roman house, whose duty it was to collect scraps after a meal. *Brande*.
 AN-A-LĒC'ĪTA,* n. pl. [L.] Frgments; refuse:—collections of extracts or small pieces from different authors; analects. *Crabb*.
 AN-A-LĒC'TIC,* a. Collected together; relating to collections. *Hall*.
 AN-A-LĒCTS, n. pl. Things gathered together; collections or fragments of authors; select pieces.
 AN-A-LĒM'MA, n. [L.] (*Astron.*) The projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian:—a tabular mark, usually in the shape of the figure 8, on an artificial terrestrial globe, to notify the sun's declination on any day in the year. *Francis*.
 AN-A-LĒP'ĪSI-A,* n. (*Med.*) See ANALEPSIS and ANALEPSY.
 AN-A-LĒP'SIS,* n. [Gr.] (*Med.*) Recovery of strength; a species of epilepsy; analepsy. *Dunglison*.

AN-A-LĒP-SY,* n. (*Med.*) A species of epileptic attack. *Brande*.
 AN-A-LĒP'TIC, a. [ἀναληπτικός, Gr.] (*Med.*) Comforting; restorative.
 AN-A-LĒP'TIC,* n. (*Med.*) A restorative medicine or diet. *P. Cye*.
 †A-NĀL'Ō-GAL, a. Analogous; having relations.
 AN-A-LŌG'Ī-CAL, a. Implying or containing analogy; analogous.
 AN-A-LŌG'Ī-CAL-LY, ad. In an analogous manner. *Potter*.
 AN-A-LŌG'Ī-CAL-NĒSS, n. Quality of being analogical.
 A-NĀL'Ō-GĪSM, n. An argument from the cause to the effect.
 A-NĀL'Ō-GĪZE, v. a. To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne*.
 A-NĀL'Ō-GŌN,* n. Something analogous. *Coleridge*. [r.]
 A-NĀL'Ō-GŌS, a. Having analogy; analogical; similar.
 A-NĀL'Ō-GŌS-LY, ad. In an analogous manner. *Skelton*.
 AN'A-LŌGE,* (an'-ā-lōg) n. A thing analogous or corresponding to another thing. *Kirby*.
 A-NĀL'Ō-ĒY, n. [ἀνάλογία, Gr.] Proportion or parallelism between things which are in some respects different; relation or similarity between different things in certain respects; similitude of ratios.—(*Gram.*) Similarity of inflection, or principle of pronunciation, &c., opposed to *anomaly*.
 A-NĀL'Y-SIS, n. [ἀνάλυσις, Gr.] pl. A-NĀL'Y-SĒS. (*Logic, Chem. and Geom.*) A resolution of any thing, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its first elements or component parts:—opposed to *synthesis*.
 AN'A-LYST, n. One who analyzes. *Ep. Berkeley*.
 AN-A-LY'TIC, a. Relating to analysis; analytical. *B. Jonson*.
 AN-A-LY'TĪ-CAL, a. Relating to or containing analysis; performed by analysis.
 AN-A-LY'TĪ-CAL-LY, ad. By means of analysis.
 AN-A-LY'TICS, n. pl. The science of analysis. *Milton*.
 AN-A-LYZ'ABLE,* a. That may be analyzed. *Phil. Mag.*
 AN-A-LY-ZĒ'TION,* n. Act of analyzing. *Gent. Mag.*
 AN'A-LYZĒ, v. a. [ἀνάλωω, Gr.] [i. ANALYZED; pp. ANALYZING, ANALYZED.] To resolve a compound into its first principles or elementary parts; to solve or resolve by analysis.
 AN'A-LYZ-ER, n. He or that which analyzes; analyst.
 AN-AM-NĒS'SIS,* n. [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A remembrance or enumeration of things. *Crabb*.
 †AN-AM-NĒS'TIC,* a. Helpful to the memory. *Ash*.
 AN-A-MŌR'PHŌ-SIS, or AN-A-MŌR'PHŌ-SIS, [an-ā-mor'fō-sis, *S. W. J. E. F. K.*; an-ā-mōr'fō-sis, *P. Ja. Sm. Wb.*] n. [ἀνά and μορφήω, Gr.] (*Perspect.*) A distorted representation of an object, so contrived as to appear symmetrical, or an exact representation, from a certain point of view.
 AN-ĀNĀS, [ā-nā'nas, *S. W. P. E. K. Sm. R.*; ā-nā'nas, *Wb.*] n. The plant that produces the pine-apple; the pine-apple.
 AN-ĀNĀS, [wĪLD.] n. The same as *penung*.
 AN-A-NĀS'SA,* n. (*Bot.*) The pine-apple; ananas. *P. Cye*.
 AN-NĀD'RŌVS,* a. (*Bot.*) Destitute of stamens; female. *Brande*.
 AN-NĀGU-LAR,* a. Having no angle. *Good*.
 AN'A-PĒST, n. [ἀνάπατος, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long one; a dactyl reversed.
 AN-A-PĒS'TIC, n. The anapestic measure. *Bentley*.
 AN-A-PĒS'TIC, } a. Relating to the anapest. *Bentley*.
 AN-A-PĒS'TĪ-CAL,* }
 AN-A-PĒS'TĪ-CAL-LY,* ad. In an anapestic manner. *Ch. Ob.*
 AN-ĀPH'Ō-RA, n. [ἀναφορά, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of words or phrases at the commencement of sentences or verses.
 †AN-A-PLE-BŌT'IC, a. [ἀναπλοβοία, Gr.] Filling up. *Bailey*.
 †AN-ĀREH, n. An author of confusion; anarchist. *Milton*.
 A-NĀR'ĒHIC, a. Without rule; anarchical. *Burke*.
 AN-NĀR'ĒHĪ-CAL, a. Confused; without rule or government. *Hovell*.
 AN'AR-ĒHĪSM, n. Anarchy. *Sir E. Dering*.
 AN'AR-ĒHĪST, n. An author or promoter of anarchy.
 AN'AR-ĒHY, n. [ἀναρχία, Gr.] Want of government; a state without magistracy or government; confusion.
 AN-NĀR'HĪ-CĀS,* n. (*Zool.*) The wolf-fish or sea-wolf. *Crabb*.
 AN-NĀR'THROVS,* a. (*Ent.*) Naked; having neither wings nor legs, as some insects. *Ed. Rev.*
 AN'NAS,* n. [L.] (*Ornith.*) The duck; a genus of birds. *P. Cye*.
 AN-A-SĀR'CA, n. [ἀνά and σάρξ, Gr.] (*Med.*) A dropsy of the whole body.
 AN-A-SĀR'COVS, a. Relating to an anasarca. *Wiseman*.
 AN-ĀS-TO-MĀT'IC, a. [ἀνά and στόμα, Gr.] (*Med.*) Removing obstructions.
 AN-ĀS-TO-MĀT'IC,* n. (*Med.*) A medicine that opens the pores or removes obstructions. *Chambers*.
 AN-ĀS-TO-MIZE,* v. n. (*Bot.*) To grow together, as two parts which meet from different directions. *P. Cye*.
 AN-ĀS-TO-MŌ'SIS, n. [Gr.] pl. AN-ĀS-TO-MŌ'SĒS. (*Med.*) A communication of vessels of the body with each other.
 AN-ĀS-TO-MŌT'IC,* n. (*Med.*) An aperient medicine; anastomatic. *Dunglison*.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ÿ, long; Ȁ, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ÿ, short; Ȃ, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ÿ, obscure.—FĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒEN;

AN'AS/TRO-PHE, n. [*ἀνατροφή*, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A species of inversion, or departure from the usual order of succession in words.

AN-NATH'E-MA, n. [*ἀνάθεμα*, Gr.] pl. AN-NATH'E-MAΣ. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication; curse; a person who is anathematized.

AN-NATH'E-MAT'I-CAL, a. Relating to an anathema.

AN-NATH'E-MAT'I-CAL-LY, ad. In an anathematizing manner.

AN-NATH'E-MA-TISM, n. Act of anathematizing. *Bp. Taylor.*

AN-NATH'E-MAT-I-ZĀ'TI'ON, n. An extreme cursing. *Cotgrave.*

AN-NATH'E-MA-TIZE, [*an-nath'e-ma-tiz*, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; *ân-â-thém'â-tiz*, P. Johnson.] v. a. [ANATHEMATIZED; pp. ANATHEMATIZING, ANATHEMATIZED.] To visit with an anathema; to pronounce accursed.

AN-NATH'E-MA-TIZ-ER, n. One who anathematizes.

AN'A-THEME,* n. *Anathema* anglicized. *Sheldon.* [R.]

AN-A-TIF'ER-ŌUS, a. [*anas* and *fero*, L.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

AN-NAT'O-CISM, n. [*anatomism*, L.] Interest upon interest; usury. [R.]

AN-A-TŌM'I-CAL, a. Relating to anatomy or dissection.

AN-A-TŌM'I-CAL-LY, ad. In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*

AN-NAT'O-MIST, n. One versed or skilled in anatomy.

AN-NAT'O-MIZE, v. a. To dissect a body; to lay open.

AN-NAT'O-MY, n. [*ἀνατομία*, Gr.] A knowledge of the internal structure of the human body; the art of dissecting animal bodies; a skeleton. — *Comparative anatomy* is the science which teaches a knowledge of the differences in the structure and organization of the classes, orders, and species of the whole animal kingdom. P. *Cyc.*

AN-A-TRIP-SŌL'Ō-ŌY,* n. (*Med.*) A treatise on friction. *Dunglison.*

AN'A-TRŌN, n. The scum of melted glass; natron.

AN'BU-RY, n. A sort of fly; club-root, as found on turnips or cabbages, occasioned by an insect; a kind of wen or tumor in an animal.

AN'CES-TOR, n. [*ancestor*, L.] One from whom a person descends genealogically; a forefather; a progenitor.

AN-CE-S-TŌR-I-AL,* a. Relating to ancestors. *Wm. Roberts.*

AN'CES-TRAL, [*an'ses-tral*, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. R.; *an-sés'tral*, Ja. Wb. Ash.] a. Relating to or resembling ancestors.

AN'CES-TRĒL, a. Same as *ancestral*. *Hale.*

AN'CES-TRĒSS,* n. A female ancestor. *H. Martineau.*

AN'CES-TRY, n. Lineage; a series of ancestors; the honor of descent; birth.

†AN'CHEN-TRY, (ân'shen-tre) a. Properly *ancientry*. *Shak.*

ANĒH'Ā-LŌĒS,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Crabb.*

ANĒH'ŌR, (ângk'ŭr) n. [*anchora*, L.] A heavy iron, with two barbed irons, to fasten in the ground, and hold a ship; that which confers stability or security; ten gallons of brandy. — (*Arch.*) Part of an echinus; an ornament in the form of the fluke of an anchor, or arrow-head.

ANĒH'ŌR, (ângk'ŭr) v. n. [ANCHORED; pp. ANCHORING, ANCHORED.] To cast anchor; to stop at.

ANĒH'ŌR, (ângk'ŭr) v. a. To place at anchor; to fix on.

†ANĒH'ŌR, (ângk'ŭr) n. For *anchoret*; a recluse. *Shak.*

ANĒH'ŌR-Ā-BLE, (ângk'ŭr-â-bl) a. Fit for anchorage. *Herbert.*

ANĒH'ŌR-AGE, (ângk'ŭr-âj) n. Ground to anchor on; the anchors of a ship; the duty paid for anchoring in a port.

ANĒH'ŌRED, (ângk'kurd) p. a. Held by the anchor; shaped like an anchor; forked.

ANĒH'Ō-RESS, (ângk'ŭr-rés) n. A female recluse. *Fairfax.*

ANĒH'Ō-RĒT, (ângk'ŭr-rét) n. [*ἀναχωρητής*, Gr.] A recluse; a hermit; one who retires from the world from religious motives.

ANĒH'Ō-RĒT'I-CAL,* a. Relating to an anchoret or hermit. *Taylor.*

ANĒH'ŌR-HŌLD, n. The hold of the anchor; security.

ANĒH'Ō-RĪTE, (ângk'ŭr-rit) n. An anchoret. *Pope.*

ANĒH'ŌR-SMITH, (ângk'ŭr-smith) n. One who makes anchors.

AN-CHŌ'VY, n. [*anchova*, Sp.] A little sea-fish, used for sauce.

AN-CHŌ'VY-PEAR,* n. (*Bot.*) A West India fruit. *Crabb.*

AN-CHŌ-VY-LŌ'SIS,* n. [Gr.] (*Med.*) A stiff, immovable, or bent joint. *Brande.*

†AN'CIEN-CY, (ân'shen-se) n. Antiquity. *Jura Cleri.*

AN'CIEN-T, (ân'shent) [*ân'shent*, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; *ân'shent*, P. — See ANGEN.] a. [*antiquus*, L.; *ancien*, Fr.] Old; not modern; that has been of long duration; past; former.

AN'CIEN-T, (ân'shent) n. An old man; a man of former times. — *The ancients* are those of times long since past, as opposed to the *moderns*.

†AN'CIEN-T, (ân'shent) n. A flag or streamer of a ship. *Shak.* The bearer of a flag, now called an *ensign*. *Shak.*

AN'CIEN-T-LY, (ân'shent-ly) ad. In old times. *Sidney.*

AN'CIEN-T-NESS, (ân'shent-nés) n. Antiquity. *Bale.*

AN-CIEN-T-RY, (ân'shent-rē) n. The honor of ancient lineage.

†AN'CIEN-TY, (ân'shen-tē) n. Age; antiquity. *Martin.*

AN-CĪ'PLE, n. [L.] The shield of Mars; the sacred shield of the Romans. *Potter.*

AN'CIL-LA-RY, a. [*ancillaris*, L.] Subservient, as a hand-maid. *Blackstone.*

AN-CĪP'I-TAL,* a. (*Bot.*) Having two opposite edges or angles. *Brande.*

AN-CĪP'I-TŌUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having two opposite thin edges. *Brande.*

AN'CLE, n. See ANKLE.

AN'COMBE, (âng'kum) n. A small ulcerous swelling, formed unexpectedly. *Boucher.* [North of England.]

AN-CŌ'NĒS,* n. pl. [L.] (*Arch.*) The consoles or ornaments cut on the keystones of arches, or on the sides of door-cases. *Brande.*

AN'CO'NY, n. (*Iron works*) A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*

AN'CO'Y-LŌS,* n. (*Conch.*) A shell; the fresh-water limpet. P. *Cyc.*

AN'D, conj. [and, Sax.] A particle implying addition, by which sentences or terms are joined.

†AN'DA-BA-TISM, n. [*andabata*, L.] Uncertainty. *Shelford.*

AN-DA-LŌ'SITE,* n. (*Min.*) A hard, infusible mineral, resembling felspar. *Brande.*

AN-DĀN'TE, a. [It.] (*Mus.*) Noting an exact or distinct movement in playing.

AN-DĀN-TĪNO,* a. [It.] (*Mus.*) Gentle; tender; slower than *andante*. *Crabb.*

AN-DĪ'BA,* n. (*Bot.*) A tree of Brazil; — a bat. *Crabb.*

AN-DĪ-RŌN, (ând'ŭrn) n. An iron at each end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; an iron to lay wood upon in a fireplace.

AN'DRE'Ō-LĪTE,* n. (*Min.*) Another name for *harmotome*. *Phillips.*

AN-DRŌG'Y-NAL, a. Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

AN-DRŌG'Y-NAL-LY, ad. In the form of hermaphrodites.

AN-DRŌG'Y-NE, n. [*ἀνδρῶν* and *γυνή*, Gr.] An hermaphrodite. *Harnar.*

AN-DRŌG'Y-NOUS,* a. (*Bot.* and *Anat.*) Having the organs of both sexes. *Brande.*

AN-DRŌG'Y-NŌS, n. [L.] pl. AN-DRŌG'Y-NĒ. An hermaphrodite.

AN'DRŌID,* n. An automaton like man; an androides. *Smart.*

AN-DRŌ'ŪDEŚ,* n. An automaton in the form of man, which, by means of springs, walks, handles, talks, &c., like a man; an automaton. *Crabb.*

AN-DRŌ'Ū-DE-Ā,* n. [Gr.] (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. — (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Crabb.*

AN'DRŌN,* n. A passage between two houses. *Francis.*

AN-DRŌ-FĒT'Ā-LŌŌS,* a. (*Bot.*) Noting double flowers which are produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as the garden ranunculus. *Brande.*

AN-DRŌT'Ō-MY, n. [*ἀνδρ* and *τέμνω*, Gr.] Dissection of human bodies.

AN'DROUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Denoting the male sex. P. *Cyc.*

ANĒ, n. See AWE.

†AN'NEAL', v. a. See ANELE.

†AN'NEAR', prep. Near. *Bp. Atterbury.*

AN'ŒŌ-TĀL,* a. Relating to or containing anecdotes. *Gent. Mag.*

AN'ŒŌ-ŌTE, n. [*ἀνεκdotov*, Gr.] [† An unpublished history. *Prior.*] A biographical fragment, incident, or fact; a minute passage of private life.

AN'ŒŌ-TĪC,* a. Relating to anecdotes; anecdotal. *Chambers.*

AN-ŒŌ-TĪ-CAL, a. Relating to anecdotes. *Bolingbroke.*

AN'ŒŌ-TĪST,* n. One who deals in anecdotes. *Ch. Ōb.*

†AN'NĒLE', (â-nĒl') v. a. To give extreme unction. *Shak.*

AN'Œ-LEC'TRŌDE,* n. (*Elec.*) The positive pole of a galvanic battery. *Francis.*

AN-NĒL'Ī-DĀN,* n. (*Ent.*) An earthworm. *Brande.* See ANELLIDES and ANELLIDAN.

AN-NĒL'Ī-DES,* n. pl. [*anellus*, L.] (*Ent.*) A class of articulate animals; earthworms. *Brande.*

AN'Œ-MŌG'Ē-APHY, n. [*ἀνεμος* and *γράφω*, Gr.] A description of the winds.

AN'Œ-MŌM'Ē-TER, n. [*ἀνεμος* and *μέτρον*, Gr.] An instrument to measure the force and velocity of the wind.

AN-NĒM'Ō-NE, [*ân-nĒm'Ō-ne*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *ân-Ē-mŌ-ne*, *Dunglison.*] n. [*ἀνεμών*, Gr.] A genus of plants; the wind-flower.

AN'Œ-MŌN'Ā,* n. (*Chem.*) An acid, crystallizable substance, obtained from some species of anemone. *Brande.*

AN-NĒM'Ō-NY,* n. Same as *anemone*. *Richardson.*

AN-NĒM'Ō-SCŌPE, [*ân-nĒm'Ō-skŏp*, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; *ân-Ē-mŏskŏp*, S.; *ân-Ē-mŏskŏp*, E.; *ân-Ē-mŏsk'ŏp*, K.] n. [*ἀνεμος* and *σκόπος*, Gr.] A machine that shows the course or direction of the wind; a weather-vane.

AN-NĒNT', prep. Concerning; about; over against. [A Scottishism.]

AN'ŒV-RĪSM, n. [*ἀνευρίσσω*, Gr.] (*Med.*) A tumor, formed by the morbid dilatation of an artery.

AN'ŒV-RĪS'MĀL,* a. Relating to aneurism. *Dunglison.*

A-NEW', (a-nū') *ad.* Over again; in a new manner; newly.
 A-NEWST', or A-NEUST', (a-nūst') *ad.* Nearly; almost.
 [Local, Eng.]
 AN-FRACT'U-OSE, *a.* [*anfractus*, L.] Full of windings, breaks, or turns; mazy. *Loudon.*
 AN-FRACT'U-OS'ITY, } n. Fulness of windings and
 AN-FRACT'U-OS-NESS, } turnings. *Rabelais.*
 AN-FRACT'U-OUS, *a.* Winding; anfractuous. *Ray.*
 AN-FRACT'URE, *n.* A mazy winding. *Dict.*
 AN-GAR-I-TION, *n.* [*angario*, L.] Exertion. *Bp. Hall.*
 AN-GEI-OG'RA-PHY, * *n.* *Dunghison.* See ANGIOGRAPHY.
 AN-GEI-OL'O-GY, * *n.* *Dunghison.* See ANGIOLOGY.
 AN-GEI-OT'OMY, * *n.* *Dunghison.* See ANGIOTOMY.
 AN'GEL, (án'jel) [án'jel, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*] *n.* [*ángelos*, Gr.] Originally, a messenger; a spiritual being; an inhabitant of heaven; a spirit employed by God in human affairs; a beautiful person; an ancient English gold coin, equal to 6s. 8d. — *ǂ* This word is pronounced *án'gel* by all the English orthoëpists. In this country, it is by some pronounced *án'gel*; and Dr. Webster, in the early editions of his Spelling-Book, and in his "Compendious Dictionary," pronounced the words *ancient* and *angel*, *án'cient* and *án'gel*. In the first edition of his large Dictionary, (1828,) he pronounces them *án'cient* and *án'gel*; yet he says, "usually pronounced *án'cient* and *án'gel*, but most anomalously." In his second edition, however, (1841,) he pronounces them *án'cient* and *án'gel*, without remark.
 AN'GEL, (án'jel) *a.* Resembling angels; angelical. *Shak.*
 AN'GEL-AGE, *n.* The existence or state of angels. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 AN'GEL-BED, * *n.* An open bed without posts. *Crabb.*
 AN'GEL-ET, * *n.* An English gold coin equal to half an angel. *P. Cyc.*
 AN'GEL-FISH, * *n.* The monk-fish; a voracious fish. *Hill.*
 AN'GEL'IC, *a.* Relating to or partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; like an angel.
 AN'GEL'ICA, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; a biennial plant.
 AN'GEL'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to or partaking of the nature of angels; angelic.
 AN'GEL'ICAL-LY, *ad.* In an angelical manner.
 AN'GEL'ICAL-NESS, *n.* Resemblance of angels.
 AN'GEL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an angel. *Shak.*
 AN'GE-LÖT, *n.* A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute; a gold coin, the value of half an angel; a kind of cheese. See ANGLETER.
 AN'GEL-SHÖT, *n.* Chain-shot; a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves joined together by a chain.
 AN'GEL-WÄ'FER, * *n.* A mixture of rose, orange-flower, and myrtle-water, perfumed with musk and ambergris. *Brande.*
 AN'GEL-WINGED, (án'jel-wíngd) *a.* Winged like an angel.
 AN'GEL-WOR-SHIP, (án'jel-wür-shíp) *n.* The worshipping of angels. *Trapp.*
 AN'GER, (áng'gur) *n.* Discomposure of the mind upon receipt of an injury; sudden or violent passion; wrath; ire; resentment; smart of a sore.
 AN'GER, *v. a.* To make angry or painful. *Bacon*. [R.]
 AN'GER-LY, *ad.* Now written *angrily*. *Shak.*
 AN'GER-NESS, *n.* The state of being angry.
 AN'G'NA, * *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A disease in the throat; a quinsy. *Crabb.*
 AN-GE'NA PÉ'C'OT-RYS, * *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A dangerous disease, usually connected with the ossification or other morbid affection of the heart; characterized by a sudden attack of severe pain in the lower part of the chest. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-GEI-O-CÄR'POUS, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having seeds enclosed in a pericarp. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-GEI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*ánggeion* and *γράφω*, Gr.] A description of the vessels in the human body.
 AN-GEI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*ánggeion* and *λόγος*, Gr.] The doctrine of, or a treatise of, the vessels of the human body.
 AN-GEI-O-MÖN-O-SPÉR'MOVS, *a.* [*ánggeion*, *móvos*, and *σπέρμα*, Gr.] (*Bot.*) Having but one single seed in the seed-pod.
 AN-GEI-O-SPÉR'MOVS, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the seed enclosed. *Lee.*
 AN-GEI-ÖS'PO-ROÜS, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having spores enclosed in a hollow shell or bag, as the certain fungi. *Brande.*
 AN-GEI-OT'OMY, *n.* [*ánggeion* and *τομή*, Gr.] The dissection of the vessels of the human body.
 AN'GLA-RITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of iron. *Dana.*
 AN'GLE, (áng'gl) *n.* [*angulus*, L.] The inclination of two lines or planes to each other, which meet together at a point called the vertex or angular point; the point where two lines meet; a corner; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook. — *Angle of repose*, the utmost inclination at which a carriage will stand at rest on a railroad.
 AN'GLE, (áng'gl) *v. n.* [L. ANGLED; *pp.* ANGLING, ANGLED.] To fish with a rod and hook. *Shak.*
 AN'GLE, (áng'gl) *v. a.* To entice; to try to gain. *Sidney.*

AN'GLED, (áng'gld) *p. a.* Having angles. *B. Jonson.*
 AN'GLER, *n.* One who fishes with an angle.
 AN'GLE-RÖD, *n.* A stick to which the line and hook are hung.
 AN'GLES, (áng'glz) *n. pl.* [*Angli*, L.] A people of Germany; an ancient name for the English.
 AN'GLE-SITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphate of lead. *Dana.*
 AN'GLI-CÄN, *a.* English. *Fell.*
 AN'GLI-CÄN, *n.* A member of the church of England. *Burke.*
 AN'GLI-CÄN-ISM, * *n.* The principles of, or adherence to, the established church of England; partiality to England. *Ec. Rec.*
 AN'GLI-C'IFY, *v. a.* To make English; to anglicize. *Month. Mag.* [R.]
 AN'GLI-CISM, *n.* An English idiom or phrase. *Milton.*
 AN'GLI-CIZE, *v. a.* [*i.* ANGLICIZING; *pp.* ANGLICIZING, ANGLICIZED.] To make or change to English.
 AN'GLING, *n.* The art of fishing with a rod.
 AN'GLO-DÄ-NISH, *a.* Relating to the English Danes. *Wotton.*
 AN'GLO-NÖR-MAN, *n.* An English Norman. *Wotton.*
 AN'GLO-SÄX-ON, *n.* An English Saxon.
 AN'GLO-SÄX-ON, *a.* Relating to the Anglo-Saxons.
 AN'GLO-SÄX'ON-ISM, * *n.* A word or idiom of the Anglo-Saxon language. *Latham.*
 AN'GO-BER, *n.* A kind of pear.
 AN'GÖR, *n.* [*angor*, L.] Intense pain. *Harvey.*
 AN'GRY-LY, (áng'grē-lē) *ad.* In an angry manner. *Shak.*
 AN'GRY, (áng'grē) *a.* Excited by anger; provoked; wrathful; choleric; painful; inflamed; smarting.
 AN-SÄNNA, * or AN-SÄ'VA, * *n.* (*Bot.*) An East Indian tree from which issues a gum resembling dragon's blood. *Crabb.*
 AN-SY'LLA, * *n.* [L.] (*Ich.*) The eel; the sand-eel. *Crabb.*
 AN-SUI'LI-FÖRM, (án-gwí'le-förm) *a.* [*angulla* and *forma*, L.] Formed like the eel, and without scales.
 AN'SUISH, (áng'gwísh) *n.* [*anguisse*, Fr.] Acute suffering of mind; severe mental pain or suffering.
 AN'SUISH, * (áng'gwísh) *v. a.* To afflict with anguish. *Temple.*
 AN'SUISHED, (áng'gwísh) *p. a.* Seized with anguish.
 AN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having angles or corners.
 AN'GU-LÄR'ITY, *n.* The quality of being angular. *More.*
 AN'GU-LÄR-LY, *ad.* With angles or corners.
 AN'GU-LÄR-NESS, *n.* Quality of being angular.
 AN'GU-LÄT-ED, *a.* Formed with angles. *Woodward.*
 AN-GU-LÖM'E-TER, * *n.* An instrument for measuring external angles. *Francis.*
 AN-GU-LÖS'ITY, *a.* Angularity; cornered form. *Bailey.*
 AN-GU-LOÜS, *a.* Hooked; angular. *Glaville.*
 AN-GÜST, *a.* [*angustus*, L.] Narrow; strait. *Burton.*
 AN-GÜS'TÄTE, * *a.* Diminishing in breadth. *Wiseman.*
 AN-GÜS-TÄTION, *n.* Act of making narrow. *Brande.*
 AN-GÜS-TI-CLÄVE, * *n.* [*angusticlavus*, L.] A robe worn by ancient Roman knights. *Knovles.*
 AN-GÜS-TI-DÉN, * *n.* A species of mastodon. *Roberts.*
 AN-HE-LÄTION, *n.* [*anhelo*, L.] Act of panting. *Cockeram.*
 AN-HE-LÖSE, *a.* Out of breath. *Bailey.*
 AN-HÍ'MA, * *n.* (*Ormith.*) An aquatic bird of Brazil. *Crabb.*
 AN-HY-DRITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous sulphate of lime. *Brande.*
 AN-HY-DROÜS, * *a.* Destitute of water. *Brande.*
 AN'HÉ-NT-ED, *a.* [*anantir*, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing. *Chaucer.* — (*Law*) Made null. *Bowdier.*
 AN-NIGHT, (a-nít') *n.* In the night. *Chaucer.*
 AN-NIGHTS, (a-níts') *ad.* In the night time. *Shak.*
 AN'IL, *n.* One of the plants that yield indigo; a species of indigo.
 AN'ILE, * [án'il, *Sm. Maudsl.*; á'níl', *K.*] *a.* Weak or dotting from age; like an old woman. *W. Scott.*
 AN'ILE-NESS, *n.* [*anilitas*, L.] Anility. *Bailey.*
 AN-IL'ITY, *n.* State of being an old woman; dotage. *Sterne.*
 AN'I-MA-BLE, *a.* That may receive animation. *Bailey.*
 AN-I-MÄD-VÉR'SAL, *n.* Power of perceiving. *More.*
 AN-I-MÄD-VÉR'SION, *n.* Act of animadverting; power of perceiving or noticing; perception; censure; reproof; punishment. *Glaville.*
 AN-I-MÄD-VÉR'SIVE, *a.* Able to perceive. *Glaville.*
 AN-I-MÄD-VÉR'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Power of animadverting. *Bailey.*
 AN-I-MÄD-VÉR'T, *v. n.* [*animadverto*, L.] [*i.* ANIMADVERTED; *pp.* ANIMADVERTING, ANIMADVERTED.] To censure; to turn the mind to with an intent to notice.
 AN-I-MÄD-VÉR'TER, *n.* One who animadverts.
 AN'I-MÄL, *n.* [*animal*, L.] A living, organized, material body; a creature having animal life; or a living, sensitive, locomotive creature; commonly restricted to irrational creatures. — Animals are divided into four classes: vertebrate, molluscous, articulated, and radiated.
 AN'I-MÄL, *a.* That belongs to animals; sentient. *Watts.*
 AN-I-MÄL'CU-LÄR, { *a.* Relating to or resembling animal-
 AN-I-MÄL'CU-LÄNE, } cules. *Qu. Rev.*
 AN-I-MÄL'CÜLE, *n.* A very small or minute animal, visible or invisible to the naked eye. *Ray.*

AN-*I-MĀL-CU-LĪST*, *n. One versed in the science of animalcules. *Keith*.
 AN-*I-MĀL-CU-LŪM*, *n. [L.] pl. AN-*I-MĀL-CU-LĀ*. An animalcule. ☞ The word *animalcule*, which is sometimes used, is a barbarism. *Smart*.
 AN-*I-MĀL-FLŌWĒR*, *n. The sea-anemone or sea-nettle; the urtica marina. *Genl. Mag.*
 AN-*I-MĀL-ĪSH*, *a. Resembling or like an animal. *Cudworth*. [R.]
 AN-*I-MĀL-ĪSM*, *n. Animal nature; sensuality. *Dwight*. [R.]
 AN-*I-MĀL-Ī-TY*, *n. Animal existence or nature. *Locke*.
 AN-*I-MĀL-Ī-ZĀ'TĪON*, *n. A transformation into an animal or into an animal body. *Scudamore*.
 AN-*I-MĀL-ĪZE*, *v. a. To give animal nature or life to. *Warburton*.
 AN-*I-MĀL-MĀG-NĒT-ĪSM*, *n. See MAGNETISM.
 AN-*I-MĀL-NĒSS*, *n. The quality of an animal. *Bailey*.
 AN-*I-MĀTE*, *v. a. [animō, L.] [i. ANIMATED; pp. ANIMATING, ANIMATED.] To quicken; to make alive; to give life or power to; to encourage.
 AN-*I-MĀTE*, *a. Alive; possessing animal life. *Bacon*.
 AN-*I-MĀT-ĒD*, *p. a. Lively; vigorous; having animal life.
 AN-*I-MĀTE-NĒSS*, *n. The state of being animated. *Bailey*.
 AN-*I-MĀT-ĪNG*, *p. a. Giving life; enlivening; cheering.
 AN-*I-MĀTĪON*, *n. Act of animating; state of being animated; vivacity; life; spirit.
 AN-*I-MĀ-TĪVE*, *a. Having the power of giving life.
 AN-*I-MĀ-TŌR*, *n. He or that which gives life.
 AN-*I-MĒ*, *or GŪM AN-*I-MĒ*, *n. [animē, Fr.] A resin, of a pale brown, or yellow color, which exudes from the courbaril of Cayenne. *Ure*.
 AN-*ĪMĒ*, *a. (*Her*.) Denoting a color of the eyes of an animal different from that of the animal. *Crabb*.
 AN-*ĪMNE*, *n. An oily fluid extracted from animal oils by distillation and odorous like hartshorn. *Francis*.
 AN-*Ī-MŌSE*, *a. [animus, Fr.] Full of spirit; hot. *Bailey*.
 AN-*Ī-MŌSE-NĒSS*, *n. Spirit; heat. *Dict.*
 AN-*Ī-MŌSĪ-TY*, *n. [animositas, L.] Active enmity; passionate hatred; malignity.
 AN-*Ī-MŪS*, *n. [L.] pl. AN-*Ī-MĪ*. Mind; intention; purpose. *Qu. Rev.*
 AN-*Ī-ŌN*, *n. (*Chem.*) A substance which, in electro-chemical decomposition, is evolved from its combination at the surface, by which the electricity enters the electrolyte. *Brande*.
 AN-*ĪSE*, *n. [anisum, L.] A species of apium, or parsley, with large, sweet-scented seeds. *Miller*.
 AN-*ĪSE-SEĒD*, *n. The seed of the anise; an extract from it used as a cordial or medicine. *Smart*.
 AN-*Ī-ŠĒTTE*, *n. [Fr.] A French liquor made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seed with brandy, and sweetening the product. *Brande*.
 AN-*KĒR*, *n. [*ancker*, D.] A Dutch liquid measure, equal to 10½ gallons English wine measure. *McCulloch*. See ANCHOR.
 AN-*KĒR-ĪTE*, *n. (*Min.*) A carbonate of lime. *Dana*.
 AN-*KĒL*, *n. The joint which joins the foot to the leg.
 AN-*KĒL-BŌNE*, *n. The bone of the ankle.
 AN-*KĒLED*, (an/k'kid) a. Relating to or having ankles.
 AN-*KĒL-ĒĒP*, *a. So deep as to reach to the ankle. *Coveper*.
 AN-*KĒLET*, *n. A ring or ornament for the ankle. *P. Muskau*.
 AN-*LĀCE*, *n. A short sword; a dagger; a wood-knife. *Prior*. *Byron*.
 AN-*NĀL-ĪST*, *n. A writer of annals. *Milton*.
 AN-*NĀL-ĪZE*, *v. a. To record according to years. *Sheldon*.
 AN-*NĀLS*, *n. pl. [annales, L.] The events of history digested in series according to years; a book of history digested by successive years.
 AN-*NĀTS*, *n. pl. [annates, L.] A year's income of a living, or the first fruits accruing to the new incumbent.
 AN-*NĒAL*, *v. a. [i. ANNEALED; pp. ANNEALING, ANNEALED.] To temper glass or metals by heat, or to change them from a state of brittleness to toughness.
 AN-*NĒALĪNG*, *n. The art of tempering glass, tile, iron, steel, &c.
 AN-*NĒCĪTANT*, *a. Connecting; annexing. *Ann. Phil.*
 AN-*NĒL-LĪ-DĀ*, *n. pl. [L.] Same as *annellidans*. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-*NĒL-LĪ-DĀN*, *n. (*Ent.*) One of a class of soft, vermiform animals, which appear to be divided into little rings, or have annular folds. *Kirby*.
 AN-*NĒX*, *v. a. [annecto, annexum, L.] [i. ANNEXED; pp. ANNEXING, ANNEXED.] To unite to at the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater; to subjoin; to affix; to attach.
 AN-*NĒX*, (an-nĕks') n. The thing annexed. *Brown*.
 AN-*NĒX-ĀRY*, *n. Addition. *Sir E. Sandys*.
 AN-*NĒX-ĀTĪON*, *n. Act of annexing; conjunction; addition.
 AN-*NĒXĪON*, (an-nĕk'shun) n. Annexation. *Rogers*. [R.]
 AN-*NĒXĪMENT*, *n. Act of annexing; thing annexed. *Shak.*
 AN-*NĪH-LĀ-BLE*, *a. That may be annihilated. *Clarke*.
 AN-*NĪH-LĀTE*, *v. a. [ad and nihilum, L.] [i. ANNihilATED; pp. ANNihilATING, ANNihilATED.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annul.

AN-*NĪH-LĀTE*, *a. Annihilated. *Swift*. [R.]
 AN-*NĪH-LĀTĪON*, *n. Act of annihilating, or of reducing to nothing; state of being annihilated; destruction.
 AN-*NĪH-LĀ-TŌR*, *n. One who annihilates. *Congreve*.
 AN-*NĪ-VĒR'SĀ-RĪ-LY*, *ad. Annually. *Bp. Hall*.
 AN-*NĪ-VĒR'SĀ-RY*, *n. [anniversarius, L.] A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; an annual celebration.
 AN-*NĪ-VĒR'SĀ-RY*, *a. Annual; yearly. *Ray*.
 AN-*NĪ-VĒRSE*, *n. Anniversaries. *Dryden*.
 AN-*NŌ DŌM'Ī-NĪ*, (an-nŏ-dŏm'ē-nĪ) [L.] In the year of our Lord; commonly abbreviated to *A. D.*
 AN-*NŌ DŌN*, *n. (*Conch.*) A genus of bivalves, including the fresh-water muscle. *Brande*.
 AN-*NŌ'SANCE*, *n. (*Law*) A nuisance. *Blount*.
 AN-*NŌ-LIS*, *n. An American animal, like a lizard.
 AN-*NŌM-Ī-NĀTĪON*, *n. [annominatio, L.] Alliteration; a pun. *Tyrwhit*.
 AN-*NŌ MŪN'DĪ*, * [L.] In the year of the world.
 AN-*NŌ-TĀTE*, *v. a. [annoto, L.] [i. ANNOTATED; pp. ANNOTATING, ANNOTATED.] To make annotations, notes, or comments.
 AN-*NŌ-TĀTĪON*, *n. A note; comment; explanation.
 AN-*NŌ-TĀTĪON-ĪST*, *n. An annotator. *Worthington*.
 AN-*NŌ-TĀ-TŌR*, *n. A writer of notes or comments.
 AN-*NŌ-TĀ-TŌRY*, *a. Relating to or containing annotations. *Qu. Rev.*
 AN-*NŌTĪ-ŌNŪS*, *a. (*Bot.*) Being a year old. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-*NŌTĀ*, *n. See ANNOTO. *Brande*.
 AN-*NŌTŌT*, *n. A dry, hard paste, obtained from the seeds of the tree *bixa orollana*; used in dyeing, and for coloring cheese. *Ure*.—Written also *arnoto*.
 AN-*NŌY'ANCE*, *v. a. [annuncio, L.] [i. ANNOUNCED; pp. ANNOUNCING, ANNOUNCED.] To give public notice of; to proclaim; to declare; to publish; to pronounce.
 AN-*NŌY'ANCEMENT*, *n. Act of announcing; a declaration.
 AN-*NŌY'ANCER*, *n. One who announces; a declarer.
 AN-*NŌY*, *v. a. [annoy, Norm. Fr.] [i. ANNOYED; pp. ANNOYING, ANNOYED.] To molest; to tease; to incommode; to vex.
 AN-*NŌY*, *n. Injury; molestation. *Shak.*
 AN-*NŌY'ANCE*, *n. Act of annoying; that which annoys; state of being annoyed; trouble.
 AN-*NŌY'ER*, *n. One who annoys.
 AN-*NŌY'FUL*, *a. Full of trouble. *Chaucer*.
 AN-*NŌY'ING*, *p. a. Molesting; vexing; troublesome.
 AN-*NŌY'OUS*, *a. Troublesome. *Chaucer*.
 AN-*NŪ-Ā*, [annus, L.; annuē, Fr.] Yearly; that comes yearly; that is reckoned by the year; that lasts only a year.
 AN-*NŪ-ĀL*, *n. A literary publication issued once a year. *Ec. Rev.*—(*Bot.*) An annual plant. *Bailey*.
 AN-*NŪ-ĀL-ĪST*, *n. An editor of, or a writer for, an annual publication. *C. Lamb*. [R.]
 AN-*NŪ-ĀL-LY*, *ad. Yearly; every year. *Brown*.
 AN-*NŪ-Ā-RY*, *a. Annual. *John Hall*.
 AN-*NŪ'Ī-TANT*, *n. One who possesses an annuity. *Idler*.
 AN-*NŪ'Ī-TY*, *n. [annuité, Fr.] A rent or sum receivable yearly for a term of years; a yearly rent or allowance.
 AN-*NŪL*, *v. a. [annuller, Fr.] [i. ANNULLED; pp. ANNULLING, ANNULLED.] To make void; to abolish; to nullify; to abrogate; to repeal; to revoke; to destroy; to reduce to nothing.
 AN-*NŪ-LAR*, a. [annulaire, Fr.] Having the form of a ring.
 AN-*NŪ-LAR-LY*, *ad. In the manner of a ring. *Ash*.
 AN-*NŪ-LĀ-RY*, *a. Having the form of a ring. *Ray*.
 AN-*NŪ-LĀTE*, *a. Having the form of a ring. *Brande*.
 AN-*NŪ-LĀ-ĒD*, *a. Having rings; annulate. *Smart*.
 AN-*NŪ-LĀ-TĪON*, *n. State of being annular or annulate. *Brande*.
 AN-*NŪ-LĒT*, *n. [annulus, L.] A little ring.—(*Her.*) A charge distinguishing the fifth son.—(*Arch.*) A small, square moulding which crowns or accompanies a larger; a fillet; a list.
 AN-*NŪL'EMENT*, *n. The act of annulling.
 AN-*NŪ-LO'SAN*, *n. (*Zool.*) A species of invertebrate animal. *Kirby*.
 AN-*NŪ-LO'SE*, *a. Having rings or the form of a ring. *Rogert*.
 AN-*NŪ-LŪS*, *n. [L.] pl. AN-*NŪ-LĪ*. A ring.—(*Bot.*) A collar or a rim, or something encircling. *Brande*.
 AN-*NŪ-MĒ-RĀTE*, *v. a. [annumero, L.] To add to a former number. *Wallston*. [R.]
 AN-*NŪ-MĒ-RĀTĪON*, *n. Addition to a former number.
 AN-*NŪN-CĪ-ĀTE*, (an-nŭn'she-ā'tē) v. a. [annuncio, L.] [i. ANNUNCIATED; pp. ANNUNCIATING, ANNUNCIATED.] To bring tidings of; to announce. *Bp. Hall*.
 AN-*NŪN-CĪ-ĀTĪON*, (an-nŭn-she-ā'shun) n. Act of announcing; proclamation; a name given to the day (March 25) celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary.
 AN-*NŪN-CĪ-Ā-TŌR*, *n. One who announces. *Crabb*.
 AN-*NŪN-CĪ-Ā-TŌRY*, *n. (an-nŭn'she-ā-tŏ-rē) a. Making known; giving public notice. *Alexander Knox*.

ANŌĀ,* n. (*Zool.*) A ruminating animal. *P. Cyc.*
 ANŌDE,* n. (*Elec.*) The way in which electricity enters substances through which it passes, or the positive pole of a galvanic battery; opposed to *cathode*. *Brande.*
 ANŌ-DNE, n. [*d* and *δόνν*, Gr.] A medicine which assuages pain.
 ANŌ-DNE, a. Assuaging or relieving pain. *Burke.*
 ANŌINT', v. a. [*oinde*, out, Fr.] [i. ANŌINTED; pp. ANŌINTING, ANŌINTED.] To rub over with unctuous matter; to smear; to consecrate by unction.
 ANŌINT'ED,* p. a. Rubbed over with unctuous matter; consecrated by unction.
 ANŌINT'ER, n. One who anoints. *Grey.*
 ANŌINT'ING, n. Anointment. *Hakevill.*
 ANŌINT'MENT, n. The act of anointing. *Milton.*
 ANŌ-Ō-LS,* n. (*Zool.*) A genus of saurian reptiles. *P. Cyc.*
 ANŌM-Ē-ŌM'Ē-RY,* n. A dissimilar atomology. *Cudworth.*
 ANŌ-MĀL,* n. An anomalous verb or word. *Greek Gram.*
 ANŌM'A-LI-PĒD,* n. An anomalous footed fowl or animal. *Smart.*
 ANŌM'A-LI-SM, n. Anomaly; irregularity. *Paley.*
 ANŌM'A-LI-S'TIC,* a. Irregular; anomalistical. *Brande.*
 ANŌM'A-LI-S'TI-CAL, a. (*Astron.*) Noting the interval of time in which the earth completes a revolution with respect to any point in its ecliptic:—irregular.
 ANŌM'A-LI-S'TI-CAL-LY,* ad. Irregularly. *Ash.*
 ANŌM'A-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) An irregular mineral. *Smart.*
 ANŌM'A-LOUS, a. Deviating from rule; irregular.
 ANŌM'A-LOUS-LY, ad. Irregularly. *Brown.*
 ANŌM'A-LY, n. [*ἀνομαλί*, Gr.] Irregularity; deviation from rule.—(*Astron.*) The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun.
 ANŌM'P-A,* n. (*Zool.*) A genus of testacean vermes; the bowl-shell. *Brande.*
 ANŌ-MITE,* n. A fossil shell of the genus anomia. *Knowles.*
 ANŌM-O-RIŌM'BŌID,* n. (*Min.*) An irregular spar or crystal. *Smart.*
 ANŌ-MY, n. [*d* priv. and *νόμος*, Gr.] A breach of law. *Bramhall.*
 ANŌN', ad. Quickly; soon. *Shak.*—*Ever and anon*; now and then. *Milton.*
 ANŌNIS,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant; the restharrow. *Crabb.*
 ANŌN-Y-MŌS'Ō-TY,* n. State of being anonymous. *Met. Mag.* [R.]
 ANŌN-Y-MŌUS, a. [*d* priv. and *ὄνομα*, Gr.] Wanting a name; nameless; not having the name of the author.
 ANŌN-Y-MŌUS-LY, ad. Without a name. *Swift.*
 ANŌN-Y-MŌUS-NESS,* n. State of being anonymous. *Cole-ridge.*
 ANŌ-PLO-THE'RI-ŌM,* n. [*ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, and *θῆρion*, beast.] (*Zool.*) An extinct herbivorous animal, belonging to the order of pachydermata, shaped like a pig. *Lyell.*
 ANŌ-RĒX-Y, n. [*ἀνορεξία*, Gr.] Want of appetite.
 ANŌ-RMAL,* a. Irregular; contrary to rule. *P. Cyc.*
 ANŌ-RTHITE,* n. (*Min.*) A siliceous mineral. *Dana.*
 ANŌS'MI-A,* n. [*d* and *ὄσμι*, Gr.] (*Med.*) A loss of the sense of smelling. *Dr. Black.*
 ANŌ-ŌHER, a. Not the same; one more; any; not one's self; different.
 ANŌ-ŌTH'ER-GĀINES, a. Of another kind. *Sydney.*
 ANŌ-ŌTH'ER-GĀTES, a. Of another sort. *Bp. Sanderson.*
 ANŌ-ŌTH'ER-GUĒSS, (an-ŏth'er-gū-ēs) a. Of a different kind. *Arbutnot.* [Colloquial or vulgar.]
 ANŌ-NOUGH', (a-nūf') ANŌ-NŌV'. See ENOUGH, ENOW.
 ANŌ-SĀT-ĒD, (ansatus, L.) a. Having handles.
 AN'SER,* n. [L.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; the goose; a star. *Crabb.*
 AN'SER-INE,* a. Relating to or like a goose. *P. Cyc.*
 AN'SLIGHT, (ān'slāt) n. An onslaught. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 AN'SWER, (ān'ser) v. n. [i. ANSWERED; pp. ANSWERING, ANSWERED.] To speak in return; to reply; to be accountable for; to correspond to; to suit; to bear the expected proportion; to be correlative or sufficient; to appear as to a call.—*To answer for*, to guarantee, to secure.
 AN'SWER, (ān'ser) v. a. To speak in return to a question; to reply to; to give an answer to; to be equivalent to; to satisfy.
 AN'SWER, (ān'ser) n. That which is said in return to a question, demand, or position; a response; a reply; a confutation.—(*Law*) A confutation of a charge; a defence in writing made by a defendant to a charge. *ſ* An answer is given to a demand or question; a reply to an answer or remonstrance; and a rejoinder to a reply.
 AN'SWER-ABLE, (ān'ser-ā-bl) a. Admitting an answer; accountable; responsible; suitable; correspondent; proportionate; equal.
 AN'SWER-ABLE-NESS, n. Quality of being answerable.
 AN'SWER-ABLY, (ān'ser-ā-bl) ad. In proportion; suitably.
 AN'SWER-ER, (ān'ser-er) n. One who answers.
 AN'SWER-ING,* p. a. Furnishing an answer; corresponding to.
 AN'SWER-JŌB'BER, (ān'ser-jŏb'ber) n. One who makes a trade of writing answers. *Swift.*

AN'SWER-LĒSS,* a. Being without an answer; unanswerable. *Byron.*
 ANT, n. A genus of insects; an emmet; a pismire.
 AN'T,* (ānt) A vulgar contraction for *am not*, *are not*, and *is not*. *Smart*
 AN'T, (ānt) A contraction for an *i*, *e*, *if* it.
 AN'TA,* n. [L.] pl. AN'TĒ. (*Arch.*) A pilaster or square projection attached to a wall; a post or cheek of a door, door-post, jamb, &c. *Brande.*
 ANT-ĀCID,* n. (*Med.*) A medicine to remove acidity; anti-acid. *Brande.*
 ANT-ĀGŌ-NISM, n. Contest; opposition. *Taylor.*
 ANT-ĀGŌ-NIST, n. One who contends against; an opponent.—(*Anat.*) A muscle which counteracts another. *Arbutnot.*
 ANT-ĀGŌ-NIST,* a. Contending against; opposite. *Ec. Rev.*
 ANT-ĀGŌ-NIS'TIC, a. Contending against; acting in opposition; opposing; opposite. *B. Jonson.*
 ANT-ĀGŌ-NIS'TI-CAL,* a. Contending; antagonistic. *Buchanan.*
 ANT-ĀGŌ-NIZE, v. a. & n. To contend against. [R.]
 AN-TĀGŌ-NY, n. [*ἀντι* and *ἀγωνία*, Gr.] Contest; opposition. *Milton.*
 ANT-ĀL'GIC, a. [*ἀντι* and *ἄλγος*, Gr.] (*Med.*) That softens pain.
 ANT-ĀL'GIC,* n. (*Med.*) A medicine to relieve pain. *Brande.*
 ANT-ĀL'KA-LI,* or ANT-ĀL'KA-LI,* n. (*Chem.*) A substance that counteracts an alkali. *P. Cyc.*
 ANT-Ā-NA-CL'ISIS, n. [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which that which is spoken in one sense is turned to another or contrary sense.
 ANT-Ā-NA-GŌ'PSE,* n. [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) Recrimination; an answer to a charge by a counter charge. *Crabb.*
 ANT-Ā-PHQ-DI-S'Ō-ĀC,* (dizh'ē-āk) n. (*Med.*) A medicine to quell amorous desires. *Brande.*
 ANT-Ā-PHQ-DIT'IC, a. [*ἀντι* and *ἄφροδίτη*, Gr.] Good against the venereal disease.
 ANT-Ā-P-PLĒC'IC, a. Good against apoplexy.
 ANT-ĀRC'ITIC, a. [*ἀντι* and *ἄρκτος*, Gr.] Relating to the south pole; opposite to arctic.
 ANT-ĀR-THRŪT'IC, a. [*ἀντι* and *ἀρθριτις*, Gr.] Good against the gout.
 ANT-ĀSTH-MĀT'IC, (ānt-āst-māt'ik) a. Good against the asthma.
 ANT-Ā-TRŌPH'IC,* n. (*Med.*) A medicine to cure atrophy. *Dunghison.*
 ANT'Ā-BEAR, (ānt'bār) n. An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray.*
 AN'TĒ, [L.] A Latin preposition signifying *before*; sometimes employed to refer to something that precedes, and frequently used in composition; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood.
 AN'TĒ-ĀCT, n. A preceding act. *Bailey*. [R.]
 AN'TĒĀT-ĒR,* n. An insect that feeds upon ants. *Maunder.*
 AN'TĒ-Ā-DĀNE-ŌUS, a. Going before. *Barrow.*
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ, v. n. [*ante* and *cedo*, L.] To precede. *Hale.*
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-ŌUS, n. A going before; precedence. *Hale.*
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-CY, n. An act of going before. *Fotherby*. [R.]
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-ŌUS, a. Going before; preceding; prior in point of space; opposed to *subsequent*.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-ŌUS, n. That which goes before; the first of two terms composing a ratio.—(*Gram.*) The noun to which the relative refers.—(*Logic*) The first member of a hypothetical proposition.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-ŌUS, ad. In an antecedent manner.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-SŌR, n. [L.] One who goes before; the principal.—(*Law*) One who possessed the land before the present possessor.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-ŌUS, n. The chamber or room before or leading into the principal apartment.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-ŌUS, n. That part of the chapel through the passage is to the choir or body of it.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-SŌR, n. [L.] One who runs before; a precursor. *Bailey.*
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ, v. a. [*ante* and *do*, *datum*, L.] [i. ANTEATED; pp. ANTEATING, ANTEATED.] To date earlier than the real time; to date beforehand.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ, n. A previous date. *Donne.*
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-ŌUS, a. [*ante* and *diluvium*, L.] Existing before the deluge or flood.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-ŌUS, n. One who lives before the flood.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-ŌUS, n. That which represents the fact before it occurs.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ, n. A genus of ruminating animals or mammals, belonging to the hollow-horned family, resembling the deer and the goat; a gazelle.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ, a. [*antelucanus*, L.] Before daylight. *Bp. Hall.*
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-ŌUS, a. Before noon.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ-ŌUS, a. [*ἀντι* and *ἡμεῖς*, Gr.] See ANTIEMETIC.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ, a. [*ante* and *mundus*, L.] Before the creation of the world.
 AN'TĒ-Ā-ĒDĒ, a. Anterior to the council of Nice. *Jortin.*
 AN-TĒN'NA,* n. [L.] pl. AN-TĒN'NE. (*Ent.*) A sort of

horn, or horn-like process, or movable, tubular organ, on the head of certain insects; a tentacle; a feeler. *Brande.*
 AN-TE-N-NE/ER-OÜS,* a. Producing antennæ. *Kirby.*
 AN-TE-NUM/BER, n. A number preceding another. *Bacon.*
 AN-TE-NUP/TIAL,* a. Before marriage. *Reid.*
 AN-TE-PAG/MENT,* n. (*Arch.*) An ornamented jamb of a door. *Francis.*
 AN-TE-PAS/CHAL, a. [*ante* and *pascha*, L.] Before Easter.
 AN-TE-PAST, n. [*ante* and *pastum*, L.] A foretaste; anticipation.
 AN-TE-PE-NULT/, n. [*antepenultima*, L.] The last syllable but two.
 AN-TE-PE-NULT/TI-MA,* n. [L.] (*Rhet.*) Same as *antepenult.* *Brande.*
 AN-TE-PE-NULT/TI-MATE,* n. Same as *antepenult.* *Crabb.*
 AN-TE-PE-NULT/TI-MATE,* a. (*Rhet.*) Relating to the last syllable but two. *Walker.*
 AN-TE-P-LEP/TIC, a. [*ἄντι and ἐπι*(ληψίς, Gr.) Good against epilepsy. *Brown.*
 AN-TE-PONE, v. a. [*antepono*, L.] To set before. *Bailey.*
 AN-TE-PORT, n. An outer port, gate, or door. *Todd.*
 AN-TE-PO-SI/TION,* n. An anterior position. *Ash.*
 AN-TE-PRE-DIC/A-MENT, n. [*antepredicamentum*, L.] (*Logic*) An introduction to the categories; a question requiring discussion before entering on the main subject.
 AN-TE-RI-OR, a. [*anterior*, L.] Going before; former; prior in point of time; opposed to *posterior*.
 AN-TE-RI-OR-I-TY, n. Priority; precedence. *Pope.*
 AN-TE-RI-OR-LY,* *ad.* In an anterior manner. *Goldsmith.*
 AN-TE-ROÖM, n. A room leading to a principal apartment. *Shak.*
 AN-TES, (án'téz) n. pl. [L.] (*Arch.*) Square pillars on each side of the doors of temples, &c. See *ANTA*.
 AN-TÉS/TA-TURE,* n. (*Fort.*) A small intrenchment. *Crabb.*
 AN-TE-STOM/ACH, (án-te-stám'ák) n. A cavity which leads into the stomach. *Key.*
 AN-TE-TÉM/PLE, n. Now called the *nave* in a church.
 AN-TE-VÉRT, v. a. [*anteverto*, L.] To prevent. *Ep. Hall.*
 AN-THE/LI-A,* n. (*Astron.*) A species of halo round the sun. *Scudamore.*
 AN-THEL-MIN/TIC, a. [*ἀντι and ἔλμινθος*, Gr.] That kills worms.
 AN-THEL-MIN/TICS,* n. pl. (*Med.*) Medicines to destroy worms. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-THEM, n. [*ἄσθμνος*, Gr.] (*Mus.*) A composition set to verses from the Psalms, or other portions of Scripture or the Liturgy, and employed in public worship; a divine song or hymn.
 AN-THE-MIS, n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; camomile.
 AN-THEM-WISE, *ad.* In the manner of an anthem.
 AN-THER,* n. [*ἀνθήρα*, Gr.] (*Bot.*) The case or part of the flower containing pollen, or male part of a flower. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-THER-AL,* a. (*Bot.*) Relating to anthers. *Smart.*
 AN-THER-DÜST,* n. The dust of anthers; pollen. *Lyell.*
 AN-THE-RÍE/ER-OÜS,* a. (*Bot.*) Producing or relating to anthers. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-THE-RÖID,* a. (*Bot.*) Resembling an anther. *Brande.*
 AN-THE/SIS,* n. [Gr.] (*Bot.*) The period when flowers expand. *Brande.*
 AN-T-HILL, n. A little hillock formed by ants.
 AN-T-HIL/LOCK, n. Same as *ant-hill*. *Addison.*
 AN-THO/BÍ-AN,* n. (*Ent.*) A beetle that feeds on blossoms. *Kirby.*
 AN-THO-LÖG/I-CAL, a. Relating to an anthology.
 AN-THÖL/O-GY, n. [*ἄνθολογία*, Gr.] A collection of flowers, of poems, or of elegant extracts from authors.
 AN-THÖL/Y-SIS,* n. (*Bot.*) A change of flowers from their usual state to some other, as leaves, branches, &c. *Brande.*
 AN-THO-MÁ/NÍ-A,* n. An extravagant fondness for flowers. *Dr. Black.*
 AN-THO-NY'S FIRE/, (án'to-njz-fí'r) n. The erysipelas.
 AN-THO-RISM,* n. (*Rhet.*) A definition opposite to that of an opponent. *Smart.*
 AN-THÖS,* n. [Gr.] (*Bot.*) A flower; rosemary. *Crabb.*
 AN-THO-SÍD'E-RÍTE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of silica and iron. *Dana.*
 AN-THOX-AN-THUM,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-THIRA-CÍTE,* n. [*ἀνθήρα*, Gr.] A species of hard, mineral coal, which burns without flame or smoke; mineral carbon. It is difficult to ignite, but burns with intense heat. *Francis.*
 AN-THIRA-CÍTE,* a. Applied to a hard kind of coal. *Phillips.*
 AN-THIRA-CÍT/IC,* a. Relating to or containing anthracite. *De la Beche.*
 AN-THIRA-CO-THÉ/RI-ÖM,* n. [*ἄνθραξ and ἄνθρον*, Gr.] (*Geol.*) An extinct quadruped. *Lyell.*
 AN-THIRAX, n. [*ἄνθραξ*, Gr.] (*Med.*) A scab or blotch; a carbuncle; coal; carbon. *Quincy.*
 AN-THRÖPH/YL-LÍTE,* n. (*Min.*) A siliceous mineral. *Dana.*
 AN-THRÖP/O-GLÖT,* n. An animal having a tongue like that of man. *Knovles.*
 AN-THRO-PÖG/RA-PHY,* n. A description of different races or families of men. *Brande.*

AN-THRÖP-O-LÖG/I-CAL,* a. Relating to anthropology. *Month. Rev.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖL/O-GÍST,* n. One versed in anthropology. *Knovles.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖL/O-GY, n. [*ἄνθρωπος and λόγος*, Gr.] A discourse on man, the human race, or human nature; human physiology.
 AN-THRÖ-PÖM/AN-CY,* n. Divination by the inspection of a human body. *Dunglison.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖM/É-TRY,* n. The measurement of the human body. *Dunglison.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖ-MÖR/PHÍSM,* n. A representation of the human form; the doctrine that the Deity exists in human form. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖ-MÖR/PHÍST,* n. An anthropomorphite. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖ-MÖR/PHÍTE,* a. Relating to anthropomorphism. *Glanville.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖ-MÖR/PHÍTE, n. [*ἄνθρωπομορφος*, Gr.] One who believes that God has a human form. *More.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖ-MÖR-PHÍT/I-CAL,* a. Belonging to anthropomorphism. *Ash.* [R.]
 AN-THRÖ-PÖ-MÖR/PHÍT-ISM,* n. The belief that God exists in human form. *Wordsworth.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖ-MÖR/PHOUS,* a. Formed like man. *Lyell.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖE/A-THÍSM,* n. Same as *anthropopathy*. *Ec. Rev.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖE/A-THY, n. [*ἄνθρωπος and πάθος*, Gr.] Human passion or affection.
 AN-THRÖ-PÖPH/A-SÍ, n. pl. [L.] [*ἄνθρωπος and φάγω*, Gr.] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shak.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖ-PHÁG/I-CAL,* a. Relating to cannibalism. *Williams.* [R.]
 AN-THRÖ-PÖPH-A-GYN/I-AN,* n. A cannibal. *Shak.* [R.]
 AN-THRÖ-PÖPH-A-GÖÜS,* a. Feeding on human flesh. *Knovles.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖPH/A-GY, n. Cannibalism. *Brown.*
 AN-THRÖ-PÖS/O-PHY, n. [*ἄνθρωπος and σοφία*, Gr.] Knowledge of the nature of man.
 AN-THRÖP/YL-LÍTE,* n. (*Min.*) A petrification of the human body, or a part of it. *Crabb.*
 AN-THUS,* n. [L.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-T-HYF-NÖT/IC, a. Counteracting sleep.
 AN-T-HYF-O-CHÖN/DRI-ÁC, a. Good against hypochondria.
 AN-T-HYF-O-PH/O-RA, n. [*ἀνθροπόρα*, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure whereby the objections of an adversary are brought forward, in order to be answered.
 AN-T-HYS-TÉR/IC, a. Good against hysterics.
 AN-TÍ, [*ἀντι*, Gr.] A Greek preposition, much used in composition, and signifying *opposed to*, *contrary to*, or in *place of*; as, *antimonarchical*, opposed to *monarchy*, *antidogmatic*, *antidivine*, n. An alkaline absorbent; a medicine to remove acidity. *Arbutnot.*
 AN-TI-A-PHRÖ-DI-SÍ/A-CAL,* a. Checking sexual desire. *Louden.*
 AN-TI-AP-O-PLÉC/TIC,* a. (*Med.*) A remedy for apoplexy. *Dunglison.*
 AN-TI-A-PÖS/ELE, n. One contrary to the apostles. *Potter.*
 AN-TI-ÁR,* a. A Javanese poison. *Brande.*
 AN-TI-ÁR/SIS,* n. (*Bot.*) The upas-tree. *P. Cyc.*
 AN-TI-AR-MÍN/IAN, (án-té-ár-mín'yan) n. One who opposes the Armenians or Armenianism. *Ep. Barlow.*
 AN-TI-AR-THRIT/ICS, n. pl. Medicines to assuage the gout.
 AN-TI-ASTH-MÁT/IC,* (án-tj-ást-mát'ík) a. Good against asthma. *Ash.*
 AN-TI-ASTH-MÁT/IC,* (án-tj-ást-mát'ík) n. (*Med.*) A remedy for asthma. *Dunglison.*
 AN-TI-AT-TRÍ/TION,* n. A compound applied to machinery to prevent the effects of friction. *Brande.*
 AN-TI-BAC-CHÍ/ÜS,* n. [L.] (*Rhet.*) A poetical foot consisting of two long syllables and one short one. *Crabb.*
 AN-TI-BA-SÍL/I-CAN,* a. Opposed to royal state. *Smart.*
 AN/TIC, a. [*antiquus*, L., old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; fantastic. *Shak.*
 AN/TIC, n. One who plays antics; a buffoon; a trick; buffoonery. *Shak.* Odd appearance. *Spenser.* A fanciful representation in the arts. *Francis.*
 AN/TIC, v. a. To make antic. *Shak.*
 AN-TI-CA-CHÉC/TIC, a. (*Med.*) Good for a bad constitution.
 AN-TI-CA-CHÉC/TICS,* n. pl. (*Med.*) Remedies for cachexy. *Crabb.*
 AN-TI-CÁN/CER-OÜS,* a. (*Med.*) Opposed to cancer. *Dunglison.*
 AN-TI-CAR-NÍV/O-RÖÜS,* a. Opposed to eating flesh. *Qu. Rev.*
 AN-TI-CA-TÁR/RHÁL,* a. (*Med.*) A remedy for catarrh. *Dunglison.*
 AN-TI-CÁUS/TIC,* n. (*Med.*) A remedy against a burning fever. *Crabb.*
 AN-TI-CHÁM-BÉR,* n. [*antichambre*, Fr.] See *ANTECHAMBER*.
 AN-TI-CHRÍST, n. The great enemy to Christianity. *I. John.*
 AN-TI-CHRÍST/IAN, (án-té-krist'yan) a. Opposite to Christianity.
 AN-TI-CHRÍST/IAN, n. An enemy to Christianity. *Rogers.*
 AN-TI-CHRÍST/IAN-ÍSM, n. Opposition to Christianity.

AN-TI-CHRIST-I-AN'I-TY, (án-te-krist-yé-án'g-te) *n.* Contrariety to Christianity. *Trapp.*
 AN-TI-CHRIST'I-AN-IZE,* *v. a.* To make antichristian. *More.*
 AN-TI-CH'R-O-N-ISM, (án-tik'ró-nizm) *n.* [*ávri* and *χρόνος*, Gr.] Deviation from the right order of time; anachronism. *Selden.*
 AN-TI-C'OP-ER-N,* *n.* [Gr.] An opposite or counter earth. *Smart.*
 AN-TI-C'U-P-ANT,* *a.* That anticipates; anticipating. *Qu. Rev.*
 AN-TI-C'U-P-ATE, *v. a.* [*anticipo*, L.] [i. ANTICIPATED; pp. ANTICIPATING, ANTICIPATED.] To take up beforehand; to go before so as to preclude another; to enjoy, possess, or suffer, in expectation; to preoccupy; to forestaste.
 AN-TI-C'U-P-ATE-LY, *ad.* By anticipation. *Barrow.*
 AN-TI-C'U-P-ATION, *n.* Act of anticipating; that which is anticipated; prolepsis; forestaste.
 AN-TI-C'U-P-ATIVE,* *a.* That anticipates; giving anticipation. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 AN-TI-C'U-P-ATOR, *n.* One who anticipates.
 AN-TI-C'U-P-ATOR-Y, *a.* That anticipates. *More.*
 AN-TI-C'U-P-TO-RY, *a.* (Geol.) Noting an axis or imaginary line where strata dip in opposite directions. *Brande.*
 AN-TI-CLIMAX, *n.* [*ávri* and *κλίμαξ*, Gr.] (Rhet.) A sinking in thought, as opposed to climax; or a sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.
 AN-TI-C'LY, *ad.* In an antic manner. *Shak.*
 AN-TI-C'NESS,* *n.* The quality of being antic. *Ford.*
 AN-TI-C'ON-STI-TU-TION-AL, *a.* Unconstitutional. *Boling-broke.*
 AN-TI-C'ON-STI-TU-TION-AL-IST,* *n.* One who is hostile to the constitution. *Knwoles.*
 AN-TI-C'ON-TAG-ION-IST,* *n.* An opposer of the doctrine of contagion. *Knwoles.*
 AN-TI-C'ON-TAG-IOUS,* *a.* Destroying contagion. *Knwoles.*
 AN-TI-C'ON-VUL-SIVE, *a.* Good against convulsions. *Floyer.*
 AN-TI-C'OR, *n.* [*ávri*, Gr., and *cor*, L.] A swelling, opposite to the heart, to which horses are liable; a sort of quinsy. *Farm. Ency.*
 AN-TI-C'OS-MÉT'IC, *a.* Destructive of beauty. *Lyttelton.*
 AN-TI-C'OURT, (án'te-kórt) *a.* Opposite to the court. *Resesbf.*
 AN-TI-C'OURT'IER, (án'te-córt'yer) *n.* One who opposes the court.
 AN-TI-CRE-ÁTOR, *n.* One who opposes the creator. *Milton.*
 AN-TI-DÓ-TAL, *a.* Having the quality of an antidote.
 AN-TI-DÓ-TAL-LY,* *ad.* By way of antidote. *Braene.*
 AN-TI-DÓ-TA-RY, *a.* Same as *antidotal*. *Cotgrave.*
 AN-TI-DÓ-TÉ, *v. a.* To furnish with preservatives. *More.*
 AN-TI-DÓ-TÉ, *n.* [*ávri* and *δότης*, Gr.] A medicine that counteracts poison; a remedy or preservative against sickness.
 AN-TI-DÓ-T'ICAL,* *a.* Useful as an antidote. *Knwoles.*
 AN-TI-DYS-ÉN-TÉ-R'IC, *a.* [*ávri*, Gr., and *dysentery*, L.] Good against dysentery.
 AN-TI-DYS'U-RIC,* *a.* Good against dysury. *Dr. Barton.*
 AN-TI-É-MÉT'IC,* *n.* (Med.) A remedy for vomiting. *Dun-glison.*
 AN-TI-É-MÉT'IC,* *a.* Checking vomiting. *Ash.*
 AN-TI-ÉNT, *a.* [*antiquus*, L.] See ANCIENT.
 AN-TI-ÉN-THÚ-SH-ÍS'TIC, *a.* Opposing enthusiasm.
 AN-TI-ÉPH-I-ÁL'TIC,* *n.* (Med.) A remedy for epilepsy. *Dun-glison.*
 AN-TI-É-PIS-CO-PAL, *a.* Adverse to Episcopacy. *Charles I.*
 AN-TI-É-VAN-GÉ-L'I-CAL,* *a.* Not evangelical. *Knwoles.*
 AN-TI-FACE, (án'te-fás) *n.* An opposite face. *B. Jonson.*
 AN-TI-FAN-ÁT'IC, *n.* An enemy to fanatics. *Milton.*
 AN-TI-FÉB'RILE, [án'te-feb'ril, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; án'te-feb'ril, S.; án'te-feb'ril, P. K.] *a.* Good against fevers.
 AN-TI-FÉB'RILE,* *n.* A remedy for fever. *Crabb.*
 AN-TI-FÉD'ER-AL,* *a.* Hostile to federalism. *Adams.*
 AN-TI-FÉD'ER-AL-ISM,* *n.* The principles of antifederalists. *Jefferson.*
 AN-TI-FÉD'ER-AL-IST,* *n.* One of a political party, in the United States, that opposed the adoption of the constitution. *Marshall.*
 AN-TI-FÉL-Á-T'ER-ING, *a.* Opposite to flattering. *Delany.*
 AN-TI-FÉL-Á-T'ER-ING, *a.* Counteracting flattery. *Barton.*
 AN-TI-GÁL-LI-CAN,* *a.* Hostile to France or the French. *Smollett.*
 AN-TI-G'O-RITE,* *n.* (Min.) A mineral resembling schiller spar. *Dana.*
 AN-TI-G'UG'GLER,* *n.* A small, metallic siphon. *Ure.*
 AN-TI-HÉC'TIC,* *a.* Good against hectic fever. *Ash.*
 AN-TI-HY-DRO-PHÓB'IC,* *n.* (Med.) A remedy for hydrophobia. *Dun-glison.*
 AN-TI-HY-DRO-P'IC,* *n.* (Med.) A remedy for dropsy. *Dun-glison.*
 AN-TI-HY-PÓPH'O-RÁ,* *n.* (Rhet.) The refutation of an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence. *Knwoles.* See ANTHYPOPHORA.
 AN-TI-HYS-TÉR'IC, *n.* A medicine good against hysterics.
 AN-TI-LITH'IC,* *n.* (Med.) A remedy for the stone. *Dun-glison.*
 AN-TI-LITH'O-TRÍP'TIST,* *n.* One opposed to lithotripsy. *Med. Jour.*
 AN-TI-LÓG'A-RYTHM, *n.* The number standing against the

algorithm to make it up to ninety degrees; or the complement of a logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant.
 AN-TIL'Q-GY, *n.* [*ávri* and *λογια*, Gr.] A contradiction between any words. *Bailey.*
 AN-TI-LÓV'MIC,* *n.* (Med.) A remedy used for the plague. *Brande.*
 AN-TI-LÓ-QU'IST, *n.* [*ávri*, Gr., and *loquor*, L.] A contradictor. *Bailey.*
 AN-TI-LÓ-QUY, *n.* A preface, proem, or peroration:— contradiction. *Cockeram.*
 AN-TI-MÁ-GIS'TRI-CAL, *a.* Against a magistrate. *South.*
 AN-TI-MÁ-NT'A-CAL, *a.* Good against madness. *Battie.*
 AN-TI-MÁSK, *n.* An inferior kind of mask; a festive entertainment or revel. *Warburton.*
 AN-TI-MÁ'SON,* *n.* One hostile to masonry or freemasonry. *Adams.*
 AN-TI-MÁ-SÓN'IC,* *a.* Hostile to masonry. *Stevens.*
 AN-TI-MÁ'SON-RY,* *n.* Opposition to masonry. *Ward.*
 AN-TI-MÁT-RÍ-MÓ-NI-AL,* *a.* Hostile to matrimony. *Gar-rick.*
 AN-TI-MÉL-ÁN-ÉHÓL'IC,* *n.* (Med.) A remedy for melancholy. *Dun-glison.*
 AN-TI-MÉ-TÁPH'É,* *n.* [*ávri* and *μεταβολή*, Gr.] (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which things are changed contrariwise; as, "A poem is a speaking picture; a picture a mute poem." *Crabb.*
 AN-TI-MÉ-TÁPH'É-SIS,* *n.* [Gr.] (Rhet.) A figure of speech by which the hearer is, as it were, transported to the scene of action. *Crabb.*
 AN-TI-MÉ-TÉR,* *n.* An optical instrument for measuring angles. *Smart.*
 AN-TI-MÍN-IS-TÉ-RÍ-ÁL, *a.* Opposing the ministry. *Gray.*
 AN-TI-MÍN-IS-TÉ-RÍ-ÁL-IST,* *n.* One who is opposed to the ministry. *Ash.*
 AN-TI-MÓN-ÁRCH'IC,* *a.* Hostile to monarchy. *Arbutnot.*
 AN-TI-MÓN-ÁRCH'Í-CAL, *a.* Contrary or hostile to monarchy.
 AN-TI-MÓN-ÁRCH-IST, *n.* An enemy to monarchy.
 AN-TI-MÓN'NI-AL, *a.* Relating to or made of antimony.
 AN-TI-MÓN'NI-AL,* *n.* (Med.) A medicine containing antimony. *Smart.*
 AN-TI-MÓN'NI-ÁTE,* *n.* (Chem.) A salt composed of antimonic acid and a base. *Smart.*
 AN-TI-MÓN'IC,* *a.* Pertaining to or containing anti-AN-TI-MÓN'NI-ÓUS,* *n.* (Chem.) A salt composed of antimonic acid and a base. *Crabb.*
 AN-TI-MÓN-NÉP'YL-LÍTE,* *n.* (Min.) A grayish-white mineral. *Dana.*
 AN-TI-MÓN-NY, *n.* [*ávri* and *μόνος*, Gr.] (Min.) A brittle, whitish metal; or a metallic, solid, heavy, brittle substance, seldom found pure, but commonly mixed with other metals; used in manufactures and medicine.
 AN-TI-MÓR-ÁL-IST, *n.* An enemy to morality. *Warburton.*
 AN-TI-MÓ-SÁ'I-CAL,* *a.* Opposing the authority of Moses. *Boswell.*
 AN-TI-NÉ-PHRT'IC, *a.* Good against diseases of the kidneys.
 AN-TI-NÓ-MI-AN, *n.* [*ávri* and *νόμος*, Gr.] One of the sect who denied the obligation of the observance of the moral law.
 AN-TI-NÓ-MI-AN, *a.* Relating to the Antinomians. *Bp. Hall.*
 AN-TI-NÓ-MI-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians.
 AN-TIN'Q-MÍST, *n.* One who disregards the law. *Bp. Sanderson.*
 AN-TIN'Q-MY, or AN-TI-NO-MY, [án-tín'q-me, *W. J. F. Ja.*; án'te-no-me, S. P. Sm.; án'te'no-me, K.] *n.* A contradiction between two laws or two articles of the same law. *Baker.*
 AN-TI-O-DON-TÁL'GIC,* *n.* (Med.) A remedy for the toothache. *Dun-glison.*
 AN-TI-PÉ-DO-BÁP'TIST,* *n.* One who rejects infant baptism. *Baptist.* *Buck.*
 AN-TI-PÁ-P, *a.* Opposing the pope or papacy. *Milton.*
 AN-TI-PÁ-PÍ-S'TI-CAL, *a.* Opposing the papacy. *Jortin.*
 AN-TI-PÁ-R-ÁL-LÉ'L, *n.* Running in a contrary direction.
 AN-TI-PÁ-R-ÁL-LÉ'Y'IC, *a.* Efficacious against the palsy.
 AN-TI-PÁ-R-Á-LÝT'ICAL,* *a.* Good against paralysis. *Ash.*
 AN-TI-PÁ-THÉ'T'IC, *a.* Same as *antipathetical*.
 AN-TI-PÁ-THÉ'T'Í-CAL, *a.* Having an antipathy or contrariety.
 AN-TI-PÁTH'IC,* *a.* Relating to antipathy; opposite. *Dun-glison.*
 AN-TI-PÁ-THÓUS, *a.* Adverse. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 AN-TI-PÁ-THY, *n.* [*ávri* and *πάθος*, Gr.] A natural contrariety or opposition to any thing; repugnance; aversion; opposed to sympathy.
 AN-TI-PÉ-RÍ-S'TÁ-SIS, *n.* [*ávri* and *πείρασσις*, Gr.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.— (Rhet.) A figure by which one grants what an adversary says, but denies his inference.
 AN-TI-PÉ-R-ÍS-TÁ'T'IC,* *a.* Relating to antiperistasis. *Ash.*
 AN-TI-PÉS-TI-LÉ-N'TIAL, *a.* Efficacious against pestilence.
 AN-TI-PHÍLO-GÍ'S'TIC, *a.* Counteracting inflammation.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; x, ē, y, ö, ü, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure. — FARE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR;

AN-TI-PHLO-GIS'TIC, n. [*ἀντί* and *φλογιστός*, Gr.] Medicine for inflammation. *Boyle*.
 AN-TI-PHON, (an'te-fōn) n. [*ἀντί* and *φωνή*, Gr.] (*Mus.*) A chant; an anthem. *Wotton*. A sacred dialogue. See AN-TIPHONY.
 AN-TIPHONAL, (an-tif'ō-nal) a. Relating to antiphony.
 AN-TIPHONAL, (an-tif'ō-nal) n. A book of anthems; antiphonary. *Burnet*.
 AN-TIPHONARY, * n. A service-book of the Catholic church, in which the antiphonies were written; a book of anthems and responses. *P. Cye*.
 AN-TIPHONER, n. Antiphonary. *Chaucer*.
 AN-TI-PHONICAL, a. Relating to antiphony
 AN-TIPHONY, (an-tif'ō-ne) n. (*Mus.*) A kind of ancient anthem, the verses of which were chanted by each side of the choir alternately; a response.
 AN-TIPHONASIS, n. [*ἀντί* and *φάσις*, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. *South*.
 AN-TI-PHRASIS, * a. Relating to or containing an AN-TI-PHRASIS, * a. tiphrasis. *Ash*.
 AN-TI-PHRASIS, (an-tif'ō-ly) a. In the manner of antiphrasis.
 AN-TI-PLEURITIC, * a. (*Med.*) Opposed to pleurisy. *Dunglison*.
 AN-TI-PÓDÁ, a. Relating to the antipodes. *Brown*.
 AN-TI-PÓDÉ, * n. One of the antipodes; one who is in opposition. *Stoddard*. *Q* This word, as here given, is Anglicized; and it is found in the dictionaries of Todd, Smart, and Webster; but it is not countenanced by the other English lexicographers; yet, as the Latin word *antipodes* has no singular, *antipode* may be sometimes convenient.
 AN-TI-PÓDÉZ, [an-tip'ō-déz, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; an-tip'ódz, *E.*; an'te-pódz, *Wb.*] n. pl. [*L.*, *ἀντί* and *πόδις*, Gr.] (As a Latin word, it has no singular.) Literally, those who stand feet to feet; the inhabitants of the opposite parts of the earth, in the same parallels of latitude, on opposite sides of the equator; those opposite to each other.
 AN-TI-PÓPSON, n. An antidote. *Brown*.
 AN-TI-PÓPE, n. One who usurps the popedom. *Ep. Hall*.
 AN-TI-PORT, n. *Smith*. See ANTEPORT.
 AN-TI-PRÉ-LÁTICAL, a. Adverse to prelacy. *Ep. Morton*.
 AN-TI-PRÍEST, n. An enemy to priests. *Waterland*.
 AN-TI-PRÍESTCRÁFT, n. Opposition to priestcraft. *Burke*.
 AN-TI-PRÍNCÍPLE, n. An opposite principle. *Spenser*.
 AN-TI-PRÓPHÉT, n. An enemy to prophets. *Mede*.
 AN-TI-PRÓPHÉTIS, [an-tip'r'ótis, *S. W. Ja. K. Sm.*; an-tip'r'ótis, *P. Wb.*] n. [*ἀντί* and *προφήτης*, Gr.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which one case is put for another.
 AN-TI-PURÍ-TÁN, n. An opposer of Puritans. *Warton*.
 AN-TI-PY-RÉTIC, * n. (*Med.*) A remedy for fever. *Dunglison*.
 AN-TI-QUÁRI-ÁN, a. Relating to antiquity. *Warburton*.
 AN-TI-QUÁRI-ÁN, n. An antiquary. *Milton*. *Q* *S* *Antiquary* and *antiquarian* are now both in good use as substantives. The former, which is used as a substantive by Milton, Warburton, and many more recent authors of reputation, is designated by Todd as "improper."
 AN-TI-QUÁRI-ÁN-ÍSM, n. Love or knowledge of antiquities. *Warburton*.
 AN-TI-QUÁ-RY, n. [*antiquarius*, L.] One versed in a knowledge of antiquity, or in the minute facts relating to antiquity.
 AN-TI-QUÁ-RY, a. Old; antique. *Shak*.
 AN-TI-QUÁTE, v. a. [*antiquo*, L.] [*i.* ANTICQUATED; *pp.* ANTICQUATING, ANTICQUATED.] To make old or obsolete. *Hale*.
 AN-TI-QUÁTE-ÉD, * p. a. Grown old; grown out of fashion.
 AN-TI-QUÁTE-ÉD-NÉSS, n. The state of being antiquated.
 AN-TI-QUÁTE-NÉSS, n. The state of being antiquated.
 AN-TI-QUÁTION, n. State of being antiquated. *Beaum.* [R.]
 AN-TI-QUE, (an-ték') a. [*antiquus*, L.; *antique*, Fr.] Relating to antiquity; as, "an antique vase"; ancient; old; of old fashion.
 AN-TI-QUE, (an-ték') n. An ancient rarity; a piece of ancient art. *Swift*.
 AN-TI-QUE'LY, * ad. In an antique manner. *Dr. Allen*.
 AN-TI-QUE'NESS, (an-ték'nes) n. Quality of being antique.
 AN-TI-QUÍ-TY, (an-tik'wé-ty) n. [*antiquitas*, L.] Old times; the people of old times; any thing relating to man, in a social state, in past times; a relic of old times; old age.
 AN-TI-REVÓ-LÚTION-Á-ÉZ, n. Address to revolutions.
 AN-TI-REVÓ-LÚTION-ÍST, n. One who opposes change.
 AN-TI-SÁB-BÁ-TÍ-ÁN, n. One who opposes the sabbath. *Pagitt*.
 AN-TI-SÁ-ÉR-DÓ-TÁL, a. Hostile to priests. *Waterland*.
 AN-TI-SÍ-É (an-tish'ē) n. [*L.*; *ἀντί* and *σῆιά*, Gr.] The people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, and who, consequently, at noon, have their shadows projected opposite ways.
 AN-TI-SQUR-BÚTIC, * a. Good against the scurvy. *Ash*.
 AN-TI-SQUR-BÚTICAL, a. Good against the scurvy.
 AN-TI-SQUR-BÚTICS, n. pl. Medicines against the scurvy.
 AN-TI-SCRÍPT, n. A writing in opposition to another writing. *Hackett*.
 AN-TI-SCRÍPTU-RÍSM, n. Opposition to the Scriptures. *Boyle*. [R.]

AN-TI-SCRÍPTU-RÍST, n. One who denies revelation. *Boyle*
 AN-TI-SÉP'TIC, a. [*ἀντί* and *σήπω*, Gr.] Antiputrefactive; counteracting putrefaction.
 AN-TI-SÉP'TIC, n. A substance which prevents or checks putrefaction.
 AN-TI-SÉP'TICAL, * a. Same as *antiseptic*. *Phil. Trans.*
 AN-TI-SÉLÁV'E-RY, * n. Hostility to slavery. *Ec. Rev.*
 AN-TI-SÉLÁV'E-RY, * n. Hostile to slavery. *Ch. Ob.*
 AN-TI-SÉLÁV'É, * n. Hostile or adverse to slavery. *Ch. Ob.*
 AN-TI-SÉLÁV'É, n. [*ἀντί* and *σῆλιά*, Gr.] (*Med.*) The revulsion of a humor into another part.
 AN-TI-SÉAS-MÓD'IC, a. Good against spasms. *Ash*.
 AN-TI-SÉAS-MÓD'ICS, n. pl. Medicines that relieve spasms.
 AN-TI-SÉLÁV'É, n. [*ἀντί* and *σπαστικός*, Gr.] Causing a revulsion of the humors.
 AN-TI-SÉLÉN'E-TIC, [an-te-splén'e-tik, *S. W. J. Ja. K.*; an-te-splé-nét'ik, *P. Wb.*] a. Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.
 AN-TI-S'TÁ-SIS, * n. [*Q*] (*Rhet.*) A defence by showing the expediency of doing what is laid to one's charge. *Crabb*.
 AN-TI-S'TÉZ, n. [L.] The chief priest or prelate. *Milton*.
 AN-TI-S'TRÓ-PHÉ, n. [*ἀντί* and *στροφή*, Gr.] The stanza opposed to the strophe. — (*Rhet.*) The changing of things mutually dependent.
 AN-TI-S'TRÓPHIC, * a. Relating to antistrophe. *Dr. C. Beck*.
 AN-TI-S'TRÓPHÓN, n. (*Rhet.*) A figure which repeats a word often. *Milton*.
 AN-TI-S'TRÚ-MÁ'TIC, a. [*ἀντί*, Gr., and *struma*, L.] Good against the scrofula.
 AN-TI-S'YN-O-DÁ-L'AN, * n. One opposed to synodals. *N. E. Elders*.
 AN-TI-S'YFH-LÍT'IC, * n. (*Med.*) A remedy for syphilis. *Dunglison*.
 AN-TI-THÉ'ÍSM, * n. Opposition to theism; atheism. *Chalmers*.
 AN-TI-THÉ'Í-SIS, n. [*ἀντίθεσις*, Gr.] pl. AN-TI-THÉ'Í-SÉS. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which contraries are opposed to contraries; opposition in words or sentiments; contrast.
 AN-TI-THÉT'IC, * a. Relating to antithesis; antithetical. *Smart*.
 AN-TI-THÉTICAL, a. Placed in contrast. *Mason*.
 AN-TI-THÉTICAL-LY, * ad. By means of antithesis. *Byron*.
 AN-TI-THÉ-TÓN, n. [*αντίθετος*, Gr.] pl. AN-TI-THÉ-TÉ-TÁ. (*Rhet.*) Something contrary; an opposite.
 AN-TI-THÉ-TÓS, n. [*ἀντί* and *τραγός*, Gr.] (*Anat.*) The process of the external ear opposite to the tragus. *Brande*.
 AN-TI-TRÍ-N-Á-RÍ-ÁN, n. An opposer of the doctrine of the Trinity. *Pagitt*.
 AN-TI-TRÍ-N-Á-RÍ-ÁN, * a. Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity. *Ch. Ob.*
 AN-TI-TRÍ-N-Á-RÍ-ÁN-ÍSM, * n. The doctrine which denudes a trinity of persons in the Godhead. *Conder*.
 AN-TI-TRO-PÁL, * a. (*Bol.*) Turned away from the hilum. *Brande*.
 AN-TI-TYPE, n. [*ἀντίτυπος*, Gr.] That which is prefigured or represented by the type, and therefore stands opposed to, or correlative with, it.
 AN-TI-TYPICAL, a. Relating to an antitype.
 AN-TI-TYPÓVUS, * a. Antitypical. *Cudworth*.
 AN-TI-VÁC'Í-NÍST, * n. One who opposes vaccination. *Ed. Rev.*
 AN-TI-VE-NÉ'RE-AL, a. Good against the venereal disease.
 AN-TI-VÍT, * n. An enemy to wit. *Wycherly*.
 AN-T'LEK, n. [*andouiller*, Fr.] A branch of a stag's horn.
 AN-T'LERED, (an'tlerd) a. Furnished with antlers. *Vernon*.
 AN-TÉ'É, (an'té'si) n. pl. [*L.*; *ἀντί* and *οἰκός*, Gr.] People who, with respect to north and south, (not east and west,) live in opposite parts of the globe.
 AN-TÓ-NO-MÁ'SY-A, (an-to-no-má'zhé-a) n. [*ἀντί* and *ὄνομα*, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A form of speech in which some general term is put in place of a proper name; as, "the Stagyrte," for Aristotle.
 AN-TRE, (an'trum) n. [*antrum*, L.] A cavern. *Shak*.
 AN-TRÍM'Ó-LÍTE, * n. (*Mín.*) A siliceous mineral. *Dana*.
 AN'US, * n. [L.] (*Anat.*) The orifice of the alimentary canal. *Brande*.
 AN'VIL, n. The iron block on which smiths hammer metal; any thing on which blows are laid.
 AN'VILED, (án'vild) p. a. Fashioned on the anvil.
 AN'VÍL'TY, (ang-zí'v-é-ty) n. [*anxiatus*, L.] Trouble of mind about some future event; continual uneasiness; concern; solicitude.
 ANX'IOUS, (ánk'shus) a. [*anxius*, L.] Full of anxiety; concerned; solicitous; careful; unquiet.
 ANX'IOUS-LY, (ánk'shus-ly) ad. In an anxious manner.
 ANX'IOUS-NÉSS, n. The state of being anxious. *Spectator*.
 AN'Y, (én'e) a. Every; whoever; whatever. — It is used in composition; as, "anywhere," &c.
 AN'Y, * (én'e) ad. At all; in any degree; as, "any better." *Atterbury*.
 AN'Y-HÓW, * (én'e-hóu) ad. In any manner. *Booth*.
 AN'Y-WHÉRE, * (én'e-hwár) ad. In any place. *Booth*.
 AN'Y-WHÍTER, (én'e-hwít-er) ad. Anywhere. *Barrow*.

ANY-WISE, (ἐν' ἐπι-ωζ) *ad.* In any manner. *Barrow.*
 A-Ō-NF-AN,* *a.* Relating to Aonia or Parnassus, the residence of the Muses. *Pope.*
 A-Ō-RIST,* n. [ἀόριστος, Gr.] An indefinite tense in the Greek grammar.
 A-Ō-RIST,* *a.* Indefinite with respect to time. *Valpy.*
 A-Ō-RIS'T-I-CAL,* *a.* Relating to the aorist; indefinite in time. *Harris.*
 A-Ō-R'TA, n. [ἀορή, Gr.] (*Anat.*) The great vessel which arises from the upper and back part of the left ventricle of the heart, and from which all the arteries of the body, which carry red blood, derive their origin.
 A-Ō-R'TAL,* } *a.* Relating to the aorta. *Bell.*
 A-Ō-R'TIC,* }
 A-PACE,* *ad.* Quickly; speedily; hastily. *Milton.*
 A-P-G-Ō-Œ,* n. [Gr.] (*Logic*) The same as *reductio ad absurdum*; a demonstration which does not prove the thing directly, but shows the absurdity of denying it.—(*Math.*) The progress from a proved proposition to another. *Crabb.*
 A-P-G-Ō-Œ-I-CAL, *a.* [ἀπαγωγῆς, Gr.] Proving a thing indirectly, by showing the absurdity of denying it.
 A-P-A-L'CHI-AN,* *a.* See APFALACHIAN. *Encyc.*
 A-P-A-NAŒ,* n. See APPENAGE.
 A-P-AN'THRO-PY,* n. Aversion to human society. *Crabb.*
 A-P-A-RYTH-MŒ-SIS, n. [ἀπα-ρίθ'μη-σις, Ja. Sm. Wb.; ἀπα-ρίθ-μη-σις, K. Todd, Crabb.] n. [ἀπαριθμῆσις, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) Enumeration.
 A-P-ART,* *ad.* [a part, Fr.] Separately; distinctly; at a distance.
 A-P-ART'MENT, n. A room; a part of a house.
 A-P-ART'LE,* n. (*Min.*) A sulphate of iron. *Dana.*
 A-P-A-THÉT'IC, *a.* Having no feeling. *Harris.*
 A-P-A-THÉT'I-CAL,* *a.* Free from passion; apathetic. *Ash.*
 A-P-A-THÉT, n. A person without feeling. [R.]
 A-P-A-THIS'T-I-CAL, *a.* Indifferent; unfeeling. *Seward.*
 A-P-A-THY, n. [ἀ and πάθος, Gr.] Want of feeling; insensibility.
 A-P-A-TITE,* n. (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral. *P. Cyc.*
 APE, n. A genus of quadrumanous animals; a kind of monkey; an imitator.
 APE, *v.* a. [I. APED; *pp.* APING, APED.] To imitate, like an ape; to mimic.
 A-PEAK,* *ad.* In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.
 A-PÉ-Œ-A,* n. (*Zool.*) A species of wild Guinea pig. *P. Cyc.*
 A-PÉ-L'LOUS,* *a.* Destitute of skin. *Brande.*
 A-PEN-NINE, n. A ridge of mountains running through Italy.
 A-PÉ-Œ-SY, [ἀπ' ἐπ-σ, W. K.; ἀ-πέ-σ, Sm. Wb.] n. [ἀπε-ψία, Gr.] Want of digestion.
 A-PÉ-R, n. One that apes; an imitator.
 A-PÉ-RI-ÉNT,* n. A gently purgative medicine. *P. Cyc.*
 A-PÉ-RI-ÉNT, *a.* [aperio, L.] Gently purgative. *Bacca.*
 A-PÉ-R'I-TIVE, *a.* Aperient; tending to open. *Harvey.*
 A-PÉ-R'T,* *a.* [apertus, L.] Open; evident. *Fotherby.*
 A-PÉ-R'TION, n. An opening; act of opening. *Wiseman.*
 A-PÉ-R'T'LY, *ad.* Openly. *Balc.*
 A-PÉ-R'T'NESS, n. Openness. *Holder.*
 A-PÉ-R'T'OR,* n. A muscle that raises the upper eyelid. *Smart.*
 A-PÉ-R-TÛRE, [ἀπ' ἐρ-τῆρ, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; ἀπ' ἐρ-τῆρ, W.] n. An opening; a hole; a passage; a cavity.
 A-PÉ-R-Y,* n. The act of aping; affected imitation. *Feltham.*
 A-PÉ-T'LOÛS, *a.* [ἀ and πέταλον, Gr.] (*Bot.*) Without petals or flower leaves.
 A-PÉX, (ἀπέξ) n. [L.] *pl.* A-P-I-C-ŒS. The summit or highest point of anything; the top. See APICES.
 A-PH-LER'E-SIS, [α-φ' ἐρ-σις, W. P. J. Ja.; α-φ' ἐρ-σις, S. K. Sm.] n. [L., and ἀφαίρεσις, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) The taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
 A-PHAN'É-SITE,* n. (*Min.*) An arsenate of copper. *Dana.*
 A-PH-A-NITE,* n. (*Min.*) Compact hornblende rock. *Dana.*
 A-PHÉ-L'Œ-N, n. [ἀφῶ and ἤλιος, Gr.] *pl.* A-PHÉ-L'Œ-A. (*Astron.*) The point of a planet's orbit that is farthest from the sun, and opposite to the perihelion.
 A-PHÉ-TA, n. (*Astron.*) The name of the planet imagined to be the giver of life in a nativity. *Bailey.*
 A-PHÉT'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to the apheata. *Bailey.*
 A-PHID'I-AN,* n. One of a genus of minute insects. *Dr. Harris.*
 A-PH-I-LÁN'THRO-PY, n. [ἀ and φιλανθρωπία, Gr.] Want of love to mankind.
 A-PHYS,* n. [Gr.] *pl.* A-PH-I-D-ŒS. An insect; the plant-lice. *Brande.*
 A-PH-LO-ŒS'I-C,* *a.* Without flame or fire. *Brande.*
 A-PH'Ō-NY, (ἀφ' ὀ-νε) n. [ἀ and βῶνῆ, Gr.] (*Med.*) A loss of voice or speech. *Quincy.*
 A-PH'Ō-ŒSM, n. [ἀφορισμός, Gr.] A principle or precept expressed in few words; a maxim.
 A-PH'Ō-RIS-M'ÉT'IC,* *a.* Relating to or containing aphorisms. *Dr. O. Gregory.*
 A-PH'Ō-RIS-MER, n. A dealer in aphorisms. *Milton.*
 A-PH'Ō-RIS'M'IC,* *a.* Relating to aphorisms. *Coleridge.*

A-PH'Ō-RIST, n. A writer of aphorisms. *Nelson.* [R.]
 A-PH'Ō-RIS'T'IC,* *a.* Relating to or resembling an aphorism. *Monk. Rep.*
 A-PH'Ō-RIS'T'I-CAL, *a.* Having the form of an aphorism.
 A-PH'Ō-RIS'T'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the form of an aphorism. *Harvey.*
 A-PH'RIFE,* n. (*Min.*) A carbonate of lime. *Dana.*
 A-PH'R-I-ZITE,* n. (*Min.*) A species of tourmaline. *Dana.*
 A-PH-R-Q-DIS'I-Œ,* n. (*Med.*) Medicine or food supposed to excite sexual desire. *Brande.*
 A-PH-R-Q-DIS'I-Œ, (ἀφ-ρῶ-διζή-ε-ἴκ) } *a.* Relating to
 A-PH-R-Q-DIS'I-Œ-CAL, (ἀφ-ρῶ-δε-ζή-ε-ἴ-καλ) } Venus; vene-
 ral; exciting sexual desire.
 A-PH'R-Q-DITE, [ἀφ-ρῶ-διτ, K.; ἀφ-ρῶ-δι-τε, Sm.; ἀφ-ρῶ-διτ, Wb.] n. [Ἀφροδιτή, Venus, Gr.] A follower of Venus.—(*Zool.*) A beautiful genus of annelids.
 A-PH'R-Q-DITE,* n. (*Min.*) A silicate of magnesia. *Dana.*
 A-PH'R'THŒ,* n. *pl.* [L.] (*Med.*) The thrush, a disease consisting of ulcers in the mouth. *Crabb.*
 A-PH-THIT'A-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A white mineral. *Dana.*
 A-PH'THŒNG,* (ἀφ'θῆνγ) n. A letter, or combination of letters, having no sound. *Smart.*
 A-PH'THOUS,* *a.* Relating to the apthæ or thrush. *Dun- gison.*
 A-PHYL'LOUS,* [α-φί-λῶς, Sm. Brande, Crabb; ἀφ' ἐ-λύς, Wb. K.] *a.* (*Bot.*) Destitute of leaves; leafless. *Hamilton.*
 A-P-I-Œ-RI-AN,* *a.* Relating to bees. *Jardine.*
 A-P-I-Œ-RIST,* n. A keeper of bees. *Kirby.*
 A-P-I-Œ-RY, n. [apis, L.] A place where bees are kept.
 A-P-I-CAL,* *a.* Relating to the apex or top. *P. Cyc.*
 A-P-I-CŒS, [ἀπ' ἐ-σ, Sm. Ainsworth, Leverett, Ash; ἀ-π' ἐ-σ, Ja.; ἀ-πέ-σ, Fr. Wb.; ἀ-πέ-σ, K.] n. *pl.* [L.] From apex. Tips; points; tufts. See APÆX.
 A-PIC'V-LATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Abruptly pointed; sharp. *P. Cyc.*
 A-PIC'V-LAT-ED,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as *apiculate*. *Smith.*
 A-PICE'Œ, (α-πέ-σ) *ad.* To the part or share of each. *Hooker.*
 A-PICE'ŒS, (α-πέ-σ) *ad.* In pieces. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 A-P'IS,* n. [L.] A genus of insects; the bee. *Brande.*
 A-P'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; foppish.
 A-P'ISH-LY, *ad.* In an apish manner. *Milton.*
 A-P'ISH-NESS, n. Mimicry; foppery. *Congreve.*
 A-P'IT'AL, *ad.* With quick palpitation; pitapat. *Congreve.*
 A-P'IT'ŒS,* n. [L.] Parsley; a genus of umbelliferous plants. *P. Cyc.*
 A-P-L'Œ-N'T'IC,* *a.* Free from error, or correcting error, as an optical instrument. *Francis.*
 A-P-L'ŒNE,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of crystallized garnet. *Brande.*
 A-P-L'Œ-O-MY,* n. (*Med.*) A simple incision. *Dunghison.*
 A-P-L'Œ-T'ŒRE, (α-πλῆ-σ) n. [L.] The ancient naval streamer or ensign carried in sea vessels. *Addison.*
 A-P'Œ-A-LYŒSE, n. [ἀποκαλύπτω, Gr.] Disclosure; revelation; the last book in the sacred canon.
 A-P'Œ-A-LYŒT,* n. The author of the Apocalypse. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 A-P'Œ-A-LYŒP'TIC, *a.* Same as *apocalyptic*. *Spenser.*
 A-P'Œ-C-A-LYŒP'TIC, n. An apocalyptic writing. *Lightfoot.*
 A-P'Œ-A-LYŒP'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to the Apocalypse or Revelation.
 A-P'Œ-C-A-LYŒP'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In such a manner as to reveal something secret.
 A-P'Œ-C-AR'POUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having carpels distinct from each other. *P. Cyc.*
 A-P'Œ-C'Œ-PATE,* *v.* a. To cut off the last letter or syllable of a word. *Smart.*
 A-P'Œ-C'Œ-PE, n. [ἀποκοπή, Gr.] (*Gram.*) The abscission or cutting off of the last syllable of a word.
 A-P'Œ-C'RUS'TIC, *a.* [ἀποκρούστικῆ, Gr.] (*Med.*) Repelling; astringent. *Chambers.*
 A-P'Œ-C'RYPH-A, n. *pl.* [ἀποκρύπτω, Gr.; *apocrypha*, L.] Literally, things hidden or concealed; books or writings, of which the authors are unknown, appended to the Old Testament. } This word is properly plural, though sometimes used as singular. "The Apocrypha are a series of books not admitted into the canon of Scripture." *Scholey's Bible.* "The Apocrypha is not a canonical book." *Richardson's Dictionary.*
 A-P'Œ-C'RYPH-AL, *a.* Relating to or contained in the Apocrypha; not canonical; of doubtful authority.
 A-P'Œ-C'RYPH-AL, n. A writing not canonical. *Hammer.*
 A-P'Œ-C'RYPH-AL-IST,* n. An advocate for the Apocrypha. *P. Cyc.*
 A-P'Œ-C'RYPH-AL-LY, *ad.* In an apocryphal manner.
 A-P'Œ-C'RYPH-AL-NESS, n. Quality of being apocryphal. *Ferry.*
 A-P'Œ-C'RYPH'I-CAL, *a.* Doubtful; not authentic. *Ep. Bull.*
 A-P'Œ-DLL,* *a.* Without feet; without central fins. *Crabb.*
 A-P'Œ'DE,* n. (*Zool.*) A genus of fishes; an animal without feet. *P. Cyc.*
 A-P'Œ-DIC'TIC, *a.* Demonstrative. *Robinson.* [R.]
 A-P'Œ-DIC'TI-CAL, *a.* [ἀπόδειξις, Gr.] Demonstrative. *Brown.* [R.]
 A-P'Œ-DIC'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* With demonstration.

Ā, Ê, Ī, Ō, Ū, V, Y, long; X, Ę, Ĩ, Ŏ, Ū, Y, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure.—FĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR;

AP-Q-DYX [s, n. [L.] Demonstration. *Sir G. Buck.*
AP-Q-DÖN, * n. (*Zool.*) An animal without feet. *Kirby.*
AP-Q-DÖN-SIS, n. [*ἀπόδοσις*, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) The latter part of a period; the application of a similitude.
AP-Q-DY-TE-RE-ÜM, n. [L.; *ἀποδρητίον*, Gr.] A dressing-room; a room for undressing at baths.
AP-Q-GE'QN, n. Apogee. *Fairfax.*
AP-Q-GE'ÜM, n. [L.; *ἀπογαιου*, Gr.] (*Astron.*) Same as apogee. *Bailey.*
AP-Q-GE-E, n. [*ἀπό* and *γῆ*, Gr.] (*Astron.*) A point in the apparent orbits of the sun and moon, in which they are at the greatest distance from the earth.— It is opposed to *perigee*.
AP-Q-IA-TÖ'RA, n. [It.] (*Mus.*) See *APPOGIATURA*.
AP-Q-GÖN, * n. A Mediterranean fish. *Knowles.*
AP-Q-GRAPH, n. [*ἀπόγραφον*, Gr.] A copy, not an autograph.
AP-Q-LÉP-SY, * n. (*Med.*) An obstruction of the blood. *Scott.*
AP-Q-LI-NÄ'R-AN, { n. One of the sect of Apollinaris of
AP-Q-LI-NÄ'R-IST, { Laodicea, who held peculiar notions about the nature of Christ.
AP-Q-LY-ÖN, * n. The destroyer; a name of the devil. *Revelation.*
AP-Q-GE'T'IC, } a. Relating to or containing apolo-
AP-Q-GE'T'IC-AL, } gy; said in defence or excuse.
AP-Q-GE'T'IC-AL-LY, ad. In the way of defence or apology.
AP-Q-GE'T'ICS, * n. pl. (*Theol.*) A systematic defence; a philosophical or systematic arrangement or exhibition of the evidences of Christianity. *P. Cyc.*
AP-Q-GE-IST, n. One who makes an apology. *Bp. Bull.*
AP-Q-GE-IZE, v. n. [L. APOLOGIZED; pp. APOLOGIZING, APOLOGIZED.] To make excuse or apology; to plead in favor of.
AP-Q-GE-ER, n. One who apologizes. *Hammer.*
AP-Q-LOGUE, (*ap'q-log*) n. [*ἀπόλογος*, Gr.] A fabulous story or fiction conveying a moral truth; a fable.
AP-Q-LOG-UEB, (*ap'q-log-er*) n. A fabler. *Burton.*
AP-Q-ÖY, n. [*ἀπολογία*, Gr.] Primarily, a defence:—commonly, an excuse, a plea.
AP-Q-ME-CÖM'E-TRY, n. [*ἀπό* and *μέτρος*, Gr.] The art of measuring things at a distance. *Kersey.*
AP-Q-NEU-RÖG'RA-PHY, * n. (*Anat.*) A description of the aponeuroses. *Dunglison.*
AP-Q-NEU-RÖL'Q-GY, * n. (*Anat.*) The anatomy of the aponeuroses. *Dunglison.*
AP-Q-NEU-RÖ'SIS, n. [*ἀπό* and *νεῦρον*, Gr.] pl. *AP-Q-NEU-RÖ'SÉS*. (*Med.*) The extension of a nerve, tendon, or chord.
AP-Q-NEU-RÖT'IC, * a. (*Anat.*) Relating to the aponeuroses. *Dunglison.*
AP-Q-NEU-RÖT'Q-MY, * n. (*Anat.*) Dissection of the aponeuroses. *Dunglison.*
AP-Q-PÉMP'TIC, * a. Denoting a song, among the ancients, addressed to a stranger on his leaving a place. *Knowles.*
AP-Q-PH'Ä-SIS, n. [*ἀπόφασις*, Gr.] pl. *AP-Q-PH'Ä-SÉS*. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the orator seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate.
AP-Q-PHLEG'MA-TIC, or *AP-Q-PHLEG-MÄT'IC*, [*ἀποφλεγματικ*, S. W. P. Ja. K.; *ap'q-fleg-mät'ik*, Sm.] n. [*ἀπο* and *φλέγμα*, Gr.] (*Med.*) A medicine for drawing away phlegm.
AP-Q-PHLEG'MA-TIC, * a. Drawing away phlegm. *Smart.*
AP-Q-PHLEG'MA-TISM, n. A medicine to draw away phlegm.
AP-Q-PHLEG-MÄT'ZÄNT, n. (*Med.*) Any remedy which causes an evacuation of humor. *Quincy.*
AP-Q-OPH-THEGM, (*ap'q-thém*) n. [*ἀποφθέγμα*, Gr.] A short, sententious speech or saying; a valuable maxim. *Brownie.* See *APOTHEGM*.
AP-Q-OPH-THEG-MÄT'IC-AL, a. See *APOTHEGMATICAL*.
AP-Q-ÖPH'Y-GE, n. [*ἀποφυγή*, Gr.] (*Arch.*) That part of a column where it begins to spring out of its base; the scape or spring of a column.
AP-Q-ÖPH'YL-LITE, * n. (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral. *P. Cyc.*
AP-Q-ÖPH'Y-SIS, n. [*ἀπόφυσις*, Gr.] (*Anat.*) A protuberance or process of a bone.—(*Bot.*) The enlarged base of the theca of some mosses.
AP-Q-PLEC'TIC, n. One seized with an apoplexy.
AP-Q-PLEC'TIC, } a. Relating to or affected by an apoplexy.
AP-Q-PLEC'TIC-AL, } plexy.
AP-Q-PLEX, n. Apoplexy. *Dryden.*
AP-Q-PLEXED, (*ap'q-plékt*) a. Seized with an apoplexy. *Shak.*
AP-Q-PLEX-Y, n. [*ἀποπληξία*, Gr.] (*Med.*) A disorder which suddenly surprises the brain, and takes away all sense and motion.
AP-Q-ÖP'Ä, n. [*ἀποψία*, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure when the speaker is in doubt what to do or where to begin. *Smith.*
AP-Q-ÖP'Ä-CH'ÄN, (*ap'q-ö-p'ä*) n. [*ἀπόψοφα*, Gr.] (*Med.*) A defluxion of humors, vapors, and effluvia.
AP-Q-SÉP'E-DIN, * n. (*Chem.*) A peculiar crystallized substance obtained from putrid cheese. *Brande.*
AP-Q-SÉP'E-SIS, (*ap'q-ö-p'ä-sis*) n. [*ἀποψώσις*, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A form of speech by which the speaker,

from strong feeling, suppresses or omits a word or part of his speech.
AP-Q-SY, n. Departure from the principles which one has professed; desertion.
AP-Q-TÄTE, n. [*ἀποστῆτης*, Gr.] One who has renounced his principles:—used in an ill sense.
AP-Q-TÄTE, a. False; traitorous. *Spenser.*
AP-Q-TÄTE, v. n. To apostatize. *Montagu.*
AP-Q-TÄT'IC-AL, a. After the manner of an apostate. *Sandys*. [R.]
AP-Q-TÄT-IZE, v. n. [i. APOSTATIZED; pp. APOSTATIZING, APOSTATIZED.] To forsake one's principles or profession.
AP-Q-TE-MÄTE, v. n. To become an aposteme. *Milton.*
AP-Q-TE-MÄTION, n. The formation of an aposteme.
AP-Q-TE-M'Ä-TÖUS, * a. Relating to an abscess. *Smart.*
AP-Q-STEME, [*ap'q-stém*, S. W. J. Ja. Sm.; *ap'q-tém*, P.] n. [*ἀπόστημα*, Gr.] An abscess; an impostume.
AP-Q-TE-RE-Ö'R'I, * [L.] (*Logic*) From the latter:—a term used in a method of reasoning when the cause is proved by the effect. *Crabb.*
AP-Q-TIL, * n. A marginal note to a book. *Brande.*
AP-Q-TLE, (*ap'q-sl*) n. [*ἀπόστολος*, Gr.] Literally, a person sent by another:—apostrologically, one of the Twelve deputed by Christ.
AP-Q-TLE-SHIP, (*ap'q-sl-shíp*) n. The office of an apostle.
AP-Q-TQ-LÄTE, n. Apostleship; office of an apostle. *Kiltingbeck.*
AP-Q-TÖL'IC, } a. Relating to or taught by the apos-
AP-Q-TÖL'IC-AL, } tles; existing in the time of the
 apostles.—*Apostolic fathers*, the writers of the Christian church, who lived in the apostolic age, or were, in any part of their lives, contemporary with the apostles.
AP-Q-TÖL'IC-LY, ad. In the manner of the apostles.
AP-Q-TÖL'IC-NÉS, n. Quality of being apostolical.
AP-Q-TÖL'IC-ISM, * n. The quality of being apostolical. *J. Morison*. [R.]
AP-Q-TQ-LIC'Q-TY, * n. (*Theol.*) The quality of being apostolical. *Faber.*
AP-Q-TÖL'ICS, n. pl. A sect of itinerant Anabaptists. *Fulke.*
AP-Q-TRO-PHE, n. [*ἀποτροπή*, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which the orator or writer suddenly changes his discourse, and addresses, in the second person, some person or thing present or absent.—(*Gram.*) The mark (') showing that a word is contracted, or the sign of the possessive case.
AP-Q-TRÖPH'IC, a. Relating to an apostrophe.
AP-Q-TRO-PHIZE, v. a. [i. APOSTROPHIZED; pp. APOSTROPHIZING, APOSTROPHIZED.] To address by an apostrophe. *Pope.*
AP'Q-S-TÖME, n. See *APOTEME*.
AP-Q-TÖT'E-LÉSM, * n. The event of a disease; the casting of a nativity. *Ash.*
AP-Q-THE'ÇÄ, n. [*apotheca*, L.] An apothecary's shop. *Sir W. Petty*.—(*Ancient Arch.*) A storehouse for oil, wine, &c. *Brande.*
AP-Q-TH'E-ÇÄ-RY, n. A keeper of a medicine shop; a dispenser of medicines; a compounder of medicines.
AP-Q-THE'ÇI-ÜM, * n.; pl. *AP-Q-THE'ÇI-Ä*. (*Bot.*) The shield or mass of reproductive matter in a lichen. *P. Cyc.*
AP-Q-THEGM, (*ap'q-thém*) n. A sententious or remarkable saying of some distinguished person; a valuable maxim. *Walton*.—Originally and properly written *apophthegm*; now commonly *apothegm*.
AP-Q-THEG-MÄT'IC-AL, a. Relating to an apothegm.
AP-Q-THEG'MA-TIST, n. One who deals in apothegms. *Pope.*
AP-Q-THEG'MA-TIZE, v. n. To utter apothegms. *Samley.*
AP-Q-THE'Q-SIS, (*ap'q-thé'q-sis*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; *ap'q-thé'q-sis*, *Crabb*, *Todd*; *ap'q-thé'q-sis*, or *ap'q-thé'q-sis*, K.) n. [*ἀποθέσις*, Gr.] The enrolment of a mortal among the gods; deification.
AP-Q-THE'Q-SIZE, * v. a. To deify. *Month. Rev.* [R.]
AP-Q-TH'E-SIS, n. [*ἀπόθησις*, Gr.] A repository or place for books, &c., on the south side of the chancel, in the primitive churches.—(*Med.*) The placing of a fractured limb in its proper position; the reduction of a dislocation.
AP-Q-TQ-ME, n. [*ἀποτέμνω*, Gr.] (*Math.*) The remainder of or difference between two incommensurable quantities.—(*Mus.*) The part remaining of an entire tone after a great tone has been taken from it.
AP-Q-ZEM, n. [*ἀπό* and *ζῆω*, Gr.] (*Med.*) A decoction from herbs. *Wiseman.*
AP-Q-ZEM'IC-AL, a. Like a decoction. *Whitaker.*
AP-Q-ÄIR, v. a. To impair. *Sir T. Elgot.*
AP-Q-PAIR, v. n. To degenerate. *Mortality of Every Man.*
AP-Q-Ä'CH'ÄN, * a. Denoting a chain of mountains in the United States, called also the *Alleghany* mountains. *P. Cyc.*
AP-PÄLL, v. a. [*appall*, Fr.] [i. APFALLED; pp. APFALLING, APFALLED.] To frighten; to terrify; to depress.
AP-PÄLL'V, v. n. [*palleo*, L.] To be dismayed. *Lydgate.*
AP-PÄL'MENT, n. Impression of fear. *Bacon.*

X̄P-PA-NAGE, *n.* [*appanagium*, low L.] (*Law*) Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children. *Bacon*.
 X̄P-PA-RĀ'TUS, *n.*; *pl.* X̄P-PA-RĀ'TUS, or X̄P-PA-RĀ'TUS-ES. [L.] Furniture, instruments, or means for the accomplishment of some purpose or business; equipage. *Scott*, Murray, Smart, and some other grammarians, regard *apparatus* as both singular and plural; but the regular plural form is sometimes used; as, "critical apparatuses." *P. Cyc.*
 AP-PAR-ĒL, *n.* [*appareil*, Fr.] Dress; vesture; external habiliments.
 AP-PAR-ĒL, *v. a.* [*i.* APPARELLED; *pp.* APPARELLING, AP-PARELLED.] To dress; to clothe; to deck.
 †AP-PAR-ĒN-CY, *n.* Appearance. *Chaucer*.
 †AP-PAR-ĒN-CY, *n.* Appearance. *Gower*.
 AP-PAR-ĒNT, *a.* Such as appears to the eye; plain; indubitable; seeming; visible; open; evident; certain; not presumptive.—*The heir apparent* is the immediate heir to the crown, in distinction from the *heir presumptive*.—*Apparent time*, true time, or the time or hour as indicated by the sun's passage over the meridian.—opposed to *mean time*.
 †AP-PAR-ĒNT, *n.* For *heir apparent*. *Shak*.
 AP-PAR-ĒNT-LY, *ad.* Evidently; seemingly. *Shak*.
 AP-PAR-ĒNT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apparent.
 X̄P-PA-RĀ'TION, (X̄p-pā-rish'ūn) *n.* Appearance; visibility; the thing appearing; a preternatural appearance; a ghost; a spectre.—(*Astron.*) The visibility of some luminary, opposed to *occultation*.
 AP-PĒL-I-TOR, *n.* [*apparo*, L.] (*Law*) Formerly, an officer of any court of judicature; now, the messenger of an ecclesiastical court.
 †AP-PĒY', *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr.] To satisfy; to content. *Sidney*.
 †AP-PĒACH', *v. a.* [*apescher*, old Fr.] To accuse; to impeach. *Spenser*.
 †AP-PĒACH-ER, *n.* An accuser. *Sherwood*.
 †AP-PĒACH-MENT, *n.* Impeachment. *Hayward*.
 AP-PĒAL', *v. n.* [*appello*, L.] [*i.* APPEALED; *pp.* APPEALING, APPEALED.] To transfer a cause from one to another; to refer to another or superior judge or tribunal; to call another as witness.
 AP-PĒAL', *v. a.* [† To charge with a crime. *Shak.*] To transfer to another.
 AP-PĒAL', *n.* A removal of a cause from an inferior court to a superior court, or to a superior tribunal; a call upon a witness; an accusation:—a criminal prosecution.
 AP-PĒAL-ABLE, *a.* Subject to an appeal. *Hovell*.
 †AP-PĒAL-ANT, (X̄p-pēl'ant) *n.* Appeller; appellator. *Shak*.
 AP-PĒAL-ER, *n.* One who appeals. [† An accuser. *Foz.*]
 AP-PĒAR', *v. n.* [*appareo*, L.] [*i.* APPEARED; *pp.* APPEARING, APPEARED.] To be in sight; to become visible; to be evident; to seem; to look.
 †AP-PĒAR', *n.* Appearance. *Fletcher*.
 AP-PĒAR-ANCE, *n.* The act of appearing; that which appears or is visible; mien; air; semblance; not reality; pretence; show; apparition; probability.
 AP-PĒAR-ER, *n.* One who appears. *Brown*.
 AP-PĒAR-ING, *n.* The act of appearing. *Spenser*.
 AP-PĒAS-ABLE, *a.* That may be appeased; reconcilable.
 AP-PĒAS-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Reconcilableness.
 AP-PĒASE', *v. a.* [*appasir*, Fr.] [*i.* APPEASED; *pp.* APPEASING, APPEASED.] To calm; to quiet; to pacify; to reconcile; to still.
 AP-PĒASE-MENT, *n.* Act of appeasing. *Hayward*.
 AP-PĒASE-R, *n.* One who appeases or pacifies.
 AP-PĒAS-IVE, *a.* That mitigates or appeases. *Sherwood*.
 AP-PĒL-LAN-CY, *n.* Appeal; capability of appeal. [R.]
 AP-PĒL-LANT, *n.* (*Law*) One who appeals; a person or party by whom an appeal is made:—opposed to *respondent*.
 AP-PĒL-LANT, *a.* Appealing. *Const. and Canons Eccl.*
 AP-PĒL-LATE, *a.* (*Law*) Relating to appeals; as, "appellate jurisdiction." *Blackstone*. Created on appeal. *Burke*.
 X̄P-PĒL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The name by which any thing is called; title.
 AP-PĒL-LĀ-TIVE, *n.* A common name, as opposed to a proper one; an appellation; a title.
 AP-PĒL-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) Common; usual; applied to name:—opposed to *proper*. *Ep. Bull.*
 AP-PĒL-LĀ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of nouns appellative.
 AP-PĒL-LĀ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being appellative. *Fuller*.
 AP-PĒL-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* That contains an appeal. *Ay-liffe*. [R.]
 AP-PĒL-LĒĒ', (X̄p-el-ē', S. W. P. Ja. Sm.; X̄p-pēl'ē, K.) *n.* (*Law*) The party in a cause on which an appeal has been made, who is not the appellant.
 AP-PĒL-LŌR, or X̄P-PĒL LŌR',* (X̄p-pēl'lor, Ja. K. Sm.; X̄p-pel-lŏr', Wb.) *n.* (*Law*) One who makes an appeal; an appellant. *Whishaw*. *Scott* When *appellor* and *appellee* are used in opposition to each other, they are commonly accented on the last syllable.

X̄P-PĒN-AGE, *n.* (*Law*) A child's part or portion. *Tomlins*
 See APPANAGE.
 AP-PĒND', *v. a.* [*appendo*, L.] [*i.* APPENDED; *pp.* APPENDING, APPENDED.] To hang to; to add to something.
 AP-PĒND-AGE, *n.* Something added, attached to, or annexed.
 †AP-PĒND-ANCE, *n.* Something annexed. *Bp. Hall*.
 AP-PĒND-ANT, *a.* Hanging to; belonging to; annexed.
 AP-PĒND-ANT, *n.* An accidental or adventitious part. *Hale*. (*Law*) An inheritance belonging to another inheritance.
 †AP-PĒND-ĒN-CY, *n.* That which is annexed. *Spekman*.
 †AP-PĒND-ĒN-CY, *v. a.* To add to. *Hale*.
 †AP-PĒND-ĒN-CY, *n.* Appendage. *Hale*.
 AP-PĒND-ĒN-CY, *n.* A small appendage. *Smart*.
 X̄P-PĒND-ĒN-CY, *n.* (*Bot.*) Having some kind of appendages. *P. Cyc.*
 AP-PĒND-ĒN-CY, *n.* *pl.* AP-PĒND-ĒN-CĒS, or AP-PĒND-ĒN-CĒS. Something appended, an adjunct or concomitant; a supplement to a literary work.
 AP-PĒNSE', *a.* Being hung up, as a hat on a pin. *Laudon*.
 †AP-PĒR-CĒIVE', *v. n.* [*appercevoir*, Fr.] To perceive. *Chaucer*.
 †AP-PĒR-CĒIV-ING, *n.* Perception. *Chaucer*.
 AP-PĒR-CĒPTION, *n.* That degree of perception which reflects upon itself; consciousness. *Reid*.
 †AP-PĒR-IL, *n.* Danger. *Shak*.
 AP-PĒR-TAIN', *v. n.* [*appartienr*, Fr.] [*i.* APPERTAINED; *pp.* APPERTAINING, APPERTAINED.] To belong to as of right or by nature; to relate to.
 †AP-PĒR-TAIN-MENT, *n.* That which appertains. *Shak*.
 AP-PĒR-TE-NANCE, *n.* An adjunct. *Brown*. See APPURTENANCE.
 †AP-PĒR-TE-NANCE, *v. a.* To have as an adjunct. *Carew*.
 †AP-PĒR-TĒ-NENT, *a.* Belonging to. *Shak*.
 †AP-PĒR-TĒ-NENT, *n.* Any thing pertaining. *Shak*.
 AP-PĒR-TĒN-CY, [*n.* [*appetence*, old Fr.] Carnal desire; sensual desire; appetite; desire. *Milton*.
 AP-PĒR-TĒN-CY, [*n.* [*appetens*, L.] Very desirous. *Sir G. Buck*.
 †AP-PĒR-TĒ-BIL-ITY, *n.* Quality of being desirable. *Bramhall*.
 †AP-PĒR-TĒ-BLE, *a.* [*appetibilis*, L.] Desirable. *Brown*.
 AP-PĒR-TĒTE, *n.* [*appetitus*, L.] Natural desire; desire of sensual pleasure; relish for food; keenness of stomach; hunger.
 †AP-PĒR-TĒTE, *v. a.* To desire. *Sir T. Elyot*.
 †AP-PĒR-TĒ-TION, (X̄p-pē-tish'ūn) *n.* [*appetitio*, L.] Desire. *Hammond*.
 †AP-PĒ-TĒ-TIOUS, *a.* Palatable; desirable. *Todd*.
 †AP-PĒ-TĒ-TIVE, *a.* That desires. *Hale*.
 AP-PĒ-TĒZE', *v. a.* To create an appetite. *Sir W. Scott*. [R.]
 AP-PĒ-TĒZE-R, *n.* He or that which appetizes. *Byron*.
 AP-PĒ-AN', *a.* Relating to Appius; denoting a way from ancient Rome to Brundisium. *Ency.*
 AP-PLAUD', *v. a.* [*applaudo*, L.] [*i.* APPLAUDED; *pp.* APPLAUDING, APPLAUDED.] To praise by clapping the hand; to praise highly; to extol.
 AP-PLAUD-ER, *n.* One who applauds. *Burton*.
 AP-PLAUSE', *n.* Act of applauding; a shout of approbation; loud praise; encomium.
 AP-PLAUS-IVE, *a.* Applauding. *Sir R. Fanshawe*.
 AP-PLĒ, (X̄p-pl) *n.* The fruit of the apple-tree; the pupil of the eye.
 AP-PLĒ, (X̄p-pl) *v. n.* To form like an apple. *Marshall*.
 X̄P-PLĒ-DUMP-LING, *n.* A dumpling made of apples. *Child*.
 X̄P-PLĒ-GRĀFT, *n.* A scion or graft of an apple-tree.
 AP-PLĒ-HĀR-VEST, *n.* The time of gathering apples.
 AP-PLĒ-JŌIN, *n.* See JOHN-APPLE.
 AP-PLĒ-PIE, *n.* A pie made of apples. *Ash*.
 AP-PLĒ-SĀUCE, *n.* Sauce made of apples. *Parks*.
 AP-PLĒ-TĀRT, *n.* A tart made of apples. *Shak*.
 AP-PLĒ-TRĒE, *n.* A tree which produces apples.
 X̄P-PLĒ-WŌ-MAN, (X̄wūm-ūn) *n.* A woman who sells apples.
 AP-PLĒ-YĀRD, *n.* An orchard.
 AP-PLĒ-ABLE, *a.* That may be applied. *Hooker*.
 AP-PLĒ-ANCE, *n.* Act of applying; application. *Shak*.
 X̄P-PLĒ-CA-BIL-ITY, *n.* Applicableness. *More*.
 AP-PLĒ-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be applied; suitable.
 AP-PLĒ-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness to be applied. *Boyle*.
 AP-PLĒ-CA-BLY, *ad.* So as to be properly applied.
 AP-PLĒ-CĀNT, *n.* One who applies; a petitioner.
 AP-PLĒ-CĀTE, *n.* An ordinate in conic sections; that which is applied.
 †AP-PLĒ-CĀTE, *v. a.* To apply to. *Pearson*.
 AP-PLĒ-CĀ-TION, *n.* Act of applying; state of being applied; solicitation; entreaty; assiduity; industry; intense study.
 AP-PLĒ-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* That applies. *Bramhall*.
 †AP-PLĒ-CA-TŌR-ILY, *ad.* With application. *Montagu*.
 AP-PLĒ-CĀ-TŌR-Y, *a.* Including application. *Bp. Wilkins*.
 AP-PLĒ-CĀ-TŌR-Y, *n.* That applies; fit. *Taylor*.
 †AP-PLĒ-ĒD-LY, *ad.* In a manner which may be applied.
 AP-PLĒ-ER, *n.* One who applies. *Montagu*.
 †AP-PLĒ-MENT, *n.* Application. *Marston*.

AP-PLĪ, *v. a.* [applico, L.] [i. APPLIED; *pp.* APPLYING, APPLIED.] To put to; to lay upon; to use; to have recourse to; to address to; to suit to; to devote; to busy.

AP-PLĪ, *v. n.* To suit; to agree; to fit.

APPOGGIATURA, * (ap-pōj-e-ā-tū'ra) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A note of embellishment or expression. *P. Cyc.*

AP-PŌINT', *v. a.* [appointer, Fr.] [i. APPOINTED; *pp.* APPOINTING, APPOINTED.] To fix; to settle; to establish by authority or decree; to furnish; to equip; to direct.

AP-PŌINT', *v. n.* To decree. 2 *Sam.* xvii.

AP-PŌINT'ABLE, * *a.* That may be appointed. *Knocles.*

AP-PŌINT'ED, * *p. a.* Settled; established; equipped; furnished.

AP-PŌINT-ĒĒ', * *n.* One who receives an appointment; a foot-soldier. *Scott.*

AP-PŌINT'ER, *n.* One who appoints. *Gregory.*

AP-PŌINT'MENT, *n.* Act of appointing; state of being appointed; stipulation; decree; direction; order; equipment; an allowance paid.

†AP-PŌRT'ER, *n.* [apporter, Fr.] A bringer in. *Hale.*

AP-PŌRT'ION, *v. a.* [apportioner, Fr.] [i. APPORTIONED; *pp.* APPORTIONING, APPORTIONED.] To set out or divide in just proportions; to distribute.

†AP-PŌRT'ION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Just proportion. *Hammond.*

AP-BŌR'TION-ER, *n.* One who apportions. *Cotgrave.*

AP-BŌR'TION-MENT, *n.* Act of apportioning; that which is apportioned; act of dividing a rent, &c., into parts.

†AP-POSE', *v. a.* [apposer, Fr.; appono, L.] To put questions to; to apply; to pose. *Bacon.*

AP-PŌS'ER, *n.* (*Law*) An examiner; a questioner.

AP-PO-SITE, (āp'ō-zīt) *a.* Proper; fit; suitable; well applied.

AP-PO-SITE-LY, (āp'ō-zīt-ē) *ad.* Properly; suitably.

AP-PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; suitability. *Hale.*

AP-PO-SITION, (āp'ō-zish'un) *n.* Addition. — (*Gram.*) The placing of one noun or pronoun by the side of another of the same meaning, in the same case.

AP-PŌS'ITIVE, *a.* Applicable. *Knatchbull.* [R.]

AP-PRĀISE', (āp-prāz') *v. a.* [pretium, L.; appréciere, Fr.] [i. APPRAISED; *pp.* APPRAISING, APPRAISED.] To set a price upon; to estimate the value of; to value. *Blackstone.* This word is commonly pronounced, and often written, *apprize*; and it was formerly so written by good English authors, as Lord Bacon, Bp. Hall, &c. Dr. Webster spells it *apprize*; but the English dictionaries uniformly have *appraise*; and though Todd, after giving the word *appraisement*, adds, "Formerly and rightly, *apprisement*."

AP-PRĀISE-MENT, *n.* Act of appraising; valuation. *Blackstone.*

AP-PRĀIS'ER, *n.* One who sets a price, or appraises.

†AP-PRĒ-CĀ'TION, *n.* [apprecor, L.] Earnest prayer. *Bp. Hall.*

†AP-PRĒ-CA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Praying or wishing any good. *Bp. Hall.*

AP-PRĒ-CI-ABLE, * (āp-prĒ-shĕ-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being appreciated or valued. *Walker.*

AP-PRĒ-CI-ATE, (āp-prĒ-shĕ-āt) *v. a.* [apprécier, Fr.] [i. APPRECIATED; *pp.* APPRECIATING, APPRECIATED.] To estimate justly; to value.

AP-PRĒ-CI-ĀTION, (āp-prĒ-shĕ-ā'shun) *n.* Valuation.

†AP-PRĒ-HĒND', *v. a.* [apprehendo, L.] [i. APPREHENDED; *pp.* APPREHENDING, APPREHENDED.] To lay hold on by authority; to seize in order for trial; to conceive by the mind; to think on with fear.

AP-PRĒ-HĒND', * *v. n.* To think; to suppose; to imagine. *Atterbury.*

AP-PRĒ-HĒND'ER, *n.* One who apprehends.

†AP-PRĒ-HĒN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be apprehended.

AP-PRĒ-HĒN'SION, *n.* Act of apprehending; seizure for trial; conception; fear; suspicion.

AP-PRĒ-HĒN'SIVE, *a.* Quick to understand; fearful.

AP-PRĒ-HĒN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an apprehensive manner.

AP-PRĒ-HĒN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The being apprehensive.

AP-PRĒN'TICE, (āp-prĒn'tis) *n.* [apprenti, Fr.] A person bound by indenture, for a certain time, to perform services for a master, receiving in return instruction in his trade or occupation.

AP-PRĒN'TICE, *v. a.* [i. APPRENTICED; *pp.* APPRENTICING, APPRENTICED.] To bind or put out as an apprentice.

AP-PRĒN'TICE-FĒĒ, * *n.* A pecuniary sum paid to the master of an apprentice. *Blackstone.*

†AP-PRĒN'TICE-HOOD, (-hōd) *n.* Apprenticeship. *Shak.*

AP-PRĒN'TICE-SHIP, *n.* The state or term of being an apprentice. *Digby.*

†AP-PRĒN'TI-SAGE, *n.* Apprenticeship. *Bacon.*

AP-PRĒZE', *v. a.* [appris, Fr.] [i. APPRIEZED; *pp.* APPRIZING, APPRIEZED.] To inform; to give notice of. *Watts.* To set a price upon; to appraise. *Bp. Hall.* See APPRAISE.

†AP-PRĒZE', *n.* Information. *Gover.*

AP-PRIZE-MENT, * *n.* Act of appraising; valuation; appraisement. *Bacon.* See APPRAISE and APPRAISEMENT.

AP-PRIZ'ER, * *n.* One who appraises. *Bp. Hall.*

AP-PRŌACH', (āp-prŏch') *v. n.* [approcher, Fr.] [i. APPROACHED; *pp.* APPROACHING, APPROACHED.] To draw or come near; to approximate.

AP-PRŌACH', *v. a.* To bring or come near to. *Temple.*

AP-PRŌACH', *n.* Act of drawing near; access. — (*Fort.*) A trench or covered way by which a fortress may be approached.

AP-PRŌACH'ABLE, *a.* Accessible. *Johnson.*

AP-PRŌACH'ER, *n.* One who approaches. *Shak.*

AP-PRŌACH'ING, * *p. a.* Coming near to; approximating.

AP-PRŌACH'LESS, * *a.* That cannot be approached. *Stevens.*

†AP-PRŌACH'MENT, *n.* Act of coming near. *Brown.*

†AP-PRŌ-BĀTE, *a.* [approbo, L.] [i. APPROVED. *Sir T. Elyot.*] (*Scott* *Law*) Approved; accepted. *Tomlins.*

†AP-PRŌ-BĀTE, * *v. a.* To try; to allow; to commend; to approve. "The cause of this battle every man did allow and approve." *Hall, Henry VII.* This word, once in use in England, has long been disused. It is, however, used by the American clergy as a sort of technical term, in the sense of to license, or to give approbation to preach. *Pickering.*

AP-PRŌ-BĀTION, *n.* The act of approving; state of being approved; commendation; support.

AP-PRŌ-BĀ-TIVE, [āp'prŏ-bā-tiv, K. Sm. R. Wb. Todd; āp-prŏ-bā-tiv, J. A.] *a.* Approving. *Cotgrave.*

AP-PRŌ-BĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who approves. *Evelyn.* [R.]

AP-PRŌ-BĀ-TŌ-RY, [āp'prŏ-bā-tŏ-re, K. Sm. R. Wb. Todd; āp-rŏ-bā-tŏ-re, Scott, Ash; & āp'prŏ-bā-tŏ-re, Mauder.] *a.* Approving. *Sheldon.*

†AP-PRŌMPT', *v. a.* To excite; to quicken. *Bacon.*

†AP-PRŌP', *n.* Approbation. *Shak.*

†AP-PRŌ-PRĒ-ATE, *v. a.* [appropere, L.] To hasten. *Bailey.*

†AP-PRŌ-PIN'QUATE, *v. n.* [approinquo, L.] To draw near upon. *Bailey.*

†AP-PRŌ-PIN-QUĀ'TION, *n.* Act of approaching. *Bp. Hall.*

AP-PRŌ-PIN-QUE', (āp-prŏ-pink') *v. a.* To approach. *Hudibras.* [A ludicrous word.]

AP-PRŌ-PRĒ-ABLE, *a.* That may be appropriated.

AP-PRŌ-PRĒ-ATE, *v. a.* [approprio, low L.] [i. APPROPRIATED; *pp.* APPROPRIATING, APPROPRIATED.] To consign to some use; to set apart; to take as one's own. — (*Law*) To alienate a benefice.

AP-PRŌ-PRĒ-ATE, *a.* Peculiar; fit; adapted to; suitable.

†AP-PRŌ-PRĒ-ATE, *n.* Peculiarity. *Boyle.*

AP-PRŌ-PRĒ-ATE-LY, *ad.* In an appropriate manner.

AP-PRŌ-PRĒ-ATE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being appropriate.

AP-PRŌ-PRĒ-ĀTION, *n.* Act of appropriating; anything appropriated; consignment. — (*Law*) A severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishopric, or college. *Cowel.*

AP-PRŌ-PRĒ-Ā-TIVE, * *a.* Making appropriation. *Ec. Rev.*

AP-PRŌ-PRĒ-Ā-TŌ-ER, *n.* One who appropriates. — (*Law*) One possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Ayliffe.*

AP-PRŌ-PRĒ-Ē-TĀ-RY, *n.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice. *Spelman.*

AP-PRŌV'ABLE, *a.* Meriting approbation; laudable.

AP-PRŌV'ABLE-NESS, * *n.* State of being approvable. *Brownce.*

AP-PRŌV'AL, *n.* Approbation; commendation. *Temple.*

†AP-PRŌV'ANCE, *n.* Approbation. *Spenser.*

AP-PRŌVE', *v. a.* [approbo, L.; approver, Fr.] [i. APPROVED; *pp.* APPROVING, APPROVED.] To like; to express liking to; to commend; to make worthy. — (*Law*) To increase the profits of; to improve.

AP-PRŌVE'D', * (āp-prŏv'd') *p. a.* Examined; tried; accepted.

AP-PRŌV'EMENT, *n.* [Approbation. *Hayward.*] — (*Law*) Improvement; profits of lands. *Blackstone.*

AP-PRŌV'ER, *n.* One who approves. — (*Law*) One who, being indicted, confesses the fact, and accuses his accomplices.

AP-PRŌV'ING, * *p. a.* Affording approbation; justifying.

†AP-PRŌX'IMATE, *a.* Approaching. *Sir E. Dering.*

AP-PRŌX'IMATE, *a.* [ad and proximus, L.] Near to; approaching. *Brownce.*

AP-PRŌX'IMATE, *v. a.* [i. APPROXIMATED; *pp.* APPROXIMATING, APPROXIMATED.] To cause to come near; to bring near. *Brownce.*

AP-PRŌX'IMATE, *v. n.* To come near. *Burke.*

AP-PRŌX'IMATE-LY, * *ad.* By approximation. *Sharpe.*

AP-PRŌX'IMATE-TION, *n.* Act of approximating; a drawing near; approach. — (*Math.*) A continual approach, nearer still, and nearer, to the quantity sought, but not expected to be found; an approach to equality.

AP-PRŌX'IMATE-TIVE, * *a.* Near to; approaching. *Ed. Rev.*

AP-PRŌX'IMATE-TIVE-LY, * *ad.* By approximation. *Wm. Jacob.*

AP-PŪLSE, [āp'pūls, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.; āp-pūls', P. K. Sm. R. Wb.] *n.* [appulsus, L.] The act of striking against. — (*Astron.*) The approach of two luminaries to a conjunction.

AP-PŪL-SION, * *n.* The act of striking against. *Smart.*

AP-PŪL-SIVE, * *a.* Striking against. *Smart.*

AP-PŪL-SIVE-LY, * *ad.* In an appulsive manner. *Dr. Allen.*

AP-PŪR-TĒ-NANCE, *n.* [appartenance, Fr.] (*Law*) That which appertains; something belonging; an adjunct. *Barrow.*

AP-PŪR-TĒ-NANT, *a.* (*Law*) Joined to. *Blackstone.*

†AP-PRĒ-CĀTE, *v. n.* [apricor, L.] To bask in the sun. *Ray.*

†AP-PRĒ-Ī-TY, *n.* Sunshine. *Bailey.*

ʼAPRI-CŌT, n. A stone fruit resembling a peach.
 ʼAPRIL, n. [*Aprilis*, L.] The fourth month of the year.
 ʼAPRIL-FŌÖL, n. One imposed upon on the first of April.
Hay.
 ʼAPRIL-FŌÖL-DÄY, n. The first day of April.
 ʼAPRIL-ŌRI,* [L.] (*Logic*) From the former:—a term used in a method of reasoning when the effect is proved by the cause. *Campbell.*
 ʼAPRON, (ä'purn) [ä'purn, *W. P. J. F. K.*; ä'purn, *S. E. Ja.*; ä'purn:—ä'purn, *colloquially*, *Sm.*] n. A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean; a cover worn over the lap in a chaise; the fat skin covering the belly of a goose; a piece of lead covering the touchhole of a great gun.
 ʼAPRONED, (ä'purnd) a. Wearing an apron. *Pope.*
 ʼAPRON-MÄN, (ä'purn-män) n. A workman; an artificer. *Shak.*
 ʼAPRON-STRING,* (ä'purn-string) n. The string of an apron. *Savage.*
 ʼAP-RO-PŌS, (äp-ro-pŏ) *ad.* [ä'propus, *Fr.*] Opportunely.
 ʼAP'SIS, n. [ä'pŏs, *Gr.*] pl. ʼAP'SID-ĒS, or ʼAP'SĒS. (*Astron.*) Two points of the orbit of a planet, at the greatest and least distance from the sun and the earth; a concave wall or niche.
 ʼAPT, a. [*aptus*, L.] Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to; ready; quick; qualified for.
 ʼAPT, v. a. [*apto*, L.] To suit; to adapt; to fit. *B. Jonson.*
 ʼAPT-A-BLE, a. Accommodable. *Sherwood.*
 ʼAPTÄTE, v. a. To make fit. *Bailey.*
 ʼAP'TER,* n. An insect. *Smart.* See *APTERAN.*
 ʼAP'TE-RA,* n. pl. (*Ent.*) A class of wingless insects. *Crabb.* See *APTERAN.*
 ʼAP'TE-RÄL,* a. (*Arch.*) Not having wings or columns. *P. Cyc.*
 ʼAP'TE-RÄN,* n. (*Ent.*) One of a class of insects without wings. *Brande.*
 ʼAP'TE-RĪX,* n. (*Ornith.*) A large bird of New Zealand, almost destitute of wings, and valued for its feathers. *Shaw.*
 ʼAP'TE-ROÜS,* a. Fitted to; apteral; not having wings or membranous expansions. *Kirby.*
 ʼAP'TI-TÜDE, n. [*Fr.*] Fitness; tendency; disposition.
 ʼAP-TI-TÜ'DI-NÄL,* a. Fit; suitable. *Baxter.*
 ʼAP-TI-TÜ'DI-NÄL-LY,* *ad.* Suitably; fitly. *Baxter.*
 ʼAPT'LY, *ad.* Properly; aptly; pertinently; readily; acutely.
 ʼAPT'NESS, n. Fitness; suitability; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency; aptitude.
 ʼÄP'TÖTE, n. [*d* and *πρωτος*, *Gr.*] (*Gram.*) A noun not declined with cases.
 ʼÄP'VS,* n. [L.] The martinet; a constellation. *Crabb.*
 ʼÄP-Y-RĒT'IC,* a. (*Med.*) Free from fever. *Dunglison.*
 ʼÄP'Y-REX-Y,* n. (*Med.*) Intermission of a fever. *Crabb.*
 ʼÄP'Y-ROÜS,* a. Not changed by the effect of heat. *Brande.*
 ʼÄQUA, (ä'kwä) n. [L.] Water:—almost Anglicized, in some compounds, as *aqua-vite*.
 ʼÄQUA-FÖR'TIS, [ä'kwä-for'tis, *S. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; äk-wä-for'tis, *W. J. F. R.*] n. [L.] Nitric acid.
 ʼÄQUA-MÄ-RĪNA, n. [L.] A stone of bluish green; beryl.
 ʼÄQUA-MI-RÄB'F-LIS, n. [L.] A medical water.
 ʼÄQUA-RE-GÄ'LIS, n. [L.] Same as *aqua-regia*.
 ʼÄQUA-RĒ'SI-A, n. [L.] Nitro-muriatic acid.
 ʼÄQUÄ-R-ÖM,* n. A pond, cistern, or place in a garden, formed for cultivating aquatic plants. *Brande.*
 ʼÄQUÄ-R-ÖS, (ä-kwä-rö-üs) n. [L.] The Water-bearer, the seventh sign in the zodiac.
 A-QUÄ'IC, a. [*aquaticus*, L.] Relating to or inhabiting water.
 ʼÄQUÄ'IC,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant which grows in the water. *Bryant.*
 A-QUÄ'TI-CÄL, a. Same as *aquatic*. *Evelyn.*
 ʼÄQUA-TILE, a. Inhabiting the water. *Boisene.*
 ʼÄQUA-TYNTA, n. [L. & It.] A species of engraving resembling in effect a drawing in India ink. *P. Cyc.*
 ʼÄQUA-TÖP-FÄ'NÄ,* n. A poisonous fluid. *P. Cyc.*
 ʼÄQUA-P'P'TÄS, n. [L.] Brandy, or spirit of wine. *Shak.*
 ÄQU-ÜD'CT, [ä'kwä-dükt, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; ä'kwä-dükt, *S. P. K.*] n. [*aqueductus*, L.] An artificial channel for water.
 †A-QUE'I-TY, n. Wateriness. *B. Jonson.*
 ʼÄQUE-ÖÜS, (ä'kwä-üs) a. Containing water; watery.
 ʼÄQUE-ÖÜS-NESS, n. Quality of being aqueous.
 ʼÄQUI-FÖRM,* a. Having the form of water. *Kirby.*
 AQUILA,* (ä'kwä-lä) n. [L.] pl. AQUILÆ. An eagle; a constellation. *Crabb.*
 ʼÄQU-LĒ'GIA,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the columbine. *P. Cyc.*
 ÄQU-U-LINE, (ä'kwä-lin, or ä'kwä-lin) [ä'kwä-lin, *S. J. F. Ja.*; ä'kwä-lin, *W. P. Sm.*; ä'kwä-lin, or ä'kwä-lin, *K.*] a. [*aquilinus*, L.] Resembling an eagle; hooked, as an eagle's beak.
 ÄQU-U-LÖN, (ä'kwä-lön) n. [*aquilo*, L.] The north wind. *Shak.*
 †A-QUÖSE', (ä-kwös') a. [*aqua*, L.] Watery. *Bailey.*
 A-QUÖS'I-TY, (ä-kwös'ŏ-tŏ) n. Wateriness. *Bailey.*
 Ä. R. stands for *anno regni*; that is, the year of the reign.

ʼÄRAB, or ʼÄR'AB, [ä'räb, *K. Ash*; ä'r'äb, *Earnshaw.*] n. A native of Arabia.
 ʼÄR'A-BĒSQUE, (ä'r'ä-bĕsk) a. [*arabesque*, *Fr.*] Relating to the Arabs, and applied to fancy ornaments of foliage, plants, &c.
 ʼÄR'A-BĒSQUE, (ä'r'ä-bĕsk) n. [† The Arabic language. *Guthrie.*] A capricious or heterogeneous species of ornament or flower-work. *P. Cyc.*
 Ä-R'Ä-BI-ÄN, a. Relating to Arabia. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 Ä-R'Ä-BI-ÄN, n. A native of Arabia; an Arab. *Isaiah* xiii.
 Ä-R'Ä-BĪC, a. Relating to Arabia; Arabian.
 Ä-R'Ä-BĪC, n. The language of Arabia. *Worthington.*
 Ä-RÄB'I-CÄL, a. Arabian; Arabic. *Shelton.*
 Ä-RÄB'I-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In the Arabian manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 ÄR'A-BI-Y,* n. (*Chem.*) The principle which forms the base of all gums. *Francis.*
 ÄR'A-BĪSM,* n. An Arabic word, phrase, or idiom. *Ash.*
 ÄR'A-BĪST,* n. One versed in Arabic literature. *Knocles.*
 ÄR'A-BLE, a. [*arabilis*, L.] Fit for the plough or tillage.
 ÄR'A-BY, n. The country of Arabia. *Milton.* [Poetical.]
 Ä-RÄ'CEÜUS,* (ä-r'äshüs) a. (*Bot.*) Noting a genus of acid endogenes. *Brande.*
 Ä-RÄCH'*, n. See *ARRACH.*
 ÄR'A-CHĪS,* n. The earth-nut; a kind of pulse. *P. Cyc.*
 Ä-RÄCH'NI-DA,* n. pl. (*Ent.*) A class of small animals, including spiders, mites, and scorpions. *P. Cyc.*
 Ä-RÄCH'NI-DÄN,* n. (*Ent.*) One of the arachnida; a spider.—(*Geol.*) A fossil spider or scorpion. *Buckland.*
 Ä-RÄCH'NÖID,* n. (*Anat.*) A tunic of the vitreous humor of the eye; a thin, transparent membrane between the *via mater* and *dura mater*. *Brande.*
 Ä-RÄCH'NÖID,* a. (*Anat. & Bot.*) Relating to an arachnid; resembling a spider's web. *P. Cyc.*
 ÄR-ÄCH-NÖL'Ö-GĪST,* n. pl. [*δράχμη* and *εἶδος*, *Gr.*] (*Anat.*) See *ARACHNOID.*
 ÄR-ÄCH-NÖL'Ö-GĪST,* n. One versed in arachnology. *Kirby.*
 ÄR-ÄCH-NÖL'Ö-GY,* n. The science of the arachnida. *Kirby.*
 ÄRAIGNEE, (ä-rän'yä) n. [*Fr.*] A spider.—(*Fort.*) A branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Bailey.*
 †Ä-RÄISE', (ä-räz') v. a. To raise. *Shak.*
 ÄR-A-MĒ'AN,* a. Relating to Aram, or the Chaldees. *P. Cyc.*
 ÄR-A-MÄ'IC,* } *Cyc.*
 ÄR-A-NEI'DÄN,* n. (*Ent.*) A species of spider. *Kirby.*
 Ä-RÄNE-ÖÜS, a. [*aranea*, L.] Resembling a cobweb.
 Ä-RÄN'ÖÜ,* n. A species of bead made of rough cornelian. *McCulloch.*
 Ä-RÄ'TION, [*aratio*, L.] Act of ploughing. *Cowley.* [R.]
 †ÄR'A-TÖ-RY, a. That contributes to tillage. *Bailey.*
 Ä-RÄU-CÄ'R'I-A,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of gigantic firs. *P. Cyc.*
 KR'BA-LĪST, n. A crossbow. *Camden.* See *ARCUBALIST.*
 KR'BA-LĪST-ĒR, n. A crossbow-man. *Speed.* [R.]
 KR'BF-TĒR, n. [L.] One appointed to decide a point in dispute; an arbitrator; a judge.
 †KR'BF-TĒR, v. a. To judge. *Hollet.*
 KR'BI-TRÄ-BLE, (ä'brä-trä-blŏ) a. Arbitrary; depending upon the will; determinable. *Bp. Hall.*
 †KR'BI-TRÄGĒ,* n. Arbitration. *Sir Wm. Temple.*
 KR-Ē-TRÄ-MĒNT, n. Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*
 KR'BI-TRÄ-BLŏ, *ad.* In an arbitrary manner.
 KR'BI-TRÄ-BĪNESS, n. Quality of being arbitrary.
 †KR-Ē-TRÄ'R-I-ÖÜS, a. Arbitrary; despotic. *Morc.*
 †KR-Ē-TRÄ'R-I-ÖÜS-LY, *ad.* Arbitrarily. *Glanville.*
 KR'BI-TRÄ-RY, a. Bound by no rule or law; depending on the will; despotic; absolute; voluntary.
 KR'BI-TRÄTE, v. a. [i. ARBITRATED; *pp.* ARBITRATING, ARBITRATED.] To decide; to judge of.
 KR'BI-TRÄTE, v. n. To give judgment. *South.*
 KR-Ē-TRÄ'TĪON, n. Act of arbitrating.—(*Law*) The investigation and determination of a cause by an unofficial person, or by persons mutually chosen by the contending parties; arbitration.
 KR-Ē-TRÄ'TĪON-BÖND,* n. (*Law*) A solemn obligation to submit to an award. *Blackstone.*
 KR'BI-TRÄ-TÖR, n. An umpire; a judge.—(*Law*) A person chosen by parties at variance to determine a matter in dispute.
 KR-Ē-TRÄ'TRĪX, n. A female judge. *Sherwood.*
 KR-Ē-TRĒ-MĒNT, n. Decision; determination; award. See *ARBITRAMENT.*
 KR'BI-TRĒSS, n. A female arbiter. *Milton.*
 ÄR'BÖR, n. [*arbor*, L., a tree.] A place covered with branches of trees; a bower:—the axis or spindle on which a wheel turns.
 †ÄR'BÖ-RÄ-RY, a. Belonging to a tree. *Bailey.*
 †ÄR'BÖ-RÄ-TÖR, n. A planter of trees. *Evelyn.*
 KR'BÖRED,* (ä'r'bürd) a. Furnished with an arbor. *Pollok.*
 ÄR-BÖ-RE-ÖÜS, a. Belonging to or growing on trees.
 ÄR-BÖ-RE'S'ĒNT, a. Growing like a tree; dendritic. *Evelyn.*
 ÄR'BÖ-RĒT, n. [*arbor*, L.] A small tree or shrub. *Milton.*
 ÄR-BÖ-RE'TÖM,* n. [L.] pl. L. ÄR-BÖ-RE'TÄ; *Eng.* ÄR-

BO-RĒ/TUMS. A place where trees grow; a plantation of trees or shrubs. *London.*
 †AR-BŌR'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to trees. *Howell.*
 †AR-BO-RĪ-CŪLT'Ū-RĀL,* *a.* Relating to arboriculture. *London.*
 AR-BO-RĪ-CŪLT'ŪRE,* *n.* The art of cultivating trees and shrubs. *Brande.*
 AR-BO-RĪ-CŪLT'Ū-RĪST,* *n.* One who practises arboriculture. *London.*
 †AR-BOR-IST, *n.* One who makes trees his study. *Howell.*
 †AR-BO-ROUS, *a.* Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*
 †AR-BOR-VINE, *n.* A species of bind-weed.
 †AR-BOR-VĪTĒ,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree. *Crabb.*
 †AR-BŪS-CLE, (ar'būs-s) *n.* [*arbuscula*, L.] A little tree or shrub.
 †AR-BŪS/TIVE,* *a.* Covered with shrubs. *Smart.*
 †AR-BŪS/TŪM,* *n.* [L.] An orchard, hopyard, or vineyard. *Crabb.*
 †AR-BŪTE, *n.* [*arbutus*, L.] A genus of evergreen trees; the strawberry-tree.
 †AR-BŪTE-AN, *a.* Relating to the arbutus. *Evelyn.*
 †ARC, *n.* [*arcus*, L.; *arc*, Fr.] A segment of a circle; any part of a curve line; an arch.
 †AR-CĀ,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A Linnaean genus of vermes. *Brande.*
 †AR-CĀDE'Ū, *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A series of arches crowned with a roof or ceiling, with a walk or passage underneath; a small arch within a building.
 †AR-CĀD'ED,* *a.* Furnished with an arcade. *P. Mag.*
 †AR-CĀD'Ī-AN, *a.* Relating to Arcadia. *Milton.*
 †AR'CA-DY, *n.* The country of Arcadia. *Milton.*
 †AR-CĀNE', *a.* [*arcanus*, L.] Secret; mysterious. *Bp. Berkeley.*
 †AR-CĀ'NŪM, *n.* [L.] pl. AR-CĀ'NĀ. A secret; particularly, a secret recipe or remedy. *Swift.*
 †AR-CĒS/TIŪ-DĀ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A small cone whose scales become succulent, and form a fleshy ball. *Brande.*
 ARCH, *n.* [*arcus*, L.; *arc*, Fr.] pl. ARCH'ES. Part of a circle or ellipse; an arc; a concave or hollow structure supported by its own curve; the sky, or vault of heaven.
 ARCH, *φ.* a. [L. ARCHED; pp. ARCHING, ARCHED.] To form or shape as an arch; to build arches; to form into arches.
 ARCH, *a.* [*ἀρχος*, Gr.] Chief; of the first class. *Shak.* Wag-gish; mirthful; shrewd. *Swift.*
 ARCH, in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class; as, *archangel*, *archbishop*.
 ARCH-Ā-BŌM'I-NĀ'TIŌN,* *n.* A chief abomination. *E. Everett.*
 AR-CHĒ-ŌG'RA-PHY,* *n.* A writing or treatise on antiquity. *Elmes.*
 AR-CHĒ-Ō-LŌG'I-AN,* *n.* An archaeologist. *J. Murray.*
 AR-CHĒ-Ō-LŌG'IC, *a.* Relating to archeology.
 AR-CHĒ-Ō-LŌG'I-CAL,* *a.* Relating to archeology. *Ash.*
 AR-CHĒ-ŌL'Ō-GĪST,* *n.* One versed in archeology. *Seager.*
 AR-CHĒ-ŌL'Ō-QŪY, *n.* [*ἀρχαίος* and *λόγος*, Gr.] Learning in, or knowledge of, ancient things; a discourse on antiquity; antiquities.
 AR-CHĀ'IC, *a.* Old; ancient; gone or growing out of use. *Davson.*
 †AR-CHĀ'I-CAL,* *a.* Same as *archaic*. *Hunter.*
 †AR-CHĀ-ISM, *n.* [*ἀρχαϊσμός*, Gr.] An ancient phrase or idiom. *Watts.*
 ARCH-ĀN'GĒL, *n.* One of the highest order of angels:—a plant called *dead nettle*.
 ARCH-ĀN-GĒL'IC, *a.* Belonging to archangels. *Milton.*
 ARCH-Ā-PŌS'TLE, (arch-ā-pōs'tl) *n.* Chief apostle. *Trapp.*
 ARCH-ĀR'CHĪ-TĒCT, *n.* The highest architect. *Sylvester.*
 ARCH-BĒA'CON, (arch-bē-kn) *n.* Chief place of prospect.
 ARCH-BĪSH'OP, *n.* The primate of a province containing several dioceses; a bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops, his suffragans; a metropolitan.
 ARCH-BĪSH'OP-RĪC, *n.* The state, jurisdiction, or province of an archbishop.
 ARCH-BŌTCH'ER, *n.* Chief mender. [Ironical.] *Bp. Corbet.*
 ARCH-BUFF'FŌŌN,* *n.* The chief buffoon. *Scott.*
 ARCH-BŪILD'ER, (arch-bīld'er) *n.* Chief builder. *Harmar.*
 ARCH-BŪT'LER,* *n.* The chief butler:—formerly an officer of the German empire. *Ash.*
 ARCH-CHĀM'BER-LAIN,* *n.* Formerly a high officer of the German empire. *Ash.*
 ARCH-CHĀN'CEL-LŌR,* *n.* A great officer, who formerly presided over the secretaries of a court. *Ash.*
 ARCH-CHĀN'T'ER, *n.* The chief chanter.
 ARCH-CHEM'IC, *a.* Of the highest chemic power. *Milton.*
 ARCH-CON-SPĪR'A-TŌR, *n.* A principal conspirator. *Maundrell.*
 ARCH-CRĪT'IC, *n.* The chief critic. *Ty. of Boccacini.*
 ARCH-DĒA'CON, (arch-dē'kn) *n.* [*archidiaconus*, L.] A substitute for a bishop, or one who supplies the bishop's place and office.
 ARCH-DĒA'CON-RY, (arch-dē'kn-rē) *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.
 ARCH-DĒA'CON-SHĪP, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

ARCH-DĪ'Ō-CĒSE,* *n.* The diocese of an archbishop. *Genl. Mag.*
 ARCH-DĪ-VĪNE', *n.* A principal theologian. *Burton.*
 ARCH-DRŪ'ID,* *n.* The chief of the Druids. *Ash.*
 ARCH-DŪ'CAL, *a.* Belonging to an archduke. *Guthrie.*
 ARCH-DŪCH'ESS, *n.* The wife of an archduke; the daughter of the emperor of Austria.
 ARCH-DŪCH'Y,* *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess. *Butler.*
 ARCH-DŪKE', *n.* A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria. *Carew.*
 ARCH-DŪKE'DŌM, *n.* The territory of an archduke.
 ARCH'ED, (arch'ed, or ärcht) [ärcht'ed, *S. W. Ja. E.*; ärcht, *Sm. K.*] *a.* Having the form of an arch. *Shak.* † This word is colloquially pronounced *ärcht*.
 ARCH-ĒN'Ē-MY, *n.* A chief enemy. *Milton.*
 ARCH'ER, *n.* [*archer*, Fr.] One who shoots with a bow. *Shak.*
 ARCH'ER-ESS, *n.* She that shoots with a bow. *Fanshawe.*
 ARCH'ER-RY, *n.* The skill or practice of an archer; the use of the bow.
 ARCH'ES-CŪRT, (ärch'ez-kört) *n.* An ecclesiastical court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, so called from Bow Church, or St. Mary-le-bow, or *de arcubus*, in London, where it was anciently held.
 AR-CHĒ-TŪ'PAL, *a.* Original. *Norris.*
 AR'CHĒ-TŪPE, [*archetypum*, L.] The original of which any copy or resemblance is made.
 AR-CHĒ-TŪP'CAL,* *a.* Relating to an archetype. *Warburton.*
 ARCH-EŪ'NŪCH,* *n.* The chief of the eunuchs. *Ash.*
 AR-CHĒ'ŪS, *n.* (*Alchemy*) According to Paracelsus, the *primum mobile*, or original principle in nature pervading all things. *Crabb.*
 ARCH-FEL'ON, *n.* The chief of felons. *Milton.*
 ARCH-FĒND', (ärch-fend') *n.* The chief of fiends. *Milton.*
 †ARCH-FLĀ'MĒN, *n.* Chief priest. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 ARCH-FLĀT'TĒR-ER, *n.* The principal flatterer. *Bacon.*
 ARCH-FŌŌD'ER, *n.* The chief founder. *Milton.*
 ARCH-FĒND'ER,* *n.* A principal or chief friend. *Arbutnot.*
 ARCH-GŌV'ERN-ŌR, *n.* The chief governor.
 ARCH-HĒR'ES-Y, *n.* The greatest heresy. *Butler.*
 ARCH-HĒR'ES-Y-C, *n.* Chief heretic. *Pearson.*
 ARCH-HŪ'YŌ-CRĪTE, *n.* A great hypocrite. *Butler.*
 ARCH-Ī-TĒR, (är-kĪ-tēr, *K. Todd*, *Maunder*; är-kē-tēr, *Ash*, *Crabb*.) *n.* [*archiatre*, Fr.] A chief physician, or a physician to a sovereign.
 AR'CHĪ-CAL, [*ἀρχικός*, Gr.] Chief; primary. *Hallywell.*
 AR-CHĪ-DĪ'ĀC'Ō-NĀL, *a.* Belonging to an archdeacon. *Wotton.*
 AR-CHĪ-E-PĪS'Ō-PA-CY, *n.* The state of an archbishop.
 AR-CHĪ-E-PĪS'Ō-PĀL, (är-kē-pĪs'Ō-pāl) *a.* [*archiepiscopus*, L.] Belonging to an archbishop. *Bp. Hall.*
 AR-CHĪ-E-PĪS'Ō-PĀTĒ,* *n.* The office or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric. *Ch. Ob.*
 AR-CHĪ-ŌR-PHER,* *n.* The head secretary. *Dr. Black.*
 †AR'CHIL', or AR'CHIL,* [är'chil, *Sm.*; är'kĪl, *Wb.*; är'chj], or är'kĪl, *K.*] *n.* A species of lichen; a violet-red paste used in dyeing; orchil *Ure*.
 AR-CHĪ-LŌ'Œ-Ī-AN,* *n.* Relating to Archilochus, or a kind of verse named from him. *Crabb.*
 AR-CHĪ-MĀN'DRĪTE, *n.* A Syriac word for monk or abbot. *Crabb.*
 ARCH'ING,* *p.* *a.* Having the form of an arch; vaulted. *Pope.*
 AR-CHĪ-PĒ-LĀG'IC,* *a.* Relating to an archipelago. *Ed. Rev.*
 AR-CHĪ-PĒ-LĀ-GŌ,* [är-kē-pĒ-l'gŌ, *W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; ärch-pĒ-l'gŌ, *Earnshaw.*] *n.* A sea which abounds in small islands; the modern name of the *Ægean* Sea. *P. Cyc.*
 AR'CHĪ-TĒCT, [*architectus*, L.] A professor of the art of building; a chief or master builder; a contriver or former.
 AR-CHĪ-TĒCTIVE, *a.* Used in architecture. *Derham.*
 AR-CHĪ-TĒCT-TŌN'IC, *a.* Skilled in architecture. *Boyle.*
 †AR-CHĪ-TĒCT-TŌN'I-CAL, *n.* That which forms or builds any thing. *Fotherby.*
 AR-CHĪ-TĒCT-TŌN'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to architecture.
 †AR'CHĪ-TĒCT-TŌR, *n.* A builder. *Austin.*
 †AR'CHĪ-TĒCT-TRESS, *n.* She who builds. *Wotton.*
 AR-CHĪ-TĒCT'Ū-RĀL, *a.* Relating to architecture. *Warton.*
 AR'CHĪ-TĒCT-ŪRE, (är'kē-tĒkt-yur) *n.* The art or science of building; the effect of the science.
 AR'CHĪ-TRĀVE, *n.* [*ἀρξή*, Gr., and *trabs*, L.] (*Arch.*) The chief beam, or that part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.
 AR-CHĪVAL,* *a.* Relating to archives. *Genl. Mag.*
 AR'CHIVE, *n.* [*archivum*, L.; *archive*, Fr.] pl. AR'CHIVES, [är'kĪvz, *S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; är'kĪvz, *J.*; är'chĪvz, or är'kĪvz, *P.*] A repository of ancient or public records of a state or community; the records themselves:—rarely used in the singular.
 AR'CHĪ-VIST,* *n.* A keeper of archives. *Rees's Cyc.*

AR/EHI-VÖLT, * n. (*Arch.*) The ornamented band of mouldings round the voussours or arch stones of an arch, which terminates horizontally upon the impost. *Brande.*
 ARCH/LIKE, a. Built like an arch. *Young.*
 ARCH/LITE, * n. (*Mus.*) A large lute, or double-stringed theorbo, formerly used by the Italians for bass. *P. Cyc.*
 ARCH/LY, ad. Shrewdly; jocosely. *Thyer.*
 ARCH-MA-GI/CIAN, (arch-má-jish'an) n. Chief magician.
 ARCH-MÖCK', n. Principal mockery or jest. *Shak.*
 ARCH/NESS, n. Shrewdness; dry humor. *Dr. Warton.*
 AR/P'HÖN, n. [*ἄρχων*, Gr.] The chief magistrate of ancient Athens.
 AR/GHON-SHIP, * n. The office of archon. *Mitford.*
 ARCH-P'S/TOR, n. "The Shepherd and Bishop of our souls." *Barrow.*
 ARCH-PIJ-LÖS/Q-PHER, n. Chief philosopher. *Hooker.*
 ARCH-PI/L'AR, n. The main pillar. *Harnar.*
 ARCH-PÖ'T, n. The principal poet by repute. *Pope.*
 ARCH-PÖL-I-TI/CIAN, (arch-pöl-e-tish'an) n. Chief politician.
 ARCH-PRÉ/L'ATE, n. Chief prelate. *Hooker.*
 ARCH-PRÉS/BY-TER, n. Chief presbyter. *Ayliffe.*
 ARCH-PRÉS/BY-TÉR-Y, n. The absolute dominion of presbytery. *Milton.*
 ARCH-PRÉST', (arch-prést') n. Chief priest. *Ayliffe.*
 ARCH-PRÉST'ESS, * n. A chief priestess. *Holdsworth.*
 ARCH-PRÍ/M'ATE, n. The primate over other primates; as the archbishop of Canterbury over the archbishop of York.
 ARCH-PRÖPH'ET, n. Chief prophet. *Warton.*
 ARCH-PRÖT'ES-TANT, n. A principal Protestant.
 ARCH-PÜB/LI-CAN, n. Chief publican. *Bp. Hall.*
 ARCH-REB'EL, n. A principal rebel. *Milton.*
 ARCH-SÁINT', * n. A principal or chief saint. *Drayton.*
 ARCH-SÉ/L', * n. The see of an archbishop. *Drayton.*
 ARCH-STÖNE, * n. A stone forming an arch. *Lyell.*
 ARCH-TRÁI/TOR, n. A distinguished traitor. *Hawkevell.*
 ARCH-TRÉAS'UR-ÉR, (arch-trézh'ur-ér) n. High treasurer. *Guthrie.*
 ARCH-TRÍ/RANT, n. The principal tyrant. *Bp. Hall.*
 ARCH-VÍ/LAIN, n. An extraordinary villain. *Shak.*
 ARCH-VÍ/LAN-Y, n. Great villany. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 ARCH/WÁY, * n. An entrance or passage under an arch. *Tweedell.*
 ARCH-WÍFE', n. A wife of a person of high rank. *Chaucer.*
 ARCH/WÍSE, ad. In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe.*
 ARCH/WÖRK, * (-würk) n. Formation of arches. *Jodrell.*
 ARCH/Y, a. Resembling or having arches; arching. *Todd.*
 [R.]
 AR-CIT'E-NENT, a. [*arcitenens*, L.] Bow-bearing. *Bailey.*
 AR-CO-GRÁPH', * n. An instrument for drawing a circular arc without the use of a central point. *Francis.*
 AR-C'TÁ/TION, n. [*arcto*, L.] Confinement; constipation. *Bailey.*
 ARCTIC, a. [*arcticus*, L.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or Bear.—*Arctic circle*, one of the less circles, 23½ degrees from the north pole, and forming the southern limit of the frigid zone.
 ARCTO-STÁPI/Y-LÖS, * n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *P. Cyc.*
 ARCTÜR'US, * n. [*Arcton*] A star of the first magnitude. *Crabb.*
 AR/CU-ATE, a. [*arcuatus*, L.] Bent in the form of a bow.
 AR/CU-A-TILE, a. Bent; inflected. *Bailey.*
 AR-CU-Á/TION, n. The act of bending; curvity.—(*Hort.*) The raising of plants or trees by layers.
 AR/CU-A-TURE, n. The curvature of an arch. *Bailey.*
 AR/CU-BA-LIST, n. [*arcubalista*, L.] A crossbow; an engine to throw stones.
 AR-CU-BA-LIS'TER, [är-ku-bäl'is-ter, S. W. P.; är'ku-bäl-is-ter, Ja.; är-ku-bä-lis'ter, K. Sm. Wb.] n. A crossbowman.
 ARD [Sax.] signifies natural disposition; as, "Goddard," a divine temper; "Reinard," a sincere temper; "Bernard," filial affection. *Gibson.*
 AR/D'E-A, * n. [*L.*] (*Ornith.*) The heron; a genus of birds. *P. Cyc.*
 AR/DEN-CY, n. Ardor; eagerness; heat. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 AR/DENT, a. [*ardens*, L.] Having ardor; hot; burning; fiery; vehement; eager.
 AR/DENT-LY, ad. In an ardent manner; eagerly.
 AR/DENT-NESS, n. The quality of being ardent. *Sherwood.*
 AR/DOR, n. [*ardor*, L.] Heat; zeal; heat of affection.
 AR-DÜ/I-TY, n. Height; difficulty. *Bailey.*
 AR-DÜ-OÜS, [är'du-üs, S. P. J. F. Ja. R.; är'ju-üs, W.] [*arduus*, L.] a. Lofty; hard to climb or execute; difficult.
 AR-DÜ-OÜS-LY, * ad. In an arduous manner. *Smart.*
 AR/DÜ-OÜS-NESS, n. Height; difficulty.
 ARE, [är, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] The indicative mode, present tense, plural number, of the verb to be. See *Be.*
 A-RE, (ä-ré) [It.] (*Mus.*) *A la mi re*, one of the eight notes of the scale. *Shak.*
 A'RE-A, n. [*L.*] pl. A'RE-ÄS. The surface or superficial content; any open or flat surface contained between any lines.

A-READ', or A-REED', v. a. To advise; to direct. *Spenser.*
 A-RE'CA, * n. (*Bot.*) The betel-nut tree; a species of palm *P. Cyc.*
 A-RE'ER', ad. In a recking condition. *Swift.*
 A-RE'É-ÁCT'ION, n. [*arsfacio*, L.] Act of growing dry. *Bacon.*
 A'RE-FY, v. a. To dry. *Dacoe.* [R.]
 A-RE'NA, n. [*Lat. sand.*] pl. L. A-RE'NÆ. Eng. A-RE'NÆS. A space covered with sand for the exhibition of combats, as in an amphitheatre; level ground or space, as for combatants.
 A'RE-NÁ/CEOUS, (är-e-ná'shus) a. Sandy. *Brown.*
 A'RE-NÁ/RÍ-OÜS, * a. Relating to or partaking of sand. *Loudon.*
 A'RE-NÁ/TION, n. A sort of dry sand bath. *Bailey.*
 A-RE'NDÁ-LITE, * n. (*Min.*) Another name for *epidote*. *Dana.*
 A'RE'NG, * n. (*Bot.*) One of the palms that produce sago. *P. Cyc.*
 A-REN-I-LYT'/IC, * a. Relating to sandstone. *Smart.*
 A-RE-NÖSE', a. Sandy. *Bailey.* [R.]
 A-REN-Y-LOÜS, a. Full of sand; gravelly. *Bailey.*
 A-RE'Q-LÁ, [är-e'q-lá, K. Ash. Brande, Mauder; är'e-q-lá, Crabb; är-e'q-lá, Wb.] n. [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The colored circle which surrounds the nipple of the breast. *Crabb.*
 A-RE'Q-LAR, * a. Relating to or like an areola. *Lawrence.*
 A-RE'Q-LÁTE, * a. Having small spaces or areolations. *Brande.*
 A'RE-Q-LÁ/TION, * n. A small space bounded by something different in color, texture, &c. *Brande.*
 A-RE-ÖM'É-TER, n. [*aréomètre*, Fr.] An instrument to measure the density or specific gravity of liquids or fluids.
 A-RE-ÖM'É-TRY, * n. The art of measuring the specific gravity of fluids. *Francis.*
 A-RE-ÖP'A-GIST', * n. A member of the Areopagus. *P. Mag.*
 A-RE-ÖP'A-GÍTE, n. A judge in the court of Areopagus.
 A-RE-ÖP'A-GÍT'IC, * a. Relating to the Areopagus. *Knowles.*
 A-RE-ÖP'A-GÜS, n. [*Ἀρειοπαγῶν*, Gr.] The highest court of judicature at ancient Athens, held on Mars' Hill.
 A-RE-ÖT'/IC, a. Efficacious in opening the pores. *Bailey.*
 A-RE-THÖ'SÁ, * n. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; a flower. *Ed. Encyc.*
 A'RE-TÖL/Q-QY, n. [*ἀρετή* and *λέγω*, Gr.] The doctrine of virtue; a discourse concerning virtue. *Dict.*
 A'RE-WÉD'SON-ITE, * n. (*Min.*) A species of hornblende. *Dana.*
 AR/GAL, n. Hard lees or tartar in wine vessels. *Bailey.*
 AR/GAL', ad. A corruption of the Latin *ergo*; therefore. *Shak.*
 AR/GAND, * a. Applied to a large kind of lamp, (so named from its inventor,) having a circular wick so constructed as to admit a greater quantity of air to the flame than can be done in the common way. *P. Cyc.*
 A'R-GE-ARÖ'NE, * n. [Gr.] (*Bot.*) A small genus of poppies. *P. Cyc.*
 AR/GENT, n. [*argentum*, L.] (*Her.*) One of the metals employed in blazonry; white or silver color in coats of arms.
 AR/GENT, a. Made of silver; bright like silver. *Milton.*
 AR-GÉNTAL, * a. Consisting of silver. *Cleveland.*
 AR-GENT-ATE, * n. (*Chem.*) A combination of argentic acid with some other substance. *Brande.*
 AR-GENT-Á/TION, n. An overlaying with silver. *Bailey.* [R.]
 AR/GENT-HÖR'NED, (är'jent-hörnd) a. Silver-horned.
 AR-GÉNT'IC, * a. Relating to or obtained from silver. *Ure.*
 AR-GÉNT'IFÉ-R-OÜS, * a. Producing silver. *Mauder.*
 AR/GENT-TINE, [är'jent-tin, Ja. K. Wb.; är'jen-tin, Sm.; är-jen'tin, Ash.] a. Relating to or like silver; sounding like silver.
 AR/GENT-TINE, * n. (*Min.*) Nacreous carbonate of lime, so called from its silvery lustre. *Brande.*
 A'RE'GEN-TRY, n. Materials of silver. *Hovell.*
 AR/GIL, n. [*argilla*, L.] (*Min.*) Potter's clay; argillaceous earth; alumina. [*clayey.*]
 AR-GIL-LÁ/CEOUS, (är-jil-lá'shus) a. Containing clay.
 AR-GIL-LÍF'É-R-OÜS, * a. Producing clay. *Smart.*
 AR/GIL-LITE, * n. (*Min.*) A species of clay-slatt. *Crabb.*
 AR-GIL-LYT'/IC, * a. Relating to argillite. *Smart.*
 AR-GÍL/Q-AR-E-NÁ/CEOUS, * (-shus) a. Containing clay and sand. *De la Beche*
 AR-GÍL/Q-CÁL-CÁ'RÉ-OÜS, * a. Containing clay and lime. *Thomson.*
 AR/GIL-Q-CÁL/CÍTE, * n. (*Min.*) A species of calcareous earth. *Smart.*
 AR-GÍL/Q-FÉ-R-RÜ'QIN-OÜS, * a. Containing clay and iron. *De la Beche.*
 AR/GIL-Q-MÜ'RÍTE, * n. Magnesia obtained from salt. *Knowles.*
 AR-GÍL/LOUS, [är-jil'us, S. W. P. Ja. K.; är'jil-üs, Sm.] a. Consisting of clay. *Brown.*
 A'R'GÖ, * n. [Gr.] The ship in which Jason sailed to Colchis in search of the golden fleece; a ship; a constellation. *Mitford.*

AR'GÖL,* *n.* Tartar of wine; an acidulous, concrete salt, which is deposited by wine, and used by dyers as a mordant. *P. Cyc.*

AR'GÖ-NÄUT,* *n.* One of the companions of Jason, in the ship *Argo*, in the voyage to Colchis. *Miford.* A shell-fish. *Brand.*

AR'GÖ-NÄUTÄ,* *n.* [L.] (*Conch.*) A genus of shell-fish. *Crabb.*

AR'GÖ-NÄUTIG,* *a.* Relating to the Argonauts. *Ency.*

AR'GÖ-SY, *n.* [*Argo*, the name of Jason's ship.] A large merchant vessel; a carack. *Shak.*

AR'GU-A-BLE,* *a.* That may be argued; admitting argument. *Ed. Rev.*

AR'GUE, (är'gu) *v. n.* [arguo, L.] [*i.* ARGUED; *pp.* ARGUING, ARGUED.] To use or apply arguments; to reason; to dispute.

AR'GUE, *v. a.* To prove by argument; to debate; to reason upon.

AR'GU-ER, *n.* One who argues.

AR'GU-FY,* *v. n.* To import; to have weight as an argument. *Forby.* [Provincial.] — *v. a.* To argue. [Vulgar.]

AR'GU-ING, *n.* A reasoning; argument.

AR'GU-MENT, *n.* A reason alleged; a syllogism; a reason; proof; a process of reasoning; a plea; the subject of any discourse; the contents of any work; a controversy; a disputation. — (*Astron.*) The angle or quantity on which a series of numbers in a table depends.

AR'GU-MENT, *v. n.* To reason; to discourse. *Gover.*

AR'GU-MENT-ABLE,* *a.* Admitting of argument. *Dr. Bhe. Chalmers.* [R.]

AR'GU-MENT-AL, *a.* Relating to arguments. *Pope.*

AR'GU-MENT-ATION, *n.* A process of reasoning.

AR'GU-MENT-TIVE, *a.* Consisting of argument; reasoning.

AR'GU-MENT-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an argumentative manner.

AR'GU-MENT-TIVE-NESS,* *n.* State of being argumentative. *Dr. Allen.*

AR'GU-MENT-IZE, *v. n.* To debate. *Mannyngham.*

AR'GUS,* *n.* [L.] A watchful person, so named from the fabled Argus, who had a hundred eyes. *Smart.*

AR'GUS-SHELL,* *n.* (*Conch.*) A beautiful porcelain shell. *Hill.*

AR'GUTE', *a.* [*argutus*, L.] Subtle; witty; shrill. *Barrow.*

AR'GUTE'NESS, *n.* Witiness; acuteness. *Dryden.*

AR'RI-A, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) An air, song, or tune.

AR'RI-AN, *n.* One of the followers of Arius, who denied the equality of the Father and Son, but taught that Christ was the greatest of created beings.

AR'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Arius or Arianism. *Trapp.*

AR'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Arius. *Leslie.*

AR'RI-AN-IZE, *v. n.* To admit the tenets of Arianism. *Worthington.*

AR'RI-AN-IZE,* *v. a.* To render conformable to Arianism. *Ch. Ob.*

AR'RID, *a.* [*aridus*, L.] Dry; parched with heat.

AR'RID-AS,* *n.* A kind of East India taffeta. *Ash.*

AR'RID-FY, *n.* Dryness; want of moisture.

AR'RI-FS, *n.* [L.] The Ram; the first vernal sign; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

AR'RI-F-TATE, [är'ri-f-tät, S. P. K. Sm. *Ash.*; är'ri-f-tät, *W. Johnson.*] *v. n.* [*arido*, L.] To butt like a ram. *Bailey.*

AR'RI-F-TATION, *n.* Act of butting; act of using the battering-ram; percussion. *Bacon.* [R.]

AR'RI-F-TA, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A short air, song, or tune.

AR-RIGHT', (ä-rit) *ad.* Rightly; without fault.

AR'RI-L,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A peculiar wrapper of some seeds. *P. Cyc.*

AR'RI-LÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to or formed like an aril. *Loudon.*

AR'RI-ÖD'E-E,* *n. pl.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *P. Cyc.*

AR'RI-O-LÄTION, [*hæriolus*, L.] Soothsaying. *Brown.* See HæRIOLATION.

AR'RI-Ö'SÖ, (är-ö-ö'sö) [It.] (*Mus.*) In the style of an air; gaily.

AR-RISE', *v. n.* [*i.* AROSE; *pp.* ARISING, ARISEN.] To mount upward; to get up; to come into view; to ascend; to arise; to revive from death; to proceed from.

AR-RIS'TÄ,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The beard or awn of grasses or of corn. *P. Cyc.*

AR-RIS-TÄREI,* *n.* A good man in power. *Sir W. Scott.* A severe critic. *Knolles.*

AR-RIS-TÄREI, *n.* [*ἀριστερος* and *ἀρχή*, Gr.] A body of good men in power. *Harrington.*

AR-RIS'TÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearded, as the glumes of barley. *Loudon.*

AR-RIS-TÄTE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Crabb.*

AR-RIS-TÖC'RA-CY, [*ἀριστοτος* and *κράτος*, Gr.] A form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles or principal persons of a state; the principal persons of a state or town; the nobility; gentry.

AR-RIS-TÖ-CRÄT, or AR-RIS-TÖ-CRÄT, [är-is-to-krät', *W. P.*; är-is-to-krät, *Ja. Sm. R.*; är-is-to-krät, or är-is-to-krät, *K.*; är-is-to-krät, *Wb.*] *n.* One who supports or favors aristocracy; a haughty or overbearing person. *Burke.*

AR-RIS-TÖ-CRÄTIC, } a. Relating to or partaking of ar-
AR-RIS-TÖ-CRÄTIC-CAL, } istocracy; haughty; — commonly used in an ill sense.

AR-RIS-TÖ-CRÄT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an aristocratical manner.

AR-RIS-TÖ-CRÄT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* An aristocratical state.

AR-RIS-TÖC'RA-TIZE,* *v. a.* To render aristocratic. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]

AR-RIS-TÖC'RA-TY, *n.* Same as aristocracy. *Burton.*

AR-RIS-TÖ-LÖ'CH'Ä,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the Virginia snakeroot. *P. Cyc.*

AR-RIS-TÖ-PHÄN'IG,* *a.* Relating to Aristophanes. *Beck.*

AR-RIS-TÖ-TÄLI-AN, *a.* Relating to Aristotle.

AR-RIS-TÖ-TÄLI-AN, *n.* A follower of Aristotle. *Sandys.*

AR-RIS-TÖ-TÄLI-AN-ISM,* *n.* The doctrine or philosophy of Aristotle. *Colevige.*

AR-RIS-TÖ-TÄL'IC, *a.* Relating to Aristotle. *Warton.*

AR-RITH'MAN-CY, [är-rith'män-se, S. W. Ja.; är-rith'män-se, *Wb.*] *n.* [*ἀριθμός* and *μαρτία*, Gr.] Divination by numbers. *Bailey.*

AR-RITH'ME-TIC, *n.* [*ἀριθμῆς* and *μετρώω*, Gr.] The science of numbers, or that part of mathematics which treats of the properties of numbers.

AR-RITH'ME-TIC-CAL, *a.* Relating or according to arithmetic.

AR-RITH'ME-TIC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an arithmetical manner.

AR-RITH-ME-TIC'IAN, (är-rith-mē-tish'an) *n.* One versed in arithmetic.

AR-RK, *n.* [*arca*, L.] A chest or close vessel; the repository of the Israelitish covenant; a close, large vessel or ship; usually applied to that in which Noah and his family were preserved; — a large raft, or rudely-formed boat. [U. S.]

AR-RK'TE,* *a.* Relating to the ark. *Bryant.*

AR-RLES,* *n. pl.* Earnest money given to servants. *Jameson.*

AR-RM, *n.* [*armus*, L.] The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; any thing formed like an arm; the bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea; power; might; a bow or weapon. — (*Mil.*) A branch of military service, as cavalry or artillery. See ARMS.

AR-RM, *v. a.* [*armo*, L.] [*i.* ARMED; *pp.* ARMING, ARMED.] To furnish with arms or means of defence; to fortify; to provide against.

AR-RM, *v. n.* To take arms. *Shak.*

AR-RÄ'DÄ, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet; a naval or military armament; specially applied to a fleet sent by Spain against England in 1558.

AR-RÄ-DY'LA,* *n.* [Sp.] A small fleet; a squadron. *Ash.*

AR-MA-DIL'LO, *n.*; *pl.* AR-MA-DIL'LOS. [Sp.] (*Zool.*) A quadruped with a bony shell; a genus of mammals belonging to the order of edentata. *P. Cyc.*

AR-MA-MENT, *n.* [*armamentum*, L.] A force equipped for war, naval or military.

AR-MA-MENT'Ä-RY, *n.* An armory. *Bailey.*

AR-MAN, *n.* A confection to restore appetite in horses. *Bailey.*

AR-MA-TURE, *n.* Armor; offensive weapons. *Ray.* A piece or pieces of soft iron used to connect the poles of a magnet. *Francis.*

AR-M-CHÄIR,* *n.* An elbow-chair. See ARMED-CHAIR. *Todd.*

AR-MED, (ärm) *p. a.* Furnished with arms. — (*Her.*) Applied to beasts and birds when their teeth, horns, &c., are of a different color from the rest.

AR-MED'-CHÄIR, (ärm'd'chär) *n.* A chair with arms; an elbow-chair.

AR-ME'NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Armenia. — *Armenian bole*, a kind of earth, used as an absorbent, from Armenia, and called also *Bole Armeniac*, — *Armenian stone*, a mineral, of a greenish-blue color, like the lapis lazuli, used as a purgative.

AR-ME'NI-AN,* *n.* A native of Armenia. *P. Cyc.*

AR-MEN'TÄL, *a.* [*armentalis*, L.] Belonging to a herd of cattle. *Bailey.*

AR-MEN-TINE, [är'men-tin, S. W.; är-men'tin, *Sm. Ash.*] *a.* Belonging to a herd of cattle. *Bailey.*

AR-MEN-TÖSE', *a.* Abounding with cattle. *Bailey.*

AR-M'FÜL, *n. pl.* AR-M'FÜLS. As much as the arm can hold.

AR-M'GÄUNT, (ärm'gänt) *a.* Slender as the arm. *Shak.*

AR-M'HÖLE, *n.* The cavity under the shoulder; arm-pit; — a hole in a garment for the arm.

AR-M'FER-ÖÜS,* *a.* Bearing arms. *Blount.* [R.]

AR-M'FER-ÖÜS,* *n.* [L.] An armor-bearer; a knight or an esquire. *Crabb.*

AR-MIG'FER-ÖÜS, *a.* [*armiger*, L.] Bearing arms. *Bailey.*

AR-MILL'LA,* *n.* [L.] A bracelet for the wrist or arm. *P. Cyc.*

AR-MIL-LÄ-RY, [är'mē-lä-rö, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. *Wb.*; är-mil'lä-rö, *P.*] *a.* [*armilla*, L.] Belonging to or resembling a bracelet. See CAPILLARY.

AR-MIL-LÄT-ED, *a.* Having bracelets. *Bailey.*

AR-MINGS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Cloths hung about the outside of the ship's upper works, fore and aft, and before the cubbridge heads.

AR-MIN'IAN, (är-min'yan) *n.* A follower of James Arminius, who differed, on several points, from Calvinism.

AR-MIN'IAN, (är-min'yan) *a.* Relating to Arminius.

AR-MIN'IAN-ISM, (är-min'yan-izm) *n.* The system or doctrines of Arminius.

AR-MIP'Q-TËNCE, *n.* Power in war. *Bailey*. [R.]
 AR-MIP'Q-TËNT, *a.* Powerful in arms. *Shak.* [R.]
 AR-MIS'Q-NÄNT,* *a.* Rustling with armor. *Ash.*
 AR-MIS'Q-NOÜS, *a.* [armisomus, L.] Rustling with armor. *Bailey*.
 AR'MIS-TICE, *n.* [armistitium, L., armistice, Fr.] A cessation from arms; a suspension of hostilities; a truce.
 ARM'LESS, *a.* Without an arm; without weapons.
 ARM'LET, *n.* A little arm; armor for the arm; a bracelet.
 AR-MÖ'N'IC, *n.* See AMMONIAC.
 AR'MOR, *n.* Defensive arms. *Shak.*
 AR'MOR-BEAR'ER, *n.* One who carries the armor of another.
 AR'MOR-ER, *n.* One who makes or fits with armor.
 AR-MÖ'RFAL, *a.* Belonging to the arms or warlike ensigns of a family; heraldic.
 AR-MÖ'RIC, *a.* Relating to Armorica; Armorican. *Milton*.
 AR-MÖ'F-CAN, *a.* Relating to Armorica, or Basse Bretagne, now Brittany, in France. *Warton*.
 †AR'MOR-IST, *n.* A person skilled in heraldry. *Bailey*.
 AR'MO-RY, [armarium, L.] A place in which arms and armor are kept; armor of arms; ensigns armorial. *Spenser*.
 — A manufactory of arms. *U. S.*
 AR-MO-ZËEN,* *n.* A thick, plain, black silk. *W. Ency.*
 ARM'PIT, *n.* The hollow place or cavity under the arm or shoulder; axilla.
 ARMS, *n. pl.* [arma, L.] (the singular, arm, rarely used.) Weapons of offence and defence; a state of war.—(Her.) The ensigns armorial of a family.
 ARM'SHAPED,* (-shäpt) *a.* Shaped like an arm. *Decandolle*.
 ARM'S'REÄCH, (ärmz'rich) *n.* The extent of the stretch of the arm.
 AR'MY, *n.* [armée, Fr.] A collection of armed men under a general or military commander; a host; a great number.
 AR-NÄT'Q, *n.* See ANOTTO.
 AR-NÄUT,* *n.* A native of Albania; an Albanian. *Murray*.
 AR-NÖT'Ö, *n.* An inspissated extract from the fruit of the *bixa orellana*, used in dyeing silks, called also *annotto*.
 A-RÖINT', *interj.* See ARONYT.
 A-RÖ'MA, *n.* [ἀρώμα, Gr.] (Bot.) The principle of odor in plants; a pleasant odor; the spicy quality of a thing.
 A-RÖ'MA-LITE,* *n.* [Gr.] (Min.) A precious stone, in color and smell resembling myrrh. *Crabb*.
 A-RÖ-MÄT'IC, *a.* Containing aroma; spicy; fragrant.
 A-RÖ-MÄT'ICAL, *a.* Spicy; fragrant; aromatic.
 A-RÖ-MÄT'ICS, *n. pl.* Fragrant spices and herbs; confections.
 A-RÖ-MÄT-I-ZÄTION, *n.* The mingling of aromatic spices with any medicine. *Holland*. [R.]
 †A-RÖ-MA-TIZE, or A-RÖ'MA-TIZE, [är'q-ma-tiz, S. W. E. K. R.; ä-röm'ä-tiz, P.; ä-röm'ä-tiz, Ja. Sm.] *v. a.* [AROMATIZED; *pp.* AROMATIZING, AROMATIZED.] To scent with spices; to scent. *Brown*.
 †A-RÖ-MA-TI-ZER, *n.* He or that which aromatizes.
 A-RÖ'MÄTOÜS,* *a.* Containing aroma; aromatic. *Smart*.
 A-RÖSE, *i.* From arise. See ARISE.
 A-RÖUND, *ad.* In a circle; on every side.
 A-RÖUND, *prep.* About; encircling; near to. *Dryden*.
 A-RÖÜSE, *v. a.* [I. AROUSED; *pp.* AROUSING, AROUSED.] To wake from sleep; to excite; to raise up; to rouse.
 A-RÖWI, (ä-rö) *ad.* In a row; in order. *Shak.*
 A-RÖYNT, (ä-röynt') *interj.* Begone; away. *Shak.*
 AR-PË'Ë-C, (ä-r'pë'ä-c) *n.* [It.] (Mus.) The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice. *Walker*.—*ad.* Like a harp. *Warner*.
 AR'PEN,* or AR'PENT,* *n.* [Fr.] An acre or furlong of ground, according to Doomsday Book, equal to 100 perches. *Tomlins*.
 AR'PEY,* (är'päng) *n.* [Fr.] A French acre. *Ency.*
 AR'PEN-TÄTOR,* *n.* (Law) A measurer or surveyor of land. *Bouvier*.
 AR'QUÄT-ED,* *a.* Shaped like a bow; arcuate. *E. James*.
 AR-QUE-BUS-ÄDE', (är-kwe-büs-äd') *n.* [Fr.] (Med.) An aromatic spirituous lotion applied to strains and bruises.
 AR'QUE-BÜSE, [är'kwe-büs, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.; är'kwe-büz, Sm.] *n.* A sort of hand gun used by infantry before the invention of the musket; a fusee.
 AR-QUE-BÜS-ËR', (är-kwe-büs-är') *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebus. *Knolles*.
 AR'QUE-ÏTE,* *n.* (Min.) A silver amalgam. *Berthier*.
 ARR, (är) *n.* A mark made by a flesh-wound; a cicatrice. *Relph*. [Used in the north of England.]
 †ÄR'RA, *n.* [arrha, or arra, L.] A pledge. *Anderson*.
 †ÄR-RA-CÄ'CT-A,* (är-rä-kä'she-ä) *n.* (Bot.) A genus of umbelliferous plants. *P. Cyc.*
 ÄR-RA-CÄ'NER,* *n.* A native of Arracan. *Earnshaw*.
 ÄR-RÄCK', *n.* A plant. See ORACH.
 ÄR-RÄCK, [är-räk', W. P. J. F. Ja.; är'äk, S. K. Sm.] *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled in India from the cocoa-tree, or rice; and in Tartary, from mare's milk.
 ÄR-RÄCK'-PÜNCCI, *n.* A liquor containing arrack.
 ÄR-RA-GÖN-ËSE',* *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Arragon. *Ed. Rev.*

ÄR'RA-GÖN-ÏTE,* *n.* (Min.) A species of carbonate of lime. *Lyell*.
 ÄR-RÄIGN', (är-rän') *v. a.* [arraigner, Fr.] [I. ARRAIGNED; *pp.* ARRAIGNING, ARRAIGNED.] To set forth; to call to answer in a court of justice; to accuse.
 ÄR-RÄIGN'MENT, (är-rän'ment) *n.* Act of arraigning.
 †ÄR-RÄIG'MENT, *n.* Clothing; raiment. *Sheldon*.
 †ÄR-RÄND, *n.* The old word for errand. *Howell*.
 ÄR-RÄNGE', *v. a.* [arranger, Fr.] [I. ARRANGED; *pp.* ARRANGING, ARRANGED.] To put in the proper order; to adjust; to dispose; to range.
 ÄR-RÄNG'MENT, *n.* Act of arranging; order.
 ÄR-RÄNG'ER, *n.* One who arranges. *Burke*.
 ÄR-RÄNT', *a.* Notorious, in a bad sense; very bad; vile.
 ÄR-RÄNT-LY, *ad.* Corruptly; shamefully. *L'Esrange*.
 ÄR-RÄS, *n.* Tapestry made at Arras. *Spenser*.
 †ÄR-RÄÜGH', (är-räu') *a.* Seized by violence. *Spenser*.
 ÄR-RÄY, *n.* [L'roi, Fr.] Order, chiefly of war; dress.—(Law) The ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest; the body of jurors.
 ÄR-RÄY', (är-rä') *v. a.* [I. ARRATED; *pp.* ARRATING, ARRATED.] To put in order; to dress; to adorn; to deck; to set in order, as a jury.
 ÄR-RÄY'ER, (är-rä'er) *n.* One who arrays; an officer who saw the soldiers duly appointed in their armor. *Cowel*.
 †ÄR-RÄY', (är-rä') *ad.* [arriere, Fr.] Behind. *Spenser*.
 ÄR-RÄY', *n.* That which remains unpaid; the rear.
 ÄR-RÄY'AGE, *n.* A sum or part remaining to be paid after it has become due; arrear.
 †ÄR-RÄY'ANCE, *n.* The same with arrear. *Dict.*
 †ÄR-RËCT', *v. a.* To raise up; to erect. *Skelton*.
 †ÄR-RËCT', *a.* [arrectus, L.] Erected; erect. *Swift*.
 †ÄR-RËCT'ÄRY, *n.* An upright post. *Bp. Hall*.
 ÄR-RËN-TÄTION, *n.* [arrendare, low L.] (Law) The licensing of an owner of lands, in a forest, to enclose them. *Bailey*.
 †ÄR-RËP'TION,* *n.* The act of taking away. *Bp. Hall*.
 †ÄR-RËP-TI'VOUS, (är-rëp-tish'us) *a.* [arrep'tus, L.] Snatched away; crept in privily; mad. *Howell*.
 ÄR-RËT', *n.* [arrestor, Fr.] (Law) A seizure or apprehension, commonly for debt, under a legal process.—A many humor in a horse.
 ÄR-RËT', *v. a.* [I. ARRESTED; *pp.* ARRESTING, ARRESTED.] To stop; to stay; to obstruct.—(Law) To seize for debt under a legal process.
 ÄR-RËST'ER,* or ÄR-RËST'OR,* *n.* One who arrests. *Bouvier*.
 ÄR-RËST'MENT,* *n.* (Scotch Law) An arrest. *Crabb*.
 †ÄR-RËT', *v. a.* To assign; to allot. *Spenser*.
 ÄR-RËT', (är-rët', or är-rä') [är-rët', Ja. Sm.; är-rä', P.; är-rët', or är-rä', K.] [Fr.] *n.* A decree; a decision of a sovereign court.
 ÄR-RËT'ED, *a.* Arraigned; arrested. *Cowel*.
 ÄR-RHÄ-PHÖTIC,* *a.* Made of one piece of leather without a seam; applied to a kind of shoe. *Dr. Black*.
 ARRHUMATIC,* (är-rü-mät'ic) *a.* (Med.) Free from rheumatism. *Dunglison*.
 †ÄR-RÏDE', (är-rä'dee, L.) To laugh at; to please well. *B. Jonson*.
 ÄR-RÏER', (är-rër') *n.* [Fr.] The last body of an army.
 ÄR-RÏER'BÄN, *n.* A general proclamation of the king of France. *Sp. H. Sheere*.
 ÄR-RÏER'-FËE', *n.* A fee dependent on a superior one.
 †ÄR-RÏER'-FËE', *n.* A fee dependent on another. *Ash*.
 ÄR-RÏER'-VÄS'SÄL, *n.* The vassal of a vassal. *Trenouz*.
 ÄR-RÏS, *n.* (Arch.) The edge of two surfaces meeting each other, or line of concourse of two planes. *Brande*.
 †ÄR-RÏ'SION, (är-riz'h'un) *n.* [arrisio, L.] A smiling upon. *Bailey*.
 ÄR-RÏVAL, *n.* Act of arriving; a coming to a place.
 †ÄR-RÏVANCE, *n.* Company coming; arrival. *Shak.*
 ÄR-RÏVE', *v. n.* [arriver, Fr.] [I. ARRIVED; *pp.* ARRIVING, ARRIVED.] To come to any place; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.
 †ÄR-RÏVE', *v. a.* To reach. *Shak.*
 †ÄR-RÏVE',* *n.* Arrival. *Drayton*.
 ÄR-RÖ'BÄ',* *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish weight of 25.36 lbs.; a Portuguese weight of 32.38 lbs.—A Spanish measure of 3.52 gallons, or 32 pints. *P. Cyc.*
 ÄR-RÖDE', *v. a.* [arrodo, L.] To gnaw or nibble. *Bailey*.
 ÄR-RÖ-GANCE, *n.* Assumption of too much importance; haughtiness; insolence of bearing; presumption.
 ÄR-RÖ-GÄN-CY, *n.* Same as arrogance. *Brown*.
 ÄR-RÖ-GÄNT, *a.* Possessed of arrogance; assuming too much; supercilious; haughty; proud.
 ÄR-RÖ-GÄNT-LY, *ad.* In an arrogant manner. *Dryden*.
 ÄR-RÖ-GÄNT-NËSS, *n.* Arrogance. *Bailey*. [R.]
 ÄR-RÖ-GÄTE, *v. a.* [arrog, L.] [I. ARROGATED; *pp.* ARROGATING, ARROGATED.] To claim proudly or vainly; to assume.
 ÄR-RÖ-GÄTION, *n.* Act of arrogating; proud assumption. *More*. (Civil Law) Adoption. *Bouvier*.
 ÄR-RÖ-GÄ-TIVE, *a.* Claiming in an unjust manner. *More*.
 ARRONDISSEMENT,* (är-rön'des-mäng') *n.* [Fr.] A territorial district; a subdivision of a department. *Ed. Rev.*
 †ÄR-RÖ'SION, (är-rö'shun) *n.* A gnawing. *Bailey*.

AR'RÖW, (ár'rö) *n.* A pointed weapon shot from a bow.
 AR'RÖW-GRÄSS,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having leaves resembling the head of an arrow. *Crabb.*
 AR'RÖW-HEAD, *n.* The head of an arrow:—a water plant: its leaves resemble the head of an arrow.
 AR'RÖW-HEAD'ED,* *a.* Wedge-shaped, or cuneiform; as arrow-headed characters or letters. *P. Cyc.*
 AR'RÖW-RÖÖT,* *n.* A root from which starch is made; as a farinaceous substance prepared from the roots of certain plants. *P. Cyc.*
 AR'RÖW-SHÄPED,* (shäpt) *a.* Shaped like an arrow. *J. E. Smith.*
 AR'RÖW-Y, (ár'rö-y) *a.* Consisting of or like arrows.
 AR-RÖ'RA,* *n.* (*Law*) One day's work at the plough which the tenant was obliged to give his lord. *Crabb.*
 AR-RHYTH-MY,* *n.* Want of rhythm. *Beck.*
 ARSE, (árs) *n.* The buttocks; the posteriors.
 ARSE'-FOOT, (árs'füt) *n.* A kind of water-fowl. *Bailey.*
 AR'SE-NAL, *n.* [*arsenal*, It.] A magazine of military stores; a manufactory of military or naval engines.
 AR-SÉN'N-ATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A neutral salt formed by the union of arsenic acid with a base. *Crabb.*
 ARSENIC, (ár'se-ník, or árs'ník) [árs'ník, *S. W. J. F. K.*; ár'se-ník, *Ja. Sm.*] [*ἀρσενικόν*] A soft, brittle, peculiar metal, of a steel-gray color, which is a violent corrosive poison.
 AR-SÉN'YIC,* *a.* Relating to or containing arsenic. — *Arsenious* acid contains less oxygen than *arsenic* acid. *P. Cyc.*
 AR-SÉN'Y-CAL, *a.* Containing or relating to arsenic.
 AR-SÉN'Y-CÄTE,* *v. a.* To combine with arsenic acid. *Smart.*
 AR-SÉN'Y-ÖÜS,* *a.* Containing arsenic. *Brande.*
 AR'SE-NITE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A neutral salt formed by the union of arsenious acid with a base. *P. Cyc.*
 AR-SE-NT'Y-RÉT,* *n.* A combination of arsenic with a metallic or other base. *Francis.*
 ARSE'SMÄRT, *n.* A plant; polygonum, in *botany.*
 AR'SIS,* *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Mus.*) The raising of the hand, as applied to the beating of time; as *thisis* is the falling. *Crabb.* — (*Rhet.*) The portion of time employed in a stronger operation of force to produce a rhythm. *Beck.*
 AR'SON, [ár'sun, *Ja. K. Sm.*; ár'sun, *Wb.*] [*arson*, old Fr.] (*Law*) The act of voluntarily and maliciously burning the house of another.
 ART, [*ars*, *L.*, *art*, Fr.] The application of knowledge or power to effect a desired purpose; practical skill; a science; a trade; artfulness; cunning; — The ancients divided the arts into the *liberal* arts, which were seven in number, viz., grammar, logic or dialectics, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy; and the *servile* arts, which comprised the mechanical arts, which were practised by slaves. The moderns divide the arts into the *fine* arts, as poetry, music, architecture, painting, sculpture, &c.; and the *useful* or *mechanical* arts.
 ART AND PÄRT,* (*Scottish Law*) The act of contriving and participating in crime. *P. Cyc.*
 AR-TÉN'NA,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic web-footed bird. *Crabb.*
 AR-TÉ'R-I-XC,* *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for diseases of the windpipe. *Dunglison.*
 AR-TÉ'R-I-AL, *a.* Relating to an artery. *Blackmore.*
 AR-TÉ'R-I-ÄL-I-ZÄ'TION,* *n.* The transformation of the venous blood and chyle into arterial blood by respiration; formation of blood. *Dunglison.*
 AR-TÉ'R-I-ÖG'RA-PHY,* *n.* (*Anat.*) A description of the arteries. *Dunglison.*
 AR-TÉ'R-I-ÖL-Ö-GY,* *n.* A treatise on the arteries. *Dunglison.*
 AR-TÉ'R-I-ÖT'Ö-MY, *n.* The opening of an artery.
 AR-TE-RY, *n.* [*arteria*, *L.*] One of the cylindrical tubes or ramifications of the aorta, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
 AR-TE'SIÄN,* (ár-té'shan) *a.* Relating to Artois in France. — An *artesian well* is a perpendicular perforation or boring into the ground, deep enough to reach a subterranean body of water, of which the sources are higher than the place where the perforation is made, — producing a constant flow or stream of water, rising above the surface. *P. Cyc.*
 ART'FUL, *a.* Full of art; performed with art; cunning.
 ART'FUL-LY, *ad.* With art; cunningly; skillfully.
 ART'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being artful; cunning.
 AR-THRIT'IC, *a.* Relating to the arthritis or gout;
 AR-THRIT'IC-AL, *a.* gouty.
 AR-THRIT'IS, (ár-thrit'is) [*ar-thrit'is*, *Ja.*; ár-thrit'is, *P.*; árthrit'is, *Ash.*] *n.* [*ἀρθριτις*, *Gr.*] (*Med.*) The gout.
 AR-THRO'DI-A,* *a.* (*Anat.*) A species of articulation. *Crabb.*
 AR-THRO-DYN'IC,* *n.* (*Med.*) A rheumatic or other painful affection of the joints. *Brande.*
 AR'TIC, [*ἀρτικός*, *Gr.*] (*Northern*. *Browne.* See *ARCTIC*.
 AR-TI-CHÖKE, *n.* [*artichaut*, Fr.] A plant like the thistle, but having large scaly heads, like the cone of the pine-tree. — *Jerusalem artichoke*, a plant which has a root resembling a potato.
 AR-TIC'LE, (ár'te-kl) *n.* [*articulus*, *L.*] A part of speech, as *a*, *an*, *the*. — A single clause of an account; a particular item; point of time: — *pl.* Terms; stipulations.

AR-TI-CLE, *v. a.* [*i.* ARTICLED; *pp.* ARTICLING, ARTICLED.] To draw up in or bind by articles.
 AR-TI-CLE, *v. n.* To stipulate. *Doane.*
 AR-TI-C'U-LÄR, *a.* Belonging to an article, or to the joints.
 AR-TI-C'U-LÄR-LY, *ad.* By articles or by joints. *Hulot.*
 AR-TI-C'U-LÄTE, *a.* Having articulations, joints, or articles; articulated; jointed; distinct; divided into articles.
 AR-TI-C'U-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*i.* ARTICULATED; *pp.* ARTICULATING, ARTICULATED.] To utter articulately, or with distinct sounds; to form words; to speak as a man; to make terms; to treat; to joint; to form in articles.
 AR-TI-C'U-LÄTE, *v. n.* To speak distinctly.
 AR-TI-C'U-LÄT-ED,* *p. a.* Uttered distinctly. — (*Zool.*) Having articulations; composed of movable pieces fitted into each other, as the joints of the skeletons of the third great division of animals, according to Cuvier. *P. Cyc.*
 AR-TI-C'U-LÄTE-LY, *ad.* In an articulate manner; with distinctness of sound; with articulations.
 AR-TI-C'U-LÄTE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being articulate. *Ash.*
 AR-TI-C'U-LÄT'ION, *n.* Act of articulating; distinct utterance; a consonant. — (*Anat.*) A juncture or joint of bones. — (*Bot.*) A knot or joint.
 AR-TI-C'U-LÄ-TOR,* *n.* One who articulates. *Baswell.*
 AR-TI-FICE, [*artificium*, *L.*] Trick; fraud; cunning; deceit; duplicity; fineness; imposture; stratagem; art.
 AR-TI-F'IC-ER, *n.* A mechanic; manufacturer; contriver.
 AR-TI-F'ICIAL, (ár-té-fish'al) *a.* Made by art; not natural; fictitious; not genuine; artful.
 AR-TI-F'ICIAL, (ár-té-fish'al) *n.* The production of art. *Sir W. Petty*, [R.]
 AR-TI-FI-CÄL'ÄL'I-TY, (ár-té-fish-é-äl'c-te) *n.* Appearance of art. *Shenstone.*
 AR-TI-F'ICIAL-IZE,* *v. a.* To render artificial. *Month. Rec.* [R.]
 AR-TI-F'ICIAL-LY, (ár-té-fish'al-é) *ad.* Artfully; by art.
 AR-TI-F'ICIAL-NESS, (ár-tí-fish'al-nés) *n.* Artfulness. *Bailey.*
 †AR-TI-F'ICIALOUS, (ár-tí-fish'us) *a.* Artificial.
 †AR-TI-LI-ZE, *v. a.* To form with art. *Bolingbroke.*
 AR-TIL'ER-IST,* *n.* One who manages artillery; one skilled in gunnery. *Byron.*
 AR-TIL'ER-Y, *n.* [*artillerie*, Fr.] Weapons of war; ordnance; gunnery; large ordnance, as cannon, howitzers, mortars, rockets, &c., with their carriages, ammunition, and apparatus; also the troops appointed for their management.
 AR-TI-SÄN, or AR-TI-SÄN' [ár'té-zän, *P. J. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; ár-té-zän', *S. W. F. Ja.*] *n.* [Fr.] One who practises a mechanic art; a mechanic; a handicraftsman.
 AR-TIST, *n.* [*artiste*, Fr.] One who practises one of the fine arts.
 AR-TIST-GÖD,* *n.* A pagan deity employed in mechanism. *Pope.*
 AR-TIS'TIC,* *a.* Relating to the arts, or to the fine arts; AR-TIS'TIC-AL,* relating to an artist. *Qu. Rev.*
 AR-TIS'TIC-AL-LY,* *ad.* In an artistical manner. *Qu. Rev.*
 †ART'IZE, *v. a.* To form with art. *Florio.*
 ART'LESS, *a.* Free from art; simple; unaffected; sincere; unskillful; void of fraud.
 ART'LESS-LY, *ad.* In an artless manner; naturally.
 ART'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of art; simplicity.
 AR-TO-CÄR'PE-ÖÜS,* *a.* Relating to bread-fruit. *P. Cyc.*
 AR-TO-CÄR'PUS,* *n.* [*ἄρτος* and *κάριον*] Bread-fruit, or the bread-fruit tree. *P. Cyc.*
 †ARTS'MÄN, *n.* A man skilled in arts. *Bacon.*
 ARTS'PÜN, *a.* A spun or made by art. *Savage.*
 AR'UM,* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the cuckoo-pink. *Crabb.*
 AR-ÜN-DE'LIÄN,* *a.* Belonging to Arundel, or to a collection of Grecian marbles, illustrative of the history of Athens, &c., and presented to the University of Oxford, by the Earl of Arundel. *Ency.*
 AR-ÜN-DIFER-ÖÜS,* *a.* Producing reeds or canes. *Blount.*
 AR-ÜN-DI-NÄ'CEÖÜS, (ár-rün-dé-nä'shus) *a.* [*arundo*, *L.*] Of or like reeds. *Bailey.*
 AR-ÜN-DIN'E-ÖÜS, *a.* Abounding with reeds. *Bailey.*
 AR-ÜN'DÖ,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; a reed. *Crabb.*
 AR-ÜS'PEX, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* AR-ÜS'PE-CES. A diviner by the entrails of victims; a soothsayer. *Dryden.*
 AR-ÜS'PICE, (ár-rüs'pis) *n.* A soothsayer. *Bp. Story*, [R.]
 AR-ÜS'PI-CY, (ár-rüs'pe-se) *n.* Divination by inspecting the entrails of victims. *Butler.*
 AR'VEL, *n.* A funeral. — *Arrel-bread*, or *arrel-supper*, bread or supper given at a funeral. *Brockett*, [North of England.]
 AR-YI-C'Ö-LÄ,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Zool.*) A genus of rodent animals of the family of the rat and mouse. *Brande.*
 AR'VIL,* *n.* A funeral. See *ARVEL*.
 AR-YT'É-NÖID,* *a.* (*Anat.*) Shaped like a ladle. *Dunglison.*
 ÄS, [*As*] *n.* [*The Roman pound*, consisting of twelve ounces. *Blackstone.*
 ÄS, (z) *conj.* In the same or like manner; in the manner that; *conj.* in a consequential sense. — *ad.* Similarly equally; like to; in respect that; while; for example. ÄS has sometimes the form of a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*; as, "Help such as need help." "Pro-

vide such things as are needed." — *As* if, in the manner that it would be if. — *As to*, with respect to. — *As well as*, equally with. — *As though*, as if. — *As it were*, a qualifying phrase, used to soften expressions which might otherwise seem harsh.

- AS-A-FÛT/CIS, *n.* See BENZOIN.
- AS-A-FÛT/I-DÄ, (äs-ä-fët/f-dä) *n.* See ASSAFÛTIDA.
- AS-A-RÄ-BÄC/OÄ, *n.* [asarum, L.] (*Bot.*) A plant.
- AS-A-RIN,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance, somewhat resembling camphor. *Brandé.*
- Ä-SÄ'R/F-ÖM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *P. Cyc.*
- ÄS-BËS/TIC,* *a.* Relating to or containing asbestos. *P. Cyc.*
- ÄS-BËS/TIV,* *a.* Relating to asbestos; incombustible.
- ÄS-BËS/TIVS, or ÄS-BËS/TVS, *n.* [ἀσβεστός, (*Mfm.*) A mineral substance, incombustible, of fibrous structure, having the appearance of a vegetable, often of flax. The flaxen kind is often called *amiantus*, and is sometimes manufactured into cloth; and it was anciently used to preserve the ashes of bodies burnt on funeral piles.
- ÄS-BËS/TOVS,* *a.* Same as *asbestos*. *Ed. Encycy.*
- ÄS'CÄ-RIS, *n.* [Gr.] pl. ÄS-CÄR/I-F-ËS. A small intestinal worm. *Quincy.*
- ÄS-CËND', *v. n.* [*ascendo*, L.] [*i.* ASCENDED; *pp.* ASCENDING, ASCENDED.] To move upwards; to rise; to mount; to stand higher.
- ÄS-CËND', (äs-sënd') *v. a.* To climb up. *Barrouc.*
- ÄS-CËND'/Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be ascended.
- ÄS-CËND'/ÄNT, *n.* Superiority; height; elevation; the person having influence. — (*Astrol.*) The degree of the ecliptic, which, rising at a person's nativity, was supposed to influence his fate. — (*Law*) One of such relations as have gone before, reckoned upwards; an ancestor.
- ÄS-CËND'/ÄNT, *a.* Superior; predominant; above the horizon; making ascent; rising.
- ÄS-CËN'DËN-CY, *n.* Influence; power; authority; superiority.
- ÄS-CËN'SION, (äs-sën'shun) *n.* Act of ascending; the visible rising of Christ to heaven, celebrated on Ascension-Day, i. e. the last Thursday but one before Whit-Sunday. — (*Astrol.*) Right ascension of a star, the arc of the equator intercepted between the first of Aries, and the point of the equator which comes to the meridian at the same instant with the star. — (*Oblique ascension of a star*, the arc of the equator intercepted between the vernal equinox and that point of the equator which comes to the horizon at the same time with the star.
- ÄS-CËN'SION-ÄL, *a.* Relating to ascension or ascent; rising up. *Genl. Mag.*
- ÄS-CËN'SION-DÄY, *n.* Holy Thursday. See ASCENSION.
- †ÄS-CËN'SIYE, *a.* In a state of ascent. *Brown.*
- ÄS-CËNT', *n.* The act of rising; way of rising; elevation; rise; an eminence.
- ÄS-CËR-TÄIN', *v. a.* [*ascertain*, Fr.] [*i.* ASCERTAINED; *pp.* ASCERTAINING, ASCERTAINED.] To make certain; to establish; to make confident.
- ÄS-CËR-TÄIN'/Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be ascertained.
- ÄS-CËR-TÄIN'/ÄR, *n.* One who ascertains. *Ash.*
- ÄS-CËR-TÄIN'MENT, *n.* Act of ascertaining; a rule. *Swift.*
- ÄS-CËS/CËN-CY,* and ÄS-CËS/CËNT,* See ACESCENCY, and ACESCENT.
- ÄS-CËT'/IC, *a.* [ἀσκητικός,] Relating to ascetics; austere and contemplative; employed in devotion and mortification.
- ÄS-CËT'/IC, *n.* One devoted to a solitary, austere, and contemplative life; a hermit.
- ÄS-CËT'/I-CISM, *n.* The state and practice of ascetics. *Warburton.*
- ASCIAN,* (äsh'yan) *n., pl.* ASCIANS. Such inhabitants of the globe, as, at certain seasons of the year, have no shadows at noon; *ascii*. *Brandé.*
- ÄS-CID'/Ä,* *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A genus of molluscous animals. *P. Cyc.*
- ÄS-CID'/ÄN,* *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of insect or invertebrate animals. *Kirby.*
- ÄS-CID'/Ä-ÜM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A hollow leaf like a water vessel. *P. Cyc.*
- Äs'cÿ-ÿ, (äsh'ç-ÿ) *n. pl.* [L.] [*a* and *κκιά*.] Anglized to *ascians*.
- ÄS-CÿTËS, *n.* [L.] [ἀσκος,] (*Med.*) A collection of serous fluid in the abdomen; a kind of dropsy.
- ÄS-CÿT'/IC, } *a.* Dropsical. *Wiseman.*
- ÄS-CÿT'/I-CÄL, }
- ÄS-Cÿ-Tÿ/TÿOUS, *a.* [accitius, L.] Supplemental. See ASCITIOUS.
- ÄS-CLË/PÄ-ÄD,* *n.* A verse composed of four feet. *Ash.*
- ÄS-CLË/PÄ-ÄS,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of several species, mostly perennials and shrubs; swallowwort. *Crabb.*
- ÄS-CRÿ/Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be ascribed.
- ÄS-CRÿBE', *v. a.* [*ascribo*, L.] [*i.* ASCRIBED; *pp.* ASCRIBING, ASCRIBED.] To attribute to us a cause, or as a quality; to impute.
- ÄS-CRÿP/TION, *n.* Act of ascribing; thing ascribed.
- †ÄS-CRÿP-Tÿ/TÿOUS, (äs-krÿp-tÿsh'ÿs) *a.* That is ascribed. *Farindon.*

- Ä'SË-ÿ,* *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The cases in which the spores of lichens are inclosed. *P. Cyc.*
- ÄSH, *n.* A tree useful for timber, of several varieties; the wood of the ash.
- ÄSH,* *a.* Relating to or resembling the ash. *Ency.*
- †Ä-SHÄMË', *v. a.* To make ashamed; to shame. *Barrow.*
- ÄSHÄMËD, (ä-shänd', or ä-shä'mëd) [ä-shä'mëd, S. W. J. F. Ja.; ä-shänd', E. K. Sm. R.] *a.* Touched with shame.
- Ä-SHÄM'ËD-LY, *ad.* Bashfully. *Hulot.*
- ÄSH'ÇÖL-ÖR,* *n.* The color of ashes; the color of the bark or leaves of the ash-tree. *Pennant.*
- ÄSH'ÇÖL-ÖRED, (äsh'köl'ÿrd) *a.* Colored between brown and gray, like the bark of an ashlen branch.
- Ä-SHËLF', *ad.* (*Naut.*) On a shelf, or rock. *Massinger.*
- ÄSH'ËN, *a.* Made of ash-wood; ash-colored. *Dryden.*
- ÄSH'Ë-RY,* *n.* A manufactory of pot or pearl ashes. *Williams.*
- ÄSH'ËS, (äsh'ÿz) *n. pl.* The dusty or earthy substance remaining after the combustion of any thing; the remains of the human body.
- ÄSH'-FIRE, *n.* The low fire used in chemical operations.
- ÄSH'-FLÿ,* *n.* The oak-fly. *Complete Angler.*
- ÄSH'-HÖLE,* *n.* A place for ashes; a hole in a furnace which receives the ashes to be taken away. *Crabb.*
- ÄSH'/ÄR, *n.* Freestone, as it comes out of the quarry.
- ÄSH'/ÄR,* *n.* A facing made of squared stones. *P. Cyc.*
- ÄSH'/ÄR-ING, *n.* The act of bedding ashler in mortar: — an upright timber in a garret.
- Ä-SHÖRË', *ad.* On shore; to the shore; stranded.
- ÄSH'-TÿB, *n.* A tub to receive ashes. *Quarles.*
- ÄSH'-WËDNËS'DÄY, (äsh-wënz'dä) *n.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.
- ÄSH'WËËD, *n.* An herb.
- ÄSH'Y, (äsh'ÿ) *a.* Ash-colored; turned into ashes. *Milton.*
- ÄSH'Y-PÄLE, (äsh'ÿ-päl) *a.* Pale as ashes. *Shak.*
- Ä'SIAN, (äsh'yan) *a.* Relating to Asia; Asiatic.
- Ä-Sÿ-ÄT'/IC, (ä-shë-ät'/ik) *a.* Relating to Asia.
- Ä-Sÿ-ÄT'/IC, (ä-shë-ät'/ik) *n.* A native of Asia.
- Ä-Sÿ-ÄT'/I-CISM, (ä-shë-ät'-ÿ-sizm) *n.* Asiatic fashion, style, idiom, or manner. *Warton.*
- Ä-SÿDE', *ad.* To one side; away from those present.
- †ÄS'ÿNÄ-RY, *a.* Belonging to an ass. *Bailey.*
- ÄS'ÿNINE, *a.* [*asinus*, L.] Belonging to or resembling an ass.
- Ä'Sÿ-Ö,* (ä'shë-ö) *n.* (*Ornith.*) The horned owl. *Crabb.*
- ÄSK, (äsk) *v. a.* [*i.* ASKED; *pp.* ASKING, ASKED.] To request; to solicit; to treat; to beg; to petition; to demand; to question; to inquire; to require; to claim, as a price.
- ÄSK, *v. n.* To petition; to make inquiry.
- ÄSK, *n.* A water newt. See ASKER.
- Ä-SKÄNCE', *ad.* Sideways; obliquely; askant.
- Ä-SKÄNT', (ä-skänt') *ad.* Obliquely; sideways. *Dryden.*
- ÄSK'ÄR, *n.* One who asks. — A water newt, written also *ask*.
- Ä-SKEW', (ä-skü') *ad.* Awry; aside; with contempt.
- ÄSK'ING,* *p. a.* Making a request; demanding; demanded.
- ÄSK'ING,* *n.* The making of a request; a petition. *Bp. Taylor.*
- †Ä-SLAKE', *v. a.* To remit; to mitigate. *Spencer.*
- ÄS-LÄ'LI,* *n.* The Turkish name for a Dutch dollar. *Crabb.*
- Ä-SLÄNT', *ad.* In a slanting manner; obliquely. *Shak.*
- Ä-SLËËP', *ad.* In a state of sleep. *Bacon.*
- Ä-SLËËP',* *a.* Sleeping; being at rest; dead. *Milton.*
- Ä-SLÖPE', *ad.* With declivity; obliquely. *Bacon.*
- †Ä-SLÖG', *ad.* In a sluggish manner. *Fötherby.*
- ÄS-MÄ-TÖG'RÄ-PHY,* *n.* The art of composing songs. *Dr. Black.*
- ÄS-MÖ-NËÄN,* *a.* Relating to Asmonue, the father or ancestor of a race of Jewish sovereigns. *P. Cyc.*
- Ä-SÖÄK',* *a.* Soaking in water; in a state of soaking. *Holdsworth.*
- Ä-SÖMÄ-TOVS, [ä-sö'mä-tüs, Ja. Sm. Wb.] ä-sö'm'ä-tüs, P. K.] *a.* [*a* and *σώμα*.] Incorporated; without a body. *Bailey*, [L.]
- ÄSP, *n.* [*aspis*, L.] A poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya. *ASP, n.* See ASPEN.
- ÄS-PÄ'LÄ-TÿH'S,* *n.* [L.] A plant called the rose of Jerusalem; the wood of a prickly tree.
- ÄS-PÄR-A-GÿN,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable principle found in the juice of asparagus, the mallow, &c. *Francis.*
- ÄS-PÄR'Ä-GÿS, *n.* [ἀσπάργος,] An esculent garden plant. *☞* Formerly this word was, both in England and the United States, very commonly pronounced *sparrowgrass*; and it is still so pronounced by some persons, but chiefly by those who are not well educated. See CUCUMBER.
- ÄS'PËCT, *n.* [*aspectus*, L.] Look; countenance; appearance; view; position; relation; disposition of a planet to other planets. *☞* This word, which is now uniformly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, had its accent, two centuries ago, on the second.
- †ÄS-PËCT', *v. a.* To behold. *Temple.*
- †ÄS-PËCT'/Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be seen. *Raleigh.*
- †ÄS'PËCT-ËD, *a.* Having an aspect. *B. Jonson.*
- †ÄS-PËCT'ION, *n.* Beholding; view. *Brown.*
- ÄS'PËN, *n.* A species of poplar, the leaves of which always tremble; sometimes called an *asp*. *Mortimer.*

AS/PEN, *a.* Belonging to, made of, or resembling an aspen tree.
 AS/PER, *n.* A small Turkish copper coin.
 †AS/PER, *a.* [L.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*
 †AS/PER-ATE, *v. a.* [aspero, L.] [i. ASPERATED; pp. ASPERATING, ASPERATED.] To roughen; to make rough. *Boyle.*
 †AS/PER-ATION, *n.* Act of making rough. *Bailey.*
 †AS/PERGEÔIRE, (äs-per-jwör'), *n.* [aspersoir, Fr.] A holy water-sprinkle. *Warton.*
 AS/PER-GYLLUM, **n.* (Zool.) A genus of shell-fish. *P. Cyc.*
 AS/PER-I-FÖLI-ATE, **a.* (Bot.) Having rough leaves. *Crabb.*
 AS/PER-I-FÖLI-ÖUS, *a.* Having rough leaves.
 AS/PER-I-TY, *n.* Unevenness; roughness of sound, manner, or temper; harshness; moroseness; sharpness.
 †AS/PER-LY, *ad.* Roughly; sharply. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 AS-SPERMOUS, **a.* (Bot.) Destitute of seed. *Brand.*
 †AS-SPER-NÄTION, *n.* [aspernatio, L.] Neglect; disregard. *Bailey.*
 †AS-SPER-ÖUS, (äs-per-üs) *a.* Rough. *Boyle.*
 AS-PERSE', *v. a.* [aspergo, L.] [i. ASPERSED; pp. ASPERSING, ASPERSED.] To sprinkle; to bespatter with censure; to vilify; to slander; to calumniate.
 AS-PERS'ER, *n.* One who asperses.
 AS-PER'SION, *n.* Act of aspersing; calumny.
 AS-PER/SIVE-LY, **ad.* By way of aspersion. *Richardson.*
 AS-PHÄLT, **n.* The same as asphaltum. *Dr. V. Mott.*
 AS-PIÄLITE, **n.* (Min.) A bituminous stone found in several countries of Europe, particularly in Germany and Prussia; used as a cement. *François.*
 AS-PHÄLTIC, (äs-fäl'tik) *a.* Bituminous.
 AS-PHÄLTITE, **n.* (Bot.) A kind of trefoil. *Crabb.*
 AS-PHÄLTOS, [ἀσφαλτος] Same as asphaltum. See ASPHALTUM.
 AS-PHÄLTUM, *n.* [L.] A bituminous substance, solid, dry, combustible, and commonly brittle; found especially on the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea.
 AS-PHO-DËL, *n.* [Hlio-asphodelus, L.] A genus of plants; the day-lily.
 AS-PIHUR-LÄTE, **n.* (Min.) A semi-metallic fossil. *Crabb.*
 AS-PIHYK', **n.* (Med.) An apparent privation of pulse. *Crabb.*
 AS-PIG, *n.* A piece of ordnance. — A serpent. See ASP.
 AS-PIR'ANT, or AS-PI-RÄNT, [as-pir'ant, K. Sm. R. Todd. *Wh.*; اسپرانت, or اسپرانت, Ja.] *n.* [Fr.] An aspirer; an ambitious candidate.
 †AS-PIR'ANT, **a.* That aspires; aspiring. *Southery.*
 AS-PI-RÄTE, *v. a.* [aspiratus, L.] [i. ASPIRATED; pp. ASPIRATING, ASPIRATED.] To breathe upon; to pronounce or mark with the aspirate, or a full breath.
 AS-PI-RÄTE, *v. n.* To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden.*
 AS-PI-RÄTE, *a.* Pronounced with the aspirate or full breath.
 AS-PI-RÄTE, *n.* A mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation; one of a class of consonants; a rough breathing.
 AS-PI-RÄT-ED, **p. a.* Pronounced with the aspirate; roughened.
 AS-PI-RÄTION, *n.* [aspiratio, L.] Act of aspirating; a breathing after; an ardent wish; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.
 AS-PIRE', *v. n.* [aspiro, L.] [i. ASPIRED; pp. ASPIRING, ASPIRED.] To desire with eagerness; to pant after; to rise; to tower.
 †AS-PIRE', *v. a.* To aspire to. *Donne.*
 AS-PIRE'MENT, *n.* The act of aspiring. *Brewer.*
 AS-PIR'ER, *n.* One who aspires. *Milton.*
 AS-PIRING, *n.* Eager desire of something great.
 AS-PIR'ING, **a.* Attempting to rise; ambitious.
 AS-PIR'ING-LY, **ad.* In an aspiring manner.
 AS-POR-TÄTION, *n.* [asportatio, L.] (Law) A carrying away of goods. *Blackstone.*
 AS-PRÉ'DÖ, **n.* (Zool.) A genus of fishes. *P. Cyc.*
 AS-QUINT', (ä-skwint') *ad.* Obliquely; not in a right line.
 ASS, *n.* [asinus, L.] pl. ASS'ES. A domestic animal of burden; a stupid fellow. *Shak.*
 AS-SA-FEGT-LÄDA, (äs-a-fät-e-dä) *n.* A gum resin obtained from the roots of a plant found in Persia, of very offensive smell; used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic.
 AS-SÄ'F, * (äs-sä'e) [It.] (Mus.) Denoting increase, as *allegro*, quick; *allegro assai*, very quick; — *adagio*, slow; *adagio assai*, very slow. *Crabb.*
 AS-SÄIL', *v. a.* [assailir, Fr.] [i. ASSAILED; pp. ASSAILING, ASSAILED.] To fall upon; to attack in a hostile manner; to attack with argument.
 AS-SÄIL'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be assailed or attacked.
 AS-SÄIL'ÄNT, *n.* One who assails; an invader.
 AS-SÄIL'ÄNT, *a.* Attacking; invading. *Milton.*
 AS-SÄIL'ÄR, *n.* One who assails or attacks.
 AS-SÄIL'MENT, *n.* Attack. *Johnson.* [R.]
 AS-SÄM-ËSE', **n.*; *sing. & pl.* Natives of Assam. *Earnshaw.*
 AS-SÄ-PÄN'IC, *n.* The flying squirrel. *Trooux.*
 AS-SÄ-RÖN', **n.* A Hebrew measure; an omer. *Crabb.*
 AS-SÄRT', **n.* (Law) An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up trees by the roots. *Conel.*
 †AS-SÄRT', *v. a.* To commit an assart; to grub up. *Ashmole.*

AS-SÄS/SIN, *n.* [assassin, Fr.] One who kills, or attempts to kill, by violence and treachery or secret assault; assassinator.
 †AS-SÄS/SIN, *v. a.* To murder. *Stillington.*
 †AS-SÄS/SI-NÄ-CY, *n.* The act of assassinating. *Hammond.*
 †AS-SÄS/SI-NÄTE, *n.* An assassin. *Dryden.* Murder. *Popc.*
 AS-SÄS/SI-NÄTE, *v. a.* [assassinier, Fr.] [i. ASSASSINATED; pp. ASSASSINATING, ASSASSINATED.] To murder by sur prise, by secret assault, or by lying in wait.
 AS-SÄS/SI-NÄTE, *v. n.* To murder by secret assault. *Sandys.*
 AS-SÄS-SI-NÄTION, *n.* Act of assassinating; secret murder.
 AS-SÄS/SI-NÄTOR, *n.* One who assassinates; assassin.
 †AS-SÄS/SI-NÖUS, *a.* Murderous. *Cocheran.*
 †AS-SÄULT', *n.* [assault, Fr.] Roasting. *Bronne.*
 AS-SÄULT', *n.* [assault, Fr.] An open attempt to carry a fortified post or fortress; attack; storm; — opposed to *sap* or *siege*; hostile violence; invasion. — (Law) A violent kind of injury done to a man's person.
 AS-SÄULT', *v. a.* [i. ASSAULTED; pp. ASSAULTING, ASSAULTED.] To attack; to fall upon with violence.
 AS-SÄULT'Ä-BLE, *a.* Capable of assault. *Williams.*
 AS-SÄULT'ÄR, *n.* One who assaults. *Sidney.*
 AS-SÄULT'ING, **n.* The act of making an assault. *Richardson.*
 AS-SÄY', (äs-sä') *n.* [essai, Fr.] Examination; trial; attempt; trial of a metal. — (Law) Examination of weights and measures by the proper officers.
 AS-SÄY', (äs-sä') *v. a.* [i. ASSAYED; pp. ASSAYING, ASSAYED.] To make trial of; to try; to ascertain the purity or alloy of metals.
 AS-SÄY', (äs-sä') *v. n.* To try; to endeavor.
 AS-SÄY'-BÄL'ÄNCE, **n.* A balance used by assayers. *Crabb.*
 AS-SÄY'ER, *n.* One who assays metals, &c.
 AS-SÄY'ING, **n.* (Metallurgy) The act of ascertaining the purity of the precious metals. — (Mus.) A flourishing previous to the performance. *Crabb.*
 ASS'DRIV'ER, **n.* One who drives asses. *Stevens.*
 †ASS'SE-CLE, *n.* [assecta, L.] A dependant. *Sheldon.*
 †ASS-SEC-TÄTION, *n.* [assectatio, L.] Attendance. *Bailey.*
 †ASS-SEC-TÄNCE, *n.* Assurance. *Sheldon.*
 †ASS-SEC-URÄTION, *n.* Assurance; freedom from doubt. *By. Hall.*
 †ASS-SEC-URÉ', *v. a.* [assecuro, low L.] To make one sure. *Bullock.*
 †ASS-SË-GÜTE', *n.* [assequor, assecutum, L.] Acquisition. *Ayliffe.*
 AS-SËM'BLAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A collection of individuals; a company; a mass; an assembly.
 †AS-SËM'BLANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Representation. *Shak.*
 AS-SËM'BLE, (äs-sëm/bl) *v. a.* [assembler, Fr.] [i. ASSEMBLED; pp. ASSEMBLING, ASSEMBLED.] To bring together; to collect; to call together; to convene.
 AS-SËM'BLE, (äs-sëm/bl) *v. n.* To meet together.
 AS-SËM'BLÉD, * (äs-sëm/bl'd) *a.* Collected together.
 AS-SËM'BLER, *n.* One who assembles. *Hammond.*
 AS-SËM'BLING, *n.* Meeting together. *Fleetwood.*
 AS-SËM'BLY, *n.* [assemblée, Fr.] A company met together; a meeting; a political body, a legislative body, or an ecclesiastical body collected together.
 AS-SËM'BLY-RÖÖM, *n.* A room for company.
 AS-SËNT', *n.* [assenus, L.] Act of agreeing to any thing; consent.
 AS-SËNT', *v. n.* [i. ASSENTED; pp. ASSENTING, ASSENTED.] To concede, or agree to; to acquiesce; to consent.
 AS-SËN-TÄTION, *n.* Compliance out of flattery. *By. Hall.* [R.]
 †AS-SËN-TÄTOR, *n.* A flatterer; a follower. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 †AS-SËN'TÄ-TO-RILY, **ad.* In a flattering manner. *Bacon.*
 AS-SËN'TER, *n.* One who assents. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 AS-SËN'TIENT, * (äs-sën/shent) *a.* Yielding assent. *Qu. Rev.*
 AS-SËN'TING-LY, *ad.* By way of assent. *Haloet.*
 AS-SËN'TIVE, **a.* Giving assent; complying. *Savage.*
 †AS-SËN'TMENT, *n.* Assent. *Brown.*
 AS/SER', **n.* (Arch.) A thin rafter, board, or lath. *François.*
 AS-SËRT', *v. a.* [assero, L.] [i. ASSERTED; pp. ASSERTING, ASSERTED.] To maintain; to affirm; to aver; to claim.
 AS-SËR'TION, *n.* Act of asserting; that which is asserted; affirmation; position advanced.
 AS-SËR'TIVE, *a.* Positive; dogmatical. *Glanville.*
 †AS-SËR'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Affirmatively. *By. Bedell.*
 AS-SËR'TOR, *n.* One who asserts; maintainer.
 AS/SER-TO-RY, [äs-ser-tür-e, Ja. K. Sm. R. Todd; as-sër'tör-e, *Wh.*] *a.* Affirming; supporting. *By. Hall.*
 †AS-SËRVE', *v. a.* [asservio, L.] To serve. *Bailey.*
 AS-SËSS', *v. a.* [assessor, old Fr.] [i. ASSESSED; pp. ASSESSING, ASSESSED.] To charge with any certain sum; to rate; to fix a proportion to be paid.
 †AS-SËSS', *n.* Assessment. *Princely Pelican.*
 AS-SËSSÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be assessed.
 AS-SËSSÉD, * (äs-sës't) *p. a.* Rated or fixed by authority. *Smart.*
 †AS-SËS'SION, (äs-sësh/un) *n.* A sitting down by. *Bailey.*
 AS-SËS'SIONÄ-RY, (äs-sësh-un-ä-r) *a.* Pertaining to assessors. *Carco.*

AS-SESS/MENT, *n.* Act of assessing; the sum assessed or levied on property.
 AS-SESS/OR, *n.* [assessor, L.] One who sits by another as an assistant in council.—(Law) One appointed to assess persons or property for taxation:—a person appointed to advise and direct the decision of a judge.
 AS'SETS, [ás'sets, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; as-sét's, W. b.] *n. pl.* [Asses, Fr.] (Law) Funds, or goods and chattels appropriated for the discharge of debts, legacies, &c.
 †AS-SÉVÉRÉ, *v. a.* Same as *asseverate*. Bailey.
 AS-SÉVÉR-ÁTE, *v. a.* [assevero, L.] [i. ASSEVERATED; pp. ASSEVERATING, ASSEVERATED.] To assert or affirm with great solemnity; to aver; to affirm.
 AS-SÉV-ÉR-Á-TÍON, *n.* Solemn affirmation or assertion.
 ÁSS/HEAD, (ás'héd) *n.* A blockhead. Bate.
 AS'SÍ-DÉNT,* *a.* [assidens, L.] (Med.) That accompanies or attends; concomitant; applied to symptoms of a disease. Smart.
 †AS-SÍD-U-ÁTE, *a.* Daily; assiduous. King Charles I.
 AS-SÍD-U-Á-TY, *n.* Diligence; closeness of application.
 AS-SÍD-U-ÓB, (as-síd-yú-ús) *a.* [assiduus, L.] Applying constantly; very diligent; constant.
 AS-SÍD-U-ÓB-LY, (as-síd-yú-ús-lé) *ad.* Diligently; constantly.
 AS-SÍD-U-ÓB-NÉSS, *n.* Assiduity; diligence.
 †AS-SÍGÉL, (as-séj) *n. a.* [assigier, Fr.] To besiege. Spenser.
 AS-SÍ-ÉN-TÓ, *n.* [Sp.] A contract between the king of Spain and other European powers for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves. Burke.
 AS-SÍGN', (as-sín') *v. a.* [assigno, L.] [i. ASSIGNED; pp. ASSIGNING, ASSIGNED.] To mark out; to appropriate; to fix the quantity or value.—(Law) To make over a right to another, as to assign an estate or other property; to appoint, as a deputy.
 AS-SÍGN', (as-sín') *n.* One to whom property is assigned; an assignee.
 AS-SÍGN'A-BLE, (as-sín'á-bl) *a.* That may be assigned.
 AS-SÍG-NÁ-T, (as-sín-yá' or as-síg-nát') *n.* [Fr.] A sort of paper money in France, issued during the revolution. Burke.
 AS-SÍG-NÁ-TÍON, *n.* Act of assigning; assignment:—an appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments.
 AS-SÍGN-ÉÉ', (ás-sé-né') *n.* One to whom any right or property is assigned; one who is appointed by another to do any act.
 AS-SÍGN'ÉR, (as-sín'er) *n.* One who assigns.
 AS-SÍGN'MENT, (as-sín'mént) *n.* Act of assigning; thing assigned; act of alienating, or transferring to another of some right, title, or property.
 AS-SÍGN-ÓR',* (ás-sé-nór') *n.* (Law) One who makes an assignment; correlative of assignee. Whishaw.
 AS-SÍM-I-LÁ-BÍL/I-TY,* *n.* The quality of being assimilable. Coleridge. [R.]
 AS-SÍM'I-LÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be assimilated. Browne. [R.]
 AS-SÍM'I-LÁTE, *v. n.* [assimilo, L.] [i. ASSIMILATED; pp. ASSIMILATING, ASSIMILATED.] To grow or become similar.
 AS-SÍM'I-LÁTE, *v. a.* To bring to a likeness; to make similar; to turn to its own substance by digestion.
 †AS-SÍM'I-LÁTE-NÉSS, *n.* Likeness. Bailey.
 AS-SÍM-I-LÁ-TÍON, *n.* Act of assimilating; state of being assimilated; a function of nutrition.
 †AS-SÍM'I-LÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Having the power of assimilating. Hakevell.
 AS-SÍM'I-LÁ-TÓ-RY,* *a.* Tending to assimilate. Roget.
 AS-SÍM-U-LÁTE, *v. a.* [assimulo, L.] To feign. Bailey.
 AS-SÍM-U-LÁ-TÍON, *n.* Dissimulation. Bailey.
 AS-SÍNÉ/GÓ, [P. o.] An ass. Sir T. Herbert.
 AS-SÍSOR,* *n.* (Scotch law) A juror. Whishaw.
 AS-SÍST', *v. a.* [assisto, L.] [i. ASSISTED; pp. ASSISTING, ASSISTED.] To help; to aid; to relieve; to succor.
 AS-SÍST', *v. n.* To help. Nelson. [R.]
 AS-SÍST'ANCE, *n.* Help; aid; support; relief.
 AS-SÍST'ANT, *a.* Helping; aiding; auxiliary.
 AS-SÍST'ANT, *n.* One who assists; an auxiliary.
 AS-SÍST'ÉR, *n.* An assistant; a helper.
 AS-SÍST'ING,* *p. n.* Affording assistance; helping.
 AS-SÍST'LESS, *a.* Wanting help. Pope.
 AS-SÍZE', *n.* [assise, Fr.] (English Law) A court of judicature held twice a year in every county, in which causes are tried by a judge and jury:—an ordinance or statute to determine the weight, or fix the price of bread, ale, &c.
 AS-SÍZE', *v. a.* To fix a rate of weight or price. Gower.
 AS-SÍZ'ÉR, *n.* An officer who has the care of weights and measures.—(Scotland) A jurymen:—often spelt *assisor*.
 ÁSS/LIKE, *a.* Resembling an ass. Sidney.
 †AS-SÓ'BÉRÉ, *v. a.* To keep sober. Gower.
 AS-SÓ'CI-A-BLE, (as-só'shé-á-bl) *a.* That may be associated; sociable; companionable. Cotgrave.
 AS-SÓ'CI-ÁTE, (as-só'shé-át) *v. a.* [associio, L.] [i. ASSOCIATED; pp. ASSOCIATING, ASSOCIATED.] To unite with; to adopt as a friend; to accompany.
 AS-SÓ'CI-ÁTE, (as-só'shé-át) *a.* Confederate; united with; conjoined; acting with, as, "an associate judge."
 AS-SÓ'CI-ÁTE, (as-só'shé-át) *n.* A partner; a confederate; a companion; an associate, not presiding, judge.

AS-SÓ'CI-ÁTE, *v. n.* To unite with another. Thomson.
 AS-SÓ'CI-ÁT-ÉD,* (as-só'shé-át-ed) *p. a.* Confederated, united together.
 AS-SÓ-CI-Á-TÍON, (as-só'shé-á'shún) *n.* Union; confederacy; partnership; connection; apposition; an assembly of persons; a political society; a number or body of clergymen associated.—*Association of ideas* is that connection between certain ideas which causes them to succeed each other, involuntarily, in the mind. Crabb.
 AS-SÓ-CI-Á-TÍON-ÁL,* *a.* Relating to an association of clergymen. Dwight. [A word sometimes used in the United States.]
 AS-SÓ'CI-Á-TÍVE,* (as-só'shé-á-tív) *a.* Tending to associate or unite. Coleridge. [R.]
 AS-SÓ'CI-Á-TÓR, (as-só'shé-á-tór) *n.* A confederate. Dryden.
 †AS-SÓ'L', *v. a.* [assolere, old Fr.] To solve; to release or set free; to absolve; to soil. Bp. Taylor.
 †AS-SÓ'L'MENT,* *n.* The act of assolving. Speed.
 AS-SÓ'L'ZIE,* *v. a.* (Scotch Law) To acquit or free from an accusation. Dr. Jamieson.
 AS'SO-NÁNCE, *n.* [Fr.] A jingle or imperfect rhyme; resemblance of sound. Brande.
 AS'SO-NÁNT, *a.* Having a resemblance in sound.
 Á'SO-NÁNT,* *n.* [asonante, Sp.] (In Spanish verse) A resemblance of sound, differing from rhyme. P. Cyc. The last word in a verse whose accented vowel is the same as that of the last word in the verse preceding; as, "milinos, azotes." Newman.
 †AS'SO-NÁTE, *v. n.* [assono, L.] To sound. Cockeram.
 AS-SÓRT', *v. a.* [assortir, Fr.] [i. ASSORTED; pp. ASSORTING, ASSORTED.] To furnish with all sorts; to arrange in classes.
 AS-SÓRT',* *v. n.* To agree or associate with; to consort. Smart.
 AS-SÓRT'MENT, *n.* Act of assorting; class; a quantity assorted or properly selected.
 †AS-SÓR', *v. a.* [assoter, Fr.] To infatuate. Spenser.
 AS-SUÁGÉ', (as-suwáj') *v. a.* [assuager, old Fr.] [i. ASSUAGED; pp. ASSUAGING, ASSUAGED.] To mitigate; to appease; to soften; to allay; to soothe; to ease.
 AS-SUÁGÉ', (as-suwáj') *v. n.* To abate. Gen. viii.
 AS-SUÁGÉ'MENT, *n.* Mitigation; abatement. Spenser. [R.]
 AS-SUÁG'ÉR, *n.* One who assuages.
 AS-SUÁG'ING,* *p. a.* Tending to assuage; mitigating.
 AS-SUÁ'SÍVE, (as-swá'sív) *a.* Softening; mitigating. Pope.
 †AS-SÚB'ÍECT, *v. a.* [assubjektiv, old Fr.] To make subject. Cotgrave.
 †AS-SÚB'ÍU-GÁTE, *v. a.* To subjugate. Shak.
 †AS-SUE-FÁC'TÍON, (ás-swe-fák'shún) *n.* [Assuefacio, L.] The act of accustoming to any thing. Browne.
 AS'SUE-TÚDE, (ás'swe-túd) *n.* Use; custom. Bacon. [R.]
 AS-SÚME', *v. a.* [assumo, L.] [i. ASSUMED; pp. ASSUMING, ASSUMED.] To take; to take upon one's self; to arrogate; to take for granted without proof; to appropriate.
 AS-SÚME', *v. n.* To be arrogant. Burnet.
 AS-SÚM'MENT, *n.* [assumentum, L.] A patch. Lewis.
 AS-SÚM'ÉR, *n.* One who assumes. South.
 AS-SÚM'ING, *p. a.* Arrogant; haughty; overbearing.
 AS-SÚM'ING, *n.* Presumption. B. Jonson.
 AS-SÚM'ÍST', (as-súm'sít) *n.* [L.] (Law) A voluntary promise, made by word, whereby a man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.—*An action of assumpsit* is one of anomalous character, having the form of tort and the substance of contract. Brande.
 †AS-SÚMPT', (as-súm't) *v. a.* To raise up. Sheldon.
 †AS-SÚMPT', *n.* That which is assumed. Chillingworth.
 AS-SÚMPT'ÍON, (as-súm'shún) *n.* Act of assuming; thing assumed; supposition.—A festival of the Catholic church, celebrated on the 15th of August, for the alleged miraculous ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.—(Logic) The minor proposition of a syllogism.
 AS-SÚMPT'ÍVE, (as-súm'tív) *a.* That is assumed.
 AS-SÚMPT'ÍVE-LY,* (as-súm'tív-lé) *ad.* By assumption. Dr. Allen.
 AS-SÚR'ÁNCE, (á-shúr'áns) *n.* Act of assuring; state of being assured; certain expectation; freedom from doubt; firmness; confidence; persuasion; impudence; want of modesty; ground of confidence; spirit; intrepidity.—(Theol.) Security with respect to a future state, or acceptance with God.—Security to make good a loss; insurance. See INSURANCE.
 AS-SÚRE', (á-shúr') *v. a.* [assurer, Fr.] [i. ASSURED; pp. ASSURING, ASSURED.] To make sure or safe; to give confidence by promise; to secure to; to make secure; to insure.
 ASSURED, (á-shúr'éd, or á-shúr'd') *p. a.* Certain; indubitable; not doubting; confident; insured.
 AS-SÚR'ÉD-LY, (á-shúr'éd-lé) *ad.* Certainly. Shak.
 AS-SÚR'ÉD-NÉSS, (á-shúr'éd-nés) *n.* Certainty.
 AS-SÚR'ÉR, (á-shúr'er) *n.* One who assures.
 AS-SÚR'ÉNT,* *a.* Rising upward or archwise. Loudon.
 AS-SWÁGÉ', *v. a.* See ASSUAGE.
 AS-TÁ'CIAN,* *n.* (Zool.) A crustacean; astacus. P. Cyc.
 AS'TA-CÍTE,* *n.* A fossil crustaceous astacoid. Smart.
 AS-TÁ'Q-LÍTE,* *n.* (Geol.) The fossil remains of a long-tailed or lobster-like crustacean. P. Cyc.

AS-TA-CŪS, * n. [L.] (Zool.) A genus of crustaceous animals. *P. Cyc.*
AS-TAT'IC, * a. Being without polarity, applied to a peculiarly-constructed magnetic needle. *Francis.*
AS-TĒ-IS-M, * n. (Rhet.) A pleasant trope; a kind of delicate irony. *Crabb.*
AS-TĒR, * n. [L., a star.] (Bot.) A genus of plants having a radiated flower; the starwort. *P. Cyc.*
AS-TĒR'Ī-A, * n. (Min.) The bastard opal; a sort of gem. *Crabb.*
AS-TĒR'Ī-XĪS, * n. (Zool.) A genus of radiated animals. *P. Cyc.*
AS-TĒR'Ī-T-Ē-D, * a. Radiated, as a star. *Smart.*
AS-TĒR-ISK, n. [*ἀστέρης*, Gr.] A little star, [thus, *] used in printing, and directing to a note in the margin or at the bottom of the page.—In MSS, it denotes an omission, sometimes addition, or something remarkable.
AS-TĒR-IS-M, n. [*ἀστέριος*, Gr.] (Astron.) A constellation of stars.—an asterisk. *Dryden.* See *ASTERISK.*
AS-TĒR-ĪTE, * n. [*asterites*, L.] The star-stone; a kind of glittering opal:—called also *astroite* and *astrite*. *Smart.*
AS-TĒR'Ī-TĒS, n. [L.] See *ASTERITE.*
AS-TĒR'N, ad. (Naut.) In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.
AS-TĒR-RÖD, * n. (Astron.) A small planet; a term applied to the four newly-discovered planets, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. *P. Cyc.*
AS-TĒR-RÖD'AL, * a. Relating to an asteroid. *Smart.*
AS-TĒR-RÖPH'YL-LĪTE, * n. (Geol.) An extinct fossil plant. *Roberts.*
AS-TĒR-Q-PÖDE, * n. (Min.) A gem; asteropodium. *Smart.*
AS-TĒR-Q-PÖD'Ī-ŪM, * n. (Min.) A sort of gem; a fossil. *Crabb.*
AS-STĒRT, v. a. To terrify; to startle. *Spenser.*
AS-THĒN'IC, a. [a and *θεῖος*.] Feeble; marked by great debility.
AS-THĒ-NÖL'Q-QY, n. A description of weakness or debility.
ASTHMA, (ast'ma) n. [*ἄσθμα*.] (Med.) A disease, the leading symptom of which is a difficulty of breathing, accompanied with cough and expectoration.
ASTH-MÄT'IC, (ast-mät'ik) n. One troubled with an asthma. *Arbutnot.*
ASTH-MÄT'IC, (ast-mät'ik) } a. Relating to or afflict-
ASTH-MÄT'IC-CAL, (ast-mät'e-käl) } ed with an asthma.
ASTH-MÄT'IC-CAL-LY, * ad. In an asthmatical manner. *Richardson.*
AS-TĪP'U-LÄTE, v. n. [*astipulor*, L.] To stipulate. *Bp. Hall.*
AS-TĪP-U-LÄ'TION, n. Stipulation. *Bp. Hall.*
AS-TĪR', * a. Stirring; active. *Dickens.*
AS-TÖNE', v. a. To terrify; to astonish. *Chaucer.*
AS-TÖN'Ī-ĒD-NĒSS, n. State of being astonished. *Barret.*
AS-TÖN'ISH, v. a. [*astonner*, Fr.] [i. *ASTONISHED*; pp. *ASTONISHING*, *ASTONISHED*.] To amaze; to impress with wonder or terror; to surprise.
AS-TÖN'ISH-ING, * a. Tending to astonish; amazing.
AS-TÖN'ISH-ING-LY, ad. In a surprising manner. *Fleetwood.*
AS-TÖN'ISH-ING-NĒSS, n. Quality to excite astonishment.
AS-TÖN'ISH-MĒNT, n. Amazement; confusion of mind through fear or wonder; terror.
AS-TÖN'Y, v. a. To terrify; to astonish. *Spenser.*
AS-TÖUND', v. a. [*astonner*, Fr.] [i. *ASTOUNDED*; pp. *ASTOUNDING*, *ASTOUNDED*.] To strike with wonder or terror; to astonish. *Milton.*
AS-TÖUND', v. n. To shake; to strike terror. *Thomson.*
AS-TÖUND'ING, * p. a. Causing astonishment.
AS-TÖUND'MĒNT, * n. The act of astounding. *C. Lamb.* [R.]
AS-TÖUND'LE, ad. With one leg on each side; astride.
AS-TŒR'Ā, * n. [L.] The goddess of justice; the sign *Virgo*. *Ainsworth.*—(Zool.) A genus of polypifers. *P. Cyc.*
AS-TŒR-A-GÄL, n. [*αστραγάλος*, Gr.] A small moulding whose profile is semicircular, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns.
AS-TŒR'Ā-LŪS, * n. [L.] The ankle-bone.—(Bot.) A genus of leguminous plants. *P. Cyc.*
AS-TŒRAL, a. Relating to the stars; stary.—*Astral lamp*, a large, standing, parlor lamp, having a ground concave glass.
AS-STRÄ', (ä-strä') ad. Out of the right way. *Spenser.*
AS-TRĪCT, v. a. [*astringo*, L.] To contract by applications; to restrict. *Arbutnot.* [R.]
AS-TRĪCT'AL, a. [*astrictus*, L.] Bound; compendious. *Weecer.*
AS-TRĪCT'ION, n. A contraction; a binding. *Bacon.*
AS-TRĪCT'IVE, a. Binding; astringent. *Holland.*
AS-TRĪCT'Ö-RY, a. Astringent; apt to bind. *Bailey.*
AS-TRĪDE, ad. With the legs wide apart. *Bailey.*
AS-TRĪF'E-RÖÜS, a. [*astrifer*, L.] Bearing stars. *Bailey.*
AS-TRĪF'E-RÖÜS, a. [*astrifer*, L.] Carrying stars. *Bailey.*
AS-TRĪNG'E', v. a. [*astringo*, L.] [i. *ASTRINGED*; pp. *ASTRINGING*, *ASTRINGED*.] To press by contraction; to draw together. *Bacon.*
AS-TRĪN'Q'EN-CY, n. The power of binding or contracting; power of giving firmness.

AS-TRĪN'Q'ENT, a. Binding; contracting; opposed to *laxating*.
AS-TRĪN'Q'ENT, n. An astringent medicine. *Bacon.*
AS-TRĪN'Q'ENT-LY, * ad. In an astringent manner. *Richardson.*
AS-TRO-CĪ'R-Y-ŪM, * n. (Bot.) A genus of palms. *P. Cyc.*
AS-TRÖG'NO-SY, * n. The science of the stars. *Francis.*
AS-TRÖG'RA-PHY, n. [*ἀστρογῶν* and *γράφω*.] A description of the stars. [R.]
AS-TRO-ITE, n. [*astroite*, Fr.] A stone sparkling like a star; star-stone or star-shell. *Warton.*
AS-TRO-LABE, n. [Fr.] An instrument formerly used for taking altitudes or observations of the stars at sea, now superseded by the quadrant:—a particular projection of the sphere.
AS-TRÖL'Ä-TRY, * n. The worship of the stars. *Cudworth.*
AS-TRÖL'Q-GER, n. [*astrologus*, L.] One who is versed in, or who practises, astrology.
AS-TRO-LÖ'GI-AN, n. Same as *astrologer*. *Camden.*
AS-TRO-LÖ'G'IC, } a. Relating to or partaking of astrol-
AS-TRO-LÖG'IC-CAL, } ogy.
AS-TRO-LÖG'IC-CAL-LY, ad. In an astrological manner.
AS-TRÖL'Q-GIZE, v. n. To practise astrology. [R.]
AS-TRÖL'Q-GY, n. [*astrologia*, L.] The science of the stars:—appropriately, the pretended science or art of foretelling future events by means of the appearance or aspect of the heavens, and the position of the heavenly bodies. It is founded on the supposed influence of the heavenly bodies on sublunary and human affairs.
AS-TRÖN'Q-MER, n. One versed in astronomy. *Bacon.*
AS-TRO-NÖM'IC, } a. Belonging to astronomy.
AS-TRO-NÖM'IC-CAL, }
AS-TRO-NÖM'IC-CAL-LY, ad. In an astronomical manner.
AS-TRÖ-NÖM'ICÖN, * n. A treatise on the stars. *Holds-worth.*
AS-TRÖN'Q-MIZE, v. n. To study astronomy. *Brown.*
AS-TRÖN'Q-MY, n. [*ἀστρονομία*.] The science of the heavenly bodies, including their magnitudes, distances, motions, changes, and the laws by which they are directed.
AS-TRO-SCÖPE, * n. (Astron.) An ancient astronomical instrument, consisting of two cones, on which the constellations were depicted. *Francis.*
AS-TRÖS'QÖ-PY, n. [*ἀστρο* and *σκοπέω*.] Observation of the stars. *Scott.*
AS-TRO-THE-ÖL'Q-GY, n. Theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*
AS-STRÜT', v. a. In a strutting or swelling manner. *Cowper.*
AS-STUN', v. a. To stun. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
AS-TUR, n. (Ornith.) A genus of hawks. *P. Cyc.*
AS-TÜTE, a. [*astutus*, L.] Cunning; penetrating; acute; shrewd. *Sir M. Sandys.*
AS-TÜTE-NĒSS, * n. Craft; cunning; subtlety. *Maunder.*
AS-SÜNDER, ad. Apart; separately. *Spenser.*
AS-SÜND'N, ad. In a swoon. *Gower.*
AS-SY'LUM, (ä-sy'lum) n. [L.] pl. *AS-SY'LÄ*; Eng. *AS-SY-LUMS*. A sanctuary; a refuge; a place of refuge for criminals; a place of retreat and security; a charitable institution, as for the blind, deaf and dumb, lunatics, &c.
AS-SY'M-MĒ-TRÄL, a. Wanting symmetry. *Morc.* [R.]
AS-YM-MĒ'T'R-CÄL, a. Wanting symmetry; irregular. *Boyle.* [R.]
AS-SY'M-MĒ-TRÖUS, * a. Asymmetrical. *Barrow.*
AS-SY'M-MĒ-TRY, n. [a and *συμμετρία*.] Want of symmetry. *Greac.*
AS-YMP-TÖTE, (äs'im-töt) [äs'im-töt, *W. Ja. Sm. R.*; ä-sim-töt, *S. K. Ash.*] n.; pl. *AS-YMP-TÖTES*. [*α, σύν*, and *πρόσω*.] (Geom.) A right line which continually approaches nearer and nearer to a curve, without ever meeting it.
AS-YMP-TÖT'IC, * a. Same as *asymptotical*. *Bailey.*
AS-YMP-TÖT'IC-CAL, (äs-im-töt'e-käl) a. Relating to asymptotes; approaching; but never meeting. *Barrow.*
AS-SY'N-DE-TÖN, n.; pl. *AS-SY'N-DE-TÄ*. [*ἀσύνδετον*.] (Rhet.) The omission of conjunctions in a speech; as, "Veni, videti, vici."
AT, prep. Denoting presence, or nearness; near to; in; by; on; with; coincident with; in the state of; towards.—*At all*, in any manner; in any degree.—*At first*, in the first place.—*At last*, in the last place.—*At once*, all together; in the same instant.
ÄT'Ä-BÄL, n. A kind of labor used by the Moors. *Dryden.*
ÄT-ÄC'Ä-MĪTE, * n. (Min.) An oxyuriate of copper. *Dana.*
ÄT-Ä-GHÄN', * n. A small Turkish sabre; a dagger. *M. J. Quin.*
ÄT-Ä-MÄS'CÖ, * n. (Bot.) A species of amaryllis. *Crabb.*
ÄT-Ä-RÄX'Ä, n. [*ἀραξία*.] Same as *ataraxia*. *Hallivell.*
ÄT'Ä-RÄX-Y, n. Calmness of mind; tranquillity.
ÄT'ÄX-Y, n. [*ἀραξία*.] Disturbance; confusion. *Hallivell.*
ÄT'CHE, * n. The smallest Turkish coin, of the value of two thirds of a farthing. *Crabb.*
ATE, (ät, or ät) [ät, *S. F. Ja. K. R.*; ät, *Sm.*] i. from *eat*. See *EAT*. *Ät* ii. *Ä*, in *ate*, many, and any, has been shortened into *ä*. *Smart.*
ÄTE, * n. [Gr.] (Myth.) The personification of revenge, punishment, or fatality. *Brand.*

ÁT'E-LĒS, * n. pl. (Zool.) A genus of American monkeys. *P. Cyc.*
À-TĒL/LĀN, n. A satirical or licentious drama. *Burton.*
À-TĒL/LĀN, n. Relating to the dramas at Atella.
À TĒM'PŌ, * [It.] (*Mus.*) Signifying that after any change of motion, the original movement is to be restored. *P. Cyc.*
ÀT'Ā-NĀS, * n. (Zool.) A genus of long-tailed crustaceans. *P. Cyc.*
ÀTH-Ā-NĀ'SIAN, (Àth-ā-nā'shan) [Àth-ā-nā'she-an, *Ja.*; Àth-ā-nāzh'e-an, *Sm.*; Àth-ā-nā'zhan, *R.*] n. A follower of Athanasius, or a believer in his creed. *Waterland.*
ÀTH-Ā-NĀ'SIAN, a. Relating to Athanasius, a bishop of Alexandria in the fourth century, the reputed author of the creed which bears his name, and which is an explicit avowal of the doctrine of the Trinity, against Arianism.
ÀTH-Ā-NŌR, n. A furnace formerly used by chemists.
À'THE-ĪSM, n. The denial or disbelief of a God.
À'THE-ĪST, n. [Àtheos;] One who denies the existence of God.
À'THE-ĪST, a. Atheistical; denying God. *Milton.*
À-THE-ĪST'IC, a. Relating or adhering to atheism; impious.
À-THE-ĪST'ICAL, a. Relating or adhering to atheism.
À-THE-ĪST'ICAL-LY, ad. In an atheistical manner.
À-THE-ĪST'ICAL-NĒSS, n. Quality of being atheistical.
À'THE-ĪZE, v. n. To talk like an unbeliever. *Cudworth.*
À'THE-ĪZĒR, * n. One who atheizes. *Cudworth.*
À'THĒL, ÀTHĒL'ING, À'DĒL, and À'THĒL, from adel, Germ., noble. *Gibson.*
ÀTH-Ē-NĀ'UM, * n. [L.] pl. L. *ATHENÆA*; Eng. *ATHENÆUMS*; as an Anglicized word, it is often speit *atheneum*, *atheneums*. A public edifice at Athens, dedicated to Minerva, and frequented by philosophers, poets, rhetoricians, &c.; — in modern times, a public seminary or gymnasium; also, a public library with a reading-room. *Crabb.*
ÀTH-Ē-QŌLŌ'GĪ-ĀN, n. The opposite to a theologian. *Hayward.*
À-THE-ŌLŌ-QŪY, * n. The doctrine of atheism. *Cudworth.*
À'THE-ŌUS, a. Atheistic; godless. *Milton.*
ÀTH'ĒR-ĪNE, * n. (Zool.) A fish very full of bones. *Crabb.*
ÀTH-Ē-RŌ'MĀ, n. [Àθήραμα;] (*Med.*) A species of tumor or wen. *Sharp.*
ÀTH-Ē-RŌM'Ā-TOŪS, a. Relating to an atheroma. *Wiseman.*
À-THĪRST', a. Wanting drink; thirsty.
ÀTH-LĒ'TĒS, * n. pl. [L.] Athletes; contenders at games for victory; wrestlers; combatants; champions. *Crabb.*
ÀTH-LĒTĒ, [Àth'lĕt, *Ja. R. Todd*; Àth-lĕt', *Sm.*] n. pl. *ÀTH-LĒTĒS*. [Àθλητής.] A contender for victory; a wrestler. *Delany.*
ÀTH-LĒN'IC, a. Belonging to wrestling or muscular exercise; strong of body; robust; vigorous.
ÀTH-LĒN'IC-ĪSM, * n. Muscular strength. *Maunder.* [R.]
À-TĪHWĀRT', prep. Across; transverse to; through.
À-TĪHWĀRT', ad. In a vexatious manner; wrong.
À-TILT', ad. In the manner of a tilter. *Shak.* In a tilted posture, as of a barrel raised behind. *Spectator.*
À-TĪN'TĀ, * n. (Zool.) A genus of molluscous animals. *P. Cyc.*
À-TĪN-TE'ĀN, a. [*atlantēs*, L.] Resembling Atlas; gigantic. *Milton.*
À-TĪN'TĒS, * n. pl. [L.] Images of men bearing up pillars or supporting a building. *Crabb.*
À-TĪN'TĒS, a. Relating to the ocean called *Atlantic*, lying between the eastern and western continents; relating to Atlas.
À-TĪN'TĪ-DE'S, * n. pl. [L.] Another name for the Pleiades. *Crabb.*
ÀT'LĀS, n. [L.] pl. *ÀT'LĀS-ĒS*. A collection or volume of geographical maps or charts; a large, square folio; a supporter of a building; a kind of silk; a large kind of drawing paper. — (*Anat.*) The uppermost of the cervical vertebrae.
ÀT-MŌM'Ē-FĒR, * n. [Àμός and μέτρον.] An instrument for ascertaining the rate of evaporation from a humid surface. *Brande.*
ÀT-MOS-PHĒRE, (Àt'mos-fer) n. [Àτμός and σφαίρα; *atmosphère*, Fr.] The body of air, or assemblage of æriform vapors, which surrounds the earth; air. — (*Elect.*) A medium conceived to be diffused over the surface of electric bodies, and to extend to some distance from them.
ÀT-MOS-PHĒR'IC, * a. Relating to the atmosphere. *P. Cyc.*
ÀT-MOS-PHĒR'ICAL, a. Relating to the atmosphere; consisting of the atmosphere.
ÀT'ŌM, n. [Àτομος.] An indivisible particle of matter; a minute particle; any thing extremely small.
À-TŌM'IC, * a. Relating to atoms; atomical. *P. Cyc.* — The atomic philosophy, held by the ancient Epicureans, taught that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things are formed without the aid of a Supreme Being. — The atomic theory, in modern chemistry, is the doctrine of definite proportions.
À-TŌM'ICAL, a. Consisting of atoms; relating to atoms.
À-TŌM'IC-ĪSM, * n. Atomism. *Cudworth.*
ÀT'ŌM-ĪST, n. The doctrine of atoms.

ÀT'ŌM-ĪST, n. One who holds the atomic philosophy. *Locke.*
ÀT'ŌM-ĪZE, * v. n. To speculate respecting atoms. *Locke-worth.*
ÀT'ŌM-LĪKE, a. Resembling atoms. *Brownie.*
ÀT-ŌM-ŌLŌ-QŪY, * n. The doctrine of atoms. *Cudworth.*
ÀT'ŌM-WŌRLD, * n. A world composed of atoms. *Young.*
ÀT'Ō-MY, n. An atom; an abbreviation of *anatomy*, meaning a meagre person. *Shak.*
À-TŌNE', v. n. [from *at one*.] [i. ATONED;] pp. ATONING, ATONED.] [† To agree; to be at one. *Shak.*] To stand as an equivalent for something; to answer for. *Dryden.*
À-TŌNE', v. a. To reduce to concord; to expiate. *Pope.*
À-TŌNE', } ad. At one; together. *Spenser.*
À-TŌNE', }
À-TŌNE'MENT, n. [† Agreement; concord. *Shak.*] Reconciliation; expiation. *Milton.*
À-TŌN'ER, n. One who atones.
À-TŌN'IC, a. Wanting tone or tension; relaxed.
À-TŌN'IC, * n. (*Gram.*) A word that has no accent. *Ash.*
À-TŌN'ING, * p. a. Making atonement; expiating.
ÀT'Ō-NY, n. [*atonia*, Fr.] (*Med.*) Want of tone or tension. *Dunglison.*
À-TŌP', ad. On the top. *Milton.*
ÀT-RĀ-Ī-F-LĀRĒ', * a. [Fr.] Melancholy; atrabiliary. *Warburton.*
ÀT-RĀ-BĪL'ĪR'ĀN, a. [*atrabilis*, L.] Melancholy; full of bile. *Arbutnot.*
ÀT-RĀ-BĪL'ĪR'ŌUS, a. Melancholic; full of bile. *Quincy.*
ÀT-RĀ-BĪL'ĪR'ŌUS-NĒSS, n. Melancholy. [R.]
ÀT-RĀ-BĪL'Ī-RY, * a. Melancholy; atrabiliary. *Dunglison.*
ÀT-RĀ-MĒN-TĀ'CEOUS, * (shus) a. Black as ink. *Derham.*
ÀT-RĀ-MĒN'TĀL, a. [*atramentum*, L.] Inky. *Brown.*
ÀT-RĀ-MĒN-TĀ'RĪ-ŌUS, * a. Suitable for making ink. *Smart.*
ÀT-RĀ-MĒN'TŌUS, a. Inky; black. *Swift.*
ÀT'TRED, (Àt'tred) a. [*ater*, L.] Tinged with a black color. *Whitaker.*
ÀT'TRĪ-ŪM, * n. [L.] pl. *ÀT'TRĪ-Ā*. A court before a house, and sometimes a churchyard. *Crabb.*
À-TRŌ'CIOUS, (À-trŏ'shus) a. [*atrox*, L.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; flagitious; heinous.
À-TRŌ'CIOUS-LY, (À-trŏ'shus-lĕ) ad. In an atrocious manner.
À-TRŌ'CIOUS-NĒSS, (À-trŏ'shus-nĕs) n. Atrocity.
À-TRŌ'ĪT-Y, n. Horrible wickedness; enormity.
ÀT'RŌ-PĀ, * n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Crabb.*
ÀT'RŌ-PHY, n. [*τρόφις*.] (*Med.*) A consumption or wasting away for want of nourishment. *Milton.*
À-TRŌ'PĪ-Ā, * n. (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali. *P. Cyc.*
ÀT-TĀ'Ō'Ā, * n. [It.] (*Mus.*) A direction which denotes that the next movement is to follow immediately without any pause. *P. Cyc.*
À-TĀCH', v. a. [*attacher*, Fr.] [i. ATTACHED;] pp. ATTACHING, ATTACHED.] To arrest; to seize or take in a judicial manner; to lay hold on as by authority; to gain over; to fix to one's interest.
À-TĀCH', * n. Attachment. *Pope.*
À-TĀCH'Ā-BLE, * a. That may be attached. *Seager.*
ÀTTACHĒ, * (Àt-à-shā') n. [Fr.] A person attached to, or adherent on, another person, or a legation, or company; an adherent. *Macintosh.*
À-TĀCHĒD', * (Àt-tācht') p. a. United by affection; seized; laid hold of.
À-TĀCH'MENT, n. Act of attaching; state of being attached; union of affection; adherence; fidelity; regard. — (*Law*) An apprehension by virtue of a precept, differing from an arrest, inasmuch as it lays hold of the goods as well as the person.
À-TĀCK', v. a. [*attaquer*, Fr.] [i. ATTACKED;] pp. ATTACKING, ATTACKED.] To assault; to assail; to impugn.
À-TĀCK'ĒR, n. One who attacks.
À-TĀCK'ĒRY, n. An onset; an attack.
ÀT'Ā-GĒN', * n. (*Ornith.*) The Asiatic partridge. *Crabb.*
À-TĀIN', v. a. [*atteindre*, Fr.] [i. ATTAINED;] pp. ATTAINING, ATTAINED.] To gain; to obtain; to overtake; to reach.
À-TĀIN', v. n. To come to a certain state; to arrive at.
À-TĀIN', n. Attainment. *Glanville.*
À-TĀIN-Ā-BĪL'Ī-TY, * n. State of being attainable. *Cole-ridge.*
À-TĀIN'Ā-BLE, a. That may be attained.
À-TĀIN'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, n. Quality of being attainable.
À-TĀIN'DĒR, n. [*attainder*, old Fr.] (*Law*) The stain or corruption of blood from being condemned for a capital crime; conviction of a crime.
À-TĀIN'MENT, n. That which is attained; act of attaining; acquisition.
À-TĀINT', v. a. [i. ATTAINED;] pp. ATTAINING, ATTAINED.] To taint; to corrupt; to disgrace. — (*Law*) To find guilty of a crime, especially of felony or treason.
À-TĀINT', a. Convicted; attainted. *Sadler.* [R.]
À-TĀINT', n. [† Any thing injurious, as illness. *Shak.*] A taint. — (*Law*) A writ against a jury for false judgment.
À-TĀINT'ĒD, * p. a. Convicted of a crime; disgraced.
À-TĀINT'MENT, n. State of being attainted. *Ashmole.*

AT-TÁINT'VURE, (at-tánt'yur) *n.* A stain; an impediment; legal censure. *Shak.*
 †AT-TÁM'I-NÁTE, *v. a.* [attamino, L.] To corrupt. *Coles.*
 †AT-TAR,* (of roses), *n.* An essential oil, obtained in India, from the petals of the *rosa centifolia* and *sempervivens*; called also otto of roses. *P. Cyc.*
 †AT-TÁSK', *v. a.* To task; to tax. *Shak.*
 †AT-TÁSTE', *v. a.* To taste. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
 †AT-TÉMP'ER, *v. a.* [attempo, L.] [i. ATTEMPERED; pp. ATTEMPERING, ATTEMPERED.] To mingle; to dilute; to soften; to mix in just proportions; to fit to; to temper.
 †AT-TÉMP'ERANCE, *n.* Temperance. *Chaucer.*
 †AT-TÉMP'ER-ÁTE, *v. a.* To temper. *Hammond.*
 †AT-TÉMP'ER-LÝ, *ad.* In a temperate manner. *Chaucer.*
 †AT-TÉMP'ER-MÉNT,* *n.* Act of attempting. *Dr. Chalmers.*
 †AT-TÉMP't', (at-témt') *v. a.* [attentor, Fr.] [i. ATTEMPTED; pp. ATTEMPTING, ATTEMPTED.] To try; to essay; to endeavor; to make experiment or trial of.
 †AT-TÉMP't' (at-témt') *v. n.* To make an attack or a trial.
 †AT-TÉMP't' (at-témt') *n.* An effort; endeavor; essay; experiment; trial; enterprise.
 †AT-TÉMP't'-Á-BLE, (at-témt'-á-bl) *a.* That may be attempted. *Shak.*
 †AT-TÉMP't'ÉR, (at-témt'ér) *n.* One who attempts.
 †AT-TÉND', *v. a.* [attendo, L.] [i. ATTENDED; pp. ATTENDING, ATTENDED.] To wait on; to accompany; to be present with, upon a summons; to expect; to remain to; to wait.
 †AT-TÉND', *v. z.* To yield attention; to stay; to be within reach or call; to wait, as compelled by authority.
 †AT-TÉND'ÁNGE, *n.* Act of attending or waiting on; service; the persons waiting; a train; attention; expectation.
 †AT-TÉND'ÁNT, *a.* Accompanying as subordinate.
 †AT-TÉND'ÁNT, *n.* One who attends; a concomitant; one of a train; sultor or agent; one that is present. — (*Law*) One who owes a duty to another.
 †AT-TÉND'ÉR, *n.* One who attends; an attendant.
 †AT-TÉND'ING,* *p. a.* Giving attendance; waiting on.
 †AT-TÉNT', *a.* Intent; attentive. *2 Chron. vii.*
 †AT-TÉNT'ÁTES, *n. pl.* (*Law*) Proceedings pending a suit, after an inhibition is decreed. *Aspliffe.*
 †AT-TÉNT'ÍON, *n.* Act of attending; heed; regard; a steady exertion or application of the mind.
 †AT-TÉNT'ÍVE, *a.* Paying attention; heedful.
 †AT-TÉNT'ÍVE-LÝ, *ad.* In an attentive manner.
 †AT-TÉNT'ÍVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being attentive.
 †AT-TÉNT'ÍV-ÁNT, *a.* Diluting; making thin.
 †AT-TÉNT'ÍV-ÁNT, *n.* (*Med.*) Medicine to dilute the blood. *Brande.*
 †AT-TÉNT'ÍV-ÁTE, (at-tént'yú-át) *v. a.* [attenuo, L.] [i. ATTENUATED; pp. ATTENUATING, ATTENUATED.] To make thin or slender; to lessen.
 †AT-TÉNT'ÍV-ÁTE, *a.* Made thin; made slender; diluted.
 †AT-TÉNT'ÍV-ÁT-ÉD,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Gradually tapering to a point, without becoming flat. *P. Cyc.*
 †AT-TÉNT'ÍV-ÁT'ÍON, *n.* Act of attenuating; a thinning.
 †AT-TÉR, *n.* Corrupt matter. *Skinner.* [Local, Eng.]
 †AT-TÉR-ÁTE,* *v. a.* To wear away, as by the sea. *Smart.*
 †AT-TÉR-ÁT'ÍON,* *n.* The act of wearing away, or the formation, of land by the wearing of the sea. *Smart.*
 †AT-TÉST', *v. a.* [attestor, L.] [i. ATTESTED; pp. ATTESTING, ATTESTED.] To give proof of; to certify; to bear witness; to call to witness.
 †AT-TÉST', *n.* Witness. *Shak.* [R.]
 †AT-TÉST-ÁT'ÍON, *n.* Act of attesting; testimony.
 †AT-TÉST'ÍVE,* *a.* Giving attestation; attesting. *Month. Rec.*
 †AT-TÉST'TOR, *n.* One who attests. *Spenser.*
 †AT-TÉT'IC, *a.* Belonging to Attica or Athens; pure; classical; elegant. *Milton.* Belonging to the upper story of a building.
 †AT-TÉT'IC, *n.* A native of Attica. *Bentley.* — (*Arch.*) The upper story of a building; a garret. — *Attic Base*, a peculiar kind of base, resembling the composite base.
 †AT-TÉT'IC-ÁL, *a.* [Atticus, L.] Relating to Attica; Attic.
 †AT-TÉT'IC-ÍSM, *n.* An Attic idiom or phrase.
 †AT-TÉT'ICÍZE, *v. n.* [atticize, L.] To use an Atticism. *Bentley.*
 †AT-TÉT'ING', *v. a.* [attingo, L.] To touch lightly. *Coles.*
 †AT-TÉTR', *v. a.* [i. ATTIRED; pp. ATTIRING, ATTIKED.] To dress; to array.
 †AT-TÉTR', *n.* Clothes; the head-dress; decoration; the horns of a buck or stag.
 †AT-TÉTR'D,* (at-tírd') *p. a.* Furnished with attire; dressed. — (*Her.*) Attired is used in speaking of the horns of a buck or stag.
 †AT-TÉTR'ÉR, *n.* One who attires; a dresser.
 †AT-TÉTR'ING, *n.* A dressing; the head-dress. *Sidney.*
 †AT-TÉT'ÍLE, (at-tí'd) *v. a.* To entitle. *Gower.*
 †AT-TÉT'ÍTÚDE, *n.* [attitude, Fr.] Posture; the gesture and position of a figure, in which the action or sentiment of the person is represented.
 †AT-TÉT'ÍTÚD'Í-NÁL,* *a.* Relating to attitude or posture. *Smart.*
 †AT-TÉT'ÍTÚD'Í-NÁR'Í-ÁN,* *n.* One studious of attitudes. *Galt.*
 †AT-TÉT'ÍTÚD'Í-NÍZE,* *v. n.* To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures. *Ch. Ob.*

AT-TÓL'LENT, *a.* [attollens, L.] That lifts up. *Derham.*
 †AT-TÓNE', *v. n.* See ATONE.
 †AT-TORN', (at-túrn') *v. a.* — [*Attorney*, old Fr.] To transfer the service of a vassal. *Sadler.* [R.]
 †AT-TORN', (at-túrn') *v. n.* (*Law*) To acknowledge a new possessor of property, and accept tenancy under him. *Blackstone.*
 †AT-TOR'NEY, (at-túrn'ng) *n.*; *pl.* AT-TOR'NEYS. One who acts for another; a proxy; — *Attorney*, or *Attorney at law*, one legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in courts of law; a solicitor; a lawyer.
 †AT-TOR'NEY, (at-túrn'ng) *v. a.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. *Shak.*
 †AT-TOR'NEY-GEN'ÉR-ÁL,* *n.* A prosecuting officer of government; a ministerial officer, who acts for the government by which he is appointed, as an attorney does for his employer. *Romilly.*
 †AT-TOR'NEY-GEN'ÉR-ÁL-SHÍP,* *n.* The office of attorney-general. *Month. Rec.*
 †AT-TOR'NEY-SHÍP, (at-túrn'ng-shíp) *n.* The office of an attorney. *Shak.*
 †AT-TORN'MENT, (at-túrn'ment) *n.* (*Law*) A yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Covel.*
 †AT-TRÁCT', *v. a.* [attraho, attractum, L.] [i. ATTRACTED; pp. ATTRACTING, ATTRACTED.] To draw to; to bring together; to unite; to entice; to allure.
 †AT-TRÁCT', *n.* Attraction. *Hudibras.*
 †AT-TRÁCT-A-BÍL'Í-TÝ, *n.* Capability of being attracted. *Sir W. Jones.*
 †AT-TRÁCT'ÍNG-ÁL, *a.* Having power to attract. *Roy.*
 †AT-TRÁCT'ÍNG-LÝ, *ad.* In an attracting manner.
 †AT-TRÁCT'ÍON, *n.* Act of attracting; that which attracts; allurements; fascination; tendency of bodies to approach one another and adhere together; the power, principle, or tendency in bodies to unite, distinguished into the attraction of gravity, or gravitation, and the attraction of cohesion.
 †AT-TRÁCT'ÍVE, *a.* Having power to draw; inviting.
 †AT-TRÁCT'ÍVE, *n.* That which draws or incites. *Herbert.*
 †AT-TRÁCT'ÍVE-LÝ, *ad.* With the power of attracting.
 †AT-TRÁCT'ÍVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being attractive.
 †AT-TRÁCT'TOR, *n.* He or that which attracts.
 †AT-TRÁ-HÉNT, (átrá-hént, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; at-trá-hént, Wb.) *n.* That which attracts. *Glanville.*
 †AT-TRÁ-P', *v. a.* To clothe; to dress. *Spenser.*
 †AT-TRÉC-TÁT'ÍON, *n.* [attractatio, L.] Frequent handling. *Bailey.*
 †AT-TRÉNT'ÍV-Á-BLE, *a.* That may be attributed; imputable.
 †AT-TRÍB'ÚTE, *v. a.* [attribuo, L.] [i. ATTRIBUTED; pp. ATTRIBUTING, ATTRIBUTED.] To set down to; to ascribe; to impute.
 †AT-TRÍ-BÚTE, *n.* A thing attributed or belonging to any one; property; quality; a perfection or excellence belonging to the Deity.
 †AT-TRÍ-BÚT'ÍON, *n.* Act of attributing; attribute.
 †AT-TRÍ-BÚT'ÍVE, *a.* That attributes. *Shak.*
 †AT-TRÍ-BÚT'ÍVE, *n.* A thing attributed. *Harris.*
 †AT-TRÍTE', *a.* [atritus, L.] [Sorry. *Abp. Usher.*] Ground or worn by rubbing. *Milton.*
 †AT-TRÍTE'NESS, *n.* State of being attrite or much worn.
 †AT-TRÍT'ÍON, (at-trísh'ún) *n.* [atritio, L.] Act of wearing; state of being worn. — (*Theol.*) Such a grief for sin as arises only from fear, distinguished from contrition. *Bp. Hall.*
 †AT-TÚNE', *v. a.* [i. ATTUNED; pp. ATTUNING, ATTUNED.] To make musical; to adjust to another sound; to tune.
 †A-TWÁIN', (á-twán') *ad.* In twain; asunder. *Shak.*
 †A-TWÉEN', *ad.* or *prep.* Between. *Spenser.*
 †A-TWÍST',* *a.* Awry; distorted. *Seager.* [R.]
 †A-TWÍXT', (á-twíks't') *prep.* Betwixt. *Spenser.*
 †A-TWÓ', (á-twó') *ad.* Into two. *Chaucer.*
 †A-TWÓ',* *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceous animals. *P. Cyc.*
 †A-TWÓ' L'S,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceous animals. *P. Cyc.*
 †A-TÝP'ÍC,* *a.* (*Med.*) Having no type; irregular. *Dunglison.*
 †AUBÁINE,* (ó-hán') *n.* [Fr.] (*French Law*) A prerogative by which the kings of France formerly claimed the property of a stranger who died in their kingdom, not having been naturalized. *P. Cyc.*
 †AÚ-BER-GÍNE,* *n.* [Fr.] An annual plant, used for food. *Genl. Mag.*
 †AÚ-BER-GÝST,* *n.* [aubergiste, Fr.] An innkeeper. *Smollett.* [R.]
 †AÚ-BURN, *a.* Of a tan color; reddish brown.
 †AÚ-GÍE'NÍ-A,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of ruminating animals. *P. Cyc.*
 †AÚ-TÍON, (áwk'shún) *n.* [auctio, L.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder; the place of such sale; things sold at auction.
 †AÚ-TÍON, *v. a.* To sell by auction. [R.]
 †AÚ-TÍON-ÁRY, *a.* Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*
 †AÚ-TÍON-ÉÉR', *n.* One who sells by auction.

AUC-TION-ÉÉR', * v. a. To sell by auction. *Cowper*. [R.]
 AUC-TION-RÓÓM, * n. A room where an auction is held.
Boswell.
 †AUC-TIVE, a. Of an increasing quality. *Bailey*.
 †U-CY-BA, * n. (*Bot.*) A Japanese evergreen plant or shrub.
P. Cyc.
 †AU-CY-PÁ-TION, n. [*aucupatio*, L.] Fowling; bird-catching.
Bailey.
 AU-DÁ-CIOUS, (áw-dá'shúš) a. [*audax*, L.] Daring; confident;
 impudent; bold, commonly in a bad sense.
 AU-DÁ-CIOUS-LY, (áw-dá'shúš-lé) ad. Boldly; impudently.
 AU-DÁ-CIOUS-NÉSS, (áw-dá'shúš-nés) n. Impudence.
 AU-DÁ-C'U-TY, (áw-dás'ú-té) n. Quality of being audacious;
 impudence; intrepidity; boldness.
 AU-DI-BIL'U-TY, * n. Audibleness. *Journal of Science*. [R.]
 AU'DI-BLE, a. [*audibilis*, L.] That may be heard; perceptible
 by the ear.
 AU'DI-BLE, n. The object of hearing. *Mors*. [R.]
 AU'DI-BLE-NÉSS, n. Quality of being audible.
 AU'DI-BLY, ad. In an audible manner.
 †AU'DI-ÉNCE, (áw'dé-éns, P. J. J. Sm. R.; áw'dyens, S. F.;
 áw'dyens, É. X.; áw'jé-éns, W.) n. [Fr.] Act of hearing;
 a hearing; an assembly addressed by a speaker; an auditor;
 the ceremonial hearing of ambassadors or ministers
 by a sovereign or authority.
 †AU'DI-ÉNCE-CHÁM'BÉR, n. The place of reception for a
 solemn meeting.
 †AU'DI-ÉNCE-CÓURT, n. A court belonging to the arch-
 bishop of Canterbury. *Burn*.
 AU-DI-ÉN'D É T ÉÉR-M'NÁ'U'DÓ, * [L.] (*Law*) A writ
 or commission to certain persons for appeasing and pun-
 ishing any insurrection or great riot. *Whishaw*.
 †AU'DI-ÉNT, n. A hearer. *Skelton*.
 AU'DIT, n. The settling of accounts by examining docu-
 ments and hearing parties concerned; a final account.
 AU'DIT, v. a. [i. AUDITED; pp. AUDITING, AUDITED.] To
 settle by an audit; to examine and settle or adjust, as
 accounts.
 AU'DIT, v. n. To sum up. *Arbutnot*.
 AU'DIT-HÓUSE, n. An appendage to most cathedrals, for the
 transaction of affairs belonging to them. *Sir G. W. Heler*.
 †AU'DI-TIVE, (áw-dish'úv) n. A hearing. *Bailey*.
 †AU'DI-TIVE, a. Having the power of hearing. *Cotgrave*.
 AU'DI-TÓR, n. A hearer; one who audits; a person ap-
 pointed to settle or audit an account.
 AU'DI-TÓR-SHÍP, n. The office of an auditor. *Johnson*.
 AU'DI-TÓ-RY, a. Relating to the sense of hearing; having
 the power of hearing.
 AU'DI-TÓ-RY, n. An audience; an assembly of hearers; a
 place in which auditors are used to assemble.
 AU'DI-TRESS, n. A woman or female who hears. *Milten*.
 AU-DIT'U-AL, * a. Relating to hearing. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 †AUF, (áw'f) n. A fool, or silly fellow. *Burton*.
 AU FAIT, * (ó'fá') [Fr.] Well-instructed; skilful; expert.
Qu. Rev.
 AU-GE'AN, * [áw-jé'an, Sm.; áw'je-an, Ash.] a. Belonging
 to Augeas; full of dirt or filth. *Tooke*.
 AU'GÉR, n. An iron instrument for boring holes.
 AU'GÉR-HÓLE, n. A hole made by an auger. *Shak*.
 AUGHT, (áwt) n. Anything. *Shak*.
 AUG'ITE, * n. (*Min.*) A mineral of a dark green or black
 color, found in volcanic rocks. *Lyell*.
 AUG-MÉNT, v. a. [*augmenter*, Fr.] [i. AUGMENTED; pp.
 AUGMENTING, AUGMENTED.] To make larger; to enlarge;
 to increase; to multiply.
 AUG-MÉNT, v. n. To grow larger. *Sidney*.
 AUG-MÉNT, n. Increase; state of increase.
 AUG-MÉNTÁ-BLE, a. Capable of being augmented.
 AUG-MÉNT-Á-TION, n. Act of augmenting; increase. —
 (*Her.*) An especial mark of honor, borne either as an es-
 cutcheon or a canton.
 AUG-MÉNT-Á-TION-CÓURT, n. A court erected by Henry
 VIII. for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by
 the suppression of monasteries. *Warton*.
 AUG-MÉNTÁ-TIVE, a. Tending to increase.
 AUG-MÉNTÁ-TIVE, * n. A word formed to express great-
 ness. *Latham*.
 AUG-MÉNT'ÉR, n. One who augments. *Johnson*.
 AUG'UR, n. [*augur*, L.] One who pretends to predict by
 omens, as the flight of birds; a soothsayer.
 AUG'UR, v. n. [i. AUGURED; pp. AUGURING, AUGURED.] To
 guess; to predict or conjecture from signs. *Shak*.
 AUG'UR, v. a. To foretell. *B. Jonson*.
 AUG'UR-Á-L, * a. Relating to augury; foretelling. *Bryant*.
 AUG'UR-ÁTE, v. n. To judge by augury. *Warburton*. [R.]
 †AU-GUR-Á-TION, n. The practice of augury. *Brownie*.
 AUG'UR-ÉR, n. An augur; a soothsayer. *Shak*.
 AU-GÜR'Á-L, a. Relating to augury. *Brownie*.
 AUG'UR-IST, * n. An augur; an augurer. *Booth*. [R.]
 †AU'GU-RIZE, v. n. To practise augury. *Bailey*.
 †AU'GU-ROUS, a. Predicting; prescient. *Chapman*.
 AU'GUR-SHÍP, * n. The office of an augur. *Bacon*.

AU'GU-RY, n. Prognostication by omens; an omen; a sign;
 a prediction.
 AU'GUST, n. [*Augustus*, L.] The eighth month of the year,
 so named in honor of Augustus Caesar.
 AU-GUST', a. Great; grand; majestic; awful.
 AU-GUS'TÁN, * a. Relating to Augustus; literary. *Campbell*.
 AU-GUS'TINES, * n. pl. An order of monks, so named from
 St. Augustine; called also *Austin Friars*, *Miner*.
 AU-GUST'LY, * ad. In an august manner. *Young*.
 AU-GUST'NÉSS, n. Elevation of look; dignity.
 ÁUK, n. A sea-bird. *Pemant*.
 ÁUK'WARD, a. See ÁWKWARD.
 ÁU-LÁ'RÍ-ÁN, n. [*aula*, L.] A member of a hall, as distin-
 guished from a member of a college, at Oxford, in Eng-
 land.
 ÁU-LÁ'RÍ-ÁN, * a. Relating to a hall. *Smart*.
 ÁULD, a. Old. *Shak*. [Scotch.]
 ÁULD LÁNG SYNE, * [Scotch.] A phrase used to expres
 days long since past. *Burns*.
 ÁU-LÉ'T'IC, a. [*aulicus*, L.] Belonging to pipes. *Bailey*. [R.]
 ÁU-LÉ'IC, a. [*aulicus*, L.] Belonging to the court. — *Aulic*
 Council, the imperial council of the emperor of the late
 German empire.
 ÁULN, (áwn) n. [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length;
 an ell.
 ÁUL'NÁG, * (áw'ná) n. Measurement by the ell. *Smart*.
 ÁUL'NÁ-GER, * (áw'ná-jér) n. A measurer of cloth; alna-
 ger. *Blackstone*.
 †ÁU-MÁIL', v. a. [*maille*, Fr.] To variegate; to figure. *Spenser*.
 ÁU'N'BRY, n. See ÁNBRY.
 ÁUNT, (ánt) n. [*ante*, old Fr.] A father or mother's sister.
 †ÁUNT'ÉR, n. An old word for *adventure*.
 ÁU'RA, * n. [L.] pl. ÁURÆ. A gentle gale or breath of air.
 — (*Med.*) A vapor; an exhalation of fine particles from a
 body. — (*Ornith.*) A species of raven. *Crabb*.
 †ÁU'RÁL, * a. Pertaining to the air. *Maunder*.
 ÁU'RÁTE, n. A sort of pear.
 ÁU'RÁTE, * n. (*Chem.*) A combination of auric acid and an
 alkali. *Francis*.
 ÁU'RÁT-ED, * a. Resembling or containing gold. *Smart*.
 †ÁU'RE-ÁT, a. [*auratus*, L.] Golden. *Skelton*.
 ÁU'RE-ÁTE, * a. Containing gold; aurated. *Southey*.
 ÁU-RÉ'L-I-A, n. [L.] The state of an insect, commonly
 called the *chrysalis* or *pupa*. *P. Cyc*.
 ÁU-RÉ'L-ÁN, * a. Relating to of like an aurelia. *Ash*.
 ÁU-RÉ'Q-LÁ, * n. [L.] A circle of rays; a crown of glory.
Crabb.
 ÁU'RÍC, * a. (*Chem.*) Relating to or partaking of gold. *P. Cyc*.
 ÁU-RÉ-CHÁL'CÍTE, * n. (*Min.*) A mineral containing copper
 and zinc. *Dana*.
 ÁU'RÍ-CLE, (áw're-kl) n. [*auricula*, L.] The external ear;
 also one of the two venous chambers or appendages of
 the heart, resembling the external ear.
 ÁU-RÍC'U-LÁ, n.; pl. ÁU-RÍC'U-LÁŠ. (*Bot.*) A flower; a
 species of primrose.
 ÁU-RÍC'U-LÁR, a. Relating to the ear; conveyed by hear-
 ing; traditional; within the sense of hearing; secret,
 being conveyed only to the ear, as, "auricular confes-
 sion."
 ÁU-RÍC'U-LÁR-LY, ad. In an auricular manner.
 ÁU-RÍC'U-LÁTE, * a. (*Bot.*) Like the ear; having two lobes,
 like ears, at the base. *P. Cyc*.
 ÁU-RÍFÉR-ÓŠ, a. [*aurifer*, L.] Producing gold.
 ÁU-RÍF'ÉÁ, * n. [L.] pl. ÁURIGÆ. A charioteer. — (*Astron.*)
 The Wagoner, or Charioteer, a constellation. *Crabb*.
 ÁU-RÍ'GÁL, * a. Belonging to a chariot or carriage. *Bul-
 wer*. [R.]
 ÁU-RÍ-GÁ'TION, n. [*auriga*, L.] Act of driving carriages.
Bailey. [R.]
 ÁU-RÍG'RÁ-PHY, * n. A writing, or the art of writing, with
 gold. *Maunder*.
 ÁU-RÍPHE'Á-TÉ, * a. Embroidered with gold. *Southey*.
 ÁU-RÍPHE-MÉNTUM, n. See ORPIMENT.
 ÁU-RÍ-SCÁLE, * n. An instrument to clean the ears. *Smart*.
 ÁU-RÍST, n. [*auris*, L.] A surgeon for disorders in the ear.
 ÁU-RÍST-ÉD, * a. Having ears; formed like an ear. *Hill*.
 ÁU-RÓ'RA, n. [L.] pl. ÁURORÆ. EN. ÁURORAS. The
 goddess that opens the gates of day; daybreak; the morn-
 ing; the dawning light before sunrise; a species of crow's
 foot; a luminous meteor. See ÁURORA BOREALIS.
 ÁU-RÓ'RA BÓ-RE-ÁLIS, n. [L.] Northern daybreak, so
 called because it usually appears at or near the north, and
 presents a light somewhat resembling that which precedes
 sunrise; called also northern lights, polar lights, or stream-
 ers. — *Aurora Australis*, the same phenomenon seen to-
 wards the south pole.
 ÁU-RÓ'RAL, * a. Relating to the aurora or aurora borealis.
Phil. Mag.
 ÁU-RÓ-TÉL'LU-RÍTE, * n. (*Min.*) An ore of tellurium, con-
 taining gold and silver. *Dana*.
 ÁU'RUM FÜ'L-MÍ-NÁŠ, n. [L.] A preparation made by
 dissolving gold in aqua-regia, and precipitating it with
 salt of tartar. *Quincy*.
 ÁUS-CVL-TÁ'TION, n. [*ausculto*, L.] A listening to. — (*Med.*)

A method of distinguishing diseases by listening to sounds through a tube, or stethoscope.

ÂU/'CUI-TĀ-TŌR,* n. (*Med.*) One who practises auscultation. *Month. Rev.*

ÂU-SŪ/'TA-TŌ-RĪ,* a. Relating to auscultation. *Qu. Rev.*

ÂU/'SPI-CĀTE, v. a. To foreshow. *B. Jonson. To begin. Burke.*

ÂU/'SPICE, n. [*suspicium*, L.] pl. ÂU/'SPICE. Omen or omens, such as used to be drawn from birds; favorable appearances; protection; influence.

ÂU-SPI/'CIAL, (aw-spish'al) a. Relating to prognostics.

ÂU-SPI/'CIOUS, (aw-spish'us) a. Having omens of success; prosperous; favorable; propitious; lucky; happy.

ÂU-SPI/'CIOUS-LY, (aw-spish'us-ly) ad. Prosperously.

ÂU-SPI/'CIOUS-NESS, (aw-spish'us-nēs) n. Prosperity.

ÂU-STĒRE', a. [*austerus*, L.] Severe; harsh; rigid.

ÂU-STĒRE'/LY, ad. Rigidly; severely. *Shak.*

ÂU-STĒRE'/NESS, n. Severity; austerity. *Shak.*

ÂU-STĒRE'/TY, n. Severity; mortified life; harsh discipline.

ÂU'STRAL, a. Relating to the south; southern.

ÂU'STRAL-IZE, v. n. [*auster*, L.] To tend towards the south. *Brown.*

ÂU'STRJ-AN,* n. A native of Austria. *Coe.*

ÂU'STRJ-AN,* a. Relating to Austria. *Butler.*

ÂU'STRINE, a. Southern; austral. *Bailey.*

ÂU'TŌR-MĀN-CY,* n. Divination by the winds. *Dunglison.*

ÂU'TAR-CHY, n. A government by one; self-sufficiency. *Milton.*

ÂU-THĒN'TIC, a. [*authenticus*, L.] Resting on proper authority; properly attested; true; real; genuine.

ÂU-THĒN'TI-CAL, a. Having authenticity; authentic.

ÂU-THĒN'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In an authentic manner. *Brown.*

ÂU-THĒN'TI-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being authentic.

ÂU-THĒN'TI-CĀTE, v. a. [i. AUTHENTICATED;] pp. AUTHENTICATING, AUTHENTICATED.] To prove authentic; to prove by authority. *Warton.*

ÂU-THĒN-TI-CĀTION,* n. Act of authenticating; a proper or legal attestation. *Gladstone.*

ÂU-THĒN-TI-CĪ-TY, n. The quality of being authentic, or of resting on proper authority; genuineness.

ÂU-THĒN'TI-C-LY, ad. Authentically. *Bp. South.*

ÂU-THĒN'TI-C-NESS, n. Authenticity. *Stillingfleet.*

ÂU-THĒN'TICS,* n. pl. A collection of the Novels of Justinian, made by an anonymous author. *Bowyer.*

ÂU'THOR, n. [*actor*, L.; *auter*, Fr.] The first beginner or mover; the efficient; the first writer of any thing; a writer of a literary or scientific work; a writer.

ÂU'THOR, v. a. To occasion; to effect. *Beaum. & Fl.*

ÂU'THOR-ESS, n. A female author. *Pope. British Critic.* — *3* This word is now well established. Heretofore author was commonly applied to writers of both sexes; and some still so use it.

ÂU'THOR-I-AL,* a. Relating to an author. *Ed. Rev.* [R.]

ÂU'THOR-IS-M,* n. Authorship; quality of an author. *Anna Seward.* [R.]

ÂU'THŌR-I-TĀ-TIVE, a. Having due authority; exercising authority; commanding; magisterial; dictatorial.

ÂU'THŌR-I-TĀ-TIVE-LY, ad. In an authoritative manner.

ÂU'THŌR-I-TĀ-TIVE-NESS, n. Quality of being authoritative. *Bailey.*

ÂU'THŌR-I-TY, n. [*authoritas*, L.] Legal or genuine power; influence; power; rule; support; testimony; credibility; a citation of some act or decision; a precedent.

ÂU'THOR-I-Z-A-BLE,* a. That may be authorized. *Hanmond.*

ÂU'THOR-I-ZĀTION, n. Act of authorizing; establishment by authority. *Hale.*

ÂU'THOR-IZE, v. a. [i. AUTHORIZED;] pp. AUTHORIZING, AUTHORIZED.] To give authority; to make legal; to establish by authority; to justify; to give credit.

ÂU'THOR-IZED,* (au'thor-izd) p. a. Having authority; supported.

ÂU'THOR-LESS, a. Without an author. *Sir E. Sackville.*

ÂU'THOR-LY,* a. Belonging to an author. *Copper.* [R.]

ÂU'THOR-SHIP, n. State or quality of an author.

ÂU'TŌR-BI-ŌG'RĀ-PHER,* n. One who writes his own life. *Sir E. Brydges.*

ÂU'TŌ-BI-Ō-GRĀPH'IC,* a. Same as autobiographical. *Dr. Dibdin.*

ÂU'TŌ-BI-Ō GRĀPH'I-CAL,* a. Relating to autobiography. *Ed. Rev.*

ÂU'TŌ-BI-ŌG'RĀ-PHIST,* n. Same as autobiographer. *Month. Rev.*

ÂU'TŌ-BI-ŌG'RĀ-PHY,* n. [*αὐτὸς* and *biography*.] The life of a person written by himself; the act of writing one's own history. *Brande.*

ÂU'TŌ-CĀR'PI-ŌS,* a. Noting fruit consisting only of pericarp, without any additional organ. *Brande.*

ÂU'TŌCH'THŌN,* n. [*αὐτόθρον*.] One who is supposed to have sprung from the soil itself on which he lives. *Smart.*

ÂU-TŌCH'THŌ-NĀL,* a. Aboriginal; original. *Ed. Rev.*

ÂU-TŌCH'THŌ-NĒS,* n. pl. [L.] The aborigines or first inhabitants of a country. *Ash.*

ÂU-TŌC'RĀ-SY, n. [*αὐτοκρατία*.] Government residing in or exercised by a single person; self-derived power.

ÂU'TŌ-CRĀT,* n. An absolute sovereign or ruler. *Qu. Rev.*

ÂU-TŌ-CRĀT'IC,* a. Relating to an autocracy; absolute. *Ec. Rev.*

ÂU-TŌ-CRĀT'I-CAL, a. Relating to an autocracy.

ÂU-TŌ-CRĀT'I-CAL-LY,* ad. In the manner of an autocrat. *Ch. Eng. Rev.*

ÂU-TŌC'RĀ-TŌR,* n. The same as autocrat. *Smart.*

ÂU-TŌC'RĀ-TŌR'I-CAL, a. Same as autocrat. *Parson.*

ÂU-TŌC'RĀ-TRIX,* n. A female absolute sovereign. *Davis.*

ÂU-TŌC'RĀ-TRICE,* n. Same as autocrat. *Smart.*

ÂU'TŌ-CRĀT-SHIP,* n. The office of an autocrat. *Ch. Ob.*

AUTO DA FE, (au'tŏ-da-fē) [Sp.; properly AUTO DE FE, act of faith.] n.; pl. AUTOS DA FE. A sentence given by the inquisition for burning a heretic. *Brande.*

ÂU-TŌ-QĒ'NE-AL, a. Self-begotten. *Waterhouse.*

ÂU'TŌ-GRĀPH, n. [*autographe*, Fr.] A person's own hand-writing.

ÂU-TŌG'RA-PHIAL, a. Autographical. *Bennet.*

ÂU-TŌ-GRĀPH'IC,* a. Relating to an autograph; autographical. *Genl. Mag.*

ÂU-TŌ-GRĀPH'I-CAL, a. Belonging to an autograph.

ÂU-TŌG'RĀ-PHY, n. A person's own hand-writing, in opposition to a copy; autograph. *Knox.*

ÂU-TŌMĀ-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A dark greenish mineral, called also *gahnite*. *P. Cyc.*

ÂU-TŌMĀ-TĀL, a. Same as automatic. *Todd.* [R.]

ÂU'TŌ-MĀTH,* n. One who is self-taught. *Smart.*

ÂU-TŌ-MĀT'IC,* a. Relating to an automaton; produced by machinery. *Ūre.* — (*Med.*) Acting of itself; spontaneous.

ÂU-TŌ-MĀT'I-CAL, a. Belonging to an automaton.

ÂU-TŌMĀ-TŌN, n. [*αὐτῶματον*] pl. Gr. ÂU-TŌMĀ-TĀ; Eng. ÂU-TŌMĀ-TŌNS; — both in good use. A machine so constructed as to imitate the actions of men or animals.

ÂU-TŌMĀ-TOUS, a. Automatic. *Brown.*

ÂU-TŌ-NŌ'MĒ-A,* n. (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans. *P. Cyc.*

ÂU-TŌ-NŌ'MJ-AN,* n. One who practises autonomy. *Baxter.*

ÂU-TŌNŌ-MY, n. [*αυτονομία*.] The living according to one's own law or mind. *Bailey.*

ÂU-TŌP'SIC,* } a. Seen with one's own eyes; autoptical.

ÂU-TŌP'SI-CAL,* } *Dr. Francis.*

ÂU'TŌP-SY, n. [*αὐροψία*.] The seeing with one's own eyes; ocular evidence. *Quincy.* Examination by one's self. *Ray.* — (*Med.*) A post mortem examination. *Mott.*

ÂU-TŌP'TI-CAL, a. Perceived by one's own eyes. *Evelyn.*

ÂU-TŌP'TI-CAL-LY, ad. By means of one's own eyes. *Brown.*

ÂU-TŌ-SĒHĒ-I-ĀS'TI-CAL, (au'tŏ-skĕd-ē-as'te-kal) a. [*αὐτός* and *σχεδιαστικός*.] Hasty; slight. *Dean Martin.*

ÂU-TŌ-THE'IS-M,* n. The doctrine of the self-existence of God. *Mauder.* [R.]

ÂU'TUMN, (aw'tum) n. [*autumnus*, L.] The season of the year between summer and winter, comprising, astronomically, from the autumnal equinox, about the 23d of September, to the winter solstice, about the 23d of December. — Autumn popularly comprises, in England, August, September, and October; in the United States, September, October, and November.

ÂU-TUM'NAL, a. Belonging to autumn. *Donne.*

ÂU-TUM'NAL,* n. A plant that flowers in autumn. *Smart.*

ÂU-TUM'NI-TY, n. The season of autumn. *Sp. Hall.*

ÂU-TUM'NIZE, n. [L.] (*Rhet.*) Implication. *Smith.*

ÂU-TUM'NUS, n. [L.] Increasing; amplifying. *Hutchinson.*

ÂU-TŪ-IL-I-AR, (awg-zil'yar) a. [*auxilium*, L.] Assisting. *Pope.* See AUXILIARY.

ÂU-TŪ-IL-I-AR, (awg-zil'yar) n. Helper. *Glover.* See AUXILIARY.

ÂU-TŪ-IL-I-AR-LY,* ad. By means of aid or help. *Coleridge.*

ÂU-TŪ-IL-I-AR-Y, (awg-zil'yar-ē) a. Assisting; helping. — (*Gram.*) Auxiliary Verb, a word that assists in the conjugation of other verbs.

ÂU-TŪ-IL-I-AR-Y, (awg-zil'yar-ē) n. A helper; an assistant; a confederate. — pl. Foreign troops employed in war.

ÂU-TŪ-IL-I-ĀTION, (awg-zil-ē-ā'shun) a. Help. *Bailey.*

ÂU-TŪ-IL-I-A-TŌ-R-Y, a. Assisting. *Sir E. Sandys.*

A-VĀIL', (a-vāil') v. a. [*valoir*, Fr.] [i. AVAILED;] pp. AVAILING, AVAILED.] To profit; to advance; to promote; to benefit.

A-VĀIL', (a-vāil') v. n. To be of use. *Dryden.*

A-VĀIL', n. Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke.*

A-VĀIL-Ā-BĪL'I-TY,* n. Quality of being available. *Haughton.* [R.]

A-VĀIL'Ā-BLE, a. That may be used with success or advantage; valid; profitable; powerful; useful.

A-VĀIL'Ā-BLE-NESS, n. Power to promote an end; legal force.

A-VĀIL'Ā-BLY, ad. Usefully; legally; validity.

Ā-VĀIL'MENT, n. Usefulness; avail. *Bailey.*

Ā-VĀ-LĀNCE'IE,* (āv-ā-lānsh; K; āv-ā-lānsh, Sm.) n. [Fr.] A vast body of snow, ice, &c., sliding down a mountain. *Lyell.*

Ā-VĀLE', v. a. [*avalir*, Fr.] To let fall; to depress. *Spenser.*

Ā-VĀLE', v. n. To sink. *Spenser.*

Ā-VĀNT, n. The front of an army. *Gower.*

Ā-VĀNT-COURIER, (ā-vāng-kō-rēr) [ā-vōng'kō-rēr, Ja; ā-vōng'kō-r'ēr, K; āv-ōng-kō-r'ēr, Sm.] n. [Fr.] A messenger.

ger who is despatched before to notify the approach of others.

À-VANT-GUÂRD, (à-vânt/gârd, or à-vâng/gârd) [à-vânt-/gârd, W. P. F. R.; à-vânt/gârd, S.; à-vâng/gârd, Ja.; à-vông/gârd, K. Sm.] n. [Fr.] The van; the first body of an army.

À-VÂN/TV-RINE,* n. A beautiful quartz stone, having grains of gold dust or mica interspersed. *W. Ency.*

À-VÂ-RICE, n. [*avaritia*, L.] Insatiable desire of gain or property; cupidity; penuriousness; covetousness.

À-V-À-RÍ/CIOUS, (àv-à-rish/ús) a. Having an insatiable love of gain; penurious; miserly; sordid; covetous.

À-V-À-RÍ/CIOUS-LY, (àv-à-rish/ús-lé) ad. Covetously.

À-V-À-RÍ/CIOUS-NESS, (àv-à-rish/ús-nés) n. Covetousness.

À-V-À-ROUS, a. Covetous; avaricious. *Gower.*

À-V-ÂST, interj. (*Vaut*). Hold! stop! enough!

À-V-À-TÂR,* n. [àv-à-târ, Sm. *Wb.*; à-vâ'târ, K. *Maunders*, *Campbell*.] In Hindoo mythology, an incarnation of a deity. *P. Cyc.*

À-V-À-TÂR,* n. An incarnation of the deity; avatar. *Malcom.*

À-V-ÂUCE/MENT, n. Advancement. *Bale.*

À-V-ÂUNT, interj. Hence! begone! *Shak.*

À-V-ÂUNT', (à-vânt') v. a. To boast; to vaunt. *Abp. Cranmer.*

À-V-ÂUNT', v. n. To come before; to advance. *Spenser.*

À-V-ÂUNT', }
À-V-ÂUNT'ANCE, } n. Boasting. *Chaucer.*

À-V-ÂUNT'RY, }

À-VÈ, (à've) n. [*ave*, L.] The first part of the salutation, used by the Roman Catholics, to the Virgin Mary; an abbreviation of the *À-vee Ma-ri-a*, or *À-vee Mâ-ry*.

À-VÈ'L, v. a. [*avella*, L.] To pull away. *Brown.*

À-VÈ-NÂ/CEOVS', (àv-è-nâ'shús) a. Belonging to or like oats. *Ash.*

À-VÈN-AGE, n. (*Lav*) A quantity of oats paid as a rent. *Covel.*

À-VÈNGE', (à-vènj') v. a. [*venge*, Fr.] [i. AVENGED; pp. AVENGING, AVENGED.] To take vengeance for without malice; to revenge; to punish.

À-VÈNGE', (à-vènj') n. Revenge. *Spenser.*

À-VÈN/GEANCE, n. Punishment; vengeance. *Philips.*

À-VÈNGE/FUL,* a. Revengeful. *Ec. Rev. [R.]*

À-VÈNGE/MENT, n. Act of avenging. *Spenser.*

À-VÈN/GER, n. One who avenges. *Dryden.*

À-VÈN/GER-ESS, n. A female avenger. *Spenser. [R.]*

À-VÈN-NÔR, n. [*avenor*, old Fr.] An officer of the king of England's stable, who provided oats for his horses. *Birch.*

À-VÈNS, n. The herb bennet, a perennial plant.

À-VÈNT'URE, n. [*aventure*, Fr.] (*Lav*) A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony; properly, *ad-venture*. *Covel.*

À-VÈ-NÛE, (àv'è-nû) n. [*avenue*, Fr.] A way by which a place may be entered; an alley of trees before a house; an entrance; a broad walk.

À-VÈR', v. a. [*avérer*, Fr.] [i. AVERRED; pp. AVERRING, AVERRED.] To declare positively; to affirm; to assert.

À-VÈR-AGE, n. [*averagium*, L.] A mean proportion; a medium of any given quantities; a contribution to a general loss. — *General average. (Lav)* Whatever damage or loss is incurred by any part of a ship or cargo for the preservation of the rest; a small duty paid to the master of a ship, for his care of goods over and above the freight.

À-VÈR-AGE, v. a. [i. AVERAGED; pp. AVERRAGING, AVERAGED.] To fix a mean of uneven or different quantities; to make equal; to proportion.

À-VÈR-AGE,* v. n. To exist in or form a medial quantity. *Grant.*

À-VÈR-AGE,* a. Being of a mean proportion or quality. *Coleridge.*

À-VÈR-CÔRN,* n. (*Lav*) A rent paid in corn. *Whitsea.*

À-VÈR/MENT, n. Affirmation; declaration. — (*Lav*) An offer of the defendant to justify or make good an exception, or of either party, in pleading, to prove what he asserts.

À-VÈR/NAT, n. A sort of grape.

À-VÈR/NJ-AN,* a. Relating to the lake Avernus. *Booth.*

À-VÈR-PÈN-NY, n. (*Eng. Lav*) Money paid towards the king of England's carriages, by rent from land, instead of service by beasts in kind.

À-VÈR/RHO-A,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants belonging to the wood-sorrel tribe. *P. Cyc.*

À-VÈR-RÛN/CÂTE, v. a. [*averrunco*, L.] To root up. *Hudibras. [R.]*

À-VÈR-RÛN-CÂ/TION, n. Act of rooting up. *Robinson.*

À-VÈR-RÛN-CÂ/TOR,* n. A pruning instrument, having two blades fixed at the end of a rod, acting like scissors. *London.*

À-VÈR-SÂ/TION, n. Hatred; abhorrence. *South. [R.]*

À-VÈR/SE, a. [*aversus*, L.] Disinclined to; unwilling; reluctant; malign; not favorable.

À-VÈR/SE/LY, ad. Unwillingly; with aversion.

À-VÈR/SE/NESS, n. Unwillingness; disinclination.

À-VÈR/SION, (à-vèr'shún) n. Repugnance; antipathy; hatred; dislike; cause of aversion.

À-VÈR/SIVE,* a. Averse; turning away. *Daniel.*

À-VÈR'T', v. a. [*averto*, L.] [i. AVERTED; pp. AVERTING, AVERTED.] To turn aside or away; to cause to dislike; to put by.

À-VÈR'T', v. n. To turn away. *Thomson.*

À-VÈR'T'ER, n. He or that which averts. *Burton.*

À-VÈR/TI-MÈNT,* n. Advertisement. *Milton.*

À-VI-À-RY, n. [*avis*, L.] A place enclosed to keep birds in.

À-VI/CU-LA,* n. (*Zool.*) A genus of bivalves. *P. Cyc.*

À-V'ID,* a. Eager; greedy; *Sir E. Bridges. [R.]*

À-V'ID-I-OUS,* a. Eager; greedy. *Smart.*

À-V'ID'I-OUS-LY, ad. Eagerly; greedily. *Bale.*

À-V'ID'I-TEY, n. Greediness; eagerness; strong desire.

À-V'ILE', v. a. [*avilir*, Fr.] To depreciate. *B. Jonson.*

À-V'IN-CU-LÔ MÂ-TÈR-NO', (v'f,* [L.] (*Lav*) "From the bonds of matrimony; " a form of divorce. *Hamilton.*

À-V'ISE', v. n. [*aviser*, Fr.] To consider. See *AVIZE. Spenser.*

À-V'ISE', }
À-V'ISÔ, } n. [*avis*, Fr.] Advise; intelligence. *B. Jonson.*

À-V'ISÔMENT, n. [Fr.] Advice. *B. Jonson.*

À-V'IT'EOUS, a. [*avitus*, L.] Left by ancestors; ancient. *Bailey.*

À-V'IZE', v. a. To counsel; to consider; to advise. *Spenser.*

À-V-O-CÂ/DÔ, n. [Sp.] A tree found in the West Indies. *Miller.*

À-V'O-CÂTE, v. a. [*avoco*, L.] To call off; to remove. *Lord Herbert.*

À-V-O-CÂ/TION, n. Act of calling aside; business that calls aside; occasional business; occupation; employment.

À-V'O-CÂ-TIVE, n. Dehortation; dissuasion. *Barrow.*

À-V'OÏD', v. a. [*avider*, Fr.] [i. AVOIDED; pp. AVOIDING, AVOIDED.] To shun; to escape; to elude; to endeavor to shun; to evacuate; to vacate; to annul.

À-V'OÏD', v. n. To retire; to become void. *Jyffie.*

À-V'OÏD'ABLE, a. That may be avoided or shunned. *Boyle.*

À-V'OÏD'ANCE, n. Act of avoiding; state of being vacant; the course by which any thing is carried off. — (*Lav*) The act of becoming vacant by death, cession, deprivation, &c.; the condition of a benefice when void of an incumbent.

À-V'OÏD'ER, n. One who avoids.

À-V'OÏD'LESS, a. Inevitable. *Dryden.*

À-V'OÏR-DU-POÏS', (àv-èr-du-pôz's) n. & a. [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as 17 to 14.

À-V'OÏRE', v. a. [*avoco*, L.] To call back. *Cockeram.*

À-V'O-LÂ/TION, n. [*avolo*, L.] Flight; escape. *Glanville. [R.]*

À-V'O-SÈT,* n. (*Ornith.*) A species of palmed bird. *P. Cyc.*

À-V'OUC'CI', v. a. [*avouer*, Fr.] [i. AVOUCHED; pp. AVOUCHING, AVOUCHED.] To affirm; to maintain; to vouch; to vindicate.

À-V'OUC'H, n. Declaration; testimony. *Shak.*

À-V'OUC'H'ABLE, a. That may be avouched. *Sherwood. [R.]*

À-V'OUC'H'ER, n. One who avouches.

À-V'OUC'H'EMENT, n. Declaration. *Shak.*

À-VÔW', v. a. [*avouer*, Fr.] [i. AVOUED; pp. AVOUING, AVOUED.] To declare openly; to affirm.

À-VÔW', n. Determination; vow. *Gower.*

À-VÔW'ABLE, a. That may be avowed. *Donne.*

À-VÔW'ABLELY,* ad. In an avowable manner. *Daniel.*

À-VÔW'AL, n. (*Lav*) Open declaration; justification.

À-VÔW'ANT,* n. (*Lav*) One who makes an avowry, or avows or justifies a plea. *Blackstone.*

À-VÔWED', (à-vôd'd) p. a. Declared openly; professed.

À-VÔWED-LY, ad. In an open manner. *Clarendon.*

À-VÔW-ÈE', (àv-ôv-è) *W. Ja. Ash*; à-vô's-è, *S. Wb.*] One to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs. See *AVOWEE.*

À-VÔW'ER, n. One who avows or justifies. *Dryden.*

À-VÔW'RY, n. (*Lav*) A justification advanced in pleading by one who has taken a distress in his own right when sued in replevin.

À-VÔW'SAL, n. A confession. *Dict.*

À-VÔW'TRY, n. *Bailey. See AVOWTRY.*

À-VÛLSED', (à-vÛl'st') p. a. [*avulus*, L.] Plucked away. *Shenstone.*

À-VÛL/SION, (à-vÛl'shún) n. Act of taking suddenly away.

À-WÂIT', v. a. [i. AWAITED; pp. AWAITING, AWAITED.] To be in reserve for; to expect; to attend. *Milton.*

À-WÂIT', n. Ambush; a waylaying. *Spenser.*

À-WÂKE', v. a. [i. AWOKÉ OR AWAKED; pp. AWAKING, AWOKÉ OR AWAKED.] To rouse out of sleep; to raise from torpor; to put into new action; to wake.

À-WÂKE', v. n. To break from sleep; to wake. *Shak.*

À-WÂKE', a. Not asleep; in a vigilant state.

À-WÂK'EN, (à-wâ'kn) v. a. & n. [i. AWAKENED; pp. AWAKENING, AWAKENED.] To awake; to wake. *Pope.*

À-WÂK'EN-ER, (à-wâ'kn-èr) n. He or that which awakens.

À-WÂK'EN-ING, (à-wâ'kn-ìng) n. Act of awaking; revival.

À-WÂK'EN-ING,* p. a. Rousing from sleep; alarming.

À-WÂRD', v. a. [i. AWARDED; pp. AWARDDING, AWARDED.] To adjudge; to determine; to sentence.

A-WARD', *v. n.* To judge; to decree. *Pope.*
 A-WARD', *n.* The judgment of an arbitrator or arbitrators; determination; sentence.
 A-WARD'ER, *n.* One who awards.
 A-WARE', *a.* Vigilant; apprized; informed.
 †A-WARN', *v. n.* To beware. *Par. Lost.*
 †A-WARN', *v. a.* To caution; to warn. *Spenser.*
 A-WAY', (*a-wā')* *ad.* In a state of absence; at a distance; aside; off; with absence.—*Away with*, sometimes used as having the nature of a verb; as, "I cannot away with." I cannot endure; "Away with such a fellow," (*Acts*), take away, cast away.
 †A-WAY'WARD, *ad.* away; aside. *Gower.*
 AWE, (*āw*) *n.* Reverential fear; reverence; dread.
 AWE, (*āw*) *v. a.* [*i. AWED*; *pp.* AWING, AWED.] To strike with reverence or fear. *Bacon.*
 †A-WEA'RY, (*a-wē'rē*) *n.* Weary; tired. *Shak.*
 †A-WEI'-BAND, (*a-wē'band*) *n.* A check; a restraint. *Bailey.*
 AWE'-COM-MAND'ING, *a.* Striking with awe. *Gray.*
 AWE'-COM-FEL'LING, *a.* Enforcing awe. *Crabb.*
 AWE'-STRUCK, *a.* Impressed with awe. *Milton.*
 AWFUL, *a.* That strikes with awe; venerable; dreadful; fearful.
 AWFUL-EYED, (*āw'fūl-īd*) *a.* Having eyes excreting awe. *Morc.*
 AWFUL-LY, *ad.* In an awful manner.
 AWFUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being awful.
 †A-WHĀP', (*a-hwāp'*) *v. a.* To strike; to confound. *Spenser.*
 †A-WHEELS', (*a-hwēlz'*) *ad.* On wheels. *B. Jonson.*
 A-WHITE', (*a-hwīt')* *ad.* Some time; for a time. *Shak.*
 †A-WHIT', (*a-hwīt')* *ad.* A jot; a tittle. *Bp. Hall.*
 †AWK, *a.* Odd; out of order. *L'Estrange.*
 AWKWARD, *a.* Inelegant; unpolite; wanting skill, politeness, or ease; unhandy; clumsy.
 AWKWARD-LY, *ad.* In an awkward manner.
 AWKWARD-NESS, *n.* Quality of being awkward.
 AWL, *n.* A pointed instrument to bore holes with.
 AWLESS, *a.* Wanting awe or reverence. *Shak.*
 AWL'-SHAPE', (*a-shāp')* *a.* Shaped like an awl. *Smith.*
 AWL'WORT, (*āw'lwūrt*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with awl-shaped leaves. *Smart.*
 AWME, or AWM, *n.* A Dutch measure; aam. See AAM.
 AWN, *n.* The beard or bristles of grasses and grain; arista.
 AWN'ING, *n.* A cover spread over a boat, or any place without a roof, for shade; a temporary covering of cloth for plants, &c.
 AWN'LESS, *a.* Having no awn or beard. *Smart.*
 A-WŌKE', *i. & p.* from *Awake*. See AWAKE.
 †A-WORK', (*a-wūrk'*) *ad.* At work. *Shak.*
 A-WORK'ING, (*a-wūrk'ing*) *a.* Working. *Spenser.*
 A-WRŪ', (*a-rī')* *ad. & a.* Not in a straight direction; askint; unevenly; perversely; distorted; askance; crooked.
 XX-A-YĀ'CAT, *n.* A species of Mexican fly. *Crabb.*
 AXE, (*āks*) *n.* An iron instrument, with a sharp edge, for hewing and chopping.
 AXE, *v. a.* The old English verb for ask. "Or if he aze a fish." *Wicliffe*. It is still in use, in various parts of England, among the common people. *Forby, Brockett, &c.* It is also heard in some parts of the United States.
 AXE'HEAD, *n.* The head of an axe. 2 *Kings* vi. 5.
 AXE'STÖNE, *n.* (*Min.*) A subspecies of nephrite. *Crabb.*
 AX'FĀL, *a.* Relating to or resembling an axis. *Proust.*
 AX'FĀL-LY, *ad.* According to or in a line with the axis. *Proust.*
 AX-YĒ'-ER-OÜS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting plants which consist exclusively of an axis, as lichens, fungi, &c. *Brande.*
 AX'FĀ-FORM, *a.* Having the form of an axe. *Smart.*
 AX-YĒ'LA, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* AX-YĒ'LE. The arm-*pl.*—(*Bot.*) The angle formed by the separation of a leaf from its stem. *P. Cye.*

AX'IL-LĀRE, *a.* Axillary. *Bailey.* See AXILLARY.
 AX'IL-LĀ-RĒ-Y, [*āk'zil-lā-rē*, *W. Sm. Wb.*; *āk-zil-lā-rē*, *S. P.*—See CAPILLARY.] *a.* Belonging to the axilla.
 AX'IN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral commonly crystallized, and of vitreous lustre. *P. Cye.*
 AX-IN'Ō-MĀN-CY, *n.* Divination by an axe. *Crabb.*
 AX'IQŪM, (*āk's'yūm*) [*āk'shūm*, *S. W.*; *āk'shē-ūm*, *F. Ja.*; *āk'sē-ūm*, *J. Sm.*; *āk's'yūm*, *K.*] *n.* [*dizōjia*.] A self-evident truth or proposition; an established principle; a maxim.
 AX-I-Ō-MĀT'IC, (*āk-shē-ŏ-māt'ik*) *a.* Axiomatical. *Ec. Rev.*
 AX-I-Ō-MĀT'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to or consisting of axioms.
 AX-I-Ō-MĀT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the use of axioms. *Dr. Allen.*
 AX'IS, *n.* [*axis*, *L.*] *pl.* AX'ES. The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any body on which it may be supposed to revolve.—(*Bot.*) The root or stem, or both together. *P. Cye.*
 AX'LE, (*āk'ls*) *n.* A piece of timber, or bar of XVES-TRĒĒ, (*āk'sl-trē*) *n.* iron, fitted into the holes or axes of wheels, round which they turn.
 AX'LED, (*āk'ld*) *a.* Furnished with an axle. *Warton.*
 AX'Ō-LŌT, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of reptiles. *P. Cye.*
 AY, or AYE, (*āe*) *ad.* Yes; certainly. This word is commonly written *aye*.
 AYE, (*āe*) *n.*; *pl.* AYES, (*āez*) An affirmative; one who votes in the affirmative; as, "The ayes have it." *Hatsell.*
 AYE, (*ā*) *ad.* Always; for ever. *Spenser.*
 AYE-AYE, (*āe'āe'*) *n.* (*Zool.*) A singular nocturnal quadruped of Madagascar, so named from its peculiar cry. *Brande.*
 †AY'GREEN, (*ā'grēn*) *n.* Houseleek. *Dict.*
 AYLE, *n.* (*Law*) A kind of writ. *Blackstone.*
 AY ME, *interj.* Implying dejection; same as *ah me*. *Milton.*
 AYRY, (*ā're*) *n.* The nest of the hawk. See EYRY.
 A-ZĀ'LE-A, *n.*; *pl.* AZALEAS. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants or shrubs having beautiful flowers; an American honeysuckle. *P. Cye.*
 AZ'E-RŌLE, *n.* [*azerole*, *Fr.*] The three-grained, or Neapolitan, medlar-tree.
 AZ'I-MŪTH, *n.* [*Ar.*] (*Astron.*) The arc of the horizon inter-terminated between the meridian and the vertical circle, passing through a star or other celestial body; or the angle made at the zenith by the meridian and the vertical circle in which the body is situated.—*Azimuth circle*, or vertical circle, a great circle of the sphere passing through the zenith, and intersecting the horizon at right angles.—*Azimuth compass*, a compass used at sea for finding the horizontal distance of the sun or a star from the magnetic meridian.—*Azimuth dial*, a dial of which the style is perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.
 AZ'ÖTE, [*āz'öt*, *Sm. R. Wb. Maunders*, *P. Cye.*; *a-zöt'*, *K.*] *n.* [*a* and *zōj.*] (*Chem.*) A kind of gas which is fatal to animal life; called also *nitrogen*. It is one of the constituents of common air. *P. Cye.*
 A-ZÖTH', *n.* (*Alch.*) A universal remedy. *Crabb.*
 A-ZÖT'IC, *a.* Relating to or containing azote. *Mackintosh.*
 AZ'Ō-TĪTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt containing azote. *Crabb.*
 AZ'Ō-TĪZE, *v. a.* To impregnate with azote. *Ure.*
 †AZ'URE, (*ā'zhūr* or *ā'zh'ūr*) [*ā'zhūr*, *S. E. F. K. R.*; *ā'zhūr*, *W. Ja.*; *ā'zhūr*, *J. Wb.*; *ā'zhōr*, *Sm.*; *ā'z'ūr*, *P.*] *a.* [*azur*, *Fr.*] Sky-blue; faint blue.—(*Her.*) Blue. *Sidney.*
 †AZ'URE, *n.* [*azur*, *Fr.*] Sky-blue.—(*Her.*) One of the colors of tinctures employed in blazonry. *Brande.*
 †AZ'URE, *v. a.* To color any thing blue. *Elyot's Dict.*
 †AZ'URE, (*ā'zhūr* or *ā'zh'ūr*) *a.* Colored blue. *Shak.*
 AZ'Ū-RĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral; the lazulite. *P. Cye.*
 †AZ'URN, (*ā'zhūr* or *ā'zh'ūr*) *n.* Of a bright blue color. *Milton.*
 †AZ'YME, (*āz'im*) *n.* [*azyme*, *Fr.*] Unleavened bread. *Bibl.*
 AZ'Y-MŌS, *a.* [*azymus*, *L.*] Unleavened *Smart.*

B.

B, the second letter, and first consonant, of the English alphabet, is a *mute* and a *labial*, being pronounced by the aid of the lips.—As an abbreviation, it generally stands for *baccalaureus*, or *bachelor*; as, B. A., B. D., B. L.
 BĀA, (*bā*) *n.* The cry of a sheep. *Shak.*
 BĀA, (*bā*) *v. n.* [*balō*, *L.*] To cry like a sheep. *Sidney.*
 BĀ'AL, *n.* (*Ank.*) The principal deity of the ancient Canaanites, Phœnicians, &c.; an ancient idol representing the sun. *Calmet.*
 BĀ'ARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of sea-vessel or transport-ship. *Crabb.*
 BĀB'BLE, (*bāb'bl*) *v. n.* [*i.* *BABBLED*; *pp.* *BABBLING*, *BAB-*

bled.] To prattle like a child; to talk idly, thoughtlessly, or much; to prate; to tell secrets.
 BĀB'BLE, *v. a.* To prate; to tell. *Harnar.* [*R.*]
 BĀB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle. *Shak.*
 †BĀB'BLE-MĒNT, *n.* Senseless prate. *Milton.*
 BĀB'BLĒR, *n.* One who babbles; an idle talker.
 BĀB'BL'NG, *n.* Foolish talk; prattle. 1 *Tim.* vi.
 BĀBE, *n.* An infant; a young child; a baby.
 BĀ'BEL, *n.* [*Heb.*] Disorder; tumult. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 BĀ'BE-RY, *n.* Finery to please a babe. *Sidney.*
 BĀB-I-Ā'NA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Cape plants, having beautiful flowers, yellow, purple, or red. *P. Cye.*
 BĀB'IL-LĀRD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small frugivorous passerine

bird: called also the *white-breasted fawcette* and *nettle-creeper*. *Brande*.

BAC'ING-TON-ITE, * n. (*Min.*) A crystallized silicious mineral. *Dana*.

†BAC'ISH, a. Childish; babyish. *Ascham*.

†BAC'ISH-LY, ad. Childishly. *Alp. Usker*.

BA-BÖÖN', n. [*babouin*, Fr.] A genus of quadrumania; a large kind of monkey; an ape.

BA'BY, [bä'be, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; vulgarly, häb'e, W. Sm.] n. An infant; a young child; a babe; a doll.

BA'BY, a. Like a baby; small. *Shak.*

BA'BY, v. a. To treat one like a baby. *Young*. [Fr.]

BA'BY-FEAT'URED, * (hä'be-fé'urd) a. Having infantine features. *Cowper*.

BA'BY-HOOD, (hä'be-hüd) n. Infancy; childhood.

BA'BY-HÖÖSE, * n. A place for children's dolls and playthings.

BA'BY-ISH, a. Childish. *Bale*.

BA'BY-ISM, * n. The state or quality of a baby. *Booth*. [R.]

BAB'Y-LO'NI-AN, * a. Relating to Babylon or Babylonia; disorderly. *P. Cyc*.

BAB'Y-LÖN'IC, * a. Relating to Babylon; Babylonical. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

BAB'Y-LÖN'I-CAL, a. Babylonian; disorderly. *Harrington*.

BAB'Y-LÖN'ISH, * a. Relating to Babylon; Babylonian. *Dr. Blaney*.

BAB'Y-LÖN-ITE, * n. The arrow-shaped, Babylonish character. *Scudamore*.

†BA'BY-SHIP, n. Infancy. *Minsheu*.

BAC, * n. A tub or vat for cooling wort or liquids; a sort of ferry-boat. *Crabb*.

BAC'A-NÖN, * n. (*Med.*) An antidote; an hepatic medicine. *Crabb*.

BAC'CA, * n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A berry; a fruit having seeds. *P. Cyc*.

BAC-CA-LAU'RE'ATE, * n. [*baccataureus*, L.] The degree of a bachelor; the first or lowest academical degree in a university or college. *Brande*.

BAC'CA'TE, * a. (*Bot.*) Covered with soft flesh; baccated. *P. Cyc*.

BAC'CA-TED, a. [*baccatus*, L.] Having berries; beset with pearls; baccate. *Bailey*.

BAC'CHA-NÄL, (bäk'ä-näl) a. [*bacchanalia*, L.] Drunken; revelling. *Crowley*.

BAC'CHA-NÄL, n. A devotee to Bacchus; a drunkard.

BAC-CHA-NÄ'L-LI-A, * n. pl. [L.] Feasts or revels in honor of Bacchus. *P. Cyc*.

BAC-CHA-NÄ'L-I-AN, (bäk'ä-nä'l-é-an, S. W. P. J. Ja.; bäk'ä-näl'yan, F. K.) n. A drunkard.

BAC-CHA-NÄ'L-I-AN, a. Relating to revelry. *A. Smith*.

BAC'CHA-NÄLS, n. pl. The drunken feasts of Bacchus.

BAC-CHÄNT', n. [Fr.] A bacchanal; a reveller.

BAC-CHÄNTE', n. [Fr.] A female bacchanal.

BAC-CHÄN'TE'S, * n. pl. [L.] The priests or devotees of Bacchus. *Jameson*.

BAC'CHIC, } a. Relating to the feasts of Bacchus; jo-
BAC'CHI-CAL, } vial; drunken. *Spenser*.

BAC-CH'US, * n. (*βακχεῖος*. pl. *βακχεῖαι*. *Rhet.*) A poetic foot, having one short and two long syllables; as, "i-mä-vl." *Crabb*.

BAC'CHUS-BÖLE, (bäk'üs-böl) n. A flower. *Mortimer*.

BAC-CH'U-ROÜS, (bäk-sif'ü-rüs) a. [*bacca* and *fero*, L.] Bearing berries.

BAC-CH'U-ROÜS, (bäk-siv'ü-rüs) a. Feeding on berries. *Bailey*.

BACH'E-LÖR, n. An unmarried man; a man who takes his first degree in the liberal arts, in law or divinity; a knight of the lowest order.

BACH'E-LÖR-ISM, * n. The state of a bachelor. *Const. Mag.*

BACH'E-LÖR'S-BÜTTON, * n. A plant and flower; the campion. *Ash*.

BACH'E-LÖR-SHIP, n. The state of a bachelor.

BA-CL'L'US, * n. [L.] A staff; a stick.—(*Bot.*) The cotyledon of the hyacinth. *Link*.

BÄCK, n. The hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in animals; the spine; the outer part of the hand; the rear; the hinder part of a thing, opposed to the front; the part out of sight; the thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge; a large rafter of a roof; a vat.

BÄCK, ad. To the place from which one came; backward; behind; towards things past; again; in return; a second time.

BÄCK, v. a. [i. BACKED; pp. BACKING, BACKED.] To mount on the back of a horse; to place upon the back; to maintain; to justify; to second; to move back; to prepare by gluing, as the back of a book.

BÄCK, * a. Being behind, out of sight, or passed by. *Smart*.

BÄCK'BXND, * n. A part of the harness which, going over the back of a horse, keeps up the shafts of the carriage; back-chain.—(*Law*) A counter-bond. *Boucher's Gloss.* [Scotland.] *Ash*.

BÄCK'BÄR, * n. A bar in the chimney to hang a vessel on.

BÄCK'HITE, v. a. [i. BACKBIT; pp. BACKBITING, BACKBIT-EN.] To speak ill of a person behind his back; to censure the absent.

BÄCK'BIT-ER, n. One who backbites; a secret detractor.

BÄCK'BIT-ING, n. Secret detraction.

BÄCK'BIT-ING, * p. a. Calumniating secretly. *Ash*.

BÄCK'BIT-ING-LY, ad. Slandorously. *Barret*.

BÄCK'BIT-TEN, (bäk'bit-tén) p. from *Backbite*. See *BACKBITE*.

BÄCK'BÖNE, n. (The) bone of the back; the spine.

†BÄCK'CAR-RY, n. (*Lavo*) A having on the back. *Cowel*.

BÄCK'CHÄIN, * n. A chain that passes over the cart-saddle of a horse to support the shafts. *Booth*.

BÄCK'DÖÖR, (bäk'dör) n. A door behind a building.

BÄCKED, (bäkt) a. Having a back. *Shak.*

BÄCK'EN, * (bäk'kn'ö) a. To put back; to retard. *Bathurst*. [R.]

BÄCK'ER, * n. He or that which backs.—(*Arch.*) A narrow slate laid on the back of a broad, square-headed slate, where the slates begin to diminish in width. *Brande*.

BÄCK'FR-LING, * n. The act of restoring to its place earth which has been removed; the earth so restored. *Tanner*.

BÄCK'FR-IND, (bäk'frënd) n. An enemy in secret. *South*.

BÄCK-GÄM'MON, n. A game played with dice by two persons, on a table divided into two parts, having twelve black and twelve white spaces.

BÄCK'GRÖND, * n. The part behind, opposed to the front; the part of a picture that is not most prominent to the eye. *Pope*.

BÄCK'HÖÖSE, n. A building behind a house.

BÄCK'LEÄN-ING, * a. Inclining towards the hinder part. *Savage*.

BÄCK'LIGHT, * (bäk'lit) n. A light reflected on the hinder part. *Fenton*.

BÄCK'PAINT-ING, * n. (*Paint.*) The method of painting mezzotintto prints pasted on glass, with oil colors. *Crabb*.

BÄCK'PAR-LÖR, * n. A parlor in the rear. *Johnson*.

BÄCK'PIECE, n. The armor which covers the back.

BÄCK'PLÄTE, * n. A plate on the hinder part of armor. *Pope*.

BÄCK'RÄG, * n. A kind of German wine. *Mason*.

BÄCK'RÄNT, * n. A rent paid subsequently to reaping. *Louden*.

†BÄCK'RE-TURN, n. Repeated return. *Shak.*

BÄCK'RÖÖM, n. A room behind or in the rear.

†BÄCK'SÄT, p. a. Set upon in the rear. *Anderson*.

BÄCK'SIDE, n. The hinder part of any thing; rear.

BÄCK-SLIDE, [bäk'slid'; W. E. F. Ja. S. M. Wb.; bäk'slid, S. P. L.] v. n. [i. BACKSLID; pp. BACKSLIDING, BACKSLIDEN or BACKSLID.] To fall off; to apostatize; to degenerate; to revolt.

BÄCK-SLID'ER, n. One who backslides; an apostate.

BÄCK-SLID'ING, n. Apostasy; transgression.

BÄCK-SLID'ING, * p. a. Apostatizing; revolting. *Fuller*.

BÄCK'STÄRF, n. An instrument used, before the invention of the quadrant and sextant, for taking the sun's altitude at sea.

BÄCK'STÄIRS, (bäk'stärz) n. pl. The private stairs in the house. *Bacon*.

BÄCK'STÄY, * n. (*Printing*) A leather strap used to check the carriage of a printing-press. *Brande*.

BÄCK'STÄYS, n. pl. (*Nautl.*) Ropes for strengthening and sustaining the top-masts of a ship.

BÄCK'SWÖRD, (bäk'sörd) n. A sword with one sharp edge; a rustic sword, or a stick with a basket handle.

BÄCK'TRICK, * n. A mode of attacking behind. *Shak.*

BÄCK'WARD, ad. With the back forward; towards the back or the past; regressively; from a better to a worse state; past; in time past.

BÄCK'WARD, a. Unwilling; sluggish; dull; behind in progress; not forward; late.

†BÄCK'WARD, n. The state past. *Shak.*

†BÄCK'WARD, v. a. To keep back; to hinder. *Hammond*.

BÄCK'WARD-LY, ad. Unwillingly; perversely. *Shak.*

BÄCK'WARD-NESS, n. State of being backward.

BÄCK'WARDS, ad. Same as *backward*. *Newton*.

BÄCK'WÄSHED, * (bäk'wösh) a. Cleansed from the oil after combing, as wool. *Ash*.

BÄCK'WÄ-TER, * n. A current of water from the inland which clears off the deposit of sand and salt left by the action of the sea; water in a stream which, in consequence of some obstruction below, flows back up the stream. *Hunter*.

BÄCK'WOODS-MAN, * (bäk'wüdz-man) n.; pl. BÄCK'WOODS-MEN. An inhabitant of a newly-settled country, particularly the western part of the United States. *Month. Rev.*

BÄCK'WÖUND, v. a. To wound behind the back. *Shak.*

BÄCK'YÄRD, * n. A yard behind a house, &c. *Blomfield*.

BA'CON, (bäkn) n. [*bacon*, old Fr.] The flesh of a hog salted, smoked, and dried.—*To save one's bacon*, to escape unhurt; to avoid loss. *Prior*.

BA'CON-FED, * (bäkn-féd) a. Fed on bacon. *Shak.*

BA-CÖ'NI-AN, * a. Relating to Lord Bacon or his philosophy. *Ency.*

BAC'U-LITE, * n. (*Geol.*) A genus of fossil tetrabrachiata cephalopods, resembling ammonites. *Brande*.

BAC-U-LÖM'F-TRY, n. [*baculus*, L., and *μετρον*, Gr.] The art of measuring distances by *baculi* or staves. *Bailey*. [R.]

BÄD, *a.* [*comp. worse; sup. worst.*] Ill; not good; vicious; unfortunate; hurtful.

BÄDE, (bäd) [bäd, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. R.*; bäd, *E.*] *i.* from *bäd*. See *Bid*.

BÄDGE, (bädj) *n.* A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known; a mark of distinction.

BÄDGE, *v. a.* To mark as with a badge. *Shak.*

BÄDGE/LESS, *a.* Having no badge. *Ep. Hall.*

BÄDGE/ER, *n.* (*Zool.*) A carnivorous quadruped that burrows in the ground. — (*Law*) One licensed to buy victuals in one place to be sold in another; a carrier; a porter.

BÄDGE/ER, *v. a.* To confound; to persecute; to tease. *Lockhart.*

BÄDGE/ER-LÉGGED, (bädj'er-légd) *a.* Having legs of an unequal length. *L'Estrange.*

BÄD'IG-EM, * *n.* Same as *badigeon*. *Scudamore.*

BA-DIG'EON, (ba-dij'un) [*ba-dij'un, K. Sm.*; bäd-ə-jə'on, *Wh.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A mixture, as of plaster and freestone, to fill little holes in the material on which a sculptor or other artist has to work: — a preparation for coloring houses, consisting of powdered stone, sawdust, slaked lime, alum, &c. *Francis.*

BÄD'IG-NÄGE', (bäd-ə-näzh') *n.* [*Fr.*] Light or playful discourse; rillery; foolish talk. *Chesterfield.*

BÄ-DIN'ER-RE, (ba-din'er-rē) *n.* [*Fr.*] Nonsense. *Shenstone.*

BÄD'IS-TER, * *n.* (*Ent.*) A genus of the order of Coleoptera. *Brande.*

BÄD'LY, *ad.* In a bad manner. *Shak.*

BÄD'NESS, *n.* State of being bad. *Shak.*

BÄFFLE, (bäffl) *v. a.* [beffer, *Fr.*] [*i.* BAFFLED; *pp.* BAFFLING, BAFFLED.] To elude; to confound; to frustrate; to balk; to disgrace.

BÄFFLE, *v. n.* To practise deceit. *Barrov.* [*R.*]

BÄFFLE, *n.* A defeat. *South.* [*R.*]

BÄFFLER, *n.* One who baffles.

BÄG, *n.* A sack or pouch; part of an animal containing particular juices; an udder; an ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair. — (*Com.*) A determinate quantity of goods; as, a bag of cotton.

BÄG, *v. a.* [*i.* BAGGED; *pp.* BAGGING, BAGGED.] To put into a bag; to load with a bag; to swell: — to hook up and gather grain. *Loudon.*

BÄG, *v. n.* To swell like a full bag. *Chaucer.*

BÄG-A-TÉLLE', (bäg-a-tél') *n.* [*Fr.*] A trifle; a toy. *Hovel.*

BÄG/GAGE, *n.* [*bagage, Fr.*] The furniture of an army; goods to be carried away; articles or matters carried by a traveller; luggage: — a worthless woman; a flirt.

†BÄG/GA-BER, * *n.* One who carries the baggage. *Raleigh.*

BÄG/GING, * *n.* Materials for bags; the act of putting into bags: — a mode of reaping corn or pulse with a hook. *Brande.*

BÄG'NET, * *n.* An interwoven net for catching fish. *Travis.*

BÄG'NÖH, (bän'yö) *n.* [*bagno, It.*] *pl.* BAGNIOS (bän'yöz) A bathing-house; a brothel.

BÄG'PIPE, *n.* A musical wind instrument, consisting of a leathern bag and pipes. *Chambers.*

BÄG'PIP-ER, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe. *Shak.*

BÄ-GUÉTE', (bä-gé'té') *n.* [*Fr.*] A little round moulding.

BÄ'HÄR, * *n.* An Oriental measure equal to three piculs. *Makom.*

BÄ'HILZ, * *n.* (*Ant.*) The most ancient of the rabbinical books. *Ash.*

†BÄIGNE, (bän) *v. a.* [*baigner, Fr.*] To drench; to soak. *Caraco.*

BÄI'KAL-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A magnesian epidote from Lake Baikal. *Brande.*

BÄIL, (bäl) *n.* [*bailler, Fr.*] (*Law*) A release of a prisoner on security for his appearance in court; the person or persons who give security; the sum given for security; surety. *Whiskaw.* — The handle of a pail, bucket, &c. *Forby.* — A division between stalls. *Loudon.*

BÄIL, *v. a.* [*i.* BAILED; *pp.* BAILING, BAILED.] To release or give security for the release of a prisoner; to give bail; to admit to bail.

BÄIL/A-BLE, *a.* That may be bailed. *E. Jonson.*

BÄIL'-BÖND, * *n.* (*Law*) A bond given for appearance in court. *Tomlins.*

BÄIL-ÉE', * *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom goods are bailed, or delivered under a bailment. *Blackstone.*

BÄI'LE, (bä'le) *n.* (*Scotland*) An alderman; a magistrate who is second in rank in a royal burgh. *Jamieson.*

BÄIL'FE, (bä'ilf) *n.* [*bailli, Fr.*] A subordinate officer or deputy, in England, appointed by a sheriff, whose business it is to execute arrests; an under-steward of a manor.

BÄIL'WICK, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bailiff or sheriff.

BÄIL'MENT, *n.* (*Law*) The delivery of goods in trust; a contract resulting from the delivery of goods in trust.

BÄIL'OR, * or BÄIL-ÖR', * *n.* (*Law*) One who bails or deposits goods in trust. *Blackstone.* ☞ When used in opposition to *bailee*, it has the accent on the second syllable.

BÄIL'-PIECE, * *n.* (*Law*) A slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail above, or to the action. *Smart.*

†BÄIL'Y, *n.* Contraction for *bailiff* or *bailwick*. *Wickliffe.*

†BÄIN, (bän) *n.* [*bain, Fr.*] A bath. *Hakewill.*

†BÄIN, (bän) *v. a.* To bathe. *Tuberville.*

BÄFRAM, * *n.* A Mahometan feast instituted in imitation of the Easter of the Christian church, and following the fast of Ramadan. *Brande.*

†BÄIR'MÄN, * *n.* (*Law*) A poor insolvent debtor left bare and naked. *Whiskaw.*

BÄIRN, or BÄRN, * *n.* A child. — [*Scotland* and North of England: — in *Shakspeare*, *bearn*.]

BÄIT, (bät) *v. a.* [*i.* BAITED; *pp.* BAITING, BAITED.] To put meat upon a hook to tempt fish; to give food for refreshment on a journey; to feed, as a horse.

BÄIT, *v. a.* [*baitre, Fr.*] To attack with violence; to harass. *Spenser.*

BÄIT, *v. n.* To stop for refreshment; to flap the wings; to flutter. *Shak.*

BÄIT, *n.* Any substance for food; meat or food to allure fish; a lure; a temptation; refreshment on a journey; oats or provender for a horse, &c.

BÄIT'ING, * *n.* The act of furnishing a bait; refreshment. *Donne.*

BÄIZE, (bäz) *n.* A kind of coarse, open, woollen stuff.

BAKE, *v. a.* [*i.* BAKED; *pp.* BAKING, BAKED or BAKEN. — *Baken* is seldom used.] To heat, dry, or harden by heat or fire; to cook in an oven.

BAKE, *v. n.* To do the work of baking; to be heated or baked; to become hard or crusty.

BÄKED, * (bäkt) *a.* Hardened with heat; cooked in an oven.

BÄKED-MEATS, (bäkt'méts) *n.* Meats dressed in the oven.

BÄKE/HÖÖSE, *n.* A place for baking bread. *Wotton.*

BÄKE'-MÉATS, *n.* Baked meats. *Genesis.*

†BÄ'KEN, (bä'kn) *p.* from *Bake*. 1 *Kings*. See *BAKE*.

BÄ'KER, *n.* One who bakes bread, &c.

BÄ'KER-FOOT, (bä'ker-föt) *n.* A distorted foot. *Brook Taylor.*

BÄ'KER-LÉGGED, (bä'ker-légd) *a.* Having crooked legs.

BÄ'KE-RY, * *n.* A bakehouse; a house for baking. *Smart.*

BÄK'ING, * *n.* The act of hardening with heat; the employment of a baker; the quantity of bread, &c., baked at once. *Ash.*

BÄL'A-CHÖNG, * *n.* A substance consisting of pounded or bruised fish, and used in the East as a condiment to rice. *McCulloch.*

BÄ-LÄ'NA, * *n.* [*L.*] (*Zool.*) The Greenland whale. *Brande.*

BÄL'ANCE, *n.* [*balance, Fr.*] One of the powers in mechanics; a machine for weighing substances; a pair of scales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoise; as, "balance of power." — [The remainder or rest of any thing, as of an edition, of an evening, &c. *Pickering.* U. S. Corrupt or colloquial.] (*Astron.*) The sign *Libra*. — *Balance of trade*, (*Com.*) the difference between the commercial exports and imports of two countries. — *Balance, or balance-wheel of a watch*, that which regulates its motion, and which answers the purpose of the pendulum to a clock.

BÄL'ANCE, *v. a.* [*i.* BALANCED; *pp.* BALANCING, BALANCED.] To weigh in a balance; to counterpoise; to regulate, as weight or an account; to make equal.

BÄL'ANCE, *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate. *Locke.*

BÄL'ANCE-FISH, * *n.* The hammer-headed shark. *Hill.*

BÄL'AN-CER, *n.* One who balances.

BÄL'AN-ÇEQU, * *n.* Act of poising; equilibrium.

BÄL'A-NITE, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of barnacle. *Kirby.*

BÄL'AS RÜ'DY, *n.* [*balais, Fr.*] A rose-red variety of spinnel. *Cyc.*

BÄ-LÄUS'TA, * *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of fruit having a leathery rind. *Brande.*

BÄ-LÄUS'TINE, * *n.* The flower of the wild pomegranate. *Crabb.*

†BÄL-BÜ'CI-NÄTE, *v. n.* To stammer in speaking. *Bailey.*

†BÄL-BÜ'TI-ÄTE, (bäl-bä'shé-ät) *v. n.* [*balbutio, L.*] Same as *balbutience*. *Bailey.*

BÄL-CÖ'NIED, (bäl-kö'nid) *a.* Having balconies. *R. North.*

BÄL-CÖ'NY, (bäl-kö'ny), (bäl-kö'ne, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; bäl-kö'ne, or bäl'ko'ne, *Ja. R.*; bäl'ko'ne, *K. Sm. Wh. P. Cyc.* ☞) *a.* The accent has shifted from the second to the first syllable within these twenty years." *Sm.* (1836.) *n.* [*balcon, Fr.*] A frame or projecting gallery in front of a window or opening of a house.

BÄLD, *a.* Wanting hair; without the natural or usual covering; unadorned; inelegant; mean; naked.

BÄL'DA-CHIN, (bäl'dä-chin, *Sm.*; häll'dä-chin, *K.*) [*balda-chino, It.*] *n.* A silk canopy; an architectural canopy.

BÄLD'ÜZ-ZARD, * *n.* A bird that feeds on fish; the fishing-hawk. *Booth.*

BÄL'DER-DÄSH, *n.* A rude mixture; jargon; coarse language.

BÄL'DER-DÄSH, *v. a.* To mix or adulterate liquors. [*R.*]

BÄLD'-HEAD, * *n.* A head that is bald; a person having his head bald. *2 Kings* ii.

BÄLD'LY, *ad.* In a bald manner; nakedly; meanly.

BÄLD'NÖN-Y, (bäl'dmün-ə) *n.* A plant; gentian.

BÄLD'NESS, *n.* State of being bald; want of hair or ornament; inelegance.

BÄLD'PÄTE, *n.* A head without hair. *Shak.*

BÄLD'PÄTE, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald. *Dryden.*

BÄLD'PÄD.-E. *a.* Having a bald head. *Shak.*
BÄLD'PRIC, n. [*bandrier, Fr.*] A girdle used by warriors in feudal times; the *zodiac.* *Spenser.*
BÄLE, n. [*hale, Fr.*] A bundle, as of goods; ten reams of paper. — (*Scotland*) A signal fire; a bonfire. — *Bale goods,* goods or merchandise done up in bales.
BÄLE, v. a. [*i. baled;* *pp. BALEING, BALEED.*] To make up into a bale or bundle: — to leave out; to empty.
†BALE, n. Misery; calamity. *Spenser.* —
†BALE,* a. Bateful; pernicious. *King.*
BÄL'E-ÄR'IC,* a. [*Baleares, L.*] Relating to the islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica. *Genl. Mag.*
BA-LEEN',* n. The substance called *whalebone.* *Hamilton.*
BÄL'EÜL, n. A full of misery, sorrow, or mischief. *Spenser.*
BÄL'EÜL-LY, ad. Sorrowsfully; injuriously.
BÄL'EÜL-NÄSS,* n. The state of being bateful. *Spenser.*
BÄL'IS-TER, n. [*balista, L.*] A crossbow. *Blount.* See **BALLISTER.**
BÄL'IS-TÄS,* n. pl. (Ich.) An extensive genus of fishes.
BÄLK, (bäk) n. A long piece of timber; a great beam; a piece of whole fir; drawn timber; a ridge of land left unploughed between furrows; a disappointment.
BÄLK, (bäk) v. a. [*i. BÄLKED;* *pp. BÄLKING, BÄLKED.*] To disappoint; to frustrate; to balk; to heap, as on a ridge. *Shak.*
†BÄLK, (bäk) v. n. To turn aside; to deal in cross-purposes. *Spenser.*
BÄLK'ER, (bäk'er) n. One who balks: — one who watches the shoals of herring and gives notice of their course to fishermen.
BÄLL, n. Any thing made in a round form; a round substance or mass; a round thing to play with; a globe; a bullet; a cushion used for inking by printers. — An entertainment of dancing.
BÄL'LAD, n. [*ballade, Fr.*] A song; a small, light poem; a short, lyric tale in verse.
BÄL'LAD, v. a. To make or sing ballads. *Shak.* [R.]
BÄL'LAD, v. n. To write ballads. *B. Jonson.*
†BÄL'LAD-ER, n. A maker or singer of ballads. *Overbury.*
BÄL'LAD-FÄRCE,* n. A musical drama. *Sir J. Hawkins.*
BÄL'LAD-IST,* n. A writer or singer of ballads. *Qu. Rev.*
BÄL'LAD-MÄK'ER, n. One who writes ballads. *Shak.*
BÄL'LAD-MÖNG'ER, (bäl'äd-müng-gör) n. A trader in ballads. *Shak.*
BÄL'LAD-ÖP'ER-Ä,* n. A burlesque opera. *Johnson.*
†BÄL'LAD-RY, n. The subject or style of ballads. *B. Jonson.*
BÄL'LAD-SING'ER, n. One who sings ballads. *Gay.*
BÄL'LAD-SING'ING,* n. The act of singing ballads. *Garrick.*
BÄL'LAD-STYL, n. Air or manner of a ballad. *Warton.*
BÄL'LAD-TÜNE, n. The tune of a ballad. *Warton.*
BÄL'LAD-WRIT'ER, (-rit'er) n. A composer of ballads.
BÄL'LA-RÄG, v. a. To threaten; to bullyrag. *Warton.* [Vulgar.]
BÄL'LAST, n. [*ballaste, D.*] Weight or heavy matter put at the bottom of a ship to keep it steady; that which keeps steady.
BÄL'LAST, v. a. To make or keep steady, as by ballast.
BÄL'LAST-ÄGE,* n. (Law) A duty paid for taking up ballast from the bottom of a port. *Bouvier.*
BÄL'LAST-ING,* n. The covering of roads; the filling in of earth or stone above, below, and between the stone blocks and sleepers upon railroads. *Tanner.*
BÄL'LA-TÄD, p. a. Sung in a ballad. *J. Webster.* [R.]
BÄL'LA-TÖÖN',* n. A luggage-boat used in Russia, &c. *Crabb.*
†BÄL'LA-TRY, n. A jig; a song. *Milton.*
BÄL'LOCK,* n. A hollow sphere, or ball of metal, attached to the end of a lever, which turns the stop-cock of a cistern pipe, and regulates the supply of water. *Brande.*
BÄL'LET, (bäl-lä' or bäl'let) [*bäl-lä', J. Sm.; bäl'lä, or bäl'let, K.; bäl'let, E. W.*] *n.* [*ballet, Fr.*] A mimic dance, or a dramatic story told in metrical action, accompanied by music.
BÄL'LETTE,* n. A ballet. *Walker.* See **BALLET.**
BÄL'LI-ÄGE,* n. A duty payable to the city of London for the goods and merchandise of aliens. *Crabb.*
BÄL'LIARDS, (bäl'yärdz) n. See **BILLIARDS.**
BÄL'LIS'TÄ,* n. [L.] An ancient warlike machine for throwing heavy stones and other missile weapons. *Crabb.*
BÄL'LIS-TER, (bäl'is-ter, Ja. K. Todd; bäl'is-ter, Sm. W. b.) n. [*ballista, L.*] A warlike engine; a crossbow. See **BALUSTER.**
BÄL'LIS'TIC,* a. Relating to missile engines: — noting a sort of pendulum or instrument for measuring the force or velocity of cannon and musket balls. *Brande.*
BÄL'LIS'TICS,* n. pl. The art or science of throwing missile weapons by means of engines. *Crabb.*
BÄL'LI-VM,* n. (Ant.) Anciently, an outer bulwark; afterwards an area or court-yard contained in an outer bulwark or fortified castle; English, *bailey.* *P. Cyc.*
BÄL'LOÖN', n. [*ballon, Fr.*] A glass receiver, of a spheroidal form; an architectural ornament, being a ball placed on a pillar: — a large, hollow ball, or immense bag, gen-

erally of silk, filled with a gas which causes it to ascend, and sail or pass in the air.
BÄL'LOÖN'E-RY,* n. The management of balloons. *Qu. Rev.*
BÄL'LOÖN'ING,* n. The art of making and managing balloons; aeronautics. *Qu. Rev.*
BÄL'LOÖN'IST,* n. One who constructs or manages balloons. *Knox.*
BÄL'LOT, n. [*ballotte, Fr.*] A little ball, or any thing else, which is used in giving a secret vote; a secret method of voting at elections; a vote; a act of voting.
BÄL'LOT, v. n. [*i. BALLOTED;* *pp. BALLOTING, BALLOTED.*] To vote or to choose by ballot. *Wotton.*
†BÄL'LOT-Ä'TION, n. An act of voting by ballot. *Wotton.*
BÄL'LOT-BÖX,* n. A box used in balloting. *Qu. Rev.*
BÄL'LOT-ER,* n. One who ballots or votes by ballot. *Qu. Rev.*
BÄL'LOT'ING,* n. The act of voting by ballot. *Genl. Mag.*
BÄL'LOT'IST,* n. An advocate for the use of the ballot. *Qu. Rev.*
BÄL'ROOM,* n. A room for assemblies or balls. *More.*
BÄLM, (bäm) n. [*baume, Fr.*] A plant; a shrub; an herb—the sap or juice of a shrub; balsam; an ointment; any thing that mitigates pain.
BÄLM, (bäm) v. a. To anoint with balm; to soothe. *Shak.*
†BÄLM'(-FV, (bäm'ö-fv) v. a. To render balm. *Cheyne.*
BÄLM'(-LY, (bäm'ö-lö) v. a. In a balmy or soothing manner. *Coleridge.*
BÄLM ÖF GYL'EAD, (bäm öf gyl'yäd) n. The juice drawn from the balsam-tree. *Calmet.* A plant or tree. *Miller.*
BÄLM'Y, (bäm'y) a. Having the qualities of balm; soothing; fragrant; odoriferous; mitigating.
BÄLM'Y-BREÄTH'ING,* a. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Thomson.*
BÄL'NE-ÄL, a. [*balneum, L.*] Belonging to a bath. *Howell.* [R.]
†BÄL'NE-ÄRY, n. A bathing-room. *Brown.*
BÄL'NE-Ä'TION, n. The act of bathing. *Brown.*
BÄL'NE-ÄTO-RY, a. Belonging to a bath. *Coles.*
BÄL'NE-FÄR, n. [L.] A bath. (*Chem.*) A vessel. *Bentley.*
BÄL'Ö-TÄDE, or BÄL'Ö-TÄDE, (bäl'ö-täd, Sm.; bäl'ö-täd, Ja. W. b.) n. [Fr.] The leap of a horse performed between two pillars. *Farrier's Dict.*
BÄL'SAM, n. An unctuous, aromatic, healing substance; a vegetable juice or resinous substance; a plant; a shrub or tree.
†BÄL'SAM, v. a. To render balsamic; to soften. *Hacket.*
†BÄL'SAM-Ä'TION, n. Act of impregnating with balsam.
BÄL'SÄM'IC, n. That which has the qualities of balsam. *Encyclopædia.*
BÄL'SÄM'IG, } a. Having the qualities of balsam. *Ar-*
BÄL'SÄM'IG-CAL, } buthnot
BÄL'SÄM'IG-CÄL-LY,* ad. In a balsamic manner. *Dr. Allen.*
BÄL'SÄM'IF-ER-ÖS,* a. Producing balsam. *Smith.*
BÄL'SÄM'Ö-DEN'DRON,* n. (Bot.) A genus of Oriental trees, having a powerful balsamic juice. *P. Cyc.*
†BÄL'SÄM-ÖS,* a. Containing balsam; balsamic. *Sterne.*
BÄL'SÄM-SWÄT'ING, a. That yields balsam. *Crashaw.*
BÄL'US-TER, n. [*balustre, Fr.*] A small column or pilaster; one of the supporters of a rail to a flight of stairs, or the front of a gallery. — Corruptly written *banister.*
BÄL'US-TERED, (bäl'us-terd) p. a. Having balusters.
BÄL'US-TRÄDE, n. [Fr.] A range of balusters for a guard, protection, or support in porches, staircases, balconies, &c.
BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam.
BÄM,* n. A cheat; an imposition. *Smart.* [A cant word.]
BÄM-BÖÖ', n. An Asiatic genus of plants or arborescent grasses, with hollow, jointed stems, and a hard, woody texture, growing sometimes to the height of 150 feet: — a cane-colored porcelain biscuit.
BÄM-BÖÖ',* v. a. To punish or strike with a bamboo; to bastinado. *Wright.*
BÄM-BÖÖ'ZLE, v. a. To deceive; to impose on; to confound. *Arbutnot.* [Vulgar.]
BÄM-BÖÖ'ZLER, n. A tricking fellow. *Arbutnot.*
BÄM'LITE,* n. (Min.) A translucent mineral. *Dana.*
BÄN, n. A curse; excommunication; interdiction; a suspension of privileges; a public notice. See **BANNS.**
BÄN, v. a. To curse. *Hooker.* To forbid. *Bulwer.*
†BÄN, n. n. To curse. *Spenser.*
BA-NÄ'NA, or BA-NÄ'NA, [ba-nä'nä, S. W. J. E. Sm.; ba-nä'nä, P. Ja. K. W. b.] n. [Sp.] A tall, herbaceous, West Indian plant, of the nature of the plantain; the fruit of the plant, valued for food.
BÄN'CAL,* n. An East Indian weight of 16 ounces and above. *Crabb.*
BÄN'CHER-RY,* n. The herb christopher. *Ash.*
BÄN'ÖÖ,* n. [It.] A bank; applied particularly to the bank of Venice. — It is used adjectively to denote money of the bank, as distinguished from current money. *Crabb.* — (*Law*) A meeting or sitting of all the judges. See **BANK.**
BÄND, n. Something that binds; a bandage; a tie; any means of union or connection; something worn about the neck; any thing bound round another; a company of

soldiers; a company of persons joined together, as musicians. — (*Arch.*) A flat, low, square member or moulding; a face or fascia.

BAND, *v. a.* [i. Banded; *pp.* BANDING, BANDED.] To unite together: to bind with a band. — (*Her.*) To bind with a band of different color from the charge.

BAND, *v. n.* To associate; to unite. *Milton.*

BAND/AGE, *n.* Something that binds; a fillet; a piece of linen or cloth for binding up a wounded limb, &c.

BAND/AGE, *v. a.* To bind with a fillet or bandage. *Goldsmith.*

BAND/AG-IST, *n.* One who makes bandages. *Dunghison.*

BAND/AN/NA, ** n.* A. Noting a kind of silk handkerchief, or a style of calico printing, in which white or brightly-colored spots are produced upon a red or darkly-colored ground. *Ure.*

BAND/BOX, *n.* A slight box used for bands, bonnets, &c.

BANDEAU, ** (bân/dô) n.* [Fr.] *pl.* BANDEAUX, (bân/dôz) A fillet or head-band. *Surenne.*

BAND/DE-LET, *n.* [*bandelette*, Fr.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet; an amulet. *Orerrey.*

BAND/DE, *n.* One who bands or associates.

BAND/DE-RÉT, ** n.* A kind of magistrate in Switzerland. *Chesterfield.*

BAND/D-CÔÔT, ** n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of marsupial mammals, of Australia. *P. Cyc.*

BAND/DIT, *n.* [*bandito*, It.] *pl.* BÂNDITS. An outlaw; a robber. *Milton.*

BAND/DIT/TI, ** (bân-dit'è), n. pl.* A band of outlaws, robbers, or ruffians. F The word *banditti*, the plural of *banditto*, is sometimes used as a numerical plural; as, "among pirates and other *banditti*." Yet it is more commonly used as a collective noun; as, "a fierce *banditti*," *Cooper*; "a military *banditti*." *Sir J. Mackintosh.* — It is derived from the Italian participle *bandito*, banished or outlawed.

BÂND-DÏT'Ô, *n.* [*bandito*, It.] *pl.* BÂND-DÏT'TI. A man outlawed; a robber. *Shak.* *Banditto* is not now in use. See **BANDITTI**.

BÂND/LE, *n.* An Irish measure of two feet. *Crabb.*

BÂND/LËT, ** n.* Same as *bandelet*; an amulet. *Francis.*

BÂND/DÔG, *n.* [a corruption of *band-dog*.] A dog chained or bound; a fierce dog. *Shak.*

BÂND-DÔ-LËËR, *n.*; *pl.* BÂND-DÔ-LËËRS. A little case or cases containing musket-charges, appended to the band formerly hung over the shoulders of musketeers.

BÂND/DON, *n.* [Fr.] Disposal; license. *Chaucer.*

BÂND/DÔRE, *n.* [*τάρδορα*.] A musical instrument resembling a lute. *Mishken.* See **PANDORE**.

BÂND/RÔL, *n.* [*banderolle*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer; bannerol.

BÂND/STRING, *n.* The string appendant to the band.

BÂND/Y, *n.* A club turned round or bent at the end for striking a ball at play; the play itself.

BÂND/Y, *v. a.* [i. Banded; *pp.* BANDING, BANDED.] To beat to and fro; to toss; to exchange; to agitate.

BÂND/Y, *v. n.* To contend, as at some game, in beating to and fro.

BÂND/Y-LËG, *n.* A crooked leg. *Swift.*

BÂND/Y-LËGGED, (bân/dê-lêgd) *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE, *n.* Poison; that which destroys; ruin; a disease of sheep; the rot.

BÂNE, *v. a.* To poison. *Shak.*

BÂNE/BËR-RÏ, ** n.* A berry and shrub of several species; the actea. *Farm. Ency.*

BÂNE/TÛL, *a.* Poisonous; injurious; destructive. *B. Jonson.*

BÂNE/TÛL-NËSS, *n.* Destructiveness.

BÂNE/VORT, (bân/vürt) *n.* Deadly nightshade.

BÂNG, *v. a.* [i. Banged; *pp.* BANGING, BANGED.] To beat; to thump; to handle roughly. *Shak.*

BÂNG, *n.* A blow; a thump. *Shak.* [Vulgar.] An intoxicating or narcotic plant and drug in India. *Hamilton.* See **BANGUE**.

BÂNG/ING, *a.* Huge; large of its kind. *Forby.* [Low.]

BÂNG/LE, *v. a.* To waste by little and little. *Burton.*

BÂNG/LË, ** n.* An Oriental ornamental ring for the wrist or ankle. *Malcom.*

BÂNG/LË-ËAR, ** n.* An imperfectly formed ear of a horse. *Farm. Ency.*

BÂNG/LË-ËARED, ** (bân/gl-êrd) a.* Flap-eared, like a spaniel. *Crabb.*

BÂNGUE, ** (bâng) or BÂNG, * n.* An East Indian plant, of a hot, narcotic, and intoxicating quality. *Crabb.*

[**BÂNG-LÂN**, (bân-yân') (bân-yân'), *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; bân'-gân, *P.*; bân'yân', *K.*] *n.* A Hindoo belonging to one of the tribes that abstain from animal food; a morning-glory; an East Indian fig-tree; the burr-tree.

[**BÂNG-LÂN**, ** (bân-yân') a.* (*Naut.*) Noting days when seamen have no meat served out to them. *Crabb.*

BÂNG/ISH, *v. a.* [*bannir*, Fr.] [i. BANISHED; *pp.* BANISHING, BANISHED.] To condemn to leave one's own country; to exile; to drive away.

BÂNG/ISH-ËR, *n.* One who banishes. *Shak.*

BÂNG/ISH-MËNT, *n.* The act of banishing; exile. *Shak.*

BÂNG/IS-TËR, *n.* A wooden railing enclosing stairs, &c. A corruption of *baluster*, which see.

BÂNK, *n.* The earth arising on each side of a water; any heap piled up; a place where money is deposited; an establishment for the custody and issue of money; the company of persons managing a bank. — A kind of table used by printers. — (*Law*) A seat of judgment; a meeting of all the judges, or such as may form a quorum; as, "the court sit in bank;" or in *banc*, or *bancs*. *Bowyer.*

BÂNK, *v. a.* [i. BANKED; *pp.* BANKING, BANKED.] To enclose with banks; — to lay up money in a bank.

BÂNK/-BILL, *n.* A note for money issued by a banking company; a bank-note. *Swift.*

BÂNK/ËR, *n.* One who keeps a bank; — a stone bench on which masons cut and square their work. — (*Naut.*) A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

BÂNK/ËR-LËSS, ** a.* Destitute of bankers. *Qu. Rep.*

BÂNK/ËNGË, ** n.* A fence made of a bank of earth. *Ash.*

BÂNK/ING, ** n.* The management of banks or money. *Ency.*

BÂNK/ING, ** p. a.* Belonging to banks; embanking. *Ency.*

BÂNK/-NOTE, ** n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company; a bank-bill. *Roberts.*

BÂNK/RÔÛT, ** v. a.* To make bankrupt; to break. *Shak.*

BÂNK/RÔÛT, ** n.* A bankrupt. *Shak.*

BÂNK/RÛPT, *a.* [*banqueroute*, Fr.; *bancorotto*, It.] Unable to pay debts; insolvent.

BÂNK/RÛPT, *n.* A trader or man unable to pay his debts; one who is subjected to the law of bankruptcy.

BÂNK/RÛPT, *v. a.* To break. *Beaum. & Fl.*

BÂNK/RÛPT-CÏ, (bân'rup-se) *n.* The state of a bankrupt; insolvency. — (*Law*) An act of bankruptcy is an act that makes a man legally a bankrupt; a commission of bankruptcy is a warrant granted in consequence of an act of bankruptcy.

BÂNK/RÛPT-LÂW, ** n.* (*Law*) A law by which a bankrupt, upon surrendering all his property to commissioners, for the benefit of his creditors, is discharged from the further payment of his debts, and all liability to arrest for them. *P. Cyc.*

BÂNK/SI-A, ** n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian plants. *P. Cyc.*

BÂNK/-STÔCK, *n.* Stock or money in a bank.

BÂNK/NER, *n.* A piece of drapery attached to the upper part of a pole or staff; a flag; a standard; a streamer.

BÂNK/NER, (bân'nerd) *p. a.* Displaying banners.

BÂNK/NER-ËT, *n.* A knight made in the field of battle: — a dignity now nearly or quite extinct.

BÂNK/NER-ÔL, *n.* [*banderolle*, Fr.] A little flag; a bandrol. See **BANDROL**.

BÂNK-NIÂN, (bân-yân') *n.* See **BANIAN**.

BÂNK-NISH/Ï/TÏON, (bân-nish'un) *n.* [*bannitus*, L.] Expulsion; banishment. *Abp. Laud.*

BÂNK/NOCK, *n.* A kind of cake; an oat or barley cake.

BÂNNË, ** n. pl.* The proclamation in a church of an intended marriage. *Tomlins.*

BÂNK/QUËT, (bân'kwët) *n.* [Fr.] A feast; a grand entertainment.

BÂNK/QUËT, *v. a.* To treat with feasts. *Shak.*

BÂNK/QUËT, *v. n.* To feast; to give a feast. *Shak.*

BÂNK/QUËT-ËR, *n.* A feaster; he that makes feasts.

BÂNK/QUËT-HÔÛSE, } *n.* A house where banquets are
BÂNK/QUËT-ING-HÔÛSE, } kept. *Sidney.*

BÂNK/QUËT-ING, *n.* Feasting. *I. Pet.*

BÂNK/QUËTTË, (bân'kët') *n.* [Fr.] A foot bank, behind a parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BÂNK/SHEË, *n.* A kind of Irish fairy. See **BANSHEE**.

BÂNK/STI-CLE, (bân'stik-kl) *n.* The fish stickleback.

BÂNK/TAM, ** a.* Noting a small species of dunghill fowls with feathered shanks. *Crabb.*

BÂNK/TËR, *v. a.* [*badiner*, Fr.] [i. BANTERED; *pp.* BANTERING, BANTERED.] To rally; to jeer; to play upon.

BÂNK/TËR, *n.* Light ridicule; a rally; railery. *Watts.*

BÂNK/TËR-ËR, *n.* One who banters. *L'Estrange.*

BÂNK/TËR-ING, ** n.* The act of making a banter; railery. *Swift.*

BÂNK/LING, *n.* A little child. *Prior.*

BÂNG-YÂN, ** n.* A kind of Indian fig; a very large tree: — also written *banian* and *bannian*. *Brande.* See **BANIAN**.

BÂŦO-BÂB, ** n.* (*Bot.*) The *Adansonia*, a very large African tree. *P. Cyc.*

BÂP/HO-MËT, ** n.* An imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of employing in their rites. *Brande.*

BÂP-TÏ/SÏ-A, ** n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; wild indigo. *Hamilton.*

BÂP-TÏSM, *n.* A Christian rite or sacrament performed by ablution or sprinkling, and a form of words.

BÂP-TÏS/MAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BÂP-TÏS/MAL-LÏY, ** ad.* In a baptismal manner. *Quin.*

BÂP-TÏST, *n.* One who baptizes. *Matth. iii.* One of a denomination of Christians who deny the validity of infant baptism, and maintain the necessity of immersion.

BÂP-TÏS-TËR-Y, *n.* A place where baptism is administered, or the part of a church containing the baptismal font.

BAP-TIS/TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to baptism. *Bp. Bramhall.*
BAP-TIS/TI-CAL-LY, **ad.* In a baptismal manner. *Dr. Allen.*
BAP-TIZ'ABLE, **a.* That may be baptized. *N. E. Elders.*
†BAP-TIZ'ATION, **n.* The act of baptizing. *Bp. Hall.*
BAP-TIZE', *v. a.* [*βαπτίζω*.] [*i.* BAPTIZED; *pp.* BAPTIZING, BAPTIZED.] To immerse in water; to administer baptism to; to sprinkle with water; to christen. *Milton.*
BAP-TIZED', * (*bap-tiz'd*) *p. a.* Having received baptism; christened.
BAP-TIZ'ER, *n.* One who baptizes or christens.
BAR, *n.* [*barre*, Fr.] A long piece of wood or metal; something laid across a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt; obstruction; a gate; a rock or bank of sand at the entrance of a harbor; an enclosed place in a tavern where liquors are dispensed; — a portion of the crust or hoof of a horse; also a portion of the upper part of the mouth of a horse. — (*Law*) A peremptory exception against a demand or plea; a place in courts of law where lawyers plead, also where criminals stand; the body of lawyers. — (*Mus.*) The line, or space marked off by the line, which includes one beat of time.
BAR, *v. a.* [*i.* BARRED; *pp.* BARRING, BARRED.] To fasten with a bar; to hinder; to prevent; to shut out; to exclude from use or claim; to prohibit; to except. — (*Law*) To hinder; to obstruct; to cut off or destroy, as an action or claim.
BAR-A-LIP/TON, **n.* (*Logic*) An imperfect syllogism. *Crabb.*
BAR-RATZ', **n.* A Turkish name for a letter patent given by the sultan to the grand patriarch, the bishops, &c. *Crabb.*
BARB, *n.* [*barba*, L.] Any thing that grows in the place of, or resembling, a beard; a tuft of hair; a spine; the points that stand backward in an arrow; horse-armor; a Barbary horse; a pigeon.
BARB, *v. a.* [*i.* BARBED; *pp.* BARBING, BARBED.] [*†* To shave. *Shak.*] To furnish horses with armor; to jag arrows with hooks.
BAR-BA-CAN, *n.* A fortification before the walls of a town; a watchtower; an outer work of a castle, &c.; written also *barbican*. See *BARBICAN*.
BAR-BAD'IAN, **n.* A native or inhabitant of Barbadoes. *Ed. Rev.*
BAR-BAR'IAN, *n.* [*barbarus*, L.] A man uncivilized; a brutal or cruel person. [*†* A foreigner. *Shak.*]
BAR-BAR'IAN, *a.* Savage; uncivilized; brutal.
BAR-BAR'IC, *a.* Foreign; far-fetched; uncivilized.
BAR-BAR'ISM, *n.* Ignorance of arts; brutality; cruelty; incivility. — (*Rhet.*) An offence against purity of style or language, by the use of uncouth, antiquated, or improper words.
BAR-BAR'ITY, *n.* Savageness; cruelty; barbarism.
BAR-BAR'IZE, *v. a.* To reduce to barbarism.
BAR-BAR'IZE, *v. n.* To commit a barbarism. *Milton.*
BAR-BAR'OUS, *a.* Unacquainted with the arts; uncivilized; savage; cruel; contrary to the rules of speech.
BAR-BAR'OUS-LY, *ad.* In a barbarous manner.
BAR-BAR'OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being barbarous.
BAR-BAR'Y, *n.* A Barbary horse; a barb. *Beaumont & Fl.*
BAR-BAS'TELLE, **n.* A small kind of bat. *Brande.*
BAR-BATE, **a.* (*Bot.*) Covered with long hairs, like beard. *P. Cyc.*
BAR-BAT'ED, [*bar-bat'ed*, *Ja. K. Maunder*; *bar-bat'ed*, *Sm. R. Wb.*] A jagged with points; bearded. *Warton.*
BAR-BE-CUE, *v. a.* [*i.* BARBECUED; *pp.* BARBECUING, BARBECUED.] To dress whole, as a hog, an ox, &c.
BAR-BE-CUE, *n.* A hog dressed whole.
BARBED, (*bar'ed* or *bar'd*) *p. a.* Bearded; armed.
BAR'BEL, (*bar'bl*) *n.* [*barbel*, Fr.] A coarse river fish; — superfluous flesh in the mouth of a horse.
BAR'BER, *n.* One whose occupation it is to shave.
BAR'BER, *v. a.* To shave; to dress out. *Shak.*
BAR'BER-ESS, *n.* A woman barber. *Minsheu.*
BAR'BER-MON'GER, (*bar'ber-mung'er*) *n.* A fop. *Shak.*
BAR'BER-RY, *n.* [*berberis*, L.] A shrub and its acid fruit.
BAR'BER-SUR'GEON, *n.* One who, in former times, practised both shaving and surgery.
BARBES, * or **BAR'BLIES**, * *n. pl.* A disease incident to horses and cattle when they have excrescences under the tongue. *Crabb.*
BAR'BEY, **n.* A species of dog, having long, curly hair; a poodle dog; a species of bird having a hairy or tufted beak; a small worm. *Crabb.*
BAR'BI-CAN, **n.* [*barbicanum*, L.] A watchtower for the purpose of despoiling the enemy; — an opening to shoot out at: — the outer work or defence of a castle, or the fort at the entrance of a bridge. *Brande.*
†BAR'BI-CAN'AGE, **n.* Money paid to support a barbican. *Bouvier.*
BAR'BI-TON, **n.* (*Mus.*) An ancient instrument somewhat resembling a lyre. *Brande.*
BAR'BU-LA, **n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A finely divided, beard-like apex to the peristome of some mosses. *Brande.*
BAR'BULE, **n.* A little barb. *Booth.*
BAR'CA-RÖLLE, **n.* [*Fr.*] The boat-song of the Venetian gondoliers. *Brande.*

BAR'D, *n.* A poet; a Celtic minstrel: — trapping of a horse *Spenser.*
BAR'D'ED, *p. a.* Caparisoned. *Holinshed.*
BAR'D'IC, *a.* Relating to bards or poets. *Warton.*
BAR'D'ISH, *a.* Written by bards; bardic. *Selden.*
BAR'D'ISM, **n.* The character or quality of a bard. *Elton.* [*n.*]
BAR'D'LING, **n.* An inferior bard. *Cunningham.*
BARÉ, *a.* Wanting clothes or covering; naked; uncovered; unadorned; poor; indigent; mere.
BARÉ, *v. a.* [*i.* BARRED; *pp.* BARING, BARÉ.] To strip; to uncover. *Spenser.*
†BARÉ, *i.* from *Bar*; now *dore*. See *BAR*.
BARÉ, **n.* The part of an image or statue which represents bare flesh. *Francis.*
BARÉ'BONE, *n.* A very lean person. *Shak.*
BARÉ'BONED, (*bar'hond*) *p. a.* Having the bones bare. *Shak.*
BARÉ'FACED, (*bar'fast*) *a.* Having the face bare. *Shak.* Shameless; bold.
BARÉ'FACED-LY, (*bar'fast-ly*) *ad.* Shamelessly.
BARÉ'FACED-NESS, (*bar'fast-ness*) *n.* Effrontery.
BARÉ'FOOT, (*bar'fut*) *a.* Having the feet uncovered.
BARÉ'FOOT'ED, (*bar'fut-ed*) *ad.* With the feet bare.
BARÉ'FOOT'ED, (*bar'fut-ed*) *a.* Without shoes. *Sidney.*
BARÉ'GNÁW, (*bar'nawn*) *a.* Eaten bare. *Shak.*
BARÉ'HÁND-ED, **a.* Having the hands bare. *Butler.*
BARÉ'HEAD-ED, (*bar'héd-ed*) *a.* Having the head bare; uncovered out of respect.
BARÉ'HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bareheaded. *Bp. Hall.*
BARÉ'LÉGGED, (*bar'légd*) *p. a.* Having the legs bare.
BARÉ'LY, *ad.* Nakedly; poorly; merely. *Hooker.*
BARÉ'NECKED, (*bar'nékt*) *a.* Having the neck bare.
BARÉ'NESS, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty.
BARÉ'PICKED, (*bar'píkt*) *p. a.* Picked to the bone. *Shak.*
BARÉ'RIBBED, (*bar'ribd*) *p. a.* Lean. *Shak.*
BARÉ'WORN, **a.* Worn bare; naked of turf. *Goldsmith.*
BAR-FEE, **n.* (*Law*) A fee of twenty pence which English prisoners, acquitted of felony, pay to the jailer. *Crabb.*
BAR'FUL, *a.* See *BARFUL*.
BAR'GAIN, (*bar'gín*) *n.* A verbal agreement; a contract; covenant; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.
BAR'GAIN, (*bar'gín*) *v. n.* [*i.* BARGAINED; *pp.* BARGAINING, BARGAINED.] To make a contract; to agree.
BAR-GAIN-ÉE, **n.* One who accepts a bargain.
BAR-GAIN-ER, *n.* The person who makes a bargain.
BAR-GAIN-ING, **n.* The act of making bargains. *A. Smith.*
BAR-GAIN-OR, **n.* (*Law*) One who sells to or contracts with another, called the *bargaine*. *Whishaw.*
BAR'GE, *n.* [*barge*, Fr.] A boat or vessel of state or pleasure; a flat-bottomed boat for burden.
BAR'GE'COURSE, **n.* (*Arch.*) That part of the tiling of a roof which projects over the gable end of a building. *P. Cyc.*
BAR'GE'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **BAR'GE'MEN**. The manager of a barge.
BAR'GE'MAS-TER, *n.* The owner of a barge. *Blackstone.*
BAR'GER, *n.* A manager of a barge; bargeman. *Carew.*
BAR'GOWN, **n.* The gown or dress of a lawyer. *Butler.*
BAR-RIL-LA, **n.* A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, and the alkali procured from it. — (*Chem.*) The name given in commerce to the impure carbonate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant. *Brande.*
BAR-RIL-LET, **n.* [*Fr.*] The barrel of a watch; the funnel of a sucking-pump. *Crabb.*
BAR'RIL-IRON, * (*bar'ril-irn*) *n.* Iron in bars. *Ash.*
BAR'RIL'VO, **n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A low pitch of voice. *Crabb.*
BAR'RIL'UM, **n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of baryta. *Brande.*
BAR'K, *n.* [*barck*, Dan.] The rind or covering of a tree; the medicine called *Peruvian bark*; — a ship having a gaff-top-sail instead of the square mizzen-top-sail.
BAR'K, *v. a.* [*i.* BARKE'd; *pp.* BARING, BARKE'd.] To strip off the bark; to peel. [*†* To enclose. *Dannc.*]
BAR'K, *v. n.* To make the noise of a dog; to clamor.
BAR'K-BARED, (*bar'bard*) *a.* Stripped of the bark.
BAR'K-BED, **n.* A hot-bed formed of tanner's bark. *Booth.*
BAR'K'BÖND, **p. a.* Straitened by the bark. *Farm. Ency.*
BAR'KEEP-ER, **n.* One who tends the bar of an inn. *Somerville.*
BAR'KER, *n.* He or that which barks.
BAR'K-ERY, **n.* A tanhouse or place where bark is kept. *Booth.*
BAR'K'ING, **p. a.* Making the noise of a dog; divesting of bark.
BAR'K'ING, **n.* The noise of a dog; act of taking off the bark. *Ash.*
BAR'K'LESS, **a.* Being destitute of bark. *Drayton.*
BAR'K'LOUSE, **n.*; *pl.* **BAR'K'LICE**. A minute insect that infests trees. *Farm. Ency.*
BAR'K'MAN, **n.* One who belongs to a bark. *Hackluyt.*
BAR'K'PIT, **n.* A tanpit, or pit for steeping or tanning leather. *Booth.*
BAR'K'Y, *a.* Consisting of or like bark. *Shak.*
BAR-LE'RF-A, **n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of East Indian plants. *P. Cyc.*
BAR'LEY, (*bar'le*) *n.* A kind of grain or bread-corn, of which malt is commonly made.

BÄR/LEY-BIRD,* n. A name of the siskin. *Pennant.*
BÄR/LEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play or game.
BÄR/LEY-BRÖTH, n. Broth made of barley: — a low word for strong beer. *Shak.*
BÄR/LEY-CAKE,* n. Cake made of barley. *Pope.*
BÄR/LEY-CÖRN, n. A kernel of barley; a third part of an inch. *Tickell.*
BÄR/LEY-FE/VER,* n. Illness caused by intemperance. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]
BÄR/LEY-MÖW, n. A place where barley is stowed up.
BÄR/LEY-SICK,* a. Intoxicated. [A cant word used in Scotland.]
BÄR/LEY-SÜG/AR, (bär'le-shüg'är) n. Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.
BÄR/LEY-WÄ/TER,* n. A decoction of pearl barley, a drink used in slow fevers. *Crabb.*
BÄRM, n. A fermenting substance; foam or froth of beer or other fermenting liquor, used as a leaven; yeast.
BÄR/MÄID,* n. A maid or woman who tends a bar. *Goldsmith.*
BÄR/MY, a. Containing barn. *Dryden.*
BÄRN, n. A building for containing hay, grain, and other produce of a farm, and also for stabling cattle.
BÄRN, v. a. To lay up in a barn. *Shak.*
BÄRN,* n. A child. [Provincial in England.] See **BAIRN.**
BÄR/NA-BEE,* n. An insect; the lady-bird. *Booth.*
BÄR/NA-CLE, (bär'nä-kl) n. A shell-fish, or shell adhering to substances under sea-water; a bird like a goose, fabled to grow on trees. — *pl.* an instrument for holding a horse by the nose.
BÄRN-DOOR, (bär'n'dör) n. The door of a barn. *Milton.*
BÄRN-DOOR,* a. Living near the door of a barn; as, *barn-door fowls.* *Coleridge.*
BÄRN/FÜL,* n. As much as a barn will hold. *Hall.*
BÄRN/YÄRD,* n. A yard adjacent to a barn. *Booth.*
BÄRN/YÄRD-FÖW/L,* n. The common hen. *Booth.*
BÄR/O-LITE,* n. (Min.) A carbonate of baryta. *Scudamore.*
BÄR-O-MA-CRÖM'E-TER,* n. An instrument for measuring the length and weight of a new-born infant. *Dunglison.*
BA-RÖM'E-TER, n. [*βαρῶς* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. Its chief use is to determine the actual or probable changes of the weather.
BÄR-O-MÉT/RIC,* a. Same as *barometrical.* *Francis.*
BÄR-O-MÉT/RI-CAL, a. Relating to the barometer.
BÄR-O-MÉT/RI-CAL-LY,* ad. By means of a barometer. *P. Cyc.*
BÄR/O-MÉT/Z,* n. (Bot.) A prostrate, hairy stem of a fern. It is a singular vegetable production, of which, under the name of the *Seythian lamb*, many fabulous stories are told. *P. Cyc.*
BÄR/ON, n. [Fr. & Sp.] A degree of nobility next to a viscount, being the lowest in the English house of peers: — the title of the judges of the English exchequer. — (*Law*) A husband, opposed to *feme*. — *Baron of beef.* See **SIRLOIN.**
BÄR/ON-AGE, n. The peerage; the dignity of a baron; the estate which gives title to a baron.
BÄR/ON-ESS, n. A baron's wife or lady.
BÄR/ON-ÉT, n. The next title below a baron, and the lowest which is hereditary in England.
BÄR/O-NÉT-AGE,* n. The state or body of baronets. *Gent. Mag.*
BÄR/O-NÉT-CY,* n. The dignity of a baronet. *Booth.*
BA-RÖ/NI-AL, a. Relating to a baron or barony. *Warton.*
BÄR/O-NY, n. The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron.
BÄR/O-SCÖPE, n. [βαρῶς and σκοπεῖν.] A barometer; a weather-glass.
BÄR-O-SCÖP'I-CAL,* a. Belonging to a baroscope. *Boyle.*
BÄR-O-SËL'E-NITE,* n. (Min.) A sulphate of baryta. *Cleveland.*
BA-RÖUCHE,* (bä-rösh') n. A four-wheeled open carriage; a coach without a roof. *Ed. Ency.*
BÄR-ÖU-CHÉT',* n. A small kind of barouche, or a four-wheeled open carriage, with a head. *W. Ency.*
BÄRQUE,* (bärk) n. [Fr.] See **BARC.**
BÄRR,* n. A Portuguese measure of length, less than a yard. *Hamilton.*
BÄR/RA-CÄN, n. [Fr.] A strong, thick kind of camlet.
BÄR/RACK, n. A building to lodge soldiers in; a cabin; a hut.
BÄR/RACK-MÄS-TER, n. The superintendent of soldiers' lodgings. *Swif.*
BÄR/RÄQ'E,* n. A linen stuff with worsted flowers. *Crabb.*
†BÄR-RA-GÖ'D'IN,* n. [Fr.] Barbarous law language. *Woburn.*
BÄR/RAS,* n. The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir-trees. *Brande.*
BÄR/RÄ-TÖR, n. (Law) One guilty of barratry.
BÄR/RÄ-TRY, n. (Law) Foul practice, as the moving and maintaining of suits in disturbance of the peace, &c. — (*Scotland*) Bihery in a judge. — (*Rome*) The obtaining of benefices. — (*Com.*) An act or offence of a master of a ship, or of the mariners, by which the owners or insurers are defrauded.
BÄR/RËL, n. A round wooden cask or vessel; a particular

measure, as 32 gallons of ale, and 36 of beer; any thing round and hollow, as the *barrel* of a gun; a cylinder.
BÄR/RËL, v. a. To put into a barrel. *Spenser.*
BÄR/RËL-BËL/LËD, (bèr'lj'd) a. Having a large belly.
BÄR/RËLLED,* (bär'rëld) a. Furnished with or put in a barrel. *Jsh.*
BÄR/RËN, a. Not prolific; not productive; sterile; unfruitful; not copious; unmeaning; uninventive.
BÄR/RËN,* n. & pl. BÄR/RËNS. A tract of unproductive land: — a term applied in the western parts of the United States, to tracts of land of a mixed character, partly prairies and partly covered with stunted or dwarfish trees. — The *Pine Barrens* of the Southern States are lands covered with pine timber. *Flint.*
BÄR/RËN-FLÖW/ERED,* a. Having flowers without fruit. *Smith.*
BÄR/RËN-I-VY,* n. Creeping ivy, that does not flower. *Booth.*
BÄR/RËN-LY, ad. With barrenness; unfruitfully.
BÄR/RËN-NËSS, n. Quality of being barren; sterility; want of offspring; unfruitfulness; want of invention; aridity.
BÄR/RËN-SPIR'IT-ED, a. Of a poor spirit. *Shak.*
BÄR/RËN-WÖRT, (bär'ren-würt) n. A plant.
†BÄR/RË/TÜL, a. Full of obstructions. *Shak.*
BÄR/RË-CÄDE,* n. [Fr.] A fortification hastily made of trees, earth, &c.; a bar; an obstruction.
BÄR/RË-CÄDE,* n. a. [BARRICADED; *pp.* BARRICADING, BARRICADED.] To stop up; to fortify.
BÄR/RË-CÄ/DÖ, n. [barricada, Sp.] A fortification. *Bacon.* See **BARRICADE.**
BÄR/RË-CÄ/DÖ, v. a. To fortify; to barricade. *Milton.*
BÄR/RË-CÄDE, (bär'rë-er) [bär'rë-er, W. P. F. J. Ja. K. Sm.; bär'ry, S. E.] — Pope, in one instance, by poetic license, pronounces it *bä-rër'* n. [*barricé, Fr.*] A barricade; a fortification; a piece of wood-work intended to defend the entrance of a passage or entrenchment; an obstruction; a stop; a boundary.
BÄR/RËNG-ÖT, n. Act of excluding or shutting out a person from a place, a boyish sport. *Swift.*
BÄR/RËS,* n. (Zool.) A large baboon of the Guinea coast. *Brande.*
BÄR/RËS-TER, n. An advocate admitted to plead at the bar in the English courts of law and equity; an advocate; a counsellor at law.
BÄR/RÖW, n. [barrot, or berroette, old Fr.] A carriage moved by the hand: — a hillock or mound of earth: — a hog, properly, a gelded hog.
BÄR/RÜ-LËT,* n. (Her.) The fourth part of a bar. *Crabb.*
BÄR/RÛ,* n. (Her.) A field divided by horizontal lines into four or more parts. *Crabb.*
BÄR/SHÖE,* n. A particular kind of horseshoe. *Farm. Ency.*
BÄR/SHÖT, n. Two half bullets joined together by a bar.
BÄR/SQW-ITE,* n. (Min.) A mineral resembling scapolite. *Dana.*
BÄR/TER, v. n. [barater, Fr.] [i. BARTERED; *pp.* BARTERING, BARTERED.] To traffic by exchanging commodities.
BÄR/TER, v. a. To give in exchange. *Shak.*
BÄR/TER, n. Trafficking by exchange of commodities. — (*Arith.*) A rule by which the values of commodities of different kinds are compared.
BÄR/TER-ER, n. One who barter.
†BÄR/TER-RY, n. Exchange of commodities; barter. *Camden.*
BÄRTH,* n. A warm, enclosed place or pasture for calves, lambs, &c. *Farm. Ency.* [*Prov. Eng.*]
BÄR-THÖL/O-MEW-TIDE, (bär-thöl'q-mü-tid) n. The term near St. Bartholomew's day. *Shak.*
BÄR-TJ-ZÄN,* n. A small projecting turret. *Francis.*
BÄR/TÖN, (bär'tn) n. (Law) The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house and outhouses. *Hulcot.*
BÄR/TRÄM, n. A plant; peltitory.
BÄR/ÜTH,* n. An East Indian measure equal to 54 or 58 pounds of pepper. *Crabb.*
BÄR/VT,* n. [bär'vt, K. Sm. R. Brande; bär'v-tä, Wb.] n. [βαρύς.] (Min.) An oxide of barium; a ponderous, simple, alkaline earth, of a gray color, not easily fused. *Brande.*
BÄR/TE/* n. (Min.) Same as *baryta.* *Scudamore.*
BA-RV'TES, n. (Min.) A simple earth; baryta. *P. Cyc.* See **BARYTA.**
BA-RV'TIC,* a. Containing or relating to baryta. *Brande.*
BA-RV'TO-CÄL/CITE,* n. (Min.) A carbonate of baryta. *Brook.*
BA-RV'TO-CË-LËS/TINE,* n. (Min.) A sulphate of strontian and baryta. *Dana.*
BÄR/VTÖN,* n. (Mus.) An instrument of music now disused. *P. Cyc.*
BÄR/VTÖNE,* n. [βαρύς and ῥῆνος.] A male voice, running neither so low as a bass voice nor so high as a tenor. — (*Greek Prosody*) A word not accented on the last syllable, and therefore not finishing with the sharp tone of such a word.
BÄR/VTÖNE,* a. Noting a low pitch of voice, or a grave,

deep sound; applied to a verb having a grave accent.

Walker.

- BASAL**, * *a.* Relating to the base or bottom. *P. Cyc.*
BA-SÄLT', [ba-sält', *Ja. Sm. R.*; ba-sält', *K.*; ba-zölt', *Wb.*] *n.* A grayish-black mineral or stone; trap-rock; a porcelain imitating the mineral.
BA-SÄLT' TĒS, *n.* [*L.*] *sing. & pl.* Basalt. Pennant.
BA-SÄLT'LIK, [ba-sält'fik, *Ja. Sm. R.*; ba-sält'fik, *K. Davis*; ba-zölt'fik, *Wb.*] *a.* Relating to or like basalt.
BA-SÄLT'FÖRM*, * *a.* Having the form of basalt. *Maunder.*
BA-SÄLT'TINE*, * *n.* (*Min.*) Basaltic hornblende; a column of basalt. *Smart.*
BAS'Ä-NITE*, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of silicious slate or black jasper, sometimes used as a touchstone to try the purity of gold; called also the Lydian stone. *Brande.*
BAS'CI-NĒT*, * *n.* [*bassinets*, *Fr.*] A light, basin-shaped helmet, worn in England in the 14th century. *Brande.*
BÄSE, *a.* [*bas*, *Fr.*] Mean; of mean spirit; low in station, place, position, origin, quality, or character; illegitimate. — *Applied to metals*, of little value. — *Applied to sounds*, deep; grave. See **BASS**.
BÄSE, *n.* [*basis*, *L.*] The bottom or foundation of anything; the pedestal of a statue, pillar, or column; basis; the broad part of any body, as the bottom of a cone, or the foot of a pillar. — (*Chem.*) An ingredient of a compound, usually applied to alkalies, earths, and metals, in their relations to acids and salts; a metallic oxide.
BÄSE*, *v. a.* [*baser*, *Fr.*] [*i.* **BASĒD**; *pp.* **BASING**, **BASĒD**.] To place on a basis; to lay the base of; to found. *Ep. Blomfield*; *Brit. Critic.*
†BÄSE, *v. a.* To degrade; to abase. *Bacon.*
BÄSE'-BÖRN, *a.* Of illegitimate or low birth. *Fuller.*
†BÄSE'-CÖURT, (**bäs'kört**) *n.* A lower court. *Shak.*
BÄSE'LESS, *a.* Without foundation. *Shak.*
BA-SĒL'LA*, * *n.* An East Indian plant cultivated instead of spinach. *Brande.*
BÄSE'LY, *ad.* In a base or unworthy manner.
BÄSE'MENT, *n.* The lowest story of a building; a story of a house below, or partly below, the level of the street; the ground floor.
BÄSE'-MIND'ĒD, *a.* Mean-spirited. *Camden.*
BÄSE'-MIND'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* Meanness of spirit.
BÄSE'NESS, *n.* State of being base; meanness; vileness.
BÄSE'-SEIN'IT-ĒD*, * *a.* Having a base spirit; low; vile. *Baxter.*
BÄSE'STRING, *n.* The lowest note. *Encyc.*
BÄSE'-VĪ'OL, *n.* See **BASS-VIOL**.
†BÄSH, *v. n.* To be ashamed. *Bale.*
BA-SHÄW', *n.* A title of honor among the Turks; a viceroy; a pacha. See **PACHA**.
BÄSH'FÖL, *a.* Modest; wanting confidence; shy; having rustic shyness; coy.
BÄSH'FÖL-LY, *ad.* Modestly; in a coy or shy manner.
BÄSH'FÖL-NĒSS, *n.* Outward modesty; rustic shyness.
BÄSH'LESS*, * *a.* Shameless. *Mason*. [*R.*]
BÄS'IL, (**bäs'il**) *n.* The angle to which the edge of a tool is ground; a fragrant plant, or kitchen herb, of different varieties. [*The skin of a sheep tanned; bawsin.* *Farm. Encyc.*]
BÄS'IL, *v. a.* To grind to a proper slope or angle.
BÄS'IL-ÄR*, * *a.* (*Anat.*) Chief; principal; belonging to **BÄS'IL-Ä-RY***, * the base; noting an artery of the brain. *Crabb.*
BA-SIL'IC, or **BÄS'IL'IC**, *n.* A large hall. See **BASILICA**, and **BASILICON**.
BA-SIL'IC, } *a.* Belonging to a basilica or basilicon.
BA-SIL'IC-ÄL, }
BA-SIL'IC-Ä, *n.* [*βασιλική*] *pl.* **BA-SIL'IC-ÄS**. A regal or large hall; a magnificent church; the chief or middle vein of the arm.
BA-SIL'IC-ÖN, *n.* An ointment of great virtue. *Quincy.*
BÄS'IL-SK, (**bäs'il'sk**) *n.* [*βασιλικός*] (*Antiq.*) A fabulous serpent; a species of cannon. — (*Zool.*) A saurian reptile.
BÄ'SIN, (**bäs'in**) *n.* [*bassin*, *Fr.*] A small vessel to hold water; a small pond; any hollow place; a dock for repairing ships; the space of country drained by a river.
BÄS'INĒD, (**bäs'nd**) *a.* Enclosed in a basin. *Young.*
†BÄS'INĒT, *n.* *Spenser.* See **BASINET**.
BÄ'SIN-SHÄPED*, (**-shäpt**) *a.* Having the form of a basin. *Cyc.*
BÄ'SIS, (*basis*, *L.*) *pl.* **BÄ'SĒS**. The base; foundation; that on which anything is raised; ground work. — (*Rhet.*) The smallest trochaic rhythm.
BA-SIS'Ö-LÜTE*, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Prolonged at the base, below the point of origin, as some leaves. *Brande.*
BÄSK, *v. a.* [*i.* **BÄSKĒD**; *pp.* **BÄSKING**, **BÄSKĒD**.] To warm by laying out in the sun or heat. *Milton.*
BÄSK, *v. n.* To lie in the sun or warmth. *Dryden.*
BÄSKĒT, *n.* A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials interwoven. — (*Arch.*) Part of the Corinthian capital.
BÄS'KET*, * *v. a.* To put or place in a basket. *Cowper.*
BÄS'KET-HILT, *n.* A hilt of a weapon which covers the whole hand.

- BÄS'KET-HILT'ĒD**, *a.* Having a basket-hilt.
BÄS'KET-WÖ'MAN, (**-wüm'un**) *n.* A woman who plies at markets with a basket.
BÄS'LING*, * *n.* The act of lying or standing in the sun.
BÄSQUĒ*, (**bäs'ä**) *a.* Relating to Biscay, or the language of the natives of Biscay. *Bosworth.*
BÄS'QUĒSH, (**bäs'kışh**) *a.* See **BASQUE**. *Sir T. Browne.*
BÄSS, (**bäs**) *n.* A mat used in churches, &c. *Mortimer.*
BÄSS, (**bäs**) *n.* A sea fish: — an American tree of the genus *tilia*, resembling the English lime or linden: — the bark of the bass or lime, used for mats, &c., called also *bast*.
†BÄSS, *v. n.* To sound in a deep tone. *Shak.*
BÄSS, *a.* (*Mus.*) Low; deep; grave.
BÄSS*, * (*Mus.*) The lowest part of harmony; or the lowest or deepest part of the composition, which is regarded as the foundation of the harmony. *Brande.*
BÄS'SA, *n.* See **BASHAW**. *Sir T. Herbert.*
BÄS'SĒT*, * (*Min.*) The emergence at the surface of the different mineral strata from beneath each other; an out-cropping. *Hamilton.*
BÄS'SĒT, *n.* [*bassette*, *Fr.*] A game at cards. *Dennis.*
BÄS-SĒTTE', * *n.* [*Fr.*] A game at cards. — (*Mus.*) The smallest species of the bass viol. *Brande.*
BÄS-SĒT TÖ*, or **BÄS'SÖ***, * *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A small bass viol. *Crabb.*
BÄS'SI-Ä*, * (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants. *P. Cyc.*
BÄS'SI-NĒT*, * *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of wicker basket for a young infant. *W. Encyc.*
BÄS'SÖCK, *n.* A mat; the same with *bass*.
BÄS-SÖÖN', (*basson*, *Fr.*) A musical wind instrument made of wood, and serving as the proper bass to the oboe and clarinet.
BÄS'SÖ-RI-LIĒ'VÖ, *n.* [*It.*] *pl.* **BÄSS-RILIEVL**. See **BÄSS-RELIEF**.
BÄS-SÖ'RINE*, * *n.* A modification of a gum from Bassora. *Brande.*
BÄSS-RE-LIĒ'F, (**bäs-re-lĒf**) [**bäs-re-lĒf**, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; **bäs-re-lĒf**, *Wb.*] *n.* [*basso rilievo*, *It.*] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand off from the ground.
BÄSS-VĪ'OL, *n.* A musical stringed instrument with four strings; a violoncello.
BÄST*, * *n.* A rope or cord made of the bark of the bass, lime, or linden tree; bark for ropes or mats. *McCulloch.*
BÄS'TÄ', [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Enough; stop. — An expression used by the leader of a band. *Crabb.*
BÄS'TARD, *n.* [*bastard*, *Welsh*.] An illegitimate child; any thing spurious; a piece of ordnance; [a sweet wine. *Shak.*]
BÄS'TARD, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious; base. — *Bastard stucco*, a coarse kind of plastering. — *Bastard wing*, three or five quill-like feathers at a small joint at the middle of the wing.
†BÄS'TARD, *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard. *Bacon.*
BÄS'TARD-ÄL'KÄ-NĒT*, * *n.* An annual plant or weed. *Farm. Encyc.*
BÄS'TARD-DIT'TÄ-NY, *n.* Plant; white hoarhound. *Booth.*
†BÄS'TARD-ISM, *n.* The state of a bastard. *Cotgrave.*
BÄS'TARD-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* **BÄSTARDIZED**; *pp.* **BÄSTARDIZING**, **BÄSTARDIZED**.] To make bastard or illegitimate; to convict of being a bastard.
†BÄS'TARD-LY, *a.* Spurious. *Ep. Taylor.*
†BÄS'TARD-LY, *ad.* Spuriously. *Donne.*
BÄS'TARD-TOÄD'FLÄX*, * *n.* A perennial wild plant. *Farm. Encyc.*
BÄS'TAR-DY, *n.* State of being a bastard; illegitimacy.
BÄSTE, *v. a.* [*i.* **BÄSTĒD**; *pp.* **BÄSTING**, **BÄSTĒD**.] To beat with a stick; to drip butter or gravy upon meat while roasting; to sew slightly.
BÄS-TĪLE', (**bäs'tĪl**) [**bäs'tĪl**, *K. Sm.*; **bäs'tĪl**, *W. R. Todd.*] *n.* (*bastille*, *Fr.*) The fortification of a castle; the castle itself; the state prison formerly at Paris.
†BÄS-TJ-MĒNT, or **†BÄS-TJ-MĒN'TÖ**, *n.* [*bastiment*, *Fr.*] A rampart. *Glover.*
BÄS-TJ-NÄDE', *n.* & *v. a.* Same as *bastinado*. See **BASTINADO**.
BÄS-TJ-NÄ'DÖ, *n.* [*bastonata*, *It.*; *bastonnade*, *Fr.*; *bastinado*, *Sp.*] A cudgelling; flogellation; a mode of punishing practised in Turkey, Persia, China, &c.; commonly inflicted upon the soles of the feet.
BÄS-TJ-NÄ'DÖ, *v. a.* [*i.* **BÄSTINADOĒD**; *pp.* **BÄSTINADOING**, **BÄSTINADOĒD**.] To beat with a cudgel or a bastinado.
BÄST'ING, *n.* A dripping: — act of beating with a stick. *Swift.*
BÄST'ION, (**bäst'yun**) *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mil.*) A large projecting mass of earth or masonry at the angles of a fortified work; a bulwark.
BÄS'TIONĒD*, (**bäst'yund**) *a.* Provided with bastions. *Maurice.*
BÄS'TÖ*, * *n.* [*It.*] The ace of clubs at the games of ombre and quadrille. *Pepe.*
†BÄS'TÖN*, * *n.* A baton. *Bacon.* See **BATOON**.
BÄT, *n.* An animal having the body of a mouse and wings like a bird, but without feathers; a stick; a flat club; a piece of brick.

BAT, *v. n.* To manage a bat at cricket. *Dancombe.*
BAT'-A-BLE, *a.* [*batable*, Fr.] That may be contended for; debatable — causing fatness; fattening; as, "batable herbage." [Local, Eng.] *Farm. Ency.* See **BATTLE**.
BAT'-A-TAS, * *n.* A species of convolvulaceous East Indian plant, having fleshy sweet tubers, cultivated for food; the sweet potato; Carolina potato. *Brande.*
BAT'-VY-AN, * *n.* Relating to Batavia or Holland. *Ency.*
BATCHE, *n.* The quantity of bread baked at one time.
BATCHE-LOR, *n.* See **BACHELOR**.
BATE, *n.* Strife; contention; debate. *Shak.* [R.]
BATE, *v. a.* [*i.* BATED; *pp.* BATING, BATED.] To abate. *Shak.* To cut off; to remit. *Dryden.* To bar; to except. *Farm. Ency.*
BATE, *v. n.* As a hawk. See **BAIT**.
BATEAU,* (bät-ö') *n.* [Fr.] pl. **BATEAUX**, (bät-öz') A long, light boat. *Hutchinson.*
BATE'-BREED-ING, *a.* Breeding strife. *Shak.*
BATE'-FUL, *a.* Contentious; delatful. *Sidney.*
BATE'-LESS, *a.* Not to be abated. *Shak.*
BATE'-MENT, *n.* Diminution; abatement. *Mozon.*
BAT'-FÖWL-ER, *n.* One who practises bat-fowling.
BAT'-FÖWL-ING, *n.* Bird-catching in the night-time.
BAT'-FÖWL, *a.* Fruitful. *Drayton.*
BATH, (bäth, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; bäh, *R.*) *n.*; *pl.* **BATHS**. A place for bathing; a receptacle of water for bathing; a heating by means of water, steam, vapor, or sand; a house containing a bath: — a Hebrew measure of 7½ gallons. — *Order of the Bath*, a British order of knighthood.
BÄTHE, (bäh) *v. a.* [*i.* BATHED; *pp.* BATHING, BATHED.] To immerse and wash in water or a bath; to soften by washing; to wash.
BÄTHE, *v. n.* To have one's body in water.
BÄTHE,* *n.* Act of bathing. *Stanley.*
BÄTHE,* *n.* One who bathes. *Chapman.*
BÄTHE'TIC, * *a.* Relating to baths; sinking. *Coleridge.* [R.]
BATH'ING, *n.* The act of immersing in a bath.
BATH'ING-RÖÖM, * *n.* A room used by bathers. *Congreve.*
BAT-HORSE, * or **BÄW**-HORSE, * (bäv'hörs) *n.* A baggage horse. *Crabb.*
BÄ'THÖS, *n.* [*βᾶθς*, Gr., *depth.*] (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from elevated to mean thoughts; anticlimax.
BAT'ING, *prep.* Except; abating. *Rovee.*
BÄT'ISTE, * *n.* [Fr.] Fine linen cloth or lawn, made in Picardy, Flanders, &c. *Rawson.*
BÄT'LET, *n.* A square piece of wood for beating linen.
BÄT-MAN, * or **BÄW**-MAN, * (bäv'män) *n.* A man in the army who takes care of the bat-horse, and cooking utensils, &c. *P. Cyc.*
BÄT-MONEY, * or **BÄW**'-MÖN-ËY, * *n.* Money paid to the bat-man. *Washington.*
BÄT'NET, * *n.* A net to put over the nests of bats. *Booth.*
BÄT'O-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A genus of fossil shells. *P. Cyc.*
BÄTON,* (bä-töng, or bät'on) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A rest of four semibreves: — a marshal's staff; baton. *Brande.*
BÄT'O-NIÈRE, * *n.* [Fr.] An elected president of an order or fraternity. *Brande.*
BÄ-TÖÖN, * *n.* [*baton*, Fr.] A staff or club; a staff of a field-marshal. — (*Her.*) In coats of arms, it denotes illegitimate descent.
BÄ-TRÄ'CHI-A, * *n.* [*βάρχαρος*,] (*Zool.*) *pl.* An order of reptiles, including frogs and toads. *Brande.*
BÄ-TRÄ'CHI-AN, * *n.* (*Zool.*) One of an order of reptiles; a frog or toad. *Brande.*
BÄ-TRÄ'CHI-AN, * *a.* (*Zool.*) Relating to or resembling frogs or toads. *P. Cyc.*
BÄT'RA-CHITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Frogstone; a fossil resembling a frog in color. *Smart.* [*Rev.*]
BÄT'RA-CHÖID, * *a.* Relating to or like batrachians. *Qu.*
BÄT'RA-CHÖM'Y-ÖM'A-CHY, * *n.* A battle between the frogs and mice. *Warton.*
BÄT'RA-CHÖPH'A-GÖUS, * *a.* Feeding on frogs. *Qu. Rec.*
BÄT'SHÉLL, * *n.* (*Conch.*) The dusky brown volute. *Hill.*
BÄT'TA, * *n.* An allowance made to military officers in the service of the East India Company in addition to their pay. *P. Cyc.*
BÄT'TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of cultivation; capable of being made fat. *Burton.* [R.]
BÄT'TAI-LÄNT, *n.* A combatant. *Skelton.*
BÄT'TÄLIA, (bät-täl'ya) *n.* [*battaglia*, It.] *pl.* **BATTALIAS**. The order of battle. *Sandys.* The main body of an army. *Shak.*
BÄT'TÄLION, (bät-täl'yün) *n.* [*bataillon*, Fr.] A division of the infantry in an army, variable, in number, from 500 to 800 men; an army.
BÄT'TA-LOÜS, *a.* Wardlike. *Milton.*
BÄT'TEL, or **BÄT**'TIL, (bät'tl) *v. a.* To batter.
BÄT'TEL, (bät'tl) *v. n.* To grow fat; to batten. *Spenser.* To stand indebted in the college books, at Oxford, Eng., for what is expended at the buttery in the necessities of eating and drinking. At Cambridge, *size* is used in a similar sense. In the former university there is a student named a *batteller*, or *battler*; in the latter, a *sizar*.
BÄT'TEL, or **BÄT**'TLE, (bät'tl) *a.* Fruitful; fertile. *Hooker.*

BÄT'TEL, (bät'tl) *n.* A student's account at Oxford; a small allowance of food at Eton College. *Tooka.*
BÄT'TEL-LER, (bät'tl-ler) *n.* A student at Oxford, in England. See **BATTLE**.
BÄT'TEN, (bät'tn) *v. a.* To fatten; to fertilize. *Milton.*
BÄT'TEN, (bät'tn) *v. n.* To grow fat. *Shak.*
BÄT'TEN, (bät'tn) *n.* A piece of timber usually from 2 to 4, and sometimes 7 inches broad, and 1 thick.
BÄT'TEN-ING, * *n.* (*Arch.*) Narrow battens fixed to a wall, to which the laths for plastering are nailed. *Brande.*
BÄT'TER, *v. a.* [*battre*, Fr.] [*i.* BATTERED; *pp.* BATTERING, BATTERED.] To beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service; to put out of order; to make dull.
BÄT'TER, *v. n.* To lean backward; to jut out; to make continued attacks: — to lean inward.
BÄT'TER, *n.* A mixture of ingredients beaten together: — a term applied to a wall leaning inward.
BÄT'TER-ER, *n.* One who batters. *Bp. Taylor.*
BÄT'TER-ING-RÄM, * *n.* An ancient military engine, used for battering down walls of cities, &c.
BÄT'TER-Y, *n.* The act of battering; a line of cannon; the frame, or raised work, on which cannon or mortars are mounted; an apparatus for giving shocks in electricity or galvanism. — (*Law*) An assault upon a man's person, or any injury done in a violent manner.
BÄT'TISH, *a.* Resembling a bat. *Vernon.*
BÄT'TLE, (bät'tl) *n.* [*bataille*, Fr.] An encounter or engagement between two armies or fleets; a fight; a hostile contest.
BÄT'TLE, * *v. a.* To encounter; to engage in battle. *Swift.*
BÄT'TLE, *v. n.* [*i.* BATTLED; *pp.* BATTLING, BATTLED.] To contend in battle; to fight.
BÄT'TLE-ÄR-RÄY, * *n.* Order of battle.
BÄT'TLE-ÄXE, (bät'tl-äks) *n.* An ancient military weapon, purely offensive.
BÄT'TLE-DÖÖR, (bät'tl-dör) *n.* A bat or instrument used in playing with a shuttlecock.
BÄT'TLE-MÉNT, (bät'tl-mént) *n.* A wall or parapet on the top of a building, with embrasures or open places to look through, or to discharge missile weapons; a breastwork.
BÄT'TLE-MÉNT-ED, *a.* Secured by battlement.
BÄT'TLE-PIÈCE, * *n.* A painting representing a battle. *Pope.*
BÄT'TLER, * *n.* Same as *batteller*. *Crabb.*
BÄT'TLING, *n.* Conflict. *Thomson.*
BÄT'TÖL'Ö-GÛST, *n.* One who repeats the same thing. *Whitlock.*
BÄT'TÖL'Ö-GÛZE, *v. a.* To repeat needlessly the same thing. *Sir T. Herbert.*
BÄT'TÖL'Ö-QY, *n.* A needless or tiresome repetition. *Milton.*
BÄT'TÖN, * *n.* That part of a loom which closes the work. *Ash.*
BÄT'TÖRE'*, * *n.* [Fr.] An elevation of the bed of a river. *Boutier.*
BÄT'TÖTA'*, * *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The motion of beating with the hand or foot in directing the time. *Brande.*
BÄT'TY, *a.* Belonging to a bat. *Shak.*
BÄTZ'*, *n.* A German coin of less value than a farthing. *Crabb.*
BÄU-BEE', * *n.* (*Scotland*) A half-penny. *Bramston.*
BÄU'BLE, * *n.* See **BAWBLE**.
BÄU-D'S'SE-RITE'*, * *n.* (*Min.*) A carbonate of magnesia; magnesite. *Dana.*
BÄÜK'*, or **BÄÜLK**'*, * *n.* A long piece of timber. *Grier.* A strip of unploughed land. *Loudon.* See **BALK**.
BÄU'LITE'*, * *n.* (*Min.*) An Icelandic silicious mineral. *Dana.*
BÄÜLK, (bäwk) *v. a.* See **BALK**.
BÄU'RI-AN, * *n.* A native of Bavaria. *Russell.*
BÄU'RI-AN, * *n.* Relating to Bavaria. *Murray.*
BÄU'RÖV''*, * *n.* [*bavarois*, Fr.] A kind of cloak. *Gay.*
BÄU'YN, *n.* A fagot; a stick; a piece of waste wood. *Shak.*
BÄU'BLE, * *n.* A gewgaw a trifling piece of finery; a court-foot's truncheon. *Gower.*
BÄU'BLING, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. *Shak.*
BÄU'CÖCK, *n.* A fine fellow; a fop. *Shak.*
BÄU'D, *n.* A procurer, or procuress; a pimp. *Skelton.*
BÄU'D, *v. a.* To foul; to dirty. *Skelton.*
BÄU'D, *v. n.* To procure for vice. *Spectator.*
BÄU'D'BÖRN'*, *p. a.* Descended of a bawd. *Shak.*
BÄU'D'L-Y'*, *ad.* Obscenely; filthily.
BÄU'D'NESS'*, *n.* Obsceneness or lewdness.
BÄU'DRICK, * *n.* A belt. *Chapman.* See **BALDRICK**.
BÄU'DRY, *n.* Procuration for purposes of lust; obscene language or conduct.
BÄU'D'SHIP'*, * *n.* The employment or office of a bawd. *Ford.*
BÄU'D-Y'*, *a.* Filthy; obscene; lewd; unchaste. *Shak.*
BÄU'D-Y'HÖUSE'*, *n.* A house used for lewdness. *Dennis.*
BÄU'L, *v. n.* [*i.* BAWLED; *pp.* BAWLING, BAWLED.] To hoot: to cry aloud; to cry as a froward child.
BÄU'L, *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift.*
BÄU'L, * *n.* A vehement clamor; an outcry. *Pope.*
BÄU'L'ER'*, *n.* One who bawls. *Echard.*
BÄU'L'ING'*, * *n.* The act of crying aloud; loud crying.
BÄU'N, *n.* (*Ireland*) An enclosure with mud or stone walls to keep cattle; a fortification. *Spenser.*
BÄU'REL, *n.* A kind of hawk like a linnet.

BÄW'SIN, *n.* A badger; sheep's leather. *Drayton*.
BÄY, (bä) *a.* [*baye, bai, Fr.*] Brown, approaching to chestnut color, spoken of a horse.
BÄY, (hä) *n.*; *pl.* BÄYS. A portion of the sea enclosed between two capes; a large gulf; an opening or space caused by the bend of a boundary line:—in a barn, a place for the mow between the floor and the end of the building:—a stand made by one pursued or attacked, during which the enemy holds off:—a tree; the female laurel:—*pl.* A garland, such as rewarded victory in ancient games; learning.
BÄY, (hä) *v. n.* To bark as a dog at a thief. *Spenscer*.
BÄY, (hä) *v. a.* To bark at. *Shak.*
BÄY'ARD, *n.* [*bayard, old Fr.*] A bay-horse; a blind horse, often mentioned in old romances.
BÄY'ARD-LY, *a.* Blind; stupid. *Bp. Taylor*. [R.]
BÄY'BER-RY,* *n.* The wax myrtle; a plant that bears an oily berry. *Bigelow*.
BÄYED, (bäd) *a.* Having bays, as a barn.
BÄY'ING,* *n.* The barking of a dog. *Hall*.
BÄY'LEAF,* *n.* The leaf of the bay or laurel. *Johnson*.
BÄY'Q-NÉT, (bäg'q-nét, J. F. K. R.; bä'yün-ét, W. P. J. A. Sm.; bäg'q-nét, S. J.) [*bayonnette, Fr.*] A short, triangular sword or dagger fixed upon the end of a musket. ["Frequently pronounced bäg'q-nét, chiefly by the vulgar." *Walker*.]
BÄY'Q-NÉT, n. a. To kill or stab with the bayonet. *Burke*.
BÄYOH,* (bü'ö) *n.* [*boyan, Fr., a gut, or boucl.*] A narrow creek or inlet; a small gulf or channel. *Maunder*. [Used in Louisiana.]
BÄY'SÄLT, (hä'sält) *n.* Salt made of sea-water in bays, pits, &c.
BÄY'TRÉE,* *n.* A small evergreen tree; the laurel of antiquity. *Farm. Ency.*
BÄY'WIN'DÖW, (hä'wün'dö) *n.* A window projecting outward, and forming a kind of bay in the room. It is now called *bow-window*. See *Bow-WINDOW*.
BÄY'YÄRN, (hä'yärn) *n.* Woollen yarn. *Chambers*.
BÄYZE, *n.* See *BAIZE*.
BA-ZÄÄR, (bä-zär') *n.* [Per.] An Eastern market; a place fitted up for various retail shops, all under one regulation. Written also *bazar*.
BDEL'IUM, (dél'yüm) *n.* [L.; βδέλλιον, Gr.] A resinous juice or gum resin of an Oriental tree, slightly bitter.
BDEL-TÖM'E-TER,* (dél-töm'e-ter) *n.* (*Med.*) An instrument used in blood-letting. *Dunngison*.
BÈ, *v. n.* [i. was; *pp.* BEING, BEEN.—*Present*, I am, thou art, he is; we are:—i. I was, thou wast, he was; we were.] To exist; to have existence or some certain state. $\frac{3}{4}$ It is much used as an auxiliary in conjugating other verbs, by means of which the passive voice is formed. When it is not separately expressed, its meaning or force is nevertheless included in every other verb. Hence it is called the *substantive verb*, or *verb of existence*.
BEACH, (bèch) *n.* The sea-shore; the strand. *Shak.*
BEACH'ED, (bèch'ed) *a.* Exposed to the waves. *Shak.*
BEACH'Y, (bèch'y) *a.* Having a beach or beaches. *Shak.*
BEA'CON, (bè'kn) *n.* A fire lighted on a height by way of signal to navigators, &c.; the place where such signals are made; a conspicuous mark.
BEA'CON, (bè'kn) *v. a.* [i. BEACONED; *pp.* BEACONING, BEACONED.] To afford assistance as a beacon; to light up. *Milton*.
BEA'CON-AGE, (bè'kn-äj) *n.* Money paid for the maintaining of beacons. *Mensheu*.
BEA'CONED, (bè'knd) *a.* Having a beacon. *T. Watton*.
BEA'CON-LESS,* *a.* Having no beacon. *Dr. Allen*.
BEAD, *n.* A little ball strung with others, and frequently worn about the neck. They are used by Roman Catholics in counting their prayers.—(*Arch.*) An imitation of beads; an architectural ornament; a kind of moulding.
BEA'DLE, (bè'dl) *n.* A messenger belonging to a court or public body; a petty officer in a church, parish, university, &c.
BEA'DLE-RY,* *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a beadle. *Blount*.
BEA'DLE-SHIF, *n.* The office of a beadle. *A. Wood*.
BEAD'ROLL, *n.* A list of persons to be prayed for.
BEAD'SMÄN, *n.*; *pl.* BEAD'SMÄN. A man employed to pray for another; a monk.
BEAD'SNAKE,* *n.* The brown coluber, a spotted snake. *Hill*.
BEAD'SWOM-AN, (bèdz'wöm-an) *n.*; *pl.* BEADSWOMEN. A woman who prays for another. *B. Jonson*.
BEAD'TRÉE, *n.* An Indian tree that bears nuts which are used for beads in necklaces.
BEA'GLE, (bè'gl) *n.* [*bigle, Fr.*] A small hound for hunting hares.
BEA'GLE-HÖND,* *n.* A species of hound. *Johnson*.
BEAK, *n.* [*bec, Fr.*] The bill of a bird; a point; the crooked end of a piece of iron to hold any thing fast; a hard termination of any part of fructification.
BEAKED, (bèk'ed, or bèkd) *a.* Having a beak. *Milton*.
BEA'KER, (bè'ker) *n.* A drinking-cup or vessel. *Butler*.
BEAL, (bèl) *n.* A wheik or pimple; a boil. *Bailey*.

†BEAL, *v. n.* To ripen; to gather matter, as a sore. *Sherwood*.
†BE-ALL, *n.* All that is to be. *Shak.*
BEAM, (bêm) *n.* A main, horizontal piece of timber in a building; any large piece of timber; a part of a balance at the ends of which the scales are suspended; the horn of a stag; the pole between harnessed horses; a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to a loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is woven:—a ray or portion of light emanated from the sun or some luminous body.
BEAM, *v. n.* [i. BEAMED; *pp.* BEAMING, BEAMED.] To emit rays or beams; to shine. *Pope*.
BEAM, *v. a.* To shoot forth; to emit in rays.
BEAM'FIRD,* *n.* The spotted fly-catcher of England. *Booth*.
BEAM'FEATH-ER,* *n.* A long feather of a bird's wing. *Booth*.
BEAM'LESS, *a.* Yielding no ray of light. *Dryden*.
BEAM'TRÉE,* *n.* A species of wild-service or wild pear-tree.
BEAM'Y, *a.* Radiant; emitting beams or rays; weighty or large, as a beam.
BEAN, *n.* A garden vegetable; the name of several kinds of pulses.
BEAN'CA-PER,* *n.* A fleshy, succulent shrub.
BEAN'FED, *p. a.* Fed with beans. *Shak.*
BEAN'FLY,* *n.* A beautiful bluish-black fly. *Farm. Ency.*
BEAN'GÖÖSE,* *n.* A species of wild goose. *P. Cyc.*
BEAN'TRÉ-SÖL,* *n.* A herb plant or shrub. *Booth*.
BEAN'TRES-SPIL,* *n.* An herb or plant.
BEAR, (bär) *v. a.* [i. BORE (†BARE); *pp.* BEARING, BORNE.] To carry as a burden; to convey; to carry; to support; to endure; to suffer; to undergo; to permit; to sustain; to bring; to produce; to yield.—*To bear a price*, to have a certain value.—*To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation or dependence.—*To bear off*, to carry away.—*To bear out*, to justify; to support.
BEAR, (bär) *v. n.* [i. BORE; *pp.* BEARING, BORNE.] To suffer pain; to be patient; to endure; to press; to be fruitful or prolific; to take effect; to succeed; to be directed to any point; to be situated with respect to other places.—*To bear up*, to stand firm.—*To bear with*, to endure.
BEÄR, (bär) *v. a.* [i. BORE (†BARE); *pp.* BEARING, BORN or BORNE.] To bring forth, as a child; to give birth to. $\frac{3}{4}$ The participle *born* is used in the passive form, and *borne* in the active form; as, "He was born blind," *John ix.*; "The barren hath borne seven," *1 Sam. ii.* This distinction between *born* and *borne*, though not recognized by grammarians, is in accordance with common usage, at least in this country. In many editions of the Bible it is recognized; and in many it is not. It seems to have been more commonly recognized in American, than in English, editions.
BEAR, (bär) *n.* A plantigrade, fierce animal, of several species:—an iron instrument or roller.—(*Astron.*) The name of two constellations called the *Great* or *Greater Bear*, [*Ursa Major*], near the north pole, and the *Less* or *Lesser Bear*, [*Ursa Minor*], which includes the pole star.
BEÄR,* or **BIG BEAR**,* *n.* A species of barley having four rows in the ear. *Jamieson*. See *BERE*.
BEÄR'A-BLE,* *a.* That may be borne; tolerable. *Perry*.
BEÄR'A-BLY,* *ad.* So as to be borne; tolerably. *West. Rev.*
BEÄR'BAIT-ING, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.
BEÄR'BÈR-RY,* *n.* A plant bearing a red berry; arctostaphylos. *P. Cyc.*
BEÄR'BIND, (bär'bünd) *n.* A species of bind-weed.
BEARD, (bèrd) [bèrd, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; bèrd, S. W. b.; bèrd, Wm. Johnston.] *n.* The hair that grows on the lips and chin; prickles or awn on the ears or heads of grain, or on other plants; gills of oysters and other bivalve fish; a barb on an arrow; the chuck of a horse where the curb goes. $\frac{3}{4}$ It is pronounced bèrd, in Suffolk and Norfolk, in England, according to Forby; and it is thus pronounced in some parts of New England.
BEÄRD, (bèrd) *v. a.* [i. BEARDED; *pp.* BEARDING, BEARDED.] To furnish with beard; to take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face; to defy openly.
BEÄRD'ED, (bèrd'ed) *a.* Having a beard; barbed; prickly.
BEÄRD'GRASS,* *n.* A species of grass, of two varieties. *Farm. Ency.*
BEÄRD'LESS, *a.* Having no beard; youthful.
BEÄRD'LESS-NÈSS,* *n.* The state of being beardless. *Smart*.
BEÄR'ER, (bär'er) *n.* One who bears; a carrier; a supporter; one who carries a body to the grave.—(*Arch.*) Any upright timber used to support another.
BEÄR'FLY, (bär'fl) *n.* An insect. *Bacon*.
BEÄR'GÄR-DEN, (bär'gär-dn) *n.* A place in which bears are kept for sport; any place of tumult. *Spectator*.
BEÄR'GÄR-DEN, (bär'gär-dn) *a.* Rude or turbulent. [R.]
BEÄR'HERD, (bär'hèrd) *n.* A keeper of bears.
BEÄR'ING, *n.* The position of one place from another by the points of compass; the place or relation of one thing as to another; gesture; behavior.—(*Her.*) The charges that fill an escutcheon.
BEÄR'ING,* *p. a.* That bears; sustaining; yielding.
BEÄR-ING-CLOTH, *n.* The cloth with which a child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. *Shak.*

BE-DEW', (be-dū') v. a. [i. BEDEWED; pp. BEDEWING, BE-DEWED.] To moisten with dew; to moisten gently. *Shak.*
 BE-DEW'ER, (be-dū'er) n. He or that which bedews.
 BE-DEW'Y, (be-dū'e) a. Moist with dew. *Brewer's Lingua.*
 BE-FEL-LŌW, n. One who lies in the same bed.
 BE-HĀNG-INGS, n. pl. Curtains for a bed. *Shak.*
 BE-HIGHT', (be-dit') v. a. To adorn; to dress. *Morc.*
 BE-DIM', v. a. To make dim; to darken. *Sidney.*
 BE-DIS'MAL, v. a. To make dismal.
 BE-DIZ'EN, (be-dī'zn) [be-dī'zn, S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; be-dī'zn, Wh.] v. a. To dress out. *Hcadley.*
 BED'LAM, n. [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into a hospital for the insane.] A hospital for lunatics; a madhouse. [† A madman. *Shak.*]
 BED'LAM, a. Belonging to a madhouse. *Shak.*
 BED'LAM-ITE, n. A madman; a lunatic. *B. Jonson.*
 BED'LAM-LIKE, a. Resembling a maniac; like bedlam. *Drayton.*
 BED'LIN-EN, n. Linen for beds. *Smollett.*
 BED'MAK-ER, n. One who makes beds.
 BED'MATE, n. A bedfellow. *Shak.*
 BED'MOULD-ING, n. (*Arch.*) A moulding between the corona and frieze.
 BE-DŌTE', v. a. To make to dote. *Chaucer.*
 BED'PĀN, n. A utensil for a person bedridden. *Garth.*
 BED'PHĒER, n. A bedfellow. *B. Jonson.*
 BED'POST, n. A post at the corner of a bed.
 BED'PRESS-ER, n. A heavy, lazy fellow. *Shak.*
 BE-DRĀG'GLE, v. a. To soil in the dirt. *Swift.*
 BE-DRENCH', v. a. To drench; to soak. *Shak.*
 BED'RID, a. Confined to the bed by age or sickness. *Shak.*
 BED'RID-DEN, (bed'rid-dn) a. Confined to the bed. *Paley.*
 BED'RIDE, n. The privilege of the marriage bed. *Shak.*
 BED'RŌM, n. A room to sleep in.
 BE-DRŌP', v. a. To besprinkle. *Chaucer.*
 BED'SIDE, n. The side of the bed. *Middleton.*
 BED'STĒAD, (bēd'stēd) n. A frame on which a bed is placed.
 BED'STĒP, n. A step for ascending a bed. *W. Ency.*
 BED'STRĀW, n. The straw laid under a bed; an annual plant.
 BED'SWĒR-ER, n. One who is false to the bed. *Shak.*
 BED'TICK, n. A case to hold the feathers of a bed. *Pennant.*
 BED'TIME, n. Time of rest or of going to bed.
 BE-DUCK', v. a. To put under water. *Spenser.*
 BE-DUNG', v. a. To manure with dung. *B. Hall.*
 BE-DUSK', v. a. To smutch. *Catgrave.*
 BE-DUST', v. a. To sprinkle with dust. *Sherrwood.*
 BED'WARD, ad. Toward bed. *Shak.*
 BE-DWĀRF', v. a. To make dwarfish or little. *Donne.*
 BED'WORK, (bēd'wŭrk) n. Work done in bed. *Shak.*
 BE-DYE', (be-dī') v. a. To stain. *Spenser.*
 BĒE, n. An insect that makes honey and wax.
 BĒECH, n. A well-known forest-tree, which bears a triangular fruit or nut.
 BĒECH'EN, (bē'chn) a. Belonging to the beech.
 BĒECH'GALL, n. A hard nut on the leaf of a beech, containing the maggot of a fly. *Ash.*
 BĒECH'MĀST, n. The fruit of the beech; called also *beechnuts*. *Booth.*
 BĒECH'ÖL, n. An oil made of the beechmast. *Ash.*
 BĒECH'Y, a. Made of beech; consisting of beeches. *Fletcher.*
 BĒE-ĒAT'ER, n. A bird that feeds upon bees.
 BĒĒE, n. [*bœuf*, Fr.] The flesh of neat cattle, or of oxen, bulls, and cows. [† An ox, bull, or cow. *Deut. xiv.*] — pl. BĒĒĒES. Oxen, bulls, and cows, fit for food.
 BĒĒE, a. Consisting of the flesh of black cattle. *Swift.*
 BĒĒE-ĒAT-ER, (bēf'ē-ter) n. An eater of beef; a stout, hearty, fat fellow. — [*bœuf*, *fetier*, Fr.] A yeoman of the king of England's guard.
 BĒĒE-FLŌW-ER, n. A species of foolstones. *Miller.*
 BĒĒE'STEAK, n. A slice or steak of beef broiled, or for broiling. *Garrick.*
 BĒĒE'WIT-TĒD, a. Dull; stupid. *Shak.*
 BĒĒE'GAR-DEN, (bē'gār-dn) n. A place for bee-hives.
 BĒĒE'NĪVE, n. A box or case for keeping bees.
 BĒĒE-HŌDSE, n. A house or repository for bees. *Goldsmith.*
 BĒĒLD, or BĒĒLD, n. [Protection; refuge. *Fairfax.*] A shelter or place of shelter for cattle. *Fairfax.* — [North of England.]
 BĒĒE-MĀS-TER, n. One who keeps bees. *Mortimer.*
 BĒĒE'MOL, n. (*Mus.*) See *BEMOL*. *Bacon.*
 BĒĒE'MŌTH, n. An insect pernicious to bees; called also the *wax-moth*. *Dr. T. W. Harris.*
 BĒĒEN, (bin) [Bin, S. W. J. Sm. Wh.; bēn, P. F. Ja. K. R.] p. from the verb *Bē*. — *Bēen* and *bēn* were anciently used as a verb in the present tense, instead of *bē*. *Spenser.*
 BĒĒE'NEL, n. A medicinal evergreen tree of Malabar. *Crabb.*
 BĒĒER, n. A fermented liquor, chiefly made of malt and hops.

BĒĒE'R-BĀR-REL, n. A barrel which holds beer. *Shak.*
 BĒĒE'R/GLĀSS, n. A glass or vessel for beer. *Hudibras.*
 BĒĒE'R/HŌDSE, n. A house where beer is sold. *Cascoigne.*
 BĒĒE'R/MĒAS-ŪRE, (bē'mēzh-ŭr) n. The measure by which beer is computed. *Ash.*
 BĒĒE'R/SHŌP, n. A shop where beer is sold. *Ec. Rev.*
 BĒĒE'S'INGS, n. pl. See *BĒĒINGS*.
 BĒĒE'S'WĀX, n. Wax made of the comb of bees. *Ency.*
 BĒĒE, n. [*bēta*, L.] A plant and its sweet essential root.
 BĒĒE'TLE, n. An insect having a horny covering; a coleopterous insect, of which there are many species: — a heavy mallet or wooden hammer.
 BĒĒE'TLE, v. n. To jut out; to hang over. *Shak.*
 BĒĒE'TLE-BRŌW, n. A prominent brow.
 BĒĒE'TLE-BRŌWĒD, (bē'tl-brŏwd) a. Having prominent brows.
 BĒĒE'TLE-HĒAD-ĒD, (bē'tl-hēd-ēd) a. Having a large or thick head; loggerheaded.
 BĒĒE'TLE-STŌCK, n. The handle of a beetle. *Spenser.*
 BĒĒE'TRAD-ISH, n. A plant; a sort of red beet.
 BĒĒE'TRAVE, n.
 BĒĒE'VEE, (bēvz) n.; pl. of *Beef*. Oxen, bulls, or cows.
 BE-FĀLL', v. a. [i. BEFELL; pp. BEFALLING, BEFALLEN.] To betide; to happen to.
 BE-FĀLL', v. n. To happen; to take place.
 BE-FĒT', v. a. [i. BEFITTED; pp. BEFITTING, BEFITTED.] To suit; to become; to fit. *Shak.*
 BE-FĒT'ING, p. a. Becoming; suitable; fit.
 BE-FLĀT'ER, v. a. To flatter; to cajole. *Qu. Rev.*
 BE-FLŌW'ER, v. a. To besprinkle with eruptions or spots. *Hobbes.*
 BE-FŌAM', v. a. To cover with foam. *Eusden.*
 BE-FŌG', v. a. To involve in fog. *Irving.*
 BE-FŌOL', v. a. To infatuate; to make a fool of.
 BE-FŌOL', prep. Further onward; in the front of; in the presence of; prior to; superior to; in sight of.
 BE-FŌRE', ad. Sooner than; in time past; previously to; hitherto; already; farther onward in place.
 BE-FŌRE'-CĒT-ĒD, n. Cited or mentioned before. *Dr. Allen.*
 BE-FŌRE'-GŌ'ING, n. a. Preceding. *Milton.*
 BE-FŌRE'HĀND, ad. In a state of anticipation; previously; by way of preparation: antecedently; at first.
 BE-FŌRE'-MĒN-TĒONĒD, n. Mentioned before. *Foster.*
 BE-FŌRE'TĒME, ad. Formerly. *1 Sam.*
 BE-FŌRN', p. a. *See* *Fairfax*.
 BE-FŌRT'UNE, (be-fŏrt'yun) v. n. To happen to. *Shak.*
 BE-FŌUL', v. a. To soil; to pollute; to foul.
 BE-FRĒND', (be-frēnd') v. a. [i. BEFRINDED; pp. BE-FRINDED, BEFRINDED.] To favor; to be kind to.
 BE-FRĒND'MĒNT, n. Act of befriending. *Foster.*
 BE-FRĒNG', v. a. To decorate with fringes. *Fuller.*
 BE-FŪR', v. a. To cover or supply with fur. *F. Butler.*
 BĒG, v. n. [i. BEGGED; pp. BEGGING, BEGGED.] To live upon alms; to ask alms.
 BĒG, v. a. To ask; to entreat; to take for granted.
 BĒ'GA, n. A Bengal land measure, about one third of an acre. *Hamilton.*
 BĒ-GĀN', n. i. from *Begin*. See *BEGIN*.
 BE-GĒT', v. a. [i. BEGOT or BEGAT; pp. BEGETTING, BEGOTTEN or BEGOT.] To generate; to procreate; to produce.
 BE-GĒT'TĒR, n. One who begets: a father. *Dryden.*
 BĒ'GA-BLE, a. That may be begged. *Butler.*
 BĒ'GAR, n. One who lives by begging; a mendicant; a petitioner.
 BĒ'GAR, v. a. [i. BEGGARED; pp. BEGGARING, BEGGARED.] To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to exhaust.
 BĒ'GAR-BRĀT, n. An infant or child that begs. *Drayton.*
 BĒ'GAR-LĒ-NĒSS, n. Meanness; poverty. *Barret.*
 BĒ'GAR-LY, a. Like a beggar; mean; poor. *Shak.*
 BĒ'GAR-LY, ad. Meantly; poorly. *Hooker.*
 BĒ'GAR-MĀID, n. A maid who is a beggar. *Shak.*
 BĒ'GAR-MĀN, n. A man who is a beggar. *Shak.*
 BĒ'GAR-WŌM-ĀN, (bē'gār-wŭm-ān) n. A woman who is a beggar. *Shak.*
 BĒ'GAR-Y, n. Indigence; extreme poverty.
 BĒ'GĒNG, n. The act of asking alms. *Spenser.*
 BE-GĀRD', n. [Ger.] An importunate beggar; a mendicant. *Brande.*
 BE-GĒLT', p. a. Gilded over. *B. Jonson.*
 BE-GĒN', v. n. [i. BEGAN; pp. BEGINNING, BEGUN.] To enter upon something now; to commence.
 BE-GĒN', v. a. To enter upon; to commence; to originate.
 BE-GĒN'ER, n. One who begins; one in his rudiments.
 BE-GĒN'NING, n. The first original or cause; first act; first part; commencement; the rudiments or first grounds.
 BE-GĒN'NING-LĒSS, a. Having no beginning. *Barrow.*
 BE-GRĒD', v. a. [i. BECIRT or BECIGED; pp. BECIRING, BECIRT or BECIGED.] To bind with a girdle; to surround; to shut in.
 BE-GĒRT', v. a. To gird. *B. Jonson.*
 BĒ'LER-BĒG, n. [Turk.] The chief governor of a province according to the Turks. [i. *berbeg*, P. C.]
 BĒ'LER-BĒG-LĒC, n. A province governed by a beg-

BE-GLÖÖM', *v. a.* To cast a gloom over; to darken. *Badcock.*
 BE-GNÄW', (be-näw') *v. a.* To bite; to eat away. *Shak.*
 BE-GÖD', *v. a.* To deify; to treat as a god. *More.*
 BE-GÖNE', (be-gün') *interj.* [*be gone.*] An exclamation of command having the force of a verb in the imperative mode:—go away; haste away.
 BE-GÖNI-A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *P. Cye.*
 BE-GÖRD', (be-görd') *p. a.* Smeared with gore. *Spenser.*
 BE-GÖT', *i. & p.* from *Beget.* See *BEGET.*
 BE-GÖT'TEN, (be-göt'ten) *p.* from *Beget.* See *BEGET.*
 †BE-GRAVE', *v. a.* To bury; to engrave. *Gower.*
 BE-GREÄSE', *v. a.* To daub with grease. *Minsheu.*
 BE-GRIME', *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed. *Crowley.*
 BE-GRÜDGE', *v. a.* [*REGRUDGED;* *pp.* *REGRUDGING, REGRUDGED.*] To envy the possession of; to grudge. *Shaftebury.*
 BE-GÜLE', (be-gül') *v. a.* [*i.* *REGUILED;* *pp.* *REGUILING, BEGUILED.*] To impose upon; to deceive.
 BE-GÜL'MENT,* (be-gül'ment) *n.* The act of beguiling. *Jn. Koster.*
 BE-GÜL'ER, (be-gül'er) *n.* One who beguiles.
 †BE-GÜL'TRY, (be-gül'try) *v. a.* To render guilty. *Bp. Sanderson.*
 BE-GUIN, (bä-gäng') *n.* [Fr.] A certain tertiary, or half monk, professing to follow the third rule of St. Francis. *P. Cye.* A cap for a child. *Surenne.*
 BE-GÜLNE,* (bä-gän') *n.* [Fr.] A sort of nun or female devotee. *P. Cye.*
 BE-GÜM',* *v. a.* To daub or cover with gum. *Swift.*
 BE-GÜN', *p.* from *Begin.* See *BEGIN.*
 BE-HÄLE', (be-häl') *n.* Favor; cause favored; interest; account; sake; vindication; support.
 †BE-HÄP'PEN, (be-häp'pn) *v. n.* To happen to. *Spenser.*
 BE-HÄVE', *v. a.* [*i.* *BEHAVED;* *pp.* *BEHAVING, BEHAVED.*] To carry; to conduct;—used with the reciprocal pronoun as the object; as, "He behaves himself well."
 BE-HÄVE', *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. *Porteus.*
 BE-HÄVED', (be-hävd') *p. a.* Conducted; ordered.
 BE-HÄV'TOR, (be-häv'tur) *n.* Act or manner of behaving; conduct; demeanor; manner; external appearance; gesture.—(*Law*) Good behavior, conduct authorized by law.
 BE-HEÄD', (be-häd') *v. a.* [*i.* *BEHEADED;* *pp.* *BEHEADING, BEHEADED.*] To decapitate; to deprive of the head. *Clarendon.*
 BE-HELD', *i. & p.* from *Behold.* See *BEHOLD.* *Pope.*
 †BE-HELL', *v. a.* To torture as with the pains of hell. *Heynt.*
 BE-HE-MÖTH, (be-he-möth. *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; be-häm'oth, *S.*; be-häm'gth, or be-he-möth, *K.*; be-hé'möth, *Ash, Vares, Maunders.*) *n.* [Heb.] An animal described in Job, by many supposed to be the elephant, but some suppose it to be the hippopotamus, and others the extinct animal *guanodon*, the fossil remains of which are found.
 BE-HEN, *n.* A plant and medicinal root.
 BE-HEST', *n.* Command; precept. *Sidney.* [Used in poetry.]
 †BE-HIGHT', (be-hiv') *v. a.* [*i.* *BEHOT;* *pp.* *BEHIGHTING, BEHIGHT.*] To promise; to call; to command; to adjudge; to address; to reckon. *Spenser.*
 BE-HIND', *prep.* At the back of; in the rear of; following another; remaining after; inferior to.
 BE-HIND', *ad.* In the rear; backward; remaining.
 BE-HIND'HÄND, *ad.* In arrears; backward; tardy.
 BE-HIND'HÄND,* *a.* Backward; being in arrears. *Spectator.*
 BE-HÖLD', *v. a.* [*i.* *BEHOLD;* *pp.* *BEHOLDING, BEHOLD.*—*Beholden*, once used as the past participle, is not now used except as a participial adjective.] To view; to look at; to see, in an emphatical sense. [*Smart.*]
 BE-HÖLD',* *v. n.* To direct the eye towards any object.
 BE-HÖLD', *interj.* See; lo; observe. *Milton.*
 BE-HÖL'DEN, (be-höld'n) *p. a.* Obligated; bound in gratitude. *Addison.*
 BE-HÖLD'ER, *n.* One who beholds or sees.
 †BE-HÖLD'ING, *a.* Obligated; beholden. *Ford.*
 BE-HÖLD'ING, *n.* [†*Obligation.* *Carew.*] Act of seeing.
 †BE-HÖLD'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being obliged. *Donne.*
 BE-HÖN'EX, (be-hün'ne) *v. a.* To sweeten with honey. *Sherwood.*
 BE-HÖÖP', *n.* Profit; advantage; benefit. *Spenser.*
 †BE-HÖÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Fit; expedient. *Minsheu.*
 BE-HÖÖVE', *v. a.* [*i.* *BEHOVED;* *pp.* *BEHOOVING, BEHOOVOED.*] To be fit for; to be meet for; to become.
 †BE-HÖÖVE', *v. n.* To be fit; to be meet. *Wickliffe.*
 †BE-HÖÖVE', *n.* Advantage; behoof. *Gascoigne.*
 BE-HÖÖVE'FÜL, *a.* Useful; profitable. *Spenser.* [R.]
 †BE-HÖÖVE'FÜL-LY, *ad.* Usefully. *Spenser.*
 †BE-HÖT', *i.* from *Behight.* *Spenser.*
 BE-HÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Fil. *Homilies.* See *BEHOOVABLE.*
 BE-HÖVE', *v. a.* See *BEHOOVE.*
 †BE-HÖVE'FÜL, *a.* Fil. See *BEHOÖVEFÜL.* *Bp. Sanderson.*
 †BE-HÖVE'LY, *a.* Profitable. *Gower.*
 BE-HÖWL', *v. n.* To howl at. *Shak.*
 BE'ING, *p.* from *Be.* See *BE.*
 BE'ING, *n.* Existence; a particular state; the person existing; a person; any living creature.

†BE'ING, *conj.* Since. *Pearson.*
 †BE'ING-PLACE, *n.* An existence. *Spenser.*
 BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, suppose it to be so; or of permission, let it be so. *Shak.*
 BE-JÄDE', *v. a.* To tire thoroughly. *Milton.*
 †BE-JÄPE', *v. a.* To laugh at; to deceive. *Chaucer.*
 BE-JÄUN'DICE,* *v. a.* To infect with the jaundice. *Qu. Rev.*
 †BE-JES'U-IT,* *v. a.* To convert into a Jesuit. *Milton.*
 BE-JÜM'BLE,* *v. a.* To jumble; to put into a state of confusion. *Ash.*
 BE'KAH,* *n.* A half shekel. *Exodus.*
 BE-KISS', *v. a.* To salute; to kiss. *B. Jonson.*
 BE-KNÄVE', (be-näv') *v. a.* To call or style knave. *Pope.*
 BE-KNÄW',* (be-näw') *v. a.* See *BEKNAW.* *Shak.*
 †BE-KNÖW', (be-nö') *v. a.* To acknowledge. *Chaucer.*
 BE-LÄ'BOR, *v. a.* [*i.* *BELABORED;* *pp.* *BELABORING, BELABORED.*] To heat soundly; to thump; to ply diligently. *Dryden.*
 †BE-LÄCE', *v. a.* To fasten; to belay. *Bailey.*
 BE-LÄCED', (be-läst') *p. a.* Adorned with lace. *Beaumont.*
 BE-LÄM', *v. a.* To beat; to bang. [North of England.]
 †BEL'A-MÖUR, *n.* [*bel amour.* Fr.] Gallant; consort. *Spenser.*
 †BEL'A-MY, *n.* A friend; an intimate. *Spenser.*
 BE-LÄTE', *v. a.* To retard; to make too late. *Davenant.*
 BE-LÄT'ED, *a.* Benighted; made late. *Milton.*
 BE-LÄT'ED-NESS, *n.* Backwardness; slowness. *Milton.*
 †BE-LÄVE', *v. a.* To wash. *Cockeram.*
 †BE-LÄW'GIVE, *v. a.* To give a law to. *Milton.*
 BE-LÄY', *v. a.* [*i.* *BELAID OR BELAYED;* *pp.* *BELAYING, BELAID OR BELAYED.*] To block up; to attack; to besiege.—(*Naut.*) To splice, mend, or fasten a rope.
 †BELCH, (bélch, *S. P. J. K. Sm. R.*; bësh, *W. F. E. Ja.*) *v. n.* [*i.* *BELEDGED;* *pp.* *BECHING, BELCHED.*] To eject the wind from the stomach; to issue out as by eructation.
 †BELCH, *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach. *Shak.*
 †BELCH, *n.* Act of belching; eructation.
 †BELCH'ING, *n.* Eructation. *Barré.*
 BEL'DAM, [*belle dame*, Fr.] An old woman; a hag.
 BE-LEA'GUER, (be-lé'gur) *v. a.* To besiege. *Dryden.*
 BE-LEA'GUER-ER, *n.* One who beleaguers. *Sherwood.*
 †BE-LEAVE', *v. a.* To leave. *May.*
 BE-LECT'YRE,* *v. a.* To vex with lectures; to lecture. *Coleridge.*
 BE-LEE', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To place on the lee side of. *Shak.*
 BE-LEEN'NITE,* *n.* (*Geol.*) The thunderstone or arrow-head, an extinct marine animal classed among the cephalopods. *P. Cye.*
 BE-LEM-NIT'ES, *n.* [*βέλαις.*] See *BELEMNITE.*
 †BE-LEP'ER, *v. a.* To infect with the leprosy. *Milton.*
 BEL ESPRIT,* (bél'es-pré) *n.* [Fr.] pl. *BEAUX ESPRITS.* (*böz'es-pré*) A wit; a man of wit. *Swift.*
 BEL'ERY, *n.* A tower or place in which bells are hung.
 †BEL-GÄRD', *n.* A soft glance. *Spenser.*
 BEL'GI-AN,* *n.* A native of Belgium. *Murray.*
 BEL'GI-AN,* or BEL'GIC,* *a.* Belonging to Belgium. *Ash.*
 BEL'GIC,* *a.* Relating to the *Belgæ*, ancient tribes that inhabited the north of Gaul. *Clarke.*
 BE'LJ-LAL,* *n.* A personification of evil; a wicked man. *Calmet.*
 BE-LIBEL, *v. a.* To traduce; to libel. *Fuller.*
 BE-LIE', (be-li') *v. a.* [*i.* *BELIED;* *pp.* *BELIVING, BELIED.*] To counterfeit; to give the lie to; to calumniate; to represent falsely. *Dryden.*
 BE-LIEF', (be-lé'f) *n.* Act of believing; the thing believed; credit given to testimony; conviction of the mind arising from evidence; faith; religion; persuasion; opinion; a creed.
 BE-LIEV'A-BLE, (be-lév'a-bl) *a.* Credible. *Sherwood.*
 BE-LIEVE', *v. a.* [*i.* *BELIEVED;* *pp.* *BELIEVING, BELIEVED.*] To exercise belief in; to think to be true; to credit; to put confidence in.
 BE-LIEVE', *v. n.* To have a firm persuasion; to exercise faith; to suppose; to deem; to think.
 BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* One who believes; a Christian.
 BE-LIEV'ING,* *n.* The act of exercising belief. *Cudworth.*
 BE-LIEV'ING-LY, *ad.* After a believing manner.
 BE-LIGHT',* (be-lit') *v. a.* To display with light; to illuminate. *Cowley.*
 BE-LIKE', *ad.* Probably; likely. *Shak.*—Still in use as a colloquial or vulgar word. *Forby.*
 †BE-LIKE'LY, *ad.* Probably. *Bp. Hall.*
 BE-LIME',* *v. a.* To besmear with lime; to soil. *Bp. Hall.*
 BE-LIT'TLE,* *v. a.* To make little or less; to diminish. *Jefferson. Ch. Examiner.* [A word not authorized by English usage.]
 †BE-LIVE', *ad.* Speedily; quickly. *Spenser.*
 BELL, *n.* A hollow, metallic vessel for giving a sound by being struck; any thing in the form of a bell.—(*Arch.*) The body of a Corinthian composite capital, called also a tambour or drum.
 BELL, *v. n.* To grow in buds in the form of a bell. [R.]
 BEL-LA-DÖN'NA, [*bella donna*, It., *fair lady.*] A species of amaryllis; lily; a poisonous perennial plant; the deadly nightshade.

BELLE, (bél) *n.* [*beau, belle, Fr.*] A young woman or lady admired for beauty and fashionable accomplishments; a gay young lady.

BELLED, (bèld) *a. (Her.)* Having bells affixed to it.

BELLE-LET-TRIST,* *n.* One versed in belles-lettres. *Cole-ridge, [R.]*

BELLE-LET-TRIS-TI-CAL,* *a.* Relating to belles-lettres; as, "a belletrical journal." *Fo. Qu. Rev. [R.]*

BELL-ÉR-Ō-PRŌN,* *n. (Geol.)* A genus of fossil shells, the animal of which is unknown. *P. Cyc.*

BELLES-LETTRES, (bèl-è'tr) [bèl-è'tur, *W. J. F. K.;* bèl-è'tr, *P. J. Sm. R.;* bèl-è'tr, *E. Wb.*] *n. pl. [Fr.]* Polite literature; the fine or elegant departments of learning, as rhetoric, poetry, criticism, and philology; classical authors. [bell.]

BELL-FISH-IONED, (-fish-ion'd) *a.* Having the form of a bell.

BELL-FLŌW-ER, *n.* A plant; a bell-shaped flower; campanula.

BELL-FŌUND-ER, *n.* One who founds or casts bells.

BELL-HANG-ER,* *n.* One who hangs and fixes bells. *Maunder.*

BELL-HANG-ING,* *n.* The hanging of bells. *W. Encyc.*

BELL-L-BŌNE, *n.* [*belle and bonne, Fr.*] A woman excelling in beauty and goodness. *Spenser.*

BELL-LI-CŌSE,* } *a.* Inclined to war; warlike. *Ask. [R.]*
 BELL-LI-CŌUS,* }

BELL-LI-Ō-ER-ATE, *v. n.* (belligero, *L.*) To make war. *Cock-eram.*

BELL-LI-Ō-ER-ENT, *a.* Carrying on war; engaged in war; contending.

BELL-LI-Ō-ER-ENT,* *n.* A state or nation carrying on war. *Seager.*

BELL-LI-Ō-ER-ŌUS, *a.* Belligerent. *Bailey.*

BELL-ING, *n.* The noise of a rattle in rutting time. *Bailey.*

BELL-LI-Ō-TĒNT, *a.* (bellipotens, *L.*) Mighty in war. *Bailey.*

BELL-LI-Ō-ŪE, (bèl-èk') *a. [Fr.]* Warlike; martial. *Feltham.*

BELL-LI-RŪDE, *n.* (bellitudo, *L.*) Beauty. *Cockeram.*

BELL-LESS,* *a.* Being without a bell. *Scott. [R.]*

BELL-MAN, *n.* One who sounds a hand-bell as a notice in the streets; a public crier; a bell-ringer. *Shak.*

BELL-MET-AL, (-mèt'l) *n.* The metal of which bells are made, being an alloy of copper and tin.

BELL-ŌW, *v. n.* [*i. bellowed; pp. BELLOWING, BELLOWED.*] To make a noise as a bull; to cry aloud; to vociferate; to roar.

BELL-ŌW, *n.* A roar; a loud noise.

BELL-ŌW-ER, *n.* One who bellows. *Chapman.*

BELL-ŌW-ING, *n.* Loud noise; roaring.

BELL-ŌWS, (bèl'ŭs) [bèl'ŭs, *S. W. P. E. J. F. K. Sm. R.;* bèl'ŭz, *Ja. W. B.*] *n. sing. & pl.* A machine used to blow the fire. — Most lexicographers and grammarians, who treat particularly of this word, regard it as properly used only in the plural; as is the fact with respect to the lexicographers Johnson and Walker, and the grammarians Lowth, Murray, Allen, Crombie, and Hiley. Dr. Webster and some other grammarians, however, regard it as properly used in both numbers. There are respectable authorities for using it in the singular; as, "like a bellows;" *Dryden*. — "the common bellows is formed;" &c. *Francis's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences*; — "each bellows;" *P. Cyc.* Smart says, "Though generally considered as plural, some authors join it to a verb singular; and this will justify the pronunciation bèl'ŭs." — Walker remarks that "the last syllable of this word, like that of *gallows*, is corrupted beyond recovery into *lus*." — As a plural noun, it would be analogically pronounced bèl'ŭz. See *GALLOWS*.

BELL-ŌWS-MÄK-ER,* *n.* One who makes bellows. *Maunder.*

BELL-RING-ER, *n.* One who rings bells. *Bale.*

BELL-RŌPE, *n.* A rope for ringing a bell; an appendage to the vesture of a Catholic priest. *Cooper.*

BELL-LI-INE, (bèl'ŭ-in, *S. W. F. J. Sm. R.;* bèl'ŭ-in, *P. J.*) [*bellinus, L.*] Brutal; beastly. *Atterbury.*

BELL-WĒED,* *n.* A sort of weed or plant. *Ask.*

BELL-WĒTH-ER, *n.* A sheep which leads the flock with a bell.

BELL-Y, *n.* That part of the human body which contains the bowels or intestines, and reaches from the breast to the thighs; the corresponding part in beasts; the abdomen; that which requires food; that which encloses; the womb; the part of any thing that swells out.

BELL-Y, *v. n.* To swell into a larger capacity. *Dryden.*

BELL-Y, *v. a.* To fill; to swell out. *Shak. [R.]*

BELL-Y-ÄCHE, (bèl'è-äk) *n.* Pain in the bowels; colic.

BELL-Y-BÄND, *n.* The girth of a horse in harness.

BELL-Y-BŌND, *a.* Diseased so as to be castive.

BELL-Y-CHĒER, *n.* Good cheer. *Milton.*

BELL-Y-CHĒER,* *v. n.* To feast; to revel. *Milton.*

BELL-Y-CHŪRL,* *n.* A rustic glutton. *Dryden.*

BELL-Y-DOUB-LĒT,* *n.* A double covering the belly. *Shak.*

BELL-Y-FRĒT-TING, *n.* The chafing of a horse's belly. *Dict.*

BELL-Y-FŪL, *n.* As much food as fills the belly.

BELL-Y-GŌD, *n.* A glutton. *Hakewill.*

BELL-Y-ING,* *a.* Swelling out in the middle. *Crabb.*

BELL-Y-PINCHED, (-pinch't) *a.* Starved. *Shak.*

BELL-Y-ROLL, *n.* A sort of levelling roll. *Mortimer.*

BELL-Y-SLAVE, *n.* A slave to the appetites. *Hobly.*

BELL-Y-TIM-BER, *n.* Food. *Hudibras. [Low.]*

BELL-Y-WORM, (-würm) *n.* A worm that breeds in the belly. *Ray.*

BELL-ŌCK,* *v. a.* To fasten with a lock. *Shak.*

BELL-Ō-MĒN-CY, *n.* [*Bèlōs and πανεία*] Divination by arrows. *Brown.*

BELL-Ō-NE,* *n.* A fish having a long, slender body. *Crabb.*

BE-LŌNG', *v. n.* [*i. BELONGED; pp. BELONGING, BELONGED.*] To be the property of; to appertain to; to relate to; to be the province or business of; to adhere to; to have relation to.

BE-LŌNG-ING, *n.* Quality; endowment. *Shak.*

BE-LŌNG'ING,* *p. a.* Appertaining to; attached to. *Ask.*

BE-LŌP'TĒ-RA,* *n. pl. (Geol.)* A genus of fossil shells. *P. Cyc.*

BE-LŌRD,* *v. a.* To domineer over. *Cainet. [R.]*

BE-LŌVE', *v. a.* To love. *Wadrophe.*

BE-LŌVE'D, (bè-liv'd') *p. Loved; as,* "he was much beloved." — *a. (bè-liv'ed)* Much loved; dear; as, "a beloved son."

BE-LŌW', *prep.* Under in place, time, or dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of; beneath.

BE-LŌW', *ad.* In a lower place; beneath; on earth; in hell. — (*Law*) *Court below*, an inferior court.

BEL-Ō-Ū', *v. a.* To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*

BEL-SĪRE,* *n.* An illustrious ancestor. *Drayton.*

BEL-SWÄG'GER, *n.* A whoremaster. *Dryden. [Vulgar.]*

BELT, *n.* A girdle; that which compasses.

BELT, *v. a.* To encircle as with a belt. *Warton.* To shear the buttocks and tails of sheep. *Farm. Ency.*

BEL-TÄNE,* *n.* May-day, and the traditional Celtic customs attached to it. *Brande.*

BEL-TIN,* *n.* Same as beltane. See *BELTANE*. *Brande.*

BE-LŪ'Ū,* *n. (Ich.)* A crustaceous fish. *Foster.*

BEL-ŪE-DĒRE,* *n.* (bello and vedere, *It.*) (Arch.) A pavilion on the top of a building or palace, or on an eminence in a garden. *P. Cyc.*

BE-LŪ', *v. a.* See *BELIE*.

BE-MÄ, *n.* (βήμα) (Arch.) A rostrum in Athens, whence the orators addressed the assembly; a chancel. *Whaler.*

BE-MÄD', *v. a.* To make mad. *Shak.*

BE-MÄN'GLE, (bè-mäng'gl) *v. a.* To tear asunder. *Beaumont.*

BEMÄSK', *v. a.* To hide; to mask. *Shelton.*

BEMÄT'TER,* *v. a.* To cover with matter. *Swift.*

BE-MÄW', *v. a.* To bewilder; to perplex. *Cooper.*

BEM'BEK',* *n. (Ent.)* A genus of hymenopterous aculeate insects, of the tribe of *fossoræ*. *Brande.*

BE-MĒS', *v. a.* To measure. *Shak.*

BE-MĒN'GLE, (bè-mäng'gl) *v. a.* To mingle. *Mir. for Mag.*

BE-MĒRE', *v. a.* To drag or immerse in the mire. *By Taylor.*

BE-MĒRE-MĒNT,* *n.* The state of being bemired. *Qu. Rev. [R.]*

BE-MĒST', *v. a.* To cover as with a mist. *Feltham.*

BE-MŌAN', (bè-mŏn') *v. a.* To lament. *Job xlii.*

BE-MŌAN'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented. *Sherwood.*

BE-MŌAN-ER, *n.* One who bemoans. *N. Scott.*

BE-MŌAN-ING, *n.* Lamentation. *Bp. Hall.*

BE-MŌCK', *v. a.* To treat with mocks. — *Bemock at*, to laugh at. *Shak.*

BE-MŌIL', *v. a.* To bemoire. *Shak.*

BE-MŌIST'EN,* (bè-mŏis'n) *v. a.* To moisten. *Dr. Allen.*

BEMŌL,* *n. (Mus.)* Another name for B flat. *Crabb.*

BE-MŌN'STER, *v. a.* To make monstrous. *Shak.*

BE-MŌURN', (bè-mŏrn') *v. a.* To weep over. *Wicliffe.*

BE-MŌUD'LE,* *v. a.* To confuse; to stupefy. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

BE-MŌF'LE,* *v. a.* To wrap up as with a muffler. *Sterna.*

BE-MŌSE',* *v. a.* To enchant or overcome by the Muses. *Pope.*

BE-MŌSEP', (bè-mŏs'p') *a.* Overcome with musing. *Pope.*

BĒN, [Sax.] Formerly used for *arc, beam*, and *b. Spenser.*

BĒN, *n.* An expressed oil of the nut of the moringa aptera. *Brande.*

BĒNCH, [bēnch, *S. P. J. K. Sm. Wb.;* bēnsh, *W. F. E. Ja. R.] n.* A seat to hold several persons; a long seat; a seat of justice; the persons sitting on a bench; the body of judges.

BĒNCH, *v. a.* To furnish with or seat on a bench.

BĒNCH,* *v. n.* To sit upon a bench. *Shak.*

BĒNCH-ER, *n. (Law)* A senior member of a society governing one of the English inns of court; a judge.

BĒND, *v. a.* [*i. BENT or BENDED; pp. BENDING, BENT or BENDED: — Bended is little used.*] To make crooked; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to bow; to subdue. — (*Naut.*) To fasten, as one rope to another.

BĒND, *v. n.* To be incurvated; to yield; to lean.

BĒND, *n.* Flexure; a curve; a bent; a crooked timber forming the rib of a ship. — (*Her.*) A kind of belt occupying the shield diagonally.

†BEND, *n.* A band or company. *Spenser.*
 BEND/A-BLE, *a.* That may be bent. *Sherwood.*
 BEND/ER, *n.* He or that which bends; the instrument used for bending. [*band. Crabb.*]
 BEND/LET, *n.* A little bend.—(*Her.*) The diminutive of BEND/WITH, *n.* An herb. *Bailey.*
 BENE, **n.* The oil-plant, or Oriental scumony, introduced into the West India islands. *Farm. Ency.*
 BENE/**a.* A Latin adverb, signifying well; used in the phrase *nota bene*, mark well.
 BE-NEAPED', (be-népt') *a.* (*Naut.*) A ship is said to be *be-neaped* when the water does not flow high enough to bring her over the bar or off the ground. *Crabb.*
 BE-NEATH, *prep.* Under; lower in place, rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.
 BE-NEATH, *ad.* In a lower place; below; on earth.
 BENE-EDY'c'f-TE, * [L., *blesse ye.*] The song of the three children in the fiery furnace. *Ask.*
 †BEN'E-DICT, *a.* [*benedictus, L.*] Mild and salubrious. *Bacon.*
 BEN'E-DICT, **n.* A cant term for a married man.—Generalized from Shakspeare's "*Much Ado about Nothing.*"
 BEN'E-DIC'TINE, *n.* A monk of the order of St. Benedict.
 BEN'E-DIC'TION, *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Benedict.
 BEN'E-DIC'TION, *n.* An invocation of happiness; an expression of good wishes; good wish; blessing; the form of instituting an abbot.
 BEN'E-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Conferring a blessing. *Gauden.*
 BEN'E-DIC'TO-RY, **a.* Conferring benediction. *Sat. Mag.*
 BEN'E-FAC'TION, *n.* [*benefacio, L.*] Act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred; donation; gratuity; gift.
 BEN'E-FAC'TOR, **n.* One who confers a benefit.
 BEN'E-FAC'TRESS, *n.* She who confers a benefit. *Delany.*
 BEN'E-FICE, (bén'e-fis) *n.* Advantage conferred; a certain class of preferments in the church of England, as rectories, vicarages, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies;—distinguished from *dignities*, as bishoprics, deaneries, and prebends.
 BEN'E-FICED, (bén'e-fist) *a.* Having a benefice.
 †BEN'E-FICE-LESS, *a.* Having no benefice. *Skeldon.*
 BE-NÉF'f-CÉNCE, *n.* Active goodness; kindness; liberality.
 BE-NÉF'f-CÉNT, *a.* Conferring benefits; kind; charitable.
 BE-NÉF'f-CÉNT-LY, *ad.* In a beneficent manner.
 BE-NÉ-FI'CIAL, (bén'e-fish'al) *a.* Advantageous; helpful.
 †BE-NÉ-FI'CIAL, (bén'e-fish'al) *n.* A benefice. *Spenser.*
 BE-NÉ-FI'CIAL-LY, (bén'e-fish'al-ly) *ad.* Advantageously.
 BE-NÉ-FI'CIAL-NÉSS, (bén'e-fish'al-nés) *n.* Usefulness.
 BE-NÉ-FI'CIA-RY, (bén'e-fish'ya-re) *a.* Holding something in subordination to another; relating to fiefs; receiving aid.
 BE-NÉ-FI'CIA-RY, (bén'e-fish'ya-re) *n.* One who holds a benefice; a person benefited or assisted:—a student assisted by charity. *Pearson.* [*Brownie.*]
 †BE-NÉ-FI'CIEN-CY, (bén'e-fish'en-se) *n.* Kindness.
 †BE-NÉ-FI'CIÉNT, *a.* Beneficent. *A. Smith.*
 BEN'E-FIT, *n.* [*beneficium, L.*] A kindness; advantage; gain; profit.—(*Law*) *Benefit of clergy* was, in the middle ages, in various states of Europe, an exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge. It was variously modified in England, and in the reign of George IV. entirely abolished.
 BEN'E-FIT, *v. a.* [I. BENEFITED; *pp.* BENEFITING, BENEFITED.] To do good to; to assist; to befriend; to be useful to.
 BEN'E-FIT, *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Milton.*
 BEN'E-FIT-PLÁY, **n.* A play acted for the advantage of some one. *Hawkins.*
 †BE-NÉ'GRÓ, *v. a.* To make extremely dark. *Hevoly.*
 BE-NÉ-ME, or BE-NÉMPNE', (bén'e-nim') *v. a.* To name; to pronounce; to promise; to give. *Spenser.*
 BÉ'NE PLÁ'f-I-TÓ, * [It.] (*Mus.*) A phrase denoting that the performer is at liberty to exercise his taste. *Crabb.*
 †BEN-E-PLÁ'f-TÚRE, *n.* [*beneficium, L.*] Will; choice. *Glanville.*
 BE-NÉ'P', *v. a.* To insnare. *Shak.*
 BE-NÉV'O-LÉNCE, *n.* [*benefolentia, L.*] Disposition to do good; the good done; good-will; kindness.—(*English History*) A species of tax or gratuity levied by the sovereign; devised by Edward IV., and abolished by Richard III. *Bacon.*
 BE-NÉV'O-LÉNT, *a.* Kind; having good-will; disposed to do good; humane; compassionate; benignant.
 BE-NÉV'O-LÉNT-LY, *ad.* In a benevolent manner.
 BE-NÉV'O-LÉNT-NÉSS, *n.* Benevolence. [I.]
 †BE-NÉV'O-LOUS, *a.* Kind; benevolent. *Puller.*
 BÉ'N-GÁL', *n.* A sort of thin stuff, made of silk and hair, originally from Bengal.
 BEN-GA-LÉ'E, or BÉ'N-GÁL'LY, **a.* Relating to Bengal. *Ch. Ob.*
 BEN-GA-LÉSE', **n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Bengal. *P. Cyc.*
 BE-NIGHT', (be-nit') *v. a.* [I. BENIGHTED; *pp.* BENIGHTING,

BENIGHTED.] To involve in darkness; to overtake with night; to darken.
 BE-NIGHT'ED, * (be-nit'ed) *p. a.* Involved in darkness.
 BE-NIGN', (be-nim') *a.* [*benignus, L.*] Kind; generous; wholesome; benignant; benevolent.
 BE-NIGN'ANT, *a.* Kind; gracious; good; benevolent.
 BE-NIGN'ANT-LY, **ad.* In a benignant manner. *Boswell.*
 BE-NIGN'ITY, *n.* [*benignitas, L.*] Graciousness; actual kindness; bounty; generosity.
 BE-NIGN'LY, (be-nim'le) *ad.* Favorably; kindly. *Waller.*
 †BEN'I-SÓN, (bén'ne-zn) *n.* [*benign, old Fr.*] Blessing benediction. *Shak.*
 BEN/JA-MÍN, *n.* A plant; a gum. See BENZOIN.
 BEN'NET, *n.* An herb. Same as *avena*.
 BEN'SHIE', (bén'shè) *n.* An Irish fairy or a fairy's wife. *Pennant.*
 BENT, *n.* State of being bent; flexure; declivity; inclination; turn; tendency; a species of grass; the common reed, called also *starr*; a dead stem of grass.
 BENT, **i. & p.* from *Bend*. See *Bend*.
 BENT'GRÁSS, **n.* A species of agrostis, common in pastures. *Farm. Ency.* [*Dryden.*]
 BENT'ING-TIME, *n.* Time when pigeons feed on bents.
 BE-NUMB', (be-nim') *v. a.* To make torpid; to stupefy.
 BE-NUMB'ED-NÉSS, (be-nim'ed-nés) *n.* Torpidness.
 BE-NUMB'MENT, * (be-nim'mént) *n.* Act of numbing. *Edgwy.*
 BÉ'N-ZÍ-MÉ, **n.* (*Chem.*) A compound obtained by exposing chloride of benzule to ammoniacal gas. *Brande.*
 BEN'ZINE, **n.* A fluid containing benzoic acid. *P. Cyc.*
 BEN'ZÓ-ÁTE, **n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of benzoic acid and a base. *Brande.*
 BEN'ZÓ'Y*, (be-nim'ed) *n.* (*Chem.*) Derived from benzoïn; as, "benzoic acid." *Brande.*
 BEN'ZÓ'N', *n.* A resinous juice, commonly called *gum-benjamin*, flowing from a tree in Sumatra, &c.
 BEN'ZÓ'INE, **n.* A crystalline substance without taste or color, deposited from the oil of bitter almonds. *Francis.*
 BEN'ZÓ'NE, **n.* A compound of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. *P. Cyc.*
 BEN'ZÚLE, **n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, regarded as the base of benzoic acid. *Brande.*
 BE-PÁINT', *v. a.* To cover with paint. *Shak.*
 †BE-PÁLE', *v. a.* To make pale. *Carew.*
 BE-PÉ'R'f-WIGGED, * (wígd) *a.* Adorned with false hair. *Congreve.*
 BE-PÍNCH', *v. a.* To mark with pinches. *Chapman.*
 BE-PLÁ'STER, **v. a.* To cover with plaster; to embellish. *Goldsmith.*
 BE-PÓW'DER, *v. a.* To dress out; to powder. *Search.*
 BE-PRÁISE', *v. a.* To praise greatly. *Goldsmith.*
 BE-PRÉ'PLE, *v. a.* To render of a purple color. *Digges.*
 BE-QUÉATH'E', (be-kwéth') *v. a.* [I. BEQUATHED; *pp.* BEQUATHING, BEQUATHED.] To leave by will to another; to devise. See *SOOTHE*.
 BE-QUÉATH'ER, (be-kwéth'er) *n.* A testator. *Huloot.*
 †BE-QUÉATH'MENT, *n.* A bequest. *Dict.*
 BE-QUÉST', (be-kwést') *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.
 BE-QUÓTE', **v. a.* To quote frequently or much. *Ec. Rev.*
 †BE-RÁIN', *v. a.* To rain upon. *Chaucer.*
 BE-RÁTE', **v. a.* [I. BERATED; *pp.* BERATING, BERATED.] To revile; to abuse in vile language. *Holland.*
 BE-RÁT'TLE, *v. a.* To fill with noise. *Shak.*
 BE-RÁU'NÁTE, **n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of the peroxide of iron. *Dana.*
 †BE-RÁY', *v. a.* To foul; to befool. *Milton.*
 BÉ'R-BÉ-RÍN, **n.* A yellow, bitter principle contained in the alcoholic extract of the root of the berry-tree. *Brande.*
 BÉ'R-BÉ-RÍS, **n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the barberry. *P. Cyc.*
 BÉ'R-BÉ-RY, *n.* [*berberis, L.*] A shrub which bears yellow flowers and red acid berries; called also *barberry*. *Brande.* See *BARBERRY*.
 BÉ'RCÉAU, * (bér-só') *n.* [Fr.] A full-arched vault. *Crabb.*
 BÉRE, *n.* A species of barley. *Gray.*
 BE-RÉAVE', *v. a.* [I. BERREVE or BEREAVED; *pp.* BEREAVING, BERREVE or BEREAVED.] To strip off; to deprive of; to take away from.
 BE-RÉAVE'MENT, *n.* Act of bereaving; state of being bereaved; deprivation. *Ec. Rev.*
 BÉ'RAV'ER, **n.* One who bereaves. *Speed.*
 BE-RÉTT', *i. & p.* from *Bereave*. See *BEREAVE*. *Dryden.*
 †BÉRG, **n.* A town. *Gibson.* See *BONOUGH*.
 BÉ'RGÁ-MÓ, **n.* A coarse kind of tapestry. *Crabb.*
 BÉ'RGÁ-MÓT, *n.* [*bergamotte, Fr.*] A sort of pear; the essential oil of the rind of a small pear-shaped fruit, used as a perfume; a sort of snuff.
 †BÉ'RGÉ-RÉT, *n.* [*bergerette, Fr.*] A song. *Chaucer.*
 BÉ'RG/MAN-ÍE, **n.* (*Min.*) A variety of scapolite. *Phillips.*
 BÉ'RG/MÁ'S-TER, *n.* The chief officer among the Derbyshire miners, in England.

BE-BE-MÖTE, *n.* A court among the Derbyshire miners.
 BÉ/GO-MÁSK, * *a.* [*Bergomasco*, It.] Relating to a rustic dance. *Shak.*
 BE-RHÍME, (be-rim') *v. a.* To mention in rhyme. *Shak.*
 BE-RI/LI-UM, * *n.* Same as *glucinum Francica*.
 BER-LIN', [ber-lin' S. W. J. F. Ja.; bér-lin, P. K. Sm. R. Wb.] *n.* A kind of coach or chariot, first made at Berlin.
 BÉRME, *n.* (*Ford*.) A space between the foot of the ramparts and the side of the moat. *Crabb.*—The bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the tow-path. *Tanner.*
 BÉR/NA-CLÉ-GÓÓSE, * or BÉR/N-CLÉ-GÓÓSE, * *n.* A species of wild goose. *P. Cyc.* See *BARNACLE*.
 BÉR/NAR-DINE, * *n.* One of an order of monks; one of a branch of the Benedictine or Cistercian order. *P. Cyc.*
 †BÉR/NET, * *n.* (*Law*) The crime of arson. *Crabb.*
 BÉR-NÓUSE', * *n.* The outer mantle of an Arab. *Th. Campbell.*
 †BE-RÓB', *v. a.* To rob; to plunder. *Spenser.*
 BÉR/O-E, * *n.* (*Zool*.) A genus of marine animals. *P. Cyc.*
 BÉR/IED, * (bér'id) *a.* Impregnated with eggs or spawn. *Travis.* Having or covered with berries. *Dyer.*
 BÉR/RY, *n.* Any small fruit containing seeds; the impregnation of a fish.
 BÉR/RY, *v. n.* To bear berries.
 BÉR/RY-BEAR-ING, *a.* Bearing or producing berries. *Lee.*
 †BÉRT. Bright. *Gibson.*
 BÉRTII, *n.* (*Naut.*) A ship's station; a room in a ship; a place in a ship or steam-vessel to sleep in; a station; employment. *B. Edwards.* See *BIRTH*.
 BÉR-THÉ/LÁ, * *n.* (*Zool*.) A species of marine molluscous animals. *P. Cyc.*
 BÉR-THI-ER-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphate of antimony. *Dana.*
 BÉR-THO-LE/TI-Á, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A large plant of South America. *P. Cyc.*
 BÉR/TRAM, *n.* An herb; bastard pellitory.
 BÉR/YL, *n.* [*beryllus*, L.] (*Min.*) A silicious mineral, classed among precious stones. It is allied to the emerald, usually transparent, of a pale green, and crystallized.
 BÉR/ZE-LINE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral in minute crystals. *Dana.*
 BÉR/ZE-LÍTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Magnesium pharmacolyte. *Dana.*
 BE-SÁNT', *v. a.* To make a saint of. *Hammond.*
 BE-SCÁ/TER, *v. a.* (*Law*) A kind of writ. *Blackstone.*
 BE-SCÓRN', *v. a.* To throw loosely over. *Spenser.*
 †BE-SCÓRN', *v. a.* To mock at. *Chaucer.*
 †BE-SCRÁWT', *v. a.* To tear with the nails. *Chaucer.*
 †BE-SCRÁWT', *v. a.* To scribble over. *Milton.*
 †BE-SCRÉEN', *v. a.* To cover with a screen; to screen. *Shak.*
 †BE-SCRÍ/BLE, *v. a.* To write on. *Milton.*
 †BE-SCUM/BÉ, *v. a.* To load with something useless. *B. Jonson.*
 BE-SCÚTCH/EON, * *v. a.* To deck with a scutcheon. *Churchill.*
 BE-SEÉ', *v. n.* To look; to mind. *Wicliffe.*
 BE-SÉÉCH', *v. a.* [i. BESEUGH, (BESEUCH); pp. BESECHING, BESEUGHT, (BESEUCHED).] To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to beg.
 †BE-SÉÉCH', *n.* Request. *Beaum. & FL.*
 BE-SÉÉCH'ER, *n.* One who beseeches. *Shak.*
 BE-SÉÉCH'ING-LY, * *ad.* In a beseeching manner. *Neale.*
 †BE-SÉEK', *v. a.* To request; to beseech. *Chaucer.*
 BE-SÉEM', *v. a.* To become; to befit. *Hooker.*
 BE-SÉEM'ING, *n.* Comeliness. *Barret.*
 BE-SÉEM'LY, *a.* Fit; becoming. *Shenstone.*
 BE-SÉEN', *p. a.* Adapted; adjusted. *Spenser.*
 BE-SÉT', *v. a.* [i. BESÉT; pp. BESSETTING, BESÉT.] To besiege; to waylay; to embarrass; to entangle.
 †BE-SHINE', *v. n.* To shine upon. *Chaucer.*
 BE-SHUREW', (be-shrú') *v. a.* To wish a curse to.
 †BE-SHÚT', *v. a.* To shut up. *Chaucer.*
 BE-SIDE', } *prep.* At the side of; over and above; not ac-
 BE-SIDES', } cording to; out of.
 BE-SIDE', } *ad.* More than that; not in this number;
 BE-SIDES', } moreover; except.
 BE-SIDE'RY, *n.* A species of baking pear.
 BE-SÍGE', (be-séj') *v. a.* [i. BESIEGED; pp. BESIEGING, BESIEGED.] To lay siege to; to block up; to invest; to invade; to attack; to beleaguer.
 BE-SÍGE'MENT, * *n.* The act of besieging. *Month. Rev.* [R.]
 BE-SÍGE'ER, *n.* One who besieges.
 BE-SÍREN, * *v. a.* To allure or entice as a siren. *Qu. Rev.*
 †BE-SÍT', *v. a.* To suit; to become. *Spenser.*
 †BE-SLAVE', *v. a.* To subjugate; to enslave. *Hall.*
 BE-SLÁV'ER, * *v. a.* To defile or cover with slaver. *Richardson.* See *BESLUBBER*
 BE-SLÍME', *v. a.* To soil; to daub. *B. Jonson.*
 BE-SLÓB'BER, * *v. a.* To daub; to soil. *Qu. Rev.*
 BE-SLÚB'BER, *v. a.* To daub. *Shak.*
 BE-SMÉAR', *v. a.* [i. BESMEARED; pp. BESMEARING, BESMEARED.] To cover with something greasy, adhesive, or dirty; to bedaub; to soil.
 BE-SMÉAR'ER, *n.* One who besmears. *Shenstone.*
 †BE-SMÍROU', *v. a.* To soil; to discolor. *Shak.*
 BE-SMÓKE', *v. a.* To foul with or dry in smoke.
 BE-SMÚT', *v. a.* To soil with dirt, smoke, or soot.

†BE-SNÓW', *v. a.* To scatter like snow. *Gower.*
 BE-SNÓFFED', (be-snúf') *a.* Smeared with snuff. *Young.*
 BÉ/SOM, (be-zám) *n.* A broom made of twigs.
 †BE-SÓRT', *v. a.* To suit; to fit. *Shak.*
 †BE-SÓRT', *n.* Company; train. *Shak.*
 BÉ-SÓT', *v. a.* [i. BESOTTED; pp. BESOTTING, BESOTTED.] To infatuate; to make to dote. *Shak.* [R.]
 BE-SÓT'TED', * *p. a.* Infatuated; stupefied. *Ash.*
 BE-SÓT'TED-LY, *ad.* In a foolish, besotted manner. *Milton.*
 BE-SÓT'TED-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; infatuation. *Milton.*
 BE-SÓUGHT', (be-sáwt') *i. & p.* from *Besech*. See *BESSECH*.
 BE-SPÁN'GLE, *v. a.* To adorn with spangles. *Pope.*
 BE-SPÁTTER', *v. a.* [i. BESPATTERED; pp. BESPATTERING, BESPATTERED.] To spatter; to soil by throwing filth.
 BE-SPÁWL', *v. a.* To daub with spittle. *Milton.*
 BE-SPEÁK', *v. a.* [i. BESPOKE, (†BESPAKE); pp. BESPEAKING, BESPOKEN.] To speak for beforehand; to forebode; to speak to; to address; to betoken; to show.
 BE-SPEÁKER, *n.* One who speaks. *Wotton.*
 BE-SPEÁK'LE, *v. a.* To mark with speckles. *Milton.*
 †BE-SPÉT', *v. a.* To daub with spittle. *Chaucer.*
 BE-SPEW', (be-spú') *v. a.* To daub with spew or vomit.
 BE-SPICE', *v. a.* To season with spices. *Shak.*
 BE-SPÍT', *v. a.* To daub with spittle. *Wicliffe.*
 BE-SPÓKE', *i.* from *Bespeak*. See *BESPEAK*.
 BE-SPÓT', *v. a.* To mark with spots. *Ep. Rainbow.*
 BE-SPRÉAD', (be-spréd') *v. a.* To spread over. *Dryden.*
 †BE-SPRÉNT', *p.* Besprinkled. *Milton.*
 BE-SPRÍNKLE, *v. a.* To sprinkle over. *Dryden.*
 BE-SPRÍNKLER, *n.* One who besprinkles. *Sherwood.*
 BE-SPRÍNK'LING, * *n.* A sprinkling. *Dr. Allen.*
 BE-SPÚRT', *v. a.* To throw out scatteringly. *Milton.*
 BE-SPÚT'TER, *v. a.* To sputter over.
 BEST, *a.* *superl. of good.* Most good; most excellent; having good qualities in the highest degree.—*The best*, the utmost power.—*To make the best of*, to improve to the utmost.
 BEST, *ad. superl. of well.* In the highest degree of goodness.—It is sometimes used in composition; as, “*best-beloved*.”
 BEST, * *n.* Highest perfection; greatest effort; as, “*The duke did his best*.” *Bacon.*
 BE-STÁIN', *v. a.* To mark with stains. *Shak.*
 †BE-STÉAR', *v. a.* To profit; to accommodate. *Milton.*
 BÉST'IAL, (bést'yal) [bés'té-ál, W. J.; bést'yal, E. F. K. Sm. R.; bés'té-ál, P. Ja.; bés'chal, S.] *a.* Belonging to a beast; brutal.
 BÉST'-I/LÍTY, (bést-ye-lí'té) *n.* The nature or quality of beasts; bestialness; unnatural connection with a beast.
 BÉST'IAL-ÍZE, (bést'yal-ízé) *v. a.* To make like a beast.
 BÉST'IAL-LY, (bést'yal-lé) *ad.* Brutally.
 †BÉST'Í-ÁTE, (bést'ye-át) *v. a.* To make like a beast. *Junius.*
 BE-STÍCK', *v. a.* [i. & p. BESTUCK.] To stick over with.
 BE-STÍR', *v. a.* To put into vigorous action. *Milton.*
 †BÉST'NESS, *n.* The most excellent state. *Ep. Milton.*
 BE-STÓRM', *v. n.* To rage. *Young.*
 BE-STÓW', (be-stó') *v. a.* [i. BESTOWED; pp. BESTOWING, BESTOWED.] To give; to confer; to grant; to supply; to apply.
 BE-STÓW'AL, (be-stó'al) *n.* Act of bestowing; a gift. *Genl. Mag.*
 BE-STÓW'ER, (be-stó'er) *n.* One who bestows.
 BE-STÓW'MENT, * *n.* Act of bestowing; bestowal. *Perry.* [R.]
 BE-STRA'D/DLE, *v. a.* To bestride. See *BESTRIDE*.
 †BE-STRAUGHT', (be-stráwt') *p.* Distracted; mad. *Shak.*
 BE-STREÁK', * *v. a.* To mark or cover with streaks. *Swift.*
 BE-STREW', (be-strú', or be-stró') [be-strú', S. J. Ja. K. Sm.; be-stró', W. E. F.] *v. a.* [i. BESTREWED; pp. BESTREWING, BESTREWED or BESTREWN.] To sprinkle over. *Milton.*
 BE-STRÍDE', *v. a.* [i. BESTRODE or BESTRID; pp. BESTRIDING, BESTRIDEN or BESTRID.] To place one leg over, so that one leg shall be on each side; to stride; to ride on.
 BE-STÚD', *v. a.* To adorn with studs. *Dryden.*
 BE-SÛRE, * (be-shúr') *ad.* Certainly. *Lat'rop's Sermons.*—*Be-sure*, for *to be sure*, or *surely*, is a colloquial phrase, not often seen in print.
 †BE-SWÍKE', *v. a.* To allure. *Gower.*
 BÉT, *n.* A wager; a stake, as a wager. *Prior.*
 BÉT, *v. a.* [i. BETTED; pp. BETTING, BETTED.] To wager; to lay a wager or bet. *Shak.*
 †BÉT, *The old preterit of Beat.* *Bacon.*
 BE-TÁKE', *v. a.* [i. BETOOK; pp. BETAKING, BETAKEN.] [†To intrust. *Spenser.*] To have recourse to; to apply; to move; to remove.
 †BE-TÁUGHT', (be-táwt') *p.* from *Betake*. *Intrusted.* *Chaucer.*
 BE-TÉEM', *v. a.* To produce; to bring forth. *Spenser.*
 BÉ/TÉL, (bé'tl) *n.* A small plant, tree, or shrub of the pepper kind; the leaf of the shrub, which is of an intoxicating quality, and is chewed in the East Indies along with the nut of the arca palm or lime.

BE-THINK', *v. a.* [i. BETHOUGHT; *pp.* BETHINKING, BE-THOUGHT.] To recall to the memory; to recollect; to recall to reflection.

BE-THINK', *v. n.* To consider. *Spenser.*

BETH'LE-HEM, (bêth'lê-ém) *n.* A hospital for lunatics: contracted to *bedlam*. See *BEDLAM*.

BETH'LE-HEM-ITE, (bêth'lê-ém-î-tî) *n.* See *BEDLAMITE*.

BE-THOUGHT', (bê-thaw't') *i. & p.* from *Bethink*. See *BE-THINK*.

†BE-THRÄLL', *v. a.* To enthrall. *Spenser.*

BE-THUMP', *v. a.* To beat; to thump. *Shak.* [R.]

BE-TIDE', *v. a.* [i. & *p.* BETIDED or BETID.] To happen to; to befall. *Milton.*

BE-TIDE', *v. n.* To happen; to become. *Shak.*

BE-TIME', *ad.* Seasonably. *Shak.* See *BETIMES*.

BE-TIMES', (bê-tîmz') *ad.* Seasonably; early; soon.

BÊ-TLE, *n.* An Indian plant. See *BETEL*.

BE-TÖKEN, (bê-tôkn) *v. a.* To signify; to foreshow.

BETON,* *n.* [Fr.] A concrete used in foundations of hydraulic works. *Tanner.*

BET'Ö-NY, *n.* [*betonica*, L.] A medicinal plant.

BE-TOOK', (bê-tâk') *i.* from *Betake*. See *BETAKE*.

†BE-TÖRN', *p. a.* Violently separated. *Sackville.*

BE-TÖSS', *v. a.* To disturb; to toss into the air. *Shak.*

†BE-TRÄP', *v. a.* To insnare. *Oceles.*

BE-TRÄY', (bê-träy') *v. a.* [i. BETRAYED; *pp.* BETRAYING, BETRAYED.] To deliver up by breach of trust; to give into the hands of enemies by treachery; to discover or disclose that which has been intrusted to secrecy; to entrap; to show; to discover.

BE-TRÄY'ÄL,* *n.* Act of betraying; treachery. *Abp. Whately.*

BE-TRÄY'ER, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

BE-TRÄY'MENT,* *n.* Betrayal. *Jefferson.* [R.]

BE-TRIM', *v. a.* To deck; to dress. *Shak.*

BE-TRÖTH', *v. a.* [i. BETROTHED; *pp.* BETROTHING, BETROTHED.] To contract to any one in order to marriage; to pledge to marriage; to nominate to a bishopric.

BE-TRÖTH'ÄL,* *n.* Betrothment. *Polack.* [R.]

BE-TRÖTHED',* (bê-tröth't') *p. a.* Contracted or affianced in marriage.

BE-TRÖTH'MENT, *n.* The act of betrothing; a mutual compact between two parties, by which they bind themselves to marry.

†BE-TRÜST', *v. a.* To intrust. *Bp. Hall.* [ed. [R.]]

BE-TRÜST'MENT,* *n.* Act of intrusting; things intrusted. *Bêtrösb'*,* *n.* The smallest Venetian coin. *Mason.*

†BETTER, *ad.* The old English word for *better*. *Chaucer.*

BETTER, *a comp. of good.* Superior; having more or a higher degree of good qualities.

BETTER, *n.* The superiority; improvement. *Dryden.* A superior. *Hooker.* One who bets. See *BETTOR*.

BETTER, *ad. comp. of well.* More excellently; well in a greater degree; more.

BETTER, *v. a.* [i. BETTERED; *pp.* BETTERING, BETTERED.] To improve; to meliorate; to amend. [well.]

†BETTER, *v. n.* To grow better; to become better. *Par-*

BETTER'ING, *n.* The act of improving.

BETTER'MENT, *n.* Improvement; act of making better.

BETTER'ING, *a comp. of good.* Improvements made to an estate, by cultivation, fences, building, &c. *Bouvier.*

BETTER'MÖST,* *a. Best.* *Palgrave.* [R.]

†BETTER'NESS, *n.* State of being better; improvement. *Sidney.*

BETTING, *n.* Act of proposing a wager.

BETTOR, *n.* One who bets or lays wagers.

BETTY, *n.* An instrument to break open doors.

BE-TÜMBLED, (bê-tüm'bl'd) *p. a.* Disordered. *Shak.*

BE-TÜTOR,* *v. a.* To instruct; to tutor. *Coleridge.*

BE-TWÄTLE, (bê-twöt'l) *v. a.* To confound; to stupefy. *Gabriel John.* [North of Eng.]

BE-TWEEEN', *prep.* In the intermediate space; in the middle of; from one to another; bearing relation to two; betwixt.

BE-TWEEEN'I-TY,* *n.* State of being between. *Jefferson.* [Low and rare.]

BE-TWIXT', (bê-twîkst') *prep.* In the midst of; between.

BEÜDANT'ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral. *Dana.*

†BEV'EL, (bêv'el) *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K.; bêv'el, Sm. n.* (*Mech.*) Any angle that is not a right angle or half a right angle; an instrument for drawing or taking angles.

†BEV'EL, *v. a.* To cut to a bevel angle. *Mozon.*

BEV'EL,* *a.* Having the form of a bevel. *Richardson.*

†BEV'EL-MENT,* *n.* (*Min.*) A bevel form, side, or angle. *Cleveland.*

BEVER, *n.* See *BEAVER*.

†BEVER, *n.* A refreshment between meals. *B. Jonson.*

BEVER, *v. n.* To partake of a beverage. *Brewer.*

BEVER'AGE, *n.* Drink; liquor to be drunk. *Shak.*

BEV'Y, *n.* A flock of birds, particularly of quails; a company, commonly applied to ladies or women.

BE-WÄIL', (bê-wäl') *v. a.* [i. BEWAILED; *pp.* BEWAILING, BEWAILED.] To lament; to mourn for; to deplore; to bemoan.

BE-WÄIL', *v. n.* To express grief. *Shak.*

BE-WÄIL'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented. *Sherwood.*

BE-WÄIL'ER, *n.* One who bewails. *Ward.*

BE-WÄIL'ING, *n.* Lamentation. *Raleigh.*

BE-WÄIL'MENT,* *n.* Act of bewailing; grief. *Blackwood.*

†BE-WÄKE', *v. a.* To keep awake. *Gower.*

BE-WÄRE', *v. n.* To regard with caution; to be cautious or aware of. [Fr.] This verb is not conjugated; and it is now used only in phrases which admit the verb *be* or its tenses, as if *be* and *were* were separate words, and not formed into one; as, "he may beware"; "he should beware"; "he will beware"; though it was anciently sometimes used otherwise.

BE-WEEPE', *v. a.* To weep over. *Shak.*

BE-WEEPE', *v. n.* To weep. *Shak.*

BE-WET', *v. a.* To wet; to moisten. *Shak.*

BE-WHÖRE', *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Beaumont & Fl.* To pronounce a whore. *Shak.*

BE-WIL'DER, *v. a.* [i. BEWILDERED; *pp.* BEWILDERING, BEWILDERED.] To lose in pathless places; to confound; to disorder; to perplex; to entangle.

BE-WIL'DERED-NESS,* *n.* State of being bewildered. *Bentham.*

BE-WIL'DER-MENT,* *n.* Act of bewildering; perplexity.

†BE-WIN'TER, *v. a.* To make like winter. *Cowley.*

BE-WITCH', *v. a.* [i. BEWITCHED; *pp.* BEWITCHING, BEWITCHED.] To infect by or fill with witchcraft or sorcery; to injure by witchcraft; to charm.

BE-WITCHE'D,* (bê-wicht') *p. a.* Under the influence of witchcraft.

BE-WITCHE'D-NESS, *n.* State of being bewitched. *Gauden.*

BE-WITCH'ER, *n.* One who bewitches. *Stafford.*

BE-WITCH'E-RY, *n.* Fascination; enchantment.

†BE-WITCH'FUL, *a.* Alluring; bewitching. *Milton.*

BE-WITCH'ING, *n.* The act of bewitching. *Sherwood.*

BE-WITCH'ING,* *p. a.* Tending to bewitch or charm.

BE-WITCH'ING-LY, *ad.* In an alluring manner. *Hallywell.*

BE-WITCH'ING-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being bewitching. *Bronze.*

BE-WITCH'MENT, *n.* Fascination; enchantment. *Shak.*

†BE-WÖN'DERED, (bê-wün'derd) *p. a.* Amazed. *Fairfax.*

BE-WRÄP', (bê-räp') *v. a.* To cover over. *Fairfax.*

BE-WRÄP', (bê-räp') *v. a.* To betray; to show. *Hooker.* To soil; to befall; to betray. *Pope.* [Antiquated.]

†BE-WRÄY'ER, *n.* Betrayal; discoverer. *Addison.*

†BE-WRÄYMENT,* (bê-rä'ment) *n.* Betrayal. *Dr. Allen.*

BE-WRÄCK', (bê-räk') *v. a.* To ruin; to destroy. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

†BE-WRÖUGHT', (bê-räwt') *p.* Worked. *B. Jonson.*

BEY, (bê) *n.* [bêg, Turk.] A Turkish or Tartar title of dignity; a chief; a prince; a governor of a province. *Rycaut.*

BEY'LICK,* (bê'lîk) *n.* A province governed by a bey. *Sir G. Temple.*

BE-YÖND', *prep.* On the farther side of; farther onward than; past; out of the reach of; before; above; remote from. — *To go beyond*, to deceive.

BE-YÖND', *ad.* At a distance; yonder. *Spenser.*

BE-YÖND'ÄL, (bê-zänt', *J. K. Brande;* bêz'änt, *Sm.*) *n.* A gold coin of old Byzantium;—also written *byzant*, *byzantine*, and *bizantine*. — (*Her.*) "A circle; or, [i. e. gold.]

BE-ZÖN'LÄR,* *n.* The second branch of a stag's horn. *Crabb.*

BEZ'EL, (bêz'el, *P. K. Wh.*; bêz'äl, *Sm.*; bêz'el, *Ja.*) *n.* That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

BEZÖAR, (bêz'öar) (bêz'öar, *W. Ja. Sm.*; bêz'öar, or bêz'ö-är, *K.*) [Per.] A calculus concretion, found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of animals, formerly esteemed of great virtue as an antidote.

BEZÖ-ÄR'DIC, *a.* Composed of bezoar. *Student.*

BEZÖ-ÄR'DIC, *n.* Medicine containing bezoar.

BEZÖÄR-GÖÄT,* *n.* The Indian antelope. *Müll.*

†BEZÖ-ÄR'TJ-CÄL, *a.* Acting as an antidote. *Chillingworth.*

BE-ZÖN'IAN,* *n.* [*bisogno*, It.] An indigent wretch. *Shak.*

†BEZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To waste in riot. *Milton.* See *BEZZELLE*.

BI,* [L, bis, twice.] A syllable, when prefixed to a word, signifies two, twice, or double; as, *bicarbonate* of potash, a compound of potash with two atoms of carbonic acid; *bivalve*, having two valves. *Brande.*

BI-XN'G-V-LÄT-ED, *a.* Having two angles. *Bailey.*

†BI-XN'G-V-LOUS, *a.* [*binus* and *angulus*, L.] Same as *biangulated*. *Bailey.*

BI-ÄR-TIC'U-LÄTE,* *a.* Having two joints. *Brande.*

BI'AS, *n.* [*biais*, Fr.] *pl.* BI'ÄS-ES. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line; any thing which influences one; propensity; inclination.

BI'ÄS, *v. a.* [i. BIASED or BIASSING; *pp.* BIASING or BIASSING, BIASED or BIASSING. — *Biassed* is the more common spelling; but *biased* is the more analogical.] To turn away from a right, fair, or impartial judgment; to influence; to incline to some side.

BI'ÄS, *ad.* Across; diagonally. *Shak.*

†BI'ÄS-DRAW'ING, *n.* Partiality. *Shak.*

BI'ÄS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to some side. *Sherwood.*

BI-ÄU-RIC'U-LÄTE,* *a.* (*Anat.*) Having two auricles. *Brande.*

BI-AX'AL,* a. (*Min.*) Having two axes. *Smart.*
 BID, n. A piece of linen put on a child's breast.
 BID, n. n. *ibido*, L.] To tipple; to sip; to drink. *Camden.*
 BI-BĀ'CI'OUS, (bi-bā'shus) a. [*bibax*, L.] Addicted to drink-
 ing; imbibing. *Bailey*, [R.]
 †BI-BĀC'Y, n. Act or quality of drinking. *Bailey.*
 BIB'BER, n. [*biberon*, Fr.] A tippler:—used in composi-
 tion; as, *wine-bibber*.
 BIB'BLE-BAB'BLE, n. Prating; idle talk. *Shak.*
 BI'BLE, (bi'bl) n. [*βιβλιον*, a book, by way of eminence, *The Book*.]—The sacred volume which contains the
 revelations of God; the Scriptures of the Old and New
 Testaments.
 BI'BLE-ŌATH,* n. An oath on the Bible; a sacred obligation.
Congreve.
 BIB'LI-CAL, a. Relating to the Bible; scriptural.
 BIB'LI-CIST,* n. One versed in biblical learning. *Ed. Rev.*
 BIB-LI-ŌL'Ō-GĀ-PHER, n. One versed in bibliography.
 BIB-LI-Ō-GRĀPH'IC, } a. Relating to bibliography or the
 BIB-LI-Ō-GRĀPH'ICAL, } knowledge of books.
 BIB-LI-Ō-GRĀPH'ICAL-LŶ,* ad. In a bibliographical man-
 ner. *Dibdin.*
 BIB-LI-Ō-GRĀ-PHY, n. [*βιβλιον* and *γραφω*.] The science
 or knowledge of books, in regard to their authors, sub-
 jects, editions, and history.
 BIB-LI-Ō-LĀ-TRY,* n. The worship of a book. *Byrom.*
 BIB'LI-Ō-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) Bookstone; a fossil leaf. *Hamil-
 ton.*
 BIB-LI-Ō-LŌG'ICAL,* a. Relating to bibliography. *P. Cyc.*
 BIB-LI-ŌL'Ō-GĀ-Y,* n. Biblical literature, doctrine, or theo-
 logy; a treatise on books; bibliography. *P. Cyc.*
 BIB'LI-Ō-MĀN-CY,* n. Divination by the Bible, or a book.
Crabb.
 BYE-LI-Ō-MĀ'NF-A, n. [*βιβλιον* and *μανία*.] The rage of
 possessing scarce or curious books; book-madness.
 BIB-LI-Ō-MĀ'NI-AC, n. One who has a rage for books.
 BIB-LI-Ō-MĀ'NI-Ā-CAL,* a. Relating to bibliomania. *Dibdin.*
 BIB-LI-Ō-MĀ'NI-Ā-N-ĪSM,* n. Book-madness; bibliomania.
Dr. N. Drake. [*Lamb.*]
 BIB-LI-Ō-MĀ-NIST,* n. One affected by bibliomania. *C.*
 BIB-LI-Ō-PH'Ō-LĪSM,* n. Love of bibliography or of books.
Dibdin.
 BIB-LI-Ō-PH'Ō-LĪST,* n. A lover of bibliography or of
 books. *Cent. Mag.*
 BIB-LI-Ō-PH'Ō-BY,* n. A dread of books. *Dibdin.*
 BIB'LI-Ō-PŌLE,* n. A bookseller. *Ec. Rev.*
 BIB-LI-Ō-PŌL'ICAL,* a. Relating to bookselling or book-
 sellers. *C. Lamb.*
 BIB-LI-Ō-P'Ō-LĪSM,* n. The employment of a biblioplist;
 bibliomania. *Dibdin.*
 BIB-LI-Ō-P'Ō-LĪST, n. [*βιβλιον* and *πωλήτης*.] A bookseller.
 BIB-LI-Ō-P'Ō-LĪST'IC,* a. Relating to a bookseller or book-
 selling. *Dibdin.*
 BIB-LI-Ō-TĀ-PHIST,* n. One who hides or buries books.
Crabb.
 BIU-LI-Ō-THE'CA,* n. [L.] A library; a bibliothekes.
Smart.
 BIU-LI-Ō-THE'CAL, a. [*bib-lig-ō-thē'kal*, S. Ja. K. R. *Wb.*;
 bib-lē-ōth-ē-ka], *W. J. F. Sm.*] Belonging to a library.
Byrom. [*Ep. Hall.*]
 †BIU-LI-ŌTH'Ē-CA-RY, n. [*βιβλιον* and *θήκη*.] A librarian.
 BIB'LI-Ō-THEKE, n. [*bibliotheca*, L.] A library. *Bale.*
 BYE'LYS,* n. [L.] The papyrus, an Egyptian aquatic
 plant. *Hamilton.*
 BIB'Y-LOS, a. [*bibulus*, L.] Absorbing; spongy. *Thomson.*
 BI-CĀL'CA-RĀTE,* a. Having two spurs. *Brande.*
 BI-CĀP'SU-LĀR, a. [*bicapsularis*, L.] (*Bot.*) Having two
 capsules with seeds to each flower.
 BICE, n. A light blue color prepared from small.
 BICĒPS,* a. [L.] (*Anat.*) Having two heads. *Brande.*
 BI-CĪP'TAL, } a. [*biceps*, *bicipitis*, L.] Having two heads
 BI-CĪP'TOUS, } or two origins. *Browne.*
 BICK'ER,* n. A small wooden dish or tub; a bowl. *Brockett.*
 [North of England and Scotland.]
 BICK'ER, v. n. [i. BICKERED; pp. BICKERING, BICKERED.]
 To skirmish; to quarrel; to quiver. *Milton.*
 BICK'ER-ER, n. A quarreller; skirmisher. *Sherwood.*
 BICK'ER-ING, n. Quarrel; skirmish. *Sidney.*
 †BICK'ER-MĒNT, n. Quarrel. *Spenser.*
 BICK'ERN, n. An iron with a beak or point.
 BI-CŌL'LĪ-GĀTE,* a. (*Ornith.*) Connected by a basal web,
 as toes. *Brande.*
 BICŌL'ŌR,* a. [L.] Having two colors. *Brande.*
 BI-CŌN'JU-GĀTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Existing in two pairs, placed
 side by side. *P. Cyc.*
 †BI'CŌRN, a. Same as *bicornous*.
 BI-CŌR'NOUS, a. Having two horns or antlers.
 BI-CŌR'PO-RĀL, a. [*bicorpus*, L.] Having two bodies.
 BI-CRŪ'RĀL,* a. Having two legs. *Hooker.*
 BI-CUS'PID,* a. (*Med.*) Having two points or tubercles.
Dunington.
 BI-CUS'PIDATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Twice-pointed. *Loudon.*
 BI-CUS'PIS,* n. [*bis* and *cuspid*, L.] A tooth with two
 points. *Brande.*

BID,* n. An offer to give a certain price, as at an auction.
Bowdler.
 BID, v. a. [i. BADE, BID; pp. BIDDING, BIDDEN or BID.]
 [To invite. *Math.*] To command; to propose to give; to
 wish; to desire; to order; to command; to offer; to declare;—
 to make known, as bans.—To bid beads, to distinguish each
 bead by a prayer. *Dryden*.—To bid fair, to have a fair
 appearance; to promise well. *Qu. Rev.*
 BID'ĀLE, or BID'ĀLL, n. An invitation of friends to drink
 at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity.
Bailey.
 BID'DEN, (bid'dn) p. from *Bid*. See *Bid*.
 BID'DER, n. One who bids or offers.
 BID'DERY,* a. Noting a kind of metallic ware made at
 Biddery, in India. *W. Ency.*
 BID'DING, n. Act of one who bids; command; order; the
 offer of a price. *Shak.*
 BID'DY,* n. A hen; a fowl; a chicken. *Potter.*
 BIDE, v. n. To endure; to suffer; to wait for; to abide.
Shak. “In biding their time.” *Ch. Ob.*
 BIDE, v. n. To dwell; to abide. *Shak.* [R.]
 BI-DĒN'TAL, a. [*bidens*, L.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*
 BI-DĒN'TATE,* a. [*bis* & *dens*, L.] (*Anat. & Bot.*) Having
 two teeth. *Brande.*
 BI-DĒN'TĀT-ĒD,* a. Divided into two parts; bidentate. *Hill.*
 BI-DĒT' (be-dēt, or be-dā') [bi-dēt, Ja.; bē-dā', Sm.;
 bē-dēt, or bid'ā', K.] n. [Fr.] A little horse; an article
 of bedroom furniture.
 †BID'ING, n. Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*
 BI-ĒN'NI-ĀL, a. [*biennis*, L.] Continuing two years; hap-
 pening once in two years.
 BI-ĒN'NI-ĀL,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant which endures two years,
 and which produces flowers and fruit the second season.
P. Cyc.
 BI-ĒN'NI-ĀL-LY, ad. At the return of two years.
 BIER, (bēr) n. [*bière*, Fr., a coffin.] A carriage for con-
 veying the dead.
 †BIER'-BALK, (bēr'bawk) n. The church-road for burials,
 along which the corpse is carried. *Homilies.*
 BIEST'INGS, (best'ingz) n. pl. The first milk given by a
 cow after calving. *B. Jonson.*
 BI-FĀ'R'I-ŌUS, a. [*bifarius*, L.] Twofold.—(*Bot.*) Ar-
 ranged in two rows. *P. Cyc.*
 BI-FĒ-ROUS, a. [*biferens*, L.] Bearing fruit twice a year.
 BI-FID, (bi'fid, & *W. P. Ja. Sm.*; bif'id, K.) a. [*bifidus*, L.]
 Clef in two; having two parts.
 BI-FĪ-DĀT-ĒD, a. Divided into two; bifid.
 BI-FLO'ROUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Two-flowered. *Crabb.*
 BI-FŌLD, a. [*binus*, L., and *fold*.] Twofold. *Shak.*
 BI-FŌL'ĪTĒ,* a. (*Bot.*) Having two leaflets. *P. Cyc.*
 BI-FŌRĀTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having two perforations. *Brande.*
 BI-FŌ-RINE,* n. A singular body found in the interior of
 the green pulpy part of the leaves of some araceous
 plants. *Brande.*
 BI-FŌRM, a. [*biformis*, L.] Having a double form. *Crocoll.*
 BI-FŌRMĒD, (bi'fōrmd) a. Compounded of two forms.
 BI-FŌRM'I-ŶY, n. A double form. *More.* [R.]
 BI-FRŌN'TĒD, (bi-frūnt'ed) a. [*bifrons*, L.] Having two
 fronts.
 BI-FŪR'ĀTE,* v. a. To divide into two branches. *Crabb.*
 BI-FŪR'ĀTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having two prongs, like a fork.
Brande.
 BI-FŪR'ĀT-ĒD, a. [*binus* and *furca*, L.] Forked; having
 two forks.
 BI-FŪR-CĀ'TION,* n. Division into two heads or branches.
 BI-FŪR'COUS, a. Two-forked. *Coles.*
 BIG, a. Large; great in bulk; teeming; pregnant; full of
 something; great in air and mien; great in spirit.
 BIG, n. Winter barley. See *Bicc*.
 BIG,* v. a. To build. *Brockett.* [North of England.]
 BIG'GA,* n. [L.] A chariot or car drawn by two horses.
P. Cyc.
 †BIG'AM, n. One twice married; a bigamist. *Ep. Peacock.*
 BIG'AM-IST, n. One who has committed bigamy. *Ayliffe.*
 BIG'AM-Y, n. [*bigamia*, low L.] The offence of contract-
 ing a second marriage during the life of the husband
 or wife; the having of a plurality of wives or husbands.
 BIG-A-RŌN'Ī,* n. The large white-heart cherry. *Smart.*
 BIG'BĒL-LĪED, (big'bēl-līd) a. Having a large belly, or
 protuberance; protuberant; pregnant.
 BIG'BŌNĒD, (big'bōnd) a. Having large bones. *Herbert.*
 BIG'ĀRNĒD, (big'kōrd) a. Having large grains. *Dryden.*
 BI-ĒM'Ī-NĀTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Two-forked. *Crabb.*
 BI-ĒN'TĀL,* a. Comprising two tribes of people. *N. A.*
Rev. [R.]
 BIGG,* n. A variety of winter barley. *Loudon.*
 BIG'GIN, n. [*béguin*, Fr.] A cap; a child's cap.—A small
 wooden vessel; a can.—In the North of England, a build-
 ing. *Brockett.*
 BIGHT, (bi) The bend, double part, or coil of a rope
 when folded; a shallow or small bay or inlet of the sea.
 BIG'LY, ad. Tumidly; haughtily. *Dryden.*
 BIG'NĀMĒD, (big'nāmd) a. Having a great name.
 BIG'NESS, n. Greatness of quantity; bulk; size.

BIG-NŌNĪ-A,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; trumpet-flower. *Crabb.*
 BIG'OT, n. A person unreasonably devoted to some party, denomination, or creed; a blind zealot.
 †BIG'OT, a. Bigoted. *Dryden.*
 BIG'OT-ED, a. Full of bigotry; irrationally zealous.
 BIG'OT-ED-LY, a. In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.
 †BIG'ŌT'I-CAL,* a. Bigoted. *Cudworth.*
 BIG'OT-RY, n. Irrational partiality or zeal for, or prejudice against, some party or creed; blind zeal; prejudice.
 BIG'RŌUND,* a. Large; of large circumference. *Pope.*
 BIG'SŌUND-ING, a. Having a pompous sound. *Bp. Hall.*
 BIG'SWŌLD, a. Much swelled; turgid. *Shak.*
 BIG'UD-DERED, (big'ud-derd) a. Having large udders. *Pope.*
 BIG'ŪV,* (bē'zhō) n. [*Fr.*] A jewel; an elegant ornament. *Smart.*
 BIL'ŪGĀTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Existing in two pairs, placed end to end. *P. Cyc.*
 BIKH,* n. A poisonous plant of Nepal. *Brande.*
 BIL'ĀN'ĀTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having two lips or parcels. *Brande.*
 BIL'ĀN'ĒL-LĀTE,* a. Divided into two plates or lamellae. *Brande.*
 BIL'ĀN'ĒL-LĀT-ED,* a. Same as bilamellate. *Pennant.*
 BIL'AN-DER, n. [*belander, Fr.*] A small vessel, used chiefly in Dutch canals for the carriage of goods. *Dryden.*
 BIL'ĀT'ĒR-AL,* a. Having two sides. *Ash.*
 BIL'BER-RY, n. A small shrub and its fruit. *Shak.*
 BIL'Ō, n.; pl. BIL'ŌES. A short sword or rapier, so named from *Bilboa*, in Spain, where first made.—*pl.* Stocks or shackles for confining the feet of offenders.
 BIL'BO-QUET,* (bil'bo-kā') n. [*Fr.*] The toy called a cup and ball.
 BIL'DSTĒIN,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of silica and alumina, and often carved into Chinese figures. *Brande.*
 BILE, n. [*bilis, L.*] An animal fluid secreted in the liver, of yellow or greenish color and nauseous taste. It has been fancied to be the seat of ill-humor and contention.
 BILE, n. A tumor. *Shak. See BOIL.*
 BILGE, (bil) n. The broadest part of a ship's bottom; the protuberant part of a cask, called also bulge.
 BILGE, v. n. [*i. bilgē; p. bilging, bilged.*] To spring a leak; to let in water.
 BILGĒD,* or BILGĒD,* a. Having the bottom stove in. *Brande.*
 BILGE-PŪMP,* n. A pump to draw water from the bilge. *Ash.*
 BILGE-WĀ-TER,* n. Water lying in the bilge; foul water. *Ash.*
 BIL'IA-RY, (bil'ya-ry) a. Belonging to the bile. *Arbuthnot.*
 BIL-IM'BI,* or BIL-IM-BING,* n. An acid fruit, of the genus of averrhoa, used in pickles. *P. Cyc.*
 BIL-LINGUAL,* (bi-ling'gwāl) a. Having two tongues or languages. *Gent. Mag.*
 BIL-LINGUIST,* n. One who speaks two languages. *Hamilton.*
 BIL-LIN'GUOUS, (bi-ling'gwūs) a. [*bilinguis, L.*] Having or speaking two tongues.
 BIL'LOUS, (bil'yūs) a. Consisting of or affected by bile.
 BIL'ITER-AL,* a. Consisting of two letters. *Sir Wm. Jones.*
 †BIL-LIVE', ad. The same as *belive*. *Spenser.*
 BILK, v. a. [*i. bilked; pp. bilking, bilked.*] To cheat; to defraud; to deceive. *Dryden.*
 BILK,* n. A cheat; a trick. *Congreve. [R.]*
 BILK, n. [*bile, Sax.*] The beak of a fowl.
 BILK, n. [*bille, Sax.*] A hatchet with a hooked point; a sword; a battle-axe.
 BILLY, n. [*bille, Fr.*] A written paper of any kind; an account of money due; a statement of goods purchased, with the prices.—(*Law*) A declaration in writing of a grievance or wrong suffered by a plaintiff; a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; a legislative instrument, or a proposed law not yet passed by a legislature.—*Bill of exchange*, an order addressed to some person residing at a distance, directing him to pay a sum of money in consideration of value received.—*Bill of health*, a writing signed by the proper authorities certifying the state of health in a vessel.—*Bill of lading*, a written statement of goods shipped, signed by the master of a vessel.—*Bill of mortality*, a writing or paper showing the number of deaths in a place within a time specified.—*Bill of rights*, a declaration asserting the rights of a people.—*Bill of sale*, a contract or instrument by which a person transfers his interest in goods and chattels to another.
 BILL, v. n. To caress, as doves by joining bills. *B. Jonson.*
 BILL, v. a. To publish by an advertisement. *L'Estrange.*
 BIL'LAGĒ,* n. (*Naut.*) The breadth of the floor of a ship when lying aground. *Jamesson.*
 BILLED,* (bid) a. Furnished with a bill. *Pennant.*
 BIL'LET,* n. [*billet, Fr.*] A small paper; a note; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; a small log of wood; a piece of wood.—(*Arch.*) An ornament in Norman buildings.
 BIL'LET, v. a. [*i. billeted; pp. billeting, billeted.*] To send to quarters; to quarter soldiers; to lodge.

BIL'LET, v. n. To be quartered as soldiers; to lodge. *Pri-deaux.*
 BIL'LET-CĀ'BLE,* n. (*Arch.*) A Norman moulding. *Ed. Ency.*
 BILLET DOUX,* (bil'la-dō') [bil'le-dō, P. E. F.; bil'ya-dō', Sm.] n. [*Fr.*] BILLETTS DOUX, (bil'la-dōz') A soft or affectionate billet; a love-letter. *Pope.*
 BILL-FISH,* n. A fish of considerable size, found in the great lakes of North America. *Blois.*
 BILLIARD,* (bil'yārd) a. Belonging to the play at billiards. *Ash.*
 BILLIARDS, (bil'yūrdz) n. pl. [*billard, Fr.*] A game played with balls and maces, or sticks, on a large table furnished with pockets.
 BILLING-GĀTE, n. The act of joining bills, or of caressing.
 BILLING-GĀTE, n. A market in London noted for fish and foul language;—profane or foul language; ribaldry.
 BILLION, (bil'yūn) n. [*Fr.*] A million of millions, according to the English mathematicians; but according to the French, only a thousand millions. *Cotgrave.*
 BILLMĀN, n.; pl. BILLMĒN. One who uses a bill.
 BIL'LOT,* n. Gold or silver bullion in the mass. *Crabb.*
 BIL'LOW, (bil'lō) n. A wave swollen and hollow. *Spenser.*
 BIL'LOW, v. n. To swell, or roll, as a wave. *Prior.*
 BIL'LOW,* (bil'lō) v. a. To raise in waves or billows. *Young.*
 BIL'LOW-BĒAT-EN, (bil'lō-bē-tēn) a. Tossed by billows.
 BIL'LOW-Y, (bil'lō-y) a. Swelling; turgid. *Thomson.*
 BIL'LS'TĀCK-ER,* n. One who pastes up a bill or advertisement. *Booth.*
 BIL'LOBATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having two cells or lobes. *Crabb.*
 BIL'LOB-ĒD,* a. Having two lobes; bilobate. *Pennant.*
 BIL'LOBED,* (bil'lōbd) a. (*Bot.*) Having two lobes. *P. Cyc.*
 BIL'LOC'U-LĀR,* a. Having two cells. *Crabb.*
 BIL'MĀC'U-LĀTE,* a. Having two spots. *Brande.*
 BIL'MĀC'U-LĀT-ED,* a. Having two spots; bimaculate. *Pennant.*
 BIL'MĀNE,* a. Having two hands. *Kirby.*
 BIL'MĀ-NOŪS,* a. Having two hands; bimane. *P. Cyc.*
 †BIL-MĀ'RĪ-ĀN,* BIL-MĀ'RĪ-CĀL,* a. Belonging to two seas. *Ash.*
 BIL-MĒ'DI-AL,* a. Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities. *Smart.*
 BIL-MĒN'SĀL,* a. Occurring every two months. *Smart.*
 BIL-MĒS'TRI-ĀL,* a. Happening every two months; continuing two months. *Qu. Rev.*
 BIN, n. A cell or chest for grain, bread, or wine.
 †BIN. The old word for *be* and *been*.
 BINĀ-RY, a. [*binus, L.*] Two; dual; double.—A *binary number* is a number consisting of two digits; as, 15, 74, &c.
 BĪNĀ-RY, n. The constitution of two. *Fotherby.*
 BĪNĀT,* a. See BINATE. *Brande.*
 BĪNĀTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs or couples; springing from one point, as two segments of leaves. *P. Cyc.*
 BIND, v. a. [*i. bound; pp. binding, bound.*]—*Bounden* is not now used except in an adjective form. To confine with cords or bonds; to gird; to fasten to; to connect closely; to cover, as a wound; to oblige by stipulation, oath, or by kindness; to make custive.—*To bind* to, to oblige to serve some one.—*To bind over*, to oblige to make appearance.
 BIND, v. n. To contract its own parts together.
 BIND, n. A hop stem *bound* to the pole. *Mortimer.* Ligature;—an indurated clay of coal mines.
 BIND'ER, n. One who binds; a man whose trade it is to bind books; any thing used to bind.
 BIND'ER-Y,* n. A place where books are bound. [A new word, reputed to be of American origin. *P. Cyc.*]
 BIND'ING, n. A bandage; the cover of a book.
 BIND'ING,* p. a. Making fast; obliging; obligatory;—noting a screw used by opticians.
 BIND'ING-NĒSS,* n. Quality of being binding. *Coleridge.*
 BIND'WĒED, n. A troublesome genus of weeds.
 BIND'WOOD,* (bind'wōd) n. The vulgar name of ivy in Scotland; pronounced bin'wōd. *Jamieson.*
 BĪNĪR'ĀTE,* a. Supported by two nerves. *Brande.*
 BĪNĪR-CLĒ,* n. (*Naut.*) The compass-box of a ship, formerly called *bitacle*. *Mar. Dict.*
 BĪN'NY,* n. A fish; the barbel of the Nile. *P. Cyc.*
 BĪN'Ō-CLE, n. [*binus and oculus, L.*] A kind of telescope, fitted for both eyes.
 BĪ-NŌC'U-LĀR, a. [*binus and oculus, L.*] Having or using two eyes; employing both eyes at once.
 BĪ-NŌ'MĪ-ĀL, a. Known by two names.—(*Algebra*) Noting a root composed of only two parts connected by the signs plus or minus.
 BĪ-NŌM'IN-ŌS, a. Having two names. *Dr. T. Fuller.*
 BINOT,* n. A variety of double mould-boarded plough. *London.*
 BĪ-NŌX'IDE,* n. A combination of oxygen and a metal, in which the oxygen is in a double proportion to what it is in the oxide. *Francis.*
 BĪ-ŌC'EL-LĀTE,* a. (*Ent.*) Marked with two eye-like spots. *Brande.*

BI-O-DY-NĀM/ĠCS, * n. pl. The doctrine of vital forces or actively. *Dunglison*.
 BI-ŌG'RA-PHER, (bi-ŏg'grā-fur) n. [*biographe*, Fr.] A writer of biography, or of lives.
 BI-Ō-GRĀPH'ĠC, * a. Same as *biographical*. *Seaward*.
 BI-Ō-GRĀPH'Ġ-CAL, a. Relating to biography. *Warton*.
 BI-Ō-GRĀPH'Ġ-CAL-LY, * ad. In a biographical manner. *Ec. Rev.*
 BI-ŌG'RA-PHY, (bi-ŏg'grā-fe) n. [*βίος* and *γράφω*.] The art of writing an account of the lives of individuals; the history of the life of an individual.
 BI-ŌL'O-QY, * n. The science of life; physiology. *Dr. Black*.
 BI'Ō-TINE, * n. (*Min.*) A white or yellowish mineral. *Dana*.
 BI'Ō-VAC, n. See *Bivouac*.
 BI'P'A-ROŪS, [bi'pā-rūs, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; bi'pār-rūs, S.] a. [*binus* and *pario*, L.] Bringing forth two at a birth.
 BI-PĀR'TI'ENT, * (bi-pār'shent) a. Dividing into two equal parts. *Crabb*.
 BI'PĀR-TITE, [bi'pār-tit, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; bi'par-tit, S.] [*binus* and *partior*, L.] Having two correspondent parts.
 BI-PĀR-TI'ŪTION, (bi-pār-tish'un) n. A division into two parts.
 BI-PĒC'TI-NĀTE, * a. Having two margins toothed like a comb. *Brande*.
 BI'PED, n. [*bipes*, L.] An animal with two feet.
 BI'PĒ-DAL, a. Two feet in length; having two feet.
 BI-PĒL'LATĒ, * a. Defended by a double shield. *Brande*.
 BI-PĒN'NĀTĒD, a. [*binus* and *penna*, L.] Having two wings. *Derham*.
 BI'PĒS, * n. (*Zool.*) A genus of reptiles resembling seps; a biped or two-footed animal. *P. Cyc*.
 BI-PĒT'A-LOŪS, a. [*bis*, L., and *πτερον*, Gr.] (*Bot.*) Having two petals or flower leaves.
 BI-PIN'NĀTE, * a. (*Bot.*) Twice pinnate. *P. Cyc*.
 BI-PIN-NĀT'Ġ-FID, * a. (*Bot.*) Doubly pinnatifid. *Crabb*.
 BI-PŌ'LAR, * a. Doubly polar; having two poles. *Coloridge*.
 BI'PŌNT, * a. (*Bibliography*) Relating to editions of
 BI-PŌNTINE, * } classic authors printed at Deux-Ponts
 (*Bipontium*, L.), Germany. *Dibdin*.
 BI-PUNCT'U-AL, * a. Having two points. *Maunder*.
 BI-PŪ'PIL-LĀTE, * a. Having two dots or pupils. *Brande*.
 BI-QUAD'RĀTE, (bi-kwōd'rāt) [bi-kwōd'rāt, *J. F. Sm.*; bi-kwā'drāt, *S. W. Ja. K.*; bi'kwā-drāt, P.] n. (*Algebra*) The square of, or the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.
 BI-QUA-DRĀT'ĠC, n. Same as *biquadrate*. *Brande*.
 BI-QUA-DRĀT'ĠC, a. Relating to the fourth power in algebra.
 BI-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, * a. Having two rays. *Brande*.
 BIRCH, n. A well-known tree of several species.
 BIRCH, a. Made of, or derived from birch.
 BIRCH'BRŌM, * n. A broom made of birch. *Booth*.
 BIR'CHEN, (bir'chen) a. Made of birch.
 BIRD, n. The generic name for the feathered race; a two-legged, winged, feathered animal; a fowl.
 BIRD, v. n. To catch birds. *Shak*.
 BIRD'BOŪLT, n. An arrow used for shooting birds. *Shak*.
 BIRD'CAGE, n. An enclosure in which birds are kept.
 BIRD'CALL, n. A pipe for imitating the notes of birds.
 BIRD'CATCH-ER, n. One who catches birds.
 BIRD'CATCH-ING, * n. The act of catching birds. *Booth*.
 BIRD'CHĒR-RY, * n. A fruit much eaten by birds. *Booth*.
 BIRD'ER, n. A birdcatcher. *Minshew*.
 BIRD'ĒYE, (bird'ī) a. See *BIRDSEYE*. *Burke*.
 BIRD'ĒYED, (bird'īd) a. Having eyes like those of a bird.
 BIRD'FĀN-CI-ER, n. One who delights in birds.
 BIRD'ING-PIĒCE, n. A fowling-piece. *Shak*.
 BIRD'LIKE, a. Resembling a bird. *Niccols*.
 BIRD'LIME, n. A glutinous substance, by which the feet of small birds are entangled.
 BIRD'LIMED, (bird'limd) a. Spread to ensnare. *Howell*.
 BIRD'MAN, n. A birdcatcher. *L'Estrange*.
 BIRD OF PĀR'A-DISE, * n. A bird of several species, some of which are very beautiful. *Ed. Ency*.
 BIRD'PĒP-PĒR, * n. A species of capsicum, which affords the best Cayenne pepper. *Farm. Ency*.
 BIRDS'-CHĒR-RY, n. See *BIRDCHERRY*.
 BIRDS'ĒYE, (birdz'ī) n. The eye of a bird; a plant; a species of primrose, or wild germander.
 BIRDS'ĒYE, a. Noting a view of an object or place as seen from above, as by a bird.
 BIRDS'FOOT, (birdz'fūt) n. A plant, or *birds-foot trefoil*; a species of clover.
 BIRDS'NEST, n. The place built by birds, where they deposit their eggs.—A plant or weed.—The *edible birds-nest*, used as food by the Chinese, is a mucilaginous substance, and is the nest of a species of swallow found in Java, Sumatra, &c.
 BIRD'SP-IDER, * n. A species of spider. *Kirby*.
 BIRDS'TĀRES, (birdz'tārz) n. A plant.
 BIRDS'TŌNGUE, (birdz'tīng) n. A perennial plant; marsh groundsel.
 BI'RĒME, * n. A vessel with two ranks of oars. *Smollett*.
 BI-RĒ'NĠS, * n. [L.] An ancient galley with two benches of oars; a bireme. *Crabb*.

BIR'KAN-DER, n. A sort of wild goose.
 BIR'KEN, * (bir'kn) a. Birchen. *Collina*. [r.]
 BIR'LĀW, * or BI'LĀW, * n. (*Scotland*) A law established between neighbors by common consent. *Crabb*.
 BIR'MĀN, * n. A native of Ava or the Birman empire. *Ency*.
 BIR-ŌS-TĀTĒTES, * n. (*Zool.*) A singular fossil shell. *P. Cyc*.
 BI-RŌU'SA, * n. (*Min.*) The Persian name of the turquoise stone. *Cleveland*.
 BIRT, n. A fish of the turbot kind.
 BIRTII, n. The act of coming into life, or of being brought into the world; act of bringing forth; extraction; rank by descent; family; the condition in which any man is born; production. See *BERTH*.
 BIRTH'DAY, n. The day on which one is born; the anniversary of one's birth. *Shak*.
 BIRTH'DAY, * a. Relating to the day of one's birth. *Pope*
 BIRTH'DOM, n. Privilege of birth. *Shak*.
 BIRTH'LESS, * a. Wanting birth. *W. Scott*. [r.]
 BIRTH'NIGHT, (-nit) n. The night on which one is born.
 BIRTH'PLĀCE, n. Place where any one is born. *Shak*.
 BIRTH'RIGIT, (-rit) n. The right to which one is born.
 BIRTH'SIN, * n. Sin from birth; original sin. *Prayer-book*.
 BIRTH'SŌNG, n. A song sung at the nativity of a person.
 BIRTH-STRA'GLED, (-strāng'gld) a. Strangled at birth.
 BIRTH'WORT, (birth'wurt) n. A perennial medicinal plant.
 BİS, * (*Latin adverb*) Twice:—used in composition, contracted to *bi*—also in accounts to denote duplicates of folios or accounts. *Crabb*. See *BI*.
 BIS-ĀN'NU-AL, * n. (*Bot.*) A biennial plant. *Perry*. See *BIENNIAL*.
 BIS-CĀY'AN, * n. A native of Biscay. *Murray*.
 BIS'CO-TIN, n. [Fr.] A sort of confection.
 BIS'CUIT, (bis'kit) n. [*bis*, L., and *cūct*, Fr., *baked*.] A kind of hard, dry, flat bread; a cake;—unglazed porcelain.
 BI-SECT', v. a. [*bis* and *seco*, L.] [i. bisected; pp. bisecting, bisected.] To divide into two parts, or two equal parts. [parts.]
 BI-SECT'ION, n. Act of bisecting; division into two equal
 BI-SEG'MENT, n. One of the parts of a bisected line.
 BI-SER'RĀTE, * a. (*Bot.*) Twice serrate. *P. Cyc*.
 BI-SĒR'TOUS, * a. Having two bristles. *Brande*.
 BI-SĒX'U-AL, * a. Having two sexes; hermaphroditic. *Brande*.
 BISH'OP, n. [*ἐπίσκοπος*, Gr.; *episcopus*, L.; *bischof*, Ger.] An overseer; a spiritual overseer or superintendent.—(*Episcopacy*) One of the highest of the three orders of clergy, (distinct from presbyter and priest,) who has the charge of a diocese, a prelate.—A cant term for a drink made of wine, oranges, &c.; a part of a lady's dress; a tournure.
 BISH'OP, v. a. To confirm; to admit into the church. *Donne*. To cheat or jockey in trading in horses. A cant term. *Farm. Ency*.
 †BISH'OP'DŌM, * n. The dominion of a bishop. *Milton*.
 BISH'OP-LIKE, a. Belonging to a bishop. *Fulke*.
 †BISH'OP-LY, a. Bishoplike. *Hooker*.
 BISH'OP-RIC, n. The jurisdiction or diocese of a bishop.
 BISH'OPS-WĒED, n. An annual plant.
 BISH'OPS-WORT, (bish'ups-wurt) n. A plant.
 BI-SĪL'Ġ-QUŌUS, * a. (*Bot.*) Having seed in two pods. *Crabb*.
 BISK, n. [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup made by boiling various meats.
 BİS'KET, n. See *BISCUIT*.
 BİS'MUTH, n. (*Min.*) A brittle, brilliant metal of a reddish white color, of lamellated structure, and not malleable.
 BİS'MUTH-AL, * a. Relating to or containing bismuth. *Smart*.
 BİS'MUTH-GLĀNCE, * n. (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral. *P. Cyc*.
 BİS-MŪTH'ĠC, or BİS'MUTH-ĠC, * a. Relating to or derived from bismuth. *Brande*.
 BİS'MUTH-INE, * n. (*Min.*) A sulphuret of bismuth. *Dana*.
 BİS'MŪ-TITE, * n. (*Min.*) A carbonate of bismuth. *Dana*.
 Bİ-SŌG'NŌD, * (be-zōn'yō) n. [It.] A person of low rank; a beggar. *Beaumont & Fl*.
 Bİ'SON, (bi'sn, or biz'un) [bi'sn, *Wb.*; biz'on, *Ja. Sm.*; bi'sun, *K. R.*] n. [*bison*, Fr.] A kind of wild ox, the animal which in the U. S. is commonly, but erroneously, called the *buffalo*.
 BİS-SĒX'TILE, (bis-sĕks'til) [bis-sĕks'til, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; bis'sĕks-til, *Kenrick*.] n. [*bis* and *sextilis*, L.] Leap year; a year which contains 366 days, and in which February has 29 days.
 BİSS'LINGS, * n. pl. Same as *bislings*. *Farm. Ency*. [Local, Eng.]
 †BİS'SON, a. Blind. *Shak*.
 Bİ-STİP'ULED, (-ild) a. Having two stipules. *Hooker*.
 BİS'TON, * n. (*Ent.*) A genus of moths. *Dr. Leach*.
 BİS'TORT, n. [*bistorta*, L.] A plant; a species of polygona, used in medicine as a powerful astringent.
 BİS'TOUR-Y, (bis'tur-ē) n. [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument for making incisions. *Chambers*.
 BİS'TRE, (bis'tur) n. [Fr.] A brown pigment, or dark brown color made from the soot of dry wood.
 Bİ-SŪL'CĀTE, * a. Resting upon two hoofed digits. *Brande*.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, long; λ, ē, ĩ, ō, ū, short; A, E, I, O, V, Y, obscure.—FĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR;

BI-SÛL'COUS, *a.* [*bisulcus*, L.] Clovenfooted. *Brown.*
 BIT, *v. a.* [*i.* BITTED; *pp.* BITTING, BITTED.] To put a bit on; to bridle.
 BIT, *n.* The iron appurtenances or mouth-piece of a bridle; a small piece; a mouthful; a small silver coin; money; — a small tool for boring wood or metal.
 BITCH, *n.* The female of the canine kind. *Spenser.*
 BITE, *v. a.* [*i.* BIT; *pp.* BITING, BITTEN or BIT.] To crush or sever with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain by reproach; to cut; to wound; to make the mouth smart; — to cheat; to trick. *Pope.* — To bite into, to corrode copper or steel plates, as by nitric acid, &c.
 BITE, *n.* Seizure by the teeth; the act of a fish taking the bait; a cheat; a trick; a sharper.
 BIT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that bites; a tricker.
 BI-TÉR/NATE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Twice divided into three. *Loudon.*
 BIT'ING, *n.* The act of biting or wounding.
 BIT'ING, * *p. a.* Sharp; sarcastic; severe; caustic.
 BIT'ING-LY, *ad.* With sarcasm; severely. *Harrington.*
 BIT'LESS, *a.* Not having a bit or bridle. *Fanshawe.*
 BIT'MAK-ER, * *n.* One who makes bits. *Booth.*
 BITS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Two main pieces of timber, to which the cable is fastened when the ship rides at anchor.
 BIT'TA-CLE, *n.* See BINNACLE.
 BIT'TEN; (bit'tn) *p.* from *Bite*. See *BITE*.
 BIT'TER, *a.* Having a hot, acrid taste; sharp; cruel; calamitous; painful; reproachful; mournful.
 BIT'TER, *n.* Any thing bitter; a bitter plant, bark, or root.
 BIT'TER, * *v. a.* To make bitter; to imbitter. *Pilkington.*
 BIT'TER-AP'PLE, * *n.* A plant and fruit. *Booth.*
 BIT'TER-ASH, * *n.* A tree; called also bitter-wood. *Booth.*
 BIT'TER-BEAN, * *n.* A deleterious or poisonous nut. *Booth.*
 BIT'TER-CUM'BER, * *n.* A plant and fruit. *Booth.*
 BIT'TER-DÁ'FÓM, * *n.* A tree; a species of quassia. *Booth.*
 BIT'TER-FÛL, *a.* Full of bitterness. *Chaucer.*
 BIT'TER-GÓURD, *n.* A plant.
 BIT'TER-ING, * called also BIT'TERN, *n.* A preparation used by brewers to adulterate beer. *Francis.*
 BIT'TER-ISH, * *a.* Somewhat bitter. *Goldsmith.*
 BIT'TER-LY, *ad.* In a bitter manner; sharply.
 BIT'TERN, *n.* A bird of the heron kind, with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish; — a bitter liquor, which drains off in making salt. See BITTERING.
 BIT'TER-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being bitter; malice; sharpness.
 BIT'TERS, * *n. pl.* A liquid, or spirituous liquor, containing an infusion of bitter herbs or roots. *Buchan.*
 BIT'TER-SPÁR, * *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized dolomite. *P. Cyc.*
 BIT'TER-SWÉÉT, *n.* An apple sweet and bitter; — the woody interior, a medicinal plant.
 BIT'TER-VETCH, *n.* A genus of plants; the heath pea.
 BIT'TER-WORT, (bit'ter-würt) *n.* The yellow gentian.
 BIT'TOUR, (bit'tur) *n.* The bittern. *Dryden.* See BITTERN.
 [BIT'TUME, *n.* Bitumen. *Mey.*
 BIT'TUMÉD, (be-tünd') *a.* Smeared with bitumen. *Shak.*
 BIT'TUMÉN, (be-tú'mén, *W. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; bi-tú'mén, *S. J. F.*) [*L.*] A compact mineral pitch; a tar-like combustible substance, called also *asphaltum*. Elastic bitumen is a softer species, and is sometimes called *fossil caoutchouc*.
 BIT'TÚ'MI-NÁTE, * *v. a.* [*i.* BITUMINATED; *pp.* BITUMINATED, BITUMINATED.] To impregnate with bitumen. *Smart.*
 BIT-TÚ-MI-NÉ'R-OÚS, * *a.* Producing bitumen. *P. Cyc.*
 BIT-TÚ-MIN-I-ZÁ'TION, * *n.* Act of bituminizing. *Journ. Sci.*
 BIT-TÚ'MIN-IZE, * *v. a.* To convert into or combine with bitumen; to bituminate. *Phil. Mag.*
 BIT-TÚ'MI-NOÚS, *a.* Containing or resembling bitumen.
 BIT'VÁLVE, (bí'vály) *a.* [*binus* and *valva*, L.] Having two valves or shutters, as an oyster. *Woodward.*
 BIT'VÁLVE, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A crustacean animal having two valves. *Kirby.*
 BIT'VÁLVED, or BÍ'VÁLV-ÉD, * *a.* Having two valves. *Goldsmith.*
 BÍ-VÁL'VU-LÁR, *a.* Having two valves. *Miller.*
 BÍ-VÁS'CU-LÁR, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two vessels. *Crabb.*
 BÍV'Í-OÚS, (bí'vé-ús, *Ja. Sm. R.*; bí'v'yus, *K.*; bí'v'e-ús, *Wb.*) *a.* Having or leading two ways.
 [BÍVOUAC, * (bí'vák) [bí'vák, *Ja.*; bí'v'ó-ák, *J.*; bí'v'ó-ák, *Sm.*; *n.* [*bivouac*, or *bivac*, Fr.] (*Mil.*) The act of an army or body of soldiers watching or remaining all night in the open air, in expectation of an engagement.
 [BÍVOUAC, (bí'vák or bí'v'ó-ák) *v. n.* [*i.* BÍVOUACED; *pp.* BÍVOUACING, BÍVOUACED.] To pass the night in a state of watchfulness, ready for military action.
 BÍX'A, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A West Indian genus of plants. *P. Cyc.*
 BÍX'WORT, (biks'würt) *n.* An herb. *Diet.*
 BÍZ'AN-TINE, (bíz'an-tín, *W. Ja. Sm.*; bíz-an-tín, *K.*; be-zán'tín, *Ask.*) [*n.* from *Byzantium*.] A royal gift on festival occasions, which consisted of a piece of gold of the value of £15. *Camden.* See BIZANT.
 BÍZÁRRE, * *a.* [*Fr.*] Odd; fantastic; whimsical. *Kames.*
 BLÁB, *v. a.* [*i.* BLABBED; *pp.* BLABBING, BLABBED.] To tell what ought to be kept secret; to tell.

BLÁB, *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shak.*
 BLÁB, *n.* A telltale; a prater; — tattle. *Bacon.*
 BLÁB'BER, *n.* A telltale; a tattler. *Sherwood.*
 [BLÁB'BER, *v. n.* To whistle; to falter; to fib. *Skinner.*
 BLÁB'BER-LÍPPED, *a.* See BLOBBERLIPPED.
 BLÁCK, *a.* Of the darkest color; of the color of night; dark; cloudy of countenance; horrible; wicked; obscure; dismal.
 BLÁCK, *n.* The darkest of colors; the color or effect arising from privation of light; a stain; a negro.
 BLÁCK, *v. a.* [*i.* BLACKED; *pp.* BLACKING, BLACKED.] To blacken; to make black. *Boyle.*
 BLÁCK'Á-MÓÖR, (blák'á-mór, *P. F. K. Sm.*; blák'á-mór, *W.*) *n.* A negro.
 BLÁCK'ÁRT, * *n.* Magical art; magic. *Crabb.*
 BLÁCK'ÁCKED, * (*bákt*) *a.* Having a black back. *Pennant.*
 BLÁCK'ÁLL, * *n.* A ball of black color, used in balloting. *Smart.*
 BLÁCK'ÁLL, * *v. a.* [*i.* BLACKBALLED; *pp.* BLACKBALLING, BLACKBALLED.] To reject by blackballs or negative votes. *Johnson.*
 BLÁCK'BER-RÍED-HÉATH, (blák'ber-ríd-héth) *n.* A plant.
 BLÁCK'BER-RY, *n.* A plant of several varieties and its fruit; the fruit of the bramble. *Shak.*
 BLÁCK'BER-RY-ING, * *n.* The act of picking blackberries. *Ask.*
 BLÁCK'BÍLLED, * (*bíld*) *a.* Having a black bill. *Pennant.*
 BLÁCK'BÍRD, *n.* A black singing bird.
 BLÁCK'BOARD, * *n.* A board colored black, used in schools for forming figures, diagrams, &c., for explanation or illustration. *Mann.*
 BLÁCK'BÓD-ING, * *a.* Betokening evil. *Young.*
 BLÁCK'BÓN-NÉT, * *n.* A bird; the red-bunting. *P. Cyc.*
 BLÁCK'BOOK, * (blák'bák) *n.* A book containing a register of names of public officers for defamatory purposes; a book kept in the English exchequer. *Crabb.*
 BLÁCK'BRÓWÉD, (*bróéd*) *a.* Having black eyebrows.
 BLÁCK'BRÝ'O-NY, *n.* The name of a plant.
 BLÁCK'CAP, * *n.* A fine singing bird, the blackcap warbler. *Sweet.* An apple roasted till its skin is black. *Mason.*
 BLÁCK'CÁX-TLE, *n.* Oxen, bulls, and cows. See CATTLE.
 BLÁCK'COCK, *n.* The heathcock, or the male of the black grouse or black game. *P. Cyc.*
 BLÁCK'CÜR-RANT, * *n.* A shrub and its fruit. *Booth.*
 BLÁCK'ÉÁ'GLE, * *n.* The common eagle, called by some the ring-tail eagle. *Booth.*
 BLÁCK'ÉARTH, (blák'érth) *n.* Mould. *Woodward.*
 BLÁCK'EN, (blák'en) *v. a.* [*i.* BLACKENED; *pp.* BLACKENING, BLACKENED.] To make black; to darken; to defame.
 BLÁCK'EN, (blák'en) *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden.*
 BLÁCK'EN-ÉR, (blák'en-ér) *n.* One who blackens.
 BLÁCK'ÉY, * *n.* A black person; a negro. *Dr. Abbot.*
 BLÁCK'ÉYED, (blák'id) *a.* Having black eyes. *Dryden.*
 BLÁCK'FÁCED, (blák'fást) *a.* Having a black face.
 BLÁCK'FÍSH, * *n.* A fish of the perch kind, in Cornwall. *Crabb.*
 BLÁCK'FLÍX, * *n.* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal. *Brande.*
 BLÁCK'FLY, * *n.* An insect of the beetle tribe, injurious to turnips. *Farm. Ency.*
 BLÁCK'FRÍ-ÁR, * *n.* A friar of the Dominican order. *Crabb.*
 BLÁCK'GÁME, * *n.* A bird; a species of grouse. *Booth.*
 BLÁCK'GUÁRD, (blák'gárd) *v. a.* To abuse with vile language. *Jones.* [*Vulgar*, colloquial.]
 BLÁCK'GUÁRD, (blák'gárd) *n.* A man of coarse manners and abusive or vile language; a vulgar, base fellow.
 BLÁCK'GUÁRD, (blák'gárd) *a.* Scurrious; low; vile. *Prior.*
 BLÁCK'GUÁRD-ÍSM, * *n.* The language or behavior of a blackguard. *Southey.*
 BLÁCK'GÚM, * *n.* An American tree, which bears a deep blue berry, and is valued for timber; — called also *yellow gum* and *sour gum*. *Farm. Ency.*
 BLÁCK'HAÍRED, (blák'hárd) *a.* Having black hair. *West.*
 BLÁCK'HEÁRT-ÉD, * *a.* Full of rancor or bad intentions. *Booth.*
 BLÁCK'ING, * *n.* Paste or liquid for blacking shoes. *Day.*
 BLÁCK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat black. *Boyle.*
 BLÁCK'JÁCK, *n.* The leathern cup of elder times. *Milton.*
 A mineral called *blende*.
 BLÁCK'LEÁD', (blák-léd') *n.* (*Min.*) A carburet of iron, used for pencils; graphite; plumbago.
 BLÁCK'LEG, * *n.* A gambler; a sharper at race-courses. *Potter.* A sheep with diseased legs; a disease in sheep and calves. *Farm. Ency.*
 BLÁCK'LET-TER, * *n.* A name now applied to the old English or modern Gothic letter, or alphabet. *Brande.*
 BLÁCK'LY, *ad.* Darkly, in color; atrociously.
 BLÁCK'MÁIL, *n.* A certain rate formerly paid in the north of England for protection to men allied with robbers.
 BLÁCK'MÁR-TÍN, * *n.* A bird; the swift, a species of swallow. *Booth.*

BLÄCK-MÄTCH, * *n.* A pyrotechnical match or sponge. *Sm.*
BLÄCK-MÖNDAY, (bläk-mün'de) *n.* Easter-Monday, which, in the 34th of Edw. III., (then first so named,) was very dark and very inclement.
BLÄCK-MÖÖR, *n.* A negro. *Brown.* See **BLACKAMOOR**.
BLÄCK-MÖÖTHED, (bläk-mööt'hd) *a.* Having a black mouth; scurrilous.
BLÄCK-NËSS, *n.* The state of being black; darkness; atrociousness.
BLÄCK-PËÖ/PLED, (-pë'pld) *a.* Having black people.
BLÄCK-PÜD'DING, *n.* Food made of blood and grain.
BLÄCK-RÖD, *n.* The usher belonging to the English order of the garter, so called from the *black rod* he carries. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament.
BLÄCK-SMÏTH, *n.* A smith who works in iron.
BLÄCK-TÄIL, *n.* A fish, called also *ruff* or *pope*.
BLÄCK-THÖRN, *n.* The sloe; *prunus vislostris* or *spinosa*.
BLÄCK-THRÖAT-ED, * *a.* Having a black throat. *Pennant*.
BLÄCK-TRÖED, * (bläk'töd) *a.* Having black toes. *Pennant*.
BLÄCK-TRËSSÉD, * (-trëst) *a.* Having black tresses. *Scott*.
BLÄCK-WÏTCH, * *n.* A noxious weed in wet grounds. *Farm. Ency.*
BLÄCK-VÏS'ÄGED, (bläk-viz'äjd) *a.* Having a black appearance. *Marston*.
BLÄCK-WASH, * (-wösh) *n.* A lotion composed of calomel and lime-water. *Brande*.
BLÄD'DER, * *v. a.* To puff up; to fill with wind. *Feltham*.
BLÄD'DER, *n.* The urinary vessel; a thin, membranous bag containing some fluid; a blister; a pustule.
BLÄD'DERED, (bläd'derd) *a.* Swelled like a bladder. *Dryden*.
BLÄD'DER-KËLP, * *n.* A marine plant. *Kirby*.
BLÄD'DER-NÛT, * *n.* A tree and its fruit.
BLÄD'DER-SËNNA, *n.* A shrub and its fruit, which is contained in pods inflated like a bladder.
BLÄDE, *n.* The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the sharp or cutting part of a sword, knife, &c.; the broad upper bone of the shoulder:—a gay, dashing fellow. *Prior*.
BLÄDE, *v. a.* To furnish with a blade. [R.]
BLÄDE'BÖNE, *n.* The scapula, or bone of the shoulder.
BLÄD'ED, *a.* Having blades or spires. *Shaks*.
BLÄDE-MËT-AL, * *n.* Metal used for blades. *Milton*.
BLÄDE-SMÏTH, *n.* A sword cutler. *Hulot*.
BLÄE, * (blä) *n.* (Scotland) A thin plate; a scale; lamina; a rough part of wood, as made by sawing. *Jamieson*.
BLÄIN, *n.* A pustule; a blotch; a sore; an inflammation of the tongue; a disease in cattle. *Exodus* ix.
BLÄM'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving censure; culpable; censurable.
BLÄM'A-BLE-NËSS, *n.* Culpableness. *Whitlock*.
BLÄM'A-BLY, *ad.* Culpably; censurably. *Ayliffe*.
BLÄME, *v. a.* [blämer, Fr.] [i. BLAMED; *pp.* **BLAMING**, **BLAMED**.] To censure; to charge with fault.—*To be to blame*, to be blamable. See **BLAME**, *n.*
BLÄME, *n.* Imputation of a fault; fault; crime; censure.—*Dr. Johnson*, "in which it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a *verb*; but I conceive it to be the *noun*;" as in the phrase "He is to blame," which is equivalent to "He is blamable, worthy of blame, or to be blamed."
BLÄME'FÜL, *a.* Culpable; criminal. *Shak*.
BLÄME'LESS, *a.* Free from blame; innocent.
BLÄME'LESS-LY, *ad.* Innocently. *Hammond*.
BLÄME'LESS-NËSS, *n.* Innocence. *Hammond*.
BLÄM'ER, *n.* One who blames; a censurer.
BLÄME'WOR-THY-NËSS, (bläm-wür'thë-nëss) *n.* The quality of deserving blame. *A. Smith*.
BLÄME'WOR-THY, (bläm-wür'thë) *a.* Culpable. *Martin*.
BLÄNCH, *v. a.* [blanchir, Fr.] [i. **BLANCHED**; *pp.* **BLANCHING**, **BLANCHED**.] To whiten; to make white by peeling; to change to white.
†BLÄNCI, *v. n.* To grow white; to evade; to shift.
BLÄNCH'ER, *n.* One who blanches or whitens.
BLÄNCH-ÏM-FER, * *n.* An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of certain chemical agents. *Smart*.
BLÄNCH-FÄRM, * *n.* (Law) A kind of quitrent; rent paid in silver; white-rent. *Blackstone*.
BLÄNCH'ING, * *n.* The art or act of making any thing white. *Crabb*.
BLÄNC-MÄNGE, * (blä-mönj') [blö-mönj', *Wb.* *Äsh*; blöng-mönz', *Sm.*] *n.* [blanc, white, and manger, food, Fr.] A confection white jelly; food made of milk or cream, sugar, almonds, isinglass, sago, &c. *W. Ency.*—Now written *blanc-mange* by good authorities; though heretofore commonly written *blanc-manger*.
BLÄNC-MÄNGER, * (blä-mönj') *n.* [Fr.] A confection white jelly. *Métrie*. See **BLANC-MANGE**.
BLÄND, *a.* [blandus, L.] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton*.
†BLÄN-DÄ'TION, *n.* A piece of flattery. *Camden*.
BLÄN-DIL-QÜENCE, *n.* Fair and flattering speech. [*vet.*]
†BLÄN'DI-MËNT, *n.* [blandimentum, L.] Blandishment. *Bur-Bän-Dish*, *v. a.* [blandir, Fr.] [i. **BLANDISHED**; *pp.* **BLANDISHING**, **BLANDISHED**.] To soothe; to flatter; to smooth; to soften. *Milton*.

BLÄN'DISH-ER, *n.* One who blandishes. *Cotgrave*.
BLÄN'DISH-ING, *n.* Blandishment. *Beaumont*.
BLÄN'DISH-MËNT, *n.* Act of blandishing; soft words kind treatment. *Dryden*. [*mers*]
BLÄN'DNESS, * *n.* State of being bland; mildness. *Chal-BLÄN-GÜLLE'*, * *n.* A small coin of Barbary, value about 3 cents. *Crabb*.
BLÄNK, *a.* [blanc, Fr.] White; void of written or printed letters; without writing; pale; confused; not having rhyme.
BLÄNK, *v. a.* A void space on paper; a paper unwritten; a lot by which nothing is gained; the spot which the shot is to hit.
BLÄNK, *v. a.* [i. **BLANKED**; *pp.* **BLANKING**, **BLANKED**.] To damp; to confuse; to efface; to annul.
BLÄNK-CÄR/TRIDJE, * *n.* A cartridge containing powder only. *Booth*.
BLÄNK'NEY, * *n.* [blanchet, Fr.] A soft, coarsely-woven, woollen cloth used for beds, for coverings of horses, &c.
BLÄNK'ET, *v. a.* [i. **BLANKETED**; *pp.* **BLANKETING**, **BLANKETED**.] To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.
BLÄNK'ET-ING, *n.* Act of tossing in a blanket; cloth or materials for blankets.
BLÄNK'LY, *ad.* In a blank manner; with confusion.
BLÄNK'NESS, * *n.* State of being blank. *E. Erving*.
BLÄNK'VEËSE', * *n.* Verse; metrical language; the heroic verse of five feet, without rhyme. *Cowper*.
BLARE, *v. n.* To bellow; to roar. *Skinner*, [R.]
BLARE, * *n.* A coin of Switzerland, value about 2 cents. *Crabb*.
BLÄR'NEY, * *n.* A marvellous narration; gross flattery; unmeaning or vexatious discourse. *Jamieson*. [Low.]
BLÄS-PHËMÉ, (blas-fem') *v. a.* [blasphemo, low L.] [i. **BLASPHEMED**; *pp.* **BLASPHEMING**, **BLASPHEMED**.] To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God or of things sacred; to speak impiously; to speak evil of.
BLÄS-PHËMÉ, *v. n.* To speak blasphemy. *Shak*.
BLÄS-PHËM'ER, (blas-fem'er) *n.* One who blasphemes.
BLÄS-PHËM'ING, *n.* The act of blasphemy. *Sandys*.
BLÄS'PHË-MÖÖS, *a.* Partaking of blasphemy; impiously irreverent with regard to God or sacred things; impious.
BLÄS'PHË-MÖÖS-LY, *ad.* In a blasphemous manner.
BLÄS'PHË-MY, (bläs-fe-me) *n.* Some indignity offered to God, or to divine things, in words or writing; impious malediction.
BLÄST, *n.* A gust of wind; the sound made by blowing any wind instrument; a blight; the infection of any thing pestilential; a disease in the stomach of cattle.
BLÄST, *v. a.* [i. **BLASTED**; *pp.* **BLASTING**, **BLASTED**.] To strike with a plague; to make to wither; to blight; to make unproductive; to injure; to make infamous; to blow up mines, &c.; to rend asunder, as rocks by powder.
BLÄST, * *v. n.* To wither; to be blighted. *Shak*.
BLÄST'ED, * *a.* Injured or destroyed by some calamity; blighted.
BLÄS-TËMÄ, * *n.* (Bot.) The axis of growth of an embryo. (Anat.) Homogeneous, gelatinous, and granular basis of the ovum. *Brande*.
BLÄST'ER, *n.* One who blasts.
BLÄST'ING, * *n.* A stroke of wind; a blight; an explosion. *Bible*.
BLÄST'ING, * *p. a.* That blasts; blighting; destructive.
†BLÄST'MËNT, *n.* Blast. *Shak*.
BLÄS-TO-CÄR'POUS, * *a.* (Bot.) Germinating inside of the pericarp. *Brande*.
BLÄST'PIPE, * *n.* A pipe in a locomotive engine to convey the waste steam up the chimney, and quicken the fire. *Francis*.
BLÄ'TANT, *a.* [blatant, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. *Dryden*.
BLÄTCH, *v. a.* To blacken; to blotch. *Harmer*. See **BLÖTCH**.
BLÄTE, *a.* Bashful; timid. *Johnson*. [North of England and Scotland.]
†BLÄT-ER-Ä'TION, *n.* [blateratio, L.] Noise. *Coles*.
BLÄT'FER, *v. n.* To make a senseless noise. *Spenser*. [R.]
BLÄT'FER-ER, * *n.* One who blatters; a blusterer. *Smart*. [R.]
BLÄT'FER-ING, * *n.* A senseless prating. *Lee*. [R.]
†BLÄT-TER-ÖÖN', (blät-ter-röön') *n.* A babbler. *Honell*.
BLÄN'BÖK, * *n.* (Zool.) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc*.
BLÄY, *n.* A small river fish; the bleak, or white-bait.
BLÄZE, *n.* A flame; a stream of light; a burning; a white mark upon a horse's forehead; a white mark on a tree.
BLÄZE, *v. n.* [i. **BLAZED**; *pp.* **BLAZING**, **BLAZED**.] To burn with a flame; to flame; to be conspicuous.
BLÄZE, *v. a.* To publish; to blazon; to mark, as trees, by taking off the bark.
BLÄZ'ER, *n.* One who blazes. *Spenser*.
BLÄZ'ING, * *p. a.* Giving a bright flame; flaming.
BLÄZ'ING-STÄR, * *n.* A comet. *Ferguson*.
BLÄZON, (bläzön) *v. a.* [blasonner, Fr.] [i. **BLAZONED**; *pp.* **BLAZONING**, **BLAZONED**.] To explain the figures on ensigns armorial; to emblazon; to deck; to display; to celebrate; to blaze about.

BLA'ZON,* (blā'zn) v. n. To make a brilliant figure; to shine. *Dr. Chalmers.* [R.]
 BLA'ZON, (blā'zn) n. The art of drawing coats of arms; show; divulcation; celebration. *Shak.*
 BLA'ZON-ER, (blā'zn-er) n. One who blazons.
 BLA'ZON-RY, (blā'zn-rē) n. The art of drawing coats of arms; art of deciphering coats of arms; emblazonry; heraldry.
 BLEA, (blē) n. The wood just under the bark of a tree.
 BLEACH, (blēch) v. a. [i. BLEACHED; pp. BLEACHING, BLEACHED.] To whiten by exposure to the air; to whiten. *Shak.*
 BLEACH, (blēch) v. n. To grow white. *Shak.*
 BLEACH'ER, n. One who bleaches.
 BLEACH'ER-Y, n. A place for bleaching cloths; a bleacher's office or grounds.
 BLEACH'ING,* n. The act of making or growing white.
 BLEAK, a. Exposed to the wind or cold; cold; chill.
 BLEAK, n. A small river fish of the carp kind. *Walton.* See **BLAT.**
 BLEAK'LY, ad. In a bleak manner; coldly. *May.*
 BLEAK'NESS, n. State of being bleak; coldness.
 †BLEAK'Y, a. Bleak; cold. *Dryden.*
 BLEAR, a. Dim with rheum or water; dim. *Milton.*
 BLEAR, v. a. [i. BLEARED; pp. BLEARING, BLEARED.] To make the eyes watery, sore, or dim.
 BLEAR'ED,* (blēr'ed or blērd) p. a. Made dim; dim with rheum.
 BLEAR'ED-NESS, n. The state of being bleared. *Wiseman.*
 BLEAR'EYED, (blēr'id) a. Having sore eyes. *Sackville.*
 BLEAT, (blēt) v. n. [i. BLEATED; pp. BLEATING, BLEATED.] To cry as a sheep. *Shak.*
 BLEAT, n. The cry of a sheep or lamb. *Chapman.*
 BLEAT'ING, n. The cry of lambs or sheep. *Bale.*
 BLEB, n. A blister; a vesicle; a tumor. *Sprat.*
 BLEED, i. & p. from *Bleed.* See **BLEED.**
 BLEED, n. Color; complexion. *Chaucer.*
 BLEED, v. n. [i. BLEED; pp. BLEEDING, BLEED.] To lose blood; to die a violent death; to drop, as blood.
 BLEED, v. a. To let or take blood from. *Pope.*
 BLEED'ING,* n. A discharge of blood; blood-letting. *Crabb.*
 BLEET, (blēt) a. Bashful; blate. [Provincial.] See **BLATE.**
 BLEM'ISH, v. a. [i. BLEM'ISH, FR.] [i. BLEMISHED; pp. BLEMISHING, BLEMISHED.] To mark with any deformity; to defame. [taint.]
 BLEM'ISH, n. A mark of deformity; reproach; a soil; BLEM'ISH-LESS, a. Without blemish or spot. *Feltham.*
 †BLEM'ISH-MENT, n. Disgrace. *Bp. Morton.*
 †BLEM'ISH, v. n. To shrink; to start back. *Shak.*
 †BLEM'ISH, v. a. To hinder. *Carew.*
 †BLEM'ISH, n. [i. BLEM'ISH, TEUT.] A start. *Shak.*
 †BLEM'ISH'ER, n. He or that which frightens.
 BLEND'ING-HOLD'ING,* n. (*Law*) A quitrent paid in silver. *Blackstone.*
 BLEND, v. a. [i. BLENDING (BLENT); pp. BLENDING, BLENDED (BLENT).] To mingle; to mix; to confound. [†To pollute; to blind. *Spenser.*]
 BLEND,* n. (*Min.*) A metallic ore; a compound of zinc and sulphur, called by miners *black-jack*. *Lyell.*
 BLEND'ER, n. One who blends. *Sherwood.*
 BLEND'ING,* n. Act of mingling or blending; something mixed.
 BLEND'WA-TER,* n. A distemper incident to black cattle. *Crabb.*
 BLENNY,* n. [*Ich.*] A fish of several varieties. *P. Cyc.*
 †BLENT, i. & p. Blended. [Obsolete or antiquated.] See **BLEND.**
 BLESS, v. a. [i. BLESSED OR BLESST; pp. BLESSING, BLESSED OR BLESST.] —Blessed is used as a verb, participle, and adjective; *bless*, rarely as an adjective. To bestow blessing upon; to make happy; to wish happiness to. [†It is sometimes used in the form of an interjection; as, "Bless us!" "Bless me!" *Milton.*]
 BLESS'ÖK,* n. (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*
 BLESSED,* (blēst) i. & p. from *Bless.* Made happy. See **Bless.**
 BLESSED, a. Happy; holy and happy; happy in heaven.
 BLESSED'LY, ad. With blessing; happily. *Sidney.*
 BLESSED'NESS, n. Happiness; felicity; heavenly felicity; divine favor.
 BLESSED-THIS'TLE, (-thi's'tl) n. The name of a plant.
 BLESS'ER, n. One who blesses. *Bp. Taylor.*
 BLESS'ING, n. A good thing invoked, bestowed, or possessed; a benediction; divine favor; benefit.
 BLESST, i. & p. from *Bless.* See **Bless.**
 BLESTON'IST,* n. One who has the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation. *Smart.*
 BLEW, (blū) i. from *Blow.* See **Blow.**
 BLEWME, (blēm) n. An inflammation in a horse's foot.
 BLIGHT, (blit) n. A pestilence among plants; an injury or disease incident to plants; mildew; any thing nipping or blasting.
 BLIGHT, (blit) v. a. [i. BLIGHTED; pp. BLIGHTING, BLIGHT-ED.] To injure by blight, blast, or mildew; to corrupt; to blast.

BLIGHT'ING,* p. a. Making unfruitful; blasting.
 †BLIN, v. a. To cease or stop. *Spenser.*
 BLIND, a. Destitute of sight; unable to see; intellectually dark; unseen; not discernible.
 BLIND, v. a. [i. BLINDED; pp. BLINDING, BLINDED.] To make blind; to deprive of sight; to darken; to eclipse; to fill interstices between stones with gravel. *Loudon.*
 BLIND, n. Something to hinder the sight; something to mislead the eye or the understanding. See **BLINDAGE.**
 BLIND'AGE,* n. A military building formed of stout timber, to secure troops, stores, and artillery: called also a *blind*. *P. Cyc.*
 BLIND'-BEE'-FLE,* n. An insect, called also the *cockchaf-er*. *Booth.*
 BLIND'ED,* p. a. Made blind; deprived of sight.
 BLIND'ER,* n. He or that which blinds. —Blinders, called also *winkers*, and *blinkers*, are an appendage to a bridle. *Booth.*
 BLIND'FÖLD, v. a. [i. BLINDFÖLDED; pp. BLINDFÖLDING, BLINDFÖLDED.] To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.
 BLIND'FÖLD, a. Having the eyes covered. *Spenser.*
 BLIND'FÖLD-ED,* p. a. Having the eyes covered with a blind.
 BLIND'ING,* p. a. Making blind; depriving of sight.
 BLIND'LY, ad. In a blind manner; without sight.
 BLIND-MAN,* n. A man deprived of sight. *Shak.*
 BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF,* n. A play in which one that is blind-ed tries to catch others.
 BLIND'NESS, n. Want of sight; ignorance. *Spenser.*
 BLIND'NET-TLE, n. The wild hemp.
 BLIND'SIDE, n. A weak side; a weak part. *Swift.*
 BLIND'WORM, (-würm) n. A small viper; a slow-worm.
 BLINK, v. n. [*blincken*, Danish.] [i. BLINKED; pp. BLINKING, BLINKED.] To wink; to see obscurely, or with frequent winking.
 BLINK,* v. a. To start from with aversion. *Smart.*
 BLINK, n. A glimpse; a glance. *Bp. Hall.*
 BLINK'ARD, n. One who has bad eyes; something twink-ling. [*Crabb.*]
 BLINK'-BEE'R,* n. Beer kept unbroached till it is sharp.
 BLINK'ER,* n. One that blinks; an expansion on the side of the bridle of a horse to prevent him from seeing on either side. *Brande.*
 BLINK'ING,* n. The act of winking with the eyes. *Ash.*
 BLINKS,* n. pl. Boughs put in the way where deer pass. *Crabb.*
 BLISS, n. The happiness of heaven; complete happiness; felicity.
 BLISS'FUL, a. Happy in the highest degree; blessed.
 BLISS'FUL-LY, ad. In a blissful manner; happily.
 BLISS'FUL-NESS, n. Happiness. *Barrow.*
 †BLISS'LESS, a. Without bliss. *Hawkins.*
 †BLISS'OM, v. n. To be in a state to receive the ram. *Scott.*
 †BLISS'OM, v. a. To tup as a ram. *Coles.*
 †BLIST. Formerly used for *blessed* or *blest*.
 †BLIST, p. Wounded. *Spenser.*
 BLIST'ER, n. A pustule; a vesicle; a thin bladder on the skin; a plaster to raise blisters.
 BLIST'ER, v. n. [i. BLISTERED; pp. BLISTERING, BLISTERED.] To rise in vesicles or blisters.
 BLIST'ER, v. a. To raise blisters; to apply a blistering plaster.
 BLIST'ER-Y,* a. Having or resembling blisters. *Hooker.*
 BLITE, n. A genus of plants; a kind of beet; strawberry spinach.
 †BLITHE, (blith) s. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. K.] a. Gay; airy; joyous. *Hooker.*
 †BLITHE'FUL, a. Full of gaiety; blithe. *Minsheu.*
 †BLITHE'LY, ad. In a blithe manner.
 BLITHE'NESS, n. The quality of being blithe.
 BLITHE'SOME, (blith'sum) n. Gay; cheerful. *Philips.*
 BLITHE'SOME-NESS, n. The quality of being blithesome.
 BLOAT, (blōt) v. a. [i. BLOATED; pp. BLOATING, BLOATED.] To puff up; to swell, or make turgid. *Dryden.*
 BLOAT, v. n. To grow turgid; to swell. *Arbutnot.*
 †BLOAT, a. Swelled with intemperance. *Shak.*
 BLOAT'ED,* p. a. Swelled; puffed up; made turgid.
 BLOAT'ED-NESS, n. Turgidness. *Arbutnot.*
 BLOAT'ER,* n. One who bloats; a kind of cured herring. *W. Ency.*
 BLOB, n. A small lump; something blunt and round; a bubble. *Forby.* [Provincial.]
 BLOB'BER, n. A bubble; blubber. *Carew.*
 BLOB'BER-LIP, n. A thick lip. *Dryden.*
 BLOB'BER-LIPPED, (blōb'ber-lipt) a. Having thick lips.
 BLOB'YPED, (blōb'lypt) a. Same as *blubberlipped*. *Greiv.*
 †BLOB'TALE, n. A telltale. *Bp. Hackett.*
 BLOCK, n. [*block*, D.] A heavy piece of wood, marble, or other stone; the piece of wood on which hats are formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obstruction. —(*Naut.*) The case that contains the wheel of a pulley; a ship's block; a pulley. [A blockhead. *Shak.*]
 BLOCK, v. a. [*bloquer*, Fr.] [i. BLOCKED; pp. BLOCKING, BLOCKED.] To shut up; to obstruct.

BLOCK-ÄDE, *v. a.* [i. BLOCKADED; *pp.* BLOCKADING, BLOCKADED.] To shut up, as a port, so as to prevent vessels from going in or out; to close by obstruction.

BLOCK-ÄDE, *n.* The act of blockading or shutting up a port, so as to prevent vessels from going in or out; a siege carried on by shutting up the place to prevent relief.

BLOCK/HEAD, (blök'héd) *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.

BLOCK/HEAD-ED, (blök'héd-ed) *a.* Stupid; dull. *L'E-strange.* [Low.]

BLOCK/HEAD-ISM,* *n.* The quality of a blockhead. *Smart.*

BLOCK/HEAD-LY, *a.* Like a blockhead. *Dryden.*

BLOCK/HÖUSE, *n.* A fortress to defend a harbor, or a pass.

BLOCK/ING,* *n.* A rough, square piece of wood glued on the joints, on the under side of stairs. *Francis.*

BLOCK/ISH, *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull. *Shak.*

BLOCK/ISH-LY, *ad.* In a stupid manner. *Hawmar.*

BLOCK/ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness. *Hawmar.*

BLOCK/LIKE, *a.* Stupid. *Beaun. & Fl.*

BLOCK/MÄK-ER,* *n.* One who makes blocks. *King.*

BLOCK-TIN, *n.* Tin cast into blocks or ingots.

BLOM/ÄRY, (blöm'är) [blöm'är, *K. Wb. Cobb*; blöm'är, *Ja.*] The first forge in the iron mills, or a mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering. *Bailey.* See **BLOOMARY**.

BLÖN/KET, *a.* Gray. *Spenser.*

BLOOD, (blöd) *n.* The red fluid which circulates in the heart and bloodvessels of men and animals; one who has received his blood from another; child; progeny; family; kindred; descent; blood royal; birth; murder; a rake; a man of fire; juice of any thing.

BLOOD, *v. a.* [i. BLOODING; *pp.* BLOODING, BLOODED.] To stain with blood; to inure to blood; to let blood; to bleed; to heat.

BLOOD,* *a.* Of the color of blood; of a superior or particular breed; as, a blood horse. *Crabb.*

BLOOD-BE-SPÖT/TED, *a.* Spotted with blood. *Shak.*

BLÖD/BÖL/TERED, (-terd) *a.* Clotted with blood. *Shak.*

BLOOD-BOUGHT,* (blöd'båwt) *a.* Bought with blood. *Cowper.*

BLOOD-CÖN-SÜM/ING, *a.* Consuming the blood. *Shak.*

BLOOD-DYED,* (blöd'did) *a.* Dyed in blood. *Everett.*

BLOOD-EX-TÖRT/ING,* *a.* Forcing out blood. *Cowper.*

BLOOD-FLOW-ER, *n.* A bulbous plant; the hæmanthus. *Crabb.*

BLOOD-FRÖ-ZEN, (blöd'frö-zen) *a.* Having the blood frozen. *Spenser.*

BLOOD/GÜLT-I-NESS, (blöd'gült-i-nés) *n.* Murder.

BLOOD/HEAT,* *n.* Heat of the same degree as the blood. *Henry.*

BLOOD-HÖRSE,* *n.* A horse of distinguished qualities or breed. *Booth.*

BLOOD-HÖT, *a.* Hot in the same degree with blood. *Locke.*

BLOOD/HÖND, (blöd'hönd) *n.* A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness. *Dryden.*

BLOOD/I-LY, (blöd'e-le) *ad.* In a bloody manner.

BLOOD-I-NESS, (blöd'e-nés) *n.* State of being bloody.

BLOOD/LES, (blöd'les) *a.* Without blood; dead. *Shak.*

BLOOD/LES-LY,* (blöd'les-le) *ad.* Without blood. *Byron.*

BLOOD/LÉT, (blöd'lét) *n.* To bleed. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOOD/LÉT-TER, *n.* A phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*

BLOOD/LÉT-TING,* *n.* Act of letting blood; phlebotomy. *Mead.*

BLOOD/LIKE,* *a.* Resembling blood. *Jodrell.*

BLOOD-PÖL-LÖT/ED,* *a.* Stained with blood. *Pope.*

BLOOD-RÉD, (blöd'réd) *a.* Red as blood. *Mirror for Mag.*

BLOOD-RE-LÄ/TION,* *n.* One related by blood or descent. *Booth.*

BLOOD/RÖD-T,* *n.* A plant; the root of the sanguinaria canadensis, the root of which is of a red color; bloodwort. *Brande.*

BLOOD-SÄC-R-I-FICE,* (-fiz) *n.* A sacrifice made with blood. *Shak.*

BLOOD-SHÄ-KEN, (blöd'shä-ken) *a.* Having the blood put in commotion. *B. Jonson.*

BLOOD/SHED, *n.* The crime of murder; slaughter.

BLOOD/SHED-DER, *n.* One who sheds blood.

BLOOD/SHED-DING, *n.* The shedding of blood.

BLOOD/SHÖT, (blöd'shöt) *a.* Inflamed by turgidness of the bloodvessels; filled with blood.

BLOOD/SHÖT-TEN, (blöd'shöt-ten) *a.* Bloodshot.

BLOOD-SHÖT/TEN-NESS, *n.* State of being bloodshot.

BLOOD-SIZED, (blöd'sizd) *a.* Sized with blood. *Beaun. & Fl.*

BLOOD-SPÄY-IV-N,* *n.* A disease incident to horses. *Ash.*

BLOOD-SPILL-ER,* *n.* One who sheds blood. *Qu. Rev.*

BLOOD-SPILL-ING,* *n.* The act of shedding blood. *Dr. Allen.*

BLOOD-STÄINED, (blöd'stäind) *a.* Stained with blood. *Shak.*

BLOOD-STÖNE, *n.* A dark-green, silicious mineral, variegated by red spots; hematite; an amulet to prevent bleeding at the nose.

BLOOD/SÜCK-ER, (blöd'sük-er) *n.* He or that which sucks blood; a leech; a cruel man.

BLOOD/SÜCK-ING, *a.* Sucking blood. *Shak.*

BLOÖD'-SWÖLN, *a.* Suffused with blood. *May.*

BLOÖD'/THIRS-T-I-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being bloodthirsty. *Ec. Rev.*

BLOÖD'/THIRS-TY, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous.

BLOÖD'/YÉS-SÉL, *n.* A vessel in which the blood circulates.

BLOÖD/WÄRM, *a.* Warm as blood. *Coles.*

†BLOÖD/WITE, *n.* A fine anciently paid for blood.

BLOÖD'-WÖN,* (blöd'wün) *a.* Won by shedding blood. *Scott.*

BLOÖD/WÖRT, (blöd'würt) *n.* An American perennial plant, the red juice of which is used by the Indians to paint themselves with; — a species of English wild dock.

BLOÖD'/Y, (blöd'e) *a.* Stained or covered with blood; cruel.

BLOÖD'/Y, *v. a.* To make bloody. *Beaun. & Fl.*

BLOÖD'/Y-ÉED, (blöd'e-id) *a.* Having bloody eyes.

BLOÖD'/Y-FÄCED, (blöd'e-fäst) *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance. *Shak.*

BLOÖD'/Y-FLÜX, (blöd'e-flüks) *n.* The dysentery.

BLOÖD'/Y-FLÜX-ED, (blöd'e-flükt) *a.* Afflicted with the bloody-flux. *Ep. Hall.*

BLOÖD'/Y-HÜNT-ING, *a.* Hunting for blood. *Shak.*

BLOÖD'/Y-MIND-ED, *a.* Disposed to murder; cruel.

BLOÖD'/Y-RÉD, *a.* Having the color of blood. *Phil. Trans.*

BLOÖD'/Y-SÇÉP-TERED, (blöd'e-sép-terd) *a.* Having a sceptre obtained by blood. *Shak.*

BLOÖD'/Y-SWEAT,* *n.* The sweating sickness. *Smart.*

BLOÖM, *n.* [bloma, Goth.] A blossom; a flower; the opening of flowers; the prime of life; native flush on the cheek; the blue color upon plums, &c.; — a square piece of iron two feet long; a mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering.

BLOÖM, *v. n.* [i. BLOOMED; *pp.* BLOOMING, BLOOMED.] To produce blossoms; to flower; to bloom; to be in a state of youth. *Pope.*

†BLOÖM, *v. a.* To put forth; to produce. *Spenser.*

BLOÖM/Ä-RY,* *n.* A mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering; same as bloom or blomy. *Francis.*

BLOÖM/ING,* *p. a.* Flourishing with blossoms or bloom; youthful.

BLOÖM/ING-LY, *ad.* In a blooming manner.

BLOÖM/LESS,* *a.* Having no bloom. *E. Erving.*

BLOÖM/Y, *a.* Full of blooms or blossoms. *Milton.*

BLÖRE, *n.* Act of blowing; a blast. *Chapman.*

BLÖS/SÖM, *n.* The flower of a plant; bloom.

BLÖS/SÖM, *v. n.* [i. BLOSSOMED; *pp.* BLOSSOMING, BLOSSOMED.] To put forth blossoms; to bloom; to flower.

BLÖS/SÖMED,* (blös'sumd) *p. a.* Having or covered with blossoms. *Thomson.*

BLÖS/SÖM-Y, *a.* Full of blossoms. *Chaucer.*

BLÖT, *v. a.* [i. BLOTTER, Fr.] [i. BLOTTED; *pp.* BLOTTING, BLOTTED.] To obliterate; to efface; to erase; to spot; to stain; to blur; to disgrace.

BLÖT, *n.* An obliteration; a blur; a spot; a stain.

BLÖTCH, *n.* A spot upon the skin; a pustule.

BLÖTCH, *v. a.* To blacken; to mark with blotches. *Drayton.*

BLÖTCH/Y,* *a.* Having blotches; spotted. *Smart.*

†BLÖTE, *v. a.* To dry by smoke. *Sherwood.*

BLÖT/TER, *n.* He or that which blots or effaces; a waste book used in counting-houses.

BLÖT/TING, *n.* The making of spots, marks, or stains.

BLÖT/TING,* *p. a.* Making blots; blurring; effacing.

BLÖT/TING-PÄ-PER,* *n.* Soft paper to absorb or dry ink. *Henry.*

BLOW, (blö) *n.* A stroke; a calamity; a sudden or fatal event; an egg of a fly, or the act of depositing it; bloom or blossom.

BLOW, (blö) *v. n.* [i. BLEW; *pp.* BLOWING, BLOWN.] To make a current of air; to pant; to breathe; to sound; to flower; to bloom. — *To blow over*, to pass away without effect. — *To blow up*, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder; to explode.

BLOW, (blö) *v. a.* To drive by the wind; to inflame with wind; to swell; to form into shape by the breath; to sound wind-music; to warm with the breath; to spread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies; to fly/blow. — *To blow out*, to extinguish by wind. — *To blow up*, to inflate with breath; to burst with gunpowder; to cause to explode; to destroy; to kindle.

BLOW/BALL, *n.* The dandelion in seed. *B. Jonson.*

BLOW/EN,* or **BLOW/LESS**,* *n.* A common prostitute. *Smart.* [Low.]

BLOW/ER, (blö'er) *n.* One who blows; an apparatus for drawing up the fire in a stove or chimney.

BLOW/FLY,* *n.* The large flesh fly. *Farm. Ency.*

BLOW/ING, (blö'ing) *n.* The act of blowing; a blasting.

BLOW/MILK,* *n.* Milk from which cream is blown off. *Farm. Ency.*

BLOWN, (blön) *p.* from *Blow*. See *Blow*.

BLOW/PIPE, (blö'pip) *n.* (*Chem.*) An instrument by which a small jet of air is directed into a flame. It is used to ascertain the effect of intense heat upon a variety of substances; and it is also much used in soldering.

BLÖW/PÖINT, (blö'pöint) *n.* A child's play. *Donne.*

†BLÖWTI, (blöth) *n.* Bloom or blossom. *Raleigh.*

BLOW'Y,* (bló'è) a. Windy; blowing. *Month. Rev.* [R.]
 BLOW'ZE, n. A ruddy, fat-faced wench. *Ep. Hall.* A light sort of garment.
 BLOW'ZED,* (bló'zéd) a. Sunburnt; ruddy and coarse. *Goldsmith.*
 BLOW'ZY, a. Sunburnt; high-colored; tawdry.
 †BLUB, v. a. To swell. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
 BLUB'BER, n. The fat of whales, or the cellular membrane which includes it:—a bubble; a sea-nettle.
 BLUB'BER, v. n. [i. BLUBBERED; pp. BLUBBERING, BLUBBERED.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Shak.*
 BLUB'BER, v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*
 BLUB'BERED, (blúb'berd) p. a. Swelled. *Dryden.*
 BLUD'G'EQN, (blú'g'un) n. A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.
 BLUE,* [blá, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K.; blá, Sm.] n. One of the seven original colors.
 BLUE, a. Of a blue color; sky-colored. *Ure.*—To look blue, to be disconcerted. *Brackett.*
 BLUE'BELL,* n. A bulbous flowering plant. *Farm. Ency.*
 BLUE'BER-Y,* n. A shrub and its fruit; a small berry, of several varieties.
 BLUE'BIRD,* n. A small bird, with a cheerful song, being in America a harbinger of spring. *P. Cyc.*
 BLUE'BON-NET,* n. An annual plant and flower; bluebottle. *Booth.*
 BLUE'BOT-TLE, (blúb'bot-tl) n. A genus of plants; a flower of the bell shape; a fly with a large, blue belly.
 BLUE'BREAST,* n. A bird resembling the redstart and wag-tail. *P. Cyc.*
 BLUE'BREAST-ED,* a. Having a blue breast. *Hill.*
 BLUE'CAT,* n. A Siberian cat, valued for its fur. *Booth.*
 BLUE'COL-ORED,* (-rd) a. Of the color of blue. *Swift.*
 BLUE'DEV'IL,* n. pl. A cant phrase for dejection, hypochondria, or low spirits. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 BLUE'EYED, (blú'íd) a. Having blue eyes. *Crashaw.*
 BLUE'GRASS,* n. A perennial grass; wire-grass. *Farm. Ency.*
 BLUE-HAIRED, a. Having blue hair. *Milton.*
 BLUE'LY, ad. With a blue color. *More.*
 BLUE'NESS, n. The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*
 BLUE'PE-TER,* n. The signal flag for sailing. *Maunder.*
 BLUE'RÜ-IN,* n. A cant name for whisky, gin, &c. *T. Carlyle.*
 BLUE'STOCK-ING,* n. A cant term for a literary woman. *Sir E. Brydges.* [Ch. Ob.]
 BLUE'STOCK-ING-ISM,* n. Female learning or pedantry.
 BLUE'VEINED, (blú'vánd) a. Having blue veins. *Shak.*
 BLUE'Y,* a. Partaking of blue; bluish. *Southey.*
 BLUFF, a. Big; surly; blustering; obtuse. *Dryden.*
 BLUFF,* n. A high, steep bank or shore; high land projecting almost perpendicularly into the sea. *Mar. Dict.*
 BLUFF'NESS, n. Surliness; bloatedness. *The World.*
 BLU'ISH, a. Blue in some degree. *Shak.*
 BLU'ISH-NESS, n. A small degree of blue color. *Boyle.*
 BLUN'DER, v. n. [blunderen, Dutch.] [i. BLUNDERED; pp. BLUNDERING, BLUNDERED.] To mistake grossly; to flounder; to stumble.
 BLUN'DER, v. a. To mix or confound foolishly.
 BLUN'DER, n. A gross mistake; a palpable error.
 BLUN'DER-BÜSS, n. A gun of large bore, discharging many bullets. *Dryden.* A blunderhead. *Potter.*
 BLUN'DER-FE, n. One who commits blunders. *Watts.*
 BLUN'DER-HEAD, n. A stupid, careless fowler. *L'Estrange.*
 BLUN'DER-ING,* p. a. Committing blunders; grossly erring.
 BLUN'DER-ING-LY, ad. In a blundering manner. *Lewis.*
 BLUNT, a. Dull on the edge or point; dull in understanding; rough; rude; not civil; abrupt.
 BLUNT, v. a. [i. BLUNTED; pp. BLUNTING, BLUNTED.] To dull the edge or point; to repress.
 BLUNTING, n. Act of dulling; restraint.
 BLUNT'ISH,* a. Somewhat blunt. *Ash.*
 BLUNT'LY, ad. In a blunt manner; coarsely. *Shak.*
 BLUNT'NESS, n. State of being blunt; coarseness.
 BLUNT'WIT-TED, a. Dull; stupid. *Shak.*
 BLUR, n. A blot; a stain; a spot. *South.*
 BLUR, v. a. [i. BLURRED; pp. BLURRING, BLURRED.] To blot; to soil; to obscure; to stain.
 BLURT, v. a. [i. BLURTED; pp. BLURTING, BLURTED.] To utter suddenly or inadvertently; to bolt. *Shak.*
 BLUSH, v. n. [i. BLUSHED; pp. BLUSHING, BLUSHED.] To redden in the cheeks from shame, confusion, or modesty; to become reddish; to carry a red color.
 BLUSH, v. a. To make red. *Shak.* [R.]
 BLUSH, n. Redness in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion; a reddish color:—a sudden appearance or glance; as, "at the first blush." *Locke.*
 †BLUSH'ET, n. A young, modest girl. *B. Jonson.*
 BLUSH'FUL, a. Full of blushes. *Thomson.*
 BLUSH'ING, n. The raising of blushes. *Ep. Taylor.*
 BLUSH'ING,* p. a. Manifesting blushes or confusion.
 BLUSH'LESS, a. Without a blush; impudent. *Sandys.*
 BLUSH'Y, a. Having the color of a blush. *Bacon.* [R.]

BLUS'TER, v. n. [i. BLUSTERED; pp. BLUSTERING, BLUSTERED.] To make a loud noise; to roar as a storm; to bully; to boast; to swagger.
 †BLUS'TER, v. a. To blow down. *Seasonable Sermon.*
 BLUS'TER, n. Roar of storms; tumult; a loud noise; turbulence; boast; boisterousness.
 BLUS'TER-ER, n. One who blusters; a swaggerer.
 BLUS'TER-ING, n. Tumult; noise. *South.*
 †BLUS'TER-ÖUS, a. Tumultuous; noisy. *Shak.*
 B-M, (bé-m) n. A note in music. *Shak.*
 B-M, interj. A word used to terrify children. *Temple.*
 BÖ'Ä,* n. [L.] A race of large serpents:—an article of dress for the neck, made of fur, and somewhat in the form of the serpent boat. *Scudamore.*
 BÖ'A-CÖN-STRICTÖR,* n. The largest species of variegated serpents; a python. *Brande.*
 BOAR, (bör) n. The male swine; the wild boar.
 BOARD, (börd) n. A piece of sawed timber, broad and thin, and of undefined length; a table; food; diet; the persons assembled round a table; a number of persons who have the management of some public office or trust; a council; a court; the deck of a ship.
 BOARD, v. a. [i. BOARDED; pp. BOARDING, BOARDED.] To enter a ship by force; to attack; to lay with boards; to supply with food; to place as a boarder.
 BOARD, v. n. To live in a house at a certain rate for eating; to be furnished with food or meals.
 BOARD'A-BLE, a. That may be boarded. *Sherwood.*
 BOARD'ER, n. One who boards; a table.
 BOARD'ING-HÖUSE,* n. A house where board is furnished. *Crabb.*
 BOARD'ING-PKE,* n. A weapon used by sailors in boarding a ship. *Crabb.*
 BOARD'ING-SCHÖÖL, (börd'ing-skööl) n. A school where the scholars live and board with the teacher.
 BOARD'WA-GES, (börd'wä-jez) n. pl. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryden.*
 BOAR'ISH, (bör'ish) a. Swinish; brutal. *Shak.*
 BOAR'SPEAR, n. A spear used in hunting the boar. *Spenser.*
 BOAR-THIS-TLE,* (bör'this-sl) n. A plant:—called also spear-thistle. *Booth.*
 BOAST, (böst) v. n. [i. BOASTED; pp. BOASTING, BOASTED.] To glory; to vaunt; to brag; to talk ostentatiously; to exalt one's self.
 BOAST, v. a. To brag of; to magnify; to exalt. *Psalms.*
 BOAST, n. A vaunting speech; an expression of ostentation; a cause of boasting.
 BOAST'ER, n. One who boasts; a braggart. *Boyle.*
 BOAST'FUL, a. Addicted to boasting; ostentatious.
 BOAST'FUL-LY,* ad. In a boastful manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 BOAST'ING, n. Act of making boasts.
 BOAST'ING,* p. a. Making boasts; vaunting.
 BOAST'ING-LY, ad. Ostentatiously. *Decay of Piety.*
 †BOAST'IVE, (böst'iv) a. Presumptuous; boastful. *Shenstone.*
 BOAST'LESS, a. Without ostentation. *Thomson.*
 BOAT, (böt) n. A small vessel to pass the water, propelled by oars, by steam, or by sails; a small ship or vessel.
 BOAT,* v. a. [i. BOATED; pp. BOATING, BOATED.] To carry or transport in a boat. *Wilberforce.*
 BOAT'A-BLE,* a. Navigable with boats. *Morse.* [U. S.]
 BOAT-BILL,* n. A bird of about the size of the domestic hen. *P. Cyc.*
 BOAT-BUILD-ER,* n. One who makes boats. *Jodrell.*
 BOAT-FLY,* n. An insect which lives in stagnant waters. *Crabb.*
 BOAT-HOOK,* (böt'húk) n. A long pole with a hook at the end, which is used in boats. *Crabb.*
 BOATING,* n. The act of conveying in a boat. *Wilberforce.* A cruel punishment, inflicted by the ancient Persians, by conveying the offender between two boats. *Mar. Dict.*
 †BO-ÄTION, n. [boare, L.] Roar; noise. *Derham.*
 BOAT-LIKE,* a. Formed like a boat. *Drayton.*
 BOAT'MAN, n.; pl. BOAT'MEN. One who manages a boat. *Prior.*
 BOAT-RÖPE,* n. A rope fastening a boat to a ship. *Crabb.*
 BOAT'SHELL,* n. A crustaceous animal. *Hill.*
 BOATS'MAN, n. Same as boatman. *Dryden.*
 BOAT'SWAIN, (böt'swän or bö'sn) [böt'swän, colloquially bö'sn, W. Sm.; bö'sn, S. P. K. R. C.; bö't'swän or bö'sn, J. F. Ja.; bö't'sn, E.] n. An officer on board a ship who has charge of the boats, rigging, anchors, and cables, and whose duty it is to summon the crew.
 BÖB, v. a. [i. BÖBBED; pp. BÖBBING, BÖBBED.] To strike, as by regular mechanical motion; to beat; to clip; to get by cheating; to cheat.
 BÖB, v. n. To play backward and forward; to bait or angle.
 BÖB, n. Something of small size, or curtailed, or that hangs so as to play loosely; a round ball at the end of a string; a blow; the burden of a song; a term in ringing; a worm used for a bait in angling; a bobwig; a jest or joke.
 †BO-BANCE', n. [Fr.] Boasting. *Chaucer.*
 BÖB'BER-Y,* n. A disturbance; nonsense. *Forby.* [Colloquial and vulgar.]

BÖB'BN, *n.* [*bobine*, Fr.] A small, wooden pin to wind thread on, used in making lace, &c.; a round tape.

BÖB'BN WORK, (-würk) *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

BÖB'CHÉR-Y, *n.* A play among children, in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. *Arbutnot.*

BÖB'Q-LINK,* *n.* A beautiful singing-bird of America, called also *bobolink-horn*, *bob-link*, *rice-bird*, and *reed-bird*. *P. Cyc.*

BÖB'STÄY,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A short rope used to confine the bowsprit downward to the stem. *Mar. Dict.*

BÖB'TAIL, *n.* A tail cut short; the rabble.

BÖB'TÄILE, (*böb'täil*) *n.* Having a tail cut, or short.

BÖB'TAIL-WIG,* *n.* Same as *böbwig*.

BÖB'WIG, *n.* A short wig, or a wig of short hair.

BO-CLÄR'DÖ,* *n.* (*Logic*) A species of syllogism. *Crabb.*

BÖC'A-SYNE, *n.* [*bocassin*, Fr.] A fine buckram, resembling taffeta; calamanco. *Colgrace.*

BÖCK'E-LÉT, *n.* A kind of long-winged hawk. *Crabb.*

BÖCK'E-RÉT, *n.* Same as *bockelt*. *Bailey.*

BÖCK'ING,* *n.* Red herring:—a coarse woollen stuff. *Crabb.*

BÖCK'LÄND,* *n.* (*Lav.*) A possession or inheritance held by evidence in writing; bookland. *Hume.*

BÖDE, *v. n.* [*i. boded*; *pp. boding, boded*.] To portend; to foreshow; to forebode. *Shak.*

BÖDE, *v. n.* To be an omen. *Dryden.*

†BÖDE, *n.* An omen; delay or stop. *Chaucer.*

BÖDE'MENT, *n.* A portent; omen. *Shak. [R.]*

†BÖDGE, *v. n.* To boggle; to stop; to both. *Shak.*

†BÖDGE, *n.* A both. *Whitlock.*

BÖD'ICE, (*böd'is*) *n.* Short stays for women; a corset.

BÖD'JED, *a.* Having a body. *Shak.*

BÖD'LESS, *a.* Having no body; incorporeal.

BÖD'LI-NÉSS, *n.* Corporeality. *Minsheu.*

BÖD'LY, *a.* Relating to the body; corporeal; real.

BÖD'LY, *ad.* In the form of a body; corporeally.

BÖD'ING, *n.* A foreshowing; omen. *Bp. Ward.*

BÖD'KIN, *n.* An instrument used to bore holes in cloth, &c.; an instrument to draw a thread through a loop; an instrument to dress the hair. [*A dagger. Chaucer.*]

BÖD'KIN-WORK,* (-würk) *n.* A sort of trimming. *Crabb.*

BÖD'LE,* *n.* A Scotch penny, equal to half an English penny. *W. Scott.*

BÖD'LEI-AN,* (*böd'le-an*) *a.* Relating to or founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; as, "the *Bodleian Library*." *Warton.*

BÖD'Y, *n.* The material substance of an animal; matter, or the material part, opposed to spirit; any portion of matter of which the existence can be perceived by any of the senses;—a person; reality; a collective mass; the main army; a corporation; the main part; the bulk; a system; strength; substance. — (*Geom.*) Any solid figure.

BÖD'Y, *v. a.* [*i. bodied*; *pp. bodying, bodied*.] To change to or produce in some form. *Shak.*

BÖD'Y-CLÖTHES, *n. pl.* Clothing for horses. See *CLOTHES*.

BÖD'Y-GUÄRD, (-gärd) *n.* The guard that protects the person; a life-guard.

BÖD'Y-PÖLITIC,* *n.* A nation or community constituted under a government or police. *Buller.*

BE-Ö'TIAN,* (*be-ö'shan*) *n.* A native of Bœotia in Greece. *Clarke.*

BE-Ö'TIAN,* *a.* Belonging to Bœotia; dull; rude. *Mifford.*

BÖG, *n.* [*bog*, Ir., *soft*.] A marsh; a morass; a quagmire. — *Bogiron-ore*, a hydrate of iron deposited by water, a sort of ore found abundantly in low, swampy grounds, in amorphous or tuberous masses.

BÖG, *v. a.* To whelm as in mud or mire. *B. Jonson. [R.]*

BÖG'BEAN,* *n.* A plant called the buckbean and water-trefoil. *Booth.*

BÖG'EARTH,* *n.* (*Min.*) An earth or soil composed of sand and a portion of vegetable fibre partially decomposed. *P. Cyc.*

BÖG'GLE, *v. n.* [*i. bogged*; *pp. bogging, bogged*.] To start; to stammer; to hesitate; to dissemble.

BÖG'GLER, *n.* One who boggles; a doubter.

BÖG'GLING,* *p. a.* Hesitating; starting back.

†BÖG'GLISH, *a.* Doubtful. *Bp. Taylor.*

BÖG'GY, *a.* Like a bog; marshy; swampy. *Milton.*

BÖG'HÖUSE, *n.* A house of office; a privy; a jakes.

BÖG'LÄND, *a.* Living in a boggy country. *Dryden.*

BÖG'LE, or **BÖG'GLE**, *n.* A bugbear; a spectre. *Brockett. [Local, Eng.]*

BÖG'RÜSH,* *n.* A perennial plant, called also *rush-grass*. *Booth.*

BÖG'TRÖT-TER, *n.* One who lives in a boggy country.

BÖ'HEA', (*bö'hé'*) *n.* An inferior species of black tea.

BO'HÉ'MI-AN,* *n.* A native of Bohemia. *Ed. Ency.*

BO'HÉ'MI-AN,* *a.* Belonging to Bohemia. *Ed. Ency.*

BÖLL, *v. n.* [*bullio*, L.] [*i. boiled*; *pp. boiling, boiled*.] To have a bubbling motion, or to be agitated by heat; to be hot; to move like boiling water; to cook by boiling.

BÖLL, *v. a.* To heat to a boiling state; to cook by boiling.

BÖLL, *n.* A sore, angry tumor terminating in a pustule.

BÖILED,* (*böild*) *p. a.* Heated or dressed in boiling water.

BÖIL'ER, *n.* One who boils; a vessel in which a liquid is

boiled; that part of a steam engine in which steam is generated.

BÖIL'ER-Y, *n.* A place where salt is boiled.

BÖLL'ING,* *p. a.* Agitated by heat. — *The boiling point* is the temperature at which liquids are in a state of ebullition by heat. The boiling point of water is 212° of Fahrenheit. *Brande.*

BÖLL'ING, *n.* Act of boiling; ebullition.

BÖIS'TER-ÖDS, *a.* Loud; turbulent; stormy; noisy; violent; disorderly.

BÖIS'TER-ÖS-LY, *ad.* In a boisterous manner.

BÖIS'TER-ÖS-NÉSS, *n.* Turbulence. *Morc.*

BÖ'LÄ-RY, *a.* Partaking of the nature of bole or clay.

BÖLD, *a.* Daring; brave; fearless; executed with spirit; confident; impatient; striking to the sight; open;—steep and abrupt, as, "a *bold shore*." — *To make bold*, to use freedom. *Shak.*

†BÖLD, *v. a.* To holden; to make bold. *A. Hall.*

†BÖLD'EN, (*böld'en*) *v. a.* To embolden. *Shak.*

BÖLD'FACE, *n.* Impudence; sauciness:—a term of reproach.

BÖLD'FACED, (*böld'fast*) *a.* Impudent. *Bp. Bramhall.*

BÖLD'LY, *ad.* In a bold manner; daringly.

BÖLD'NESS, *n.* Quality of being bold; bravery; confidence; courage; fearlessness; assurance.

BÖLD'SHÖRE,* *n.* An abrupt and steep sea-coast or shore. *Crabb.*

BÖLD'SPÍR-IT-ED,* *a.* Courageous; adventurous. *Scott.*

BÖLE, *n.* The trunk of a tree; a stalk or stem; a six-bushel measure of corn, or two of salt. See *BOLL*. — A friable, clayey earth, of which one kind, *Armenian bole*, is much used as a drug.

BO-LÉ'RO,* *n.* [*Sp.*] A popular Spanish dance. *Brande.*

BO-LÉT'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Obtained from boletus; as, *boletic acid*. *Brande.*

BO-LÉ'TVUS,* *n.* [*L. (Bot.)*] A sort of fungus; a genus of mushrooms. *Brande.*

BÖ'LIS, *n.*; *pl. BÖL'I-DÉS* [*L.*] A meteor; a plummet.

BÖLL, *v. n.* [*i. bollowed*; *pp. bollowing, bollowed*.] To form into a seed-vessel. *Exodus ix.*

BÖLL, *n.* The pod or capsule of a plant:—a measure of two bushels of salt. — (*Scotland*) A measure of grain, in wheat and beans, equivalent to 4 Winchester bushels; of oats, barley, and potatoes, equal to 6 bushels. *Loudon.*

BÖLL'ING, *n.* A lopped tree; a pollard. *Ray.*

BO-LOGN-ÉSE,* (*bö-lön-yéz'*) *a.* Relating to Bologna, or to a school in painting. *Brande.*

BO-LOGN'I-AN,* (*bo-lö'nyan*) *a.* Belonging to Bologna; — noting a stone which is a sulphate of barytes. *Hamilton.*

BÖL'STER, *n.* [*bolster*, Goth.] A round, long pillow; a pad or quilt, as of a saddle; as, "a compress on a wound; that part of a knife blade which joins the end of the handle.

BÖL'STER, *v. a.* [*i. bolstered*; *pp. bolstering, bolstered*.] To support the head with a bolster; to support; to "swell out.

BÖL'STER-CÄSE,* *n.* A case to hold a bolster. *Booth.*

BÖL'STERED, (*bölst'erd*) *a.* Supported; swelled out.

BÖL'STER-ING, *n.* One who bolsters.

BÖL'STER-ING, *v. a.* To prop; a propping; a support.

BÖLT, *n.* [*bolle*, Goth.] Something thrown; an arrow; a thunderbolt; an iron or wooden pin or bar; the bar of a door; an iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a sieve.

BÖLT, *v. a.* [*i. bolted*; *pp. bolting, bolted*.] To fasten with a bolt; to blunt out precipitantly; to swallow hastily; to fetter; to sift; to separate from bran; to examine.

BÖLT, *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness.

BÖLT'ED,* *p. a.* Fastened with a bolt; sifted with a sieve.

BÖL'TEL,* *n.* (*Arch.*) A Gothic or complex column. *Ed. Ency.*

BÖLT'ER, *n.* One who bolts; a sieve; a net.

†BÖLT'ER, *v. a.* To besmear. *Shak.*

BÖLT'HÄD, (*bölt'héd*) *n.* A globular flask with a tubular neck, used by chemists.

BÖLT'ING,* *n.* The act of sifting or of fastening.

BÖLT'ING-CLÖTH,* *n.* Cloth of which bolters are made. *Smart.*

BÖLT'ING-HÖUSE, *n.* A place where meal is bolted.

BÖLT'ING-HÜTCH, *n.* A tub for bolted meal. *Shak.*

BÖLT'ING-TÜB, *n.* A tub to sift meal in. *B. Jonson.*

BÖLT'ON-TTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in limestone, at Bolton, Mass. *Dana.*

BÖLT-RÖPE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope on which the sail of a ship is fastened.

BÖLT'SPÍRIT, *n.* (*Naut.*) See *BOWSPRIT*.

BÖ'LUS, *n.* [*L.*; *βόλος*, Gr.] (*Med.*) A very large pill.

BÖMB, (*büm*) *n.* [*bonne*, Teut.] [A loud noise. *Bacon*] A hollow ball or shell of cast iron, having an orifice through it, and filled with gunpowder, to be thrown out from a mortar.

†BÖMB, (*büm*) *v. n.* To sound. *B. Jonson.*

BÖMB, (*büm*) *v. a.* To bombard. *Prior. [R.]*

†BÖM'BÄRD, *n.* [*bombarda*, L.] A great gun; a barrel. *Shak.*

BÖM-BÄRD, (*büm-bärd'*) *v. a.* [*i. bombarden*; *pp. bombard- ing, bombard- ed*.] To attack with bombs.

BÖM-BÄRD-BÄRD, *n.* An engineer who shoots bombs.

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ö, U, Y, long; Å, Ê, Y, Ö, Ü, Y, short; Ä, E, I, Q, U, Y, obscure. — FARE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÉR, HÉR;

BOM-BÁRD-MÉNT, *n.* Act of bombarding; an attack by throwing bombs.
†BOM-BÁRD-PHÁRÁÉ, **n.* Bombastic language. *B. Jonson.*
BOM-BÁST, or **BOM-BÁST**, [bóm-bást', P. J. F.; bóm-bást', S. E. Sm. Ja. R.; bóm-bást', *W. Wb. Ash.*] *n.* [A stuff of soft texture, used to swell a garment. *Shak.*] Big, high-sounding, senseless language; fustian.
BOM-BÁST, [bóm-bást', S. W. P.; bóm-bást', *Sm. R.*; bóm-bást', *Wb. Ash.*] *n.* High-sounding; bombastic. *Shak.*
†BOM-BÁST, *v. a.* To inflate. *Bp. Hall.*
BOM-BÁST-TIC, *a.* Partaking of bombast; of great sound with little meaning.
BOM-BAS-TRÝ, *n.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian; bombast. *Swift. [R.]*
BOM-BÁX, **n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees yielding cotton. *Brande.*
BOM-BA-ZÉTTE, **n.* A thin woollen stuff. *Booth.*
BOM-BA-ZINE, **n.* [*bombocinus, L.*] A slight stuff, of which the warp is silk and weft worsted, chiefly black.
BOMB-CHÉST, *n.* A chest for holding bombs.
BOMB-BER-NICK-ÉL, **n.* German rye bread made of unsifted meal:—a term given in derision. *Scudamore.*
BOMB-Í-ÁTE, **n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of boric acid with a base. *P. Cyc.*
BOMB-ÍC, **a.* Relating to the silk-worm. *P. Cyc.*
†BOM-BÍ-LÁ-TÍON, *n.* [*bombilio, L.*] Sound; noise. *Brown.*
BOM-BÍL-Í-ÓDÚS, **a.* Having or making a humming noise. *Derham.*
BOMB-KÉTEL, } *n.* A strongly-built ship for firing or
BOMB-VÉS-SÉL, } throwing bombs.
BOMB-PRÓÓF, **a.* Effectually protected against shells. *Booth.*
BOMB-SHÉLL, * (bóm/shél) *n.* A bomb or shell to be filled with gunpowder, and thrown by a mortar. *Small.*
BOMB-YÚF-Í-NOÚS, *a.* [*bombocinus, L.*] Made of silk; of the color of the silk-worm.
BOMB-YÚX, (bóm/býks) *n.* [*βόμβυξ, Gr.*] (*Ent.*) The silk-worm or caterpillar.
BONA FÍDE, [*L., in good faith.*] *ad.* Really; truly; sincerely:—*a.* Sincere; really meant.—It is a Latin phrase, used both as an adjective and an adverb.
†BON-ÁÍE, *a.* [*bonnaire, Fr.*] Complaisant; yielding.
BON-NA-PÁRT-ÍSM, **n.* Policy of, or adherence to Bonaparte. *Ed. Rev.*
BONA PÉR-Í-TÚRA, **n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Law*) Perishable goods. *Hamilton.*
BONA-RÓBA, *n.* [*buona roba, Ital.*] A showy wanton. *Shak.*
BO-NÍ-SÚS, *n.* [*L.*] A kind of wild ox; a bison.
†BON-CHÉF, *n.* (*bon chef, Fr.*) Good consequence. *Thorpe.*
BON-GHRE'ÉYEN, (bón-kré't'yén) *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of pear.
BOND, *n.* Any thing that binds; a connection; cord or chain; ligament; union; cement of union; a writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract:—*pl.* imprisonment.—(*Arch.*) A method of laying stone so as to break joints, or so that the joints may be as far apart as possible.
BOND, *a.* Bound; in a servile state. *I. Cor.*
BOND-ÁGE, *n.* Slavery; imprisonment; captivity.
BOND-CRÉD-Í-TÓR, **n.* (*Law*) One who has a security for a debt under the obligation of a bond. *Blackstone.*
BOND-DÉBT, * (dét) *n.* (*Law*) A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond. *Burrows.*
BOND-MÁID, *n.* A young female slave. *Shak.*
BOND-MÁN, *n.*; *pl.* **BOND-MÉN**. A man slave.
BOND'SÉR-VÁNT, *n.* A slave. *Leuiticus xxv.*
BOND'SÉR-VÍCE, (bónd'sér-ús) *n.* Slavery. *2 Kings ix.*
BOND'SLÁVE, *n.* A man in slavery. *Sidney.*
BOND'SMÁN, *n.*; *pl.* **BOND'SMÉN**. One who is bound, or who gives security, for another.
BOND-WOM-ÁN, (bónd/wóm-án) *n.* A woman slave.
BONE, *n.* The firm, hard substance in an animal body which supports its fabric; a piece of bone, with or without flesh; something made of bone.—*To make no bones*, to make no scruple. *Bp. Hall.*
BONE, *v. a.* [*Í BONED*; *pp.* **BONING**, **BONED**.] *To* furnish with or put bones in; to take bones out, as from meat.
BONE-ÁKÉ, (bón/ák) *n.* Pain in the bones. *Shak.*
BONE-BRÉÁ-ÉR, **n.* The sea-eagle or osprey. *Booth.*
BONED, *a.* Having bones; bony; freed from bones.
BONE-LÁCE, *n.* Lace woven with bobbins.
BONE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of bones. *Shak.*
BONE-SET, *v. n.* [*Í BONESET*; *pp.* **BONESETTING**, **BONESET**.] *To* set or restore a dislocated or broken bone. *Wiseman.*
BONE-SET-TÉR, *n.* One who sets bones. *Denham.*
BONE-SET-TÍNG, **n.* The art of setting bones. *Genl. Mag.*
BONE-SPÁV-ÍN, **n.* A disease of the hock-joint of a horse. *Farm. Ency.*
BO-NÉT-TÁ, *n.* A sea fish. *Sir T. Herbert.* See **BONITO**.
BON-FÍRE, [bón'fír, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; bón'fír, *S.*] *n.* [*bon, Fr.*, and *fire*.] A large fire made on festive occasions, for triumph or amusement.
†BON-GRÁCE, (bón'grás) *n.* [*bonne grâce, Fr.*] A forehead cloth, or covering for the forehead. *Beaum. & Fl.*

†BÓN-Í-FÝ, *v. a.* [*bonifier, old Fr.*] *To* convert into good. *Cudworth.*
BO-NÍ-TÓ, **n.* A large sea fish; the scomber. *Brande.*
†BÓN-TÝ, *n.* Goodness. *Bauley.*
BO-N-MÓT, (bón-mó') [bóng-mó', *Sm. K.*; bóm-mó', *Ma-vor.*] [*Fr.*] A jest; a witty reply, or repartee.
BÓNNE-BÓÚCHE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A delicate morsel. *C. C. Felton.*
BÓN-NÉT, *n.* A woman's covering for the head; a cap or hat.—(*Fort.*) A kind of little ravelin.—(*Naut.*) A sail attached to another.
†BÓN-NÉT, *v. n.* *To* pull off the bonnet. *Shak.*
BÓN-NÉT-ÉD, **a.* Furnished with a bonnet. *Mrs. Butler.*
†BÓN-NÍ-BÉL, *n.* [*bonne and belle, Fr.*] A handsome girl. *Spenser.*
BÓN-NÍ-LÁSS, *n.* A beautiful maid. *Spenser.*
†BÓN-NÍ-LÝ, *ad.* Gayly; handsomely; plumply.
†BÓN-NÍ-NÉSS, *n.* Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness. *Bailey.*
BÓN-NÍ-YÍSS, **n.* A kind of kidney bean. *Boucher.*
BÓN-NÝ, *a.* [*bonne, Fr.*] Handsome; pretty; gay; plump.
BÓN-NÝ-CLÁB-BÉR, *n.* Sour buttermilk; sour milk.
BON-TÓN, * (bón'tón') [*Fr.*] Fashion; the high mode.
BÓN-NÝM-MÁ, * (bón'ným) *n.* A large plum; *magnum bonum. Ash.*
BÓN-VÚS, **n.* [*L.*] A boon; a premium given, in addition to interest, for a loan or for a privilege, as the charter of a bank. *Bouvier.* [luxurious liver.
BON-VÍVÁNT, * (bón'vív-áng') [*Fr.*] A boon companion; a **BÓN-NÝ**, *a.* Consisting of bones; full of bones; strong.
BÓN-ZÉP, [bón'zép, *Ja. K. R. Wb.*; bónz, *Sm.*] *n.*; *pl.* **BÓN-ZÉP**. A priest of Buddha, or of the religion of Fo, in China, Japan, Birmah, Tonquin, &c.
BÓÓ-BÝ, *n.* [*bube, Ger.*] A dull, stupid fellow. *Prior.*—A large aquatic bird, called also *gannet*, *noddy*, and *soland goose.*
BÓÓ-BÝ-HÚT, **n.* A sleigh with a seat and covering of a chaise or coach. [*U. S.*]—*Booby-hutch* is a term used in the east part of England, for a clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat. *Forby.*
BOOK, (bák) [bák, P. J. E. F. *Sm. Wb.*; bók, S. W. *Ja. K. R.*] *n.* An aggregate of paper leaves in which we read or write; a volume; a division of a volume or book.—*Without book*, without documentary evidence; by memory. *35*—The pronunciation of *bóok*, which Walker's mark assigns, is a decided provincialism. *Smart.*
BOOK, (bák) *v. a.* [*Í BOOKED*; *pp.* **BOOKING**, **BOOKED**.] *To* register in a book. *Shak.*
BOOK-BÍND-ÉR, *n.* One who binds books.
BOOK-BÍND-ÉRY, * (bák-bínd'ér-é) *n.* A place where books are bound. *McGee.*
BOOK-BÍND-ÍNG, * (bák'bínd-íng) *n.* The art or act of binding books. *Ure.*
BOOK-CÁSE, (bák'kás) *n.* A case for holding books.
BOOK-FÓL, *a.* Full of notions gleaned from books. *Pope.*
BOOK-FÚL, * (bák'fúl) *n.* As much as a book contains. *Cowper.*
BOOK-ÍSH, (bák'ish) *a.* Given to reading or to books.
BOOK-ÍSH-LÝ, *ad.* In a way devoted to books. *Thurlow.*
BOOK-ÍSH-NÉSS, *n.* Much application to books.
BOOK-KÉEP-ÉR, (bák'kép-ér) *n.* The keeper of a book of accounts.
BOOK-KÉEP-ÍNG, *n.* The art of recording, in a systematic manner, the transactions of merchants, traders, and other persons engaged in pursuits connected with money; the art of keeping accounts.
BOOK-KNÓWL-ÉDGE, * (bák'knól-éj) *n.* Knowledge derived from books. *Morse.*
BOOK-LÁND, (bák'lánd) *n.* (*Law*) A possession or inheritance held by evidence in writing; free socage land. *Blackstone.*
BOOK-LÉARN-ÉD, (bák'lérn-ed) *a.* Versed in books.
BOOK-LÉARN-ÍNG, (bák'lérn-íng) *n.* Learning acquired from books, as opposed to that which is gained by experience and observation. *Sidney.*
BOOK-LESS, (bák'less) *a.* Not given to books. *Shenstone.*
BOOK-LÍ-CÉNS-ÍNG, **n.* The act of licensing the publication of books. *Milton.*
BOOK-MÁD-NÉSS, * (bák'mád-nés) *n.* Bibliomania. *Todd.*
BOOK-MÁK-ÉR, * (bák'mák-ér) *n.* A maker of books. *E. C. Rev.*
BOOK-MÁK-ÍNG, *n.* The art of making books.
BOOK-MÁN, *n.* A scholar by profession. *Shak.*
BOOK-MÁTE, (bák'mát) *n.* School-fellow. *Shak.*
BOOK-MÍND-ÉD-NÉSS, **n.* Devotion to books. *Coleridge.*
BOOK-MÓN-ÉR, * (bák'múng-ér) *n.* A dealer in books. *Phil. Museum.*
BOOK-ÓATH, *n.* An oath made on a book or Bible. *Shak.*
BOOK-SÁLE, * (bák'sál) *n.* A sale of books. *Dibdin.*
BOOK-SELL-ÉR, *n.* One whose business it is to sell books.
BOOK-SELL-ÍNG, * (bák'sél-íng) *n.* The business of selling books. *Ed. Rev.*
BOOK-STÁLL, **n.* A place for selling books. *Th. Vaill.*
BOOK-STÁND, * (bák'stánd) *n.* A stand or small case for books. *W. Ency.*
BOOK-STÓRE, * (bák'stór) *n.* A place where books are kept

and sold. — It is the common term, in the United States, for what is called in England a *bookseller's shop*. *Pickering*.
BOOK/WORM, (bûk/wûrm) *n.* A worm that eats holes in books; an intense but mere student.
BOOK/WRIT-ING,* (bûk/'rit-ing) *n.* Act of writing books. *Milton*.
BÔOM, *n.* [*boom*, *D.*, a tree.] (*Naut.*) A long pole run out from any part of a ship to stretch the bottoms of particular sails; a pole set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer; a strong iron chain, or a bar made of wood or timber, thrown across the entrance of a harbor, or across a river, to obstruct an enemy, or prevent passage.
BÔOM, *v. n.* To rush with violence, as a ship under press of sail; to make a noise like a bittern; to swell and fall together. *Young*.
BÔOM/KIN, *n.* See **DUMKIN**.
BÔOM, *n.* A gift; a present; a favor granted.
BÔON, *a.* [*bon*, *Fr.*] Gay; merry; kind; bountiful. *Milton*.
BÔOP,* *n.* A fish, or genus of fishes, in the Mediterranean. *Brande*.
BÔOR, *n.* A rude peasant; a rustic; a clown.
BÔOR/ISH, *a.* Clownish; rustic; rude; uncivilized. *Shak*.
BÔOR/ISH-LY, *ad.* In a boorish manner.
BÔOR/ISH-NÈSS, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity.
BÔOSE, (bôz, *S. P. Wb.*; bôs, *Ja.*; bôz or bôs, *K.*) *n.* A stall for a cow or an ox. [*North of England.*]
BÔOSE,* or **BÔOZE**,* *v. n.* To drink to excess. *Maunder*. See **BOUSE**. [*Qu. Rev.*]
BÔOS/ER,* or **BÔOZ/ER**,* *n.* A hard drinker; a drunkard.
BÔOST,* *v. a.* To lift or raise up by pushing; to push; to sustain. *J. B. Hill*. [*A colloquial word. U. S.*]
BÔÔ/SY,* *a.* Partially intoxicated or drunk. *Holloway*. See **BOUSY**.
BÔOT, *v. a.* [*i.* **BOOTED**; *pp.* **BOOTING**, **BOOTED**.] To put on or furnish with boots: — to profit; to enrich. *Shak*.
BÔOT, *n.* A covering for the leg and foot: — profit; gain: — a receptacle or box in a coach; also a covering, usually of leather, to protect the rider in a chaise, gig, &c. — *To boot*, *ad.* Over and above; besides. *Shak*.
BÔOT'-CATCH-ER, *n.* A servant at an inn who pulls off the boots of passengers and cleans them, called also *boots*. *Swift*.
BÔOT'ED, *a.* Furnished with boots. *B. Jonson*.
BÔOT-ÈÈ,* *n.* A kind of short or half boot. *Gratiol*. [*U. S.*]
BÔ-Ô'ÈÈ,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. *Hamilton*.
BÔËH, *n.* [*boed*, *Dutch.*] A house or shelter built of slight materials for temporary purposes.
BÔËH-KÈÈP-ER,* *n.* One who keeps a booth. *Dryden*.
BÔËT'-HÔSE, *n.* Stockings, or a covering for the legs instead of boots; spatterdashes. *Shak*.
BÔËT'-KIN,* *n.* The diminutive of *boot*; a little boot. *Phil. Muscum*.
BÔËT'ÏACK,* *n.* An instrument for pulling off boots. *Maunder*.
BÔËT'LEG,* *n.* The leg of a boot. *Ash*.
BÔËT'LESS, *a.* Useless; without success or profit.
BÔËT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without use or profit. *Fanshawe*.
BÔËTS,* *n.* A cant term for one who cleans boots. *Qu. Rev.*
BÔËT'-TRÈÈ, *n.* A last for stretching boots.
BÔËTY, *n.* Spoil taken in war; plunder. — *To play booty*, to play dishonestly. *L'Estrange*.
BÔ-PÈÈP,* *n.* A play to amuse children by peeping from behind something, and crying *bo!* *Shak*.
BÔ-À-BLE, *a.* That may be bored.
BÔ-ÀCH'ID, (bô-râ'chid) *n.* [*bouacha*, *Sp.*] A bottle, or cask. *Dryden*. A drunkard. *Congreave*.
BÔ-RÏ'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to or containing borax. *Brande*.
BÔ-RA-CÏTE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) Native borate of magnesia.
BÔ-RA-CÔËS,* *a.* Partaking of borax. *Smart*.
BÔ-RAGE, (bûr'aj) *n.* [*borage*, *L.*] An annual garden plant.
BÔ-RÀ-MÈZ, *n.* The Scythian or vegetable lamb. See **BAROMETZ**.
BÔ-RATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with a base. *Brande*.
BÔ-RAX, *n.* [*borax*, *L.*] (*Chem. & Med.*) A compound of boracic acid and soda. This salt is found in an impure state in Asia and South America.
BÔR-BO-RYGM, (bûr'bo-rim) *n.* [*βορβορυγμός*.] (*Med.*) Noise made by wind in the intestines. *Glos. Anglic. Nov.*
†BÔRD,* *n.* A jest; a feigned story. *Spenser*.
BÔRD'AGE,* *n.* The plank of a ship's side. *Crabb*.
BÔRD'AGE, (bûrd'aj) *n.* See **BOARD-LANDS**.
BÔR-DÂT',* or **BÔR-DÈT'TI**,* *n.* A narrow stuff manufactured in India. *Crabb*.
†BÔR'DEL, *n.* [*bordel*, *Fr.*] A brothel. *South*.
†BÔR'DEL-LÈR, *n.* The keeper of a brothel. *Gover*.
†BÔR-DÈL-LÔ, *n.* [*It.*] Same as *bordel*. *B. Jonson*.
BÔR'DER, *n.* The outer part or edge of any thing, as of a garment, a garden, a country, &c.; a boundary; fringe.
BÔR'DER, *v. n.* [*i.* **BORDERED**; *pp.* **BORDERING**, **BORDERED**.] To be near; to confine upon; to approach nearly.
BÔR'DER, *v. a.* To adorn with a border; to reach to.

BÔR'DER-ER, *n.* One who borders or dwells near.
BÔR'DER-ING,* *p. a.* Being adjacent or near.
BÔRD'-HALF-PEN-NY, (bûrd'hâf'pen-ē) *n.* Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in a fair or market. *Burn*.
BÔRD'-LANDS, (bûrd'landz) *n. pl.* (*Law*) Demesnes formerly appropriated by the owners of lands in England, for the maintenance of their *bord*, or table. *Cowel*.
†BÔRD'RAQ-ING, *n.* An incursion on the borders. *Spenser*.
BÔR'DURE,* *n.* (*Her.*) A strip or border surrounding the field. *Ash*.
BÔRE, *v. a.* [*i.* **BORED**; *pp.* **BORING**, **BORED**.] To pierce; to hollow; to make a hole in; to perforate; to vex or weary by petty acts, or by any thing disagreeable. *Wulberforce*.
BÔRE, *v. n.* To make a hole; to be pierced. *Shak*.
BÔRE, *n.* A hole made by boring; the size or diameter of a hole, as of a gun; the instrument used for boring. — A person or thing that annoys or wears. — A tide swelling above another; sudden rise of a tide.
BÔRE, *i.* from *Bear*. See **BEAR**.
BÔRÈ-AL, *a.* Relating to boreas; northern. *Pope*.
BÔ'RE-ÀS, *n.* [*L.*] The north wind. *Milton*.
BÔRE-CÔLE, *n.* A species of winter cabbage, with curly leaves, forming no head: — of several varieties.
BÔR-ÈÈ', (bô-rê', *W. P. J. K.*; bô'rê, *S.*) *n.* A kind of dance; a figure in dancing. *Swift*.
BÔR'ER, *n.* A person or thing that bores; a wood-eating worm.
BÔRING,* *n.* The act of making a hole in timber, earth, or other substance; the hole made by boring. *Ash*.
BÔRN, *p.* from *Bear*. Brought forth. See **BEAR**.
BÔRNE, *p.* from *Bear*. Carried. See **BEAR**.
BÔR-NÏTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A telluret of bismuth. *Dana*.
BÔR-NÔUSE,* (bôr-nôs') *n.* A cloak. *Maunder*. See **BEA-NOUSE**.
BÔR'ÔN,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The base of boracic acid. *Davy*.
BÔR'OUGH,* (bûr'ô) *a.* Having the rank or privileges of a borough. *Ash*.
BÔR'OUGH, (bûr'ô) *n.* A corporate town which is not a city. In England, a town that sends members to parliament.
BÔR'OUGH-ENG-LISH, (bûr'ô-ŋg/lish) (*English Law*) A custom in some ancient English boroughs that estates shall descend to the youngest son, or younger brother.
†BÔR'OUGH-HÔLD-ER,* *n.* A head-borough.
BÔR'OUGH-MÛN-GER,* (bûr'ô-mûng-ger) *n.* One who buys or sells the patronage of boroughs. *Booth*.
BÔR'OUGH-TÔW'N,* (bûr'ô-tôwn) *n.* A corporate town. *Butler*.
†BÔR'REL, *a.* Rustic; rude. *Spenser*.
BÔR'RÔW, (bûr'rô) *v. a.* [*i.* **BORROWED**; *pp.* **BORROWING**, **BORROWED**.] To take or receive on credit, for a time, from another who lends; to take or extract as from an author.
†BÔR'RÔW, (bûr'rô) *n.* A thing borrowed; a pledge. *Shak*.
BÔR'ROW-ER, (bûr'rô-er) *n.* One who borrows. *Pope*.
BÔR'ROW-ING, *n.* The act of borrowing. *Shak*.
BÔR-SÈL'LA,* *n.* An instrument with which glass-makers extend or contract their glass. *Crabb*.
BÔRS'HÔLD-ER, *n.* Head-borough; a tithingman. *Spenser*.
BÔS'CAË, *n.* [*boscage*, *Fr.*] A woody grove or woodland; a representation of woods. *Wolton*.
BÔSH, *n.* Outline; figure. "To cut a *bosh*," to cut a dash. *Forby*. [*Provincial, Eng.*]
BÔSH'BÔK,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*
BÔS'KET, *n.* A little wood; an artificial grove. See **BUSKET**.
BÔS'KY, *a.* [*bosquet*, *Fr.*] Woody. *Shak*.
†BÔS'OM, (bôz'um or bôz'um) [bâz'um, *S. Sm. Naves*; bôz'um, *W. P. J. F. Ja. R. Wb.*; bâz'um or bûz'um, *K.*] *n.* The breast, as the enclosure of the heart, and the seat of tenderness, or of the passions; the female breasts; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the heart; a receptacle; an enclosure. — In *composition*, or as an *adjective*, it signifies intimate, confidential, fond; as, a *bosom-friend*. [*conceal*.]
†BÔS'OM, (bâz'um) *n. a.* To enclose in the bosom; to *bôs'on*, (bôs'on) *n.* Corrupted from *batswain*. *Dryden*. See **BOATSWAIN**.
BÔSS, *n.* [*bosse*, *Fr.*] A protuberance raised as an ornament on any work; a stud; a knob.
BÔS'SAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A stone in a building which has a projection, and is laid rough in order to be carved; also rustic work consisting of stones that advance beyond the level of the building.
BÔSSED, (bôst) *a.* Studded. *Shak*.
BÔS'SIVE, *a.* Crooked; deformed by humps. *Osborne*.
BÔS'SY, *a.* Having protuberances; studded. *Milton*.
BÔS'VEL, (bôz'vel) *n.* A species of *crossfoot*.
BÔS'WELL-ISM,* *n.* Style or manners of Boswell. *Ed. Rev*
BÔT,* *n.* A small worm. *Fingel*. See **BOTS**.
BÔ-TÂN'IC, *n.* A botanist. *M. Casaubon*.
BÔ-TÂN'IC, *a.* Relating to botany; containing plants
BÔ-TÂN'IC-AL, *a.* or herbs.
BÔ-TÂN'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of botanists. *Ash*.
BÔT-À-NÏST, *n.* One skilled in botany or plants.

À, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ý, long; X, È, I, Õ, Ü, Ý, short; A, E, I, O, V, Y, obscure. — FARE, FÀR, FÀST, FÀLL; HEIR, HÈR;

BŌT'A-NĪZE, * v. n. To study plants or botany. *Smart.*
†BŌT-A-NŌL'Ō-QY, n. [*Βοτανολογία*.] A discourse on plants; *antonymy*. *Bailey.*
BŌT-A-NO-MĀN-CY, * n. Divination by means of plants. *Crabb.*
BŌT'Ā-NY, n. [*Βοτάνη*.] The science of plants; that branch of science, or of natural history, which comprehends all that relates to the vegetable kingdom.
BO-TĀR'GŌ, n. [*botarga*, Sp.] A kind of sausage or food, made of the roes of the mullet fish. *Chambers.*
BŌTCH, n. [*bozza*, It.] A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a pustule; a blotch:—a part in any work ill finished; an adscititious part clumsily added.
BŌTCH, v. a. [i. **BO-TCHED**; pp. **BO-TCHING**, **BO-TCHED**.] To mend or patch awkwardly; to put together unsuitably:—to mark with botches.
BŌTCH'ER, n. One who botches.
BŌTCH'ER-LY, a. Clumsy; patched. *Hartlib*. [R.]
BŌTCH'ER-Y, n. A clumsy addition or mending; patchwork.
BŌTCH'Y, a. Having or marked with botches. *Shak.*
†BŌTE, n. (*Law*) A compensation for a man slain; payment:—a recompense; profit. *Covel.*
BŌTE'NŌLL, * n. (*Her.*) The tag of a broadsword scabbard. *Crabb.*
BŌT'FLY, * n. An insect of several varieties, sometimes called *bot-bee*. *Farm. Ency.*
BŌTH, a. & pron. The one and the other; the two.
BŌTH, conj. As well; on the one side; and or also responding, in a subsequent member, and signifying, *On the other side*; as, "power to judge both quick and dead."
BŌTH'ER, v. a. [i. **BO-THERED**; pp. **BO-THERING**, **BO-THERED**.] To perplex; to confound; to pother. *Swift*. [Inelegant.] It is a corruption of *pother*.
BŌTH'ER-Ā-TION, * n. Trouble; vexation; perplexity. *Sir Walter Scott*. *Brockett*. — [A low word.]
BŌT'HOLE, * n. A hole in a skin made by a bot. *Booth.*
BŌTH-RO-BŌND'ERON, * n. (*Geol.*) A genus of extinct fossil plants. *Duckland*.
BŌTH'Y, * n. A cottage, rude barrack, or place of lodging for farm-servants or laborers. *Chambers.*
BŌT'RY-ŌP, a. [*Boropoides*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.
BŌT'RY-Ō'DAL, * a. Resembling a bunch of grapes. *Lyell.*
BŌT'RY-Ō-LĪTE, * n. (*Min.*) A silicious borate of lime. *Jameson*.
BŌTS, n. pl. Small worms in the entrails of horses. *Shak.*
BŌT'TLE, n. [*bouteille*, Fr.] A vessel, anciently of leather, now commonly of glass, with a narrow neck, to preserve wine or other liquors; the quantity of liquor contained in a bottle; a quart:—a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.
BŌT'TLE, v. a. [i. **BŌTTLED**; pp. **BŌTTLING**, **BŌTTLED**.] To enclose in bottles. *Mortimer*.
BŌT'TLE-ĀLE, (bŏt'tl-āl) n. Bottled ale. *Shak.*
BŌT'TLE-BŪMP, * n. A name by some given to the bittern. *Booth.*
BŌT'TLED, (bŏt'tld) a. Shaped or protuberant like a bottle. *Shak.*
BŌT'TLE-FLŌW'ER, (bŏt'tl-flŏw'ēr) n. A plant; bluebottle.
BŌT'TLE-GŪRD, * n. A species of gourd; the calabash. *Booth.*
BŌT'TLE-NŌSED, (bŏt'tl-nŏsd) a. Having a large nose.
BŌT'TLE-SCREW, (bŏt'tl-skřw) n. A corkscrew.
BŌT'TLING, n. The act of putting into bottles.
BŌT'TOM, n. The lowest part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation; a dale; a valley; low land, as on a river; deepest part; the extremity of the trunk of animals; stamina; native strength; the part of a ship under water; a ship; a merchant vessel:—a ball of thread.
BŌT'TOM, v. a. [i. **BŌTTOMED**; pp. **BŌTTOMING**, **BŌTTOMED**.] To build upon; to furnish with a bottom; to wind upon.
BŌT'TOM, v. n. To rest upon for support. *Locke.*
BŌT'TOM, * a. Low, or lowest; having a low situation. *Holland*.
BŌT'TOMED, (bŏt'tumd) a. Having a bottom. *Bacon*.
BŌT'TOM-LĀND, * n. A term applied, in the Western States, to alluvial land, called also *bottom*, on the margins of rivers; such as, in New England, is usually called *intervale*, or *interval land*. *J. M. Peck*.
BŌT'TOM-LESS, a. Without a bottom; fathomless. *Sidney*.
BŌT'TOM-RY, n. (*Law*) The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom, or by pledging the ship as security.
BOUCHE, (bŏsh) n. [Fr.] See **BOUCE**.
BOUCHE, (bŏsh-ā or bŏsh-ēt) n. [Fr.] A sort of pear.
BŌD, n. An insect that breeds in malt; a weevil.
BŌD-DŌR, * (bŏ-dwŏr) n. [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A small room or cabinet, usually near the bedchamber and dressing room, for private retirement; a private room. *Brande*.
BOUGE, (bŏj) v. n. [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out. [R.]
†BOUGE, (bŏj) n. [*bouche*, Fr.] Provision; food. *B. Jonson*.
BŌUGH, (bŏd) n. An arm, branch, or shoot of a tree.
BOUGHT, (bŏwt) i. & p. from *Buy*. See **BUY**.
BOUGHT, (bŏt or bŏwt) [bŏat, *J. Sm.*; bŏwt, *P. K. Wb.*]

n. A twist; a flexure; that part of a sling which contains the stone. *1 Sam.*
†BOUGHTY, (bŏt'te) a. Crooked. *Sherwood*.
BOUGHE, (bŏzhē) n. [Fr.] A wax candle; a waxed slip of linen or other material used in surgery; a catheter. *Crabb*.
BOULLL, * (bŏl'yŏng) n. [Fr.] Boiled meat, or meat stewed with vegetables. *Merle*.
BOULLLON, (bŏl'yŏng) n. [Fr.] Broth; soup.
BŌU-LĀN'GĒ-ĪTE, * n. (*Min.*) A sulphuret of lead and antimony. *Dana*.
BŌULD'ER, (bŏld'ēr) a. Noting large stones or pebbles, or walls built of them. See **BŌWLER**.
BOULEA, * n. A small Bengal pleasure boat. *Malcom*.
BŌV'LE-ĀRD, * n. [Fr.] A rampart; a promenade planted with trees around a city. *Genl. Mag.*
BŌV'LI-MY, n. See **BULIMY**.
BŌULT, v. a. See **BOLT**.
BŌUNCE, v. n. [i. **BŌUNCED**; pp. **BŌUNGING**, **BŌUNCED**.] To leap or spring suddenly; to hit against so as to rebound; to spring; to boast; to lie.
BŌUNCE, * v. a. To drive against; to thrust. *Swift*.
BŌUNCE, n. A strong, sudden blow or noise; a boast.
BŌUNČ'ER, n. One who bounces; a large person; a liar; a great lie. *Potter*.
BŌUNČING, * n. Act of falling or striking; a boast. *Johnson*.
BŌUNČING, * a. Huge; great; large of its kind; bold-strong. *Ash*. [Colloquial.]
BŌUNČING-LY, ad. With a bounce; boastingly.
BŌUND, n. That which binds in or limits; a boundary; a limit:—a leap; a jump.
BŌUND, v. a. [i. **BŌUNDED**; pp. **BŌUNDDING**, **BŌUNDED**.] To fix limits to; to limit; to enclose; to restrain:—to make to bound.
BŌUND, v. n. To jump; to rebound; to leap. *Shak.*
BŌUND, i. & p. from *Bind*. See **BIND**.
BŌUND, a. Destined; tending; going; intending to go.
BŌUND, * p. a. Confined; straitened:—as, *hide-bound*, *wind-bound*, *ice-bound*.
BŌUND'ĀRY, n. A limit; a bound; the mark of a limit; that which bounds or limits.
BŌUND'EN, p. from *Bind*. *Bound*.—a. appointed; indispensable; obligatory. *It* was formerly used as the past participle from *bind*; but it is now used only as an adjective; as, "*bounden duty*." *Porteus*.
†BŌUN'DEN-LY, ad. In a dutiful manner.
BŌUN'DER, n. He or that which bounds; a limiter.
BŌUN'DING-STŌNE, { n. A stone to play with. *Dryden*.
BŌUN'D-STŌNE, {
BŌUN'D-LESS, a. Having no bound; unlimited.
BŌUN'D-LESS-LY, * ad. In a boundless manner. *Hawkins*.
BŌUN'D-LESS-NĒSS, n. Exemption from limits. *South*.
||BŌUN'Ō-ŪS, (bŏan'te-ūs, *P. J. Ja. R.*; bŏan'tyus, *S. E. F.K.*; bŏan'che-ūs, *W.*; bŏan'te-ūs, *bŏun'tyus*, or *bŏan'che-ūs*, *Sm.*) a. Liberal; kind; bountiful.
||BŌUN'Ō-ŪS-LY, ad. Liberally. *Dryden*.
||BŌUN'Ō-ŪS-NĒSS, n. Munificence.
BŌUN'TI-FŪL, a. Liberal; generous; munificent.
BŌUN'TI-FŪL-LY, ad. In a bountiful manner. *Donne*.
BŌUN'TI-FŪL-NĒSS, n. The quality of being bountiful.
†BŌUN'TI-ĒAD, (bŏan'te-hĒd) n. Goodness; virtue;
†BŌUN'TI-ĒEDE, (bŏan'te-hĒd) n. bounty. *Spenser*.
†BŌUN'TI-HŌOD, (bŏan'te-hĒd) n. bounty. *Spenser*.
BŌUN'TY, n. (*bontz*, Fr.) Generosity; munificence; a present or gift; a premium given to encourage or promote any object.
BOUQUET, (bŏk'ā) n. [Fr.] A bunch of flowers; a nosegay.
†BŌURD, v. n. [*bourder*, Fr.] To jest; to joke. *Chaucer*.
†BŌURD, n. A jest. *Spenser*.
†BŌURD'ER, n. A jester. *Hulot*.
†BŌURD'ING-LY, ad. In sport. *Hulot*.
BOURGEŌIS, (bŏrzh-wā) n. [Fr.] A citizen. *Surenne*.
BOUR-GEŌIS, (bŏr'jŏis) [bŏr'jŏis, *W. Sm.*; bŏr'jŏis, *E.*] n. [*bourgeois*, Fr.] A kind of printing type, larger than brevier, and smaller than long primer.
BŌUR'GEŌN, (bŏr'jun) v. n. [*bourgeoisner*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches. *Dryden*.
||BŌURN, (bŏrn or bŏrn) [bŏrn, *W. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; bŏrn, *S. P. E. K.*; bŏrn or bŏrn, *Fr.*] n. [*borne*, Fr.] A bound; a limit. *Shak.* [A brook. *Spenser*.]
||BŌURN'LESS, * a. Having no bourn or limit. *Grainger*. [R.]
BŌURN'ŌN-ĪTE, * n. (*Min.*) An antimonial sulphuret of lead. *Jameson*.
BŌURSE, (bŏrs) n. [Fr.] An exchange. See **BURSE**.
BOŪSE, (bŏz) v. n. [*buisen*, Dutch.] [i. **BŌUSED**; pp. **BŌUSING**, **BOUSED**.] To drink intemperately or lavishly. *Spenser*.
†BOŪSE, or **BOŪZE**, * n. Liquor; drink. *Massinger*.
†BOŪSE, (bŏz) v. a. To swallow. *Sir T. Browne*.
BŌŪST-RŌ-PĒ-ŌN, (bŏst-rŏ-pĒ-dŏn) [bŏst-rŏ-pĒ-dŏn, *P. Cyc. Brande*; bŏst-rŏ-pĒ-dŏn, *Sm.*] n. [*βῶς*, an ox; *στροφῶ*, I turn.] A mode of writing found in early Greek inscriptions, from right to left, and then turning from left to right, as an ox ploughs. *Bosworth*.
BŌU'SY, (bŏz'e) a. Drunken; intoxicated; boosy. *Dryden*.
BŌŪT, n. [*botta*, It.] A turn; a trial; an attempt; a going

and returning, as of a plough; as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sidney*.

BOW-TADE', (bô-tad') n. [Fr.] A whim; a fancy. *Swift*.

BOWTANT,* a. [Fr.] (*Arch.*) Denoting a flat kind of arch abutting against a building in order to strengthen it. *Ash*.

BOUVEFEZ, (bô'vêz) n. [Fr.] An incendiary. *Bacon*.

BOU'VÉ-SALE, (bô'vê-sal) n. A sale at a cheap rate, as booty is commonly sold. *Sir J. Haywards*.

BOU'VS-RLMES, (bô'vê-rmâ) n. pl. [Fr.] Rhymes to be filled up and made into verses.

BÔVATE, n. [*botata*, L.] As much land as one yoke of oxen can cultivate in a year. *Burn*.

BÔVÉY-CÔAL,* n. (*Min.*) A species of bituminous wood, found at Bovey Hayfield, near Exeter, England. *Brande*.

BÔV'Y-FÔRM,* a. Having the form of an ox. *Cudworth*.

BÔV'INE,* [bô'vin, Sm. R.; bô'vin, K.] Relating to bulls, oxen, and cows. *P. Cyc.*

BÔV'Y, v. a. [i. *bowed*; pp. *bowing*, *bowed*.] To bend; to bend the body in token of respect; to bend sideways; to incline; to depress.

BÔW, v. n. To bend; to make a reverence; to stoop; to incline. **BÔW**, (bôû) n. An act of respect, reverence, or submission. — (*Naut.*) The rounding part of a ship's side forward, beginning where the planks arch inwards, and terminating where they close at the stem or prow. — "*Bow* of a ship, rhyming with *cow*." *Walker*; *see Sm. & Wb.*, and so pronounced by seamen; it is placed under the other pronunciation of the word (bô) by S. P. J. F. Ja. & K.

BÔW, n. An instrument which shoots arrows; a rainbow; the instrument with which the viol, &c., are struck; any bend in the form of a bow; a curve, as the *bow* of a saddle, &c.

†BÔW'A-BLE, (bô'â-bl) a. Flexible. *Wodroephe*.

BÔW'L-BEAR-ER, n. An under officer of the forest. *Cowel*.

BÔW'L-BENT, (bô'bent) a. Crooked, like a bow. *Milton*.

BÔW'L-BÔY,* n. A young archer; an appellation for Cupid. *Shak.*

BÔW'LE, v. a. To disembowel. *Huloet*. [*Thomson*.

BÔW'LELLED,* (bô'leld) p. a. Having bowels or a belly. **BÔW'LELLESS**, a. Without tenderness or pity. *Brownie*.

BÔW'LELS, n. pl. [*boyaux*, Fr.] The intestines; the inner parts, including the heart; the seat of pity; tenderness.

BÔW'LER, n. One who bows: — a shelter in a garden; a retreat; a retired chamber; a shady recess: — a muscle. — (*Naut.*) An anchor at the bow of a ship.

BÔW'LER, v. a. To embower. *Shak.*

†BÔW'LER, v. n. To lodge. *Spenser*.

†BÔW'LER-Y, a. Full of bowlers; shady. *Tickell*.

BOWGE, v. n. See **BOUGE**.

BOW-HAND, n. The hand that draws the bow. *Spenser*.

BÔW'ING,* p. a. Bending down; making a bow.

BÔW'ING-LY, ad. In a bending manner. *Huloet*.

BÔWL, (bôl) n. [*buellin*, Welsh.] A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; the hollow part of any thing; a basin.

†BOWL, (bôl or bôûl) [bôl, S. W. J. K. Sm. Wb., bôûl, P. E. Ja. R.; bôûl or bôl, Fr.] n. [*bowle*, Fr.] A round mass or ball, generally used for play.

†BOWL, (bôl or bôûl) n. pl. [*i. BOWLED*; pp. *bowling*, *bowled*.] To roll as a bowl; to pelt with any thing rolled.

†BOWL, (bôl or bôûl) v. n. To play at bowls. *Shak.*

BÔWL'DER, (bô'ldêr) n. A large, round stone; a fragment or lump broken off a rock or cliff; a large pebble.

BÔWL'DRUM,* a. Applied to large, round stones, pebbles, or fragments of rocks, or to walls built with pebbles. *Francis*.

BÔW'LÈG, n. A leg crooked like a bow. *Bp. Taylor*.

†BÔW'LÈGGED, (bô'legd) a. Having crooked legs.

†BÔW'LÈR, or **BÔW'LER**, n. One who bowls.

BÔW'LESS,* a. Having no bow. *Pollok*.

BÔW'LINE, or **BÔW'LINE**, [bô'ûl'in, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.; bô'ûl'in, K. Sm. R.; bô'ûl'in, Ja.] n. [*bouline*, Fr.] (*Naut.*) A line or rope used to make a sail stand sharp or close to the wind.

BÔWL'ING, or **BÔWL'ING**, n. Bowline. See **BOWLINE**.

†BOWL'ING, n. The art or act of throwing bowls.

†BOWL'ING-ÂL'LEY,* n. A place for bowling. *Wyeth*, [U.S.]

†BOWL'ING-GREEN, n. A level piece of ground, kept smooth for playing with bowls. *Bentley*.

†BOWL'ING-GROUND, n. Bowling-green. *B. Jonson*.

BÔW'MAN, n.; pl. **BÔW'MEN**. An archer. *Jerom*. iv.

BÔW'MAN,* n. One who rows at the bow of a boat. *Smart*.

BÔW'NET, n. A net made of twigs *bowed* to catch fish.

BÔW'PIECE,* n. A piece of ordnance carried in the bow of a ship. *Smart*.

BÔWSE, v. n. (*Naut.*) To haul or pull together. *Chambers*.

BÔW'SHÔT, (bô'shôt) n. The space which an arrow shot from a bow may pass. *Gen. xxi*.

BÔW'SPRIT, (bô'sprît) n. (*Naut.*) A boom or mast which projects over the stem of a vessel to carry the sail forward.

†BÔW'SEN, (bôû'sen) v. a. To drench; to soak. *Carew*.

BÔW'STRING, n. The string of a bow: — an instrument or mode of execution by *stringing*, in Turkey.

BÔW'STRINGED,* a. Furnished with a bowstring. *Ed. Rev.*

BÔW'WIN'DÔW, (bô'win'dô) n. (*Arch.*) A window projecting from the general face of a building, of a curved or polygonal form: — called also *bay-window*.

BÔW'WÔW,* n. The loud bark of a dog. *Booth*.

BÔW'YER, (bô'yer) n. An archer; a maker of bows.

BÔX, n. A tree; a hard, valuable wood: — a case made of wood, or other matter; the case of the mariner's compass; a chest for money: — a Christmas present: — an enclosed space with seats in a theatre: — a blow on the head given by the hand.

BÔX, v. a. [i. *boxed*; pp. *boxing*, *boxed*.] To strike with the hand; to make an incision in, as a tree; to enclose in a box. — *To box the compass*, to rehearse the several points of it in their proper order.

BÔX, v. n. To fight with the fist. *L'Estrange*.

BÔX'EN, (bôk'sen) a. Made of box; resembling box.

BÔX'ER, n. One who boxes; a pugilist.

BÔX'HÄUL, v. a. (*Naut.*) To bring a ship, when close-hauled, round upon the other tack. *Chambers*.

BÔX'ING,* n. The act of fighting with the fist. *Blackstone*.

BÔX'ING,* p. a. Putting into a box; fighting with the fist.

BÔY, n. A male child; a male person or child less than 12 or less than 18 years of age; one in the state of adolescence; a term used in contempt for a young man.

BÔY, v. a. To treat or act a part as a boy. *Shak.*

BÔY'AR,* n. A Greek or Muscovite nobleman or grandee. *Crabb*.

BOYAUZ,* (bô-yô) n. [Fr.] *Fort.* A ditch covered with a parapet. *Crabb*.

BÔY'BLIND, a. Undiscerning, like a boy. *Beaum. & Fl.*

BÔY'HOOD, (bô'y'hôd) n. The state of being a boy.

BÔY'ISH, a. Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling.

BÔY'ISH-LY, ad. In a boyish manner; childishly.

BÔY'ISH-NÈSS, n. The manners of a boy; childishness.

BÔY'ISM, n. Puerility; state of a boy. *Warton*.

BÔYN,* n. A vat or tub used in making cheese, &c. *Louden*.

BÔY'S-PLÄY, (bô'y'plä) n. The play of a boy. *Beaum. & Fl.*

BP. An abbreviation of *bishop*.

BRÄ-BÄN'TINE,* a. Belonging to Brabant. *Ency.*

BRÄB'BLE, n. A brawl; a clamorous contest. *Shak.*

BRÄB'BLE, v. n. To clamor; to wrangle. *Sidney*.

†BRÄB'BLE-MÈNT, n. Contentious language; brabble. *Holland*.

BRÄB'BLER, n. A clamorous fellow. *Shak.*

BRÄC'CÄTE,* a. (*Ormith.*) Having the feet covered with feathers. *Brande*.

BRÄCE, v. a. [*brasser*, Fr.] [i. *BRACED*; pp. *BRACING*, *BRACED*.] To bind; to tie close; to strain up; to make tense.

BRÄCE, n. A cincture; bandage; that which holds any thing tight, or supports; a bracket; a strap; things braced together; a pair; armor for the arm; a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints, used to keep the building from swerving. — (*Printing*) A crooked line enclosing a passage or lines which might be taken together, and not separately, as in a triplet.

BRÄC'LET, (*bräc'let*, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; *bräc'let*, S.) [*bracelet*, Fr.] An ornament for the arm; a piece of defensive armor for the arm.

BRÄ'CER, n. He or that which braces or binds; a cincture; an astringent medicine; armor for the arm.

BRÄC'ERS,* n. pl. Bands or fillets for supporting pantaloons, &c. *Ure*. (*Naut.*) Ropes belonging to the yards.

†BRÄCH, n. (*bräc'et*, old Fr.) A bitch-hound. *Barton*.

BRÄCHE,* n. A pointer or setting dog. *Shak. Booth*.

BRÄCHIAL, (bräk'yal or bräk'çal) [bräk'yal, S. W. J. F. E. Ja. K.; bräk'çal, P.; bräk'çal, Sm.] a. [*brachium*, L.] Belonging to the arm.

BRÄCH'IMATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Extending out like the arms. *Crabb*.

BRÄCH'IO-PÔD,* n. (*Zool.*) One of an order of acephalous or headless bivalve mollusks. *Brande*.

BRÄCH'MAN, (bräk'man) n. A Hindoo priest. See **BRAMIN**.

BRÄCH'Y-CÄT-A-LÈC'TIC,* n. (*Rhet.*) A verse wanting two syllables in Greek and Latin poetry. *Brande*.

BRÄ-CHY'RA-PHER, n. A short-hand writer. *Gayton*.

BRÄ-CHY'RA-PHY, (brä-çy'ra-çy) n. [*βραχυράφω*] The art of writing in short-hand or by abbreviations.

BRÄ-CHYL'Q-GY,* n. Concise or laconic speech. *Crabb*.

BRÄCK, n. A breach; a break. *Hayward*.

BRÄCK'EN, (bräk'kn) n. A fern; a brake. [*Local*, Eng.]

BRÄCK'ET, n. A cramping-iron to stay timber work; a stay to support a shelf; the cheek of the carriage of a mortar. — pl. Hooks [thus] to enclose something in writing or printing.

BRÄCK'ET,* v. a. [i. *BRACKETED*; pp. *BRACKETING*, *BRACKETED*.] To enclose in or connect by brackets. *Barker*.

BRÄCK'ISH, a. Saltish; somewhat salt. *Bacon*.

BRÄCK'ISH-NÈSS, n. Saltiness in a small degree. *Cheyne*.

†BRÄCK'Y, a. Brackish. *Drayton*.

BRÄCT,* n. [*bractea*, L.] (*Bot.*) The last leaf, leaflet, or set of leaves, that intervenes between the true leaves and the calyx of a plant. *P. Cyc.*

BRÄCTE-AL,* a. Furnished with bracts. *Brande*.

BRÄCTE-O-LATE,* a. Having little bracts. *Brande*.

BRÄD, [Saxon.] being an initial, signifies *broad*. *Gibson*.

BRÄD, n. A sort of nail having no broad head.

BRÄD'Y-PÔD,* n. (*Zool.*) A family of edentate mammals. *Brande*.

[[BRÁ'VÖ, * or BRÁ'VÖ, * *interj.* [It.] Well done. — An Italian interjection of applause, recently naturalized in English. *Booth.*

BRÁ-VÜ'KA, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A song of difficult execution. — *a.* Spirited, difficult, and brilliant.

BRÁWL, *v. n.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] [i. BRAWLED; *pp.* BRAWLING, BRAWLED.] To quarrel noisily; to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise.

BRÁWL, *v. a.* To drive or beat away. *Shak.*

BRÁWL, *n.* Quarrel: — formerly, a kind of dance.

BRÁWL'ER, *n.* One who brawls; a wrangler.

BRÁWL'ING, *n.* The act of quarrelling. *Sidney.*

BRÁWL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner. *Huloet.*

BRÁWN, *n.* The fleshy, muscular part of the body; muscular strength; the arm; bulk; the flesh of a boar; a boar; food prepared from swine's flesh.

BRÁWN, *v. a.* To make strong. *Fuller.*

BRÁWN'ED, *a.* Strong; brawny. *Spenser.*

BRÁWN'ER, *n.* A boar killed for the table. *King.*

BRÁWN'NESS, *n.* State of being brawny.

BRÁWN'Y, *a.* Muscular; fleshy; bulky; hard. [*Pope.*]

BRÁWN'Y-CHINED, * (*-chind*) *a.* Having a muscular chine.

BRÁY, * *n.* A disease or scouring in sheep. *Loudon.*

BRÁY, (*brá*) *v. a.* [i. BRAYED; *pp.* BRAYING, BRAYED.] To pound or grind small. *Bacon.* To omit with harsh sound.

Elyot. To beat. *Wilcox.* [Local, Eng.]

BRÁY, (*brá*) *v. n.* [*brayre*, Fr.] To make a noise as an ass.

BRÁY, *n.* The noise of an ass; harsh sound; [† a bank.]

BRÁY'ER, (*brá'er*) *n.* One that brays; a pestle; an instrument to temper printers' ink.

BRÁY'ING, (*brá'ing*) *n.* Clamor; noise. *Sir T. Smith.*

BRÁY'ING, * *p. a.* Making a harsh noise, like an ass.

BRÁY'LE, * *n.* (*Falconry*) A piece of leather used to bind up a hawk's wing. *Maunder.*

BRÁZE, *v. a.* [i. BRAZED; *pp.* BRAZING, BRAZED.] To solder with brass; to make impudent.

BRÁ'ZEN, (*brá'zn*) *a.* Made of brass; impudent.

BRÁ'ZEN, (*brá'zn*) *v. n.* To be impudent. *Arbuthnot.*

BRÁ'ZEN-BRÖWED, (*brá'zn-brüdd*) *a.* Impudent.

BRÁ'ZEN-FACE, (*brá'zn-fás*) *n.* An impudent person. *Shak.*

BRÁ'ZEN-FACED, (*brá'zn-fast*) *a.* Shameless. *Shak.*

BRÁ'ZEN-FIST-ED, * *a.* Having brazen fists. *Somerville.*

BRÁ'ZEN-LY, (*brá'zn-le*) *ad.* In a bold, impudent manner.

BRÁ'ZEN-NESS, (*brá'zn-nés*) *n.* Brassiness; impudence.

BRÁ'ZIER, (*brá'zhür*) *n.* An artificer who works in brass: a pan for coals: — also written *brasier*.

BRÁ-ZIL', [*brá-zel'*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *brá-zil'*, *P. J. n.*] *a.* A kind of wood used for dyeing, brought from Brazil, in South America.

BRÁZ-I-LÉT'TÖ, * *n.* An inferior species of Brazil wood, used for dyeing red. *McCulloch.* [zil. *Southey.*]

BRÁ-ZIL'IAN, * *n.* A native of Brazil. — *a.* Relating to BRÁZ'ING, * *n.* The soldering together of the edges of iron, copper, brass, &c., by means of an alloy consisting of brass and zinc. *Ure.*

BRÉACH, (*bréch*) *n.* Act of breaking; state of being broken; a gap, particularly in a fortification made by a battery; a break; an opening; violation of a law or contract; difference; quarrel; infraction; injury.

BRÉACH'Y, * *a.* Unruly, or apt to break out of enclosures. *Holloway.* [Used in Sussex in England, and in New England.]

BRÉAD, (*bréd*) *n.* Food made of flour or ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

BRÉAD, or BRÉADE, *v. a.* To spread; to make broad. *Ray.* [Local, Eng.]

BRÉAD'-CHIP-PER, *n.* One who chips bread. *Shak.*

BRÉAD'-CÖRN, *n.* Corn of which bread is made.

BRÉAD'EN, (*bréd'dn*) *a.* Made of bread. *Rogers.* [R.]

BRÉAD'FRÜIT, * *n.* A tree and its fruit; the artocarpus *P. Cya.*

BRÉAD'LESS, * *a.* Destitute of bread or food. *Whitecar.*

BRÉAD'-PÜD-DING, * *n.* A pudding made of bread. *Arbuthnot.*

BRÉAD'-RÖÖM, (*bréd'róm*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A part of the hold of a ship where the bread and biscuit are kept.

BRÉAD'STÜFF, * *n.* Bread-corn; meal; flour. *Marshall.* [U. S.]

BRÉADTH, (*brédth*) *n.* The measure of any plain superficies from side to side; width; extent.

BRÉADTH'LESS, (*brédth'less*) *a.* Without breadth. *More.*

BRÉAK, (*bräk*) [*bräk*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *brék*, *S. E.*] *v. a.* [i. BROKE († BRAKE); *pp.* BREAKING, BROKEN.] To part or rend by violence; to burst or open by force; to divide; to dislocate; to destroy by violence; to crush; to shatter; to tame; to make bankrupt; to discard; to dismiss; to violate, as a contract; to infringe, as a law; to intercept; to interrupt; to separate company; to dissolve any union. — *To break in*, to train and accustom to some employment or service. — *To break off*, to stop suddenly, to tear asunder. — *To break up*, to dissolve; to lay open; to turn up with a plough; to separate or disband. — *To break upon the wheel*, to stretch upon the wheel and

break the bones. — *To break wind*, to give vent to wind in the body.

BRÉAK, (*bräk*) *v. n.* To part in two; to burst; to spread by dashing, as waves on a rock; to open, as the morning; to burst forth; to become bankrupt; to decline in health; to issue out with vehemence; to fill out. — *To break in*, to enter unexpectedly. — *To break loose*, to escape from captivity, to shake off restraint. — *To break off*, to desist suddenly. — *To break out*, to discover itself in sudden effects; to have eruptions upon the body; to become dissolute. — *To break up*, to dissolve itself; to disperse. — *To break with*, to part friendship with any. 3. It is to be observed of this extensive verb, that in all its significations, whether *active* or *neuter*, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, *up, out, in, off, forth, &c.*, to modify its signification.

BRÉAK, (*bräk*) *n.* State of being broken; opening; a pause; a line drawn; the dawn. — (*Arch.*) A projection from, or recess in, the wall of a building. — (*Mech.*) A drag applied to the wheels of a railroad car, to check its velocity; the fly-wheel of cranes, and other machinery, to check their velocity or stop their motion. See BRAKE.

BRÉAK'-BLE, *a.* Capable of being broken.

BRÉAK'AGE, * *n.* The act of breaking; allowance for what is accidentally broken. *Trader's Guide.*

BRÉAK'ER, (*bräk'er*) *n.* He or that which breaks; a wave broken by the rocks.

BRÉAK'FAST, *v. n.* [i. BREAKFASTED; *pp.* BREAKFASTING, BREAKFASTED.] To eat the first meal in the day.

BRÉAK'FAST, * *v. a.* To furnish with breakfast. *Milton.*

BRÉAK'FAST, (*brök'fast*) *n.* The first meal in the day; the food eaten at the first meal.

BRÉAK'FAST-ING, *n.* Act of taking breakfast.

BRÉAK'ING, (*bräk'ing*) *n.* Bankruptcy; — with *in*, an irruption; — with *out*, an eruption; — with *up*, a dissolution, or turning up with a plough.

BRÉAK'ING-IN, * *n.* The act of training a horse, &c.; an invasion. *Maunder.*

BRÉAK'MAN, * *n.* One who manages a break on a railroad. *Hale.* See BRAKEMAN.

BRÉAK'NÉCK, *n.* A step endangering the neck. *Shak.*

BRÉAK'NÉCK, * *a.* Endangering the neck. *Smart.*

BRÉAK'PRÖM-ISE, *n.* One who breaks his promise. *Shak.*

BRÉAK'SHARE, * *n.* A disease or diarrhoea in sheep. *Loudon.*

BRÉAK'VÖW, * *n.* One who breaks his vows. *Shak.*

BRÉAK'WÄ-TER, *n.* An artificial bank of stones, or the bulk of a vessel sunk, to break the sea before its entrance into a roadstead or harbor.

BRÉAM, (*brém*) *n.* (*brème*, Fr.) A fresh-water fish.

BRÉAM, *v. a.* [i. BREAMED; *pp.* BREAMING, BREAMED.] To clean a ship, by burning off sea-weed, shells, &c., collected on the bottom in a long voyage.

BRÉAST, (*brést*) *n.* The fore part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the soft protuberance on the thorax, which terminates in a nipple; a mother's nipple; the bosom; the part of a beast that is under the neck, between the fore legs; the disposition; the heart; the conscience; *mind.*

BRÉAST, (*brést*) *v. a.* [i. BREASTED; *pp.* BREASTING, BREASTED.] To bare the breast against; to meet in front; to face. — *To breast up*, to cut the face or side of a hedge.

BRÉAST'BÖNE, *n.* A flat bone in the fore part of the thorax; the sternum.

BRÉAST'CÄS-KET, *n.* (*Naut.*) The largest casket of a ship.

BRÉAST'DÉP, *a.* Breast-high; up to the breast.

BRÉAST'ED, (*brést'ed*) *a.* Having a breast.

BRÉAST'FAST, (*brést'fast*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A large rope used to confine a ship sideways to a wharf or to another ship.

BRÉAST'HIGH, (*brést'hit*) *a.* Up to the breast. *Sidney.*

BRÉAST'HOOKS, (*brést'hüks*) *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The timbers that strengthen the fore part of a ship. *Harris.*

BRÉAST'KNOT, (*brést'nöt*) *n.* An ornament or knot of ribbons worn by women on the breast. *Addison.*

BRÉAST'MILK, * *n.* Milk from the breast. *Goldsmith.*

BRÉAST'PIN, *n.* An ornamental pin for the breast; a brooch.

BRÉAST'PLATE, *n.* A piece of armor for the breast.

BRÉAST'PLÖGH, (*brést'plögh*) *n.* A plough, or a kind of spade or shovel, for paring turf, driven by the breast.

BRÉAST'RÄIL, * *n.* The upper rail of a breastwork. *Crabb.*

BRÉAST'RÖPES, (*brést'röps*) *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels of a ship. *Harris.*

BRÉAST'-SÜM-MER, * *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam which supports an exterior wall. *Brande.*

BRÉAST'WORK, (*brést'würk*) *n.* (*Fort.*) An elevation of earth thrown up round a fortified place to protect a garrison from the enemy's fire; a parapet.

BRÉATH, (*bréth*) *n.* The air drawn in and expelled by the lungs in respiration; life; the time occupied by once breathing; respite; pause; breeze.

BRÉATH'A-BLE, (*bréth'ä-bl*) *a.* That may be breathed.

BRÉATHIE, (*bréth*) *v. n.* [i. BREATHED; *pp.* BREATHING

BREATHED.] To draw air into the lungs and expel it; to respire; to live; to pause; to rest; to pass as air.

BREATHÉ, (bréth) *v. a.* To inspire or expire; to move by breath; to exhale; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.

BREATH'ER, *n.* One who breathes; inspirer.

BREATH'FUL, (bréth'fúl) *a.* Full of breath. *Spenser.*

BREATH'ING, (bréth'ing) *n.* Respiration; aspiration; secret prayer; breathing-place; vent; an accent.

BREATH'ING, * *p. a.* Drawing in or giving out breath.

BREATH'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place to pause at. *Sidney.*

BREATH'ING-PÖRE, * *n.* A microscopic aperture in the cuticle of plants. *P. Cye.*

BREATH'ING-TIME, *n.* Time to breathe or rest.

BREATH'LESS, (bréth'les) *a.* Out of or without breath; dead. [*Hall.*]

BREATH'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being out of breath. *By.*

BREAC'CIA, * (bré'cha) *n.* [It.] (*Min.*) A kind of pudding-stone; a stone composed of fragments or small pieces of stone cemented or run together. *Lyell.*

BRED, *i. & p.* from *Breed*. See *BREED*.

BREDE, (bréd) *n.* See *BRAID*.

BRED'SÖRE, * or BREED'ER, * *n.* A whitlow, or a sore coming without a wound or visible cause. *Ferriy.* — *Breeding-sore* is used in a similar manner in the United States.

BREÉCH, (bréch, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; brich, E. K. W. b.) *n.* The lower part of the body; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance or of anything; [f] breeches. *Shak.*

BREÉCH, *v. a.* [i. BREECHEd; *pp.* BREECHING, BREECHEd.] To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech; to whip on the breech; to fasten by a rope attached to the breech of a cannon.

|| BREEC'H-BÄND, * (bréch'händ) *n.* Part of the harness of a carriage horse. *Brande.* See *BREECHING*.

|| BREEC'H'ES, (bréch'ez) [brich'ez, W. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.; bréch'ez, P.] *n. pl.* The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. — To wear the breeches, to usurp the authority of the husband. *Barton.*

|| BREEC'H'ES-PÖCK'ET, * *n.* A pocket in the breeches. *Swift.*

|| BREEC'H'ING, (brich'ing) *n.* A whipping; a part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle, and hooked on the shafts, enabling him to push back the vehicle; a breech-band. *Loudon.* (*Naut.*) A strong rope used to secure cannon. *Mar. Dict.*

BREÉD, *v. a.* [i. BRED; *pp.* BREEDING, BRED.] To procreate; to produce from one's self; to bring forth; to bear; to give birth to; to generate; to cause; to foster; to educate; to bring up from infancy.

BREÉD, *v. n.* To be with young; to produce offspring.

BREÉD, *n.* A cast; kind; race; offspring; progeny; a number produced at once; a hatch.

BREÉD'BÄTE, *n.* One who breeds quarrels. *Shak.*

BREÉD'ER, *n.* One who breeds; one that is prolific; a producer.

BREÉD'ING, *n.* Education; manners; nurture.

BREÉD'ING, * *p. a.* Bringing forth young; producing; educating.

BREÉD'ING-SÖRE, * *n.* A whitlow. See *BREDSÖRE*.

BREÉSE, (bréz) *n.* The gadfly. See *BREEZE*. *Shak.*

BREÉZE, *n.* [brize, Fr.] A gentle gale; a soft wind. *Raleigh.*

A disturbance. *Potter.* The gadfly, a stinging fly.

BREÉZE, * *v. n.* To blow gently: — a sea term. *Smart.*

BREÉZE'LESS, *a.* Having no breezes; very calm.

BREÉZE'SHÄ-KEN, * (-kn) *a.* Moved or shaken by a breeze. *Young.*

BREÉZ'Y, *a.* Fanned with gales; full of gales. *Gray.*

BREÉ'HÖN, *n.* Anciently the name of a judge in Ireland: — *Brehon laws*, the ancient laws of that country, which were unwritten, like the common law of England.

BREIS'LA-KITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous mineral. *Dana.*

† BREME, *a.* Cruel; sharp. *Chaucer.*

† BRÉN, *v. a.* To burn. *Spenser.*

† BRÉNT, *v. a.* Burnt. *Spenser.*

BRENT, *a.* Steep; high. *Ray.* [Provincial, Eng.]

BRENT, * *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of goose, called also the *bread goose* and *brant goose*. *Ency.*

BRE'ST, *n.* (*Arch.*) The moulding of a column; the torus.

BRE'ST-SÜM-MER, *n.* (*Arch.*) See *BREAST-SUMMER*. *Maunder.*

BRET, *n.* A fish of the turbot kind; — called also *burt*.

† BRÉTFÖL, *a.* Brimful. *Chaucer.*

BRETH'REN, *n.* The plural of *Brother*. — *Brethren* denotes persons of the same society; *brothers*, persons of the same family or of the same society. — *Brethren* is now little used except in theology or the solemn style.

BRET'TJ-CES, * *n. pl.* (*In coal mines*) Wooden plankings to prevent the falling in of the strata. *Brande.*

BREVE, (brév) *n.* [It. & Fr.] (*Mus.*) A note of time equal to two semibreves or four minims. — (*Law*) A short precept; a writ or brief.

BRE-VÉT, or BRÉV'ET, [bré-vét', K. Sm. W. b. *Märck;* brév'et, Ja. R. *Crabb.*] *n.* [Fr.] A patent; a warrant without a seal. — (*MU.*) A commission giving a title and rank above that for which pay is received.

BRE-VÉT', * or BRÉV'ET', * *a.* Taking rank by brevet; as,

a *brevet colonel* is a colonel in rank, with the pay of a lieutenant-colonel. *Smart.*

BRÉV'ET-CY, * *n.* The rank or condition of a brevet. *Gen. Gaines.* [R.]

BRÉV'IA-RY, (brév'ya-re) [brév'ya-re, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; brév'ya-re, P. K.] *n.* [*breviarium*, L.] An abridgment; the book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BRÉV'IATE, (brév'yat or bré've-at) *n.* A short compendium. *Milton.* A lawyer's brief. *Hudibras.*

BRÉV'IATE, (brév'yat) *v. a.* To abbreviate. *Sherwood.*

BRÉV'IA-TÜR, (brév'ya-tür) [brév'ya-tür, S. Ja. K.; brév'ya-chür, W.; brév'ya-tür, P.; bré've-ätür, Sm.] *n.* An abbreviation. [R.]

BRÉV'Ï-CITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A white mineral; mesole. *Dana.*

BRÉ-VIER, (bré-vér) *n.* A small printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion.

† BRÉ-VIL'Ö-QUENCE, * *n.* A concise mode of speaking. *Maunder.*

BRÉV'Ï-PÉD, * *n.* An animal having short legs. *Smart.*

BRÉV'Ï-PÉD, * *n.* Having short legs. *Smart.*

BRÉV'Ï-PÉD'NÄTE, * *a.* Short-quilled or short-feathered. *Brande.*

BRÉV'ÏTY, *n.* Conciseness; shortness; briefness.

BREW, (brü) *v. a.* [i. BREWED; *pp.* BREWING, BREWED.] To make malt liquor; to make liquor by mixing and boiling; to put into preparation; to mingle; to contrive; to plot.

BREW, (brü) *v. n.* To perform the act of brewing. *Bacon.*

BREW, (brü) *n.* That which is formed by brewing. *Shak.*

BREW'AGE, (brü'aj) *n.* A mixture; something brewed. *Shak.*

BREW'ER, (brü'er) *n.* A man whose trade it is to brew.

BREW'ER-Y, (brü'er-ç) *n.* A place for brewing.

BREW'HÖUSE, (brü'höus) *n.* A house for brewing.

BREW'ING, (brü'ing) *n.* Act of brewing; quantity brewed at once. — (*Naut.*) The mingling of tempestuous clouds.

BREW'IS, (brü'is) *n.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat potage, made of salted meat. *Warner.*

BREW'S-TER-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious mineral. *Dana.*

BRÏAR, *n.* See *BRIER*.

BRIBE, *n.* [bribe, Fr.] A reward given to any one, especially to a judge, an officer, or a voter, in order to corrupt or influence his conduct.

BRIBE, *v. a.* [i. BRIBED; *pp.* BRIBING, BRIBED.] To give a bribe to; to gain by bribes.

BRIBE'LESS, * *a.* Free from bribery. *Dr. Allen.*

BRIB'ER, *n.* One who gives bribes. *South.*

BRÏBER-Y, *n.* The crime of taking or giving bribes.

BRICK, *n.* [brick, D.] Earth or clay formed into squares or regular forms, and burnt in a kiln or baked in the sun.

BRICK, *v. a.* [i. BRICKED; *pp.* BRICKING, BRICKED.] To lay with bricks; to imitate or form like bricks.

BRICK'BÄT, *n.* A piece of brick. *Bacon.*

BRICK'BÜLT, (brük'bilt) *a.* Built with bricks. *Dryden.*

BRICK'CLÄY, (brük'klä) *n.* Clay, or a mixture of sand and alumina, used for making bricks.

BRICK'DÜST, *n.* Dust made by pounding bricks.

BRICK'ÉARTH, *n.* Earth used in making bricks.

BRICK'KILN, (brük'kil) *n.* A kiln for burning bricks.

BRICK'LÄY-ER, *n.* A mason who builds with bricks.

BRICK'LÄY-ING, * *n.* Art of building with bricks. *Brande.*

† BRÏCK'LE, (brük'kl) *a.* Brittle; apt to break. *Spenser.*

† BRÏCK'LE-NESS, (brük'kl-nés) *n.* Fragility. *Barret.*

BRÏCK'MÄK-ER, *n.* One who makes bricks.

BRÏCK'MÄ-SÖN, * (-sn) *n.* One who builds with brick. *Johnson.*

BRÏCK'NÖG-GING, * *n.* Brickwork between timber framing. *Brande.*

BRÏCK'WÄLL, * *n.* A wall made of brick. *Guardian.*

BRÏCK'WORK, (brük'würk) *n.* A laying of bricks; the part of a building formed of bricks. *Sherwood.*

† BRÏCK'Y, *a.* Full of bricks; fit for bricks. *Cotgrave.*

BRÏ'DÄL, *n.* A wedding; a nuptial festival. *Dryden.*

BRÏ'DÄL, *a.* Belonging to a wedding; nuptial. *Shak.*

† BRÏ'DÄL-TY, *n.* Celebration of a nuptial feast. *B. Jonson.*

BRÏDE, *n.* A woman newly married or about to be married.

BRÏDE, *v. a.* To make a bride of; to marry. [R.]

BRÏDE'BED, *n.* The marriage-bed. *Shak.*

BRÏDE'ÇÄKE, *n.* Cake distributed at a wedding.

BRÏDE'CHÄM-BER, *n.* The nuptial chamber.

BRÏDE'GRÖÖM, *n.* A man newly married or about to be married. [*Drayton.*]

BRÏDE'HÖUSE, * *n.* The house of a newly-married pair.

BRÏDE'MÄID, *n.* A woman who attends upon the bride.

BRÏDE'MÄN, *n.; pl.* BRÏDE'MÄN. A man who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony.

BRÏDE'S'MÄID, * *n.* Same as *bridemaid*. *Smart.*

BRÏDE'S'MÄN, * *n.* Same as *brideam*. *Booth.*

BRÏDE'STÄKE, *n.* A post to dance round. *B. Jonson.*

BRÏDE'WÄLL, *n.* A house of correction. — The original bridewell was a palace built near St. Bride's, i. e. St. Bridget's Well, in London, which was turned into a hospital and penitentiary.

BRÏDGE, (brïj) *n.* A pathway erected over a river, canal, road, &c., in order that a passage may be made from one side to the other; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings of viols, &c.

BRIDGE, *v. a.* [I. BRIDGED; *pp.* BRIDGING, BRIDGED.] To build or erect a bridge over. *Milton.*
BRIDGE/LESS, * *a.* Destitute of a bridge. *Southey.*
BRIDGE/Y, (*bríj'e*) *v. n.* Full of bridges. *Sherwood.*
BRID'DLE, (*brí'dl*) *n.* An instrument of iron, leather, &c., by which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint; a curb.
BRID'DLE, (*brí'dl*) *v. a.* [I. BRIDLED; *pp.* BRIDLING, BRIDLED.] To guide by a bridle; to put a bridle on; to restrain.
BRID'DLE, (*brí'dl*) *v. n.* To hold up the head. *Beaum. & Fl.*
BRIDLE-CUT-TER, * *n.* One who makes bridles, spurs, &c. *Johnson.*
BRIDLE-HAND, *n.* The hand which holds the bridle.
BRIDLE-MAK-ER, * *n.* One who makes bridles. *Booth.*
BRIDLER, *n.* One who bridges or restrains.
BRID-DÖÖN, * *n.* The snaffle and rein of a military bridle. *Crabb.*
BRIEF, *v. a.* [*brief*, Fr.] Short; concise; contracted. ¶ It is used, as a provincialism or vulgarism, in the sense of rife, common, or prevalent, in England and the United States.—Nares says, "Brief seems to be used in the following passage [*Shak.*] for rife; a corruption which is still to be heard among the vulgar: 'A thousand businesses are brief in hand.'" *King John.*
BRIEF, *n.* A short writing or epitome.—(*Lavo*) A writ or precept; an abridgment of a client's case made out for instruction of counsel:—letters patent giving license for collecting contributions:—a papal rescript.—(*Mus.*) A measure of quantity. See **BREVÉ**.
BRIEF/LESS, * *a.* Having no brief. *Bentham.*
BRIEF/LY, *ad.* Concisely; quickly. *Shak.*
BRIEF/MAN, * *n.*; *pl.* BRIEF/MEN. One who makes a brief; a copier of a manuscript. *Qu. Rev.*
BRIEF/NESS, *n.* Conciseness; shortness. *Camden.*
BRIER, *n.* A prickly shrub; the bramble.
BRIERED, * *a.* Covered with briars; briery. *Chatterton.*
BRIER-Y, *n.* A Rough; full of briars. *Sherwood.*
BRIER-Y, *n.* A place where briars grow. *Hudoe.*
BRIG, *n.* A bridge. *Gibson.* [Provincial, Eng.]
BRIG, *n.* A small, square-rigged merchant vessel, with two masts.
BRIG-ÁDE', *n.* [*brigade*, Fr.] A division of troops. A brigade of horse generally consists of eight or ten squadrons; a brigade of foot, of four, five, or six battalions.
BRIG-ÁDE', *v. a.* To form into a brigade. [R.]
BRIG-ÁDE'-MÁ'JOR, *n.* An officer or major of a brigade. *Booth.*
BRIG-Á-DIÉR', *n.* A general officer who commands a brigade; often styled a *brigadier-general*.
BRIG/AND, *n.* [Fr.] One of a gang of robbers; a robber.
BRIG/AND-ÁGE, *n.* [Fr.] Theft; plunder. *Warburton.*
BRIG/AN-DINE, (*brí'án-din*, *S. W. P. Ja. K. R.*; *brí'án-din*, *Sm. n.*) [*brigandine*, Fr.] A coat of mail; a light vessel. See **BRIQUANTE**.
BRIG/AN-TINE, (*brí'án-tin*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; *brí'án-tin*, *Sm. n.*) [*brigantin*, Fr.] A light, swift-sailing vessel; a sort of European brig with two masts.
BRIGHT, (*brít*) *a.* Shining; full of light; reflecting light; clear; witty; resplendent; lucid; splendid; illustrious.
BRIGHT/BURN-ING, (*brít'burn-íng*) *a.* Burning brightly.
BRIGHT'EN, (*brít'n*) *v. a.* [I. BRIGHTENED; *pp.* BRIGHTENING, BRIGHTENED.] To make bright; to make luminous, gay, illustrious, or witty.
BRIGHT'EN, (*brít'n*) *v. n.* To grow bright. *Pope.*
BRIGHT'EYED, (*brít'id*) *a.* Having bright eyes. *Gray.*
BRIGHT/HÁRED, (*brít'hárd*) *a.* Having bright hair.
BRIGHT/HÁR-NESSED, (*brít'hár-nést*) *a.* Having bright harness or armor. *Milton.*
BRIGHT/LY, (*brít'ly*) *ad.* With lustre; splendidly.
BRIGHT/NESS, (*brít'nés*) *n.* Quality of being bright; lustre; acuteness.
BRIGHT/SHIN-ING, *a.* Shining brightly. *Spenser.*
BRI-GÖSE', *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious. *Fuller.*
BRI/GUE, (*brég*) *n.* [*briga*, Ger.] Strife; quarrel. *Chesterfield.*
BRI/GUE, (*brég*) *v. a.* [*briguer*, Fr.] To canvass; to solicit. *Hurd.* [R.]
BRI/LL, * *n.* A fish intermediate between the sole and turbot. *W. Ency.*
BRI/LL-LÁN'TE, * [It.] (*Mus.*) Noting a gay and lively manner. *Brande.*
BRI/LL'ANCE, * (*brí'll'yans*) *n.* Same as *brilliancey*. *P. Mag.*
BRI/LL'ANT-ÇY, (*brí'll'yán-sé*) *n.* Quality of being brilliant; lustre; splendor.
BRI/LL'ANT, (*brí'll'yánt*) *a.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid.
BRI/LL'ANT, (*brí'll'yánt*) *n.* A diamond cut into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine brighter.
BRI/LL'ANT-LY, (*brí'll'yánt-ly*) *ad.* Splendidly. *Warton.*
BRI/LL'ANT-NESS, (*brí'll'yánt-nés*) *n.* Splendor; lustre.
BRI/LLS, *n. pl.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Bailey.*
BRI/M, *n.* The edge of anything; the upper edge of a vessel; the top; the bank of a fountain, river, or the sea.
BRIM, *a.* Public; well known. *Warner.*
BRIM, *v. n.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRIM, *v. a.* [I. BRIMMED; *pp.* BRIMMING, BRIMMED.] To fill to the top. *Milton.*
BRIM/FILL, *v. a.* To fill to the top. *Crashaw.*
BRIM/FUL, *a.* Full to the brim or top. *Sidney.*
BRIM/FUL-NESS, *n.* Fullness to the top. *Shak.*
BRIM/LESS, *a.* Without an edge or brim. *L. Addison.*
BRIM/MER, *n.* A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*
BRIM/MING, *a.* Full to the brim. *Dryden.*
BRIM/STONE, *a.* A yellowish mineral; sulphur.
BRIN'STÖN-Y, *a.* Full of brimstone. *B. Jonson.*
BRIN'DED, *a.* Of a varied color; streaked; tabby.
BRIN'DLE, (*brín'dl*) *n.* The state of being brindled. *Clarissa.*
BRIN'DLED, (*brín'dld*) *a.* Brindled; streaked; tabby.
BRINE, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the sea.
BRINE, *v. a.* To imbue with brine. *Chambers.*
BRINE/PAN, * *n.* A reservoir of brine or salt water. *Smart.*
BRINE/PIT, *n.* A pit or reservoir of salt water. *Shak.*
BRINE/SPRING, * *n.* A salt spring. *Smart.*
BRING, *v. a.* [I. BROUGHT; *pp.* BRINGING, BROUGHT.] To fetch from; to convey or carry to; to convey of one's self, not by another; to procure as a cause; to attract; to draw along; to lead by degrees; to induce; to prevail upon.—*To bring about*, to bring to pass.—*To bring forth*, to give birth to; to exhibit to the view.—*To bring off*, to clear from; to acquit.—*To bring on*, to engage in action.—*To bring over*, to convert.—*To bring out*, to exhibit.—*To bring to pass*, to effect.—*To bring under*, to subdue.—*To bring up*, to educate.—*To bring to*, (*Naut.*) to check the course of a ship.—*Bring* retains, in all its senses, the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something.
BRING'ER, *n.* One who brings.
BRING'ER-IN, *n.* One who introduces any thing.
BRING'ER-UP, *n.* An instructor.—(*Mil.*) *Bringers-up* are the whole last rank of men in a battalion, or the hindmost men in every file. *Chambers.*
BRIN/ISH, *a.* Like brine; saltish. *Shak.*
BRIN/ISH-NESS, *n.* Tendency to saltiness.
BRINK, *n.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge, as of a precipice, cliff, or river; a precipice.
BRIN/Y, *a.* Resembling brine; salt.
BRIO/NINE, * *n.* *Francis.* See **BRONINE**.
BRION-Y, *n.* See **BRON-Y**.
BRISK, *a.* [*brusque*, Fr.] Lively; active; full of spirit; spirited; gay; vivid; bright.
BRISK, *v. a.* To make brisk.—*To brisk up*, to enliven.
BRIS'KET, *n.* A part of the breast of meat under the scrag; the breast of an animal.
BRISK/LY, *ad.* In a brisk manner; actively.
BRISK/NESS, *n.* Liveliness; vigor; gayety.
BRISK UP, *v. n.* To come up briskly.
BRIS/TLE, (*brís'sl*) *n.* The stiff hair of a bristle.
BRIS/TLE, (*brís'sl*) *v. a.* [I. BRISTLED; *pp.* BRISTLING, BRISTLED.] To erect as bristles; to fix a bristle to.
BRIS/TLE, (*brís'sl*) *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.
BRIS/TLE-ÁRMED, * (*brís'sl-árdm*) *a.* Armed with bristles. [*bristles* erect.] *Kirby.*
BRIS/TLED, * (*brís'sld*) *a.* Having bristles; having the *BRIS/TLE-FERN*, * *n.* A plant; a species of *woodsia*. *Booth.*
BRIS/TLE-LIKE, (*brís'sl-lik*) *a.* Stiff as a bristle.
BRIS/TLE-MÖSS, * *n.* A species of moss. *Booth.*
BRIS/TLE-SHÁPED, * (*-shápt*) *a.* Shaped like bristles. *Booth.*
BRIS/TLE-TÁIL, * *n.* A fly having the tail terminated by hairs. *Booth.*
BRIS/TLE-NESS, * *n.* The quality of being bristly. *Booth.*
BRIS/TLY, (*brís'sle*) *a.* Thick set with bristles. *Bacon.*
BRIS/TÖL-STÖNE, *n.* Rock crystal.
BRIT, *n.* The name of a fish. *Carew.* See **BURT**.
BRITÁN'NI-A, * *n.* A sort of mixed metal, or alloy; the kind of pewter of which English teapots are often made: called also *tutania* and *prince's metal*. *Ure.*
BRÍTE, or **BRIGHT**, (*brít*) *v. n.* To be over-ripe, as hops, wheat, &c. [Provincial, Eng.]
BRIT'ISH, *a.* Relating to Britain, or Great Britain, or to its inhabitants.
BRIT'ON, *n.* A native of Britain. *Shak.*
BRIT'ON, *a.* British. *Spenser.*
BRIT/TLE, (*brít'd*) *a.* Apt to break; fragile.
BRIT/TLE-LY, (*brít'tle-ly*) *ad.* In a fragile manner. *Sherwood.*
BRIT/TLE-NESS, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility. *Ascham.*
BRITZSKA, * (*brít'sk*) *n.* [*britzschka*, Ger.] An open, four-wheeled carriage, with shutters to close at pleasure, and space for reclining when used for a journey. *W. Ency.*
BRÍZE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) Spelt wheat, or quaking grass. *Crabb.*
BRÍZE, * *n.* The gadfly. *Spenser.* See **BREEZE**.—Ground long untilled. *Crabb.*
BRÖACH, (*bröch*) *n.* [*broche*, Fr.] A spit; a wind instrument. See **BROUCH**.
BRÖACH, (*bröch*) *v. a.* [I. BROACHED; *pp.* BROACHING, BROACHED.] To pierce, as with a spit; to spit; to pierce; to tap; to open any store; to let out; to utter.—(*Naut.*) *To broach to*, to turn suddenly to windward.
BRÖACH/ER, *n.* One who broaches; a spit.
BRÖACH, (*bráwd*) *a.* Extended in breadth; wide; large;

comprehensive; clear; open; gross; coarse; obscene; fulsome; bold; not delicate.—*Broad as long*, equal upon the whole. *L'Estrange*.

BROAD,* (bráwd) *n.* A lake formed by the expansion of a river in a flat country. *Forby*. [Local, Eng.]

BROAD-A-WAKE,* *a.* Fully awake. *Cotteride*.

BROAD-AXE, (bráwd/áks) *n.* Formerly a military weapon. *Spenser*. An axe with a broad edge for hewing timber.

BROAD-BLOWN, (bráwd/blón) *a.* Full blown. *Shak*.

BROAD-BOTTOMED,* *a.* Having a broad bottom. *Irving*.

BROAD-BREAST-ED, *a.* Having a broad breast.

BROAD-BRIMMED, (bráwd/brímd) *a.* Having a broad brim.

BROAD-CÁST, (bráwd/kást) *n.* The method of sowing seeds by casting or scattering them abroad by the hand at large, as wheat, oats, &c. *Chambers*.

BROAD-CÁST,* *v. a.* To sow with the hand extended, as wheat, rye, &c. *J. Montgomery*.

BROAD-CÁST,* *a.* Sown by the hand at large. *Loudon*.

BROAD-CLÓTH, (bráwd/clóth) *n.* A fine kind of woollen cloth of broad make.

BROAD'EN, (bráwd/dn) *v. n.* To grow broad. *Thomson*. [R.]

BROAD'EN,* (bráwd/dn) *v. a.* To make broad; to increase in breadth. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

BROAD-EYED, (bráwd/íd) *a.* Having a wide survey.

BROAD-FÁCED, (-fást) *a.* Having a broad face. *Johnson*.

BROAD-FOOT,*(-fút) *a.* Having a broad foot or leg. *Pennant*.

BROAD-FRÓNT-ED, *a.* Having a broad front.

BROAD-HEAD-ED,* *a.* Having a broad head. *Scott*.

BROAD-HÓRNED, (bráwd/hórn) *a.* Having wide horns.

BROAD'ISH, (bráwd/ísh) *a.* Rather broad. *Russell*.

BROAD-LEÁVED, (bráwd/lévd) *a.* Having broad leaves.

BROAD'LY, (bráwd/lé) *ad.* In a broad manner. *Sandys*.

BROAD-MÓUTHED,* (-móuthd) *a.* Having a wide mouth.

HILL.

BROAD'NESS, (bráwd/nés) *n.* Quality of being broad.

BROAD'PIECE, (bráwd/pés) *n.* An English gold coin. *Snelling*.

BROAD-RÍBBED,* (-ríbd) *a.* Having broad ribs or bands.

HILL [ment; the great seal of England.

BROAD'SEÁL, (bráwd/sé) *n.* The official seal of a govern.

BROAD'SEÁL, (bráwd/sé) *v. a.* To stamp or sanction with the broad-seal. *B. Jonson*. [R.]

BROAD'SHÓULDERED, (bráwd/shól-dér) *a.* Having a large space between the shoulders. *Dryden*.

BROAD'SÍDE, (bráwd/síd) *n.* The side of a ship; the discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship of war.—(*Printing*) One side of a whole sheet.

BROAD'SÍGH-ED,* (bráwd/sít-éd) *a.* Having a wide view; seeing far. *Qu. Rev*.

BROAD-SKÍRT-ED,* *a.* Having a broad skirt. *Irving*.

BROAD'SPREAD,* *a.* Widely diffused. *Dyer*.

BROAD'SPREAD-ING, *a.* Spreading widely. *Shak*.

BROAD'SWÓRD, (bráwd/sórd) *n.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade. *Wiseman*.

BROAD-TÁILED, (bráwd/táid) *a.* Having a broad tail.

BROAD-WÁK-ING,* *a.* Possessing full vigilance. *Fairfax*.

BROAD-WÍNGED,* (-wíng) *a.* Having broad wings. *Thomson*.

BROAD-WÍSE, *ad.* In the direction of the breadth. *Boyle*.

BRO-CÁDE,¹ *n.* [*brocade*, Sp.] A kind of stuff or cloth of gold, silver, or silk, raised and ornamented with flowers, &c.

BRO-CÁD'ED, *a.* Dressed in or woven as brocade. *Gay*.

BRO-CÁGE, or **BRO-KÁGE**, *n.* Profit gained by promoting bargains; a dealing in old things; hire; brokerage. *Locke*. See **BROKERAGE**.

BRO-CÓ-LI, (brók'q-lé) *n.* [*broccolo*, It.; *brocoli*, Fr.] A sort of cabbage.

BROCH'ANT-ÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphate of copper. *Dana*.

BROCHE, *v. a.* See **BROACH**.

BRO-CHÉTTE,* *n.* [Fr.] A skewer to stick meat on; a mode of frying chickens. *Crabb*.

BRO-CHÜRÉ,* *n.* [Fr.] A pamphlet. *Month. Rev*.

BROCK, *n.* A badger; a brocket. *Browne*.

BROCK'ET, *n.* A red deer, two years old. *Knatchbull*.

BRODE'KIN, *n.* [*brodequin*, Fr.] A buskin, or half-boot.

BRO'GAN,* *n.* A thick shoe; brogue. *Folsom*.

BRO'GLE, *v. n.* To fish for eels. [Local, Eng.]

BROGUE, (brög) *n.* [*brag*, It.] A kind of a shoe. *Shak*. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, accent, or pronunciation.—*pl.* *Breeches*.

BROGUE-MÁK-ER, *n.* A maker of brogues. *Johnson*.

BROÍD, *v. a.* To braid or weave together. *Chaucer*.

BROÍD'ER, *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.] To embroider. *Ezodius*.

BROÍD'ER-ER, *n.* An embroiderer. *Huloet*.

BROÍD'ER-Y, *n.* Embroidery. *Tickell*.

BROÍT, *n.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Shak*.

BROÍL, *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] [i. **BROILED**; *pp.* **BROILING**, **BROILED**.] To cook by laying on the coals or before the fire; to heat on or before coals.

BROÍL, *v. n.* To be subjected to heat. *Shak*.

BROILED,* (bróild or bróil'éd) *a.* Cooked or heated over the coals.

BROÍL'ER, *n.* One who broils; a gridiron.

BROÍE, *v. n.* To do business for others. *Shak*. [R.]

BROKE,* *i.* from *Break*. See **BREAK**.

BROKEN, (brók'kn) *p.* from *Break*. See **BREAK**.

BROKEN,* (brók'kn) *p. a.* Separated into fragments; crushed; subdued.—*Broken number*, a fraction.

BROKEN-BÁCKED,* (-hákt) *a.* Having the back broken.—(*Naut.*) Noting the state of a ship, when, in consequence of being loosened from age or injury, the frame droops at either end. *Brande*.

BROKEN-BÉL-LIED, (brók'kn-bél-líj) *a.* Having a ruptured belly. *Sir M. Sandys*.

BROKEN-HEÁRT'ED, (brók'kn-hárt'éd) *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear; contrite; penitent. *Isaiah*.

BROKEN-LY, (brók'kn-lé) *ad.* Not in regular series. *Hake*.

BROKEN-MÉAT, (brók'kn-mét) *n.* Fragments of meat.

BROKEN-NÉSS, (brók'kn-nés) *n.* Unconvenness. *Smith*.

BROKEN-WIND,* *n.* A diseased respiration in horses. *P. Cyc*.

BROKEN-WIND'ED, *a.* Having short breath, or a diseased respiration. *May*.

BROK'ER, *n.* A factor; one who transacts business or makes bargains for others; a dealer in money; a dealer in old goods; a go-between.

BROK'ER-AGE, *n.* The pay or business of a broker.

BROK'ER-LÁCK'EY,* *n.* A vile pimp. *Shak*.

BROK'ER-LY, *a.* Mean; servile. *B. Jonson*.

BROK'ER-Y, *n.* The business of a broker. *Bp. Hall*.

BROK'ING, *p. a.* Practised by brokers. *Shak*.

BROK'ING-TRÁDE,* *n.* The business of a broker. *Butler*.

BROM-Á-TÓL'Q-GY,* *n.* (*Med.*) A treatise on food. *Dunglison*.

BROMÉ,* *n.* See **BROMINE**.

BROMÉ-GRÁSS,* *n.* A sort of grass resembling oats, called also *oat-grass*. *Crabb*.

BRO-MÉ-LI-A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the pine-apple. *Crabb*.

BROM'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to bromine; as, *bromic acid*. *Brande*.

BROM'INE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance discovered in 1826, and usually obtained from the crystallizable residue of sea-water, commonly called *bittern*. *Brande*.

BROM'LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A carbonate of lime and baryta. *Dana*.

BRO'N'CHI-A,* *n. pl.* [*βρόγχος*.] (*Anat.*) The smaller ramifications of the windpipe. *Brande*. See **BRONCHUS**.

BRO'N'CHI-E,* *n. pl.* [L.] See **BRONCHUS**. *Dunglison*.

BRO'N'CHI-ÁL, *a.* Belonging to the bronchia, bronchi, or windpipe.

BRO'N'CHIC, *a.* Same as *bronchial*. *Arbutnot*.

BRO'N-CHÍ-TIS,* *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bronchia. *Brande*.

BRO'N'CHI-CÉLE, *n.* [*βρογχόκηλη*.] (*Med.*) A tumor in the throat, being a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland.

BRO'N-CHÚR'H-Q-NY,* *n.* (*Med.*) A thrilling sound in the body, detected by auscultation; resonance. *Dunglison*.

BRO'N-CHÚT'Q-MY, *n.* Act of cutting the windpipe.

BRO'N'CHUS,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* **BRONCHII**. (*Anat.*) The upper part of the windpipe. *Crabb*. The *bronchia*, *bronchia*, or *bronchi*, now mean the two tubes, which arise from the bifurcation of the trachea, and carry air into the lungs. *Dunglison*.

BRO'ND, *n.* A sword. *Spenser*. See **BRAND**.

BRO'N-TÓL'Q-GY, *n.* [*βροντή* and *λόγος*.] A dissertation upon thunder. *Bailey*.

BRO'NZE, or **BRÓNZE**, (brónz, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; brónz, *E. Sm. Wb.*; brónz or brónz, *K. R.*) *n.* [*bronze*, Fr.] A compound metal, formed of from 6 to 12 parts of tin, and 100 parts of copper; a copper metal.

BRO'NZE, *v. a.* [i. **BRONZED**; *pp.* **BRONZING**, **BRONZED**.] To color, harden, or make appear on the surface like bronze.

BRO'NZE'ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of diallage of a bronze color. *Brande*.

BROOCH, (bróch) [*brích*, *W. J. E. Ja. Sm. R.*; bróch, *S. P. F. K. J. n.* [*broche*, Fr.] A jewel; an ornamental pin or small buckle, used as an ornament or to fasten dress;—a painting all of one color.

BROOCH, (bróch) *v. a.* To adorn with jewels. *Shak*.

BROÓD, *v. n.* [i. **BROODED**; *pp.* **BROODING**, **BROODED**.] To sit, as on eggs; to cover chickens under the wing; to continue anxious or careful.

BROÓD, *v. a.* To cherish by care. *Dryden*.

BROÓD, *n.* Offspring; progeny; thing bred; the number hatched at once; a production; act of brooding.

BROÓD'ING,* *n.* The act of cherishing or brooding. *Ask*.

BROÓD'MÁRE,* *n.* A mare kept for breeding. *Booth*.

BROÓD'DY, *a.* Brooding; inclined to brood. *Ray*.

BROOK, (brák) [brák, *P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; brók, *S. W. E. Ja. K.*] *n.* A stream of water less than a river.

BROOK, (brák) *v. a.* [i. **BROOKED**; *pp.* **BROOKING**, **BROOKED**.] To bear; to endure. *Hooker*.

BROOK, (brák) *v. n.* To endure. *Sidney*.

BROOK'ITE,* (brák'ít) *n.* (*Min.*) A brownish mineral. *Levy*.

BRUOK/LET,* (brák/let) *n.* A little brook. *Bulwer.*
 BROOK/LIME, (brák/lime) *n.* A sort of water speedwell.
 BROOK/MINT, (brák/mint) *n.* The water-mint.
 BROOK/Y, (brák/y) *a.* Abounding with brooks. *Dyer.*
 BRÖM, [bröm, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* A small tree or shrub; an instrument to sweep with; a besom made of twigs, &c. — Often pronounced *brüm*.
 BRÖM, *v. a.* (Naut.) See BREAM.
 BRÖM/CÖRN,* *n.* A plant of the genus *sorghum*; broomgrass. It is of several varieties, resembles maize, and is cultivated for the seed, and for its large panicles, of which brooms are made. *Farm. Ency.*
 BRÖM/LAND, *n.* Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*
 BRÖM/RÄPE,* *n.* A plant having a root like a turnip. *Gardiner.*
 BRÖM/STÄFF, *n.* The handle of a broom. *Shak.*
 BRÖM/STICK, *n.* The handle of a broom. *Swift.*
 BRÖM/Y, *a.* Full of broom; consisting of broom.
 BRÖSE,* *n.* A Scotch dish made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal. *Sir W. Scott.*
 BROTH, (bráwth or bröth) [bröth, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; bráwth, *S. J. K. Wb.*] *n.* Liqueur in which flesh has been boiled.
 BRÖTH/EL, *n.* [bordel, Fr.] A house for lewdness. *Shak.*
 BRÖTH/EL-HÖUSE, *n.* A brothel. *Dryden.*
 BRÖTH/EL-LEH, *n.* One who frequents a brothel.
 †BRÖTH/EL-Y, *n.* Whoredom; obscenity. *B. Jonson.*
 BRÖTH/ER, (brüth'er) *n.*; *pl.* BROTHERS and BRETHERN. One born of the same parents; any one closely united; associate; one of the same society or denomination; a fellow-Christian; a fellow-creature. — *Brothers* denotes persons of the same family; *brethren*, persons of the same society; but the latter is now but little used, except in theology or the solemn style.
 BRÖTH/ER-HOOD, (brüth'er-hüd) *n.* The state of being a brother; an association; a fraternity.
 BRÖTH/ER-IN-LÄW,* *n.* The husband of a sister, or a wife's brother. *Booth.*
 BRÖTH/ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a brother. *Marvel.*
 BRÖTH/ER-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shak.*
 BRÖTH/ER-LINESS,* *n.* State of being brotherly. *Dr. Allen.*
 †BRÖTH/ER-LÖVE, *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*
 BRÖTH/ER-LY, *a.* Becoming a brother; affectionate.
 BRÖTH/ER-LY, *ad.* After the manner of a brother. *Shak.*
 BRÖTH/ER-TWIN,* *n.* A twin brother. *Dyer.*
 BRÖV-ÉTTE,* *n.* [Fr.] A small two-wheeled carriage. *Adams.*
 BROUGHAM,* (bröm) *n.* A modern species of wheel-carriage. *Ec. Rev.*
 BROUGHT, (bráwt) *i. & p.* from *Bring*. See BRING.
 BRÖW, (brüw) *n.* The prominent ridge over the eye; the arch of hair on it; the forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of a precipice, hill, or any high place.
 †BRÖW, (brüw) *v. a.* To bound; to limit. *Milton.*
 BRÖW-ANT-LEH,* *n.* The first shoot on a deer's head. *Smart.*
 BRÖW/BEAT, *v. a.* [i. BROWBEAT; *pp.* BROWBEATING, BROWBEATEN.] To depress with severe, stern, or haughty looks.
 BRÖW/BEAT-ING, *n.* Act of depressing by stern or lofty looks.
 BRÖW/BÖUND, *a.* Crowned. *Shak.*
 BRÖW/LESS, *a.* Without a brow or shame. *L. Addison.*
 BRÖWN, *a.* Dusky; dark; inclining to red or black.
 BRÖWN,* *n.* Color resulting from red, black, and yellow. *P. Cyc.*
 BRÖWN/BILL, *n.* The ancient weapon of the English foot soldier. *Hudibras.*
 BRÖWN/GÜLL,* *n.* A voracious bird, called also *Cornish gannet*. *Booth.*
 BRÖWN/LE,* *n.* [Scotch.] A spirit formerly supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland. *Jamieson.*
 BRÖWN/ISH, *a.* Somewhat brown. *Woodward.*
 BRÖWN/ISM, *n.* The tenets of the Brownists. *Milton.*
 BRÖWN/IST, *n.* A follower of Robert Brown, who maintained that any body of Christians united under a pastor constitute a church. *Pagitt.*
 BRÖWN/NESS, *n.* Quality of being brown. *Sidney.*
 BRÖWN-SÜD'Y, *n.* Pensiveness; gloomy meditations.
 BRÖWN/WORT, (-wür) *n.* The fig-wort.
 †BRÖWN/Y, *a.* Brown. *Shak.*
 BRÖW/PÖST,* *n.* An athwart or cross beam. *Crabb.*
 BRÖW/SE, (bröd)z [bröz, *P. Ja. K. Sm.*] *v. a.* [i. BROUSED; *pp.* BROWSING, BROWSED.] To eat or feed as cattle on branches or shrubs.
 BRÖW/SE, *v. n.* To feed on shrubs. *Shak.*
 BRÖW/SE, (bröz) *n.* Tender branches or shrubs. *Dryden.*
 BRÖW/SE/ER,* *n.* One that browses. *Phil. Mag.*
 BRÖW/SE/WOOD,* (-wüd) *n.* Brushwood or twigs on which animals feed. *Booth.*
 †BRÖW/SICK, *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*
 BRÖW/SING, *n.* The act of feeding on shrubs.
 BRÜ/CHUS,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* BRUCHI. (*Ent.*) A genus of small insects. *P. Cyc.*

BRÜ/CI-A,* (brü/she-ä) *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali or vegeto-alkaloid, very bitter and poisonous. *Brande.*
 BRÜ/CINE,* *n.* Same as *brucia*. *P. Cyc.*
 BRÜ/CITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrate of magnesia. *Dana.*
 BRÜ/IN,* *n.* A cant term for a bear. *Pope.*
 BRÜISE, (brüz) *v. a.* [i. BRUISED; *pp.* BRUISING, BRUISED.] To crush or mangle by a heavy blow or fall.
 BRÜISE, *n.* A hurt with something blunt and heavy.
 BRÜISED,* (brüz) *p. a.* Mangled or crushed by a blow.
 BRÜIS/ER, *n.* He or that which bruises; a boxer; a tool for grinding glasses for telescopes.
 BRÜISE/WORT, (brüz/würt) *n.* A perennial plant; soap-wort. [*der.*]
 BRÜIS/ING,* *n.* The act of boxing or crushing. *Maun-*
 BRÜIT, (brüt) [brüt, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; brüt, *it, Sm.*] [*brüt, Goth.*; *bruit, Fr.*] Rumor; report. *Shak.*
 BRÜIT, (brüt) *v. a.* [i. BRUITED; *pp.* BRUITING, BRUITED.] To report; to noise abroad. *Shak.* [Antiquated.]
 BRÜ/MAL, *a.* [brumalis, L.] Belonging to the winter.
 BRÜ/MÄ/LÄ,* *n. pl.* [L.] Ancient feasts of Bacchus, held in March and December. *Crabb.*
 BRÜME,* *n.* Mist; fog; vapor. *Smart.*
 BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, all from the Saxon, signifying a river or brook. *Gibson.*
 BRÜ-NÉTTE', (brü-nét') *n.* [brunette, Fr.] A girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion. *Addison.*
 BRÜN'ION, (brün'yün) *n.* [brugnon, Fr.] A fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*
 BRÜ-NÖ'M-AN,* *a.* Relating to *Brunonianism*, a system of medicine, so named from its founder, John Brown. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*
 BRÜNT, *n.* The heat or violence of an onset or a contest; shock; violence; blow; stroke; a sudden effort.
 BRÜSH, *n.* [*brosse, Fr.*] An instrument to clean or rub clothes, &c., generally made of bristles; a pencil used by painters; — a rude assault: — a collection of twigs or bushes; a thicket.
 BRÜSH, *v. a.* [i. BRUSHED; *pp.* BRUSHING, BRUSHED.] To clean, sweep, or rub with a brush; to paint with a brush; to carry away or move as with a brush.
 BRÜSH, *v. n.* To move with haste; to fly over.
 BRÜSH/ER, *n.* One who brushes. *Bacon.*
 BRÜSH/ET, *n.* See BUSKET.
 BRÜSH/INESS,* *n.* The quality of being brushy. *H. Mart.*
 BRÜSH/ING,* *n.* The act of rubbing or sweeping. *Smart.*
 BRÜSH/LIKE,* *a.* Resembling a brush. *Jadrell.*
 BRÜSH/MÄK-ER,* *n.* One who makes brushes. *Jadrell.*
 BRÜSH/WOOD, (-wüd) *n.* Rough, low, close thickets, shrubs; small limbs or twigs, or shrubs, for fuel.
 BRÜSH/Y, *a.* Rough, or shaggy, like a brush. *Boyle.*
 BRÜSK, *a.* [*brusque, Fr.*] Rude; rough. *Sir H. Wotton.*
 †BRÜS/TLE, (brüs/sl) *v. n.* To crackle; to rustle. *Gower.*
 †BRÜT, or BRÜTTE, *v. n.* [*brouter, Fr.*] To browse. *Evelyn.*
 BRÜ/TAL, *a.* Belonging to a brute; brutish; savage; cruel.
 BRÜ/TAL-ISM,* *n.* Quality of a brute; brutality. *Ec. Rev.*
 BRÜ/TAL-I-TY, *n.* Savageness; inhumanity; cruelty.
 BRÜ/TAL-IZ-Ä'TION,* *n.* Act of brutalizing. *Constitu. Mag.*
 BRÜ/TAL-IZE, *v. n.* [i. BRUTALIZED; *pp.* BRUTALIZING, BRUTALIZED.] To grow brutal. *Addison.*
 BRÜ/TAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make brutal or cruel. *Cowper.*
 BRÜ/TAL-LY, *ad.* In a brutal manner; churlishly.
 BRÜTE, *a.* [*brutus, L.*] Senseless; savage; bestial; rough; crude; fierce.
 BRÜTE, *n.* An irrational animal; any animal except man, but commonly used for one of the larger animals; a beast; a savage; a brutal man.
 †BRÜTE, *v. a.* To report. *Knolles.* See BRUIT.
 †BRÜTE/LY, *ad.* In a rough manner. *Milton.*
 †BRÜTE/NESS, (brüt'nes) *n.* Brutality. *Spenser.*
 BRÜ/TI-FY, *v. a.* [i. BRUTIFIED; *pp.* BRUTIFYING, BRUTIFIED.] To make brutish or brutal. *Barrow.*
 BRÜ/TISH, *a.* Like a brute; beastly; bestial; ferocious; gross; uncivilized; barbarous; savage.
 BRÜ/TISH-LY, *ad.* In a brutish manner; savagely.
 BRÜ/TISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being brutish.
 BRÜ/TISH,* *n.* The nature or quality of a brute. *Booth.*
 [R.]
 †BRÜT/IST,* *n.* A brutish or brutal person. *Baxter.*
 †BRÜT/ING, *n.* Browsing. *Evelyn.*
 BRÜ/TUM FÜL'MEN,* *n.* [L.] A harmless thunderbolt; a loud but ineffectual menace. *Macdonnell.*
 BRÜY-Ö'NI-A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) Bryony; also the principle extracted from it; bryonine. *Brande.*
 BRÜY-Ö'NINE,* *n.* The bitter poisonous principle extracted from bryony. *P. Cyc.*
 BRÜY-Ö'NY, *n.* [*bryonia, L.*] A wild, climbing plant, belonging to the cucurbitaceous order, and of various species.
 BÜB, *n.* An old cant word for strong malt liquor. *Prior.*
 †BÜB, *v. a.* To throw out in bubbles. *Sackville.*
 BÜB/BLÉ, (bü'b'l) *n.* [bubbel, D.] A water bladder; a vesicle filled with air; any thing empty as a bubble; a delusive or fraudulent scheme; a cully; a cheat.
 BÜB/BLÉ, (bü'b'l) *n.* [i. BUBBLED; *pp.* BUBBLING, BUBBLED.] To rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise

BŪB'BLE, v. a. To cheat; to defraud. *Addison*.
 BŪB'BLER, n. He or that which bubbles.
 BŪB'BLING, * n. The act of rising in bubbles.
 BŪB'BLING, * p. a. Rising in bubbles.
 BŪB'BLY, a. Consisting of or full of bubbles. *Nashe*.
 BŪB'BY, n. A woman's breast. *Arbuthnot*. [Low.]
 BŪ'BO, n. [L.] pl. BŪ'BOES. (Med.) The groin; a tumor in the groin or axilla. — (*Ornith.*) The horned owl.
 BŪ-BŌN'Q-CĒLE, [bū-bōn'q-sēl, *W. J. K.*; bā'bō-nq-sēl, *Sm. R.*] n. (Med.) A rupture or hernia in the groin.
 †BŪ'BŪK-LE, (bū'būk-k) n. A red pimple. *Shak*.
 BŪC'CAL, * n. (Med.) Belonging to the mouth. *Dunghison*
 BŪC'CAN, * n. A grating or hurdle made of sticks. *W. Ency.*
 BŪC'CAN, * v. a. [L.] BUCCANED; pp. BUCCANING, BUCCANED.] To cut into long pieces, salt, and smoke on a buccan, as beef; — a mode said to have been practised by the buccaneers. *W. Ency.*
 BŪC-CA-NĒER', n. [*boucanier*, Fr.] A pirate; — particularly one of the class of pirates or privateers that formerly infested the West Indies.
 BŪC-CA-NĒER', * v. n. To act the part of a pirate or sea-robber. *Qu. Rev.*
 BŪC-CA-NĒER'ING, * n. The employment of buccaneers.
 BŪC-ĈĒL-NĒTĪŌN, n. [*buccella*, L.] A division into large pieces. *Harris*.
 BŪ'ĈĈ-ŪA, * n. [L.] An ancient military musical instrument, crooked like a horn; a herdsman's horn. *Hamilton*.
 BŪC'Ĉ-NĒL, * a. Sounding like a horn or trumpet. *Ch. Ob.*
 BŪC-Ĉ-NĒL'Ū-TY, * n. The quality of a trumpet. *Ch. Ob.*
 BŪĈ-Ĉ-NĒL'TŪR, * n. [L.] A trumpeter. — (*Anat.*) A muscle of the cheek. *Brande*.
 BŪ'Ĉ-Ĉ-NŪM, * n. [L.] A trumpet. — (*Zool.*) A genus of univalve shells; the whelk. *Hamilton*.
 BŪC'ĈŌ, * n. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds called barbets. *Brande*.
 BŪ-CĒN'TĀUR, * n. A mythological monster, half man and half ox; — a state gally of the Venetian doges. *Brande*.
 BŪ'ĈĒ-RŌS, * n. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds having large mandibles; the horn-bill. *Brande*.
 BŪĒH'OLZ-TĒE, * n. (*Min.*) A spotted mineral. *Dana*.
 BŪCK, n. [*bauche*, Ger.] Lye in which cloths are soaked in bleaching; liquor in which clothes are washed; clothes soaked in lye. — The male of the fallow deer, of the rabbit, &c. — A gay or dashing fellow; a beau.
 BŪCK, v. a. To wash or soak in lye. *Shak*. [R.]
 BŪCK, v. n. To copulate, as bucks and does. *Mortimer*.
 BŪCK A, * n. A strong-smelling leaf imported from the Cape of Good Hope, used as an antispasmodic. *Brande*.
 BŪCK'ĒAS-KĒT, n. A basket for carrying clothes to the wash.
 BŪCK'ĒAN, n. A sort of trefoil; hog-beam.
 BŪCK'ĒT, n. A vessel in which water is drawn or carried.
 BŪCK'ĒT-FŪL, * n. As much as a bucket holds. *Senior*.
 BŪCK'ĒYE, * (būk't) n. An American forest tree: — a cant term for a citizen of the state of Ohio. *Flint*.
 BŪCK'ING-STŌOL, n. A washing-block. *Gayton*. [R.]
 BŪCK'ISH, * a. Rudely gay; foppish; vaporing; boastful; vile. *Grose*.
 BŪCK'ISM, * n. The quality of a buck; foppery. *Smart*.
 BŪCK'LĀND-ĪTE, * n. (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral. *Dana*.
 BŪC'KLE, (būk'kl) n. An instrument, made of metal, for fastening dress, harness, &c; a curl of hair, or the state of the hair crisp and curled.
 BŪC'KLE, v. a. [L.] BUCKLED; pp. BUCKLING, BUCKLED.] To fasten with a buckle; to prepare to do; to join in battle.
 BŪC'KLE, v. n. To bend; to bow. — To buckle to, to apply to. — To buckle with, to engage with.
 BŪCK'LER, n. He or that which buckles: — a shield for the arm. *Dryden*.
 †BŪCK'LER, v. a. To defend. *Shak*.
 BŪCK'LER-HEAD'ĒD, * a. Having a head like a buckler. *Lydell*.
 BŪCK'LER-THŌRN, n. A plant; Christ's-thorn.
 BŪCK'MĀST, n. The fruit or most of the beech-tree.
 BŪCK'RĀM, n. [*boucrav*, Fr.] Strong, stiffened, linen cloth.
 BŪCK'RĀM, * v. a. To make stiff; to form like buckram. *Warton*.
 BŪCK'RĀM, a. Stiff like buckram; precise. *Fulke*.
 BŪCK'RĀMS, n. Wild garlick.
 BŪCKS'HŌRN, * n. A species of plantain; hartshorn. *Booth*.
 BŪCKS'HŌRN-PLĀN'TĀIN, n. An annual plant.
 BŪCK'SKIN, * n. The skin of a buck; — a cant term for a native of Virginia or Maryland. *Boucher*.
 BŪCK'SKIN, a. Made of the skin of a buck. *Tatler*.
 BŪCK'STĀLL, n. A net to catch deer. *Huloet*.
 BŪCK'THŌRN, n. A shrub which bears a purging or cathartic berry: *rhamnus catharticus*.
 BŪCK'WASH-ING, * (-wōsh-ing) n. The act of washing linen, &c. *Shak*.
 BŪCK'WĒĒT, (būk'hwēt) n. A plant and its grain; brank.
 BŪ-CŌL'IC, a. [*bucolicus*, L.; *bucolique*, Fr.] Pastoral.
 BŪ-CŌL'IC, n. A pastoral poem; a pastoral poem.
 BŪ-CŌL'IC-AL, a. Pastoral; bucolic. *Skelton*. [R.]
 BŪD, n. [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; germ; a gem.

BŪD, v. n. [i. BUDD; pp. BUDDING, BUDDED.] To put forth young shoots or buds; to germinate.
 BŪD, v. a. To graft by inserting a bud.
 BŪDDH'A, * (bū'dā) n. A pagan deity whose image is represented by a human figure, and who is worshipped by the greater part of the inhabitants of Asia to the east of Hindostan. *P. Cyc.*
 BŪDDH'ISM, * (bū'dīzm) n. The worship of the pagan deity Buddha, a religion which prevails over a great part of Asia, including China, Japan, the Farther India, &c. *Brande*.
 BŪDDH'IST, * (bū'dīst) n. A worshipper of Buddha. *Qu. Rev.*
 BŪDDH'IST, * (bū'dīst) a. Relating to Buddha, or Buddhism.
 BŪDDH-ĪST'ĪC, * (bū-dīst'īk) a. Relating to Buddhism. *Malcom*.
 BŪD'DING, * n. The act of putting forth buds; the act of inserting buds, a method of grafting.
 BŪD'DLE, (būd'dl) n. A square frame of boards used in washing tin ore.
 BŪD'DLE, * v. a. To wash and cleanse, as ores. *Crabb*.
 BŪD'D-LIGHT, * n. A lamp in which the flame is made very brilliant by a stream of oxygen gas. *Francis*.
 BŪDGE, (būj) v. n. [i. BUDGEED; pp. BUDGING, BUDGED.] [*buger*, Fr.] To stir; to move off. *Shak*.
 BŪDGE, (būj) a. Stiff or surly; rigid; swelling. *Milton*.
 BŪDGE, (būj) n. The dressed fur of lambs. *Marston*.
 BŪDGE'Ē-BĀCH'Ē-LŌR, * n. A man in a long gown lined with lamb's fur, at a civic entertainment. *Crabb*.
 †BŪDGE'NESS, n. Sternness; severity. *Stanyhurst*.
 BŪDGE'ER, n. One who budges. *Shak*.
 BŪD'Ē-RŌ, * n. A large Bengal pleasure-boat. *Malcom*.
 BŪD'ĒT, n. [*bougette*, Fr.] A bag; a store, or stock; the bag containing documents to lay before an assembly, particularly relating to finances; a statement respecting the finances, or the income and expenditure of a nation; the speech of the English chancellor of the exchequer, giving a view of the public revenue and expenditure.
 BŪD'ĒT-BĒAR'ĒR, * n. One who carries a bag or budget. *Tallet*.
 †BŪD'ĒY, (būd'jē) a. Consisting of fur. *Thule*.
 BŪFF, n. Buff-skin; a sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; a military coat made of thick leather; the color of buff, a very light yellow: — a yellow, viscid substance, which, in inflammation, forms on the blood: — a small wheel covered with buff leather, used to polish cutlery.
 BŪFF, * a. Of the color of buff leather; light yellow. *Shak*.
 †BŪFF, v. a. [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike. *B. Jonson*.
 BŪFF'Ē-LŌ, n. [It.] pl. BŪFF'Ē-LŌĒS. A kind of wild ox: — the dressed skin of the bison. — The bison of North America is commonly called in this country the buffalo.
 BŪFF'ĈŌAT, * n. A leather military coat. *Booth*.
 BŪFF'ĒR-ĒAD, * n. A box fixed at the end of the rods connected with the buffing-apparatus. *Tanner*.
 BŪFF'ĒT, n. [*buffetto*, It.] A blow with the fist; a slap. *Shak*. A footstool. *Hunter*.
 BŪFF'ĒT, n. [*buffet*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard. *Pope*.
 BŪFF'ĒT, v. a. [i. BUFFETED; pp. BUFFETING, BUFFETED.] To strike with the hand; to beat; to box.
 BŪFF'ĒT, v. n. To play a boxing-match. *Shak*.
 BŪFF'ĒT-ĒR, n. One who buffets; a boxer.
 BŪFF'ĒT-ĒNG, n. A stroke; a striking. *Warburton*.
 †BŪFF'ĒN, * n. A sort of coarse stuff or cloth. *Massinger*.
 BŪFF'ĒNG-ĒP-ĒRĀ'TŪS, * n. Machinery consisting of powerful springs and framing, for receiving the shock of a collision between railroad cars. *Francis*.
 †BŪFF'ĒLE, n. The same with buffalo. *Sir T. Herbert*.
 †BŪFF'ĒLE, v. n. To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift*.
 BŪFF'ĒLE-ĒAD'ĒD, a. Having a large head; stupid.
 BŪFF'ĒŌ, * n. [It.] The comic actor in an opera. *Crabb*
 BŪFF'ĒŌN, n. [*buffon*, Fr.] A jester; one who makes sport by low jests and antic postures; one who rails or acts in comedy.
 BŪFF'ĒŌN', * v. a. To make ridiculous. *Glanville*.
 BŪFF'ĒŌN', * v. n. To act the part of a buffoon. *Same*. [R.]
 BŪFF'ĒŌN'Ē-ĒY, n. The practice of a buffoon; low jests.
 BŪFF'ĒŌN'ĒNG, n. Buffoonery. *Dryden*.
 BŪFF'ĒŌN'ĒSM, * n. Partaking of buffoonery. *Blair*.
 †BŪFF'ĒŌN'ĒT, n. Jesting. *Minshew*.
 †BŪFF'ĒŌN'ĒZE, v. n. To play the fool, jester, or buffoon. *Minshew*.
 BŪFF'ĒŌN'ĒLIKE, a. Resembling a buffoon. *Sheswood*.
 †BŪFF'ĒŌN'ĒLY, a. Scurrilous; ridiculous. *Goodman*.
 BŪFF'ĒY, * a. Of the color of buff, applied to blood. *Dunghison*.
 BŪFF'ĒY-ĒZE, * n. (*Min.*) The toad-stone; a petrified tooth of the sea-wolf. *Booth*.
 BŪG, n. A generic term for many insects; appropriately the fetid house-bug or bed-bug: — [a bug bearer. *Milton*.]
 BŪG'ĒĒR, (būg'bār) n. Something that frightens; commonly something that causes an absurd or needless fright.
 BŪG'ĒĒR-ĒR, * n. A sodomite. *Perry*.
 BŪG'ĒĒR-ĒY, * n. An unnatural crime; sodomy. *Crabb*.
 BŪG'ĒĒ-ĒS, n. The state of being infected with bugs.

BÜG/ĀY, a. Abounding with bugs; full of bugs.
BÜG/ĀY,* n. A two-wheeled carriage; a one-horse chaise. *Ed. Ency.—(U. S.)* A light, four-wheeled carriage or chaise, for one horse.
BÜ/ĀLE, (bū'gl) n. A hunting or military horn; and a sort of wild ox:—a shining head of black glass.
BÜ/ĀLE, n. [*Bugula, L.*] (*Bot.*) A plant; the ox-tongue.
BÜ/ĀLE-HÖRN, n. A hunting or military horn; or a musical, brass wind-instrument.
BÜ/ĀLÖSS, n. [*Buglossum, L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; ajuga.
BÜHL,* (bül) n. Ornamental furniture in which tortoise-shell and various woods are inlaid with brass; unburnished gold, brass, or mother of pearl, used for inlaying. *Brande.*
BÜHR/STÖNE,* (bühr'stön) n. (Min.) A species of silicious stone much used for mill-stones for flour-mills. *Cleaveland.*
BÜLD, (bıld) v. a. [i. BUILT or BULDED; pp. BUILDING, BUILT or BULDED.—Bullded is little used.] To raise, as a house, a fabric, or edifice; to raise in any labored form; to erect; to construct.
BÜLD, v. n. To act as an architect; to depend; to rest.
BÜLD,* (bıld) n. Construction; make; form. *Roberts.*
BÜLD/ĒR, (bıld'er) n. One who builds.
BÜLD/ĪNG, n. Act of building; an edifice.
BÜLT, (bült) n. Form of a building; build. *Dryden.*
BÜLT,* (bült) i. & p. from Build. See *Build.*
BÜK/SHEE,* n. (India) A paymaster or commander. *Hamilton.*
BÜL, n. The common flounder. *Chambers.*
BÜLB, n. [bulbus, L.] A round body or spherical protuberance.—(*Bot.*) A collection of fleshy scales formed under ground, like a bud, by certain herbaceous plants, as the tulip, lily, and onion.
BÜLB, v. n. To project; to be protuberant.
BÜLB-Ā/CĒOUS, (bül'bā'shūs) a. Bulbous. *Bailey.*
BÜLB/ĒD, or BÜLBĒD, a. Having a bulb. *Cotgrave.*
BÜLB-ĪF/ĒR-ÖS,* a. (Bot.) Bearing bulbs. *London.*
BÜL-BĪF/ĒNA,* or BÜL-BĪF/ĒNE,* n. [L.] (Bot.) A bulbous plant having leek-blades and a red bulb. *Crabb.*
BÜL/BÖ-TÜ-BĒR,* n. (Bot.) A short, roundish, underground stem, resembling a bulb. *P. Cyc.*
BÜL/BOUS, a. Having bulbs; protuberant.
BÜL/BÜL,* n. The nightingale of the Persians. *Booth.*
BÜL/CHIN,* n. A young male calf. *Marston.*
BÜLĒB, n. The broadest part of a cask; a protuberance; a leak or breach. See *BULOZ.*
BÜLĒB, v. n. To take in water; to jut out. *Dryden.* See *BULOZ.*
BÜL/ĪM/Ī-A,* n. [bulimus, L.] (Med.) A morbid appetite for food; bulimy. *Brande.*
BÜL/ĪMY, (bül'e-mē, K. Sm. Wh. Ash, Rees; bül'e-mē, Ja.] n. [Bulimia, Gr.] A diseased, voracious appetite.
BÜLK, n. [bulcke, D.] Magnitude; size; quantity; the gross; the majority; a jutting out; the main part.
BÜLK/HĒAD, n. (Naut.) A partition built up in a ship between two decks.
BÜLK/Ī-NESS, n. Greatness in bulk or size. *Locke.*
BÜLK/Y, a. Of great size; large. *Dryden.*
BÜLL, n. (bülle, D.) The male of bovine animals; an enemy fierce as a bull:—a sign [*l. taurus*] of the Zodiac.—[*bulia, L.; bulle, Fr.*] A seal or stamp; an edict or mandate issued by the pope, originally so named from the seal affixed to it.—A gross contradiction or blunder.—A cant term in the London stock exchange for one who has a bad bargain; a loser, as opposed to a bear.—**BULL**, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as *bull-head, bull-trout*; and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification. [plum.]
BÜL/LACE, n. A wild, sour plum; the tree bearing the *BÜL/LA-RY, n. [bullarium, L.]* A collection of papal bulls.
BÜL/LATE,* a. (Bot.) Having protuberances like blisters. *Crabb.*
BÜLL-BĀIT/ĪNG, n. The sport of exciting bulls with dogs.
BÜLL-BĒAR/ĪNG,* a. Carrying a bull. *Shak.*
BÜLL-BĒĒF, n. The flesh of bulls; coarse beef.
BÜLL-BĒG-GĀR, n. Something terrible; a bugbear.
BÜLL-CĀLF, (bül'kāf) n. A he-calf; a stupid fellow.
BÜLL-CÖMB-ĒR,* n. An insect; a species of beetle. *Booth.*
BÜLL-DÖG, n. A species of courageous English dog.
BÜL/ĒT, n. A round ball of metal; a shot.
BÜL/ĒT,* v. a. To alter the wards of a lock so that they may be passable by more than one key. *Francis.*
BÜL/ĒF/ĪNG, (bül'le-tēn, J. Ja. Sm. R.; bül'et-in, F. Wh.; bül'tēn, P.; bül'et-en or bül'tāng, K.] n. [Fr.] An official account of public news, or any official report, as of military events, or of health.
BÜL/ĒT-PRÖÖF,* a. Capable of resisting the force of a bullet. *Ash.*
BÜLL-FĀCE, (bül'fäst) a. Having a large face. *Dryden.*
BÜLL-FĒAST,* n. The barbarous amusement or entertainment of a combat with bulls; a bull-fight. *Smollett.*

BÜLL-FĪGHT,* (bül'fīt) n. A combat with a bull; bull-baiting. *Dr. Kidd.*
BÜLL/FĪNCH, n. A small bird of several varieties.
BÜLL/FĪSH,* n. A fish found in the great lakes of North America. *Blots.*
BÜLL-FĪST,* n. A sort of fungus. *Gent. Mag.*
**BÜLL-FLY, } n. An insect; the gadfly. *Philips.*
**BÜLL-BĒĒF, }
BÜLL-FRÖG,* n. A large species of frog. *Crabb.*
BÜLL-FĒAD, n. A stupid fellow; a fish.
BÜLL/HIDE,* n. The skin of a bull. *Pope.*
BÜLL/ĪON, (bül'yūn) (bül'yūn, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; bül'yūn, S.] n. [billon, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, or considered simply as material according to weight. *Bacon.*
BÜLL-ĪRĀG, v. a. To insult in a bullying manner. [Local and vulgar.]
BÜLL/ĪSH, a. Partaking of the nature of a bull. *Milton.*
BÜLL/ĪSTE, n. [bulliste, Fr.] A writer of papal bulls. *Harmar.*
BÜLL/LITE,* n. A fossil shell. *Smart.*
BÜLL/LŪTION, n. [bullio, L.] Ebullition. *Bacon.*
BÜLL/LOCK,* n. An ox or castrated bull.
BÜLL-SEG-G,* n. Brockett. See *BULL-STAG.*
BÜLL'S-ĒYE,* (bül'zī) n. (Mech.) A small, oval block of wood, having a groove around it, and a hole in the middle; a circular opening in a window; and a thick glass lens let into a port or deck of a ship. *Grier.*
BÜLL-STĀG,* n. A gelded bull.—Used in the south of England, as *bull-segg* is used in the same sense in the north of England and in Scotland.—*Boar-stag* and *ram-stag* are also used in the south of England. *Holloway.* See *STAG.*
BÜLL-TRÖÖT, n. A large kind of trout. *Walton.*
BÜLL-WĒED, n. Knapweed.
BÜLL-WÖRT, (bül'würt) n. A plant; bishop's weed.
BÜLL/Y, n. A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow.
BÜLL/Y, v. a. [i. BULLIED; pp. BULLYING, BULLIED.] To overbear with menaces; to treat with insolence.
BÜLL/Y, v. n. To be noisy; to bluster.
BÜLL/Y/ĪNG,* n. The conduct of a bully. *Beattie.*
BÜL/RUSH, n. A large rush, such as grows in wet grounds, and without knots.
BÜL/RUSH-Y, a. Made of bulrushes. *Huloet.*
BÜLSE,* n. An East Indian word, denoting a certain quantity of diamonds. *Jodrell.*
BÜL/TEL, (bül'tel, K. Sm.; bäl'tel, Ja.] n. [bultellus, low L.] A botter; the bran after sifting.
BÜL/WĀRK, n. [bolwerck, D.] A bastion; a fortification; a security.
BÜL/WĀRK, v. a. To fortify with bulwarks. *Addison.*
BÜM, n. [bomme, D.] The buttocks. *Shak. [Low.]*
BÜM, v. n. To make a noise or report. *Marston.*
BÜM-BĀL/LIFF, n. An under bailiff. *Shak. [Vulgar.]*
BÜM/BĀRD, n. See *BOMBARD.*
BÜM/BĀST, n. See *BOMBAST.*
BÜM/BĒL-BĒĒ, n. The wild bee; the humble-bee.
BÜM/BÖAT, (büm'böt) n. (Naut.) A large, clumsy boat, used in carrying provisions to a ship from the shore.
BÜM/KĪN,* n. A short bow, or beam of timber, projecting from each bow of a ship. *Crabb.*
BÜMP, n. [bomps, Goth.] A swelling; a protuberance. *Shak.* A stroke or blow. *Brockett.* The noise of the bittern.
BÜMP, v. n. [bommen, D.] [i. BUMFED; pp. BUMPING, BUMFED.] To make a loud noise; to beat. *Dryden.*
BÜMP,* v. a. To strike against something solid and blunt; to thump or bring forcibly together. *Holloway.*
BÜMP/ĒR, n. A cup or glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim. *Dryden.*
BÜMP/KĪN, n. An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown. *Dryden.*
BÜMP/KĪN-LY, a. Clownish; like a bumpkin. *Clarissa.*
BÜN,* n. See *BUNN.*
BÜNCH, n. [buncker, Danish.] A hard lump; a cluster; a number of things tied together; a knot.
BÜNCH, v. n. To swell out in a bunch. *Woodward.*
BÜNCH/BĀCKED, (bünch'bākt) a. Crookbacked. *Shak.*
BÜNCH/Ī-NESS, n. State of growing in bunches. *Sherwood.*
BÜNCH/Y, a. Growing in bunches; having tufts.
BÜN/DLE, n. A number of things bound together; a package made up loosely; a roll.
BÜN/DLE, v. a. [i. BUNDLED; pp. BUNDLING, BUNDLED.] To form or tie into bundles.
BÜN/DLE,* v. n. To prepare for departure; to depart. *Smart.*
BÜN/G, n. A stopple or stopper for a barrel. *Mortimer.*
BÜN/G, v. a. To stop or close with a bung.
BÜN/GA-LÖW,* n. A house with a thatched roof in India. *Crabb.*
BÜN/G/HÖLE, n. The hole at which a barrel is filled.
BÜN/GLB, v. n. [i. BUNGLED; pp. BUNGLING, BUNGLED.] To perform clumsily. *Dryden.*
BÜN/GLB, v. a. To botch; to do clumsily. *Shak.*
BÜN/GLĒR, n. A botch; a clumsy performance. *Ray.*
BÜN/GLĒR, n. A bad or clumsy workman.
BÜN/GLĪNG,* a. Clumsy; awkward; ill-done.
BÜN/GLĪNG-LY, ad. Clumsily. *Bentley.*****

BÜNK,* n. A piece of timber crossing a sled; a case of boards for a bed. *N. A. Rev.* [U. S.]

BÜNN, n. A kind of sweet, light cake.

BÜNN'IAN,* (bün'yan) n. An excrescence on the toe. *Rowe.*

BÜNT, n. (*Naut.*) The middle part or cavity of a sail.

BÜNT, v. n. To swell out, as a sail.

BÜNT'ER, n. A woman who picks up rags in the street; a low, vulgar woman. *Goldsmith.*

BÜNT'ING, n. A small bird; the stuff of which a ship's colors are made.

BÜNT'LINE,* n. (*Naut.*) A rope to draw sails to the yards. *Crabb.*

BÜ-Ö'NÖ LÄ'R'IDÖ,* [It.] (*Mus.*) An instrument resembling a spinnet. *Crabb.*

[[BÜÖY, (böö, or bwöy) [bwöy]. *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*; böy, *P. E. Ja.* — On board of a ship, where the word *buoy* is always occurring, it is called a *boy*; though the slow, correct pronunciation is *buoy*."] *Smart.*] n. [*bouse, Fr.*] — (*Naut.*) A floating object, commonly a close, empty cask, or a block of wood, to indicate shoals, anchoring places, or the place of the anchor of a ship at anchor.

[[BÜÖY, v. a. [i. BUOYED; pp. BUOYING, BUOYED.] To keep afloat; to bear up. *K. Charles.*

[[BÜÖY, v. n. To float. *Pope.*

BÜÖY'ANCE,* n. Same as *buoyancy*. *Qu. Rev.*

BÜÖY'AN-CY, n. The state or quality of floating.

BÜÖY'ANT, (böö'ant) a. Floating; light; elastic.

BÜÖY'ANT-LY,* ad. In a buoyant manner. *Coleridge.*

BÜÖY-RÖPE,* (böö'röp) n. (*Naut.*) A rope to fasten the buoy to the anchor. *Asb.*

BÜ'PHAGA,* n. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; the beef-eater. *Crabb.*

BÜ-PRES'TI-DÄN,* n. (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect, of many species, some of which are of brilliant colors. *Kirby.*

BÜR, BÖUR, BÖRE, [bur, Sax.] An inner chamber. *Gibson.* A bower. See *BOWER.*

BÜR, n. The prickly head of the burdock, chestnut, &c. See *BURR.*

BÜR'AC,* n. (*Chem.*) A general name for all kinds of salts. *Crabb.*

BÜR'BÖLT,* n. A blunt, pointless arrow; or birdbolt. *Shak.*

BÜR'BOT, n. A fish full of prickles; the eelpout.

BÜR-DE-LÄIS', (bür-de-lä') n. [*Bourdelaïs, Fr.*] A sort of grape.

BÜR'DEN, (bür'dn) n. Something to be borne; a load; something grievous: — the verse repeated in a song; the bob; the chorus; the drone, bass, or pipe in some musical instruments: — the quantity that a ship will carry; cargo; freight: [a club. *Spenser.*]

BÜR'DEN, (bür'dn) v. a. [i. BURDENED; pp. BURDENING, BURDENED.] To put a burden upon; to load.

BÜR'DEN-ER, (bür'dn-er) n. One who burdens.

BÜR'DEN-ÖÜS, (bür'dn-ös) a. Burdensome. *Milton.*

BÜR'DEN-SÖME, (bür'dn-süm) a. Troublesome to be borne; grievous; oppressive; heavy.

BÜR'DEN-SÖME-LY,* ad. In a burdensome manner. *Dr. Allen.*

BÜR'DEN-SÖME-NESS, n. Weight; heaviness.

BÜR'DÖCK, n. A plant; a troublesome weed.

BÜR-REAU', (bür-rö' or bü'rö) [bür-rö', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; bü'rö, *Wh.*] n. [*Fr.*] pl. *BUREAUX*; Eng. *BUREAUS*, (bü-röz') A chest of drawers, with conveniences for writing; a chest of drawers; an office or court; a place where the duties of an office are transacted.

BÜR-REAU'CRACY,* (bü-rö'krä-si) [*bureaucratic, Fr.*] n. A system by which the business of administration is carried on in departments, each under the control of a chief, in contradistinction to those systems in which the officers of government have a coordinate authority. *Brande.* [Modern.]

BÜR-REAU-CRÄT'IC,* a. Relating to bureaucracy. *West. Rev.*

BÜR-REAU'CRÄ-TIST,* (bü-rö'krä-tist) n. An advocate for, or supporter of, bureaucracy. *West. Rev.*

BÜR-RETEPE,* n. [*Fr.*] A cruet. — (*Chem.*) An instrument used for dividing a given portion of any liquid into 100 or 1000 equal parts. *Brande.*

BÜR, n. See *BOROUGH, BURGH*, and *BURROW.*

BÜR'GÄGE, n. [*bourgage, Fr.*] (*Law, Eng.*) A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men hold their lands or tenements of the king or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.

BÜR-GÄ-MÖT', n. [*bergamotte, Fr.*] A pear; a perfume. See *BERGAMOT.* [*Spenser.*]

BÜR'GÄ-NET, or BÜR'GÖ-NET, n. A kind of helmet.

BÜR'GÖÜS, (börzh'wä') n. [*bourgeois, Fr.*] A citizen; a burges. *Addison.* See *BOURGEOIS.*

BÜR'GÖÜS', (bur-jöüs') n. See *BOURGEOIS.*

BÜR'GÖUN, v. n. See *BOURGEOIS.*

BÜR'GÖUN, (bür'jun) n. (*Flor.*) A knot or button put forth by the branch of a tree in the spring. *Chambers.*

BÜR'GÖSS, n. [*bourgeois, Fr.*] A magistrate of a borough; a burgher; a freeman of a borough; a representative of a town corporate.

BÜR'GÖSS-SHIP, n. Quality of a burges. *South.*

BÜR'GH, (bürg) n. A corporate town; a borough.

BÜR'GH'ÄL,* (bürg'al) a. Belonging to a burgh. *Ed. Rev.*

BÜR'GH'BÖTE,* n. A contribution for the defence of a town. *Smart.*

BÜR'GH'ER, (bürg'er) n. A member of a borough.

BÜR'GH'ER-SHIP, n. The privilege of a burgher.

BÜR'GH'IST,* (bürg'jist) a. Belonging to a burgh. *P. Cyc.*

BÜR'GH'HÖLD-ER,* or BÖRS'HÖLD-ER,* n. A tithingman. *Harrison.*

BÜR'GAR, n. One guilty of burglary.

BÜR'GAR-ER,* n. A burglar. *Hudibras.* See *BURGLAR.*

BÜR'GÄRI-OÜS, a. Relating to burglary. *Blackstone.*

BÜR'GÄRI-OÜS-LY,* ad. With an intent to commit burglary. *Booth.*

BÜR'GÄ-RY, n. (*Law*) The crime of breaking open and entering the dwelling-house of another, in the night, with intent to commit felony.

BÜR'GÄS-TER, n. See *BURGOMASTER.*

BÜR'GÖMÖTE, n. A borough court. *Burke.* [*city.*]

BÜR'GÖ-MÄS-TER, n. A magistrate of a Dutch or German

BÜR-GÖÖ',* n. A thick, oatmeal gruel, made at sea. *Mar. Dict.*

BÜR'GRÄVE, n. [*bourg and grave.*] An hereditary governor of a castle or town.

BÜR'GÜN-DY, n. A French wine made in Burgundy.

BÜR'RI, (bür) n. A tower; a defence or protection. *Gibson.*

[[BÜR'-ÄL, (bör're-äl) [bör're-äl, *W. P. J. F. Sm.*; bör'yal, *S. E. K.*; bür'e-äl, *Jä.*] n. Act of burying; a funeral; sepulture.

[[BÜR'-ÄL-PLÄCE, (bör'e-äl-pläs) n. A place for burial.

[[BÜR'-ÄL-SÄIN'VICE,* (bör'e-äl-sär'vis) n. Religious service at a funeral. *Boswell.*

BÜR'-ER, (bör'er) n. One who buries. *Ezek. xxxix.*

BÜR'RN, n. [*Fr.*] The tool of an engraver.

BÜR'KE,* v. a. To murder with a design to obtain a body for dissection. *Qu. Rev.* [A modern term, derived from the name of the murderer, an Irishman, who was hanged for this crime in 1829.]

BÜR'KER,* n. One who burkes; a murderer. *Ed. Rev.*

BÜR'K'SM,* n. The practice of burking; murder. *West. Rev.*

BÜR'L, v. a. [i. BURLED; pp. BURLING, BURLED.] To dress cloth as fullers do.

BÜR'L,* n. A small knot or lump in thread. *Booth.*

BÜR'LACE, n. A sort of rafe. See *BURDELAIS.*

BÜR'LER, n. A dresser of cloth. *Dyer.*

BÜR-LESQUE', (bur-lésk') a. [*burlesque, Fr.*] Tending to excite laughter by contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it; comic; sportive; jocular.

BÜR-LESQUE', (bur-lésk') n. A ludicrous representation or contrast; a composition tending to excite ridicule; comic poetry.

BÜR-LESQUE', (bur-lésk') v. a. [i. BURLESQUED; pp. BURLESQUING, BURLESQUED.] To turn to ridicule.

BÜR-LESQUE', (bur-lésk') v. n. To use burlesque. [*R.*]

BÜR-LES'QUE', (bur-lés'ker) n. One who burlesques.

BÜR-LÉ'T'Ä, n. [*It.*] A comical or farcial opera.

BÜR'LI-NESS, n. State of being burly; bulk.

BÜR'LY, a. Great of stature; bulky; tumid; replete; full; boisterous; loud.

BÜR, n. v. a. [i. BURNT or BURNED; pp. BURNING, BURNT or BURNED.] To consume with fire; to wound with fire; to scorch.

BÜR, n. n. To be on fire; to be consumed by fire; to shine; to be inflamed; to rage; to be in a state of commotion; [to be near finding what is concealed or unknown. *Hunter.*]

BÜR, n. A hurt caused by fire. — (*Scotland*) A brook. *Boyle.*

BÜR'Ä-BLE, a. That may be burnt. *Cotgrave.*

BÜR'ER, n. He or that which burns; the part of a lamp that holds the wick.

BÜR'NET, n. A perennial plant, of different species.

BÜR'NET-RÖSE,* n. A Scotch rose. *Booth.*

BÜR'ING, n. Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

BÜR'ING, a. Flaming; vehement; powerful. *Shak.*

BÜR'ING-GLÄSS, n. A glass or mirror so formed as to collect or condense the sun's rays, and produce intense heat.

BÜR'NISH, v. a. [*brunir, Fr.*] [i. BURNISHED; pp. BURNISHING, BURNISHED.] To polish; to give a gloss to.

BÜR'NISH, v. n. To grow bright. *Swift.* To spread. *Dryden.*

BÜR'NISH, n. A gloss; brightness. *Crashaw.*

BÜR'NISH-ER, n. One who burnishes; a burnishing tool.

BÜR'NISH-ING,* n. The act of polishing or giving a gloss.

BÜRNT,* i. & p. from *BURN.*

BÜRNT, p. a. Consumed or scorched by fire.

BÜR, n. The lobe or lap of the ear; a round knob of the horn next to a deer's head; the sweetbread; a triangular chisel; a round iron ring used with cannon. See *BUR.*

BÜR'RHÖL, n. A sort of pear. — *Burrel-fly*, the ox-fly. — *Burrel-shot*, a sort of case-shot.

BÜR'ROCK, n. A small dam for catching fish. *Phillips.*

BÜR'RÖW, (bür'ro) n. A hole in the ground for rabbits and some other animals. — It is sometimes used for *borough*, and *barrow*.

BÜR'RÖW, v. n. [i. BURROWED; pp. BURROWING, BURROWED.] To lodge in a hole in the ground.

BÜR'ROW-DÖCK,* n. An aquatic bird; the shell-drake. *Scott.*

BÜR'ROW-ING,* p. a. Living under ground.

BÜR'RY,* a. Having or resembling hairs. *Loudon.*

BÜR/SAR, *n.* [*bursarius*, L.] A clerk or treasurer of a convent or college: — a student in an English university who is maintained by funds derived from endowments.

BÜR/SAR-SHIF, *n.* The office or state of *bursar*. *Hales*.

BÜR/SAR-RY, *n.* The treasury of a college. — (*Scotland*) An exhibition or charitable foundation in a university.

BÜR-SA-TÉL/LA, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of marine molluscous animals. *P. Cyc.*

BÜRSCHE,* (*bârsh*) *n.*; pl. **BÜRSCHE** *n.* (*Ger.*) A youth; a student at a university. *Brande*.

BÜRSE, *n.* [*bourse*, Fr.] An exchange where merchants meet and shops are kept. See **BOURSE**.

BÜRST, *v. n.* [*i.* BURST; *pp.* BURSTING, BURST (*†*BURSTEN).] To break or fly open; to fly asunder; to break away; to come or begin suddenly or with violence; to rupture.

BÜRST, *v. a.* To break open suddenly. *Shak.*

BÜRST, *n.* A sudden disruption; an explosion; rupture.

BÜR/STEN, (*bür'stin*) *p.* from *Burst*. *Beaum. & Fl.*

BÜR/STEN-NESS, (*bür'stin-ness*) *n.* A rupture. *Sherwood*.

BÜR/ST'ER, *n.* He or that which bursts. *Cotgrave*.

BÜRST/WORT, (*bürst'würt*) *n.* Rupture-word; a plant.

BÜRST, *n.* A small flat fish of the turbot kind. [*Den.*]

BÜR/SHEN, (*bür'thin*) *n.* Something to be borne. See **BUR-BÜR/SHEN**, (*bür'thin*) *v. a.* To load. See **BURDEN**.

†BÜR/SHEN-ÖS,* (*bür'thin-ös*) *a.* Burdensome. *Shak.*

BÜR/SHEN-SÖME,* *a.* See **BURDENSOME**.

BÜR/TON, (*bür'tn*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A small tackle formed of two blocks.

†BÜR/Y, (*bür're*) *n.* A dwelling-place: — the same word, originally, as *borough*, *burgh*, or *buryow*, and to be met with in old authors with the same meaning.

BÜR/Y, (*bür're*) *n.* [*beurré*, Fr.] A delicate pear, of several varieties.

||BÜR/Y, (*bür're*) [*bür're*, S. W. J. P. E. F. K. Sm. R.; *bür're*, Ja.] *v. a.* [*i.* BURIED; *pp.* BURYING, BURIED.] To put into a grave; to inter with funeral rites; to cover with earth; to inhume; to entomb; to hide; to conceal; to place one thing within another.

||BÜR/Y-ING, (*bür're-Ing*) *n.* Burial. *St. John xii.*

BÜR/Y-ING-GRÖND,* *n.* A place for interring the dead. *Booth*.

†BÜR/Y-ING-PLÄCE, (*bür-*) *n.* A place for sepulture.

BÜSH, *n.* [*busch*, Teut.] A thick shrub; a bough of a tree: — the sign of a tavern. *Shak.* The tail of a fox. — (*Mech.*) A piece of metal fitted into the plummet of a shaft in which the journal turns; the guide of a sliding rod. *Grier*.

BÜSH, *v. n.* To grow thick. *Milton*.

BÜSH/EL, *n.* [*buschel*, old Fr.] A dry measure containing 8 gallons or 32 quarts; a large quantity; a bushel measure. *Matt.*

BÜSH/EL-AGE, *n.* Duty payable on every bushel.

BÜSH/ET, *n.* A wood. *Rap. See BUSKET.*

BÜSH/INESS, *n.* The quality of being bushy.

†BÜSH/MENT, *n.* A thicket. *Raleigh*.

BÜSH/SHEIKE,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of bird. *P. Cyc.*

BÜSH/Y, *a.* Thick, like a bush; full of bushes.

BUS/Y-LESS, (*büz'e-less*) *a.* Not busy; at leisure. *Shak.*

BUS/Y-LY, (*büz'e-ly*) *ad.* In a busy manner; actively.

BUSINESS, (*büz'ness*) *n.* Employment; an affair; serious engagement; a point; something to be transacted; labor.

BUSINESS-LIKE,* (*büz'ness-lik*) *a.* Done well; practical. *Ed. Rev.*

BÜSK, *n.* [*busc*, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen the stays. — [*busk*, Dan.] [A bush. *Davison*.]

†BÜSK, *v. a.* To make ready; to dress. *Fairfax*.

BÜSK/ED,* *p. a.* Furnished with a busk. *Pollak*.

BÜSK/ET, *n.* A sprig or small bush. *Spenser*. A small compartment in a garden formed of trees, shrubs, &c. *Milner*. [R.]

BÜSK/IN, *n.* [*braschen*, D.] A kind of half boot; a high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy; figuratively, tragedy.

BÜS/KINED, (*büs'kind*) *a.* Dressed in buskins; tragic.

BÜS/KY, *a.* Woody; shaded with woods; bosky. *Shak.*

BÜSS, *v. a.* [*baisar*, Fr.; *besar*, Sp.] To kiss. *Shak.* [An old word, grown vulgar.]

BÜSS, *n.* A kiss. *Pope*. — [*bussé*, Ger.] Herring fishing-boat.

BÜST, *n.* [*busto*, It.] A statue of the human figure as far down as the breast; the corresponding part of the real figure.

BÜS/TAM-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in Mexico. *Dana*.

BÜS/TARDE, *n.* [*bistarde*, Fr.] A sort of wild turkey.

BÜS/TLE, (*büs'sl*) *v. n.* [*i.* BUSTLED; *pp.* BUSTLING, BUSTLED.] To be busy with quickness of motion, or in a confused hurry; to stir about.

BÜS/TLE,* *v. a.* To confuse; to make busy. *Wilberforce*, [R.]

BÜS/TLE, (*büs'sl*) *n.* A tumult; hurry; a part of a lady's dress.

BÜS/TLER, (*büs'ler*) *n.* An active, stirring person. *Cowper*.

BÜS/TÖ, *n.* [It.] A statue; a bust. *Ashmole*. See **BUST**.

BUS/Y, (*büz'ze*) *a.* Employed with diligence or earnestness; diligent; active; officious; bustling; troublesome.

BUS/Y, (*büz'ze*) *v. a.* [*i.* BUSIED; *pp.* BUSYING, BUSIED.] To make busy; to employ.

BUS/Y-BÖD-Y, (*büz'ze-böd-e*) *n.* A meddling person.

BÜT, *conj.* [*butan*, or *butan*, Sax.] Except; except that; yet; nevertheless; now; than; otherwise than that; however; unless.

BÜT, *prep.* [originally *bot*, contracted from *be out*.] Without; except; as, "All but one were lost." *Smith*.

BÜT, *ad.* Only; as, "Did men but consider." *Tillotson*.

BÜT, *n.* [*but*, Celt.] The end of anything; a boundary; the end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship. See **BUTTR**.

BÜT, *v. a.* [*buter*, old Fr.] [*i.* BUTTED; *pp.* BUTTING, BUTTED.] To touch at one end; to abut. *Cotgrave*.

BÜTCH/ER, *n.* [*boucher*, Fr.] One who kills animals in order to preserve or sell their flesh; one who delights in slaughter.

BÜTCH/ER, *v. a.* [*i.* BUTCHERED; *pp.* BUTCHERING, BUTCHERED.] To kill and dress for food, as animals; to slaughter; to kill. *Shak.*

BÜTCH/ER-BIRD, *n.* A species of the shriks.

BÜTCH/ER-ING,* *n.* The employment of a butcher.

BÜTCH/ER-LI-NESS,* *n.* A brutal manner.

BÜTCH/ER-LY, *a.* Cruel; bloody. *Asham*.

BÜTCH/ER-RÖW, *n.* A row of shambles. *Whitlock*.

BÜTCH/ERS-BROOM, *n.* Kneeholly; a small shrub. *Miller*.

BÜTCH/ER-Y, *n.* The trade of a butcher; slaughter; murder; the place where animals are killed.

BÜT/END, *n.* The blunt end of any thing. *Clarendon*.

BÜT/ER, *n.* [*bouteiller*, Fr.] A servant; one who has the care of wine and other liquors.

BÜT/ER-AGE, *n.* The duty upon wine imported, formerly paid to the king of England's butler.

BÜT/ER-ESS,* *n.* A female butler. *Chapman*.

BÜT/ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a butler. *Genesis xi.*

BÜT/EMENT, *n.* [*aboutissement*, Fr.] A support on which the foot of an arch stands; an abutment.

†BÜT/SHÄFT, *n.* An arrow. *Shak.*

BÜTT, *n.* [*but*, Fr.] A mark to be shot at; the point at which the endeavor is directed; the object of aim; a person who is the object of jests; a blow; a blow given by a horned animal. — [*but*, Sax.] A large barrel or cask; a beer-measure of 108 gallons; a wine-measure of 120 gallons: — a short, angular ridge. *Loudon*. See **BUT**.

BÜTT, *v. a.* [*i.* BUTTED; *pp.* BUTTING, BUTTED.] To strike with the head or horns. *Shak.*

BÜT/TER, *n.* The oily part of milk, or an unctuous substance obtained by churning cream; any substance resembling butter.

BÜT/TER, *v. a.* [*i.* BUTTERED; *pp.* BUTTERING, BUTTERED.] To spread with butter; to add something in the way of advantage or relish.

BÜT/TER-BUMP, *n.* A name of the bitter; bottlebump.

BÜT/TER-BÜR, *n.* A perennial medicinal plant.

BÜT/TER-CUP,* *n.* A yellow flower; the ranunculus. *Crabb*.

BÜT/TER-FLÖW-ER, *n.* Buttercup; a yellow flower. *Gay*.

BÜT/TER-FLY,* *n.* A beautiful winged insect, of many species, so named from the yellow species, or from the butter season.

BÜT/TER-IS, *n.* An instrument for paring a horse's foot.

BÜT/TER-MILK, *n.* The milk which remains after the butter is extracted.

BÜT/TER-NÜT,* *n.* A tree and its fruit: — called also the *oilnut*. *Spafford*.

BÜT/TER-PRÄNT, *n.* A piece of carved wood or a stamp to mark butter with.

BÜT/TER-TÖÖTH, *n.* One of the front broad teeth.

BÜT/TER-WIFE, *n.* A woman who sells butter. *Ld. Herbert*.

BÜT/TER-WO-MAN, (-wüm-än) *n.* A woman who sells butter.

BÜT/TER-WÖRT, (-würt) *n.* A perennial plant, of several species.

BÜT/TER-Y, *a.* Having the quality or appearance of butter.

BÜT/TER-Y, *n.* A room where provisions are kept; a pantry. *Shak.*

BÜT/ZING,* *n.* A boundary of land. *Booth*.

BÜT/ZÖCH,* *n.* The rump. *Shak.* — (*Naut.*) The convexity of a ship, behind, under the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

BÜT/ZON, (*büt'tn*) *n.* A catch, of metal or other substance, by which dress is fastened; a knob; a little ball; a round mass of metal; the bud of a plant; the sea-urchin.

BÜT/ZON, *v. a.* [*i.* BUTTONED; *pp.* BUTTONING, BUTTONED.] To dress; to fasten with buttons.

BÜT/ZON-HÖLE, (*büt'tn-höl*) *n.* A loop or hole to admit a button.

BÜT/ZON-MÄK-ER, *n.* One who makes buttons.

BÜT/ZON-TREE,* *n.* A tree; the conocarpus of Linnaeus. [*us. Lec.*]

BÜT/ZON-WÖÖD,* *n.* A plant; the spermacoe of Linnaeus.

BÜT/ZON-WOOD,* (*büt'tn-wöd*) *n.* A shrub. — *Buttonwood* is often used in America for the *sycamore*, or *plane-tree*. *Gray*.

BÜT/ZRESS, *n.* [*aboutir*, Fr.] A mass of stone; a pier or

wall built outside of another wall or structure, to support it; a prop; a support.

BÜT'TRESS, *v. a.* To prop; to support. *Burke.*
BÜT'WINK, *n.* The name of a bird. *Bailey.*

BÜ-TY-RÄ'CEOUS, (bü-tē-rā'shūs) [**bü-tē-rā'shūs**, *F. Sm. R.*; bü-tē-rā'shūs, *P. K. Wb.*] Having the qualities of butter. *Floyer.*

BÜ-TYR'ATE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed from butyric acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

BÜ-TYR'IC, * *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to or derived from butter; as, butyric acid. *Brande.* [*Cyc.*]

BÜ-TYR'INE, * *n.* An oleaginous matter found in butter. *P. Cyc.*

BÜTY'ROUS, (bü'tē-rūs, *Sm. R.*; bü'tē-rūs, *P. K. Wb.*) *a.* Having the properties of butter. *Floyer.* [*R.*]

BÜX'E-ÖS, * *a.* Relating to the box-tree. *Smart.*

BÜX'I-NA, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali obtained from the box-tree. *P. Cyc.*

BÜX'QM, (bük'süm) *a.* [Obedient; compliant. *Spenser.*] Gay; lively; wanton; jolly; amorous.

BÜX'QM-LY, *ad.* Gaily; wantonly; amorously.

BÜX'QM-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being buxom.

BÜȚ, (bi) *v. a.* [*bought*; *pp. BUYING*, *BOUGHT.*] To purchase; to acquire by paying a price.

BÜȚ (bi) *v. n.* To treat about a purchase. *Shak.*

BÜȚĒR, (bi'tēr) *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

†BÜȚ, *interj.* Noting contempt. *Shak.*

BÜZZ, * *n.* [*buzz*, *Fr.*] A wooden or leaden pipe to convey air into mines. *Crabb.*

BÜZZ, *v. n.* [*buzzen*, *Teut.*] [*i.* BUZZED; *pp.* BUZZING, BUZZED.] To make a sound like a bee or fly; to hum; to whisper.

BÜZZ, *v. a.* To whisper; to spread secretly. *Shak.*

BÜZZ, *n.* The noise of a bee or fly; a hum; a whisper.

BÜZZ'ZARD, *n.* [*buzard*, *Fr.*] A sluggish species of hawk; a blockhead.

BÜZZ'ZARD, *a.* Senseless; stupid. *Milton.* [*R.*]

BÜZZ'ZAR-DĒT, * *n.* A species of bird. *Crabb.*

BÜZZ'ZER, *n.* A secret whisperer. *Shak.* [*Maunder.*]

BÜZZ'ING, * *a.* A humming noise; incessant low talk.

BY, (bi or be) [*bi* or *bē*, *W. Sm.*; *bi* or *bē*, *S. J.*; *bi*, *P. F. Ja. K.*] *prep.* [*bi*, *Sax.*] At; in; near; for. It denotes the agent, instrument, cause, way, or means; as, "performed by you." *†* When pronounced distinctly, or with the accent, as when it is used in composition, it is pronounced *bi*.

BY, (hi) *ad.* Near; beside; passing; in presence. *Dryden.*

†BY, *n. a.* Same as *aby*. *Sackville.* See *ABV*.

BY, (*in composition*) implies something out of the direct way; irregular; collateral; private; or retired; as, a *by-lane*, *by-path*, *by-corner*. — It is sometimes used as an adjective, without the hyphen; as, "a by place," a "by road."

BY, or **BYE**, *n.* Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; as, "by the by," or "byc." *Dryden.*

BY AND BY, (bi'and-bi') *ad.* In a short time. *Sidney.*

BÝ'ARD, * *n.* A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by the men who drag the sledges in coal mines. *Brande.*

BÝ'AS, *See BIAS.*

BÝ-BLÖW, * *n.* An accidental encounter; an illegitimate child. *Pope.*

BÝ-CÖF'FEE-HÖUSE, *n.* A coffee-house in an obscure place. *Addison.*

BÝ-CÖN-CERN'MENT, *n.* An affair which is not the main business. *Dryden.*

BÝ-CÖR-NĒR, *n.* A private corner. *Massinger.*

BÝ-DE-PĒND'ENCE, *n.* An appendage. *Shak.*

BÝ-DE-SIGN', (bi-de-sin') *n.* An incidental purpose. *Hudibras.*

BÝ-DRINK'ING, *n.* Private drinking. *Shak.*

BÝE, (bi) *n.* [*bi*, *bying*, *Sax.*] A dwelling. *Gibson.*

BÝ-END, *n.* Private interest; self-interested purpose.

BÝ-GÖNE, (bü'gön) *a.* Past. *Shak.*

BÝ-INT'ER-EST, *n.* Private interest. *Atterbury.*

BÝL'AN-DĒR, * *n.* See *BILANDER*.

BÝ-LANE, *n.* A lane out of the usual road. *Burton.*

BÝ-LAW, *n.* A private law or order of a society.

BÝ-MAT'TĒR, *n.* Something incidental. *Bacon.*

BÝ-NAME, *n.* A nickname. *Louth.*

BÝ-NAME, *v. a.* To give a nickname. *Camden.*

BÝ-PÄS-SÄGE, * *n.* A private or retired passage. *Baxter.*

†BY-PÄST, *n.* Past; gone by. *Shak.*

BÝ-PÄTH, *n.* A private or obscure path. *Shak.*

BÝ-PLÄCE, * *n.* A retired place, spot, or situation. *Johnson.*

BÝ-PÜR-PÖSE, * *n.* A clandestine object or design. *Hawkins.*

BÝRE, *n.* A cow-house. *Loudon.* [*North of England.*]

BÝ-RE-SPECT', *n.* Private end or view. *Carew.*

BÝ-RÖD, (bi'röd) *n.* A private or obscure path. *Swift.*

BÝ-RÖÖM, *n.* A private room within.

BÝ-SPĒECH, *n.* An incidental or casual speech. *Hooker.*

†BÝ-SPĒL, *n.* A proverb. *Coles.*

†BÝSSE, (bis) *n.* [*böses*, *Ital.*] A silk or linen hood. *Gower.*

†BÝS'SIN, *n.* [*böses*, *Ital.*] A silk or linen hood. *Gower.*

BÝS'SINE, *a.* Made of fine linen or silk. *Coles.*

BÝS'SO-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, fibrous mineral from the Alps. *Brande.*

BÝS'SUS, *n.* [*L.*] Fine linen or cotton stuff among the ancients. *Bp. Patrick.* — (*Conch.*) A long, delicate, lustrous and silky fasciculus of filaments. *P. Cyc.*

-BY-STÄND-ĒR, *n.* A looker-on; a spectator.

BÝ-STRĒET, * *n.* An obscure street. *Gay.*

BÝ-STRÖKE, * *n.* A private stroke; a side-blow. *Dr. Allen.*

BÝ-TÖWN-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of scapolite from Hytown. *Dana.*

BÝ-TURN'ING, *n.* An obscure road. *Sidney.*

BÝ-VIEW, (bi'vü) *n.* Self-interested purpose. *Atterbury.*

BÝ-WÄLK, (bi'wäwk) *n.* A private walk. *Dryden.*

BÝ-WÄY, (bi'wä) *n.* A private and obscure way. *Spenser.*

†BY-WĒST, *a.* To the west of. *Davies.*

BÝ-WIPE, *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm. *Milton.*

BÝ-WÖRD, (bi'würd) *n.* A saying; a proverb. *Shak.*

BÝZ'AN-TĪNE, * *n.* See *BIZANTINE*, and *BEZANT*.

BÝZ'AN-TĪNE, * *a.* Belonging to Byzantium. *P. Cyc.*

C.

C, the third letter of the alphabet, is a consonant, and has two sounds, one hard, like *c*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, and *r*; the other soft, like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; — combined with the letter *h*, it has three different sounds: the first, its proper English sound, equivalent to *tsh*, as in *church*; the second, in words from the French, equivalent to *sh*, as in *chaise*; the third, in words from the Greek, equivalent to *k*, as in *chor'd*. *C*, as a numeral letter, denotes a hundred.

CXB, *n.* A Hebrew measure, of about three pints. — A kind of chaise, so used as an abbreviation from *cabriolet*; a light four-wheeled carriage; a low two-wheeled carriage.

CA-BÄL, *n.* [*cabale*, *Fr.*] Originally the same as *cabala*. See *CABALA*. A junto, or small body of men, united to effect some party or sinister purpose; an intrigue. *†* The political signification of this word owes its origin to the five cabinet ministers in Charles II.'s reign: *Clifford*, *Ashley*, *Buckingham*, *Arlington*, and *Lauderdale*. This junto were known by the name of the *Cabal*; a word formed of the initial letters of their names. — *Burnet.*

CA-BÄL', *v. n.* [*i.* CABALLED; *pp.* CABALLING, CABALLED.] To form plots or intrigues; to plot. *Dryden.*

CXB-Ä-LÄ, *n.* [*Il. & Sp.*, from *Heb.*] Secret science; oral tradition; or the traditional or secret science of the Jewish rabbins, by which every letter, word, number, and accent of the law is supposed to be significant in a mysterious manner: — any secret science. *Harmar.*

CXB'ÄL-ISM, *n.* The science of the cabalists. *Spenser.*

CXB'ÄL-IST, *n.* One skilled in the cabala or Jewish traditions.

CXB-Ä-LIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to the cabala; having an occult meaning.

CXB-Ä-LIS'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to the cabala; having an occult meaning.

CXB-Ä-LIS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a cabalistic manner. *Herbert.*

CXB-Ä-LI-ZE, *v. n.* To speak or reason as cabalists. *Morc.*

CA-BÄL'ĒR, *n.* One who cabals; an intriguer.

CXB'ÄL-LĪNE, *a.* [*caballinus*, *L.*] Belonging to a horse; as, "caballine clothes," *i. e.* horse medicine. *Cotgrave.*

CXB-Ä-LĪNE, * *n.* [*Fr.*] A coarse kind of ale. *Crabb.*

CABARET, (käb'a-rä or käb'a-rät) [*käb'a-rä*, *S. Ja. Sm.*; käb'a-rät, *J. F. K.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] A tavern. *Bramhall.*

CA-BÄS', * *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mil.*) A basket made of rushes. *Crabb.*

CXB'BAQE, *n.* [*cabus*, *Fr.*] An edible plant, of several species. — A cant word for shreds of cloth made by tailors.

CXB'BAQE, *v. n.* [*i.* CABBAQED; *pp.* CABBAQING, CABBAQED.] To form a head, as a cabbage.

CXB'BAQE, *v. a.* To steal in cutting clothes; to purloin.

CXB'BAQE-DÄI'SY, * *n.* A plant and flower; globe-flower. *Booth.*

CXB'BAQE-NĒT, * *n.* A net for boiling cabbages in. *Smart.*

CXB'BAQE-PLÄNT, * *n.* A young plant of the cabbage. *Ash.*

CXB'BAQE-RÖSE, * *n.* A rose having many close petals. *Booth.*

CXB'BAQE-TREE, *n.* A species of palm-tree. *Miller.*

CXB'BAQE-WÖRM, (käb'bi-würm) *n.* A caterpillar.

CA-BĒ'CA,* or **CA-BĒSSE**,* *n.* A fine India silk. *Crabb.*

CA-BĒ'N, *n.* [*cabane*, *Fr.*] A small room; a cottage, or a

small house; a booth.—(Naut.) An apartment in a vessel for the officers and superior passengers.

CAB'IN, *v. n.* To live in a cabin. *Shak.*

CAB'IN, *v. a.* To confine in a cabin. *Shak.*

CAB'IN-BÖY, *n.* A servant boy on board a ship.

CAB'INED, (káb'ind) *a.* Having or enclosed in a cabin. *Milton.*

CAB'IN-ÉT, *n.* [*cabinet*, Fr.] A closet; a small room; a set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place for things of value; a room in which consultations are held; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country; a government council.

CAB'IN-ÉT, *n. a.* To enclose. *Hervey*. [r.]

CAB'IN-ÉT-CÖÜN'CHÉ, *n.* A council of state, or of cabinet ministers, held with privacy; the members of a council.

CAB'IN-ÉT-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes articles of wood-enfurniture which require nice workmanship.

CAB'IN-MATE, *n.* One who occupies the same cabin.

CA-BÛ'RÏ*, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Myth.*) Ancient Grecian or Pelasgic divinities, eight in number, whose worship was celebrated with mysterious rites. *Faber.*

CA-BÛ'RÏ-AN*, *a.* Relating to the Cabiri. *Fabr.*

CABLE, *n.* [*cabl*, Welsh.] The rope or chain by which the anchor of a ship is held; a large rope.

CABLE*, *v. a.* [i. CABLED; *pp.* CABLED, CABLED.] To fasten with a cable. *Dyer.*—(*Arch.*) To fill with cylindrical pieces, as columns. *Francis.*

CABLED, (káb'ld) *a.* Fastened with a cable. *Dyer.*—(*Arch.*) Filled with cylindrical pieces, like a cable. *Brande.*

CABLET, *n.* [*cablôt*, Fr.] A little cable; a tow-rope.

CABLE-TIÉR*, *n.* (*Naut.*) A place on the orlop deck, where cables are coiled away; the coil or several rolls of a cable. *Mar. Dict.*

CA-BÖB', *v. a.* To roast meat in an Asiatic mode.

CA-BÖSHEE*, *n.* (*Naut.*) The cook-room of a ship. *Smart.*

CA-BÖSHED', or CA-BÖCHED', (kå-bösh't') *a.* [*caboche*, old Fr.] (*Her.*) Represented as the head only, without representing the neck.

CAB'OT-AGE*, *n.* (*Naut.*) The art of navigating so as to avoid all sand-banks, &c.; the art of sailing from port to port, without stretching out to sea. *Crabb.*

CAB-RI-ÖLE', *n.* See CAPRIOLE.

CAB-RI-Ö-LET', (kåb're-ö-lé') *n.* [Fr.] A one-horse chaise, with a large hood, and a covering for the legs and lap:—often shortened to *cab*.

CAB'URNS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small ropes or lines for binding the cable.

CAC'A-GÖGUE*, (kåk'a-gög) *n.* (*Med.*) An ointment made of alum and honey. *Dunglison.*

CAC'CAD, (kå'kå) *n.* The chocolate-tree and nut. See COCOA.

CAC'H-LÖT*, *n.* (*Ich.*) The spermaceti or sperm whale. *Brande.*

CAC'HE*, (kåsh) *n.* [Fr.] A lurking-hole; a hole dug in the ground for the purpose of concealing and preserving goods and luggage. *Levis.*

CA-EHÉC'TIC, (kå-kék'tik) *a.* Having an ill habit

CA-EHÉC'TI-CAL, (kå-kék'te-kål) *a.* of body.

CACHE'MÈRE*, *n.* See CASHMERE.

CACHET*, (kåsh'å) *n.* [Fr.] A seal; a signet; a sealed letter; a state letter employed to deprive a man of his personal liberty. *P. Cye.*

CA-EHÉX'Y, (kå-kék'se, *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; kå'kék'se, *W. J. F.*; kå'kék'se, *S.*) *n.* [*καχεξία*.] (*Med.*) A bad state or habit of the body.

CACHIN-NATION, *n.* [*cachinnatio*, L.] Loud laughter.

CACH'Ö-LÖNG*, *n.* (*Min.*) A milk-white chalcodony. *Brande.*

CA-CHÜN'DE*, *n.* (*Med.*) A celebrated Chinese medicine, composed chiefly of aromatic stimulants. *Brande.*

CA-CIQUÉI*, (kå-sék') *n.* [Fr.] The title of an Indian chief in Mexico at the time of the conquest by the Spaniards. *Robertson.*

CACK*, *v. n.* To go to stool. *Smart.*

CACK'ER-EL, *n.* [*caquerel*, Fr.] A species of fish.

CACK'LE, (kå'kl) *v. n.* [*caecchelen*, D.] [i. CACKLED; *pp.* CACKLING, CACKLED.] To make a noise as a hen or goose; to giggle.

CACK'LE, *n.* The voice of a hen or goose; idle talk.

CACK'LER, *n.* A fowl that cackles; a tattler.

CACK'LING*, *n.* The noise of a goose, &c.; cackle. *Swift.*

CAC-O-EHÏM'TIC, *a.* Having the blood or fluids of the

CAC-O-EHÏM'TI-CAL, *a.* body corrupted. *Harvey.*

CAC-O-EHÏM-Y, (kå'ö-kim-e, *W. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; kå'kö-kim-e, *S.*; kå-kök'e-me, *E.*) *n.* [*καχοχημία*.] (*Med.*) An ill state of the fluids of the body.

CAC-O-DE'MON, *n.* [*κακός και δαίμων*.] An evil spirit. *Sir T. Herbert*. [r.] [a bad custom or habit.

CAC-O-E-THEE, *n.* [Gr. & L.] (*Med.*) An incurable ulcer.

CA-CÖG'RAPHY, (kå-kög'ra-fé) *n.* Bad spelling. *Walpole.*

CAC-O-PHÖ'N-ÖS*, *a.* Sounding harshly; cacophonous. *Longer.*

CA-CÖPPI'Ö-NOÛS*, *a.* Relating to cacophony; sounding bad. *Milford.*

CA-CÖPPI'Ö-NÏ, *n.* [*κακοφωνία*.] An uncouth or harsh

sound; a discord; a deprived or altered state of the voice.

CAC'Ö-TÉÉH-NÏ*, *n.* A corruption of art. *Crabb.*

CA-CÖT'RO-PHY*, *n.* A vicious nutrition. *Crabb.*

CA-CÖX'ÉNE*, *n.* Same as *cacoxene*. *Phillips.*

CA-CÖX'É-NÏTE*, *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous mineral. *Phillips.*

CAC-TA'CEOUS*, (kåk-tå'shus) *a.* Relating to or resembling the tactus. *P. Cye.*

CAC'TUS*, *n.* [*κάκτος*.] *pl.* CACTI, or CACTUSES. (*Bot.*) A group of plants from the tropical parts of America, now called *cactacea*, or *cactæa*. *P. Cye.*

CA-CÜ'M'NÏTE, *v. a.* [*calcamin*, L.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Bailey.*

CAD*, *n.* A boy or person who tends the door of an omnibus; an assistant to a coachman. *Qu. Rev.*

CA-DÄS'TRE*, (kå-då's'tur) *n.* [Fr.] (*Louisiana law*) An official statement of the quantity and value of real property. *Bowdler.*

CA-DÄ'YER, *n.* [L.] A corpse. *Davies.*

CA-DÄ'YER-ÖS, *a.* Having the appearance of a corpse.

CA-DÄ'YER-ÖÜS-Y'AD, *a.* In a cadaverous manner. *Dr. Allen.*

CAD'DATE*, *n.* A kind of fly or insect. *Ash.*

CAD'BICE*, *n.* The larva or grub of a trichopteran insect; same as *case-worm*. *Brande.*

CAD'DIS, *n.* A kind of tape or ribbon; a grub or worm; a case-worm:—also written *caddice*.

CAD'DÖW, (kåd'dö) *n.* A chough, or jackdaw. *Ray.*

CAD'DÏ*, *n.* A small vessel or box for tea. *Hayward.*

CÄDE, *a.* [*cadeler*, Fr.] Bred by the hand; domesticated; tame. *Sheldon.*

CÄDE, *v. a.* To bring up by the hand; to tame.

CÄDE, *n.* [*cadus*, L.] A barrel; a cask for herrings. *Shak.*

CÄDE'-LÄMB*, *n.* A pet lamb, or one weaned and brought up in the house. *Crabb.*

CÄ'DENCE, *n.* [*cadence*, Fr.] The fall of the voice, as the sentence draws to its end and closes; a rhythmical fall or modulation of the voice of the hand; the modulation of the bars or clauses in music.—(*Horsemanship*) The equal measure which a horse observes in all his motions, when thoroughly managed.—(*Her.*) The descent and distinction of families.

CÄ'DENCE, *v. a.* To regulate by musical measure. *A. Smith.*

CÄ'DEN-CÏ, *n.* Same as *cadence*. *Dryden.*

CÄ'DÉNÉ*, *n.* An inferior sort of Turkey carpet. *Crabb.*

CÄ'DÉNT, *a.* Falling down. *Shak.* [r.]

CA-DÉN'ZA, (kå-dén'zå) *n.* [It.] A musical cadence.

CA-DÉT', *n.* [*cadet*, Fr.] The younger or youngest brother; a volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission; a young man in a military school.

CÄ'DEW, (kå'du) *n.* A straw-worm; the caddis. *Bailey.*

CÄDE'-WORM, (kå'dwurm) *n.* A grub; the caddis.

CÄDGE, *v. a.* To carry a burden; to carry on the back. *Ray.* [*Provincial*, Eng.]

CÄDGE*, *n.* A frame of wood on which hawks are carried. *Crabb.*

CÄD'GER, (kå'dj'er, *S. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; kåd'j'er, *W.*) *n.* A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, &c., to market. [*Provincial* and vulgar.] "Used in London only by the vulgar, and pronounced *colger*." *Walker.*

CÄ'DÏ, (kå'dö) *n.* [Ar.] A Turkish judge or magistrate.

CA-DÏL'LAC, *n.* A sort of pen.

CÄ'DÏS*, *n.* [Fr.] A woollen stuff made in France. *Crabb.*

CAD-MÉ'AN*, *a.* Relating to Cadmus, who is reputed to have invented the Greek alphabet. *Encyc.*

CÄD'MI-A*, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral; a crement of copper; tatty. *Crabb.* [*Crabb.*]

CÄD'MÏTE*, *n.* (*Min.*) A precious stone having blue specks.

CÄD'MÏ-ÏM*, *n.* (*Min.*) A white metal, much like tin, found among the ores of zinc. *Brande.*

†CA-DÏ'CA-RÏ*, *a.* Falling or happening by chance. *Blackstone*. *Jodrell.*

CÄD-V-CE'IAN*, *a.* Relating to the rod of Mercury. *Ash.*

CA-DÏ'CEÏUS*, (kå-då'shus) *n.* [L.] The rod of Mercury; a herald's staff. *Walker.*

CA-DÏ'CI-TÏ, *n.* [*caducus*, L.] Frailty; tendency to fall. *Lord Chesterfield*. [r.]

CA-DÏ'COUS*, *a.* Falling early, as a leaf. *London.*

†CA-DÏKE, *a.* [*caduc*, old Fr.] Fleeting or frail. *Hickes.*

CÄ'CF-AS, (sæ'she-ås) *n.* [L.] A wind from the north-east. *Milton.*

CÆ'RÛLE, *SE* CERULE, and CERULEAN.

CÆ-SÄ'RE-AN, *a.* See CÉSAREAN.

CÆ'SÏUS*, (sæ'shus) *a.* (*Bot.*) Of a bluish-gray color. *P. Cye.*

CÆS-PÏ-TÖSE',* (sæs-pe-tös') *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing in tufts. *P. Cye.*

CÆ-SÛ'RA, (sæ-zü'ra) *n.* [L.] (*Prosody*) A metrical break, pause, or division in a verse, occasioned by the separation of the first syllable of a foot, forming the last of a word, from the next syllable, forming the first of another word, as in the following line:

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit."

CÆ-SÛ'RÄL, (sæ-zü'ra) *a.* Relating to the cæsura, or to the pause of the voice.

CÁT'E-RÝS PÁR'I-BÛS,* [L.] Other things being equal ; in like circumstances. *Watts.*
CAFÉ,* (ká'fè) n. [Fr.] Coffee; a coffee-house; a house where refreshments of various kinds are obtained. *Boiste.*
CAFÉ'IC,* a. (Chem.) Derived from coffee, as the caffeic acid. *P. Cyc.*
CAFÉ'INE,* n. (Chem.) A bitter, crystallizable substance, contained in coffee. *Brande.*
CÁF'ÈRE,* (ká'fèr) n. A native of Caffraria, in South Africa; an unbeliever. *Malcom.*
CÁF-TÁN,* n. [Per.] A Persian or Turkish vest.
CÁGE, n. A vessel of wood, in the form of a barrel, usually containing four or five gallons:—also written *keg.*
CÁGE, n. [Cage, Fr.] An enclosure of wire, twigs, or timber, for birds or animals; a place of confinement; a prison.—(Carp.) An outer work of timber for the enclosure of other works.
CÁGE, v. a. [i. CAGED; pp. CAGING, CAGED.] To enclose in a cage; to shut up. *Donne.*
CÁG'MÁG,* n. A tough, old goose; tough, dry meat. *Smart.*
CÁÇ, or **CÁÇQUE,** (ká'èk' or ká'ik) n. [Fr.] A skiff or sloop belonging to a galley; a galley-boat.
CÁIL, See **KÁLE.**
CÁI-MA-CÁN,* n. A Turkish word for a lieutenant, or a lieutenant-governor. *P. Cyc.*
CÁI'MÁN, n. [Sp.] An American crocodile or alligator; cayman.
CÁ-I'N'CIC,* a. (Chem.) Obtained from the bark of the root of the *caïca*, a Brazilian shrub. *Brande.*
ÇA IRA,* (sá'è-rá) [Fr. "It shall go on."] The name of a French revolutionary song. *P. Cyc.*
CÁIRN, (kárn) n. [earn, Welsh] A heap of stones. *Johnson.*
CÁIRN-GÖRM,* n. (Min.) A yellow or brown variety of rock crystal, from the mountain of Cairngorm, in Scotland. *Brande.*
CÁISSON, (ká-són') [ká-són', P. E. F. Sm.; ká'ès-són, Ja.; ká'són, K.] n. [Fr.] (Mil.) A chest filled with bombs and gunpowder; a wooden case.—(Arch.) A sunken panel in a flat or vaulted ceiling, or in the soffit of a cornice; a wooden case, in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.
CÁI'TIFF, (ká'tif) n. [ché'tif, Fr.] A mean villain; a knave.
CÁI'TIFF, (ká'tif) a. Base; servile. *Thomson.*
CÁI'TIFF-LÝ,* ad. Knavishly; vilely; basely. *Scott.*
CÁI'TIVE, (ká'tiv) a. Same as *caitiff*. *Spenser.*
CÁI'E-PÛT,* n. A volatile oil from the leaves of the cajuput-tree, in the East Indies. *Crabb.*
CA-JOLE, v. a. [cajoler, Fr.] [i. CAJOLED; pp. CAJOLING, CAJOLED.] To delude by flattery; to deceive; to wheedle; to flatter; to soothe; to coax. *Hudibras.*
CA-JOLE'MENT,* n. Cajolery. *Coleridge.* [R.]
CA-JÖL'ÈR, n. One who cajoles; a flatterer.
CA-JÖL'ÈR-Y, n. Flattery; wheedling; deceit. *Burke.*
CAKE, n. A small mass of dough baked, and commonly sweetened; a kind of delicate bread; any thing in the form of a cake, rather flat than high; any mass of matter concreted.
CAKE, v. a. [i. CAKED; pp. CAKING, CAKED.] To form into cakes or concretions.
CAKE, v. n. To harden. *Addison.*
CARE, v. n. To cackle as geese. *Ray.* [Local, Eng.]
CÁKE-BEAD,* n. A species of bread. *Prior.*
CÁL'A-BÝSH,* n. A species of large gourd; a vessel made of the shell of the fruit of the calabash.
CÁL'A-BÝSH-TRÈÈ, n. A West India tree, the shells of the fruit of which are used by the negroes for cups, and instruments of music.
CA-LÁ'BRÁN,* a. Belonging to Calabria. *Ash.*
CÁL'A-ITE,* n. (Min.) The turquoise mineral. *Phillips.*
CÁL'A-MÁN'CÖ, (ká-lá-máng'kó) n. [calamancu, L.] A kind of glossy woollen stuff;—also written *calimanco.*
CÁL'A-MÁ-RÝ,* n. (Zool.) A cephalopod; a molluscous animal. *Brande.*
CÁL'AM-BÁÇ,* n. A medicinal, fragrant wood; aloes-wood. *Booth.*
CÁL'AM-BÖUR,* n. A motley-colored wood, used by cabinet-makers and inlayers;—called also *eagle-wood*. *Booth.*
CÁL'A-MÍF'ÈR-OÛS, a. [calamus and fero, L.] Producing reeds, or plants having a smooth stalk, knotted and hollow.
CÁL'A-MÍ-NÁ'RÝS,* n. (Min.) A mineral; a fossil; calamine. *Crabb.*
CÁL'A-MINE, n. (Min.) A native carbonate of zinc, a silicious, simple, uncrystallized mineral; lapis calaminaris. *Locke.*
CÁL'A-MINT, n. [καλαμίνθη.] An aromatic plant.
†CÁL'A-MÍST,* n. A pipe; or one who plays on a reed or pipe. *Blount.*
†CÁL'A-MÍST'FRATE, v. a. [calamistrer, old Fr.] To curl or frizzle the hair. *Cotgrave.*
†CÁL'A-MÍST-TRÁ'TION, n. Act of curling the hair. *Burton.*
CÁL'A-MÍTE,* n. (Min.) A species of mineral; hornblend. *Phillips.* The plant *horse-tail*, in a fossil state. *Buckland.*

CA-LÁM'I-TÖÛS, a. Full of calamity, misery, or distress very unfortunate; miserable.
CA-LÁM'I-TÖÛS-NÈSS, n. Misery; distress.
CA-LÁM'I-TÝ, n. [calamitas, L.] A great misfortune; misery
CÁL'A-MÛS, n. [L.] pl. L. *CALAMI*; Eng. *CALAMUSES.* A reed; a sweet-scented wood; a pen, which is made of a reed.—(Bot.) A genus of palms, from which ratans are made, and from which dragon's-blood is procured; a fistular stem, as of a rush or cane:—dragon's-blood.
CALANDRE,* (ká-lándr') n. [Fr.] An insect of the beetle tribe, injurious to grain:—called the *corn or grain weevil*. *Farm. Ency.*
CA-LÁP'PA,* n. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceans. *P. Cyc.*
CA-LÁSHI, n. [calèche, Fr.] A light, low-wheeled carriage, with a covering to be let down at pleasure:—a sort of hood or lady's head-dress.
CA-LÁ'THÍ-AN-VÍ'O-LÈT,* n. A perennial species of gentian. *Booth.*
CÁL'A-THÝ'I-TÛM,* n. (Bot.) The modern name for the flower-herd of the plants called *compositæ*; the common calyx of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*
CÁL'A-THÛS,* n. [L.] (Ent.) A genus of coleopterous insects. *P. Cyc.*
CÁL'CAR,* n. [L. *calcar*, a spur.] A calcinating furnace.—(Bot.) A spur in flowers, or a hollow prolongation of the leaves downwards. *P. Cyc.*
CÁL'CA-RÁTE,* a. (Bot.) Having a spur or horn. *P. Cyc.*
CÁL'GÁ'RE-G-ÁR-GÍ-L-LÁ'GEOÛS,* (-shps) a. Consisting of lime and clay. *Dr. Thomson.*
CÁL'GÁ'RE-G-SPL'I'GEOÛS,* (-hish'qs) a. Consisting of lime and silice. *Dr. Thomson.*
CÁL'GÁ'RE-OÛS, a. [calc, L.] Partaking of chalk or lime.
CÁL'GÁ'RE-OÛS-NÈSS,* n. Quality of being calcareous. *Dr. Allen.*
CÁL'CA-VÁL'LA, n. A superior kind of Lisbon wine.
CÁL'CE-ÁT-ÈT, a. [calceatus, L.] Shod; wearing shoes.
CÁL'CE-DÖ'NÝ-ÛS, n. [L.] A precious stone; chalcodony.
CÁL'CE-DÖ'NÝ, n. (Min.) See **CHALCODYNÝ.**
CÁL'CÈS,* n. [calc, L. lime, or chalk.] (Chem.) The remains of a metal or mineral after being subjected to violent heat, burning, calcination, or detonation by nitre; metallic powders or oxides. See **CÁLX.** *Brande.*
CÁL'CI-F'ÈR-OÛS,* a. Producing chalk. *Smart.*
CÁL'CI-FÖRM,* a. Being in the form of chalk. *Smart.*
CÁL'CI-NA-BLE, or **CÁL'CI-NA-BLE,** [ká'èc-na-bl, Ja. K. Todd; kál-sín'na-bl, Sm.; kál-sín'q-bl, Wh.] a. That may be calcined.
CÁL'CI-NÁTE, v. a. See **CÁLCINE.** *Bacon.* [R.]
CÁL'CI-NÁ'TION, n. The act of pulverizing by fire; reduction of substances to ashes or cinders.
CÁL'CI-NÁ-TÖ-RÝ, [ká'l-sín'á-tur-è, W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; kál'sín-á-tür-è, S.] n. A vessel used in calcination.
CÁL'CI-NÈ, [ká'l-sín', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kál'sín, Wh.] v. a. [calciner, Fr.] [i. CALCINED; pp. CALCINING, CALCINED.] To reduce a substance to powder, or to a friable state by heat; to oxidize.
CÁL'CI-NÈ, v. n. To become a powder or calx by heat.
CÁL'CI-TRÁTE, v. n. [calcitrer, Fr.] To kick. *Cotgrave.*
CÁL'CI-TRÁ'TION, n. The act of kicking. *Ed. Ren.*
CÁL'CI-ÛM,* (ká'l'she-ím) n. (Chem.) The metallic base of lime. *Brande.*
CÁL'CÖG'RÁ-PHY, n. The art of engraving in chalk or the likeness of chalk. See **CHALCOGRAPHY.**
CÁLC-SÍN'TER,* n. A calcareous deposit of certain springs. *Brande.*
CÁLC-SPÁR,* n. (Min.) Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime. *Brande.*
CÁLC-TÛFF,* n. (Chem.) An irregular deposit of the carbonate of lime. *Ûr.*
CÁL'CV-LÁ-BLE, a. That may be computed.
CÁL'CV-LÁ-RÝ, a. Relating to the disease of the stone.
CÁL'CV-LÁTE, v. a. [calcular, Fr.] [i. CALCULATED; pp. CALCULATING, CALCULATED.] To compute; to reckon; to rate; to estimate; to adjust.
CÁL'CV-LÁTE, v. n. To make a computation. *Shak.*
CÁL'CV-LÁ'TION, n. The art or act of reckoning or calculating; computation.
CÁL'CV-LÁ-TÝVE, a. Belonging to calculation. *Burke.*
CÁL'CV-LÁ-TÖR, n. One who calculates; a reckoner.
CÁL'CV-LÁ-TÖ-RÝ, a. Belonging to calculation. *Sherwood.*
†CÁL'ÇULE, n. Reckoning. *Howell.*
†CÁL'ÇULE, v. a. To calculate. *Chaucer.*
CÁL'CV-LÖSE,* a. Stony; gritty. *Brown.*
CÁL'CV-LÖS, a. Stony; gritty. *Sharp.*
CÁL'CV-LÛS, n. [L.] pl. **CÁL'CV-LÛ.** (Med.) Stone or gravel; a calcareous concretion in the bladder or kidneys.—(Math.) A method of computation. See **DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.**
CÁL'DRON, n. [chaldron, Fr.] A boiler; a large kettle.
CÁL'RHÈ,' (ká-lísh') n. [Fr.] A light, low-wheeled carriage. *Burton.* See **CÁLASH.**
CÁL'R-DÖ'NI-AN,* a. Scotch.—n. A Scotchman.
CÁL'R-DÖN-ÍTE,* n. (Min.) A mineral containing lead and copper. *Dana.*

CAL-E-FÁ'CIÉNT,* (kál'e-fá'shent) *a.* Making hot. *Maunder*. [R.]
 CAL-E-FÁ'CIÉNT,* *n.* (*Med.*) A warming stimulant. *Dun-*
 CAL-E-FÁ'CIÓN, *n.* Act of heating; state of being heated.
 CAL-E-FÁ'CIÓTIÉ, *a.* That makes hot. [R.]
 CAL-E-FÁ'CIÓTOR,* *n.* A small cooking-stove. *Toser*.
 CAL-E-FÁ'CIÓTO-ÉY, *a.* That heats or makes hot.
 CAL-E-FÁ'CIÓTO-ÉY,* *n.* A warming-room in a monastery.
Ash.
 CAL'E-FÉY, *v.* *n.* [*calefo*, L.] To grow hot. *Browne*. [R.]
 CAL'E-FÉY, *v.* *a.* To make warm. *Bullockar*. [R.]
 CAL'É-É-BÓURÉ,* *n.* [Fr.] A vitticinus; a pun. *Brande*.
 CAL'ÉN-DAR, *n.* [*calendarium*, L.] A division of time into periods adapted to the purposes of civil life; a register of the year; an almanac.
 CAL'ÉN-DAR, *v.* *a.* To enter in a calendar. *Whitlock*.
 CAL'ÉN-DÁ'RÍ-AL,* *a.* Belonging to the calendar. *Loudon*.
 CAL'ÉN-DÉP, *v.* *a.* [*calandrer*, Fr.] [i. CALENDERED; *pp.* CALENDERING, CALENDERED.] To dress cloth by hot-pressing; to hot-press.
 CAL'ÉN-DÉR, *n.* A hot-press, or machine for pressing and smoothing cloth; the workman who manages the machine; calender. *Copper*. An Eastern dervise. *Herbert*.
 CAL'ÉN-DÓG'RA-PHER,* *n.* A maker of calendars. *Boyle*.
 CAL'ÉN-DÉR, *n.* The person who calenders; a calender.
 CAL'ÉNDÉ, *n.* *pl.* [*calenda*, L.] The first days of each month in the ancient Roman calendar.
 CA-É'N'DU-LÁ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The marigold; a plant and flower. *Crabb*.
 CA-É'N'DU-LÁN,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A mucilaginous substance or species of gum obtained from the marigold. *Brande*.
 CAL'ÉN-TÉRE, *n.* [*calco*, L.] (*Med.*) A fever or furious delirium to which seamen are subject in hot climates, and which causes them to imagine the sea to be green fields.
 CA-É'S-CÉNCÉ,* *n.* [*calesco*, L.] Act of growing hot or warm. *Boase*.
 CAL'E-VÁNCÉ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A vegetable of the island of Savu. *Hawkesworth*.
 CALÉ, (kál) *n.*; *pl.* CALVES, (kávz) The young of a cow; a stupid fellow;—the thick part of the leg.
 CALÉ/LIKE, (kál'lik) *n.* Resembling a calf. *Shak*.
 CALÉ/SKIN,* (kál'skin) *n.* The skin of a calf. *Booth*.
 CAL'É-BÉR, or CAL'É-BRE, (kál'e-ber) *n.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The diameter of a body or of a gun-barrel; a gun's bore; capacity.
 CALIBRE, (kál'e-bur or kál'e-br) [kál'e-bur, *K. Richardson*; kál'e-br, *Ja. Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] Sort or kind; capacity of mind. It is the figurative sense of the preceding word; and, in this sense, the word is not so completely anglicized. *Burke*.
 CAL'ÍÇE, (kál'is) *n.* A cup. See CHALICE. *Taylor*.
 CAL'Í-CÓ, *n.* [from *Calicut* in India.] *pl.* CALICOES. A figured or printed cotton cloth.
 CAL'Í-CÓ-PRÍNT'ÉR, *n.* One who prints calicoes.
 CAL'Í-CÓ-PRÍNT'ING,* *n.* The art of printing cotton cloth, or of impressing it with topical dyes. *Ure*.
 CA-LÍC'U-LÁR,* *a.* Formed like a cup. *Browne*.
 CAL'ÍD, *a.* [*calidus*, L.] Hot; burning; fervent. *Bailey*.
 CAL'ÍD'Í-TY, *n.* Heat; state of being hot. *Browne*.
 CAL'Í-DÚCT, *n.* A pipe or flue to convey heat.
 CAL'Í-GÁ'TIÓÑ, *n.* [*caligo*, L.] Darkness; cloudiness. *Brown*. [R.]
 CA-LÍQ'Í-NOBS, *a.* Obscure; dim. *Hallywell*. [R.]
 CA-LÍQ'Í-NOBS-NESS, *n.* Darkness; obscurity. *Bailey*.
 CAL'Í-GRÁPH'IC,* *a.* See CALLIGRAPHIC. *Warton*.
 CA-LÍG'RA-PHY, *n.* See CALLIGRAPHY.
 CAL'Í,* or CAL'Í-CÍ,* *n.* The tenth incarnation of Vishnu, in the shape of a horse with a human head;—still expected by the Hindoos. *Malcom*.
 CAL'Í-PÁSH'Í, } *n.* Terms of cookery in dressing a turtle.
 CAL'Í-PÉH'Í, } See CALÍPASH, or CALÍPÉE.
 CAL'Í-PÉR,* } Same as *caliber*, or *calibre*. *Brande*.
 CAL'Í-PÉR,* } CAL'Í-PÉR CÓN'PASS-ÉZ, *n.* *pl.* A kind of compasses for measuring the thickness of articles.
 CAL'ÍPH, *n.* [*khalifah*, Ar.] A successor or vicar; a title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.
 CAL'ÍPH-ÁTE, *n.* The office, dignity, or government of a caliph.
 CAL'ÍPH-SHÍP, *n.* The office of the caliph; caliphate.
 CA-LÍP'ÍÇ,* *a.* Lasting 76 years; as, "the calippic period;" so named from Calippus. *Crabb*.
 CAL'ÍS-THÉN'ÍÇ,* *a.* Relating to exercises for bodily strength or elegance. *Combe*.
 CAL'ÍS-THÉN'ÍÇS,* *n.* *pl.* Exercise for health, strength, or elegance. *Combe*.
 CAL'Í-VÉR, *n.* [*caliber*.] A hand-gun; a harquebuse. *Shak*.
 CAL'ÍX, or CAL'ÍYX, (kál'ix, *P. K. Wb. Rees*; kál'iks, *E. Sm.*) *n.* [L.] A cup. See CALYX.
 CÁLK, (kák) *v.* *a.* [i. CALKED; *pp.* CALKING, CALKED.] To stop or stuff the seams or openings between the planks of a ship with oakum;—to rogen or sharpen a horse's shoe to prevent his slipping. *Palmer*.
 CÁLK,* *v.* *a.* To cover with chalk the back of a picture. *Smart*.

CÁLK'ÉR, (kák'ker) *n.* One who calks a ship;—a prominent part of a horse-shoe;—written also *calkin*, *calker*, *caokin*, *cawker*, and *cork*. *Farm. Ency*.
 CÁLK'ÍN, (or kák'ín) *n.* A part prominent from a horse-shoe, to secure the horse from falling. *Crabb*. See CALKER.
 CÁLK'ÍNG-ÍR'ÓN, (kák'íng'í-urn) *n.* A chisel used in calking a ship. *Dryden*.
 CÁL, *v.* *a.* [*calo*, L.] [i. CALLED; *pp.* CALLING, CALLED.] To name; to summon; to convoke; to summon judicially by or by authority; to invoke.—To call back, to revoke.—To call for, to demand.—To call in, to resume; to summon together.—To call over, to recite or read aloud.—To call out, to challenge.
 CÁL, *v.* *n.* To stop without intention of staying; to make a short visit.—To call on, to solicit.—To call upon, to implore.
 CÁL, *n.* A vocal address of summons; requisition; divine vocation; a demand; a short visit; an instrument to call birds or sailors; in parliamentary language, an inquiry to ascertain what members are absent without leave.
 CÁL'ÍBÉD,* *n.* A bird taught to allure others into a snare; the linnet, goldfinch, &c. *Goldsmith*.
 CÁL'ÍÉT, *n.* One who calls. *Shroveud*.
 CÁL'ÍÉT, *n.* A trull or a scold. *Skelton*.
 CÁL'ÍÉT, *v.* *n.* To rail; to scold. *Brathwait*.
 CÁL'Í-CÓ, *n.* See CALICO.
 CÁL'ÍD,* *a.* [*callidus*, L.] Hardened in craft; shrewd. *Smart*. [R.]
 CÁL'ÍD'Í-TY, *n.* [*calliditas*, L.] Shrewdness; craftiness. *Cookeran*.
 CÁL'ÍD-NESS,* *n.* Shrewdness; callidity. *Ash*.
 CÁL-LÍG'RA-PHER,* *n.* One skilled in calligraphy. *Ann. Rev*.
 CÁL-LÍ-GRÁPH'IC, *a.* Relating to calligraphy.
 CÁL-LÍ-GRÁPH'Í-CAL,* *a.* Relating to calligraphy. *Coleridge*.
 CÁL-LÍ-GRÁPH-ÍST,* *n.* One skilled in calligraphy. *P. Mag*.
 CÁL-LÍ-GRÁPH-Y, (*καλλιγραφία*) The art of beautiful writing;—polite literature. *Park*.
 CÁL-LÍ-MÁN'CÓ,* *n.* A woollen stuff, plain, highly glazed, twilled, or raised in stripes, used for petticoats;—also written *calamane*. *W. Ency*.
 CÁL'ÍNG, *n.* Act of one who calls; vocation; profession; employment; class of persons united by the same employment.
 CÁL-LÍ-ÓN'Y-MÚS,* *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of beautiful spiny-finned fishes. *Brande*.
 CÁL-LÍ-PÁSH'Í,* *n.* Beautiful progeny. *Smart*.
 CÁL-LÍ-PÁSH'Í,* *n.* (*Cookery*) The part of a turtle which forms the upper shield of the animal. *W. Ency*.
 CÁL-LÍ-PÉÉ'Í,* *n.* (*Cookery*) A part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield. *W. Ency*.
 CÁL'Í-PÉRS,* *n.* See CALIFERS.
 CÁL'Í-LÍ-TRÍX,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of green monkey. *Goldsmith*.
 CÁL-LÓG'RA-PHY,* *n.* Same as *calligraphy*. *Ed. Rev*.
 CÁL'Í-ÓG'Í-TY, *n.* [*callositas*, Fr.] A hard swelling, without pain.
 CÁL'ÍÓT, *n.* [*calotte*, Fr.] A cap; a covering for the head in Barbary. *Th. Campbell*. See CALOTTE.
 CÁL'ÍLOVS, *a.* [*callus*, L.] Indurated; hardened; insensible; unfeeling.
 CÁL'ÍLOVS-LY, *ad.* In a callous or hardened manner.
 CÁL'ÍLOVS-NESS, *n.* Hardness; insensibility. *Bentley*.
 CÁL'ÍÓW, (kál'ib) *a.* Unfedged; naked. *Milton*.
 CÁL'LVS, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) The matter which unites the divided ends of broken bones. It is a secretion of new bony matter.
 CÁL'M, (kám) *a.* [*calme*, Fr.] Quiet; serene; undisturbed.
 CÁL'M, (kám) *n.* Serenity; quiet; repose; stillness.
 CÁL'M, (kám) *v.* *a.* [L. CALMED; *pp.* CALMING, CALMED.] To make quiet; to still; to pacify.
 CÁL'MÉR, (kám'ér) *n.* He or that which calms.
 CÁL'M'ÉY, (kám'ér) *ad.* Serenely; without passion.
 CÁL'M'ÉY, (kám'nes) *n.* Tranquility; composure.
 CÁL'M'Y, (kám'ér) *a.* Calm. *Cowley*. *Pope*.
 CÁL'O-MÉL, *n.* [*calomelas*, L.] A chloride of mercury. It is much used in medicine, especially as a purgative.
 CA-LÓR'ÍÇ,* [kál'ór'ík, *K. R. Wb. Maunder*; kál'ór'ík, *Sm.*] *n.* [*calor*, L.] (*Chem.*) Heat, or the matter, cause, or principle of heat. *Brande*.
 CÁL'O-RÍÉ'ÍÇ, *a.* [*calorificus*, L.] Making hot; heating.
 CA-LÓR'Í-FÍ-CÁ'TIÓÑ,* *n.* Act of producing animal heat. *Dunghison*.
 CÁL-O-RÍM'É-TÉR,* *n.* An instrument to measure heat. *Brande*.
 CÁL-O-RÍ-MÓ'TÓR,* *n.* A form of the voltaic apparatus, composed of one pair of plates, of great extent of surface. *Brande*. [*P. Cyc*.
 CÁL-O-SÓ'MÁ,* *n.* (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Ed. Rev*.
 CA-LÓTTE, (kál'ót) *n.* [Fr.] A cap or coif formerly worn by French ecclesiastics; a military skull-cap;—a round cavity in architecture.
 CÁL'O-TYPE,* *n.* The art of fixing images of the camera obscura, by the action of light on nitrate of silver;—invented by H. F. Talbot. *Ed. Rev*.

CA-LÖV'ER, [kə-lōv'ēr, *K. Sm. Wb. Crabb, Ash*; käl'ō-er, *Todd*] *n.* One of a sect of monks, of the Greek church.
 CALF, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral substance, intermediate between compact limestone and marl. *Cleveland.*
 CAL'THA, * *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of ranunculaceous plants; marsh marigold. *P. Cyc.*
 CAL'THROP, *n.* Same as *caltrop*. *Blount.*
 CAL'TROP, *n.* A kind of thistle:—a military instrument with prickles, used to wound horses' feet.
 CA-LŪM'BA, * *n.* A root used as a tonic medicine. *Brande.*
 CAL'U-MĒT, * *n.* A large Indian pipe for smoking tobacco; used also as an emblem of peace. *Brande.*
 CA-LŪM'NI-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*calumnior*, *L.*] [*i.* CALUMNIATED; *pp.* CALUMNIATING, CALUMNIATED.] To slander; to accuse falsely; to vilify; to defame.
 CA-LŪM'NI-ĀTE, *v. n.* To accuse falsely. *Shak.*
 CA-LŪM-NI-Ā-TIŌN, *n.* Act of calumniating.
 CA-LŪM'NI-Ā-TŌR, *n.* One who calumniates.
 CA-LŪM'NI-A-TŌ-RY, *a.* Calumnious. *Mountagu.*
 CA-LŪM'NI-OŪS, *a.* Partaking of calumny; slanderous; abusive; detracting.
 CA-LŪM'NI-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a slanderous manner.
 CA-LŪM'NI-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Slanderous accusation. *Bp. Morton.*
 CAL'UM-NY, *n.* [*calumnia*, *L.*] False invective or censure; slander; defamation; detraction.
 CALVE, (kāv) *v. n.* [*i.* CALVED; *pp.* CALVING, CALVED.] To bring forth a calf. *Dryden.*
 CALV'ER, (kāv'er) *v. a.* To cut in slices, as fish. *B. Jonson.*
 CALV'ER, (kāv'er) *v. n.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. *Cotton.*
 CALVĒS-SNŌŪT, (kāvz-snōût) *n.* A plant; snapdragon.
 CAL-VĪLLE', (käl-vil') *n.* [*Fr.*] A sort of apple.
 CAL'VIN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or system of Calvin.
 CAL'VIN-IST, *n.* One who adheres to Calvinism.
 CAL'VIN-IS'TIC, } *a.* Relating or adhering to, or agree-
 CAL'VIN-IS'TI-CAL, } ing with, Calvin or Calvinism.
 CAL'VIN-IZE, * *v. n.* To conform to Calvin or Calvinism. *Southey.*
 CALV'ISH, (kāv'ish) *a.* Like a calf. *Sheldon.*
 CAL'VI-TY, *n.* Baldness. *Cockeram.*
 CALX, (kälks) *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* L. CALCES; *Eng.* CALXES. (*Chem.*) Lime or chalk; the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, burning, or calcination, solution by acids, or detonation by nitre, and which may be reduced to powder.
 CAL-Y-CĀM'RHŪS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub having a sweet-scented flower. *Farm. Encyc.*
 CAL'Y-CINE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) Relating to or like a calyx. *Loudon.*
 CAL'Y-CLE, (käl'ō-kl) *n.* [*calyculus*, *L.*] (*Bot.*) A row of leaflets at the base of the calyx.
 CA-LY'CŪ-LĀTE, * } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a calyche, or a whorl
 CA-LY'CŪ-LĀT-ED, * } of bracts, on the outside of a calyx,
 as an involucre. *P. Cyc.*
 CA-LY'CŪ-LŪS, * *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A little calyx. *Brande.*
 CA-LŪM'Ē-NE, * *n.* A genus of trilobites, or fossil crustaceans. *Brande.*
 CA-LY'P'TER, * } *n.* (*Bot.*) A hoodlike body or covering,
 CA-LY'P'TRA, * } connected, in some plants, with the or-
 gans of fructification. *P. Cyc.*
 CA-LY'P'TRĪ-FŌRM, * *a.* Having the form of a veil. *Smith.*
 CAL'LYX, [käl'lyks, *P. K. Wb. Rees*; käl'lyks, *E. Sm.*] *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* L. CAL'Y-CE'S; *Eng.* CAL'YX-ĒS. (*Bot.*) A flower-cup, the outer covering of a flower within the bracts. *P. Cyc.*
 CAL-ZŌŪNS, * *n. pl.* [*calzones*, *Sp.*] Drawers. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 CAM, * *n.* (*Mech.*) The projecting part of an eccentric wheel, ellipsis, or part of a circle. *Grier.* A mound of earth. *Farm. Encyc.*
 CA-MĀ'IEŪ, (kə-mā'yo) *n.* [*camaiœu*, *Fr.*] A sort of onyx. *Darwin.*—Now written *cameo*. See *CAMEO*.
 CA-MĀIL', * *n.* [*Fr.*] A purple ornament worn by a bishop over his rochet. *Crabb.*
 CAM'BER, *n.* (*Arch.*) The convexity of the upper, and concavity of the under, side of a beam; an arch on a beam.
 CAM'BER-ING, *a.* Arched; bending.
 CAM'RING-ŌŪ-TĀNG, * *n.* A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*
 CAM'BIST, *n.* [*cambio*, *L.*] A person skilled in exchanges of money. *Kelley.*
 CAM'BI-ŪM, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A viscid secretion formed between the liber and albumen of exogenous trees. *Brande.*
 CAMB'LET, *n.* See *CAMLET*.
 CAM'BŌGE, * *n.* A gum-resin used as a medicine and a pigment. *P. Cyc.* See *CAMBOGE*.
 CAM'BRELL, * *n.* A crooked stick to hang meat on; a gambrel. *Ash.*
 CAM'BRĪ-AN, * *a.* Relating to Cambria or Wales. *Earnshaw.*
 CAM'BRĪ-AN, * or CAM'BRŌ-DRIT'ON, * *n.* A Welshman. *Earnshaw.*
 CAM'BRIC, *n.* A fine, white, thin linen or cotton fabric, originally manufactured at Cambray.
 CAME, *i.* from *Come*. See *COME*.
 CAME, * *n.* A small, slender rod of cast lead, used in glazing. *Francis.*
 CAM'EL, *n.* [*camelus*, *L.*] A large ruminant quadruped,

without horns, much used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden:—a machine for lifting vessels.
 CAM'EL-BACKED, (kām'el-bākt) *a.* Having a back like a camel.
 CAM'EL-BIRD, * *n.* A name applied to the ostrich. *Booth.*
 CAM'EL-DRĪ-VER, * *n.* One who drives camels. *Collins.*
 CA-MĒ'LE-ŌN, * *n.* (*Min.*) A manganese of potash. *Brande.* See *CHAMÆLEON*.
 CA-MĒL'I-A, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful genus of evergreen flowering shrubs, found in China and Japan. *Brande.*
 CA-MĒL'Ō-PĀRD, or CAM'ELI-Ō-PĀRD, *n.* [kām'el'ō-pārd, *W. P. Ja.*; kām'el'ō-pārd, *K. Sm. S. Wb.*] *n.* An African ruminant animal, the tallest of known quadrupeds:—now called the *giraffe*.
 CAME'LOT, (kām'lōt) *n.* [*Fr.*] [*καμηλοτή*] See *CAMLET*.
 CAM'EL-SWAL'LOW-ER, * (kām'el-swōl'ō-er) *n.* One who swallows camels; a person whose credulous. *More.*
 CAM'Ē-Ō, * [kām'ē-Ō, *Sm. Wb. Caanhorae*, *P. Cyc.*; kām'ē-Ō, *Maunder*; kām'ē'ō, *Ash, Todd, Darwin*; kām'ē'ō or kām'l'ē-Ō, *K. J.*] *n.* [*cammeo*, *It.*] *pl.* CAM'Ē-ŌS, sometimes CAM'Ē-Ē. A kind of onyx; a precious stone in bas-relief; a gem; a precious stone or shell having imitative designs engraved upon it in bas-relief, or figures raised above the surface. It was formerly called *camaiœu*. *P. Cyc.*
 †CAME'RADE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Now *comrade*. See *COMRADE*.
 CAM'Ē-RA-LĪS'TI'CS, * *a.* Relating to finance. *Smart.*
 CAM'Ē-RA-LĪS'TI'CS, * *n. pl.* The science of public finance. *Brande.*
 CAM'Ē-RA-LŪ'CI-DA, * *n.* [*L.*] (*Optics*) An instrument, invented by Dr. Hooke, for making the image of an object appear on the wall of a light room. *Brande.*
 CAM'Ē-RA-ŌB-SCŪ'RA, *n.* [*L.*] An optical machine, used in a darkened chamber or room for throwing images of external objects upon a plane or curved surface, for the purpose of drawing or amusement.
 CAM'Ē-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*camero*, *L.*] To cell or vault. *Cockeram.*
 CAM'Ē-RĀT-ED, *a.* Arched; vaulted:—divided by transverse partitions into a series of chambers, as certain shells. *Coles.*
 CAM'Ē-RĀ'TIŌN, *n.* A vaulting or arching. *Euclyn.*
 CAM'Ē-RŌ'N-AN, * *n.* A follower of the Scotch divine, Cameron. *Campbell.*
 CAM'Ē-RY, * *n.* A disease in horses; the frounce. *Crabb.*
 †CAM'IS, *n.* [*camice*, *It.*] A thin, transparent dress. *Spenser.*
 CAM'Ī-SĀ'DŌ, [kām'ē-sā'dō, *S. W. P. Sm.*; kām'ē-sā'dō, *Ja. K.*] *n.* [*camisade*, *Fr.*] An attack by soldiers at night. *Hayward.*
 CAM'Ī-SĀT-ED, *a.* Dressed with the shirt outward.
 CAM'LET, *n.* A thin cloth or stuff, originally made of silk and camel's hair, now chiefly of wool, or goat's hair, sometimes mixed with silk, cotton, or linen.
 CAM'LET-ED, *a.* Colored or veined. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 CAM'LET-TĒEN', * } *n.* A sort of fine, worsted camlet.
 CAM'LET'TŌ, * } *n.* *Crabb.*
 CAM'MAS, * *n.* A sort of bulbous plant or root, found in the valley of the Oregon, used by the Indians for food. *Farm. Encyc.*
 CAM'MOCK, *n.* Rest-harrow, a weed.
 CAM'Ō-MĪLE, *n.* [*χαμαιμῖλον*] An odoriferous, medicinal plant.
 CĀ'MŌUS, } *a.* [*canus*, *Fr.*] Flat; level; depressed:—only
 †CĀ'MŌYS, } used of the nose. *Brown.*
 †CĀ'MŌUSED, (kām'muēt) *a.* Crooked. *B. Jonson.*
 †CĀ'MŌUS-LY, *ad.* Awry. *Skelton.*
 CĀMP, *n.* [*campus*, *L.*] The ground on which an army pitches its tents; the army encamped; the order of the tents:—a shallow pit, or a heap of potatoes, turnips, or other roots, laid up in it, for preserving through the winter. *Brande.*
 CĀMP, *v. a.* To encamp; to fix tents. *Shak.* To bury in pits, as potatoes. *Loudon.*
 CĀMP, *v. n.* To pitch a camp; to encamp. *Ezod. xix.*
 CĀM-PĀIGN', (kām-pān') *n.* [*campaigna*, *Fr.*; *campagna*, *It.*] A large, open, level ground:—the time during which an army is in the field.
 CĀM-PĀIGN', (kām-pān') *v. n.* [*i.* CAMPAIGNED; *pp.* CAM-PAIGNING, CAMPAIGNED.] To serve in a campaign. *Sir R. Musgrave.*
 CĀM-PĀIGN'ER, (kām-pān'er) *n.* An old soldier.
 CĀM-PĀ'NA, *n.* [*L.*, *a. bell*] (*Bot.*) The pasque-flower.
 †CĀM-PĀ'NĪ-A, * *n.* Same as *campaigna*. *Temple.* See *CAMP-PAIGN*. [*Harris.*]
 CĀM-PĀN'I-FŌRM, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a bell.
 CĀM-PĀ-NĪ'LE, * *n.* [*It.*; *campanille*, *Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A tower for containing a bell or bells, or a clock; a bellfry. *Brande.*
 CĀM-PĀ-NŌL'Ō-GĪST, * *n.* A bell-ringer. *Mechanics' Almanac.*
 CĀM-PĀ-NŌL'Ō-ŌY, *n.* The art of ringing bells.
 CĀM-PĀN'Ū-LĀ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the bell-flower.
 CĀM-PĀN'Ū-LĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a bell. *Loudon.*
 CĀM'PĒ'ŌY, * *n.* A boy performing service in a camp. *Daught.*
 CĀM-PĒ'S'TRAL, *a.* [*campestris*, *L.*] Growing in fields.
 CĀM-PĒ'S'TRI-AN, *a.* Relating to the field; campestrial.

†CAMP-FIGHT, (kämp'fīt) *n.* A combat. *Hawkill*.
 CÄM'PHÈNE,* or CÄM'PHO-GEN,* *n.* (*Chem.*) Pure oil of turpentine; hydrocarbon. *Brande*.
 CÄM'PHIRE, (käm'fir) *n.* See CÄM'PHOR.
 CÄM'PHOR,* *n.* [*camphora*, L.; *camphre*, Fr.] A resin, concrete, juice, or exudation from two kinds of Asiatic trees, having an aromatic taste and a very fragrant smell:—formerly written *camphire*.
 CÄM'PHOR, *v. a.* To impregnate or wash with camphor. *Tatler*.
 CÄM'PHO-RÄ'CEOUS,* (käm-fō-rä'shūs) *a.* Impregnated with camphor. *Dr. Barton*.
 CÄM'PHO-RATE,* *v. a.* To impregnate with camphor. *Black*.
 CÄM'PHO-RATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of camphoric acid with a base. *Brande*.
 CÄM'PHO-RATE, }
 CÄM'PHO-RÄT-ED, } *a.* Impregnated with camphor. *Boyle*.
 CÄM'PHOR'IC,* *a.* Relating to or containing camphor. *P. Cyc*.
 CÄM'PHOR-ÖIL,* *n.* A substance supposed to be camphor in an imperfect state of formation. *P. Cyc*.
 CÄM'PHOR-TREE,* *n.* [*camphora*, L.] A tree found in Borneo, Japan, &c.
 CÄM'PING, *n.* The act of playing at foot-ball. *Bryant*.
 CÄM'PI-ON, *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant.—*Rose campion*, a pretty garden-flower.—*Corn campion*, a weed, cockle.
 CÄM-PÜ-LIT'RÖ-PODS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting such ovals as bend down upon themselves till their apex touches the base. *Brande*.
 †CÄM'NUS, *n.* [*camice*, It.] A thin dress; *camis*. *Spenser*.
 CÄM'N-WHEEL,* *n.* A wheel, formed so as to move eccentrically, and produce a reciprocating and interrupted motion in some other part of machinery connected with it. *Frames*.
 CÄM'WOOD,* (käm'wüd) *n.* A dye-wood, imported from Sierra Leone or Brazil. *Ure*.
 †CÄN. Used for *gan*, or *began*, in old poetry.
 CÄN, *n.* A metal vessel for liquor; a cup. *Shak*.
 CÄN, *v. n.* [i. COULD.] An auxiliary verb, used in forming the potential mode; implying ability, or to be able; as, "I can do it."
 †CÄN, *v. a.* To know. *Spenser*.
 CÄN'NAAN-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish scapolite rock. *Dana*.
 CÄN'NAAN-I-TISH,* (kä'nän-i-tish) *a.* Belonging to Canaan. *Ash*.
 CA-NÄ'DI-ÄN,* *n.* A native of Canada. *Lord Durham*.
 CA-NÄ'DI-ÄN,* *a.* Relating to Canada. *Murray*.
 CA-NÄLLE' (*kä-näl') [kä-näl', S. W. J. F. Ja.; kä-näl', P. K. Sm.] *n.* [Fr.] The lowest people; the rable. *Burke*.
 CÄN'A-KIN, *n.* A little can or cup. *Shak*.
 CÄNÄL', *n.* [*canalis*, L.] A watercourse made by art; a passage; a duct in the body through which any of its juices flow. ☞ "The Scotch broaden the *a* in the last syllable, as if the word were spelt *canäl'*." *Walker*. This corrupt pronunciation is heard in some parts of the United States.
 CÄNÄL-CÖAL, [kä'näl-kö, P. E. Ja. Sm.; kë'näl-kö, J. W.] *n.* A hard coal, that burns with a bright flame:—called also *canal*, *candle*, and *kennel coal*. See CÄNÄL-COAL.
 CÄN-A-LIC'U-LATE,* *a.* (*Zool.*) Noting a surface which has a longitudinal impressed line or channel. *Brande*.
 CÄN-A-LIC'U-LÄT-ED, *a.* Made like a pipe; canaliculate.
 CÄN-A-LIE'F-RA,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A tribe of zoöphagous univalves. *Brande*.
 CA-NÄL-I-ZÄ'TION,* *n.* The construction of canals. *McCulloch*.
 CA-NÄRY,* *a.* Noting several islands near Africa; also a singing-bird.
 CA-NÄRY, *n.* [from the *Canary* islands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; sack; an old dance. *Shak*. A singing-bird.
 CA-NÄRY, *v. n.* To dance; to frolic. *Shak*.
 CA-NÄRY-GRÄSS,* *n.* An annual plant which produces canary-seed. *Booth*.
 CA-NÄS'TE,* *n.* A rush basket in which tobacco is packed, in Spanish America. *Brande*.
 CÄN'BÜÖY,* (kän'büöy) *n.* A large kind of buoy. *Ash*.
 CÄN'CA-MÜM,* *n.* [L.] An Arabian gum, resembling myrrh. *Crabb*.
 CÄN'CEL, *v. a.* [*cancellet*, Fr.] [i. CÄNCELLED; *pp.* CÄNCELING, CÄNCELLED.] To cross and deface a writing; to efface; to obliterate.
 †CÄN'CEL, *v. n.* To become obliterated. *Cowley*.
 CÄN-CEL-LÄR'ATE,* *a.* Belonging to a chancellor. *Ch. Ob*.
 CÄN-CEL-LÄR'I-A,* *n.* A genus of trachelipod testacea. *Brande*.
 CÄN'CEL-LÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting leaves consisting entirely of veins, resembling open net-work. *Brande*.
 CÄN'CEL-LÄT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Cross-barred; cancellate.
 CÄN-CEL-LÄ'TION, *n.* (*Law*) Act of expunging the contents of an instrument, by striking two cross-lines through it. *Ayliffe*.
 CÄN'CEL-LING,* *n.* The act of effacing or obliterating.
 CÄN'CEP, *n.* [*caner*, L.] A can-fish; a crustacean.—

(*Astron.*) The fourth sign of the zodiac, that of the summer solstice.—(*Med.*) A scirrhous, livid tumor, terminating in an ulcer, generally fatal.
 CÄN'CEP-ÄTE, *v. n.* To become a cancer. *Boyle*.
 CÄN'CEP-ÄT-ED,* *p. a.* Grown cancerous. *Ash*.
 CÄN'CEP-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of growing cancerous.
 CÄN'CEP-ÖS, *a.* Having the nature of a cancer.
 CÄN'CEP-ÖS-LY,* *ad.* In the manner of a cancer. *Dr. Allen*.
 CÄN'CEP-ÖS-NÈSS, *n.* The state of being cancerous.
 CÄN'CEP-FÖRM, *a.* Like a cancer or crab; cancerous.
 CÄN'CRINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.
 CÄN'CRIN-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for nepheline. *Dana*.
 CÄN-CRÖ'MA,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of wading birds. *Brande*.
 CÄN-DE-LÄ'BERUM,* *n.* [L.] pl. CÄN-DE-LÄ'BRÄ.* A stand or support on which the ancients placed a lamp.—A branched candlestick. *Brande*.—*Candelabrum* is sometimes used for the English plural. *Gent. Mag*.
 CÄN'DENT, *a.* [*candens*, L.] Glowing hot; brilliantly white; hot. *Brown*.
 †CÄN'DI-CÄNT, *a.* [*candidans*, L.] Growing white. *Bailey*.
 CÄN'DID, *a.* [*candidus*, L.] [White. *Dryden*.] Fair; open; ingenuous; frank; sincere; free from prejudice or malice.
 CÄN'DI-DÄTE, *n.* [*candidatus*, L.] One who proposes himself, or who is proposed, for some office or station.
 CÄN'DI-DÄTE, *v. a.* To render fit as a candidate. *Feltham*.
 CÄN'DI-DÄTE-SHIP,* *n.* The state of a candidate. *Perry*.
 CÄN'DID-LY, *ad.* In a candid manner; fairly.
 CÄN'DID-NÈSS, *n.* Ingenuousness; candor.
 CÄN'DIED,* (kä'n'djē) *a.* Preserved or incrusted with sugar. *Ash*.
 †CÄN'DIFY, *v. a.* To make white or candid. *Bailey*.
 CÄN'DI-FY,* *a.* Belonging to the island of Candia. *Scott*.
 CÄN'DITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of the spinel found at Candy in Ceylon. *Dana*.
 CÄN-DI-TEERS',* *n. pl.* (*Fort.*) Frames to lay fagots or brushwood on, for covering workmen. *Crabb*.
 CÄN'DLE, *n.* [*candela*, L.] Tallow or wax surrounding a wick, and used for giving light; a light.
 CÄN'DLE-BÈR-RY, *n.* A shrub; a species of the sweet willow.
 CÄN'DLE-HÖLD-ER, *n.* One who holds a candle. *Shak*.
 CÄN'DLE-LIGHT, (kä'n'dl-lit) *n.* The light of a candle.
 CÄN'DLE-MAS, *n.* The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, formerly celebrated (Feb. 2d) with many lights in churches. *Gay*.
 †CÄN'DLE-MÈSS,* *n.* A mass of tallow. *Shak*.
 CÄN'DLES-END, *n. pl.* Scraps or fragments.
 CÄN'DLE-SNÜF-FER,* *n.* One who snuffs candles. *Smollett*.
 CÄN'DLE-STÖCK, *n.* An instrument to hold candles.
 CÄN'DLE-STÜFF, *n.* Any thing of which candles are made.
 CÄN'DLE-WÄST-ER, *n.* One who consumes candles or sits up at nights; a spendthrift. *Shak*.
 CÄN'DÖCK, *n.* A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton*.
 CÄN'DÖB, *n.* [*candor*, L.] Openness; fairness; ingenuousness; frankness; freedom from prejudice or malice.
 CÄN'DRÖY,* *n.* A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing. *P. Cyc*.
 CÄN'DY, *v. a.* [i. CÄNDIED; *pp.* CÄNDYING, CÄNDIED.] To conserve with sugar; to form into or incrust with con-gelations.
 CÄN'DY, *v. n.* To grow congealed; to concreate.
 CÄN'DY,* *n.* A particular kind of sugar. *Ash*. Sugar or molasses congealed or crystallized; a sweetmeat. *Whitwell*.
 CÄN'DY LI'ON'S FOOT, (-füt) *n.* A plant. *Miller*.
 CÄN'DY-TÜRT, (*Bot.*) A plant; the iberis. *Crabb*.
 CÄNE, *n.* [*κάννα*, and *κάννν*.] A walking-stick:—the sugarcane:—a strong East Indian reed.—A hollow place. [Local.] *Farm. Ency*.
 CÄNE, *v. a.* [i. CÄNED; *pp.* CÄNING, CÄNED.] To beat with a cane.
 CÄNE'BRÄKE,* *n.* A thicket of canes. *Ency*.
 CA-NÈL'ÄS,* *n.* A bark, of a buff color, and biting, aromatic flavor, imported from the West Indies, and used as a medicine. *Brande*.
 CA-NÈS'CENT,* *a.* Tending to whiteness; hoary. *Loudon*.
 CÄN'F-CÄS,* *n.* A spice from Cuba; a kind of cinnamon. *Crabb*.
 CA-N'Y-C'U-LÄR, *n.* [L.] Sirius, or the dog-star. *Booth*.
 CA-N'Y-LÄR, *a.* Belonging to the dog-star or dog-days.
 CÄN'Y-CÜLE, *n.* [*canicula*, L.] The dog-star; and, figuratively, the dog-days. *Addison*.
 CA-NINE', [kä-nin', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kä'n-in', Scott, Rees.] *a.* [*caninus*, L.] Relating to or having the properties of a dog.—The canine teeth are the pointed, often long, teeth, which are next to the incisors.
 CÄN'ING,* *n.* The act of beating with a cane or stick. *Ash*.
 CÄN'IS,* *n.* [L.] pl. CÄN'NES. (*Zool.*) A genus of quadrupeds; the dog. *Crabb*.
 CÄN'IS-FER, *n.* [L.] A small basket. *Dryden*. A small vessel for holding tea or coffee.
 CÄN'KÈP, (käng'kür) *n.* [*caner*, L.] An eating or corrod-

ing humor; small corroding ulcers in the mouth; a disease in trees or in a horse's feet; any thing that corrupts or consumes. — A caterpillar. [Local, Eng.]

- CAN'KER, (káng'kér) *v. n.* [*i.* CANKERED; *pp.* CANKERING, CANKERED.] To grow corrupt; to decay by corrosion.
- CAN'KER, *v. a.* To corrupt; to corrode; to infect; to pollute.
- CAN'KER-BIT, *a.* Bitten by a cankered tooth. *Shak.*
- CAN'KER-BLÓS'SOM,* *n.* Any thing that corrodes or devours like a canker. *Shak.*
- CAN'KERED, (káng'kér'd) *a.* Corroded; crabbed. *Spenser.*
- CAN'KERED-LY, *ad.* Crossly; adversely. *Mirror for Mag.*
- CAN'KER-LIKE, *a.* Destructive as a canker. *Mirror for Mag.*
- CAN'KER-OÜS, (káng'kér-üs) *a.* Corroding like a canker.
- CAN'KER-WORM,* (káng'kér-würm) *n.* A sort of destructive worm, or worm-insect, mentioned in *Joel* and *Nahum*. An insect, or sort of caterpillar, with ten legs, very destructive to certain kinds of trees. *Farm. Ency.*
- CAN'KER-Y, (káng'kér-é) *a.* Rusty; cankered. *Wogan.*
- CAN'NA,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*
- CAN'NA-BINE, *a.* [*cannabinus*, L.] Relating to hemp; hempen. *Bailey*. [R.]
- CAN'NÉL-COAL,* *n.* A hard, bituminous coal which burns with a bright flame; — called also *canal* and *candle-coal*. *Brande.* See CANAL-COAL.
- CAN'NÉ-BÁL,* *n.* A man or savage who eats human flesh.
- CAN'NÉ-BÁL,* *a.* Relating to cannibalism. *Burke.*
- CAN'NÉ-BÁL-ÍSM,* *n.* The practice of men feeding on human flesh; anthropophagy.
- CAN'NÉ-BÁL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shak.*
- CAN'NÉ-PEPERS,* *pl.* See CALIFERNIS.
- CAN'NON,* *n. sing. & pl.* [*Canon*, Fr.] A military engine for projecting balls, &c., by gunpowder; a great gun for battery, &c.
- CAN'NON-ÁDE'L,* *v. a.* [*i.* CANNONADED; *pp.* CANNONADING, CANNONADED.] To batter or attack with cannon or great guns.
- CAN'NON-ÁDE'L, *v. n.* To discharge cannon or large guns. *Tatler.*
- CAN'NON-BÁLL,* *n.* A ball to be shot from a cannon.
- CAN'NON-BÜL'LET,* *n.* Same as *cannon-ball*.
- CAN'NON-ÉER,* [*canonnier*, Fr.] *n.* An engineer who manages cannon.
- CAN'NON-ÉER,* *v. a.* To cannonade. *Burke*. [R.]
- †CÁN'NON-ING,* *n.* The noise of a cannon. *Brewer.*
- CAN'NON-PRÓOF,* *a.* Proof against or safe from cannon.
- CAN'NON-SHÓT,* *n.* A cannon-ball; the distance which a cannon will throw a ball.
- CAN'NÖT,* *v. n.* To be unable. † This is compounded of *can* and *not*, which are commonly united; though it would be more analogical to write them separately, as *canst not* and *could not* are never united. See CAN.
- CAN'NU-LAR,* *a.* Hollow, like a bamboo or tube. *Smart.*
- CAN'NY,* *a.* A Scotch word, used in various senses, as cautious, prudent, artful, wary, frugal, gentle, safe, easy, fortunate, worthy. *Jamieson's Dict. Qu. Rev.*
- CA-NÖE', (ká-nöé') *n.* An Indian boat; a small boat, commonly made of a single trunk of a tree hollowed out, or of bark.
- CAN'ON,* *n.* [*κανών*, L.] A law; a formula; a rule, especially in matters ecclesiastical; the received books of Holy Scripture; a dignity in a cathedral or collegiate church; the catalogue of saints acknowledged by the Catholic church. — (*Mus.*) A rule or method for determining the intervals of notes; a kind of incessant figure. — (*Surgery*) An instrument for sewing up wounds. — (*Printing*) A large sort of type. — (*Parriery*) The shank of a horse.
- CAN'ON-BIT,* *n.* That part of the bit which is let into the horse's mouth.
- CAN'ON-ÉSS,* *n.* A woman possessed of a prebend.
- CA-NÖN'IC,* *a.* Canonical. *Donne.*
- CA-NÖN'IC-ÁL,* *a.* According to the canon; belonging to or included in the canon; regular; staid; spiritual; ecclesiastical.
- CA-NÖN'IC-CÁL-LY,* *ad.* In a canonical manner.
- CA-NÖN'IC-CÁL-NÉSS,* *n.* The quality of being canonical.
- CA-NÖN'IC-CÁLS,* *pl.* The full dress of a clergyman.
- CA-NÖN'IC-CÁTE,* *n.* The office of a canon. *Berington.*
- CAN'ON-IC'LY-TY,* *n.* The quality of being canonical. *Ec. Rev.*
- CAN'ON-ÍST,* *n.* A man versed in the canon law. *Camden.*
- CAN'ON-ÍST'IC,* *a.* Belonging to a canonist. *Milton.*
- CAN'ON-I-ZÁ'TION,* *n.* Act of canonizing; state of being canonized.
- CAN'ON-ÍZE,* *v. a.* [*canonizer*, Fr.] [*i.* CANONIZED; *pp.* CANONIZING, CANONIZED.] To enroll in the canon as a saint; to declare a saint.
- CAN'ON-ÍZ-ÉR,* *n.* One who canonizes. *Richardson.*
- CAN'ON-LÁW,* *n.* Law made by ecclesiastical councils; a system of laws for church government. *Hamilton.*
- CAN'ON-LÁW'YER,* *n.* One versed in the canon law. *B. Jonson.*
- CAN'ON-RY,* } *n.* Office of a canon; a benefice in some
CÁN'ON-SHÍP,* } cathedral or collegiate church.
CÁN'ON-WÍSE,* } *a.* Versed in the canon-law. *Milton.*
- CÁN'Q-PÍED, (kán'q-píd) *a.* Covered with a canopy. *Shak.*

- CÁN'Q-PY,* *n.* [*κανοπέιον*, L.] A covering of state over a throne or bed, or over head. — (*Arch.*) A projecting moulding that surrounds the head of a Gothic arch.
- CÁN'Q-PY,* *v. a.* To cover with a canopy. *Shak.*
- CA-NÖ'ROUS,* *a.* [*canorus*, L.] Musical; tuneful; sonorous.
- CA-NÖ'ROUS-NÉSS,* *n.* Musicalness. *Scott.*
- CÁNT,* *n.* [*cantus*, L.] A sing-song manner of speaking; a whining, affected, or hypocritical speech; the dialect of a sect; barbarous jargon; slang; act of crying out things for sale; an auction; — a toss; a jerk; a throw.
- CÁNT,* *v. n.* [*i.* CANTED; *pp.* CANTING, CANTED.] To talk in a jargon, or with affectation.
- CÁNT,* *v. a.* To sell by auction. *Swift.* To toss; to jerk. — (*Naut.*) To turn over or round. *Brande.*
- †CÁNT,* [*kant*, D.] An angle; a corner. *B. Jonson.*
- CÁNT,* *a.* Vulgar; inelegant; affected; — applied to language. *Hawkins.*
- CÁN-TÁB'Í,* *n.* Colloquial for *Cantabrigian*. *Smart.*
- CÁN-TÁB'Í-LE,* *ad.* [*It.*] In a singing manner, as a song. *Smart.*
- CÁN-TÁ-BRÍG'Í-ÁN,* *n.* A man or scholar of Cambridge; often colloquially abbreviated to *Cantab*, *Wakefield*.
- CÁN-TÁ-BRÍG'Í-ÁN,* *a.* Relating to Cambridge or its university. *Qu. Rev.*
- CÁN-TÁ-LÍVE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of quartz. *Dana.*
- CÁN-TÁ-LÍV-ÉR,* or CÁN'TE-LÍV-ÉR,* *n.* See CANTILEVER.
- CÁN'TÁ-LÖUPE,* *n.* A small, fine species of musk-melon, globular, ribbed, and of pale green or yellow color. *Lindley.*
- CÁN-TÁN'KER-OÜS,* *a.* Vile in the highest degree; written also *cantankerous*. *Goldsmith.*
- CÁN-TÁ'TÁ,* or CÁN-TÁ'TÁ,* [*kan-tá'ta*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; *kan-tá'ta*, Ja. K.] *n.* [*It.*] A poem set to music, or a song intermixed with recitative.
- †CÁN-TÁ'TION,* [*canto*, L.] Act of singing. *Cockeram.*
- CÁN'TA-TÖ-RY,* *a.* Containing cant or affectation; whining; singing. *Dr. S. Miller*. [R.]
- CÁN-TÉEN,* *n.* A tin vessel for liquor carried by soldiers; a sutling house; a leather or wooden machine for holding utensils.
- CÁN'TEL,* *n.* The hind-bow of a saddle-tree. *Booth.*
- CÁN'TE-LEUP,* *n.* Same as *cantaloupe*. *Loudon.*
- CÁN'TÉR,* *n.* One who cants; a hypocrite; an easy gallop of a horse.
- CÁN'TÉR,* *v. n.* [*i.* CANTERED; *pp.* CANTERING, CANTERED.] To gallop easily or gently.
- CÁN'TÉR-BUR-Y-BÉLL,* *n.* A flower; a campanula.
- CÁN'TÉR-BUR-Y-GÁL'LOP, (kán'tér-bér-é-gál'lup) *n.* The gallop of a horse, commonly called a *cantor*; said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.
- CÁN'TÉR-BUR-Y-TÁLE,* *n.* Any fabulous narrative; — adopted from the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer.
- CÁN-THÁ'R-A-DINE,* *n.* The active principle of cantharis. *Francis.*
- CÁN-THÁ-RÍYS,* [*L.*; *κάνθαρις*, Gr.] *pl.* CÁN-THÁ'R'Í-DÉŠ,* Spanish flies used for blistering. — *Cantharis vesicatoria*, or blistering fly, an insect brought from Astrachan and Sicily.
- CÁN-THYS,* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The corner of the eye where the upper and under eyelids meet. *Quincy.*
- CÁN'TI-CLE, (kán'té-kl) *n.* [*canto*, L.] A song; a division of a poem; a canto. *Spenser.* — *pl.* The Song of Solomon.
- CÁN'TI-LÁTE,* *v. a.* To recite musically. *Smart*. [R.]
- CÁN'TI-LÉ'YER,* *n.* (*Arch.*) A bracket, or projecting piece of wood, stone, or iron, which supports a cornice, moulding, balcony, &c. Also written *cantilever*, *canteliver*, and *cantiliver*.
- CÁN'TING,* *p. a.* Using affectation; whining; hypocritical.
- CÁN'TING-LY,* *ad.* In a canting manner.
- CÁN'TING-NÉSS,* *n.* Habit or act of canting. *Sheridan.*
- †CÁN'TION, (kán'tshun) *n.* Song; verses. *Spenser.*
- CÁN'TLE, (kán'tl) *n.* [*kant*, Dutch.] [A fragment; a portion. *Shak.*] The protuberant part of a saddle behind. *Loudon.*
- CÁN'TLE, (kán'tl) *v. a.* To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*
- CÁN'TLET,* *n.* A piece; a little corner. *Dryden.*
- CÁN'TÖS,* [*It.*] *pl.* CÁN'TÖŠ,* A part or section of a poem; the treble part of a musical composition.
- CÁN'TÖ-FÉR-MÖ,* *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) The subject song. *Brande.*
- CÁN'TÖN,* *n.* A small parcel of land; a small community or clan; a geographical or political division of Switzerland. — (*Her.*) A corner of the shield.
- CÁN'TÖN,* *v. a.* To divide into little parts. *Locke.*
- CÁN'TÖN-ÁL,* *a.* Relating to a canton. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
- CÁN'TÖN-ÍZE,* *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions. *Davies.*
- CÁN'TÖN-MÉNT,* [*kán'tön-mént*, Ja. Sm. Wb.; *kan-tön'mént*, K.] *n.* [*cantonnement*, Fr.] A portion of a town or village assigned to a body of troops; quarters for a body of troops.

CAN-TÖÖN,* n. A kind of fustian with a fine cord visible on one side. *W. Eng.*
 CAN'TRED, (kän'tred), n. (*In Wales*) A hundred. *Davies.*
 CAN'TY, a. Cheerful; talkative. *Brockett.* [North of Eng-land.]
 CAN'VAS, n. [*cannabis*, L.] A coarse, unbleached cloth, of hemp or flax, for sails, for tents, for painting on, and for a fine sort of sieve; the sails of a ship.
 CAN'VAS,* a. Made of canvas; noting a coarse linen cloth of hemp or flax for sails. *Jodrell.*
 CAN'VAS-BÄCK,* n. A duck, so named from the color of its plumage, that frequents the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, and the neighboring waters; much esteemed for its flesh. *Audubon.*
 CAN'VAS-CLIMB'ER, (kän'vas-klim'er) n. One who climbs the mast to furl or unfurl the sail or canvas. *Shak.*
 CAN'VASS, n. An examination; a sifting; solicitation. *Johnson.*
 CAN'VASS, v. a. [*i.* CANVASSED; *pp.* CANVASSING, CANVASSED.] To sift; to examine; to debate; to solicit, as votes of electors.
 CAN'VASS, v. n. To solicit votes. *Bacon.*
 CAN'VASS-ER, n. One who canvasses; one who solicits votes. *Burke.*
 CAN'VASS-ING,* *p. a.* Sifting; debating; soliciting.
 CAN'NY, a. Full of canes; consisting of canes. *Milton.*
 CAN-ZÖ'NE,* n. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A kind of lyric poem; a song. *Brande.*
 CAN-ZO-NÉT, n. [*canzonetta*, *It.*] (*Mus.*) A little song. *Peacham.* Sometimes written in the Italian form, *canzonetta*. *Brande.*
 CAOUTCHOUC,* (kò'chük) [*kò'chük*, *K. Sm.*] Gum-elastic or India rubber; a very elastic substance which exudes from a tree in South America.—(*Mfca.*) A mineral substance found in Derbyshire, England, in soft, flexible masses. *Hamilton.*
 CAOUTCHOUCINE,* (kò'chü-sin) n. An inflammable, light, volatile, oily liquid, obtained from caoutchouc, by distillation. *Brande.*
 CAP, n. [*cap*, Welsh.] A covering for the head; a cover; an ensign of some dignity; the top; a kind of vessel:—[act of reverence. *Shak.*]
 CAP, v. a. [*i.* CAPPED; *pp.* CAPPING, CAPPED.] To cover; to furnish with a cap; to take off another's cap; to complete; to excel; to surpass.—*To cap verses*, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name alternately in contest. *Dryden.*
 CAP, v. n. To uncover the head in respect. *Shak.*
 CÄ-PA-BIL'I-TY, n. Capacity; capableness. *Shak.*
 CÄ-PA-BLE, (kä'pä-bl) a. Able to hold or contain; susceptible; intellectually capacious; intelligent; equal to; qualified for.
 CÄ-PA-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being capable.
 CÄ-PÄC'I-FY, v. a. To qualify. *Barrow.* [R.]
 CÄ-PÄ'CIOUS, (kä-pä'shüus) a. [*capax*, L.] Holding or embracing much; comprehensive; wide; large; extensive.
 CÄ-PÄ'CIOUS-LY, (kä-pä'shüus-le) *ad.* In a capacious manner.
 CÄ-PÄ'CIOUS-NESS, n. State of being capacious.
 CÄ-PÄC'I-TÄTE, v. a. [*i.* CAPACITATED; *pp.* CAPACITATING, CAPACITATED.] To make capable; to enable.
 CÄ-PÄC-I-TÄ'TION, n. Act of making capable. [R.]
 CÄ-PÄC'I-TY, (kä-päs'e-te) n. [*capacitas*, L.] State of being capable or capacious; power of holding; content; solidity; room; space; mental power; ability; state.
 CÄ-PÄ-PIE', (kä-pä-pé') *ad.* [Fr.] From head to foot. *Shak.*
 CÄ-PÄR'I-SON, n. [*caparason*, Fr.] A superb dress for a horse. *Milton.*
 CÄ-PÄR'I-SON, v. a. [*i.* CAPARISONED; *pp.* CAPARISONING, CAPARISONED.] To dress pompously. *Shak.*
 CÄ-PÄR'I-SONED,* (kä-pär'e-sönd) *p. a.* Dressed in caparisons. [*crime*. *Bowyer.*]
 CÄP'ÄX DÖ'LÄ',* [L.] (*Law*) Capable of committing
 CÄP'ÄSE, n. A covered case. *Burton.*
 CÄPE, n. [Fr.] A point of land projecting into the sea; a headland; the neck-piece of a cloak or coat.—(*Eng. Law.*) A judicial writ relating to a plea of real property.—*From capio*, L.; pronounced kä'pä.
 CÄ-PÉ'L'LÄ,* n. [L.] (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in Auriga. *Brande.*
 CÄP'EL-LÄNE,* n. [*capelan*, Fr.] A chaplain; the curate of a chapel. *Burn.*
 CÄ-PÉL'LET,* n. [*capelet*, Fr.] A swelling on a horse's neck. *Crabb.*
 CÄP'ER, n. [*caper*, L.] [A goat.] A leap; a jump; a frolic:—a Dutch privative:—the bud or flower of the caper-bush, used as a pickle.
 CÄP'ER, v. n. [*i.* CAPERED; *pp.* CAPERING, CAPERED.] To dance frolicsly; to skip; to play, as boys. *Shak.*
 CÄP'ER-BÜSH, n. A small prickly shrub on which the caper grows.
 CÄP'ER-CÜT'TING, a. Frolicking. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 CÄP'ER-ER, n. One who capers; a dancer. *Dryden.*

CÄP'ER-ING,* n. The act of jumping or skipping about.
 CÄP-LÄ',* n. (*Zool.*) The capibara or water-hog. *Brande.*
 CÄP'ÄS, n. [L.] (*Law*) A writ, either before judgment, to take the body of the defendant, or after judgment, a writ of execution.
 CÄP'ÄS ÄD RÈ-SPÖN-DÈN'DUM,* [L.] (*Law*) A writ for the commencement of personal actions to arrest a party who is at large or already in custody of a sheriff. *Brande.*
 CÄ-PIB'Ä-RA,* n. (*Zool.*) The largest known rodent quadruped, sometimes called the water-hog. *Brande.*
 CÄP-IL-LÄ'CEOUS, (käp-il-lä'shüus) a. Capillary.
 CÄP-IL-LÄIRE', (käp-il-lä'r) n. [Fr.] A sirup extracted from the plant called maidenhair.
 CÄ-PIL'LA-MÈNT, n. [*capillamentum*, L.] (*Bot.*) One of the small threads or hairs in the middle of a flower; a filament.
 CÄP'IL-LÄ-RÄ-NESS,* n. The state of being capillary. *Scott.*
 CÄP-IL-LÄR'I-TY,* n. The state of being capillary. *P. Cyc.*
 CÄP'IL-LÄ-RY, or CÄ-PIL'LA-RY, [käp'il-lä-ré, *W. F. J. K. Sm. R.*; kä-pil'lä-ré, *S. P. J. E. Brande.*] a. [*capillus*, L.] Resembling hairs; fine; long and slender like a hair; applied to the minutest ramifications of the arteries and other vessels of the body, and also of plants.—*Capillary attraction* is the power which fluids have of rising above their level in fine tubes or pipes. It is by this attraction that water is sucked up in sugar, sponge, &c.
 With respect to the pronunciation of this word, and also of a class of words of similar formation, the best orthoepists and good usage are so divided, that every individual may feel at perfect liberty to follow his own taste. The following table exhibits the manner in which this class of words is accented by the principal English orthoepists.

Ar'mil-la-ry,		S.	W.																
Ar-mil'la-ry,		S.	W.	P.															
Ar-x'il-la-ry,	<i>Kenr.</i>	S.	W.	P.															
Ar-x'il-la-ry,		S.	W.	P.															
Cap'il-la-ry,	<i>Kenr.</i>	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Cap'il-la-ry,		S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Cap'il-la-ry,		S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Co-rol-la-ry,	<i>Kenr.</i>	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Co-rol-la-ry,		S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Mam'mil-la-ry,	<i>Kenr.</i>	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Mam'mil-la-ry,		S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Max'il-la-ry,	<i>Kenr.</i>	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Max'il-la-ry,		S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Med'ul-la-ry,	<i>Kenr.</i>	S.	W.	P.															
Med'ul-la-ry,		S.	W.	P.															
Me-du'l-la-ry,	<i>Kenr.</i>	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Me-du'l-la-ry,		S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Fa-p'il-la-ry,	<i>Kenr.</i>	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Fa-p'il-la-ry,		S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Fu-p'il-la-ry,	<i>Kenr.</i>	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							
Fu-p'il-la-ry,		S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.							

CÄP'IL-LÄ-RY, n. A small tube; a hair-like extremity of a vein or artery. *Bp. Berkeley.*
 CÄP-IL-LÄ'TION, n. A blood-vessel like a hair. *Broome.*
 CÄ-PIL'LA-TURE,* n. A bush of hair; the frizzling of the hair. *Ash.*
 CÄP-IL-LÖSE',* a. Hairly; abounding with hair. *Scott.*
 CÄP'I-TÄL, a. [*capitulis*, L.] Relating to the head; affecting the head or life; first in importance; chief; principal; metropolitan; applied to letters, large.—*Capital crime*, a crime punished by death.—*Capital punishment*, a punishment that takes away life.—*Capital stock*, the principal or original stock of a trader or company.
 CÄP'I-TÄL, n. The upper or projecting and ornamented part of a column, pilaster, or pillar; the upper part, or whatever is chief; a chief city, or metropolis; the stock of a bank, a company, or a tradesman; a large letter.
 CÄP'I-TÄL-IST, n. One who possesses a capital fund or stock.
 CÄP'I-TÄL-IZE,* n. a. To convert into capital, as money; to form or print in capital letters. *London Atlas.*
 CÄP'I-TÄL-ITY, *ad.* In a capital manner; chiefly.
 CÄP'I-TÄL-NESS, n. The state of being capital. *Scott.*
 CÄP-I-TÄN' PÄ-CHÄ',* n. The chief admiral of the CÄP'I-TÄN PÄ-CHÄ',* } Turkish fleet. *Booth.*
 CÄP'I-TÄTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Growing in a head. *P. Cyc.*
 CÄP-I-TÄ'TION, n. A numeration of the people by heads; taxation on each individual; a poll-tax.
 CÄP-I-TÄ'TION-TÄX,* n. A tax on each individual. *Gu-thrie.*
 CÄP'I-TE, n. [L.] (*Law*) *In capite*, immediately of the king:—an ancient English tenure now abolished. *Covel.*
 CÄP'I-TÖL, n. [*capitolium*, L.] The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome. *Shak.* A public edifice for the use of a legislative body.
 CÄP-I-TÖ-LÄDE',* n. A particular way of dressing fowls, &c. *Crabb.*
 CÄP-I-TÖ'LI-AN,* a. Relating to the capitol, or the capitol.
 CÄP'I-TÖ-LINE,* } tol in Rome. *Ash.*
 CÄ-PIT'U-LÄR,* a. Belonging to a chapter; caputary. *Ash.* (*Bot.*) Growing in small heads. *London.*

Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, U, Y, long; X, È, Y, Ö, Ü, Y, short; Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, U, Y, obscure.—FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÈIB, HÛR;

CA-PIT'U-LAR, *n.* [*capitulum*, L.] A statute or act of an ecclesiastical chapter; the body of the statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter.

CA-PIT'U-LA-RIES, * *n.* [*capitularia*, L.] (*Law*) A code of laws promulgated by the French kings, Childbert, Pepin, Charlemagne, &c. *Bouvier*.

CA-PIT'U-LAR-LV, *ad.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

CA-PIT'U-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

CA-PIT'U-LA-RY, * *n.* Same as *capitular*. *Smart*. See **CAPITULAR**.

CA-PIT'U-LATE, *v. n.* [*i.* **CAPITULATED**; *pp.* **CAPITULATING**, **CAPITULATED**.] To draw up in heads or articles; to yield on certain stipulations; to surrender by treaty.

CA-PIT'U-LATE, * *v. a.* To yield or surrender on conditions. *Crabb*.

CA-PIT-U-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of capitulating; surrender by treaty, or on certain conditions; reduction into heads.

CA-PIT'U-LÄ-TOR, *n.* One who capitulates. *Sherwood*.

CA-PIT'U-TÜLE, *n.* A summary. *Wicliffe*.

CA-PIT'U-LÜM, * *n.* [L.] A little head.—(*Bot.*) A head of flowers; a form of inflorescence, as the dandelion. *P. Cyc.*

CAP-I-VÄRD', * *n.* (*Zool.*) An amphibious animal of Brazil, called a *water-hog*; *capibara*. *Crabb*. See **CAPIBARA**.

CÄ-P'IVI, (*ka-pé've*) *n.* [*copaiba*, L.] Balsam of copaiba.

CÄP'LÄN, * *n.* A small fish used as a bait. *Crabb*. See **CÄP'LIN**.

CÄP'LIN, * *n.* A species of fish found in Greenland. *P. Cyc.*

A thong of leather or skin by which the swivel of a snail is fastened to the staff. *Farm. Ency.*

CÄP'NÄ'S, * *n.* [L.] (*Min.*) A kind of jasper.—(*Bot.*) A vine. *Crabb*.

CÄP'NO-MÄN-CY, *n.* [*xavros* and *μαρτία*.] Divination by the flying of smoke. *Spenser*.

CÄP'NO-MÖR, * *n.* An oily substance, of a pungent and rather agreeable odor, obtained from the tar of wood. *Brande*.

†CÄ-PÖCH', *v. a.* Of uncertain meaning, [*perhaps* to strip off the hood.] *Johnson*.—[*“*To hood; to blind-fold.”] *Seager*] *Hudibras*. See **CÄPÖUCH**.

CA-PÖ'LÄIN, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A Mexican plant. *Crabb*.

||CÄ'PON, (*kä'pn*) (*kä'pn*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *kä'pon*, *K.*) *n.* A castrated cock. *Gay*.

||CÄ'PON, (*kä'pn*) *v. a.* To castrate, as a cock. *Birch*.

||CÄ'PON-ËR, * *n.* A young capon. *Ferry*.

||CÄ'PON-IZE, * (*kä'pn-iz*) *v. a.* To make a capon of. *Barington*.

CAPONNIERE, (*käp-o-nër'*) [*käp-o-nër'*, *W. Sm.*; *käp-o-yër'*, *S.*; *käp-on-yär'*, *Ja.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A passage leading from one work to another, protected on each side by a wall or parapet. [*Dana*].

CA-PÖR'CIAN-ÏTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-red zeolite.

CA-PÖT', *v. a.* To win all the tricks in a game at piquet.

CA-PÖT', *n.* [*Fr.*] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CA-PÖUCH', or **CA-PÖCH'**, *n.* [*capuce*, *Fr.*] A monk's hood. *Shelton*.

†CÄ-PÖUCH', * (*kä-pöch'*) *v. a.* To strip off the hood. *Smart*. See **CÄPÖUCH**.

CÄP'PA-DINE, * *n.* A sort of silk for shag to covers. *Crabb*.

CÄP'PÄ-FER, *n.* A coarse brown paper for rugs. *Boyle*.

CÄP'PER, *n.* One who caps or makes caps.

CÄP'RATE, * *n.* A substance formed from capric acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

CA-PRÉ'O-LÄTE, [*ka-pré'o-lät*, *Ja. Ash, Johnson, Maunder*; *käp'rë'o-lät*, *K. Wb.*; *kä'prë'o-lät*, *Sm.*] *a.* [*capreolus*, L.] Winding and clasping with tendrils; cirrhous.

CA-PRÉ'O-LÜS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The tendril of a plant; cirrhous. *Brande*.

CÄP'RJC, * *a.* (*Chem.*) Obtained from the milk of a goat or cow; *as*, capric acid. *P. Cyc.*

CÄPRICIO, * (*ka-pré'chö*) *n.* [*It.*] A loose, irregular species of musical composition. *Hamilton*.

CÄPRICIOSO, * (*ka-pré'chë'ssö*) [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Noting a free, capricious, humorous, or fantastic style.

CA-PRICE, [*ka-prés'*, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ka-prés'* or *kä'prës*, *W.*] *n.* [*Caprice*, *Fr.*; *capriccio*, *It.*; *capricho*, *Sp.*] A sudden start of the mind; a whim; freak; a caprice.

†CÄPRICHO, (*ka-pré'chö*) *n.* Caprice. *Shak.* See **CÄPRICE**.

CA-PRÏ'CIÖUS, (*ka-prish'us*) *a.* Full of caprice; freakish; fantastical; whimsical; fanciful.

CA-PRÏ'CIÖUS-LV, (*ka-prish'us-le*) *ad.* Whimsically.

CA-PRÏ'CIÖUS-NËSS, (*ka-prish'us-nës*) *n.* Capriciousness. *Swift*.

CÄP'RÏ-CÖRN, *n.* [L.] The tenth sign of the zodiac; the winter solstice.

CÄP-RÏ-FÏ-CÄ'TION, *n.* A method of ripening figs by the gnats which are bred in the wild fig-tree. *Bruce*.

CÄP'RÏ-FÖLE, *n.* [*caprifolium*, L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; wild honeysuckle; woodbine.

CÄP'RÏNE, or **CÄ'PRÏNE**, *a.* Like a goat. *Bp. Gauden*.

CÄP-RÏ-ÖLE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A leap, such as a horse makes without advancing; a caper in dancing. *Sir J. Davies*.

CÄP'RÏ-ZÄNT, * *a.* (*Med.*) Uneven; leaping. *Ash*.

CÄP'RO-ÄTE, * *n.* A substance formed from caproic acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

CÄP'RO-IG, * *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed during the saponification of butter. *Brande*.

CÄP'SÄ, * *n.* [L.] A receptacle for books, clothes, &c. *Crabb*.

CÄP'SI-CÏNE, * *n.* An alkaline principle found in cayenne pepper, a species of capsicum. *Francis*.

CÄP'SI-CÜM, *n.* (*Bot.*) Guinea pepper, or its berry or seed-vesel; bird pepper; a pungent pepper.

CÄP-SIZE, *n. a. & n.* [*i.* **CÄPSIZED**; *pp.* **CÄPSIZING**, **CÄPSIZED**.] (*Naut.*) To upset; to overturn.

CÄP'STÄN, *n.* [*cabestan*, *Fr.*] (*Naut.*) A machine employed in ships to draw up a great weight or to weigh anchors, sometimes improperly called *capstern*.

CÄP'SU-LÄR, } *a.* Hollow like a chest or capsule. *Brown*.

CÄP'SU-LÄ-RY, }

CÄP'SU-LÄTE, } *a.* Enclosed in a box or chest. *Brown*.

CÄP'SU-LÄT-ED, }

CÄP'SÜLE, *n.* [*capsula*, L.] (*Bot.*) The seed-vessel of a plant; a many-seeded fruit.—(*Chem.*) A small, shallow evaporating vessel or dish. (*Anat.*) A membrane; a bag.

CÄP'TÄIN, (*käp'tin*) *n.* [*captivatus*, *Fr.*] The commander of a ship, of a troop of horse, or of a company of infantry; a chief; a warrior.—*Captain-general*, a commander-in-chief.

CÄP'TÄIN, (*käp'tin*) *a.* Chief; valiant. *Shak.* [*R.*]

CÄP'TÄIN-CY, * *n.* The office of captain. *Maunder*.

CÄP'TÄIN-CY-GEN'ER-ÄL, * *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general. *Murray*.

CÄP'TÄIN-GEN'ER-ÄL, * *n.* A commander-in-chief. *Booth*.

CÄP'TÄIN-GEN'ER-ÄL-CY, * *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general. *Sat. Mag.*

CÄP'TÄIN-PA-CHÄ', * *n.* The Turkish high-admiral. *Ed. Rev.* See **CÄP'TÄIN PACHA**.

CÄP'TÄIN-RÏ, * *n.* The post or office of a captain.

CÄP'TÄIN-SÏP, *n.* The post or office of a captain.

†CÄP'TÄ'TION, *n.* [*captatio*, old *Fr.*] Capture; courtship; flattery. *King Charles*.

CÄP'TION, *n.* [*capio*, L.] (*Law*) The act of taking any person, particularly by a judicial process; a seizure; arrest.—*Captio* of an indictment, the designation of the style of the court before which the jurors make their presentment.—*Captio* is often used in the U. S. in the sense of pre-arrange, or head of a chapter or discourse.

CÄP'TIÖUS, (*käp'shus*) *a.* [*captivus*, L.] Catching at faults; disposed to cavil or find fault; insidious; insnaring.

CÄP'TIÖUS-LV, (*käp'shus-le*) *ad.* In a captious manner.

CÄP'TIÖUS-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being captious.

†CÄP'TIV-ÄNCE, * *n.* Captivity. *Spenser*.

CÄP'TI-VÄTE, *v. a.* [*captivus*, L.] [*i.* **CÄPTIVATED**; *pp.* **CÄPTIVATING**, **CÄPTIVATED**.] To make captive; to take prisoner; to subdue; to charm; to fascinate.

†CÄP'TI-VÄTE, *a.* Made prisoner. *Shak.*

CÄP'TI-VÄT-ING, * *a.* Able to captivate or charm; fascinating.

CÄP'TI-VÄ'TION, *n.* The act of captivating. *Bp. Hall*.

CÄP'TIVE, *n.* One taken in war; a prisoner; one charmed by beauty.

CÄP'TIVE, *a.* Made prisoner; taken by force.

†CÄP'TIVE, *v. a.* To take prisoner. *Spenser*.

CÄP-TIV'TY, *n.* State of a captive; subjection by the fate of war; bondage.

CÄP'TOR, *n.* One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

||CÄP'TURE, (*käp'tur*) *n.* The act of taking any thing; the thing taken; a prize.

||CÄP'TURE, *v. a.* [*i.* **CÄPTURED**; *pp.* **CÄPTURING**, **CÄPTURED**.] To take by force, as in war; to take, as a prize.

†CÄPÜCCIO, (*ka-pöt'chie-s*) *n.* [*It.*] A capouch. *Spenser*.

†CÄPUCHED, (*ka-pöcht'*) *a.* [*capuce*, *Fr.*] Covered with a hood. *Brown*.

CÄP-V-CHÏN, (*käp-y-shën'*) *n.* [*capucin*, *capuchon*, *Fr.*] A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood:—a pigeon, whose head is covered with feathers:—a Franciscan friar or monk, so called from his cowl.

CÄP'V-LET, * *n.* A tumor or enlargement on the point of a horse's hock. *Loudon*.

CÄP'VZ, * *n.* [*L.*] pl. **CÄP'V-TA**. The head.—In England, the council of a university, consisting of the vice-chancellor, a doctor in each of the faculties of divinity, civil law, and physic, and two masters of arts. *Month. Rev.*

CÄP'VZ-MÖR'V-ËM, *n.* [L.] A phrase used to express the residuum, when all that can be extracted is gone.

CÄR, *n.* A small carriage; a carriage or vehicle for a railroad; a chariot of war, or triumph:—Charles's Wain, or the Bear, a constellation.

CÄR, **CHÄR**, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British æra, a city, *Gibson's Camden*.

CÄR'-ÄRINE, [*kär'är-bîn*, *Ja.*; *kär'är-bîn*, *K.*; *kär-bîn'*, *S. W. P.*] *n.* [*carabina*, *It.*; *carabine*, *Fr.*] A fire-arm used by cavalry; a petronel; a small sort of fire-arm between a pistol and a musket.—Written also *carbine*.

CÄR-Ä-BÏ-NËER, *n.* [*carabinier*, *Fr.*] A sort of light horseman; one armed with a carbine.—Written also *carbinier*. *Chambers*.

CAR/A-BŪS,* n. [L.] (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *P. Cyc.*

CAR/AC,* n. [*carraca*, Sp.] A large Spanish ship; a galleon. *Raleigh.*

CAR/A-CAL,* n. An Asiatic animal resembling the lynx. *Goldsmith.*

CAR/A-CŪL,* n. A staircase having a spiral curve. *Crabb.*

CAR/A-CŪLE,* n. [Fr.] An oblique tread of a horse.

CAR/A-CŪLE,* v. n. To move in caracoles.

CAR/ACT,* n. Same as *carat*. *Herbert.* See CARAT.

CAR/APE,* n. [Fr.] A water-bottle or decanter. *Crabb.*

CA-RAGE/* n. A measure of lime, 64 bushels. *Smart.*

CAR/A-MĒL,* n. [Fr.] The sixth and last boiling of sugar. *Crabb.* See CARAMEL.

CAR/ANX,* n. (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes of the mackerel family. *Brande.*

CAR-A-PACE/* n. A thick, solid, and firm shell which covers the tortoise or turtle. *Crabb.* See CALIFASH.

CAR/AT,* n. [*carat*, Fr.] A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed: — a word signifying the proportion of pure gold in a mass of metal; thus, — an ounce of gold is divided into 24 carats, and gold of 22 carats fine is gold of which 22 parts are pure, out of 24 parts; the other 2 parts being silver, copper, or other metal.

CAR-A-VĀN/*, [kār-a-vān/, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*: kār'a-vān, *S. E. K. Wb.*] n. [Ar.] A company or troop of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East; a large carriage.

CAR-A-VAN-ĀSH,* n. One who leads the camels, &c., of a caravan. *Ash.*

CAR-A-VAN/SA-BY,* n. A kind of inn, or large public house, in the East, for lodging caravans or travellers in the desert, &c. — Written also *caravansera*.

CAR/A-VĒL,* n. [*caravela*, Sp.] A light, old-fashioned ship; a French herring-vessel. *Robertson.*

CAR-A-VĒL/LA,* n. [It.] A Turkish frigate carrying 40 guns. *Enc. Rev.* [see.]

CAR/A-WAY,* n. A biennial plant; also its aromatic or spicy carbonyl.

CAR/A-WAY-CŌM/FIT,* n. A sweetmeat containing caraway. *Goldsmith.*

CAR-BĀZŪQ-TATE,* n. (*Chem.*) A salt formed of carbazotic acid and a base. *Brande.*

CAR-BA-ZŪP/IC,* a. (*Chem.*) Noting a crystallizable acid and bitter substance composed of carbon, azote, and oxygen. *Brande.*

CAR/BINE, or CAR-BINE/*, [kār'bin, *S. E. F. Sm.*: kār-bin/, *W. P.*] n. A small fire-arm. See CARABINE.

CAR-BIN-ĒER/*, n. See CARABINEER.

CAR/BON, n. [*carbo*, L.] (*Chem.*) Pure charcoal, an un-compounded or simple body, bright, brittle, and inodorous. When crystallized, it forms the diamond.

CAR-BO-NA/CEOUS, (kār-bo-nā'shys) a. Containing carbon.

†CAR-BO-NĀDE,* n. Same as *carbonado*. *Smart.*

†CAR-BO-NĀ'DŌ,* n. [*carbonnade*, Fr.] Meat cut across to be broiled upon the coals. *Shak.*

†CAR-BO-NĀ'DŌ,* v. a. To cut or hack. *Shak.*

CAR/BON-ATE,* n. (*Chem.*) A compound substance formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. *Brande.*

CAR/BON-AT-ED,* a. Combined with carbon or carbonic acid. *Lyllé.*

CAR-BŌN/IC,* a. Relating to or containing carbon.

CAR-BO-NIF-ER-ŪS,* a. Containing carbon or coal. *Brande.*

CAR-BON-I-ZĀ/TION,* n. Act of changing into carbon. *Ure.*

CAR/BON-IZE,* v. a. [i. CARBONIZED; pp. CARBONIZING, CARBONIZED.] To convert into carbon; to burn to coal. *Loudon.*

CAR/BO-NO-HY'DROUS,* a. (*Chem.*) Composed of carbon and hydrogen. *Ure.*

CAR/BO-NOUS,* a. Containing carbon; carbonaceous. *Crabb.*

CAR/BŪY,* n. A large, globular bottle of green glass protected by basket-work. *Brande.*

CAR/BUN-CLĒ, (kār'būngk-kl) n. [*carbunculus*, L.] An ancient name of a gem or precious stone of a deep red color, supposed to be a precious garnet. — (*Med.*) A hard, round, inflammatory tumor which discharges a fetid matter.

CAR/BUN-CLED, (kār'būngk-klid) a. Set with carbuncles; spotted; deformed or afflicted with carbuncles.

CAR/BUN-CU-LAR,* a. Like a carbuncle; inflamed.

CAR/BUN-CŪ-LĀ/TION,* n. State of being reduced to charcoal; the blasting of young buds of trees. *Harris.*

CAR/BU-RĒT,* n. (*Chem.*) Carbon combined with some other substance. *Brande.*

CAR/BU-RĒT-TED,* a. Combined with or containing carbon. *Brande.*

CAR/CA-JŪV,* n. (*Zool.*) An American quadruped. *Goldsmith.*

CAR/CA-NĒT,* n. [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

CAR/CASE,* n. A dead body. *Bible.* See CARCASS.

CAR/CASS,* n. [*carcasse*, Fr.] A dead body of any animal; the body, ludicrously or in contempt; the decayed remains of any thing. (*Carpentry*) The work of a house

before it is lathed or plastered or the floors laid. — (*ML.*) A hollow case formed of ribs of iron covered with cloth When filled with combustibles, it is thrown into a besieged place, in order to set the buildings on fire.

CAR/CAX,* n. A species of large poppy. *Crabb.*

†CAR/CE-LAGE,* n. [*carcer*, L.] (*Law*) Prison fees. *Bailey.*

CAR/CE-BĀL,* a. Belonging to a prison. *Fox.* [Fr.]

CAR/CHĒ-DŌ-NY,* n. A sort of precious stone. *Crabb.*

CAR-Ū-NŌ/MĀ,* n. [L.; *καρκινωμα*, Gr.] (*Med.*) A cancer, a tumor; an ulcer.

CAR-CI-NŌM/A-TŪS, [kār-se-nŏm'a-tūs, *P. K. Sm.* *Ash*; kār-se-nŏm'a-tūs, *Ja. Wb.*] a. Cancerous.

CARD, n. [*carte*, Fr.] A small square of pasteboard or thick paper, used for purposes of business, civility, or playing at games; a paper marked with the points of the compass; a billet, notice, or message: — an instrument for combing wool, &c.

CARD, v. a. [i. CARDED; pp. CARDING, CARDED.] To comb; to mingle together; to disentangle.

CARD, v. n. To game; to use cards. *Dryden.*

CAR/DA-MINE,* n. [*καρδαμιν*] (*Bot.*) The meadow cress or lady's smock.

CAR/DA-MŌM,* n. (*Bot.*) The aromatic capsule of different species of amomum. *P. Cyc.*

CAR-DA-MŌM/MŪM,* n. [L.; *καρδάμωμον*, Gr.] Cardamom. *Chambers.* See CARDAMOM.

CARD/ER,* n. One who cards or uses cards.

CAR/DI-XC, a. [*cardiacus*, L.] Belonging to or connected with the heart; cordial; strengthening.

CAR/DI-XC,* n. (*Med.*) A cordial; a cardiac medicine. *Crabb.*

CAR-DI-A-CAL, [kār-dī'a-kal, *S. W. P. Ja. K.*; kār'de'a-kāl, *Sm. Wb.*] a. [*καρδία*] Strengthening; cordial; cardiac. *More.*

CAR-DI-A-CE,* n. [Gr.] (*Min.*) A heart-shaped precious stone. *Crabb.*

CAR-DI-AG/RĀ-PHY,* n. (*Med.*) An anatomical description of the heart. *Dunglison.*

CAR/DI-LĒ-QY,* n. (*Med.*) The heart-burn. *Quincy.*

CAR/DI-NAL, a. [*cardinalis*, L.] Principal; chief. — *Cardinal virtues*, (with the ancients) prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude. — *Cardinal points*, east, west, north, and south. — *Cardinal signs*, the signs at the four quarters of the year; viz.: Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn; or the two equinoxes and two solstices. — *Cardinal numbers*, one, two, three, &c., in distinction from the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, &c.

CAR/DI-NAL,* n. A dignitary of the Romish church, next in rank to the pope. The cardinals are distinguished by a scarlet hat, and they form the pope's council, — 70 in number. — A woman's red cloak, like a cardinal's.

CAR/DI-NAL-ĀTE,* n. The office of cardinal. *L'Estrange.*

CAR/DI-NAL-FLŌW'ER,* n. (*Bot.*) A bright scarlet flower; a species of lobelia.

CAR/DI-NAL-IZE,* v. a. To make a cardinal. *Sheldon.* [R.]

CAR/DI-NAL-SHIP,* n. The office of a cardinal. *Bp. Hall.*

CARD/ING,* n. The act of using cards.

CARD/ING,* p. a. That cards; combing.

CAR-DI-ŌID'/*, n. (*Geom.*) A curve, so named from its resembling a heart.

CAR-DI/TIS,* n. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the heart. *Brande.*

CAR/DI-ŪM,* n. (*Zool.*) A genus of bivalve sea-shells. *Hamilton.*

CARD/MĀ-KER,* n. A maker of cards. *Shak.*

CARD/MĀTCH,* n. A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur. *Addison.*

CAR-DŌŌN'/*, n. [*cardo*, Sp.] A species of wild artichoke.

CARD-PĀR-TY,* n. An assembly where cards are played. *Hawkins.*

CARD-PLĀY-ER,* n. One who plays cards. *Johnson.*

CARD-TĀ-BLE,* n. A table for playing cards.

CAR/DI-ŪS-BĒN-E-DI'C/TVS,* n. [L.] The blessed thistle. *Shak.*

CARE, n. Solitude; caution; anxiety; charge; regard; the object of solicitude or care.

CARE, v. n. [i. CARED; pp. CARING, CARED.] To be anxious; to be inclined; to be in concern.

CARE-GRĀZED, (-krāzd) a. Broken with care. *Shak.*

†CARE/ECT,* n. A mark; a charm. *Dugdale.* See CHARACTER.

CARE-DE-FY/ING,* a. Bidding defiance to care.

CARE-DE-LUD/ING,* a. Avoiding care or trouble. *Thomson.*

CARE-REEN'/*, v. a. [*caréner*, Fr.] [i. CAREENED; pp. CAREENING, CAREENED.] (*Naut.*) To lay a vessel on one side, in order to calk and repair the other side. *Chambers.*

CA-REEN'/*, v. n. To incline to one side under a press of sail.

CA-REEN/AGE,* n. A place to careen a ship; expense of careening. *Col. Reid.*

CA-REEN/ING,* n. The act of laying a vessel on one side and refitting or repairing it. *Crabb.*

CA-REEN'/*, n. [*carrière*, Fr.] The ground on which a race is run; a race; a course; speed; procedure; course of action.

CA-REER'/*, v. n. To run or move rapidly. *Milton.*

CARE'FUL, *a.* Full of care; using care; provident; watchful; heedful; anxious.
 CARE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a careful manner; heedfully.
 CARE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being careful.
 CARE'KILL-ING, * *a.* Putting an end to care. *Moore.*
 CARE'LESS, *a.* Having no care; heedless; negligent.
 CARE'LESS-LY, *ad.* Heedlessly; negligently.
 CARE'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being careless.
 †CARE'N-CY, *n.* [*carens, L.*] Want; lack. *Bp. Richardson.*
 CARE'N-TANE, *n.* [*quarantaine, Fr.*] A papal indulgence. *Bp. Taylor.* See QUARANTINE.
 CA-RESS', *v. a.* [*carresser, Fr.*] [*i.* CARESS; *pp.* CARESSING, CARESSED.] To treat with fondness; to endear; to fondle.
 CA-RESS', *n.* An act of endearment. *Milton.*
 CA-RESS'ING, * *n.* The act of treating with endearment.
 CA-RESS'ING, * *p. a.* Treating with kind and friendly attentions.
 CĀ'RET, *n.* [L.] A mark thus [A] which denotes that something which is interlined has been omitted.
 CARE-TUNED, (kār'tūnd) *a.* Tuned by care. *Shak.*
 CARE'WORN, * *a.* Worn or vexed with care. *Smart.*
 CARE'WÖND-ED, *a.* Wounded with care. *May.*
 †CĀR'GA-SON, *n.* [*caragano, Sp.*] A cargo. *Howell.*
 CĀR'GÖ, *n.* [*cargue, Fr.*] *pl.* CĀR'GÖES. The lading of a ship or merchant vessel; goods, merchandise, or wares conveyed in a ship; freight; load.
 CĀR'Ī-ĀT-ED, * *a.* Affected or injured by caries. *Berdmore.*
 CĀR-Ī-T'Ī-DES, *n. pl.* See CARYATIDES.
 CĀR-ĪB-BĒ'AN, * *a.* Relating to a cluster of the West India islands, or the adjacent sea. *Earnshaw.*
 CĀR'Ī-BÖU, * *n.* [Fr.] (*Zool.*) An American quadruped. *Goldsmith.*
 CĀR'Ī-CA-TŪRE, [kār-e-kā-tūr', *J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; kār-e-kā-chūr', *W. J.*; kār'e-kā-tūr', *Wb.*] *n.* [*caricatura, It.*] A painting, representation, or description, so overcharged as to be ridiculous, yet retaining a resemblance.
 CĀR-Ī-CA-TŪRE', *v. a.* [*i.* CARICATURED; *pp.* CARICATING, CARICATED.] To represent by caricature; to ridicule.
 CĀR-Ī-CA-TŪ'RIST, *n.* One who caricatures.
 CĀR-Ī-CÖG'EA-PHY, * *n.* A description of sedges or grasses. *Journ. Science.*
 CĀR'Ī-CÖUS, *a.* [*carica, L.*] Having the form of a fig.
 CĀR'Ī-ES, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Ulceration or rottenness of a bone; a decayed bone or tooth.
 CA-EL'LOŃ, * *n.* [Fr.] A chime. — (*Mus.*) A sort of hand-bell; a tune performed upon bells. *Brande.*
 CĀR'Ī-NATE, * *a.* (*Bot. & Zool.*) Formed like the keel of a vessel. *Brande.*
 CĀR'Ī-NĀT-ED, *a.* [*carina, L.*] (*Bot.*) Shaped like the keel of a ship.
 CĀR'Ī-OLE, * *n.* A light carriage for one person, drawn by one horse. *Ed. Ency.*
 CĀR-Ī-ÖP'SIS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARYOPSES.
 CĀR-Ī-ÖS'Ī-TY, *n.* Ulceration of a bone; rottenness.
 CĀR'Ī-ÖUS, *a.* Rotten or ulcerated, as a bone.
 †CĀR'K, *n.* Care; anxiety. *Sidney.*
 CĀR'K, *v. n.* To be careful or anxious. *Sidney. [R.]*
 †CĀR'K'ING, *n.* Care; anxiety. *Decay of Piety.*
 CĀR'K'ING, * *p. a.* Anxious; as, "carling cares." *Bp. Beveridge.*
 †CĀR'LE, *n.* A brutal man; a churl. *Spenser.*
 CĀR'LE, *n.* A kind of hemp. *Tusser.*
 †CĀR'LE, *v. n.* To act like a carle. *Burton.*
 CĀR'LIC, * *n.* Same as charlock. *Farm. Ency.* [Local, England.]
 CĀR'LINE-THİS'TLE, *n.* [*carlina, L.*] A plant.
 CĀR'LINGS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Timbers lying fore and aft to fortify the smaller beams of a ship.
 †CĀR'LISH, *a.* Churlish; rude. *Marriage of Sir Gawayne.*
 †CĀR'LISH-NESS, *n.* Churlishness. *Hulot.*
 CĀR'LOCK, * *n.* A plant; a sort of isinglass; charlock. *Ash.*
 †CĀR'LOŃ, *n.* A countryman. *Shak.*
 CĀR-LO'VIN'G'AN, * *a.* Relating to Charlemagne or his race. *Hallam.*
 CĀR'MAN, *n. pl.* CARMEN. A man who drives a car. *Gay.*
 CĀR'MEL-IN, * *a.* Carmelite. See CARMELITE.
 CĀR'MEL-ITE, *n.* A friar of the order of Mount Carmel. — A sort of pear.
 CĀR'MEL-ITE, * *a.* Relating to the order of Mount Carmel.
 CĀR-MIN'A-TIVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which relaxes, expels wind, or promotes perspiration. *Arbuthnot.*
 CĀR-MIN'A-TIVE, *a.* Warming; antispasmodic. *Swift.*
 CĀR'MINE, or CĀR-MINE', [kār'mīn, *S. E. F. Ja. Wb.*; kār'mīn', *W. P. J. Sm.*] *n.* [*carmin, Fr.*] A bright red or crimson pigment, paint, or color.
 CĀR'NAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Slaughter; massacre; butchery; destruction of flesh; bloody flesh.
 CĀR'NAL, *a.* [*carnalis, low L.*] Relating to flesh; fleshly, as opposed to spiritual; justful. — (*Law*) Carnal knowledge, sexual connection.
 CĀR'NAL-ISM, * *n.* Same as carnality. *Dr. Allen. [R.]*
 CĀR'NAL-IST, *n.* One given to carnality. *Burton.*

CĀR'NAL-ITE, *n.* A worldly-minded man. *Anderson. [R.]*
 CĀR-NĀL'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being carnal; fleshly lust.
 CĀR-NĀL-IZE, *v. a.* To debase to carnality. *Scott.*
 CĀR-NĀL-LY, *ad.* In a carnal manner; libidiously.
 CĀR'NAL-MIND'ED, *a.* Worldly-minded. *More.*
 CĀR'NAL-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Grossness of mind. *Ellis.*
 CĀR-NĀ'TION, *n.* The natural flesh-color. — (*Bot.*) A fine sort of clove pink, a variety of the dianthus. *Pope.*
 CĀR-NĀ'TIONED, *a.* Colored like the carnation. *Loveless.*
 CĀR'NE'L, * *a.* Rugged; shapeless. *Dryden. [R.]*
 CĀR-NĒ'LĀN, (kār-nĒ'l'yan) *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious stone of a red or reddish-white color; and sometimes almost white. It is a species of agate or chalcedony.
 CĀR'NE-ÖN, * *n.* A soft, fleshy substance. *Brande.*
 CĀR'NE-ÖUS, *a.* Fleshly; partaking of flesh. *Ray.*
 CĀR'NEY, *a.* A disease in horses, whereby their mouths become so furred that they cannot eat. *Chambers.*
 CĀR'NI-FĒX, * *n.* [L.] A public executioner; a hangman. *Sir W. Scott.*
 CĀR-NĪ-FĀ'ĀTION, *n.* The making of, or turning to, flesh.
 CĀR'NI-FĀ, *v. n.* To breed or form flesh. *Hale.*
 CĀR'NI-FĀL, *n.* [*carnovale, It.*] The Catholic feast or season of festivity before Lent, continuing twelve days.
 CĀR-NĪV'Ö-RĀ, * *n. pl.* [L.] (*Zool.*) The tribe of carnivorous animals. *Brande.*
 CĀR-NĪV'Ö-RĀ'Ī-TY, * *n.* Voraciousness of appetite for flesh. *Pope.*
 CĀR-NĪV'Ö-ROÜS, *a.* [*carnis and voro, L.*] Feeding on flesh.
 CĀR-NÖSE', * *a.* Fleshly; partaking of flesh. *P. Cyc.*
 CĀR-NÖS'Ī-TY, *n.* A fleshy excrescence; a caruncle.
 †CĀR'NOUS, *a.* Fleshly; carnosous; carnal. *Brownne.*
 CĀR'NY, * *v. n.* To interlard discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of endearment. *Smart. [Colloquial.]*
 CĀR'ÖB, *n.* A tree, very common in Spain, the pods of which are used as food for man and horse, called *St. John's bread*. *Miller.*
 †CĀ-RÖCHE', (kār-rösh') *n.* [*carrozza, It.*] A carriage of pleasure. *Burton.*
 †CĀ-RÖCHED', (kār-rösh't') *a.* Placed in a coach.
 CĀR-Ö-CÖL'LA, * *n.* A genus of land-snails which adhere tenaciously to limestone rocks. *Brande.*
 CĀR'ÖL, *n.* [*carola, It.*] A song of exultation; a joyful song; a song of devotion or praise; a hymn; a warble.
 CĀR'ÖL, *v. n.* [*i.* CAROLLED; *pp.* CAROLLING, CAROLLED.] To sing; to warble. *Spenser.*
 CĀR'ÖL, *v. a.* To celebrate in song. *Milton.*
 CĀR-Ö-LĪN', * *n.* A gold coin of Bavaria, &c.; value about a pound sterling. *Crabb.*
 CĀR-Ö-LĪN'A-PĪNK, * *n.* A plant; the worm-grass, the root of which is used in medicine. *Booth.*
 CĀR'ÖL-LING, * *n.* A hymn or song of devotion. *Spenser.*
 CĀR-Ö-LY'TIC, * *a.* Bound with leaves and branches, as columns; festooned. *Francis.*
 CĀR'Ö-MĒL, * *n.* Sugar melted till it acquires a brown color, and exhales a peculiar odor. *Brande.*
 CĀ-RÖÖN', * *n.* A species of cherry. *Smart.*
 CĀR-Ö-TĒL', * *n.* An Oriental weight varying from five to nine pounds. *Crabb.*
 CĀR-ÖT'ID, * *n.* (*Anat.*) An artery of the neck. There are two of these arteries, and they convey the blood to the head. *Brande.*
 CĀ-RÖT'ID, *a.* (*Anat.*) A term applied to two principal arteries, which convey the blood to the head.
 CĀ-RÖT'Ī-DAL, *a.* Carotid. *Smith.*
 CĀ-RÖÜ'SAL, (kār-röüz'al) *n.* A revelling; a noisy drinking bout; festivity. *Dryden.*
 CĀ-RÖÜSE', (kār-röüz') *v. n.* [*carousser, Fr.*] [*i.* CAROUSED; *pp.* CAROUSING, CAROUSED.] To drink freely and with jollity; to quaff; to revel.
 CĀ-RÖÜSE', (kār-röüz') *v. a.* To drink lavishly. *Shak.*
 CĀ-RÖÜSE', (kār-röüz') *n.* A drinking match; carousal. *Pope.*
 CĀ-RÖÜSER, *n.* One who carouses; a toper.
 CĀR'P, *n.* [*carpe, Fr.*] A pond fish. *Hale.*
 CĀR'P, *v. n.* [*carpo, L.*] [*i.* CARPEd; *pp.* CARPING, CARPEd.] To censure; to cavil.
 †CĀR'P, *v. a.* To blame. *Abp. Crammer.*
 CĀR'PEL, * *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the parts of a compound pistil; a single leaf rolled up into one of the integers of a pistil. *P. Cyc.*
 CĀR'PEL-LĀ-RY, * *a.* Relating to or like a carpel. *P. Cyc.*
 CĀR'PEN-TER, *n.* [*charpentier, Fr.*] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses, ships, &c.; — an officer on board a man-of-war who has the charge of the boats.
 CĀR'PEN-TER-ING, * *n.* The employment of a carpenter. *Coleridge.*
 CĀR'PEN-TRY, *n.* The trade or art of a carpenter; an assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing.
 CĀR'PĒR, *n.* One who carps; a caviller.
 CĀR'PĒT, *n.* [*karpet, D.*] An ornamental covering for a floor; a covering for a table, ground, &c. — To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration.
 CĀR'PĒT, *v. a.* [*i.* CARPĒTED; *pp.* CARPĒTING, CARPĒTED.] To spread with carpets. *Bacon.*

CAR/PET-ING, * n. Materials for carpets. *Qu. Rev.*
 CAR/PET-MON-GER, * n. A dealer in carpets; a lover of ease and pleasure. *Shak.*
 CAR/PET-WALK, (kär'pet-wáwk) n. A green way or walk.
 CAR/PET-WAY, n. A green way; a strip or border of greensward left round the margin of a ploughed field.
 CAR/PHO-LITE, * n. (*Min.*) A straw-colored, brittle mineral. *Dana.*
 CAR-PHO-SID'E-RITE, * n. (*Min.*) A straw-colored, reniform mineral. *Dana.*
 CAR/PING, p. a. Captious; censorious; complaining.
 CAR/PING, n. Cavil; censure; abuse. *Lestie.*
 CAR/PING-LY, ad. Captiously. *Camden.*
 CAR/PMEALS, n. pl. A coarse cloth made in the north of England.
 CAR/PO-LITE, * n. (*Min.*) A fossil or petrified fruit or seed. *Brande.*
 CAR-POL/O-GYST, * n. One versed in carpology. *Smart.*
 CAR-POL/O-GYY, * n. (*Bot.*) A part of botany which treats of seeds, seed-vessels, and fruit. *P. Cyc.*
 CAR/PUS, n. [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The wrist:—the knee of a horse. *CAR/RAC*, n. See *CARAC*.
 CAR/RA-GĒEN, * or CAR/RA-GĒEN-MÖSS, * n. A lichen or marine plant found on the sea-coast of various countries; used for making jellies, &c. *Dunglison.*
 CAR/RAT, n. A weight of four grains. See *CARAT*.
 CAR/RA-WAY, n. See *CARAWAY*.
 CAR/REL, * n. The arrow used in crossbows, the head of which was four-sided; a crossbow bolt. Called also *quarrel*. *Brande.*
 CAR/RJA-BLE, a. That may be carried. *Sherwood.*
 CAR/RJAGE, (kär'rij) n. [*carriage*, Fr.] The act of carrying; a vehicle with wheels, for conveying goods or passengers; any vehicle; conveyance:—behavior; conduct; manners; management:—the part of a printing-press on which the types are placed to be printed. [That which is carried; baggage. *Spenser.*]
 CAR/RJAGE-BLE, * a. That may be conveyed in carriages. *Barnes.*
 CAR/RJAGE-HÖRSE, * n. A horse used in a carriage. *Booth.*
 CAR/RJCK-BEND, * n. (*Naut.*) A particular knot used on shipboard. *Crabb.*
 CAR/RJ-ER, n. One who carries; a messenger; a pigeon used in conveying intelligence.
 CAR/RJ-ER-PIG'EON, * n. A species of pigeon employed for carrying letters. *Booth.*
 CAR/RJ-LÖN, * n. See *CARILLON*.
 CAR/RJ-ON, n. [*carogne*, old Fr.] Dead, putrefying flesh, unfit for food.
 CAR/RJ-ON, a. Relating to, or feeding upon, carcases.
 CAR/RÖL, * n. (*Arch.*) A pew, closet, or desk with a seat, placed under a window. *Britton.*
 CAR/RÖN-ÄDE, n. A very short piece of iron cannon or ordnance, originally made at Carron, in Scotland.
 CAR-RÖÖN, * n. A rent paid for driving a car or cart in London. *Crabb.*
 CAR/RÖT, n. A fleshy, esculent root.
 CAR/RÖT-NÉSS, * n. The state of being caroty. *Ash.*
 CAR/RÖT-Y, a. Colored like carrots; reddish; yellowish.
 CAR/RÖWS, n. pl. (*Ireland*) Strolling gamblers.
 CAR/RV-CÄGE, * or CAR/RV-CÄGE, * n. (*Law*) A duty or tax on the plough; ploughing. *Crabb.*
 CAR/RV, v. a. [*carvier*, Fr.] [i. CARRIED; pp. CARRYING, CARRIED.] To convey, bear, or transport, by sustaining the thing carried, or causing it to be sustained. It generally implies motion from the speaker, and so is opposed to *bring* or *fetch*.—To effect; to manage; to gain; to behave; to conduct.—To carry off, to destroy.—To carry on, to prosecute; to continue.—To carry through, to accomplish.—(*Naut.*) To carry away, to lose.
 CAR/RV, v. n. To transport; to convey, as a gun, &c.
 CAR/RV, n. The motion of the clouds.
 CAR/RV-ÄLL, * n. A light four-wheeled carriage for several persons, drawn by one horse. *Brown.* See *CARIOLE*.
 CAR/RV-ING, * p. a. Conveying from place to place; bearing.
 CAR/RV-ING-TRÄDE, * n. The transportation of the commodities of others in vessels, &c.; or the transportation of merchandise from one foreign country to another. *Roberts.*
 CAR/RV-TÄLE, n. A tale-bearer. *Shak.*
 CARSE, * n. (*Scotland*) Alluvial fertile land lying along the banks of a river. *McCulloch.*
 CARSE-LÄND, * n. Alluvial soil in a ploughed state. *Brande.*
 CART, n. A carriage, for luggage or burden, with two wheels, so distinguished from a wagon, which has four.
 CART, v. a. [i. CARTED; pp. CARTING, CARTED.] To carry or place in a cart.
 CART, v. n. To use carts for carriage. *Mortimer.*
 CART/ÄGE, n. The act or labor of carting; charge for carting.
 CART'-BÖTE, * n. (*Law*) An allowance of wood to a tenant for carts. *Blackstone.*
 CARTE, * (kär't) n. [Fr.] A card; a bill of fare at a tavern, eating-house, &c. *Smart.*

CARTE-BLÄNGHE', [kär't-blänsh', S. W. J. F. Ja.; kär't-blängsh', Sm.; kär't-blänsh', R.] [Fr.] A blank paper intrusted to a person to be filled up as he pleases; unconditional terms.
 CAR-TÉL', [*cartel*, Fr.] [kär'tél', S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kär'tél', P. E. Wb.; kär'tél' or kär'tél', K.] n. An agreement between hostile states relating to exchange of prisoners; a ship commissioned to exchange the prisoners; a challenge.
 †CAR/TEL, v. a. To defy. *B. Jonson.*
 CART'ER, n. One who drives a cart or team; a teamster.
 †CART'ER-LY, a. Rude, like a carter. *Cotgrave.*
 CAR-TÉ/SIAN, (kär'té'zhän) a. Relating to Des Cartes, a Frenchman, who died in 1650, or to his philosophy.
 CAR-TÉ/SIAN, (kär'té'zhän) n. A follower of the philosophy of Des Cartes. *Reid.*
 CAR-TÉ/SIAN-ISM, * n. The doctrine or philosophy of Des Cartes. *Francis.*
 CART'ÉUL, * n. As much as a cart will hold. *Richardson.*
 CAR-TIA-GIN'I-AN, * a. Belonging to Carthage. *Ash.*
 CAR-TIA-MINE, * n. (*Chem.*) An astringent bitter substance obtained from the *cartamus tinctoria*, or safflower. *Hamilton.*
 CAR-TIA-MÜS, * n. [*L.*] A plant, the flower of which is used in dyeing; the safflower. *Ure.*
 CAR-T'HÖRSE, n. A horse used for the cart. *Knolles.*
 CAR-THÜ'SIAN, * (kär-thü'zhän) n. A monk of the Carthreux.
 CAR-THÜ'SIAN, * (kär-thü'zhän) a. Relating to the order of monks so called;—the name of the kermes mineral.
 CAR-TI-LÄGE, n. [*cartilage*, L.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament; gristle.
 CAR-TI-LÄ-GIN'E-AN, * n. A gristly kind of fish. *Brande.*
 †CAR-TI-LÄ-GIN'E-ÖUS, (kär-té-lä-jin'yus) a. Cartilaginous. *Ray.*
 CAR-TI-LÄG-IN-ÖUS, a. Consisting of cartilages.
 CART'ING, * n. The act of conveying in a cart.
 CART'-JADE, n. A mean or vile horse. *Sidney.*
 CART'-LOAD, n. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.
 CAR-TO-GRÄPH'IC, * } a. Relating to cartography, or to
 CAR-TO-GRÄPH'IC-AL, * } maps or charts. *Hamilton.*
 CAR-TÖG'RA-PHY, * n. A description, or an account of maps and charts; illustration by maps or charts. *W. R. Hamilton.*
 CAR-TÖÖN', n. [*cartone*, It.] A sketch made as a pattern for tapestry; a design on strong paper, to be afterwards chalked through, and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, and painted in fresco.
 CAR-TÖUCH', (kär-töch') n. [*cartouche*, Fr.] A case for holding musket balls and powder; a portable box for cartridges; a cartridge-box.—(*Mil.*) A wooden bomb filled with shot; a discharge or pass given to a soldier.—(*Arch.*) A modillion or block in a cornice; a shield or carved ornament to receive an inscription.
 CAR/TRIDGE, n. A case containing a charge for a gun; a charge of powder enclosed in paper, &c.
 CAR/TRIDGE-BÖX, * n. A soldier's box for cartridges. *Crabb.*
 CAR/TRIDGE-PÄ'PER, * n. Paper in which musket charges are made up. *Smart.*
 CART'-RÖPE, n. A strong rope to fasten a load on a carriage.
 CAR'RÜT, n. The track made by a cart-wheel.
 CART'ULÄ-RY, n. [*cartulaire*, Fr.] A place where records are kept; a register; an ecclesiastical officer who had the care of the records. See *CHARTULARY*.
 CART'-WAY, n. A way through which a carriage may travel.
 CART'-WHÉEL, * n. The wheel of a cart. *Ash.*
 CART'WRIGT, (kär'wit) n. A maker of carts. *Camden.*
 CAR/U-CÄGE, * n. Act of ploughing; cartilage. *Farm. Ency.*
 CAR/U-CÄTE, n. [*caruca*, L.] A plough-land; as much land as one team can plough in the year. *Kelham.*
 CAR'UN-CLE, n. [*caruncula*, L.] A naked, soft, fleshy excrescence; a protuberance.
 CA-RÜN/CU-LÄ, * n. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A small protuberance found near the hilum upon the seed of some plants. *Brande.*
 CA-RÜN/CU-LÄTE, * a. (*Bot.*) Having fungous excrescences. *P. Cyc.*
 CA-RÜN/CU-LÄT-ED, a. Having a fleshy excrescence.
 CA-RÜN/CU-LOÜS, * a. Relating to caruncles. *Dunglison.*
 CARVE, v. a. [i. CARVED; pp. CARVING, CARVED.] To cut into elegant forms; to sculpture; to form, as from wood or stone; to divide; to cut meat at the table; to cut; to hew.
 CARVE, v. n. To cut any material; to cut meat.
 †CARVE, v. a. A carucate; plough-land. *Sir J. Ware.*
 CARVED, * (kär'ved or kärvd) p. a. Formed by a sculptor; cut.
 CAR'VELE, n. *Urtica marina*, or sea-blubber. *Herbert.* A small ship. *Raleigh.* See *CARAVEL*.
 CAR'VEER, n. One who carves; a sculptor.
 CAR'VING, n. The art or act of one that carves.
 CAR/VIST, * n. (*Falconry*) A hawk carried on the hand. *Booth.*

†CÁR-WITCH'ET,* *n.* A jest; a pun; a crotchet. *B. Jonson.*
 CÁRY-A,* *n.* [*caryov.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of American trees,
 which includes the hickory. *P. Cyc.*
 CÁR-Y-ÁT'IC,* or CÁR-Y-ÁT'ID,* *a.* Relating to caryatides,
 or like figures. *P. Cyc.*
 CÁR-Y-ÁT'ID,* *n.* A female figure to support an entablature.
Brande. See CARYATIDES.
 CÁR-Y-ÁT'ID-ÉS,* also CÁR-Y-ÁT'ÉS,* *pl.* [*L.*] (*Arch.*) Figures
 of women, instead of columns, to support entablatures:
 — so named from *Carya*, a town in Arcadia, or from *Cary-*
atis, who was worshipped there.
 CÁR'YL,* *n.* A confect made of the flowers of the coral-den-
 dronium. *Crabb.*
 CÁR-Y-Ö'CAR,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tall, tropical trees.
Brande.
 CÁR-Y-ÖPH-YL-L'Á'COUŠ,* (-shus) *a.* [*caryophyllus*, *L.*]
 (*Bot.*) Noting corollas consisting of petals, having long
 claws, dilating into a broad limb, as the pink. *Brande.*
 CÁR-Y-Ö-PHYL'LE-ÖÜŠ,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Nut-leaved.—Same as
caryophylleaceous. *Smart.*
 CÁRY-ÖP'SIS,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A dry, one-seeded fruit, like a
 seed. *P. Cyc.* See CARIOPSIS.
 CÁS'CA-BÉL,* *n.* The pummel or knob of a great gun.
Crabb.
 CÁS-CÁDE,* *n.* [*Fr.*] A small catarract; a waterfall.
 CÁS-CÁDE'*, *v. n.* To vomit. *Holloway*. [Provincial in Eng-
 land, and colloquial in the United States.]
 CÁS-CA-RÍ/LA,* *n.* [*Sp.* from *casca*, bark.] A bitter,
 aromatic, medicinal bark. *Brande.*
 CÁSE, *n.* [*caisse*, *Fr.*] A box; a sheath; a cover; the cover,
 or skin, of an animal; the outer part of a building; a
 frame for holding a printer's types.—[*casus*, *L.*] *State*;
 condition; circumstance; the variation or infection of
 nouns:—a suit, action, or cause in court.—*In case*, if it
 should happen; provided that.
 CÁSE, *v. a.* [*i. CASED*; *pp. CASING, CASED.*] To put in a
 case; to cover, as with a case.
 CÁSE, *v. n.* To put cases. *L'Estrange*.
 CÁSE'D,* (*kást*) *p. a.* Enclosed in a case; covered.
 CÁS'HÁR-DEN, (*kás'hár-dn*) *v. a.* [*i. CASEHARDENED*; *pp.*
CASEHARDENING, CASEHARDENED.] To harden on the
 outside, as iron.
 CÁS'HÁR-DEN-ING,* *n.* A process by which iron tools,
 keys, &c., have their surfaces converted into steel.
 CÁS'É-IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Derived from cheese; as, "*caesic*
acid." *Brande.*
 CÁS'É-NE,* *n.* The principle of cheese. *W. Ency.*
 CÁS'E-KNÍF, (*kás'nif*) *n.* A large table-knife.
 CÁS'E-MÁTE, (*caesmate*, *It.*) (*Fort.*) A vault in the flank
 of a bastion.—[*Archem.*] A hollow, cylindrical moulding.
 CÁS'E-MÁT-ÉD,* *a.* Furnished or formed like a casemate.
Kirby.
 CÁS'E-MÉNT, [*káz'ment*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kás'mént*,
P. Wb.] *n.* [*casemato*, *It.*] (*Arch.*) A portion of a win-
 dow-sash hung on hinges; a compartment between the
 mullions of a window; a kind of moulding.
 CÁS'É-ÖÜŠ, (*kás'she-üs*) [*kás'she-üs*, *Ja.*; *kás'shus*, *K. Sm.*]
a. [*casus*, *L.*] Of the nature of, or resembling cheese.
 CÁS'E-RÁXK,* *n.* A frame of wood to receive printers'
 cases when not in use. *Brande.*
 CÁS'SERN, [*kás'sern*, *Ja. Sm.*; *kás'sern*, *K.*; *kás'sern*, *Wb.*] *n.*
 [*caserna*, *Fr.*] A lodgment or small barracks for soldiers,
 between the houses of a fortified town and the ramparts.
 CÁS'E-SHÖT, *n.* Bullets or iron in a canister or a case to
 be discharged from cannon. *P. Cyc.*
 CÁS'É-ÜM,* (*kás'she-üm*) *n.* [*L.*] The basis of cheese; puri-
 fied curd of milk. *Brande.*
 CÁS'E-WORM, (-würm) *n.* A grub that makes itself a case.
 CÁSIE, *n.* [*caisse*, *Fr.*] Money; ready money; coin; bank-
 notes.
 CÁSH, *v. a.* [*i. CASHED*; *pp. CASHING, CASHED.*] To pay
 money for; to turn into money.
 †CÁSH, *n.* [*casser*, *Fr.*] To cashier. *Sir A. Gorges*.
 CÁSH'-BOOK,* (*kás'h'bók*) *n.* A book in which accounts are
 kept of the receipts and disbursements of money. *Crabb.*
 CÁ-SHEW'-NÜT, (*ka-shá'nüt*) *n.* The nut of the *cashew-tree*,
 a wholesome article of food.
 CÁ-SHÍER, (*ka-shér*) *n.* One who has charge of money; or
 who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of a
 bank or moneyed institution.
 CÁ-SHÍER', (*ka-shér'*) *v. a.* [*i. CASHIERED*; *pp. CASHIERING,*
CASHIERED.] [*casser*, *Fr.*] To dismiss from a post or of-
 fice; to break; to discard.
 CÁ-SHÍER'ÉR,* (*ka-shér'er*) *n.* One who cashiers. *Smart.*
 CÁ-SHÍER'ING,* *n.* The act of dismissing an officer or soldier
 for misconduct. *Crabb.*
 CÁSH'-KÉEP-ÉR, *n.* A man intrusted with money.
 †CÁSH'MÉRE,* *a.* Relating to the fabric of shawls, so called.
Ure.
 †CÁSH'MÉRE,* or CÁSH-MÉRE, *n.* A peculiar textile fabric
 formed of the downy wool of a goat found in Thibet,
 first imported from the kingdom of Cashmere. *Ure.*
 CÁSH-MÉ'RI-ÁN,* *a.* Relating to the country of Cashmere.
Murray.

CÁSH-NÖTE,* *n.* A note for the payment of money. *Bur-*
rows.
 CÁS'H'ÖÖ, *n.* The gum or juice of a tree in the East Indies.
 CÁS'ING, *n.* Act of covering or casing; a covering; a cover-
 ing of boards or other timber. [*In Northumberland,*
Eng., dried cow-dung. *Waterland.*]
 CÁSK, *n.* [*casque*, or *casque*, *Fr.*] A hollow wooden vessel,
 as a barrel, hoghead, &c.; the quantity held in a cask.
 CÁSK, *v. a.* To put into a cask.
 CÁSK, or CÁSQUE, (*kásk*) *n.* [*casque*, *Fr.*] A helmet.
 CÁS'KET, *n.* A small box for jewels, &c. *Shak.*
 CÁS'KET, *v. a.* To put into a casket. *Shak.*
 CÁS'LEÜ,* *n.* The tenth month of the Jewish year, corre-
 sponding to a part of November and December. *Crabb.*
 CÁS'QUE'*, (*kásk*) *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Her.*) A helmet. *Crabb.* See CASK.
 †CÁŠ, *v. a.* To annul; to break; to cashier. *Raleigh.*
 CÁS-SÁ'DA, or CÁS'SA-DA, [*kás'sa-dá*, *S. W. Ja. Sm. Wb.*;
kas-sá'da, *K. P. Cyc. Crabb.*] *n.* Same as *cassava*. See
 CASSAVA.
 CÁS-SÁ-MÜ-NÁIE, *n.* A medicinal root. *Quincy.* See CASSA-
 MUMAR.
 CÁS-SÁ-MÜ'NAR,* *n.* An East India, bitter, medicinal root.
Brande.
 †CÁS'SÁTE, *v. a.* [*casare*, low *L.*] To vacate; to invalidate.
 CÁS-SÁ'TION, *n.* [*A making null.* *Coles.*] A high court of
 appeal in France.
 CÁS-SÁ'VA,* or CÁS'SA-VA,* *n.* A plant; a species of starch
 or fecula, called also *manioc*, obtained from the roots of
Jatropha, or *janipha manihot*. Tapioca is a preparation of
 cassava. *P. Cyc.*—Written also *cassavi*.
 CÁS'SA-WÁRE, *n.* See CASSIOWARY.
 CÁS'SJ-A, (*kás'h'she-a*) *n.* A sweet spice extracted from the
 bark of a tree much like the cinnamon.—(*Bot.*) A genus
 of plants, shrubs, and trees.
 CÁS-SÍ'D'E-ÖÜŠ,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a broad helmet.
Brande.
 CÁS'SÍ-DÖ-NY, [*kás'se-dön-é*, *Sw. Wb. Ash, Johnson*; *kas-*
síd'ö-ne, *Ja.*] *n.* The plant stickador;—a mineral of which
 vases are often made. See CHALCEDONY.
 CÁS'SÍ-MÉRE,* *n.* A thin woollen cloth. Also written *ker-*
seymere. *W. Ency.*
 CÁS-SÍ-NÉTE'*, *n.* A mixed cloth made of cotton warp,
 and the wool of fine wool, or wool and silk; used for
 waistcoats. *W. Ency.*
 CÁS'SÍ'NÖ, (*kas-sé'nö*) *n.* A game at cards.
 CÁS-SÍ-O-PÉ'IA,* (*kás-é-é-pé'ya*) *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Astron.*) A constel-
 lation near the north pole. *Crabb.*
 CÁS'SÍ-O-WÁ-RY, *n.* A large, stilt-legged bird, inferior in
 size and strength to the ostrich only.
 CÁS'SÍS,* *n.* [*L.*] A black currant used in medicine. *Ure.*
 —(*Zool.*) A genus of gastropodous mollusks. *Brande.*
 CÁS-SÍ'PÉ'RÍ-A,* *pl.* [*casiorin*, *L.*] Substances of tin;
 crystals having an admixture of tin. *Smart.*
 CÁS'SOCK, *n.* [*casaque*, *Fr.*] †A loose dress or cloak of a
 soldier. *Shak.* A vestment worn by clergymen under
 their gowns.
 CÁS'SOCKED,* (*kás'sókt*) *a.* Dressed in a cassock. *Cowper.*
 CÁS'SON-ÁDE,* *n.* Cask-sugar, not refined. *Crabb.*
 CÁS'SWÉED, *n.* A weed called *shepherd's-pouch*.
 CÁST, *v. a.* [*i. CAST*; *pp. CASTING, CAST.*] [*kaster*, *Danish.*]
 To throw; to fling; to send; to scatter; to defat; to
 condemn; to compute; to contrive; to form; to model;
 to found; to throw off; to throw down; to shed; to
 mout; to change; to bring forth abortively.—*To cast*
aside, to dismiss as useless.—*To cast away*, to shipwreck;
 to ruin.—*To cast back*, to put behind.—*To cast by*, to re-
 ject.—*To cast down*, to deject.—*To cast forth*, to emit;
 to eject.—*To cast off*, to discard; to reject; to disburden
 one's self of; to leave.—*To cast out*, to reject; to vent;
 to speak.—*To cast up*, to compute; to vomit.—*To cast*
upon, to refer to. ☞ The original sense of the word is
 to throw, or fling; of this sense all the other senses are
 either figurative derivations, or modifications by adverbial
 particles, such as *about, aside, away, down, forth, off, out,*
on, upon. *Smart.*
 CÁST, *v. n.* To contrive; to grow into or assume a form; to
 warp.—*To cast about*, to contrive.—*To cast up*, to vomit.
 CÁST, *n.* Act of casting; the thing thrown; a throw; dis-
 tance thrown; manner of throwing; a stroke; a touch:
 —any thing cast or formed from a mould; a casting; a
 mould; a form; a small brazen funnel used by plumbers:
 —a shade; manner; air; mien. See CASTE.
 CÁS-TÁ'LI-ÁN,* *a.* Relating to Castalia, the spring or foun-
 tain of the Muses on Mount Parnassus. *Pope.*
 CÁS-TÁ'NE-A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, including the
 chestnut-tree. *Brande.*
 CÁS-TÁ-NÉT, *n.* [*castaneta*, *Sp.*; *castagnette*, *Fr.*] A sort of
 instrument or snapper which dancers of sarabands rattle,
 in order to keep time while dancing.
 CÁS-TÁ-NO-SPÉR'MYUM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of large legu-
 minous plants found in New Holland. *P. Cyc.*
 CÁS-TÁ-WÁY, *n.* A person lost or abandoned. *Hooker.*
 CÁS-TÁ-WÁY, *a.* Rejected; useless. *Raleigh.*
 CÁSTE,* *n.* A distinct, hereditary order or class of people

CAT'ARACT, *n.* [*καταράκτης*]. A fall or rushing down of water, as of a river down a precipice; a great waterfall or cascade.—(*Med.*) A loss of sight; a disease of the eye consisting in the opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.

CA-TARRH', (*kā-tār'*) *n.* [*καταρρέω*]. (*Med.*) A discharge of fluid from the nose or mucous membrane, the effect of what is commonly called a cold; a cold.

CA-TARRH'AL, (*kā-tār'ral*) *a.* Relating to a catarrh or cold.

CAT'AR-RHINE,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A tribe of quadrupeds or apes. *Brande.*

CA-TARRH'OUS, (*kā-tār'rus*) *a.* Catarrhal. *Arbuthnot.*

CA-TAS'TER-ISM, *n.* A cataloguing of the stars. *Farer.*

CA-TAS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [*καταστροφή*]. The falling out of events by which a dramatic or other piece is concluded; a final event; a calamity.

CAT'ATCH, *n.* A squeaking instrument, formerly used in playhouses to condemn plays; a harsh sort of pipe.

CATCH, *v. a.* [*i. CAUGHT or CATCHED*]; *pp.* CATCHING, CAUGHT or CATCHED.—*Catched* is little used. To seize; to lay hold on; to seize by pursuit; to stop falling; to grasp; to grip; to snatch; to capture; to insure; to entangle; to receive infection.—*To catch at*, to endeavor to lay hold on. *☞* This word is often vulgarly pronounced *ketch*.

CATCH, *v. n.* To be contagious; to lay hold suddenly.

CATCH, *n.* Seizure; an advantage taken; a snatch; a capture; a hold; any thing that catches; a song, the parts of which are caught up by different singers.—(*Naut.*) A small, swift-sailing ship, commonly written *ketch*.

CATCH-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be caught. *Lord Halifax.*

CATCH-DRAIN,* *n.* An open drain across a declivity to intercept surface water. *Brande.*

CATCH'ER, *n.* The person or thing that catches.

CATCH'FLY, *n.* A plant, a species of *campion*.

CATCH'ING,* *p. a.* Laying hold of; contagious; infectious.

CATCH'LAND,* *n.* (*Law*) Land of which it is not known to what parish it belongs. *Crabb.*

CATCH'PEN-NY, *n.* A worthless pamphlet or publication; any thing of little value to be sold in order to get money.

CATCH'PEN-NY,* *a.* Made to get money; worthless. *Qu. Rev.*

†CATCH'POLL, *n.* A sergeant; a bumbailiff. *Wicliffe.*

CATCH'UP, [*kāch'up*, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*; *kēch'up*, *Ja.*] *n.* A sauce made from mushrooms; written also *cadsup*.

CATCH'WEED,* *n.* A weed, called also *cleavers*, *goosegrass*, and *harif*. *Farm. Ency.*

CATCH'WORD, (*kāch'wörd*) *n.* A word under the last line of a page, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATCH'WORK,* (*kāch'wörk*) *n.* A work or artificial watercourse for throwing water on such lands as lie on the declivity of hills; a catch-drain. *Farm. Ency.*

†CATE, *n.* Food. *Tuller.* See **CATES**.

CAT'E-CHET'IC, (*kāt'e-kēt'ik*) *a.* Catechetical. *Fell.*

CAT'E-CHET'IC-AL, *a.* Consisting of questions and answers.

CAT'E-CHET'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the way of question and answer.

CAT'E-CHET'ICS,* *n. pl.* The art or practice of teaching by question and answer. *Ec. Rev.*

CAT'E-CHISM, *n.* A form of instruction by questions and answers; an elementary book.

CAT'E-CHIS'MAL,* *a.* Catechetical. *Genl. Mag.*

CAT'E-CHIST, *n.* One who teaches by catechizing.

CAT'E-CHIS'TIC-AL, *a.* Instructing by question and answer.

CAT'E-CHIS'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a catechetical manner. *South.*

CAT'E-CHIZ'ATION,* *n.* Act of catechizing. *Turnbull*. [R.]

CAT'E-CHIZE, (*kāt'e-kiz*) *v. a.* [*κατηχέω* and *κατηχίζω*]. [*i. CATECHIZED*]; *pp.* CATECHIZING, CATECHIZED. To instruct by asking questions and receiving answers; to question; to interrogate.

CAT'E-CHIZ-ER, *n.* One who catechizes. *Herbert.*

CAT'E-CHIZ-ING, *n.* Interrogation. *B. Jonson.*

CAT'E-CHŪ,* (*kāt'e-kū*) *n.* A concreted, astringent, vegetable substance, an extract of the *acacia catechu*, used in medicine; called also *Japan earth*. *Brande.*

CAT'E-CHŪ'MEN, *n.* One who is yet in the rudiments of Christianity; a pupil little advanced.

CAT'E-CHŪ'MEN'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to catechumens. *Smart.*

†CAT'E-CHŪ'MEN-IST, *n.* A catechumen. *Bp. Morton.*

CAT'E-GÖ-RE-MAT'IC,* *n.* (*Logic*) The state of a word capable of being employed by itself as a term or predicate of a proposition. *Brande.*

CAT'E-GÖR'IC-AL, *a.* Absolute; positive, as opposed to hypothetical; affirmative; adequate; direct.

CAT'E-GÖR'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Directly; positively. *Child.*

CAT'E-GÖR'IC-AL-NĒSS,* *n.* Quality of being categorical. *Marvell.*

CAT'E-GÖ-RIZE,* *v. a.* To place in a category or list; to class. *Month. Rev.* [R.]

CAT'E-GÖ-RY, *n.* [*κατηγορία*]. An order of ideas; a predicament; a class or order signified by a term of such general import as to contain under it a great number of genera and species.—The categories laid down by Aristotle are, substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, situation, possession, action, and suffering.

CAT'E-NÄ'RI-AN, *a.* Relating to or like a chain. *Harris.*

CAT'E-NA-RY,* *n.* A curve line formed by a rope or chain suspended by both ends. *Crabb.*

CAT'E-NATE, *v. a.* [*catena*, L.] To connect by links; to chain. *Bailey*. [R.]

CAT'E-NÄ'TION, *n.* Regular connection. *Bronne.*

CA-TĒN'U-LATE,* *a.* Formed like a chain. *Brande.*

CÄ'TĒR, *v. n.* [*i. CATERED*]; *pp.* CATERING, CATERED. To provide food. *Shak.*

†**CA'TĒR**, *n.* A provider; a caterer. *Harmar.*

CA'TĒR, *n.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CÄ'TĒR-CÖÜ'SIN, (*kä'tür-küz'in*) *n.* See **QUATER-COUSIN**.

CA'TĒR-ER, *n.* One who buys or provides provisions; a provider.

CA'TĒR-ESS, *n.* A woman who provides food.

CÄ'TĒR-PĪ-LAR, *n.* An insect which devours leaves; the larva of an insect; a grub; a plant resembling the insect.

CÄ'TĒR-WÄUL, *v. n.* [*i. CATERWAULED*]; *pp.* CATERWAULING, CATERWAULED. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

CÄ'TĒR-WÄUL-ING,* *n.* The noise of a cat; a wooing; rambling or intriguing in the night. *Shak.*

†**CÄ'TĒR-RY**, *n.* A depository of victuals purchased. *Kelham.*

CÄTES, *n. pl.* Vands; provisions; dainties. *B. Jonson.*

CÄT'E-YED, (*kät'id*) *a.* Having eyes like a cat; seeing in the dark. *Dryden.*

CÄT'FISH, *n.* A fish in American waters. *Phillips.*

CÄT'GÖLD,* *n.* A variety of mica, of a yellowish color. *Booth.*

CÄT'GŪT, *n.* A string for musical instruments, &c., made of the intestines of animals, commonly of sheep;—a species of linen or canvas with wide interstices.

CÄT'HÄ-RĪST, *n.* [*καθαρός*]. One who professes great purity.

CÄT'HÄR-PĪNGS, [*kät'här-pingz*, *K. Sm.*; *kät'här-pingz*, *Ja.*] *n.* (*Naut.*) Small ropes used to force the shrouds tight. *Harris.*

CA-THÄR'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A purgative medicine; a purge.

CA-THÄR'TIC, { *a.* [*καθαριστικός*]. Purgative; cleansing

CA-THÄR'TIC-AL, { by evacuation. *Boyle.*

CA-THÄR'TIC-AL-LY,* *ad.* In the manner of a cathartic. *Dr. Allen.*

CA-THÄR'TIC-AL-NĒSS, *n.* Purging quality.

CA-THÄR'TINE,* *n.* The active or purgative principle of senna. *Brande.*

CÄT'HEAD, (*kät'hēd*) *n.* A kind of fossil;—a large kind of apple.—(*Naut.*) A piece of timber projecting over a ship's bow.

CÄT'HĒ-DRÄ,* or **CA-THE'DRÄ**,* *n.* [L.; *καθέδρα*, Gr.] A professor's chair; a place of authority. *Qu. Rev.*

CA-THE'DRAL, *n.* The principal or head church of a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop.

CA-THE'DRAL, *a.* [*καθέδρα*]. Relating to a cathedral or to a bishop's seat or see.

CÄT'HĒ-DRÄT-ED, *a.* Relating to the chair, or office, of a teacher. *Whitlock*. [R.]

CÄT'HĒ-LĒC'TRÖDE* or **CÄT'HÖDE**,* *n.* The negative pole of a galvanic battery. *Francis.*

CÄT'HĒ-RĒT'IC,* *n.* (*Med.*) A caustic substance used to eat down warts, &c. *Dunglison.*

CÄT'HĒ-INE-PĒÄR', *n.* An inferior kind of pear. *Walker.*

CÄT'HĒ-TER, *n.* [*καθετήρ*]. (*Med.*) A hollow tube to be introduced into the urinary bladder, to draw off the urine.

CÄT'HĒ-TŪS,* *n.* [L.] A perpendicular line; a right line. *Francis.*

CÄT'HÖLES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Two holes directly over the capstan of a ship, which are employed in heaving the ship astern.

CÄT'HÖ-LIC, *a.* [*καθολικός*]. Universal, or general; embracing all; liberal.—*The Catholic church*, literally, the whole Christian church; specially, the Roman church.

CÄT'HÖ-LIC, *n.* A member of the Catholic church; a Papist; a Roman Catholic.

†**CÄT'HÖL'IC-AL**, *a.* General; catholic. *Gregory.*

CA-THÖL'IC-ISM, [*kä-thöl'ic-sizm*, *S. W. F. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kät'hö'ic-sizm*, *Wb.*] *n.* Adherence to the Catholic church; the Roman Catholic religion; liberality; largeness of mind.

CÄT'HÖ-LIC'ITY,* *n.* The doctrine of, or adherence to, the Catholic church; Catholicism; liberality. *Lingard*. [Modern.]

CA-THÖL'ICIZE, *v. n.* To become a Catholic. *Cotgrave.*

CÄT'HÖ-LIC-LY, *ad.* Generally. *Sir L. Cary.*

CÁTH'O-LIC-NÉSS, *n.* Universality. *Brevint.*
 CA-THŌL'I-CŌN, *n.* A universal medicine; a panacea.
 CA-THŌL'I-CŌS,* *n.* The head or patriarch of the Armenian church. *E. Smith.*
 CAT-IL-I-NĀ'RĪ-ĀN,* *a.* Relating to or resembling Catiline. *Ash.*
 CAT'I-LIN-I-SM, *n.* Treachery like that of Catiline. *Cotgrave.*
 CAT'KIN, *n.* [*Kattakena, D.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of inflorescence, as of the willow, poplar, birch, &c., resembling a spike; ament.
 CAT'LIKE, *a.* Like a cat. *Shak.*
 CAT'LING, *n.* A surgeon's dismembering knife; a down or moss on certain trees. [*A lute-string. Shak.*]
 CAT'LIN-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) The pipe-stone of the American Indians, commonly a variety of agulite or steatite. *Dana.*
 CAT'MINT, *n.* A strong-scented, perennial plant, called also *nep* and *catnip*.
 CAT'NIP,* *n.* A strong-scented plant. *Bigelow.* See CAT-MINT.
 CA-TŌ-CA-THĀR'TĪC,* *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which produces alvine evacuations. *Dunglison.*
 CAT'Q-DŌN,* *n.* The spermacti whale. *Crabb.*
 CA-TŌ-NĪ-ĀN, *a.* Resembling Cato; grave; severe.
 CA-TŌ-NINE-TAILS, *n.* A whip or scourge having nine lashes or cords. *Vanbrugh.*
 CA-TŌP'SIS,* *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid quickness of vision. *Smart.*
 CA-TŌP'TER, } *n.* [*κάρπυρον.*] A kind of optic glass; an
 CA-TŌP'TRON, } optical instrument.
 CA-TŌP'TRIC,* *a.* Relating to catoptrics; catoptrical. *Francis.*
 CA-TŌP'TRI-CAL, *a.* Relating to catoptrics. *Arbuthnot.*
 CA-TŌP'TRICS, *n. pl.* The science of reflected vision, or that part of optics which treats of reflected light.
 CA-TŌP'TRŌ-MĀN-CY,* *n.* A sort of divination among the ancient Greeks, performed by looking into a mirror. *Gent. Mag.*
 CAT'PIPE, *n.* A squeaking pipe; a catcall.
 CAT'RŌPE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope that hauls up the anchor from the water's edge to the bow. *Ash.*
 CAT'S-EAR,* *n.* A plant; the hawkweed. *Booth.*
 CAT'S-EYE, (kâts'fū) *n.* (*Min.*) A beautiful silicious mineral from Ceylon, which reflects an effulgent, pearly light.
 CAT'S-FOOT, (kâts'fū) *n.* An herb; ground-ivy.
 CAT'S-HEAD, (kâts'héd) *n.* See CATHEAD.
 CAT'SIL-VER, *n.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*
 CAT'S-MILK,* *n.* A plant; wartwort. *Farm. Ency.*
 †CAT'SŌ,* *n.* [*It. cazzo.*] *pl.* CAT'SŌŪ. A rogue; a cheat; a base fellow. *B. Jonson.*
 CAT'S-PĀW, *n.* A dupe used by another to serve his own purposes:—a tool or instrument. *Grose.*—(*Naut.*) A turn made in the bight of a rope in order to hook a tackle on it; a light air of wind. *Crabb.*
 CAT'S-TAIL, *n.* A long, round substance that grows upon nut-trees, &c.; a kind of reed; catkin:—a valuable species of grass, called also *timothy* and *herd's grass*.
 CAT'SŪP, *n.* A snuce made of mushrooms. See CATCHUP.
 CAT'TLE, (kât'tl) *n. pl.* Beasts of pasture; especially oxen, bulls, and cows; also including horses, sheep, and goats.
 CAT'TLE-SHŌW,* *n.* An exhibition of cattle or domestic animals, with a distribution of premiums, for the purpose of promoting agricultural improvement. *Buel.*
 CAU-CĀ'SIAN,* *a.* Relating to Mount Caucasus. *Qu. Rev.*
 CAU'CVS,* *n.* A meeting of citizens or electors, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for public offices, or for making arrangements to secure their election.—A word used in the U.S., and of American origin. *Pickering.*
 CAU'DAL, *a.* [*cauda, L.*] Relating to an animal's tail.
 CAU'DATE, }
 CAU'DATE-ED, } *a.* Having a tail; formed like a tail.
 †CAU'DE-BĒC, *n.* A light kind of hat. *Phillips.*
 CAU'DĒX,* *n.* [*L. pl. CAU'DI-CĒS.*] (*Bot.*) The trunk or stem of a tree. *Crabb.*
 CAU'DLE, (kâw'dl) *n.* [*chaudeau, Fr.*] A warm drink consisting of wine and other ingredients, given to sick persons. *Shak.* See CODLE.
 CAU'DLE, (kâw'dl) *v. a.* [*i. CAUDLED; pp. CAUDLING, CAUDED.*] To make into or treat with caudle. *Shak.*
 CAU'DLE-CŪP,* *n.* A vessel to contain caudle. *Congreve.*
 CAUF, *n.* A chest with holes to keep fish alive in the water.
 CAU'FLE,* *n.* A band or drove of captured negroes. *Clarke.*
 CAUGHT, (kâwt) *i. & p.* from *Catch*. See CATCH.
 CAUK, *n.* (*Min.*) A coarse kind of spar. *Woodward.*
 CAUK'ER,* or CAW'KIN,* *n.* A prominence or turning up of the heel of a horse-shoe, to prevent slipping; written also *calker, calkin, and cork.* *Farm. Ency.* See CALKER.
 CAUK'ING,* *n.* The art of dovetailing a cork. *Crabb.*
 CAUK'Y, *a.* Partaking of or like cauk. *Woodward.*
 CAUL, *n.* A net for the hair; a membrane covering the intestines; the omentum; amnion.

CAU-LĒS'CENT,* *a.* Having a perfect stem. *Loudon.*
 CAU'LET, *n.* [*caulus, L.*] A kind of cabbage; colewort.
 CAU-LIC'ER-ŌS,* *n.* [*L.*] A little stalk or stem. *Crabb.*
 CAU-LIF'ER-ŌS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a stalk.
 CAU-LI-FLŌW'ER, (kô'lī-floŭ-er) *n.* A fine species of cabbage differing little from broccoli.
 CAU-LI-FŌRM,* *a.* Having the form of a stalk. *Smart.*
 CAU'LINE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or belonging to the stem. *P. Cyc.*
 CAU'LIS,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A stock or herbaceous stem. *Crabb.*
 CAUL, (kâwk) *v. a.* To roughen or sharpen a horse's shoe so that he may not slip. *Palmer.* [*Provincial, Eng.*] See CALX, and COAK.
 CAU-LO-CĀR'POUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing flowers and fruits on their branches, as trees. *Brande.*
 †CAU'PO-NĀTE, *n. n.* [*cauponar, L.*] To keep a victualling house; to cauponize. *Bailey.*
 †CAU'PO-NĒZE, *v. n.* To sell wine or victuals. *Warburton.*
 CAU'SĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be caused. *Browne.*
 CAU'SĀL, *a.* Relating to or implying a cause.
 CAU'SĀL'I-TY, *n.* The agency of a cause. *Browne.*—(*Phren.*) The faculty of tracing the relation of cause and effect. *Combe.*
 CAU'SĀL-LY, *ad.* According to the order of causes. *Browne.*
 CAU'SĀL-TY,* *n.* (*Min.*) The lighter parts of the ore carried off by washing. *Smart.*
 CAU'SĀ'TION, (kâw-zâ'shun) *n.* The act of causing.
 CAU'SĀ-TIVE, *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; that effects as an agent.
 CAU'SĀ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a causative manner. *Student.*
 CAU'SĀ-TŌR, (kâw-zâ'tŭr) *n.* A causer. *Browne.*
 CAUSE, (kâwz) *n.* [*causa, L.*] That which produces an effect; that which produces any thing; the reason or motive that urges; sake; party; pursuit:—a suit, action, or legal process.—The first cause is that which gave being to all things, i. e. God.—The second cause is one which acts in subordination to the first cause.—The efficient cause, that which produces the effect.—The final cause is the object sought, or the end for which a thing is.
 CAUSE, *v. a.* [*i. CAUSED; pp. CAUSING, CAUSED.*] To effect as an agent; to produce.
 †CAUSE, *v. n.* To talk idly. *Spenser.*
 CAUSE'LESS, *a.* Having no cause; wanting just ground.
 CAUSE'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without cause. *Bp. Taylor.*
 CAUSE'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* Unjust ground. *Hammond.*
 CAUS'ER, (kâwz'er) *n.* One who causes; the agent.
 CAUS'EWAY, (kâwz'wâ) *n.* A way or road formed of stones and other consolidated substances, and raised above the adjacent ground. *Dryden.* See CAUSEY.
 CAU'SEX, (kâw'ze) *n.* [*chauseé, Fr.*] Same as *causeway*. *Milton.* †“Causey is spoken *causeway*, from a mistaken notion of its etymology.” *Nares.*—“Dryden and Pope write it *causeway*; and these authorities seem to have fixed the pronunciation.” *Walker.*
 CAU'SEYED,* (kâw'zid) *a.* Furnished with a causey. *Dought.*
 CAU-SĪD'I-CAL, *a.* [*causidicus, L.*] Relating to an advocate or pleader.
 CAUS'TIC, *n.* A substance which burns, corrodes, or disorganizes animal bodies.
 CAUS'TIC, *a.* [*καυστικός.*] Corroding; burning; searing; pungent.
 CAUS'TIC-CAL, *a.* Same as *caustic*. *Wiseman.*
 CAUS'TIC-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In a caustic manner. *Sir W. Scott.*
 CAUS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being caustic; causticness.
 CAUS'TIC-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being caustic. *Scott.*
 †CAU'TEL, *n.* [*cautele, old Fr.*] Cunning; subtlety; caution. *Shak.*
 †CAU'TE-LOŪS, *a.* Cautious; wily; cunning. *Spenser.*
 †CAU'TE-LOŪS-LY, *ad.* Cunningly; cautiously. *Browne.*
 †CAU'TE-LOŪS-NÉSS, *n.* Cautiousness. *Hales.*
 CAU'TER, *n.* [*καυτήριον.*] A searing hot iron. *Milnescu.*
 CAU'TER-ĀNT,* *n.* A cauterizing substance. *Lindon.*
 CAU'TER-ISM, *n.* The application of cautery. *Ferrand.*
 CAU'TER-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cauterizing.
 CAU'TER-IZE, *v. a.* [*i. CAUTERIZED; pp. CAUTERIZING, CAUTERIZED.*] To burn with cautery; to sear.
 CAU'TER-IZ-ING, *n.* The act of burning with cautery.
 CAU'TER-IZ-ING,* *p. a.* Burning with cautery.
 CAU'TER-Y, *n.* A burning or searing with a hot iron or with a corroding substance; also the instrument or drug made use of.
 CAU'TION, (kâw'shun) *n.* [*cautio, L.*] Provident care; advice; prudence; foresight; precept; warning.—(*Civil Law*) Bail.
 CAU'TION, *v. a.* [*i. CAUTIONED; pp. CAUTIONING, CAUTIONED.*] To give notice of danger; to warn. *Prior.*
 CAU'TION-Ā-RY, *a.* Given as a pledge; warning.
 CAU'TION-ER,* *n.* One who cautions.—(*Scotland*) One who baills another. *Crabb.*
 CAU'TIOUS, (kâw'shus) *a.* Wary; watchful; careful.
 CAU'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Warily; watchfully.
 CAU'TIOUS-NÉSS, *n.* Watchfulness; vigilance.

CĒL'LŪLE, *n.* [Fr.] A little cell.
 CĒL-LŪ-LĪF'ER-OŪS,* *a.* Producing little cells. *P. Cyc.*
 CĒL'SĪ-TŪDE, *n.* [celitudō, L.] Height; elevation. *Chaucer.*
 CĒLT,* (sēl) *n.*; *pl.* CĒLT'S. [Celta, L.] The primitive inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain.
 CĒL-TĪ-BĒ'RĪ-AN,* *a.* Relating to Celtiberia, or to the Celts of the Iberus in Spain. *P. Cyc.*
 CĒL'TĪC,* [sēl'tĭk, *Sm. Wb.*; sēl'tĭk or kēl'tĭk, *Ja.*; kēl'tĭk, *K.*] *a.* Relating to the Celts. *Milton.*
 CĒL'TĪC,* *n.* The language of the Celts. *Bosworth.*
 CĒL'TĪ-CĪSM,* *n.* An idiom or custom of the Celts. *Warton.*
 CĒL'TĪSH,* *a.* Relating to the Celts; Celtic. *Dr. Dunglison.*
 CĒL'TĪSH,* *n.* The language of the Celts; Celtic. *Dr. Dunglison.*
 CĒM'ENT, [sēm'ent, *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; sēm'ent, *E. Ja.*; sēm'ent, *Sm.*] *n.* [cementum, L.] The matter or substance, usually composed of lime, sand, and water, and used for causing stones, bricks, &c., to adhere to each other; mortar; that which unites; bond of union.
 CĒ-MĒNT', *v. a.* [i. CEMENTED; *pp.* CEMENTING, CEMENTED.] To unite by the use of cement or by something interposed.
 CĒ-MĒNT', *v. n.* To cohere; to unite.
 CĒ-MĒN-TĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of cementing; cohesion.
 CĒ-MĒN'TĒD,* *p. a.* United by cement or friendship.
 CĒ-MĒN'TĒR, *n.* He or that which cements.
 CĒ-MĒN-TĪ'VĪOUS,* (sēm-n-gish'us) *a.* Tending to cement. *Smart.*
 CĒM'Ē-TĒR-Y, *n.* [κοιμητήριον.] An edifice, area, or place where the dead are buried.
 CĒN and CĪN, beginning words, denote *kinsfolk*. *Gibson.*
 CĒNĀ-TŌ-RY, [sēn'ā-tūr-p, *W. P. Ja. K.*; sē'nā-tūr-p, *S. Sm.*] *a.* [cenā, L.] Relating to supper. *Brownie.*
 CĒ-NŌ'BI-O,* *n.* [*Bot.*] A regular fruit divided from the base into several acephalous pericarps. *Brande.*
 CĒN'Q-BĪTE,* *n.* One of a religious order who lives in a community, in contradistinction to an anchorite, who lives in solitude. *Hamilton.*
 CĒN-Q-BĪ'TĪ-CĀL, *a.* [κοινός and βίος.] Living in community.
 CĒN'Q-BY, or CĒN'Q-BY, [sēn'q-be, *Ja. Sm.*; sēn'q-be, *K.*] *n.* A place where persons live in community. *Sir G. Buck.*
 CĒN'Q-TĀPH, *n.* [κενός and τάφος.] A monument erected to the memory of a person who lies buried elsewhere.
 CĒN'Q-TĀPH-Y,* *n.* Same as *cenotaph*. *Qu. Rev.*
 CĒNSE, *n.* [census, L.] A public rate; rank. *B. Jonson.*
 CĒNSE, (sēns) *v. a.* [encensur, Fr.] To perfume with odors. *Dryden.*
 CĒN'SĒR, *n.* A vessel in which incense is burnt; a pan for burning perfumes, &c.
 CĒN'SĪON, (sēn'shun) *n.* A rate; an assessment. *J. Hall.*
 CĒN'SŌR, *n.* [censor, L.] A magistrate of ancient Rome, (originally created for taking the census), who was an inspector of manners and morals; a censor.
 CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-ĀL, *a.* Relating to a censor; severe. *Warton.*
 CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to a censor; censorial. *Bacon.*
 CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* Prone to find fault; severe.
 CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a censorious or severe manner.
 CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being censorious.
 CĒN'SŌR-LĪKE, *a.* Censorious; austere. *Cotgrave.*
 CĒN'SŌR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a censor. *Brownie.*
 CĒN'SŪ-ĀL, (sēn'shū-əl) *a.* Relating to a census. *Temple.*
 CĒN'SŪ-RĀ-BLE, (sēn'shū-rā-bl) *a.* Worthy of censure; faulty.
 CĒN'SŪ-RĀ-BLE-NĒSS, (sēn'shū-rā-bl-nēs) *n.* Blamableness.
 CĒN'SŪ-RĀ-BLY, *ad.* Blamably.
 CĒN'SŪRE, (sēn'shūr) *n.* [censura, L.] Blame; imputation of wrong or fault; reproach; judgment; judicial sentence; a spiritual punishment.
 CĒN'SŪRE, (sēn'shūr) *v. a.* [i. CENSURED; *pp.* CENSURING, CENSURED.] To reproach; to blame; to condemn; to judge.
 CĒN'SŪRE, (sēn'shūr) *v. n.* To judge. *Shak.*
 CĒN'SŪR-ĒR, (sēn'shūr-ēr) *n.* One who censures.
 CĒN'SŪR-ĪNG, (sēn'shūr-īng) *n.* Reproach. *Sanderson.*
 CĒN'SŪS, *n.* [L.] (*In ancient Rome*) The numbering of the people, and the valuation of their property, commonly made every five years.
 CĒN'SŪS,* *n.* [census, L.] *pl.* CĒN'SŪS-EŠ. An official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country. *Brande.* [A word originally Latin, now Anglicized.]
 CĒN'T, [centum, L.] A hundred; as, "five per cent.":—a copper coin of the United States, of the value of 10 mills, 100 to a dollar.
 CĒN'TĀGE, *n.* A rate by the cent or hundred.
 CĒN'TĀUR, (sēn'tāwŕ) *n.* [centaurus, L.] A fabulous monster, partly man and partly horse; the Archer in the zodiac.
 CĒN'TĀUR-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a centaur. *Sidney.*
 CĒN'TĀUR-Y, *n.* A plant, of different species.
 CĒN-TĒ-NĀ'RĪ-AN,* *n.* A person who is a hundred years old. *Mem. Am. Acad.*
 CĒN-TĒ-NĀ'RĪ-OŪS,* *a.* Belonging to a hundred years. *Ash.*

CĒN'TĒ-NĀ-RY, *n.* The number of a hundred; the period of a hundred years; a century. *Wrazall.*
 CĒN'TĒ-NĀ-RY,* *a.* Relating to, or comprising, a hundred years. *Sir M. Wrazall.*
 CĒN-TĒN-NĪ-ĀL, *a.* Consisting of a hundred years; occurring once in a hundred years.
 CĒN-TĒSĪ-MĀL, *n.* The hundredth part of any thing.
 CĒN-TĒSĪ-MĀL, *a.* Hundredth. *Sir T. Browne.*
 CĒN-TĒSĪ-MĀ'TĪON,* *n.* A military punishment of one in a hundred. *Smart.*
 CĒN-TĒSĪM,* *n.* The hundredth part of a thing. *Bailey.*
 CĒN-TĪ-CĪPĪ-TŌŪS,* *a.* Having a hundred heads. *Smart.*
 CĒN-TĪFĪ-ŌŪS,* *a.* Divided into a hundred parts. *Smart.*
 CĒN-TĪ-FŌ-LĪ-OŪS, *a.* [centum and folium, L.] Having a hundred leaves.
 CĒN-TĪ-GRĀDE,* *a.* Divided into a hundred degrees.—The centigrade thermometer has 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water. *Brande.*
 CĒN-TĪL-Q-ŪY, *n.* A hundred-fold discourse. *Burton.* [R.]
 CĒN-TĪME,* (sēn'tēm') *n.* [Fr.] In French money, a hundredth part of a franc; a hundredth part of any thing. *Crabb.*
 CĒN-TĪM'E-TER,* (sēn'tīm'e-ter) *n.* A French measure. *Smart.* See CENTIMÈTRE.
 CĒN-TĪMETRE,* (sēn'te-mā'tŕ) *n.* [Fr.] A French measure; a hundredth part of a metre. *Hamilton.*
 CĒN-TĪ-NĒL,* *n.* Russell. See SENTINEL.
 CĒN-TĪN'Q-DY, *n.* Knotgrass. *Cotgrave.*
 CĒN-TĪ-PĒD, *n.* [centum and pes, L.] A many-legged insect; scolopendra.
 CĒN'TŌ, *n.* [cento, L.] *pl.* CĒN'TŌS. A composition or patchwork formed by joining verses or passages from various authors. *Camden.*
 CĒN'TĀL, *a.* Relating to or placed in the centre.
 CĒN'TĀL-ISM,* *n.* The quality of being central; the combination of several parts into one whole. *Qu. Rev.*
 CĒN'TĀLĪ-TY, *n.* State of being central. *Morc.*
 CĒN'TĀLĪ-ZĀ'TĪON,* *n.* The act of bringing or reducing to one. *Brix Cris.*
 CĒN'TĀLĪZE,* *v. a.* [i. CENTRALIZED; *pp.* CENTRALIZING, CENTRALIZED.] To render central; to bring to a centre. *Qu. Rev.*
 CĒN'TĀLĪ-LY, *ad.* In a central manner. *Dryden.*
 CĒN'TRE, (sēn'tŕ) *n.* [centrum, L.] A point equally remote from the extremes of a line, or from every part of the circumference of a circle, a sphere, &c.; the middle point of any thing; the middle.
 CĒN'TRE, (sēn'tŕ) *v. a.* [i. CENTRED; *pp.* CENTRING, CENTRED.] To place on a centre; to collect to a point; to concentrate.
 CĒN'TRE, (sēn'tŕ) *v. n.* To rest on; to be central.
 CĒN'TRE-BĪT,* (sēn'tŕ-bit) *n.* A tool for drilling holes. *Mauder.*
 CĒN'TRĪC, } *a.* Placed in the centre; central; middle.
 CĒN'TRĪ-CĀL, }
 CĒN'TRĪ-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In a central situation.
 CĒN'TRĪ-CĀL-NĒSS, *n.* A situation in the centre.
 CĒN'TRĪ-CĪ-TY,* *n.* The state of being central. *Jamieson.*
 CĒN'TRĪFŪ-GĀL, [sēn'tŕifŪ-gal, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sēn'tŕe-fŪ-gal, *Kenrick, Dyche.*] *a.* [centrum and fugio, L.] Flying or receding from the centre.—Centrifugal force, the force by which a body in rotation tends to recede from the centre of motion. [*Hill.*]
 CĒN'TRINE,* *n.* A fish common in the Mediterranean.
 CĒN'TRĪPĒ-TĀL, [sēn'tŕip'e-tal, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sēn'tŕe-pē'tal, *Kenrick.*] *a.* [centrum and peto, L.] Tending to the centre.—Centripetal force, the force by which a body in motion is urged towards a centre.
 CĒN'TRĪPĒ-TĒN-CY,* *n.* Tendency to the centre. *Month. Rev.*
 CĒN'TRŌ-LĪN'E-ĀL,* *a.* Applied to lines converging to a centre. *Nicholson.*
 CĒN'TRŌ-LĪN'E-ĀL,* *n.* An instrument for drawing lines converging to a centre. *Nicholson.*
 CĒN'TRY, *n.* A sentinel. See SENTRY.
 CĒN'TRY-BŌX,* *n.* A box or shelter in which a soldier keeps sentry. *Ash.* See SENTRY-BOX.
 CĒN-TŪM'VĪ-RĀL,* *a.* Relating to the centumviri. *Ash.* [R.]
 CĒN-TŪM'VĪ-RĀTE,* *n.* The office or government of the centumviri, or of a hundred men. *Qu. Rev.*
 CĒN-TŪM'VĪ-RĪ,* *n. pl.* [L.] The hundred judges in the Roman republic. *B. Jonson.*
 CĒN-TŪ-PLE, (sēn'tŪ-pl) *a.* [centuplex, L.] A hundred-fold. *B. Jonson.* [*pl.*]
 CĒN-TŪ-PLE, *v. a.* To multiply a hundred-fold. *Beaumont.*
 CĒN-TŪ-PLE-CĀTE, *v. a.* To make a hundred-fold greater. *Hanvell.* [R.]
 CĒN-TŪ'RĪ-ĀL,* *a.* Belonging to a century. *Ed. Encyc.*
 CĒN-TŪ'RĪ-ĀTE, *v. a.* To divide into hundreds. *Coles.*
 CĒN-TŪ'RĪ-Ā-TŌR, *n.* An historian or a chronologist who distinguishes times by centuries. *Jyliff.*
 CĒN-TŪ'RĪ-ŌN, *n.* [centurio, L.] A Roman military officer who commanded a hundred men; a manipule, or one sixtieth part of a legion. *Shak.*

CEN-TU-RIST, *n.* A centurion. *Sheldon.* [R.]
 CEN-TU-RY, *n.* [centuria, L.] A hundred; a period of a hundred years; a hundred of men, of soldiers, &c.
 CEROL. An initial part in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel. *Gibson.*
 †CER-ORL, **n.* A Freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons. *Seager.*
 CEPH-A-LAL/GIC, **n.* Medicine for the headache. *Smart.*
 CEPH-A-LAL/GIC, **n.* Relating to the headache. *Ash.*
 CEPH-A-LAL-GY, **n.* [κεφαλαγια.] (*Med.*) The headache.
 CEPH-A-LAN'TH-UM, **n.* (*Bot.*) The head or capitule inflorescence of a composite plant. *Brande.*
 CE-PHALL/C, **n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for the head. *Crabb.*
 CE-PHALL/C, (se-fal'ik) a. [κεφαλη.] Relating or medicinal to the head.
 CEPH-A-LI'TIS, **n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain. *Brande.*
 CE-PHAL/O-PÖD, **n.* (*Zool.*) A molluscous animal, having the head situated between the body and the feet. *Brande.* See CEPHALOPODA.
 CEPH-A-LÖP/O-DA, **n. pl.* [κεφαλαί and ποδς.] (*Zool.*) A class of molluscous animals, which have their feet, or organs of motion, arranged around the head. *Lyell.*
 CEPH-A-LÖP/O-DOÜS, **a.* Belonging to the cephalopoda. *Buckland.*
 CEPH/A-LOÜS, **a.* Having a head. *Hamilton.*
 CE/P-PHE-ÜS, **n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. *Crabb.*
 CE-PÖ/LA, **n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes. *P. Cyc.*
 CE-RA/CEOUS, (se-rä'shus) *a.* (*Bot.*) Waxy, or like wax. *Brande.*
 CE-RÄ/GÖ, **n.* Aliment of bees; bee-bread. *Crabb.*
 CE-RÄM/BIC, **n.* (*Ent.*) The goat-chaffer, a coleopterous insect. *Hamilton.*
 CER/A-SINE, **n.* [cerasus, L., a cherry-tree.] (*Chem.*) A gum which exudes from the cherry and plum-tree; a gum which swells, but does not dissolve, in water. *Brande.*
 CER/A-SITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A cherry-like petrification; a maritime lead. *Dana.*
 CE-RÄS/TES, **n.* [L.; κέραστος.] (*Zool.*) A horned serpent; a viper. [or lard, &c.]
 CER/ATE, *n.* [cérat, Fr.] (*Med.*) A composition of wax, oil, and resin. *Brande.*
 CER/A-TRE, *a.* Covered with wax. *Bayley.*
 CER/A-TRINE, **n.* The bitter principle of Iceland moss. *Brande.*
 CER-ÄU/NITE, **n.* (*Min.*) The thunder-stone. *Cleaveland.*
 CER-BE-RE-AN, **a.* Relating to *Cerberus*. *Milton.*
 CERE, *v. a.* [cera, L.] To wax or cover with wax.
 CERE, *n.* The naked skin that covers the base of the bill of some birds, as that of the hawk.
 CE'RE-AL, **a.* Belonging to *Ceres*, the ancient fabled goddess of corn: — relating to corn or grain; applied to plants that produce bread-corn; as, wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, and millet. *Brande.*
 CE-RE-Ä/LI-A, **n. pl.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The cereal grasses. *Hamilton.*
 †CE-RE-LI/O-ÜS, *a.* [cerealis, L.] Cereal. *Brownie.*
 CER/E-BEL, *n.* [cerebellum, L.] Part of the brain. *Derham.* See CEREBELLUM.
 CER-E-BEL/LUM, **n.* *pl.* CER-E-BEL/LA. (*Anat.*) The little brain; the posterior of the medullary masses which compose the brain of vertebrate animals. *Brande.*
 CER'E-BRAL, *a.* Relating to the brain.
 CER'E-BRÖSE, **a.* Brainsick; mad; wilful. *Scott.* [R.]
 CER'E-BRÖM, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The third medullary mass of the brain; the brain. *Prior.*
 CERE/CLÖTH, *n.* Cloth smeared with wax or bitumen.
 CERE/MENT, *n.* Ceretoch anciently used in embalming.
 CER-E-MÖN/AL, *a.* Relating to ceremony, particularly to religious ceremonies or rites; formal; ritual.
 CER-E-MÖN/AL, *n.* Outward form; external rite; the title, service, or form due to any one; the order for rites in the Romish church.
 CER-E-MÖN/AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being ceremonial.
 CER-E-MÖN/O-ÜS, *a.* Full of ceremony; formal; precise; exact; methodical; civil; too observant of ceremony; very formal.
 CER-E-MÖN/O-ÜS-LY, *ad.* In a ceremonious manner.
 CER-E-MÖN/O-ÜS-NESS, *n.* Great formality.
 CER'E-MQ-NY, *n.* [ceremonia, L.] Outward rite; external form in religion, in state, or in civility; form; observance.
 CER'E-Q-LITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resembling wax. *Cleaveland.*
 CE-RE-ÖP/SIS, **n.* (*Ornith.*) An Australian goose. *Brande.*
 CE'RE-ÜS, *a.* Waxen; like wax. *Gayton.*
 CER/EY, **n.* (*Myth.*) The goddess of corn. — (*Astron.*) An asteroid, or small planet, discovered by Piazzi in 1801. *Sir J. Herschel.*
 CE-R-E-VI/SI-A, (se-re-vish'e-a) *n.* [L.] A species of ale or barleywine; ale. *Hamilton.*
 CERF, **n.* A boor. See SARR.
 CE-RÄ/LA, **n.* See CEROLLA.
 CE'RINE, **n.* (*Chem.*) The portion of wax that dissolves in boiling alcohol. *Brande.* An ore of cerium. *P. Cyc.*

CE-RIN'TH-I-ANS, **n. pl.* The followers of Cerinthus, a heretic of the first or second century.
 CE'RITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A silicious oxide of cerium. *Branda.*
 CE'R-I-ÜM, **n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-white metal found in cerite. *Brande.*
 CER-NU-ÖS, **a.* (*Bot.*) Drooping; nodding; pendulous. *P. Cyc.*
 CE-RÖG/RÄ-PHY, **n.* The art of writing in wax: — a species of engraving. *Scott.*
 CER'O-MÄN-CY, **n.* Divination by melted wax. *Crabb.*
 CE-RÖ-PLÄS/TIC, **a.* Modelled like figures in wax. *P. Cyc.*
 CE-RÖ-PLÄS/TIC, **n.* The art of modelling in wax. *Brande.*
 †CERÖTE, *n.* The same with cerate. *Wiseman.*
 CE-RÖX/Y-LÖN, **n.* (*Bot.*) The wax-palm of South America. *P. Cyc.*
 CER'R-I-AL, *a.* Relating to the bitter-oak. *Chaucer.*
 CER'R/ÜS, or CER'RIS, **n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The bitter-oak. *F. Thynne.*
 CER'TAIN, (sër'tin) *a.* [certus, L.] Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; not doubtful; resolved; undoubting; infallible; unfulfilling; constant; regular: — some, or one; as, "A certain man told me this."
 †CER'TAIN, (sër'tin) *n.* Quantity; part. *Chaucer.*
 CER'TAIN-LY, (sër'tin-le) *ad.* Indubitably; without fail.
 CER'TAIN-NESS, (sër'tin-nés) *n.* State or quality of being certain.
 CER'TAIN-TY, (sër'tin-te) *n.* Quality of being certain; exemption from doubt or from failure; real state; truth; fact; regularity.
 †CER/TEŠ, *ad.* Certainly; in truth. *Spenser.*
 CER-TIF/I-CATE, *n.* A testimony stated in writing, and properly authenticated; a credential.
 CER-TIF/I-CATE, *v. a.* To give a certificate. *Richardson.*
 CER-TIF/I-CÄTION, *n.* Act of certifying. *Colgrave.*
 CER-TIF-I-ED, (sër'te-fid) *p. a.* Made certain; informed.
 CER-TIF-I-ER, *n.* One who certifies; an assurer.
 CER-TIF-Y, *v. a.* [certifier, Fr.] [† CERTIFIED; pp. CERTIFYING, CERTIFIER.] To give certain information; to give assurance of; to attest.
 CER-TIF-Y-ING, **p. a.* Making certain; giving information.
 CER-TY-O-RÄR, (sër-sh'e-rä'r) *n.* [L.] (*Law*) A writ issuing out of a superior court to the officers of an inferior one, commanding them to certify or return the records of a cause depending before them, to the end that the party may have more sure and speedy justice.
 CER-TY-TÜDE, *n.* Freedom from doubt; certainty. *Dryden.*
 CER/TÖLE, *a.* [caeruleus, L.] Blue; cerulean. *Dyer.*
 CE-RÖ/LE-AN, *a.* Of the color of the sky; blue.
 †CE-RÖ/LE-ÖS, *a.* Blue; cerulean. *Boyle.*
 CER-U-LIF/IC, *a.* Producing a blue color.
 CER-U-LINE, **n.* Indigo which has been dissolved in sulphuric acid. *Brande.*
 CE-RÜ/MEN, *n.* [L.] The wax in the ear.
 CE-RÜ/MIN-ÖS, **a.* Relating to or containing cerumen. *Dunglas.*
 CERÜSE, [se'rüs, W. P. J. F. Ja.; sër'üs, Sm.; sër'üs, S. W.] *n.* [cerusa, L.] White lead; a carbonate of lead, the basis of white oil-paint.
 CERÜSED, (sër'üs) *a.* Washed with white lead.
 CER/VE-LÄT, **n.* (*Mus.*) A short kind of bassoon. *Crabb.*
 CER/VI-KAL, (sër've-kal, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; sër-vi-kal, Entick.) *a.* [cervicalis, L.] Belonging to the neck.
 CER/VINE, **a.* [cervus, L.] Belonging to a stag or deer. *Ash.*
 CER/VIX, **n.* [L.] The hinder part of the neck. *Crabb.*
 CER/VÜS, **n.* [L.] (*Zool.*) A genus of animals; the stag; the deer. *P. Cyc.*
 CE-SÄ'RE-AN, *a.* The Cesarean operation (said to be that which brought *Cæsar* into the world) is the act of cutting a child out of the womb. [turfs.]
 CES-PI/TI/TIOUS, (sés-pe-tish'üs) *a.* [cespes, L.] Made of turf. *Smart.*
 CES, *n.* A rate or tax: — a corruption of *assess* or of *cense*. *Shak.*
 CESS, *v. a.* To rate; to assess. *Spenser.*
 †CESS, *n.* To omit a legal duty.
 CES-SÄTION, (sés-sä'shun) *n.* [cessatio, L.] Act of ceasing; intermission; a stop; a rest; vacation; end of action; a pause of hostility, without peace.
 CES-SÄ/VIT, *n.* [L.] (*Eng. law*) An obsolete writ, lying against a man who held lands by rent or other services, and neglected or ceased for two years together to perform such services.
 CES/SER, **n.* (*Law*) A discontinuance; a neglect. *Blackstone.* See CESSOR.
 CES-SI-BLE/I-TY, *n.* The quality of giving way. *Digby.* [R.]
 CES/SI-BLE, *a.* Yielding; easy to give way. *Digby.* [R.]
 CES/SION, (sësh'un) *n.* [cessio, L.] Act of ceding or yielding up; resignation; release; manner of vacating a benefice.
 CES/SION-A-RY, (sësh'un-a-re) *a.* Giving up; yielding. — (*Law*) A *cessory bankrupt* is one who has delivered up all his effects.
 †CESS/MENT, *n.* An assessment or tax. *Dict.*

CESS'OR, n. (Law) One who ceases or neglects so long to perform a duty as to incur the danger of law. [† A taxer. *Spenser*.]
CESS'POOL, * n. A reservoir for water. See *SESSPOOL*.
CEST, n. [*cestus*, L.] The girdle of a lady. *Collins*.
CES-TRÁ'CIÓN, * n. (Ich.) A genus of sharks. *Brande*.
CES'TRI-ÁN, * a. Relating to Cheshire in England. *Earnshaw*.
CÉS'TVUS, n. [L.] The girdle of Venus; a marriage girdle; cest. *Ep. Taylor*.
CE'SSURE, (se's'zur) n. A division or pause in a verse. *B. Jonson*. See *CÉSURA*.
CE-TÁ'CE-Á, * (se-tá'she-á) n. pl. [cete, L.] (Zool.) A genus of vertebrated mammiferous animals inhabiting the sea; as, whales, dolphins, and narwhals. *Lyell*. See *CETACEAN*.
CE-TÁ'CE-ÁN, * (se-tá'shan) n. (Zool.) A cetaceous animal; one of the order of cetacea, or mammals living in the sea, and shaped like fishes, but breathing air, and having warm blood; the whale. *Brande*.
CE-TÁ'CE-ÁN, * a. Belonging to the cetacea or whales. *P. Cyc.*
CE-TÁ'CEOUS, (se-tá'shyus) a. [cete, L.] Relating to the cetacea, or the whale kind. *Bronze*.
CÉT'É-RÁEII, (sét'é-rák) n. [cétérach, Fr.] A plant; the scote-fern; spleenwort. *Cotgrave*.
CÉTIC, * a. Obtained from spermaceti; as, the *cetic acid*. *P. Cyc.*
CÉTINE, * n. (Chem.) The crystallizable part of spermaceti. *Brande*.
CE-TÓL'Q-ŶY, * n. The natural history of the whale kind. *Crabb*.
CÉV-A-DÍL'LA, * or CÉB-A-DÍL'LA, * n. (Bot.) A species of veratrum or Indian caustic barley, producing caustic seeds, from which *cevadine* acid is obtained; sabadilla. *P. Cyc.*
CÉV'LAN-TE, * n. (Min.) A mineral found in grains, or small crystals, of a dark blue or black color. *Brande*.
CÉV-LÓN-ÉSE!, * n. sing. & pl. A native or natives of Ceylon. *P. Cyc.*
CFA UT. (Mus.) A note in the scale of music. *Shak*.
CHÁB-A-SÍE, * n. (Min.) A variety of zeolite. *Brande*.
CHÁB-A-SÍTE, * n. (Min.) Same as *chabasite*. *Cleveland*.
CHABLEAU, * (sháb-ló) n. [Fr.] (Naut.) A rope to draw craft up a river. *Crabb*.
CHABLIS, * (sháb-lé) n. [Fr.] A white French wine. *W. Ency.*
CHACK, * v. n. To beat upon the hand, as a horse that does not hold his head steady, but tosses up his nose. *Farm. Ency.*
CHA-GÓNE!, * n. [chacona, Sp.] (Mus.) A tune and a kind of dance resembling a saraband. *Brande*.
CHA-GÓON!, n. [chacona, Sp.] A dance. See *CHACONE*.
CHAD, (shád) n. A sort of fish; shad. *Carew*. See *SHAD*.
CHAFE, v. a. [chauffer, Fr.] [i. CHAFED; pp. CHAFING, CHAFED.] To warm or fret by rubbing; to heat by rage or hurry; to make angry; to rub; to gall; to fret; to vex.
CHAFE, v. n. To rage; to fret; to be fretted.
CHAFE, n. A heat; a rage; fret; passion. *Camden*.
CHAF'ER, n. One who chafes:—an insect; a beetle.
CHAF'É-RY, n. A sort of forge in iron manufacture, in which iron is exposed to a welding heat.
CHAFE-WAX, n. An officer of the English lord-chancellor, who fits the wax for sealing writs.
CHAFF, n. The husks of grain, bread, corn, or grasses; cut hay and straw; refuse.
CHAFF-CÚT-TER, * n. A machine for cutting chaff. *Crabb*.
CHAFF-ÉN-GÁINE, * n. A machine for preparing chaff from hay and straw. *Farm. Ency.*
CHAF'FER, v. n. [i. CHAFFERED; pp. CHAFFERING, CHAFFERED.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle.
CHAF'FER, v. a. To buy; to exchange. *Spenser*.
CHAF'FER, n. Wares; merchandise. *Skilton*.
CHAF'FER-ÉNG, n. One who chaffers; a buyer.
CHAF'FER-ÍNG, * p. a. Treating about a bargain; bargaining.
CHAF'FER-ÍNG, * n. The act of trading or bargaining. *Ep. Hall*.
CHAF'FERN, n. A chafing-dish; a kettle.
CHAF'FER-RY, n. Traffic. *Spenser*.
CHAF'FINCH, n. A bird said to like chaff.
CHAF'LESS, a. Without chaff. *Shak*.
CHAF'WÉED, n. An annual plant; cudweed.
CHAF'WY, a. Like chaff; full of chaff; worthless.
CHAF'ING, * n. Act of rubbing; irritation. *South*.
CHAF'ING-DISH, n. A grate or utensil for warming meat.
CHA-GRÉEN!, * n. A rough-grained leather. *Crabb*.
CHA-GRÍN!, (sha-grín) s. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; sha-grín, Wb.] n. [chagrin, Fr.] Ill-humor; vexation; mortification.
CHA-GRÍN!, (sha-grín) v. a. [i. CHAGRINED; pp. CHAGRINING, CHAGRINED.] To mortify; to vex; to put out of temper.
CHA-GRÍN!, * a. Fretful; morose; splenetic. *Congreve*.
CHÁIN, n. [chainé, Fr.] A series of connected links or rings; a manacle; a fetter; a bond; a connected series.

CHÁIN, v. a. [i. CHAINED; pp. CHAINING, CHAINED.] To fasten with a chain; to confine; to enslave; to unite.
CHÁIN'LESS, * a. Having no chain; unrestrained. *Byron*.
CHÁIN'PÚMP, n. (Naut.) A pump used in large vessels.
CHÁIN'SHÓT, n. Bullets or half bullets fastened together by a chain or bar.
CHÁIN'STÍTCH, * n. A stitch or work resembling a chain. *Ash*.
CHÁIN'WORK, (chán'wúrk) n. Work with open spaces, like the links of a chain.
CHAIR, (chár) n. [chair, Fr.] A movable seat; a seat of justice or authority; a sedan; a sort of open chaise:—a socket of cast iron, joined on railroads for receiving and securing the rails.—A *joint chair* is one which secures the connection of two rails. *Tanner*.
CHAIR, * v. a. To place or carry in a chair. *Richardson*.
CHAÍRED, * (chárd) a. Provided with or seated in a chair. *Pope*.
CHAÍR'MAN, n. A presiding officer of a committee or of an assembly; one who carries a sedan chair.
CHAÍSE, (sház) n. [chaise, Fr.] pl. CHAÍSE'S. A light, two-wheeled pleasure-carriage, commonly drawn by one horse.
CHA-LÁ'S'TICS, * n. pl. (Med.) Relaxing or softening medicines. *Crabb*.
CHA-LÁ'ZÁ, * n. [χάλαζα.] (Bot.) A spot on a seed indicating where the nucleus is united to the seminal integuments. *P. Cyc.*
CHÁL'CF-DÓN, * n. (Min.) A species of agate. *Cleveland*.
CHÁL-CE-DÓN'IC, * a. Relating to or containing chalcodyne. *Brande*.
CHÁL'CF-DÓN-Y, or CHÁL-CE-DÓN-Y, [kál'se-dó-ne, W. J. K. R.; kál'se-dó-ne, Sm. W. B. Brande.] n. (Min.) A silicious stone consisting of several varieties, and of various colors, much used in jewelry; said to have been originally found at Chalcedon in Asia.
CHÁL-CÓG'RÁ-PHER, n. [χαλκογράφος.] An engraver in brass and copper.
CHÁL-CÓG'RÁ-PHÍST, * n. One skilled in chalcography. *Ash*.
CHÁL-CÓG'RÁ-PHY, (kál-kóg'rá-fe) n. [χαλκογραφία.] Art of engraving on copper or brass.
CHÁL-DÉ'ÁN, * or CHÁL-DÁN'IC, * a. Relating to Chaldea. *Calmet*.
CHÁL-DÉE!, * or CHÁL-DÁ'IC, * n. The language of Chaldea. *Ash*.
CHÁL-DÉ'ÁN, * n. A native of Chaldea. *Calmet*.
CHÁL-DÉE!, a. Relating to Chaldea; Chaldaic. *Ep. Walton*.
CHÁL-DESE!, * v. a. To trick; to injure. *Butler*.
CHÁL'DRON, or CHÁL'DRON, [chálw'drón, E. Ja. K. Sm.; chál'drón, P. J.; chál'drón, W. F.; chál'drón, S.] n. A dry measure of 35 bushels [heaped measure, as of coals. *Brande*.
CHÁL'ICÉ, (chál'is) [chál'is, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. B.; kál'is, P. J.] n. [caliz, L.] A cup; a bowl; a communion cup.
CHÁL'ICED, (chál'ist) a. Having a cup, as a flower.
CHÁLK, (cháwk) n. A white fossil, or earthy limestone, being a carbonate of lime, much used in the arts.—*Chalk for cheese*, "a very old expression, and not yet disused," says Dr. Johnson, denoting "an inferior thing for what is good." *Gower*.
CHÁLK, (cháwk) v. a. [i. CHALKED; pp. CHALKING, CHALKED.] To rub, to mark, or to manure with chalk.
CHÁLK-CÚT-TER, n. One who digs chalk.
CHÁLK'NÉSS, * (cháwk'né-s) n. Quality of being chalky. *Goldsmith*.
CHÁLK'PÍT, (cháwk'pít) n. A pit in which chalk is dug.
CHÁLK-STÓNE, (cháwk'stón) n. A small piece of chalk; a calcareous concretion in the feet and hands of persons affected with the gout.
CHÁLK'Y, (cháwk'y) a. Consisting of chalk; white.
CHÁL'LENGE, (chál'ljén) v. a. [challenger, Fr.] [i. CHALLENGED; pp. CHALLENGING, CHALLENGED.] To call to answer for an offence by combat; to defy; to dare; to accuse; to claim.—(*Law*) To except to a juror.
CHÁL'LENGE, n. A summons to fight a duel or to combat; a call; a demand; a demand of something as due.—(*Law*) An exception to a jury or jurymen who is returned to serve on a trial.
CHÁL'LENGE-A-BLE, a. That may be challenged.
CHÁL'LENG-É-R, n. One who challenges; a claimant.
CHÁL'LIS, * (shál'le) n. An elegant, twilled, fine woollen fabric, ornamented with colored flowers; used for ladies' dresses. *W. Ency.*
CHÁ-LÝB'É-ÁN, (ká-lýb'é-an) a. Chalybeate. *Milton*.
CHA-LÝB'É-ATE, a. [chalybs, L.] Impregnated with iron; relating to iron or steel.
CHA-LÝB'É-ATE, * n. A medicine, substance, or fluid containing iron. *Brande*.
CHÁX, (kám) n. [Pers.] The sovereign of Tartary. See *KHAN*.
CHÁ'MÁ, * n. (Conch.) A gigantic genus of bivalve shells. *Hamilton*.
CHÁ-MÁ'CE-ÁN, * n. (Conch.) A family of acephalous lamellibranch mollusks, including the clam-shell. *Brande*.

CHA-MĀDE', (shā-mā'dī) n. [Fr.] The beat of the drum, as a signal for a parley or surrender.

CHĀM'BER, [chām'ber, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; chām'ber, *S. E.*; chām'ber or chām'ber, *P.*] n. [*chambre*, Fr.] An apartment in an upper story of a house; a room; a bedroom; a hollow space; a cavity; a hollow; the space between the gates of a lock on a canal;—a hall of justice or legislation; a legislative body; as, "a chamber of peers or of deputies."—*Chamber of commerce*, a society of merchants and traders.

CHĀM'BER, v. n. [i. CHAMBERED; pp. CHAMBERING, CHAMBERED.] To reside as in a chamber; to be wanton. *Nicols.*

CHĀM'BER, v. a. To shut up, as in a chamber. *Shak.*

CHĀM'BER-CŌŪN'CIL, n. Private or secret council. *Shak.*

CHĀM'BER-CŌŪN'SEL, n. A counsellor who gives his opinion or advice, but does not plead in court.

CHĀM'BERED,* (chām'berd) a. Having chambers or cells. *Buckland.*

CHĀM'BER-ER, n. A man of intrigue. *Shak.* [R.] [ber.]

CHĀM'BER-FEL'LOW, n. One occupying the same chamber.

CHĀM'BER-HĀNG'ING, n. Tapestry of a chamber. *Shak.*

CHĀM'BER-ING, n. Intrigue; wantonness. *Romans.*

CHĀM'BER-LAIN, (chām'ber-lin) n. An overseer of the chamber, as of an inn;—a receiver of revenues; a high officer in European courts.—In England, the *lord great chamberlain*, or *king's chamberlain*, is one of the three great officers of the king's household; the *lord great chamberlain of England* (not of the household) is the sixth great officer of state.

CHĀM'BER-LAIN-SHIP, n. The office of a chamberlain.

CHĀM'BER-LYB, n. Urine. *Shak.*

CHĀM'BER-MĀID, n. A servant who has the care of bed-rooms, and wait on a lady.

CHĀM'BER-PŌT,* n. A vessel for a bedchamber. *Shak.*

CHĀM'BER-PRĀC'TICE, n. The business of a chamber-counsellor.

CHĀM'BER-WIN'DŌW,* n. The window of a chamber. *Shak.*

CHĀMB'LET, or **CHĀMB'LET**, (kām'let) n. See **CHAMLET**.

CHĀMB'LET, (kām'let) v. a. To vary; to variegate. *Bacon.*

CHĀMB'REL, (kām'brēl) n. The bend of the hind leg of a horse; gambrel. See **GAMBREL**.

CHĀ-MĒ-LE-ZŌN, (kā-mē'lē-zōn) n. [*γαμμελιών*, n. (*Zool.*)] A lizard-like reptile of the family of saurians, noted for changing its color.—(*Bot.*) A kind of thistle.

CHĀ-MĒ-LE-ZŌN-IZE, v. a. To change to many colors. [R.]

CHĀM'FER, n. a. [i. CHAMFERED; pp. CHAMFERING, CHAMFERED.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column; to flute, as a column; to grind to an edge on one side only.

CHĀM'FER, n. (*Carpentry*) A groove to receive the tenon; a sort of bevelled acute-angled edge.

CHĀM'FER-ING,* n. The act of grinding down on one side, as edge-tools. *Hamilton.*

CHĀM'FRĒT, n. Same as **CHAMFER**. See **CHAMFER**.

CHĀM'LET, (kām'let) n. See **CHAMLET**.

CHAMOIS, (shām'ois or shā-mōi) [shām'ois, *P. E. Wb.*; shā-mōi, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; shām'wā, *Sm.*] n. [Fr.] A species of antelope or wild goat which inhabits the Alpine regions, and from the skin of which the leather called *shammy* is made.

CHAMOISITE,* n. (*Min.*) An ore or oxide of iron. *Dana.*

CHĀM'Ō-MĒLE, (kām'Ō-mīl) n. A plant. See **CAMOMILE**.

CHĀMP, v. a. [*champayer*, Fr.] [i. CHAMPED; pp. CHAMPING, CHAMPED.] To bite or crush with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

CHĀMP, v. n. To bite frequently.

CHĀMP,* n. (*Arch.*) A small sloping surface. *Francis.*

CHĀM-PĀGNE', (shām-pān') [shām-pān', *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*; shām-pān', *K.*] n. [Fr.] [*from Champagne* in France.] A light, sparkling wine.

CHĀM-PĀIGN', (shām-pān') [chām-pān', *W. F.*; shām-pān', *P. E. Wb.*; chām-pān', *S.*; shām-pān', *J. Ja.*] n. [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat, open country.

CHĀM-PĀIGN', (shām-pān') a. Open, or flat. *Milton.*

CHĀM'PĒR, n. A biter, or nibbler. *Spectator.*

CHĀM'PĒR-TŌR, n. [*champerateur*, Fr.] (*Law*) One who moves suits, and pursues them at his own cost, in order to have part of the gains. *Cowell.*

CHĀM'PĒR-TY, (shām'per-tē) [shām'per-tē, *K.*; chām'per-tē, *Ja.*; shām'pēr'tē, *Sm.*] n. A maintenance of any man in his suit, upon condition of having part of the thing when it is recovered.

CHĀM'PĒR-ĒIN,* n. Same as **CHARFRON**. See **CHARFRON**.

CHĀM-PĒN'ŌN, (shām-pin'yūn) n. [Fr.] A species of mushroom, highly flavored and tough, used for making catclup.

CHĀM'PI-ŌN, n. [*champion*, Fr.] A single combatant; a hero.—(*Law*) A judicial combatant either in his own case or another's.

†**CHĀM'PI-ŌN**, v. a. To challenge to combat. *Shak.*

CHĀM'PI-ŌN-ESS, n. A female warrior. *Fairfax.* [R.]

CHĀM'PI-ŌN-SHIP,* n. The rank or office of a champion. *Ed. Qu. Rev.*

CHANCE, n. [Fr.] A fortuitous event; fortune; accident; success; misfortune; unlucky accident; possibility of any occurrence; risk; hazard; casualty; luck.—*The theory or doctrine of chances* is a branch of analysis, which treats of the probability of future events.

CHANCE, a. Happening by chance; fortuitous. *Dryden.*

CHANCE, ad. By chance; perchance. *Gray.*

CHANCE, v. n. [i. CHANCED; pp. CHANCING, CHANCED.] To occur accidentally; to happen.

†**CHANCE'ABLE**, a. Accidental. *Sidney.*

†**CHANCE'FUL**, a. Hazardous. *Spenser.*

CHĀN'CEL, n. [*cancelli*, L.] The eastern part of a church, in which the altar is placed; generally divided from the rest by a screen or railing.

CHĀN'CEL-LŌR, n. [*cancellarius*, L.] (*Law*) A high judicial officer, presiding over a court of chancery or other court. The *lord high-chancellor of England* presides in the courts of equity of chancery, and is the keeper of the great seal.—The *chancellor of the exchequer* presides in the court of exchequer, and takes care of the interest of the crown; and he is the highest finance officer in the British government.—The *chancellor of New York* presides in the court of chancery.—A *chancellor of a bishopric* or *diocese* is one appointed to hold the bishop's courts.—A *chancellor of a university* is an officer who seals the diplomas, &c.

CHĀN'CEL-LŌR-SHIP, n. The office of chancellor. *Camden.*

CHĀN'CEL-TĀ-BLE,* n. The communion-table in a church. *Milton.*

CHANCE-MĒD'LEY, n. [*chavde and melle*, Fr.] The killing of a person by chance, when the killer was doing a lawful act.

CHĀN'FER-Y, n. (*Law*) A high court of equity; a court exercising jurisdiction at law, mainly in equity.

CHĀN'CRE, (shānk'gr) n. [*chancere*, Fr.] An ulcer, usually arising from venereal virus.

CHĀN'CROUS, (shānk'krus) a. Having chancres.

CHĀN-DE-LĪER', (shān-de-līr') n. [Fr.] A branch for candles or lamps. (*Port.*) A kind of movable parapet.

CHĀND'LER, n. A dealer; as a tallow-chandler, a ship-chandler, a corn-chandler.—The word is not now used without a prefix, which determines its particular meaning.

†**CHĀND'LER-LY**, a. Like a chandler. *Milton.*

CHĀND'LER-Y, n. The articles sold by a chandler.

†**CHĀN'DREY**, n. A place where the candles are kept. *B. Jonson.*

CHĀN'FRĪN, (shān'frīn) n. [*chamfrin*, Fr.] The fore part of

CHĀNGE, v. a. [*changer*, Fr.] [i. CHANGED; pp. CHANGING, CHANGED.] To put one thing in the place of another; to quit something for the sake of another; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to commute; to exchange; to barter; to give smaller money for larger, the value being equal.

33 "This word, with others of the same form, such as *range*, *strange*, *mange*, &c., are, in the West of England, pronounced with the short sound of a in *ran*, *man*, &c. The same may be observed of the a in the first syllable of *angel*, *ancient*, &c., which, in that part of the kingdom, sounds like the article an." *Walker*.—The same pronunciation of these words is not uncommon in some parts of the U. S., but it does not appear to be supported by any of the English orthoëpists.

CHĀNGE, v. n. To undergo change; to alter.

CHĀNGE, n. Alteration; mutation; variety; variation; revolution; vicissitude; novelty; the exchange of money for money; small money.—A mode of sounding bells:—a contraction for *exchange*.

CHĀNGE-Ā-BIL'Ī-TY,* n. Quality of being changeable. *Ed. Ency.*

CHĀNGE'ABLE, a. Subject to change; inconstant; fickle; mutable; variable; unstable; uncertain; wavering.

CHĀNGE'ABLE-NESS, n. Quality of being changeable.

CHĀNGE'ABLY, ad. Inconstantly; variably.

CHĀNGĒD,* (chāngd) p. a. Altered; made different.

CHĀNGĒ'FUL, a. Full of change. *Spenser.*

CHĀNGĒ'FUL-LY,* ad. In a changeful manner. *Dr. Allen.*

CHĀNGĒ'FUL-NESS,* n. Quality of being changeful. *Boswell.*

CHĀNGĒ'LESS, a. Free from change. *Sidney.*

CHĀNGĒ'LING, n. A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot; a natural; one apt to change.

CHĀNGĒ'R, n. One who changes; a money-changer.

CHĀNGĒ'ING,* p. a. Altering; making or becoming different.

CHĀNGĒ'ING-PIECE,* n. One fickle-minded. *Shak.*

CHĀN'NEL, n. [*channel*, Fr.] The hollow bed of running water; long cavity; a strait or narrow sea; a furrow on a pillar.—*Channel of a ship*, a strong, narrow platform of thick plank, projecting from the outside of a ship.

CHĀN'NEL, v. a. [i. CHANNELLED; pp. CHANNELLING, CHANNELLED.] To cut in channels. *Shak.*

CHĀN'NELLED,* (chān'nel'd) p. a. Having channels or grooves.

CHĀN'SŌN, (shān'sōn) n. [Fr.] A song. *Shak.*

CHĀN-SŌN-NĒTTE',* n. [Fr.] A little song. *Crabb.*

CHĀNT, v. a. [*chanter*, Fr.] [i. CHANTED; pp. CHANTING,

CHÄR'/I-TÄ-BLY, *ad.* In a charitable manner.
 †CHÄR'/I-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to tenderness. *Fell.*
 CHÄR'/ITY, *n.* [*charitas*, L.] Good affection; tenderness; kindness; good-will; benevolence; active goodness; liberality to the poor; alms: — universal love to human kind.
 CHÄR'/ITY-SCHÖÖL, **n.* A school supported by charity.
Budget.
 †CHÄRK, *v. n.* To turn to a black cinder; to char.
 CHÄR/LÄ-TÄN, *n.* [*charlatan*, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank.
 CHÄR/LÄ-TÄN'/IC, **a.* Resembling a charlatan. *Sir E. Brydges.*
 CHÄR/LÄ-TÄN'/I-CAL, *a.* Quackish; empirical. *Covley.*
 CHÄR/LÄ-TÄN'/I-CAL-LY, **a.* Like a charlatan. *Johnson.*
 CHÄR/LÄ-TÄN'-ISM, **n.* Quackery; charlatanism. *Brü. Critic.*
 CHÄR/LÄ-TÄN'-RY, *n.* Quackery; empiricism; deceit.
 CHÄRLES'S-WÄIN', (chäriz'/ez-wän') *n.* (*Astron.*) A name sometimes given to the constellation Ursa Major or Great Bear.
 CHÄR/LOCK, *n.* A weed, or wild species of the mustard family, with a yellow flower.
 CHÄRM, *n.* [*charme*, Fr.] Words, sounds, philters, or characters of occult power; enchantment; spell; fascination; incantation; something of power to gain the affections.
 CHÄRM, *v. a.* [I. CHARMED; *pp.* CHARMING, CHARMED.] To sustain or subdue by some secret power; to bewitch; to enchant; to delight; to fascinate; to enrapture.
 CHÄRM, *v. n.* To act as a charm; to sound harmonically.
 CHÄRMED, (chärmd) *p. a.* Enchanted; fascinated.
 CHÄRM'ER, *n.* One who charms; an enchanter; one much loved: a word of endearment.
 CHÄRM'ER-ESS, *n.* An enchantress. *Chaucer.* [R.]
 CHÄRM'FÜL, *a.* Abounding with charms. *Covley.* [R.]
 CHÄRM'ING, *p. a.* Pleasing in a high degree; delightful.
 CHÄRM'ING-LY, *ad.* In a charming manner. *Shak.*
 CHÄRM'ING-NÄSS, *n.* The quality of being delightful.
 CHÄRM'LESS, **a.* Destitute of charms or beauty. *Swift.*
 CHÄR'NE-CÖ, **n.* A sort of sweet Spanish wine. *Shak.*
 CHÄR'NEL, *a.* [Fr.] Containing flesh, or dead bodies.
 CHÄR'NEL, **n.* A repository for the bones of the dead; a charnel-house. *Young.*
 CHÄR'NEL-HÖÖSE, *n.* [*charnier*, Fr.] A place under a church, or appended to one, where the bones of the dead are deposited. *Shak.*
 CHÄR'RY, **a.* Burned, as charcoal; having charcoal. *Smart.*
 CHÄRT, (chärt, P. E. Sm. Wp.); kärt or chärt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.] *n.* [*charta*, L.] A map; a hydrographic or marine map, or a delineation of coasts, shoals, isles, rocks, &c., for the use of seamen.
 CHÄR'TÄ, * (kärt'a) *n.* [L.] A charter; a public deed conveying a grant. *Crabb.* [paper. *Brande.*
 CHÄR-TÄ/GEÖUS, * (shus) *a.* (*Bot.*) Papery; resembling
 CHÄRTE, * (shärt) *n.* [Fr.] The fundamental law or constitution of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814.
 CHÄR'TEL, *n.* See CARTEL.
 CHÄR'TER, *n.* [*charta*, L.] A writing or written paper bestowing privileges or rights; privilege; immunity.
 CHÄR'TER, * *v. a.* [I. CHARTERED; *pp.* CHARTERING, CHARTERED.] To establish by charter; to incorporate: — to let and hire a ship on contract. *Burke.*
 CHÄR'TERED, (chär'terd) *p. a.* Endowed with or protected by a charter; privileged. *Shak.* Hired.
 CHÄR'TER-ER, * *n.* One who charters. — In Cheshire, Eng., a freeholder. *Crabb.*
 CHÄR'TER-IST, * *n.* An adherent to the charter. *Genl. Mag.*
 CHÄR'TER-LÄND, *n.* (*Law*) Land held by charter. *Coke.*
 CHÄR'TER-PÄR'TY, *n.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] (*Com.*) An indenture or agreement made between merchants and seafaring men, concerning their merchandise, &c.
 CHÄR'TISM, * *n.* Adherence to the charter; radical reform; a name adopted by a party of radical reformers in England. *Carlyle.*
 CHÄR-TÖM'E-TER, * *n.* An instrument for measuring maps and charts. *Hamilton.*
 CHÄR'TREUSE, * (shär'tröz) *n.* [Fr.] A monastery of Carthusians. *Shak.*
 CHÄR'TREUX, * (shär'trú) *n.* [Fr.] A Carthusian friar or monk. *P. Cyc.*
 CHÄR'TUL-LÄ-RY, *n.* See CARTULARY.
 CHÄR'-WO-MAN, (chär'wöm-an) *n.* A woman who works by the day, or does small jobs. *Swift.* See CHAR.
 CHÄR'VY, (chär'e or chär'e) *a.* Careful; cautious; shy; wary.
 CHÄSE, *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr.] [I. CHASED; *pp.* CHASING, CHASED.] To pursue, as an enemy, or as game; to hunt; to pursue; to drive away; to emboss, as metals; to encase. See ENCHASE.
 CHÄSE, *n.* Hunting; pursuit of any thing followed or hunted; fitness to be hunted; a race; hunt; game hunted; open ground stored with game; a park; a row or rank of plants or trees: — the length of a gun's bore. — (*Printing*) An iron frame to confine types set in pages. — In tennis, a term signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which the adversary must strike his ball, to gain a chase.
 CHÄS'-BLE, *a.* Fit to be chased. *Gower.*

CHÄS'E-GÜN, *n.* (*Naut.*) A gun lying at the head to fire on a vessel that is pursued. *Dryden.*
 CHÄS'ER, *n.* One who chases; a hunter; an enchanter.
 CHÄSM, (käzm) *n.* [*chasm*, L.] A breach unclosed; a place unfilled; a vacancy; an opening; a cleft.
 CHÄSMED, (käzmd) *a.* Having gaps or openings.
 CHÄSM'Y, **a.* Having chasms. *Wordsworth.* [R.]
 CHÄS'SE-LÄS, (shäs'se-läs) *n.* [Fr.] A sort of grape.
 CHÄS'SE-ÜR', (shäs-sür') *n.* [Fr.] A hunter; a horseman; one of a select body of light infantry. *Crabb.*
 CHÄSTE, *a.* [*castus*, L.] Pure from fornication or adultery; free from obscenity; without stain; modest; virtuous; uncorrupt; pure in taste and style.
 CHÄSTE-EYED, (chäst'ed) *a.* Having modest eyes. *Collins.*
 CHÄSTE/LY, *ad.* In a chaste manner; purely.
 †CHÄST'EN, (chäs'tn) [chäs'tn, S. W. J. E. Ja. K.; chäs'tn, P. F. Sm. R.] *v. a.* [I. CHASTENED; *pp.* CHASTENING, CHASTENED.] To correct; to punish; to chastise. *ÿ'* "This word is sometimes falsely pronounced with the *a* short, so as to rhyme with *fasten*." *Walker.*
 †CHÄST-ENED, * (chäs'tnd) *p. a.* Corrected; having suffered chastisement.
 †CHÄST'EN-ER, (chäs'tn-er) *n.* One who chastens.
 CHÄST'EN-ESS, *n.* Quality of being chaste; chastity.
 †CHÄS'TEN-ING, * *n.* Correction; chastisement. *Hebrews.*
 CHÄS-TIÄ'-BLE, *a.* That may be chastised.
 CHÄS-TISE, * *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr.] [I. CHASTISED; *pp.* CHASTISING, CHASTISED.] To chasten; to correct; to punish; to reduce to order; to repress.
 CHÄS-TISED, * (chäs-tiz'd) *p. a.* Punished; reduced to order.
 CHÄS'TISE-MENT, (chäs'tiz-mént, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.) *n.* chäs-tiz'mént or chäs'tiz-mént, P.] *n.* Act of chastening; correction; punishment.
 CHÄS-TIS'ER, *n.* One who chastises. *Sandys.*
 CHÄS'TI-TY, [chäs'te-te, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.]; chäs'tute, S. W. J.] *n.* [*castitas*, L.] State of being chaste; purity of the body; purity of manners; continence; freedom from impurity.
 CHÄS'TY-BLE, * *n.* [Fr.] A priest's cope, used at mass. *Crabb.*
 CHÄT, *v. n.* [I. CHATTED; *pp.* CHATTING, CHATTED.] To converse or talk freely or at ease; to prattle; to chatter; to prate.
 †CHÄT, *v. a.* To talk of. *Shak.*
 CHÄT, *n.* Idle talk; prate: — a twig or little stick.
 CHÄTEAU, (shät-öz) *n.* [Fr.] *pl.* Fr. CHATEAUX; Eng. CHATEAUS, (shät-öz') A French castle; a country seat. *Burke.*
 CHÄT'E-LÉT, (shät'e-lét) *n.* [Fr. diminut. of *chateau*.] A little castle. *Chambers.*
 CHÄT'EL-LÄ-NY, [shät'el-län-ç, S. E. F. Ja.; chät'el-län-ç, W. P.] *n.* The lordship of a castle. *Swift.* See CASTELLARY.
 CHÄ-TÖY'ÄNT, * or CHÄT'Ö-YÄNT, * *a.* [Fr.] (*Min.*) Emitting rays; having a changeable, undulating lustre, like that of a cat's eye in the dark. *Cleveland.*
 CHÄ-TÖY'MENT, * *n.* [*chatoyement*, Fr.] (*Min.*) A change or play of colors. *Cleveland.*
 CHÄ-TO-TÄTOR'S, * *n. pl.* Small potatoes, such as are given to pigs. *Brande.*
 CHÄT'TEL, (chät'tl or chät'tel) [chät'tl, S. W. J. F. E. Sm. Wb.; chät'tel, P. Ja. K.] *n.* (*Law*) Any movable property; goods; furniture.
 CHÄT'TER, *v. n.* [*chatter*, Fr.] [I. CHATTERED; *pp.* CHATTERING, CHATTERED.] To make a noise, as a pie or monkey; to clatter the teeth; to talk idly, freely, or carelessly; to chat.
 CHÄT'TER, *n.* Noise like that of a pie or monkey; prate.
 CHÄT'TER-ÄT'ION, * *n.* Act of chattering; disposition or habit of talking much. *Wilberforce.* [Colloquial.]
 CHÄT'TER-BÖX, *n.* An incessant talker.
 CHÄT'TER-ER, *n.* One that chatters; an idle talker; a bird; the wax-wing.
 CHÄT'TER-ING, *n.* Idle or unprofitable talk. *Watts.*
 CHÄT'TY, *a.* Chattering; conversing freely. *Mountagu.*
 CHÄT'WOOD, (chät'wüd) *n.* Little sticks; fuel.
 †CHÄU'DRON, *n.* See CHAWDRON.
 CHÄU'FER, * *n.* A small table furnace. *Francis.*
 CHÄUMONTELE, (shö-mön-tél') *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.
 †CHÄUN, *n.* A gap; a chasm. *Cotgrave.*
 †CHÄUN, *v. n.* To open. *Sherwood.*
 CHÄUNT, (chänt) *v.* See CHANT.
 CHÄV'EN-DER, *n.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] The chub; the cheven. *Walton.*
 CHÄV, * *v. a.* [I. CHAWED; *pp.* CHAWING, CHAWED, CHAWEN.] To grind with the teeth; to masticate; to chew. *Dryden.* — It is now nearly obsolete or vulgar.
 CHÄW, *n.* [The chap; the jaw. *Ezekiel.*] A cud; a chew.
 †CHÄW'DRON, *n.* Entrails. *Shak.*
 CHÄWN, *n.* See CHAUN.
 CHÄY'RÖÖT, * *n.* The root of a plant, cultivated in India, and used for dyeing red. *McCulloch.*
 CHEAP, (chäp) *a.* Bearing a low price; easy to be had, common; not respected. *Shak.*
 †CHEAP, (chäp) *n.* A market; a bargain. *Sidney.*

CHEAP'EN, (chē'pn) *n.* [*i.* CHEAPENED; *pp.* CHEAPENING, CHEAPENED.] To attempt to buy; to make cheap; to ask the price of; to bargain; to lessen value.

CHEAP'EN-ER, (chē'pn-ēr) *n.* One who cheapens.

CHEAP'LY, (chē'plē) *ad.* At a small price. *Shak.*

CHEAP'NESS, (chē'pnēs) *n.* Lowness of price. *Bacon.*

CHEAR, *n.* & *v.* See **CHEER**.

CHEAT, (chēt) *v.* [*i.* CHEATED; *pp.* CHEATING, CHEATED.] To defraud; to impose upon; to trick; to beguile.

CHEAT, *n.* A deceitful, dishonest act, defrauding one of his right; a fraud; a trick; a person guilty of fraud.

CHEAT'Y-BLE,* *a.* Capable of being cheated.

CHEAT'Y-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to be cheated. *Hammond.*

CHEAT'Y-BREAD, *n.* Fine bread; bought bread. [R.]

CHEAT'Y-ER, *n.* One who cheats; a cheat. *Shak.*

CHEAT'Y-RY,* *n.* Fraud; deception; imposition. *John Bull*. [R.]

CHEAT'ING,* *p. a.* Practising fraud; defrauding.

CHEAT'ING,* *n.* The act of defrauding; fraud. *Smart.*

CHE-BÄC'ÖÖ,* *a.* Noting a small vessel, or large boat, so called from the former name of the place where they are made, now Essex, in Massachusetts. *C. Brown.*

CHECK, *v. a.* [éché, Fr.] [*i.* CHECKED; *pp.* CHECKING, CHECKED.] To repress; to curb; to restrain; to control; to reprove; to chide; to compare or examine with corresponding evidence; to control by a counter reckoning.

CHECK, *v. n.* To stop; to clash; to interfere; to keep repressed.

CHECK, *n.* [éché, Fr.] Repression; stop; restraint; curb; a reproof; the person checking; a forsaking of game by a hawk; the corresponding cipher of a draft or order for money; the order itself; a term used in the game of chess; linen or cotton cloth fabricated in squares.

CHECK'BOOK,* (-bók) *n.* A book kept by persons who have accounts in a bank, containing blank forms of checks. *Bowyer.*

CHECK'ER, *v. a.* [*i.* CHECKERED; *pp.* CHECKERING, CHECKERED.] To form into little squares of different colors; to variegate or diversify.

CHECK'ER, *n.* One who checks; checker-work. — *pl.* A game on the checker-board

CHECK'ER-BÖARD, *n.* A board for playing checkers or draughts. *Poz.*

CHECK'ERED,* (chēk'ēr'd) *p. a.* Variegated; diversified.

CHECK'ERED,* *n. pl.* A game played on a checkered board, in England usually called draughts.

CHECK'ER-WÖRK, (-wörk) *n.* Work having cross stripes of different colors.

CHECK'LESS, *a.* Uncontrollable; violent. *Marston.*

CHECK'MATE, *n.* [échéc mat, Fr.] A movement on the chess-board that gains and finishes the game. *Spenser.*

CHECK'MATE, *v. a.* [*i.* CHECKMATED; *pp.* CHECKMATING, CHECKMATED.] To put in check; to control; to defeat; to finish, figuratively. *Skelton.*

CHECK'RÖLL, *n.* A roll or book containing the names of such as are attendants on great personages: — *a list.* *Bacon.*

CHÉD'DER,* *a.* Noting a rich, fine-flavored cheese, made at Cheddar, in England. *Farm. Ency.*

CHÉD'DER-PINK,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower; a species of dianthus. *Booth.*

CHÉEK, *n.* The side of the face below the eye: — among mechanics, those parts of wrought objects that are double and correspondent. — *Chéek by jowl*, an old expression, and not yet disused, signifying closeness, or face to face, or right over against. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CHÉEK'BÄND,* *n.* A strap of a headstall; a throatband. *Booth.*

CHÉEK'BÖNE, *n.* The bone of the cheek. *Psalm* iii.

CHÉEKED, (chékt) *a.* Brought near the cheek. *Cotton.*

CHÉEK'TÖÖTH, *n.* The hinder tooth or tusk. *Joel.*

CHÉEP, *v. n.* To pile or chirp as a young bird. *Cotgrave.*

CHÉER, *n.* [chére, Fr.] Entertainment; gaiety; air of the countenance; acclamation; shout of triumph or applause.

CHÉER, *v. a.* [*i.* CHEERED; *pp.* CHEERING, CHEERED.] To animate; to enliven; to applaud; to incite; to encourage; to comfort; to gladden.

CHÉER, *v. n.* To grow gay or cheerful. *A. Phillips.*

CHÉER'ER, *n.* One who cheers. *Wotton.*

CHÉER'FÜL, (chérfül) *p. p. J. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*: chér'fül; *s.* chér'fül or chér'fül, *W. F. K.*] *a.* Animated; moderately joyful; lively; causing joy; sprightly; willing.

CHÉER'FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a cheerful manner; willingly.

CHÉER'FÜL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being cheerful.

CHÉER'LY, *ad.* Cheerfully. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CHÉER'NESS,* *n.* The state of being cheery. *Bulwer.*

CHÉER'ING,* *p. a.* Promoting cheerfulness; making glad.

CHÉER'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of cheerfulness. *Milton.*

CHÉER'LESS, *a.* Dejected; joyless; sad. *Spenser.*

CHÉER'LY, *a.* Cheerful. *Ray*. — *ad.* Cheerfully. *Shak.*

CHÉER'UP, or **CHÉER'UP**, *v. a.* To make cheerful; to enliven; to quicken; to chirp. *Dr. Chayne*. [Colloquial.]

CHÉER'Y, *a.* Gay; sprightly; cheerful. *Gay.*

CHÉESE, *n.* The curd of milk compressed into a solid

mass, and dried for food; any thing in the form of cheese.

CHÉESE'CAKE, *n.* A cake made of curds, sugar, and butter.

CHÉESE'LEP,* *n.* A bag in which rennet for cheese is kept. *Farm. Ency.*

CHÉESE-MITE,* *n.* An insect found in cheese. *Booth.*

CHÉESE-MÖN-GER, (chēz'möng-ēr) *n.* A dealer in cheese.

CHÉESE-PÄR-ING, *n.* Rind or paring of cheese. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CHÉESE-PRESS, *n.* A press in which cheese or curds are pressed. *Gay.*

CHÉESE-RÉN'NET,* *n.* A wild, yellow flower. *P. Cyc.*

CHÉESE-VIT, *n.* A wooden case for pressing curds.

CHÉESE'Y, *a.* Having the nature of cheese. *Arbutnot.*

CHÉE'TÄ*, or **CHÉE'TÄH**,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of leopard. *Brande.*

CHEE'D'ÖUVRE,* (shä-dövr') *n.* [Fr.] *pl.* **CHEES-D'ÖUVRE**. A capital venture; a masterpiece.

CHE'RO-PÉD,* *n.* See **CHIROED**.

CHE-KÖ'Ä,* *n.* A Chinese porcelain clay. *Maunder.*

CHE'LA,* *n.* [χῆλα] The first pair of forcipated extremities of the crab, lobster, and other crustaceans. *Brande.*

CHE'L'Y-DÖN,* *n.* (*Anat.*) The hollow at the flexure of the arm. *Crabb.*

CHE-LIF'ER-OÜS,* *a.* Furnished with claws. *Smart.*

CHE'L'Y-FÖRM,* *a.* Having the form of a claw. *Smart.*

CHE-LÖ'NE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant and flower; called also shell-flower and snake-head. *Farm. Ency.*

CHE-LÖ'N'Ä,* *n. pl.* [χελώνη] (*Zool.*) A genus of animals including tortoises and turtles; chelonians. *Sir C. Bell.*

CHE-LÖ'N'ÄN,* *n.* (*Zool.*) An order of reptiles, including the tortoise, turtle, &c. *Brande.*

†CHE'L'Y, (kē'le) *n.* [chela, L.] The claw of a shell-fish. *Brownie.*

||CHEM'IC, (kím'ik or kém'ik) } *a.* Pertaining to
||**CHEM'ICÄL**, (kím'ē-käl or kém'ē-käl) } chemistry; re-
sulting from the operation of natural agents.

||CHEM'ICÄL-LY, (kím'ē-käl-ly) *ad.* In a chemical manner.

CHÉ-MISE,* (shē-mēz') *n.* [Fr.] A shirt. — (*Fort.*) A wall lining a bastion or ditch; a lining or casing with stone.

CHÉ-M'IST,* (ché-m'ist) *n.* [Fr.] An under waistcoat. *Quin.*

||CHEM'IST, (kím'ist or kém'ist) *n.* One who is versed in chemistry.

†CHE-MIS'TICÄL, *a.* Relating to chemistry; chemical. *Burton.*

||CHEM'IS-TRY, (kím'is-trē or kém'is-trē) *n.* [χῆμα or χημεία] "Chemistry," as defined by Dr. Black, "is the study of the effects of heat and mixture, with a view of discovering their general and subordinate laws, and of improving the useful arts;" or, as defined by Brande, "it is that branch of natural knowledge which teaches us the properties of elementary substances, and of their mutual combinations; it inquires into the laws which effect, and into the powers which preside over, their union; it examines the proportions in which they combine, and the modes of separating them when combined; and endeavors to apply such knowledge to the explication of natural phenomena, and to useful purposes in the arts of life."

☞ This word was formerly written *chymistry*; but the present established orthography is *chemistry*. But although, in this word and its derivatives, *y* is changed to *e*, yet the pronunciation, for the most part, remains unchanged. We, however, now often hear the words pronounced, according to their present orthography, chém'is-try, chém'ist, &c.

CHÉ-NO-CÖP'RÖ-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of mineral. *Dana.*

CHEQUE,* (chék) *n.* An order or draft for money. *Sullivan.* See **CHECK**.

CHE'QUER, (chék'ēr) *v. & n.* See **CHECKER**.

CHE'QUER, (chék'ēr) *n.* [abbreviation of *exchequer*.] A treasury.

CHE'QUER, (chék'ēr) *n.* A sort of stonework. See **CHECKER**.

CHE'QUER-RÖLL, (chék'ēr-röll) *n.* See **CHECKROLL**.

CHE'QUERS, *n. pl.* See **CHECKERS**, and **DRAUGHTS**.

CHE'QUER-WÖRK, *n.* See **CHECKER-WÖRK**.

CHE-QUIN', (ché-kén') *n.* See **ZECHIN**.

CHE'ISH, *v. a.* [chéris, Fr.] [*i.* CHRISHED; *pp.* CHRISHING, CHRISHED.] To treat tenderly; to nurse; to nurture; to encourage; to support; to foster.

CHE'ISHED,* (ché'rish't) *p. a.* Nursed; comforted; supported.

CHE'ISH-ER, *n.* One who cherishes.

CHE'ISH-ING, *n.* Support; encouragement.

CHE'ISH-ING,* *p. a.* Nursing; comforting; helping.

CHE'ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* In a cherishing manner.

†CHE'ISH-MÉN'T, *n.* Encouragement. *Spenser.*

CHÉRY, *n.* See **CHURN**.

CHE-RÖÖT',* *n.* A sort of cigar for smoking. *Malcom.*

CHE'RY, *n.* [cerasus, L.] A small stone fruit, of many varieties.

CHE'RY, *a.* Relating to or colored like a cherry.

CHE'RY-BÄY, *n.* The laurel. See **LAUREL**.

CHÉRRY-BRÁNDY,* *n.* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped. *Ash.*
 CHÉRRY-CHÉÉKED, (-chék) *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.
 CHÉRRY-LÁUREL,* *n.* An evergreen shrub. *Farm. Ency.*
 CHÉRRY-PÍT, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a small hole. *Shak.*
 CHÉRRY-RŪM,* *n.* Rum in which cherries have been steeped. *Brown.*
 CHÉRRY-STŌNE,* *n.* The stone or seed of a cherry. *Ash.*
 CHÉRRY-TRĒĒ,* *n.* A tree bearing cherries.
 CHÉRRY-WINE, *n.* Wine made of cherries. *Ash.*
 CHĒR'SŌ-NĒSE, (kĕr'sŏ-nĕs) *n.* [χερσώνος.] A peninsula.
 CHĒRT, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of flint; hornstone.
 CHĒRTY, *a.* Like chert; flinty. *Pennant.*
 CHĒR'VE, *n.*; *pl.* CHĒR'VBŠ and CHĒR'V-BĪM. A celestial spirit or angel, which, in the celestial hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. *Exodus.*—*Cherubs*, the English plural, is the form in common use; *cherubin* is the Hebrew plural; and *cherubims* is the plural form used in the Vulgate of the Bible.
 CHĒ-RŪBIC, *pl.* *a.* Angelical; relating to cherubs.
 CHĒR'ŪB-CAL, *pl.* *a.* Angelical; relating to cherubs.
 CHĒR'ŪB-BĪM,* *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub*. See *CHĒRUB*.
 CHĒR'ŪB-ĪM, *a.* Angelical; cherubic. *Shak.* [R.]
 CHĒR'Ū-BIN, *n.* A cherub. *Dryden.* [R.]
 CHĒR'ŪB, *v. n.* To chirp; to use a cheerful voice. *Spenser.*
 CHĒR'ŪB,* *n.* An act of quickening; encouragement. *Cowper.*
 CHĒR'ŪP,* *v. a.* To quicken; to enliven or encourage; to cheer up; to chirrup. *Cowper.*
 CHĒR'VIL, *n.* A culinary vegetable; cow-weed;—sometimes used medicinally.
 CHĒS'Ū-ŪLE, (chĕz'ē-vest) *n.* [*chassuble*, old Fr.] A Roman Catholic priest's vestment without sleeves; chasuble.
 CHĒS'ŪLP, *n.* A small vermin. *Skinner.*
 CHĒSS, *n.* A scientific game, played on a board consisting of 64 squares, with 32 pieces of various forms, denominations, and powers.
 CHĒSS-ĀP-PLĒ, *n.* A species of wild-service.
 CHĒSS-BŌARD, *n.* A board on which chess is played.
 CHĒS'SĒL,* *n.* A mould or vat in which cheese is formed. *Farm. Ency.*
 CHĒSS-MAN, *n.* A piece or puppet for chess.
 CHĒS'SŌM, *n.* Mellow earth. *Bacon.*
 CHĒSS-PLĀY-ĒR, *n.* One who plays chess.
 CHĒST, *n.* [*kēst*, Celt.] A large, wooden box;—the trunk of the human body from the shoulders to the belly; the breast; the thorax.—*A chest of drawers*, a case with movable boxes or drawers.
 CHĒST, *v. a.* To repose in a chest. *Terry.* [R.]
 CHĒST'ĒD, *a.* Having a chest; as, *broad-chested*.
 CHĒST'FOŪND-ĒR,* *n.* Same as *chestfounding*. *Farm. Ency.*
 CHĒST'FOŪND-ĒR-ĪNG, *n.* A disease in a horse like a pleurisy.
 CHĒST'NŪT, (chĕs'nūt) *n.* [*chastaigne*, Fr.] The fruit of the chestnut-tree.
 CHĒST'NŪT,* (chĕs'nūt) *a.* Having the color of the chestnut; light brown. *Dampier.*
 CHĒST'NŪT-TRĒĒ, (chĕs'nūt-trĕ) *n.* A well-known tree.
 CHĒS'TŌN, *n.* A species of plum.
 CHĒT'WĒRT,* *n.* A corn-measure in Russia, equal to nearly six Winchester bushels. *McCulloch.*
 †CHĒ'Ū-A-CHĒĒ', shĕv'ā-shĕ' *n.* [Fr.] An expedition with cavalry. *Chaucer.*
 CHĒ'VĀGE, *n.* [Fr.] See *CHĒIFAGE*.
 CHĒV'ĀL',* *n.* [Fr.] *pl.* *CHĒVAUX*, (shĕv'ā) A horse; cavalry. *Boyer.*
 CHĒV'ĀL-DE-FRĒSĒ, *n.* [Fr.] *pl.* (commonly used in the plural) *CHĒVAUX-DE-FRĒSĒ*. (shĕv'ā-de-frĕz') (*Fort.*) Literally, frizzled horses; appropriately, a piece of timber traversed with spikes, used in defending a passage or making a retrenchment to stop cavalry.
 CHĒV'A-LĒĒR, (shĕv'ā-lĕr') *n.* [Fr.] A knight; a cavalier; a gallant, strong man. *Shak.*
 CHĒV'ĒN, *n.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish; the chub.
 CHĒV'Ē-L, *n.* [*chevreuil*, Fr.] A kid; kid-leather. *Shak.*
 †CHĒV'ĒR-ĪZE, *v. a.* To make as pliable as kid-leather. *Montaigne.*
 CHĒ-YĒLĒ,* *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) The bridge of an instrument. *Crabb.*
 †CHĒV'Ī-SĀNĒ, (shĕv'ē-zāns) *n.* [*chevaisance*, Fr.] Enterprise; achievement; bargain; contract. *Spenser.*—(*Lav*) A final composition between a debtor and creditor. *Roberts.*
 CHĒV'RĒTĒ,* *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) An engine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages. *Brande.*
 CHĒV'RŌN, (shĕv'rŏn) *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) A representation of two rafters of a house meeting at the top.—(*Arch.*) A sort of zigzag work or ornament.
 CHĒV'RŌNĒD, (shĕv'rŏnd) *a.* Formed as a chevron.
 CHĒV'RŌN-ĒL, *n.* (*Her.*) A diminutive of or half a chevron.
 CHEW, (chū) [chū, P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; chū or chāw, S.

W.] *v. a.* [*i.* CHEWED; *pp.* CHEWING, CHEWED.] To crush with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate. 𐄂“The pronunciation *chaw* is grown vulgar.” *W.*
 CHEW, (chū) *v. n.* To ruminate. *Shak.*
 CHEW, (chū) *n.* A cud; as, “a *chew* of tobacco.” [Vulgar.]
 †CHEW'ĒT, *n.* Minced meat, or mince-pie. *Florio.*
 CHEW'ĪNG, (chū'jng) *n.* Mastication.
 CHEW'ĪNG,* *p. a.* Grinding with the teeth; ruminating.
 CHEW'ĪNG-BĀLL,* *n.* A medicinal ball for a horse. *Farm. Ency.*
 CHĪ'ĀN,* *a.* Relating to the island of Chios. *Brande.*
 CHĪ'ĀRŌ-ŌS-C'ŪRŌ,* or CHĪ'ĀRŌ-SC'ŪRŌ,* *n.* [It.] The art of combining light and shade in painting. *P. Cyc.*
 CHĪ'ĀS'TŌ-LĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of marble; andalusite. *Dana.*
 CHĪ'BĀL, *n.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small kind of onion; cibol. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 CHĪ'CA,* *n.* [Sp.] A fermented liquor, made of Indian corn, in Peru. *Qu. Rev.*—A red coloring substance, used by some Indians to stain their skins. *Urr.*
 CHĪ-CĀNĒ', (shĕ-kān') *n.* [*chicoane*, Fr.] A shift, turn, or trick in law proceedings; sophistry; wrangling.
 CHĪ-CĀNĒ', *v. n.* To prolong a contest by tricks. *Chesterfield.*
 CHĪ-CĀN'ĒR, *n.* A petty sophister; a caviller.
 CHĪ-CĀN'ĒR-Y, *n.* Mean arts of wrangling; trickery.
 CHĪ'CO-RY,* *n.* A perennial plant cultivated for food for cattle; and particularly in Belgium and Germany, for the purpose of preparing from the root a powder which is used as a substitute for coffee; succory. *P. Cyc.*
 CHĪ'Ĉ, *n.*; *pl.* CHĪ'Ĉ'ĒS. A dwarf pea; chickpea. *B. Gaoge.*
 CHĪ'Ĉ, *n.* The young of a bird; a chicken.
 CHĪ'Ĉ, *v. n.* To sprout as seed; to vegetate. [Local.]
 CHĪ'Ĉ-A-BĒR-Y,* *n.* A small red berry. *Brown.*
 CHĪ'Ĉ-Ā-Ā,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*
 CHĪ'Ĉ'ĒN, *n.* The young of a bird, particularly of a hen; a term for a young person.
 CHĪ'Ĉ'ĒN-HĒĀRT-ĒD, *a.* Cowardly; timorous.
 CHĪ'Ĉ'ĒN-PŌX, *n.* (*Med.*) A mild eruptive disease.
 CHĪ'Ĉ'ĒNG, *n.* A small chicken.
 CHĪ'Ĉ'ĒĀ, *n.* A plant cultivated in the south of France for the same purposes as vetches in England; a kind of degenerate pea. *Miller.*
 CHĪ'Ĉ'WĒĒD, *n.* An annual plant; stellaria.
 CHĪDE, *v. a.* [*i.* CHĪD (†CHŌDE); *pp.* CHĪDING, CHĪDDĒN, CHĪD,] To reprove; to check; to scold; to censure; to rebuke; to reprimand; to blame.
 CHĪDE, *v. n.* To clamor; to scold; to make a noise.
 CHĪDE, *n.* Murmur; gentle noise. *Thomson.* [R.]
 CHĪD'ĒR, *n.* One who chides. *Abp. Cranmer.*
 †CHĪD'ĒR-ĒSS, *n.* She who chides. *Chaucer.*
 CHĪD'ĪNG, *n.* Rebuke; scolding; noise.
 CHĪD'ĪNG,* *p. a.* Reproving; rebuking; scolding.
 CHĪD'ĪNG-LY, *ad.* After the manner of chiding. *Hulcot.*
 CHĪF, (chĕf) *a.* [*chef*, Fr.] Principal; most eminent; highest.
 CHĪF, (chĕf) *n.* A military commander; a leader; the principal person, part, or thing; the top of any thing.—(*Her.*) The upper part of an escutcheon.
 CHĪF, (chĕf) *ad.* Chiefly. *Thomson.* [R.]
 †CHĪF'ĀGE, or CHĪV'ĀGE, *n.* [*chevaque*, Fr.] A tribute by the head. *Chambers.*
 †CHĪF'ĀDOM, (chĕf'dŏm) *n.* Sovereignty. *Spenser.*
 CHĪF'ĒSS,* *n.* A female chief among the Indians. *Carver.*
 CHĪF'ĒJŪS'TICE,* *n.* The principal judge of a court. *Southey.*
 CHĪF'ĒJŪS'TICE-SHĪP,* *n.* The office of chief-justice. *Qu. Rev.*
 CHĪF'ĒLESS, *a.* Wanting a leader; weak. *Pope.*
 CHĪF'ĒLY, *ad.* Principally; mostly; eminently.
 †CHĪF'ĒRIE, (chĕf'rĕ) *n.* A small feudal rent. *Spenser.*
 CHĪF'ĒTAIN, (chĕf'tĕn) *n.* [*chefetain*, old Fr.] A leader; a military commander; a chief; the head of a clan.
 CHĪF'ĒTAIN-CY,* *n.* The office or station of chieftain. *Genl. Mag.*
 CHĪF'ĒTAIN-ĒSS,* *n.* A female chieftain. *Miss Sedgwick.*
 CHĪF'ĒTAIN-ĒRY, *n.* State of a chieftain. *Johnson.* [R.]
 CHĪF'ĒTAIN-SHĪP, *n.* State of a chieftain. *Smollett.*
 †CHĪV'ĒNĒ, *n.* Traffic, in which money is extorted as discount. *Bacon.*
 CHĪVĒ, or CHĒVĒ, *v. n.* [*chevir*, Fr.] To turn ont; to come to a conclusion; to succeed. *Chaucer.* Ray. [Obsolète, or provincial.]
 †CHĪV-FŌN-NĒR'Ē,* (shĭf-fŏn-ĕr') *n.* [Fr.] A rag-picker. *Ch. Ob.*
 CHĪV-FŌN-NĒR'Ē,* (shĭf-fŏn-ĕ-Ār') *n.* [Fr.] A movable piece of furniture serving as a closet; a work-table. *W. Ency.*
 CHĪL'ĒLĀN, *n.* A sore or inflammation in the feet, hands, &c., caused by cold or frost.
 CHĪL'ĒLĀN,* *v. a.* To render sore by frost. *Cook.*
 CHĪLD, *n.*; *pl.* CHĪL'DĒN. A son or daughter; an infant; a very young person; the descendant of parents; a descendant; offspring; progeny; issue.—*pl.* descendants;

in the language of the Bible often used for persons in general, or the whole human race; as, "the children of men."

†CHILD, *v. n.* To bring children. *Shak.*

†CHILD, *v. a.* To bring forth children. *Spenser.*

CHILD/BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*

CHILD/BED, *n.* The state of a woman in labor; travail. [travail.]

CHILD/BIRTH, *n.* Act of bringing forth; parturition;

CHILDE,* or CHILDE,* [child, Sm.] *n.* A noble youth;

the son of a nobleman; formerly prefixed as a cognomen

to the family name by the eldest son. *Byron.* "Child, pro-

nounced child, is contrary to all analogy; and the modern

way of pronouncing it seems to have been determined

solely by the indistinct notion that some difference ought

to be made between it and child." *Philological Museum,*

Cambridge, Eng.

†CHILD/ED, (child'ed) *a.* Furnished with a child. *Shak.*

CHILD/DER-MAS-DAY, *n.* The 28th of December, called

also Innocents' day, from the slaying of the children by

Herod.

CHILD/HOOD, (-håd) *n.* The state of a child; infancy;

minority; the time from birth, or from infancy, to pu-

bertry; the properties of a child.

CHILD/ING,* *a.* Bearing children; being with child.

Southey.

CHILD/ISH, *a.* Like a child; trifling; puerile.

CHILD/ISH-LY, *ad.* In a childish manner.

†CHILD/ISH-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Triflingness. *Bacon.*

CHILD/ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being childish.

CHILD/LESS, *a.* Having no child or offspring.

CHILD/LESS-NESS,* *n.* State of being childless. *E. Everett.*

CHILD/LIKE, *a.* Becoming or beseming a child; docile.

†CHILD/LY, *a.* Like a child. *Lydgate.*

†CHILD'NESS,* *n.* Childish playfulness; childishness.

Shak.

CHILD'DREN,* *n. pl.* of child. See CHILD.

CHILD'DREN-ITE,* *n.* (Min.) A crystallized mineral. *Levy.*

CHI-LÈSÈ,* *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Chili.

P. Cyc.

CHI-LÈSÈ,* *a.* Relating to Chili, or Chile. *P. Cyc.*

CHILD'IAN,* *a.*

CHILD'AD, (kil'e-ad) *n.* [χιλιάς.] A thousand consecu-

tive numbers; thus from 1 to 1000 forms the first

chiliad; from 1001 to 2000, the second, &c.

CHILD'IA-GÖN,* *n.* A plane figure of a thousand sides and

angles. *Francis.*

CHILD'IA-HÈ'DRÖN, *n. pl.* CHILD'IA-HÈ'DRÄ. A figure

of a thousand sides.

CHILD'IA-ÄRCH, (kil'e-ärk) *n.* A commander of a thousand.

CHILD'IA-ÄRCH-Y, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand

men.

CHILD'IA-ST, *n.* A believer in the second coming of Christ

to reign a thousand years; a millenarian. *Pagitt.*

CHILD'IA-ST'IC,* *a.* Relating to the millennium; millena-

rian. *Ec. Rec.*

CHILD'IA-FÄCTIVE, *a.* See CHYLFACTIVE.

CHILL, *a.* Cold; dull; depressed; cold of temper.

CHILL, *n.* Chilliness; cold. *Derham.*

CHILL, *n. a.* [i. CHILLED; pp. CHILLING, CHILLED.] To

make cold; to depress; to blast with cold.

CHILL, *v. n.* To shiver. *Book of Homilies.* [r.]

CHILD'LJ-NESS, *n.* A sensation of shivering cold; cold.

CHILL'ING,* *p. a.* Making cold; blasting with cold.

CHILL'NESS, *n.* Coldness; chilliness. *Bacon.*

CHILLY,* *n.* The pod or fruit of the Guinea pepper.

McCulloch.

CHIL'LY, *a.* Somewhat cold; cool; cold.

CHIL'LY, *ad.* Coldly; with coldness. *Sherwood.*

CHI-LÖMA,* *n.* (Zool.) The upper lip or muzzle of a

quadruped, when tumid and continued uninterruptedly

from the nostril, as in the camel. *Brande.*

CHI-LÖNI-AN,* or CHI-LÖN'IC,* *a.* Relating to Chilo;

brief; concise. *Crabb.*

CHI'LÖ-PÖD,* *n.* [χεῖλος and πῶς.] (Zool.) An order of

centipeds, in which the lower lip is formed by a pair of

feet. *Brande.*

CHILD'ERN,* *a.* Applied to a hilly district in England;

as, "Children Hundreds." *Russell.*

CHILD'TON-ITE,* *n.* (Min.) A variety of prehnite. *Dana.*

CHIME, (chím) *n.* The end of a barrel or tub. It is also

written chime and chine.

CHIME, *n.* A consonance of sounds of many instruments,

as of bells; correspondence of sound; the sound of

bells in harmony; a set of bells; the correspondence of

proportion.

CHIME, *n. n.* [i. CHIMED; pp. CHIMING, CHIMED.] To sound

in harmony or consonance, as bells; to harmonize; to

agree; to jingle. [sound in harmony.]

CHIME, *v. a.* To cause to sound in harmony; to strike or

CHIM'ER, *n.* One who chimes.

CHI-MÈ'RA, (ke-mè'ra) *n.* [chimæra, L.] *pl.* CHI-MÈ'RA'S.

A fabled monster; a vain, idle fancy; something ab-

surd.—(*Jch.*) A cartilaginous fish.

CHI-MÈRE', (she-mér') *n.* [ciamare, It.] A robe. See

SIMAR.

CHI-MÈR'/I-CAL, (ke-mèr'e-kål) *a.* Imaginary; fanciful.

CHI-MÈR'/I-CAL-LY, (ke-mèr'e-kål-e) *ad.* Vainly; wildly.

†CHI'M'ER-IZE, *v. n.* To entertain wild fancies.

†CHI'M'IN-AGE, *n.* [chemin, Fr.] (*Law*) A toll for passage

through a forest. *Covel.*

CHIM'ING,* *p. a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonizing.

CHIM'ING,* *n.* Act of sounding or ringing in harmony

Strype.

CHIM'NEY, (chím'ne) *n.* [cheminée, Fr.] *pl.* CHIM'NEYS.

That part of a building in which the fire is contained,

and through which the smoke passes away; a passage for

smoke; a flue; a fireplace.

CHIM'NEY-CÖR'NER, *n.* The corner of a chimney or

fireplace; the fireside.

CHIM'NEY-MÖN'ËY, (chím'ne-mün'e) *n.* Hearth money,

a tax once paid in England for each chimney.

CHIM'NEY-PIECE, *n.* A shelf over the fireplace.

CHIM'NEY-SWÈE'PER, *n.* One who cleans chimneys.

CHIM'NEY-TÖP, *n.* The summit of a chimney. *Shak.*

CHIM-PÄN'ZEE,* *n.* (Zool.) The African or black orang-

outang; a species of ape which resembles the human

form. *P. Cyc.*

CHIN, *n.* The part of the face beneath the under lip.

||CHI'NA, [chi'na, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; ch'na, S.; chi'na

or ch'na, W. F.] *n.* A species of fine porcelain, of

which the first specimens came from China. [China.]

||CHI'NA,* *a.* Relating to China; denoting a species of

porcelain. *Ger. Mag.*

||CHI'NA-ÖR'ANGE, *n.* The sweet orange first brought from

CHI'NA-PINK,* *n.* A flower; a species of dianthus. *Booth.*

CHI'NA-RÖÖT, *n.* A species of smilax from China.

CHI'NA-RÖSE,* *n.* A species of rose from China.

CHI'NA-STÖNE,* *n.* (Min.) Decomposed granite. *Hamilton.*

CHI'NA-WÄRE,* *n.* Fine porcelain originally from China.

Smart.

CHIN'CA-PIN,* *n.* A small American nut-bearing tree of the

Southern States. *Farm. Ency.*

CHINCH-BÖG,* *n.* A fetid insect, destructive to wheat,

maize, &c., in the Southern and Western States. *Farm.*

Ency. [America. *Brande.*]

CHIN-CHIL'LA,* *n.* (Zool.) A genus of rodents of South

CHIN'COUGH, (-köf) *n.* The whooping-cough.

CHINE, *n.* [chine, Fr.] The back-bone or spine of a beast;

a piece of the back of an animal. *Shak.* The ends of a

case or part into which the head is fixed; the 'chimb.

Forby.

CHINE, *v. a.* To cut into a chine or chines. *Dryden.*

CHINED, (chind) *a.* Relating to or having a back. *Beaum.*

CHINE-HÖÖP,* *n.* The hoop on the end of the staves, or

on the chine. *Crabb.*

CHI-NÈSÈ', [chi-nèz', P. K. Sm.; chi-nès', Ja. Wb.] *n.*

sing. & pl. A native or the people of China; the lan-

guage of China.

CHI-NÈSÈ',* *a.* Of or relating to China. *Stanton.*—*Chi-*

nese fire, a composition used in fire-works.

CHIN'GLE, (shing'gl) *n.* Gravel free from dirt. *Donne.* See

SHINGOLE.

CHIN'GLY,* (shing'gl'e) *a.* Gravelly; abounding in gravel.

Sir W. Scott.

CHINK, *n.* A narrow aperture; an opening.

CHINK, *v. n.* [i. CHINKED; pp. CHINKING, CHINKED.] To

sound by striking each other. *Arbuthnot.* To jingle; to

open; to crack.

CHINK, *v. a.* To break into apertures; to fill up spaces.

CHINK, To jingle. *Pope.* [CAPIN.]

CHIN'KA-PIN,* *n.* A tree and nut. *Audubon.* See CHIN-

CHINK'Y, *a.* Full of narrow clefts. *Dryden.*

CHIN'NA,* *n.* (Bot.) An Oriental plant of the pea or vetch

kind. *Malcom.*

CHIN'NED, (chind) *a.* Having a chin, long or short.

CHIN'-SCÄB,* *n.* A disease in sheep; called by shep-

herds *darters*. *Crabb.*

CHINSE,* *v. a.* (Naut.) To fill a seam or chink of a vessel

with oakum, by using a chisel or the point of a knife.

Crabb.

CHINTZ, *n.* Cotton cloth printed with colors; a peculiar

kind of fast-printed calico, in which figures of at least

five different colors are impressed.

†CHIOPPINE, (chö-pën') *n.* [chapin, Sp.] A high shoe,

formerly worn by ladies. *Shak.*

CHIP, *v. a.* [i. CHIPPED; pp. CHIPPING, CHIPPED.] To cut

into small pieces; to diminish by cutting; to hew; to

cut off by an axe or chisel.

CHIP, *v. n.* To break or crack; to chap. *Brockett.*

CHIP, *n.* A small piece cut off by an axe or tool.

CHIP-AXE, (chip'äks) *n.* A one-handed plane-axe

Hulot.

CHIP'PER,* *v. a.* To chirp; to cheerup. *Forby.* [Local, Eng.]

CHIP'PER,* *a.* Lively; active; cheerful; comfortable.

[Colloquial in New England; and in some parts *chip-k* is

used in the same sense; as is *kipper* in the Craven dia-

CHÍP'PING, *n.* Act of cutting off; a chip.
CHÍP'PY,* *a.* Abounding in chips. *Savage.*
CHÍ-RÁ'G'RA, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) The gout in the hand.
CHÍ-RÁ'G'RÍ-CÁL, *a.* Having the gout in the hand.
CHÍRK, *v. n.* [*circken*, Teut.] To chirp. *Chaucer.*
CHÍRM, *v. n.* To sing, as a bird. *Hulot.*
CHÍR'Q-GRÁPH, (kí'r'q-gráf) *n.* [*χρῆσι* and *γράφω*.] (*Law*)
 A deed or public instrument, or gift of conveyance in
 writing, attested by the subscription and crosses of wit-
 nesses; a fine.
CHÍ-RÓG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who practises hand-writing.
 — (*Eng. Law*) An engrosser of fines in the Common Pleas.
CHÍ-RÓ-GRÁPH'IC,* *a.* Relating to chirography; writ-
 ing.
CHÍ-RÓ-GRÁPH'Í-CÁL,* *n.* Ten with a pen. *Smart.*
CHÍ-RÓG'RA-FHIST, (kí-r'q'r-físt) *n.* A chirographer:
 — one who tells fortunes by the hand.
CHÍ-RÓG'RA-FHÍ, (kí-r'q'r-fí) *n.* Hand-writing. — (*Law*)
 A writ under one's own hand. [*Smart.*]
CHÍ-RÓL'Q-GÍST,* *n.* One who is versed in chirology.
CHÍ-RÓL'Q-GÍST,* *n.* [*χρῆσι* and *λόγος*.] The art of conversing
 with the hands and fingers, as practised by the deaf and
 dumb; dactylogy.
CHÍ'RÓ-MÁN-CER, or **CHÍ'R'Q-MÁN-CER**, *n.* One who
 divines or foretells future events by inspecting the hand.
Dryden.
CHÍ'RÓ-MÁN-CY, or **CHÍ'R'Q-MÁN-CY**, [kí'r'q-mán-se, *W.*
J. F. Wb.; kí'r'q-mán-se, *S. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; kí-r'q-mán-se,
P. n. [*χρῆσι* and *μάντις*.] Divination by inspecting the
 hands of the hand.
CHÍ-RÓ-MÁN'TÍ-CÁL,* *a.* Belonging to chiromancy. *Brownie.*
CHÍ'RÓ-MÁN'TÍST,* *n.* A chiromancer. *Sir W. Scott. [R.]*
CHÍ-RÓ-NÓM'IC,* *a.* Relating to the moving of the hands
 in speaking, &c. *Melmoth.*
CHÍ-RÓN'Q-MY,* *n.* The science that treats of the rules of
 gesticulation or pantomime, and oratorical action. *Brande.*
CHÍ'RÓ-PÓD, *n.* A mammiferous animal possessed of
 hands. *P. Cyc.*
CHÍ'RÓ-PLÁST,* *n.* A hand-former; used by some teach-
 ers of the piano-forte. *Smart.*
CHÍ-RÓP'Q-DÍST,* *n.* One who treats of or cures diseases
 of the hands and feet; a surgeon for the hands and
 feet. *Dunglison.*
CHÍRP, *v. n.* [*i.* CHIRPED; *pp.* CHIRPING, CHIRPED.] To
 make a lively or cheerful noise, as birds, without singing.
CHÍRP, *v. a.* To cheer up; to enliven; to chirrup. *Johnson.*
CHÍRP, *n.* The voice of birds or insects. *Spectator.*
CHÍRP'ER, *n.* One who chirps; a chirping bird.
CHÍRP'ING, *n.* The gentle noise of birds.
CHÍRP'ING,* *v. a.* Making a cheerful noise, as a bird.
CHÍRRE, (chír) *v. n.* To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*
CHÍR'RUP,* *v. a.* [*i.* CHIRRUPEd; *pp.* CHIRRUPEd, CHIR-
 RUPEd.] To animate; to encourage; to make brisk.
Cowper. See **CHERRUP**. [*Hughes.*]
CHÍR'RUP,* *v. n.* To chirp. "The cricket chirrup'd."
CHÍR'RUP,* *n.* A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*
CHÍ-RÜR'G'E-QN, *n.* [*χειρουργός*.] An operator by the
 hand; now surgeon. *South.*
CHÍ-RÜR'G'E-QN-LÝ,* *ad.* After the manner of a surgeon.
Shak.
CHÍ-RÜR'G'E-RÝ, *n.* Surgery. *Sidney.*
CHÍ-RÜR'G'IC, } *a.* Surgical. *Warton.*
CHÍ-RÜR'G'Í-CÁL, }
CHÍ'Y'L, (chíz'el) *n.* [*ciseau*, Fr.] A cutting instrument,
 used in carpentry, joinery, sculpture, &c.
CHÍ'Y'L, (chíz'el) *v. a.* [*i.* CHÍSELEd; *pp.* CHÍSELING,
 CHÍSELEd.] To cut or carve with a chisel.
CHÍ'Y'L-SHÁPEd,* (shápt) *a.* Formed like a chisel.
Rogé.
CHÍ'Y'LEÝ,* *a.* Noting a soil betwixt sandy and clayey,
 containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles.
Farm. Ency.
CHÍT, *n.* The first germination from a seed or plant;
 a sprout:—an instrument for cleaving laths:—a child;
 a baby. *Talfer.* [A freckle. *Hulot.*]
CHÍT, *v. n.* To sprout; to shoot as a seed. *Mortimer.*
CHÍT'CHÁT, *n.* Frattle; idle talk. *Spectator.*
CHÍ'TINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A principle in insects obtained by
 plunging them into a hot solution of potass. *Francis.*
CHÍ'TÓN,* *n.* The coat-of-mail shell, a molluscous uni-
 valve animal, having a protecting shell formed of many
 portions. *Kirby.*
CHÍ'T'TER, *v. n.* [*citteren*, D.] To shiver; to chatter.
Hulot.
CHÍ'T'TER-LÍNG, *n.* The frill of a shirt. *Gascoigne.*
CHÍ'T'TER-LÍNGS, *n. pl.* The bowels of an eatable animal.
CHÍ'T'TY, *a.* Childish; like a baby; full of chits. *Hulot.*
CHÍ-VÁL'RÍC,* *a.* Partaking of chivalry; chivalrous.
Booth.
CHÍV'AL-ROÜS, or **CHÍV'AL-ROÜS**, *a.* [*chevalereux*, Fr.]
 Relating to chivalry; gallant; warlike; adventurous.
CHÍV'AL-ROÜS-LÝ,* *ad.* In a chivalrous manner. *Richard-
 son.*
CHÍV'AL-RÝ, or **CHÍV'AL-RÝ**, [shív'al-ré, *S. P. E. Ja. K.*
Sm. Wb.; chív'al-ré, *W. J. F. R.*] *n.* [*chevalerie*, from *cheva-*

lier, a knight; or *cheval*, a horse, Fr.] The usages and
 customs pertaining to the order of knighthood; the sys-
 tem of knighthood, which, in the middle ages, flourished
 and fell with feudalism; knighthood; the qualifications
 of knighthood; a military dignity. — (*Law*) A tenure of
 land by knight's service. *Covel.* 337 With regard to the
 pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of autho-
 rities is in favor of *shív'al-ré*; and analogy seems to re-
 quire that *ch* in *chevalier* and *chivalry* should be pronounced
 alike.

CHÍVEZ, [chívz, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; shívz, *S. E.*;
 shívz or chívz, *K.*] *n.* [*cive*, Fr.] The threads or fila-
 ments in flowers; a species of small onion or allium.
 See **CIVIS**.
CHÍLÁM'Y-PHÓRE,* *n.* [*χλωμῆς* and *φόρος*.] (*Zool.*)
 A small species of armadillo which is covered by its coat
 of mail, as by a cloak. *Brande.*
CHÍLÁ'MYS,* *n.* [L.] A Roman military cloak. *Hamilton.*
CHÍLÓ'RÁI,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid composed of chlorine,
 carbon, and oxygen, obtained by the action of chlorine
 upon alcohol. *Brande.*
CHÍLÓ'RÁTE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of chloric acid
 and a base. *Ure.*
CHÍLÓ'RÍC,* *a.* Partaking of or relating to chlorine, as
 chloric acid. *P. Cyc.*
CHÍLÓ'RÍDE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance compounded of
 chlorine and a combustible body. *Brande.*
CHÍLÓ'RÍNE,* *n.* [*χλωρός*, green.] (*Chem.*) A gas, called by
 the French chemists oxyuriatic acid, obtained from
 common salt. It is possessed of the property of destroying
 almost all vegetable and animal colors, and is used in
 bleaching. It supports combustion, and prevents infection.
Brande.
CHÍLÓ-RÍ-ÓD'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid compounded
 of chlorine and iodine. *Brande.*
CHÍLÓ-RÍ-Ó-DINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of chlorine
 and iodine. *Brande.*
CHÍLÓ'RÍS,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A greenfinch or canary-bird.
Hamilton.
CHÍLÓ'RÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy green mineral. *Brande.*
CHÍLÓ-RÍT'IC,* *a.* Relating to or containing chlorite or
 chloride. *Lyell.*
CHÍLÓ-RÍ-RÓID,* *n.* (*Min.*) A greenish black mineral.
Dana.
CHÍLÓ-RÓ-CAR-BÓN'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Partaking of chlorine
 and carbonic acid, as chlorocarbonic acid. *P. Cyc.*
CHÍLÓ-RÓ-CY-ÁN'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Partaking of chlorine and
 cyanogen, as chlorocyanic acid. *Crabb.*
CHÍLÓ-RÓ-FÓRM,* *n.* A dense limpid fluid. *Francis.*
CHÍLÓ-RÓM'É-TER,* *n.* An instrument for testing the de-
 coloring and bleaching powers of chloride of lime.
Brande.
CHÍLÓ-RÓM'É-TRÝ,* *n.* The art or process of testing the
 decoloring power of any combination of chlorine.
Francis.
CHÍLÓ-RÓ'PAL,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of mineral. *Dana.*
CHÍLÓ-RÓ-PHÉ'ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral which, when
 recently broken, is green, but afterwards becomes black.
Brande.
CHÍLÓ-RÓ-PHÁNE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of fluor spar.
Brande.
CHÍLÓ-RÓ-PHÝL,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The green coloring matter in
 leaves. *Brande.*
CHÍLÓ-RÓPH'ÝL-LÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious mineral,
 found in large prismatic and tabular crystals. *Dana.*
CHÍLÓ-RÓ'SIS, *n.* [*χλωρός*, green.] (*Med.*) The green
 sickness, a disease incident to young females. — (*Bot.*)
 A species of debility; want of healthiness; etiolation.
CHÍLÓ-RÓM'IC, *a.* Affected by or relating to chlorosis; con-
 taining chlorite.
CHÍLÓ-RÓVUS,* *a.* Partaking of chlorine. *Brande.*
CHÍLÓ-RÓX-ÁL'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by
 exposing acetic acid and chlorine to bright sunshine.
Brande.
CHÍLÓ-RÝ-RÉT,* *n.* A compound of chlorine. *Brande.*
CHÓAK, (chók) *a.* See **CHOKK**.
CHÓ'ÁN-ÁTE,* *n.* (*Geol.*) A genus of extinct zoophytes
Brande.
CHÓCK, *n.* [†An encounter; an attack. *Bp. Patrick.*]—
 (*Naut.*) A sort of wedge to confine a cask, &c.
CHÓCK'-FÍLL,* *a.* Filled so as to leave no more room,
 entirely full. *Qu. Rev.* A colloquial word, written also
choke-full. See **CHÓKE-FÍLL**.
CHÓC'Q-LÁTE, *n.* [*chocolate*, Sp.] The seeds or nuts of
 the cocoa-tree; a preparation made of the seeds or
 nuts of the cocoa-tree; also the liquor or beverage ob-
 tained by a solution of them in hot water.
CHÓC'Q-LÁTE,* *a.* Like or of the color of chocolate.
Cook.
CHÓC'Q-LÁTE-HÓUSE, *n.* A house for drinking choco-
 late.
CHÓC'Q-LÁTE-NÚT,* *n.* The production of the cocoa.
Lee.
CHÓDE. The old preterit from *Chide*. See **CHIDE**.

CHŌICE, *n.* The act or power of choosing; election; option; selection; preference; the thing chosen; the preferred or best part.

CHŌICE, *v. a.* Select; precious; careful; chary. *Bp. Taylor.*

CHŌICE'—DRAWN, *a.* Selected with care. *Shak. [R.]*

CHŌICE'—LESS, *a.* Without the power of choosing. *Hammond.*

CHŌICE'LY, *ad.* Curiously; valuably; excellently. *Shak.*

CHŌICE'NESS, *n.* Nicety; excellence. *B. Jonson.*

CHŌIR, (*kwir*) [*kwir*, *S. W. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *kwir* or *kür*, *P. J. F.*; *kür*, *E.*] [*χορός*]. An assembly or band of singers; a quire; the part of the church where the chorists or singers are placed; the chancel of a collegiate or cathedral church.

CHŌIR'—SĒR-VĪCE, (*kwir'sēr-vjs*) *n.* Service of the choir.

CHŌKE, *v. a.* [*i.* CHOKED; *pp.* CHOKING, CHOKED.] To stifle; to suffocate; to stop up; to obstruct; to suppress.

CHŌKE, **v. n.* To be choked or obstructed; to be offended. *Smart.*

CHŌKE, *n.* The internal or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHŌKE'—DĀMP, **n.* A term applied by miners and well-diggers to carbonic acid gas;—often found in mines and wells. *Brande.*

CHŌKE'—FŪLL, [more commonly *chock-full*.] *a.* Quite full; full even to choking. *Bruce.* See **CHOCK-FULL**.

CHŌKE'—PEAR, *n.* An unpalatable pear:—a sarcasm by which another is put to silence. *S. Richardson.*

CHŌK'ER, *n.* One who chokes or silences; any thing that cannot be answered.

CHŌKE'—VĒĒD, *n.* A species of weed or plant.

CHŌK'ING, **p. a.* Suffocating; stopping up; obstructing.

CHŌK'Y, *a.* Tending to choke or suffocate.

CHŌL'Ā-GŌGŪE, (*kōl'ā-gōg*) [*χολος*, bile.] (*Med.*) A medicine for producing bilious evacuations. [*R.*]

CHŌL'AS, **n.* (*Min.*) A species of emerald. *Crabb.*

CHŌL'ATE, **n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of *choliac* acid, (an acid derived from the human gall), and a base. *Francis.*

CHŌL'Ē-DŌG'RA-PHY, **n.* (*Med.*) A description of the bile. *Dunglison.*

CHŌL'Ē-DŌL'Ō-Q-ŪY, **n.* (*Med.*) A treatise on the bile. *Dunglison.*

CHŌL'ĒR, (*kōl'ēr*) *n.* [*cholera*, *L.*] The bile; the humor supposed to produce irascibility; anger; rage. [*R.*]

CHŌL'Ē-RA, **n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A disease accompanied by vomiting and purging, with great pain and debility, apparently arising from excess or acrimony of bile.—The *Asiatic* or *spasmodic cholera* is a new and most appalling form of pestilential disease, said to be but indistinctly known prior to 1817, in which year it made its appearance in India. *Brande.*

CHŌL'Ē-RA-MŌR'BUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A sudden overflowing of the bile; a painful disease. See **CHŌLEBA**.

CHŌL'Ē-IC, *a.* Full of cholera; angry; irascible.

CHŌL'Ē-IC-LY, **ad.* In a choleric manner. *Richardson.*

CHŌL'Ē-IC-NESS, *n.* Irascibility. *Bp. Gaultier.*

CHŌL'Ē-RĪNE, **n.* The first stage of the cholera. *Dunglison.*

CHŌL'ĒS'TĒ-RĀTE, **n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed from *cholesteric* acid and a base. *Francis.*

CHŌL'ĒS'TĒ-RĀNE, **n.* The matter which forms the basis of most gall stones, or animal bile. *Brande.*

CHŌL'Ē-ĀMB, **n.* Same as *choriambic*. *Beck.*

CHŌL'Ē-ĀM'BIC, [*kō-lē-ām'bik*, *K. Sm.*; *kōl-ē-ām'bik*, *Ja. [Choliambus, L.] (Rhet.)*] A sort of Iambic verse having a spondee in the sixth or last place.

CHŌMP, **v. n.* To chew loudly and greedily; to champ. *Forby.* [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the U.S.]

CHŌN'DRO-DĪTE, **n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, called also *brucite*. *Cleaveland.*

CHŌN-DRŌG'RA-PHY, **n.* A description of cartilages. *Dunglison.*

CHŌN-DRŌL'Ō-Q-ŪY, **n.* (*Med.*) The history of cartilages. *Brande.*

CHŌN-DRŌM'Ē-TER, **n.* A balance for weighing corn. *Francis.*

CHŌN-DRŌT'Ō-MY, **n.* (*Med.*) A dissection of cartilages. *Dunglison.*

CHŌN'Ī-KRĪTE, **n.* (*Min.*) A massive white mineral. *Dana.*

CHŌŪSE, (*chōz*) *v. a.* [*choisir*, *Fr.*] [*i.* CHOSE; *pp.* CHOOSE-ING, CHOOSE.] To pick out of a number; to take by way of preference; to prefer; to select; to elect.

CHŌŪSE, *v. n.* To have the power of choice. *Hooker.*

CHŌŪS'ER, *n.* One who chooses; an elector.

CHŌŪS'ING, *n.* Act of making a choice; choice.

CHŌP, *v. a.* [*Kappen*, *D.*] [*i.* CHOPPED; *pp.* CHOPPING, CHOPPED.] To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to mince; to bargain; to break into chinks; to chap. See **CHAP**.

CHŌP, *v. n.* To do any thing with a quick motion, like that of a blow; to catch with the mouth; to light upon.—*To chop about*, (*Naut.*) to vary frequently and suddenly, as the wind. (*Naval.*)—*To chop in*, to become modish. *Wilson.*—*To chop out*, to give vent to. *Beaman. & Fl.*

CHŌP, *n.* A small piece of meat; a slice.

CHŌP'—FĀLL-ĒN, (*-fāl'in*) *a.* See **CHĀP-FĀLLĒN**.

CHŌP'—HŪŪSE, *n.* A dining-house. *Spectator.*

CHŌPIN, (*chōp'in* or *chō-pēn'*) [*chō-pēn'*, *W. J. Ja.*; *chōp* in *P. F.*; *shō-pēn'*, *S.*; *chō'p'in*, *Wb.*] *n.* [*chopine*, *Fr.*] A French half-pint liquid measure, nearly equal to an English pint.—In Scotland, a quart in wine measure.

CHŌP'NESS, **n.* A kind of spade. *Maunder.*

CHŌP'PER, *n.* One who chops; a butcher's cleaver.

CHŌP'PING, *n.* The act of cutting or chopping; a piece cut off; alteration.

CHŌP'PING, *a.* Large or stout; as, "a *chopping* boy." *Fenton.*

CHŌP'PING-BlŌCK, *n.* A log of wood on which any thing is cut in pieces. *Mortimer.*

CHŌP'PING-KNĪFE, *n.* A knife to cut meat. *Sidney.*

CHŌP'PY, *a.* Full of cracks. *Shak.* See **CHĀFFY**.

CHŌPS, *n. pl.* The mouth of a beast. See **CHĀFS**.

CHŌP'ST'ICK, **n.* An instrument used by the Chinese, &c., to eat with. *Morrison.*

CHŌ-RĀ'Ī'ĪC, **a.* Belonging to a choragus, or to the monument of one who had gained a prize. *Hamilton.*

CHŌ-RĀ'Ī'Ī'GVS, *n.* [*L.*] The leader of the ancient chorus.

CHŌ-RĀ'L, (*kō'rāl*) *a.* Belonging to a chorus, choir, or concert; singing in a choir.

CHŌ-RĀ'L-ĪST, **n.* A member of a choir; a musician. *Gent. Mag.*

CHŌ-RĀ'L-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a choir or chorus.

CHŌRD, (*kōrd*) *n.* [*chorda*, *L.*] Tendon; the string of a musical instrument; an accord or harmony of sounds.—(*Geom.*) A right line which joins the two ends of an arc of a circle or curve.

CHŌRD, *v. a.* To furnish with musical strings.

CHŌR'DĒ'L, **n.* (*Med.*) A contraction of the frenum.

CHŌRE, **n.* A small piece of domestic work; a little job. [A familiar, colloquial word in the United States. In the English dictionaries it is commonly written *char*, and pronounced *chare*; but *Crabb* and *Richardson* write it *chare*. Holloway, in his Provincial Dictionary, and Jennings and Akerman, in their Glossaries, write it *choer*.] See **CHĀR**, or **CHĀRE**.

CHŌ-RĒ'Ē', **n.* Same as *choreus*. *Smart.*

CHŌ-RĒ-PLS'CO-PŪS, *a.* Relating to a suffragan or local bishop.

CHŌ-RĒ-PLS'CO-PŪS, *n.* [*L.*; *χωρος* and *ἐπίσκοπος*, *Gr.*] A suffragan or local bishop.

CHŌ-RĒ'ŪS, **n.* [*L.*] A poetic foot, consisting of one long and one short syllable; as, "fīcūs"; or, according to some, of three short syllables; a trochee. *Crabb.*

CHŌ-RI-ĀMB, **n.* Same as *choriambic*. *Beck.*

CHŌ-RI-ĀM'BIC, [*kō-rē-ām'bik*, *K. Sm.*; *kōr-ē-ām'bik*, *Ja. Wb.*] [*χοριαμβος*, *Gr.*; *choriambus*, *L.*] *n.* (*Rhet.*) A foot of four syllables, one long at each end, and two short in the middle; choriambic verse.

CHŌ-RI-ĀM'BIC, **a.* Relating to a choriambus. *Smart.*

CHŌ-RI-ĀM'BIC, **n.* [*L.*] (*Rhet.*) A poetic foot of four syllables, one long at each end, and two short in the middle.—also written *choriamb* and *choriambic*. *Crabb.*

CHŌ-RĪC, **a.* Relating to a chorus. *Qu. Rev.* [*R.*]

CHŌ-RĪ-ŌN, *n.* [*χορῖς*] (*Anat.*) The exterior membrane that wraps the fetus.

CHŌ-RĪST, (*kō'rīst*, *K. Sm. Wb.*; *kōr'ist*, *Ja.*) *n.* [*choriste*, *Fr.*] A singer in a choir.

CHŌ-RĪS'TĒR, [*kōr'is-ter*, *J. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *kwir'is-ter*, *W. F.*; *kwēr'is-ter*, *S.*; *kōr'is-ter* or *kwir'is-ter*, *P. K.*] *n.* A singer in cathedrals or in a concert; a leader of a choir.

CHŌ-RĪS'TIC, **a.* Belonging to a choir; choral. *Crabb.* [*R.*]

CHŌ-RŌ-FĀ-VŌ-RĪ'TŌ, **n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A chorus in which the best voices and instruments are employed. *Crabb.*

CHŌ-RŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* [*χωρος* and *γραφω*.] *n.* A writer of chorography. *Milton.*

CHŌ-RŌ-GRĀPH'ICAL, *a.* Relating to chorography.

CHŌ-RŌ-GRĀPH'ICAL-LY, *ad.* By means of chorography.

CHŌ-RŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* The description of a place or district, or the art of constructing maps of such district. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHŌ-RŌID, **n.* (*Anat.*) Any membrane resembling a chorion. *Rogel.*

CHŌ-RŌM'Ē-TRŪ, **n.* The art of surveying a country. *Crabb.*

CHŌ-RŪS, *n.* [*L.*] *pl. L.*, **CHŌ-RI**; *Eng.* **CHŌ-RŪS-ĒS**. Originally, a band of singers or dancers; a concert; the person or persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts;—the song between the acts of a tragedy:—the joint performance of music by the whole of the members of an orchestra:—verses of a song in which the company join the singer. See **CHŌUSE**.

CHŌSĒ, **n.* from *Chosē*. See **CHŌUSE**.

CHŌSĒ, **n.* (*shōz*) *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Law*) A thing; a kind of chattel.—*Chose in action*, a thing which a man has not the actual possession of, but which he has a right to demand by action:—a debt or demand due from another. *Whishaw.*

CHÖS'EN, (chö'zn) *p.* from *Choose*. See **CHOOSE**.
 CHOUGH, (chüf) *n.* A sea-bird resembling the jackdaw.
 CHÖLE, *n.* The crop of a bird. *Bronne*. It is commonly spelled and pronounced *foal*.
 CHÖL'TRY,* *n.* An East Indian inn. *Maunder*.
 CHÖUSE, *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Dryden*. [R.]
 CHÖUSE, *n.* A bubble; a tool; a trick or sham.
 CHÖUT,* *n.* (*India*) A fourth part of the clear revenue. *Hamilton*.
 CHÖW'DER,* *n.* Food made of fresh fish, as cod or haddock, boiled with biscuit, pork, &c.; fish-soup. *Grose*. An antiscorbutic.—*Chowder beer*, an infusion of spruce and water. *Crabb*.
 CHÖW'RY,* *n.* (*India*) A whisk to keep off the flies. *Hamilton*.
 †CHÖW'TER, *v. n.* To grumble like a froward child. *Phillips*.
 CHÖY'-RÖÖT,* *n.* See **CHAY-ROOT**.
 CHRE-MA-TIS'TICS,* *n. pl.* The science of wealth; political economy. *Brande*.
 CHRES-TÖM'A-THY,* *n.* That which it is useful to learn; a book composed of useful extracts; a book of instruction. *Brande*.
 CHRISM, (krizm) *n.* [*χρῖσμα*] Consecrated oil; an unguent formerly used in baptism. *Hammond*.
 CHRIS'MAL, (kriz'mäl) *a.* Relating to christm. *Brevint*.
 CHRIS'MA-TÖ-TRY,* *n.* A little vessel for christm. *Bale*.
 †CHRIS'MOM, (kriz'mom) *n.* A child that dies within a month after its birth, so called from the christm cloth formerly put over it; the cloth itself.
 CHRIS'T,* [*χριστός*] The anointed; the Messiah. *Matt*.
 CHRIS'T-CRÖSS-RÖW'F, (kriz'krös-rö) *n.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it, or writing it in the form of a cross. *Whitlock*.
 CHRIS'T'EN, (kriz'sn) *v. a.* [*i.* CHRISTENED; *pp.* CHRISTENING, CHRISTENED.] To baptize; to initiate into the Christian church; to name.
 CHRIS'TEN-DÖM, (kriz'sn-düm) *n.* The regions inhabited by Christians; the whole body of Christians.
 CHRIS'TEN-ING, (kriz'sn-ing) *n.* The ceremony of baptism.
 CHRIS'TEN-ING, (kriz'sn-ing) *a.* Baptizing.
 CHRIS'TIAN, (kriz'tyan) *n.* [*Christianus*, L.] A disciple of Christ. *Acts*.—In the most general sense, an inhabitant of Christendom.
 CHRIS'TIAN, (kriz'tyan) *a.* Relating to Christ or Christianity; partaking of Christianity.
 †CHRIS'TIAN, (kriz'tyan) *v. a.* To christen. *Fulke*.
 CHRIS-TI-ÄN'A,* (kriz-che-ä'na) *n.* A Swedish silver coin, value 7s. sterling. *Crabb*.
 CHRIS'TIAN-DÖR,* *n.* A Danish gold coin, value 16s. 6d. sterling. *Crabb*.
 CHRIS'TIAN-ISM, *n.* The Christian doctrine. *More*.
 CHRIS'TIAN-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of anorthite. *Dana*.
 CHRIS-TI-ÄN'I-TY, (kriz-tye-än'e-te) [*kriz-che-än'e-te*, *W. J.*; *kriz-tyän'e-te*, *S. E. K. Sm.*; *kriz-tye-än'e-te*, *P. J.*; *kriz-tye-än'e-te*, *F.*] *n.* The religion taught by Christ; the religion of Christians.
 CHRIS-TIAN-ZÄ'TION,* *n.* Act of Christianizing. *Ch. Ob.*
 CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* CHRISTIANIZED; *pp.* CHRISTIANIZING, CHRISTIANIZED.] To render Christian; to convert to Christianity.
 CHRIS'TIAN-LIKE, *a.* Befitting a Christian. *Shak*.
 CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *a.* Becoming a Christian. *Milton*.
 CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *ad.* Like a Christian. *Milton*.
 CHRIS'TIAN-NÄME, (kriz'tyan-näm) *n.* The name given at baptism, in distinction from the surname. [*moncl.*]
 †CHRIS'TIAN-NESS, *n.* The profession of Christianity. *Hamilton*.
 †CHRIS'TIAN-DÖG'RA-PHY,* *n.* A description of Christian nations. *Bp. Hall*.
 CHRIS'T'LESS,* *a.* Being without Christ. *Edwards*.
 †CHRIS'T'MAS, (kriz'mas) *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*.] The day (Dec. 25th) on which the nativity of Christ is celebrated; the season of Christmas.
 †CHRIS'T'MAS,* (kriz'mas) *a.* Belonging to the time of Christ's nativity. *Spectator*.
 †CHRIS'T'MAS-BÖX, (kriz'mas-böks) *n.* A box for collecting Christmas presents; a Christmas present.
 †CHRIS'T'MAS-FLÖW'ER, *n.* Hellebore; Christmas-rose.
 †CHRIS'T'MAS-ING,* *n.* The act of celebrating Christmas.
Herbert.
 †CHRIS'T'MAS-PIE,* *n.* A pie made at Christmas. *Spectator*.
 †CHRIS'T'MAS-RÖSE,* *n.* A flower; the black hellebore. *Crabb*.
 †CHRIS'T'MAS-TÄLE,* *n.* A fabulous story. *Young*.
 †CHRIS'T'MAS-TIDE,* *n.* Christmas-time. *Pope*.
 †CHRIS'T'MAS-TIME,* *n.* The season of Christmas. *Seccard*.
 CHRIS-TÖL'Ö-GY,* *n.* A treatise or discourse concerning Christ. *Keith*.
 CHRIS'TS'-THÖRN, *n.* A species of thorn.
 CHRO'MA,* *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Mus.*) A soft kind of music; a quaver.—(*Rhet.*) A figure of speech consisting in speaking in such a way as not to offend the hearer. *Crabb*.
 CHRO'MATE,* *n.* A salt composed of chromic acid and a base. *Brande*.
 CHRO-MÄT'IC, *a.* [*χρῶμα*, *Gr.*, *color*.] Relating to colors.—(*Mus.*) Relating to musical sounds or semitones.

CHRO-MÄT'ICS,* *n. pl.* [*χρῶμα*, *Gr.*, *color*.] (*Optics*) That part of optics which treats of the colors of light and of natural bodies. *Brande*.
 CHRO-MÄ-TÖL'Ö-GY,* *n.* A treatise on colors. *Field*.
 CHROME,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A whitish metal. *Crabb*. See **CHROMIUM**.
 CHRO'M'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Partaking of chromium; as, *chromic acid*. *P. Cyc*.
 CHRO'MITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing chromium. *Brande*.
 CHRO'M'UM,* *n.* (*Min.*) A whitish, brittle, and very infusible metal. *Brande*.
 CHRÖNE,* *n.* See **CRONE**.
 CHRÖN'IC, *a.* [*χρόνος*] Relating to time; periodical; of long duration, as a disease, in opposition to *acute*.
 CHRÖN'I-CAL, *a.* Same as *chronic*.
 CHRÖN'I-CLE, (krön'e-kl) *n.* An historical register of events, in the order of time; a history; a record; annals.
 CHRÖN'I-CLE, *v. a.* To record in a chronicle. *Shak*.
 CHRÖN'I-CLES,* *n.* A writer of chronicles. *Donne*.
 CHRÖN'I-CLES,* (krön'e-klz) *n. pl.* The name of two books of Scripture. *Bible*.
 †CHRÖN'IGVE, (krön'ik) *n.* [*Fr.*] A chronicle. *L. Addison*.
 CHRÖN'Ö-GRÄM, *n.* [*χρόνος* and *γράφω*.] An inscription in which the epoch is expressed by letters contained in it; as the year of Queen Elizabeth's death, MDCIII, in "My Day is Closed In Immortal Ity."
 CHRÖN'Ö-GRAM-MÄT'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to a chronogram.
 CHRÖN'Ö-GRÄM'MÄ-TIST, *n.* A writer of chronograms.
 CHRO-NÖG'RA-PHER,* *n.* A chronologist. *Selden*.
 CHRO-NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of past time.
 CHRO-NÖG'ER, *n.* One versed in chronology.
 CHRÖN'Ö-LÖG'IC, *a.* Same as *chronological*. *T. Warton*.
 CHRÖN'Ö-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to chronology; being in the order of time.
 CHRÖN'Ö-LÖG'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a chronological manner.
 CHRÖN'ÖL'Ö-GIST, *n.* One versed in chronology.
 CHRO-NÖL'Ö-GY, (krö-nöl'ö-je) *n.* [*χρόνος* and *λόγος*.] The science which treats of the various divisions of time, and the order and succession of events; the science of computing dates; a register or tabular view of events or dates.
 CHRO-NÖM'E-TER, *n.* [*χρόνος* and *μέτρον*.] A time-keeper; a watch or an instrument for measuring time with great exactness, used for determining the longitude at sea, &c.
 CHRÖN'Ö-MÉT'R'IC,* } *a.* Relating to chronometers, or
 CHRÖN'Ö-MÉT'R'IC-CAL,* } the measure of time. *Schubert*.
 CHRO-NÖM'E-TRY,* *n.* The art of measuring time by hours, minutes, &c. *Maunder*.
 CHRÖN'Ö-SCÖPE,* *n.* A pendulum to measure time. *Scott*.
 CHRY'S-A-LID,* *a.* Relating to a *chrysalis*. *Good*.
 CHRY'S-A-LIS, *n.* [*χρυσός*.] *pl.* **CHRY-SÄL'ID-ES.** (*Ent.*) The pupa of an insect, or the second apparent change of the maggot of an insect, before its appearance as a butterfly; aurelia.
 CHRY'S-ÄN'THE-MÜM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants and flowers. *Crabb*.
 CHRY'S-Ö-BÄR'YL, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of beryl; a hard, precious stone, of a green or yellowish color, employed in jewelry. *Kirwan*.
 CHRY'S-Ö-CHIÖRE,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of mole. *Brande*.
 CHRY'S-Ö-CÖL'LA,* *n.* (*Min.*) The Greek name for borax. *Brande*.
 CHRY'SÖG'RA-PHY,* *n.* [*χρῶσός* and *γράφω*.] The art of writing in letters of gold. *Dr. Black*.
 CHRY'S-Ö-LITE, *n.* [*χρυσός* and *λίθος*.] (*Min.*) A precious stone or crystallized mineral, often of a golden yellow color; a variety of apatite. *Dana*.
 CHRY-SÖL'Ö-GY,* *n.* [*χρῶσός* and *λόγος*.] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. *Brande*.
 CHRY'S-Ö-MÄG'NET,* *n.* A loadstone. *Addison*.
 CHRY-SÖM'E-LÄ,* *n.* (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Brande*.
 CHRY'S-Ö-PHÄSE, *n.* [*χρυσόπρασος*.] (*Min.*) A precious stone, or pale green silicious mineral, generally semi-transparent. *Brande*.
 CHRY-SÖP'RA-SÜS, *n.* [*Min.*] (*Min.*) A precious stone; same as *chrysoprase*.
 CHÜB, *n.* A river fish; the cheven. *Walton*.
 CHÜB'BED, *a.* Big-headed, like a chub; chubby.
 CHÜB'BED-NESS,* *n.* The quality of being chubby. *Ash*.
 CHÜB'BY, *a.* Plump; short and thick, like a chub.
 CHÜB'-FACEDEK,* (chüb'chekt) *a.* Having full cheeks. *Ash*.
 CHÜB'-FÄCED, (chüb'fast) *a.* Having a plump face.
 CHÜCK, *n.* [*i.* CHUCKED; *pp.* CHUCKING, CHUCKED.] To make a noise like a hen or partridge;—to jeer; to laugh with short convulsive iterations; to play a puerile game.
 CHÜCK, *v. a.* To call, as a hen calls her young; to touch or hit gently; to pitch to a short distance; to throw by a quick motion.
 CHÜCK, *n.* The voice of a hen; a word of endearment. *Shak*. A small noise; a pat under the chin; a throw;—an appendage to a lath.

CHÜCK'-FÄR-THING, *n.* A play at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.
 CHÜC'/KLE, (chük/kl) *v. n.* [*scuccherare, It.*] [*i. chucked; pp. chuckling, chuckled.*] To laugh inwardly with triumph, or with short, convulsive iterations. *Dryden.*
 CHÜC'/KLE, *v. a.* To call, as a hen; to chuck; to fondle.
 CHÜC'/KLE-HEAD'ED,* *a.* Having a large or thick head. *Smart.*
 CHÜC'LING,* *n.* The call of a hen; a kind of laugh. *Ash.*
 †CHÜD, *v. a.* To clamp or bite. *Stafford.*
 †CHÜT, *n.* Forced meat; minced meat. *Bacon. See CHEWET.*
 CHÜFF, *n.* A coarse, ill-tempered fellow; a clown. *Shak.*
 CHÜF'/FI-LY, *ad.* In a blunt or surly manner. *Richardson.*
 CHÜF'/FI-NÉSS, *n.* Clownishness; surliness.
 CHÜF'/FY, *a.* Blunt; angry; surly; fat. *Mainwaring.*
 CHÜM, *n.* A chamber-fellow in a college, &c.; a mess-mate.
 CHÜM,* *v. n.* To occupy the same chamber or room with another. *Selden.*—A word used in the colleges in the U. S.
 CHÜMP, *n.* A short, thick, heavy piece of wood. *Mozon.*
 CHÜN'AM,* *n.* Stucco made of calcined shells. *Hamilton.*
 CHÜNK,* *n.* A short, thick piece of wood; a chump. *Ray.* [Provincial in Eng., and colloquial in the U. S.]
 CHÜNK'Y,* *a.* Short and thick. [Colloquial, U. S. *Pickering.*]
 CHÜRCH, *n.* [*κκλησία, Gr.; kirche, Ger.*] The general or collective body of Christians; a particular body, or denomination, of Christians; the body of clergy and ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity; ecclesiastical authority; a place or building consecrated to Christian worship and ordinances.—It is used often in composition; as, *churchyard.*
 CHÜRCH, *v. a.* [*i. CHURCHED; pp. CHURCHING, CHURCHED.*] To assist in returning thanks in church.
 CHÜRCH'-ALE, *n.* A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of a church.
 CHÜRCH'-AT-TIRE', *n.* Habit worn in divine service.
 CHÜRCH'-ÄU-THÖR'I-TY, *n.* Ecclesiastical power.
 CHÜRCH'-BENCH, *n.* A seat in the porch of a church. *Shak.*
 CHÜRCH'-BRÉD,* *a.* Educated in, or for the service of, the church. *Cooper.*
 CHÜRCH'-BUR'I-AL, (-bér'ē-əl) *n.* Burial according to the rites of the church. *Ayliffe.*
 CHÜRCH'-DIS'CI-PLINE,* *n.* Ecclesiastical discipline. *Milton.*
 CHÜRCH'DOM, *n.* The power, government, or authority of the church. *Pearson. [R.]*
 CHÜRCH'-FÖUND'ER, *n.* One who founds a church. *Hooker.*
 CHÜRCH'-GÖ'ER,* *n.* One who frequents a church. *Ch. Ob.*
 CHÜRCH'-GÖ'ING,* *a.* Going or calling to church. *Cooper.*
 CHÜRCH'-GÖ'VERN-MÉNT,* *n.* Ecclesiastical rule. *Milton.*
 CHÜRCH'-HIS'TO-RY,* *n.* The history of the church. *Milton.*
 CHÜRCH'ING, *n.* Act of returning thanks in the church.
 CHÜRCH'ISM,* *n.* Adherence to the church. *Ch. Ob.*
 CHÜRCH'-LÄND, *n.* Land belonging to a church. *Yelverton.*
 CHÜRCH'-LIKE, *a.* Befitting a church or churchman. *Shak.*
 CHÜRCH'-LY'VING,* *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice. *Milton.*
 CHÜRCH'MAN, *n.*; *pl. CHURCHMEN.* A clergyman; an adherent to the church of England; an Episcopalian.
 CHÜRCH'MAN-SHIP,* *n.* State of a churchman. *Ec. Rev.*
 CHÜRCH'-MÉMB'ER,* *n.* A member of a church. *Ash.*
 CHÜRCH'-MÉMB'ER-SHIP,* *n.* State of a church-member. *N. E. Elders.*
 CHÜRCH'-MIL'I-TÄNT,* *n.* The church, as warring against spiritual evil of all kinds. *Milner.*
 CHÜRCH'-MÜ'SIC, *n.* Music used in churches; the service of chant and anthem in churches and cathedrals.
 †CHÜRCH'ÖUT'ED,* *a.* Excommunicated from the church. *Milton.*
 CHÜRCH'-ÖV'L,* *n.* A bird, called also the *goatsucker*. *Hill.*
 CHÜRCH'-PÄR'TY,* *n.* A party devoted to the church. *Goldsmith.*
 CHÜRCH'-PLU-RÄL'I-TY,* *n.* The possession of more than one benefice by one clergyman. *Milton.*
 CHÜRCH'-PÖW'ER,* *n.* The power of the church. *Ash.*
 CHÜRCH'-PRÉ-FÉR'MÉNT, *n.* Benefice in the church. *B. Jonson.*
 CHÜRCH'-QUÄCK,* *n.* An ecclesiastical impostor. *Cooper.*
 CHÜRCH'-RATE,* *n.* A tax levied on parishes in England, for the repair of churches, and the furnishing of them with whatever is necessary for the celebration of public worship. *Ed. Rev.*
 CHÜRCH'-RÉV'É-NÜE,* *n.* The revenue of the church. *Savage.*
 CHÜRCH'-RÖLE,* *n.* Ecclesiastical government. *Butler.*
 CHÜRCH'SHIP, *n.* Institution of the church. *South. [R.]*
 CHÜRCH'-WÄR'DEN, (-wärd'n) *n.* An officer chosen to take care of a church, its property, and concerns.
 CHÜRCH'-WÄX, *n.* A road that leads to the church. *Shak.*
 CHÜRCH'-WÖRK, (-würk) *n.* Work for or on a church.
 CHÜRCH'-WRIT,* (-rit) *n.* An ecclesiastical order. *Wyckley.*

CHÜRCH'YÄRD, *n.* The burial-ground of a church or ad-joining a church.
 CHÜRL, *n.* A rustic; a surly, ill-bred man; a miser.
 CHÜRL'ISH, *a.* Rude; sour; harsh; selfish; avaricious; unpliant.
 CHÜRL'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a churlish manner; rudely.
 CHÜRL'ISH-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being churlish. *Bacon.*
 †CHÜRLY, *a.* Rude; boisterous; churlish. *Quarles.*
 †CHÜRME, (chürm) *n.* A confused sound. *Bacon.*
 CHÜRN, *n.* A tub or vessel used in making butter.
 CHÜRN, *v. a.* [*i. CHURNED; pp. CHURNING, CHURNED.*] To agitate, as cream in a churn; to make butter; to agitate by a violent motion.
 CHÜRN'ING, *n.* The act of making butter. *Proverbs.*
 CHÜRN'STÄFF, *n.* A staff used in churning.
 CHÜR'R'WORM, (chür'würm) *n.* The fan-cricket. *Skinner.*
 CHÜSE, *v. a.* See CHOOSE.
 ÖHÜ'SITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A very fusible mineral. *Brande.*
 ÖHY-ÄZ'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid compounded of hydrocyanic acid. *Brande.*
 ÖHY-LÄ'CEOUS, (kī-lä'shus) *a.* Belonging to chyle. *Floyer.*
 ÖHYLE, (kīl) *n.* [*χυλόσ.*] A milky fluid formed in the stomach by digestion. It is the product of digestion, formed by the action of the pancreatic juice and the bile on the chyme, in the duodenum.
 †ÖHYL-I-FÄC'TION, *n.* The process of making chyle.
 †ÖHYL-I-FÄC'TIVE, or ÖHY-LI-FÄC'TIVE, (kī-lē-fäk'tiv, S. P. *Ja. K. Sm.*; kīl-ē-fäk'tiv, *W. R. Wb.*) *a.* Having the power of making chyle.
 †ÖHY-LI'R'ÖS,* *a.* Transpiring or producing chyle. *Smart.*
 †ÖHYL-I-FI-CÄL'TO-RY,* *a.* Making chyle. *Walker.*
 ÖHY-LO-PO-ÉT'IC, *a.* Forming chyle. *Arbuthnot.*
 ÖHY'LOUS, (kīl'us) *a.* Consisting of chyle. *Arbuthnot.*
 ÖHYME,* *n.* A soft sap, being the product of digestion, formed by the action of the stomach on food. It is afterwards separated into two portions, viz., chyle and excrementitious matter. See CHYLE, *Brande.*
 †ÖHYM'IC, (kīm'ik) *n.* A chemist. *Hakewill.*
 ÖHYM'IC, } *a.* See CHEMIC, and CHEMICAL.
 ÖHYM'I-CAL, }
 ÖHYM'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* See CHEMICALLY.
 †ÖHYM'ICS,* *n. pl.* Chemistry. *Dr. Wallis.*
 ÖHYM-I-FI-CÄTION,* *n.* Act of forming chyme. *Qu. Rev.*
 ÖHYM'I-FY,* *v. a.* To form into chyme. *Qu. Rev.*
 ÖHYM'IST, *n.* See CHEMIST.
 †ÖHY-MIS'TI-CAL, *a.* Chemical. *Burton.*
 ÖHYM'IS-TRY, (kīm'is-tre) *n.* The science which shows the nature and properties of bodies. ☞ The old orthography, *chymistry, chymist, and chymical*, is now changed, by common usage, to *chemistry, chemist, and chemical*. See CHEMISTRY.
 ÖHY'MOUS,* *a.* Relating to or containing chyme. *Caldwell.*
 CIB'AGE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) An Oriental tree resembling the pine. *Crabb.*
 Cİ-BÄ'Rİ-ÖS, *a.* [*cibarius, L.*] Relating to food; edible.
 CİB'OL, *n.* A small sort of onion; chibbol. *Mortimer.*
 Cİ-CÄ'DÄ,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Ent.*) An insect; the locust or harvest-fly. *Brande.*
 CİC-A-DÉL'IA,* *n.* (*Ent.*) A family of insects; *cicada ratanatra*. *P. Cyc.*
 CİC-A-TRICE, *n.* [*cicatrix, L.*] A scar remaining after a wound.
 CİC-A-TRİ'SANT, *n.* A cicatrivative application.
 CİC-A-TRİ'SIVE, *a.* Causing or inducing a cicatrice.
 Cİ-CÄ'TRIX, *n.* [*L. pl. CİC-A-TRİ'CES. (Med.)*] A seam or scar remaining after the healing of a wound; cicatrice *Brande.*
 CİC-A-TRİ-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of healing a wound.
 CİC'A-TRIZE, *v. a. & n.* [*i. CICATRIZED; pp. CICATRIZING, CICATRIZED.*] To heal and induce the skin over a wound or sore. *Wise-man.*
 CİC-A-TRİ-ZING,* *p. a.* Healing; skinning over.
 CİC-A-TRÖSE', *n.* A Scary; full of scars. *Ash. [R.]*
 CİC'É-LY, (sīs'ē-lē, *K. Sm.*; sīs'ē, *S. W.*) *n.* A perennial plant.
 CİC'ER,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A small pulse, less than a pea.
 CİCERONE, (chē-che-rō'ne or sīs-ē-rō'ne) [chē'che-rō-ne, *Ja.*; chē-chä-rō'na, *Sm.*; chē'chē-rō'ne, *K.*; sīs-ē-rō-ne, *Wb.*] *n.* [*It. pl. It. CICCERONI; Eng. CICERONS.*] A guide who shows and explains curiosities. *Shenstone.*
 CİC-É-RÖ'N-AN,* *a.* Relating to Cicero; eloquent. *Clarke.*
 CİC-É-RÖ'N-ÄN-ISM,* *n.* The manner or style of Cicero. *Milton.*
 CİCH-O-RÄ'CEOUS, (sīk-ō-rä'shus) *a.* [*cichorium, L.*] Having the qualities of succory. *Floyer.*
 CİCH-O-RY,* *n.* (*Bot.*) Wild endive; succory; chicory. *Scott.*
 CİCH'-PÉASE, (chīk'pez) *n.* A plant; chiches; chick-pea.
 CİC-İN-DÉ'LÄ,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Ent.*) A genus of beetles; the glow-worm. *Brande.*
 Cİ-CİS'É-ISM,* *n.* The character, station, or conduct of a cicisbeo. *Month. Rev.*
 CİCİSBEO,* (chē-chīs-bä'ō or sē-sīs'hē-ō) [chē-chīs-bä'ō,

Sm.; *chich-is/be-5, K.*; *chi-chiz-bé'o, E.*; *se-sis/be-5, Wb.* } *n.* [It.] A gallant; a dangler about females; a man attending upon a married lady. *Crabb.*
 CÍ-CÓ'NI-A,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of wading birds. *Brande.*
 CÍC'U-RÁTE, *v. a.* [*clucuro, L.*] To tame. *Brown.*
 CÍC-U-RÁ'TION, *n.* Act of reclaiming from wildness. *Ray.*
 CÍ-CÓ'TA,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; water-hemlock. *Crabb.*
 CÍD, (*síd*) *n.* [*seid, Arab., lord, chief.*] The name of a Spanish heroic poem. *P. Cyc.*
 CÍD'A-RÍTE,* *n.* (*Geol.*) A genus of animals in a fossil state. *Hamilton.*
 CÍDER, *n.* [*sídre, Fr.*] A fermented liquor made from the juice of apples.—Formerly used for all kinds of strong liquors except wine. *Wicliffe.*
 CÍDER-IST, *n.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*
 CÍDER-KÍF, *n.* An inferior kind of cider. *Mortimer.*
 CÍDER-MILL,* *n.* A mill for making cider. *Colman.*
 CÍDER-PRESS,* *n.* A piece of mechanism for pressing out cider. *Pope.*
 CÍ-DEVANT,* (*sé-de-vang'*) *ad.* [Fr.] Formerly; heretofore.—It is often used as an English adjective; as, "the *ci-devant* commander" *Qu. Rev.*
 CÍEL'ING, *n.* See *CEILING.*
 CÍERGE, (*séij*) *n.* [Fr.] A candle or wax taper.
 CÍ-GÁR,* *n.* [*cigarro, Sp.*] A small roll of tobacco for smoking. *Clarke.*
 CÍL'E-R-Y,* *n.* (*Arch.*) Drapery or foliage on the heads of columns. *Francis.*
 CÍL'Í-A,* *n. pl.* [L. pl., from *cilium.*] (*Anat.*) The hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; eyelashes.—(*Bot.*) Long hairs on plants or leaves. *Brande.*
 CÍL'Í-ÁRY, (*síl'ya-ré*) *a.* [*cilium, L.*] Belonging to the eyelids.
 CÍL'Í-ÁTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Fringed with hairs like an eyelash. *P. Cyc.*
 CÍL'Í-ÁT-ED,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having or resembling fine hairs; ciliate. *Brande.*
 CÍ-L'Í'CIUOUS, (*se-lísh'ús*) *a.* [*cilicium, L.*] Made of hair.
 CÍL'Í-Q-GRÁDE,* *n.* A tribe of aculeaphans or sea-nettles. *Brande.*
 CÍMA,* *n.* (*Arch.*) A moulding waved on its contour, one part being concave and the other convex; an ogee. *Francis.*
 CÍ-MÁR,* *n.* See *SÍMAR.*
 CÍM'BRÍC,* *n.* [*Cimbrius, L.*] The language of the Cimbri, who formerly inhabited Jutland and Holstein. *Wotton.*
 CÍM'BRÍC,* *a.* Relating to the Cimbri. *Hallam.*
 CÍ-MÉ'LÍ-ÁRĒH, (*se-mé'le-árk*) *n.* [*κειμηλιάρχης.*] A church-warden. *Bailey.*
 CÍM'E-TER, *n.* [*chimetere, Turk.*] A short Turkish sword; a scymitar. See *SCYMITAR.*
 CÍM'E-TER-SHÁPED,* (*shápt*) *a.* Shaped like a cineter. *Smith.*
 CÍMÉX,* *n.* [L., *a bug.*] (*Ent.*) A Linnean genus of hemipterous insects, including the bed-bug. *Brande.*
 CÍM'Í-A,* *n.* (*Arch.*) A fillet, string, list, or cincture around any part of a building. *Francis.*
 CÍMÍSS, *n.* [*cimez, L.*] The bug that infests beds. See *CÍMEX.*
 CÍM-MÉ'RÍ-AN, *a.* [*Cimmerii, L.*] Extremely dark.—The *Cimmerii* inhabited a valley in Italy said to be never visited by the sun.
 CÍM'Q-LÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of grayish-white clay. *Cleveland.*
 CÍN-ĒHÓ'NA,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree found in Peru, which produces a bark called *cinchona*, *Peruvian-bark*, and *Jesuit's-bark*, much used in medicine. *Brande.*
 CÍN-ĒHÓ-NÁ'COUS,* (*sín-ko-ná'shús*) *a.* Relating to cinchona. *P. Cyc.*
 CÍN'ĒHÓ-NA'É,* *n.* A salt formed of cinchonic acid and a base; quinate. *Francis.*
 CÍN-ĒHÓ'NÍ-A,* *n.* A vegetable alkali found in cinchona. *P. Cyc.*
 CÍN-ĒHÓN'ÍC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to cinchona. *Hamilton.*
 CÍN'ĒHÓ-NINE,* *n.* Same as *cinchona*. *Francis.*
 CÍNCT'URE, (*sínkt'yúr*) *n.* [*cinctura, L.*] A band worn round the head or body; an enclosure; a ring or fillet at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column.
 CÍNCT'URED,* (*sínkt'yúrd*) *a.* Girded with a cincture. *Sir W. Scott.*
 CÍN'DER, *n.* [*cineres, L.*] A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame; the relics or refuse of burnt coal or wood.
 CÍN'DER-SÍFT'ÉR,* *n.* A vessel or machine for sifting cinders. *W. Ency.*
 CÍN'DER-WENCH, } *n.* A woman who rakes ashes for
 CÍN'DER-WOM'AN, } cinders. *Arbutnot.*
 CÍN'DE-RY,* *a.* Relating to or containing cinders or ashes. *Howitt.*
 CÍN'DROUS, *a.* Relating to or like cinders. *Smart.*
 CÍN-E-FÁCT'ION,* *n.* Act of reducing a substance to ashes. *Crabb.*

CÍN'E-RÁ-RY,* *a.* Relating to or like ashes; cindery. *Maunder.*
 CÍN-E-RÁ'TION, *n.* The reduction of any thing to ashes.
 CÍN'E-RE-OUS, *a.* Like ashes; ash-colored; gray. *Pennant.*
 CÍN-E-RÍ'T'IOUS, (*sín-e-rísh'ús*) *a.* Like ashes. *Cheyne.*
 CÍN'É-R'Y-LÉNT, *a.* Full of ashes. *Bailey.*
 CÍN'GA-LÉSE,* *n. sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Ceylon. *Ency.*
 CÍN'GA-LÉSE,* *a.* Relating to Ceylon or its inhabitants. *Loudon.*
 CÍN'GLE, *n.* A girth for a horse. [R.] See *STUNGLE.*
 CÍN'NA-BAR, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphuret of mercury; a composition of mercury and sulphur; a beautiful red pigment; a gum of an Indian tree, called also *dragon's-blood*.
 CÍN-NA-MÓN'ÍC,* *a.* Partaking of cinnamon, as the *cinna-monia* candy. *P. Cyc.*
 CÍN'NA-MÓN, *n.* The spicy bark of a tree of Ceylon.
 CÍN'NA-MÓN-STÓNE,* *n.* A mineral found in Ceylon. *Cleveland.*
 CÍNQUE, (*sínkg*) *n.* [Fr.] The number five in dice.
 CÍNQUE-FÓIL, (*sínkg'fóil*) *n.* [*cinque-feuille, Fr.*] A five-leaved clover.—(*Arch.*) An ornament of five leaves united.
 CÍNQUE-PÁCE, (*sínkg/pás*) *n.* [*cinque-pas, Fr.*] A grave dance. *Shak.*
 CÍNQUE-PÓRTS, *n. pl.* (*England*) Originally, the five ports, Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, and Hythe; to these have been added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford.
 CÍNQUE-SPÓT'TED, (*sínkg-*) *a.* Having five spots. *Shak.*
 CÍON, *n.* [*scion, Fr.*] A sprout; a shoot ingrafted, or for grafting. See *SCION.*
 CÍPHER, (*sí'fer*) *n.* [*chiffre, Fr.*] The arithmetical character (0); a figure signifying nothing by itself, but being placed at the right hand of other figures, increasing them ten-fold; an intertexture of letters; a character; a secret manner of writing, or the key to it.
 CÍPHER, *v. n.* [*i. CIPHERED; pp. CIPHERING, CIPHERED.*] To compute by figures; to practise arithmetic. *Arbutnot.*
 CÍPHER, *v. a.* To write in occult characters; to designate.
 CÍPHER-ÍNG,* *n.* Arithmetic; art of casting accounts. *Ask.*
 CÍP'Q-LÍN,* *n.* (*Min.*) A green marble with white zones, somewhat resembling the section of an onion. *Brande.*
 CÍP'P'YS,* *n.* [L.] A small monumental column with an inscription or epitaph. *Crabb.*
 CÍRE, *n.* [*circus, L.*] A circle for sports; a circus. *Warton.*
 CÍR-Ē'ÁN,* (*sír-sé'an*) *a.* Relating to Circe. *Pope.* See *CIRCEAN.*
 CÍR'ĒR,* *n.* (*Hindustan*) A province or district. *Hamilton.*
 CÍR-ĒS'SÍ-ÁN,* (*sír-kásh'e-an*) *n.* A native of Cirrassia. *Murray.*
 CÍR-ĒS'SÍ-ÁN,* (*sír-kásh'e-an*) *a.* Belonging to Cirrassia. *Murray.*
 CÍR-Ē'ÁN,* *a.* Relating to Circe; magical; venomous. *Pope.*
 CÍR-ĒN'SÍAL, (*sír-sén'shal*) } *a.* Relating to the amphitheatre of Rome. *Kennet.*
 CÍR-ĒN'SÍAN, (*sír-sén'shan*) }
 CÍR'Ē-NÁL,* *a.* Formed as if by going round; rolled in spirally downwards. *Smart.*
 CÍR'Ē-NÁTE, *v. a.* [*circino, L.*] To make a circle. *Bailey.* [R.]
 CÍR'ĒNÁTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Rolled inwards from the point to the base. *P. Cyc.*
 CÍR-ĒN'Á'TION, *n.* An orbicular motion. *Bailey.* [R.]
 CÍR'Ē-NŪS,* *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) A constellation; the Compasses, near the south pole. *P. Cyc.*
 CÍR'ĒLE, (*sír'kl*) *n.* [*circulus, L.*] A plane figure bounded by a curved line which is every where equally distant from a certain point within it called the centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body; an orb; compass; enclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a class of people; a community; a company; a series ending as it begins; circumlocution; a sophism in which two or more unproved propositions are used to prove each other; a geographical division; a province.
 CÍR'ĒLE, *v. a.* [*i. CIRCLED; pp. CIRCING, CIRCLED.*] To move round; to enclose; to surround.—*To circle in*, to confine.
 CÍR'ĒLE, (*sír'kl*) *v. n.* To move circularly. *Phillips.*
 CÍR'ĒLED, (*sír'kld*) *a.* Round; encircled. *Shak.*
 CÍR'ĒLER, *n.* A mean poet; a circular poet. *B. Jonson.*
 CÍR'ĒLET, (*sír'klet*) *n.* A little circle. *Shak.*
 CÍR'ĒLING, *a.* Circular; round. *Milton.*
 CÍR'ĒLY, *a.* Having the form of a circle. *Huot.*
 CÍR'ĒUIT, (*sír'kít*) *n.* [*circuitus, L.*] The act of moving round; the space enclosed in a circle; space or extent measured by travelling round; a geographical or territorial division; the visitation of a judge for holding courts; the district of country visited by the judges.—(*Law*) *Circuity of action*, a longer course of proceeding, to recover the thing sued for, than is needful. *Concl.*
 CÍR'ĒUIT, *v. n.* To move circularly. *Phillips.*
 CÍR'ĒUIT, *v. a.* To move circularly. *Warton.*
 CÍR-ĒUIT-ĒÉR', (*sír-kít-ér'*) *n.* One who travels a circuit. *Pope.*

- CIR-CUIT-ER,* (sîr'kî't-er) *n.* A circuiteer. *Whitlock.*
 †CIR-CU-Û-TION, (sîr-kû-'ish-'un) *n.* Act of going round. *Hooker.*
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-Û-S, (sîr-kû-'e-tûs, *W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.;* sîr'kî-tûs, *Wb.*) *a.* Going or passing round; round about; not direct. *Burke.*
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-Û-S-LY, (sîr-kû-'e-tûs-le) *ad.* In a circuitous manner.
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-Y,* *n.* A motion in or round a circle. *Blackstone.*
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-BLE, *a.* That may be circulated.
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round; successive in order; ending in itself:—strolling. — *Circular letter*, a letter directed to several persons on some common affair. — *Circular lines*, lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector. — *Circular sailing* is that performed on the arc of a great circle.
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-L-Û-TY, *n.* State of being circular. *Brown.*
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-LY, *ad.* In the form of a circle.
 †CIR-CÛ-L-Û-LY, *a.* [Circular. *Hooker.*
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-Y, *v. n.* [i. CIRCULATED; pp. CIRCULATING, CIRCULATED.] To move in a circle; to be dispersed; to have currency.
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-Y, *v. a.* To spread; to diffuse about; to disseminate; to propagate.
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-Û-Û-G,* *p. a.* Moving or carried about; passing currently.
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-Û-Û-ME/'DÛ-'U,* *n.* Cash, bank notes, or other paper, in circulation, payable on demand. *Roberts.*
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-TION, *n.* Act of circulating; state of being circulated; circular motion; act of going and returning; dissemination; extent of diffusion; a reciprocal interchange; currency of money or of a substitute for money.
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-TIVE,* *a.* Circulating; causing circulation. *Cowley.*
 †CIR-CÛ-L-Û-TÛ-RÛ-OÛ-S, *a.* Travelling in a circuit. *Barrow.*
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-TÛ-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel.
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-TÛ-RY, *a.* Circular; moving round. *Watson.*
 CIR-CÛ-L-Û-S,* *n.* [L.] A little circle; an instrument for cutting off the neck of glass; also a surgical instrument. *Crabb.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-G-'T-Û-T-Û-T,* *v. a.* To agitate about; to circulate. *Taylor.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-M-'BÛ-Û-Û-CY, *n.* Act of encompassing. *Brown.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-M-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *a.* [circum and ambio, L.] Encompassing; surrounding. *Hovell.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-M-'BÛ-Û-L-Û-T-Û, *v. n.* [circum and ambulo, L.] To walk round about.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-M-'BÛ-'DÛ-BÛ-S,* *n.* Circumlocution. *Arbutnot.* [Low.]
 CIR-CÛ-Û-CÛ-L-'LÛ-Û-N, *n.* One who adhered to the sect of the Donatists, in the fourteenth century. *Fuller.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-CÛ-S-Û, *v. a.* [circumcido, L.] [i. CIRCUMCISED; pp. CIRCUMCISING, CIRCUMCISED.] To cut off the foreskin, according to the Jewish law.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-CÛ-S-Û-R, *n.* One who circumcises. *Milton.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-CÛ-'SÛ-Û-Û-Û, (sîr-kûm-'sîzh-'un) *n.* Act of circumcising; the initiatory rite of the Jewish covenant.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-CÛ-S-'SÛ-Û-Û, *a.* (Bot.) Dividing into two parts by a spontaneous transverse separation. *P. Cyc.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-CÛ-'SÛ-Û-Û-Û, *n.* The act of enclosing all round. *Maunder.* [R.]
 CIR-CÛ-Û-CÛ-R-'S-Û-Û-Û-Û, *n.* [circum and cursor, L.] Act of running about. *Barrow.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-CÛ-'DÛ-Û-Û, *v. a.* [circumduco, L.] (Law) To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-CÛ-'DÛ-Û-Û-Û, *n.* Nullification. *Ayliffe.* A leading about. *Hooker.* [R.]
 †CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R,* *v. a.* To carry round. *Bacon.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* [circumferentia, L.] The line that bounds the space of a circle; the periphery; the space enclosed in a circle; a circle.
 †CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-Û-Û-Û, *v. a.* To include in a circle. *Brown.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *a.* Circular. *Barrow.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *n.* An instrument used in surveying, for taking or measuring angles, by the magnetic needle.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *v. a.* [circumflecto, L.] To utter with a turn of voice which includes two accents, to mark with a circumflex.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *n.* An accent denoting a long syllable:—marked in Greek thus [] , in Latin [^].
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *a.* Moving or turning round. *Swift.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, (sîr-kûm-'flek-'shun) *n.* The act of giving any thing a circular direction or figure. *Blair.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *n.* [L.] (Anat.) A muscle of the palate. *Brand.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *n.* An enclosure of waters.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *a.* [circumfluens, L.] Flowing round.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *n.* Circumfluent. *Milton.* [R.]
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *a.* Circumforaneous. *Burton.* [R.]
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *a.* [circumforaneous, L.] Going from door to door. *Addison.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-R-'BÛ-Û-Û-Û, *v. a.* [circumfusio, L.] [i. CIRCUMFUSED; pp. CIRCUMFUSING, CIRCUMFUSED.] To pour round. *Bacon.*

- CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'SÛ-Û-Û-Û, *a.* That may be poured round. *Pope.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'SÛ-Û-Û-Û, (sîr-kûm-'fû-'zhun) *n.* A pouring round.
 †CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'SÛ-Û-Û-Û, *n.* A carrying about. *By. Taylor.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *v. a.* [circum and gyrus, L.] To roll round. *Morc.* [R.]
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* A turning or rolling round.
 †CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *v. n.* To roll about. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 †CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, (sîr-kûm-'ish-'un) *n.* [circumco, L.] The act of going round. *Bailey.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* [circumjacens, L.] Lying round; surrounding.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* [circumligo, L.] Act of binding round; a band. *Bailey.* [R.]
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* [circumlocutio, L.] A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; the use of periphrastic or indirect expressions.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* One who uses circumlocution. *Gent. Mag.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* Periphratical. *Arbutnot.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* Situated near or about the meridian. *C. Wilkes.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, (-mûrd) *a.* [circum and murus, L.] Walled round. *Shak.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* That may be sailed round.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *v. a.* [circum and navigo, L.] [i. CIRCUMNAVIGATED; pp. CIRCUMNAVIGATING, CIRCUMNAVIGATED.] To navigate or pass round by water; to sail round.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* Act of sailing round.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* One who circumnavigates.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* The act of folding around. *Derham.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* [circumplico, L.] A wrapping round. [R.]
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* Being round or near the pole.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, (sîr-kûm-'pû-'zîsh-'un) *n.* The act of placing circularly; a circular position. *Ecelyn.* [R.]
 †CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, (sîr-kûm-'râ-'zhun) *n.* [circumrasio, L.] A paring round. *Bailey.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* [circum and roto, L.] A rolling or whirling round; circumvolution; state of being whirled round.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* Whirling round. *Shenstone.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed. *Jamson.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *v. a.* [circum and scribo, L.] [i. CIRCUMSCRIBED; pp. CIRCUMSCRIBING, CIRCUMSCRIBED.] To write around; to restrict; to confine; to enclose; to bound; to limit.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* One who circumscribes. *Boswell.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* That may be circumscribed.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* Act of circumscribing; a boundary; limitation; a circular inscription.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* Enclosing the superficies. *Grew.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *ad.* In a limited manner. *Maunder.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* [circumspectus, L.] Cautious; attentive; watchful; discreet.
 †CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *v. a.* To examine carefully. *Newcourt.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* Watchfulness; caution; deliberation; thoughtfulness; wariness.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* Attentive; cautious. *Pope.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Ray.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* Vigilance; caution.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* [circumstantia, L.] An adjunct of a fact; accident; something adventitious; incident; event — *p.* One's state in life; station; situation; condition; state of affairs.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *v. a.* [i. CIRCUMSTANCED; pp. CIRCUMSTANCING, CIRCUMSTANCED.] To place relatively, or in a particular situation.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, (sîr'kûm-'stâns) *p. a.* Placed; situated.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* Surrounding. *Digby.* [R.]
 †CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, (sîr-kûm-'stân-'she-'a-b) *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated. *By. Taylor.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, (sîr-kûm-'stân-'shâl) *a.* Accidental; not essential; incidental; particular; minute.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *n.* *pl.* CIRCUMSTANTIALS. A point not essential, or of inferior importance; something adventitious;—rarely used in the singular. *Pope.*
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, (sîr-kûm-'stân-'she-'âl-'e-te) *n.* The state of a thing as modified by circumstances.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *ad.* Incidentally; minutely.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, (sîr-kûm-'stân-'she-'ât) *v. a.* [i. CIRCUMSTANTIATED; pp. CIRCUMSTANTIATING, CIRCUMSTANTIATED.] To place in particular circumstances; to describe minutely.
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *a.* [circum and terra, L.] Round the earth. *Hallynell.* [R.]
 CIR-CÛ-Û-FÛ-'R-Û-Û-Û, *v. a.* To flow round like waves. *Maunder.* [R.]

CIR-CUM-VÄL-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, L.] To fortify around.

CIR-CUM-VAL-LÄ'TION, *n.* (*Fort.*) A trench bordered with a parapet formed around a place.

CIR-CUM-VĒC'TION, *n.* [*circumvectio*, L.] Act of carrying round.

CIR-CUM-VĒNT', *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, L.] [*i. circumvented*; *pp. circumventing, circumvented.*] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon.

CIR-CUM-VĒN'TION, *n.* Act of circumventing; fraud.

CIR-CUM-VĒNT'IVE, *a.* Deluding; cheating.

CIR-CUM-VĒST', *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, L.] To cover round with a garment. *Wotton.*

CIR-CUM-VQ-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*circumvolo*, L.] Act of flying round.

CIR-CUM-VQ-LÜ'TION, *n.* A turning or rolling round.

CIR-CUM-VÖLVE', *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, L.] [*i. circumvolved*; *pp. circumvolving, circumvolved.*] To roll or move round.

CIR-CUM-VÖLVE', *v. n.* To move circularly; to whirl. *Docham.*

CIR-CUS, *n.* [*circus*, pl. *circi*, L.] *pl.* CIR-CUS-ĒS. A large, circular building, or an open space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.

CIR-L-BÜNT-ING, ** n.* A bird, a species of bunting. *Booth.*

†CIRQUE, (*sirk*) *n.* [Fr.] Same as *circus*. *Pope.*

CIR-RHOUS, ** a.* Same as *circuous*. *Brande.* See *CIRCUIVUS*.

CIR-RĪP'ER-OÜS, ** a.* (*Bot.*) Producing tendrils; cir-rigerous. *Hamilton.*

CIR-RĪ-FÖRM, ** a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like a tendril. *P. Cyc.*

CIR-RĪP'ER-OÜS, ** a.* (*Bot.*) Producing tendrils. *P. Cyc.*

CIR-RĪ-PĒD, ** n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of animals; the barnacle; the acorn-shell. *King.*

CIR-RQ-CU'MV-LÜS, ** n.* [*cirrus* and *cumulus*, L.] (*Meteor.*) A sonder cloud; an orbicular mass of clouds arranged in extensive beds. *Hamilton.*

CIR-RÖSE, ** (sir'rös) a.* (*Bot.*) Same as *cirrous*. *Smith.*

CIR-RQ-STRÄ'TUS, ** n.* [*cirrus* and *stratus*, L.] (*Meteor.*) A wane cloud; a flat cloud of great horizontal extension. *Francis.*

CIR-RÖUS, ** (sir'rūs) a.* (*Bot.*) Terminating in a curl or tendril. *P. Cyc.*

CIR-RŪS, ** n.*; *pl.* CIRRI. A curl of hair:—(*Meteor.*) a curl cloud, named from its resemblance to a distended lock of hair, called by mariners the *mare's tail*. *Proust.*

CIR-SQ-SĒLE, ** n.* (*Med.*) A morbid enlargement of the spermatic veins in the groin. *Brande.*

CIS-ÄL'PINE, [sis-ä'l'pin, *P. Ja.*; siz-ä'l'pin, *Sm.*; sis-ä'l'pin, *K.*] *a.* [*Cis* and *Alpes*, L.] On this [or the Roman] side of the Alps. [*Dr. Allen.*]

CIS-ÄT-LÄN'TIC, ** a.* Being on this side of the Atlantic.

CIS-LEV, ** n.* The ninth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and the third of the civil year, answering nearly to November. *Crabb.*

CIS-SÖLD, *n.* (*Geom.*) A particular kind of curve, or a curve of the second order.

CIS'SORS, *n. pl.* See *SCISSORS*.

CIST, *n.* [*cista*, L.] A case; a bag.—(*Arch. and Sculp.*) A chest or basket. See *CYST*.

CIST'ĒD, *a.* Enclosed in a cist. See *CYSTĒD*.

CIST'ĒB/CIAN, ** (sis-tēr'shan) n.* A monk of Cîteaux, in France; a reformed Benedictine. *Gray.*

CIST'ĒRN, *n.* [*cisterna*, L.] A reservoir or receptacle of water; an enclosed fountain; any receptacle of water.

CIST'ĒTIC, ** a.* Relating to the bladder; relating to a cist, or to the cistus. *Crabb.* See *CYSTIC*.

CIS-TÖP'P'Q-RŪS, ** n.* [L.] An ancient coin with the figure of a basket-carrier. *Hamilton.*

CIS'TUS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* L. CISTI; *Eng.* CISTUSES. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the rockrose.

CIST'VA-ĒN, ** n.* A species of stone receptacle, often found in barrows or mounds of earth, and containing bones. *Sir R. Hoare.*

CIT, *n.* A citizen; used in contempt. *Pope.*

CIT'Ä-BLE, ** a.* That may be cited or quoted. *Gent. Mag.*

CIT'Ä-DĒL, *n.* [*citadelle*, Fr.] A fortress in or near a city.

CIT'ÄL, *n.* Impeachment; summons; citation; quotation. *Shak.* [R.]

CIT-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of citing; quotation; mention; enumeration.—(*Law*) Summons to appear in court or before a judge.

CIT'Ä-TQ-RY, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.

CITE, *v. a.* [*cito*, L.] [*i. cited*; *pp. citing, cited.*] To summon to answer in a court; to call authoritatively; to quote.

CIT'ĒR, *n.* One who cites or quotes. *Atterbury.*

CIT'ĒSS, *n.* A city woman. *Dryden.* [R.]

CIT'Ē-Ä-RÄ, ** n.* [L.] (*Mus.*) A sort of ancient lyre or harp. *Crabb.*

CITH-Ä-RIS'TIC, ** a.* Relating to a cithern. *Smart.*

CITH'ĒRN, *n.* [*cithara*, L.] A kind of harp. 1 *Macc.*

CIT'Ē-CĪSM, *n.* The behavior of a citizen. *B. Jonson.* [R.]

CIT'ĒD, (*sit'id*) *a.* Belonging to a city. *Drayton.*

CIT'Ē-ZĒN, (*sit'e-zn*) *n.* [*civis*, L.; *citoyen*, Fr.] *A* he. or an inhabitant of a city; a townsman; an he. of a republic who enjoys the rights of a freeman. boathsome rous, not a right to vote for public officers.

CIT'Ē-ZĒN, *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.

CIT'Ē-ZĒN-ĒSS, ** n.* A female citizen. *Booth.* [R.] *ge.*

CIT'Ē-ZĒN-SHIP, *n.* The quality or rank of a citizen. *To* freedom of a city.

CIT'RÄTE, ** n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of citric c. *J. Rey-* base. *Brande.*

CIT'RE-ÄL, ** n.* The oil of lemons. *Francis.* *Allen.*

CIT'RENE, ** n.* A crystalline compound of hydrogen in the carbon, obtained from the essential oil of lemon. *Cockett* in the raven *Brande.*

CIT'RĪC, ** a.* Pertaining to or derived from the lime, or lemon; as, *citric acid*. *Brande.*

CIT-RĪ-NÄ'TION, *n.* Act of turning to a yellow color.

CIT'RINE, *a.* Like a citron; of a dark yellow.

CIT'RINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of quartz. *Cleaveland.*

CIT'RQ-N, ** n.* A fruit of the lemon kind.

CIT'RQ-N-TRĒĒ, *n.* A tree that bears citrons. *Miller.*

CIT'RQ-N-WÄTER, *n.* Liquor distilled with the rind of citrons.

CIT'RŪL, *n.* The pumpkin, so named from its yellow color.

CIT'TERN, ** n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument of music resembling a guitar. *Hamilton.* See *CITHERN*.

CIT'Y, *n.* [*citē*, Fr.] A large town incorporated by this title with certain privileges; the inhabitants of a city.—(*England*) A town corporate, which has a bishop and a cathedral church.

CIT'Y, *a.* Relating to or resembling a city. *Shak.*

CIT'Y-SQ-LĪC'TQ-R, ** n.* A law officer in the service of a city. *Hawkins.*

CIVĒS, ** n. pl.* A small kind of onion, or leek. *Crabb.*

CIV'ĒT, *n.* [*civette*, Fr.] A brown semifluid matter obtained from the *viverra civetta*, or civet cat, used as a perfume.

CIV'ĒT, ** v. a.* [*i. CIVETED*; *pp. CIVETING, CIVETED.*] To scent with civet; to perfume. *Cowper.*

CIV'ĒT, ** or CIV'ĒT-CÄT, * n.* (*Zool.*) A mammiferous quadruped of the viverra or weasel kind, which produces civet. *Cyc.*

CIV'ĪC, *a.* Relating to a city or citizens; civil, as distinguished from military.

†CIV'Ī-CÄL, *a.* Belonging to civil honors. *Sir T. Browne.*

CIV'ĪL, *a.* [*civilis*, L.] Relating to the community; municipal; complaisant; courteous; polite; well-bred:—political, as opposed to criminal; lay, as opposed to ecclesiastical; municipal, commercial, legislative, &c., as opposed to military; intestine, as opposed to foreign.—*Civil death*, any thing that deprives a man of the privileges of civil society, as outlawry, banishment, &c.—*Civil law*, in a general sense, the law of a state or country; appropriately, the institutes of the Roman law.—*Civil list*, (*England*,) formerly applied to all the heads of public expenditure, excepting those of the army, the navy, and the other military departments; now confined to the expenses proper for the maintenance of the king's or queen's household.—*Civil suit*, an action between citizen and citizen, as opposed to criminal process.—*Civil war*, war between the inhabitants or citizens of the same state, kingdom, or country; intestine war, as opposed to foreign war.—*Civil year*, the year of 365 or 366 days, as distinguished from the exact solar year.

CIV'ĪL'IAN, (*se-vil'yan*) *n.* One who is versed in the civil law; a student in the civil law; one in a civil, not in a clerical or military, capacity.

CIV'ĪL'IST, *n.* A civilian. *Warburton.* [R.]

CIV'ĪL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being civil; politeness; urbanity; refinement; courtesy.

CIV'ĪL'IZÄ-BLE, ** a.* That may be civilized. *Chambers.*

CIV'ĪL'IZÄ'TION, *n.* Act of civilizing; state of being civilized.—(*Law*) A law which renders a criminal process civil.

CIV'ĪL'IZE, *v. a.* [*civiliser*, Fr.] [*i. CIVILIZED*; *pp. CIVILIZING, CIVILIZED.*] To reclaim from savageness or barbarism; to enlighten; to improve.

CIV'ĪL'IZED, ** (siv'il'izd) p. a.* Reclaimed from the savage or barbarous state; instructed in the arts; polished; cultivated.

CIV'ĪL'IZ-ĒR, *n.* One who civilizes.

CIV'ĪL'IZ-ING, ** p. a.* Tending to civilize; polishing.

CIV'ĪL-LY, *ad.* In a civil manner; with civility.

CIV'ĪSM, ** n.* The privileges or state of a citizen; citizenship; patriotism. *Smart.* [R.]

CIZ'ÄR, *n.* See *SCISSORS*.

CIZ'ÄR, *v. a.* To clip with scissors. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CIZE, (*siz*) *n.* A viscous substance. *Greav.* See *SIZE*.

CLÄCK, *n.* [*clac*, *claquet*, old Fr.] A sharp abrupt sound continually repeated; the instrument that makes the noise; a click; a bell that rings when more corn is required in a corn-mill:—excessive talking.

CĪR/CUJ-T, *n.* To make a sharp noise; to talk much; to [CĪR-CUJ-T]
 Hooker. **ISH, n.** A beggar's dish, with a cover. *Shak.*
 CĪR-CUJ-T, *n.* The clack of a mill. *Blount.*
dis. Wb. 3, *n.* Prating; a sharp noise. *Bp. Hall.*
is. Wb. 3, *n.* from *Clothe*; clothed. See **CLOTHE.**
 CĪR-CUJ-T, *n.* A universal wooer. *Maine.*
 CĪR-CUJ-T, *n.* Bone-flour; powder made of bones. *Crabb.*
 CĪR/CU-L, [clamer, Fr.] [*i.* CLAIMED; *pp.* CLAIMING, CĪR/CU-L.] To demand of right; to require; to request; CĪR/CU-L.
 cessiv, *n.* A demand as of right; a challenge of owner-
 letter, pretension; thing claimed; a title to a privilege
 mon e possession of another.
 secā/ā-BLE, *a.* That may be claimed. *Cotgrave.*
 is th'ANT, *n.* One who claims or has a claim.—(*Lavo*)
 CĪR-Ce who defends a libel in a court of admiralty.
 CĪR/ĪMANT, *a.* Claiming; demanding; crying out.
 CĪThomson.
 CĪ.ĀM/ĒR, *n.* One who claims. *Temple.*
 LAIR-QB-SCURE, *n.* See **CLARE-OBSCURE.**
 CLAIRVOYANCE, * (klār-vvā'yāns) *n.* [Fr.] Clear-seeing;
 a clearness of sight said to be communicated to a person
 under the influence of animal magnetism or Mesmerism.
Dunglison.
 CLAIRVOYANT, * (klār-vvā'yānt) *n.* A person clear-sighted
 or Mesmerized. *Townsend.*
 CLĀM, * *n.* The common American name of a small
 bivalve shell-fish, called *venus*. *Pennant.*
 CLĀM, *v. a.* To clog with any glutinous matter. *L'Estrange.*
 CLĀM, *v. n.* [To unite in sounds in a peal or in ringing;]
 to be moist; to stick; to starve. *Dryden.* [R.]
 CLĀMANT, *a.* [clamo, L.] Crying; beseeching earnestly.
Thomson. [R.] See **CLAIMANT.**
 CLĀM-BĀIT, *n.* Clams used for bait in fishing. *Mass. Lavo.*
 CLĀM/BER, *v. n.* [*i.* CLAMBERED; *pp.* CLAMBERING, CLAM-
 BERED.] To climb with difficulty. *Shak.*
 CLĀM/MI-NĒSS, *n.* Viscosity; viscosity. *Mozon.*
 CLĀM/MY, *a.* [klam, D.] Viscous; glutinous; slimy; ad-
 hesive. *Bacon.*
 CLĀM/OR, *n.* [clamar, L.; clameur, Fr.] Outcry; noise; vo-
 ciferation; a loud or boisterous cry; uproar.
 CLĀM/OR, *v. n.* [*i.* CLAMORED; *pp.* CLAMORING, CLAMORED.]
 To make outcries; to vociferate. *Shak.*
 CLĀM/OR, *v. a.* To stun with noise. *Bacon.*—To clamor
 bells, to increase the strokes. *Warburton.*
 CLĀM/OR-ER, *n.* One who makes a clamor. *Abp. Hart.*
 CLĀM/OR-ŪS, *a.* Vociferous; noisy. *Hooker.*
 CLĀM/OR-ŪS-LY, *ad.* In a noisy manner. *Brovne.*
 CLĀMP, *n.* [clamp, Fr.] A piece of wood or iron used to
 strengthen something:—a heavy footstep or tread:—a
 pile of unburnt bricks.
 CLĀMP, *v. a.* [*i.* CLAMPED; *pp.* CLAMPING, CLAMPED.] To
 strengthen by means of a clamp:—to tread heavily in
 walking.
 CLĀMP, *v. n.* To tread heavily; to clomp. *Craven Dialect.*
 CLĀM-PO-NĒER, * *n.* A long, loose-jointed horse. *Ash.* [R.]
 CLĀN, *n.* [clann, Ir.] A family; a race; a tribe.
 CLĀN/CV-LAR, *a.* [claneularius, L.] Clandestine. [R.]
 †CLĀN/CV-LAR-LY, *ad.* Closely; privately. *Hales.*
 CLĀN-DES-TINE, (klān-dēs'tīn) *a.* [claneestinus, L.] Se-
 cret; private; hidden; done secretly and unlawfully.
 CLĀN-DES-TINE-LY, *ad.* In a clandestine manner.
 CLĀN-DES-TINE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being clandestine.
 CLĀN-DES-TIN/Ī-TY, *n.* Privacy; secrecy. *Croby.* [R.]
 CLĀNG, *n.* [clango, L.] A sharp, shrill noise. *Milton.*
 CLĀNG, *v. n.* [*i.* CLANGED; *pp.* CLANGING, CLANGED.] To
 make a loud, shrill noise. *Shak.*
 CLĀNG, *v. a.* To strike together with a noise. *Prior.*
 CLĀN/GŌR, (klān/gŏr) *n.* [clangor, L.] A loud, shrill sound.
 CLĀN/GŌUS, *a.* Making a clang. *Brovne.* [R.]
 CLĀNK, *n.* A shrill sound as of a chain or of irons.
 CLĀNK, * *v. a.* To strike so as to make a shrill noise; to
 clink; to clang. *Akenside.* [*Pope.*
 CLĀNK, * *v. n.* To make a shrill noise by striking; to clink.
 CLĀN/NISH, * *a.* Disposed to unite in clans. *Burgess.*
 CLĀN/SHIP, *n.* Association of persons or families. *Pennant.*
 CLĀN'S/MAN, * *n.*; *pl.* CLANSMEN. One belonging to a
 clan. *Ed. Rev.*
 CLĀP, *v. a.* [*i.* CLAPPED; *pp.* CLAPPING, CLAPPED.] To
 strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a
 noise; to applaud with the hands; to touch gently; to
 add one thing to another:—to infect with a venereal
 poison.—To clap up, to complete suddenly; to imprison.
 CLĀP, *v. n.* To move nimbly with a noise; to begin brisk-
 ly; to strike the hands together in applause.
 CLĀP, *n.* A loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden
 act or motion; a blow; an explosion of thunder; an act
 of applause; a sudden misfortune:—a venereal infec-
 tion:—the nether part of the beak of a hawk.
 CLĀP/BOARD, * (klāp/bŏrd) *n.* A thin, narrow board, used
 in America for the outermost covering of wooden houses.
Benjamin. In England, a board ready cut for making
 casks, or a stove in its rough state. *Crabb.*

CLĀP/BOARD, * *v. a.* [*i.* CLAPBOARDED; *pp.* CLAPBOARDING,
 CLAPBOARDED.] To cover with clapboards, as a house.
Benjamin.
 CLĀP-DISH, *n.* A wooden bowl or dish, formerly carried
 by beggars; a clack-dish. *Massinger.*
 CLĀP-DŌC-TŌR, * *n.* One who cures venereal taints.
Adisson.
 CLĀP/NET, * *n.* A kind of net to catch birds. *Pennant.*
 CLĀP/PER, *n.* He or that which claps; the clack of a
 mill; the tongue of a bell.
 †CLĀP/PER, *n.* [*clapier*, old Fr.] A place for rabbits to
 burrow in. *Chaucer.*
 CLĀP/PER-CLĀW, *v. a.* To scold; to abuse. *Shak.* To
 beat with the open hand. *Hollaway.*
 CLĀP/PING, * *n.* A striking; applause by the hands.
 CLĀP/TRĀP, * *n.* An artifice to elicit applause; manage-
 ment to entrap. *C. Lamb.*
 CLĀP/TRĀP, * *a.* Insinuating; deceitful; artful. *Qu. Rev.*
 CLĀRE, *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare.
 CLĀR/EN-CEŪX, or CLĀR/EN-CĒŪX, (klār'en-shā) *n.*
 The second king at arms; so named from the Duke of
 Clarence.
 CLĀRE-QB-SCURE, *n.* [clarus and obscurus, L.] Light
 and shade in painting. *Prior.*
 CLĀR/ET, *n.* [clairer, Fr.] A French, or Bourdeaux, reddish
 wine, of several varieties.
 CLĀR/Ī-ĒHŌRD, *n.* [clarus and chorda, L.] (*Mus.*) An
 ancient sort of spinet.
 CLĀR/Ī-FĪ-CĀ/TION, *n.* The art of making clear; purifi-
 cation, as of liquors.
 CLĀR/Ī-FĪ-ER, * *n.* He or that which clarifies. *Maunder.*
 CLĀR/Ī-FĪ, *v. a.* [clarifier, Fr.] [*i.* CLARIFIED; *pp.* CLAR-
 IFYING, CLARIFIED.] To make pure or clear; to purify,
 as liquor; to clear; to brighten; to illuminate.
 CLĀR/Ī-FĪ, *v. n.* To become clear; to grow bright. *Bacon.*
 CLĀR/Ī-NĒT, *n.* [clarinette, Fr.] (*Mus.*) A wooden musical
 wind instrument; a shriller kind of hautboy:—often
 written *clarinet*.
 CLĀR/Ī-ŌN, [klār'e-on, P. J. Ja. Sm.; klār/yun, S. E. K.;
 klār/yun, W.; klār'e-on, F.] *n.* [clarion, old Fr.] A kind
 of trumpet, of a shrill, clear tone.
 †CLĀ-RIS/O-NOUS, * *a.* Clear-sounding. *Ash.*
 †CLĀR/Ī-TŪDE, *n.* Splendor. *Beaumont.*
 CLĀR/Ī-TY, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Raleigh.* [R.]
 CLĀR/Ō-QB-SCŪRŌ, * *n.* The proper disposition of light
 and shade in a picture or painting. *Crabb.* See **CLARE-
 OBSCURE**, and **CHIARO-OBSCURO**.
 CLĀR/TY, *a.* Miry; wet; dirty. *Brockett.* [Local, Eng.]
 CLĀRY, *n.* An herb of the sage genus. *Bacon.*
 †CLĀRY, *v. n.* To make a loud or shrill noise. *A. Golding.*
 CLĀSH, *v. n.* [klatsehen, Ger.] [*i.* CLASHED; *pp.* CLASHING,
 CLASHED.] To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with
 opposite power, or in a contrary direction; to interfere.
 CLĀSH, *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to
 produce a noise. *Dryden.*
 CLĀSH, *n.* A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition.
 CLĀSH/ING, *n.* Opposition; collision; enmity.
 CLĀSP, *n.* [clepspe, D.] Any thing that clasps or fastens; a
 hook to hold any thing close; an embrace.
 CLĀSP, *v. a.* [*i.* CLASPED; *pp.* CLASPING, CLASPED.] To shut
 with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining; to enclose
 between the hands; to embrace; to hug.
 CLĀSP/ER, *n.* He or that which clasps; a tendril.
 CLĀSP/KNIFE, (-nif) *n.* A knife which folds into the
 handle.
 CLĀSP/NAIL, * *n.* A nail with a head to sink into the
 wood. *Ash.*
 CLĀSS, *n.* [classis, L.] A rank or order of persons or
 things; a division; a set of pupils or students of the
 same form, rank, or degree; a general or primary di-
 vision.
 CLĀSS, *v. a.* [*i.* CLASSED; *pp.* CLASSING, CLASSED.] To ar-
 range in a class, or method, or system; to rank; to dis-
 tribute; to classify; to range according to some stated
 method of distribution.
 CLĀSS/FĒL-LŌW, * *n.* One of the same class; class-mate.
Ed. Rev.
 CLĀSS/FĒ-BLE, * *a.* That may be classed. *Ec. Rev.*
 CLĀS/SIC, *n.* An author or work of the first rank; more
 commonly denoting a Greek or Latin author, but also
 applied to modern authors. *Pope.* One versed in the
 classics. *P. Cyc.*
 CLĀS/SIC, *a.* Greek or Latin, or relating to Greek or
 CLĀS/SI-CAL, *a.* Latin authors; of the first order or rank
 in literature; elegant; relating to a classis or class.
 CLĀS/SI-CAL-ISM, * *n.* Same as *classicism*. *Ed. Rev.*
 CLĀS/SI-CĀL/Ī-TY, * *n.* State of being classical. *Cotledge.* [R.]
 CLĀS/SI-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In a classical manner.
 CLĀS/SI-CISM, * *n.* A classic idiom or style. *London Athe-
 neum.* [R.]
 CLĀS/SI-CIST, * *n.* One versed in the classics. *Hallam.* [R.]
 CLĀS/SI-Ū-CĀ/TION, *n.* Act of classifying; arrangement.
 CLĀS/SI-FĪ, *v. a.* [*i.* CLASSIFIED; *pp.* CLASSIFYING, CLASSI-
 FIED.] To arrange into classes; to distribute; to class.

CLAS'SIS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **CLAS'SES**. Order; sort; body; an ecclesiastical body, convention, or assembly. *Milton*.
CLAS'SMAN, **n.*; *pl.* **CLAS'SMEN**. Scholars in the University of Oxford, Eng., who are examined for their degrees according to their rate of merit; answering to the *optimes* and *wranglers* in the University of Cambridge. *Crabb*. [work. *London*.]
CLATH'RATE, **a.* (*Bot.*) Latticed; divided like lattice.
CLAT'TER, *v. n.* [*klatteren*, Teut.] [*i.* **CLATTERED**; *pp.* **CLATTERING**, **CLATTERED**.] To make a noise by knocking sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by being struck together; to talk fast and idly.
CLAT'TER, *v. a.* To strike so as to produce a rattling.
CLAT'TER, *n.* A rattling noise; a confused noise. *Shak*.
CLAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who clatters; a babbler.
CLAT'TER-ING, **a.* A confused noise; rattle. [*Bailey*.]
CLAU'DENT, **a.* [*claudens*, L.] Shutting; enclosing.
CLAU'DI-CANT, **a.* Limping; halting. [R.]
CLAU'DI-CATE, *v. n.* [*claudico*, L.] To halt. *Bailey*.
CLAU'DI-CATION, *n.* Lameness; a halt. *Tatler*. [R.]
CLAUSE, *n.* [*clause*, old Fr.] A part of a sentence, or words, included between two commas or other stops; an article or particular stipulation.
CLAU-SEL'LA, **n.* (*Conch.*) A univalve shell. *Hamilton*.
CLAU'SIKE, **n.* The foot-rot, a disease in sheep. *Crabb*.
CLAU-SIL'I-A, **n.* A genus of land snails. *Brande*.
CLAU'STRAL-ITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A seleniuret of lead. *Dana*.
CLAU'STRAL, **a.* [*claustrum*, L.] Relating to a cloister. *Apfhe*.
CLAU'SURE, **a.* Having clauses. *Smart*.
CLAU'SURE, (*klaw'zhur*) *n.* [*clausura*, L.] Confinement. *Goides*. [R.]
CLAVATE, **a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a club. *P. Cyc*.
CLAVI'ATE, **a.* [*clavatus*, L.] Like a club; set with knobs or nails; clavate. *Woodward*.
CLAVE, *i.* from *Cleane*. Cleaved; clove. See **CLEAVE**.
CLAVEAU* (*klav'vō*) *n.* [Fr.] A disease in sheep; sheep-pox. *London*.
CLAVEL-LAT-ED, **a.* Noting or relating to potash.
CLAV'ER, *n.* Clover. *Sandys*.
CLAVI'ARY, **n.* (*Mus.*) An index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces. *Smart*.
CLAVI'ER-CHORD, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument with keys that strike the chords; clavierchord.
CLAVI'GLE, (*kliv'gē-kl*) *n.* [*clavicula*, L.] (*Anat.*) A small bone, of which there are two, fastening the shoulder-bone and breast-bone; the collar-bone. [*P. Cyc*.]
CLAVI'GULAR, **a.* Relating to the clavicle or collar-bone.
CLAVI'GULAR, **n.* (*Conch.*) A genus of testaceous, cephalopod animals. *P. Cyc*.
CLAV'IFER, **n.* [L.] A club-bearer. *Crabb*.
CLAVI'FEROUS, **a.* Bearing a club; bearing a key. *Maunder*.
CLAV'IS, **n.* [L.] *pl.* [*L.*] **CLAV'ES**; Eng. **CLAV'ES-ES**. A key; whatever serves to unlock, decipher, or explain. *Crabb*.
CLAV'Y, **or* **CLAV'EL**, **n.* (*Arch.*) A mantel-piece. *Britton*.
CLAW, *n.* The sharp, hooked nail of a beast or bird; the whole foot with the hooked nails; the holders of a shell-fish.
CLAW, *v. a.* [*i.* **CLAWED**; *pp.* **CLAWING**, **CLAWED**.] To tear with claws; to pull, as with the nails; to tear or scratch; [*to flatter*. *Wilson*.]
CLAW'BACK, *n.* A flatterer. *Warner*.
CLAW'BACK, *a.* Flattering. *Bp. Hall*.
CLAW'ED, (*klaw'd*) *a.* Furnished with claws. *Grew*.
CLAW'ING, **or* **CLAW'ING-OFF**, **n.* (*Naut.*) A beating or turning to windward from a lee-shore. *Crabb*.
CLAY, (*klā*) *n.* [*clai*, Welsh.] A kind of earth, of which there are several varieties; any natural mixture of earths which breaks down or disintegrates in water, and affords a plastic, ductile mixture.—[*In the Bible and in poetry*] Earth in general, or common earth.
CLAY, *v. a.* [*i.* **CLAYED**; *pp.* **CLAYING**, **CLAYED**.] To cover with clay; to purify by the use of clay, as sugar.
CLAY, **a.* Formed or consisting of clay. *Milton*.
CLAY-BRAINED, **(-brānd)* *a.* Dull; stupid; heavy. *Shak*.
CLAY-BULT, **a.* Formed of clay. *Warton*.
CLAY-COLD, *a.* Lifeless; cold as clay. *Rowe*.
CLAY'ED, **(klād)* *p. a.* Covered or mixed with clay; purified with clay.
CLAYES, (*klēz*) *n. pl.* [*claye*, Fr.] (*Fort.*) Wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgements.
CLAY'FY, (*klē'f*) *a.* Consisting of or like clay. *Derham*.
CLAY-GRÖUND, *n.* Ground abounding with clay. *1 Kings*.
CLAY'ISH, (*klā'ish*) *a.* Of the nature of clay. *Harvey*.
CLAY-KILN, **(klā'kil)* *n.* A stove for burning clay. *Farm. Ency*.
CLAY-MARE, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay. *Mortimer*.
CLAYMÖRE, *n.* A large, two-handed sword; written also *glaymore*.
CLAY-PIT, *n.* A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward*.
CLAY-SLATE, **n.* (*Min.*) Argillite, or argillaceous slate. *Cleaveland*.

CLAY-STÖNE, *n.* (*Min.*) An argillaceous limestone.
CLEAN, (*klēn*) *a.* Free from dirt, impurity, or loathsome disease; pure; elegant; neat; not foul; dexterous; not bungling; entire.
CLEAN, *ad.* Quite; perfectly; without miscarriage.
CLEAN, *v. a.* [*i.* **CLEANED**; *pp.* **CLEANING**, **CLEANED**.] To free from filth or impurity; to cleanse. *Thomson*.
CLEAN'ER, **n.* He or that which cleans. *Sir J. Reynolds*.
CLEAN'HÄND-ED, **a.* Having clean hands. *Dr. Allen*.
CLEAN'ING, **a.* A cleansing;—the after-birth or secundines of a cow. *Farm. Ency*. This word is in use in the United States and in various parts of England. Brockett spells it *cleang* or *cleang*; Grose, *cleang*; and the Craven Dialect, *cleain* or *cleain*.
CLEAN'LI-LY, (*klēn'le-ly*) *ad.* In a cleanly manner.
CLEAN'LIMBED, **(-limd)* *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs.
CLEAN'LI-NÉS, (*klēn'le-nēs*) *n.* Freedom from dirt.
CLEAN'LY, (*klēn'ly*) *a.* Free from dirt; clean; pure.
CLEAN'LY, (*klēn'ly*) *ad.* In a clean manner; neatly.
CLEAN'NESS, (*klēn'nes*) *n.* Neatness; purity; innocence.
CLEAN-PROÖF, **n.* (*Printing*) A proof having few or no faults or errors. *Crabb*.
CLEANS'ABLE, (*klēnz'ə-bl*) *a.* That may be cleansed.
CLEANS'ER, (*klēnz'*) *a.* [*i.* **CLEANS'D**; *pp.* **CLEANSING**, **CLEANS'D**.] To make clean or pure; to free from dirt or any impurity; to purify; to scour.
CLEANS'ER, (*klēnz'er*) *n.* He or that which cleanses; a detergent.
CLEANS'SHÄPP'D, **(-shäpt)* *a.* Well proportioned. *Somerville*.
CLEANS'IBLE, **a.* Capable of being cleansed. *Smart*.
CLEANS'ING, (*klēnz'ing*) *n.* Purification.
CLEANS'ING, **p. a.* Purifying; making clean; abster-sive.
CLEANS'TIM-BERED, (*-berd*) *a.* Well proportioned. *Shak*.
CLĒAR, (*klēr*) *a.* [*clarus*, L.] Bright; transparent; free from clouds; lucid; fair; serene; without mixture; pure; perspicuous; not obscure; indisputable; manifest; apparent; visible; obvious; plain; evident; distinct; unencumbered; free from deduction or incumbrance; exempt; out of debt; guiltless; innocent.
CLĒAR, (*klēr*) *ad.* Plainly; clean; quiet. *Milton*.
CLĒAR, *n.* (*Carpentry*) A term used by builders for the space within a house from wall to wall; the space or dimensions within a box, &c.
CLĒAR, *v. a.* [*i.* **CLEARED**; *pp.* **CLEARING**, **CLEARED**.] To make clear or bright; to free from obscurity; to vindicate; to cleanse; to free from any thing faulty or censurable; to clarify; to gain without deduction.—*To clear a ship*, is to satisfy all demands at the custom-house.
CLĒAR, *v. n.* To grow bright, fair, or disengaged.
CLEAR'AGE, *n.* Act of removing any thing; clearance.
CLEAR'ANCE, *n.* Act of clearing.—(*Com.*) A certificate given by the collector of a port, that a ship has been entered and cleared according to law.
CLEAR'ER, *n.* One who clears; a purifier.
CLEAR'HĒAD-ED, **a.* Having a clear head or understanding. *Baxter*.
CLEAR'ING, *n.* Justification; defence. *2 Cor*.
CLEAR'LY, *ad.* In a clear manner; plainly; evidently; distinctly; obviously; explicitly.
CLEAR'NESS, *n.* State of being clear; transparency; splendor; lustre; distinctness; sincerity.
CLEAR'SĒE-ING, **a.* Seeing clearly or distinctly. *Cole-ridge*.
CLEAR'SHĪN-ING, *a.* Shining brightly. *Shak*.
CLEAR-SIGHT'ED, (*-sit'ed*) *a.* Perspicacious; discerning.
CLEAR-SIGHT'ED-NÉS, *n.* Discernment.
CLEAR'STÄRCH, *v. a.* [*i.* **CLEAR-STARCHED**; *pp.* **CLEAR-STARCHING**, **CLEAR-STARCHED**.] To starch, and then spread out in order to clear; to stiffen with starch.
CLEAR'STÄRCH-ER, *n.* One who clear-starches. *Tatler*.
CLEAR'STÄRCH-ING, **n.* The act of stiffening linen with starch. *Ash*.
CLEAR'STÖRY, **n.* *Genl. Mag.* See **CLERE-STORY**.
CLEAR-TÖNED, **(-tōnd)* *a.* Having a clear voice or tone. *Atherstone*.
CLEAT, **n.* A piece of wood to fasten ropes of a ship on. *Crabb*. A piece of iron worn on a shoe; a thin metallic plate; a piece of wood for strengthening. *Brockett*.
CLEAT, **v. a.* To strengthen with a plate of metal. *Forby*.
CLEAV'ABLE, **a.* That may be divided or cleft. *P. Cyc*.
CLEAV'AGE, **n.* The act or manner of splitting. *Prof. Selwyn*.
CLEAVE, (*klēv*) *v. n.* [*i.* **CLEAVED** (**CLAVE**); *pp.* **CLEAVING**, **CLEAVED**.] To adhere; to hold to; to unite aptly; to attach; to stick.
CLEAVE, *v. a.* [*i.* **CLOVE** *or* **CLEFT** (**CLAVE**); *pp.* **CLEAVING**, **CLOVEN** *or* **CLEFT**.] To divide with violence; to divide; to split.
CLEAVE, *v. n.* To part asunder; to suffer division.
CLEAVE'LAND-ITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A variety of albite. *Dana*.

CLEAV'ER, *n.* One who cleaves; a butcher's axe:—a plant; catch-weed.
 CLEDGE, (klēj) *n.* The upper stratum of fuller's earth.
 CLEDG'Y, * *a.* Applied to land or soil that is stiff, hard, tenacious, or mixed with clay. *Farm. Dict.*
 CLÉES, (kléz) *n. pl.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. [Obsolete or local.]
 CLÉY, (kléj, *P. Ja. K.*; klir, *S. W. J. F. Sm.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A character or mark for the key.
 CLÉY, *i. & n.* from *Cleave*. See *Cleave*.
 CLÉY, *n.* A space made by the separation of parts; a disease in horses, on the height of the pasterns.
 CLÉY-FOOT-ÉD, * (kléj'füt-éd) *a.* Having cleft or cloven feet. *Burnet*.
 CLÉY-GRÁFT, *v. a.* To graft by cleaving the stock of a tree and inserting the scion. *Mortimer*.
 CLÉY-GRÁFT-ING, * *n.* A mode of grafting performed by inserting the scion in a cleft in the stock, called also *sitting-grafting*. *Brande*.
 CLÉG, *n.* [eleg, Danish.] The horse-fly. [Local, Eng.]
 †CLÉM, *v. a.* [klemmen, Ger.] To starve. *B. Jonson*.
 †CLÉM, *v. n.* To starve. *B. Jonson*.
 CLÉMA, * *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The twig or tendril of a plant. *Crabb*.
 CLÉMA-TIS, * *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants; the virgin's bower. *P. Cyc*.
 CLÉMEN-CY, *n.* Mercy; mildness; leniency; gentleness.
 CLÉMENT, *a.* [clemens, L.] Mild; gentle; merciful.
 CLÉMENT-INE, * [klém'en-tin, *Ja. K.*; klém'en-tin, *Sm.*] *a.* Relating to St. Clement, or the constitutions of Clement V.
 CLÉMENT-LY, *ad.* In a merciful manner. *Bp. Taylor*.
 CLÉNCH, See *CLINCH*.
 CLÉ-ÔP'TE-ROUS, * *a.* (*Ent.*) Having sheathed wings;—applied to insects, as beetles. *P. Cyc*.
 †CLÉPE, *v. a.* To call or name. *Shak*.
 †CLÉPE, *v. n.* To call. *Sackville*.
 CLÉP'SY-DRÁ, or CLÉP-SY'DRÁ, [klép'se-dra, *W. Sm.* *P. Cyc. Wb.*; klép-si'dra, *Ja. K. Brande, Crabb.*] *n.* [L.] A water-glass, or vessel for measuring time by water, among the ancients; a chemical vessel.
 CLÉRE-STÖ-RY, * *n.* (*Arch.*) The upper story or row of windows in a Gothic church; a window in the lantern of a tower. *Francis*.
 †CLÉR'QI-CAL, *a.* Relating to the clergy; clerical. *Milton*.
 CLÉR'QY, *n.* [clergé, Fr.] The body or order of men set apart by ordination for the offices of religion:—in *England*, commonly restricted to those of the established church. [fit of clergy. *Blackstone*.
 CLÉR'QY-ABLE, *a.* (*Law*) Entitled to, or admitting, benefice.
 CLÉR'QY-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* CLÉR'QYMEN. One of the clergy; a man in holy orders; an ordained Christian minister.
 CLÉR'IC, *n.* A clergyman. *Bp. Horsley*. [R.]
 CLÉR'IC, *a.* Relating to the clergy; clerical.
 CLÉR'IC-CAL, *a.* Relating to or befitting the clergy. *Bp. Hall*.
 CLÉR'IC-SY, * *n.* The body of learned men; the *literati*. *Cole-ridge*. [R.]
 †CLÉRK, (klark or klérk) [klárk, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; klérk, *Wb.*] [*clericus*, L.] [A clergyman. *Jayliffe*. A scholar. *Sidney*.] A writer employed in a public or private office, under a superior; one employed under another, a writer or assistant in an office, store, &c.; a layman who reads the responses in the church service. † *Clerk* and *sergeant* are uniformly pronounced *clerk* and *sergeant* by the English orthodoxists; but in the U. S. it is very common to pronounce them, in accordance with their orthography, with the sound of the e as in *ker* and *jerk*.
 †CLÉRK'-ÁLE, (-ál) *n.* The feast of the parish clerk. *Warton*.
 †CLÉRK'LESS, *a.* Without a clerk; unlearned. *Waterhouse*.
 CLÉRK'LIKE, *a.* Learned. *Shak*.
 †CLÉRK'LY, *a.* Scholar-like. *Alp. Craxmer*.
 †CLÉRK'LY, *ad.* In a learned manner. *Gascogne*.
 CLÉRK'SHIP, *n.* Scholarship; the office of a clerk.
 CLÉR'O-MAN-CY, * *n.* Divination by casting lots. *Crabb*.
 CLÉ-RÓN'Q-MY, * *n.* Heritage; patrimony; one's lot. *Smart*. [flowering shrub. *Crabb*.
 CLÉ'THRA, * *n.* [κλήθρα.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; a *CLEVE*, in composition, at the beginning or end of the *CLIF*, } name of a place, denotes it to be situated on *CLIVE*, } the side of a rock or hill; as, *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stancliff*.
 CLÉV'ER, *a.* Dexterous; skilful. *Addison*. Just; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope*. Well-shaped; handsome. *Arbutnot*. † *Johnson*, after giving the above definitions of *clever*, adds, "This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without any settled meaning." It is, however, an old word in the language, and used by the best English authors; but it is used in somewhat different senses in different parts of England. *Coles* (1677) defines it "neat, smooth, dexterous;" *Bailey*, "skilful, ingenious, neat-handed, well-shaped;" *Forby*, "dexterous, adroit;" and *Ray*, "neat, elegant."—"In either sense,"

says *Forby*, "it is so very common and general, and appears so to have been for many years, that it seems difficult to conceive how Sir Thomas Browne should have been struck with it as a provincialism; and still more, how Ray, long afterwards, should have let it pass as such, without any remark. A colloquial and familiar term it certainly is; but assuredly not provincial, nor even low." In the United States, *clever* is much used as a colloquial word, in the sense of *good-natured*, *well-disposed*, *honest*; and the phrase, "clever man," or "clever fellow," is employed to denote a person of good nature, good disposition, or good intentions; but it is otherwise in England.—"When a man," says *Bishop Horne*, "takes it into his head to do mischief, the public has always reason to lament his being a clever fellow."
 CLÉV'ER-LY, *ad.* In a clever manner. *Hudibras*.
 CLÉV'ER-NESS, *n.* State of being clever. *Southey*.
 CLÉV'IS, * or CLÉV'Y, * *n.* A draught-iron in the form of a bow, to put on a plough, or on the end of the tongue of a wagon or cart;—called also *caps*. *Farm. Ency.* [Provincial.]
 CLÉW, (klü) *n.* Thread wound into a ball; the thread used to guide one in a labyrinth; any thing that guides or directs; the corner of a sail.
 CLÉW, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To truss up sails to the yard by *clew-garnets*, or *clew-lines*, in order to furling; to direct.
 CLÉW'-GÁR-NETS, * *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) A sort of tackle fastened to the clews of the main and fore-sail, to truss them up to the yard. *Mar. Dict.*
 CLÉW'-LINES, * *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Clew-garnets employed for the square-sails. *Mar. Dict.*
 CLÍCHÉ, * *n.* A Turkish sabre with a broad blade. *Crabb*.
 CLÍCK, *v. n.* [cliken, D.] [*i.* *CLICKED*; *pp.* *CLICKING*, *CLICKED*.] To make a sharp, small, interrupted sound or noise.
 CLÍCK, *v. a.* To catch or snatch hastily. [North of England.]
 CLÍCK, *n.* The latch of a door; a small, sharp sound.
 CLÍCK'ER, *n.* One that clicks; the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.
 CLÍCK'ET, *n.* [*cliquet*, old Fr.] The knocker or hammer of a door. *Cotgrave*.
 CLÍCK'ING, * *n.* Act of making a succession of sharp sounds, as a clock, or a horse that overreaches. *Farm. Ency.*
 CLÍCK'ING, * *pp.* *a.* Making a sharp, small, interrupted sound.
 CLÍENT, *n.* [*clients*, L.; *client*, Fr.] Formerly, a dependant, correlative to *patron* or *protector*:—at present, one who employs an attorney or counsellor.
 CLÍ-ÉNT'AL, *a.* Dependant. *Burke*. [R.]
 CLÍ-ÉNT-ÉD, *a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew*.
 CLÍ-ÉNT'E-LÁGE, * *n.* The body of clients, or dependants of a lord. *Sismond*.
 †CLÍ-ÉN-TELE, * *n.* The condition of a client. *Bp. Hall*.
 CLÍ-ÉNT-SHIP, *n.* State or condition of a client. *Dryden*.
 CLÍFF, *n.* [*clivus*, L.] A steep rock. *Bacon*.
 CLÍFF'Y, *a.* Broken; craggy. *Harmer*.
 CLÍFT, *n.* Sometimes used for *cliff*, and for *cleft*. *Spenser*.
 †CLÍFT'ÉD, *a.* Broken; split open. *Congreve*.
 CLÍFT'Y, *a.* Same as *cliffy*. *Pennant*.
 CLÍ-MÁC'TER, *n.* [*κλιμακτήριον*] Same as *climacteric*. *Brownie*.
 †CLÍM-ÁC-TÉR'IC, or CLÍ-MÁC'TÉR-IC, [klím-ák-tér'ik, *W. J. E. R. Ja. Sm. R.*; klím-ák-tér'ik, *S. P. K.*; klím-ák-tér'ik, *R. Ja. Sm. R.*; *climacterium*, *Blair*, *Kenrick*, *Entick*, *Mausner*, *Wb.*] *n.* A step or gradation in the years of life; a critical year of life, which was formerly supposed to be marked by some change in the body, health, or fortune of a person.—The number of the years is compounded of 7; as, 21, 35, 49, 63, and 70;—63 being the grand *climacteric*, and 70 the limit of the ordinary age of man. [critical periods.
 †CLÍM-ÁC-TÉR'IC, * or CLÍ-MÁC'TÉR-IC, * *a.* Relating to CLÍM-ÁC-TÉR'IC-CAL, * a relating to critical periods of life.
 †CLÍM-ÁC-TÉR'IC-CAL, * *n.* Same as *climacteric*. *Fuller*.
 CLÍ-MÁTE, *n.* [*κλίμα*.] A space upon the surface of the earth, being a belt of the globe parallel to the equator, the longest day on one side of which is half an hour shorter than on the other side; or, within the polar circles, a portion comprehended between two circles, at one of which the longest day is a month shorter than at the other:—modification, constitution, or state of the atmosphere, relative to heat, wind, moisture, &c.; temperature.
 †CLÍ-MÁTE, *v. n.* To inhabit. *Shak*.
 CLÍ-MÁT'IC, * *a.* Relating to climate. *Dunglison*.
 CLÍ-MÁ'TION, * *n.* The act of inuring to a climate. *Horticultural Reg.*
 CLÍ-MÁT-IZE, * *v. a.* [*i.* *CLIMATIZED*; *pp.* *CLIMATIZING*, *CLIMATIZED*.] To inure to a climate; to acclimate. *J. Mills*. *Ec. Rec.* [Modern.]
 CLÍ-MA-TÓL'Q-QY, * *n.* A discourse on climate; an investigation of the causes which form a climate. *Brande*.
 †CLÍ-MÁ-TURE, *n.* Climate. *Shak*.
 CLÍ-MÁX, *n.* [*κλίμαξ*.] *pl.* CLÍ-MÁX-ES. (*Rhet.*) A gradation, or gradual rising in a discourse, from that which is lower or less impressive, to that which is higher or more impressive; gradual rise; ascent.

CLIMB, (klím) *v. n.* [*i.* CLIMBED (†CLOMB); *pp.* CLIMBING, CLIMBED (†CLOMB).] To ascend up with labor; to scale; to mount; to get up.

CLIMB, (klím) *v. a.* To ascend; to mount. *Shak.*

CLIMB'A-BLE, (klím'á-b) *a.* Ascendable. *Sherwood.*

CLIMBER, (klím'ber) *n.* One who climbs; a plant that creeps upon some support.

†**CLIMBER**, (klím'ber) *v. n.* To mount with effort; to clamber. *Tusser.*

CLIMB'ING, (klím'ing) *n.* The act of ascending.

CLIME, *n.* (from *climate*.) Climate; region. *Milton.*

CLIM-NÁN'TH-ÚM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The receptacle of a composite plant. *Brande.*

CLINCH, *v. a.* [*klińka*, Swed.] [*i.* CLINCHED; *pp.* CLINCHING, CLINCHED.] To grasp in the hand; to contract or double the fingers; to bend in the point of a nail on the other side; to confirm; to fix.

CLINCH, *v. n.* To hold fast upon. *Tr. of Buffon.* [R.]

CLINCH, *n.* A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity: — a part of a cable; a kind of knot; a cramp; a hold-fast.

CLINCH'ER, *n.* He or that which clinches, or holds fast; a cramp; a hold-fast. *Pope.*

CLINCH'ER-BULT,* *a.* (*Naut.*) Made with clincher-work. *Crabb.*

CLINCH'ER-WORK,* (-wúrk) *n.* (*Naut.*) That disposition of the planks in a boat or vessel, in which the lower edge of every plank overlays the next under it, like the slates on the roof of a house. *Crabb.*

CLING, *v. n.* [*klyńger*, Danish.] [*i.* CLUNG (†CLONG); *pp.* CLINGING, CLUNG (†CLONG).] To hang upon by twining round; to adhere.

CLING, *v. a.* To dry up; to consume. *Shak.* To apply closely. *Swift.*

CLING'Y, (klíńg'e) *a.* Adhesive; apt to cling.

CLIN'IC, *n.* A patient that keeps his bed. *Abp. Sancroft.*

CLIN'IC, } *a.* [*κλίνω*.] Relating to a bed; keeping the

CLIN'IC-AL, } bed; bed-ridden. — A clinical lecture is a discourse upon a disease made by the bed of the patient.

CLINK, (klíńk) *v. a.* [*i.* CLINKED; *pp.* CLINKING, CLINKED.] To strike so as to make a small, sharp noise; to clank.

CLINK, *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp noise. *Prior.*

CLINK, *n.* A sharp, successive noise; a clank. *Shak.*

CLINK'ANT,* *a.* Glittering. *Addison.* [R.] See CLINQUANT.

CLINK'ER,* *n.* A very hard-baked tile or brick; a cinder. *Smart.*

CLINK-STÓNE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A slaty mineral; an overlying rock; phonolite. *Jamison.*

CLINÓM'É-TER,* *n.* (*Min.*) An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata. *Brande.*

CLIN-Ó-MÉ'T'R'IC,*
CLIN-Ó-MÉ'T'R'IC-AL,* } *a.* Relating to clinometry. *Phillips.*

CLINÓM'É-TRY,* *n.* The art of measuring the dip of mineral strata. *Brande.*

CLIN'QUANT, (klíńk'ánt) *a.* [Fr.] Glittering; dressed in embroidery or tinsel finery. *Shak.* [R.]

CLIN'TON-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral. *Dana.*

CLÍO,* *n.* (*Myth.*) One of the nine Muses; the patroness of history. — (*Conch.*) The name of a family of marine mollusks. *P. Cyc.*

CLIP, *v. a.* [*i.* CLIPPED; *pp.* CLIPPING, CLIPPED.] To cut with shears; to diminish coin by paring the edges; to curtail; to cut.

CLIP, *v. n.* (*Falcovery*) To move fast. *Dryden.*

CLIP, *n.* [†An embrace. *Sidney.*] The act of shearing, or the wool sheared. *Forby.*

CLIP'PER, *n.* One who clips, or one who debases coin; a barber: — a sharp, fast-sailing vessel; a vessel or ship employed in the opium trade, between India and China.

CLIP'PING, *n.* A part cut off. *Locke.*

CLIQUE,* (klík) *n.* [Fr.] A party; coterie; a company, or band of followers: — used in an ill sense. *Brit. Crit.*

CLIQUEISH,* (klík'ish) *a.* Relating to a clique or party. *Athenæum.*

CLISH-CLASH, *v. n.* To sound like the clashing of swords. *Mirror for Magistrates.* [R.]

CLIV'ER, or **CLIV'ERS**, *n.* A plant; the cleaver. *Crabb.*

CLIV'É-TY,* *n.* Proportionate ascent or descent; gradient. *Tanner.*

CLÓ-Á'CA,* *n.* [L.] pl. **CLOACÆ**. A subterranean aqueduct; a jakes. *Crabb.*

CLOAK, (klók) *n.* A loose outer garment; a mantle; a cover; concealment; a mask.

CLOAK, *v. a.* [*i.* CLOAKED; *pp.* CLOAKING, CLOAKED.] To cover with a cloak; to hide; to mask; to veil; to blind. *Spenser.*

CLOAK'AGE,* *n.* A covering; act of covering with a cloak. *Martineau.* [R.]

CLOAK-BÉG, *n.* A portmanteau; a travelling bag. *Shak.*

CLOAK'ÉD-LY, *ad.* In a concealed manner. [R.]

†**CLOCH'ARD**, (klók'hárd) *n.* [*cloche*, Fr.] A bellfy. *Weever.*

CLOCK, *n.* [*cloce*, Welsh.] A machine for measuring time; an instrument which tells the hour by a stroke upon a

bell: — a sort of beetle or insect. — *What o'clock?* what is the hour of the clock? — *Clock of a stocking*, embroidery about the ankle.

CLOCK, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To call, as the hen. See CLUCK.

CLOCK-BEE-TLE,* *n.* A noisy kind of beetle. *Crabb.*

CLOCK-CÁSE,* *n.* The case or receptacle of a clock. *Milton.*

CLOCK-MÁK-ER, *n.* One who makes clocks.

CLOCK-SET-TER,* *n.* One who regulates clocks.

CLOCK-STÓCK-ING,* *n.* An embroidered stocking. *Somerville.*

CLOCK-WÓRK, (-wúrk) *n.* Movements by weights or springs, as of a clock; well-adjusted work.

CLOD, *n.* A lump of earth or clay; a turf; the ground; any thing concremented; any thing base or earthy; — a dull, gross fellow.

CLOD, *v. n.* To gather into a mass; to clot. *Milton.*

CLOD, *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

CLOD'DY, *a.* Consisting of clods; mean; gross. *Shak.*

CLOD'HÓP-ER, *n.* A clown; a laboring farmer.

CLOD'PÁTE, *n.* A stupid fellow; a clodpoll.

CLOD'PÁT-ED, *a.* Stupid; dull. *Arbutnot.*

CLOD'PÓLL, *n.* A thick-skull; a dolt. *Shak.*

CLOFF,* *n.* (*Com.*) An allowance of two pounds in a hundred weight. Same as *clough*.

CLOG, *v. a.* [*clóg*, Welsh.] [*i.* CLOGGED; *pp.* CLOGGING, CLOGGED.] To encumber; to hinder; to obstruct; to embarrass; to load; to burden.

CLOG, *v. n.* To coalesce; to adhere; to be encumbered.

CLOG, *n.* A weight; an encumbrance; a kind of additional shoe worn to keep the feet from wet; a wooden shoe.

CLOG'ÉI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being cloggy.

CLOG'ÉING, *n.* An obstruction. *More.*

CLOG'ÉY, *a.* Adhesive; obstructing; clogging up.

CLOIS'TER, *n.* [*claustrum*, L.] A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery: — a square shut in by the church, chapter-house, refectory, &c.: — a quadrangular arcade; a peristyle; a piazza.

CLOIS'TER, *v. a.* [*i.* CLOISTERED; *pp.* CLOISTERING, CLOISTERED.] To shut up in a cloister; to confine.

CLOIS'TER-AL, *a.* Solitary; reclusive. *Donne.*

CLOIS'TER-ED, (klóis'ter) *p. a.* Solitary; inhabiting cloisters; built with peristyles or piazzas.

CLOIS'TER-ER, *n.* One belonging to a cloister. *Bramhall.*

CLOIS'TRES,* *n.* A nun. *Shak.* [R.]

CLOKE, *n.* See CLOAK.

†**CLOMB**, (klóm) [klóm, W. Sm.; klüm, P.; klēm, Ja. K.] *i.* & *p.* from *climb*; — now *climbed*. See CLIMB.

CLOMP,* *v. n.* To walk heavily, as with thick soled shoes; to clump. *Hunter.*

†**CLÓNG**, *i.* & *p.* from *clung*. *Clung*. See CLING.

CLÓN'IC, *a.* Shaking; convulsive; contracting. *Crabb.*

†**CLOÓM**, *v. a.* To close with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.*

CLOSE, (klöz) *v. a.* [*clausus*, L.] [*i.* CLOSED; *pp.* CLOSING, CLOSED.] To shut; to conclude; to end; to terminate; to enclose; to join; to unite fractures.

CLOSE, *v. n.* To coalesce. — *To close with*, to come to an agreement with; to grapple with, as in wrestling.

CLOSE, (klöz) *n.* Time or manner of closing; a grapple in wrestling; pause; cessation; conclusion; end; termination.

CLOSE, (klöz) *n.* A small place or field inclosed or fenced around; a passage; an interest in the soil: — the confines of a cathedral.

CLOSE, (klöz) *a.* Shut fast; having no vent; confined; wanting ventilation; stagnant; compact; solid; dense; firm; concise; brief; tight; narrow; near to; penurious; hidden; secret; trusted; sly; attentive; intense; full to the point; home; retired; — applied to the weather, dark; cloudy; not clear; wanting air; oppressive.

CLOSE, (klöz) *ad.* Nearly; densely; secretly. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BÁND-ED, *a.* In close order. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BÓD'ED, (-íd) *a.* Fitting close to the body.

CLOSE-BÝ,* *a.* Within a little distance; very near. *Pope.*

CLOSE-CÓM-PÁCT-ED, *a.* Being in close order. *Addison.*

CLOSE-CÓUCH-ED, (-kóuch) *a.* Concealed. *Milton.*

CLOSE-CÚR-TÁINED, (-táind) *a.* Encircled with curtains.

CLOSE-FÍST-ED, *a.* Penurious. *Bp. Berkeley.*

CLOSE-GRÁT-ED,* *a.* Shut up with close gratings. *Young.*

CLOSE-HÁND-ED, *a.* Penurious; covetous. *Hale.*

CLOSE-HÁND-ÉD-NÉSS, *n.* Penuriousness. *Adm. Holyday.*

CLOSE-HÁULED,* (klöz'háuld) *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting the trim of a ship when brought as near to the wind as possible. *Mar. Dict.*

CLOSE'LY, *ad.* In a close manner; secretly; attentively.

CLOSE'NESS, *n.* State of being close; narrowness; want of air; compactness; secrecy; avarice.

CLOSE-PÉNT, *a.* Shut close. *Dryden.*

CLOS'ER, (klöz'er) *n.* A finisher; a concluder. — (*Arch.*) A piece used to close in the end of a course of brick-work.

CLOSE'STÓOL, *n.* A chamber cabinet. *Garth.*

CLOS'ET, *n.* A small private room or apartment; a cupboard.

CLÖS'ET, *v. a.* [*i.* CLOSETED; *pp.* CLOSETING, CLOSETED.] To shut up in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLÖS'ET-DÖÖR,* *n.* The door or entrance of a closet. *Swift.*

CLÖSE/-TÖNGUED, (-töngd) *a.* Cautious in speaking. *Shak.*

CLÖS'ET-SIN, *n.* Sin committed secretly. *Bp. Hall.*

CLÖSTH, *n.* A disease in the feet of cattle; the founder. *Martin.*

CLÖS'ING, *n.* An ending; period; conclusion.

CLÖS'ING,* *p. a.* Bringing or coming to an end; terminating.

CLÖS'URE, (klö'szhur) *n.* Act of shutting up; that which incloses; inclosure; conclusion; end. *Shak. [R.]*

CLÖT, *v. a.* [*Motte, D.*] Any thing clotted; concretion; coagulation; a clod; a dull, heavy man. *B. Jonson.*

CLÖT, *v. a.* [*i.* CLOTTED; *pp.* CLOTTING, CLOTTED.] To form into clots, or clods; to concrete; to coagulate; to become gross; to clod.

CLÖT'BIRD, *n.* The enanthe ortolan.

CLÖT'BÜR,* *n.* A plant; the common burdock. *Booth.*

||CLOTH, (klöth or kläwth) [klöth, *W. P. F. E. Ja. Sm.*; kläwth, *S. J. K. Wb.*] *n.*; *pl.* CLOTHS, (kläwthz or klöthz) A texture or fabric woven of wool, cotton, linen, &c.; any thing woven for dress; a piece of linen spread upon a table; a texture of wool, flax, cotton, &c.; a clergyman's dress.

CLOTHE, *v. a.* [*i.* CLOTHED, CLAD; *pp.* CLOTHING, CLOTHED, CLAD. *S. J.*] The regular form, *clothed*, is now chiefly used.] To cover or furnish with clothes; to attire; to invest with garments; to dress; to invest.

CLOTHE, (klöth) *v. n.* To wear clothes. *Shak. [R.]*

||CLOTHES,* (klöthz or klöz) [klöthz, *P. F. Sm.*; klöz, *S. J. E.*; klöthz or klöz, *W. Ja.*] *n.*; *pl.* GARMENTS; vesture; clothing; dress; raiment; apparel; attire.

||CLOTHES'-BRÜSH,* *n.* A brush for brushing clothes. *Booth.*

||CLOTHES'-MAN,* *n.*; *pl.* CLOTHES-MEN. A dealer in clothes. *P. Mag.*

||CLOTHES'-PRÉSS,* *n.* A depository for clothes. *Smollett.*

CLOTH'ER, (klöth'yer) *n.* A seller of clothes; a maker of cloth; an outfitter. — (*U. S.*) A fuller; a dresser of cloth.

CLOTH'ING, *n.* Dress; vesture. *Fairfax.*

CLOTH'ING,* *p. a.* Furnishing with clothes; dressing.

||CLOTH'-PRÉSS-ING,* *n.* Act of pressing cloth; act of pressing stuffs when cold. *Booth.*

||CLOTH'-SHÉAR-ER, *n.* One who trims cloth.

||CLOTH'-WORK-ER, (-würk-) *n.* A maker of cloth. *Scott.*

||CLOTH'-WORK-ING,* *n.* The manufacture of cloth. *Gold-smith.*

CLÖT'PÖLL, *n.* Thicksull; clodpoll. *Shak.*

CLÖT'TED,* *a.* Coagulated; formed into clots. *Smart.*

†CLÖT'TER, *v. n.* To concrete; to clot. *Dryden.*

CLÖT'TYNG,* *n.* Coagulation; a clotted substance. *Crabb.*

CLÖT'TY, *a.* Full of clots. *Harvey.*

CLÖUD, *n.* A collection of vapors suspended in the air at some height, and so far condensed as to be visible; something that covers or obscures; the veins, marks, or stains in stones or other bodies; any state of obscurity or darkness; a crowd; a multitude.

CLÖUD, *v. a.* [*i.* CLOUDED; *pp.* CLOUDING, CLOUDED.] To darken with clouds; to obscure; to variegate; to sully; to defame.

CLÖUD, *v. n.* To grow cloudy. *Shak.*

CLÖUD'AGE,* *n.* State of being cloudy; cloudiness. *Cole-ridge. [R.]*

CLÖUD'-ASCÉND-ING, *a.* Mounting to the clouds. *Sandys.*

CLÖUD'BER-RY, *n.* A plant; the knotberry, or mountain bramble.

CLÖUD'BÖRN, *a.* Born of a cloud. *Dryden.*

CLÖUD'CAPT, *a.* Topped with clouds. *Shak.*

CLÖUD'-COM-PÉL-LING, *a.* Driving the clouds; an epithet applied to Jupiter. *Thomson.*

CLÖUD'-CÖV-ERED, (-érad) *a.* Covered with clouds. *Young.*

CLÖUD'-DIS-PÉL-LING, *a.* Dispelling the clouds. *Dryden.*

CLÖUD'-E-CLIPSED, (-klipsd) *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud. *Shak.*

CLÖUD'FLY, *ad.* In a cloudy manner; obscurely.

CLÖUD'INESS, *n.* State of being cloudy; darkness; want of brightness.

CLÖUD'-KISS-ING, *a.* Touching the clouds. *Shak.*

CLÖUD'LESS, *a.* Free from clouds; clear.

CLÖUD'LET,* *n.* A little cloud. *Sat. Mag.*

CLÖUD'-TÖPT, *a.* Having the top covered with clouds. *Gray.*

CLÖUD'-TÖUCH-ING, *a.* Ascending to the clouds. *Sandys.*

CLÖUD'Y, *a.* Covered with clouds; dark; obscure; dim; gloomy; lowering; marked with spots or veins; not bright.

CLOUGH, (klöf or klöf) [klöf, *P. F.*; klöf, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; klöf, *W.*] *n.* The cleft of a hill; a cliff.

CLOUGH, (klöf) *n.* An allowance in weight. See CLOFF.

CLÖUT, *n.* A cloth for any mean use; a patch; a mark of white cloth at which archers shot; an iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing; a blow; a nail.

CLÖUT, *v. a.* [*i.* CLOUTED; *pp.* CLOUTING, CLOUTED.] To

patch; to cover with a cloth; to join coarsely; to beat to strike.

CLÖUT'ED, *p. a.* Patched: — also used wrongly for *clotted*.

†CLÖUT'ER-LY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward. *Mortimer.*

CLOVE, *i.* from *Cleave*. See CLEAVE.

CLOVE, *n.* An East Indian spice, which is the dried bud of the clove-tree, *caryophyllus aromaticus*: — a division of a weight of cheese or wool: — a part separated, as the parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is torn off.

CLOVE-GIL'LY-FLOW-ER, *n.* Same as *clove-pink*. *Miller.*

CLO'VEEN, (klö'vén) *p.* from *Cleave*. See CLEAVE.

CLO'VEEN-FOOT, (klö'vén-füt) *a.* Cloven-footed. *Spenser.*

CLO'VEEN-FOOT-ED, (klö'vén-füt-ed) *a.* Having the foot CLO'VEEN-HÖÖFED, (klö'vén-höft) } divided into two parts.

CLOVE'-PINK,* *n.* A carnation-pink; a species of dianthus; a flower that smells like cloves. *P. Cyc.*

CLO'VEY, *n.* A species of trefail; a valuable kind of grass, of several varieties. — To *live in clover*, to live luxuriously.

CLO'VEYED, (klö'verd) *a.* Covered with clover. *Thomson.*

CLO'VEYER-FLOW-ER, *n.* The flower of clover. *Drayton.*

CLO'VEYER-GRÄSS, *n.* See CLOVER. *Gay.*

CLO'WY, *n.* A rustic; a coarse, ill-bred man; the fool or buffoon in a drama.

CLO'WY, *v. n.* To play the clown. *B. Jonson. [R.]*

†CLO'WY'AGE, *n.* The behavior of a clown. *B. Jonson.*

CLO'WY'ER-Y, *n.* Ill-breeding; rudeness. *Chapman. [R.]*

CLO'WY'ISH, *a.* Resembling a clown; coarse; rough; ill-mannered; ungainly.

CLO'WY'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a clownish manner; coarsely.

CLO'WY'ISH-NESS, *n.* Rusticity; incivility. *Dryden.*

CLO'WY'S-MIS'T'ARD, *n.* A plant.

CLO'Y, *p. a.* [*clouer, Fr.*] (*i.* CLOYED; *pp.* CLOYING, CLOYED.) To satiate; to fill to loathing; to surfeit; to glut.

CLOY'ING,* *p. a.* Tending to cloy; satiating.

CLOY'LESS, *a.* That cannot surfeit or cloy. *Shak.*

†CLOY'MENT,* *n.* Satiety; surfeit. *Shak.*

CLÜB, *n.* A heavy stick: — the name of one of the suits of cards: — an association of persons who meet under certain self-imposed regulations or by-laws; a small society; a company: — a share or proportion paid to a common stock.

CLÜB, *v. n.* [*i.* CLUBBED; *pp.* CLUBBING, CLUBBED.] To contribute to a common expense; to join to one effect.

CLÜB, *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope.*

CLÜBBED, (klübd) *a.* Heavy or thick, like a club.

†CLÜB'BER, *n.* See CLUBBIST.

†CLÜB'BISH, *a.* Rustic. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

CLÜB'BIST, *n.* A member of a club. *Burke.*

CLÜB'-FIST, *n.* A large fist. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

CLÜB'-FIST-ED, *a.* Having a large fist. *Hovell.*

CLÜB'-FOOT-ED, (klü'b'füt-ed) *a.* Having crooked feet.

CLÜB'-GRÄSS,* *n.* A species of grass. *Farm. Ency.*

CLÜB'-HÉAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick head. *Derham.*

CLÜB'-HÖSE,* *n.* A house occupied by a club. *Smart.*

CLÜB'-LÄW, *n.* The law of brute force: — law regulating a club or association.

CLÜB'-MÄN, *n.* One who carries a club; a clubbist.

CLÜB'-MÖSS,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of moss, of which the seeds are very minute, resembling impalpable yellow powder, and are burnt in theatres to imitate lightning; snake-moss. *Brande.*

CLÜB'-RÖÖM, *n.* The room in which a club assembles.

CLÜCK, *v. n.* [*clocian, Welsh.*] [*i.* CLUCKED; *pp.* CLUCKING, CLUCKED.] To make the noise of a hen; to call chickens, as a hen. *Shak.*

CLÜCK, *v. a.* To call, as a hen calls chickens. *Shak.*

CLÜCK'ING,* *n.* The noise of a hen when calling her chickens.

CLEUE, *n.* See CLEW.

CLEUE-GÄR-NETS,* *n.* See CLEW-GARNETS.

CLUMP, *n.* A shapeless mass; a mass or cluster of trees or shrubs: — the compressed clay of coal strata: — a cluster of trees.

†CLUMP'ER, *v. a.* To form into clumps or masses. *More.*

CLUMPS, *n.* A numskull. *Gross. [Provincial and low.]*

CLUM'PY, *a.* Consisting of clumps; massive; shapeless.

Pickering.

CLUM'S-LY, *ad.* In a clumsy manner.

CLUM'S-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness. *Collier.*

CLUM'SY, *a.* Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; uncouth; untoward.

CLÜNCH,* *n.* (*Min.*) A blue substance found in coal-pits. *Crabb.*

CLÜNG, *i.* & *p.* from *Cling*. See CLING.

CLÜNG, *a.* Wasted with leanness; shrunk with cold. [*Local.*]

†CLÜNG, *v. n.* To shrink; to waste; to adhere. *More.*

CLÜ'NJI-ÄC,* *n.* A reformed Benedictine monk of Cluny.

CLÜ'NJI-ÄC,* *a.* Belonging to the order of Cluny. *Gough.*

CLÜS'TER, *n.* A bunch or number of the same things growing or collected together, as of grapes, shrubs, or trees; a bunch; a crowd.

CLÜS'TER, *v. n.* [i. CLUSTERED; *pp.* CLUSTERING, CLUSTERED.] To grow in bunches or clusters; to collect together. *Milton.*

CLÜS'TER, *v. a.* To collect into bodies.

CLÜS'TER-GRÄPE, *n.* A small, black grape. *Mortimer.*

CLÜS'TER-ING, * *p. a.* Gathering into clusters.

CLÜS'TER-ING, *a.* Growing in clusters. *Cotgrave.* [R.]

CLÜTCH, *v. a.* [i. CLUTCHED; *pp.* CLUTCHING, CLUTCHED.] To gripe; to grasp; to contract the hand.

CLÜTCH, *n.* Gripe; grasp; seizure. See CLUTCHES.

CLÜTCH'ES, * *n. pl.* The paws or talons of a rapacious animal; the hands, in the sense of rapacity or cruelty. *Perry.*

CLÜ'THÄL-ZE, *n.* (*Min.*) A congeries of imperfect crystals, forming nodules in amygdaloid. *Dana.*

CLÜT'TER, *n.* A bustle; disorder; clatter. *Swift.*

CLÜT'TER, *v. a.* [i. CLUTTERED; *pp.* CLUTTERING, CLUTTERED.] To hurry together; to confuse. *Bacon.*

CLÜT'TER, *v. n.* To make a noise or bustle; to clatter.

CLÜP-E-ÄS'TER, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of sea-urchins. *Brande.*

CLÜP-E-ÄTE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a round buckler. *P. C. C.*

CLÜS'TER, [klis'ter, *W. P. E. Ja. Sm.*; glis'ter, *S. J. F. K.*] *n.* [*Abstr.rip.*] (*Med.*) A liquid thrown into the rectum or large intestine by means of a syringe, pipe, or tube.

†CLÜS'TER-IZE, *v. n.* To apply a clyster. *Cotgrave.*

CLÜS'TER-PIPE, *n.* The pipe by which a clyster is injected.

CLÜS'TER-WISE, *ad.* In the manner of a clyster. *Greenhill.*

CO-, COG-, COL-, COM-, CON-, COR-, * is a prefix of Latin origin, and, in most of the words compounded with it, signifies with, together, jointly, mutually, at the same time, union of parts, and the like; its form varying with the letter or sound that follows. *Smart.*

CO-A-CÉN-VÄTE, *v. a.* [*coacervo, L.*] To heap up. *Bacon.* [R.]

CO-A-CÉN-VÄTE, * *a.* Accumulated; heaped up. *Brande.*

CO-KÄR-VÄTJON, *n.* A heaping together. *Bacon.* [R.]

COACH, (kšch) *n.* [*coche, Fr.*] A four-wheeled pleasure carriage; or a vehicle for state, for pleasure, and for travelling.

COACH, *v. a. & n.* To carry in a coach; to ride in a coach.

COACH'-BOX, *n.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

COACH'FÜL, *n.*; *pl.* COACH'FÜLS. As many as a coach will hold. *Addison.*

COACH'-HIRE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a coach. *Dryden.*

COACH'-HÖESE, *n.* A horse for drawing a coach.

COACH'-HÖÜSE, *n.* The house in which the coach is kept.

COACH'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes coaches. *Shak.*

COACH'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* COACHMEN. The driver of a coach.

COACH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The skill of a coachman. *Jenyns.*

COACH'-WHEEL, * *n.* The wheel of a coach. *Hawkins.*

†CO-ÄCT', *v. n.* To act together. *Shak.*

†CO-ÄCT'ED, *p. a.* [*coactus, L.*] Forced. *B. Jonson.*

CO-ÄCT'ION, *n.* Compulsion; force. *South.*

CO-ÄCT'IVE, *a.* Restrictive; acting in concurrence. *Shak.*

CO-ÄCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a coactive manner. *Bp. Bramhall.*

CO-ÄCT'IV'-TY, * *n.* Unity of action. *H. More.*

CO-ÄD-JÜ-MÉNT, [kø-äd-ju-mént, *S. W. Ja. Sm.*; kø-äd-jü-mént, *P. K.*] *n.* Mutual assistance. [R.]

CO-ÄD-JÜ-TÄNT, * *n.* An assistant; an associate. *Pope.*

CO-ÄD-JÜ-TÄNT, [kø-äd-ju-tánt, *S. W. P. E. Ja. Sm.*; kø-äd-jü-tánt, *K. Wb.*] *a.* [*con and adjuto, L.*] Helping.

CO-ÄD-JÜ-TÖR, [kø-äd-ju-tör, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; kø-äd-ju-tür, *E. Dyche, Salmon, Crabb.*] *n.* A fellow-helper. — (*Canon law*) One who is appointed to assist a bishop grown old or infirm.

CO-ÄD-JÜ-TÖR-SHIP, * *n.* The state of a coadjutor. *Qu. Rec.*

CO-ÄD-JÜ-TRESS, * *n.* Same as *coadjutrix*. *H. More.*

CO-ÄD-JÜ-TRIX, *n.* A female fellow-helper. *Smollett.*

CO-ÄD-JÜ-TRIX-SHIP, * *n.* The state of a coadjutrix. *Fo. Qu. Rec.*

CO-ÄD-JÜ-VAN-CY, *n.* [*con and adjuvo, L.*] Concurrent help. *Brown.* [R.]

CO-ÄD-JÜ-NÄTE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) United at the base; joined together. *Brande.*

CO-ÄD-JÜ-NITJON, (kø-äd-ju-niš-ju'n) *n.* [*con, ad, unio, L.*] A union of different substances. *Hale.* [R.]

CO-ÄD-VÉNTJUR-ER, *n.* A fellow-adventurer. *Honell.*

†CO-ÄF-FÖR'EST, *v. a.* To convert ground into forest. *Honell.*

CO-ÄG'ÉNT, *n.* An associate. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CO-ÄG'É-TÄTE, * *v. a.* To move or agitate together. *Blount.*

†CO-ÄG-MÉNT', *v. a.* To heap together. *Glanville.*

†CO-ÄG-MÉN-TÄ'TJON, *n.* Collection; conjunction. *B. Jonson.*

CO-ÄG'U-LÄ-BLE, *a.* Capable of concretion. *Boyle.*

CO-ÄG'U-LÄNT, * *n.* (*Med.*) A substance that coagulates. *Dunglison.*

CO-ÄG'U-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*coagulo, L.*] [i. COAGULATED; *pp.* COAGULATING, COAGULATED.] To force into concretions; to curdle; to congeal. *Bacon.*

CO-ÄG'U-LÄTE, *v. n.* To run into concretions; to curdle. *Bacon.*

CO-ÄG'U-LÄ'TJON, *n.* Act of coagulating; that which is coagulated; concretion; congelation. *Bp. Berkeley.*

CO-ÄG'U-LÄ-TJVE, *a.* Producing coagulation. *Boyle.*

CO-ÄG'U-LÄ-TÖR, *n.* He or that which coagulates.

CO-ÄG'U-LÄ-TÖ-RY, * *a.* Tending to coagulate or unite. *Boyle.*

CO-ÄG'U-LÄ-TÖ-RY, * *n.* [L.] A curded or coagulated substance; a substance that causes coagulation, as rennet. *Crabb.*

CO'ÄID, * *n.* A fellow-helper; conjunctive assistance. *Pope.*

COÄK, *n.* See COKE.

COÄL, (köl) *n.* A solid, inflammable substance or fossil, used for fuel; a form of carbon obtained by burning wood; the cinder of scorched wood; charcoal; fire.

COÄL, *v. a.* To burn to charcoal; to mark with coal. *Camden.* [R.]

COÄL'-BLÄCK, *a.* Black as coal. *Spenser.*

COÄL'-BÖX, *n.* A box to carry coals to the fire.

COÄL'-DÜST, * *n.* A dust arising from coal. *Seaward.*

COÄL'TER-Y, *n.* A place where coals are dug; a colliery. *Woodward.* [R.]

CO-A-LESÇÉ', (kø-ä-lèsçé') *v. n.* [*coalesco, L.*] [i. COALESCED; *pp.* COALESCING, COALESCED.] To unite in masses; to grow together; to join; to unite.

CO-A-LES'ÇENCE, (kø-ä-lèsçens) *n.* Concretion; union.

CO-A-LES'ÇÉNT, *a.* Growing together; united. *Boyle.*

COÄL'-FIELD, * *n.* A field or land containing coal. *Dr. Thomson.*

COÄL'-FISH, *n.* A species of beardless gadus.

COÄL'-FIT-TER, * *n.* A factor who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal-pit and the shipper of coals. *Twiss.*

COÄL'-GÖS, * *n.* A gas procured from coal. *Hamilton.*

COÄL'-HÖB, * *n.* A utensil for coal; a coal-scuttle. *Forby.*

COÄL'-HÖÜSE, *n.* A place to put coals in. *Junius.*

COÄ-LI'UTION, (kø-ä-liš-ju'n) *n.* Union of particles into one mass; union of persons into one body or party.

COÄ-LI'UTION-ER, * *n.* One who unites in a coalition. *Byron.*

COÄ-LI'UTION-IST, (kø-ä-liš-ju'n-ist) *n.* An advocate for coalition. *Spectator.*

COÄL'-MÄN, * *n.*; *pl.* COÄL-MEN. One who deals in or carries coal. *Qu. Rec.*

COÄL'-MÄS-VRE, * (köl'mész-ür) *n.* A measure for coal. *Thomson.* — (*Geol.*) A bed or stratum of coal. *Brande.*

COÄL'-MÉR-CHÄNT, * *n.* One who deals in coals. *Jodrell.*

COÄL'MÉ-TER, * *n.* One who measures coal. *Smart.*

COÄL'-MINE, *n.* A mine in which coals are dug. *Mortimer.*

COÄL'-MÉN-ER, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine. *Junius.*

COÄL'-PIT, *n.* A pit in which coals are dug; a place where charcoal is burnt. *Woodward.*

COÄL'-PLÄNT, * *n.* An impression of plants found on fossil coal. *P. C. C.*

COÄL'-SHIP, *n.* A ship that carries coals; a collier. *Junius.*

COÄL'-STÖNE, *n.* A sort of hard coal. *Woodward.*

COÄL'-WORK, (würk) *n.* A place where coals are found.

COÄLY, (kö'le) *a.* Containing or resembling coal. *Milton.*

CO-ÄN-NÉX', * *v. a.* To annex mutually or jointly. *Hooker.*

CO-ÄP-TÄTJON, *n.* [*con and apto, L.*] The adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*

†CO-ÄRCT', *v. a.* [*coarcto, L.*] To confine; to restrain. *Ayliffe.*

†CO-ÄRC'TÄTE, *v. a.* To confine; to coerce. *Fuller.*

†CO-ÄRC-TÄ'TJON, *n.* Confinement; restraint. *Ray.*

COÄRSE, (körs) *a.* Not fine; not refined; rough; not soft; rude; uncivil; gross; inelegant; indelicate; mean.

COÄRSE'LY, *ad.* In a coarse manner; rudely.

COÄRS'EN, * (kör'sn) *v. a.* To make coarse; to render vulgar. *Graham.* [R.]

COÄRS'NESS, *n.* State of being coarse; rudeness; grossness; roughness.

CO-ÄR-TJÖ-U-LÄ'TJON, * *n.* The structure of the bones in forming a joint. *Crabb.*

CO-ÄS-SÜME', *v. a.* To assume together. *Walsall.*

COÄST, (köst) *n.* [*costa, L.*] The edge, border, or margin of a country bounded by the sea; the shore. [The border or frontier of a country. *Ezod.*]

COÄST, (köst) *v. n.* [i. COASTED; *pp.* COASTING, COASTED.] To sail along the coast.

COÄST, *v. a.* To sail by; to keep close to.

COÄST'ER, *n.* He or that which sails near the shore; a small trading vessel.

COÄST'ING, * *a.* Keeping near the coast. — *Coasting trade*, the trade of intercourse carried on by sea between two ports or places belonging to the same country. *McCulloch.*

COÄST'ING, * *n.* The act of sailing near the shore. — (*U. S.*) An amusement of boys in sliding on a small sled or vehicle, down an inclined plane or descending ground, upon the snow.

COÄST'-RÖCK, * *n.* A rock found on the coast. *Coleridge.*

COÄST'-SÉD-J-MÉNT, * *n.* Sediment left on a coast. *Phillips.*

COÄST'WIŞE, * *ad.* Along the coast. *Hale.*

CÖAT, (köt) *n.* [*cotte*, Fr.] An upper garment; on outside garment; petticoat; a habit or vesture; a cover; a covering; an integument; the hair or fur of a beast; that on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

COAT, (köt) *v. a.* [i. COATED; *pp.* COATING, COATED.] To cover; to invest. *B. Jonson.*

COAT-CARD, *n.* A card bearing a coated figure:—now corrupted into *court-card*. *B. Jonson.*

COAT-ÉÈ', * *n.* A short, close coat. *Latrobe.*

COAT'ING, * *n.* Act of covering with a coat; a covering; materials for making coats. *W. Ency.*

COAT'-PÖCK-ET, * *n.* A pocket in a coat. *Swift.*

COAX, (köks) *v. a.* [i. COAXED; *pp.* COAXING, COAXED.] To cajole; to wheedle; to flatter; to entice. [A colloquial word.] *L'Estrange.*

COAX, (köks) *n.* A dupe. *Beaum. & Fl.*

COAX-ATION, (köks-ä'shun) *n.* The act of coaxing.

COAX'ER, *n.* One who coaxes; a wheedler.

COAX'ING-LY, * *ad.* In a flattering manner. *Centivore.*

CÖB, *n.* The sea-mew; a spider; a horse not castrated; a strong pony:—a coin:—a spike on which the kernels of maize grow:—a kind of wicker basket.

CÖB'BÄLT, or **CÖB'ALT**, [köb'alt, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; kö'bält, *Ja. Sm.*; kö'bält, *K.*] *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of gray color, or a brittle metal obtained from the mineral.

CÖ-BÄLT'IG, * *a.* Relating to or containing cobalt. *Francis.*

COBALTINE, * *n.* (*Min.*) An arseniate of cobalt. *Dana.*

CÖB'ING, * *n.* A punishment by strapping with a belt, or beating with a board. *Crabb.*

CÖB'BLE, (köb'bl) *v. a.* [*kobler*, Dan.] [i. COBBLED; *pp.* COBBLING, COBBLED.] To mend coarsely; to make clumsily.

CÖB'BLE, (köb'bl) *n.* A diving bird. *P. Cyc.* A round sort of stone, such as is found in the fields. *Farm. Ency.* A lump of coal. *Brande.* See **COBLE**.

CÖB'BLER, *n.* A mender of shoes; a clumsy workman.

CÖB'BY, *a.* Stout; brisk; hearty. *Brockett.* [Local, Eng.]

CÖB'CAL, * *n.* An open slipper, worn by ladies in the East. *Smart.*

CÖB'COALS, *n. pl.* Large round coals. *Graese.*

CÖB'HÖRSE, * *n.* A kind of stout-made horse. *Booth.*

CÖB'IR-ONS, *n. pl.* Andirons having knobs at the upper end. *Bacon.*

CÖ-BISH'OP, *n.* A coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

CÖ'BLE, (köb'bl) *n.* A small fishing-boat or canoe. *Pennant.* See **COBBLE**.

CÖB'LOAF, *n.* A loaf with many knobs.

CÖB'NUT, *n.* A boy's game; a large nut. *Barret.*

CÖ-BÖB'. See **CABOB**.

CÖ-BÖSE, * *n.* A kind of box to cover the chimney of a ship. *Falconer.* See **CABOOSE**.

CÖB-RÄP-ICÄ-EL'LO', * *n.* The poisonous-hooded serpent.

CÖB'STÖNE, *n.* A large stone; a cobble stone.

CÖB'SWAN, (-swön) *n.* The head or lending swan. *B. Jonson.*

CÖB'-WALL, * *n.* A wall formed of mud mixed with straw. *Brande.*

CÖB'WEB, *n.* [*kopweb*, D.] The web of a spider; any snare.

CÖB'WEB, *a.* Fine, slight, or flimsy. *More.*

CÖB'WEBBED, (köb'webd) *a.* Covered with spiders' webs.

CÖB'WEBBY, * *a.* Abounding in cobwebs. *Hooker.*

CÖ'CA, *n.* See **COCA**.

CÖ'CA, * *n.* The dried leaf of the erythroxylon coca, a native plant of Peru. It is a very stimulating narcotic, more pernicious than opium. *P. Cyc.*

COCAGNE,* (kök-än') *n.* [Fr.] An imaginary country of luxury and idleness:—the region of Cockneys, that is, London and its suburbs. *Smart.* See **COCKNEY**.

CÖC'ÇIF'ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*coccus*, Gr., and *fero*, L.] (*Bot.*) Bearing berries, as plants.

CÖP-ÇI-NEL'LA, * *n.* (*Ent.*) A genus of trimerous, coleopterous insects, including the lady-bird, lady-cow, &c. *Brande.*

CÖC-ÇI-NEL'LINE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) The peculiar coloring matter of cochineal. *Hamilton.*

CÖC'ÇO-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene. *Dana.*

CÖC'ÇU-LÜS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants. *P. Cyc.*

CÖC'ÇU-LÜS INDI-CUS, *n.* [L.] Indian berry; a poisonous fruit often used in adulterating beer.

CÖC'ÇUS, * *n.* [L.] (*Ent.*) A genus of hemipterous insects. *Hamilton.*

CÖP'ÇYX, (kök'çyks) *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) A bone joined to the extremity of the os sacrum.

CÖCH'I-NEAL, [köch'e-näl, *J. E. Ja. Wh.*; küch'e-näl, *S. W. P. F. K.*; köch-e-näl, *Sm.*] *n.* [*cochinilla*, Sp.] A substance consisting of dried insects, brought from Mexico, &c., and used in the arts as a red dye or tincture.

CÖCH'LE-A, * *n.* [L.] (*Conch.*) A spiral univalve shell; snail shell. *Crabb.*

CÖCH'LE-AN, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as *cochleate*. *Brande.*

CÖCH'LE-AR, * *n.* [L.] Archimedes's screw; a water-engine. *Francis.*

CÖCH'LE-Ä'RE, * *n.* [L.] A spoon; form of a cockle-shell. *Brande.*

CÖEH'LE-A-RY, (kök'le-ä-rë) *a.* [*cochlea*, L.] Having the form of a snail's shell or of a screw.

CÖEH'LE-ATE, * *a.* Formed like a screw; spiral. — (*Bot.*) Resembling the bowl of a spoon or a snail-shell. *P. Cyc.*

CÖEH'LE-ÄT-ED, *a.* Of a screwed form. *Woodward.*

CÖEH'LE-ÖÜS,* (kök'le-üs) *a.* Of a spiral form. *Derham.*

CÖCK, (kök) *n.* [*coccyz*.] The male of the domestic hen and of other birds; a strutting chief or leader; a weather-cock:—the handle which turns a liquid on or off through a spout; a spout and handle to let out water:—the notch of an arrow:—the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint:—a small heap of hay:—the form of a hat:—the style or gnomon of a dial:—the needle or index of a balance. — *Cock on the hoop or cock-a-hoop*, triumphant; exulting. — *Cock and bull*, tedious, unmeaning stories.

CÖCK, *v. a.* [i. COCKED; *pp.* COCKING, COCKED.] To set erect; to mould the form of the hat:—to fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge:—to raise hay in heaps.

CÖCK, *v. n.* To strut; to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks. *B. Jonson.*

CÖCK-ÄDE', *n.* A ribbon, device, or badge, worn in the hat.

CÖCK-ÄD'ED, *a.* Wearing a cockade in the hat. *Young.*

CÖCK'Ä-TÖÖP', * *ad.* In high mirth and jollity. *Shak.*

COCK'AL, *n.* A game called also *huckle-bone*. *Kinder.*

CÖCK'Ä-TÖÖ', * *n.* A kind of parrot bearing a tuft.

CÖCK'Ä-TÖÖ', * *n.* The white macaw; the cockatoo. *Scott.*

CÖCK'Ä-TRICE, [kök'ä-tris, *W. J. F. Sm.*; kök'ä-tris, *S. E. K.*] *n.* [*coeatriz*, Fr.] A herpetal fable to rise from a cock's egg; a name of the basilisk.

CÖCK'BOAT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small boat used on rivers or near the shore. *Bacon.*

CÖCK'BRÄINED, (kök'bränd) *a.* Giddy; rash. *Milton.*

CÖCK'BRÖTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*

CÖCK'CRÖW, * *n.* The crow of a cock. *Colebridge.*

CÖCK'CRÖW'ING, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; the dawn. *St. Mark.*

COCK'ER, *v. a.* To fondle; to indulge. *Eccles.*

CÖCK'ER, *n.* A cockfighter; a sort of spatterdash. *Bp. Hall.*

CÖCK'ER-EL, *n.* A young cock. *Shak.*

COCK'ER'ING, *n.* Indulgence. *Milton.*

COCK'ET, *a.* Brisk; pert. *Sherwood.*

CÖCK'ET, *n.* (*English law*) An office in an English custom-house, where goods to be exported are entered:—an instrument, or official seal, delivered by officers of the customs as a warrant that merchandise is entered:—a cock-boat. [*Scott.*]

CÖCK'ET-BRÄED, * *n.* The finest sort of wheaten bread.

CÖCK'EY, * *n.* A common sewer. *Britton.*

CÖCK'EYE,* (kök'i) *n.* A squinting eye. *Forby.*

CÖCK'FIGHT, (kök'fitt) *n.* A battle or match between game-cocks.

CÖCK'FIGHT-ING, (kök'fitt-ing) *n.* tween game-cocks.

CÖCK'HÖRSE, *a.* On horseback; exulting. *Prior.* [Low.]

CÖCK'ING, *n.* Cockfighting. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CÖCK'KLE, (kök'kl) *n.* [*cochlea*, L.] A small shell-fish:—the body or fireplace of an air-stove:—darnel, or a weed that grows in corn.

CÖCK'KLE, (kök'kl) *v. a. & n.* [i. COCKLED; *pp.* COCKLING, COCKLED.] To contract into wrinkles; to corrugate; to wrinkle.

CÖCK'KLED, (kök'kl'd) *a.* Shelled; turbinated; wrinkled.

CÖCK'KLE-KIND, * *n.* A testaceous fish. *Pope.*

CÖCK'KLE-OAST, * *n.* That part of a hop-kiln or oast where the fire is made. *Brande.*

CÖCK'KLER, *n.* One who takes and sells cockles. *Gray.*

CÖCK'KLE-SHÄLL, * *n.* The covering of a cockle. *Addison.*

CÖCK'KLE-STAIRS, *n. pl.* Winding stairs. *Chambers.* [R.]

CÖCK'LING, * *n.* Any thing becoming entangled. *Francis.*

CÖCK'LÖB-STER, * *n.* The male lobster. *Pennant.*

CÖCK'LÖFT, *n.* The top loft; room over the garret.

CÖCK'MÄSTER, *n.* One who breeds game-cocks. *L'Estrange.*

CÖCK'MATCH, *n.* A cockfight for a prize. *Addison.*

CÖCK'NEY, *n.* *pl.* COCKNEYS. A native or citizen of London, in contempt. *Chaucer.* — *Shak.* — It is of ancient, but unknown or uncertain, origin.

CÖCK'NEY, * *a.* Relating to or like cockneys. *Richardson.*

CÖCK'NEY-FY, * *v. a.* To form with the manners or character of a cockney. *Ec. Res.*

CÖCK'NEY-ISH, * *a.* Relating to or like cockneys. *Qu. Rev.*

CÖCK'NEY-ISM, * *n.* An idiom, manner, or character of the cockneys. *Qu. Rev.*

CÖCK'NEY-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cockney. *Burton.*

CÖCK'PIGEON,* (pid'jun) *n.* The male dove or pigeon. *Shak.*

CÖCK'PIT, *n.* A place where game-cocks fight. — (*Naut.*) The after part of the orlop deck, or deck below the lower deck, altogether below the water, where the wounded are dressed:—a room in Westminster, where the king of England's privy council hold their sittings.

CÖCK'RÖACH, * *n.* A species of beetle. *Harris.*

CÖCK'R-CÖMB, (köks'köm) *n.* The comb of a cock:—a plant; a species of celosia. See **COCCOMB**.

CÖCK'S'HEAD, (köks'häd) *n.* A plant; sainfoin. *Miller.*

COCK'SHUT, *n.* The close of the day, when fowls roost. *Shak.*

CÖCK/SPÄR-RÖW,* n. The male of the sparrow. *Addon.*
 CÖCK/SPÜR, n. Virginian hawthorn; medlar.
 CÖCK/SÜRE, (kök/shür) a. Confidently certain. *Skelton.* [Vulgar.]
 CÖCK/SWAIN, (kök/swän or kök'sm) [kök'sn, S.W. P. E. K.; kök'swän or kök'sn, Ja. Sm.] n. (*Naut.*) The officer who has the command of the cock-boat.
 CÖCK/WËED, n. A plant; dittander or pepperwort.
 CÖCK/Y,* n. A vulgar term of endearment. *Conræve.*
 CÖC/CÖA, (kö/kö) n. [*caca*, or *coco*, Sp. and Port.] The theobroma, or chocolate-nut tree, and its seeds or fruit; a decoction or beverage made of the seeds:—written also *caca*.
 CÖC/CÖA-NÜT,* n. A large nut; the fruit of the cocoa-nut tree, *cocos nucifera*, a species of palm-tree. *P. Cyc.*
 CÖC/CÖ-LÏTE,* n. (*Min.*) Berry-stone; a variety of augite. *Brande.*
 CÖ-CÖÖN,* n. An oblong ball, or covering of silk, fabricated by the silk-worm; the egg-shaped case of the chrysalis. *P. Cyc.*
 CÖC/TÏ-BLE,* a. That may be boiled or baked. *Blount.*
 CÖC/TÏ-LE, (kök/tj) a. [*coctilis*, L.] Made by baking, as a brick.
 CÖC/TÏON, (kök/shün) n. [*coctio*, L.] The act of boiling.
 CÖD, } n. A common sea-fish. *Shak.*
 CÖD/FISH, }
 CÖD, n. A case or husk containing seeds; a bag; a pillow; the scrotum:—a codfish.
 CÖD, v. n. To enclose in a cod. *Mortimer.*
 CÖ'DÄ,* n. [It.] (*Mus.*) The passage at the end of a movement, which follows a lengthened perfect cadence. *Brande.*
 CÖD'DER, n. A gatherer of pease. *Dicit.*
 CÖD'DING,* a. Relating to a pillow or bed; wanton. *Shak.*
 CÖD'DLE, (köd/dl) v. a. [f. CODDLED; pp. CODDLING, CODDLED.] To parboil; to make much of; to fondle; to caudle.
 CÖD'DY, a. Having cods; husky. *Sherwood.*
 CÖD'DY-MÖD'DY,* n. A name of a species of gull. *Booth.*
 CÖDE, n. [*codex*, L.] A book of laws; a system of laws; a collection of laws digested and reduced into an orderly arrangement.
 CÖ-DE-ËND'ANT,* n. (*Law*) A joint supporter. *Blackstone.*
 CÖ-DE'ÏNE,* or CÖ-DE'ÏA,* n. (*Chem.*) An alkaline substance obtained from opium. *Brande.*
 CÖ-DE'T'Ä,* n. [It.] (*Mus.*) A short passage connecting one action with another, and not composing part of a regular section. *Brande.*
 CÖ'DËX,* n. [L.] pl. CÖD'Ï-CËS. A manuscript; a manuscript volume; a tablet; a book; a code. *Brande.*
 CÖD'FISH-ËR,* n. A vessel employed in the codfishery. *Crabb.*
 CÖD'FISH-ËR-Y,* n. The business of taking and curing cod. *Qu. Rev.*
 CÖD'GËR, n. A miser; a clown; a rustic.
 CÖD'GÏL, n. An addition or supplement to a will.
 CÖD'GÏL-LÄ-RY, a. Of the nature of a codicil. *Phillimore.*
 CÖD'Ï-FÄ/TÏON,* n. The act of codifying. *J. Bentham.*
 CÖD'Ï-FËR,* n. One who codifies. *Qu. Rev.*
 CÖD'Ï-FY,* v. a. [L. CODIFIED; pp. CODIFYING, CODIFIED.] To digest into a regular system or code, as laws. *J. Bentham.*
 CÖ-DÏLLE', (kö-dj'l) n. [*codille*, Fr.] A term at ombre, when the game is won. *Pope.*
 CÖD'LE, v. a. To parboil; to fondle. See CODDLE.
 CÖD'LIX,* n. A cooking apple; same as *codling*. *Farm. Ency.*
 CÖD'LING, n. A small cod; a kind of apple
 CÖD'PIËCE,* n. A small bag. *Shak.*
 CÖ-ËP'Ï-CÄ-CY, n. Joint efficacy. *Brownne.*
 CÖ-ËP'Ï/CIËN-CY, (kö-ef-fish'en-se) n. Coöperation.
 CÖ-ËP'Ï/CIËNT, (kö-ef-fish'ent) n. [*co* and *efficiens*, L.] That which coöperates with another.—(*Algebra*) The known term, which is placed before an unknown one, as being multiplied into it.
 CÖ-ËP'Ï/CIËNT-LY, ad. In a coöperating manner.
 CÖ-Ë/BER, n. An elder of the same rank. *Trapp.*
 CÖ/LÏ-ÄC, (së'lj-äk) a. Relating to the lower belly.—The *calicæ flux* or *passion* is a painful species of diarrhæa.
 CÖM'Ë-TËR-Y, n. See CEMETERY.
 CÖ-ËM'P'TÏON, a. [*coemptio*, L.] The act of buying up the whole quantity.
 CÖ-ËN-JÖY, v. n. To enjoy together. *Hovell.*
 CÖN/O-BY, n. See CENOBY.
 CÖ-E'QUAL, a. Jointly equal; of the same rank or dig-
 CÖ-E'QUAL,* n. One who is equal to another. *Stirling.*
 CÖ-E'QUAL'Ï-TY, (kö-ë-kwöl'ë-të) n. State of being co-equal.
 CÖ-ËRCE', (kö-ërs') v. a. [*coerceo*, L.] [i. COERCED; pp. COERCING, COERCED.] To restrain; to check; to force.
 CÖ-ËR/CJ-BLE, a. That may be restrained.
 CÖ-ËR/CÏON, (kö-ër'shün) n. Act of coercing; state of being coerced; penal restraint; check; compulsion.
 CÖ-ËR/CÏ-ÏVE,* a. Coercive. *By Taylor.*
 CÖ-ËR/CÏVE, a. Imposing restraint; checking; restraining by power. *Hooker.*

CÖ-ËR/CÏVE-LY,* ad. By means of coercion. *Burke.*
 CÖ-ËS-SËN'TÏAL, a. [*con* and *essentia*, L.] Being of the same essence.
 CÖ-ËS-SËN-TÏ-ÄL'Ï-TY, (kö-ës-sën-shë-äl'ë-të) n. Participation of the same essence. *Burgess.*
 CÖ-ËS-SËN'TÏAL-LY, ad. In a co-essential manner.
 CÖ-ËS-TÄP'LISH-MËNT, n. Joint establishment. *By Watson.*
 CÖ-Ë-TÄT'L,* n. A union of estates or interests. *Smollett.*
 CÖ-Ë-TÄ'NE-ÄN, n. [*con* and *ætas*, L.] One of the same age with another. *Aubrey*. [R.]
 CÖ-Ë-TÄ'NË-OÜS, a. Of the same age with another; coeval.
 CÖ-Ë-TËR'NAL, a. [*con* and *æternus*, L.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*
 CÖ-Ë-TËR'NAL-LY, ad. With equal eternity. *Hooker.*
 CÖ-Ë-TËR'NÄL'Ï-TY, n. Joint eternity. *Hammond.*
 CÖ-Ë'VAL, a. [*cœvus*, L.] Of the same age; of the same time; contemporary; contemporaneous.
 CÖ-Ë'VAL, n. One of the same age; a contemporary.
 CÖ-Ë'VOUS, a. Of the same age; coeval. [R.]
 CÖ-Ë-X-ÏST', (kö-ëg-zist') v. n. [*con* and *existo*, L.] [i. COEXISTED; pp. COEXISTING, COEXISTED.] To exist together or at the same time.
 CÖ-Ë-X-ÏS-TËNCE, (kö-ëg-zis'tens) n. Existence at the same time with another; contemporaneousness. *Locke.*
 CÖ-Ë-X-ÏS-TËNT, a. Existing at the same time.
 CÖ-Ë-X-ÏS'T'ING,* p. a. Existing at the same time.
 CÖ-Ë-X-ËND', v. a. To expand together or equally. *Jodrell.*
 CÖ-Ë-X-TËND', v. a. [*con* and *extendo*, L.] [i. COEXTENDED; pp. COEXTENDING, COEXTENDED.] To extend to the same space or duration with another. *Grew.*
 CÖ-Ë-X-TËN'SÏON, (kö-ëk-stën'shün) n. Joint extension.
 CÖ-Ë-X-TËN'SÏVE, a. Having jointly the same extent.
 CÖ-Ë-X-TËN'SÏVE-LY, ad. In a co-extensive manner.
 CÖFF,* n. The offal of pilchards. *Loudon*. [Cornwall, Eng.]
 CÖF'ËE, n. [*caffè*, It.; *café*, Fr., from Arabic.] The berries of the coffee-tree, (*caffea Arabica*); a decoction or drink prepared from the berries.
 CÖF'ËE-BËR-RY,* n. The fruit of the coffee-tree. *Ash.*
 CÖF'ËE-CÛP,* n. A cup for drinking coffee. *Sumner.*
 CÖF'ËE-HÖÛSE, n. A house of entertainment where coffee is sold; a hotel or tavern.
 CÖF'ËE-MÄN, n. One that keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.*
 CÖF'ËE-MÏLL,* n. A mill for grinding coffee. *Maunder.*
 CÖF'ËE-PÖT,* n. A pot in which coffee is boiled.
 CÖF'ËE-TREE,* n. The tree or shrub that produces coffee. *P. Cyc.*
 CÖF'ËER, [köf'ër, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; köf'ër, S.; köf'ër or köf'ër, K.] n. A chest, generally for keeping money; treasure.—(*Arch.*) A sunk panel in vaults and domes; a square hollow between the moldings of a cornice.—(*Port.*) A hollow trench or lodgement in a ditch.—(*Island Navigation*) A sort of lock for receiving a barge.
 CÖF'ËER, v. a. To treasure up. *Bacon*. [R.]
 CÖF'ËER-DÄM,* n. (*Arch.*) A case of piling, water-tight, fixed in the bed of a river for the purpose of laying the bottom dry for a space large enough to build a pier on. *Brande.*
 CÖF'ËER-ËR, n. One who coffers:—formerly, an officer in the king of England's household next under the comptroller. *Warton.*
 CÖF'ËIN, n. [*κόφινος*] A box or chest in which a dead body or corpse is interred:—a mould of paste for a pie:—a paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers and printers.—*Coffin* of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin*-bone, which is a small spongy bone, enclosed in the midst of the hoof.
 CÖF'ËIN, v. a. [i. COFFINED; pp. COFFINING, COFFINED.] To enclose in a coffin; to enclose; to cover.
 CÖF'ËIN-LËSS,* a. Destitute of a coffin. *Wilson.*
 CÖF'ËIN-MÄK-ËR, n. One who makes coffins. *Tatler.*
 CÖ-FÖUND'ER, n. A joint founder. *Weaver.*
 CÖG, v. a. [i. COGGED; pp. COGGING, COGGED.] To flatter; to wheedle; to falsify; to fix coqs in a wheel.—*To cog a die*, to secure it, so as to direct its fall.
 CÖG, v. n. To lie; to wheedle. *Tusser*. [R.]
 CÖG, n. The tooth of a wheel. *Dean Tucker*.—A little boat:—a trick; deceit. *Fairfax.*
 CÖ'GËN-CY, n. Force; strength; power.
 CÖ'GËN'ÄL, a. Congenial. *Warton.*
 CÖ'GËNT, a. [*cogens*, L.] Forcible; powerful; resistless.
 CÖ'GËNT-LY, ad. In a cogent manner; forcibly.
 CÖG'ËER, (kög'ër) n. A flatterer. *Sherwood*. [R.]
 CÖG'ËER-Y, n. Trick; falsehood. *Watson*. [R.]
 CÖG'ËING, n. Cheat; fallacy. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 CÖG'GLE-STÖNE, n. A pebble; a cobble-stone. *Skinner.*
 CÖG'Ï-TÄ-BLE, a. That may be thought on.
 CÖG'Ï-TÄTE, (köj'ë-tät) v. n. [*cogito*, L.] [i. COGITATED; pp. COGITATING, COGITATED.] To meditate; to think. *Donne.*

OLD-CÖM-FORT,* n. A disappointment of hopes. *Carey.*
CÖLD/FINCH,* n. A small, rare, English bird. *Pennant.*
CÖLD-HEART-ED,* a. Indifferent; wanting passion. *Shak.*
CÖLD/ISH,* a. Somewhat cold; cool. *Ash.*
†CÖLD/KIND,* a. Having coldness and kindness united. *Milton.*
CÖLD/LY, ad. In a cold manner; without heat.
CÖLD/NESS, n. State of being cold; frigidity; algidity; want of heat.
CÖLD/SERVED,* (-served) a. Served up cold; dull; tedious; tiresome. *Young.*
CÖLD/SHÖRT,* a. Brittle when cold, as a metal. *Smart.*
CÖLE, n. A sort of cabbage which does not form a close head; a general name for cabbage; borecole; kale.
CÖLE/MÖUSE,* n. A small bird of the titmouse kind. *Pennant.*
CÖ-LE-ÖP/TE-RA,* n. pl. [*κολεός*; and *πτερόν*, (*Ent.*)] An order of insects which have generally six legs and four wings; beetles. *P. Cyc.* See COLEOPTERAN.
CÖ-LE-ÖP/TE-RAL,* a. Having four wings with sheaths, **CÖ-LE-ÖP/TE-ROUS,* a.** like the beetle; relating to the coleoptera, or coleopterans. *P. Cyc.*
CÖ-LE-ÖP/TE-RÄN,* n. (*Ent.*) One of an order of insects which have two pairs of wings, the first pair having the consistence of horn, the second pair, or true wings, being much the larger; one of the coleoptera; a beetle. *Brande.*
CÖ-LE-ÖP/TE-RIST,* n. One versed in coleopterous insects. *Hope.*
CÖLE/RÄPE,* n. A plant; brassica. *Lee.*
CÖLE/SÄED, n. Seed of the cole; rape-seed.
CÖ-LES-SÄE,* n. (*Law*) A partner in a lease. *Burrows.*
†CÖL/ET,* n. An inferior kind of church servant; acolyte. *Kennet.*
CÖLE/WORT, (köl'würt) n. A variety of cabbage.
CÖL/C, n. [*colicus, L.*] A disorder of the bowels or abdomen that is attended with acute pain.
CÖL/C, a. Affecting the bowels with pain. *Milton.*
CÖL/I-CAL,* a. Same as *colic*. *Gay.* [*R.*]
CÖL/ICK-Y,* a. Relating to or afflicted with the colic. *Crabb.*
CÖL/IN,* n. The Virginian partridge. *Farm. Ency.*
CÖL/ING,* n. A long, pale apple. *Crabb.*
CÖL/INIL,* n. (*Bot.*) An American medicinal plant. *Crabb.*
CÖL/INSE/UM,* n. [*colisno, It.*] See COLLOSSUM.
†CÖLL, n. a. [*coller, old Fr.*] To embrace. *Spenser.*
†CÖLLÄN-F-ÄC/TION,* n. A wasting away; decay. *Blount.*
CÖL-LÄN/O-RÄ-TÖR,* n. [*collaborateur, Fr.*] An assistant; a joint-laborer. *P. Cyc.*
CÖL-LÄPSE,* n. A wasting of the body, or a sudden and extreme depression of its strength; a shrinking or falling together of the sides of a hollow vessel. *Brande.*
CÖL-LÄPSE, v. n. [*collapsus, L.*] [*i.* COLLAPSED; *pp.* COLLAPSING, COLLAPSED.] To fall together, as the sides or parts of a hollow vessel; to shrink up.
CÖL-LÄPSED/ID, (köl-läpst) a. Withered; fallen down.
CÖL-LÄP/SION,* n. A closing, or state of vessels closed.
CÖL/LAR, n. [*collar, Sp.*] A ring round the neck; a neck-band; the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck; the part of the dress that surrounds the neck; a peculiar badge worn round the neck by knights. — (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber connecting two rafters. — *To slip the collar, to get free.*
CÖL/LAR, v. a. [*i.* COLLARED; *pp.* COLLARING, COLLARED.] To put a collar on; to seize by the collar.
CÖL/LAR-AGE,* n. The duty on the collars of draught-horses. *Smart.*
CÖL/LAR-BÖNE, n. The clavicle. *Wiseman.*
CÖL/LAR-DÄY,* n. A day on which knights appear at court in their collars. *Smart.*
CÖL/LARED, (köl'lurd) a. Having a collar.
CÖL/LAR-MÄK/ER,* n. One who makes collars. *Booth.*
CÖL-LÄT/A-BLE,* a. That may be collated. *Coloridge.* [*R.*]
CÖL-LÄT/E, v. a. [*confero, collatum, L.*] [*i.* COLLATED; *pp.* COLLATING, COLLATED.] To compare things similar, as manuscripts, or different editions of the same work; to bring or lay together; to confer; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.
CÖL-LÄT/ER-AL, a. [*con and latus, L.*] Being sideways, not direct; being or placed side to side; running parallel; not direct; not immediate; descending from the same stock or ancestor, though not lineally related, as the children of brothers. — *Collateral security, something given or pledged to secure the fulfilment of a contract.*
CÖL-LÄT/ER-AL,* n. One who is collaterally descended. *Ayliffe.*
CÖL-LÄT/ER-AL-LY, ad. In a collateral manner or relation; side by side; indirectly.
CÖL-LÄT/ER-AL-NESS, n. The state of being collateral.
CÖL-LÄ/TION, n. [*collatio, L.*] Act of collating; that which is collated; comparison of copies. — a. a. as of several kinds of food or provisions. — (*Law*) Act of bestowing a benefice.

CÖL-LÄ/TION-ER,* n. One who collates or examines the sheets of a book after it is printed. *Crabb.*
†CÖL-LÄ-TI/TIOUS, (köl-lä-tish/ys) a. Contributed by many. *Bailey.*
CÖL-LÄ/TIVE, a. (*Eng. Law*) A term applied to livings or advowsons of which the bishop and the patron are the same person.
CÖL-LÄ/TÖR, n. One who collates, compares, or bestows.
CÖL-LÄ/TRESS,* n. A female who collates. *Smith.*
CÖL-LÄUD,* v. a. [*collaudo, L.*] To join in praising. *Howell.* [*R.*]
CÖL-LÄGUE, (köl'læg) n. [*collega, L.*] A partner in any trust or office; an associate; coadjutor; ally.
CÖL-LÄGUE/, (köl'læg/) v. a. To unite with. *Shak.*
CÖL-LÄGUE-SHIP, n. Partnership. *Milton.*
CÖL-LÄCT/, v. a. [*colligo, collectum, L.*] [*i.* COLLECTED; *pp.* COLLECTING, COLLECTED.] To gather together; to assemble; to muster; to gain by observation; to infer as a consequence. — *To collect one's self, to recover from surprise, or to become calm.*
CÖL/LÆCT, n. [*collecta, low L.*] A short, comprehensive prayer read together with other parts of the service.
CÖL-LÆC-TÄ/NE-Ä,* n. pl. [*L.*] A selection of passages from various authors; collections; extracts. *Brande.*
CÖL-LÆC-TÄ/NE-OUS, a. Gathered together.
CÖL-LÆCT/ED,* p. a. Gathered together; composed; calm.
CÖL-LÆCT/ED-LY, ad. In a collected manner.
CÖL-LÆCT/ED-NESS, n. The state of being collected.
CÖL-LÆCT/IBLE, a. That may be collected.
CÖL-LÆCT/TION, n. Act of collecting; that which is collected; a gathering together; contribution; an assemblage; a group; a corollary; deduction.
†CÖL-LÆC-TI/TIOUS, (-tish/ys) a. Gathered up.
CÖL-LÆCT/IVE, a. Gathered into one mass; containing a number or many, though having the form of the singular number.
CÖL-LÆCT/IVE-LY, ad. In a general mass; in a body.
CÖL-LÆCT/IVE-NESS, n. A state of combination; a mass.
CÖL-LÆC/TÖR, n. One who collects; a compiler; — an officer who receives or collects the customs or taxes. — (*Bot.*) *pl.* Dense hairs covering the styles of some flowers. [*lectorship, P. Cyc.*]
CÖL-LÆC/TÖ-RATE,* n. The district of a collector; a collector.
CÖL-LÆC/TÖR-SHIP, n. The office or district of a collector.
CÖL-LÆC/TRESS,* n. A female who collects. *Clarke.*
CÖL-LÆG/A-TÄ-RY, n. (*Law*) A joint legatee. *Chambers.*
CÖL-LÆGE, (köl'læg) n. [*collegium, L.*] A seminary of learning established by authority, endowed with funds, and possessed of certain rights and privileges; a literary institution; a community; a corporation; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; a house or edifice appropriated to the use of a college or literary institution; — a political body, as the college of electors of the President of the U. S.
CÖL-LÆGE-LIKE, a. Regulated like a college. *Howell.*
CÖL-LÆ/GI-AL, a. Relating to a college; collegiate. *Bailey.*
CÖL-LÆ/GI-ÄN, n. A member of a college.
CÖL-LÆ/GI-ÄTE, a. Relating to a college; containing a college; instituted as a college; — applied to a church, it denotes one that, not being a cathedral, or the seat of a bishop, has, nevertheless, its college or corporation of dean, canons, and prebends, and is regulated, in divine service, as a cathedral. [*Burton.*]
CÖL-LÆ/GI-ÄTE, n. A member of a college; a collegian.
†CÖL-LÆ/Y,* n. A colliery. *Scott.* See COLLIERY.
CÖL/LÆT, n. [*collum, L.*] [*†A collar. Herbert.*] That part of a ring in which the stone is set; the part of a cannon between the astragal and the muzzle.
CÖL-LI/DE/, v. n. [*collido, L.*] [*i.* COLLIDED; *pp.* COLLIDING, COLLIDED.] To strike against each other; to clash. *Dryden.*
CÖL/LIER, (köl'yer) n. A digger of coals; a coal-merchant; a ship that carries coals.
CÖL/LIER-Y, (köl'yer-e) n. A place where coals are dug; a coal-mine; the coal-trade.
CÖL/LI-ELÖW-ER, n. See CAULIFLOWER.
†CÖL/LI-GÄTE, v. a. [*colligo, L.*] To bind together. *Quelch.*
†CÖL-LI-GÄ/TION, n. A binding together. *Brown.*
CÖL/LI-MÄ/TING,* a. Correcting the error of sight. *P. Cyc.*
CÖL-LI-MÄ/TION, n. [*collimo, L.*] The aiming at a mark, or limit; — the line of sight in a telescope or astronomical instrument.
CÖL-LI-MÄ/TÖR,* n. An instrument or contrivance for ascertaining the horizontal point, or for determining or correcting the error of collimation in an instrument. *Kater.*
†CÖL-LIN-E-Ä/TION, n. [*collino, L.*] Act of directing in a right line.
†CÖL/LING, n. An embrace; dalliance. *Chaucer.*
CÖL-LIN/GUÄL,* a. Having the same language. *West. Rec.*
†CÖL-LI/Q/UA-BLE, (köl-lik/wa-bl) a. Easily dissolved. *Harvey.*
†CÖL-LI/Q/UA-MENT, (köl-lik/wa-mént) n. The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted. *Bailey.*

- †CÖL/LI-QUÄNT, (-kwánt) *a.* That has the power of melting. *Bailey.* [Boyle.]
- †CÖL/LI-QUÄTE, *v. a.* [*collique*, L.] To melt; to dissolve.
- †CÖL/LI-QUÄTE, *v. n.* To be dissolved. *Brown.*
- CÖL-LI-QUÄTION, *n.* The act of melting:—a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies. *Boyle.* [L.]
- CÖL-LIQU-U-TIVE, *a.* Melting; dissolvent; wasting. *Quincy.*
- CÖL-LIQU-E-FY-CATION, *n.* A melting together. *Bacon.*
- CÖL-LI-QUON, (köl-lizh'un) *n.* [*colissio*, L.] The act of colliding; act of running foul of, or striking against each other, as two ships; a clash; opposition; interference.
- †CÖL-LI-SIVE,* *a.* Causing collision; clashing. *Blackmore.*
- †CÖL-LIT'I-GANT,* *a.* Wrangling or contending together. *Maunder.*
- CÖL/LQ-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*colloco*, L.] [*i.* COLLOCATED; *pp.* COLLOCATING, COLLOCATED.] To place; to arrange.
- CÖL/LQ-CÄTE, *a.* Placed. *Bacon.*
- CÖL-LQ-CÄTION, *n.* Act of collocating or placing; state of being placed.
- †CÖL-LQ-CÜTION, *n.* [*collocutio*, L.] Conference. *Bailey.*
- †CÖL-LQ-CÜTOR, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue. *Derham.*
- †CÖL-LQ-GUE', (köl-lög') *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *Bp. Hall.*
- CÖL-LÖGUE', (köl-lög') *v. n.* To associate together in order to accomplish some bad purpose; to plot. *Forby.*
- CÖL-LÖG'UING, (köl-lög'ing) *n.* Flattery. *Burton.*
- CÖL/LÖP, *n.* A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh:—in burlesque language, a child. *Shak.* Four or five sheep. *Loudon.*
- CÖL-LÖQUI-AL, (köl-lö'kwé-əl) *a.* Relating to, or used in, common conversation; conversational.
- CÖL-LÖQUI-AL-ISM,* *n.* A word or phrase used in conversation. *Ec. Rev.*
- CÖL-LÖ-QUI-ÄL'I-TY,* *n.* The state of being colloquial. *Ch. Ob.* [L.]
- CÖL-LÖ-QUI-ÄL-IZE,* *v. a.* To make colloquial. *Ch. Ob.*
- CÖL-LÖ-QUI-ÄL-LY,* *ad.* In a colloquial manner. *Smart.*
- CÖL/LÖ-QUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue. *Malone.*
- CÖL/LÖ-QUY, (köl'lö-kwe) *n.* [*colloquium*, L.] A mutual discourse of two or more persons; a dialogue; conversation.
- CÖL/LÖW, (köl'lö) *n.* The smut of coal; colly. *Woodward.*
- †CÖL-LÖC'TAN-CY, *n.* [*collector*, L.] A tendency to contest; resistance. *Bailey.*
- †CÖL-LYU-C'TÄTION, *n.* Contest; opposition. *Morc.*
- CÖL-LÜDE', *v. n.* [*colludo*, L.] [*i.* COLLUDED; *pp.* COLLUDING, COLLUDED.] To play into each other's hands; to conspire in a fraud.
- CÖL-LÜD'ER, *n.* One who colludes. *Milton.*
- CÖL-LÜD'ING, *n.* Management of deceit or fraud.
- CÖL/LÜM,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The point where the stem and root are combined. *P. Cyc.*
- CÖL-LÜ'SION, (köl-lü'zhun) *n.* Act of colluding; a secret agreement, between two or more persons, for a fraudulent purpose; artifice; fraud.
- CÖL-LÜ'SIVE, *a.* Fraudulently concerted; knavish.
- CÖL-LÜ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a collusive manner. *Blackstone.*
- CÖL-LÜ'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* Fraudulent concert.
- CÖL-LÜ'SO-RY, *a.* Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.
- CÖL-LÜ-TÖ'R'I-UM,* *n.* (*Med.*) A lotion for rinsing the mouth. *Brande.*
- CÖL-LÜ-VI-ÉS,* *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] A collection of filth. (*Geol.*) The fluid mass into which the substance of the earth was supposed to be dissolved by the deluge. *Hamilton.*
- CÖL/LY, *n.* The smut of coal; grime. *Burton.*
- †CÖL/LY, *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shak.*
- †CÖL/LY-RITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, or a variety of lithomarge. *Crabb.*
- CÖL-ZYR'I-YÉ, *n.* [L.; *καλλυριον*, Gr.] *pl.* CÖL-ZYR'I-A. (*Med.*) Medicine for the eyes; a topical remedy for the eyes; eye-water; eye-salve.
- CÖL/MAR, *n.* [Fr.] A good sort of pear.
- CÖL/O-BÜS,* *n.* [L.] (*Zool.*) A genus of long-tailed quadrumanes or monkeys.
- CÖL/O-CYNTH, *n.* [*colocythis*, L.] *Coloquintida*; the pith of the bitter-apple, a violent purgative.
- CÖL/O-CYNTHINE,* *n.* The bitter, purging principle of *colocythis*. *Brande.*
- CÖ-LOGNE',* (kö-lön') *n.* *Cologne-water*, or *eau de Cologne*, an aromatized alcohol, used for the toilet, first made at Cologne. *Oré.*
- CÖ-LOGNE',* (kö-lön') *a.* Noting a sort of essenced or perfumed water distilled at Cologne in Germany. *Ency.*
- CÖL/O-LITE,* *n.* (*Geol.*) A worm-like fossil; petrified intestines of fishes. *Buckland.*
- CÖ/LON, *n.* [*κόλον*,] (*Gram.*) The mark thus [:], noting a pause less than a period.—(*Anat.*) The largest of the intestines;—applied also to the greater part of the large intestines.
- COLONEL, (kür'nel) *n.* [*coronel*, Sp.] The chief commander of a regiment, ranking next below a brigadier-general. ☞ "This word is among those gross irregularities which must be given up as incorrigible." *Walker.*
- COLONELCY,* (kür'nel-se) *n.* The office of colonel. *Gent. Mag.*
- COLONELSHIP, (kür'nel-ship) *n.* The office of colonel.
- CÖ-LÖ-NI-ÄL, *a.* Relating to a colony or colonies. *Burke.*
- †CÖ-LÖN'I-CÄL, *a.* [*colonus*, L.] Relating to husbandmen. *Spelman.*
- CÖL/O-NIST, *n.* An inhabitant or member of a colony.
- CÖL/O-NI-ZÄTION, *n.* Act of colonizing. *Burke.*
- CÖL/O-NI-ZÄTION-IST,* *n.* An advocate for colonization. *Month. Rev.*
- CÖL/O-NIZE, *v. a.* [*i.* COLONIZED; *pp.* COLONIZING, COLONIZED.] To establish a colony in; to form into a colony.
- CÖL/O-NI-ZER,* *n.* One who establishes colonies. *Chambers.*
- CÖL/O-NI-ZING, *n.* Colonization. *Robertson.*
- CÖL-ÖN-NÄDE', *n.* [*colonna*, It.] A series of open columns disposed in a circle; any range of columns placed at certain intervals.
- CÖL/O-NY, *n.* [*colonia*, L.] An establishment or settlement formed in a foreign country by a body of men emigrating from their mother country; the country planted or colonized.
- CÖL/O-PHÖN, (kö'lö-fön) *n.* [L.] The conclusion of a book, where any device occurs, or the printer's name, date, and abode are stated:—a resin from *Colophon* in Asia Minor.
- CÖL/O-PHÖN-I-ÄN,* *a.* Relating to a colophon. *Cudworth.*
- CÖ-LÖPH/O-NITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of garnet. *Brande.*
- CO-LÖPH/O-NY, (kö-lö'fö-ne, *W. Ja.*; kö'lö-fö-ne, *Wb. Ash*; kö'lö-fön-e, *K. Sm.*) *n.* A black resin from *Colophon*.
- CÖL/O-QUIN'TI-DA, *n.* The bitter-apple. See *Colocynthis*.
- CÖL/OR, (köl'lör) *n.* [*color*, L.] That quality of a body which affects our sensation with regard to its hue or appearance to the eye:—the seven primary colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet:—hue; tint; dye; paint; appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter:—concealment; pretence; semblance; pretext.—*pl.* A standard; a flag; an ensign of war.
- CÖL/OR, (köl'lör) *v. a.* [*i.* COLORED; *pp.* COLORING, COLORED.] To give some color to; to mark with some hue; to paint; to dye:—to palliate; to excuse; to make plausible.
- CÖL/OR, (köl'lör) *v. n.* To blush; to show color.
- CÖL/OR-A-BLE, *a.* Specious; plausible. *Spenser.*
- CÖL/OR-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Plausibility. *Fulke.*
- CÖL/OR-A-BLY, *ad.* Speciously. *Bacon.*
- †CÖL/OR-ÄTE, (köl'ör-rät, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; kö'l'ör-rät, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*) *a.* [*coloratus*, L.] Colored; dyed. *Ray.*
- CÖL/OR-Ä-TINE,* *n.* (*Mus.*) Agreeable variations of tones. *Smart.*
- CÖL-ÖR-ÄTION, *n.* The act of coloring. *Bacon.*
- CÖL/ÖRED, (köl'lörd) *a.* Streaked; having color.
- CÖL-ÖR-IF'IC, (kö'l'ör-rif'ik, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*; kö'l'ör-rif'ik, *P. Sm. Wb.*) *a.* Giving or producing color.
- CÖL/OR-ING, *n.* The part of painting which especially regards the effect of colors; specious appearance. *Pope.*
- CÖL/OR-IST, *n.* A painter who excels in coloring.
- CÖL/OR-LÉSS, *a.* Without color; transparent.
- CÖL/OR-MAN,* *n. & pl.* COLOR-MEN. One who prepares and sells colors. *Buckland.* [Crabb.]
- CÖL/ÖRS,* *n. pl.* Banners; flags, and ensigns of an army.
- CÖ-LÖS/SÄL, *a.* Gigantic; like a colossus. *Dr. Warton.*
- CÖ-LÖS/SÉ, (kö-lös') *n.* [*colossus*, L.] A colossus. *Temple.*
- CÖ-LÖS-SÉ-ÄN, *a.* Gigantic; colossal. *Harris.*
- CÖL-O-SÉ'SÉ'VÄR,* *n.* [L.] A spacious amphitheatre at Rome; a building of great magnitude. *Ency.*
- CÖ-LÖS/SIÄNS,* (kö-lös'h'änz) *n. pl.* The inhabitants or Christians of Colosse, a city of Phrygia in Asia Minor.
- †CÖ-LÖS/SIC, *a.* Large; colossal. *Chapman.*
- CÖ-LÖS/SUS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* L. CÖ-LÖS/SI; Eng. CÖ-LÖS-SUS-ÉS. A large statue at ancient Rhodes, representing a huge man or a giant; a gigantic statue.
- CÖ-LÖS/SUS-WISE, *ad.* In the manner of a colossus. *Shak.*
- CÖ-LÖS/TRÜM,* *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) The first milk after delivery; a mixture of turpentine with the yolk of an egg. *Brande.*
- CÖL-PÖRTRÄGE,* *n.* [Fr.] The trade or business of a colporteur, hawkker, or pedler. *Baird.*
- CÖL-PÖRTRÄGER,* *n.* [*colporteur*, Fr.] A hawkker; a pedler; a pedler of books. *Baird.*
- CÖL/STÄFF, *n.* A large staff by which two men carry a burden on their shoulders. *Burton.*
- CÖIT, *n.* A young horse not more than four years old.—[It is used for the male, also, in the common gender, male or female. *Sm.*] A young, foolish, or inexperienced person:—a cant term for one who is for the first time in an office.
- †CÖLT, *v. n.* To frisk; to frolic.—*v. a.* To befool. *Shak.*
- CÖLT'ER, *n.* [*cutler*, L.] The cutting-iron of a plough—written also *coultter*.
- CÖLT-É-VIL,* *n.* A swelling in the sheath, a distemper to which young horses are liable. *Farm. Ency.*
- CÖLT/ISH, *a.* Like a colt; frisky; wanton. *Chaucer.*
- CÖLT/ISH-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a colt.
- CÖLT/FOOT, (-füt) *n.* A medicinal plant.
- CÖLT/S-TÖÖTH, *n.* An imperfect tooth in a young horse:—a love of youthful pleasure. *Shak.*

to strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate; to console; to revive; to cheer.

COM'FORT, (küm'fört) *n.* Support; countenance; consolation; that which gives consolation; enjoyment.

COM'FORT-A-BLE, (küm'fört-a-bl) *a.* Possessing comfort; bestowing or receiving comfort; cheerful.

COM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of comfort. *Sidney.*

COM'FORT-A-BLY, *ad.* In a comfortable manner.

COM'FORT-FER, (küm'fört-fer) *n.* One who comforts; that which comforts; — a warm, stuffed coverlet; — a term applied to the Paraclete, or Holy Spirit.

†**COM'FORT-FÜL**, (küm'fört-fül) *a.* Full of comfort. *Halet.*

COM'FORT-ING, * *p. a.* Affording comfort; supporting.

COM'FORT-LESS, (küm'fört-lës) *a.* Wanting comfort.

COM'FORT-LESS-NESS, * *n.* State of being comfortless. *Dr. Allen.*

COM'FORT-RESS, *n.* She who comforts. *B. Jonson.*

COM'FREY, (küm'frë) *n.* A plant, of several species; *symphytum*. — The common comfrey has a tuberous, mucilaginous root.

COM'IC, *a.* Relating to comedy; raising mirth; sportive; ludicrous; diverting.

COM'IC-AL, *a.* [comicus, L.] Comic; diverting; sportive; droll; odd.

COM'IC-AL-TY, * *n.* Comicalness. *D. O'Connell.* [Low.]

COM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a comical manner.

COM'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being comical.

COM'ING, (küm'ming) *n.* Act of coming; arrival.

COM'ING, *a.* Approaching; ready to come; forward; future.

COM'ING-IN, *n.* Revenue; income; entrance. *Shak.*

COM-IN'GLE, *v. a.* See **COMMINGLE**.

COM'IT-Ä, * (kø-mish'tø-ä) *n. pl.* [L.] Popular assemblies of the Romans. *Crabb.*

COM'ITIAL, (kø-mish'täl) *a.* [comitia, L.] Relating to the comitia, or assemblies of the Romans; relating to assemblies.

COM'IT-TY, *n.* [comitas, L.] Courtesy; civility; politeness.

COM'ÏA, *n.* [κόμμη.] A point, marked thus [;], which notes the subordinate clauses of a sentence. — (*Mus.*) An enharmonic interval, or the difference between a major and a minor semitone; division.

COM-MAND, *v. a.* [mando, L.] [i. **COMMANDED**; *pp.* **COMMANDING**, **COMMANDED**.] To govern; to order; to direct to be done; to overlook; to lead as a general.

COM-MAND', *v. n.* To exercise authority. *South.*

COM-MAND', *n.* [commande, Fr.] The right or act of commanding; power; cogent authority; order given; direction; injunction; mandate; precept.

COM-MAND'AN-CY-**GEN'ER-AL**, * *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a governor of a Spanish province or colony. *Murray.*

COM-MAN-DÄNT', *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) An officer who has the command of a garrison, fort, castle, &c. *Smeallett.*

†**COM-MAND'A-TÖ-RY**, *a.* Having the force of command. *Bp. Morton.*

COM-MAND'ER, *n.* [commandeur, Fr.] One who commands; one who has the command of a body of men or troops. — (*In the navy*) An officer next in rank above a lieutenant. — *Commander-in-chief*, one who has the supreme command; a generalissimo.

COM-MAND'ER-SHIP, * *n.* The office of a commander. *Ec. Rev.*

COM-MAND'ER-Y, *n.* [commanderie, Fr.] The body of knights of any one order; the revenue, benefice, or house, belonging to them; a preceptory.

COM-MAND'ING, * *p. a.* Exercising command; powerful; authoritative.

COM-MAND'ING-LY, *ad.* In a commanding manner.

COM-MAND'MENT, *n.* Mandate; command; authority; precept; a law, especially of the decalogue.

COM-MAND'RESS, *n.* A female who commands.

†**COM'MÄRK**, *n.* [comarque, Fr.] A frontier of a country. *Shelton.*

†**COM-MA-TË-RI-ÄL**, *a.* Consisting of the same matter. *Bacon.* [ter.]

†**COM-MA-TË-RI-ÄL'I-TY**, *n.* Participation of the same matter. *Boz.* [ter.]

†**COM-MÄT'IC**, * *a.* [Rhet.] Consisting of short sentences or divisions. *Beck.*

COM-MA-TISM, *n.* Conciseness; briefness. *Bp. Horsley.*

COM-MÄS'U-RA-BLE, (kø-m-ëzh'tø-ä-bl) *a.* Reducible to the same measure. *Walton.*

COMME LE FAUT, * (køin-ë-l-fø) [Fr.] As it should be.

COM-ME-LINE, *n.* [commelina, L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.

COM-MEM'O-RÄ-BLE, *a.* Worthy to be remembered.

COM-MEM'O-RÄTE, *v. a.* [con and memoro, L.] [i. **COMMEMORATED**; *pp.* **COMMEMORATING**, **COMMEMORATED**.] To preserve in memory, or to celebrate, by some public act.

COM-MEM'O-RÄ-TION, *n.* Act of commemorating; celebration.

COM-MEM'O-RÄ-TIVE, *a.* Preserving in memory.

COM-MEM'O-RÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Preserving in memory.

COM-MENCER, *v. n.* [commencer, Fr.] [i. **COMMENCED**; *pp.*

COMMENCING, **COMMENCED**.] To begin; to originate; to take the first step; — to take an academical degree, at a college or university.

COM-MENCER, *v. a.* To begin; to enter upon.

COM-MENCE'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] Beginning; — the time when students in a university or college receive their degrees; as, the 1st Tuesday in July, at Cambridge, Eng., or the 4th Wednesday in August, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

COM-MEND', *v. a.* [commendo, L.] [i. **COMMENDED**; *pp.* **COMMENDING**, **COMMENDED**.] To represent as worthy; to deliver up with confidence; to praise; to recommend; to applaud.

†**COM-MEND'**, *n.* Commendation. *Shak.*

†**COM-MEND'A-BLE**, [kø-m-ënd'ä-bl, *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.* *Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Kenrick*; køm'm-ënd-bl, *J. F.*; køm'm-ënd-bl or kø-m-ënd'ä-bl, *S. W.*] *a.* That may be commended; laudable; worthy of praise. *Walker* stated, near the end of the last century, that "this word, like acceptable, has, since Johnson wrote his Dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. — The accent on the second syllable has grown vulgar." But *Smart* (1837) remarks: — "A few years ago, commendable and commendably were accented by the higher grade of speakers on the first syllable: a better taste has restored, or nearly restored, the more consistent accentuation."

†**COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* State of being commendable.

COM-MEND'A-BLY, *ad.* Laudably.

COM-MEND'DAM, *n.* [commendatio, L.] (*Law*) The holding of a vacant benefice till a pastor is supplied: — so named as being commended to the care of the holder: — also the trust of the revenues of a benefice to a layman for a certain time and specified purpose.

COM-MEND'A-TÄ-RY, *n.* [commendatarius, Fr.] One who holds a living in commendam.

COM-MEND'A-TÄ-RY, * *a.* Holding in commendam. *Seوارد.*

COM-MEN-DÄ-TION, *n.* Recommendation; praise; eulogy.

COM-MEN-DÄ-TÖ-R, *n.* (*Law*) A secular person who holds a benefice in commendam; a commendatary. *Crabb.*

COM-MEN-DÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Bestowing commendation; commending; holding in commendam.

COM-MEN-DÄ-TÖ-RY, *n.* Commendation; eulogy. *South.*

COM-MEN'DER, *n.* One who commends.

†**COM-MEN'SAL**, *v. n.* [commensalis, L.] One who eats at the same table. *Chaucer.*

†**COM-MEN-SÄL'I-TY**, *n.* Fellowship of table. *Brown.*

†**COM-MEN-SÄTION**, *n.* Eating at the same table. *Brown.*

†**COM-MENS-U-RA-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* Capacity of having a common measure, or of being measured by another.

†**COM-MENS'U-RA-BLE**, [kø-m-ëns'shu-rä-bl, *W. P. J. F.*; kø-m-ëns'su-rä-bl, *S. Ja. Sm.*] *a.* [Fr.] Having a common measure; commensurable.

†**COM-MENS'U-RA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Commensurability.

†**COM-MENS'U-RÄTE**, *v. a.* [con and mensura, L.] To reduce to some common measure. *Dr. T. Fuller.* [R.]

†**COM-MENS'U-RÄTE**, [kø-m-ëns'shu-rät, *W. P. F.*; kø-m-ëns'su-rät, *S.*; kø-m-ëns'shu-rät, *J.*; kø-m-ëns'su-rät, *Ja.*] *a.* Having some common measure; equal.

†**COM-MENS'U-RÄTE-LY**, *ad.* With the capacity of measuring.

†**COM-MENS'U-RÄTE-NESS**, * *n.* State of being commensurate. *Ash.*

†**COM-MENS'U-RÄ-TION**, *n.* [Fr.] Reduction to some common measure; proportion.

COM-MENT, *n.* Annotation; note; explanation; exposition; remark; elucidation; observation.

†**COM-MENT**, [kø'm-ënt, *S. W. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; kø-m-ënt', *P. J. E. K.*] *v. n.* [commentor, L.] [i. **COMMENTED**; *pp.* **COMMENTING**, **COMMENTED**.] To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to remark.

†**COM-MENT'**, *v. a.* To explain; to devise; to feign. *Spenser.*

COM-MEN-TÄ-RY, *n.* An exposition; a book of annotations or remarks; a memoir; a series of memoranda.

COM-MEN-TÄTE, *v. n.* To annotate; to comment. *Pursuits of Literature.* [R.]

COM-MEN-TÄ-TIVE, * *a.* Making or containing comments. *Ec. Rev.*

COM-MEN-TÄ-TÖ-R, *n.* An expositor; annotator.

COM-MEN-TÄ-TÖ-RI-ÄL, * *a.* Relating to comments. *Ec. Rev.*

COM-MEN-TÄ-TÖ-R-SHIP, * *n.* Office of commentator. *Qu. Rev.*

†**COM-MENT-ER**, or **COM-MENT'ER**, [kø'm-ënt-er, *Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; kø-m-ënt'er, *S. W. P.*] *n.* One who comments.

COM-MEN-TÄ-TÖ-TIOUS, (kø-m-ënt-ësh'tjus) *a.* [commentitius, L.] Fictitious; imaginary. *Milton.* [R.]

COM-MËRCE, *n.* [commercium, L.] The exchange of one sort of produce or service for another sort of produce or service; trade; traffic; dealing; intercourse; communication; — a game at cards.

†**COM-MËRCE**, *v. n.* To trade; to hold intercourse. *Milton.*

COM-MËR'CIAL, (kø-m-ër'sh'al) *a.* Relating to commerce or traffic; mercantile; trading.

COM-MËR'CIAL-LY, *ad.* In a commercial manner. *Burke.*

COMMERE,* (kəm-már') *n.* [Fr.] A gossip; a goody; a godmother. *Smart.*
 †**COM-MÉT'IC**,* *a.* Giving beauty; cosmetic. *Ask.*
COM-MÉT'ICS,* *n. pl.* Substances designed to give new beauty, as paints for the face; cosmetics. *Crabb.* [R.]
COM-MI-GRATE, *v. n.* [con and *migro*, L.] To migrate in a body. [L.]
COM-MI-GRÁ'TION, *n.* Act of migrating together.
COM-MI-NÁTE, *v. a.* [commúnor, L.] To threaten. *Harding.*
COM-MI-NÁ'TION, *n.* [commúnatio, L.] A threat; a denunciation; the recital of divine threatenings on stated days. *Whately.*
COM-MI-NÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Denunciatory; threatening.
COM-MIN'GLE, *v. a.* [com-ming'gl] *v. a.* [i. COMMINGLED; pp. COMMINGLING, COMMINGLED.] To mingle together; to mix into one mass; to blend.
COM-MIN'GLE, *v. n.* To unite one with another. *Bacon.*
COM-MIN'U-ÁTE, *v. a.* To grind. *Smith.*
COM-MIN'U-Á-BLE, *a.* Reducible to powder. *Brown.*
COM-MI-NÚTE, *v. a.* [commínue, L.] [i. COMMUNUTED; pp. COMMUNUTING, COMMUNUTED.] To grind; to pulverize. *Bacon.*
COM-MI-NÚ'TION, *n.* Pulverization; attenuation.
COM-MIS'ER-Á-BLE, *a.* Worthy of compassion; pitiable.
COM-MIS'ER-ÁTE, *v. a.* [con and *miseror*, L.] [i. COMMISERATED; pp. COMMISERATING, COMMISERATED.] To feel pain for; to compassionate; to pity.
COM-MIS'ER-Á'TION, *n.* Pity; compassion. *Hooker.*
COM-MIS'ER-Á-TÍVE, *a.* Compassionate. [R.]
COM-MIS'ER-Á-TÍVE-LY, *ad.* Out of compassion. *Overbury.* [R.]
COM-MIS'ER-Á-TÓR, *n.* One who has compassion.
COMMISSARÍAT, (kóm-is-sár'è-à or kóm-is-sá're-át) [kóm-is-sá're-át, *Ja.*; kóm-is-sár'è-à, *Sm.*; kóm-is-sár'è-át, *K.*] *n.* [Fr.] The whole body of officers attending an army under the commissary-general.
COM-MIS-SÁ-RY, *n.* [commissaire, Fr.] An ecclesiastical officer who supplies the bishop's place in remote parts of the diocese.—(*Mil.*) An officer attending an army, who inspects muster-rolls, regulates provisions or ammunition.
COM-MIS-SÁ-RY-GÉN'ER-ÁL,* *n.* An officer of the army who has the charge of providing supplies, forage, &c. *Napier.*
COM-MIS-SÁ-RY-SHÍE, *n.* The office of a commissary.
COM-MIS'SION, (kóm-mish'un) *n.* [commissio, low L.] Act of committing; that which is committed; a trust; a warrant; a document or writing investing one with an office or authority; charge; office; employment;—an allowance or compensation to an agent, factor, &c., for services;—perpetration;—the order by which one person trades for another.—(*Law*) An appointment to one or more commissioners to perform certain duties; management by a committee or substitute; a body of commissioners.
COM-MIS'SION, (kóm-mish'un) *v. a.* [i. COMMISSIONED; pp. COMMISSIONING, COMMISSIONED.] To authorize; to empower; to appoint.
COM-MIS'SION-ÁL, *a.* Commissionary. *Le Neve.* [R.]
COM-MIS'SION-Á-RY, *a.* Appointed by a warrant. *Bp. Hall.*
 †**COM-MIS'SION-ÁTE**, *v. a.* To commission. *Whitby.*
COM-MIS'SIONED,* (kóm-mish'und) *p. a.* Having a commission.
COM-MIS'SION-ÉR, *n.* One empowered to act in some matter or business for one or more persons, or for a government.
COM-MIS'SIVE,* *a.* Actually performed; committing. *Cole-ridge.* [R.]
COM-MISS'URE, (kóm-mish'yur) [kóm-mish'yür, *W. J. F. K. Sm.*; kóm'mish-ür, *S.*; kóm-mis'ür, *Ja.*] *n.* [Fr.; *commissura*, L.] Joint; a seam; a place where one part is joined to another.
COM-MIT, *v. a.* [committo, L.] [i. COMMITTED; pp. COMMITTING, COMMITTED.] To consign; to intrust; to send to prison; to deposit; to do; to expose; to perpetrate.
COM-MIT, *v. n.* To be guilty of incontinence. *Shak.*
COM-MIT'MENT, *n.* The act of committing; imprisonment; an order for sending to prison.
COM-MIT'TÁL,* *n.* Act of committing; commitment. *Brit. Crit.*
COM-MIT'TÉE, *n.* A body of persons appointed to examine or manage any matter. Z "This word is often pronounced, improperly, with the accent on the first or last syllable." *Walker.* All the English orthoepists pronounce it com-mit'tee; but "cóm'mit-tee," says Mitford, "is the Scottish manner."
COM-MIT'TÉE', *n.* (*English law*) The person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic is committed; the lord-chancellor being the *cóm-mit'túr*. *Blackstone.*
COM-MIT'TÉE-SHÍP, *n.* The office of a committee. *Milton.*
COM-MIT'TÉR, *n.* One who commits; perpetrator.
COM-MIT'TÍ-BLE, *a.* Liable to be committed. *Brown.*
COM-MIX, *v. a.* [commisceo, L.] [i. COMMIXED; pp. COMMIXING, COMMIXED.] To mingle; to blend. *Bacon.*
COM-MIX, *v. n.* To unite. *Drayton.*
 †**COM-MIX'TION**, (kóm-mik'shun) *n.* Mixture. *Shak.*

COM-MIX'TION, (kóm-mix'tyün) *n.* Mixture. *Brown.*
COM-MIX'T'URE, (kóm-mix'tyür) *n.* Act of mingling; state of being mingled; composition; compound.
COM-MÓ-DÁTE,* *n.* (*Law*) The gratuitous loan of any thing *Crabb.*
COM-MÓDE', [kóm-mód', *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; kóm'mod, *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress formerly worn by ladies. *Spectator.* A piece of furniture, or small sideboard, containing drawers and closets or shelves. *W. Encyc.*
 †**COM-MÓ'DÍ-ÓUS**, [kóm-mód'yüs, *S. E. F. K.*; kóm-mó'dé-üs, *P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; kóm-mó'dé-üs or kóm-mó'dé-üs, *W.*] *a.* [commodous, L.] Convenient; suitable; useful; suited to wants.
 †**COM-MÓ'DÍ-ÓUS-LY**, *ad.* In a commodious manner; suitably.
 †**COM-MÓ'DÍ-ÓUS-NESS**, *n.* Convenience; advantage.
COM-MÓD'Í-TY, *n.* Interest; advantage; profit; convenience; wares; merchandise.
COM-MÓ-DÓRE, or **COM-MÓ-DÓRE'**, [kóm-ó-dór', *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; kóm'ó-dór, *Sm. Brande.*] *n.* [Fr. *comendador*, Sp.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a title given to the senior captain when three or more ships of war are in company; a select ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which leads the van in the time of war. Z "This is one of those words which may have the accent either on the first or last syllable, according to its position in the sentence. Thus we say, 'The voyage was made by Com-mó-dore Anson; for, though he was made an admiral afterwards, he went out as commodore.'" *Walker.*
 †**COM-MÓD-U-LÁ'TION**, *n.* Measure; agreement. *Hakewill.*
 †**COMMÓIGNE**, (kóm'móin) *n.* [Fr.] A monk of the same order or convent. *Selden.*
COM'MÓN, *a.* [communis, L.] Belonging equally to many or to the public; belonging equally to more than one; having no possessor or owner; vulgar; mean; of little value; not scarce; public; general; of no rank; frequent; usual; ordinary; prostitute.—(*Gram.*) Both active and passive; both masculine and feminine.
COM'MÓN, *n.* An open ground equally used by many persons; a public, uninclosed space.—(*Law*) A distinct tenure, but with unity of possession. *Blackstone.*—*In common*, equally to be participated by a certain number; equally with another; indiscriminately.
COM'MÓN, *ad.* Commonly. *Shak.* [R.]
COM'MÓN, *v. n.* To have a joint right with others in some common ground; to eat in company.
COM'MÓN-Á-BLE, *a.* Held in common law. *Blackstone.*—*Commonable land* is a common in which the greater part of the land is arable. *Brande.*
COM'MÓN-ÁGE, *n.* The right of feeding on a common. *Ful-ter.*
COM-MÓN-XL'Í-TY, *n.* See COMMONALTY.
COM-MÓN-XL'TY, *n.* The common people. *Hooker.*
COM-MÓN-BÁIL,* *n.* A prostituted surety for another. *Hudibras.* A formal entry of a fictitious surety. *Bouvier.*
COM'MÓN-CÓUN'CÍL,* *n.* The council of a city or town corporate, empowered to make by-laws, &c. *Smart.*
COM'MÓN-CÓUN'CÍL-MÁN, *n.* A member of the common council.
COM'MÓN-CRÍ'ER, *n.* The crier of a town or city.
COM'MÓN-ÉR, *n.* One of the common people, as distinguished from the nobility; a man not noble; a member of the British house of commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank at Oxford, Eng. A prostitute. *Shak.*
COM'MÓN-HÁLL, *n.* A hall for the meeting of the citizens.
 †**COM-MÓ-N'Ú'TION**, (kóm-mó-nish'un) *n.* [communitio, L.] Advice; warning. *Bailey.*
 †**COM-MÓN'Ú-TÍVE**, *a.* Advising; warning. *Bp. Hall.*
COM'MÓN-KÍSS'ING,* *a.* Saluting without distinction. *Shak.*
COM'MÓN-LÁW, *n.* The unwritten law, or ancient customary law, which receives its binding force from immemorial usage. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of the legislature.
COM'MÓN-LÁW'YER, *n.* One versed in the common law.
COM'MÓN-LY, *ad.* Frequently; usually; jointly.
COM'MÓN-MÉAS'URE,* (méz'h'yur) *n.* (*Arith.*) A number which divides two or more other numbers without leaving a remainder; a magnitude which exactly measures two or more other magnitudes. *Brande.*
COM'MÓN-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being common.
COM'MÓN-PLÁCE,* *a.* Ordinary; common. *Ed. Rev.*
COM'MÓN-PLÁCE, *n.* A memorandum; an ordinary or common topic. *Milton.*
COM'MÓN-PLÁCE,* *v. a.* To reduce to general heads. *Felton.*
COM'MÓN-PLÁCE-BOOK, (-búk) *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads; a memorandum-book.
COM'MÓN-PLÁCE-NESS,* *n.* The state of being commonplace. *Hovitt.*
COM'MÓN-PLÉAS, *n.* (*England*) The court of common pleas is a court now held at Westminster Hall, where actions penal, civil, of debt, &c., are tried before four judg-

es.—(U. S.) A court of common pleas is a court inferior to the supreme court.

COM'MON-PRAYER, * n. A formulary of public worship. *Milton*.

COM'MONS, (kóm'múnz) n. pl. The common people:—the lower house of the British parliament:—food provided at a common table.—*Doctors' Commons*, a college in London for the professors of the civil law.

COM'MON-SENSE, * n. The natural understanding or sagacity of mankind in general, in contradistinction to the endowments of genius or the acquisitions of learning, which are possessed by comparatively few; good sense in relation to common things or business. *Paley*.

†COM'MON-STRÁTE, v. a. [*communstro*, L.] To teach. *Cockeram*.

†COM'MON-TY, * n. Corruption for *comedy*. *Shak*.

COM'MON-WEÁL', n. The public good; the public; a commonwealth. *Hooker*.

COM'MON-WEÁLTH, or COM'MON-WEÁLTH', n. A civil polity; a body politic; the public; a state; a republic; a democracy. ☞ “These words [*commonweal* and *commonwealth*] have the accent either on the first or last syllable; but the former is accented more frequently on the last, and the latter on the first.” *Walker*.

COM'MON-WEÁLTH'S-MAN, n. A republican. *Johnson*.

COM'MO-RÁNCE, } n. (*Law*) Dwelling; habitation; residence.

COM'MO-RÁN-CY, } dence. *Blackstone*.

COM'MO-RÁNT, a. [*commorans*, L.] Resident; dwelling. *Ayliffe*.

†COM-MO-RÁ'TION, n. A staying. *Cockeram*.

†COM-MO-RÍ-ÉNT, a. [*commortiens*, L.] Dying at the same time. *Sir G. Buck*.

COM-MÓTH-ÉR, (kóm'múth-ér) n. A godmother. *Coleridge*. [R.]

COM-MÓ'TION, n. [Fr.] Tumult; disturbance; perturbation; disorder of mind; restlessness.

COM-MÓ'TION-ÉR, n. One who causes commotions. *Bacon*.

COM-MÓVE', v. a. [*commoveo*, L.] To disturb; to agitate. *Thomson*. [R.]

COM-MÚNÁL, * a. Belonging to a commune. *Qu. Rev.*

COM-MÚNÉ', [kóm-mún', W. Ja. K. Sm. Wb. *Ash*, *Rees*; kóm'mún, S. J. E. F.; kóm-mún' or kóm'mun, P.] v. n. [*communico*, L.] [i. COMMUNED; pp. COMMUNING, COMMUNED.] To converse; to talk together; to communicate. [To partake of the Lord's supper. U. S.]

COM-MÚNE, * n. Communion. *Coleridge*. [R.]

COM-MÚNE, * n. [Fr.] A subdivision of a department in France; a district; a parish. *Encyc.*

COM-MÚ-NI-BŪS AN'NIS, * [L.] In common years; taking one year with another. *Hamilton*.

COM-MÚ-NI-BŪS LŌ'CIIS, * [L.] Taking one place with another. *Crabb*.

COM-MÚ-NI-CA-BÍL'I-TY, n. The being communicable.

COM-MÚ-NI-CA-BLE, a. That may be communicated or imparted; impartible.

COM-MÚ-NI-CA-BLE-NÉSS, n. State of being communicable.

COM-MÚ-NI-CÁNT, n. A partaker; especially one who partakes of the Lord's supper.

COM-MÚ-NI-CÁNT, * a. Communicating; imparting. *Coleridge*.

COM-MÚ-NI-CÁTE, v. a. [*communico*, L.] [i. COMMUNICATED; pp. COMMUNICATING, COMMUNICATED.] To impart; to reveal; to participate.

COM-MÚ-NI-CÁTE, v. n. To have something in common with another; to partake of the Lord's supper.

COM-MÚ-NI-CÁ'TION, n. The act of communicating; common inlet; conference; conversation; participation.

COM-MÚ-NI-CÁ-TIVE, a. Ready to impart; not reserved.

COM-MÚ-NI-CÁ-TIVE-LY, * ad. By communication. *Goodwin*.

COM-MÚ-NI-CÁ-TIVE-NÉSS, n. Quality of being communicative.

COM-MÚ-NI-CÁ-TŌR, * n. One who communicates. *Dwight*.

COM-MÚ-NI-CÁ-TŌRY, a. Imparting knowledge. *Barrow*.

COM-MÚN'ION, (kóm-mún'yún) n. Act of communing; intercourse; fellowship; union in the common worship of any church; the body of people united in worship; a religious body or denomination; the celebration of the Lord's supper.

COM-MÚN'ION-ÍST, n. One who is of the same communion.

COM-MÚN'ION-SÉR'VICE, * n. The service used at the celebration of the Lord's supper. *Ash*.

COM-MÚ-NI-TY, n. [*communitas*, L.] The commonwealth; the body of the people; the public; the body politic; a corporation; an association; common possession.

COM-MÚ-TÁ-BÍL'I-TY, n. The quality of being commutable.

COM-MÚ-TÁ-BLE, a. That may be commuted; changeable.

COM-MÚ-TÁ'TION, n. Act of commuting; change; alteration; ransom.

COM-MÚ-TÁ-TIVE, a. Relative to exchange. *Sir T. Elyot*.

COM-MÚ-TÁ-TIVE-LY, ad. In the way of exchange. *Brownne*.

COM-MÚTE', v. a. [*commuto*, L.] [i. COMMUTED; pp. COMMUTING, COMMUTED.] To exchange; to buy off or ransom one obligation by another; to substitute one punishment in place of another.

COM-MÚTE', v. n. To bargain for exemption. *South*.

COM-MÚTŪ-ÁL, (kóm-mú'tyú-ál), a. Jointly mutual; reciprocal. *Shak*.

COM-MÓSE', * a. Hairy; having hairs or filaments. *P. Cyc.*

COM-PÁCT, n. [*pactum*, L.] A mutual and specific agreement by which persons are bound firmly together; a contract; a covenant.

COM-PÁCT', v. a. [i. COMPACTED; pp. COMPACTING, COMPACTED.] To join together with firmness; to league with; to join together.

COM-PÁCT', a. [*compactus*, L.] Firm; solid; close; dense; joined; held together.

COM-PÁCTÉD, * p. a. Joined together; closely united.

COM-PÁCTÉD-LY, ad. Closely; firmly. *Locke*.

COM-PÁCTÉD-NÉSS, n. Firmness; density. *Digby*.

COM-PÁCTÉ', * n. One who compacts or unites. *G. Penn.*

†COM-PÁCT'Í-BLE, a. That may be joined. *Cockeram*.

COM-PÁCT'LY, ad. In a compact manner; closely.

COM-PÁCT'NESS, n. State of being compact; firmness.

†COM-PÁCT'URE, n. Structure. *Spenser*.

COM-PÁ'ÉSE, n. sing. & pl. [L.] A system or structure of many parts united. *Brownne*.

†COM-PÁG'Í-NÁTE, v. a. To set together. *Cockeram*.

†COM-PÁG'Í-NÁ'TION, n. Union; structure. *Brownne*. [R.]

†COM-PÁ-NA-BLE, a. [*compagnable*, old Fr.] Companionable. *Chaucer*.

†COM-PÁ-NA-BLE-NÉSS, n. Sociableness. *Sidney*.

†COM-PÁ-NÍ-A-BLE, a. Social. *Bacon*.

†COM-PÁ-NÍ-A-BLE-NÉSS, n. Sociableness. *Bp. Hall*.

COM-PÁN'Y, (kóm-pán'yún) n. [*compagnon*, Fr.] A person with whom one frequently keeps company; a comrade; a consort; a partner; an associate.—(*Naut.*) The hut or covering over a ladder or staircase in a ship.

†COM-PÁN'Y, * v. a. To fit for a companion; to make alike. *Shak*.

COM-PÁN'YON-A-BLE, (kóm-pán'yún-á-bl) a. Social; agreeable. *Walton*.

COM-PÁN'YON-A-BLE-NÉSS, * n. Quality of being social. *Clarendon*.

COM-PÁN'YON-Á-BLY, ad. In a companionable manner.

COM-PÁN'YON-LÉSS, * a. Destitute of companions. *Montgomery*.

COM-PÁN'YON-SHÍP, (kúm-pán'yún-shíp) n. Fellowship.

COM-PÁN'YON-WÁY, * n. (*Naut.*) The staircase to the cabin. *Dana*.

COM-PA'NY, (kím'pá-né) n. [*compania*, Sp.; *compagnie*, Fr.] A number of persons associated together; a number of persons assembled together; an assembly; an association; a society; a corporation; fellowship; a band; persons united in trade; a body corporate; a subdivision of a regiment, or of a battalion of infantry.

†COM-PA'NY, v. a. To accompany. *Shak*.

COM-PA'NY, v. n. To associate with; to be gay; to accompany. *Spenser*.

||COM-PA-RA-BLE, [kóm'pá-rá-bl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kóm-pár'á-bl, *Ash*] a. That may be compared; being equal in regard. [*ley*].

||COM-PA-RA-BLE-NÉSS, * n. State of being comparable. *Bacon*.

||COM-PA-RÁ-BLY, ad. In equal regard.

COM-PA-RÁTES, [kóm'pá-ráts, Ja. Sm. Wb.; kóm-pár'á-téz, P. K.] n. pl. (*Logic*) The two things compared to one another.

†COM-PA-RÁ'TION, n. Provision. *Cockeram*.

COM-PÁR'Á-TIVE, a. Estimated by comparison; having the power of comparing.—(*Gram.*) Expressing more or less, as distinguished from positive and superlative.

†COM-PÁR'Á-TIVE, n. One who makes comparisons. *Shak*.

COM-PÁR'Á-TIVE-LY, ad. In a state of comparison.

COM-PÁRE', v. a. [*comparo*, L.] [i. COMPARED; pp. COMPARING, COMPARED.] To measure one thing by another; to show how one thing agrees with another.

COM-PÁRE', v. n. [† To vie. *Spenser*.] To bear a comparison; as, “No person can compare with him!” *Month. Rev.*

COM-PÁRE', n. Comparison; simile; similitude. *Shak*.

COM-PÁR'É, n. One who compares.

COM-PÁR'ING, n. Act of forming comparison.

COM-PÁR'Í-SON, (kóm-pár'í-sún or kóm-pár'í-sún) [kóm-pár'í-sún, S. P. J. K.; kóm-pár'í-sún, F.; kóm-pár'í-sún or kóm-pár'í-sún, W. Sm.] n. Act of comparing; state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; a resemblance stated; a similitude; the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification, as, *strong, stronger, strongest*.

COM-PÁR'T', v. a. [*con* and *partior*, L.] [i. COMPARTED; pp. COMPARTING, COMPARTED.] To divide; to mark out into parts. *Wotton*.

†COM-PÁR'T', n. Member. *J. Scott*. [*Pope*].

COM-PÁR'T'Í-MÉNT, n. [Fr.] A division; compartment.

COM-PAR'Y'TION, (kím-par'tish'yún) n. Act of dividing; the part marked out; a division.

COM-PART'MENT, *n.* A division of a subdivisive part of a building; a separate part of a design.

COM-PART'NER, *n.* A sharer. *Pearson*. See **COPARTNER**.

†**COM-PART'NER-SHIP**, *n.* A copartnership. *Ford*.

†**COM-PASS**, (*kūm/pas*) *v. a.* [*compasser*, Fr.] [*i. COMPASSED; pp. COMPASSING, COMPASSED.*] To encircle; to environ; to walk round; to surround; to invest; to encompass; to besiege; to grasp; to inclose; to obtain; to procure; to attain; to meditate or contrive.

COM-PASS, (*kūm/pas*) *n.* Circle; round; extent; reach; grasp; space; inclosure; circumference:—the power of the voice; extent of key in music:—the magnetic apparatus for steering ships; the mariner's compass.—*pl.* An instrument for describing circles.

COM-PASS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be compassed. *Burke*.

COM-PASS-BOX, *n.* A box for holding the mariner's compass. *Phillips*.

COM-PASS-DIAL, *n.* A small dial fitted into a box, for the pocket, to show the hour of the day by the direction of the needle. *Crabb*.

COM-PASS-E-S, *n. pl.* A mathematical instrument for dividing, measuring, and drawing circles. *Crabb*.

COM-PAS'SION, (*kōm-pāsh'yun*) *n.* [*con* and *patior*, L.] Grief for the suffering of others; pity; commiseration.

†**COM-PAS'SION**, *v. a.* To compassionate. *Shak*.

†**COM-PAS'SION-A-BLE**, *a.* Deserving of compassion. *Barrow*.

†**COM-PAS'SION-ARY**, *a.* Compassionate. *Cotgrave*.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful; tender.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE, (*kōm-pāsh'un-āte*) *v. a.* [*i. COMPASSIONATED; pp. COMPASSIONATING, COMPASSIONATED.*] To pity; to commiserate.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *ad.* Mercifully; tenderly.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to pity.

COM-PASS-NEE-DLE, *n.* The needle of the compass. *Phillips*.

COM-PASS-SAW, *n.* A species of saw that cuts round.

COM-PASS-WINDOW, *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular bay-window or oriel. *Britton*.

†**COM-PA-TĒR'NĪ-TY**, *n.* [*con* and *paternitas*, L.] The relation of god-father. *Davies*.

COM-PAT'IBLĪ-TY, *n.* The quality of being compatible.

COM-PAT'IBLE, *a.* [*compatibilis*, old Fr.] That may exist with; suitable to; fit; consistent; agreeable.

COM-PAT'IBLE-NESS, *n.* Compatibility; consistency.

COM-PAT'IBLY, *ad.* Accordantly; fitly; suitably.

†**COM-PAT'IENT**, (*kōm-pā'shēnt*) *a.* Suffering together. *Buck*.

||**COM-PAT'RI-OT**, [*kōm-pā'trē-ut*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *kōm-pā'trē-ut*, *W. b.*] *n.* [*con* and *patria*, L.] One of the same country; a fellow-countryman.

||**COM-PAT'RI-OT**, *a.* Of the same country. *Alenside*.

||**COM-PAT'RI-OT-ISM**, *n.* The state of being patriots. *Qu. Rev.*

COM-PĒER', *n.* [*compar*, L.] An equal; a mate; a companion.

COM-PĒER', *v. a.* To be equal with; to mate. *Shak*. [*R.*]

COM-PĒL', *v. a.* [*compello*, L.] [*i. COMPELLED; pp. COMPELLING, COMPELLED.*] To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate.

COM-PĒL/LA-BLE, *a.* That may be compelled. *Blackstone*.

COM-PĒL/LA-BLY, *ad.* In a forcible manner.

COM-PĒL/LA-TION, *n.* Style of address; a ceremonious appellation; as, "Sire, Sir, Madam," &c.

COM-PĒL/LA-TORY, *a.* Compulsory. *Cavendish*.

COM-PĒL/LER, *n.* One who compels.

COM-PĒL/LING, *p. a.* Constraining; forcing; using compulsion.

COM-PĒND, *n.* [*compendium*, L.] An abridgment; a summary; an abstract; an epitome; a compendium.

†**COM-PĒN-DĪ-Ā'RĪ-ŌUS**, *a.* Short; contracted. *Bailey*.

†**COM-PĒN-DĪ-ĀTE**, *v. a.* To sum together; to comprehend. *Bp. King*.

†**COM-PĒN-DĪ-ŌS'Ī-TY**, *n.* Shortness. *Bailey*.

||**COM-PĒN-DĪ-ŌUS**, [*kōm-pĒn'dē-ūs*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *kōm-pĒn'dyus*, *S. E. F. K.*; *kōm-pĒn'jē-ūs*, *W.*] *n.* A short; summary; abridged; concise; brief.

||**COM-PĒN-DĪ-ŌUS-LY**, *ad.* Shortly; in epitome. *Hooker*.

||**COM-PĒN-DĪ-ŌUS-NESS**, *n.* Shortness; brevity. *Bentley*.

||**COM-PĒN-DĪ-ŪM**, *n.* [*L. compendium*; *pl. compendia*.] Eng. *pl.* COMPENDIUMS. An abridgment; a summary; an abstract; an epitome; a compend. *Watts*.

†**COM-PĒN-SĀ-BLE**, *a.* That may be recompensed. *Cotgrave*.

COM-PĒN-SĀTE, [*kōm-pĒn'sāt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *kōm-pĒn-sāt* or *kōm-pĒn'sāt*, *K.*; *kōm-pĒn-sāt*, *W. b.*] See **COMPENSATE**. [*v. a.* [*compensatio*, L.] [*i. COMPENSATED; pp. COMPENSATING, COMPENSATED.*] To pay what is due; to requite; to remunerate; to recompense.

COM-PĒN-SĀTE, *v. n.* To make compensation. *Smart*.

COM-PĒN-SĀTION, *n.* Something paid for service, injury, or privation; recompense; amends.

COM-PĒN-SĀTION-BĀL'ANCE, *n.* (*Horology*) The balance of a chronometer, so contrived that two opposite actions counteract each other's effect, and equalize its

momentum under all changes of temperature and climate. *Hamilton*.

COM-PĒN-SĀ-TIVE, *a.* That compensates. *Bailey*.

COM-PĒN-SĀ-TORY, *a.* That makes amends.

†**COM-PĒNSE**, *v. a.* To compensate. *Bacon*.

†**COM-PĒ-RĒN'DI-NĀTE**, *v. a.* [*compendio*, L.] To delay. *Bailey*.

†**COM-PĒ-RĒN-DI-NĀTION**, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness. *Bailey*.

COM-PĒTE, *v. n.* [*i. COMPETED; pp. COMPETING, COMPETED.*] To be in a state of competition; to seek or strive for something with another; to rival; to contend. *Bp. Heber*.

COM-PĒ-TĒ, *n.* State of being competent; such a **COM-PĒ-TĒ-ŪM**, quantity as is sufficient, without superfluity; sufficiency; ability; capacity.—(*Law*) The power or capacity of a judge, or court, to take cognizance of an affair; legal ability of a witness to give testimony.

COM-PĒ-TĒNT, *a.* [*competens*, L.] Suitable; fit; able; capable; adequate; adapted to; convenient; reasonable; moderate; qualified.

COM-PĒ-TĒNT-LY, *ad.* Adequately; properly; suitably.

†**COM-PĒ-TĒ-ŪM**, *a.* Suitable to. *More*. See **COMPATIBLE**.

†**COM-PĒ-TĒ-ŪM-NESS**, *n.* Fitness; compatibility.

COM-PĒ-TĒ'ŪTION, (*kōm-pĒ-tish'un*) *n.* [*con* and *petitio*, L.] Rivalry; state of contention; emulation; contest; double claim.

COM-PĒ-TĒ'TIVE, *a.* Relating to competition; emulous. *H. Martineau*. [*R.*]

COM-PĒ-TĒ'TOR, *n.* A rival; an opponent.

COM-PĒ-TĒ'TORY, *a.* Being in competition. *Faber*. [*R.*]

COM-PĒ-TĒ'TRESS, *n.* She who is a rival. *Lord Herbert*.

COM-PĒ-TĒ'TRIX, [*R.*]

COM-PĒ-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of compiling; that which is compiled; a collection from various authors.

†**COM-PĒ-LĀ'TOR**, *n.* A collector; a compiler. *Chaucer*.

COM-PĒ-LĀ'RY, *a.* [*compilo*, L.] [*i. COMPILED; pp. COMPIILING, COMPILED.*] To form a literary work by collecting parts or passages from various authors; to write; to compose. [*†*To comprise; to make up; to put together; to build. *Spenser*.]

COM-PLĒ'MENT, *n.* Compilation. *Sir H. Wotton*. [*R.*]

COM-PLĒ'NER, *n.* One who compiles.

COM-PLĒ'GENCE, *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. **COM-PLĒ'GĒN-CY**, *n.* Pleasure; mildness; civility; complaisance.

COM-PLĒ'GĒNT, *a.* [*complacens*, L.] Civil; affable; mild.

†**COM-PLĒ'GĒNTIAL**, *a.* Accommodating; complaisant. *Baxter*.

COM-PLĒ'GĒNT-LY, *ad.* In a complacent or easy manner.

COM-PLĒ'N', (*v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.] [*i. COMPLAINED; pp. COMPLAINING, COMPLAINED.*] To utter expressions of grief, sorrow, uneasiness, dissatisfaction, or censure; to murmur; to lament; to inform against.

COM-PLĒ'N', *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Fairfax*. [*R.*]

COM-PLĒ'N-Ā-BLE, *a.* To be complained of. *Feltham*. [*R.*]

COM-PLĒ'N'ANT, *n.* (*Law*) One who urges a suit; plaintiff.

COM-PLĒ'NER, *n.* One who complains; a murmurer.

COM-PLĒ'NING, *n.* Expression of sorrow or injury.

COM-PLĒ'NING, *p. a.* Making complaint; murmuring.

COM-PLĒ'NT, *n.* Accusation; lamentation; a malady; a disease; information against.—(*Law*) An allegation made to a proper officer that some person has been guilty of an offence.

†**COM-PLĒ'NT'FUL**, *a.* Full of complaint. *Hulot*.

COM-PLĒ'ŠĀNCE', (*kōm-plĒ-šāns'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] Civility; courtesy; condescension; urbanity; politeness.

COM-PLĒ'ŠĀNT', (*kōm-plĒ-zānt'*) *a.* [*complaisant*, Fr.] Civil; seeking to please by exterior manners; courteous; polite.

COM-PLĒ'ŠĀNT'LY, *ad.* In a complaisant manner.

COM-PLĒ'ŠĀNT'NESS, *n.* Complaisance. [*R.*]

COM-PLĒ'NĀTE, *v. a.* To make level; to form with an even surface. *Derham*.

COM-PLĒ'NE, *v. a.* Same as *complanate*. [*R.*]

COM-PLĒ'NT, *a.* See **COMPLETE**.

COM-PLĒ-MĒNT, *n.* [*complementum*, L.] A complete set; the full quantity or number:—that which is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; as in *geometry*, 90 being the number of degrees in a quadrant of a circle, if there are 65 degrees, 25 will be the complement.

COM-PLĒ-MĒNT'AL, *a.* That fills up or completes.

†**COM-PLĒ-MĒNT'ARY**, *n.* A complimenter. *B. Jonson*.

COM-PLĒ-MĒNT'ARY, *a.* Complimenting; supplying a deficiency; complementary. "Any two colors which, when combined together, produce white light, are said to be complementary to one another." *Roget*.

COM-PLĒ'TE, *a.* [*completus*, L.] Perfect; full; entire; whole; total; consummate; finished; ended.

COM-PLĒ'TE, *v. a.* [*i. COMPLETED; pp. COMPLETING, COMPLETED.*] To perfect; to finish; to consummate; to accomplish; to effect; to fulfill; to execute; to achieve.

COM-PLĒ'TE-LY, *ad.* In a complete manner; perfectly.

†**COM-PLĒ'TĒ'MENT**, *n.* Act of completing; completion. *More*.

COM-PLÉTE'NESS, *n.* State of being complete.
 COM-PLÉTION, *n.* Act of completing; accomplishment; utmost height; perfect state; close; end.
 COM-PLÉTIVE, *a.* Making complete. *Harris.*
 COM-PLÉTO-RY, [kóm-plé'to-rí, *Ja. K. Sm. Todd*; kóm-plé-to-ré, *Wb.*] *a.* Fulfilling; completing. *Barrow.*
 COM-PLÉ-TO-RY, *n.* [completorium, low L.] The evening service; the last prayer or breviary of a set service; compline. *Hooper.*
 COM-PLÉX, *a.* [complexus, L.] Intricate; of many parts; not simple.
 †COM-PLÉX, *n.* Complication; collection. *South.*
 COM-PLÉXED', (kóm-plékt') *a.* Complicated. *Brownne.*
 COM-PLÉX'ED-NESS, *n.* Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral.
 COM-PLÉX'ION, (kóm-plékt'shún) *n.* Complication:—the color of the skin, or of the external parts of any body:—the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body.
 COM-PLÉX'ION-AL, (kóm-plékt'shún-ál) *a.* Depending on or relating to the complexion or temperament.
 COM-PLÉX'ION-AL-LY, *ad.* By complexion. *Brownne.*
 COM-PLÉX'ION-Á-RY, *a.* Relating to the complexion. *Taylor.*
 COM-PLÉX'IONED, (kóm-plékt'shúnd) *a.* Having a complexion. *L. Addison.*
 COM-PLÉX'Í-TY, *n.* State of being complex. *Burke.*
 COM-PLÉX-LY, *ad.* In a complex manner.
 COM-PLÉX-NESS, *n.* The state of being complex. *A. Smith.*
 COM-PLÉX'URE, (kóm-plékt'shúr) *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others. [R.]
 COM-PLÍ'Á-BLE, *a.* That can bend; disposed to comply.
 COM-PLÍ'ANCE, *n.* Act of complying or yielding; submission; acquiescence; assent.
 COM-PLÍ'ANT, *a.* Yielding; bending; submissive; civil.
 COM-PLÍ'ANT-LY, *ad.* In a compliant or yielding manner.
 COM-PLÍ-Á-CÁ-CY, *n.* State of being complicate. *Ec. Rev.*
 COM-PLÍ-CÁ-TE, *v. a.* [complicio, L.] [i. COMPLICATED; *pp.* COMPLICATING, COMPLICATED.] To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually; to implicate.
 COM-PLÍ-CÁ-TE, *a.* Compounded of many parts; complicated.
 COM-PLÍ-CÁ-TE-LY, *ad.* In a complicated manner.
 COM-PLÍ-CÁ-TE-NESS, *n.* Intricacy; perplexity. *Hale.*
 COM-PLÍ-CÁ-TION, *n.* State of being complicated; the act of involving one thing in another; entanglement; intricacy.
 †COM-PLÍ-CE, (kóm-plís) *n.* An accomplice. *Shak.*
 COM-PLÍ'Í-TY, *n.* The state of being an accomplice. *J. Q. Adams.* [R.]
 COM-PLÍ'ER, *n.* One who complies.
 COM-PLÍ-MÉNT, *n.* [Fr.] An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares; commendation; praise; delicate flattery.
 COM-PLÍ-MÉNT, *v. a.* [i. COMPLEMENTED; *pp.* COMPLEMENTING, COMPLEMENTED.] To soothe; gratify with expressions of civility or respect; to flatter; to praise.
 COM-PLÍ-MÉNT, *n.* To use adulatory language. *Milton.*
 COM-PLÍ-MÉNT'Á-L, *a.* Implying compliments. *Shak.*
 COM-PLÍ-MÉNT'Á-L-LY, *ad.* By way of compliment.
 COM-PLÍ-MÉNT'Á-RY, *a.* Bestowing compliment; congratulatory; expressive of civility, honor, respect, or compliment. *Perry.*
 COM-PLÍ-MÉNT'Á-TÍVE, *a.* Complimentary. *Boswell.* [R.]
 COM-PLÍ-MÉNT-ER, *n.* One who compliments.
 COM-PLÍ-NE, *n.* [completinum, low L.] The last prayer or act of worship at night, in the Romish church; complatory.
 †COM-PLÍ-ISH, *v. a.* To accomplish. *Spenser.*
 †COM-PLÓRE', *v. n.* [comploro, L.] To lament together. *Cockeram.*
 COM-PLÓT, [kóm-plót, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; kóm-plót', *P. Ja.*] [Fr.] A joint plot; a confederacy in a plot.
 COM-PLÓT', *v. n.* [i. COMPLETED; *pp.* COMPLETING, COMPLETED.] To form a plot; to conspire. *Bacon.* [R.]
 COM-PLÓT', *v. a.* To plan; to contrive. *Milton.*
 COM-PLÓT'MÉNT, *n.* Conspiracy. *Dean King.* [R.]
 COM-PLÓT'TER, *n.* A conspirator. *Sir G. Buck.* [R.]
 COM-PLÓY', *v. n.* [complaere, Fr.] [i. COMPLIED; *pp.* COMPLYING, COMPLIED.] To yield; to accord with; to accede; to consent; to assent; to acquiesce.
 †COM-PÓN'DER-ÁTE, *v. a.* [compendero, L.] To weigh together. *Cockeram.*
 COM-PÓN'ENT, *a.* [componens, L.] Constituting a compound body; forming a part.
 COM-PÓN'ENT, *n.* The elementary part of a compound. *Dr. Johnson.*
 COM-PÓRT', *v. n.* [comporter, Fr.] [i. COMPORTED; *pp.* COMPORTING, COMPORTED.] To be suitable, proper, or fit; to agree; to suit; to bear.
 COM-PÓRT', *v. a.* To bear; to endure; to behave. *Con-greve.*

†COM-PÓRT, [kóm-pórt, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; kóm-pórt', *S. P.*] *n.* Behavior; conduct. *Ep. Taylor.*
 COM-PÓRT'Á-BLE, *a.* Consistent; proper. *Wotton.*
 †COM-PÓRT'Á-NCÉ, *n.* Behavior; bearing. *Spenser.*
 †COM-PÓRT-TÁ-TION, *n.* An assemblage. *Ep. Richardson.*
 †COM-PÓRT'MÉNT, *n.* Behavior; deportment. *Hale.*
 COM-PÓSE', (kóm-pósz') *v. a.* [compono, L.] [i. COMPOSED; *pp.* COMPOSING, COMPOSED.] To form a compound; to join part to part, as a literary author, as a musical author, &c.; to write, as an author:—to compound; to put together; to constitute; to adjust; to calm; to quiet; to shape; to fashion.—(Printing) To arrange the letters or types in the composing stick.
 COM-PÓSE'D', (kóm-pósz'd') *n.* Quiet; calm; serious.
 COM-PÓSE'D-LY, *ad.* Calmly; sedately. *Clarendon.*
 COM-PÓSE'D-NESS, *n.* Sedateness; tranquillity. *Wilkins.*
 COM-PÓSE'ER, *n.* One who composes; an author, specially a musical author:—an adjuster of printing types. See COMPOSITOR.
 COM-PÓS'ING-RÚLE, *n.* (Printing) A piece of brass rule which is laid in a compositor's composing stick. *Brande.*
 COM-PÓS'ING-STÍCK, *n.* (Printing) An instrument in which a compositor arranges the words and lines. *Brande.*
 COM-PÓS'ITE, [kóm-pósz'ít, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; kóm'pó-zít, *Brande.*] *a.* Compounded; united together by a federal compact.—(Arch.) Noting the last of the five orders of architecture, so named because it is compounded of the Corinthian and Ionic orders.—(Bot.) Arranged in dense heads, or capitula, and surrounded by one or more external rows of bracts, forming an involucre.—(Arithmetic) A composite number is a number that can be divided by some other number greater than unity.
 COM-PÓ-ŠITE, *n.* A composition; a union. *Harris.*
 COM-PO-ŠÍ'ŤION, (kóm-pó-zísh'ún) *n.* Act of composing; thing composed; act of compounding; combination of different parts; a mass formed of different ingredients; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; adjustment; agreement; regulation; a literary work; a musical work:—the act of setting types in a composing-stick:—synthesis, as opposed to analysis, in logic, mathematics, chemistry, &c.—(Gram.) The act of joining two words together, or of prefixing a particle to a word.—(Law) The act of discharging a debt of a bankrupt by paying a part; the act of exempting lands from the payment of tithes.
 COM-PÓŠ'TÍVE, (kóm-pósz'é-tív) *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Bosworth.*
 COM-PÓŠ'TÓR, *n.* One who composes; specially one who ranges and adjusts the types in printing.
 COM'PÓŠ MĒN'TIS, [L.] Being of sound mind.
 †COM-PÓŠ-ŠESS'OR, *n.* A joint possessor. *Sherwood.*
 COM-PÓŠ-SÍ-BL'Í-TY, *n.* Possibility of existing together. *Scott.* [R.]
 †COM-PÓŠ'SÍ-BLE, *a.* Consistent. *Chillingworth.*
 COM-PÓŠT, *n.* [Fr.] A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure formed by mixing one or more different ingredients with dung; any mixture.
 COM-PÓŠT', *v. a.* To manure; to plaster. *Bacon.*
 COM-PÓŠT, *n.* Combined; mixed together. *Burke.*
 †COM-PÓŠT'URE, *n.* Soil; manure. *Shak.*
 COM-PÓŠ-URE, (kóm-pósz'úr) *n.* [Composition. *Watts.* Adjustment. *Duppa.*] Tranquillity; sedateness; calmness; quiet.
 COM-PO-TÁ-TION, *n.* [compotatio, L.] Act of drinking together. *Brownne.*
 COM-PO-TÁ-TÓR, *n.* One who drinks with another. *Pope.*
 COM-PÓTE, *n.* [Fr.] Stewed fruit; fruit prepared in sirup. *W. Ency.*
 COM-PÓTOR, *n.* A compotator. *Walker.* [R.]
 COM-PÓUND', *v. a.* [compono, L.] [i. COMPOUNDED; *pp.* COMPOUNDED, COMPOUNDED.] To form from different ingredients or parts; to mix; to blend; to mingle; to combine; to adjust or settle a difference by mutual agreement or concession; to bring to terms of agreement; to discharge a debt by paying only a part.
 COM-PÓUND', *v. n.* To come to terms; to bargain; to agree; to come to terms by yielding something on each side.
 COM-PÓUND, *a.* Formed of many or of different ingredients, divisions, or parts; not simple.—(Gram.) Composed of two or more words.—Compound interest, interest charged not only on the principal, but also on the interest.
 COM-PÓUND, *n.* Something compounded; a whole or mass formed of several parts or ingredients.
 COM-PÓUND'Á-BLE, *a.* Capable of being compounded.
 COM-PÓUND'ED, *p. a.* Composed of several different parts or materials.
 COM-PÓUND'ER, *n.* One who forms a compound; one who compounds a difference for a debt, or for a felony, i. e. agrees with a felon to let him escape:—one who, at a university, pays extraordinary fees, proportioned to his estate, for the degrees which he takes.

†CÔM-PRE-CĀTION, *n.* [*comprecatio*, L.] Supplication; public prayer. *W. Williams.*
 CÔM-PRE-HĒND', *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, L.] [i. COMPREHENDED; *pp.* COMPREHENDING, COMPREHENDED.] To comprise; to include; to embrace; to contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.
 CÔM-PRE-HĒND'ER, * *n.* One who comprehends. *Cudworth.*
 CÔM-PRE-HĒND'ING, * *p. a.* Including; comprising; conceiving.
 CÔM-PRE-HĒN'SJ-BLE, *a.* That may be comprehended.
 CÔM-PRE-HĒN'SJ-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being comprehensible. *Mora.*
 CÔM-PRE-HĒN'SJ-BLY, *ad.* With comprehension.
 CÔM-PRE-HĒN'SI'ON, *n.* Act of comprehending; power of comprehending; summary; epitome; knowledge; capacity.
 CÔM-PRE-HĒN'SIVE, *a.* Embracing much; capacious; extensive; large; wide; compendious.
 CÔM-PRE-HĒN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.
 CÔM-PRE-HĒN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of including much.
 †CÔM-PRE-HĒN'SOR, *n.* One well versed in knowledge. *Bp. Hall.*
 †CÔM-PRES-BY-TĒ'R-I-AL, *a.* Relating to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical administration. *Milton.*
 CÔM-PRESS', *v. a.* [*comprimo*, *compressum*, L.] [i. COMPRESSED; *pp.* COMPRESSING, COMPRESSED.] To press together; to condense; to contract; to embrace; to squeeze.
 CÔM-PRESS, *n.* A bolster of linen used in surgery. *Wiseman.*
 CÔM-PRES-SJ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being compressible.
 CÔM-PRES-SJ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being compressed, or reduced to smaller dimensions.
 CÔM-PRES-SJ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Compressibility.
 CÔM-PRES'SI'ON, (*kôm-prĕsh'ŭn*) *n.* Act of compressing; forcible contraction; condensation.
 CÔM-PRES'SIVE, *a.* Having the power to compress. *Smith.*
 CÔM-PRES'SURE, (*kôm-prĕsh'ŭr*) *n.* The act or force of bodies pressing together; compression.
 †CÔM-PRĪEST, (*kôm-prĕst*) *n.* A fellow-priest. *Milton.*
 CÔM-PRINT', *v. n.* [*comprimo*, L.] [i. COMPRIINTED; *pp.* COMPRIINTING, COMPRIINTED.] To print together. — (*Law*) To print surreptitiously. *Phillips.*
 CÔM-PRINT, * *n.* (*Law*) A surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another. *Phillips.*
 CÔM-PRĪ'SAL, *n.* The act of comprising. *Barrow.*
 CÔM-PRĪSE', (*kôm-prĭz'*) *v. a.* [*comprende*, *compris*, Fr.] [i. COMPRISED; *pp.* COMPRIISING, COMPRIISED.] To comprehend; to embrace; to contain; to include.
 CÔM-PRĪS'ING, * *p. a.* Comprehending; including.
 †CÔM-PRO-BATE, *v. n.* [*comprobo*, L.] To agree with; to concur in proof. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 †CÔM-PRO-BĀTION, *n.* Joint proof; attestation. *Brown.*
 CÔM-PRO-MISE, (*kôm-pr'p-mĭz*) *n.* [*compromissum*, L.] A mutual agreement or promise of parties at difference to refer their controversies to arbitrators; a compact or adjustment in which concessions are made on each side.
 CÔM-PRO-MISE, *v. a.* [i. COMPROMISED; *pp.* COMPROMISING, COMPROMISED.] To compound; to adjust by mutual concessions; to agree. *Shak.* — To put to hazard; to compromise. *Smart.* — "This sense (an application of the word borrowed from French usage) ought, perhaps," says *Smart*, "to be expressed only by *compromit*; and such is the usage of American, but not generally of English writers."
 CÔM-PRO-MISE, *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Fuller*. [R.]
 CÔM-PRO-MISE-ER, *n.* One who compromises.
 CÔM-PRO-MĪS'ING, * *p. a.* Adjusting a difference; compounding. [*Bailey.*]
 †CÔM-PRO-MIS-SŌ'R-I-AL, *a.* Relating to a compromise.
 CÔM-PRO-MĪT, *v. a.* [*compromitto*, L.] [i. COMPROMITTED; *pp.* COMPROMITTING, COMPROMITTED.] To pledge; to promise. *Sir T. Elyot.* To bring into danger; to put to hazard; to compromise. *Henry Clay.* See COMPROMISE.
 CÔM-PRO-VĪN'CI-AL, (*kôm-pr'vĭn'shəl*) *a.* Belonging to the same province. *Ayliffe.*
 CÔMP, (*kôunt*) *n.* [*compte*, Fr.] Account. *Shak.*
 COMPT, (*kôunt*) *v. a.* To count. See COUNT.
 †CÔMP, (*kômt*) *a.* Neat; spruce. *Cotgrave.*
 CÔMP-T-BLE, (*kôunt'p-ble*) *a.* Accountable. *Shak.*
 †CÔMP'TLY, (*kômt'le*) *ad.* Neatly; sprucely. *Sherwood.*
 †CÔMP'NESS, (*kômt'nes*) *n.* Neatness. *Sherwood.*
 CÔMP'TON-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in ejected masses on Vesuvius; a variety of zeolite. *Brande.*
 CÔMP-TRŌL', (*kôn-trŏl'*) *v. a.* To control. See CONTROL.
 CÔMP-TRŌL'LER, (*kôn-trŏl'er*) *n.* (*Law*) One who examines the accounts of the collectors of the public money; a director and supervisor appointed to an office and receiving its profits or income; a controller. — As a legal or technical word, it is commonly written *comptroller*; in other uses, *controller*. See CONTROLLER.
 CÔMP-TRŌL'LER-SHIP, (*kôn-trŏl'er-ship*) *n.* The office of comptroller.

CÔM-PŪL'SA-TIVE, *a.* Compelling; forcing. [R.]
 CÔM-PŪL'SA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By force or constraint. *Clarissa.*
 CÔM-PŪL'SA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Compulsory. *Shak.* [R.]
 CÔM-PŪL'SI'ON, (*kôm-pūl'shŭn*) *n.* [*compulsio*, L.] Act of compelling; state of being compelled; force; violence; constraint.
 CÔM-PŪL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power to compel; forcing.
 CÔM-PŪL'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By force; by violence. *Milton.*
 CÔM-PŪL'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Force; compulsion.
 CÔM-PŪL'SŌ-R-I-LY, *ad.* In a forcible manner. *Bacon.*
 CÔM-PŪL'SŌ-RY, *a.* Compelling; using force; forcing; forcible; constraining.
 CÔM-PŪNCTI'ON, (*kôm-pūngk'shŭn*) *n.* [*componctio*, Fr.] Act of pricking; repentance; contrition; remorse.
 CÔM-PŪNCTI'ON-LESS, * *a.* Being without compunction. *Dr. Allen.*
 CÔM-PŪNCTIOUS, (*kôm-pūngk'shŭs*) *a.* Repentant; sorrowful; penitent; contrite. *Shak.*
 CÔM-PŪNCTIOUS-LY, * *ad.* With compunction. *Dr. Allen.*
 †CÔM-PŪNCTIVE, *a.* Causing remorse.
 †CÔM-PŪ'PIL, *n.* A fellow-pupil. *Walton.*
 CÔM-PŪR-GĀTION, *n.* [*compurgatio*, L.] (*Law*) The practice of justifying or establishing any man's veracity by the testimony of another.
 CÔM-PŪR-GĀTOR, *n.* (*Law*) One who, by oath, testifies to another's credibility or innocence.
 CÔM-PŪT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be computed or numbered.
 †CÔM-PŪ-TĀTE, *v. a.* To account; to compute. *Cockeram.*
 CÔM-PŪ-TĀTION, *n.* Act of computing; estimate; a reckoning; calculation.
 CÔM-PŪTE', *v. a.* [*computo*, L.] [i. COMPUTED; *pp.* COMPUTING, COMPUTED.] To count; to estimate; to number; to rate; to reckon; to calculate.
 †CÔM-PŪTE', *n.* Computation. *Brown.*
 CÔM-PŪTER, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner.
 CÔM-PŪ-TĪST, [*kôm'pū-tĭst*, S. W. P. F. R.; *kôm-pū'tĭst*, J. K. Sm.] *n.* A computer. *Wotton*. [R.]
 †CÔM'RĀDE, or CÔM'RĀDE, [*kôm'rād*, S. W. P. J. F. K.; *kôm'rād*, E. J. Sm. Wb.] *n.* [*camerade*, Fr.] A companion; an associate.
 †CÔM'RĀDE-SHIP, * *n.* State of being a comrade. *W. Scott.*
 †CÔM'RŌGE, (*kôm'rŏg*) *n.* A fellow-rogue. *B. Jonson.*
 CŌN, A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union, association, &c.; as, *con-course*, a running together. See CO.
 CŌN, *ad.* [*contra*, L.] An abbreviation of the Latin word *contra*, against; as, to dispute *pro* and *con*, is to dispute *for* and *against*. It is used also substantively, as a cant word for the negative side, or for a person who takes the negative side, of a question; as, the *pros* and *cons*. *James.*
 CŌN, *v. a.* [i. CONNED; *pp.* CONNING, CONNED.] [To know. *Spenser.*] To study; to commit to memory. *Shak.*
 CŌN-Ā-MŌ'RE', * [It.] With love, predilection, or inclination.
 CŌ-NĀ'TŪS, * *n.* [L.] An effort; an attempt; a struggle. *Foley.*
 CŌN-CĀM'E-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*concamero*, L.] [i. CONCAMERATED; *pp.* CONCAMERATING, CONCAMERATED.] To arch over; to lay concave over. *Greiv.*
 CŌN-CĀM'E-RĀTION, *n.* Arch; vault. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 CŌN-CĀT'E-NĀTE, *v. a.* [*catena*, L.] [i. CONCATENATED; *pp.* CONCATENATING, CONCATENATED.] To link together.
 †CŌN-CĀT'E-NĀTION, *n.* A linking; a series of links.
 †CŌN-CĀUSE', *n.* Joint cause. *Fotherby.*
 CŌN-CA-VĀTION, *n.* The act of making concave. *Bailey.*
 CŌN-CĀVE, (*kŏng'kāv*) *a.* [*concavus*, L.] Hollow without angles, as the inner surface of a bowl or sphere; opposed to *convex*; hollow. — *Concave lens*, a lens having one side flat, and the other slightly hollowed out.
 CŌN-CĀVE, (*kŏng'kāv*) *n.* A hollow; a cavity. *Milton.*
 CŌN-CĀVE, *v. a.* To make hollow. *Secard*. [R.]
 CŌN-CĀVE-NESS, (*kŏng'kāv-nes*) *n.* Concavity. [R.]
 CŌN-CĀV'I-TY, *n.* State of being concave; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body; hollowness.
 CŌN-CĀ'VO-CŌN-CĀVE, *a.* Concave on both sides.
 CŌN-CĀ'VO-CŌN'VEK, (*kŏn-kāv'vŏ-kŏn'vĕks*) *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.
 CŌN-CĀ'VOUS, *a.* Concave; hollow without angles. *Potter.*
 CŌN-CĀ'VOUS-LY, *ad.* With hollowness. *Brown*. [R.]
 CŌN-CĒAL', (*kŏn-sĕl'*) *v. a.* [*concelo*, L.] [i. CONCEALED; *pp.* CONCEALING, CONCEALED.] To hide; to keep secret; to secrete; to cover; to disguise.
 CŌN-CĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being concealed.
 CŌN-CĒAL'ED', * (*kŏn-sĕld'*) *p. a.* Hidden; kept secret.
 CŌN-CĒAL'ED-LY, *ad.* In a concealed or secret manner.
 CŌN-CĒAL'ED-NESS, *n.* Privacy; obscurity. [R.]
 CŌN-CĒAL'ER, *n.* One who conceals. *Bp. Hall.*
 CŌN-CĒAL'ING, *n.* A hiding, or keeping close. *Bp. Taylor.*
 CŌN-CĒAL'EMENT, *n.* Act of concealing; state of being concealed; privacy; a hiding-place; retreat.
 CŌN-CĒDE', *v. a.* [*concedo*, L.] [i. CONCEDED; *pp.* CONCEDED, CONCEALED.] To give up; to surrender; to allow; to yield; to admit; to grant.

CON-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Decisive; final; ending debate.
 CON-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a conclusive manner.
 CON-CLŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being conclusive.
 CON-CLŪ'SO-RY,* *a.* Tending to conclude; conclusive.
Clarkson.
 CON-CON-AG'V-LĀTE, (kōng-kō-ā'gy-lāt) *v. a.* To curdle or congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.* [R.]
 CON-CON-AG'V-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of concoagulating; a concoagulation. [R.]
 CON-CŌCT', *v. a.* [*concoquo, L.*] [*i.* *CONCOCTED*; *pp.* *CONCOCTING, CONCOCTED.*] To digest by the stomach; to purify or refine by heat; to ripen.
 CON-CŌCT'ER,* *n.* One who concocts. *Milton.*
 CON-CŌCT'ION, *n.* Act of concocting; digestion; the turning of food to chyle; maturation by heat.
 CON-CŌCT'IVE, *a.* Having power to concoct. *Milton.*
 †CON-CŌL'OR, (kōn-kūl'ŏr) *a.* [*concolor, L.*] Of one color. *Brown.*
 CON-CŌM'P-TĀNCE, } *n.* State of being concomitant; sub-
 CON-CŌM'P-TĀN-CY, } sistence or connection with something else.
 CON-CŌM'P-TĀNT, *a.* [*concomitans, L.*] Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent with.
 CON-CŌM'P-TĀNT, *n.* A person or thing that accompanies, or that is collaterally connected.
 CON-CŌM'P-TĀNT-LY, *ad.* In company with others.
 CON-CŌM'P-TĀTE, *v. n.* To be concomitant with. *Harvey.*
 CŪN CŌM' MŌ-DŌ,* [IL.] (*Mus.*) With an easy quickness. *Crabb.*
 CŌN'CŌRD, (kōng'kōrd) *n.* [*concordia, L.*] Agreement; peace; union; unity; a compact; harmony; grammatical agreement of words which relate to each other.
 †CON-CŌRD', *v. n.* To agree. *Lord Clarendon.*
 CON-CŌRD'Ā-BLE, *a.* Agreeing; harmonious. *Todd.*
 CON-CŌRD'Ā-BLY, *ad.* With concord. *Rogers.*
 CON-CŌRD'ANCE, *n.* Concord; agreement; — appropriately, a dictionary which brings all the passages of the Bible together that contain the same word, alphabetically arranged. 3-Walker says, that "some speakers pronounce the word *concordance* with the accent on the first syllable, when it signifies a dictionary of the Bible." All the English orthoepists, however, concur in placing the accent on the second syllable.
 CON-CŌR'DAN-CY, *n.* Agreement. *W. Mountagu.*
 CON-CŌR'DANT, *a.* Agreeable; agreeing. *Brown.*
 CON-CŌR'DANT, *n.* That which is correspondent. *Mountagu.*
 CON-CŌR'DANT-LY, *ad.* In conjunction. *Mountagu.*
 CON-CŌR'DAT, *n.* [*concordatum, L.*; *concordat, Fr.*] A compact; a convention. *Swift.* A public act or convention between the pope and any prince.
 CON-CŌR'DIST,* *n.* A writer or author of a concordance. *Ch. Ob.*
 †CON-CŌR'PO-RAL, *a.* Of the same body. *Bailey.*
 CON-CŌR'PO-RATE, *v. a.* [*con and corpus, L.*] To unite in one mass. *Abb. Usher.* [R.]
 CON-CŌR'PO-RATE, *v. n.* To unite into one body. *Bp. Hopkins.*
 CON-CŌR-PO-RĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Union in one mass. *H. More.* [R.]
 CON'COURSE, (kōng'kōrs) *n.* [*concursum, L.*] A confluence of many; the multitude assembled; an assembly; point of junction.
 CON-CRE'ATE, *v. a.* [*con and creo, L.*] To create at the same time. *Feltbam.* [R.]
 †CON-CRE'ATE, *v. a.* To intrust. *Barrow.*
 †CON-CRE-MĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*concremo, L.*] Act of burning together. *Bailey.*
 CON-CRE-MENT, *n.* A mass formed by concretion. *Hale.*
 CON-CRE'SCENCE, *n.* The act of growing by spontaneous union, or the union of separate particles. *Raleigh.*
 CON-CRE'SCIBLE,* *a.* Capable of concretion. *Smart.*
 CON-CRE'SCIVE,* *a.* Growing together; uniting. *Ec. Rev.*
 CON-CRETE', *v. n.* [*concreso, L.*] [*i.* *CONCRETED*; *pp.* *CONCRETING, CONCRETED.*] To coalesce into one mass; to grow with inherent qualities.
 CON-CRETE', *v. a.* To form by concretion. *Hale.*
 CON-CRETE', OR CON-CRETE', [kōng'krēt, S. P. E. F. Sm. *Wb.*; kōn-krēt', *W. Ja. K. Ash.* See *DISCRETE.*] *a.* Formed by concretion; composed of several ingredients or parts. — (*Logic*) Used as connected with its subject; not abstract.
 CON-CRETE, (kōng'krēt) *n.* A mass formed by concretion; a compound; the whole subject, with all that adheres to it.
 CON-CRET'ED,* *p. a.* Formed by concretion; coagulated.
 CON-CRETE'LY, *ad.* In a concrete manner; not abstractedly.
 CON-CRETE'NESS, *n.* State of being concrete.
 CON-CRE'TIŌN, *n.* Act of concreting; state of being concreated; mass concreated; compound.
 CON-CRE'TIŌN-AL,* *a.* Implying concretion. *Brande.*
 CON-CRE'TIŌN-ARY,* *a.* Relating to or having concretions. *P. Cyc.*

CON-CRE'TIVE, *a.* Coagulative. *Brown.*
 CON-CRE'TIVE-LY,* *ad.* In a concrete manner. *Bp. Taylor.*
 †CON-CRE'URE, *n.* A mass formed by concretion.
 †CON-CREW', (kōn-krē) *v. n.* To grow together. *Spenser.*
 CON-CRĪM-FĀ'TIŌN,* *n.* Joint accusation. *Maunder.* [R.]
 CON-CŪ'BI-NAGE, *n.* The act or state of living together as husband and wife without being married.
 CON-CŪ'BI-NAL,* *a.* Relating to a concubine or concubinage. *Shak.* [R.]
 CON-CŪ'BI-NARY, *a.* Relating to concubinage. *Wheatley.*
 CON-CŪ'BI-NARY,* *n.* One who practises concubinage. *Bp. Taylor.*
 †CON-CŪ'BI-NATE, *n.* Fornication. *Bp. Taylor.*
 CON-CŪ'BIN, (kōng'kū-bin) *n.* [*concupina, L.*] A woman kept by a man for cohabitation, but not his wife; a strumpet.
 †CON-CŪ'CĀTE, *v. a.* [*conculco, L.*] To tread under foot. *Mountagu.*
 †CON-CŪ-CĀ'TIŌN, *n.* A trampling with the feet. *Bailey.*
 CON-CŪ'PIS-CENCE, *n.* [*concupiscentia, L.*] Carnal appetite; lust. *Hooker.*
 CON-CŪ'PIS-CENT, *a.* Libidinous; lecherous. *Shak.*
 †CON-CŪ'PIS-CENTIAL, *a.* Relating to concupiscentia.
 CON-CŪ'PIS-CI-BLE, *a.* Concupiscent. *Shak.* [R.]
 CON-CŪ'PIS-CI-BLE-NESS,* *n.* Concupiscentia. *Scott.*
 CON-CŪR', *v. n.* [*concurro, L.*] [*i.* *CONCURRED*; *pp.* *CONCURRING, CONCURRED.*] To meet in one point; to agree; to contribute with joint power; to coincide; to acquiesce.
 CON-CŪR'RENCE, *n.* Union; act or state of concurring; agreement; help; combination; joint action; equal claim.
 CON-CŪR'REN-CY, *n.* Same as *concurrere*. *Ayliffe.*
 CON-CŪR'RENT, *a.* Acting in conjunction; conjoined; associate.
 CON-CŪR'RENT, *n.* A contributory cause; joint right.
 CON-CŪR'RENT-LY, *ad.* In a concurrent manner. *Mountagu.*
 CON-CŪR'RENT-NESS,* *n.* State of being concurrent. *Scott.*
 CON-CŪ'RING,* *p. a.* Agreeing; uniting; meeting.
 †CON-CUS-SĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Agitation; concussion. *Bp. Hall.*
 †CON-CŪS'ED', (kōn-kūst') *p. a.* Shaken. *Cockerm.*
 CON-CŪS'SIŌN, (kōn-kūsh'un) *n.* [*concussio, L.*] Act of shaking; agitation; state of being shaken; commotion; agitation or injury (as of the brain) by a fall.
 CON-CŪS'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of shaking; agitating.
 CON-CŪS'SY,* *a.* An epithet applied to a certain kind of knots in timber-trees. Concussy knots are at the roots of limbs which have decayed, and are destitute of bark; in consequence of which the rottenness extends to the trunk and into the heart of the tree. *Maine Timber.*
 CŌND', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To conduct a ship to a right course; to direct the steersman how to steer; to cun. *Crabb.*
 CON-DEM'N, (kōn-dēm') *v. a.* [*condemno, L.*] [*i.* *CONDEMNED*; *pp.* *CONDEMNING, CONDEMNED.*] To find guilty; to doom to punishment; to censure; to blame; to disapprove; to reproach; to reprobate.
 CON-DEM'NABLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable; culpable.
 CON-DEM'NĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of condemning; state of being condemned; a sentence of punishment.
 CON-DEM'N-TO-RY, *a.* Implying condemnation.
 CON-DEM'NER, *n.* One who condemns.
 CON-DEM'SABLE, *a.* That may be condemned.
 CON-DEM'SATE, *v. a.* To condense. *Hammond.* [R.]
 CON-DEM'SATE, *v. n.* To grow thicker. *Bailey.* [R.]
 †CON-DEM'SATE, *a.* Made thick; condensed. *Peacham.*
 CON-DEM'SATIŌN, *n.* Act of condensing, or making more dense; compression.
 CON-DEM'SA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to condense.
 CON-DENSE', *v. a.* [*condenso, L.*] [*i.* *CONDENSED*; *pp.* *CONDENSING, CONDENSED.*] To make more dense or close; to thicken; to compress.
 CON-DENSE', *v. n.* To grow dense. *Boyle.*
 CON-DENSE', *a.* Thick; dense; compact. *Milton.*
 CON-DENSED',* (kōn-dēnst') *p. a.* Made dense; compressed.
 CON-DENS'ER, *n.* He or that which condenses; a metallic vessel for condensing steam or air.
 CON-DENS'ING,* *p. a.* Making or growing dense or thick.
 CON-DENS'ITY, *n.* Denseness; density. *Bailey.* [R.]
 CŌN'DER, *n.* [*conduire, Fr.*] One employed to direct herding-fishers; one who directs the helmsman. *Covel.*
 †CON-DE-SCEND', *n.* Descent from superiority. *Puller.*
 CŌN-DE-SCĒND', (kōn-dē-sēnd') *v. n.* [*descendo, L.*] [*i.* *CONDESCENDED*; *pp.* *CONDESCENDING, CONDESCENDED.*] To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity; to yield; to submit; to stoop.
 CŌN-DE-SCĒND'ENCE, *n.* A voluntary submission or yielding; condescension. *Mountagu.* [R.]
 †CŌN-DE-SCĒND'EN-CY,* *n.* Condescension. *Bailey.*
 CŌN-DE-SCĒND'ING, *n.* Voluntary humiliation. *Hammond.*
 CŌN-DE-SCĒND'ING,* *p. a.* Stopping; humble; meek; kind.
 CŌN-DE-SCĒND'ING-LY, *ad.* By way of kind concession.
 CŌN-DE-SCĒND'SIŌN, *n.* Act of condescending; voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; deference.

†CON-DE-SCĒN'SIVE, *a.* Courteous; condescending. *Barrov.* [R.]

†CON-DE-SCĒNT', *n.* Condescension. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-DĪGN', (kōn-dīn') *n.* [*condignus*, L.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CON-DĪN'I-TY, *n.* Merit; desert. *Mountagu.* [R.]

CON-DĪGN'LY, (kōn-dīn'le) *ad.* Deservedly.

CON-DĪGN'NESS, (kōn-dīn'nes) *n.* Suitableness to deserts.

CON-DĪMENT, *n.* [*condimentum*, L.] Any thing used for seasoning; a seasoning; sauce.

CON-DĪS-CĪ-PLE, (kōn-dīs-sī'pl) *n.* [*condiscipulus*, L.] A school-fellow, or fellow-disciple. *Martin.*

CON-DĪTE, *v. a.* [*condio*, L.] To pickle; to preserve. *Bp. Taylor.* [R.]

†CON-DĪTE, (kōn'dīt) *a.* Preserved; conserved. *Burton.*

†CON-DĪTE-MĒNT, *n.* Condiment. *Hackett.*

CON-DĪT'ING, *n.* Act of preserving. *Grew.*

CON-DĪT'ION, (kōn-dīsh'un) *n.* [*conditio*, L.] Quality; temper; state; situation; position; station; plight; predicament; rank; stipulation; terms of compact; compact; article of agreement.

CON-DĪT'ION, *v. n.* [i. CONDITIONED; *pp.* CONDITIONING, CONDITIONED.] To make terms; to stipulate. *B. Jonson.*

CON-DĪT'ION, (kōn-dīsh'un) *v. a.* To contract; to agree upon; to stipulate. *Raleigh.* [R.]

CON-DĪT'ION-AL, *a.* Implying conditions, stipulation, or supposition; not absolute; stipulated. [*con-*]

†CON-DĪT'ION-AL, (kōn-dīsh'un-əl) *n.* A limitation. *Bacon.*

CON-DĪT'ION-AL'I-TY, (kōn-dīsh'un-əl'e-te) *n.* Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of Piety.* [R.]

CON-DĪT'ION-AL-LY, *ad.* With conditions or limitations.

CON-DĪT'ION-Ā-RY, (kōn-dīsh'un-ā-ry) *a.* Conditional. *Norris.* [R.]

†CON-DĪT'ION-ĀTE, *v. a.* To qualify; to regulate. *Brownne.*

†CON-DĪT'ION-ĀTE, *a.* Conditioned. *Hammond.*

CON-DĪT'IONED, (kōn-dīsh'und) *a.* Having qualities or properties good or bad; stipulated. *Shak.*

†CON-DĪT'ION-LY, *ad.* On particular terms. *Sidney.*

CON-DŌ-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Expressive of condolence. *Smart.*

CON-DŌ-LE, *v. n.* [*condoleo*, L.] [i. CONDOLED; *pp.* CONDOLEING, CONDOLED.] To lament with others; to sympathize.

CON-DŌ-LE, *v. a.* To bewail with; to lament for. *Milton.*

CON-DŌ-LE-MĒNT, *n.* Grief; condolence. *Milton.*

CON-DŌ-LENCE, *n.* Act of condoling; grief for the sorrows of another; sympathy; pity.

CON-DŌ-LĒR, *n.* One who condoles.

CON-DŌ-LĒNG, *n.* Expression of condolence. *Bp. Hall.*

†CON-DO-NĀTION, *n.* [*condonatio*, L.] Act of pardoning. *Mountagu.*

CON'DOR, *n.* (*Ormith.*) The great vulture of the Andes, one of the largest birds that fly in the air. *Humboldt.*

CON'DOR-DĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) See CHONDRODITE.

CON-DUCE, *v. n.* [*conduco*, L.] [i. CONDUCEB; *pp.* CONDUCEING, CONDUCEB.] To promote an end; to contribute; to tend.

†CON-DUCE, *v. a.* To conduct. *Wotton.*

CON-DUCE-MĒNT, *n.* A leading to; tendency. *Gregory.*

†CON-DUCE-MĒNT, *a.* That may contribute. *Abp. Laud.*

CON-DUCE-BLE, *a.* Promoting; conducive. *Bacon.*

CON-DUCE-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being conducive. *More.*

CON-DUCE-BLY, *ad.* In a manner promoting an end. [R.]

CON-DUCE-IVE, *a.* Tending to conduce or promote; assisting; aiding.

CON-DUCE-IVĒ-NESS, *n.* Quality of being conducive. *Boyle.*

CON-DUCT, *n.* [*con* and *ductus*, L.] Behavior; demeanor; deportment; manner of life; management; economy; convoy; act or warrant of conveying. — *Safe-conduct*, a passport given to a stranger or foreigner, to make him safe or secure in passing through a country.

CON-DUCT, *v. a.* [i. CONDUCTED; *pp.* CONDUCTING, CONDUCTED.] To lead; to direct; to manage; to regulate; to guide.

CON-DUCT', *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. *Dr. John Eliot.* Often used thus as a neuter verb in the U. S.

CON-DUCT-Ī-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being conductible. *Prof. Wheatstone.* [*Wheatstone.*]

CON-DUCT-Ī-BLE, *a.* That may be conducted or conveyed.

CON-DUCT'ING, *pp.* *a.* Leading; directing; managing.

CON-DUCT'ION, *n.* [† Act of training up. *B. Jonson.*] — (*Chem.*) Act of conducting, as caloric. *Deucey.*

CON-DUC-TĪ-TĪOUS, (kōn-dūkt'ish'us) *a.* [*conductitius*, L.] Hired; employed for wages. *Ayliffe.*

CON-DUC-TŌR, *n.* One who conducts; a leader; a director; a manager of a public travelling carriage; — a surgical instrument. — (*Elec.*) A substance capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid. — *Prime conductor*, that part of an electrical machine which collects and retains the electric fluid.

CON-DUC-TRESS, *n.* A woman who directs; directress.

CON'DUIT, (kūn'dīt) [kūn'dīt, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; kūn'dwīt, *S.*; kūn'dīt, *E.*] *n.* [*conduit*, Fr.] A water-pipe; a vessel or canal for conducting fluids.

†CON-DŪ-PLI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*conduptico*, L.] To double. *Cockram.*

CON-DŪ-PLI-CĀTE, *a.* Doubled together. *P. Cyc.*

CON-DŪ-PLI-CĀTION, *n.* A doubling. *Bailey.* [R.]

CON-DŪ-RĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore or oxide of copper.

Dana.

CON'DYLE, (kōn'dīl) *n.* [*κόνδυλος*]. (*Anat.*) The rounded head of a bone.

CON'DY-LŌID, *a.* Relating to or like a condyle. *Smart.*

CON'DY-LOPE, *n.* See CONDYLOPE. *Kirby.*

CON'DY-LO-PĒD, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of encephalous articulate animals, which have jointed feet. *Brande.*

CŌNE, *n.* [*κώνος*] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and the summit a point, called the *vertex*; — a fruit in the shape of a cone, as of the fir-tree, and a species of strawbery.

CŌNE-SHĀPED, *a.* Shaped like a cone. *Buckland.*

CŌNEV, or CŌN'Y, *n.* See CŌNY.

CON'FĀB, *n.* [contracted from *confabulation*.] Familiar talk or conversation. *Burney.* [Colloquial.]

CON-FĀB-U-LĀR, *a.* Relating to talk; conversational. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]

CON-FĀB-U-LĀTE, *v. n.* [*confabulo*, L.] [i. CONFABULATED; *pp.* CONFABULATING, CONFABULATED.] To talk easily together; to chat. *Bullocker. Cooper.*

CON-FĀB-U-LĀTION, *n.* Careless talk; conversation. *Burton.*

†CON-FĀB-U-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to talk. *Weaver.*

CON'FA-LŌN, *n.* One of a confraternity of seculars in the church of Rome, called *penitents*. *Crabb.*

†CON-FA-MĪ-LĀR, *a.* Intimate. *Glaville.*

CON-FĀR-RE-ĀTION, *n.* [*confarreatio*, L.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread or a cake together. *Ayliffe.*

†CON-FĀT'ĒD, *a.* Decreed at the same time. *Search.*

CON-FĒCT', *v. a.* [*confectus*, L.] [i. CONFECTED; *pp.* CONFECTING, CONFECTED.] To compose; to form. *Herbert.*

To make up into sweetmeats. *Brownne.*

CON-FĒCT, *n.* A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit. *Hervey.*

CON-FĒC'TION, *n.* A sweetmeat; a preserve. *Shak.*

†CON-FĒC'TION-ĀRY, *n.* A confectioner. *I. Sam.*

CON-FĒC'TION-ĒR, *n.* A maker of sweetmeats.

CON-FĒC'TION-ĒR-Y, *n.* Sweetmeats in general, or the place where they are kept.

CON-FĒC'TŌ-RY, *a.* Relating to making confects. *Beaumont.*

CON-FĒD'ĒR-Ā-CY, *n.* [*confédération*, Fr.; *fœdus*, L.] An alliance of independent states for a common object; the states thus allied; a union; a league; federal compact.

CON-FĒD'ĒR-ĀTE, *v. a.* [i. CONFEDERATED; *pp.* CONFEDERATING, CONFEDERATED.] To join in a league.

CON-FĒD'ĒR-ĀTE, *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

CON-FĒD'ĒR-ĀTE, *a.* United in league; allied.

CON-FĒD'ĒR-ĀTE, *n.* An ally; an accomplice. *Shak.*

CON-FĒD'ĒR-ĀT-ĒD, *pp.* *a.* United in confederacy; league together.

CON-FĒD'ĒR-ĀT-ĒR, *n.* One who confederates. *Neale.*

CON-FĒD'ĒR-ĀT-ING, *n.* Alliance. *Atterbury.*

CON-FĒD'ĒR-ĀTION, *n.* League; alliance; confederacy.

CON-FĒR', *v. n.* [*confero*, L.] [i. CONFERRED; *pp.* CONFERRING, CONFERRED.] To discourse on a stated subject; to consult; to discourse together.

CON-FĒR', *v. a.* To give; to bestow; to grant; to present.

CON-FĒR-ENCE, *n.* Formal discourse; oral discussion; conversation; a meeting for discussion upon some matter of disagreement, as between two legislative bodies; a meeting for religious conversation; an ecclesiastical assembly or association, as among the Methodists.

CON-FĒR-ENCE, *v. n.* To confer; to consult. *Ch. Ob.* [R.]

CON-FĒR-ĒR', *n.* One who is conferred with.

CON-FĒR-ĒR, *n.* One who confers; a bestower.

CON-FĒR'ING, *n.* Act of conferring; bestowing.

CON-FĒR'Y, *n.* [L.] [*conferræ*, *Bot.*] River-weed, or sponge of the river; a species of algæ; hairweed.

CON-FĒS', *v. a.* [*confiteor*, *confessus*, L.] [i. CONFESSED; *pp.* CONFESSING, CONFESSED.] — *confest* is sometimes used in poetry, &c., for *confessed*. To acknowledge, as a crime or a fault; to admit; to grant; to recognize; to own; to avow; to open the conscience to a priest; to hear a confession, as a priest.

CON-FĒSS', *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose.

†CON-FĒS'SĀNT, *n.* One who confesses to a priest. *Bacon.*

†CON-FĒS-SĀ-RY, *n.* One who makes a confession. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-FĒSSĒD', *n.* (kōn-fĒst') *p. a.* Open; known; acknowledged. — It is sometimes written, as well as pronounced, *confest*.

CON-FĒSSĒD-LY, *ad.* Avowedly; indisputably. *South.*

CON-FĒSSĒR, *n.* One who confesses a fault. *Smart.*

CON-FĒSSION, (kōn-fĒsh'un) *n.* Act of confessing as a penitent, or as a priest; the thing confessed; acknowledgment; avowal; a formulary of articles of faith. — *Juridical confession*, a confession made to a priest, according in the church of Rome a part of the sacrament of penance. — *Confession of faith*, a formulary containing the opinions of a religious denomination.

CON-FES'SION-AL, (kɒn-fɛʃh/'ʌn-əl) *n.* The seat or box in which the priest sits to hear confessions.

CON-FES'SION-AL-IST,* *n.* A confessor, or one who sits in the confessional. *Boucher.*

CON-FES'SION-ARY, *n.* Confessional. *Bailey.* [R.]

CON-FES'SION-ARY, *a.* Belonging to auricular confession.

CON-FES'SION-IST, (kɒn-fɛʃh/'ʌn-ist) *n.* One who makes profession of faith. *Mountagu.* [R.]

CON-FES-SOR, or CON-FES'SOR, [kɒn/'fes-sʊr, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; kɒn-fɛs'sɔr, P. W. B. Ash, Rees; kɒn-fɛs'sɔr or kɒn-fɛs'sɔr, K.] *n.* One who confesses; one who, in the face of danger, professes the Christian faith; a priest who hears and absolves a penitent. 𐄂 Dr. Kenrick says, this word is sometimes, but improperly, accented on the first syllable; but it may be observed, that this impropriety is become so universal, that not one, who has the least pretension to politeness, dares to pronounce it otherwise. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Ash, Bailey, and Smith, have the accent on the second; but notwithstanding this weight of authority, the best usage is certainly on the other side." *Walker.*

CON-FES'SOR-SHIP,* *n.* The office of a confessor. *Ec. Rev.*

CON-FEST', *p. a.* Confessed. *Pope.* See CONFESS, and CONFESSED.

CON-FEST'LY, *ad.* Properly, confessedly. *Decay of Piety.*

†CON-FICIENT, (kɒn-fɪʃh/'ent) *a.* Efficient. *Bailey.*

CON-FIDANT, [kɒn-fɛ-dʌnt, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kɒn-fɛ-dʌnt, P. J. Wb.] *n.* [confidant, Fr.] A person trusted with secrets or private affairs; a bosom friend.

CON-FIDANTE,* *n.* [confidante, Fr.] A female friend intrusted with secrets. *Hurd.*

CON-FIDE', *v. n.* [confido, L.] [i. CONFIDED; pp. CONFIDING, CONFIDED.] To have confidence; to rely; to trust.

CON-FIDE', *v. a.* To trust; to intrust. *Lytleton.*

CON-FIDENCE, *n.* Trust in moral probity; firm belief; reliance; credit; assurance, opposed to timidity; boldness, opposed to modesty.

CON-FIDENT, *a.* Having full belief; positive; dogmatical; secure; without suspicion; trusting; bold, to a vice; impudent.

CON-FIDENT, *n.* One trusted with secrets; a confidant. *South.*

CON-FIDEN'TIAL, *a.* Admitted to special confidence; trusty; private. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

CON-FIDEN'TIAL-LY,* *ad.* In a confidential manner. *Walker.*

CON-FIDEN'T-LY, *ad.* In a confident manner; positively.

CON-FIDEN'T-NESS, *n.* Confidence. *Bailey.* [R.]

CON-FID'ER, *n.* One who confides. *W. Mountagu.*

CON-FID'ING,* *p. a.* Having confidence; trusting.

CON-FID'ING-NESS,* *n.* Confiding disposition; trust. *Arnold.*

CON-FIG'U-RATE, *v. n.* [con and figura, L.] To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other. *Jordan.* [R.]

CON-FIG'U-RATION, *n.* Form depending on the relationship of distinct parts; the form of the horoscope arising out of the aspects of the planets towards each other.

CON-FIG'URE, (kɒn-fɪg'jʊr) *v. a.* To dispose into any form or figure. *Bentley.* [R.]

CON-FIN-ABLE, *a.* That may be confined. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-FINE, *n.* [confinis, L.] Common boundary or joint limit between two countries or districts; border; edge.

CON-FINE, *a.* Bordering upon. [R.]

CON-FINE', *v. a.* [i. CONFINED; pp. CONFINGING, CONFINED.] To bound; to limit; to shut up; to imprison; to restrain; to tie up; to restrict. 𐄂 This word is accented on the second syllable by those who place the accent on the first syllable of the neuter verb.

CON-FINE', [kɒn-'fɪn, S. W. P. K.; kɒn/'fɪn, Ja. Sm. Wb.] *v. n.* To border upon. *Milton.*

CON-FINE'LESS, *a.* Boundless; without end. *Shak.*

CON-FINE'MENT, *n.* Act of confining; state of being confined; imprisonment; restraint of liberty; restriction.

CON-FIN'ER, *n.* One who confines or restrains.

CON-FIN'ER, or CON-FE'NER, (kɒn-fɪn'er, S. W. P. Ja. K.; kɒn/'fɪ-nɛr, Sm. Wb.) *n.* A borderer; a near neighbor.

CON-FIN'ET-Y, *n.* Nearness; neighborhood. *Bailey.* [R.]

CON-FIRM', (kɒn-fɪr'm') *v. a.* [confirmo, L.] [i. CONFIRMED; pp. CONFIRMING, CONFIRMED.] To put past doubt by new evidence; to corroborate; to settle; to establish; to fix; to strengthen; to admit fully into the Christian communion by the imposition of hands by a bishop.

CON-FIRM'ABLE, *a.* That may be confirmed.

CON-FIRM-ATION, *n.* Act of confirming; evidence; convincing testimony; the laying on of hands by a bishop; an ecclesiastical rite.

CON-FIRM-ATIVE, *a.* Having power to confirm. *Sherwood.* [R.]

CON-FIRM-ATOR, *n.* A confirmer. *Browne.* [R.]

CON-FIRM-ATORY, *a.* Tending to establish or confirm.

CON-FIRMED,* (kɒn-fɪr'md') *p. a.* Established; having received confirmation.

CON-FIRM'ED-LY,* *ad.* With confirmation. *Haley.*

CON-FIRM'ED-NESS, *n.* Confirmed state. *Decay of Piety.*

CON-FIRM-EE',* *n.* (Law) The party to whom any thing is confirmed. *Ash.*

CON-FIRM'ER, *n.* One who confirms. *Shak.*

CON-FIRM'ING-LY, *ad.* In a corroborative manner. *B. Johnson.*

CON-FIRM'OR,* or CON-FIRM-OR',* *n.* (Law) The person who confirms. *Blackstone.*

CON-FIS-CABLE, *a.* Liable to confiscation or forfeiture.

CON-FIS'CATE, [kɒn-fɪs/'kæt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; kɒn-fɪs/'kæt or kɒn/fɪs-kæt, K.; kɒn/fɪs-kæt, Wb. Kenrick. See CONTEMPLATE.] *v. a.* [confiscare, from fiscus, L.] [i. CONFISCATED; pp. CONFISCATING, CONFISCATED.] To transfer private property to the government or state, by way of penalty for an offence; to cause to be forfeited.

CON-FIS'CATE, [kɒn-fɪs/'kæt, W. Ja. Sm.; kɒn/fɪs-kæt, S. K. Kenrick; kɒn-fɪs/'kæt, P. See CONTEMPLATE.] *a.* Transferred to the public as forfeit.

CON-FIS'CATE-ED,* *p. a.* Forfeited; transferred to public use.

CON-FIS-CATION, *n.* The act of confiscating; the transfer of private property to public use.

CON-FIS-CATOR, [kɒn-fɪs-'kætɔr, Ja.; kɒn/fɪs-kætɔr, Sm.; kɒn-fɪs/'kætɔr or kɒn/fɪs-kætɔr, K.] *n.* One who confiscates.

CON-FIS-CA-TORY, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture. *Burke.*

†CON-FIT, *n.* [confetto, It.] A sweetmeat. *Beaum. & Fl. See CONFECT, and CONFIT.*

†CON-FIT-ENT, *n.* [confitens, L.] A confessor. *Decay of Piety.*

†CON-FIT-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] A sweetmeat; a comfit. *Bacon.*

†CON-FIX', *v. a.* [configo, confuzum, L.] To fix; to fasten. *Shak.*

†CON-FIX'URE, *n.* The act of fastening. *W. Mountagu.*

CON-FLA'GRANT, *a.* [conflagrans, L.] Burning together. *Milton.* [R.]

CON-FLA-GRATION, *n.* A general fire; a great burning, as of many houses, or as of the whole world.

CON-FLA'GRATIVE,* *a.* Producing conflagration. *Dwight.* [R.]

CON-FLATION, *n.* [conflatum, L.] Act of blowing together, as of many musical instruments, or of many fires in casting metals.

†CON-FLEX'URE, *n.* [conflexura, L.] A bending. *Bailey.*

CON-FLICT', *v. n.* [conflicto, L.] [i. CONFLICTED; pp. CONFLICTING, CONFLICTED.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to combat.

CON-FLICT, *n.* A violent collision of two substances; a combat; encounter; contest; strife; struggle; agony.

CON-FLICTING,* *p. a.* Opposing; contending; struggling.

CON-FLICTIVE,* *a.* Tending to conflict; conflicting. *Mas-singer.*

†CON-FLUCT'U-ATE,* *v. n.* To flow together. *Maunder.*

CON-FLU-ENCE, *n.* The junction of two or more streams; a concourse; collection; concurrence.

CON-FLU-ENT, *a.* [confluens, L.] Running one into another; meeting.—(Bot.) Growing together so that the line of junction is invisible.

CON-FLU-ENT,* *n.* A smaller stream or river which flows into a larger one. *Hamilton.*

CON-FLUX, *n.* The union of two or more streams or currents; a confluence.

CON-FLUX-BIL'ITY,* } *n.* Tendency or aptness to flow
CON-FLUX-BLE-NESS,* } or run together, as fluids. *Ash.*
CON-FLUX-BLE,* *a.* Inclined to flow or run together.

†CON-FORM', *a.* Assuming the same form. *Bacon.*

CON-FORM', *v. a.* [conformo, L.] [i. CONFORMED; pp. CONFORMING, CONFORMED.] To reduce to the same form, manner, or character; to make similar.

CON-FORM', *v. n.* To comply with; to yield; to adhere to what is established. *Dryden.*

CON-FORM'ABLE, *a.* Having the same form; agreeable; suitable; consistent; compliant.

CON-FORM'ABLE-NESS,* *n.* State of being conformable. *Ash.*

CON-FORM'ABLELY, *ad.* With conformity; suitably.

CON-FORM'ATE,* *a.* Having the same form. *Jamison.*

CON-FOR-MATION, *n.* The act of conforming; structure; the form of things as relating to each other.

CON-FORM'ER, *n.* One who conforms. *Mountagu.*

CON-FORM'ING,* *p. a.* Complying; yielding; adhering.

CON-FORM'IST, *n.* One who conforms; specially, one who conforms to the church of England; a conformer.

CON-FORM'ITY, *n.* Act or state of conforming; similitude; resemblance; consistency.

†CON-FOR-TATION, *n.* Act of strengthening. *Bacon.*

CON-FOUND', *v. a.* [confundo, L.] [i. CONFOUNDED; pp. CONFOUNDING, CONFOUNDED.] To mingle so that the things are no longer distinguishable; to confuse; to perplex; to disconcert; to abash; to astonish; to stupefy; to destroy; to overthrow.

CON-FOUND'ED, *p. a.* Mingled; abashed;—used also colloquially, as a cant word, in the sense of very hateful or enormous.

CON-FOUND'ED-LY, *ad.* Hatefully; enormously. [Vulgar.]

CON-FOUND'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being confounded. *Milton.*
 CON-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who confounds.
 CON-FRA-TÉR'NI-TY, *n.* [*con* and *fraternitas*, L.] An associated fraternity; a religious brotherhood.
 †CON-FR'AR, *n.* [*confrère*, Fr.] One of the same religious order. *Weaver.*
 CON-FR'I-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*con* and *frico*, L.] Act of rubbing against any thing. *Bacon*. [R.]
 †CON-FRONT', or CON-FRONT', [kɒn-ˈfrɒnt', S. W. F. J. K.; kɒn-ˈfrɒnt', P. J. E. Sm. Wb.] *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.] † I. CONFRONTED; *pp.* CONFRONTING, CONFRONTED. To stand or place in front of, face to face; to face; to oppose; to compare.
 CON-FRONTÁ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of confronting.
 †CON-FRONT'ER,* *n.* One who confronts. *Speed.*
 †CON-FRONT'MENT,* *n.* The act of confronting. *Todd.*
 CON-FU'CIAN, (kɒn-fuˈʃiən) *n.* A follower of Confucius. *Davis.*
 CON-FU'CIAN,* *a.* Belonging to Confucius. *Davis.*
 CON-FU'CIAN-IST,* (kɒn-fuˈʃiən-ɪst) *n.* A follower of Confucius. *Qu. Rev.*
 CON-FUSE', *v. a.* [*confusus*, L.] † I. CONFUSED; *pp.* CONFUSING, CONFUSED. To disorder; to disperse irregularly; to mix; to perplex; to confound; to derange; to disturb; to disconcert.
 †CON-FUSE', *a.* Mixed; confounded. *Barret.*
 CON-FUSED',* (kɒn-fuˈzɪd') *a.* Being in confusion; confounded; perplexed.
 CON-FUS'ED-LY, *ad.* With confusion; indistinctly.
 CON-FUS'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of distinctness. *Carew.*
 †CON-FUS'ED-LY, *ad.* Obscurely. *Barret.*
 CON-FU'SION, (kɒn-fuˈʒhun) *n.* State of being confused; irregular mixture; tumult; disorder; overthrow; astonishment; distraction.
 CON-FU'TÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be confuted. *Browne.*
 CON-FU'TANT, or CON-FU'TÁNT, [kɒn-fuˈtənt, Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kɒn-fuˈtənt, Todd'] *n.* One who confutes. *Milton.*
 CON-FU'TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of confuting; refutation; disproof.
 CON-FU'TÁ-TIVE,* *a.* Tending to confute. *Warburton.*
 CON-FUTE', *v. a.* [*confuto*, L.] † I. CONFUTED; *pp.* CONFUTING, CONFUTED. To convict of error; to disprove; to refute.
 CON-FUTE'D,* *p. a.* Disproved; shown to be incorrect.
 †CON-FUTE'MENT, *n.* Confutation. *Milton.*
 CON-FUT'ER, *n.* One who confutes. *Bp. Morton.*
 CŌNG,* *n.* A medical abbreviation for *congius*; a gallon or four quarts. *Crabb.*
 CŌN'ĜĒ, [kɒnˈdʒe, P. E. Sm.; kɒnˈdʒe, S.; kɒn-ˈdʒe', kɒn-ˈdʒe', J.; kɒnˈdʒe or kɒn-ˈdʒe', Fr.; kɒn-ˈdʒə', Ja.; kɒn-ˈdʒə', K.] *n.* [*conĝe*, Fr.] Act of reverence; bow; courtesy; leave; farewell.
 CŌNGĒ, (kɒnˈdʒe or kɒn-ˈdʒe') [kɒnˈdʒe, S. Sm.; kɒn-ˈdʒe', W. P.] *n.* † I. CONGEED; *pp.* CONGEING, CONGEED. To take leave. *Shak.*
 CŌN'ĜĒ, (kɒnˈdʒe) [kɒnˈdʒe, Sm. Wb. kɒnˈdʒe, Ja.; kɒnˈdʒe, K.] *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A moulding in the form of a quarter round, or a cavetto. *Chambers.*
 CŌN'ĜĒ-A-BLE,* *a.* (*Law*) Lawful; lawfully done:—courteous. *Whiskaw.*
 CON-ĜĒÁL', (kɒn-ˈdʒeəl') *v. a.* [*conĝealo*, L.] † I. CONGEALED; *pp.* CONGEALING, CONGEALED. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to fix, as by cold.
 CON-ĜĒÁL', (kɒn-ˈdʒeəl') *v. n.* To concreate by cold or frost.
 CON-ĜĒÁL'A-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of congelation. *Bacon.*
 CON-ĜĒÁLED',* (kɒn-ˈdʒeəld') *a.* Turned to ice; concreated by cold.
 CON-ĜĒÁLED-NESS,* *n.* State of being congealed. *More.*
 CON-ĜĒÁL'ING,* *p. a.* Turning to ice; concreting by frost.
 CON-ĜĒÁL'MENT, *n.* Act of congealing; mass congealed.
 CŌN'ĜĒ D'ĒLĪRE, (kɒnˈdʒe-dɛ-lɛr') [Fr.] The writ or permission of the king of England to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. *Cowel.* [*Ington.*]
 CON-ĜĒĒ', *n.* Water in which rice is boiled. *Duke of Wellington.*
 †CON-ĜĒ-LÁ'TION, *n.* Act or state of congealing.
 †CON-ĜĒ-EM-ĪNÁ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of doubling. *Cotgrave.*
 CŌN'ĜĒ-NĒR, or CON-ĜĒ'NER, [kɒn-ˈdʒeːnɛr, S. W. P. K.; kɒn-ˈdʒeːnɛr, Sm. Johnson, Ash.] *n.* [L.] He or that which has a common origin. *Miller.*
 †CON-ĜĒ-NĒR-A-CY, *n.* Similarity of origin. *More.*
 CON-ĜĒ-NĒR'ĪC,* } *a.* Being of the same genus; of the
 CŌN'ĜĒ-NĒR'Ī-CÁL,* } same origin or descent. *Smart.*
 †CON-ĜĒ-NĒR-OUS, *a.* Of the same kind. *Browne.*
 †CON-ĜĒ-NĒR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sameness of origin.
 †CON-ĜĒ-NĒL, or CON-ĜĒ'NĒL, [kɒn ˈdʒeːnəl, W. P. J. Ja.; kɒn-ˈdʒeːnəl, S. E. P. K. Sm.] *a.* [*con* and *genus*, L.] Partaking of the same nature; similar; kindred; cognate.
 CON-ĜĒ-NĒL'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being congenial; participation of the same genus or nature.
 †CON-ĜĒ-NĒL-ĪZE,* *v. a.* To render congenial. *Ec. Rev.* [R.]
 †CON-ĜĒ-NĒL-ĪZĒ,* *n.* Congeniality. *Bailey.*
 CON-ĜĒ-NĒOVS, *a.* Of the same kind. *Hales*. [R.]
 CON-ĜĒ-NĒ-TÁL,* *a.* Existing at the time of birth. *Qu. Rev.*

CON-ĜĒN'TITE, *a.* Of the same birth; connate. *Hale.*
 CŌN'ĜĒP, (kɒŋˈdʒɛp) *a.* [*conĝer*, L.] The sea-eel.
 CŌN'ĜĒRĪ-ĒĜ, (kɒn-ˈdʒeːrɛ-ɛz) *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] A collection of particles or small bodies into one mass.
 CON-ĜĒST', *v. a.* [*conĝero*, *conĝestum*, L.] To heap up; to collect. *Kaleigh*. [R.]
 †CON-ĜĒST'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be heaped up. *Bailey.*
 †CON-ĜĒST'ĪON, (kɒn-ˈdʒɛst'ju:n) *n.* A heaping up; accumulation, as of blood; a collection of the humors or of the blood in the body, forming a tumor.
 CON-ĜĒST'ĪVE,* *a.* Implying congestion, or the accumulation of blood, or the humors of the body. *Dr. Mott.*
 CŌN'ĜĒ-A-RY, [*conĝariarum*, L.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn and wine measured in a *congius*, afterwards in money. *Addison.*
 †CON-ĜLÁ'CI-ÁTE, *v. n.* [*conĝlaciatus*, L.] To turn to ice. *Browne.*
 CON-ĜLÁ-CI-Á'TION, *n.* A change into ice. *Browne.*
 CON-ĜLÓ'BÁTE, [kɒŋ-ˈglɔːbət, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; kɒŋ-ˈglɔːbət, P. Sm.] *v. a.* [*conĝlobatus*, L.] † I. CONĜLOBATED; *pp.* CONĜLOBATING, CONĜLOBATED. To gather into a hard firm ball. *Greiv.*
 CON-ĜLÓ'BÁTE, *a.* Moulded into a firm ball. *Dryden.*
 CON-ĜLÓ'BÁTE-LY, *ad.* In a spherical form. *Bailey.*
 CŌN-ĜLÓ-BÁ'TION, *n.* Collection into a round mass. *Browne.*
 †CON-ĜLÓBE', *v. a.* To gather into a round mass. *Milton.*
 †CON-ĜLÓBE', *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass. *Milton.*
 CON-ĜLÓB'V-LÁTE, *v. n.* To gather into a little round mass. *Johnson.*
 CON-ĜLÓM'ĒR-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*conĝlomerō*, L.] † I. CONĜLOMERATED; *pp.* CONĜLOMERATING, CONĜLOMERATED. To gather into a ball, as of threads; to inweave into a round mass. *Greiv.*
 CON-ĜLÓM'ĒR-ÁTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Water-worn, rounded pebbles or fragments of rock, cemented together by another mineral substance. *Lyell.*
 CON-ĜLÓM'ĒR-ÁTE, *a.* Gathered into a round ball.—(*Anat.*) Formed of small glands.—(*Bot.*) Closely compacted upon one footstalk.
 CON-ĜLÓM'ĒR-Á'TION, *n.* Collection into a ball.
 CON-ĜLŪ'TĪ-NÁNT,* *n.* A medicine that heals wounds. *Smart.*
 CON-ĜLŪ'TĪ-NÁNT,* *a.* Tending to unite or close up; gluing. *Smart.*
 CON-ĜLŪ'TĪ-NÁTE, *v. a.* [*conĝlutino*, L.] † I. CONĜLUTINATED; *pp.* CONĜLUTINATING, CONĜLUTINATED. To cement; to unite. *Pearson.*
 CON-ĜLŪ'TĪ-NÁTE, *v. n.* To coalesce. [R.]
 CON-ĜLŪ'TĪ-NÁTE, *a.* Joined together. *Sir T. Elgot.*
 CON-ĜLŪ'TĪ-NÁ'TION, *n.* Act of conglutinating; reunion; junction; union; a healing. *Bacon.*
 CON-ĜLŪ'TĪ-NÁ-TIVE, *a.* Having power to unite.
 CON-ĜLŪ'TĪ-NÁ-TOR, *n.* He or that which unites.
 CŌN'ĜŌ,* (kɒŋˈɡo) *n.* A species of black tea, superior in quality to bohea, but inferior to souchong;—also written *conĝou*. *Davis.*
 CON-GRÁT'U-LÁNT, *a.* Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*
 CON-GRÁT'U-LÁTE, (kɒn-ˈgræt'ju-lət) *v. a.* [*gratulari*, L.] † I. CONGRATULATED; *pp.* CONGRATULATING, CONGRATULATED. To wish joy to; to felicitate; to compliment upon any happy event.
 CON-GRÁT'U-LÁTE, *v. n.* To rejoice in participation. *Swift.*
 CON-GRÁT'U-LÁ'TION, *n.* Act of congratulating; felicitation; a wish of joy; form in which joy is expressed.
 CON-GRÁT'U-LÁ-TOR, *n.* One who congratulates. *Milton.*
 CON-GRÁT'U-LÁ-TOR-Y, *a.* Expressing of wishing joy.
 †CON-GRĒĒ', *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Shak.*
 †CON-GRĒĒ', *v. n.* To salute reciprocally. *Shak.*
 CŌN'ĜRĒ-GÁTE, (kɒŋˈɡrɛ-gət) *v. a.* [*conĝregō*, L.] † I. CONĜREGATED; *pp.* CONĜREGATING, CONĜREGATED. To collect together; to assemble.
 CŌN'ĜRĒ-GÁTE, *v. n.* To assemble; to meet. *Shak.*
 CŌN'ĜRĒ-GÁTE, *a.* Collected; conĝregated. *Spenser*. [R.]
 CŌN'ĜRĒ-GÁTE'D,* *p. a.* Collected together; assembled.
 CŌN'ĜRĒ-GÁ'TION, (kɒŋ-ɡrɛ-ɡəˈʃhun) *n.* A collection; a company; an assembly:—an assembly, particularly of persons for divine worship.
 CŌN'ĜRĒ-GÁ'TION-ÁL, *a.* Pertaining to a conĝregation, to conĝregationalists, or Conĝregationalism; public; general; independent.
 CŌN'ĜRĒ-GÁ'TION-ÁL-ĪSM,* *n.* That mode of church government which maintains the independence of separate churches or conĝregations. *Ec. Rev.*
 CŌN'ĜRĒ-GÁ'TION-ÁL-ĪST,* *n.* One who adheres to Conĝregationalism. *Neal.*
 CŌN'ĜRĒSS, (kɒŋˈɡrɛs) *n.* [*conĝressus*, L.] A meeting; a shock; a conflict:—a meeting of ambassadors or deputies for settlement of affairs between different nations:—the legislature of the United States and other American republics, consisting of a senate and house of representatives.
 CON-ĜRĒ'S'ĪON, (kɒŋ-ɡrɛʃ'ju:n) *n.* Company; an assembly or meeting together. *Cotgrave*. [R.]
 CON-ĜRĒ'S'ĪON-ÁL,* (kɒn-ɡrɛʃ'ju:n-əl) *a.* Relating to a

congress, or to the legislative body of the United States; parliamentary. *Gent. Mag.* This word is chiefly used in America, or with reference to the American Congress.

CON-GRE'S/SIVE, *a.* Encountering; coming together.

CON/GREVE,* *n.* A match prepared by being dipped into a phosphoric preparation; a lucifer match. *W. Ency.*

CON/GREVE-RÖCK/ET,* *n.* A destructive rocket. *Brande.*

†CON-GRUE', *v. n.* [*congruo*, L.] To agree; to suit. *Shak.*

CON/GRU-ENCE, [kóng'gru-ens, *S. W. P. J. R. Ja. Sm.*; kón-gru-ens or kóng'gru-ens, *Isaac.*] *n.* Agreement; consistency.

CON-GRÜ'EN-CY, [kón-grü'en-se, *Ja. Wb.*; kóng'gru-en-se, *Todd.*] *n.* Agreement.

CON-GRÜ'ENT, (kóng'gru-ént) *a.* Agreeing; suitable.

CON-GRÜ'ITY, *n.* Suitableness; fitness; consistency; apt or proper relation between things; agreement; — (*Theol.*) A merit of congruity is ascribed to such works as a man does by the mere strength of free will.

†CON/GRU-MENT, *n.* Fitness; adaptation.

CON/GRU-OUS, (kóng'gru-ús) *a.* Agreeable; suitable; fit; meet; consistent; accordant; compatible.

CON/GRU-OUS-LY, *ad.* Suitably; consistently.

CON/GRU-OUS-NESS,* *n.* Fitness; congruity. *Ash.*

CON/IC, [*a.* Having the form of a cone; relating to a cone;] *n.* cone or its sections.

CON/ICAL, [*a.* cone or its sections.] *n.*

CON/ICAL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a cone. *Boyle.*

CON/ICAL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.

CON/ICS, *n. pl.* The doctrine of conic sections; conic sections. *Bp. Berkeley.*

CON/IC SÉCT/IONS,* *n.* (*Geom.*) The curve lines and plane figures which are produced by the intersection of a plane with the surface of a cone; that part of mathematics which treats of the properties, measurements, &c., of the cone.

CO-NIF'ER-ÆÆ,* *n. pl.* [L.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants which bear cones, or tops, in which seeds are contained. *Lyell.*

CO-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing cones or conical fruit, as the pine.

CO/NI-FÖRM,* *a.* Being in the form of a cone. *Smart.*

CO-NI-RÖS/TER,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A tribe of insessorial birds. *Brande.*

CON-I-SÖR', *n.* See *Cognizer*.

CO-NIS'TRA,* *n.* [*xovtapa*.] A place for quails or for wretches — the pit of a theatre. *Maunder.* [*Brande.*]

CÖ/NITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious carbonate of lime.

†CON-JECT', *v. n.* [*conjectum*, L.] To conjecture. *Shak.*

†CON-JECT', *v. a.* To cast together; to throw. *Mountagu.*

†CON-JECT'OR, *n.* A guesser; a conjec-turor. *Milton.*

CON-JECT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be conjectured.

CON-JECT'U-RAL, *a.* Depending on conjecture; doubtful.

CON-JECT'U-RAL-IST,* *n.* One who deals in conjectures. *Month. Rev.* [*Brown.*]

†CON-JECT'U-RAL-I-TY, *n.* State of being conjectural.

CON-JECT'U-RAL-LY, *ad.* By conjecture or guess. *Hooker.*

CON-JECT'URE, (kón-jékt'yur) *n.* [*conjectura*, L.] A surmise; supposition; guess; imperfect knowledge; opinion without proof; idea; notion.

CON-JECT'URE, (kón-jékt'yur) *v. a.* [*i.* CONJECTURED; *pp.* CONJECTURING, CONJECTURED.] To guess; to surmise; to judge by guess.

CON-JECT'URE,* *v. n.* To form conjectures. *Swift.*

CON-JECT'UR-ER, *n.* One who conjectures; a guesser.

†CON-JÖB/BLE, *v. a.* To concert: a cant word. *L'E-strange.*

CON-JÖIN', *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr.] [*i.* CONJOINED; *pp.* CONJOINING, CONJOINED.] To join together; to unite; to associate; to connect.

CON-JÖIN', *v. n.* To league; to unite. *Shak.*

CON-JÖINED',* (kón-jöind') *p. a.* United; connected; brought together.

CON-JÖINT', *a.* United; connected; associated. — *Conjoint degrees*, (*Mus.*) Two or more notes which immediately follow each other.

CON-JÖINT'LY, *ad.* In union; together; jointly.

CON/JU-GAL, *a.* [*conjugalis*, L.] Relating to marriage; connubial; matrimonial.

CON-JU-GAL-I-TY,* *n.* The conjugal state. *Milton.* [R.]

CON/JU-GAL-LY, *ad.* Matrimonially; connubially.

CON/JU-GATE, *v. a.* [*conjugo*, L.] [*i.* CONJUGATED; *pp.* CONJUGATING, CONJUGATED.] To join; to decline or inflect verbs through their various terminations or modes and tenses.

CON/JU-GATE, *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word. *Bp. Bramhall.*

CON/JU-GATE, *a.* (*Geom.*) A conjugate diameter is a right line bisecting the transverse diameter. — (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs.

CON/JU-GÄT/ION, *n.* The act of conjugating; union; the form of inflecting verbs.

CON-JÜG'IAL,* *a.* [*conjugalis*, L.] Conjugal. *Möble.*

CON-JÜG'IAL, [*a.* conjunctus, L.] Conjoined; united.

†CON/JUNCT,* *n.* A union; an association. *Creech.*

CON-JÜNG'TION, (kón-jünk'shun) *n.* Act of joining; state of being joined; union; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac. — (*Gram.*) A part of speech used to join sentences, parts of sentences, and words.

CON-JÜNG'TIVE, *a.* Closely united; subjunctive; connecting together, as a conjunction.

CON-JÜNG'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In conjunction or union.

CON-JÜNG'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of joining. [R.]

CON-JÜNG'T'LY, *ad.* Jointly; in union.

CON/JUNCT'URE, (kón-jünk't'yur) *n.* A joining together; combination of events; conjunction; occasion; critical time; crisis.

CON-JÜ-RÄ/TION, *n.* Act of conjuring. *Shak.* — A magical form of words; an incantation; enchantment; — a plot.

CON-JÜRE', *v. a.* [*conjuro*, L.] [*i.* CONJURED; *pp.* CONJURING, CONJURED.] To bind by an oath; to summon in a sacred name; to enjoin solemnly.

CON/JÜRE, (kün'jür) *v. a.* To influence by magic; to charm. *Shak.*

CON/JÜRE, (kün'jür) *v. n.* To enchant; to practise charms.

†CON-JÜRE/MENT, *n.* Serious injunction. *Milton.*

CON-JÜR'ER,* *n.* One who solemnly enjoins or conjures. *Smart.*

CON/JÜR-ER, (kün'jür-er) *n.* An enchanter; a juggler.

CON-JÜR'RÖR,* *n.* (*Lavo.*) One bound by oath with others. *Smart.*

CON-NÄS'CENCE, *n.* [*con* and *nascor*, L.] Common birth or origin; the act of growing together.

CON-NÄS'CEN-CY,* *n.* A growing together; connascence. *Brown.*

CON-NÄTE', [kón-nät', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; kón'nät', *Wb.*] [*con* and *natus*, L.] Born with another; of the same birth. — (*Bot.*) Growing together at the base.

†CON-NÄ/TION,* *n.* State of being connate. *Möre.*

CON-NÄT'U-RÄL, (kón-nät'yur-äl) *a.* Connected by nature; of the same nature.

CON-NÄT'U-RÄL-I-TY, *n.* State of being connatural. *Hale.*

CON-NÄT'U-RÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To connect by nature. *Scott.*

CON-NÄT'U-RÄL-LY, *ad.* By nature; originally. *Hale.*

CON-NÄT'U-RÄL-NESS, *n.* State of being connatural.

CON-NÉCT', *v. a.* [*connecto*, L.] [*i.* CONNECTED; *pp.* CONNECTING, CONNECTED.] To join together; to combine; to join; to link.

CON-NÉCT', *v. n.* To cohere; to be joined.

CON-NÉCT'ED,* *p. a.* Linked together; united; related.

CON-NÉCT'ED-LY,* *ad.* In a connected manner.

CON-NÉCT'ING,* *p. a.* Joining together; uniting.

CON-NÉCT'ION, *n.* Act of connecting; state of being connected; union; junction; intercourse; communication; relation; relative; family; — written also *connexion*.

CON-NÉCT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of connecting.

CON-NÉCT'IVE, *n.* That which connects; a conjunction. — (*Bot.*) The fleshy part that combines the two lobes of an anther.

CON-NÉCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In conjunction. *Swift.*

†CON-NÉX', *v. a.* [*connexum*, L.] To connect. *Hale.*

CON-NÉX'ION, (kón-néks'shun) *n.* Act of connecting; union; junction; connection. See *CONNECTION*.

CON-NÉX'IVE, (kón-néks'iv) *a.* Connective. *Watts.*

†CON-NIC-TÄ/TION, *n.* [*connicto*, L.] A winking. *Bailey.*

CON-NIV'ANCE, *n.* The act of conniving; voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

CON-NIVE', *v. n.* [*connivo*, L.] [*i.* CONNIVED; *pp.* CONNIVING, CONNIVED.] To permit or allow by pretending blindness or ignorance; to wink; to forbear to see.

CON-NIV'EN-CY, *n.* Connivance. *Bacon.*

CON-NIV'ENT, *a.* Forbearing to see; formed like, or winking like, the eyelids. *Milton.* [R.] — (*Bot.*) Convergent, as the anther of a potato blossom.

CON-NIV'ER, *n.* One who connives.

||CON-NOIS-SEÜR', or CON-NOIS-SEÜR', [kón-nés-sür', *P. J. F. Wb.*; kón-nis-sär', *W. Ja.*; kón-nis-sür', *S.*; kón'nis-sür', *E.*; kón-nis-sär', *K.*; kón-näs-sür', *Sm.*] *n.* [*connaisseur*, from *connoltre*, Fr., to know.] One versed in the fine arts; a judge in the fine arts, letters, or literature; a critic. — A French word nearly Anglicized.

||CON-NOIS-SEÜR/SHIP, (kón-nis-sür'ship) *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

†CON/NO-TÄTE, *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, L.] To imply; to betoken. *Hammond.*

†CON/NO-TÄ/TION, *n.* Inference; illation. *Hale.*

CON-NO-TÉ', *v. a.* To imply; to betoken. *South.*

CON-NÜ'B-I-AL, *a.* Matrimonial; nuptial; conjugal.

CON-NÜ-MÉ-RÄ/TION, *n.* A reckoning together. *Porson.*

CON/NY, *a.* Brave; fine. *Grose.* [North of England.]

CÖ-NO-ÏE'LIX,* *n.* (*Conch.*) A genus of shells. *Brande.*

CÖ/NÖID, *n.* [*κωνοειδής*.] (*Geom.*) That which resembles a cone, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

CÖ/NÖID,* *a.* Like a cone; applied to the surface generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. *P. Cye.*

CŌ NŌID'AL,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Approaching to a conical form. *P. Cyc.*
 CŌ-NŌID'I-CAL, *a.* Approaching to a conic form; conoidal.
 CŌ-NŌM-I-NĒĒĒ,* *n.* A joint nominee. *Kirby.*
 CŌ'NŌPS,* *n.* [κωνοψ.] (*Ent.*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Brande.*
 CŌN-QUAD'RĀTE,* (kŏn-kwŏd'rāt) *v. a.* To reduce to a square. *Ash.* [R.]
 †CŌN-QUĀS'SĀTE, *v. a.* [conquasso, L.] To shake. *Harvey.*
 †CŌN-QUAS-SĀTION, *n.* Agitation; concussion. *Bailey.*
 †CŌN'QUĒR, [kŏn'k'ēr, S. J.; kŏng'kwēr, F.; kŏng'k'ēr or kŏng'kwēr, W. Ja.; kŏng'ker, Sm.] *v. a.* [conquiere, L.; conquerir, Fr.] [I. CONQUERED; *pp.* CONQUERING, CONQUERED.] To gain by conquest; to overcome; to subdue; to subjugate; to vanquish; to surmount.
 †CŌN'QUĒR, (kŏng'k'ēr) *n.* To overcome. *Shak.*
 †CŌN'QUĒR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conquered.
 †CŌN'QUĒR-A-BLE-NĒSS,* *n.* Possibility of being overcome.
 †CŌN'QUĒRED,* (kŏng'k'urd) *p. a.* Subdued; vanquished.
 †CŌN'QUĒR-ĒSS, *n.* She who conquers. *Fairfax.*
 †CŌN'QUĒR-ĪNG,* (kŏng'k'ēr-īng) *p. a.* Subduing; overcoming.
 †CŌN'QUĒR-ŌR, (kŏng'k'ēr-ŏr) *n.* One who conquers.
 CŌN'QUĒST, (kŏng'kwĕst) *n.* Act of conquering; acquisition by victory; victory; subjugation. — (*Feudal law*) Purchase.
 CŌN-SĀN-GUĪN'E-AL,* *a.* Consanguineous. *Brown.* [R.]
 †CŌN-SĀN'GUINED,* (kŏn-sān'guind) *a.* Related by blood. *Brown.*
 CŌN-SĀN-GUĪN'E-ŌS, *a.* [consanguineus, L.] Related by blood; of the same blood. *Shak.*
 CŌN-SĀN-GUĪN'I-TY, *n.* Relationship by blood.
 †CŌN-SĀR-CI-NĀTION, *n.* [consecrino, L.] The act of patching together. *Bailey.*
 CŌN'SCIENCE, (kŏn'shēns) *n.* [conscientia, L.] [†Consciousness; *Hebrews.*] The faculty of judging of one's conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong; the moral sense; justice; real sentiment; scruple; equity; difficulty. — (*Eng. law*) Court of conscience, a court for the recovery of small debts. *Brande.*
 CŌN'SCIENCED, (kŏn'shēnst) *a.* Having conscience. *South.*
 CŌN'SCIENCE-LĒSS,* (kŏn'shēns-lēs) *a.* Having no conscience. *Hooker.*
 CŌN'SCIENCE-PRŌŌF,* *a.* Proof against conscience. *Cole-ridge.*
 †CŌN'SCIENT, (kŏn'shēnt) *a.* Conscious. *Bacon.*
 CŌN-SCI-ĒNTIOUS, (kŏn-shē-ēn'shūs) *a.* Adhering or conforming to the dictates of conscience; scrupulous; just; exact. — "From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not infrequently hear the second syllable of this word sounded *se*, without the aspiration." *Walker.*
 CŌN-SCI-ĒNTIOUS-LY, (kŏn-shē-ēn'shūs-lē) *ad.* In a conscientious manner; according to conscience.
 CŌN-SCI-ĒNTIOUS-NĒSS, (kŏn-shē-ēn'shūs-nēs) *n.* Quality of being conscientious; scrupulousness.
 CŌN'SCIŌN-A-BLE, (kŏn'shūn-ā-bl) *a.* Reasonable; just; according to conscience. *Shak.* [R.]
 †CŌN'SCIŌN-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Reasonableness. *Bailey.*
 †CŌN'SCIŌN-A-BLY, *ad.* Reasonably; justly. *Bp. Taylor.*
 CŌN'SCIŌUS, (kŏn'shūs) *a.* [consciūs, L.] Knowing one's own thoughts; knowing by mental perception, or from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing; apprized; aware; sensible.
 CŌN'SCIŌUS-LY, (kŏn'shūs-lē) *ad.* In a conscious manner.
 CŌN'SCIŌUS-NĒSS, (kŏn'shūs-nēs) *n.* State of being conscious; the perception of what passes in one's own mind; conscience.
 CŌN'SCRIPT, *a.* [conscribo, conscriptus, L.] Written; registered; enrolled. — *Conscript fathers*, the senators of ancient Rome.
 CŌN'SCRIPT, *n.* One enrolled to serve as a soldier in the army, particularly applied to the recruits of the French armies.
 CŌN'SCRIPTIŌN, *n.* Act of enrolling or registering, as soldiers; the persons enrolled; a compulsory enrollment.
 CŌN'SE-CRATE, *v. a.* [consecro, L.] [i. CONSECRATED; *pp.* CONSECRATING, CONSECRATED.] To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate; to devote; to hallow; to canonize.
 CŌN'SE-CRATE, *a.* Consecrated; sacred; devoted. *Shak.*
 CŌN'SE-CRĀT-ĒD,* *p. a.* Made sacred; devoted; canonized.
 CŌN'SE-CRĀT-ĒD-NĒSS,* *n.* State of being consecrated. *Cecil.*
 CŌN'SE-CRĀTION, *n.* The act of consecrating, or of setting apart a person or thing to the service or worship of God; dedication to a sacred use; canonization.
 CŌN'SE-CRĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who consecrates.
 CŌN'SE-CRĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Making sacred. *Bp. Morton.* [R.]
 CŌN-SEC-TĀ'NE-ŌS,* *a.* Following of course. *Blount.*

†CŌN'SEC-TĀ-RY, [kŏn'sĕk-tā-rē, S. W. P. F. Ja. K.; kŏn'sĕk'tā-rē, Sm.] *a.* [consecrarius, L.] Consequent; following. *Brown.* [R.]
 †CŌN'SEC-TĀ-RY, *n.* Deduction from premises; corollary. *Hales.* [R.]
 CŌN-SE-CŪTION, *n.* [consecutio, L.] Train of consequences; succession. — (*Astron.*) The month of consecution is the lunar month as reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.
 CŌN-SEC'Ū-TIVE, *a.* [consecutif, Fr.] Following in train; successive; consequential; succeeding.
 CŌN-SEC'Ū-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of consequence or connection; not antecedently; not casually. *Boyle.*
 CŌN-SEC'Ū-TIVE-NĒSS,* *n.* Quality of being consecutive. *Dr. Allen.*
 †CŌN-SEM'I-NĀTE, *v. a.* [consemino, L.] To sow together. *Bailey.*
 †CŌN-SĒN'SIŌN, (kŏn-sĕn'shūn) *n.* Consent. *Bentley.*
 †CŌN-SĒNS'Ū-AL,* *a.* (*Civil law*) Implying consent. *Bouvier.*
 CŌN-SĒNT', *n.* [consensus, L.] Act of yielding or consenting; concord; agreement; compliance; assent; acquiescence; concurrence; approval; joint operation.
 CŌN-SĒNT', *v. n.* [i. CONSENTED; *pp.* CONSENTING, CONSENTED.] To be of the same mind; to yield; to give consent; to assent; to acquiesce; to comply; to agree; to accede.
 CŌN-SĒN-TĀ'NE-ŌS, *a.* Agreeable to; consistent with.
 CŌN-SĒN-TĀ'NE-ŌS-LY, *ad.* Agreeably; consistently. *Boyle.*
 CŌN-SĒN-TĀ'NE-ŌS-NĒSS, *n.* Agreement. *Bailey.*
 CŌN-SĒN'TĒR, *n.* One who consents.
 CŌN-SĒN'TIĒNT, (kŏn-sĕn'shĕnt) *a.* Agreeing. *Pearson.*
 CŌN'SĒ-QUĒCE, (kŏn'sĕ-kwĕns) *n.* [consequētia, L.] That which follows from any cause; event; effect produced; result; issue; the last proposition of a syllogism; rational deduction or inference; concatenation of causes and effects; importance; moment.
 †CŌN'SĒ-QUĒCE,* *v. a.* To follow; to infer. *Milton.*
 CŌN'SĒ-QUĒNT, *a.* Following by deduction, or as joined with something that precedes; following as the effect of a cause.
 CŌN'SĒ-QUĒNT, *n.* Consequence; effect. *Hooker.*
 CŌN-SE-QUĒNTIAL, (kŏn-sĕ-kwĕn'shāl) *a.* Following as the effect; important; conceited; pompous.
 CŌN-SE-QUĒNTIAL-LY, *ad.* By consequence; in the order of events; pompously.
 CŌN-SE-QUĒNTIAL-NĒSS, *n.* The being consequential.
 CŌN'SĒ-QUĒNT-LY, *ad.* By consequence; in consequence; pursuantly; accordingly; therefore.
 CŌN'SĒ-QUĒNT-NĒSS, *n.* Consequence; consecution.
 †CŌN-SĒR-ĒTION, *n.* Junction; adaptation. *Young.*
 CŌN-SĒR'V-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being preserved.
 CŌN-SĒR'VAN-CY, *n.* Conservation; preservation, particularly of fish in the River Thames, for which the lord mayor of London holds courts of conservancy.
 CŌN-SĒR'VĀNT, *a.* That preserves or continues. *Puller.*
 CŌN-SĒR'VĀTION, *n.* Act of preserving; preservation.
 CŌN-SĒR'VĀTION-AL,* *a.* Tending to preserve. *Ch. Ob.*
 CŌN-SĒR'VĀ-TISM,* *n.* The principles of the conservative party. *Qu. Rev.*
 CŌN-SĒR'VĀ-TIVE, *a.* Having power or tendency to preserve; preservative; adhering to existing institutions; opposing reform or change.
 CŌN-SĒR'VĀ-TIVE,* *n.* That which preserves. *Bp. Taylor.*
 — One opposed to political changes in the state or government; a tory; a preserver. *Qu. Rev.*
 CŌN'SĒR'VĀ-TŌR, *n.* A preserver; one who has the care or office of keeping from detriment.
 CŌN-SĒR'VĀ-TŌ-RY, *n.* A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; a greenhouse, or a place for preserving plants attached to one.
 CŌN-SĒR'VĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Conservative. *Bailey.* [R.]
 CŌN-SĒR'VĀ-TRIX,* *n.* A female who preserves. *Perry.*
 CŌN-SĒRVE', *v. a.* [conservo, L.] [i. CONSERVED; *pp.* CONSERVING, CONSERVED.] To preserve; to candy or to pickle fruit. *Shak.*
 CŌN-SĒRVE, *n.* That which is conserved, as a sweetmeat, by means of sugar; a preserve.
 CŌN-SĒR'VER, *n.* One who conserves.
 †CŌN-SĒS'SIŌN, (kŏn-sĕsh'shūn) *n.* [consessio, L.] A sitting together. *Bailey.*
 †CŌN-SĒS'SŌR, *n.* One who sits with others. *Bailey.* [R.]
 CŌN-SID'ER, *v. a.* [considero, L.] [i. CONSIDERED; *pp.* CONSIDERING, CONSIDERED.] To think upon with care; to ponder; to reflect upon; to meditate; to have regard to; to requite.
 CŌN-SID'ER, *v. n.* To think maturely; to deliberate; to reflect.
 CŌN-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of being considered; respectable; important; valuable; more than a little.
 CŌN-SID'ER-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Importance; moment.
 CŌN-SID'ER-A-BLY, *ad.* In a considerable degree.
 CŌN-SID'ER-ANCE, *n.* Consideration. *Shak. Ec. Rev.* [R.]

CON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* Having, or given to, consideration; serious; thoughtful; prudent; deliberate; calm; quiet; regardful.

CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Calmly; prudently; deliberately.

CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Prudence; deliberation.

CON-SID'ER-ATION, *n.* Act of considering; reflection; mature thought; deliberation; contemplation; importance; an equivalent; compensation. — (*Law*) The material cause of a contract, without which no contract is binding; an equivalent.

†CON-SID'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Considerate. *B. Jonson.*

CON-SID'ER-ATOR, *n.* One who reflects. *Brown.* [R.]

CON-SID'ER-ER, *n.* One who considers.

CON-SID'ER-ING, *prep.* If allowance be made for; as, “considering the weakness of our nature.” *Spectator.*

CON-SID'ER-ING, *n.* Hesitation; doubt; reflection. *Shak.*

CON-SID'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* With consideration. *Whole Duty of Man.*

CON-SIGN' (kən-sin') *v. a.* [*consigno*, L.] [i. CONSIGNED; *pp.* CONSIGNING, CONSIGNED.] To give to another in a formal manner; to transfer; to give in trust; to commit; to intrust.

†CON-SIGN' (kən-sin') *v. n.* To submit; to sign. *Shak.*

†CON-SIGN'A-TARY, *n.* One to whom is consigned any trust or business. *Jenkins.*

†CON-SIGN-ATION, *n.* Consignment. *Bp. Taylor.*

CON-SIGN-A-TURE, *n.* A full or joint signature. *Cotgrave.*

CON-SIGN-EE',* (kən-sē-nē') *n.* A person to whom something is consigned. *Hamilton.*

CON-SIGN'ER,* (kən-sin'er) *n.* One who consigns. *Smart.*

CON-SIGN-IF-I-CANT,* *v. a.* Expressing joint signification. *Spelman.*

CON-SIGN-IFI-CATION, *n.* Joint signification. *Harris.*

CON-SIGN-IFI-CATIVE,* *a.* Having the same meaning. *Maunder.*

CON-SIGN-IF-Y,* *v. a.* To denote a joint signification. *H. Tooke.*

CON-SIGN-MENT, (kən-sin'ment) *n.* Act of consigning; thing consigned; a writing by which a thing is consigned.

CON-SIGN-NOR,* (kən-sē-nōr') [kən-sē-nōr', *Ja. Sm.*; kən-sin'or, *K. Wb. Crabb.*] *n.* (*Law*) He who makes a consignment. *Bowyer.*

CON-SIM'IL-AR, *a.* [*consimilis*, L.] Having a common resemblance. *Bailey* [R.]

CON-SIM'IL-I-TUDE, *n.* Joint resemblance. *Cotgrave* [R.]

†CON-SIM'IL-I-TY, *n.* Joint resemblance. *Aubrey* [R.]

CON-SIST' *v. n.* [*consisto*, L.] [i. CONSISTED; *pp.* CONSISTING, CONSISTED.] To subsist; to be comprised; to be composed; to coëxist; to be consistent or compatible; to agree.

CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* The state of being consistent; state

CON-SIST'EN-CY, } in which the parts of a body remain fixed; degree of density; substance; durable or lasting state; congruity; uniformity.

CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* Agreeing together; not opposed to; accordant; not contradictory; firm; not fluid.

CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a consistent manner.

CON-SIS-TOR-I-AL, *a.* Relating to a consistory.

CON-SIS-TOR-I-AN, *a.* Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies; consistorial. *Bp. Bancroft* [R.]

||CON-SIS-TOR-Y, or CON-SIS-TOR-Y, [kən'sis-tōr-ē, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; kən-sis-tōr-ē, *E. K. Sm. Wh.*] *n.* [*consistorium*, L.] The place of justice in an ecclesiastical court; the court itself; an assembly of ecclesiastical persons; an assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly.

||CON-SIS-TOR-Y,* *a.* Noting an ecclesiastical court. *Brande.*

CON-SO-CI-ATE, (kən-sō'shē-āt) *n.* A partner; an associate. *Hayward* [R.]

CON-SO-CI-ATE, (kən-sō'shē-āt) *v. a.* [*consocio*, L.] [i. CONSOCIATED; *pp.* CONSOCIATING, CONSOCIATED.] To unite; to join; to cement; to associate. *Burnet.*

CON-SO-CI-ATE, (kən-sō'shē-āt) *v. n.* To coalesce.

CON-SO-CI-ATION, (kən-sō'shē-ā'shun) *n.* Alliance; union; intimacy; association. *Wotton*. — (*U. S.*) An ecclesiastical body or convention. *Dwight.*

CON-SO-CI-ATION-AL,* *a.* Relating to a consociation. — A word sometimes used in New England, particularly in Connecticut, in relation to ecclesiastical affairs.

CON-SOL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be consoled or comforted.

†CON-SO-LATE, *v. a.* To comfort; to console. *Shak.*

CON-SO-LATION, *n.* Comfort; alleviation of sorrow; solace.

CON-SO-LA-TOR, *n.* A comforter. *Cotgrave* [R.]

CON-SO-LA-TOR-Y, [kən-sōl'a-tōr-ē, *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; kən-sōl'a-tōr-ē, *S. P.*] *a.* Affording consolation or comfort; comforting. *Milton.*

†CON-SO-LA-TOR-Y, *n.* A consolatory discourse. *Milton.*

CON-SOLE', *v. a.* [*consolor*, L.] [i. CONSOLED; *pp.* CONSOLING, CONSOLING.] To solace; to comfort; to cheer; to soothe.

CON-SOLE, *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) An ornament cut upon the key of an arch in the form of a bracket or shoulder-piece; a bracket for the support of a canopy, balcony, &c.

CON-SOL'ER, *n.* One who consoles or gives comfort.

CON-SOL'ID-ANT,* *n.* That which consolidates.

CON-SOL'ID-ANT, *a.* Tending to consolidate. *Smart.*

CON-SOL'ID-ATE, *v. a.* [*consolidare*, Fr.] [i. CONSOLIDATED; *pp.* CONSOLIDATING, CONSOLIDATED.] To make solid or compact; to form into a compact body; to harden; to unite into one.

CON-SOL'ID-ATE, *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

CON-SOL'ID-ATE, *a.* Consolidated. *Sir T. Elyot* [R.]

CON-SOL'ID-ATE-ED,* *p. a.* Made solid; collected together; united into one; as, “a consolidated fund.” *Brande.*

CON-SOL'ID-ATION, *n.* The act of consolidating; state of being consolidated; solidity.

CON-SOL'ID-A-TIVE, *n.* A consolidating medicine. *Bailey.*

CON-SOL'ING,* *p. a.* Affording consolation; comforting.

CON-SOLS',* or CON'SOLS',* *n. pl.* A sort of transferable stocks; a term used to denote a considerable portion of the public debt of Great Britain, more correctly known as the three per cent. consolidated annuities. *P. Cyc.*

CON-SO-NANCE, } *n.* Agreement of simultaneous sounds;

CON-SO-NAN-CY, } concord; harmony; consistency; congruence; agreement.

CON-SO-NANT, *a.* [*consonans*, L.] Accordant; harmonious; consistent; agreeing.

CON-SO-NANT, *n.* A letter which is sounded with a vowel, and cannot be perfectly sounded by itself.

CON-SO-NANT'AL,* *a.* Relating to, or partaking of the nature of, a consonant. *Latham.*

CON-SO-NANT-LY, *ad.* Consistently; agreeably.

CON-SO-NANT-NESS, *n.* Agreeableness; consistency. *Bailey.*

CON-SO-NOUS, *a.* [*consonus*, L.] Symphonious. *Bailey.*

†CON-SO'PI-ATE, *v. a.* To lull asleep. *Cockeram.*

†CON-SO'PI-ATION, *n.* The act of sleeping. *Pope.*

†CON-SO'PITE, *v. a.* [*consopio*, L.] To lull asleep. *More.*

†CON-SO'PITE, *a.* Calmed; quieted. *More.*

CON-SO'PI-TION,* *n.* Same as *consopiation*. *Jodrell.*

CON-SORT, *n.* [*consors*, L.] A companion; partner; generally, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband; — an accompanying ship; concurrence. — Formerly used for a company of musicians, or a concert. *Ecclesiasticus.*

CON-SORT, *v. n.* [i. CONSORTED; *pp.* CONSORTING, CONSORT-ED.] To associate; to unite. *Shak.*

CON-SORT', *v. a.* To join; to mix; to marry. *Milton.*

†CON-SORT-ABLE, *a.* Suitable; fit. *Wotton.*

†CON-SORT-ION, *n.* Fellowship; society. *Brown.*

†CON-SORT-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship; partnership. *Ep. Hall.*

†CON-SPEC'TA-BLE, *a.* [*conspicuus*, L.] Conspicuous. *Bailey.*

†CON-SPEC'TION, *n.* A seeing; a beholding. *Cotgrave.*

†CON-SPEC-TU'ITY, *n.* Sight; view. *Shak.*

†CON-SPER-SION, *n.* [*consperio*, L.] A sprinkling. *Bailey.*

†CON-SPI-CU'ITY, *n.* Brightness. *Glanville.*

CON-SPI-CU-OUS, *a.* [*conspicuus*, L.] Obvious to the sight; eminent; distinguished; celebrated; prominent.

CON-SPI-CU-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a conspicuous manner.

CON-SPI-CU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Obviousness; eminence.

CON-SPIR-A-CY, *n.* Act of conspiring; a cabal; a plot; a combination of persons for an evil purpose; a tendency of many causes to one event.

†CON-SPIR'ANT, *a.* Conspiring; plotting. *Shak.*

CON-SPIR-ATION, *n.* Conspiracy. *Bp. Pearson* [R.]

CON-SPIR-A-TOR, *n.* One engaged in conspiracy.

CON-SPIRE', *v. n.* [*conspiro*, L.] [i. CONSPIRED; *pp.* CONSPIRING, CONSPIRED.] To combine for some evil design, as treason; to concert a crime; to plot; to concert to one end; to tend; to agree together.

CON-SPIRE', *v. a.* To plot; to contrive. *Shak.*

CON-SPIR'ER, *n.* A conspirator. *Shak.*

CON-SPIR'ING, *p. a.* Making conspiracy; acting in the same direction; as, *conspiring forces*.

CON-SPIR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a conspiring manner. *Milton.*

†CON-SPIS-SA-TION, *n.* A thickening. *More.*

†CON-SPUR-GATE, *v. a.* [*conspuro*, L.] To defile. *Cockeram.*

†CON-SPUR-GATION, *n.* Defilement; pollution. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-STA-BLE, (kən'stā-bl) *n.* A high officer of the monarchical establishments of Europe in the middle ages; a master of the horse, a commander of cavalry, or other officer of high rank: — now, an officer charged with the preservation of the peace; a peace-officer.

CON'STA-BLER-Y, *n.* The body or jurisdiction of constables; — constabulary. *Burton*. See *CONSTABULARY*.

CON'STA-BLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a constable. *Carver.*

CON'STA-BLE-WICK, *n.* The district over which the authority of a constable extends. *Hale.*

CON-STAB'U-LARY,* *a.* Relating to or consisting of constables. *Qu. Rev.*

CON-STAN-CY, *n.* Quality of being constant; stability; firmness; lasting affection.

CON-STANT,* *n.* A general law; an invariable quantity or force. *Deverell.*

CON-STANT, *a.* [*constans*, L.] Firm; fixed; unvaried; un-

changing; unchanged in affection; perpetual; resolute; consistent; steady; persevering; assiduous.

CONSTANT-LY, *ad.* Continually; incessantly; unchangeably; perpetually; patiently; firmly.

CONSTAT*, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) A species of certificate. *Hamilton.*

CONSTELLATE, [kɒn-stel'at, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K.*; kɒn-stel-ät, *Sm. Wb.*—See CONTEMPLATE.] *v. n.* [constellatus, L.] To join or concentrate light or lustre. *Boyle.*

CONSTELLATE, *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendor; to decorate with stars. *Browne.* [R.]

CONSTELLATION, *n.* A cluster of fixed stars, expressed and represented under the name and figure of some animal, or other emblem; an assemblage of splendors or excellences.

CONSTERNATION, *n.* [consterno, L.] Astonishment; amazement; surprise; terror; alarm; fright.

CONSTIPATE, *v. a.* [constipo, L.] [i. CONSTIPATED; *pp.* CONSTIPATING, CONSTIPATED.] To thicken; to condense; to stop up; to make costive.

CONSTIPATION, *n.* State of being constipated; condensation; costiveness.

CONSTITUENT, *n.* [kon-stit'yü-ent] *n.* A body of constituents. *Lord J. Russell.*

CONSTITUENT, [kon-stit'yü-ent] *a.* Elemental; essential; forming; constituting; establishing; constitutive.

CONSTITUTIVE, [kon-stit'yü-ent] *n.* The person or thing which constitutes; an elemental part; one who deposes another to act for him; an elector.

CONSTITUTE, *v. a.* [constituo, L.] [i. CONSTITUTED; *pp.* CONSTITUTING, CONSTITUTED.] To set or fix; to form or compose; to appoint, depute, or empower.

CONSTITUTION, *n.* An established law. *Preston.*

CONSTITUTE, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTIONAL, *n.* Giving existence; establishing.

CONSTITUTIONAL, *n.* The act of constituting; the thing constituted; the corporeal frame; the temper or temperament of the body or mind; — a form of government, particularly that form, or that part of a form, which is constituted by the people; the fundamental laws of a nation, state, community, or society.

CONSTITUTIONAL, *n.* Inherent in the constitution; consistent with the constitution; legal; fundamental.

CONSTITUTIONALIST, *n.* A framer or favorer of a constitution; an adherent to a constitution. *Burke.*

CONSTITUTIONALITY, *n.* Agreement or accordance with the constitution. *Ed. Rev.* ☞ This word, which is regularly formed from *constitution*, or *constitutional*, is much used in the United States, but comparatively little used in England.

CONSTITUTIONAL-LY, *ad.* Agreeably to the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL-RY, *a.* Constitutional. *Marshall.* [R.]

CONSTITUTION-IST, *n.* An adherent to the constitution; a constitutionalist. *Bolingbroke.*

CONSTITUTIVE, [kɒn-stē-tü-tiv, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; kon-stit'yü-tiv, *S.*] *a.* Elemental; essential; having the power to enact or establish; constituent.

CONSTITUTIVE-LY, *ad.* In a constitutive manner. *Harriugton.*

CONSTRAIN, *v. a.* [contraindre, Fr.] [i. CONSTRAINED; *pp.* CONSTRAINING, CONSTRAINED.] To urge by force; to confine by force; to oblige; to compel; to necessitate; to press; to constringe.

CONSTRAINABLE, *a.* That may be constrained.

CONSTRAINED-LY, *ad.* By constraint. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINER, *n.* One who constrains.

CONSTRaining, *n.* A hindering by force; compelling.

CONSTRaining, *n.* Compulsion; force; confinement.

CONSTRaining, *a.* Having power to compel. *Carew.* [R.]

CONSTRICED, *v. a.* [constringo, constrictum, L.] [i. CONSTRICED; *pp.* CONSTRICING, CONSTRICED.] To bind; to cramp; to contract. *Arbutnot.*

CONSTRICED, *n.* Contraction; compression. *Ray.*

CONSTRICED, *v. a.* Tending to contract or compress. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CONSTRICED, *n.* He or that which compresses; — a term applied to the larger serpents, as the *boa-constrictor*.

CONSTRINGE, *v. a.* [constringo, L.] To compress; to contract. *Shak.* [R.]

CONSTRINGENT, *a.* Binding or compressing. *Bacon.*

CONSTRUCT, *v. a.* [constructus, L.] [i. CONSTRUCTED; *pp.* CONSTRUCTING, CONSTRUCTED.] To form with contrivance, as a machine; to erect; to build; to compile; to constitute.

CONSTRUCTER, *n.* One who constructs.

CONSTRUCTION, *n.* Act of constructing; that which is constructed; a building; fabrication; form of building; the act of forming a sentence grammatically; the form itself; the drawing of schemes, figures, &c.; the art of interpreting; interpretation; the meaning.— (*Algebra*) Construction of equations is the reducing of algebraic equations to geometric forms.

CONSTRUCTIONAL, *a.* Relating to the interpretation.

CONSTRUCTION-IST, *n.* One who adheres to a particular construction. *Upshur.*

CONSTRUCTIVE, *a.* Created or formed by construction; that may be interpreted; not expressed, but inferred; as, "constructive treason." *Burnet.*

CONSTRUCTIVE-LY, *ad.* By construction.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS, *n.* (*Phren.*) The faculty of constructing, or a genius for architecture. *Combe.*

CONSTRUCTURE, [kɒn-strukt'yur] *n.* A structure. *Blackmore.* [R.]

CONSTRUE, [kɒn'strü, *P. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; kɒn'strü, *K. Sm.*; kɒn'str, *S. E.*; kɒn'strü or kɒn'str, *W.*] *v. a.* [construo, L.] [i. CONSTRUED; *pp.* CONSTRUING, CONSTRUED.] To put into proper order, as words; to interpret; to explain.

CONSTRUE, *v. a.* [construpro, L.] [i. CONSTRUED; *pp.* CONSTRUPATING, CONSTRUPATED.] To violate; to debauch. *Bale.*

CONSTRUPTION, *n.* Violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

CONSTRUE, *v. n.* To exist together. *Search.* [R.]

CONSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* [consubstantialis, L.] Having the same essence or substance; being of the same nature.

CONSUBSTANTIAL-IST, *n.* A believer in consubstantiation. *Barrow.*

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, [kɒn-sub-stán-she-äl'e-te] *n.* Quality of being consubstantial; participation of the same nature.

CONSUBSTANTIAL-LY, *ad.* In a consubstantial manner. *Qu. Rev.*

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, [kɒn-sub-stán'she-ät] *v. a.* To unite in one common substance or nature. *Hammond.*

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, *v. n.* To profess consubstantiation. *Dryden.* [R.]

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, *a.* United; consubstantial. *Felt-ham.*

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, [kɒn-sub-stán-she-ä'shun] *n.* The substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, together with the substance of bread and wine, according to the doctrine of Luther.

CONSUETUDE, [kɒn'swe-tüd] *n.* [consuetudo, L.] Custom. *Scott.* [R.]

CONSUETUDINARY, *a.* Same as *consuetudinary*. *Smart.*

CONSUETUDINARY, *n.* A ritual of customary devotions. *Baker.* [R.]

CONSUETUDINARY, [kɒn-swe-tüd'p-na-re] *a.* Customary. *Smart.* [R.]

CONSUL, [kɒn'sul, L.] *pl.* CONSULS. One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic; — one of the three chief magistrates of France from 1799 to 1804; — an officer commissioned in foreign countries, whose functions partake of both a diplomatic and a commercial character, but whose chief duty it is to protect the commerce of his country.

CONSUL-AGE, *n.* A duty paid by merchants for the protection of their property in a foreign place. *Smart.*

CONSULAR, [kɒn'shü-lär, *S. W. J. F.*; kɒn'shü-lär, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*] *a.* Relating to a consul; by the rank or authority of a consul.

CONSULATE, *n.* The office of consul; consulship. *Addison.*

CONSULSHIP, *n.* The office of consul; consulate. *B. Johnson.*

CONSULT, *v. n.* [consulto, L.] [i. CONSULTED; *pp.* CONSULTING, CONSULTED.] To seek counsel or advice; to deliberate; to debate; to take counsel together.

CONSULT, *v. a.* To ask advice of; to regard.

CONSULT, [kɒn'sult, *F. Ja. K.*; kɒn-sult', *S. Sm. Wb.*; kɒn'sult or kɒn-sult', *W. P.*] *n.* The act or effect of consulting; a council. *Dryden.* [Used in poetry.]

CONSULTATION, *n.* The act of consulting; secret deliberation; a council.— (*Law*) A kind of writ; a meeting of counsel, engaged in a suit, for deliberating on the mode of proceeding.

CONSULTATIVE, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting; relating to consultation. *Bp. Branchall.*

CONSULTER, *n.* One who consults. *Deut.*

CONSULTING, *n.* *p. a.* Giving or receiving counsel.— A consulting physician is one who consults or visits with the attending practitioner.

CONSUMABLE, *a.* That may be consumed.

CONSUME, *v. a.* [consumo, L.] [i. CONSUMED; *pp.* CONSUMING, CONSUMED.] To waste; to spend; to exhaust; to swallow up; to imbibe; to destroy.

CONSUME, *v. n.* To waste away. *Shak.*

CONSUMER, *n.* One who consumes or wastes.

CONSUMMATE, [kɒn-süm-mät, *W. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; kɒn-süm'met, *S. J.*; kɒn'süm-mät, *K. Wb.*—See CONTEMPLATE.] *v. a.* [consumo, L.] [i. CONSUMMATED; *pp.* CONSUMMATING, CONSUMMATED.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to accomplish.

CONSUMMATE, *a.* Complete; perfect; finished.

CONSUMMATE-LY, *ad.* Perfectly; completely. *Warton.*

CONSUMMATION, *n.* Act of consummating; completion; perfection; the end of the world; death; end of life.

CONSUMPTION, [kɒn-süm'shun] *n.* Act of consuming; state of being consumed; decay; progressive emaciation;

Ä, Ê, Î, Æ, Ø, Y, long; X, Ê, Y, Ö, Ü, Y, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure.— FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÄIR, HÄR;

a decline or wasting away, particularly by a diseased state of the lungs; a pulmonary disease; phthisis.

†CON-SUMPTION-ARY, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, consumption. *Ep. Gauden.* [R.]

†CON-SUMPTIVE, (kən-sūm'tiv) *a.* Destructive; wasting; diseased with a consumption. *Harvey.*

†CON-SUMPTIVE-LY, *ad.* In a consumptive way.

†CON-SUMPTIVE-NESS, *n.* A tendency to consumption.

†CON-SUTILE, *a.* [con-sutilis, L.] Stitched together. *Bailey.*

†CON-TAB-UL-ATE, *v. a.* [contabulo, L.] To floor with boards. *Gayton.*

†CON-TAB-UL-ATION, *n.* Act of boarding a floor. *Bailey.*

CON-TACT, *n.* [contactus, L.] State of touching; touch; close union; juncture.

†CON-TACTION, *n.* The act of touching. *Browne.*

CON-TAGION, (kən-tā'jūn) *n.* [contagio, L.] The communication of disease from one person to another by contact, direct or indirect; infection; propagation of mischief; pestilence.

CON-TAGIONED,* (kən-tā'jund) *a.* Infected with contagion. *West. Rev.*

CON-TAGIOUS, (kən-tā'jūs) *a.* Capable of being transmitted by contact; caught by approach; pestilential; infectious.

CON-TAGIOUS-LY,* *ad.* By means or way of contagion. *Dr. Allen.*

CON-TAGIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CON-TAIN', *v. a.* [contineo, L.] [i. CONTAINED; *pp.* CONTAINING, CONTAINED.] To hold, as a vessel; to comprehend; to comprise, as a writing; to include; to embrace; to restrain.

CON-TAIN', *v. n.* To live in continence. 1 *Cor.*

CON-TAIN'-ABLE, *a.* That can be contained. *Boyle.*

CON-TAINED',* (kən-tānd') *p. a.* Held in a vessel; comprised.

CON-TAIN'ER,* *n.* He or that which contains. *Daniel.*

CON-TAIN'ING,* *p. a.* Holding; comprising; restraining.

CON-TAIN'ING-NATE, *v. a.* [contaminare, L.] [i. CONTAMINATED; *pp.* CONTAMINATING, CONTAMINATED.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt; to infect; to vitiate; to taint.

CON-TAIN'ING-NATE, *a.* Defiled; contaminated. *Shak.*

CON-TAIN'ING-NATE-ED,* *p. a.* Defiled; polluted; corrupted.

CON-TAIN'ING-NATE-ING,* *p. a.* Defiling; polluting; corrupting.

CON-TAM-IN-ATION, *n.* Act of contaminating; pollution.

CON-TAM-IN-ATIVE,* *a.* Causing contamination. *West. Rev.*

CON-TAM'NER-OUS,* *a.* Vile or execrable in the highest degree. *Bicheno.* [Ireland.] Written also *cantankerous*.

†CON-TECK, *n.* Quarrel; contention. *Spenser.*

†CON-TEC'TION, *n.* [contego, contectum, L.] A covering. *Browne.*

CON-TEM'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [contemero, L.] To pollute. *Bailey.*

CON-TEM'N', (kən-tēm') *v. a.* [contemno, L.] [i. CONTEMNED; *pp.* CONTEMNING, CONTEMNED.] To despise; to slight; to scorn; to disregard; to disdain.

CON-TEM'NER, (kən-tēm'ner) *n.* One who contemns.

CON-TEM'NING,* *p. a.* Despising; slighting. *Ash.*

CON-TEM'NING-LY,* *ad.* With contempt or slight.

CON-TEM'PER, *v. a.* [contempero, L.] [i. CONTEMPERED; *pp.* CONTEMPERING, CONTEMPERED.] To moderate; to temper. *Ray.* [R.]

CON-TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* Temperament. *Derham.*

CON-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. a.* To temper. *Browne.* [R.]

CON-TEM'PER-ATION, *n.* Act of moderating or tempering; proportion. *Hale.*

CON-TEM'PLATE, [kən-tēm'plāt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; kən'tēm-plāt or kən-tēm'plāt, K.; kən'tēm-plāt, W. b.] *v. a.* [contemplor, L.] [i. CONTEMPLATED; *pp.* CONTEMPLATING, CONTEMPLATED.] To consider with continued attention; to study; to muse; to meditate; to purpose.

☞ "There is a very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable—a propensity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language." *Walker.*—A similar "propensity" extends also to the following verbs, *viz., compensate, confisecate, constellate, consummate, demonstrate, despurinate, expurgate, and extirpate.* With respect to all these words, *Dr. Webster* places the accent on the first syllable; yet the English orthoëpists, with little variation, place it on the second syllable.

CON-TEM'PLATE, *v. n.* To muse; to meditate; to think.

CON-TEM'PLAT-ED,* *p. a.* Attentively considered; thought upon.

CON-TEM-PLATIVE, *n.* Act of contemplating; reflection; meditation; studious thought; study, opposed to action.

CON-TEM'PLAT-IST,* *n.* A contemplative person; a contemplator. *Mifford.*

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE, *a.* Added to or employed in meditation, thought, or study; having the power of thought; meditative.

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE,* *n.* A friar of the order of Mary Magdalen. *Crabb.*

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Thoughtfully; attentively.

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE-NESS,* *n.* State of being contemplative. *Ash.*

CON-TEM'PLA-TOR, [kən-tēm'plā tur, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.; kən'tēm-plā tur, E. Sm. W. b.] *n.* One who contemplates.

CON-TEM-PO-RAN-É-I-TY,* *n.* Contemporariness. *Ep. Hurd.*

CON-TEM-PO-RAN-É-OUS,* *a.* Living or existing at the same time; contemporary. *Dr. T. Arnold.* [R.]

CON-TEM-PO-RAN-É-OUS-LY,* *ad.* At the same time. *Qu.*

CON-TEM-PO-RAN-É-OUS-NESS,* *n.* State of being contemporaneous. *Ed. Rev.*

CON-TEM-PO-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* Existence at the same time.

CON-TEM-PO-RA-RY, *a.* [contemporario, L.; contemporain, F.] Living at the same point of time, or in the same age; born at the same time; contemporaneous.

CON-TEM-PO-RA-RY, *n.* One living at the same time.

†CON-TÉM-PO-RIZE, *v. a.* To place in the same age. *Browne.*

CON-TÉMP't', (kən-tém't') *n.* [contemptus, L.] Act of contemning or despising; state of being despised; disdain; disregard; scorn; vileness.—(*Law*) Disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court.

CON-TÉMP-TI-BIL'-I-TY,* *n.* Quality of being contemptible. *Coleridge.* [R.]

CON-TÉMP-TI-BLE, (kən-tém'te-bl) *a.* Deserving contempt; despicable; vile; base. [†Contemptuous. *Shak.*]

CON-TÉMP-TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Baseness.

CON-TÉMP-TI-BLY, (kən-tém'te-blé) *ad.* In a contemptible manner; despectively; meanly.

CON-TÉMP-TU-OUS, (kən-tém'ty-ūs) *n.* Showing contempt; scornful; apt to despise; insolent.

CON-TÉMP-TU-OUS-LY, *ad.* With scorn; with contempt.

CON-TÉMP-TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to contempt.

CON-TÉND', *v. n.* [contendo, L.] [i. CONTENDED; *pp.* CONTENDING, CONTENDED.] To strive; to struggle; to vie; to debate; to dispute; to argue; to combat.

CON-TÉND', *v. a.* To dispute; to contest. *Dryden.*

†CON-TÉND'ENT, *n.* Antagonist; opponent. *L'Étrange.*

CON-TÉND'ER, *n.* One who contends; a combatant.

CON-TÉND'ING,* *p. a.* Striving; vying with another; conflicting.

CON-TÉN'E-MÉNT,* *n.* (*Law*) That which is held with a tenement, as its credit, contiguous land, &c. *Blount.*

CON-TÉNT', *a.* [contentus, L.] Having contentment; satisfied; quiet; easy; contented.

CON-TÉNT', *v. a.* [i. CONTENTED; *pp.* CONTENTING, CONTENTED.] To satisfy so as to stop complaint; to appease; to please.

CON-TÉNT', *n.* Moderate happiness; rest or quietness of mind; satisfaction; acquiescence:—capacity; that which is contained.—A term used in the English House of Lords, to express an affirmative vote or an assent to a bill. See CONTENTS.

†CON-TÉN-TATION, *n.* Satisfaction; content. *Sidney.*

CON-TÉN'T-ED, *a.* Having contentment; moderately happy; satisfied; content; not demanding more.

CON-TÉN'T-ED-LY, *ad.* In a quiet or satisfied manner.

CON-TÉN'T-É-NESS, *n.* State of being contented. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-TÉN'T-FUL, *a.* Full of content. *Barrow.* [R.]

CON-TÉN'TION, *n.* [contentio, L.] Act of contending; strife; debate; contest; emulation.

CON-TÉN'TIOUS, (kən-tém'shūs) *a.* Quarrelsome; disposed to contend.—(*Law*) Noting a court which has power to determine contentions or differences.

CON-TÉN'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Perversely; quarrelsomely.

CON-TÉN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being contentious.

CON-TÉN'TLESS, *a.* Discontented. *Shak.*

†CON-TÉN'TLY, *ad.* Contentedly. *Beaumont & Fl.*

CON-TÉN'TMENT, *n.* State of being contented; acquiescence without plenary satisfaction; gratification.

CON-TÉNTS, or CON-TÉNTS, [kən-tém'ts, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kən-tém'ts or kən-tém'ts, W.; kən-tém'ts, W. b.] *n. pl.* The heads of a book; index; that which is contained within any limits or boundaries, or in a book, a writing, a vessel, or any other thing.

☞ "To this analogy," (relating to certain words of two syllables, used both as nouns and verbs, the nouns having the accent on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last), "some speakers are endeavoring to reduce the word contents, which, when it signifies the matter contained in a book, is often heard with the accent on the first syllable." *Walker.*—This is a very common pronunciation in the United States.

CON-TÉNT-MAN-BLE, *a.* [contemmino, L.] Capable of the same bounds. *Sir H. Wotton.*

CON-TÉNT-MAN-LY,* *a.* Bordering; near the bounds. *Scott.*

CON-TÉNT-MAN-ATE, *a.* Having the same bounds. *B. Jonson.*

CON-TÉNT-MAN-OUS, *a.* [contemminus, L.] Bordering upon; having the same bounds or limits.

†CON-TER-RAN-É-AN, *a.* Of the same earth or country. *Honell.*

†CON-TER-RAN-É-OUS, *a.* Contreranean.

†CON-TÉS-SER-ATION, *n.* Assemblage. *B. Oley.*

CON-TEST', v. a. [*contester*, Fr.] [i. CONTESTED; pp. CONTESTING, CONTESTED.] To dispute; to litigate; to debate; to argue; to contend.

CON-TEST', v. n. To strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate.

CON-TEST, n. Dispute; debate; quarrel; difference.

CON-TEST-A-BLE, a. That may be contested; disputable.

CON-TEST-A-BLE-NESS, n. Possibility of contest. *Bayle*.

CON-TEST-A-TION, n. [Fr.] Act of contesting; debate.

Bacon. [† Testimony; proof by witnesses. *Barrow*.]

CON-TEST'ING, * p. a. Disputed; litigated.

CON-TEST'ING, * n. Act of disputing or litigating. *Baxter*.

CON-TEST'ING-LY, ad. In a contending manner. *Mountagu*.

CON-TEST'LESS, a. Not to be disputed. *A. Hill*. [R.]

CON-TEXT', v. a. [*contezo*, L.] To weave together. *Boyle*.

CON-TEXT, n. The series of sentences that make up a discourse or treatise; the chapter from which a passage or text is quoted; the parts that precede and follow the text or sentence quoted.

CON-TEXT', a. Knit together; firm. *Derham*.

CON-TEXT', v. a. To knit together. *Junius*.

CON-TEXT'U-RAL, a. Relating to texture. *Smith*.

CON-TEXT'URE, (kōn-tēkst'yūr) n. The disposition or composition of parts among each other; system; texture.

CON-TEXT'URED, * (kōn-tēkst'yurd) a. Interwoven. *Carlyle*.

CON-TIG-NÁ-TION, n. [*contignatio*, L.] A frame of beams joined together; a story; act of framing a fabric. *Burke*.

CON-TIG'U-Í-TY, n. State of being contiguous; actual contact; a touching.

CON-TIG'U-ÓUS, (kōn-tig'yú-ús) a. [*contiguus*, L.] Meeting so as to touch; close to; adjacent; adjoining.

CON-TIG'U-ÓUS-LY, ad. Without any intervening space.

CON-TIG'U-ÓUS-NESS, n. State of contact; contiguity.

CON-TI-NÉNCÉ, n. Restraint, particularly of sexual appetite.

CON-TI-NÉN-CY, } title; a keeping within bounds; chastity; temperance; moderation.

CON-TI-NÉNT, a. [*contineus*, L.] Restrained as to appetite; chaste; abstemious; moderate.

CON-TI-NÉNT, n. That which contains many countries; a large extent of land comprising many countries, not dissipated by a sea; as, "the eastern and western continents"; "the main land, as opposed to islands.

CON-TI-NÉNT'AL, a. Relating to a continent. *Burke*.

CON-TI-NÉNT-LY, ad. Chastely; temperately. *Martin*.

CON-TI-NÉNT-NESS, * n. Continenence. *Ash*.

CON-TING'E, v. n. [*contingo*, L.] To touch; to happen.

CON-TING'ÉNCÉ, n. The quality of being contingent;

CON-TIN'QEN-CY, } casualty; accident; incident; occurrence.

CON-TIN'QENT, a. Happening by chance; not definite or fixed; uncer-tain; accidental; casual.

CON-TIN'QENT, n. A thing dependent on chance; a proportion that falls to any one upon a division:—the proportion of troops, &c., furnished by one of several contracting or allied powers.

CON-TIN'QENT-LY, ad. Accidentally; casually.

CON-TIN'QENT-NESS, n. Quality of being contingent. *Smart*.

CON-TIN'U-AL, (kōn-tin'yú-ál) a. Incessant; uninterrupted; unintermitted.—(*Law*) A continual claim is one made from time to time within every year and day. *Concl*.

CON-TIN'U-AL-LY, ad. Without pause or interruption.

CON-TIN'U-AL-NESS, n. Permanence. *Hales*.

CON-TIN'U-ANCE, n. The state or time of continuing; duration; permanence; abode; progression.—(*Law*) A pro-gression, or the putting off the trial of a cause in court.

CON-TIN'U-ATE, v. a. To join closely together. *Potter*. [R.]

CON-TIN'U-ATE, a. United; uninterrupted. *Shak*. [R.]

CON-TIN'U-ATE-LY, ad. With continuity. *Wilkins*. [R.]

CON-TIN'U-ÁTION, n. Act of continuing; protraction.

CON-TIN'U-ÁTIVE, a. That continues. *Watts*.

CON-TIN'U-ÁTOR, (kōn-tin'yú-á-tōr, S. W. Ja.; kōn-tin'yú-á-tōr, S. Sm. R.) n. One who continues what is begun.

CON-TIN'VE, (kōn-tin'yú) v. n. [*continuo*, L.] [i. CONTINUED; pp. CONTINUING, CONTINUED.] To remain in the same state or place; to last; to persist; to persevere.

CON-TIN'VE, v. a. To protract; to extend; to repeat.

CON-TIN'VED, * (kōn-tin'yud) p. a. Protracted; uninter-rupted.

CON-TIN'V-ED-LY, ad. Without interruption. *Norris*.

CON-TIN'V-ER, (kōn-tin'yú-er) n. One who continues.

CON-TIN'V-ING, * p. a. Protracting; abiding; enduring.

CON-TI-NÚ'Í-TY, n. [*continuitas*, L.] State of being con-tinuous; uninterrupted connection; cohesion.

CON-TIN'U-ÓUS, (kōn-tin'yú-ús) a. [*continuos*, L.] Joined together closely, or without chasm or interruption; connected.

CON-TIN'U-ÓUS-LY, * ad. In a continuous manner. *Foster*.

CON-TOR-N'Á-TÍ, * n. pl. [*contorni*, It.] (*Numismatics*) Bronze medals supposed to have been struck about the time of Constantine the Great. *Brande*.

CON-TOR'SION, v. See CONTORTION.

CON-TÓRT', v. a. [*contortus*, L.] [i. CONTORTED; pp. CON-TORTING, CON-TORTED.] To twist; to writhe. *Milton*.

CON-TÓRT'ED, * a. (*Bot*). Twisted so that all the parts have the same direction. *P. Cye*.

CON-TÓRT'ION, (kōn-tór'shun) n. A twist; wry motion.

CON-TÓRT'IOUS-NESS, * n. State of being contorted. *Ash*.

CON-TÓUR', (kōn-tór') n. [Fr.] The outline or general periphery of a figure; the lines which bound and terminate a figure.

CON'TRA, A Latin preposition, which signifies against or in opposition:—used in composition, or as a prefix to English words.

CON'TRA-BÁND, a. [*contrabando*, It.] Prohibited from im-portation or exportation; unlawful; illegal. *Dryden*.

CON'TRA-BÁND, n. Illegal traffic. *Burke*.—*Contraband of war*, articles which one belligerent may prevent neutrals from carrying to another, such as arms, gunpowder, &c.

CON'TRA-BÁND, v. a. To import goods prohibited. *Cock-eram*. [R.]

CON'TRA-BÁND-ÍST, n. One who traffics illegally.

CON'TRA-BÁ'S'SÓ, * n. [It.] (*Mus*). The largest of the vi-olin species of stringed or bowed instruments, whereof it forms the lowest bass, usually called the double bass.

Brande.

CON'TRA BŎ'NŌS MŎ'RES, * [L.] Against good manners or morals.

CON'TRÁCT', v. a. [*contractus*, L.] [i. CONTRACTED; pp. CON-TRACTING, CONTRACTED.] To draw into less compass; to lessen; to abridge; to shorten; to condense; to reduce; to draw together; to bargain for; to covenant; to betroth; to procure; to incur; to get.

CON'TRÁCT', v. n. To shrink up; to bargain; to bind.

CON'TRÁCT', p. a. Affiliated; contracted. *Shak*.

CON'TRÁCT, n. A written agreement; a bargain; a com-pact; covenant; a writing which contains stipulations or terms of a bargain.—(*Law*) An agreement between two or more persons with a lawful consideration or cause.

Whishao.

CON'TRÁCT'ED, * p. a. Shrunk up; shortened; abridged; affianced; narrow; illiberal; mean.

CON'TRÁCT'ED-LY, ad. In a contracted manner.

CON'TRÁCT'ED-NESS, n. State of being contracted.

CON'TRÁCT-Í-BÍL'Í-TY, n. Possibility of being contracted.

CON'TRÁCT'Í-BLE, a. That may be contracted. *Arbuthnot*.

CON'TRÁCT'Í-BLE-NESS, n. State of being contractible.

CON'TRÁCT'ILE, a. Having the power of contraction.—A contractile force is a force that decreases. *Grier*.

CON'TRÁCT-ÍL'Í-TY, * n. Quality of being contractile. *Ro-gét*.

CON'TRÁCT'ING, * p. a. Drawing together; shortening; bargaining.

CON'TRÁCT'ION, n. Act of contracting; state of being contracted; a shrinking; abbreviation; the shortening of a word by the omission of one or more letters.

CON'TRÁCT'IVE, * a. Tending to contract. *Blackmore*.

CON'TRÁCT'OR, n. One who contracts or bargains.

CON'TRA-DÁNCÉ, * or CON'TRE-DÁNCÉ, * n. [*contre-danse*, Fr.] A dance in opposite lines; a country-dance. *Smart*.

CON'TRA-DÍCT', v. a. [*contradico*, L.] [i. CONTRADICTED; pp. CONTRADICTING, CONTRADICTED.] To assert the con-trary to what has been asserted; to oppose verbally; to deny.

CON'TRA-DÍCT'ED, * p. a. Denied; gainsaid; disputed.

CON'TRA-DÍCT'ER, n. One who contradicts.

CON'TRA-DÍC'TION, n. Act of contradicting; opposition inconsistency with itself; incongruity; contrariety.

CON'TRA-DÍC'TION-ÁL, a. Inconsistent. *Milton*.

CON'TRA-DÍC'TIOUS, a. Filled with contradictions; incon-sistent; contradictory. *Mors*.

CON'TRA-DÍC'TIOUS-NESS, n. Inconsistency. *Norris*.

CON'TRA-DÍC'TIVE, * a. Opposite; adverse; contradictory. *Milton*.

CON'TRA-DÍC'TO-RÍ-LY, ad. In a contradictory manner.

CON'TRA-DÍC'TO-RÍ-NESS, n. State of being contradictory.

CON'TRA-DÍC'TŎ'RÍ-ÓUS, * a. Contradictory. *Mors*.

CON'TRA-DÍC'TŎ-RY, a. Implying contradiction; opposite to; contrary; inconsistent with.

CON'TRA-DÍC'TŎ-RY, n. A proposition totally opposed to another.

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A symptom forbidding the usual treatment of a disorder. *Burke*.

ÖN-TRÄ-ÏN/DJ-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, L.] (*Med.*) To indicate some symptom or cure contrary to the general tenor of the malady. *Harvey*.

ÖN-TRÄ-ÏN-DI-CÄ/TIÖN, *n.* (*Med.*) An indication or symptom which forbids the treatment of a disorder in the usual way.

ÖN-TRÄL/TÖ,* *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The part immediately below the treble; called also the *countertenor*. *Brande*.

ÖN-TRÄ-MÛRE', *n.* [*contremur*, Fr.] (*Fort.*) An out-wall, built before another wall, or about the main wall of a city. *Chambers*.

ÖN-TRÄ-NÄT'U-RÄL, *a.* Unnatural. *Bp. Rust*. [R.] ÖN-TRÄ-NI/TEN-CY, *n.* [*contra* and *nitens*, L.] Reaction; a resistance against pressure. *Bailey*.

ÖN-TRÄ-POSE', *v. a.* To place opposite. *Salkeld*.

ÖN-TRÄ-PO-SH'TIÖN, (-zish'un) *n.* Opposite position.

ÖN-TRÄ-PÜN'TAL,* *a.* Relating to counterpoint. *West. Rev.*

ÖN-TRÄ-PÜN'TIST, *n.* [*contrappunto*, It.] One skilled in counterpoint. *Mason*.

ÖN-TRÄ-RÉG'U-LÄR'TY, *n.* Contrariety to rule. *Norris*.

ÖN-TRÄ'RJ-ÄNT, *a.* [*contrarianus*, Fr.] Contrary. *Pearson*.

ÖN-TRÄ-RJ-ES, (kõn'trä-rj-z) *n. pl.* (*Logic*) Things opposite; and propositions which destroy each other. *Watts*.

ÖN-TRÄ-RJ-E-TY, *n.* State of being contrary; disagreement; repugnance; opposition; inconsistency.

ÖN-TRÄ-RJ-LY, *ad.* In a manner contrary.

ÖN-TRÄ-RJ-NÉSS, *n.* Contrariety. *Bailey*.

ÖN-TRÄ'RJ-OÜS, *a.* Repugnant; contrary. *Milton*.

ÖN-TRÄ'RJ-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Contrarily. *Shak.*

ÖN-TRÄ-RJ-WISE, *ad.* Conversely; oppositely.

N-TRÄ-RÖ-TÄ/TIÖN,* *n.* Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion. *Congreve*.

N-TRÄ-RY, *a.* [*contrarius*, L.] Opposite; contradictory; inconsistent; adverse; opposing. ¶ "The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar." *Walker*.

N-TRÄ-RY, *n.* A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other. — *On the contrary*, in opposition; on the other side.

N-TRÄ-RY, *v. a.* [*contrarius*, Fr.] To oppose. *Latimer*.

N-TRÄ-RY-MIND'ED, *a.* Of a different mind. *Bp. Hall*.

N-TRÄST, *n.* [*contrast*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of things, by which their differences are shown and heightened; an exhibition of differences; opposition.

N-TRÄST', *v. a.* [i. CONTRASTED; pp. CONTRASTING, CONTRASTED.] To place in opposition, in order to show the difference; to oppose so as to set off; to exhibit the differences of.

N-TRÄST'ED,* *p. a.* Set in direct opposition.

N-TRÄTE,* *a.* Noting a kind of wheel moved by cogs, called also *craven wheels*. *Grier*.

N-TRÄ-TEN'OR, *n.* (*Mus.*) See *COUNTERTENOR*.

N-TRÄ-TEN'ÖRE,* *n.* [It.] Same as *contralto*. See *CONALTO*. *Brande*.

N-TRÄ-VÄL-LÄ/TIÖN, *n.* [*contra* and *vallo*, L.] (*Fort.*) A counter-fortification to hinder the sallies of the besieged.

N-TRÄ-VENE', *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, L.] [i. CONTRAINED; pp. CONTRAVENTING, CONTRAVENTED.] To hinder; oppose; to baffle.

N-TRÄ-VEN'ER, *n.* One who contravenes.

N-TRÄ-VEN'TIÖN, *n.* Opposition; obstruction. *Ld. Herbert*.

N-TRÄ-VÉR'SIÖN, *n.* A turning to the opposite side. *Contra*.

TRÄ-YÉR'VA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A medicinal plant; birthwort.

TREC-TÄ/TIÖN, *n.* [*contractatio*, L.] A touching or sliding. *Ferrand*.

TRIB'U-TÄ-BLE,* *a.* That may be contributed. *Lord*

Herden.

TRIB'U-TÄ-RY, *a.* Paying tribute as to a chief; proffering or contributing to the same end; contributory.

TRIB'UTE, [kõn'trib'üt, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. B.] *v. a.* [*contribuo*, L.] [i. CONTRIBUTED; pp. CONTRIBUTING, CONTRIBUTED.] To give to some common stock; administer; to administer; to conduce; to aid; to assist.

"Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with accent on the first syllable. See *CONTEMPLATE*."

TRIB'UTE, *v. n.* To bear a part; to be helpful.

TRIB'UT-ING,* *p. a.* Affording aid, assistance, or aid.

TRJ-BÜ/TIÖN, *n.* The act of contributing; the thing sum contributed; a levy; a tax; a charitable collection; that which is paid to a common stock, or for the port of an army.

TRJ-BÜ/TIÖN-ÄL,* *a.* Furnishing contributions. *Dub-*

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TRJ-BÜ/TIÖN-TIVE, *a.* Tending to promote in concurrence with other motives.

TRJ-BÜ/TIÖN-TOR, *n.* One who contributes.

TRJ-BÜ/TIÖN-TOR, *a.* Promoting the same end; helping.

TRJ-BÜ/TIÖN-TATE, *v. a.* [*contristo*, L.] To make sorrowful. *Lucan*.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRIS-TÄ/TIÖN, *n.* Act of making sad; sorrow. *Ba-*

con.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRITE, [kõn'trit, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. W. b.; kõn'trit', P. Sm.] *a.* [*contritus*, L.] Worn with sorrow; broken-hearted for sin; humble; penitent. ¶ "This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the first syllable, more consistently on the last." *Smart*. — *Smart* also accents *contritely* and *contriteness* on the second syllable; and *Walker* says that *contrite* ought to have the accent on the last syllable, but that the best usage places it on the first.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRITE-LY,* *ad.* In a contrite manner.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRITE-NÉSS, *n.* Contrition. *Bailey*. [R.]

ÖN-TRÄ-TRIT'ION, (kõn'trish'un) *n.* [† Act of grinding. *New-*

ton] Penitence; sorrow for sin; compunction; repentance; remorse. — It is distinguished by some divines from *attrition*, which see.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRIT'U-RÄTE,* *v. a.* To pulverize or reduce to small particles. *Sir W. Scott*.

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ÖN-TRÄ-TRIV'E', *v. n.* To form or design. *Prior*.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRIV'ED',* (kõn'triv'd') *p. a.* Planned; projected; designed.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRIV'EMENT, *n.* Contrivance. *Sir G. Buck*.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRIV'ER, *n.* One who contrives; a schemer.

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ÖN-TRÄ-TRÖL-LÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be controlled.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRÖL-LER, *n.* One who controls; — an officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money. See *COMPTROLLER*.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRÖL-LER-SHÏP, *n.* The office of a controller.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRÖL-MÉNT, *n.* Act of controlling; opposition; control. *Shak.*

ÖN-TRÄ-TRÖ-VÉR'SÄ-RY, *a.* Disputatious. *Bp. Hall*.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRÖ-VÉR-SE, [Fr.] Debate; controversy. *Spenser*.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRÖ-VÉR-SE, *v. a.* To controvert. *Hooker*.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRÖ-VÉR-SER, *n.* A controversialist. *Mountagu*.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRÖ-VÉR'SJÄL, (kõn'trö-vér'sjal) *a.* Relating to controversy; polemical; disputatious.

ÖN-TRÄ-TRÖ-VÉR'SJÄL-IST, (kõn'trö-vér'sjal-ist) *n.* One engaged in controversy; a disputant. *Abp. Newcome*.

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ÖN-TRÄ-TRÖ'SIÖN, (kõn'trö'shun) *n.* Act of pressing together. *Boyle*.

ÖN-TU-MÄ'CIOVS, (kõn-tu-mä'shus) *a.* Obstinate; perverse; inflexible; stubborn; impudent; disobedient.

ÖN-TU-MÄ'CIOVS-LY, *ad.* Obstinately; inflexibly.

ÖN-TU-MÄ'CIOVS-NÉSS, *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness.

ÖN-TU-MÄ-CY, *n.* [*contumacia*, L.] Obstinacy; perverseness. — (*Law*) Willful disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

ÖN-TU-MÉ/LI-OÜS, [kõn-tu-mé'lj-üs, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; kõn-tu-mél'ly, S. F. K.] *a.* Reproachful; rude; insolent.

ÖN-TU-MÉ/LI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a contemptuous manner.

ÖN-TU-MÉ/LI-OÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Rudeness; reproach.

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ÖN-TU-MÜ-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*contumulo*, L.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave. *Todd*.

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ÖN-TU-ND', *v. a.* [*contundo*, L.] To bruise; to contuse. *Gayton*.

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CON-TU'SION, (kɒn-tuˈʒjən) *n.* Act of bruising; state of being bruised; a bruise.

CO-NUN'DRUM, *n.*; *pl.* CONUNDRUMS. A sort of riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike; a quibble; a low jest.

†CON'U-SA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tried or judged; cognizable. *Sp. Barlow.*

CON'U-SANCE, *n.* [connoissance, Fr.] (*Law*) Cognizance; notice; knowledge. See COGNIZANCE.

CON'U-SANT, *a.* (*Law*) Knowing; being privy to; cognizant. *Hale.* See COGNIZANT.

CON-VA-LÉSCE'/* (kɒn-vəˈles) *v. n.* [i. CONVALESCED; *pp.* CONVALESCING, CONVALESCED.] To grow strong; to recover health. *Knox.*

CON-VA-LÉS'CE/ENCE, *n.* Recovery of health after sickness; renewal of health.

CON-VA-LÉS'CE/EN-CY, *n.* Same as *convalescence*. *Clarendon.*

CON-VA-LÉS'CENT, *a.* [convalescens, L.] Recovering health after sickness; improving in health.

CON-VA-LÉS'CENT, ** n.* One recovering from sickness. *Colinson.*

CON-VA-LÉS'CENT-LY, ** ad.* In a convalescent manner. *Qu. Rev.*

CON-VÉC'TION, ** n.* Act of conveying or transferring. *Prout.*

CON-VÉ'ABLE, *a.* That may be conveyed.

CON-VÉNE', *v. n.* [conveni, L.] [i. CONVENED; *pp.* CONVENING, CONVENED.] To come together; to associate; to assemble.

CON-VÉNE', *v. a.* To call together by invitation or request; to bring together; to assemble; to summon judicially.—To be convenient to. So used in the U. S.

CON-VÉ-NÉE'/* *n.* One convened with others. *Maunder.* [R.]

CON-VÉ'NER, *n.* One who convenes or assembles.

CON-VÉN'ENCE, } *n.* State of being convenient; fitness;
CON-VÉN'EN-CY, } propriety; commodiousness; ease; accommodation.

CON-VÉN'IENT, [kɒn-vən'nyent, S. E. F. K.; kɒn-vən'neɪnt, W. P. J. Ja.] [conveniens, L.] Fit; suitable; commodious; adapted.

CON-VÉN'IENT-LY, *ad.* In a convenient manner; fitly.

CON-VÉN'ING, *n.* Convention; act of coming together.

CON-VÉN'T, *n.* [conventus, L.] A body of monks or nuns; a religious house inhabited by a society of monks or nuns; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

†CON-VÉNT', *v. a.* To call before a judge. *Shak.*

†CON-VÉNT', *v. n.* To meet; to concur. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CON-VÉN'TI-CLE, [kɒn-vən'te-kl, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kɒn-vən'tikl, S.] *n.* [conventiculum, L.] An assembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe.* An assembly for schismatical worship:—formerly applied to the meetings of the English Nonconformists, which were forbidden by the laws.

†CON-VÉN'TI-CLE, *v. n.* To belong to a conventicle. *South.*

CON-VÉN'TI-CLER, *n.* One who frequents conventicles.

CON-VÉN'TION, *n.* [conventio, L.] Act of coming together; an assembly, political or ecclesiastical:—a contract; an agreement; a tacit understanding.

CON-VÉN'TION-AL, (kɒn-vən'shun-əl) *a.* Stipulated; agreed on by compact; tacitly understood.

CON-VÉN'TION-AL-ISM, ** n.* A conventional phrase, form, or ceremony. *Ec. Rev.*

CON-VÉN'TION-AL-IST, ** n.* One who adheres to a convention. *Qu. Rev.*

CON-VÉN'TION-AL-I-TY, ** n.* State of being conventional; a conventional term, principle, or custom. *Latham.*

CON-VÉN'TION-AL-LY, ** ad.* In a conventional manner. *Hamilton.*

CON-VÉN'TION-A-RY, *a.* Acting upon contract. *Carew.*

CON-VÉN'TION-ER, ** n.* A member of a convention. *Scott.*

CON-VÉN'TION-IST, *n.* A member of a convention; one who makes a contract. *Sterne.*

CON-VÉN'T-U-AL, *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic.

CON-VÉN'T-U-AL, *n.* One who lives in a convent. *Addison.*

CON-VÉRGE'ING, *v. n.* [convergo, L.] [i. CONVERGED; *pp.* CONVERGING, CONVERGED.] To tend to one and the same point or object.

CON-VÉR'GENCE, } *n.* Act of converging; tendency to
CON-VÉR'GÉN-CY, } one point. *Derham.*

CON-VÉR'GENT, } *a.* Tending to one point from different
CON-VÉR'GING, } places.—*Converging series*, a series of which every succeeding term is smaller than the preceding, and which, consequently, tends to a certain limit.

CON-VÉR'SA-BLE, *a.* Inclined to converse; communicative.

CON-VÉR'SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Sociableness; fluency.

CON-VÉR'SA-BLY, *ad.* In a conversable manner.

CON-VÉR'SANCE, ** n.* OR CON-VÉR'SANCE, ** n.* The state of being conversant; acquaintance. *Ec. Rev.*

CON-VÉR'SAN-CY, ** n.* OR CON-VÉR'SAN-CY, ** n.* Same as *conversance*. *Ed. Rev.*

CON-VÉR'SANT, [kɒn-vər'sant, E. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; kɒn-vər'sant or kɒn-vər'sant, S. W. J. F.; kɒn-vər'sant, P. K.] *a.* Acquainted with; having intercourse with; familiar; versed in; relating to.

† There are such considerable authorities for each of these pronunciations as render a decision on that ground somewhat difficult. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, place the accent on the second syllable; and Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Entick, accent the first. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott place it on both, and consequently leave it undecided. Since authorities are so equal, and analogy so precarious, usage must be the umpire; and my observation fails me, if that which may be called the best usage does not decide in favor of the accent on the first syllable. Walker. Of the above authorities included in brackets, nine are subsequent to Walker.

CON-VÉR-SANT, ** n.* One who converses with another. *Butler.* [R.]

CON-VÉR-SÁTION, *n.* Familiar or mutual discourse; chat; easy talk; commerce; intercourse:—commerce with a different sex. [Behavior; conduct. *Galatians.*]

CON-VÉR-SÁTION-AL, ** a.* Relating to conversation; colloquial. *Sir H. Davy.*

CON-VÉR-SÁTION-AL-IST, ** n.* An adept in conversation. *Ed. Rev.*

†CON-VÉR-SÁTIONED, (kɒn-vər-sá'shun) *p. a.* Acquainted with the manner of acting in common life. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CON-VÉR-SÁTION-IST, *n.* An adept in conversation. *Southey.*

CON-VÉR'SA-TIVE, *a.* Relating to conversation. *Watton.*

CONVERSAZIONE, (kɒn-vər-sát-zə'shə) *n.* [It.] *pl.* CONVERSAZIONI (kɒn-vər-sát-zə'shə) Conversation; a meeting of company. *Gray.*

CON-VÉRSE', *v. n.* [conversor, L.] [i. CONVERSED; *pp.* CONVERSING, CONVERSED.] To hold intercourse; to convey thoughts reciprocally; to talk familiarly; to speak; to discourse; to talk; to commune.

CON-VÉRSE, *n.* Conversation; acquaintance; an opposite reciprocal proposition.

CON-VÉRSE-LY, [kɒn-vər'sle, S. W. P. F. K. Sm.; kɒn-vər'sle, Wb.] *ad.* With change of order; reciprocally.

CON-VÉR'SER, ** n.* One who converses. *Piozzi.*

CON-VÉR'SHUN, (kɒn-vər'shun) *n.* Act of converting; state of being converted; change from one state to another; change from a bad or irreligious to a good or religious life; change from one religion to another.—(*Logic*) A transition or interchange of terms in an argument; as, "to virtue is vice, no vice is virtue."

CON-VÉR'SIVE, *a.* Convertible; sociable. *Feltham.*

CON-VÉR'T, *v. a.* [converto, L.] [i. CONVERTED; *pp.* CONVERTING, CONVERTED.] To change from one thing or from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to change; to transmute; to alter; to apply.

CON-VÉR'T, *v. n.* To undergo a change. *Shak.*

CON-VÉR'T, *n.* A person who is converted; one who is brought over from one religion or opinion to another.

CON-VÉR'TED, ** p. a.* Changed into another substance or to another state, use, or condition; turned from a bad to a good or religious life.

CON-VÉR'T-ER, *n.* One who makes converts.

CON-VÉR'T-I-BL'E-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being convertible.

CON-VÉR'T-I-BLE, *a.* That may be converted; interchangeable; to be used one for the other; susceptible of change.

CON-VÉR'T-I-BLE-NESS, ** n.* State of being convertible. *Shak.*

CON-VÉR'T-I-BLY, *ad.* Reciprocally; by interchange.

CON-VÉR'TING, ** p. a.* Changing or producing a change; turning.

†CON-VÉR'T-ITE, *a.* [converti, Fr.] A convert. *Shak.*

CON-VÉR'X, (kɒn-və'ks) *a.* [convezus, L.] Rising or swelling externally into a spherical form; opposed to *concave*; spherical.

CON-VÉR'X, *n.* A convex or spherical body. *Milton.*

CON-VÉR'XED', (kɒn-və'ks) *p. a.* Formed convex. *Brown.*

CON-VÉR'XED-LY, *ad.* In a convex form. *Brown.*

CON-VÉR'X-I-TY, *n.* State of being convex; spheroidal protuberance.

CON-VÉR'X-LY, OR CON-VÉR'X-LY, [kɒn-və'ksle, S. W. P. F. K.; kɒn-və'ksle, Sm. Wb.] *ad.* In a convex form. *Gray.*

CON-VÉR'X-ESS, *n.* Spheroidal protuberance; convex.

CON-VÉR'X-O-CON-CÁVE, (kɒn-və'ks-ə-kɒng'káv) *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

CON-VÉR'X-O-CON-VÉR'X, ** a.* Convex on both sides. *P. G. P.*

CON-VÉR'Y, (kɒn-və') *v. a.* [conveho, L.] [i. CONVEYED; *pp.* CONVEYING, CONVEYED.] To carry; to hand from one to another; to remove secretly; to transmit; to transport; to bear; to transfer; to deliver; to impart.

CON-VÉR'Y, (kɒn-və') *v. n.* To play the thief. *Shak.* [R.]

CON-VÉR'Y-ABLE, (kɒn-və'ə-bl) *a.* Capable of being conveyed. *Perry.*

CON-VÉR'YANCE, (kɒn-və'əns) *n.* Act of conveying or removing; the thing conveyed or removed; the means by which it is removed; a vehicle; transmission; act of transferring property; a deed which transfers or conveys land or other real property from one to another.

CON-VÉR'Y-ER, (kɒn-və'əns-er) *n.* A lawyer who draws deeds or writings by which property is transferred.

CON-VÉR'Y-ING, (kɒn-və'əns-ɪŋ) *n.* (*Law*) The business

or act of framing deeds or writings by which property is conveyed. *Butler*.

CON-VY'ER, (kən-vā'p) n. He or that which conveys.

CON-VY-ĀN'Ī-TY, n. Neighborhood; nearness. *Warton*. [R.]

CON-VICT', v. a. [*convincio, convictum*, L.] [i. CONVICTED; pp. CONVICTING, CONVICTED.] To subdue the opposition to truth by proving a charge against one; to prove guilty; to detect in guilt; to confute; to show by proof or evidence.

†CON-VICT', a. Convicted. *Shak*.

†CON-VICT', n. One legally proved guilty of a crime; a culprit; a malefactor; a felon.

CON-VICT'ED, *p. a. Proved guilty; detected; confuted.

CON-VICT'Ī-BLE, *a. Capable of being convicted. *Ash*. [R.]

CON-VICT'ION, n. Act of convicting; state of being convicted; detection of guilt; act of convicting; confutation; state of being convinced.

CON-VIC'TIVE, a. Tending to convict or convince. *Br. Hall*.

CON-VIC'TIVE-LY, ad. In a convicting manner. *Morc*.

CON-VINCE', v. a. [*convincio, L.*] [i. CONVINCED; pp. CONVINCING, CONVINCED.] To make one sensible of a thing by proof; to satisfy; to subdue by argument; to force to acknowledge; [† to convict. *John*.]

CON-VINCE'MENT, n. Conviction. *Milton*. [R.]

CON-VINCE'R, n. He or that which convinces. *Morc*.

CON-VINCE'Ī-BLE, a. That may be convinced. *Brown*.

CON-VINCE'ING, *p. a. Producing conviction; confuting.

CON-VINCE'ING-LY, ad. So as to compel assent.

CON-VINCE'ING-NESS, n. The power of convincing.

†CON-VI'TI-ATE, * (kən-vish'e-āt) v. a. To reproach; to abuse. *Maunder*.

†CON-VI'TIOUS, (kən-vish'us) a. [*convitiator, L.*] Reproachful. *Q. Elizabeth*.

†CON-VIV'AL, a. Convivial. *Pearson*.

†CON-VIVE', v. n. [*convivio, L.*] To entertain; to feast. *Shak*.

||CON-VIV'IAL, (kən-viv'yal or kən-viv'e-əl) [kən-viv'yal, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.; kən-viv'e-əl, P. Sm. Wb.] a. Relating or inclined to festivity; festive; social; festive; gay.

||CON-VIV'IAL-IST, * or CON-VIV'IAL-IST, * n. A person of convivial habits. *Genl. Mag.*

CON-VIV-Ī-ĀL'Ī-TY, * n. Convivial disposition or practice. *Malone*.

CON-VO-CATE, v. a. [*convoco, L.*] To convoke. *May*. [R.]

CON-VO-CATION, n. The act of convoicing or calling an assembly; an assembly, particularly of clergy or of the heads of a university; a convention; a diet; a synod; a council.

CON-VO-CATION-AL, * a. Relating to a convocation. *Genl. Mag.*

CON-VOK'E, v. a. [*convoco, L.*] [i. CONVOKED; pp. CONVOKING, CONVOKED.] To call together by authority; to convene; to assemble.

CON-VOLUTE, * a. (*Bot.*) Rolled together. *P. Cyc.*

CON-VOLUT-ED, a. Twisted; rolled upon itself.

CON-VOLUTION, n. A rolling together. *Thomson*.

CON-VOLVE', (kən-vōlv') v. a. [*convolvio, L.*] [i. CONVOLVED; pp. CONVOLVING, CONVOLVED.] To roll together. *Milton*.

CON-VOL-VU-LA'CEOUS, * (kən-vōlv-yū-lā'shūs) a. Relating to the convolvulus. *P. Cyc.*

CON-VOL-VU-LUS, n. [L.] pl. CONVOLVULLI (*Bot.*) A genus of plants or shrubs; bindweed or scammony.

CON-VOL', v. a. [*convoyer, Fr.*] [i. CONVOLVED; pp. CONVOLVING, CONVOLVED.] To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence; to attend.

CON-VOL', n. A fleet of merchant ships conveyed or protected by an armed force; an attendant force on a voyage or journey, for the purpose of defence; act of conveying.

CON-VULSE', v. a. [*convulsus, L.*] [i. CONVULSED; pp. CONVULSING, CONVULSED.] To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by spasms; to shake; to agitate; to disturb.

CON-VULSION, (kən-vūl'shun) n. State of being convulsed; an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, by which the body and limbs are distorted; a writhing or agitation of the limbs; tumult; disturbance.

CON-VULSION-AL, * a. Having or relating to convulsions. *C. Lamb*. [R.]

CON-VULSION-ARY, * a. Relating to convulsions. *Hartley*.

CON-VULSION-FIT, * n. A disease that convulses the body. *Milton*.

CON-VULSIVE, a. [*convulsif, Fr.*] Tending to convulse; moving.

CON-VULSIVE-LY, ad. In a convulsive manner.

||CON'Y, or CO'NY, [kūn'e, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.; kō'ne, kō'n'y, familiarly kūn'e, Sm.; kō'ne, Wb.] n. [*cuniculus, L.*] A rabbit; a simpton.

||CON'Y-BUR'RŌW, (kūn'e-būr'ō) n. A rabbit's hole.

†CON'Y-CATCH, (kūn'e-kāch) v. n. To cheat; to trick. *Shak*.

†CON'Y-CATCH'ER, (kūn'e-kāch'er) n. A thief; a cheat.

||CON'Y-SKIN, * n. The skin of a cony or rabbit. *Johnson*.

COÖ, v. n. [i. COÖED; pp. COÖING, COÖED.] To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Thomson*.

COÖ'ING, n. The note of the dove; invitation. *Young*.

||COOK, (kûk) [kûk, P. J. F. Sm. Wb. Nares; kûk, S. W. E. Ja. K.] n. [*coquus, L.*] One whose business it is to cook or dress food for the table.

||COOK, (kûk) v. a. [i. COOKED; pp. COOKING, COOKED.] To prepare, as food for eating; to boil, to bake, to roast, or otherwise dress for eating; to prepare. [To throw. *Grasse*. Provincial. [R.]

COÖK, v. n. To cry as the cuckoo. *The Silkwormes*, (1599.) [R.]

||COOK-Ē'E', * (kûk-ē) n. A female cook. *Grant*. [R.]

||COOK-ER-Y, (kûk'er-y) n. The art or practice of cooking.

||COOK'ING, * (kûk'ing) p. a. That cooks; preparing victuals.

||COOK'R-MĀID, (kûk'māid) n. A maid that cooks.

||COOK'R-RŌM, (kûk'rôm) n. The kitchen of a ship.

COOK'y, * (kûk'e) n. A sweet cake. *Ellis*.

COÖL, a. Somewhat cold; not ardent, warm, or fond; frigid; dispassionate.

COÖL, n. A moderate degree or state of cold.

COÖL, v. a. [i. COÖLED; pp. COÖLING, COÖLED.] To make cool; to allay heat; to refrigerate; to quiet passion.

COÖL, v. n. To lose heat or warmth; to grow cool.

COÖL-CÛP, n. A cooling beverage.

COÖL'ER, n. He or that which cools; a vessel; an apparatus used by brewers and distillers for cooling worts.

COÖL-Ī-HEAD-ED, a. Without passion. *Burke*.

COÖL'ING, * p. a. Making or growing cool; allaying heat.

COÖL'ISH, a. Somewhat cool. *Goldsmith*.

COÖL'LY, ad. In a cool manner; without heat.

COÖL'NESS, n. State of being cool; indifference.

COÖ'LY, * n. (*India*) A porter, carrier, or laborer. *Hamilton*.

COÖM, n. (*écume, Fr.*) Soot that gathers over an oven; dust or dirt that works out of wheels or a machine.

COÖMB, (kōm) n. [*cumulus, L.*] A corn measure of four bushels.

COÖMB, * (kōm) n. A valley on the declivity of a hill. *Lyell*. See Comb. [Provincial in England.]

COÖP, n. A barrel; a cage; a pen for animals; a tumbrel or close cart.

COÖP, v. a. [i. COÖPED; pp. COÖPING, COÖPED.] To shut up in a coop; to confine; to cage.

COÖ-PĒR', n. [*coopé, Fr.*] A motion in dancing.

||COOP'ER, (kōp'er or kûp'er) [kōp'er, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kûp'er, Wb.] n. One who makes barrels. † "Cooper and its compounds are doubtful with respect to the sound of oo) except in common speech, which, in London, at least, invariably shortens them;," as, kûp'er. *Smart*.

||COOP'ER-AGE, n. The work or pay of a cooper; a cooper's shop.

CO-PĒR-ĀNT, a. Operating together. *Nicholson*.

CO-PĒR-ĀTE, v. n. [*com and opera, L.*] [i. COOPERATED; pp. COOPERATING, COOPERATED.] To labor jointly with another to the same end; to work together; to concur in the same effect. [end.]

CO-PĒR-ĀT-ING, * p. a. Working with another to the same end.

CO-PĒR-ĀT-ION, n. Joint operation; concurrence.

CO-PĒR-Ā-TIVE, a. Promoting the same end. *Davies*.

CO-PĒR-Ā-TOR, n. A joint operator.

||COOP'ER-ING, * n. The business or work of a cooper. *W. Ency.*

||COOP'ER-Y, * n. The business of a cooper. *Crabb*.

†CO-OP'TATE, v. a. [*coopito, L.*] To cooperate jointly. *Cock-gram*.

†CO-OP-TATION, n. Adoption; assumption. *Howell*.

CO-OP'DI-NATE, a. [*com and ordinatus, L.*] Holding the same rank or station; equal; not subordinate.

CO-OP'DI-NATE, * v. a. To make coordinate. *Murchison*.

CO-OP'DI-NATE-LY, ad. In the same rank.

CO-OP'DI-NATE-NESS, n. State of being coordinate.

CO-OP'DI-NATES, * n. pl. (*Conic Sections*) The absciss and its ordinate taken in conjunction. *Crabb*.

CO-OP'DI-NATION, n. State of holding the same rank.

COÖT, n. [*coete, Fr.*] A small, black water-fowl; the moorhen.

†CÖB, n. The head or the top of any thing. *Chaucer*.

CO-PA'BA, * or CO-PĪ'VA, * n. A balsam or liquid resin, which exudes from a South American tree, used in medicine. *Brand*.

CO'PAL, [kō'pal, Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kō'pal, P.] n. A resin, the produce of the *rhuss copallinum* of Mexico, used in varnishes.

CO-PĀR-CE-NA-RY, n. (*Law*) Joint heirship or inheritance of an estate.

CO-PĀR-CE-NER, n. [*com and particips, L.*] (*Law*) One who has an equal share with others in a patrimonial inheritance.

CO-PĀR-CE-NSY, n. An equal share of an inheritance; coparcenary. *Bayley*.

CO-PĀR-TMENT, n. Compartment. *Warton*.

CO-PĀR-TNER, n. A joint partner; a sharer.

CO-PĀR-TNER-SHIP, n. Equal and joint concern or interest in any business or property.

CO-PĀR-TNER-Y, * n. A copartnership. *Chambers*.

†COP'Ā-TAIN, (kōp'a-tān) a. High-raised; pointed. *Shak*.

CŌ-PĀ/TRI-ŌT,* *n.* Compatriot. *Everett.* See COMPATRIOT.
 CŌ-PAY/VĀ, (kŏ-pĕ/və) *n.* A resin. See COPAIBA.
 CŌPE, *n.* A cover for the head; a sacerdotal vestment; an archwork over a door; a coping.
 CŌPE, *v. a.* [i. COPED; *pp.* COPING, COPED.] To cover, as with a cope; [to embrace. *Shak.*]
 CŌPE, *v. n.* To contend; to struggle; to encounter.
 CŌ-PĒCK/* *n.* A Russian copper coin about the size of a cent. *Crabb.*
 †CŌPE/MAN, *n.* A chapman; a dealer. *B. Jonson.*
 CŌ-PĒR/NĪ-GĀN, *a.* Relating to the modern solar system, or that of Copernicus. *A. Smith.*
 †CŌPES/MĀTE, *n.* Companion; friend. *Spenser.*
 CŌPE-STŌNE,* *n.* A stone for forming a cope or coping.
Scott.
 CŌ-PIŌ/SIS,* *n.* [κῶπισις.] (*Med.*) Deafness, dumbness, or dullness of any sense. *Crabb.*
 CŌP'Y, *n.* One who copies; a copyist; a transcriber.
 CŌP'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) The stone or brick covering of a wall wider than the wall itself, to throw off the water; called also *capping.*
 CŌP'PI-ŌS, *a.* [*copia*, L.] Plentiful; abundant; ample; full; abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise.
 CŌP'PI-ŌS-LY, *ad.* In a copious manner.
 CŌP'PI-ŌS-NESS, *n.* State of being copious; exuberance; plenty; abundance; diffusion.
 †CŌP'IST, *n.* A copier; a copyist. *Harmar.*
 †CŌP'LAND, *n.* A piece of ground terminating in a point.
Bailey.
 †CŌ-PLĀNT', *v. a.* To plant together. *Howell.*
 †CŌ-PŌR/TION, *n.* Equal share. *Spenser.*
 CŌ'PŌS,* *n.* [κῶρος.] (*Med.*) A morbid lassitude. *Crabb.*
 CŌP'PEB, (kŏp'pĕd or kŏpt) *a.* Rising conically. *Shak.*
 CŌP'PEL, *n.* An instrument. See CUFEL.
 CŌP'PER, *n.* [*cuprum*, L.] A metal of a pale reddish color, tinged with yellow, hard, sonorous, and very malleable; a vessel made of copper; a boiler.
 CŌP'PER,* *v. a.* [i. COPPERED; *pp.* COPPERING, COPPERED.] To cover with copper. *Gwilt.*
 CŌP'PER,* *a.* Made of copper. *Ash.*
 CŌP'PER-AS, *n.* A metallic salt of three kinds, — sulphate of copper (blue copperas), sulphate of iron (green copperas), and sulphate of zinc (white copperas); but most frequently used for the sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.
 CŌP'PER-CŌL'ŌRED,* (-kŭl'ŭrd) *a.* Of the color of copper. *Armstrong.*
 CŌP'PERED,* (kŏp'pĕrd) *p. a.* Sheathed or covered with copper. *Crabb.*
 CŌP'PER-ISH, *a.* Containing copper; like copper. *Robinson.*
 CŌP'PER-NŌSE, *n.* A red nose. *Shak.*
 CŌP'PER-PLĀTE, *n.* A plate of copper highly polished, on which pictures, maps, &c., are engraved; an impression from the plate.
 CŌP'PER-PLĀTE,* *a.* Relating to engraving or printing on copper. *P. Cyc.*
 CŌP'PER-SMITH, *n.* One who works in copper.
 CŌP'PER-WORKS, (-wŭrks) *n. pl.* A place where copper is worked or manufactured. *Woodward.*
 CŌP'PER-WORM, (-wŭrm) *n.* A little worm in ships; a moth that frets garments.
 CŌP'PER-Y, *a.* Containing copper; like copper.
 CŌP'PICE, *n.* [*cupper*, Fr.] A wood of small trees; a copsis.
 CŌP'PIN,* *n.* The cone of thread which is formed on the spindle of a wheel by spinning. *Crabb.*
 CŌP'PING, *n.* See COPING.
 CŌP'PLE-CRŌWN,* *n.* A tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl; sometimes called *topple-crown*. *Forby.*
 CŌP'PLEB, (kŏp'pld) *a.* Rising in a conical form.
 CŌP'PLE-DŪST, *n.* Bacon. See CUFEL-DUST.
 CŌP'PLE-STŌNE, *n.* A cobble-stone. See COBBLE.
 CŌP'RO-LĪTE,* *n.* Fecal remains petrified. *Buckland.*
 CŌP'RO-LĪT'IC,* *a.* Relating to coprolite. *Buckland.*
 CŌ-PRŌPH-A-GĀN,* *n.* [κόπος and φύων.] (*Ent.*) A species of beetle which lives upon the dung of animals. *Brande.*
 CŌ-PRŌPH-A-GŌS,* *a.* Feeding upon dung or filth. *Kirby.*
 CŌPS,* *n.* A draught iron on the end of the tongue of a cart or wagon; called also *clevis*. A word used by farmers in New England. *French.*
 CŌPSE, (kŏps) *n.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] A wood of small trees; shrubbery.
 CŌPSE, *v. a.* To preserve underwood. *Faringdon.*
 CŌPSE-WOOD,* (kŏps'wŭd) *n.* A growth of shrubs and bushes. *Booth.*
 CŌP'SY, (kŏp'se) *a.* Having spots. *Dyer.*
 CŌPT,* *n.* One of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt; an Egyptian who is descended from the ancient inhabitants of the country. *Lane.*
 CŌP'TIC,* *n.* The language of the Copts.
 CŌP'TIC,* *a.* Relating to the Copts. *Edl. Rev.*
 CŌP'U-LĀ, *n.* [L.] *pl.* COPULĀE. A hand; that which joins. — (*Logic*) The word which unites the subject

and predicate of a proposition; as, "Books are dear." — (*Anat.*) A ligament.
 CŌP'V-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*copulo*, L.] [i. COPULATED; *pp.* COPULATING, COPULATED.] To unite; to conjoin; to connect.
 CŌP'V-LĀTE, *v. n.* To come together, as different sexes.
 †CŌP'V-LĀTE, *a.* Joined. *Bacon.*
 CŌP-V-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of copulating; coition.
 CŌP'V-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* That unites or connects.
 CŌP'V-LĀ-TIVE, *n.* A copulative conjunction.
 CŌP'V-LĀ-TŌRY,* *a.* Relating to copulation; uniting. *P. Cyc.*
 CŌP'Y, (kŏp'pe) *n.* [*copie*, Fr.] A transcript from the original; an imitation; a manuscript; a pattern to write after; the matter to be printed; autograph; the original; — an individual book, as a good copy; one of many books; a picture drawn from another picture.
 CŌP'Y, *v. a.* [i. COPIED; *pp.* COPYING, COPIED.] To transcribe; to write after an original; to imitate.
 CŌP'Y, *v. n.* To imitate. *Drayton.*
 CŌP'Y-BOOK, (-bŭk) *n.* A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate. *Shak.*
 CŌP'Y-ER, *n.* A copier. *Bentley.* See COPIER.
 CŌP'Y-HŌLD, *n.* (*English law*) A tenure, for which the tenant has nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. *Coocl.*
 CŌP'Y-HŌLD-ER, *n.* One possessing land in copyhold.
 CŌP'Y-ING-PRESS,* *n.* A machine for producing a facsimile copy of a manuscript. *Francis.*
 CŌP'Y-IST, *n.* One who copies; a transcriber; a copier.
 CŌP'Y-MŌN'EY,* *n.* Money paid for copy, or for literary labor. *Boswell.*
 CŌP'Y-RIGHT, (rit) *n.* The right of property in a literary composition vested in the author; the exclusive right of printing and publishing copies of any literary work, book, print, or engraving.
 CŌQVE-LI-CŌT, (kŏk-lĕ-kŏv) *n.* [Fr.] The red corn-rose; a color nearly red, so called from it.
 CŌ-QUĒT', (kŏ-kĕt') *v. a.* [*coquetter*, Fr.] [i. COQUETTED; *pp.* COQUETTING, COQUETTED.] To deceive in love; to jilt.
 CŌ-QUĒT', (kŏ-kĕt') *v. n.* To trifle or practise deceit in love; to endeavor to attract notice.
 CŌ-QUĒT'RY, (kŏ-kĕt're) [kŏ-kĕt're, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kŏ-quet-re, Wb.] *n.* [*coquette*, Fr.] Deceit or trifling in love; endeavor to attract notice.
 CŌ-QUĒTTE', (kŏ-kĕt') *n.* [*coquette*, Fr.] A vain girl or woman who endeavors to attract amorous advances and rejects them; a jilt; an affected or vain woman.
 CŌ-QUĒT'TISH, (kŏ-kĕt'ish) *a.* Befitting a coquette.
 CŌ-QUĒT'TISH-LY,* (kŏ-kĕt'ish-lĕ) *ad.* In a coquettish manner. *Fd. Qu. Rev.*
 CŌ-QUĪM'BITTE,* (kŏ-kĕm'bit) *n.* (*Min.*) A white species of copperas. *Dana.*
 †CŌR, *n.* [*corus*, L.] The measure of a pottle. *Wicliffe.*
 CŌR'A-CLE, (kŏr'a-kl) *n.* [*coracle*, Welsh.] A fishing-boat used in Wales, made with leather stretched on wicker work.
 CŌR-A-CŌIN,* *n.* [κῶραξ and ἰσδος.] (*Anat.*) A small process of the bladebone in man; a large, flattened bone, passing from the shoulder-joint to the sternum in birds, reptiles, &c. *Branda.*
 CŌR'A-CŌIN,* *a.* Shaped like a crow's beak. *Smart.*
 CŌR'AL, (kŏr'al) *n.* S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kŏr'al or kŏr'al, P.] *n.* [*corallium*, L.] A hard substance, red, white, or black, found in the ocean, adhering to other substances, formerly supposed to be a vegetable, but now esteemed a congeries of animals; a piece of coral, used as a toy.
 CŌR'AL,* *a.* Relating to coral; coralline. *Drayton.*
 CŌR-AL-LĀ'CEOUS,* (kŏr-əl-ā'shŭs) *a.* Having the qualities of coral. *Dana.*
 CŌR'ALLED,* (kŏr'alid) *a.* Furnished with coral. *Savage.*
 CŌR'AL-LY-FŌRM,* *a.* Formed like coral. *Edl. Ency.*
 CŌR'AL-LINE, *a.* Consisting of or like coral.
 CŌR'AL-LINE, *n.* A submarine substance, or plant-like animal, of the order of polypes.
 CŌR'AL-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A petrification like coral. *Dana.*
 CŌR'AL-LŌID, } *a.* Resembling coral.
 CŌR'AL-LŌID'AL, }
 CŌR'AL-TREE, *n.* A tree of America, which produces very beautiful scarlet flowers.
 CŌ'RAM NŌN JŪ'DI-CE,* [L.] (*Law*) A phrase denoting that a cause is brought into a court out of the judge's jurisdiction.
 †CŌ-RĀNT', *n.* [*courante*, Fr.] A sprightly dance. *Temple.* See COURANT.
 †CŌ-RĀN'TŌ, *n.* An air or dance. *B. Jonson.* See COURANT.
 CŌRB, *n.* [*corbeau*, Fr.] A basket used in collieries; — an ornament in building. *Spenser.* See CORBEL.
 CŌR'BAN, *n.* An alms-basket; a gift; an alms. *Calmet.*
 †CŌRBE, (kŏrh) *a.* [*courbe*, Fr.] Crooked. *Spenser.*
 CŌR'BEIL, (kŏr'bel) *n.* [*corbeille*, Fr.] (*Fort.*) A little basket filled with earth, used in numbers on a parapet in a siege. See CORBEL.
 CŌR'BEIL, *n.* [*corbeille*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) The representation of a

basket; the vase of a Corinthian column; a niche in a wall for a figure or statue; a short projecting piece of wood or stone in a building, sometimes in the form of a basket. — *Corbel table*, a projecting battlement, parapet, or cornice, resting on corbels.

COR'BY, *n.* [*corbeau*, Fr.] A raven. *Brockett*.

COR'CLE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The essence of a seed; embryo of a plant. *Crabb*.

COR'CU-LŪM, * *n.* [*L. a little heart*.] (*Bot.*) The embryo of a plant; corcle. *Brande*.

CORD, *n.* [*chorda*, L.] A small rope or large twisted string; a band: — a quantity of wood, &c., 8 feet long, 4 high, and 4 broad, containing 128 square feet.

CORD, *v. a.* [*i. cordeo*; *pp. cordeo, cordeo*.] To pile up so as to be measured in cords: — to fasten with cords. *Cotgrave*.

CORD'AGE, *n.* Cords or ropes collectively; materials for ropes.

COR'DATE, * } *a.* Having the form of a heart. *P. Cyc.*
COR'DATE, * }

COR'DED, *a.* Bound with a cord; formed in cords.

COR-DE-LIER, (*kör-de-ler'*) *n.* [Fr.] A Franciscan or gray friar; so named from the cord worn as a girdle.

COR'DGRASS, * *n.* A species of marine perennial grass. *Farm. Ency.*

COR'DIAL, (*körd'yal* or *kör'de-äl*) [*kör'dyal*, *S. E. F. K.*; *kör'de-äl*, *P. J. Ja.*; *kör'de-äl*, *W.*] *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) A medicine or drink for quickening the spirits; any thing that comforts or exhilarates.

COR'DIAL, *a.* [*cor*, L.] Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; reviving; invigorating.

COR'DIAL-HEART'ED, * *a.* Having cordial feeling. *Moore*.

COR'DIAL-TY, (*körd-je-äl'e-te*) *n.* Quality of being cordial; heartiness; warmth of feeling; sincerity.

COR'DIAL-IZE, * *v. n.* To feel cordiality; to harmonize. *Ch. Ob. R.*

COR'DIAL-LY, *ad.* Sincerely; heartily. *Moore*.

COR'DIAL-NESS, *n.* Heartiness. *Cotgrave*.

CORDIERITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of ilolite. *Dana*.

COR'DI-FÖRM, * *a.* Having the form of a heart. *Smart*.

COR-DIL-LĒ'RA, * *n.* [Sp.] A chain of mountains. *Hamilton*.

COR'DI-NER, *n.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A shoemaker. See *CORDWAINER*.

COR'D-MAK-ER, *n.* A maker of ropes or cords.

COR'DÖN, (*kör'dön* or *kör'dönt*) [*kör'dön*, *Ja. Wh.*; *kör'döng*, *K. Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A row of stones in fortification; a line of military posts. — A band; a wreath: — the edge of a stone on the outside of a building.

CORDON SANITAIRE, * (*kör-döng-sän-e-tär*) *n.* [Fr.] A line of troops posted on the frontiers of a country, in order to prevent communication of the inhabitants with those of a neighboring country, in which a pestilential disease prevails. *Boiste*.

COR'DO-VAN, *n.* [*cordovan*, Fr.] Spanish leather, originally from Cordova; often called *corduan*.

COR'DU-RÖY, * *n.* A kind of fustian or thick cotton stuff, ribbed or corded. *W. Ency.*

COR'DWAIN, *n.* Spanish leather. *Spenser*. See *CORDOVAN*.

COR'DWAIN-ER, *n.* A shoemaker; a worker in cordovan.

COR'D-WOOD, (*-wäd*) *n.* Wood piled up for fuel.

CÖRE, *n.* [*cor*, L.] The heart or inner part of any thing, particularly of fruit; the internal mould which forms a hollow in casting metals. *Grier*.

CÖRE, * *v. a.* To take out the core of. *Green*.

CO-RĒ'AN, * *n.* A native of Corea. — *a.* Belonging to Corea. *Earnshaw*.

CÖRED, * (*körd*) *a.* Cured in a certain degree, as herring. *Smart*. Having the core taken out.

CO-RĒ'GENT, *n.* A joint regent or governor. *Wrazall*.

CO-REL'A-TIVE, *n.* See *CORRELATIVE*.

CO-RE-ÖP'SIS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial American plant having a yellow flower. *Farm. Ency.*

CÖR'ET, * *n.* A species of snail. *Goldsmith*.

CÖRF, * *n.* A coal measure of three bushels; a basket for coals; a temporary building. *Jameson*.

CÖR'FÜZE, * *n.* A native of Corfu. *Earnshaw*.

CO-RĪ'CEOUS, (*kö-re-ä'shus*) *a.* [*coriaceus*, L.] Leathery; consisting of leather; resembling leather. *Arbuthnot*.

CO-RĪ'AN'DER, *n.* [*coriandrum*, L.] A plant; a hot or spicy seed of the plant, used as a carminative.

CO-RĪ'AN'DER-SĒED, * *n.* The seed of the coriander. *Ash*.

CÖR'IN, * *n.* A species of gazel. *Goldsmith*.

CÖR'INTH, *n.* An ancient city in Greece, noted, among other things, for fruits, architecture, and licentiousness; the original name of a fruit now called *currant*.

CO-RIN'TH-AN, *a.* Relating to Corinth: — noting the third order of Grecian architecture, the Doric and Ionic being the first and second: — licentious.

CO-RIN'TH-AN, *n.* A native of Corinth; a licentious person.

CO-RĪ'VAL, *n. & v.* See *CORRIVAL*. *Bacon*.

CÖRK, *n.* [*korck*, D.] A glandiferous tree of Spain and Portugal, the bark of which is used for making stopples; the

bark of the tree; a stopple. — The hind part of a horse's shoe turned up to prevent his slipping: written also *calkin*, *calker*, and *casoker*.

CÖRK, *v. a.* [*i. corcked*; *pp. corcking, corcked*.] To stop with corcks. *Ep. Hall*. — To shoe a horse with sharp points; and used in the United States. See *CALK*.

CÖRK/ING-PIN, *n.* A pin of the largest size. *Swift*.

CÖRK/SREW, * (*körk'skrät*) *n.* A screw for drawing corcks. *Wells*.

CÖRK-TREE, * *n.* The tree of which the bark is cork. *P. Cyc.*

CÖRK'Y, *a.* Consisting of or resembling cork. *Shak*.

CÖR'MO-RANT, *n.* [*cornoran*, Fr.] A voracious bird, the water-raven, that preys upon fish; a glutton.

CÖR'MYCS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A solid, roundish, underground stem. *P. Cyc.*

CÖRN, *n.* The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such seeds as are made into bread; grain unreaped, particularly wheat; more comprehensively, all kinds of grain: — any minute particle: — an indurated, horny wart on the toe or foot. — In *England*, it is applied to *wheat, barley*, and other small grains; in the *U. S.*, it is commonly used for *Indian corn* or *maize*; in *Scotland*, it is generally confined to *oats*. *Jamieson*.

CÖRN, *v. a.* [*i. cornd*; *pp. corning, cornd*.] To salt moderately; to salt; to sprinkle with salt; to granulate.

CÖR-NÄ'CEOUS, * (*kör-nä'shus*) *a.* Relating to the *cornus* or cornel shrub. *P. Cyc.*

CÖRN'AGE, *n.* [*cornage*, old Fr.] (*Law*) An ancient tenure of land, which obliged the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn. *Blount*.

CÖR'NA-MÜTE, *n.* A wind instrument; a cornmuse. *Drayton*.

CÖR'NIN, * *n.* A bin or box for holding corn. *Farm. Ency.*

CÖR'N-BIND, *n.* Climbing buckwheat. *Grose*.

CÖR'N-BRISK, * *n.* A rubby stone forming a soil, celebrated in Wiltshire, England, for the growth of grain. *Brande*.

CÖR'N-CHAND-LER, *n.* One who deals in corn.

CÖR'N-CRÄKE, *n.* A bird with a shrill cry, that frequents cornfields; the land-rail.

CÖR'N-CRÖW-FOOT, * (*-fütt*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of ranunculus. *Booth*.

CÖR'N-CÜT-FER, *n.* One who cuts or cures corns.

CÖR'NE-A, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The transparent membrane, of a horny texture, which forms the anterior part of the eyeball.

CÖR'NEB, * (*körnd*) *p. a.* Sprinkled with salt; granulated: — tippy; drunk. *Grose*. [*Ludicrous*.]

CÖR'NEB-BĒEF, * (*körnd-bĒf*) *n.* Beef moderately salted. *Smart*.

CÖR'NEL, *n.* [*cornilicr*, *cornier*, Fr.] A shrub of very hard and durable wood. It is a species of dogwood, sometimes cultivated in gardens for the sake of its fruit, which is called *cornel* or *cornelian cherries*.

CÖR'NEL-BĒR'RY, * *n.* Same as the *cornelian cherry*. *Booth*.

CÖR-NĒL'IAN, *n.* See *CARNELIAN*.

CÖR-NĒL'IAN-TREE, *n.* Another name for the *cornel*. See *CÖR'NEL*.

CÖR'NEL-TREE, * *n.* A kind of cherry-tree. *Ash*.

CÖR'NE'NÜŠE, (*kör'nüz*) *n.* [Fr.] A bagpipe or shawm; a cornamute. *Boyer*.

CÖR'NE-OÜS, *a.* [*cornicus*, L.] Horny, resembling horn. *Brown*.

CÖR'NER, *n.* [*cornier*, Fr.] An angle; a secret or remote place; an extremity; utmost limit.

CÖR'NER-CÄP, * *n.* A main ornament. *Shak*.

CÖR'NERED, (*kör'nerd*) *a.* Having angles or corners.

CÖR'NER-LESS, * *a.* Having no corner. *Donne*.

CÖR'NER-STÖNE, *n.* The stone that unites the two stones or walls at the corner; the principal stone. *Shak*.

CÖR'NER-TÖÖTH, *n.* One of the four teeth of a horse, between the middle teeth and the tusks.

CÖR'NER-WISE, *ad.* From corner to corner; diagonally.

CÖR'NET, *n.* [*cornette*, Fr.] A musical instrument; a sort of trumpet: — an officer of cavalry who bears the standard of a troop: — that part of a horse's foot that circularly surmounts the rest: — a blood-letting instrument; a beam. — [A standard; a flag; a scarf; a head-dress. *Cotgrave*.]

CÖR'NET-CY, *n.* The commission or office of a cornet.

CÖR'NET-ER, *n.* A blower of the cornet. *Hakewill*.

CÖR-NĒT'TI, * *n.* A method of riding, or a motion of a horse. *Loudon*.

CÖR'N-FÄG-TÖR, * *n.* One who deals in corn. *D. Mansfield*.

CÖR'N-FĒLD, *n.* A field where corn grows. *Shak*.

CÖR'N-FĒLG, *n.* A perennial plant. *Miller*.

CÖR'N-FĒLÖR, (*-flör*) *n.* A floor for storing corn.

CÖR'N-FĒLÖ-ER, *n.* A flower which grows amongst corn.

CÖR'N-HEAP, *n.* A heap or store of corn. *Ep. Hall*.

CÖR'NICE, *n.* [*corniche*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) The upper great division of an entablature; the uppermost moulding of any

part of a building; as of a window, or of a pediment, of a pedestal, &c.

COR/NICE-RING, *n.* (*Gunnery*) The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

COR/NICE-GLE, (*kör'ne-kl*) *n.* [*cornu*, L.] A little horn.

COR-NIC'U-LATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting such plants as produce many distinct and horned pods; horned; shaped like a horn.

COR-NIF'IC, *a.* Making or producing horns. *Maunder.*

COR/NIF-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a horn. *Smart.*

COR-NIG'ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*corniger*, L.] Horned; having horns.

COR/NING-HÖUSE, *n.* A place where powder is granulated.

CÖR/NISH, *n.* The people or dialect of Cornwall.

CÖR/NISH, *a.* Relating to Cornwall in England.

CÖR/NIST, *n.* A player on the cornet; a corneter. *Smart.*

CÖR/N-LÄND, *n.* Land appropriated to corn.

CÖR/N-LÖFT, *n.* A granary. *Sherwood.*

CÖR/N-MÄR'I-GÖLD, *n.* A perennial plant and flower.

†CÖR/N-MÄS-TER, *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale. *Bacon.*

CÖR/N-MÉR-CHANT, *n.* One who deals in corn. *Tweddell.*

CÖR/N-MÉT-ER, *n.* One who measures corn.

CÖR/N-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding corn. *Mortimer.*

CÖR/N-MINT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of mint. *Booth.*

CÖR/NMÜSE, *n.* (*Mus.*) A sort of Cornish pipe; corn-musical. *Crabb.*

CÖR/N-PIPE, *n.* A pipe made of a green stalk of corn. *Tyckel.*

CÖR/N-PÖP-PY, *n.* A red poppy, called also *corn-rose*, *cap-rose*, *head-tarck*, and *red-weed*; a troublesome weed in cornfields. *Farm. Ency.*

CÖR/N-RÖCK-ET, *n.* A plant.

CÖR/N-RÖSE, *n.* A species of poppy. See *CORN-POPPY.*

CÖR/N-SÄL-AD, *n.* A perennial succulent plant, cultivated for a salad.

CÖR/N-STÖNE, *n.* A provincial name for a red limestone. *Iyell.*

CÖR-NY-AM-MÖ'NIS, *n.* A shell like a ram's horn. *Maunder.*

CÖR-NY-CÖ'PIA, *n.* [L.] pl. *CORNUCOPIÆ.* The horn of plenty; an ornament resembling a horn, from which issue leaves, flowers, fruits, &c.

CÖR-NÜTE', *v. a.* [*cornutus*, L.] To bestow horns; to cuckold. *Burton.*

CÖR-NÜTE', *a.* Horned; having horns. *Louden.*

CÖR-NÜT'ED, *a.* Grafted with horns; cuckolded. *L'E-strange.*

CÖR-NÜTÖ, *n.* A man with horns; a cuckold. *Shak.*

CÖR-NÜTÖR, *n.* A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

CÖR/NYAN, *n.* A machine for winnowing corn. *Pope.*

CÖR/N-VI-Q-LÉT, *n.* A species of campanula.

CÖR/NWAIN, *n.* A wagon loaded with corn. *Bp. Horsley.*

CÖR/NWEE'VIL, (*-wé'vi*) *n.* *Calandra granaria*, an insect very injurious to grain. *Farm. Ency.*

CÖR/NY, *a.* Horny; producing grain or corn; containing corn; granulated:—tipsy; drunk. *Brockett. See CORNED.*

CÖR/Q-DY, *n.* (*Law*) A claim on a religious house or monastery by the king, for the support of his chaplains or servants. *Crabb.*

CÖR'QL, *n.* (*Bot.*) Corolla. *Corol*, the shortened form, is often used. *Smart. See COROLLA.*

CÖ-RÖL'LA, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The innermost of the envelopes by which the organs of fructification of many flowers are covered; or the second of two envelopes that surround the stamen and pistil. *P. Cyc.*

†CÖR-ÖL-LÄ'CEOUS, (*kör-öl-ä'shūs*) *a.* Relating to the corolla. *Smart.*

CÖR'ÖL-LÄ-RY, or CÖ-RÖ'LÄ-RY, [*kör'q-lär-q*, S. W. P. J. E. F. J. K. Sm. Wb.; *kö-röl'p-ré*; *Bailey, Kerrick, Scott.*] [*Corollarium*, L.] (*Math.*) A consequent truth, or a consequence drawn from a proposition already demonstrated. *It* Although the weight of authority is so decidedly in favor of placing the accent on the first syllable, yet the word is very often pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. See *CAPILLARY.*

CÖR-Q-MÄN'DEL-WOOD, (*-wüd*) *n.* A beautiful brown wood. *W. Ency.*

CÖ-RÖ'NA, *n.* [L.] pl. *CORONÆ.* A crown.—(*Arch.*) A large, flat member of the cornice, which crowns the entablature; drip. *Chambers.*—(*Bot.*) A combination of fertile and barren stamens into a disk. *P. Cyc.*

†CÖ-RÖ'NAL, or CÖR'Q-NAL, [*kö-rö'nal*, S. W. J. F. Ja.; *kör'q-nal*, P. K. Sm. Wb.] *n.* A crown; a garland. *Spenser.*

†CÖ-RÖ'NAL, *a.* Belonging to the crown or the top of the head.

CÖR-Q-NÄ'MEN, *n.* (*Zool.*) The superior margin of a hoof, called in veterinary surgery the *cornet*. *Brande.*

CÖR'Q-NA-RY, *a.* Relating to a crown; placed as a crown;

resembling a garland or wreath; noting certain vessels and ligaments.

CÖR-Q-NÄ'TION, *n.* The act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

†CÖR'Q-NÉL, *n.* [Sp.] A colonel. *Spenser.*

CÖR'Q-NÉR, *n.* An officer whose duty is to inquire how any casual or violent death was occasioned.

CÖR'Q-NÉT, *n.* An inferior crown worn by the British nobility; an ornamental head-dress; something that surmounts.—(*Bot.*) An appendage of a corolla; a corona. *Brande.*

CÖ-RÖN'I-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of a crown. *Smart.*

CÖR'Q-NÜLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The coronet or downy tuft of seeds. *Smart.*

CÖR-PO-PHÖ'R-I-A, *n.* (*Med.*) Purgation; a purgative medicine. *Crabb.*

CÖR'PÖ RAL, *n.* [*corporal*, Fr.] The lowest officer of infantry; a naval officer of similar degree:—a communion cloth. See *CORPORALE.*

CÖR'PÖ-RAL, *a.* [*corpus*, L.] Relating to the body, as, "corporal punishment;" material; not spiritual.

CÖR-PO-RÄ'LE, *n.* [*corporale*, L.] A communion-cloth, used in the Romish church, being a piece of fine linen on which the elements are put; often written *corporal*.

CÖR-PO-RÄL'I-TY, *n.* Corporality. *Milton.* [R.]

CÖR'PÖ-RÄL-LY, *ad.* Bodily; in the body.

†CÖR'PÖ-RÄS, *n.* The old name of the communion-cloth. *Bale.*

CÖR'PÖ-RATE, *a.* United in a body or community; established by an act of incorporation; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual; general.

†CÖR'PÖ-RATE, *v. n.* To unite; to incorporate. *More.*

CÖR'PÖ-RATE-LY, *ad.* In a corporate capacity.

CÖR'PÖ-RATE-NESS, *n.* State of a body corporate. *Bailey.*

CÖR'PÖ-RÄ'TION, *n.* An incorporated body, or body politic, created by law, and composed of individuals united under a common name, vested with the capacity of acting in several respects as an individual, particularly in granting and receiving property, and of suing and being sued.

CÖR'PÖ-RÄ-TÖR, *n.* A member of a corporation. *Blackstone.*

†CÖR'PÖ-RÄ-TÖRE, *n.* The state of being embodied. *More.*

CÖR'PÖ-RÉ-AL, *a.* Having a body; material; not spiritual.

CÖR'PÖ-RÉ-AL-IST, *n.* A materialist. *Sherlock.*

CÖR'PÖ-RÉ-ÄL'I-TY, *n.* State of being corporeal. *Perry.*

CÖR'PÖ-RÉ-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a bodily form or manner.

CÖR'PÖ-RÉ-ÄL-NESS, *n.* State of being corporeal. *Ash.*

CÖR'PÖ-RÉ'I-TY, *n.* The state of being corporeal, or of having a body; materiality. *Brownie.*

†CÖR'PÖ-RÉ-ÖUS, *a.* Bodily; having a body. *Hammond.*

†CÖR'PÖ-RÉ-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of giving body.

†CÖR'PÖ-RÉ-FY, *v. a.* To embody. *Boyle.*

CÖR'PÖ-SÄNT, *n.* [*corpo santo*, It.] A volatile meteor, or *ignis fatuus*, sometimes seen, in dark nights, about the decks or rigging of a ship. *Mar. Diet.*

CÖRPS, (*kör*) *n.* [*corps*, Fr.] pl. *CORPES*, (*körz*) A body of forces or troops.

CORPES DE GARDE, (*kör-dé-gärd'*) *n.* [Fr.] See *COURT OF GUARD.*

CORPES DIPLOMATIQUE, (*kör'dip-lö-mä-täk'*) [Fr.] A diplomatic body, or a body of foreign agents engaged in diplomacy. *P. Cyc.*

CÖRPE, [*körps*, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; *körps* or *körz*, Ja.] *n.* [*corps*, Fr.; *corpus*, L.] A dead body; a carcass; a corpse.

CÖR'PU-LENCE, { *n.* [*corpulentia*, L.] State of being cor-
CÖR'PU-LÉN-CY, } pulent; fleshiness; fatness.

CÖR'PU-LÉN-T, *a.* Flethy; fat; stout; lusty; bulky.

CÖR'PU-SÄNCE, *n.* Same as *corpulent*. *Shaw.*

CÖR'PUS-CLE, *n.* [*corpusculum*, L.] A small body; an atom; a particle of matter.

CÖR-PUS-CU-LAR, *a.* Relating to or comprising corpuscles.—*Corpuscular philosophy*, a system which proposes to account for natural phenomena by the motion, figure, &c., of the minute particles of matter.

CÖR-PUS-CU-LÄ'RI-ÄN, *a.* Corpuscular. *Boyle.* [R.]

CÖR-PUS-CU-LÄ'RI-ÄN, *n.* A corpuscular philosopher. *Bentley.*

CÖR-PUS-CU-LÄR'I-TY, *n.* State of being corpuscular. *Ash.*

CÖR'PUS DE-LI'C'TI, [L.] (*Law*) The body of crime. *Hamilton.*

CÖR'RA-CLE, *n.* See *CORACLE.*

†CÖR-RÄDE', *v. a.* [*corrada*, L.] To rub off; to scrape together. *Cockeram.*

CÖR-RÄ'DI-ÄL, *a.* Radiating from the same centre or point. *Cateridge.* [R.]

CÖR-RÄ'DI-ÄTE, *v. a.* To concentrate (light or rays) to one point. *Dublin Uni. Mag.*

CÖR-RÄ-DI-Ä'TION, *n.* [*con* and *radius*, L.] A conjunction or concentration of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

CÖR-RÉCT, *v. a.* [*corrigo*, *correctum*, L.] [i. CORRECTED; pp. CORRECTING, CORRECTED.] To free from faults or er-

rors; to amend; to take away faults; to rectify; to reclaim; to reform; to punish.

COR-RECT', *a.* Free from faults; accurate; right; exact; strict; precise; faultless; punctual.

COR-RECT'ED, * *p. a.* Made correct; amended; chastised.

COR-RECT'ION, *n.* The act of correcting; state of being corrected; punishment; discipline; amendment; chastisement; reprehension.

COR-RECT'ION-AL, * *a.* Tending to correct; corrective.

Month. Rev.

†COR-RECT'ION-ER, *n.* One in a house of correction. *Shak.*

COR-RECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to correct.

COR-RECT'IVE, *n.* That which corrects; restriction.

COR-RECT'LY, *ad.* In a correct manner; accurately.

COR-RECT'NESS, *n.* State of being correct; freedom from faults; exactness; justness; accuracy.

COR-RECT'OR, *n.* He or that which corrects.

COR-RECT'ORY, * *a.* Containing or making correction.

Blackwood's Mag.

COR-RECT'RESS, * *n.* A female who corrects. *Shaftesbury.*

COR-RE'LI-D'OR, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish magistrate; a mayor.

COR-RE-LATE', *v. n.* [con and relatus, L.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son. [R.]

COR-RE-LATE, *n.* Correlative. *South.* See **CORRELATIVE**.

COR-RE-LA'TION, * *n.* Reciprocal relation. *Smart.*

COR-RE-LA-TIVE, *a.* Having a reciprocal relation, as father and son, or husband and wife; reciprocal.

COR-RE-LA-TIVE, *n.* He or that which stands in reciprocal relation. *Blackstone.*

COR-RE-LA-TIVE-LY, * *ad.* In a correlative manner. *Hales.*

COR-RE-LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being correlative.

†COR-REPT'ION, *n.* Oburgation; reproof. *Hammond.*

COR-RE-SPOND', *v. n.* [con and respondeo, L.] [i. CORRESPONDED; pp. CORRESPONDING, CORRESPONDED.] To suit; to answer; to keep up the interchange of letters; to hold correspondence.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENCE, *n.* Act of corresponding; relation; reciprocal adaptation; intercourse; interchange of letters or of civilities; letters interchanged.

COR-RE-SPOND'EN-CY, *n.* Same as *correspondence*.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Suitable; adapted; fit; conformable; answerable to.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* One who corresponds; one who writes or interchanges letters.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a correspondent manner.

COR-RE-SPOND'ING, * *p. a.* Answering or agreeing to; suiting; carrying on intercourse by letters. *Ash.*

COR-RE-SPOND'ING-LY, * *ad.* In a corresponding manner.

COR-RE-SPOND'SIVE, *a.* Answerable. *Shak.* [R.]

COR-RI-D'OR, *n.* [Fr.] (*Forl.*) A covert way. — (*Arch.*) An open passage or gallery leading to apartments independent of each other.

COR-RI-G'EN'DA, * *n. pl.* [L.] Words or things to be corrected. *Hamilton.*

COR-RI-G'ENT, * *n.* (*Med.*) A part of a medical prescription which corrects its operation. *Scudamore.*

COR-RI-G-I-BLE, *a.* [*corrijo*, L.] Capable of being corrected or amended; disciplinable.

COR-RI-VAL, *n.* A fellow-rival; competitor. *Spenser.*

COR-RI-VAL, *a.* Contending. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

COR-RI-VAL, *v. a. & n.* To vie with. *Fitzgeffry.*

†COR-RI-VAL'TY, *n.* Corrivality. *Bp. Hall.*

COR-RI-VAL-RY, *n.* Competition; rivalry. *Morc.* [R.]

COR-RI-VAL-SHIP, *n.* Opposition; rivalry. *Sir T. Herbert.*

†COR-RI-VATE, *v. a.* [*corrivo*, L.] To unite into one stream. *Burton.*

COR-RI-VA'TION, *n.* The flowing of waters into one stream. *Burton.* [R.]

COR-RÖB'Q-RANT, *a.* Strengthening; confirming. *Bacon.*

COR-RÖB'Q-RANT, * *n.* Something which serves to strengthen. *Chambers.*

COR-RÖB'Q-RATE, *v. a.* [*corroboro*, L.] [i. CORROBORATED; pp. CORROBORATING, CORROBORATED.] To confirm; to establish; to strengthen.

†COR-RÖB'Q-RATE, *a.* Corroborated. *Bacon.*

COR-RÖB'Q-RAT-ED, * *p. a.* Strengthened; confirmed; established.

COR-RÖB'Q-RAT-ING, * *p. a.* Strengthening; confirming; establishing.

COR-RÖB'Q-RA'TION, *n.* Act of corroborating; confirmation.

COR-RÖB'Q-RA-TIVE, *n.* That which strengthens.

COR-RÖB'Q-RA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to confirm. *Warburton.*

COR-RÖB'Q-RA-TÖ-RY, * *a.* Tending to strengthen; corroborative. *Lord Baiturst.*

COR-RÖD'E, *v. a.* [*corrodo*, L.] [i. CORRODED; pp. CORRODING, CORRODED.] To eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume.

COR-RÖD'ED, * *p. a.* Worm-eaten; eaten away; containing numerous little holes or cavities.

COR-RÖD'ENT, *a.* Corroding; corrosive. *Bp. King.* [R.]

COR-RÖD'ENT, *n.* That which corrodes. *Bp. King.*

†COR-RÖD'ÄTE, *v. a.* To corrode. *Sandys.*

COR-RÖ-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being corrodible.

COR-RÖ-DI-BLE, *a.* Capable of corrosion. *Brown.*

COR-RÖD'ING, * *p. a.* That corrodes; eating away; consuming.

CÖR'RÖ-DY, *n.* *Cerevo*. See **CORONY**.

COR-RÖ-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Corrodibility. *Boyle.* [R.]

COR-RÖ-SI-BLE, *a.* Corrodible. See **CORRODIBLE**.

COR-RÖ-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Corrodibility. *Bailey.* [R.]

COR-RÖ-SION, (*kor-rözhun*) *n.* Act of corroding or eating; state of being corroded, eaten, or worn away.

COR-RÖ-SIVE, *a.* Having the power of corroding or wearing away; corroding; consuming; vexing. — *Corrosive sublimate*, (*Chem.*) An oxy muriate or bichloride of mercury, a very acid poison.

COR-RÖ-SIVE, *n.* A corroding substance. *Hooker.*

†COR-RÖ-SIVE, *v. a.* To eat away, like a corrosive. *Bp. Hall.*

COR-RÖ-SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a corrosive manner.

CÖR-RÖ-SIV'E-NESS, *n.* Quality of corroding; acrimony.

CÖR-RÖ-SIV'I-TY, * *n.* State of being corrosive; corrosiveness. *Parke.* [R.]

CÖR-RV-GANT, *a.* Contracting into wrinkles.

CÖR-RV-GÄTE, *v. a.* [*corrugo*, L.] [i. CORRUGATED; pp. CORRUGATING, CORRUGATED.] To wrinkle or purse up. *Quincy.*

CÖR-RV-GATE, *a.* Contracted; wrinkled; rising and falling in parallel angles more or less acute.

CÖR-RV-GÄTION, *n.* Contracting into wrinkles. *Floyer.*

CÖR-RV-GÄTION, * *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle that contracts or wrinkles the forehead. *Crabb.*

†CÖR-RV-GENT, *a.* Contracting; as, the *corrugent* muscle.

CÖR-RVPT', *v. a.* [*corrumpo*, *corruptus*, L.] [i. CORRUPTED; pp. CORRUPTING, CORRUPTED.] To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to putrefy; to deprave; to vitiate; to taint; to contaminate; to defile; to pollute; to adulterate; to destroy the integrity of; to bribe.

CÖR-RVPT', *v. n.* To become putrid; to lose purity.

CÖR-RVPT', *a.* Spoiled; tainted; unsound; putrid; vicious; depraved; wanting integrity.

CÖR-RVPT'ED, * *p. a.* Made corrupt; tainted; vitiated.

CÖR-RVPT'ER, *n.* One who corrupts or taints.

†CÖR-RVPT'FUL, *a.* Corrupting. *Spenser.*

CÖR-RVPT'IBIL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility to be corrupted.

CÖR-RVPT'IBLE, *a.* That may be corrupted; susceptible of corruption; liable to decay.

CÖR-RVPT'IBLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption.

CÖR-RVPT'IBLY, *ad.* So as to be corrupted. *Shak.*

CÖR-RVPT'ING, *n.* The act of vitiating. *Bp. Taylor.*

CÖR-RVPT'ING, * *p. a.* Making corrupt; vitiating; depraving.

CÖR-RVPT'ION, *n.* Act of corrupting; state of being corrupted; the destruction of form or mode of existence of a natural body; putrescence; depravation; wickedness; perversion of principles: — matter or pus in a sore. — (*Law*) The taint derived to a man and his issue by treason or felony; an act done to pervert justice; bribery.

CÖR-RVPT'ION-IST, * *n.* A defender of corruption. *West. Rev.*

CÖR-RVPT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality of tainting or corrupting.

CÖR-RVPT'LESS, *a.* Insusceptible of corruption. *Dryden.*

CÖR-RVPT'LY, *ad.* In a corrupt manner; viciously.

CÖR-RVPT'NESS, *n.* Putrescence; vice.

CÖR-RVPT'RESS, *n.* She who corrupts. *Cotgrave.*

CÖR'SÄC, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of fox found in Tartary.

Booth.

CÖR-SÄGE', * *n.* [Fr.] The waist: — a part of female dress. *Surenne.*

CÖR'SÄIK, (*kör'sär*) *n.* [*corsaire*, It.] A pirate; the vessel of a pirate or corsair. — Used in the south of Europe.

CÖRSE, or **CÖRSE**, [*körs*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *körs*, *K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* [*coars*, *corpse*, old Fr.] A dead body; a carcass. — A poetical word for *corpse*.

CÖRSELET, (*körs'let*) *n.* [*corselet*, Fr.] Light armor for the fore part of the body.

CÖRSELET, *v. a.* To encircle, as with a corselet. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CÖRSE-PRÉSENT, *n.* (*Law*) A mortuary. *Blackstone.*

CÖR'SET, *n.* [Fr.] An article of dress worn round the body; a woman's bodice or stays.

CÖR'SI-CÄN, * *n.* A native of Corsica. *Boswell.*

CÖR'SI-CÄN, * *a.* Relating to Corsica. *Murray.*

CÖRS'NED, * *n.* (*Law*) The bread of execration, or ordeal mouthful, formerly used by an accused person, who wished, in swallowing it, that it might destroy him, if guilty. *Blackstone.*

CÖR'TEGE, (*kör'tähz*) *n.* [Fr.] A train of attendants.

CÖR'TEŞ, (*kör'tez*, *Ja. K.*; *kör'tez*, *Sm.*) *n. pl.* [Sp.] The states or legislative body of Spain, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities: — also of Portugal.

CÖR'TEX, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **CÖR-TI-CĒŞ**. The outer bark; cover. *Bentley.*

CÖR'TI-CAL, *a.* [*cortex*, L.] Barky; belonging to the rind.

CÖR'TI-CAT-ED, *a.* Resembling the bark of a tree. *Brown.*

CÖR-TI-CIFER-ÖUS, * *a.* Producing bark. *Smart.*

COR-TI'Q-I-FÖRM,* *a.* In the form of, or like, bark. *Smart.*
 CÖR-TI'QÖSE, *a.* Full of bark. *Bailey.* [R.]
 CÖR-TI'Q-ER, *n.* A species of polype. *Brande.*
 CÖR-TILE,* *n.* [L.] [*Arch.*] An open, quadrangular or curved area in a dwelling-house, surrounded by the buildings of the house itself. *Brande.*
 CÖ-RÜN'DUM,* *n.* [*Min.*] A crystallized or massive mineral, of extreme hardness, and of a reddish color, composed of nearly pure alumina. *Brande.*
 CÖ-RIS/CANT, *a.* [*Corusca*, L.] Glittering by flashes; flashing; gleaming; shining.
 CÖ-RÜS/CÄTE, *v. n.* [i. CORUSCATED; pp. CORUSCATING, CORUSCATED.] To glitter; to flash. *Greenhill.*
 CÖR-US-CÄTION, *n.* A flash; quick vibration of light.
 CÖRVE,* *n.* A sort of wagon used in coal-mines. *Scriven.*
 CÖR-VÉE,* *n.* [Fr.] [*Feudal law*] The obligation to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, &c., for a sovereign or feudal lord. *Brande.*
 CÖR-VETTE', *n.* [Fr.] An advice-boat; a sloop-of-war having less than twenty guns. *Surenne.*
 CÖR-YET'TÖ, *n.* [*corvetta*, It.] The curvet. *Peacham.*
 CÖR-YVNE,* *a.* Relating to a crowd or raven. *Ash.*
 CÖR-YÖ-RÄNT,* *n.* A voracious bird of the pelican tribe, commonly called the *cormorant*. *Crabb.*
 CÖR-YVUS,* *n.* [L.] A crow or raven; a constellation. — (*Mil.*) An engine with a hook like a crow's beak. *Hamilton.*
 CÖR-Y-BÄN'TI-LTE,* (*kör-e-bän'she-ät*) *v. n.* To sleep with the eyes open; to act the part of a lunatic. *Ash.*
 CÖR-Y-BÄN'TIC, *a.* Madly agitated or inflamed, like the *Corybantes*, or priests of Cybele. *Cudworth.*
 CÖR-Y-DÄ'LE-A,* *n.* [*Chem.*] An alkaline principle from the *corydalis tuberosa*. *Brande.*
 CÖR-YMB,* *n.* [*corymbus*, L.] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence approaching very nearly to a raceme; an umbel with a lengthened axis; a compounded discous flower, such as the daisy or common marigold. *P. Cyc.*
 CÖR-YM-BI-ÄTE,* *a.* Decked with ivy berries. *Crabb.*
 CÖR-YM-BI-Ä-ED, *a.* Garnished with ivy berries. *Bailey.*
 CÖR-YM-BIF'ER-ÖS, *a.* Bearing clusters or corymbs. *Quincy.*
 CÖR-YM-BÖSE',* *a.* Relating to or like a corymb. *P. Cyc.*
 CÖR-YM'BOUS,* *a.* Same as *corymbosus*. *Smart.*
 CÖR-YM'BU-LÖÜS,* *a.* Having little corymbs. *Smart.*
 CÖR-YM'BUS, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) See *Corymbs*.
 CÖR-Y-PHE'NA,* *n.* [*Ich.*] A fish of the spinous kind. *Hill.*
 CÖR-Y-PHE'US, (*kör-e-fe'us*) *n.* [*Coryphaeus*, L.] pl. L. CÖR-Y-PHE'Ä; Eng. CÖR-Y-PHE'US-ES. The leader of the ancient dramatic chorus; a leader; a chief. *South.*
 CÖR-Y'ZA,* *n.* [*κόρυθα*.] (*Med.*) A copious running from the nose. *Brande.*
 CÖS-CIN'Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* [*κόσκινον* and *μαυρίνα*] Divination by a sieve. *Chambers.*
 CÖ-SE/CANT, [*kö-se'kant*, *Ja. K. Sm.*; *kö-sék'ant*, P.] *n.* The accent of the complement of an angle or arc.
 CÖS'EN, (*küz'zn*) *v. n.* See *COZEN*.
 CÖS'EN-ÄGE,* or CÖS'IN-ÄGE,* *n.* (*Law*) An ancient writ for the right their against the intruder. *Blackstone.*
 CÖS'EN-ING,* *n.* (*Law*) Any thing done deceitfully. *Crabb.*
 CÖS'EY,* *a.* Snug; warm; comfortable; easy. *Brockett.*
 Social; talkative; chatty. *Dickens.*
 CÖS'EY-LY,* *ad.* In a cosy manner. *J. Doddridge Humphreys.*
 CÖSH'ER-ING, *n.* (*Law*) A prerogative, which some lords of manors had, to sleep and feast with their retinue at the houses of their tenants. *Crabb.*
 CÖS'SIER, (*köz'her*) *n.* A butcher; a tailor. *Shak.*
 CÖ-SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Signifying the same. *Cockeram.*
 CÖS'INE, *n.* The sine of the complement of an angle or arc.
 CÖS-MÉT'IC, *n.* [*κοσμητικός*.] A wash to remove freckles and pimples, and to improve or beautify the skin.
 CÖS-MÉT'IC, *a.* Increasing beauty; beautifying. *Pope.*
 CÖS'MIC,* *a.* Same as *cosmical*. *Geol. Tracts.*
 CÖS'MI-CAL, (*köz'ue-kal*) *a.* [*κόσμος*.] Relating to the world; rising or setting with the sun, as opposed to *acronyca*.
 CÖS'MI-CAL-LY, *ad.* With the sun; not acronycaally.
 CÖS-MÖG'Ö-NÄL,* *a.* Relating to cosmogony. *Ed. Rev.*
 CÖS-MÖG'Ö-NIST, *n.* One versed in cosmogony.
 CÖS-MÖG'Ö-NY, *n.* [*κόσμος* and *γῶνῆ*.] The science that treats of the origin of the world or the universe. See *COsmology*.
 CÖS-MÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* One versed in cosmography.
 CÖS-MÖ-GRÄFH'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to cosmography. *Selden.*
 CÖS-MÖ-GRÄFH'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a cosmographical manner.
 CÖS-MÖG'RA-PHY, (*köz-mög'ra-fe*) *n.* [*κόσμος* and *γραφῶν*.] The science or art of describing the world, including astronomy, geography, and geology.
 CÖS-MÖ-LÄBE,* *n.* An instrument to measure distances. *Francis.*
 CÖS-MÖL'A-TRY,* *n.* The worship paid to the world and its parts by some pagans. *Cudworth.*

CÖS-MÖ-LÖG'I-CAL,* *a.* Relating to cosmology. *Smart.*
 CÖS-MÖL'Q-GIST,* *n.* One who is versed in cosmology. *Lyell.*
 CÖS-MÖL'Q-CY,* *n.* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the world or universe, its structure, and its parts. *Lyell.*
 CÖS-MÖM'F-TRY,* *n.* The art of measuring the world. *Blount.*
 CÖS-MÖ-PLÄS'TIC, *a.* [*κόσμος* and *πλαστικός*.] Forming
 CÖS-MÖ-FÖL'I-TÄN, *n.* A cosmopolite. *Morr.*
 CÖS-MÖ-FÖL'I-TÄN-ISM,* *n.* Cosmopolitism. *Ed. Rev.*
 CÖS-MÖF'Ö-LITE, *n.* [*κόσμος* and *πολίτης*.] A citizen of the world. *Howell.*
 CÖS-MÖ-FO-LIT'I-CAL,* *a.* Belonging to or like a cosmopolite. *Hakluyt.*
 CÖS-MÖF'Ö-LI-TISM,* *n.* The qualities or principles of a cosmopolite. *Coleridge.*
 CÖS-MÖ-RÄ'MA,* *n.* [*κόσμος* and *βάσις*.] A species of picturesque exhibition of the world, or portions of it, consisting of a number of drawings laid horizontally round a semicircular table, and reflected by mirrors; an oil painting seen through a magnifying-glass. *Francis.*
 CÖS-MÖ-RÄM'IC,* *a.* Relating to a cosmorama. *Hamilton.*
 CÖSS,* *n.* A measure of distance in India, about a mile and a half in length, but varying in different parts. *Malcom.*
 CÖS'SÄCK, *n.* One of the military people, skilful as horsemen, who inhabit some parts of the Russian empire bordering on the river Don, &c.
 CÖS'SÄRT,* *n.* Same as *cosset*. *Farm. Ency.*
 CÖS'SET, *n.* [*caesicio*, It.] A lamb brought up without the dam; a pet lamb; a pet.
 CÖS'SET,* *v. a.* To fondle; to make a pet of. *Forby.*
 CÖS'SIC, *a.* [*coesa*, It.] Relating to algebra. *Bp. Hall.*
 CÖST, (*köst* or *käust*) [*köst*, S. W. P. F. *Ja. Sm.*; *käust*, J. K. W. *Nares*.] *n.* [*kost*, D.] That which is paid for any thing; price; charge; expense; loss; luxury. — (*Law*) pl. Expenses of a lawsuit.
 CÖST, *v. a.* [*couster*, old Fr.] [i. *cost*; pp. *costing*, *cost*.] To be bought for; to be had at the price of.
 CÖST, [*costa*, L.] A rib, or side. *B. Jonson.* [*Cyc.*
 CÖS'TA,* *n.* [L., *a rib*.] (*Bot.*) The midrib of a leaf. *P.*
 CÖST'AGE,* *n.* Cost; expense. *Chaucer.*
 CÖS'TAL, *a.* Belonging to the ribs. *Brownie.*
 CÖS'TARD, *n.* [*A head*. *Shak.*] A large, round apple.
 CÖS'TARD-MÖNG'ER, *n.* A seller of apples and fruit. *Burton.*
 CÖS'TATE,* *a.* Having ribs or lines. *Brande.*
 CÖS'TÄT-ÖNG,* *a.* Encircled with ribs. *Hill.*
 CÖS'TER-MÖNG'ER, *n.* Same as *costard-monger*. *Fotherby.*
 CÖSTIE,* *n.* (*West Indies*) The offspring of a white and a fustie. *Hodgson.*
 CÖS'TIVE, *a.* [*constipatus*, L.] Constipated or bound in the body; close; restraining; confined; unpermeable.
 CÖS'TIVE-LY,* *ad.* In a costive manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 CÖS'TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being costive.
 CÖST'LESS, *a.* Costing nothing. *Barnes.* See *COST*.
 CÖST'LI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being costly.
 CÖST'LY, *a.* Expensive; dear; of great price.
 CÖST'MÄ-RY,* *n.* [*costus*, L.] A perennial, odoriferous plant; a kind of tansy.
 CÖS'TREL, *n.* A bottle. *Skinner.*
 CÖS'TUME, *n.* [*costume*, Fr.] Style of dress; characteristic dress. — (*Painting and Sculpture*) The adaptation of the dress, and whole detail of a picture, to character, time, and place.
 CÖS'TUMED,* (*kös'tümd*) *a.* Wearing a costume. *Ec. Rev.*
 CÖST'Y-ÖS,* *a.* Costly. *Bale.*
 CÖ-SÜF'ER-ER, *n.* A fellow-sufferer. *Wycheley.*
 CÖ-SÜ-PRÉME,* *n.* A partaker of supremacy. *Shak.*
 CÖ'SY,* *a.* Snug; chatty. *Smart.* See *COS'EY*.
 CÖT, } at the end of the names of places, come generally
 CÖTE, } from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage. *Gibson.*
 CÖAT, }
 CÖT, *n.* A small house; a cottage; a dovecot; a small bed; a cradle; a hammock; — a cotquean; — a cade-lamb. *Grose.* [† A small boat. *Spenser.*]
 CÖ-TÄB'Y-LÄTE, *v. a.* See *CONTABULATE*.
 CÖ-TÄN'GENT, *n.* The tangent of the complement of an angle or arc.
 CÖTE, *n.* A cottage; a sheepcot. See *COT*.
 CÖTE, *v. a.* To leave behind; to overpass. *Chapman.*
 CÖTE, *v. a.* See *QUOTE*, which was formerly written *cote*.
 CÖ-TÉM'PÖ-RÄ-RY, *n.* & *a.* See *CONTEMPORARY*.
 CÖ-TÉN'ÄNT,* *n.* A tenant in common. *Smart.*
 CÖ-TE-RIE', (*kö-te-ré'*) [*kö-te-ré'*, W. J. *Ja.*; *kö'te-ré*, K.; *köt-e-ré*, Sm.] *n.* [Fr.] A friendly or fashionable association; a club; a society.
 CÖT'GARE,* *n.* Refuse, clotted wool. *Crabb.*
 CÖ'THÖN,* *n.* A quay, dock, or wharf. *Dr. Shav.*
 CÖ-THÜR'NATE, or CÖ-THÜR'NÄT-ED, *a.* Having buskins. *Todd.*
 CÖ-THÜR'NCS,* *n.* [L.] pl. *COTHURNI*. A sort of ancient buskin. *Hamilton.*
 CÖ-TIC'Y-LAR,* *a.* Relating to or like whetstones. *Smart.*

CO-TI'DAL,* *a.* Noting lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at the same instant of time. *Phil. Trans.*
 CO-TIL/LON, (kō-til'yon) [kō-til'yun, P. F. E. Ja.; kō-til-yong, W. Sm.] *n.* [cotillon, Fr.] A brisk, lively dance, usually for eight persons; the tune played with it.
 COT'LAND, *n.* Land appendant to a cottage.
 COT'QUEAN, (kōt'kwēn) *n.* A man who busies himself with affairs properly belonging to women. *Shak.*
 COT'QUEAN'T-Y,* *n.* Behavior of a cotquean. *B. Jonson.*
 COTS'WOLD, *n.* Sheepcots in an open country; whence the large tract of downs called *Cotswold Hills*, in Gloucestershire.
 COT'TA,* *n.* A sort of measure used for measuring cowries, of which it holds 12,000. *Crabb.*
 COT'TA-BUS,* *n.* [L.] An ancient game or amusement, which consisted in throwing wine from cups into little basins. *Brande.*
 COT'TAGE, *n.* A hut; a cot; a small-house; a house of one story.
 COT'TAGED, (kōt'tajd) *a.* Having cottages. *Collins.*
 COT'TAGE-LY, *a.* Rustic; like a cottage. *Bp. Taylor.*
 COT'TA-GER, *n.* One who lives in a cottage. — (*Law*) One who lives rent-free on a common.
 COT'TER, *n.* One who inhabits a cottage. *Burns.*
 COT'TER,* *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of iron or wood used for fastening. *Tanner.*
 COT'TI-ER, *n.* Same as *cotter*. *Bp. Hall.*
 COT'TON, (kōt'tn) *n.* [cotton, Fr.] The downy substance growing in the pods of the cotton plant or shrub; a species of vegetable wool; cloth made of cotton.
 COT'TON, (kōt'tn) *a.* Made of or consisting of cotton.
 COT'TON, (kōt'tn) *v. n.* To rise with a nap; to cement; to unite with. *Swift.*
 COT'TON-GIN,* *n.* A machine for cleansing cotton. *Whitney.*
 COT'TON-GRASS,* *n.* A plant having woolly tufts. *Booth.*
 COT'TON-MAN-V-FACTORY,* *n.* A cotton-mill. *Gent. Mag.*
 COT'TON-MILL,* *n.* A mill for manufacturing cotton cloths and stuffs. *Peel.*
 COT'TON-OÜS, (kōt'tn-üs) *a.* Like cotton. *Evelyn.*
 COT'TON-PLANT,* *n.* A plant of several varieties, which produces cotton, of the genus *Gossypium*. *P. Cyc.*
 COT'TON-THISTLE,* (kōt'tn-this'l) *n.* A tall, fine-flowering, biennial plant. *Booth.*
 COT'TON-WOOD,* (kōt'tn-wüd') *n.* A tree resembling the poplar. *P. Cyc.*
 COT'TON-WOOL,* (kōt'tn-wül') *n.* A term sometimes applied to cotton. *Gent. Mag.*
 COT'TON-Y, (kōt'tn-ē) *a.* Full of cotton; downy.
 COT'TREL,* *n.* A trammel to hang a pot on over the fire. *Crabb.*
 COT'UN-NITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral having acicular crystals. *Dana.*
 COT'Y-LA, [kōt'ýlan.] An ancient liquid measure. — (*Anat.*) A hollow, particularly the cavity of a bone which receives the end of another.
 COT'Y-LE, *n.* Same as *cotyla*.
 COT'Y-LÉDON,* [kōt'ý-lé'don, Sm. P. Cyc. *Brande, Wb.; kōt'ý-lé'don, Crabb, Scudamore.*] *n.* [kōt'ýlan.] (*Bot.*) The seminal leaf of a plant, or the lobe that nourishes the seed of a plant. — (*Anat.*) A cup-shaped, vascular production of the chorion in ruminants. *Brande.*
 COT'Y-LÉD'ON-ÜS,* *a.* Having a seed-lobe. *P. Cyc.*
 CO-TYL-I-FÖRM,* *a.* Having a rotate figure with an erect limb. *Brande.*
 CÖÜCH, *v. n.* [*coucher*, Fr.] [i. COUCHED; *pp.* COUCHING, COUCHED.] To lie down; to recline on the knees; to stoop, or bend down.
 CÖÜCH, *v. a.* To lay down; to bed; to hide; to include. — (*Med.*) To depress a cataract, or filmy humor, obstructing vision, so as to leave the lens free from it.
 CÖÜCH, *n.* A seat of repose; a bed: — a layer or heap of barley prepared for malting; a malting-floor: — a coating or laying of any adhesive substance on wood, plaster, canvas, &c., to overcome porosity.
 CÖÜCH'AN-CY,* *n.* (*Law*) Act of repose by lying down. *Burrows.*
 CÖÜCH'ANT, *a.* (*Her.*) Lying down; squatting. — (*Law*) *Levant and couchant*, with regard to beasts, signifies one complete day and night.
 CÖÜ'CHÉE, (kō'shē) *n.* [Fr.] A word opposed to *levee*; bedtime, or visits received about bedtime. *Dryden.*
 CÖÜCH'ER, *n.* One who couches; a register-book in monasteries. — (*Law*) A factor resident in a place while trading.
 CÖÜCH'ÉL-LÖW, *n.* A bedfellow. *Shak.*
 CÖÜCH'GRÄSS, *n.* A perennial, creeping grass, called also *creeping wheat-grass, dog-grass, and knot-grass.*
 CÖÜCH'ING, *n.* The act of bending. — (*Med.*) The operation of removing a cataract from the eye.
 CÖÜ-DEÉ'l,* *n.* [Fr.] A measure taken from the elbow to the hand. *Crabb.*
 CÖUGH, (kōf or käuf) [kōf, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; käuf,

J. Wb. Nares.] *n.* A convulsive effort of the lungs, with which noise, to get rid of phlegm or other matter.
 CÖUGH, (kōf) *v. n.* [i. COUGHED; *pp.* COUGHING, COUGHED.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make the noise of a cough.
 CÖUGH, (kōf) *v. a.* To eject by a cough. *Wiseman.*
 CÖUGH'ER, (kōf'er) *n.* One who coughs.
 CÖÜ'AGE, (kō'áj) *n.* An Indian bean, the pods of which sting like a nettle: — written also *couchic* and *covage*.
 CÖÜ,* *n.* A tub or vessel with two ears. *Crabb.* See *COUL*.
 CÖÜLD, (küd) *i.* from *Can.* Was able. See *CAN*.
 CÖÜL'STÄFF,* *n.* *Crabb.* See *COULSTAFF*.
 CÖÜL'TER, (kōl'ter) *n.* See *COLTER*.
 CÖÜL'TER-NÉB,* *n.* A name of the bird puffin. *Goldsmith.*
 CÖÜ'MAR-INE,* *n.* A crystalline, odoriferous principle extracted from the tonka bean, the seed of the *coumarouna odorata*. *Brande.*
 CÖÜN'CIL, *n.* [*concilium*, L.] An assembly met for deliberation or to give advice; a body of councillors whose duty it is to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate on affairs of government; a body of divines, or of clergymen and laymen, assembled to give advice, or to deliberate and act on some matter of religion; an assembly; a diet; a convocation; a convention.
 CÖÜN'CIL-BÖARD, (kün'sil-börd) *n.* Council-table, where matters of state are deliberated. *Clarendon.*
 CÖÜN'CIL-CHÄM'BER,* *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to deliberations on government. *Milton.*
 CÖÜN'CIL-IST,* *n.* A member of a council; an adviser. *Milton.*
 CÖÜN'CIL-LÖR,* *n.* A member of a council; one who gives advice in relation to public affairs. *Brande.* 35 This word is very often confounded, in its orthography, with *counselor*, a lawyer, or one who gives counsel to individuals.
 CÖÜN'CIL-MÄN,* *n.* A member of a city common council. *Gent. Mag.* [*Fenton.*]
 CÖÜN'CIL-PRÖÖF,* *a.* Disregarding or opposing advice.
 CÖÜN'CIL-TÄBLE,* *n.* A council-board. *Milton.*
 CÖÜ-ÜN-DER-STÄND'ING, *n.* Mutual understanding. *Howell.*
 CÖÜ-V-NITE, (kö-v-nit') *v. a.* To unite. *Morse.*
 CÖÜN'SEL, *n.* [*consilium*, L.; *conseil*, Fr.] Advice; direction; instruction; consultation; deliberation; prudence; secrecy. — A counsellor, or the counsellors, advocates, or lawyers, collectively, who plead a cause.
 CÖÜN'SEL, *v. a.* [*counsellor*, Fr.] [i. COUNSELLED; *pp.* COUNSELLING, COUNSELLED.] To give advice; to advise.
 CÖÜN'SEL-LÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be counselled.
 CÖÜN'SEL-LÖR, *n.* [*counsellor*, Fr.] One who counsels; one who pleads in a court of law; a barrister; a member of a council; a councillor. See *COUNCILLOR*.
 CÖÜN'SEL-LÖR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a counsellor. *Bacon.*
 CÖÜN'SEL-KÉÉP'ER, *n.* One who keeps a secret. *Shak.*
 CÖÜN'SEL-KÉÉP'ING, *a.* That preserves secrecy.
 CÖÜNT, *v. a.* [*computare*, old Fr.] [i. COUNTED; *pp.* COUNTING, COUNTED.] To number; to tell; to reckon; to compute; to rate; to estimate; to calculate; to esteem; to account; to impute to.
 CÖÜNT, *v. n.* To found an account or scheme; with *upon*.
 CÖÜNT, *n.* [*compte*, Fr.] Number; reckoning; number summed; estimation; account. — (*Law*) A charge in an indictment, or a declaration in pleading.
 CÖÜNT, *n.* [*comte*, Fr.] A title of nobility, on the continent of Europe, esteemed equivalent to *earl*.
 CÖÜN'T-A-BLE, *a.* That may be numbered. *Spenser.*
 CÖÜN'TE-NÄNCE, *n.* [*contenance*, Fr.] Exterior appearance of the face or visage; the form of the face; air; look; patronage; support; encouragement.
 CÖÜN'TE-NÄNCE, *v. a.* [i. CÖUNTE-NÄNCE; *pp.* CÖUNTE-NÄNCING, CÖUNTE-NÄNCED.] To support; to encourage; to favor; to patronize; to sanction.
 CÖÜN'TE-NÄN-CER, *n.* One who countenances.
 CÖÜN'TER, *n.* One who counts; an imitation of a piece of money, used as a means of counting; the table of a shop on which money is counted; the breast of a horse; a prison in London.
 CÖÜN'TER, *ad.* [*contra*, L.] Contrary to; in a wrong way. — It is often used in composition, and signifies *against*, in opposition.
 CÖÜN-TER-ACT', *v. a.* [i. CÖUNTERACTED; *pp.* CÖUNTERACTING, CÖUNTERACTED.] To hinder by contrary action; to act against; to oppose.
 CÖÜN-TER-ACT'ION, *n.* Opposite agency or action.
 CÖÜN-TER-ACT-IVE,* *a.* Having an opposite action. *Mauder.*
 CÖÜN-TER-AP-PRÖACH',* *n.* (*Fort.*) A trench leading from the covered way of a besieged fortress, at some point on either flank of the ground upon which the works of the besiegers are formed, and extending to any convenient distance towards the country. *P. Cyc.*
 CÖÜN-TER-ÄT-TRÄCT'ION, *n.* Opposite attraction.
 CÖÜN-TER-BÄL'ANCE, *v. a.* [i. CÖUNTERBALANCED; *pp.* CÖUNTERBALANCING, CÖUNTERBALANCED.] To weigh against; to equiponderate. *Boyle.*

CÖÖN'TER-BÄL-ANCE, *n.* Opposite or equivalent power.
 CÖÖN'TER-BÖND, *n.* A bond to save harmless one who has given a bond to another; a counter-surety.
 CÖÖN'TER-BÜFF, *v. a.* To repel or strike back. *Dryden.*
 CÖÖN'TER-BÜFF, *n.* A blow or stroke producing a recoil.
 †CÖÖN'TER-CÄST, *n.* A trick; delusive contrivance. *Spenser.*
 CÖÖN'TER-CÄST-ER, *n.* A reckoner, in contempt. *Shak.*
 CÖÖN'TER-CHÄNGE, *n.* Exchange; reciprocation. *Shak.*
 CÖÖN'TER-CHÄNGE, *v. a.* To exchange. *J. Hall.*
 CÖÖN'TER-CHÄRGÉ, *n.* An opposite charge. *Baxter.*
 CÖÖN'TER-CHÄRM, *n.* That which breaks a charm. *Scott.*
 CÖÖN'TER-CHÄRM', *v. a.* To destroy enchantment. *Falkland.*
 CÖÖN'TER-CHECK', *v. a.* To oppose; to check. *Drayton.*
 CÖÖN'TER-CHECK, *n.* A stop; rebuke. *Shak.*
 CÖÖN'TER-CÜR-RENT, ** v. a.* Running in an opposite way. *Smart.*
 CÖÖN'TER-CÜR-RENT, ** n.* An opposite current. *Smart.*
 †CÖÖN'TER-DIS-INCTION, *n.* Contradistinction. *More.*
 CÖÖN'TER-DRAW', *v. a.* [*i.* COUNTERDRAW; *pp.* COUNTERDRAWING, COUNTERDRAWN.] To trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper.
 CÖÖN'TER-ËV'J-DENCE, *n.* Opposite evidence.
 †CÖÖN'TER-FÄIS-ANCE, *n.* See COUNTERFEINCE.
 CÖÖN'TER-FEIT, (köön'ter-fit) *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, Fr.] [*i.* COUNTERFEITED; *pp.* COUNTERFEITING, COUNTERFEITED.] To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to feign; to forge; to imitate.
 CÖÖN'TER-FEIT, (köön'ter-fit) *v. n.* To feign. *Shak.*
 CÖÖN'TER-FEIT, *a.* Forged; fictitious; feigned; dissembled; fallacious; fraudulent; spurious; supposititious; false.
 CÖÖN'TER-FEIT, *n.* An impostor; a copy intended to be passed off for an original; a forgery; a copy.
 CÖÖN'TER-FEIT-ER, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger.
 CÖÖN'TER-FEIT-LY, *ad.* Falsely; fictitiously. *Shak.*
 CÖÖN'TER-FEIT-NESS, *n.* The state of being counterfeit.
 CÖÖN'TER-FER'MENT, *n.* A contrary ferment. *Addison.*
 †CÖÖN'TER-FE'SANCE, *n.* [*contrefausance*, Fr.] Forgery. *Spenser.*
 CÖÖN'TER-FISS'URE, (köön'ter-fish'yur) *n.* See CONTRAFISSURE.
 CÖÖN'TER-FÖRCE, ** n.* A force that counteracts. *Coleridge.*
 CÖÖN'TER-FÖRT, *n.* (*Fort.*) A buttress or pier built against, and in right angles to, a wall, to strengthen it; pillars supporting walls.
 CÖÖN'TER-GÄGE, *n.* A method to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place of the tenon.
 CÖÖN'TER-GUÄRD, (-gärd) *n.* (*Fort.*) A small rampart with a parapet and ditch to cover some part of the body of a place.
 CÖÖN'TER-IN'FLU-ENCE, *v. a.* To hinder by contrary influence.
 CÖÖN'TER-LI-BRÄTION, *n.* See LIBERATION.
 CÖÖN'TER-LICHT, (köön'ter-lic) *n.* A light destroying the advantageous effect of another light.
 CÖÖN'TER-MÄND', *v. a.* [*contremänder*, Fr.] [*i.* COUNTERMANDED; *pp.* COUNTERMANDING, COUNTERMANDED.] To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to revoke a command.
 CÖÖN'TER-MÄND, *n.* A change or repeal of a former order.
 CÖÖN'TER-MÄND'Ä-BLE, ** a.* That may be countermanded. *Bacon.*
 CÖÖN'TER-MÄRCH', *v. n.* To march back.
 CÖÖN'TER-MÄRCH, *n.* A retrograde march.
 CÖÖN'TER-MÄRK, *n.* A second or third mark on a bale of goods consigned to different owners; the mark of the London goldsmiths' company; a second mark or stamp on a coin or medal.
 CÖÖN'TER-MÄRK', *v. a.* To place a countermark; to hollow a horse's teeth, to conceal his age.
 CÖÖN'TER-MINE, *n.* (*Fort.*) A mine or trench formed to frustrate the use of one made by an enemy.
 CÖÖN'TER-MINE', *v. a.* To defeat by counter-working.
 CÖÖN'TER-MÖTION, *n.* Contrary motion. *Digby.*
 CÖÖN'TER-MÖVE'MENT, *n.* An opposite movement.
 CÖÖN'TER-MÜRE, *n.* [*contremur*, Fr.] A wall built behind another wall, to supply its place. See CONTRAMURE.
 CÖÖN'TER-MÜRE', *v. a.* To fortify with a countermure.
 CÖÖN'TER-NÄT'V-RÄL, *a.* Contrary to nature. *Harvey*. [R.]
 CÖÖN'TER-NÖISE, *n.* A noise overpowering another.
 CÖÖN'TER-ÖPEN-ING, *n.* A vent on the contrary side.
 CÖÖN'TER-PÄCE, *n.* Contrary step or measure. *Swift.*
 CÖÖN'TER-PÄNE, *n.* [*contrepoint*, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed. [*†* A counterpart. *B. Jonson.*]
 CÖÖN'TER-PÄRT, *n.* The correspondent part. — (*Mus.*) A part opposite to another. — (*Law*) A duplicate or copy of an indenture or deed.
 CÖÖN'TER-PETITION, *n.* A petition against another.
 CÖÖN'TER-PETITION, (köön'ter-petish'ün) *v. n.* To petition against another petition.
 CÖÖN'TER-PLÄA, *n.* (*Law*) A replication. *Cowell.*

CÖÖN'TER-PLÄAD', ** v. a.* To contradict; to deny. *Maunder.*
 CÖÖN'TER-PLÖT', *v. a.* [*i.* COUNTERPLOTTED; *pp.* COUNTERPLOTTING, COUNTERPLOTTED.] To oppose one plot by another.
 CÖÖN'TER-PLÖT, *n.* A plot formed to defeat a plot.
 CÖÖN'TER-PLÖT'TING, *n.* The act of opposing. *South.*
 CÖÖN'TER-PÖINT, *n.* [*contrappunto*, It.] A counterpoint; an opposite point. — (*Mus.*) The setting of point to point, or the noting of the parts in such order that each note shall correspond with those that are to harmonize with it in the other parts; the modern science or art of harmony.
 CÖÖN'TER-PÖISE', *v. a.* [*i.* COUNTERPOISED; *pp.* COUNTERPOISING, COUNTERPOISED.] To counterbalance; to act against with equal power.
 CÖÖN'TER-PÖISE, *n.* Equivalence of weight or power.
 CÖÖN'TER-PÖI'SON, (-zin) *n.* Antidote to poison.
 CÖÖN'TER-PÖN'DER-ÄTE, ** v. a.* To counterbalance; to weigh against. *Qu. Rev.*
 CÖÖN'TER-PRÄCTICE, *n.* Practice in opposition.
 CÖÖN'TER-PRÄS'SURE, (-prësh'yur) *n.* Opposite force.
 CÖÖN'TER-PRÖJ'ECT, *n.* An opposite project. *Swift.*
 CÖÖN'TER-PRÖÖF, ** n.* (*Engraving*) An impression obtained from another impression while it is yet wet from a copperplate, in which the design is in the same direction as in the plate itself. *Brande.*
 CÖÖN'TER-PRÖVE', *v. a.* To take a counterproof from; to take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, through the rolling press, on another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*
 CÖÖN'TER-RÄV-Ö-LÜ'TION, *n.* A revolution succeeding another and opposite to it.
 CÖÖN'TER-RÄV-Ö-LÜ'TION-Ä-RY, ** a.* Acting against a preceding revolution. *Williams.*
 CÖÖN'TER-RÄV-Ö-LÜ'TION-IST, ** n.* A subverter of a revolution. *Williams.*
 CÖÖN'TER-ROL', *v. a.* See CONTROL.
 †CÖÖN'TER-RÖL'MENT, *n.* A counter account. *Bacon.*
 CÖÖN'TER-RÖUND, ** n.* (*Mil.*) A body of officers going to visit and inspect the rounds or sentinels. *Chambers.*
 CÖÖN'TER-SÄL'P-ENT, ** a.* (*Her.*) Leaping from each other, or contrariwise. *Crabb.*
 CÖÖN'TER-SCÄRF, *n.* See COUNTERSCARP.
 CÖÖN'TER-SCÄRF, *n.* (*Fort.*) That side of the ditch which is next to the enemy's camp; the covered way that surmounts it.
 CÖÖN'TER-SCÜF'FLE, *n.* Conflict; contest. *Hevyt.*
 CÖÖN'TER-SÄAL', *v. a.* To seal together with others. *Shak.*
 CÖÖN'TER-SÄ-CÜRE', *v. a.* To render more secure by corresponding means. *Burke.*
 CÖÖN'TER-SÄNSE, *n.* Opposite meaning. *Howell.*
 CÖÖN'TER-SIGN' (köön'ter-sin') *v. a.* [*i.* COUNTERSIGNED; *pp.* COUNTERSIGNING, COUNTERSIGNED.] To sign what has already been signed by a superior.
 CÖÖN'TER-SIGN, (köön'ter-sin) *n.* A military watchword. — (*Diplomacy*) The signature of a public officer to the charter of a king, prelate, &c., by way of certificate.
 CÖÖN'TER-SIGN-ÄL, *n.* (*Vaut.*) A responsive signal.
 CÖÖN'TER-SINK', ** v. a.* (*Mech.*) To take off the edge round a hole, in order to let in the head of a screw nail so that it may not project. *Grier.*
 CÖÖN'TER-SINK, ** n.* One cavity corresponding in position and size with another. *Tanner.*
 CÖÖN'TER-SNÄRL, *n.* Snarl in opposition. *Burton.*
 CÖÖN'TER-STÄN'UTE, *n.* A contradictory ordinance. *Milton.*
 CÖÖN'TER-STÖP', ** n.* An opposite step or procedure. *Mead.*
 CÖÖN'TER-STÖKE, *n.* A stroke returned. *Spenser.*
 CÖÖN'TER-SÜRE'TY, (köön'ter-shür'te) *n.* A counter bond to a surety. *Sherwood.*
 CÖÖN'TER-SWÄY, *n.* An opposite influence. *Milton.*
 CÖÖN'TER-TÄL-LY, *n.* A corresponding tally.
 CÖÖN'TER-TÄSTE, *n.* False taste. *Shenstone.*
 CÖÖN'TER-TÄN'ÖR, *n.* (*Mus.*) One of the mean or middle parts of music; high tenor.
 CÖÖN'TER-TIDE, *n.* Contrary tide. *Dryden.*
 CÖÖN'TER-TIME, *n.* [*contretemps*, Fr.] The resistance of a horse to his proper paces: — defence; opposition.
 CÖÖN'TER-TURN, *n.* The height or denouement of a play.
 CÖÖN'TER-VÄIL', *v. a.* [*contra* and *valco*, L.] [*i.* COUNTERVAILED; *pp.* COUNTERVALING, COUNTERVAILED.] To be equivalent to; to act against equally.
 CÖÖN'TER-VÄIL, *n.* Equal weight or value. *South.*
 CÖÖN'TER-VIEU, (-vü) *n.* An opposite view; opposition; contrast. *Swift.*
 CÖÖN'TER-VÖTE', *v. a.* To oppose; to outvote. *Scott.*
 CÖÖN'TER-WEIGH', (-wä) *v. n.* To weigh against. *Ascham.*
 CÖÖN'TER-WEIGH, (-wät) *n.* A weight in the opposite scale. *Goldsmith.*
 CÖÖN'TER-WHÄEL', *v. a.* (*Mil.*) To move backwards and forwards.
 CÖÖN'TER-WIND, *n.* Contrary wind.
 CÖÖN'TER-WÖRK', (-würk) *v. a.* [*i.* COUNTERWROUGHT or COUNTERWORKED; *pp.* COUNTERWORKING, COUNTER-

WROUGHT OR COUNTERWORKED.] To counteract. *B. Johnson.*

COUNT'LESS, *n.* [*comtesse*, Fr.] The lady of a county; the lady or wife of a earl of Great Britain or Ireland.

COUNT'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A room for mercantile accounts.

COUNT'ING-RÖÖM, *n.* A room in which merchants and tradesmen keep their accounts and transact business. *Baker.*

COUNT'ING-TA'BLE, *n.* A table for casting accounts. *Johnson.*

COUNT'LESS, *a.* Not to be counted; innumerable.

COUNT'RIE-FIED, (*kün'tre'-fid*) *a.* Rustic; rural; rude.

COUNT'RY-FIE, *v. a.* To conform to the country; to make rustic. *Lloyd.*

COUNT'RY, (*kün'tre*) *n.* [*contrée*, Fr.] A large tract of land; a region; one's residence or native land; rural parts, opposed to town or city.

COUNT'RY, (*kün'tre*) *a.* Rustic; rural; rude; uncivil.

COUNT'RY-DANCE, (*kün'tre-dáns*) *n.* A dance in opposite lines:—also written *contra-dance*. See *CONTRA-DANCE*.

†COUNTR'Y-FOOT'ING, * (*-fít-*) *n.* A rural dance. *Shak.*

COUNTR'Y-GEN'TLE-MAN, *n.* A gentleman resident in the country. *Addison.*

COUNTR'Y-MAN, (*kün'tre-mán*) *n.* One born in the same country; a compatriot; an inhabitant of the country; a rustic; a farmer; a peasant; a swain.

COUNTR'Y-SEAT, *n.* A rural mansion or residence. *Johnson.*

COUNTR'Y-WOM'AN, * (*-wám'an*) *n.*; *pl.* COUNTRYWOMEN. A woman born in the same country; a woman of the country. *Ch. Ob.*

COUNTY, (*com'té*, Fr.) *a.* A shire; a circuit; a district or division of a state or kingdom, in some place whereof courts are held; a district for courts.

COUNTY-COURT, *n.* A court limited to a county.

COUNTY-PAL'ATINE, *n.* *a.* A county possessed of royal privileges. *Crabb.*

COUNTY-TÖW'N, *n.* The capital town of a county, or one in which the county courts are held; a shire-town. *Johnson.*

COUP-DE-GRÁCE, * (*kò'dé-grás'*) *n.* [Fr.] The mercy-stroke;—the stroke that puts an end to the sufferings of one dying. *Macdonnell.*

COUP-DE-MAIN, (*kò'dé-máng'*) [*kò'dé-máng'*, *K.*; *kò'dé-máng'*, *Sm.*; *kò'dé-mán'*, *Mavor.*] *n.* [Fr.] A military expression, denoting an instantaneous, unexpected, and generally successful attack.

COUP-D'ÉIL, (*kò-dál'*) [*kò'dél*, *K.*; *kò-dál'*, *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] The first view of any thing; a slight view.

CÓUP-ÉÉ', (*kò-pé'*) [*kò-pé'*, *S. W. P.*; *kò-pá'*, *Ja. K. Sm.*] *n.* [*coupe*, Fr.] A motion in dancing. *Chambers.*

CÓUP'ING-GLÁSS, *n.* See *COURT-GLASS*.

CÓUP'LA-BLE, (*káp'lá-bl*) *a.* Fit to be coupled. *Cratgrave.*

CÓUP'LE, (*kúp'pl*) *n.* [*couple*, Fr.] Two a brace; a pair; two things connected; a man and his wife.

CÓUP'LE, (*kúp'pl*) *v. a.* [i. COUPLED; *pp.* COUPLING, COUPLED.] To chain together; to join; to marry; to join in wedlock.

CÓUP'LE, (*kúp'pl*) *v. n.* To join in embraces; to unite.

CÓUP'LE-BÉG'GAR, (*kúp'pl-bég'gr*) *n.* One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

CÓUP'LE-MÉNT, (*kúp'pl-mént*) *n.* Union; embrace. *Shak.*

CÓUP'LET, (*kúp'let*) *n.* [Fr.] Two lines that rhyme; a pair.

CÓUP'LING, (*kúp'ling*) *n.* A junction; an embrace; that which connects. *Hale.*

CÓUP'LING-BÖX, *n.* (*Mech.*) A strong piece of hollow iron for connecting shafts, and throwing machinery in and out of gear. *Grier.*

COUPON, * (*kò-póng'*) *n.* [Fr.] A dividend in a public fund, or in a joint stock. *Surenne.*

CÓUR'AGE, (*kür'áj*) *n.* [*courage*, Fr.] That quality of the mind which resists danger; bravery; valor; intrepidity; fearlessness; boldness; fortitude.

†CÓUR'AGE, (*kür'áj*) *v. a.* To encourage. *Huloet.*

COU-RÁ'GEOUS, (*kur-rá'jus*) *a.* Brave; daring; valiant; bold; heroic; intrepid; fearless; gallant.

COU-RÁ'GEOUS-LY, (*kur-rá'jus-ly*) *ad.* Bravely; daringly.

COU-RÁ'GEOUS-NÉSS, (*kur-rá'jus-nés*) *n.* Bravery.

COU-RÁNT', (*kò-ránt'*) *n.* [Fr.] A nimble dance; a jig tune:—a title of a newspaper, from its quick spreading.

COU-RÁNT'Ö, *n.* Same as *courant*. *Shak.*

CÓURB, (*kórb*) *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend. *Shak.*

†CÓURB, (*kórb*) *a.* Crooked. *Gover.* See *CORBE*.

CÓUR'RIER, (*kò'rér*) [*kò'rér*, *W. F.*; *kò-rér'*, *J. Ja.*; *kò'rér*, *S. E.*; *kò'r-é*, *P.*; *kò'r'yer*, *K.*; *kür'tér*, *Gr. Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a travelling attendant:—a newspaper. *Shak.*

CÓURSE, (*kòrs*) *n.* [*cursum*, L.] A race; career; series; succession; order of succession; a way; route; passage; manner; conduct; method of life; progress; tilt; act of running in the lists; the ground on which a race is run; the track or line in which a ship sails; the sails by which the course is performed; the number of dishes set on a table at once. (*Arch.*) A continued level range of stones or bricks of the same height.—*pl.* Menses.—*Of course*, by consequence; by settled rule.

CÓURSE, (*kòrs*) *v. a.* [i. COURSED; *pp.* COURSING, COURSED.] To hunt; to pursue.

CÓURSE, (*kòrs*) *v. n.* To run; to rove about. *Shak.*

CÓURS'ER, (*kòrs'er*) *n.* A swift horse; a racer; a hunter:—a large, long-legged bird.

CÓURS'ES, *n. pl.* The menses; catamenia. *Crabb.*

CÓURS'Y, (*kòrs'é*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A space or passage in a galley.

CÓURS'ING, (*kòrs'ing*) *n.* The sport of hunting. *Bacon.*

CÓURT, (*kört*) *n.* The palace or residence of a sovereign prince; the family and retinue of the sovereign or prince:—a hall or place where justice is administered; the judge, judges, or presiding officers, of a court; a seat of justice:—a place located in front of a house; a recess from a public street:—civility of manners; address; flattery; flattering attentions.—*Court of inquiry*, a military court invested with power to examine into the nature of any transaction or accusation against any officer or soldier.—*Court* is much used in composition; as, "court-dress."

CÓURT, (*kört*) *v. a.* [i. COURTED; *pp.* COURTING, COURTED.] To pay court to; to woo; to solicit; to flatter.

CÓURT, *v. n.* To act the courtier; to imitate the manners of the court. *Laud.*

CÓURT-A-MÖUR', *n.* A fashionable intrigue. *Milton.*

CÓURT-BÁR'ÖN, *n.* A court incident to a manor. *Blackstone.*

CÓURT-BRÉD', *n.* A bred at court. *Churchill.*

CÓURT-BRÉED'ING, *n.* Education at court. *Milton.*

CÓURT-BÜB'BLE, *n.* The trifle of a court. *Beaumont & Fl.*

CÓURT-CÁRD, *n.* See *COAT-CARD*.

CÓURT-CHÁP'LAIN, *n.* A king's chaplain. *Swift.*

CÓURT-CRÁFT, *n.* Political artifice. *Bolingbroke.*

CÓURT-CÜP'BOARD, (*kört-küb'burd*) *n.* The sideboard of ancient days. *Shak.*

CÓURT-DÁY, (*kört'dá*) *n.* The day on which a court sits.

CÓURT-DRESS, *n.* The dress worn at court.

CÓURT-DRESS'ER, *n.* A flatterer. *Locke.* [R.]

†CÓURT-ÉL'E-MÉNT, *n.* Ability of courtesians. *Milton.*

†CÓURT'É-ÖS, (*kür'té-üs* or *kört'yus*) [*kür'ché-üs*, *W. P.*; *kür'chus*, *S.*; *kür'té-üs*, *J. R.*; *kürt'yus*, *F.*; *kürt'yus*, *E. K. Sm.*; *kört'te-üs*, *Ja. Wb.*] *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; civil; affable; respectful; complaisant.

†CÓURT'É-ÖS-LY, *ad.* Respectfully; civilly.

†CÓURT'É-ÖS-NÉSS, *n.* Civility; complaisance.

CÓURT'ÉR, (*kört'er*) *n.* One who courts or woos.

CÓURT'É-SÁV, [*kür'té-zán'*, *S. W. J. F. Sm.*; *kört-é-zán'*, *E. Ja.*; *kür'té-zán'* or *kürt'é-zán'*, *P.*; *kört-é-zán'* or *kürt'é-zán'*, *K.*; *kürt'é-zán'*, *Wb.*] *n.* [*courtesane*, Fr.] A woman of the town; a prostitute.

CÓURT'É-SÁN-SHIP, *n.* The character or practice of a courtizan. *Ec. Rep.*

CÓURT'É-SY, (*kürt'ésé*) *n.* [*courtoisie*, Fr.] Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.—(*Law*) A tenure, not of right, but by the favor of others.—*By courtesy*, not of right, but by indulgence.

CÓURT'SY, (*kürt'sé*) *n.* An act of civility or respect made by women and girls. [Often pronounced by the vulgar *kür'che*. *Walker*. *Knowles*.]

CÓURT'SY, (*kürt'sé*) *v. n.* [i. COURTESIED; *pp.* COURTESYING, COURTESIED.] To make a courtesy. *Shak.*

†CÓURT'SY, (*kürt'sé*) *v. a.* To treat with courtesy. *Sir R. Williams.*

CÓURT-FÁSH'ION, (*-fásh'ion*) *n.* Fashion at court.

CÓURT-FÁ'VÖR, (*kört'ér*) *n.* Favor bestowed by princes.

CÓURT-FÖÖL, *n.* A buffoon or jester, formerly kept by kings, nobles, &c., for amusement. *Booth.*

CÓURT-HÁND, (*kört'hánd*) *n.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shak.*

CÓURT'IER, (*kört'yer*) *n.* One who frequents courts; one who courts favor; a man of courtly manners.

CÓURT'IER-LIKE, * (*kört'yer-lik*) *a.* Resembling a courtier. *Jodrell.*

†CÓURT'IER-Y, *n.* Manners of a courtier. *B. Johnson.*

CÓURT'INE, *n.* See *CURTAIN*.

CÓURT-LÁ-DY, *n.* A lady attendant at court.

CÓURT-LÉÉT, *n.* An English court of record, held once in the year, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.*

CÓURT-LIFE, *n.* The life led at court. *Wycherly.*

CÓURT-LIKE, *a.* Polite; courtly. *Camden.*

CÓURT-LINESS, *n.* Elegance of manners. *Digby.*

CÓURT'LING, *n.* A hanger-on at a court. *B. Johnson.*

CÓURT'LY, *a.* Relating to the court; elegant; polite.

CÓURT'LY, *ad.* Elegantly. *Dryden.* [R.]

CÓURT-MÁN'NERS, *n. pl.* The manners of a court. *Hawkins.*

CÓURT-MÁR'SHÁL, *n. n. pl.* COURT-MARSHALS. One who acts as marshal at a court. *Qu. Rep.*

CÓURT-MÁR'TIAL, (*kört-már'tiál*) *n. n. pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. A court composed of military or naval officers, for the trial of offences against the laws of the service in the army or navy.

CÔURT-OF-GUARD'. The guard-room of soldiers. *Shak.*
They who compose the guard.
CÔURT-PÄR'A-SITE,* n. A servile flatterer. *Milton.*
CÔURT-PÄR-TY,* n. A party attached to the court. *Hume.*
CÔURT-PLÄS-TER,* n. Silk coated on one side with an adhesive substance, and used to cover injuries upon the skin. *Ure.*
CÔURT-RÖLL,* n. The records of a court. *Blackstone.*
CÔURT-SHIFT,* n. A political artifice. *Milton.*
CÔURTSHIP, (*kört'ship*), *n.* Act of courting; the act or course of acts by which a woman is wooed for a wife.
CÔURT-YÄRD,* n. Enclosed ground adjacent to a house. *Mead.*
CÔUS-CÔUS-ÔS,* n. A preparation of food in Barbary. *Th. Campbell.*
CÔUS'IN, (*küz'zn*), *n.* [*cousin*, Fr.] Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; a kinsman. — The children of an uncle or aunt are first-cousins or cousins-german; the next generations are respectively second-cousins, and so on. — A title given by the king of England to a nobleman. — *Cousin-german*, (pl. *cousins-german*), a first-cousin.
†**CÔUS'IN**, (*küz'zn*), *a.* Allied; kindred. *Chaucer.*
CÔUS'SI-NÉT,* n. [Fr.] (*Arch.*) The crowning-stone of a pier. *Brande.*
COUZEAU, (*kô-zô'*) *n.* [Fr., *a knife*.] A hanger.
†**CÔUTH**, (*kôth*) *a.* Known. See *UNCOUTH*.
COUZERAITE,* n. (*Mim.*) A crystallized mineral. *Dana.*
CÔVE, *n.* [*cover*, L.] A small creek or bay; a shelter; a cover. — (*Arch.*) A hollow or concave moulding; a recess; a concavity.
CÔVE, *v. a.* To arch over; to shelter. *Steuernburne.*
†**CÔVE-NÄ-BLE**, *a.* [*convenable*, Fr.] Fit; suitably. *Wicliffe.*
†**CÔVE-NÄ-BLY**, (*küv'e-nä-ble*) *ad.* Fitly; properly. *Archæology.*
CÔVE-NÄNT, (*küv'e-nänt*) *n.* [*convenant*, Fr.] A contract; the stipulations of a contract; a deed; a bargain; an agreement; a writing containing the terms of agreement.
CÔVE-NÄNT, *v. n.* [*i. COVENANTED*; *pp. COVENANTING, COVENANTED.*] To bargain; to agree with another on certain terms.
CÔVE-NÄNT, *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate. *Haggai.*
CÔVE-NÄNT-BREAK'ER,* n. One who violates a covenant. *Milton.*
CÔVE-NÄNT-ÉE', *n.* (*Law*) The party covenanted with.
CÔVE-NÄNT-ÉR, *n.* One who makes a covenant. — In British history, it is applied to those who joined the "Solemn League and Covenant," in Scotland, against the High-Church party.
CÔVE-NOÛS, *a.* Fraudulent. *Bacon.* See *COVINOUS*.
†**CÔVÉNT**, *n.* [old Fr., *convent*, for *convent*. — *Convent Garden* is supposed to mean a garden that belonged to a convent.] A convent or monastery. *Bale.*
CÔVEN-TRY-BLÛE,* n. A bright, blue stuff. *B. Jonson.*
CÔVER, (*küv'er*) *v. a.* [*couvrir*, Fr.] [*i. COVERED*; *pp. COVERING, COVERED.*] To lay or place over; to screen; to secrete; to overspread; to conceal; to hide; to shield; to shelter; to put on a hat or cap; to comprehend; to copulate.
CÔVER, (*küv'er*) *n.* That which is laid over something else; a concealment; a screen; a veil; shelter; defence.
†**CÔVER-CHIEF**, *n.* A covering for the head. *Chaucer.*
CÔVER-CLE, *n.* A lid or cover. *Sir T. Browne*, [R.]
CÔVERED-WÄY,* n. (*Fort.*) A road surrounding a fortified post along the side of the ditch which is opposite to the ramparts. *P. Cye.* Written also *covert-way*.
CÔVER-ÉR, *n.* He or that which covers.
CÔVER-ING, *n.* A placing over; a cover; integument; tegument; dress; vesture.
CÔVER-LÛT, (*küv'er-lüt*) *n.* [*coverlet*, Fr.] The upper covering of a bed.
CÔVER-SHÄME, *n.* Something to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*
CÔVER-SLÛT, *n.* Something to hide stultishness. *Burke.*
CÔVERT, (*küv'ert*) *n.* A shelter; a defence; a thicket.
CÔVERT, (*küv'ert*) *a.* Sheltered; covered; private; insidious. — (*Law*) Under protection, as a married woman.
CÔVERT-BÄR'ON,* a. (*Law*) Under the protection of a husband, as a married woman. *Blackstone.*
CÔVERT-LY, (*küv'ert-le*) *ad.* Secretly; privately; closely.
†**CÔVERT-NÛSS**, *n.* Secrecy; privacy. *Bailey.*
CÔVERT-TÛRE, *n.* Shelter; defence. *Bacon.* — (*Law*) The legal state and condition of a married woman.
CÔVERT-WÄY, *n.* (*Fort.*) A road or space of ground on the outside of a ditch:—written also *covered-way*. See *COVERED-WAY*.
CÔV'ET, (*küv'et*) *v. a.* [*convoiter*, Fr.] [*i. COVERED*; *pp. COVERTING, COVERTED.*] To desire inordinately or unreasonably; to long for; to hanker after.
CÔV'ET, (*küv'et*) *v. n.* To have a strong desire.
CÔV'ET-A-BLE, (*küv'et-l-ä*) *a.* That may be coveted.
CÔV'ET-ÉR,* n. One who covets. *Roster.*
CÔV'ET-ING, (*küv'et-ing*) *n.* Inordinate desire. *Shak.*
CÔV'ET-ING-LY, *ad.* Eagerly. *B. Jonson.*

†**CÔV'ET-ISE**, (*küv'et-Is*) *n.* Avarice; covetousness. *Spenser.*
CÔV'ETIVE-NÛSS,* n. (*Phren.*) Inordinate love of property; acquisitiveness. *Combe.*
||**CÔV'ET-ÔS**, (*küv'et-ös*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *küv'et-ös*, *S.*) *a.* Inordinately desirous; avaricious; greedy; eager for gain. *Gr.* — In the pronunciation of this word and its compounds, Mr. Sheridan has adopted a vulgarism of which one could scarcely have suspected him: but pronouncing *covechus* for *covechus* is not only a vulgarism, but contrary to analogy. *Walker.*
||**CÔV'ET-ÔS-LY**, (*küv'et-ös-le*) *ad.* Avariciously; eagerly.
||**CÔV'ET-ÔS-NÛSS**, *n.* Avarice; eagerness for gain.
CÔV'ËY, (*küv'e*) *n.* [*couvée*, Fr.] A hatch or brood of birds; a number of birds; a set; a company.
CÔV'ÏN, (*küv'in*) [*küv'in*, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *küv'in*, *Wb.*] *n.* [*cowine*, Fr.] (*Law*) A fraudulent agreement between two or more to prejudice another.
CÔV'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projection in houses beyond the ground-plot.
CÔV'IN-ÔS,* a. Fraudulent; dishonest. *Bacon.*
CÔW, *n.* [*coe*, D.] *pl. COWS*; anciently, *KINE*. The female of the bull, or of the bovine genus of animals:—the cowl of a chimney. See *COWL*.
CÔW, *v. a.* [*i. COWED*; *pp. COWING, COWED.*] To depress with fear. *Shak.*
CÔW'ÄRD, *n.* [*coward*, Fr.] One destitute of courage; a dastard; a poltroon.
CÔW'ÄRD, *a.* Dastardly; timid; base. *Dryden.*
†**CÔW'ÄRD**, *v. a.* To make timorous or cowardly. *Shak.*
CÔW'ÄRD-ICE, *n.* Pusillanimity; fear; timidity.
†**CÔW'ÄRD-IZE**, *v. a.* To render cowardly. *Scott.*
CÔW'ÄRD-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a coward. *Beaumont & Fl.*
CÔW'ÄRD-LJ-NÛSS, *n.* Timidity; cowardice. *Bp. Hall.*
CÔW'ÄRD-LY, *a.* Pusillanimous; fearful; mean.
CÔW'ÄRD-LY, *ad.* Like a coward; meantly.
†**CÔW'ÄRD-ÔS**, *a.* Cowardly. *Barret.*
†**CÔW'ÄRD-SHË**, *n.* The qualities of a coward. *Shak.*
CÔW'BÄNE,* n. A poisonous plant; the water-hemlock.
Booth.
CÔW'BRÄWL,* n. A Swiss song or tune. *Jodrell.*
CÔW'CALF* (*kô'käl*) *n.* A female calf. *Booth.*
CÔW'ÉR, *v. n.* [*i. COVERED*; *pp. COVERING, COVERED.*] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to bend down.
Bacon.
†**CÔW'ÉR**, *v. a.* [*couvrir*, old Fr.] To cherish by care. *Spenser.*
CÔW'FEED-ÉR,* n. One who feeds cows; a cow-herd.
Booth.
CÔW'HAGE,* n. (*Bot.*) See *COUHAGE*.
CÔW'HËRD, *n.* One who tends cows.
CÔW'HËRD,* n. The skin of a cow dressed for leather.
Pope.
CÔW'HÖDSE, *n.* A house for keeping cows. *W. Ency.*
CÔW'ISH, *a.* Like a cow; timorous; fearful. *Shak.*
CÔW'ISH, *n.* A plant and root found in the valley of the Oregon. The root resembles in taste the sweet potato.
Farm. Ency.
CÔW'ITCH, *n.* See *COUHAGE*.
CÔW'KEEP-ÉR, *n.* One who keeps cows. *Broome.*
CÔW'KEEP'ING,* n. The business of keeping milch cows. *Farm. Ency.*
CÔWL, (*küld*) *n.* A monk's hood; a cover for a chimney which turns with the wind; a wire cap covering the top of a locomotive engine. [†A vessel to carry water on a cowl-staff. *Wood.*]
CÔWLED, (*küld*) *a.* Wearing a cowl. *Shenstone.*
CÔW-LÛEÇH, *n.* One who cures distempred cows.
CÔW-LÛEÇH, *v. n.* To practise the curing of cows. *Mortimer.*
CÔW'LICK,* n. A reversed tuft of hair on the human forehead, so named from its resemblance to hair licked by a cow out of its natural position. *Forby.*
CÔW'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cow. *Pope.*
CÔW'L-STÄFF, *n.* A staff on which a cowl or vessel is supported between two men. *Suckling.*
CÔW'MÄN,* n. A man who keeps or takes care of cows. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
CÔW'NER,* n. (*Naut.*) An arched part of a ship's stern. *Crabb.*
CÔ-WORK'* (*kô-würk'*) *v. n.* To work jointly; to cooperate. *Goodwin.*
CÔ-WORK'ÉR, (*kô-würk'er*) *n.* A fellow-laborer.
CÔW'PÄRS-LEÛE,* n. An umbelliferous plant. *P. Cye.*
CÔW'PÄRS-NJPE,* n. A wild umbelliferous plant. *P. Cye.*
CÔW'PEÄ,* n. A kind of pea, cultivated instead of clover. *Farm. Ency.*
CÔW-PÖCK,* n. See *Cow-Pox*. *Walker.*
CÔW-PÖX,* n. (*Med.*) The vaccine disease, a preservative against the small-pox. It is sometimes called *kine-pox*, *cow-pock*, and *kine-pock*. *Jenner.*
CÔW'QUÄKE,* n. Quaking grass, a perennial plant. *Crabb.*
CÔW'RÛY,* n.; *pl. CÔW'RÛES*. Small shells brought from the Maldives, which pass current as coin in Hindostan,

and in extensive districts in Africa, 100 being equivalent to a penny. *Brande*.

CŌW/SĪE, *n.* A perennial plant which grows in wet grounds, a species of primrose.

CŌW-SLŪNG/WORT, (-würt) *n.* A species of mullein.

CŌW-TREE,* *n.* The galatodendrum, a large tree of South America, the sap of which resembles milk. *Phil. Mag.*

CŌW-WĒED, *n.* Cow-parsley; wild chevril.

CŌW-WĒART, (kōw/hwēt) *n.* A plant cultivated in some places for feeding cattle.

CŌX-CŌMB, (kōks/kōm) *n.* A comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps. *Shak.*—A vain pretender; a fop; a plant. See *Cockscomb*.

CŌX-CŌMB-LY, (kōks/kōm-lē) *a.* Foppish. *Congreve*.

CŌX-CŌMB-RY,* (kōks/kōm-rē) *n.* Foppishness. *Qu. Rev.*

CŌX-CŌM/I-CAL, *a.* Foppish; conceited. [A low word.]

CŌX-CŌM/I-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In a coxcomical manner. *Byron*.

CŌX-CŌM-I-CAL/I-TY,* *n.* Foppishness; coxcomby. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

CŌY, (kōi) *a.* [coy, old Fr.] Modest; shy; reserved; not accessible.

†CŌY, *v. n.* To be reserved or inaccessible. *Shak.*

†CŌY, *v. a.* To allure; to decoy. *Shak.*

CŌY/ISH, *a.* Somewhat coy; modest. *Warner*.

CŌY/LY, *ad.* With reserve or shyness. *Chapman*.

CŌY/NESS, *n.* Reserve; shyness. *Walton*.

CŌY'ŌDUS,* or CŌY'PŪS,* *n.* A rodent quadruped of South America, valued for its fur; called also *myopotamus*. *P. Cyc.*

CŌY'STREL, *n.* See *COISTREL*.

CŌZ, *n.* A cant word for *cousin*. *Shak.*

CŌZ'EN, (kūz/zn) *v. a.* [i. COZENED; pp. COZENING, COZENED.] To cheat; to trick. *Spenser*.

CŌZ'EN-AGE, (kūz/zn-aj) *n.* Fraud; deceit. *Shak.*

CŌZ'EN-ER, (kūz/zn-er) *n.* A cheater; a defrauder.

CŌZ'EY,* or CŌZ'Y,* *a.* Cozey. *Smart*. See *COSEY*.

CŌZ'IER, (kōz/her) *n.* See *COISER*.

CŌAB, *n.* A shell fish.—A wild, sour apple; the tree producing it.—a peevish person;—a wooden engine with three claws for launching ships; a small portable crane used for raising materials, &c. &c.—a sign in the zodiac.

CŌAB, *a.* Noting any sour or degenerate fruit. *Ep. Hall*.

†CŌAB, *v. a.* To sour; to render peevish. *Glanville*.

CŌAB-XP-PLE,* *n.* A small and very sour apple. *P. Cyc.*

CŌAB/BED, *a.* Sour; peevish; morose; harsh; difficult.

CŌAB/BED-LY, *ad.* In a crabbed manner; peevishly.

CŌAB/BED-NESS, *n.* Quality of being crabbed; sourness of taste; asperity.

CŌAB/RY, *a.* Difficult; perplexing. *Marston*. [R.]

CŌAB-CATCH-ER,* *n.* One who catches crabs. *Goldsmith*.

CŌAB-CŌM-PŪT'ING,* *a.* Computing carefully. *Cowper*.

CŌAB/ER, *n.* The water-rat. *Walton*.

CŌAB-GRASS,* *n.* A grass, called also *wire-grass* and *dog's-tail-grass*. *Farm. Encyc.*

CŌAB-LŌUSE,* *n.* A species of body-louse. *Crabb*.

CŌA'BRŌ,* *n.* [L.] (*Enl.*) A genus of hymenopterous insects; the hornet. *Brande*.

CŌABS'-EYES, (krābz/iz) *n. pl.* Whitish bodies, produced by the crawfish, and used in medicine. *Hill*.

CŌAB-TREE,* *n.* A tree that produces crabs or crab-apples. *Shak.*

CŌACK, *n.* [*crac*, Fr.] A sudden disruption by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other; a narrow breach; a chink; a fissure; a sudden or sharp noise; sound of voice; a boast; or boaster;—a person cracked in intellect or reputation;—a breach of chastity; a prostitute;—Something to boast of; a boast. *Shak.*—A very short time. *Forby*.

CŌACK, *v. a.* [i. CRACKED; pp. CRACKING, CRACKED.] To break partially, or into chinks; to form small fissures; to split; to do any thing with quickness or smartness; to cause to sound sharply; to craze:—to boast of. [Low.]

CŌACK, *v. n.* To burst; to open in chinks or fissures; to break partially; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast.

CŌACK,* *a.* Excellent; first-rate; having qualities to be proud of. *Dibdin*. [Provincial and colloquial.]

CŌACK'ED-BRAINED (-brānd') *a.* Crazy. *Hovell*.

CŌACK'ED,* (krākt) *p. a.* Broken; split; touched in the intellect. *Ash*.

CŌACK'ER, *n.* He or that which cracks; a boaster:—a fire-work; a charge of gunpowder done up in paper:—a hard biscuit.

CŌACK'-HĒMP, *n.* A person destined to the gallows. *Shak.*

CŌACK'KLE, (krāk'kl) *v. n.* [i. CRACKLED; pp. CRACKLING, CRACKLED.] To make the noise of crackling, slightly but frequently.

CŌACK/LING, *n.* A small but frequent noise.

CŌACK/NEL, [*craquelin*, Fr.] A hard, brittle cake or biscuit. *Spenser*.

CŌACK'-RŌPE, *n.* Same as *crack-kemp*.

CŌA'DLE, (krā'dl) *n.* A movable bed in which infants are rocked; infancy or state of infancy:—a case for a broken limb;—a frame of timber for launching ships:—a frame added to a scythe for cutting grain.

CŌA'DLE, (krā'dl) *v. a.* [i. CRADLED; pp. CRADLING, CRADLED.] To lay or rock in a cradle; to apply a cradle to; to mow with a cradle.

CŌA'DLE, (krā'dl) *v. n.* To lodge as in a cradle. *Shak.*

CŌA'DLE-BĀBE,* *n.* A new-born infant. *Shak.*

CŌA'DLE-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* Clothes for a cradle.

CŌA'DLE-SCŌTTH,* *n.* A scythe with a frame so formed as to cut grain and lay it in a row. *Ash*.

CŌA'DLING,* *n.* Act of using a cradle.—(*Arch.*) The timber ribs in arched ceilings and coves to which the laths for plastering are nailed. *Brande*.

CŌAFT, *n.* Manual art; trade; art; fraud; cunning; small vessels, which are generally used in trading.

†CŌAFT, *v. n.* To play tricks. *Shak.*

CŌAFT/I-LY, *ad.* In a crafty manner; artfully.

CŌAFT/I-NESS, *n.* Cunning; craft; fraud; deceit.

CŌAFTS'MAN, *n. pl.* CRAFTSMEN. An artificer; a mechanic. *Spenser*.

CŌAFTS'MAS-TER, *n.* A man skilled in his trade. *Shak.*

CŌAFT'Y, *a.* Cunning; artful; skilful; shrewd; sly.

CŌAG, *n.* A rough, steep rock or point.—A provincial name in some parts of England for a deposit, as of gravel. *Lyell*.—[The neck. *Spenser*.]

CŌAG'ÆD, *a.* Full of rocky or rough prominences.

CŌAG'ÆD-NESS, *n.* State of being craggy.

CŌAG'EG-NESS, *n.* The state of being craggy. *Howell*.

CŌAG'EGY, *a.* Rugged; full of crags.

CŌAG'-PIT,* *n.* A cavity in a rock. *Jodrell*.

CŌAKE, *n.* The corn-crake, a bird.—[A boast. *Spenser*.]

†CŌAKE, *v. n.* To brag; to boast; to crack. *Spenser*.

†CŌAKE, *v. a.* To utter boastingly. *Spenser*.

CŌAKE-BĒR-RY,* *n.* The fruit of a heath or shrub; crow-berry. *Booth*.

†CŌAK'ER, *n.* A boaster. *Huloet*.

CŌAM, *v. a.* [i. CRAMMED; pp. CRAMMING, CRAMMED.] To stuff with more than can conveniently be held; to fill and press in.

CŌAM, *v. n.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety. *Pope*.

CŌAM'BŌ, *n.* A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme. *Swift*.

CŌAMP, *n.* [*kramp*, D.] A spasmodic and painful contraction of the limbs; a restriction;—a piece of iron bent at the ends to fasten two things together, called a *cramp-iron*.

CŌAMP, *a.* Difficult; knotty. *Goodman*. [R.]

CŌAMP, *v. a.* [i. CRAMPED; pp. CRAMPING, CRAMPED.] To pain with spasms; to restrain; to confine; to hinder from expansion; to fasten with a cramp.

CŌAMP-FĪSH, *n.* The torpedo. *Sir T. Herbert*.

CŌAMP-IR-ON, (krāmp/ir-un) *n.* See *CRAMP*.

CŌAMP/PIT,* *n.* The chape or piece of metal at the bottom of the scabbard of a sword. *Crabb*.

CŌAMP-PŌON,* *n. pl.* CŌAMP-PŌONS'. Pieces of iron hooked at the end for drawing timber, stones, &c.; iron instruments fastened to the shoes to assist a storming party in climbing. *Francis*.

CŌA'NAGE, *n.* [*cravanagium*, low L.] (*Law*) A toll or money paid for drawing goods out of vessels with a crane. *Covel*.

CŌAN'BĒR-RY, *n.* A red berry, of acid taste, much used as a sauce; the fruit of the *vaccinium ozyccoccus*, which grows in boggy or wet meadows.

CŌAN'BĒR-RY-TART,* *n.* A tart made of cranberries. *Booth*.

CŌANCIH, *v. a.* *B. Jonson*. See *CRAUNCH*.

CŌANE, *n.* A bird with a long beak; a species of heron:—a machine for raising or lowering heavy weights:—a bent pipe or siphon for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CŌANE-FLY, *n.* An insect, commonly called *father-long-legs*. *Booth*.

CŌANE/LIKE,* *a.* Resembling a crane. *H. More*.

CŌANES'BĪLL, *n.* A plant of several species; germanium:—a pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CŌANG,* *n.* The carcass of a whale. *Back*.

CŌAN'GŌN,* *n.* [κράγγον.] (*Conch.*) A genus of macrourous crustaceans, including the common shrimp. *Brande*.

CŌANI-AL,* *a.* Relating to or like a cranium. *Dr. Morton*.

CŌANI-ŌG'NO-MY,* *n.* The doctrine that the characteristics of the mind may be known by the conformation of the skull. *Scudamore*.

CŌANI-Ō-LŌG'I-CAL,* *a.* Relating to craniology. *Qu. Rev.*

CŌANI-ŌL'Ō-QĪST,* *n.* One versed in craniology. *Ed. Qu. Rev.*

CŌANI-ŌL'Ō-QŪY, [*κρανιον* and *λογος*.] The art of discovering the characters and faculties of men from the external form of the skull; phrenology. *Todd*.

CŌANI-ŌM'F-TER,* *n.* An instrument for measuring skulls. *Smart*.

CRÄ-NI-ÖS'QO-PY,* n. The art of examining skulls. *Hamilon.*
 CRÄ'NI-ÖM, n. [L.] The skull. *Wiseman.*
 CRÄNK, (krängk) n. The end of an axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; a contrivance for changing circular into alternate motion; a turn in an axle with two angular elbows, the farthest part of which being joined to a piston or a saw, &c., moves it up and down when the axle goes round;—a hook that turns a bell-wire into and out of a corner; an iron or metal brace:—a twisting or turning in speech; a sort of pun.
 CRÄNK, a. Healthy; sprightly; lively; wry; distorted.—(Naut.) A ship is said to be crank, when loaded too much above, and liable to be overset; not stiff. *Howell.*
 CRÄNK, v. n. To turn; to run in and out; to crankle. *Shak.*
 CRÄNK'-BIRD,* n. Name of a very small woodpecker. *Booth.*
 CRÄN'KLE, v. n. To run in and out; to crinkle. *Drayton.*
 CRÄN'KLE, v. a. To break into bends or angles.
 CRÄN'KLE, n. A bend; a turn; crinkle.
 CRÄN'NESS, n. Health:—liability to overset.
 CRÄNK'Y, a. Sprightly; crank. *Todd.*
 CRÄN'NIED, (krän'd) a. Full of chinks. *Shak.*
 CRÄN'NY, n. [crena, L.] A chink; a fissure. *Bacon.*
 CRÄN'NY, a. Pleasant; brisk; jovial. *Wilbraham.* [Local.]
 CRÄN'Q-MÄN-CY,* n. Divination by the cranium. *Dunglison.*
 CRÄNTS, n. pl. [krantz, Ger.] Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave. *Shak.*
 CRÄP,* n. Darnel:—buckwheat. *Farm. Ency.* [Local.]
 CRÄPE, n. [crêpe, Fr.] A species of gauze made of raw silk, usually dyed black, and often worn as a sign of mourning.
 †CRÄP'LE, (kräp'pl) n. [krappeln, Ger.] A claw. *Spenser.*
 CRÄP'NEL,* n. (Naut.) A hook or drag to draw up any thing from the bottom of the water. *Ash.* See GRÄPNEL.
 CRÄP'V-LÄ, n. [L.] A surfeit; crapulence. *Cotton.*
 †CRÄP'VLE,* n. A surfeit; crapula. *H. More.*
 CRÄP'V-LÉNCE, n. Surfeit; sickness by intemperance. *Bailey.* [L.]
 CRÄP'V-LÉNT,* a. Surfeited; oppressed with surfeit. *Blount.* [L.]
 CRÄP'V-LÖÜS, a. Drunken; surfeited; crapulent. *Bailey.* *Fo. Qu. Rev.* [R.]
 †CRÄRE,* n. A small sea vessel; a cray. *Shak.*
 CRÄSE, See CRAZE.
 CRÄSH, v. n. [L. CRASHED; pp. CRASHING, CRASHED.] To make a noise, as of things falling or breaking at once.
 †CRÄSH, v. a. To break or bruise; to crush.
 CRÄSH, n. a. Noise, as of many things broken at once.
 CRÄSH'ING, n. A violent complicated noise. *Zeph.*
 CRÄS'SY, n. [kräs'sis, (Med.)] A dux mixture or temperature of the humors.—(Gram.) A contraction of two syllables into one.
 †CRÄSS, a. [crassus, L.] Gross; thick; coarse. *Brown.*
 CRÄS'SÄ-MÉNT, n. A clot of blood; the thick, red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum, or aqueous part.
 CRÄS-SÄ-MÉN'TUM,* n. [L.] (Chem.) A coagulated substance formed from blood; crassament. *Brande.*
 CRÄS'SI-TÜDE, n. Grossness; coarseness; thickness. *Bacon.*
 CRÄS'SINESS, n. Grossness. *Glanville.*
 †CRÄS-TI-NÄ'TION, n. [cras, L.] Delay. *Bailey.*
 CRÄTCH, n. [crêche, Fr.] A rack for hay to feed cattle in.
 †CRÄTCH, v. a. To scratch. *Hulot.* See SCRATCH.
 CRÄTE, n. A wicker panner, or sort of hamper, used especially for crockery ware.
 CRÄ'TER, n. [L.] A vent or aperture; the mouth or circular cavity at the summit of a volcano, from which matter is ejected.
 CRÄ-TÉR'I-FÖRM,* a. Shaped like a goblet. *P. Cyc.*
 CRÄUNCH, (kränch) v. a. [schranslen, D.] [L. CRAUNCHED; pp. CRAUNCHING, CRAUNCHED.] To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.
 CRÄ-VÄT', n. [cravate, Fr.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.
 CRÄVE, v. a. [i. CRAVED; pp. CRAVING, CRAVED.] To ask earnestly, submissively, or insatiably; to entreat; to long for; to beg; to desire strongly.
 CRÄ'VEN, (krä'vn) n. A judicial term in the ancient trial by battle, used by the party who yielded his cause:—a cock conquered and dispirited; a coward; a recreant.
 CRÄ'VEN, (krä'vn) a. Cowardly; base. *Shak.*
 †CRÄ'VEN, (krä'vn) v. a. To make cowardly. *Shak.*
 CRÄ'VER, n. One who craves. *Sherwood.*
 CRÄ'VING, n. Unreasonable or strong desire. *South.*
 CRÄ'VING,* p. a. Desiring earnestly or unreasonably; longing for.
 CRÄ'VING-NESS, n. The state of being craving. *Todd.*
 CRÄW, n. [kroe, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.
 CRÄW'FISH, n. [écrevisse, Fr.] A crustaceous fish; the river lobster.
 CRÄW'L, v. n. [crielen, D.] [i. CRAWLED; pp. CRAWLING, CRAWLED.] To creep; to move as a worm; to move on the hands and knees; to move slowly.

CRÄWL, n. A pen or inclosure of hurdles for fish or turtles; the well in a boat.
 CRÄWL'ER, n. He or that which crawls; a creeper.
 †CRÄY, or CRÄY'ER, n. [crayer, Fr.] A small sea-vessel. *Shak.*
 CRÄY'FISH, n. See CRAWFISH.
 CRÄY'ON, (krä'yn) n. [Fr.] A pencil of various kinds, of different colors and substances; a colored cylinder used for drawing on paper; a drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.
 CRÄY'ON,* a. Drawn by a pencil or crayon. *Jodrell.*
 CRÄY'ON,* v. a. To sketch or design, as with a crayon. *Burke.*
 CRÄZE, v. a. [écrazer, Fr.] [i. CRAZED; pp. CRAZING, CRAZED.] To break; to crush; to crack; to make crazy; to impair the intellect. *Shak.*
 CRÄZE,* n. Insanity; craziness. *Blackwood's Mag.* [R.]
 CRÄZED,* (kräzd) p. a. Made crazy; impaired in intellect. *Gray.*
 CRÄZED-NESS, n. State of being crazed. *Hooker.* [R.]
 CRÄZI-LY,* ad. In a crazy manner. *Bailey.*
 CRÄZI-NÉSS, n. Imbecility; weakness; disorder of mind.
 CRÄZY, a. Broken; decrepit. *Shak.*—Weak; feeble; out of order:—disordered in mind or intellect; insane.
 †CRÉ-Ä-BLE,* a. That may be created. *Watts.*
 †CRÉ-ÄGHT, (krät) n. (Irish) Herds of cattle. *Davies.*
 †CRÉ-ÄGHT, (krät) v. n. To graze upon lands. *Davies.*
 CRÉAK, v. n. [criquer, old Fr.] [i. CRÉAKED; pp. CRÉAKING, CRÉAKED.] To make a harsh, grating noise. *Dryden.*
 CRÉAK,* v. a. To cause to make a harsh noise. *Shak.*
 CRÉAK'ING, n. A harsh noise. *Shak.*
 CRÉAM, n. [kreima, Goth.] The unctuous or oily part of milk, which collects on the surface; the best part of any thing.—*Cream of tartar, (Chem.)* A supertartrate of potash; a salt prepared from the lees of wine. *Crabb.*
 CRÉAM, v. n. [i. CRÉAMED; pp. CRÉAMING, CRÉAMED.] To gather on the surface, as cream. *Shak.*
 CRÉAM, v. a. To skim off the cream or best part.
 CRÉAM'-BÖWL,* n. A bowl for cream. *B. Jonson.*
 CRÉAM'-CHÉESE,* n. Cheese made partly of cream. *Ash.*
 CRÉAM'-CÖL-ÖRED,* (urd) a. Resembling the color of cream. *Goldsmith.*
 CRÉAM'-FACED, (fäst) a. Pale; cowardly. *Shak.*
 CRÉAM'-FRUIT,* n. An eatable fruit found at Sierra Leone. *Cyc.*
 CRÉAM'-PITCH-ER,* n. A vessel for cream. *Sumner.*
 CRÉAM'-PÖT,* n. A pot for cream. *Child.*
 CRÉAM'-SLICE,* n. A sort of wooden knife, 12 or 14 inches long. *Farm. Ency.*
 CRÉAM'Y, a. Having the nature of cream; like cream.
 CRÉ'ANGE, n. [Fr.] (Pulcrone) A fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.
 CRÉASE, (krés) n. [kroesen, Teut.] A mark made by doubling or folding paper, cloth, or any thing.
 CRÉASE, (krés) v. a. [i. CRÉASED; pp. CRÉASING, CRÉASED.] To mark by doubling.
 CRÉ-ÄT'Ä-BLE,* a. That may be created. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 CRÉ-ÄT'E', v. a. [creo, L.] [i. CRÉATED; pp. CRÉATING, CRÉATED.] To cause to exist by the force of original power; to cause to exist by the agency of deputed power; to cause to exist; to produce; to cause; to beget; to make; to form; to constitute; to occasion.
 †CRÉ-ÄT'E', a. Begotten; composed; created. *Shak.*
 CRÉ-ÄT'ED,* p. a. Formed by creation; made; produced.
 CRÉ-Ä'TION, (kré'äshun) n. Act of creating; the thing created; the aggregate of created things; the universe.
 CRÉ-Ä'TIVÉ, a. Having the power to create; producing.
 CRÉ-ÄTIVE-NESS,* n. Power of creating. *Coleridge.*
 CRÉ-Ä'TOR, n. [L.] One who creates; a maker; distinctively, the Supreme Being, who bestows existence.
 †CRÉ-Ä'TRESS, n. She who makes any thing. *Spenser.*
 CRÉÄT'UR-ÄL, (krät'yur-äl) a. Relating to or having the qualities of a creature. *Todd.*
 ||CRÉÄT'URE, (krät'yur) [kré'chür, W. J.; kré'chur, S.; kré'tür, E. F. Ja. kré'tyur, K.; kré'tür, colloquially kré'tshür, Sm.] n. A being, animate or inanimate, created by original power; a created being; an animate created being; a man; a brute; any thing created; a dependant; a term of contempt or of tenderness.
 ||CRÉÄT'URE-LY, (krät'yur-le) a. Having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne.*
 †CRÉÄT'URE-SHIP, n. The state of a creature. *Dr. Cave.*
 †CRÉB'R'I-TÜDE, n. [creber, L.] Frequentness. *Bailey.*
 †CRÉB'ROUS, a. Frequent. *Goodwin.*
 †CRÉ'DENCE, n. [credo, L.] Belief; credit; probability.
 †CRÉ'DENCE, v. a. To believe. *Skilton.*
 CRÉ'DÉN'Ä, n. pl. [L.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *Smith.*
 CRÉ'DÉN'DY,* n. [L.] pl. CRE'DENDA. Something to be believed. *Coleridge.* See CRE'DENDA.
 CRÉ'DENT, a. Believing; easy of belief. *Shak.* [R.]

CRE-DÉN'TIAL, (kré-dén'shál) *a.* Giving a title to credit. *Camden.*

CRE-DÉN'TIAL, *n.* That which gives a title to credit.—*pl.* *Credentials*, Writings, testimonials, or letters, showing that one is entitled to credit, or is clothed with authority; particularly the letters given to an ambassador or other public officer.

CRÉD'-BL'-'TY, *n.* State of being credible; credibleness.

CRÉD'-BLE, *a.* [*credibilis*, L.] That may be believed; worthy of credit or belief; probable.

CRÉD'-BLE-NESS, *n.* Credibility; just claim to belief.

CRÉD'-BLY, *ad.* In a credible manner.

CRÉD'IT, *n.* [*crédit*, Fr.] Belief; trust; honor; reputation; esteem; good opinion; influence; faith; trust or confidence in pecuniary worth or responsibility:—property possessed or due, correlative of *debt*.

CRÉD'IT, *v. a.* [*i.* CREDITED; *pp.* CREDITING, CREDITED.] To have confidence in; to believe; to trust; to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CRÉD'IT-ABLE, *a.* Worthy of credit or esteem; reputable; honorable; estimable.

CRÉD'IT-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being creditable.

CRÉD'IT-ABLY, *ad.* Reputably; without disgrace.

CRÉD'-IT-OR, *n.* One who credits; one to whom a debt is owed.

CRÉD'-IT-OR, *n.* She to whom a debt is owed. [R.]

CRÉD'-Ú-LI-'TY, *n.* Quality of being credulous; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

CRÉD'-Ú-LOŪS, (kréd'yú-lús) *a.* [*credulus*, L.] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; too easy of belief; of weak mind; easily imposed upon; unsuspecting.

CRÉD'-Ú-LOŪS-LY, *ad.* In a credulous manner.

CRÉD'-Ú-LOŪS-NESS, *n.* Credulity. *Sir E. Sandys.*

CRÉD, *n.* [*credo*, L.] That which is believed; a summary of Christian belief, or of articles of faith.

CRÉÉD'-MĀR-ÉR, * *n.* One who forms a creed. *Cowper.*

CRÉEK, *v. a.* To creek. *Shak.* See *CREAK*.

CRÉEK, *n.* A small inlet; a bay; a cove; any turn or alley. $\frac{1}{2}$ In the Middle, Southern, and Western States, it is much used for a *small river*; but it is rarely so used in England.

CRÉEK'ING, * *a.* Making a grating sound or noise.

CRÉEK'ING, * *a.* Full of creeks; winding. *Spenser.*

CRÉEL, *n.* A kind of basket, such as is used by anglers. *Brande.*

CRÉEP, *v. n.* [*i.* CREEPT; *pp.* CREEPING, CREEPT.] To move as a worm, insect, or reptile; to grow along the ground, or on other supports, as vines or plants; to move slowly, feebly, timorously, secretly, or reverently; to crawl; to fawn; to be servile.

CRÉEP'ÉR, *n.* He or that which creeps; a plant that grows on a support:—an insect:—a small bird.—(*Naut.*) A sort of grappel used for recovering any thing lost overboard.

CRÉEP'HOLE, *n.* A hole to hide in; a subterfuge; an excuse.

CRÉEP'ING, * *p. a.* Moving along the ground; extending horizontally; crawling. *Hamilton.*

CRÉEP'ING-CRÓW'FOOT, * (fít) *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of ranunculous. *Booth.*

CRÉEP'ING-LY, *ad.* Slowly; in a creeping manner.

CRÉEP'PLE, *n.* A lame person; a cripple. *Donne.*

CRÉÈSE, * *n.* A kind of dagger used by the Malays. *Maunder.*

CRÉ-MĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*crematio*, L.] Act of burning. *Browne.*

CRÉ-MŌ'NĀ, * *n.* (*Mus.*) A superior kind of violin, named from Cremona, where it was made. *Brande.*

CRÉ'MŌR, *n.* [*L.*] A soft liquor resembling cream. *Ray.*

CRÉ'MŌ-ŠIN, *n.* See *CRISMON*.

CRÉ'NĀTE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Notched; having notches. *Loudon.*

CRÉ'NĀT-ED, *a.* (*crena*, L.) Notched; indented. *Woodward.*

CRÉ'NĀ-TĪRE, * *n.* State of being notched; a notching. *Loudon.*

CRÉ'NEL-LĀTE, * *v. a.* To form crenelles; to notch; to fortify. *Britton.*

CRÉ'NEL-LĀ'TIŌN, * *n.* Act of forming crenelles. *Britton.*

CRÉ-NĒLLE, * *n.* A loop-hole or opening in parapets, &c., for archers to shoot through. *Francis.*

CRÉ'NĒLLED, * (krén'eld) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having rounded notches at the edges. *P. Cyc.*

CRÉ'NŪ-LĀTE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Full of notches. *Loudon.*

CRÉ'ŪLE, *n.* [*criollo*, Sp.; *créole*, Fr.] A native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European ancestors.

CRÉ-Ū-LĪ-ĀN, * *a.* Belonging to or like the Creoles. *Ash.*

CRÉ-Ū-SŌTE, * *n.* [*κρῖσ*, and *σῶζω*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, transparent fluid, of bitter taste, obtained from tar by distillation. It is a very powerful antiseptic. *Ure.*

CRÉ'PANCE, * *n.* A chop or scratch in a horse's leg, given by the shoe of a hind foot, which often changes into an ulcer. *Crabb.*

CRÉ'PANE, *n.* Crepance. See *CREPANCE*.

CRÉP'IT-ATE, *v. n.* [*crepito*, L.] [*i.* CREPITATED; *pp.* CREPITATING, CREPITATED.] To make a small, crackling noise.

CRÉP'-ITĀ'TIŌN, *n.* A small, crackling noise.

CRÉPT, *i. & p.* from *Creep*. See *CREEP*.

CRÉ-PŪS'Ū-LĀR, * *a.* Relating to twilight; glimmering. *Month. Rev.* [R.]

CRÉ-PŪS'Ū-LE, *n.* [*crepusculum*, L.] Twilight.

CRÉ-PŪS'Ū-LĪNE, *a.* Glimmering; crepuscular. *Sprat.*

CRÉ-PŪS'Ū-LOŪS, *a.* Glimmering; *Glanville.*

CRÉS-CĒN' DŌ, * *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A direction to the performer to increase the volume of sound from soft to loud, marked thus [\ll] *Brande.*

CRÉS'CENT, *n.* The moon on the increase; the figure of the new moon, which is the symbol of Mahometanism.—(*Her.*) A bearing in the form of a half-moon.

CRÉS'CENT, *a.* [*creresco*, L.] Increasing; growing. *Shak.*

CRÉS'CENT, *v. a.* To form into a crescent. *Seaward.* [R.]

CRÉS'CENT-FŌR-MĒD, * *a.* Formed like a crescent. *Scott.*

CRÉS'CENT-LĪKE, * *a.* Resembling a crescent. *Drayton.*

CRÉS'CIVE, *a.* Increasing; growing. *Shak.* [R.]

CRĒSS, *n.* A plant of several species.

CRĒS'SET, *n.* [*croisette*, Fr.] [Literally, a little cross.] A light set upon a beacon or watchtower; a lamp or torch; an instrument used by a cooper in heating barrels.

CRĒS'SET-LĪGH'T, * *n.* A large light or lantern fixed on a pole. *Ash.*

CRĒST, *n.* The feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet; a helmet; the comb of a cock; a tuft or ornament on the head; the upper part of a hedge-bank; summit:—pride; spirit.—(*Her.*) The ornament of a helmet.

CRĒST, *v. a.* [*i.* CRESTED; *pp.* CRESTING, CRESTED.] To mark with high streaks; to furnish with or serve as a crest for. *Shak.*

CRĒST'ĒD, *a.* Wearing a crest, plume, tuft, or comb.

CRĒST'ĒD-DĪV'ÉR, * *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large water-fowl. *Booth.*

CRĒST'ĒLLĒN, (krést'fáln) *a.* Dejected; dispirited. *Shak.*

CRĒST'LESS, *a.* Having no crest or coat-armour.

CRĒST-MĀ-RĪNE, * *n.* Rock-sapphire. *Maunder.*

CRĒ-TĀ'CEŪS, (kré-tá'shūs) *a.* [*creta*, L.] Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk; chalky.

CRĒ-TĀ'CEŪS, or CRĒ-TĀ'N, * *a.* Belonging to Crete. *Ash.*

CRĒ-TĀ'ĒD, *a.* Rubbed with chalk. *Bailey.* [R.]

CRĒTE, * *n.* A native of Crete; a Cretian. *Acs.*

CRĒ-TĀ'N, (kré'shán) * *n.* A native of Crete. *Fusus.*

CRĒ-TĪC, * [*κρητικός*] (*Rhet.*) A foot in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of a short syllable between two long ones. *Bentley.*

CRĒ-TĪC, * *a.* Noting a foot in Greek and Latin poetry. *Beck.*

CRĒ-TĪN, * *n.* [Fr.] An idiot or idiotic person afflicted with the goitre, often found in the Alpine valleys; in the Valais. *Brande.*

CRĒ-TĪN-YŠM, * *n.* A species of idiosyncrasy with which the goitrous inhabitants of the Alpine valleys are afflicted; the goitre, or a wen or swelling on the throat. *Kidd.*

CRĒ-TĪŠM, * *n.* A falsehood; a Cretan practice. *Smart.*

CRĒ-TŌSE, * *a.* Chalky; containing chalk. *Ash.*

CRĒUX, * (krú) *n.* [Fr.] (*Sculpture*) The reverse of relief. — To engrave *en creux* is to cut below the surface. *Crabb.*

CRĒ-YĀSSE, * *n.* [Fr.] A gap; an opening; a breach in a levee or embankment of a river. *Bee.*

CRĒV'ĒT, * *n.* A melting-put used by goldsmiths. *Crabb.*

CRĒV'ICE, (krév'is) *n.* [*crevis*, old Fr.] A fissure; a small opening; a crack; a cleft.

CRĒV'ICE, *v. a.* To crack; to flaw. *Wotton.* [R.]

CRĒV'IS, *n.* [*crevisse*, Fr.] Crayfish. *Smith.* [North of Eng.]

CRĒW, (krú) *n.* The company of sailors belonging to a ship, boat, or any vessel; a company of persons, in contempt; a band; a gang.

CRĒW, (krú) *i.* from *Crow*. See *Crow*.

CRĒW'ĒL, (krú'el) *n.* [*klevel*, D.] Fine, hard-twisted worsted.

CRĒB, *n.* The rack or manger of a stable; the stall of an ox, cow, or calf:—a bin or place for corn:—a cottage:—a child's bed.

CRĒB, *v. a.* [*i.* CRIBBED; *pp.* CRIBBING, CRIBBED.] To confine; to cage:—to steal trifles. *Shak.*

CRĒB, *v. n.* To be confined in a crib. *Smart.*

CRĒB'AGE, *n.* A game at cards. *John Hall.*

CRĒB-BĪT-ING, * *n.* The biting of a manger or crib. *Brande.*

CRĒB'BLE, (kríb'bl) *n.* [*crible*, Fr.] A coarse sieve for sifting corn, sand, or gravel:—coarse meal.

CRĒB'BLE, *a.* Coarse; as, "cribble bread." *Hulot.*

CRĒB'BLE, *v. a.* [*i.* CRIBBLED; *pp.* CRIBBLING, CRIBBLED.] To sift with a riddle or a sieve. *Lyttelton.*

CRĒB'BRĀTION, *n.* [*cribro*, L.] The act of sifting. *Bailey.*

CRĒB'BRŌM, * *n.* Having the form of a sieve. *Perry.*

CRĒB-BŌSE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Perforated like a sieve. *Loudon.*

CRĒCH'ŌN-TĪTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of ilmenite. *Dana.*

CRĒCK, *n.* [*crichi*, It.] A creaking; a local spasm or cramp, a stiffness in the neck.

CRĒCK'ĒT, *n.* [*krekel*, D.] A chirping insect:—a game or play with a bat and ball:—a low seat or stool.

CRĒCK'ĒT-ÉR, * *n.* One who plays at cricket. *Perry.*

CRĒCK'ĒT-ING-ĀP'PLE, *n.* A small species of apple.

CRĒCK'ĒT-MĀTCH, * *n.* A match at cricket. *Duncombe.*

CRĒ'ŌID, * *a.* (*Anat.*) Annular or ring-shaped. *Brande.*

CRIPPER, *n.* One who cries; an officer who proclaims publicly; one who cries goods for sale.

CRIME, *n.* [*crimen*, L.] An infraction of law, but particularly of human law, and so distinguished from (not opposed to) sin; a felony; an offence; a great fault.—A *capital crime* is one for which the penalty is death.

†**CRIMEFUL**, *a.* Full of crime; wicked. *Shak.*

†**CRIMINOUS**, *a.* Innocent; without crime. *Shak.*

CRIMINAL, *n.* Relating to crime; contrary to law; guilty; tainted with crime.—not civil; as, a *criminal prosecution*.—*Criminal conversation*, (*Law*) Adultery.

CRIMINAL, *n.* A person guilty of a crime; a malefactor; a culprit; a delinquent; a convict; a felon.

CRIMINALITY, *n.* State of being criminal; guilt.

CRIMINALLY, *ad.* In a criminal manner; guiltily.

CRIMINALNESS, *n.* Criminality; guiltiness.

CRIMINATE, *v. a.* [i. CRIMINATED; *pp.* CRIMINATING, CRIMINATED.] To charge with crime; to censure; to accuse; to blame.

CRIMINATION, *n.* Act of criminating; charge.

CRIMINATIVE, *a.* Charging with crime; censuring; criminatory. *Brougham.*

CRIMINATORY, *a.* Accusing; censorious. *Bailey.*

†**CRIMINOUS**, *a.* Wicked; guilty; criminal. *Bp. Hall.*

†**CRIMINOUSLY**, *ad.* Enormously; wickedly. *Hammond.*

†**CRIMINOUSNESS**, *n.* Wickedness; guilt. *King Charles.*

CRIMOSIN, (*krim'zn*) *a.* [*cremosino*, It.] See **CRIMSON**.

CRIMP, *a.* Frangible; brittle; easily crumbled; unstable.

CRIMP, *n.* [A game at cards. *B. Jonson.*] One who decoys others into military service.—A low word.

CRIMP, *v. a.* [i. CRIMPED; *pp.* CRIMPING, CRIMPED.] To plait; to curl or crisp the hair; to crimp; to decoy for the army;—to make crisp by gashing, as fish.

CRIMPING-IRON, *n.* An iron for curling hair. *Ashton.*

CRIMPAGE, *n.* The act of crimping. *Maunder.* [R.]

CRIMPING-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for forming a kind of plaiting or fluting on frills or ruffles. *W. Ency.*

CRIMPLE, (*-pl*) *v. a.* [*krimpen*, Teut.] [i. CRIMPLED; *pp.* CRIMPLING, CRIMPLED.] To contract; to corrugate; to curl.

CRIMSON, (*krim'zn*) *n.* [*cremosino*, It.] The color of red somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

CRIMSON, (*krim'zn*) *a.* Red darkened with blue; red.

CRIMSON, (*krim'zn*) *v. a.* To dye with crimson. *Shak.*

CRIMSON-PETALLED, *a.* Having crimson petals. *Ec. Rev.*

CRINAL, *a.* Belonging to the hair. *Blount.*

CRINAL-ED, *a.* Having long hair; hairy; resembling hair. *P. Cyc.*

CRINCUM, (*krink'um*) *n.* A cramp; a contraction; whimsy. *Hudibras.* [Ludicrous.]

CRINEL, *or* **CRINET**, *n.* A very fine, hair-like feather. *Booth.*

CRINGE, (*krin*) *n.* A servile bow; mean civility. *Howell.*

CRINGE, (*krin*) *v. n.* [i. CRINGED; *pp.* CRINGING, CRINGED.] To bow; to fawn; to flatter. *Bp. Hall.*

CRINGE, (*krin*) *v. a.* [*kricchen*, Ger.] To draw together; to contract. *Shak.* [R.]

CRINGER, *n.* One who cringes; a flatterer.

CRINGING, *p. a.* Contracting; bowing; fawning.

CRINGINGLY, *ad.* In a cringing manner. *Ld. Carteret.*

CRINGLES, *n.* A ring at the end of a rope to fasten it to another; an iron ring or hank. *Smart.*

CRING'ER-OS, *a.* [*cringer*, L.] Hairy. *Bailey.* [R.]

CRINITE, *a.* [*crinitus*, L.] Having the appearance of hair.

CRINKLE, (*krink'kl*) *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, D.] [i. CRINKLED; *pp.* CRINKLING, CRINKLED.] To go in and out; to run in flexures.

CRINKLE, (*krink'kl*) *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE, (*krink'kl*) *n.* A wrinkle; a sinuosity. *Search.*

CRINKLED, (*krink'kid*) *p. a.* Formed in flexures; wrinkled.

CRINKLING, *p. a.* Running in flexures; wrinkling.

CRINÖS, *n.* (*Med.*) A cuticular disease, supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants. *Brande.*

CRINÖIDEAN, *n.* (*Geol.*) An extinct species of echinoderms, having a radiated, lily shaped disk. *Buckland.*

†**CRINOSE**, *a.* [*crinis*, L.] Hairy; covered with hair. *Bailey.*

†**CRINOSEITY**, *n.* Hairiness. *Bailey.*

CRIPPLING, *n.* A short spar at the side of a house. *Britton.*

CRIPPLE, (*krip'pl*) *n.* A lame person. *Shak.*

CRIPPLE, *a.* Lame. *Shak.* [R.]

CRIPPLE, *v. a.* [i. CRIPPLED; *pp.* CRIPPLING, CRIPPLED.] To lame; to make lame. *Shak.*

†**CRIPPLENESS**, (*krip'pl-ness*) *n.* Lameness. *Dict.*

CRISIS, *n.* [*crisis*, Gk.] CRISIS. That point in a disease in which it takes a decisive turn; a critical time; the time when any thing is at its height; a conjuncture; a turn or turning point.

CRISP, *a.* Curled; brittle; friable; short; brisk; crispy.

CRISP, *v. a.* [i. CRISPED; *pp.* CRISPING, CRISPED.] To curl; to contract into knots or curls; to twist; to curl; to indent; to make crisp or crispy.

CRISP, *v. n.* To curl. *Sir T. Herbert.*

†**CRISPATION**, *n.* Act of curling. *Bacon.*

CRISPER, *n.* He or that which crimps or curls; an instrument for friezing or crisping cloth. *Booth.*

CRISPING-IRON, (*-yarn*) *n.* A curling-iron; crisping-pin.

CRISPING-PIN, *n.* A curling-iron. *Isaiah.*

†**CRISP-SULCANT**, *a.* [*crispisulcans*, L.] Waved or undulating, as lightning. *Bailey.*

CRISPRITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of rutile. *Saussure.*

CRISPLY, *ad.* In a crisp or brittle manner. *Tofourd.*

CRISPNESS, *n.* State of being crisp; curledness.

CRISPY, *a.* Curled; crisp; short and brittle.

CRISPS-CROSS, *n.* The mark, cross, or signature of one who cannot write. *Brockett.*

CRIS-CROSS-RÖW, (*kris-kross-rö*) *n.* The alphabet; beginning. *Southerne.* See **CHRIST-CROSS-ROW**.

CRITERION, (*krifritov*) *pl.* CRITERIA *or* CRITERIONS. A standard by which a judgment or estimate can be formed; a test; a measure. ¶ This is originally a Greek word, and the Greek plural *criteria* is most commonly used; but *critereons* is countenanced by some grammarians, as Priestley, Grant, &c., and by some eminent authors, as Blackstone, Story, &c.

CRITERIONAL, *a.* Relating to a criterion. *Coleridge.* [R.]

CRITHO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by barley-meal. *Ash.*

CRITIC, (*krifitiks*) *n.* A judge of literary merit, or of merit in the fine arts generally; a connoisseur; a careful observer or examiner; a judge; a carper.

CRITIC, *a.* Critical; relating to criticism. *Pope.*

CRITIC, *n.* See **CRITIQUE**.

†**CRITIC**, *v. n.* To play the critic; to criticize. *Temple.*

CRITICAL, *a.* Relating to a crisis; decisive;—relating to criticism; discerning; exact; cautious; severe.

CRITICALLY, *ad.* In a critical manner; exactly.

CRITICALNESS, *n.* Exactness; accuracy; nicety.

CRITICISM, *n.* A small or inferior critic. *Qu. Rev.*

CRITICISM, *n.* The art or act of criticizing or judging; critical examination; an exhibition of the merits and defects of a literary production; a remark; a stricture.

CRITICIZABLE, *a.* Capable of being criticized. *Elphinston.*

CRITICIZE, *v. n.* [i. CRITICIZED; *pp.* CRITICIZING, CRITICIZED.] To play the critic; to judge; to animadvert.

CRITICIZE, *v. a.* To examine carefully; to judge; to exhibit or point out the faults or excellences of; to censure.

CRITICIZER, *n.* One who criticizes.

CRITIQUE, (*kré-ték'*) *n.* [Fr.] A critical examination; critical remarks; criticism.

†**CRITIQUE**, (*kré-ték'*) *v. a.* To criticize. *Pope.*

CRIZ, *n.* *or* **CRIZ-ZEL**, (*kriz'z*) *n.* Roughness on the surface of glass, rendering it dull. *Smart.*

CRÖAK, (*krök*) *v. n.* [i. CRÖAKED; *pp.* CRÖAKING, CRÖAKED.] To make a hoarse, loud noise, like a frog; to caw, as a raven or crow; to murmur; to complain.

CRÖAK, *n.* The cry of a frog or raven; a murmur.

CRÖAKER, *n.* One who croaks or murmurs.

CRÖAKING, *p. a.* Making a hoarse noise; murmuring.

CRÖAT, (*kröt*) *n.* A native or soldier of Croatia. *Bright.*

CRÖC'ALITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of natrolite. *Dana.*

CRÖCEOUS, (*kröshus*) *a.* [*croceus*, L.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron. *Bailey.* [R.]

†**CRÖC'IAL-ARY**, (*krö'she-äre*) *n.* The person who carries the crossier before the archbishop. *Ash.*

CRÖCID'OLITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Blue iron-stone. *Dana.*

†**CRÖC'IPATION**, (*kröciatio*) *n.* The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Bailey.*

CRÖCK, *n.* [A cup. *Spenser.*—A little stool. *Tatler.*] An earthen vessel;—the black or soot on a pot or kettle. *Ray.*

CRÖCK, *v. a.* [i. CRÖCKED; *pp.* CRÖCKING, CRÖCKED.] To defile or blacken with soot or smut. *Forby.*

CRÖCKER-Y, *n.* Vessels made of clay and dried by heat; earthen ware.

CRÖCKET, *n.* [*crochet*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) An ornament placed at the angles of pediments, canopies, &c., resembling buds of trees, or bunches of foliage. *Francis.*

CRÖCKY, *a.* Smutty; defiled with crock. *Forby.*

CRÖC'ODILE, *or* **CRÖC'ODILE**, [*krök'ö-dil*, S. W. P. J. E. F.; *krök'ö-dil*, Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] *n.* [*κροκόδειλος*.] A saurian; an amphibious, voracious animal of the lizard kind. Some crocodiles are sixteen or eighteen feet long, especially those of the Nile.

CRÖC'ODIL'ÆAN, *a.* Relating to the crocodile. *Buckland.*

CRÖC'ODIL'ÆAN, *n.* A crocodile; one of the crocodilean family. *Buckland.*

CRÖC'ÖSITIS, *n.* (*Min.*) A chromate of lead. *Dana.*

CRÖC'US, (*crocus*, L.) *pl.* L. **CRÖ'OT**; Eng. **CRÖC'US-ES**. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; an early flower; saffron.—A yellow powder; a metal calcined to a deep yellow color.

CRÖFT, *n.* A small field adjoining a dwelling-house and kitchen-garden. *Milton.*

CRÖLSÄDE, *n.* [*croisade*, Fr.] *Fuller.* See **CRUSADE**.

CRÖLSÄDÖ, *n.* Crusade. *Bacon.* See **CRUSADE**.

CRÖSSES, *pl.* [*croix*, old Fr. *for* *croix*.] Pilgrims or soldiers who carry a cross; crusaders. *Burke.* [*Hamilton.*]

CRÖMA, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A quaver; a musical character.

CRÖME, *n.* A fork with long prongs. *Crabb.*

CRÖM/LECH, (kröm/lek) *n.* A series of huge, broad, flat stones, placed on others, supposed to have been Druidical altars. *Rowland.*

CRÖM-WEL/LI-AN,* *a.* Relating to Cromwell. *Stewart.*

CRÖNE, *n.* An old ewe; an old woman. *Shak.*

CRÖN/NEI,* *n.* The iron end of a tilting spear. *Ash.*

CRÖN/HÖT, *n.* The hair over the top of a horse's head.

CRÖN/STED-TTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing silica and iron. *Dana.*

CRÖNY, *n.* A bosom companion; an intimate friend or associate.

†CRÖNY-CAL, *a.* Acronycal. See **ACRONYCAL**.

CRÖB/DLE,* *v. n.* To cower, stoop, or hover over; to lie close and snug. *Forby*, [*Local, Eng.*]

†CROOK, (krök) [*krük*, *P. J. F. Sm. Vb. Nares*; *krök*, *S. W. E. Ja. K.*] *n.* [*crok*, *Celt.*] Any crooked or bent instrument; a shepherd's hook; a bend; any thing bent; a meander; a trick; a gibbet.

†CROOK, (krök) *v. a.* [*crooked*; *pp. CROOKING, CROOKED*.] To make crooked; to bend; to turn into a hook; to curve; to cause to deviate from rectitude; to pervert.

CROOK, (krök) *v. n.* To be bent. *Camden.*

CROOK-BÄCK, (krök/bäk) *n.* A man with a crooked back.

CROOK-BÄCKED, (krök/bäkt) *a.* Bent-shouldered.

CROOK/ED, (krök/ed) *a.* Bent; not straight; winding; oblique; perverse; untoward; without rectitude.

†CROOK/ED-LY, (krök/ed-ly) *ad.* In a crooked manner.

CROOK/ED-NESS, (krök/ed-nés) *n.* State of being crooked; curvity; deformity; depravity; perverseness.

†CROOK/ED-PÄT/ED,* *a.* Having a crook in the head. *Shak.*

†CROOK/EN, (krök/kn) *v. a.* To crook. *Hamiles.*

CROOK-KNEED, (krök/knéd) *a.* Having crooked knees. *Shak.*

†CROOK-SHÖUL/DERED, (krök-shöul/dérd) *a.* Having bent shoulders. *South.*

CRÖÖM,* *n.* An implement with crooked prongs, sometimes written *crome*. *Farm. Ency.* [*Provincial.*]

CRÖÖN,* *v. n.* To roar like a bull. *Holloway*, [*Local, Eng.*]

CRÖP, *n.* The highest part. *Chaucer*.—The craw of a bird; the belly:—the harvest, or what is produced and gathered by cultivating land; any thing cut off.

CRÖP, *v. a.* [*i. CROPPED*; *pp. CROPPING, CROPPED*.]—sometimes *cropt*. *Cowper*.] To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to raise crops; to gather before it falls.

CRÖP, *v. n.* To yield a harvest. *Shak.*

CRÖP-EÄR, *n.* A horse having his ears cropped. *Shak.*

CRÖP-EÄRED, (kröp/érd) *a.* Having the ears cropped.

CRÖP/FÜL, *a.* Satiated; with a full belly. *Milton.*

CRÖP-LÖT,* *v. n.* (*Min. & Geol.*) To rise up above the level surface, as a stratum or a series of strata. *Brande.*

CRÖPPED,* (kröpt) *p. a.* Cut off at the ends; lopped; reaped.

CRÖP/PER, *n.* One who crops; a pigeon with a large crop.

CRÖP/PING,* *n.* The raising of crops; a cutting off. *Seager.*

CRÖP-SICK, *a.* Sick from reptation. *Tate.*

CRÖP-SICK-NESS, *n.* Sickness from reptation.

CRÖRE,* *n.* (*East Indian Arithmetic*) Ten millions. *Hamilton.*

CRÖ/SHER, (krös/zher) *n.* [*crose*, *Fr.*] The staff of an archbishop, surmounted by a cross, and thereby distinguished from the pastoral staff of a bishop.

CRÖ/SHERED,* (krös/zherd) *a.* Bearing a crosier. *P. Cyc.*

CRÖS/LET, *n.* [*croisset*, *Fr.*] A small cross. *Spenser.* A crucible. *Chaucer.*

†CROSS, (krös or kräus) [*krös*, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kräus*, *J. Wb. Nares*.] *n.* [*crux*, *L.*] One straight body or line laid at right angles over another; a gibbet formed by two pieces of wood placed across each other; the instrument by which the Savior suffered; the ensign of the Christian religion; the sufferings of Christ, or the doctrine relating to them; misfortune; vexation; trial of patience.—*To take up, or bear, the cross*, to submit to trials or afflictions.

†CROSS, *a.* Transverse; oblique; lateral; adverse; perverse; untractable; ill-tempered; peevish; fretful; contrary.

†CROSS, *prep.* Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side.

†CROSS, *v. a.* [*i. CROSSED*; *pp. CROSSING, CROSSED*.] To place or pass across; to lay or draw athwart; to sign with the cross; to cancel; to pass over; to thwart; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder; to vex; to perplex; to impede.

CROSS, *v. n.* To lie or pass athwart; to be inconsistent.

CROSS-ARMED, (-ärd) *a.* Having the arms folded across.

CROSS-ÄR/PÖW, *n.* An arrow of a crossbow. *Beaumont & FL.*

CROSS-BÄR,* *n.* A transverse bar.

CROSS-BÄRRED, (-bärd) *a.* Secured by transverse bars.

CROSS-BÄR-SHÖT, *n.* A bullet pierced with an iron bar.

CROSS-BÄAM,* *n.* Any beam that crosses another. *Crabb.*

CROSS-BILL, *n.* (*Law*) A bill brought by a defendant against the plaintiff.—(*Ornith.*) A bird, so named from the form of its bill.

†CROSS-BILLED,* (-bïld) *a.* Having a cross-bill; having the parts of the bill crossing each other. *Pennant.*

†CROSS-BITE, *n.* A deception; a cheat. *L'Estrange*. [*R.*]

†CROSS-BITE, *v. a.* To contravene by deception. *Collier*. [*R.*]

†CROSS/BÖW, (krös/bö) *n.* A weapon for shooting arrows, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Carew.*

†CROSS/BÖW-ER, *n.* A shooter with a crossbow. *Raleigh.*

†CROSS/BÖW-MAN,* *n.* One who uses a crossbow. *Todd.*

†CROSS-BREED,* *n.* The offspring of parents of two different breeds, generally applied to animals. *Brande.*

†CROSS/BÜN, *n.* A cake marked with a cross.

†CROSS-CÖURSE, *n.* A transverse course. *Phillips.*

†CROSS-CÜT, *v. a.* [*i. CROSSCUT*; *pp. CROSSCUTTING, CROSSCUT*.] To cut across. *Robinson.*

†CROSS/CÜT-SÄW,* *n.* A large saw used by two persons for sawing large logs or timber. *Ross.*

CRÖS-SÉTTE,* *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A truss or console on the flank or return of an architrave of a door, window, &c. *Francis.*

†CROSS-EX-ÄM-I-NÄTION, *n.* Act of cross-examining; the examination of a witness by the party opposite to that by whom the witness has been called.

†CROSS-EX-ÄM/INE, (krös-egz-äm/ine) *v. a.* (*Law*) To examine or question a witness of the opposite party; to cross-question.

†CROSS/EYE,* (krös/ty) *n.* That sort of squint by which both eyes turn towards the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other. *Forby.*

†CROSS/EYED,* (krös/tyd) *a.* Having cross eyes, or eyes turned towards the nose. *Colton.*

†CROSS-FLOW,* *v. n.* To flow in a contrary direction. *Milton.*

†CROSS-GÄR-NET,* *n.* A sort of hinge. *Crabb.*

†CROSS-GÄR-TERED,* *a.* Furnished with cross-garters. *Shak.*

†CROSS/GÄRNEID, (krös/gränd) *a.* Having the fibres crossed or irregular; perverse; vexatious.

†CROSS/ING, *n.* Act of crossing; path across; opposition; intersection; act of signing with the cross. *Shak.*

CROSS-JACK,* (krös/jak) *n.* (*Naut.*) The lower yard of the mizen-mast, which is hence called the *cross-jack* yard; and the sail which is bent to that yard, the *cross-jack* sail. *Crabb.*

†CROSS-LEGGED, (krös/légd) *a.* Having the legs crossed.

CRÖSS/LET, *n.* A little cross. See **CROSLET**.

CRÖSS/LY, *ad.* In a cross manner; athwart.

CRÖSS/NESS, *n.* Intersection; perverseness; peevishness.

†CROSS/PIECE,* *n.* A rail of timber over the windlass of a ship. *Crabb.*

†CROSS-PÜR-POSE, *n.* A kind of enigmatical game; a sort of riddle; the proposal of a difficulty to be solved; a contradictory system.

†CROSS-QUÉSITION, *v. a.* To cross-examine. *Killingbeck.*

†CROSS-READ-ING,* *n.* An indirect mode of reading. *Boswell.*

†CROSS/RÖAD, *n.* A road which crosses the country, or which crosses other roads.

†CROSS/RÖW, (krös/rö) *n.* Alphabet, or the alphabet with a cross placed at the beginning. *Shak.*

†CROSS-SILL,* *n.* A block of stone or wood laid in broken stone filling, which supports a sleeper. *Tanner.*

†CROSS-STÄFF, *n.* (*Naut.*) An instrument used to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

†CROSS-STÖNE,* *n.* A stone so called from the intersection of its crystals; a species of hematome. *Brande.*

†CROSS-TIE,* *n.* A sleeper on a railroad. *Tanner.*

†CROSS/WÄY, *n.* A path intersecting the chief road, or the place where one road intersects another.

†CROSS-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing across a course, or one blowing from the right or left.

†CROSS/WORT, (krös/würt) *n.* An annual plant.

CRÖTÄ-LÖ,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A Turkish musical instrument. [*net. Brande.*]

CRÖTÄ-LÜÄ,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Mus.*) An ancient kind of casta.

CRÖTÄ-LÜS,* *n.* [*crotaul*, *L.*] (*Zool.*) A genus of poisonous serpents; the rattlesnake. *Brande.*

CRÖTCH, *n.* [*croc*, *Fr.*] The parting of two legs or branches; the fork of a tree; a hook or fork.

CRÖTCH/ED,* *a.* Having a crotch; forked.—[*Cross*; peevish; perverse. *Forby*, *Local, Eng.*]

CRÖTCH/ET, *n.* [*crochet*, *Fr.*] (*Mus.*) A note, equal to half a minim.—(*Arch.*) A piece of wood fitted into another, to support a building.—(*Gram.*) *pl.* Marks or hooks [thus] in which words or phrases, or an explanation or correction, are included; called also *brackets*.—A whim or perverse conceit. *Burton.*

†CRÖTCH/ET, *v. n.* To play in a measured time. *Donne.*

CRÖTCH/ET-ED, *p. a.* Having musical notation. *Harman.*

CRÖTCH/ET-Y,* *a.* Fanciful; odd. *Ch. Ob.*

CRÖT/ON,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A euphorbiaceous genus of plants. *Crabb.*

CRÖÜCH, *v. n.* [*kriechen*, *Ger.*] [*i. CROUCHED*; *pp. CROUCHING, CROUCHED*.] To stoop low; to lie down; to lie close to the ground; to fawn; to bend servilely.

†CRÖÜCH, *v. a.* To sign with the cross; to be cross.

†CRÖÜCH-BÄCK, *n.* See **CROOK-BACK**, and **CROUCHED-FIAR**.

†CRÖÜCH/ED,* *a.* Signed with the cross. *Ash.*

†CRÖÜCH/ED-FRÄR, *n.* One of an order of friars, so called from the cross which they wore. *Fowler.*

CRÖÖD, *n.* See CROWD.

CRÖUP, (kröp) *n.* [*croupe*, Fr.] The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse. *Chaucer*. — (*Med.*) A disease affecting the throat and breathing; or an inflammation of the larynx and trachea, attended with a difficulty of breathing and a cough.

CRÖU-PÄDE, (krü-päd') *n.* [Fr.] (*Horsemanship*) A higher leap than a curvet.

CRÖUP'ER, *n.* A strap to a saddle. See CRUPPER.

CRÖU'PI-ER, * [krö'pē-er, *Sm.*; krö'pēr', *K.*] *n.* He who waltzes the cards and collects the money at a gaming table. — In Scotland, a vice-president. *Smart*.

CRÖW, (krö) *n.* A large, black, carnivorous bird, that makes a croaking noise: — the noise which a cock makes; a boast: — a bar of iron used as a lever to force open doors, &c.: a crow-bar.

CRÖW, (krö) *v. n.* [*i.* CREW or CROWED; *pp.* CROWING, CROWED.] To make the noise of a cock; to boast; to exult; to bully; to bluster.

CRÖW-BÄR, * *n.* A strong iron bar used as a lever. *Francis*.

CRÖW'BÄR-RY, * *n.* A small berry; craneberry. *Booth*.

CRÖWD, *n.* A multitude confusedly pressed together; a promiscuous medley; a concourse; a swarm; a throng; the vulgar; the populace. — [*†* A fiddle. *Wicliffe*.]

CRÖWD, *v. a.* [*i.* CROWDED; *pp.* CROWDED, CROWDED.] To fill with confused multitudes; to press close together; to encumber by multitudes. — (*Naut.*) To crowd sail, to spread wide the sails upon the yards.

CRÖWD, *v. n.* To swarm; to be numerous; to thrust among a multitude. — [*†* To fiddle. *Massinger*.]

CRÖWD'ED, * *p. a.* Pressed together; filled with a multitude.

CRÖWD'ER, *n.* One who crowds. — [*†* A fiddler. *Sidney*.]

CRÖW'DY, * *n.* Food made of oatmeal; also of meal and water, sometimes mixed with milk; food made of bread boiled in milk. *Brockett*.

CRÖW'FLÖW-ER, *n.* A kind of campion. *Shak*.

CRÖW'FOOT, (krö'füt) *n.* A flower; the common name of the ranunculus; a caltrop. See CROFOOT.

CRÖW'KEEP-ER, *n.* A scarecrow. *Shak*.

CRÖW'MILL, * *n.* A machine for taking crows. *Booth*.

CRÖWN, *n.* [*corona*, L.] A diadem worn on the head of an emperor, king, or other sovereign; the emblem of royalty; regal power; royalty; the top of the head; the top of any thing; the part of a hat that covers the head; a silver coin of the value of five shillings sterling; a garland; a reward; completion. — (*Arch.*) The uppermost member of a cornice, arch, wall, &c.

CRÖWN, *v. a.* [*i.* CROWNED; *pp.* CROWNED, CROWNED.] To invest with the crown; to crown as with a crown; to put on the highest part or covering; to dignify; to adorn; to reward; to complete; to perfect; to finish.

CRÖWN, * *a.* Relating to the crown or top; highest. — *Crown glass*, a superior kind of window-glass. — *Crown saw*, a species of circular saw. — *Crown wheel*, or *contrate wheel*, a wheel the teeth of which are at right angles to the plane of the wheel, as in a watch. *Francis*.

CRÖWNED, * (kröünd) *p. a.* Wearing a crown; rewarded; completed.

CRÖWN'ER, *n.* He or that which crowns.

CRÖWN'ET, *n.* Coronet; chief end; last purpose. *Shak*. [R.]

CRÖWN-NET, * *n.* A net made of thread or twine, used for catching crows and other birds. *Farm. Ency.*

CRÖWN-GLÄSS, *n.* A fine sort of English window-glass.

CRÖWN-IM-PE'R-I-ÄL, *n.* A perennial plant and flower; a fritillary.

CRÖWN'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) The finishing of any decoration.

CRÖWN'ING, * *p. a.* Investing with a crown; rewarding; giving the last finish; completing: — rising up in the middle, and descending gradually towards each side.

CRÖWN-JEW'ELS, * *n. pl.* The royal jewels. *Milton*.

CRÖWN-LÄND, * *n.* Demesse land appertenant to the crown. *Hume*.

CRÖWN-LÄW-YER, * *n.* A lawyer in the service of the crown. *Goldsmith*.

CRÖWN'LESS, * *a.* Having no crown. *Milman*.

CRÖWN-LIKE, * *a.* Resembling a crown. *Gardiner*.

CRÖWN-NET, * *n.* A species of fishing-net. *Jodrell*.

CRÖWN-ÖF-FICE, * *n.* A court of office in England, under the King's Bench. *Chambers*.

CRÖWN-PÖST, *n.* (*Arch.*) The central post of a framed roof; king-post.

CRÖWN-SCÄB, *n.* A filthy scab about the corners of a horse's hoof.

CRÖWN-THIS'TLE, (-thi's'l) *n.* A flower.

CRÖWN-WHÄEL, *n.* The upper wheel of a watch.

CRÖWN-WÖRKS, (kröün'würks) *n. pl.* (*Fort.*) Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground.

CRÖW'QUILL, * *n.* The quill or large feather of the crow. *Goldsmith*.

CRÖWS'BILL, * *n.* A kind of forceps for drawing bullets, &c., out of wounds. *Crabb*.

CRÖWS'FOOT, (krö'füt) *n.*; *pl.* CROWSEET. The wri-

gles under the eyes, produced by age: — a flower. See CROFWOOT.

CRÖW'SILK, * *n.* (*Bot.*) River-conferva; a fine, thread-like vegetable, which waves in the water. *Booth*.

CRÖW'TÖE, (krö'tö) *n.* A plant. *Milton*.

CRÖYL'STÖNE, *n.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodward*.

CRÖZE, * *n.* A cooper's instrument. *Newton*.

CRUCCHED, or CRUTCHED, FRIAR. See CROUCHED-FRIAR.

CRÜ'CI-ÄL, (krü'she-äl) *a.* [*crux*, *crucis*, L.] Relating to or like a cross; transverse; intersecting one another; trying; puzzling.

CRÜ'CI-ÄN, * (krü'she-än) *n.* A yellow fish found in England. *Pennant*.

†CRÜ'CI-ÄTE, (krü'she-ät) *v. a.* [*crucio*, L.] To excommunicate. *Bale*. [R.]

†CRÜ'CI-ÄTE, (krü'she-ät) *a.* Tormented. *Bale*. [R.]

CRÜ'CI-FÄTE, * (krü'she-ät) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four parts so arranged as to resemble a Maltese cross. *P. Cyc.*

†CRÜ'CI-ÄTTON, (krü'she-ä'tshun) *n.* Torture. *Bp. Hall*.

CRÜ'CI-BLE, *n.* [*crucibulum*, low L.] A melting-pot of a chemist or goldsmith.

CRÜ-CIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing the cross or cruciate flowers.

CRÜ'CI-FER, *n.* One who crucifies.

CRÜ'CI-FIX, *n.* [*crucifixus*, L.] A representation in painting or sculpture of our Savior on the cross; the figure of Christ on a cross.

CRÜ'CI-FIXION, (krü-se'fik'shun) *n.* The act of crucifying; the death of Christ.

CRÜ'CI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of a cross. *Warton*.

CRÜ'CI-FY, *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, L.] [*i.* CRUCIFIED; *pp.* CRUCIFIED, CRUCIFIED.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright; to subdue by the influence of Christianity; to overcome; to torment; to vex.

CRÜ-CIG'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*cruciger*, L.] Bearing the cross. *Breone*. [R.]

CRÜ'CIETE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of andalusite. *Dana*.

CRÜD, *n.* See CURD.

CRÜDE, *a.* [*crudus*, L.] Raw; not subdued by fire; unprepared; undigested; harsh; unripe; not well digested; rough; unrefined; unfinished; immature.

CRÜDE'LY, *ad.* In a crude manner; unripe.

CRÜDE'NESS, *n.* State of being crude.

CRÜ'DI-TY, *n.* [*cruditas*, L.] State of being crude; crudeness; indigestion; inconcoction; unripeness.

†CRÜ'DLE, *v. a.* To coagulate; to curdle. *Spenser*.

†CRÜ'DY, *a.* Concreted; coagulated; raw; crude. *Shak*.

CRÜ'EL, *a.* [*crudel*, Fr.] Inhuman; hard-hearted; void of pity; unmerciful; barbarous; brutal.

CRÜ'EL-HEÄRT-ED, * *a.* Hard-hearted; ferocious. *Shak*.

CRÜ'EL-LY, *ad.* In a cruel manner; inhumanly.

CRÜ'EL-NESS, *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser*.

CRÜ'EL-TY, *n.* Quality of being cruel; inhumanity; savageness; barbarity.

†CRÜ'EN-TÄTE, *a.* [*eruentatus*, L.] Bloody. *Glanville*.

†CRÜ-EN'TÖUS, *a.* [*eruentus*, L.] Bloody, cruentate.

CRÜ'ET, *n.* [*cruchette*, Fr.] A vial for vinegar, oil, or sauces.

CRÜISE, (krüz) *n.* [*krucicke*, D.] A cup. See CRÜSE.

CRÜISE, (krüz) *n.* [*croiser*, Fr.] A voyage of an armed vessel in search of an enemy's ships, of pirates, or of plunder.

CRÜISE, (krüz) *v. n.* [*i.* CRUISED; *pp.* CRUISING, CRUISED.] To rove over the sea, without any certain course, in search of an enemy's ships, or of plunder.

CRÜIS'ER, (krüz'er) *n.* A person or a ship that cruises.

CRÜIS'ING, * *p. a.* Roving on the sea in quest of plunder. *Ash*.

CRÜM, *n.* The soft part of bread, not the crust; a small particle of bread; a fragment. Written also *crumb*.

CRÜM, *v. a.* [*i.* CRUMMED; *pp.* CRUMMING, CRUMMED.] To break into crumbs or small pieces. *Barret*.

CRÜM'BLE, *v. a.* [*i.* CRUMBLED; *pp.* CRUMBLING, CRUMBLED.] To break into small pieces.

CRÜM'BLE, *v. n.* To fall into small pieces. *Shak*.

CRÜM'BLE, * *n.* A small crum. *Forby*.

CRÜM'BLÄD, * (krüm'bläd) *p. a.* Broken into small pieces.

CRÜM'BLING, * *p. a.* Breaking or falling into small pieces.

†CRÜM'P-ÄL, *n.* [*crumena*, L.] A purse. *Spenser*.

CRÜM'MÄ-ÄL, *a.* Capable of being broken into crumbs.

CRÜM'MY, *a.* Soft; consisting of crumbs.

CRÜMP, *a.* Crooked. *Bp. Taylor*.

CRÜMP, * or CRÜMP'Y, * *a.* Brittle; dry-baked. *Forby*.

CRÜM'PET, *n.* A kind of soft cake.

CRÜM'PLE, *v. a.* [*krumple*, D.] [*i.* CRUMPLED; *pp.* CRUMPLING, CRUMPLED.] To draw into wrinkles; to wrinkle. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CRÜM'PLE, *v. n.* To shrink up; to contract. *Smith*.

CRÜM'PLED, * (krüm'pläd) *a.* Twisted; crooked; rumped. *Moör*.

CRÜM'PLING, *n.* A small, degenerate apple.

†CRÜMP-SHÖUL'DERED, (krümp-shöl'derd) *a.* Having crooked shoulders. *L'Estrange*.

CRÜNCH, * *v. a.* [*i.* CRUNCHED; *pp.* CRUNCHING, CRUNCHED.]

To crush between the teeth; to scrunch. *Southey*.

†CRÜNK, } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *Bailey*.

†CRÜN'KLE, }

CRŪ'OR, n. [L.] Red coagulum of blood; gore.
 CRŪP, n. The buttocks. See CROUP.
 CRŪP, a. Short; brittle. [Provincial, England.]
 CRŪP'PER, [krŭp'per, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; krŭp'per, W. b.] [*croupe*, Fr.] n. A roll of leather under a horse's tail, connected with the saddle by a strap.
 CRŪ'RAL, a. [*crural*, Fr.] Belonging to or shaped like the leg.
 CRŪ-SĀDE', n. [*croisade*, Fr.] An expedition under the banner of the cross, as against the infidels of the Holy Land; a romantic or enthusiastic enterprise:—a coin stamped with a cross.
 CRŪ-SAD'ER, n. One employed in a crusade. *Robertson*.
 CRŪ-SAD'ING,* a. Engaged in or relating to the crusades. *Qu. Rev.*
 †CRŪ-SĀ'DŌ, n. Same as *crusade*. *Shak.*
 CRŪS'CA,* n. [It.] Bran; that which remains after the flour is sifted.—An academy established at Florence for purifying the Italian language. *Asb.*
 CRŪSE, n. A cup; a phial; a small vessel; crust. 1 *Kings*.
 CRŪS'ER, n. A goldsmith's crucible. *Phillips*.
 CRŪSH, v. n. [*crusher*, Fr.] [*i. CRUSHED; pp. CRUSHING, CRUSHED.*] To press between two forces; to break; to bruise; to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm; to beat down; to subdue.—*To crush a cup*, to empty a cup. *Shak.*
 CRŪSH, v. n. To be condensed or concentrated.
 CRŪSH, n. A collision; a rushing together. *Addison*.
 CRŪSHED,* (krŭsh't) p. a. Pressed together; subdued; broken.
 CRŪSH'ER, n. He or that which crushes.
 CRŪSH'ING,* p. a. Pressing together; subduing; breaking.
 CRŪST, n. [*crusta*, L.] Any shell or external coat; an incrustation; the case of a pie made of flour and baked; the outer, hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.
 CRŪST, v. a. [*i. CRUSTED; pp. CRUSTING, CRUSTED.*] To cover with a crust or hard case; to envelop.
 CRŪST, v. n. To gather or contract a crust. *Temple*.
 CRŪS'TA,* n. [L.] A gem engraved for inlaying on a vase, &c. *Brande*.
 CRŪS-TĀ'CE-A,* (krŭs-tā'shē-ā) n. pl. [*crusta*, L.] (*Zool.*) A class of articulated animals having a shelly coating or crust. *P. Cyc.* See CRUSTACEAN.
 CRŪS-TĀ'CEAN,* (krŭs-tā'shan) n. (*Zool.*) An articulate animal with articulated limbs, a branchial respiration, and a dorsal ventricle or heart; a crustaceous animal; one of the crustacea. *Brande*.
 CRŪS-TĀ'CEAN,* a. Relating to the crustacea; crustaceous. *Kirby*.
 CRŪS-TĀ-CE-ŌL'Ō-QŪ,* n. That part of zoology that treats of crustaceous animals. *P. Cyc.*
 CRŪS-TĀ'CEOUS, (krŭs-tā'shŭs) a. Shelly, with joints, as a lobster; not testaceous, as an oyster; crustacean.
 CRŪS-TĀ'CEOUS-NĒSS, n. The quality of being crustaceous, or having jointed shells.
 CRŪS-TĀL'Ō-QŪ,* n. Crustaceology. *Smart*.
 CRŪS-TĀT'ED,* a. Coated with hard matter. *Smart*.
 CRŪS-TĀ'TION, n. An incrustation. *Pegge*.
 CRŪS-TĪP'IC,* a. Producing a crust or skin. *Maunder*.
 CRŪS-TĪLY, ad. In a crusty manner; peevishly.
 CRŪS-TĪ-NĒSS, n. Quality of being crusty; peevishness.
 CRŪS'TY, a. Having a crust; surly; morose; snappish.
 CRŪTCH, n. [*crutch*, Ger.] A support used by cripples.
 CRŪTCH, v. a. [*i. CRUTCHED; pp. CRUTCHING, CRUTCHED.*] To support on crutches, as a cripple. *Dryden*.
 CRŪTCH'ED-FRĪ'AR,* n. See CROUCHED-FRĪAR.
 CRŪTH,* or CRŪTH,* (krŭth) n. A musical instrument of the violin kind, formerly much used in Wales. *Hackins*.
 CRŪX, n. [L.] pl. CRŪCĒS. A cross; any thing that torments, vexes, or puzzles.—*Crux criticorum*, the greatest difficulty that can occur to critics.
 †CRŪ-ZĀ'DŌ, n. [Port.] See CRUSADO.
 CRŪY, v. n. [*crier*, Fr.] [*i. CRIED; pp. CRYING, CRIED.*] To speak with vehemence; to call importunately; to make public; to exclaim; to squall, as an infant; to weep; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to proclaim, as a hawk.—*To cry out*, to exclaim; to scream; to complain loudly.
 CRŪY, v. a. To proclaim publicly something lost or found; to make public; to publish.—*To cry down*, to blame; to depreciate; to prohibit.—*To cry up*, to applaud; to praise; to raise the price of.
 CRŪY, n. Lamentation; shriek; scream; weeping; clamor; exclamation; proclamation; acclamation; popular favor; voice; utterance; yell:—a pack of dogs.
 †CRŪ'AL, n. The heron. *Ainsworth*.
 CRŪ'ER, n. See CRIER.
 CRŪ'ER, n. Falcon-gentle; a kind of hawk. *Ainsworth*.
 CRŪ'ING, n. An importunate call or outcry. *Sir T. Elyot*.
 CRŪ'ING,* p. a. Calling aloud; weeping; notorious; enormous.
 CRŪ'Ō-LITE,* n. [*κρῶος* and *λίθος*.] (*Min.*) A double fluoride of sodium or aluminum, a rare mineral from Greenland. *Brande*.
 CRŪ'ŌPH'Ō-RŪS,* n. [*κρῶος* and *φῆρα*.] (*Chem.*) An instru-

ment contrived by Dr. Wollaston for freezing water by its own evaporation. *Brande*.
 CRŪPT, (krŭpt) n. [*κρύπτω*.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially for interment under a church; a grave; a tomb.—(*Arch.*) The under or hidden part of a building; a subterranean chapel.
 CRŪP'TIC, a. Hidden; secret. *Glanville*.
 CRŪP'TI-CAL,* a. Hidden; secret. *Lyell*.
 CRŪP'TI-CAL-LY, ad. Occultly; secretly.
 CRŪP-TŌ-GĀ'MI-A,* n. pl. [*κρυπτός* and *γάμος*.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants either destitute of flowers, or whose flowers are formed upon a plan different from that of ordinary plants, as ferns, mosses, lichens, algae, fungi, &c. *P. Cyc.*
 CRŪP-TŌ-GĀM'IC,* a. (*Bot.*) Relating to the cryptogamæ; not producing flowers or sexes. *Lyell*.
 CRŪP-TŌG'Ā-MĪ-T,* n. One versed in cryptogamia. *Smith*.
 CRŪP-TŌG'Ā-MŪY, n. [*κρυπτω* and *γάμος*.] (*Bot.*) A concealed fructification.
 CRŪP-TŌG'Ā-PHĀL,* a. Relating to cryptography. *Boyle*.
 CRŪP-TŌG'Ā-PHŪY, n. [*κρύπτω* and *γράφω*.] The art of writing secret characters; secret characters; ciphers.
 CRŪP-TŌL'Ō-QŪY, n. [*κρύπτω* and *λόγος*.] Enigmatical language.
 CRŪS'TAL, (krŭs'tal) n. [*κρῆσταλλος*] A regular solid body; a superior kind of glass; the glass of a watch-case.—(*Chem. & Min.*) An inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, in passing from a fluid to a solid state, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces.
 CRŪS'TAL, a. Consisting of crystal; bright; transparent; pellucid.
 CRŪS'TAL-ITE,* n. Whinstone after it is fused. *Smart*.
 CRŪS'TAL-LINE, or CRŪS'TAL-LINE, [krŭs'tal-lin or krŭs'tal-lin, S. W. F. K. or CRŪS'TAL-LIN, J. Ja.; krŭs'tal-lin, Sm.] a. Having the form of a crystal; consisting of crystal; bright; pellucid; transparent.—*Crystalline humor*, or *crystalline lens*, a lenticular, transparent body, situated between the vitreous and aqueous humors of the eye.
 CRŪS-TAL-LĪZ'Ā-BLE,* a. That may be crystallized. *Hamilton*.
 CRŪS-TAL-LĪ-ZĀ'TION, n. The act of crystallizing; the mass formed by crystallizing; congelation into crystals.
 CRŪS'TAL-LĪZE, v. a. [*i. CRYSTALLIZED; pp. CRYSTALLIZING, CRYSTALLIZED.*] To form into crystals; to cause to form crystals.
 CRŪS'TAL-LĪZE, v. n. To become changed into crystals.
 CRŪS'TAL-LĪZED,* (krŭs'tal-izd) p. a. Formed into crystals.
 CRŪS-TAL-LŌ-GĒN'IC,* a. Relating to crystallogeny. *Dana*.
 CRŪS-TAL-LŌ-GĒN'Y,* n. (*Min.*) The formation and internal structure of minerals. *Dana*.
 CRŪS-TAL-LŌ-G'RĀ-PHER,* n. One versed in crystallography. *Ed. Rev.*
 CRŪS-TAL-LŌ-GRĀPH'IC,* a. Relating to crystallography.
 CRŪS-TAL-LŌ-GRĀPH'IC-CAL,* raphy. *Dana*.
 CRŪS-TAL-LŌ-GRĀPH'IC-CAL-LY,* ad. By crystallization. *Jour. Science*.
 CRŪS-TAL-LŌ-G'RĀ-PHY,* n. The doctrine or science of crystallization; the doctrine of the relation of crystallized forms, and of the origin and structure of crystals. *Brande*.
 CRŪS'TAL-LŪR'ŌY,* n. Crystallization. *Craab*.
 CRŪ'ŌID,* (krŭ'oid) a. Relating to the tenidians. *Brande*.
 CRŪ'ŌID'ĀN,* n. [*πτερό* and *αἶδος*.] (*Ich.*) An order of fishes having scales composed of layers with pectinated margins. *Buckland*.
 CŪB, n. The young of a beast;—generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale. [In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shak.*] [A stall for cattle. *Local, Eng.*] [A cupboard. *Abp. Laud.*]
 CŪB,* v. n. [*i. CUBBED; pp. CUBBING, CUBBED.*] To bring forth;—used of beasts. *Dryden*.
 †CŪB, v. a. To shut up, as in a cub; to coop. *Dryden*.
 CŪ-BĀ'TION, n. [*cubatio*, L.] Act of lying down. *Bailey*.
 CŪ-BA-TŌ-RY, a. Recumbent. *Bailey*. [R.]
 CŪ-BA-TŪRE, n. The measurement of the contents of a solid body, or the finding of a cube equal to it.
 CŪB'BRIDGE-HEAD,* n. (*Naut.*) A partition made of boards, &c., across the forecaste and half deck of a ship. *Scott*.
 CŪB'BY-HŌLE,* n. A snug, confined place. *Jennings*.
 CŪB'DRAWN,* a. Sucked dry by cubs, as a bear. *Shak*.
 CŪBE, n. [*κῦβος*.] A regular, solid body with six square and equal sides, and containing equal angles:—the product of a number multiplied twice into itself; as, 3×3×3=27.—*Cube root*, the number that produces the cube, as 3 is the cube root of 27.
 CŪ'BĒB, n. A small fruit, of a pungent taste and aromatic smell, growing on a vine found in China, Java, &c.; Java pepper.
 CŪBE'-SPĀR,* n. (*Min.*) An anhydrous sulphate of lime. *Hamilton*.
 CŪ'BI-C, } a. Relating to or having the form or proper-
 CŪ'BI-CAL, } ties of a cube.

CUBICA,* n. A very fine kind of shalloon. *W. Ency.*
 CUBI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a cubical method. *Morc.*
 CUBI-CAL-NESS, n. The state of being cubical.
 †CU-BIC-U-LAR, n. Belonging to a bedroom.
 †CU-BIC-U-LAR-Y, a. [*cubicularis*, L.] Fitted for a lying-down posture. *Brown.*
 CUBI-FORM, a. Having the form of a cube.
 CUBIT, n. [*cubitus*, L.] The forearm; the bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.—A measure: originally, the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.—The Roman cubit was nearly 17½ inches; the Hebrew, a little less than 22; the English, 18 inches.
 CUBI-TAL, a. Relating to the forearm; containing the length of a cubit. *Brown.*
 CUBI-TAL,* n. [*cubitus*, L.] The foresleeve of the arm, from the elbow downwards. *Crabb.*
 CUBI-TED, a. Having the measure of a cubit. *Sheldon.*
 CUBI-TUS,* n. [L.] (*Anat.*) The forearm. *Brande.*
 CUBI-ZIT,* n. (*Min.*) Same as *analcime*. *Dana.*
 CUB-LESS,* a. Destitute of cubs. *Byron.*
 CUBO-CUBE,* n. The sixth power; as, 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.—*Cubo-cubo-cube*, the ninth power; as, 512 is the ninth power of 2. *Francis.*
 CUBOID,* or CU-BOID'AL,* a. Relating to or like a cube. *Smart.*
 CUCK'ING-STOOL, n. An engine for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women; a ducking-stool; a tumbrel.
 CUCK'OLD, n. [*coccy*, Fr.] One who is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed. *Shak.* The plant burdock. *J. Jennings.*
 CUCK'OLD, v. a. To corrupt a man's wife. *Shak.* To wrong a husband by unchastity. *Dryden.*
 CUCK'OLD-IZE,* v. a. To make cuckolds; to cuckold.
 CUCK'OLD-LY, a. Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly. *Shak.*
 CUCK'OLD-MAK'ER, n. He who makes a cuckold. *Shak.*
 CUCK'OLD-OM, n. Adultery; state of a cuckold. *Dryden.*
 CUCK'OO, n. [*cucco*, Welsh; pl. CUCK'OO'S.] A well-known passerine bird, named from its note in the spring.
 CUCK'OO-BUD, } n. A species of cardamine; lady's
 CUCK'OO-PLÖW'ER, } smock. *Shak.*
 CUCK'OO-PINT,* n. A plant; a species of arum. *Lee.*
 CUCK'OO-SPIT'TLE, n. A spumous dew or exudation, found upon certain plants, as lavender and rosemary.
 †CUC'QUEAN, (kük'kwän) n. [*coquina*, Fr.] A prostitute. *B. Jonson.*
 CU-CUL'ATE, } a. [*caucullatus*, L.] Hooded; covered, as
 CU-CUL'AT-ED, } with a hood; having the shape of a hood. *Brown.*
 CU-CULLUS,* n. [L.] pl. CUCULLI A cap, cowl, or hood, worn on the head by the ancient Romans, and by monks. *Crabb.*—(*Ornith.*) A genus of passerine birds, including the cuckoo. *Brande.*
 CUCUM-BER, [kü'küm-ber, *E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; kü'küm-ber, *S. W. P. F. Kenrick, Scott*; kü'küm-ber, *J.*] n. [*cucumis*, L.] The name of a garden plant, and of its fruit. Walker says of this word, "It seems too firmly fixed in its sound of *cucumber* to be altered;" but Smart (1836) remarks, "No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cucumber*, or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago."
 CUCUR-BIT, n. A chemical vessel, originally in the shape of a gourd, used in distillation.
 CU-CUR-BI-TA'CEOUS, (kü-kür-be-tä'shüsz) a. [*cucurbita*, L.] Noting a genus of plants including the cucumber, melon, pumpkin, gourd, &c.
 CU-CUR-BI-TIVE, a. Applied to small, flat worms, of the shape of the seed of a gourd.
 CUD, n. The food which ruminating animals bring from the first stomach into the mouth to chew again:—a small quantity of tobacco.
 CUD-BEAR,* n. A powder, or the coloring matter of the orchil, used in dyeing violet or crimson. *Francis.*
 CUD'DEN, (kü'dän) n. [*kudde*, Teut.] A clown; a stupid rustic. *Duden.*
 CUD'DLE, v. n. [*cuddio*, Welsh.] [i. CUDDED; pp. CUD-
 DING, CUDDED.] To lie close or snug; to join in an embrace.
 CUD'DLE,* v. a. To press close, so as to keep warm. *Smart.*
 CUD'DY, n. The cole-fish; a clown; cudden:—a three-legged stand used as a fulcrum.—(*Naut.*) An apartment in a ship; a cabin or cook-room.
 CUD'GEL, (kü'd'jel) n. [*kudse*, D.] A short stick to strike with; a club.
 CUD'GEL, v. a. [i. CUDGELLED; pp. CUDGELLING, CUD-
 GELLED.] To beat with a stick, club, or cudgel.
 CUD'GEL-LER, n. One who cudgels another. *Milton.*
 CUD'GEL-LING,* n. Act of beating with a cudgel. *Locke.*
 CUD'GEL-PLAY, n. Play or contest with cudgels. *Beaum.*
 CUD'GEL-PLAY'ING,* n. Play with cudgels. *Harrington.*
 CUD'GEL-PRÖÖF, a. Able to resist a stick. *Hudibras.*
 CUD'LE, (kü'd'l) n. A small sea-fish. *Carew.*

CUD'WĒED, n. The plant goldy-locks or everlasting.
 CUE, (kü) n. [*queue*, Fr.] The tail or end of any thing, as the long curl of a wig; a hint; an intimation; the part which any man is to play in his turn; humor; temper of mind; the straight rod used in billiards.
 CUE,* v. a. [i. CUED; pp. CUING, CUED.] To tie into a cue or tail. *Morc.*
 CUER'PÖ, (kwēr'pö) n. [Sp.] Bodily shape; a close dress.—To be in *cuero* is to be without the upper coat or cloak. *Hudibras.*
 CUFF, n. [*kaupathian*, Goth.] A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.—[*coiffe*, Fr.] The fold at the end of a sleeve.
 CUFF, v. n. [i. CUFFED; pp. CUFFING, CUFFED.] To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden.*
 CUFF, v. a. To strike with the fist, talons, or wings.
 CUI BÖ'NÖ, (kü'bö'nö) [L.] To whom benefit will it tend?—For what purpose? To what end or what good?
 CUI'N'AGE, (kwün'aj) n. The making of tin, &c., into pigs for carriage. *Cowel.*
 CUI-RASS', (kwē-räs' or kwē'räs) [kwē-räs', *W. F. Ja. Wb.*; kü'räs', *S. K.*; kwē'räs', *P. J. Sm.*] n. [*cuirasse*, Fr.] A covering for the breast; a breastplate.
 CUI-RAS-SIER', (kwē-räs-sēr') n. A soldier in armor.
 CUI'ISH, (kwis) [kwis, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; küsh, *S. K.*; kü'ish, *P. J.*] n. [*cuisse*, Fr.] The armor for the thigh. *Shak.* See *CUISSÉ*.
 CUI-SINE',* (kwē-zen') n. [Fr.] A kitchen; cookery. *Ob-*
 CUISSÉ,* (kwis) n. [Fr.] Armor for the thigh; cuirsh. *Crabb.*
 CUL-DEE',* pl. CUL-DEES' [kü'l'dez, *S. J. F. Wb.*; kü'l-déz', *W. F. Ja. Sm.*] n. A religious order, whose origin is attributed to St. Columba; monks of Scotland or Ireland.
 CUL-DE-SÄC',* [Fr.] The bottom of a bag; figuratively, a street not open at both ends. *Bowyer.*
 CUL'ER-AGE, n. (*Bot.*) The same as *arsenart*. *Sinworth.*
 CUL'EX,* n. [L.] (*Ent.*) A genus of insects; the gnat; the mosquito. *Brande.*
 CU-LIC'FORM,* a. Having the form of a gnat or flea.
 CULI-NAR-Y, a. [*culina*, L.] Relating to, or used in, the kitchen or cookery; esculent. *Newton.*
 CULL, v. a. [*cueiller*, Fr.] [i. CULLED; pp. CULLING, CULLED.] To select from others; to pick out of many; to select; to choose. *Hooker.*
 CULL, n. A dupe; a fool; a cully. See *CULLY*.
 CUL'LEN-DER, n. A strainer. *Crabb.* See *COLANDER*.
 CULL'ER, n. One who culls or chooses. *Sherwood.*
 CUL'LET,* n. Broken glass to be melted with fresh materials. *Brande.*
 CUL-LI-BIL'ITY, n. Credulity; gullibility. *Swift.* [Low.]
 CUL'LI-BLE,* a. That may be cheated; gullible. *Perry.* [R.]
 CUL'LING, n. Any thing selected or separated from the mass; act of selecting. *Todd.*
 CULL'ION, (kü'l'yün) n. [*cogitone*, It.] A scoundrel; a mean wretch. *Shak.* A bulbous root; a scullion.
 CULL'ION-LY, (kü'l'yün-ly) a. Mean; base. *Shak.*
 †CUL'LIS, n. Broth or jelly strained. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 CUL'LUM-BINE, n. See *COLUMBINE*.
 CUL'LY, n. One imposed upon by low sharpers; a dupe of a strumpet.
 CUL'LY, v. a. To be fool; to cheat. *Pomfret.*
 CUL'LY-ISM, n. The state of a cully. *Spectator.* [R.]
 CULM, n. [*culm*, Welsh.] A species of coal:—a provincial term for anthracite.—(*Bot.*) The stalk or stem of grasses; haulm or straw.
 CUL'MEN, n. [L.] Summit; a roof. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 CUL-MI'ER-OUS, a. [*culmus* and *fero*, L.] (*Bot.*) Having a jointed stalk; producing straw or stalks.
 CUL'MI-NANT,* a. Being vertical; predominating. *Cole-ridge.*
 CUL'MI-NATE, v. n. [*culmen*, L.] [i. CULMINATED; pp. CULMINATING, CULMINATED.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian or at the highest point.
 CUL'MI-NAT'ING,* p. a. Rising to the vertical point or the meridian.
 CUL-MI-NATION, n. Act of culminating; the transit of a planet through the meridian; the top or crown.
 CUL'PA-BIL'ITY, n. Merit of being culpable.
 CUL'PA-BLE, a. [*culpabilis*, L.] Worthy of blame; censurable; criminal; guilty; blamable.
 CUL'PA-BLE-NESS, n. Guiltiness; blame.
 CUL'PA-BLE-AD, in a culpable manner.
 CUL'PA-TORY,* a. Censuring; reprehensory. *Johnson.*
 CUL'PRIT, n. An offender against the law; a criminal; a malefactor.
 CUL'TCH,* n. The spawn of the oyster. *Sprat.*
 CUL-TEL-LATION,* n. The measuring of heights by parts, and not all by one operation. *Crabb.*
 CUL'TER, n. [*cultor*, L.] Colter. *Shak.* See *COLTER*.
 CUL'TI-VA-BLE, a. Capable of cultivation.
 CUL'TI-VATE, v. a. [*cultivator*, Fr.] [i. CULTIVATED; pp. CULTIVATING, CULTIVATED.] To fill; to prepare for crops; to improve by tillage, instruction, care, or study; to foster; to cherish; to meliorate.
 CUL'TI-VAT-ED,* p. a. Improved by culture; tilled.

CŪL-TI-VĀTION, *n.* The act of cultivating; improvement by tillage, tuition, or study; culture.

CŪL-TI-VĀTOR, *n.* One who cultivates; an agriculturist; — an agricultural implement; and a sort of plough or harrow for stirring the earth.

CŪL-TRĀTE,* *a.* Shaped like a colter or knife. *Brande.*

CŪL-TRĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Formed like a knife; cultrate. *Hamilton.*

CŪL-TRIV'OR-ŪS,* *a.* Devouring or swallowing knives. *Dunglison.*

CŪLT'URE, (kŭl'tŭr) *n.* [cultura, L.] Cultivation; tillage; improvement; melioration.

CŪLT'URE, (kŭl'tŭr) *v. a.* To cultivate. *Thomson.*

CŪLT'UR-IST,* *n.* A cultivator. *Foster. [R.]*

CŪL'VER, *n.* A pigeon or dove. *Spenser.*

CŪL'VER-HŪSE, *n.* A dove-cot. *Harmar.*

CŪL'VER-IN, (kŭl'ver-in, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; kŭl've-rĕn, Ja.) *n.* [couleuvre, Fr.] A species of ordnance; a long cannon, equal to an eighteen-pounder. — A demi-culverin, a nine pounder.

CŪL'VER-KĒY, (kŭl'ver-kĕ) *n.* A flower. *Walton.*

CŪL'VERT,* *n.* An arched passage or bridge beneath a road or canal. *Britton.*

CŪL'VER-TĀIL, *n.* (*Carp.*) Dovetail. — (*Naut.*) The fastening of a ship's earlings into the beam.

CŪMBĒNT, *a.* [cumbens, L.] Lying down; recumbent. *Dyer.*

CŪMBĒR, *v. a.* [komberen, D.] [i. CUMBERED; pp. CUMBERING, CUMBERED.] To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct; to crowd or load with something useless; to busy; to distract, as with cares; to encumber.

CŪMBĒR, *n.* Vexation; embarrassment. *Sidney.*

CŪMBĒR-SŌME, *a.* Troublesome; vexatious; burdensome; embarrassing; unwieldy; unmanageable.

CŪMBĒR-SŌME-LY, *ad.* In a cumbersome manner.

CŪMBĒR-SŌME-NĒSS, *n.* Encumbrance; obstruction.

CŪMBĒR-WŌRLD,* (-wŭrd) *n.* Something that encumbers. *Drayton.*

CŪMBRANCE, *n.* Burden; encumbrance. *Milton.*

CŪMBROVS, *a.* Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing; oppressive; burdensome; obstructing; cumbersome.

CŪMBROVS-LY, *ad.* In a cumbersome manner.

CŪMBROVS-NĒSS,* *n.* Quality of being cumbersome. *Ed. Rev.*

CŪMBU-LŪ,* *n.* A medicinal tree of Malabar. *Crabb.*

CŪMBREY, *n.* A plant. See COMFREY.

CŪM'IN, *n.* [cuminum, L.] An umbelliferous, aromatic, annual plant, and its seed.

CŪM'NING-TŌN-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in mica-slate, associated with garnet and pyrites. *Dana.*

CŪM'SHĀW,* *n.* (*East Indies*) A present. *Malcom.*

CŪM'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* [cumulo, L.] To accumulate. *Shelton.*

CŪM'U-LĀ-TĪON, *n.* Accumulation. *Abp. Laud.*

CŪM'U-LĀ-TIST,* *n.* One who accumulates. *Ch. Ob. [R.]*

CŪM'U-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Having accumulated power; collective; gradually increasing; consisting of parts heaped up.

CŪM'U-LŌSE,* *a.* Full of heaps; heaped up. *Maunder. [R.]*

CŪM'U-LŌ-STRĀT'US,* *n.* [cumulus and stratus, L.] (*Meteor.*) A cloud formed by the junction of two clouds, or of masses of rounded and fleecy clouds; a twain-cloud. *Francis.*

CŪM'U-LŪS,* *n.* [L.] pl. CUMULL (*Meteor.*) A species of cloud having a flattened base, and a cumulated, hemispherical structure. *Hamilton.*

CŪN, *v. a.* [kunna, Icel.; kunnan, Goth., the root of cunning.] [To know; to con. *Barret.*] (*Naut.*) To cun a ship is to direct her course.

CŪ-NĀB'U-LĀ,* *n. pl.* [L.] A cradle: — a term applied to the copies now existing of the first printed books, or to such as were printed in the fifteenth century. *Athenæum.* — Called in French *cunables*. *Adrian Balbi.*

CŪNC-Ū-TĪON, *n.* [cunctatio, L.] Delay. *Hayward.*

CŪNC'U-TĪVE,* *a.* Cautiously slow; dilatory. *Bacon.*

CŪNC-RĀ'TŌR, *n.* [L.] One given to delay; a lingerer: — the surname of Q. Fabius Maximus. *Hammond. [R.]*

CŪND, *v. a.* To give notice to. *Carew.*

CŪNE-ĀL, *a.* [cuneus, L.] Relating to or resembling a wedge.

CŪNE-ĀTE,* *a.* (*Anat. & Bot.*) Shaped like a wedge. *Brande.*

CŪNE-ĀT-ĒD, *a.* Made in the form of a wedge.

CŪNE'F-FŌRM, (kŭ-nĕ'f-fŏrm, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; kŭ'ne-fŏrm, K. W. b.) *a.* [cuneus and forma, L.] Having the form of a wedge.

CŪ-NĒTTE'f,* *n.* [*Fort.*] A deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry moat, to make the passage more difficult. *Crabb.* Written also *cunette*.

CŪ-NĪ'U-LŌŪS,* *a.* Relating to rabbits. *Maunder. [R.]*

CŪN'Ī-FŌRM,* *a.* Formed like a wedge. *Smart.* See CŪN-FŌRM.

CŪN'NER, *n.* A kind of shell-fish less than an oyster; a salt-water perch.

CŪN'NING, *a.* [kunnan, Goth. See CUN.] [†Skilful; knowing; performed with skill. *Bible.*] Artful; artfully deceitful; sly; designing; crafty; subtle.

CŪN'NING, *n.* [Knowledge; skill. *Bible.*] Artifice; deceit; slyness; fraudulent dexterity; art; craft; duplicity.

CŪN'NING-LY, *ad.* In a cunning manner; artfully; slyly.

CŪN'NING-MĀN, *n.* A fortune-teller. *M. Casaubon.* A man of cunning or craft.

CŪN'NING-NĒSS, *n.* Subtlety; craftiness; slyness.

CŪP, *n.* A small vessel to drink from; the liquor contained in it; that which is to be received and endured; any thing hollow like a cup; part of a flower; a vessel used for drawing blood. — *pl.* A drinking bout.

CŪP, *v. a.* [i. CUPPED; pp. CUPPING, CUPPED.] [†To supply with cups. *Shak.*] To fix a glass vessel upon the skin, in order to draw the blood in scarification.

CŪP-BĒAR-ĒR, (kŭp'bār-ĕr) *n.* An attendant who pours out and hands wine; an officer of state.

[[CŪP'BOARD, (kŭb'board, J. b. bard, S. W. F. Ja. K.; kŭp'bŏrd, P. W. b.; kŭp'board, [k; kŭb'bŏrd, Sm.] *n.* A case with shelves, in which of earthenware, victuals, &c., are placed.

[[CŪP'BOARD, (kŭb'board) *v. a.* To hoard up. *Shak.*

CŪ'PEL, *n.* A shallow vessel, generally made of bone earth, shaped somewhat like a cup, used in assaying precious metals. *Brande.*

CŪ'PEL-DŪST,* *n.* Powder used in purifying metals. *Smart.*

CŪ-PEL-LĀ-TĪON, *n.* The process of assaying and purifying the precious metals, as gold and silver.

CŪ'PŪL,* *n. pl.* CUPFULS. As much as a cup holds. *W. Ency.*

CŪ'PĀLL,* *n.* A gall found on the leaves of oaks, which contains the worm of a small fly. *Smart.*

CŪ'PĒD,* *n.* (*Mythology*) The god of love. *Addison.*

CŪ'PĒL-TY, *n.* [cupidoas, L.] Unlawful or unreasonable longing; particularly for wealth; covetousness; avarice.

CŪ'P-MŌSS,* *n.* A species of moss. *Hemans.*

CŪ'PO-LĀ, *n.* [It.] pl. CŪ'PO-LĀS. (*Arch.*) A roof or vault of a building, rising in a circular or elliptic form; a small dome.

†CŪ'PO-LĀED, *a.* Having a cupola. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CŪ'PĒD,* (kŭp'ĕd or kŭpt) *a.* Shaped like a cup. *Goldsmith.*

CŪ'PĒR, *n.* One who cups; a scarifier.

CŪ'PĒNG,* *n.* (*Med.*) A species of bloodletting, performed by a cupping-glass. *Dunglison.*

CŪ'PĒNG-GLĀSS, *n.* A glass used for cupping, to draw out blood.

CŪ'PRE-ŪS, *a.* [cupreus, L.] Coppery; consisting of copper. *Boyle.*

CŪ-PRĒ'ĒR-ŪS,* *a.* Producing copper. *Smart.*

CŪ'PĒSE, *n.* The poppy.

CŪ'P-SHĀPED,* (-shāpt) *a.* Shaped like a cup. *Smith.*

CŪ'PŪLE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The cup of the acorn; the husk of a filbert, &c. *P. Cyc.*

CŪR, *n.* [*korre, D.*] A degenerate dog; a surly man.

CŪ-RĀ-BĪL'Ī-TY,* *n.* Quality of being curable. *Ramage.*

CŪ'RA-BLE, *a.* That may be cured or healed.

CŪ'RA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being curable.

CŪ-RA-ĊŌĀ,* (kŭ-rā-sŏ') *n.* A liquor, so called from the island of Curaçoa, prepared by the Dutch, flavored with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace. *Brande.*

CŪ'RA-CY, *n.* The office or district of a curate.

CŪ'RĀTE, *n.* [curator, L.] A parish priest who has the cure of souls; one who holds a curacy: — more commonly, a clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

CŪ'RĀTE-SHĪP, *n.* The same as curacy. *Swift.*

CŪ'RĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases. *Broune.*

CŪ-RĀTOR, *n.* [L.] One officially appointed to the care and superintendance of something; a superintendent; a guardian. *Bacon.*

CŪ-RĀTOR-SHĪP,* *n.* The office of curator. *Bowrier.*

CŪ-RĀ'TRĪX,* *a.* A female superintendent or guardian. *Richardson.*

CŪRB, *n.* [*courbe, Fr.*] A part of a bridle, consisting chiefly of an iron chain; restraint; any thing that restrains or checks; a frame round the mouth of a well; the outer edge of a foot pavement.

CŪRB, *v. a.* [i. CURBED; pp. CURBING, CURBED.] To guide or restrain with a curb; to restrain; to inhibit; to check; to control; to bend.

CŪRB'Ā-BLE,* *a.* Capable of being curbed or restrained. *Perry. [R.]*

CŪRB'ING, *n.* Act of restraining; a check.

CŪRB'LESS,* *a.* Having no curb. *Dr. Allen.*

CŪRB-STŌNE,* *n.* A thick kind of stone on the edge of a stone pavement; a stone surrounding the mouth of a well. *Perry.*

CŪRCH,* or CŪRCHŪE,* *n.* A woman's covering for the head; a kerchief. *Sir W. Scott.*

CŪR-CŪ'Ī-Ō,* *n.* [L.] (*Ent.*) A name applied to a family of beetles, embracing the corn-weevil and other species, which are destructive to fruits. *Farm. Ency.*

CŪRD, *n.* The coagulation or coagulum of milk; the concretion of the thicker part of any liquor.

CURD, *v. a.* [i. **CURDED**; *pp.* **CURDING**, **CURDED**.] To turn to curds; to curdle; to coagulate. *Shak.*
CUR'D/Ī-NĒSS, * *n.* State of being curdy. *Qu. Rev.*
CUR'DLE, *v. n.* [i. **CURDLED**; *pp.* **CURDLING**, **CURDLED**.] To coagulate; to shoot together; to concreate.
CUR'DLE, *v. a.* To cause to coagulate. *Spenser.*
CUR'DLED, * (kūr'dl) *n.* Turned into curds; coagulated.
CUR'DLESS, * *a.* Destitute of curd. *Dr. Allen.*
CUR'DOG, * *n.* A dog with a mutilated tail. *Warburton.*
CUR'DY, *a.* Coagulated; concreted. *Arbutnot.*
CURE, *n.* [cura, L.] The effect of a remedy; a remedy; a restorative; restoration; act of healing;—the beneficence or employment of a cure; or clergyman.
CURE, *v. a.* [curo, L.] [i. **CURED**; *pp.* **CURING**, **CURED**.] To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to prepare, so as to preserve from corruption; to pickle; to salt.
CURE, * *v. n.* To become well; to be cured. *Shak.*
CURE* (kūr'ā) *n.* [Fr.] A curate; a parson. *Surrenne.*
CURED, * (kūr'd) *p. a.* Restored to health; healed.
CURELESS, *a.* That cannot be cured; without cure.
CUR'ER, *n.* One who cures; a healer. *Shak.*
CUR'FEW (kūr'fū) *n.* [*couvre-feu*, Fr.] An evening bell; originally, a signal that fires in England should be put out, and families go to bed; a cover for a fire; a fire-plate.
CUR'RI-A, * *n.* [L.] pl. **CURRIE**. (*Law*) A court; a court, senate, or council house. *Hamilton.*
†CUR-RI-AL/I-TY, *n.* [*curialis*, L.] The privileges and retinue of a court. *Bacon.*
†CUR'RI-ET, * *n.* Armor for the thigh. *Spenser.*
CUR-RĪ-O-LŌG'IC, * *a.* Properly speaking or designating;—applied to a kind of hieroglyphics; cyriologic. *Smart.*
CUR-RĪ-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being curious; inquisitiveness; the object of inquisitiveness; inclination to inquire; something that excites interest; an interesting spectacle; a sight; rarity.
CŪ-RĪ-Ō'SŌ, *n.* [It.] pl. *cŪ-RĪ-Ō'SŌS*. A curious person; a virtuoso.
CUR'RI-ŌS, *a.* [*curiosus*, L.] Inquisitive; scrutinizing; desirous of information; attentive to; accurate; careful; exact; nice; artful; nicely diligent; elegant; neat; singular; interesting.
CUR'RI-ŌS-LY, *ad.* In a curious manner; exactly.
CUR'RI-ŌS-NĒSS, *n.* State of being curious; nicety.
CURL, *n.* A ringlet of hair; a wave; sinuosity; flexure;—a disease of potatoes in which the leaves are curled and shrunk up.
CURL, *v. a.* [i. **CURLED**; *pp.* **CURLING**, **CURLED**.] To form into curls; to turn the hair in ringlets; to write; to twist; to raise undulations.
CURL, *v. n.* To assume curls, ringlets, or flexures.
CURLED, * (kūrld) *p. a.* Formed into curls; waved; twisted.
CURL'ED-NĒSS, * *n.* State of being curled. *Johnson.*
CURLED-PĀTE (kūrld'pāt) *a.* Having curled hair. *Shak.*
CURL'ER, * *n.* He or that which curls.
CURL'EW (kūr'lw) *n.* [*courtiue*, Fr.] A waterfowl; also a bird that frequents cornfields in Spain.
CURL-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having the hair curled. *Hulot.*
CURL'ING-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being curly.
CURL'ING*, * *p. a.* Forming curls; twisting; writhing.
CURL'ING-IR/ONS (kūr'ing-ir'onz) *n. pl.* An instrument to curl the hair with; curling-tongs. *Johnson.*
CURL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a waving or curling manner.
CURL'ING-TONGS, * *n. pl.* Curling-irons. *Smith.*
CURL'Y, *a.* Inclining to curl; having curls.
CURL'Y-HEAD-ED, * *a.* Having a curly head. *Dr. Allen.*
CURL'Y-PĀT-ED, * *a.* Having a curly pate. *L. Lloyd.*
CUR-MŪD'QEON (kūr-mūd'jun) *n.* An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. *Hudibras.*
CUR-MŪD'QEON-LY, *a.* Avaricious; churlish. *L'Estrange.*
CUR'RANT [kūr'rān, S. W. J. F.; kūr'rānt, P. E. Ja. K. Sm.] *n.* [from *Corinthus*.] A common garden shrub and its fruit; a small dried grape from the Levant. See **CORINTH**.
CUR'RANT-JĒL'LY, * *n.* Jelly made of currants. *Booth.*
CUR'RANT-WINE, * *n.* Wine made of currants. *Booth.*
CUR'REN-CY, *n.* Circulation; general reception; fluency; constant flow; general esteem; money; the collective amount of the money of a country, or paper passing as money.
CUR'RĒNT, *a.* [*currrens*, L.] Passing from hand to hand; generally received; common; general; fashionable; popular; passable; now actually passing.
CUR'RĒNT, *n.* A running stream; a progressive motion of the water of the sea at a certain place; tide; course; progression.
CUR-RĒN'TE CĀL'A-MŌ, * [L.] With a running or rapid pen. *Hamilton.*
CUR'RĒN'T-LY, *ad.* In a current manner; generally.
CUR'RĒN'T-MŌN'ĒY, * *n.* Money that passes at a fixed value. *Crabb.*
CUR'RĒN'T-NĒSS, *n.* State of being current; currency.
CUR'RĪ-CLE, *n.* [*curriculus*, L.] [A course. *Bronne*.]—A chariot; an open chaise with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

CUR-RĪ-C'Ū-LŪM, * *n.* [L.] pl. **CURRICULA**. A course; a course of study. *Ee. Rev.*
CŪR'RĪ-ĒR, *n.* [*curiarius*, L.] One who curries or dresses leather.
CŪR'RĪSH, *a.* Resembling a cur; brutal; sour.
CŪR'RĪSH-LY, *ad.* In a brutal or curish manner. *Fox.*
CŪR'RĪSH-NĒSS, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness. *Feltham.*
CŪR'RĪY, *v. a.* [*curroyer*, Fr.] [i. **CURRIED**; *pp.* **CURRYING**, **CURRIED**.] To dress after tanning leather, by beating, rubbing, &c.; to beat; to rub; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument; to scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery. — To *curry favor*, to seek favor by officiousness and flattery.
CŪR'RĪY, *n.* A highly-spiced East Indian mixture used in cookery.
CŪR'RĪY-CŌMB, (kŏm) *n.* An iron instrument for currying horses.
CŪR'RĪY-ING, *n.* Act of dressing skins; rubbing down a horse.
CURSE, *v. a.* [i. **CURSED**; *pp.* **CURSING**, **CURSED**.] To wish evil to; to excrete; to anathematize; to injure; to afflict; to torment.
CURSE, *v. n.* To utter imprecations or curses.
CURSE, *n.* Malediction; imprecation; execration; anathema; torment; vexation; a great evil or damage.
CUR'SĒD (kūr'sēd) *a.* Blasted by a curse; deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; unsanctified; vexatious.
CURSED* (kūr'st) & *p.* from *Curse*. Execrated.
CUR'SĒD-LY, *ad.* Miserably; shamefully. *Pope*. [Low.]
CUR'SĒD-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being under a curse.
CURS'ER, *n.* One who utters curses. *Dryden.*
CURS'HRIP, *n.* Dogship; meanness. *Hudibras.*
CURS'ING, *n.* An execration. *Joshua.*
CURS'ING-TŌR, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) An officer in the English court of chancery, whose duty it is to make out original writs.
CURS'IVE, * *a.* Rapid; running; *as, cursive* writing, i. e. running hand. *Bosworth.*
CURS'OR, * *n.* [L.] Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backwards and forwards, as the movable leg of a beam compass; the hand of a barometer; the beam of a trammel, &c. *Francis.*
†CUR'SŌ-RA-RY, *a.* [*cursor*, L.] Cursory; hasty. *Shak.*
CUR'SŌ-RĪ-LY, *ad.* In a cursory manner; hastily.
CUR'SŌ-RĪ-NĒSS, *n.* Slight attention; haste.
CUR'SŌ-RY, *a.* [*cursorius*, L.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; slight; done quickly or carelessly.
†CURST, *a.* Froward; peevish; snarling. *Ascham.*
†CURST-NĒSS, *n.* Peevishness; malignity. *Shak.*
CŪR'SŪS, * *n.* [L.] A course; a race. *Maunder.*
CURT, *a.* [*curtus*, L.] Short; curtailed; mutilated. *Brown*. [E.]
CUR-TĀIL, (kūr-tāl) *v. a.* [*curto*, L.; *courtauder*, Fr.] [i. **CURTALLED**; *pp.* **CURTAILING**, **CURTALLEN**.] To cut off; to cut short; to abridge; to contract; to shorten.
CUR'TAIL-DŌG, * *n.* A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and which is hindered from coursing. *Shak.*
CUR-TĀIL'ER, *n.* One who curtails. *Waterland.*
CUR-TĀIL'ING, *n.* Act of shortening. *Suiff.*
CUR-TĀIL-STĒP, * *n.* The lowest step in a flight of stairs. *Brande.*
CUR'TAIN (kūr'tajn) *n.* [*courtine*, Fr.] A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, hanging round a bed, at a window, or in a theatre.—(*Fort*.) A part of a wall lying between the two bastions.—To *draw the curtain*, to draw it over an object, or to withdraw it.—To *drop the curtain*, to make an end, as of a play.
CUR'TAIN, *v. a.* To accommodate with curtains. *Shak.*
CUR'TAINED, * (kūr'tajnd) *p. a.* Furnished with curtains.
CUR'TAIN-LĒCT'URE (kūr'tajn-lĕkt'yur) *n.* A lecture given in bed by a wife to her husband.
CUR'TAL, *n.* A horse with a docked tail. *B. Jonson*. [R.]
CUR'TAL, *a.* Brief or abridged. *Milton*. [R.]
CUR'TĀTE, *a.* (*Astron.*) Applied to the distance from the sun of a point in the ecliptic which is met by a perpendicular line from a planet.
CUR-TĀT'ION, *n.* (*Astron.*) The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtail distance.
CUR'TĀLĒSS, or **CUR'TĀLĒ-AXE**, *n.* See **CUTLASS**.
CUR'TĪ-LĀGE, *n.* [*courtillage*, old Fr.] (*Law*) A court-yard of a dwelling-house.
CURT'LY, *ad.* Briefly. *Gayton*. [R.]
CURT'NESS, * *n.* Shortness; conciseness. *Kames*. [R.]
CURT'SY, *n.* See **COURTESY**.
CŪR'ŪLE, *a.* [*curulis*, L.] Belonging to a chariot; senatorial;—applied to the chair of a Roman magistrate, which was drawn in a chariot.
CŪR'ŪLET, * *n.* A sort of plover. *Crabb.*
CŪR'Ū-TĒD, *a.* [*curvatus*, L.] Bent; crooked.
CUR-VĀ'T'ION, *n.* Act of bending or crooking. *Pearson*. [R.]
CŪR'Ū-TŪRE, *n.* Crookedness; a curve; the continual flexure of a line from a rectilinear direction.
CŪRVE (kūr'v) *a.* Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley.*
CURVE, *n.* Any thing bent; a part of a circle; flexure.

CURVE, *v. a.* [*curvo*, L.] [*i. CURVED*; *pp.* CURVING, CURVED.] To bend; to crook; to infect.
CURVED,* (*kürvd*) *p. a.* Bent; formed into a curve.
CURVED-NÉSS,* *n.* The state of being curved. *Wiseman.*
CUR-VÉT, or **CÜR-VÉT**, [*kür-vét*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *kür'vet*, *K. Sm. Wb.*] *v. n.* [*correctare*, It.] To leap, as a horse; to bound; to frisk; to be licentious.
CÜR-VÉT, or **CUR-VÉT'**, [*kür-vét*, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; *kür'vet*, *Ja. K. Sm.*] *n.* A leap; a bound; a frolic; a prank.
[[CÜR-VI-LIN'E-ÄD],* *n.* An instrument for forming curves. *Francis.*
[[CÜR-VI-LIN'E-ÄL],* *a.* Crooked; curvilinear. *Blount.*
[[CÜR-VI-LIN'E-ÄR], [*kür-ve-lin'yar*, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kür-ve-lin'e-är*, *P. J.*] *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, L.] Relating to curves; consisting of a crooked line; composed of crooked lines.
CÜR-VING,* *n.* A bending; a curved form.
CÜR-VI-TY, *n.* State of being curved; crookedness.
CÜSH'ÄT, *n.* The wild pigeon or ring-dove; the wood pigeon. *Todd.*
CÜS'ÄTOM, (*käsh'un*) *n.* [*Cousin*, Fr.] A pillow or soft pad for a seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair or sofa.
CÜSH'TONED, (*käsh'un-ed*) *a.* Seated on a cushion.
CÜSH'TON-ÉT, (*käsh'un-ét*) *n.* A little cushion. *Beaumont.*
CÜS'ÄK,* *n.* A sea fish esteemed for food. *Storer.*
CÜSE, *n.* [*cuspis*, L.] A point, as of a spear; appropriately, a point or horn of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.* — (*Arch.*) A spear-shaped ornament appended to some arches. *Sir J. Hall.*
†CÜS'PÄT-ED, *a.* Ending in a point. *Bailey.*
CÜS'PI-DAL, *a.* Sharp; ending in a point. *Morc.* [R.]
CÜS'PI-DÄTE, *v. a.* To sharpen. *Cockeram.*
CÜS'PI-DÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Abruptly rounded off with a projecting point in the middle. *P. Cyc.*
CÜS'PI-DÄT-ED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a sharp end; pointed.
CÜS'PIS, *n.* [L.] The sharp end of a thing; a cusp. *Morc.*
CÜS'TÄRD, *n.* [*custard*, Welsh.] Food made of eggs and milk, sweetened, and baked or boiled.
CÜS'TÄRD-CÖF'FIN,* *n.* A crust made to hold a custard. *Shak.*
CÜS-TÖ'DI-ÄL, *a.* Relating to custody; guarding.
CÜS-TÖ'DI-ÄN,* *n.* A keeper; a superintendent. *W. Irving.* [R.]
CÜS'TÖ-DY, *n.* [*custodia*, L.] A keeping or guarding; guardianship; imprisonment; care; defence; security.
CÜS'TÖM, *n.* [*costume*, old Fr.] The frequent repetition of the same act; usage; habit; habitual practice; fashion; established manner: — practice of buying, trading, or employing; patronage or support in any business. — A tax, or duties paid upon merchandise and goods imported or exported; impost; toll; tribute. In this sense commonly in the plural. — (*Law*) A law or right, not written, but established by long use; prescription.
†CÜS'TÖM, *v. a.* To pay duty at the custom-house. *Marlow.*
CÜS'TÖM, *v. n.* To accustom. *Spenser.*
CÜS'TÖM-Ä-BLE, *a.* Common; customary; liable to pay duties.
CÜS'TÖM-Ä-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being customizable.
CÜS'TÖM-Ä-BLY, *ad.* According to custom. *Homilies.*
CÜS'TÖM-Ä-RLY, *ad.* Habitually; commonly. *Pearson.*
CÜS'TÖM-Ä-RI-NÉSS, *n.* Frequency; commonness.
CÜS'TÖM-Ä-RY, *a.* Conformable to established custom; common; habitual; usual; wonted.
CÜS'TÖMED, (*küs'tumd*) *a.* Accustomed. *Shak.*
CÜS'TÖM-ER, *n.* One who is in the habit of purchasing at a shop, factory, &c.; an accustomed buyer; a dealer; a collector of customs.
CÜS'TÖM-HÖÖSE, *n.* A house where vessels and merchandise are entered, and duties upon goods, imported or exported, are collected. *Swift.*
CÜS'TÖS,* *n.* [L.] pl. *CÜS-TÖ'DÉS*. A keeper; a superintendent. *Ainsworth.*
CÜS'TÖS BRÄ'VI-ÜM,* *n.* (*English law*) The principal clerk belonging to the Common Pleas. *Crabb.*
CÜS'TÖS RÖT-V-LÖ'RUM,* *n.* (*English law*) The keeper of the rolls; he who has the keeping of the records of the sessions of the peace. *Crabb.* — A county officer in England of high dignity. *McCulloch.*
CÜS'TREL, *n.* A buckler-bearer. *Ld. Herbert.* — A vessel for wine. *Ainsworth.*
CÜS'TV-MÄ-RY, *n.* A book of laws and customs. *Selden.*
CÜT, *v. a.* [*i. CUT*; *pp.* CUTTING, CUT.] To separate the parts of a substance by an edged instrument; to make an incision; to hew; to carve; to pierce; to divide packs of cards; to intersect; to cross; to castrate. — [To avoid; to shun; to disown, as an acquaintance. *Todd.* Modern cant language.] — To cut down, to fell; to overpower. — To cut off, to separate from the other parts; to abscond; to amputate; to destroy; to extirpate; to intercept; to preclude. — To cut out, to shape; to form; to scheme; to contrive; to debar; to excel. — To cut short, to hinder; to abridge. — To cut up, to divide into pieces; to eradicate. — To cut a caper, to dance; to frisk about.

CÜT, *v. n.* To make way by dividing; to use a knife or edged tool. — To cut, to divide and turn up cards for determining the players.
CÜT, *p. a.* Divided; separated; prepared for use. *Swift.*
CÜT, *n.* A gash, incision, or wound, made by an edged tool; a severe blow or lash; a severe remark; a sarcasm: — a channel made by art; a part cut off; a shred; a lot; a near passage; a carving or engraving; an engraved picture; the practice of dividing a pack of cards; fashion; form; shape; a fool or cully; a gelding. — *Cut and long tail*, men of all kinds. *Shak.*
CÜ-TÄNE-ÖÜS, *a.* [*cutis*, L.] Relating to or affecting the skin.
CÜTCH,* *n.* A gummy resin produced by a tree growing in Persia near the Gulf of Cutch. *Ljungstedt.* — The spawn of the oyster. *Hamilton.*
CÜTCH-E-RY,* *n.* (*East Indies*) A court of justice or public office. *Hamilton.*
CÜT, *a.* Sharp; expert; adroit; keen. — A contraction of *acute*. [Colloquial and vulgar.]
†CÜTH, *a.* [Sax.] Known; famous. *Gibson.*
CÜT'I-CLE, *n.* [*cuticula*, L.] The external membranous covering of the body; the scarf-skin; a thin skin formed on the surface of liquor. — (*Bot.*) The thin vesicular membrane that covers the surface of vegetables.
CY-TIC-V-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the cuticle or skin.
CÜT'GLASS, *n.* [*cutelax*, Fr.] A broad cutting sword. — Written also *cutlax*, *curlax*, *curtleax*, and *cutlax*.
CÜT'LER, *n.* [*cutler*, Fr.] One who makes or sells knives; a manufacturer of, or dealer in, cutlery.
CÜT'LER-Y, *n.* All kinds of sharp and cutting instruments made of iron or steel, as knives, forks, scissors, razors, &c.; articles made by cutlers.
†CÜT'LING,* *n.* The art of cutlery. *Milton.*
CÜT'LET, *n.* [*côtelette*, Fr.] A rib or slice of meat for cooking; a steak.
CÜT'PURSE, *n.* A pickpocket; a thief. *Shak.*
CÜT-TEE',* *n.* One who is cut, shunned, or avoided. — A cant word. *Qu. Rev.* — A box to hold the quills of a weaver's loom. *Crabb.*
CÜT'TER, *n.* He or that which cuts: — a light, fast-sailing vessel with one mast and a bowsprit: — a tooth that cuts the meat; an officer in the exchequer who cuts on the tallies the sums paid; a ruffian; a bravo. — [A small, light sleigh. U. S.]
CÜT'THROÄT, *n.* A ruffian; a murderer. *Knolles.*
CÜT'THROÄT, *a.* Cruel; inhuman. *Carver.*
CÜT'TING, *n.* A piece cut off; a branch; a chop; incision; caper; curvet; division.
CÜT'TING,* *a.* Pointed; sharp; severe; sarcastic. *Ash.*
CÜT'TLE, (*küt'tl*) *n.* A fish, which, when it is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor. — [A foul-mouthed fellow. *Shak.*] See *SEPIA*.
CÜT'WÄL,* *n.* (*East Indies*) The chief police officer of a large city. *Hamilton.*
CÜT-WÄ-TER,* *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow, that cuts the water; the lower portion of a pier separating two arches of a bridge. *Francis.*
CÜT'WÖRK, (-würk) *n.* Work in embroidery. *B. Jonson.*
CÜT'WÖRM, (-würm) *n.* A worm or insect destructive to young plants. *Harris.*
CY-VÉTE',* *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch. *Crabb.* See *CUNETTE*.
CÜZ,* *n.* A jocular title formerly given to one who was admitted to the fraternity of a printing-office. *Crabb.*
CY'ÄN-ÄTE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of cyanic acid with a base. *Ure.*
CY'ÄN-FÄN,* *a.* Having an azure color. *Pennant.*
CY'ÄN-HYD'RIC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Another term for hydrocyanic or prussic. *Ure.*
CY'ÄN'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Denoting an acid compounded of cyanogen and oxygen. *P. Cyc.*
CY'ÄN-IDE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of cyanic acid with a metal. *Ure.*
CY'ÄN-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, commonly of a blue color. *Brande.*
CY'ÄN-O-GEN,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A bicarburet of azote or nitrogen, a gaseous compound, sometimes termed *prussine gas*. *P. Cyc.*
CY'Ä-NÖM'E-TER,* *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of the color of the sky, and thereby deducing the quantity of vapor floating in the atmosphere. *Francis.*
CY'ÄN-ÖP'Ä-THY,* *n.* A disease in which the surface of the body is colored blue. *Dunghison.*
CY'Ä-NÖ'SIS,* *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The blue disease, by which the body becomes of a blue or lead color. *Brande.*
CY'ÄN'U-RÉT,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of cyanogen. *Brande.*
CY'Ä-NÜ'RIC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid, obtained from decomposing urea by heat. *Brande.*
CY'ÄR,* *n.* (*Anat.*) The orifice of the internal ear. *Crabb.*
CY'ÄTH'I-FÖRM,* *a.* Shaped like a glass or cup. *P. Cyc.*

CYC/LA-MĒN, n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; sowbread.

CY/CLĒ, [sɪ'k], S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. n. [*cyclus*, L.] A revolution of a certain period of time which finishes and recommences perpetually; a circle; a period of years or time; an imaginary orb. — *Cycle of the sun*, or *solar cycle*, a period of 98 years, after which the same days of the week recur on the same days of the year. — *Cycle of the moon*, or *Metonian cycle*, a period of 19 solar years, after which the new and full moons fall on the same days of the year as they did 19 years before. — *Cycle of indiction*, or *Roman indiction*, a period of 15 years, not astronomical, but entirely arbitrary.

CYC/LIC,* a. Relating to or containing a cycle. *Qu. Rev.* — Noting a kind of verse or chorus; cyclical. *Beck.*

CYC/LI-CAL,* a. Relating to a cycle; circular; cyclic. *Coleridge.*

CY/CLO-GRĀPH,* n. An instrument for describing the arcs of circles; an archograph. *Francis.*

CY/CLÖID, [sɪ'klɔɪd, W. P. J. K. Sm.; sɪk'lɔɪd, Buchanan.] n. [κυκλωειδής.] A geometrical curve which is traced out by any point of a circle rolling on a straight line.

CY-CLÖID'AL, a. Relating to a cycloid. *Chambers.*

CY-CLÖID'IAN,* n. (*Ich.*) One of an order of fishes. *Buckland.*

CY-CLÖM'E-TRY, n. The art of measuring cycles. *Wallis.*

CY-CLO-PĒ/DI-A, (sɪ-klɔ-pē'de-ə) [sɪ-klɔ-pē'de-ə, W. P. J. K. Sm.; sɪ-klɔ-pē'de-ə, S.; sɪ-klɔ-pē'd'ya, P. K.] n. [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of the arts and sciences; a book, or series of volumes, containing a view of the arts, sciences, and literature, arranged in alphabetical order; an encyclopædia.

CY-CLO-PĒ'AN, or CY-CLÖ'PE'AN, [sɪ-klɔ-pē'an, Ja. Sm. Wb.; sɪ-klɔ'pē-an, K. Ash, Brande.] a. Relating to the Cyclops; vast; terrific. *Ep. Hall.*

CY/CLO-PĒDE, n. A modern term for cyclopædia. *Warton.*

CY-CLO-PĒD'IC,* a. Belonging to a cyclopædia. *Ec. Rev.*

CY-CLOP'IC, a. Relating to the Cyclops; gigantic; vast. *Sp. Taylor.*

CY-CLOS'TO-MŌTS,* a. Having a circular mouth. *Kirby.*

CY/CYBER, n. See CYBER.

CY-E-SI'ÖL'Q-GY,* n. (*Med.*) The doctrine of gestation.

CY/GNET, (sɪg'nət) n. [*cygnus*, L.] A young swan. *Shak.*

CYL'IN-DRĒ, n. [κύλινδρος.] A long, circular body, of uniform diameter, whose surface at each end is a circle, parallel to that of the other end.

CY-LIN'DRIC, { a. Partaking of the nature or form of a
CY-LIN'DRI-CAL, } cylinder.

CYL-IN-DRIC'I-TY,* n. A cylindrical form. *Maunder.* [r.]

CYL-IN'DRÖID, [sɪl'in-drɔɪd, Ja. K. Sm.; sɛ-l'n'drɔɪd, Crabb.] n. A solid body, differing from the cylinder by having its bases elliptical.

CY-LIN-DRŌ-MĒT'RIC,* a. Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders. *Maunder.* [r.]

CY/MA,* n. [*cyma*, L.; κύμα.] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence consisting of a solitary flower; cyme. — (*Arch.*) Same as *cymatium*. *Brande.*

CY-MĀR, n. A slight covering; a scarf. See SIMAR.

CYMA-TINE,* n. (*Min.*) A fibrous mineral. *Dana.*

CY-MĀ'Ū-ŪM, (sɛ-mā'she-ūm) n. [L.; κυμάτιον, Gr.] (*Arch.*) A member or moulding of a cornice; cyma.

CYMB'AL, n. [*cymbalum*, L.] An ancient musical instrument. *Shak.* A modern musical instrument like a brazen dish, used in pairs.

†CYM'BAL-IST,* n. A player on a cymbal. *Blount.*

CYM'BI-FÖRM,* a. Formed like a boat. *P. Cyc.*

CYM'BI-ŪM,* n. (*Conch.*) A kind of sea-shell; a gondola. *Brande.*

CYME,* n. [*cyma*, L.] (*Bot.*) A kind of panicle or inflorescence, having a corymbose form, but consisting of repeatedly-branched divisions. *P. Cyc.*

CY/XÖID,* a. Relating to or like a cyme or cyma. *Forster.*

CY-MŌSE'/* a. (*Bot.*) Relating to or resembling a cyme. *P. Cyc.*

CY-NĀN'EHĒ,* n. [κύνων and ἄρχω.] (*Med.*) A disease of the throat; a species of quinsy or croup. *Crabb.*

CY-NĀN'THRO-PY, n. [κύνων, κύνος, and ἀθροπτος.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYN-AR-C'ÖM'A-CHY, n. [κύνων, ἀρκτος, μάχη.] Bear-baiting with a dog. *Hudibras.*

CY-NĀR'RHŌ-DŌN,* n. (*Bot.*) The hep of the rose; a kind of fruit.

†CYN-E-ŒT'ICUS, n. pl. [κυνηγετικά.] The art of hunting with dogs.

CYN'IC, n. A follower of Diogenes; a philosopher of the snarling sect; a morose man; a misanthrope.

CYN'IC, { a. [*κυνικός*.] Relating to the philosophy of
CYN'I-CAL, } Diogenes, or to the Cynics; having the qualities of a dog; brutal; snarling; snappish.

CYN'I-CAL-LY,* ad. In a cynical manner. *Bacon.*

CYN'I-CAL-NĒSS,* n. Quality of being cynical. *Booth.*

CYN'I-CLĀM,* n. Misanthropy; moroseness. *Sir W. Scott.*

CY-NIC'TIS,* n. An African mammiferous quadruped, connecting the civet with the dog. *Ogilby.*

CYN'IPIS,* n. [κύνω.] A genus of hymenopterous insects; the gall-fly. *Brande.*

CYN-O-RĒX'RĪ-A,* n. (*Med.*) An insatiable or canine appetite. *Crabb.*

CY'NO-SŪRE, [sɪ'nɔ-sūr, S. E.; sɪ'nɔ-sūr, J. Wb.; sɪ'nɔ-shūr or sɪ'nɔ-shūr, W.; sɪ'nɔ-shūr or sɪ'nɔ-sūr, F.; sɪ'nɔ-shūr, Ja.; sɪ'nɔ-shōr' or sɪ'nɔ-shōr', K.; sɪ'nɔ-zūr or sɪ'nɔ-zhōr, Sm.] n. [κύνοςουά.] The Lesser Bear, or the star in the tail of the Lesser Bear, near the north pole: — a point of attraction, or any thing which attracts attention, or is used as a guide.

CYN-O-SŪ'RUS-CRIS-TĀ'TUS,* n. (*Bot.*) A pasture-grass, the dogstail or goldseed. *P. Cyc.*

CY'ON, n. See CYON, and SCION.

CY-O-PHŌ'RĪ-A,* n. The time of gestation or of carrying the fetus. *Smart.*

CY-PĒ-RĀ'CE-A,* (sɪ-pē-rā'she-ə) n. (*Bot.*) A class of plants; sedge. *Lyell.*

CY-PĒ-RŪS,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant, the root of which is used in perfumery. *W. Ency.*

CY'PIER, n. See CYPER.

CYPH'Ō-NĪSM,* n. An ancient mode of punishment, which consisted in bearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects. *Brande.*

CY'PRESS, n. [*cupressus*, L.] A tall, straight forest-tree, anciently used at funerals; the emblem of mourning.

CY'PRESS,* a. Belonging to or made of cypress. *Milton.*

CY'PRĪ-AN,* a. Belonging to Cyprus; devoted to pleasure. *Ash.*

CY'PRĪ-AN,* n. A native of Cyprus; a prostitute. *Booth.*

CY'PRINE,* a. Belonging to the cypress-tree. *Ash.*

CY'PRINE,* n. (*Min.*) Same as *idocrase*. *Dana.*

CY'PRĪ-ŌT,* n. A native or inhabitant of Cyprus. *Ed. Rev.*

CY'PRUS, n. A thin, transparent, black stuff. *Shak.*

CY'PSE-LĀ,* n. [κυσέλα.] (*Bot.*) A one-seeded, one-celled, indehiscent fruit; — called also *achenium*. *Brande.*

CYR-E-NĀ'IG,* a. Relating to Cyrene. *Ed. Rev.*

CYR-I-Q-LŌG'IC,* a. Relating to capital letters. *Smart.*

CYST, n. [κύστις.] A bag in animal bodies containing some morbid matter.

CYST'ĒD,* a. Inclosed in a cyst or bag.

†CYS'TIC, a. Contained in a bag. *Arbutnot.*

CYS'TIS, n. Same as *cyst*. *Wiseman.*

CYS-TI'TIS,* n. [κύστις.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bladder. *Brande.*

CYS'TŌ-CELE,* n. (*Med.*) A hernia or rupture arising from the protrusion of the bladder. *Brande.*

CYS-TŌ-LITH'IC,* a. Relating to the stone in the bladder. *Dunglison.*

CYS-TŌ'Ō-MY, n. The art of opening encysted tumors.

CYT'I-SINE,* n. A poisonous substance obtained from the seeds of laburnum. *P. Cyc.*

CYT'I-SUS, n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs; the trefoil.

CZĀR, (zār) n. [*Cæsar*, L.] The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZĀR'ISH, (zār'ish) a. Relating to the czar. *Tatler.*

CZĀ-RĪ'NA, (zā-rē'nā) n. The empress of Russia.

CZĀR'Ō-WITZ,* (zār'ŏ-wits) n. The title of the czar's eldest son. *Smart.*

D.

D, the fourth letter and third consonant of the alphabet, is a dental and a mute, and has a uniform sound, nearly approaching to that of *t*. — *D*, as an abbreviation, stands for *doctor*; as, *D. D.*, doctor of divinity; *M. D.*, doctor of medicine. — *A* as a Roman numeral, it denotes 500. — It is used as a key in music; and it is also used to denote a sliding valve in a steam-engine. [crown. *Crabb*]

DA-ĀL'DEK,* n. A Dutch coin, of the value of about half a

DĀB, v. a. [*dauber*, Fr.] [i. DABBED; pp. DABBING, DABBED.] To strike or touch gently; to slap.

DĀB, n. A small lump; a gentle blow; a soft substance; a small, flat fish. [An adept at any thing; a dabster. *Goldsmith*. *Vulgar.*]

DĀB'BLE, (dāb'bl) v. a. [*dabbelen*, D.] [i. DABBLED; pp. DABBING, DABBLED.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to bespinkle.

DÄB'BLE, *v. n.* To play in water; to trifle or meddle; to tamper.

DÄB'BLER, *n.* One who dabbles; a meddler.

DÄB'CHICK, *n.* A small water-fowl. *Ray.*

DÄB'STER, *n.* One who is expert at any thing. *Smart.* [Vulgar.]

DÄ CÄ'PÖ, *ad.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Again; from the beginning; — noting a repetition from the beginning.

DÄCE, *n.* A small river-fish, like a roach. *Wallon.*

DÄ'CIAN, *n.* (dä'shan) *a.* Belonging to Dacia. *Ash.*

DÄ-CÖIT', *n.* One of a gang of robbers in Hindostan. *Hamilton.*

DÄ-CÖ'ITY, *n.* Gang-robbery in Hindostan. *P. Cyc.*

DÄ-C'TIL'Ö-GLYPH, *n.* The inscription of the name of the artist on a gem. *Brande.*

DÄ-C-TIL'Ö-G'RÄHY,* *n.* [δᾰκτύλιος and γράφω.] The art of gem-engraving. *Brande.*

DÄ-C-TIL'IQON,* (dak-til'yon) *n.* (*Med.*) The union of the fingers with each other. *Dunghlson.*

DÄ-C'TYL, *n.* [δᾰκτύλος, *Gr.*; *dactylus*, *L.*] A poetic foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

†DÄ'C'TYL,* *v. n.* To run nimbly; to bound. *B. Jonson.*

†DÄ'C'TYL-ËT, *n.* A dactyl. *Bp. Hall.*

†DÄ-C'TYL'IC, [däk-til'ik, *Ja. Sm.*; däk'te-ik, *K. Wb.* *Todd.*] *a.* Relating to the dactyl. *Johnson.*

†DÄ-C'TYL'ICS,* *n. pl.* Metres which consist of a repetition of dactyls or equivalent feet. *P. Cyc.*

DÄ-C'TYL'IST, *n.* One who writes flowing verse. *Warton.*

DÄ-C'TYL'Ö-TÖ-GY, *n.* [δᾰκτύλιος and λόγος.] The art of conversing, or communicating ideas, by spelling words with the fingers.

DÄ-C'TYL'Ö-MÄN-CY,* *n.* Divination by the fingers. *Brande.*

DÄ-C'TY-LÖN'Ö-MY,* *n.* The art of numbering with the fingers. *Perry.*

DÄD, {
DÄD'DY, } *n.* A fond name for *father*, with children. *Shak.*

DÄD'DLE, *v. n.* To walk unsteadily or feebly; to toddle.

DÄD'DLE, *n.* The hand or foot. *Brockett.* — [Colloquial and low. — England.]

DÄD'DOCK,* *n.* The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten. *Crabb.*

DÄDE, *v. a.* To hold up by a leading-string. *Drayton.* [R.]

DÄ'DÖ, [dä'do, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* [It.] (*Arch.*) The part in the middle of the pedestal, between the base and cornice; the die.

DÄE' DAL, *a.* [L. *Dædäus*, an Athenian artist.] Various; variegated; skillful. *Spenser.*

DÄE-DÄ'LI-ÄN, *a.* Maze-like; resembling a labyrinth; dealous. *Cotgrave.*

†DÄFF, *n.* [dau', *Icel.*] A blockish or foolish fellow. *Chaucer.*

†DÄFF, *v. a.* To daunt. *Grose.* [Local, Eng.]

†DÄFF, *v. a.* To toss aside; to put off; to doff. *Shak.*

DÄFFÖ-DIL, *n.* A plant; the narcissus; — called also sometimes *daffodilly* and *daffadownilly*.

DÄFT, *v. a.* See DÄFF.

DÄFT,* *a.* Silly; stupid; daunted. *Smart.* [Provincial in Eng.]

DÄG, *n.* [*dagge*, *Fr.*] A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol. *Burton.* [A slip or shred. *Chaucer.* Dew on the grass. *Ray.*]

†DÄG, *v. a.* To dangle; to bemire; to cut into slips. *Chaucer.* — *v. n.* To dizzle. *Brockett.* Local.

DÄG'ER, *n.* [*dagge*, *Fr.*] A short sword; a poniard; a blunt blade of iron; the obelus or obelisk, used for reference, and marked thus [†].

DÄG'ER,* *v. a.* To stab with a dagger. *Dekker.*

DÄG'ER-FISH,* *n.* A kind of sea-fish. *Ash.*

DÄG'ERK-DRÄW'ING, *n.* Act of drawing daggers. — (*Naut.*) A piece of timber that crosses all the puppets of the bulwages, to keep them together.

DÄG'GLE, *v. n.* [*i.* DAGGLED; *pp.* DAGGLING, DAGGLED.] To dip in mire or water; to drizzle. *Swift.*

DÄG'GLE, *v. n.* To run through wet or dirt; to drizzle.

†DÄG'GLED-TÄIL, *a.* Bemired; bespattered. *Swift.*

†DÄG'GLE-TÄIL,* *n.* A slattern; a dragnetall. *Smart.*

DÄG'LÖCK, *n.* A loose end of a lock of wool. *Todd.*

DÄ'GON,* *n.* An idol worshipped in ancient Canaan. *Ash.*

DÄG'SWÄIN, *n.* A sort of carpet. *Harrison.*

DÄG'TÄLED, (däg'täld) *a.* Dirtied. *Bp. Hall.* [R.]

DÄ-GÜERRE'Ö-TYPE, (dä-g'er'ö-tip) *n.* The process or art, invented by M. Daguerre, a French artist, by which images from the lens of a camera obscura are fixed on metal plates. *Brande.*

DÄI'LI-Ä,* [dä'le-ä, *Wb.*; dä'le-ä, *Sm.*] *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of composite flowers, originally from Mexico, comprising many varieties, some of which are very beautiful. The dahlia is by some called *georgina*. *P. Cyc.*

DÄI'LINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance extracted from dahlia roots. *Brande.*

DÄI'LI-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being or happening daily. *Taylor.*

DÄI'LY, *a.* Happening every day, or very frequently; diurnal; quotidian.

DÄI'LY, (dä'le) *ad.* Every day; very often.

†DÄINT, *a.* [*dain*, old *Fr.*] Delicate; elegant; dainty. *Spenser.*

†DÄINT, *n.* Something delicious; a dainty. *P. Fletcher.*

DÄIN'TI-LY, *ad.* In a dainty manner; delicately; nicely.

DÄIN'TI-NESS, *n.* State of being dainty; delicacy; elegance; nicely; squeamishness; fastidiousness.

†DÄINT'LY, *ad.* Deliciously; daintily. *Sackville.*

†DÄIN'TREU, *n.* A delicacy. *Tr. of Bullinger.*

DÄIN'TY, *a.* Pleasing to the palate; delicious; delicate; nice; squeamish; scrupulous; ceremonious; over-nice; fine.

DÄIN'TY, *n.* Something delicious, nice, or delicate; a word of fondness.

DÄI'RY, (dä're) *n.* The occupation of making butter and cheese; the place where milk is preserved and made into food; a milk farm.

DÄI'RY,* *a.* Belonging to the keeping of cows and making butter and cheese. *Ash.*

DÄI'RY-MÄID, *n.* A woman who manages a dairy.

DÄI'S,* *n.* [*dis*, *Fr.*] (*Arch.*) The platform or raised floor at the upper end of a dining hall; also a seat with a canopy over it. *Brande.*

DÄI'SJED, (dä'zid) *a.* Full of or furnished with daisies. *Shak.*

DÄI'SY, (dä'ze) *n.* A perennial plant and flower, of several varieties.

DÄI'SY-DÄP'PLED,* *a.* Diversified with daisies. *Warton.*

DÄ'KER,* *n.* The number ten. See DICKER.

DÄ'KER-HËN,* *n.* A bird; the land-rail or corn-crake. *Booth.*

DÄL,* *n.* A sort of East Indian vetch. *Hamilton.*

DÄLE, *n.* [*dalei*, *Goth.*] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

DÄL'LI-ÄNCE, *n.* Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness or endearment. — [Delay; procrastination. *Shak.*]

DÄL'LI-ER, *n.* One who dallies; a trifler.

†DÄL'LOP, *n.* A tuft, or clump. *Tusser.*

DÄL'LY, *v. n.* [*i.* DALLIED; *pp.* DALLYING, DALLIED.] To trifle; to exchange caresses; to fondle; to sport; to play; to trifle; to delay.

DÄL'LY, *v. a.* To put off; to delay. *Knolles.*

DÄL-MÄT'IC,* *n.* Same as *dalmatica*. *Sir W. Scott.*

DÄL-MÄT'IC-Ä,* *n.* A long, white gown, with sleeves worn by deacons in the Roman Catholic church. *Brande.*

DÄL-RI-JÄD,* *n.* One of a tribe of people that formerly inhabited a part of Scotland. *Ed. Rev.*

DÄL-RI-JÖD'IC,* *a.* Relating to the Dalriads. *Ed. Rev.*

DÄM, *n.* [*from damc.*] A female parent; — used of beasts.

DÄM, *n.* [*dam*, *D.*] A mole or bank to confine water.

DÄM, *v. a.* [*i.* DAMMED; *pp.* DAMMING, DAMMED.] To confine or shut up water by dams.

DÄM'ÄGE, *n.* [*damage*, old *Fr.*] Mischievous; hurt; detriment; loss; injury. — (*Law*) Any hurt or hindrance that a person suffers in his estate; compensation, as awarded by a jury for injury or loss.

DÄM'ÄGE, *v. a.* [*i.* DAMAGED; *pp.* DAMAGING, DAMAGED.] To hurt; to injure; to impair. *Addison.*

DÄM'ÄGE, *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DÄM'ÄGE-Ä-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of hurt or injury.

DÄM'ÄGED,* (däm'äjd) *p. a.* Injured; hurt; impaired.

DÄM'ÄGE-FËK'SÄNT, [-fä'zant, *Ja. K. Sm.*; fëz'ant, *Wb.*] *a.* (*Law*) Doing hurt or damage. *Cowel.*

DÄM'MÄR,* *n.* See DAMMAR.

DÄM'ÄS,* *n.* A sabre made of Damascus steel. *Crabb.*

DÄM'ÄS-GËNE, *n.* [*Damascenus*, *L.*] That part of Syria of which Damascus was the capital. — The name of a plum, pronounced *däm'än*; and now written *damson*.

DÄM'ÄS-GËNE,* *a.* Relating to Damascus. *Earnshaw.*

DÄM'ÄSK, *n.* Cloth woven with flowers and figures, originally brought from *Damascus*, made of silk and flax, and, in modern times, with a mixture of cotton and wool; — a red color, as that of the *damask-rose*.

DÄM'ÄSK, *v. a.* To form flowers upon stuffs; to variegates. *Milton.*

DÄM'ÄSK,* *a.* Of the color of damask, or of the rose so called. *Corbet.*

DÄM'ÄS-KËEN,* *v. n.* To inlay iron with gold and silver so as to form flowers. *Perry.*

DÄM'ÄS-KËEN-ING, *n.* The art of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire.

DÄM'ÄS-KËN, [däm'äs-kën, *Ja.*; däm'äs-kËn, *Sm.*; dä-mäs'kËn, *K.*] *n.* A sabre, named from *Damascus*.

DÄM'ÄSK-PLÜM, *n.* A small, dark-colored plum. *Smart.*

DÄM'ÄSK-RÖSE, *n.* The rose of Damascus; a red rose.

DÄ-MÄS'SIN,* *n.* [*Fr.*] A species of woven damask with gold or silver flowers. *Brande.*

DÄME, *n.* [*dame*, *Fr.*] Originally, the English title of honor for a woman, but particularly for the mistress of a family, being, by rank, a lady; the wife of a knight or baronet. It is still used in English law to signify a lady. At present it is commonly used to denote the mistress of a family in humble life; a matron; a woman. [Sometimes used both in England and the U. S. to signify a schoolmistress.]

DÄME'S-VIÖ-LËT, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

DÄM'MÄR,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of pine, called *agthis*, found in Malacca; also a resin flowing from the tree. *P. Cyc.*

DÄMN, (däm) *v. a.* [*damno*, L.] [*i.* DAMNED; *pp.* DAMNING, DAMNED.] To condemn; to doom to eternal torments; to cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to condemn; to hoot or hiss, as any public performance.

DÄM-NÄ-TIL-TY,* *n.* Liability to damnation. *Scott.*

DÄM-NÄ-BLE, *a.* Deserving damnation — sometimes indecently used for *odious, pernicious*. *Shak.*

DÄM-NÄ-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being damnable.

DÄM-NÄ-BLY, *ad.* In a damnable manner; odiously; hatefully: — it is used indecently for *excessively*.

DÄM-NÄ-TIÖN, *n.* Sentence to future misery; eternal punishment; exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation.

DÄM-NÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, (däm'd or däm'ned) *p. a.* Hateful; detestable; abhorred. *Shak.* ☞ "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane: in serious speaking, it ought always, like *curse*, to be pronounced in two. Thus, in Shakspeare:

'But, oh! what damned minutes tells he o'er,
'Who dotes, yet doubts — suspects, yet strongly loves.'"
Walker.

DÄM-NIF'IC, *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous. *Bailey.*

DÄM'NING-FY, *v. a.* To endanger; to injure. *Spenser.*

DÄM'NING,* *p. a.* Sentencing to perdition; condemning.

DÄM'NING-NESS, *n.* Act of causing damnation. *Hammond.*

DÄM'ON,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A pachydermatous animal. *Kirby.*

DÄM'O-SËL,* *n.* A young unmarried woman; a damsel. *Shak.*

DÄM'O-SËL'LA,* *n.* Same as *damosel*. *Shak.*

DAMP, *a.* Moist; humid; wet; foggy; dejected; sunk.

DAMP, *n.* Fog; moist air; vapor; dejection; depression of spirit. — *Choke-damp* is a term sometimes applied to noxious exhalations in wells and pits, usually consisting of carbonic acid gas.

DÄMP, *v. a.* [*i.* DAMPED; *pp.* DAMPING, DAMPED.] To wet; to moisten; to depress; to deject; to weaken; to abate; to discourage.

DÄMP'EN,* (dämp'pn) *v. a.* To make damp. *W. Johnson.*

DÄMP'ER,* *n.* He or that which damps, checks, or discourages: — a valve in a chimney or furnace to regulate the draught: — a part in a musical instrument to deaden vibration. *Francis.*

DÄMP'ISH, *a.* Somewhat damp; moist. *Morr.*

DÄMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Tendency to moisture. *Bacon.*

DÄMP'NESS, *n.* Moisture; humidity; fogginess.

DÄMP'Y, *a.* Moist; damp; dejected; gloomy. *Drayton.*

DÄM'SËL, *n.* [*damoiselle*, Fr.] A young female; a maiden; a girl; a country lass. *Gay.*

DÄM'SËL-TRÄN,* *n.* A troop of damsels or virgins. *Pope.*

DÄM'SÖN, (däm'zn) *n.* A small, black plume: — formerly written *damascene*, originally brought from Damascus.

DÄN, *n.* [*dominus*, L.] The old term of honor for men, as we now say *Master, Sir, or Don*. *Spenser.*

DÄN,* *n.* A small truck or sledge used in coal mines. *Brande.*

DÄNÄ-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) An arsenical sulphuret of iron. *Phillips.*

DÄN'BU-RITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A yellowish mineral. *Dana.*

DÄNCE, *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr.] [*i.* DANCED; *pp.* DANCING, DANCED.] To move with regulated motions of the feet, generally in accord with music; to move nimbly. — *To dance attendance*, to wait with suppleness or obsequiousness.

DÄNCE, *v. a.* To make to dance. *Shak.*

DÄNCE, *n.* A regulated movement of the feet; a graceful movement of the figure.

DÄN'CEB, *n.* One who practises dancing. *Wotton.*

DÄN'GING, *n.* Act of moving with regulated and graceful steps.

DÄN'GING-MÄS'TER, *n.* One who teaches dancing.

DÄN'GING-SËHÖÖL, *n.* A school for teaching dancing.

DÄN-DE-L'ÖN, *n.* [*dent de lion*, Fr.] A perennial plant and yellow flower; leontodon: — much used for greens.

DÄN'DI-FY,* *v. a.* To make or form like a dandy. *West. Rev.*

DÄN'DI-PRÄT, *n.* [Originally a small piece of money coined by Henry VII. of England.] A little fellow; an urchin.

DÄN'DLE, *v. a.* [*dandelin*, D.] [*i.* DANDLED; *pp.* DANDLING, DANDLED.] To move up and down on the knees or in the hands, as an infant; to fondle; to treat like a child.

DÄN'DLER, *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

DÄN'DRUFF, *n.* Scurf at the roots of the hair of the head.

DÄN'DY, *n.* [*dandin*, Fr., *dandiprat*.] A worthless coxcomb; a fop. *Qu. Rev.*

DÄN'DY-CÖCK, DÄN'DY-HEN, *n.* Bantam fowls. *Todd.*

DÄN'DY-ISM,* *n.* Quality of a dandy; foppishness. *Qu. Rev.*

DÄN'DY-IZE,* *v.* To act or form like a dandy. *Carlyle*. [R.]

DÄN'DY-LING,* *n.* A little dandy; a ridiculous fop. *Qu. Rev.*

DÄNE, *n.* A native of Denmark. *Versteegan.*

DÄNE'GELD, *n.* Danish money; a tax levied upon the Anglo-Saxons or English by the Danes: — written also *dane-gelt*. *Burke.*

DÄNE/WORT, (dän'wür't) *n.* The plant or shrub wallwort, resembling the common elder.

DÄN'GER, (dän'jer) *n.* [*danger*, Fr.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury; risk; hazard; peril; venture.

DÄN'GER, *v. a.* To endanger. *Shak.* [R.]

DÄN'GER-LESS, *a.* Without hazard; without risk. *Sidney.*

DÄN'GER-ÖS, *a.* Full of danger; perilous; hazardous. *Dryden.* Endangered; being in danger. *Forby.* ☞ The latter sense is local in England, and colloquial in the U. S.

DÄN'GER-ÖS-LY, *ad.* Hazardously; with danger. *Shak.*

DÄN'GER-ÖS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being dangerous; danger; peril. *Boyle.*

DÄN'GLE, (däng'gl) *n. n.* [*dangla* or *dingla*, Swedish.] [*i.* DANGLED; *pp.* DANGLING, DANGLED.] To hang loose; to hang upon any one; to follow.

DÄN'GLE,* *v. a.* To carry suspended loosely. *Coveper.*

DÄN'GLER, *n.* One who dangles; one who hangs about women.

DÄN'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Danes. *Milton.*

DÄNK, } *v. n.* To let bait fall gently into the water. *Wal-*
DÄNK, } *ton.*

DÄNK-PÄT'I-CAL, *a.* [*depaticus*, L.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Cock-*
eram.

DÄPH'NE,* *n.* [*δάφνη*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, containing many species, some of which are fragrant and beautiful; the laurel or bay-tree. *P. Cye.*

DÄPH'NIA,* *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of precious stone. *Crabb.*

DÄPH'NINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter or acid principle obtained from the *daphne mezereum*, or *daphne alpina*. *Brande.*

DÄP'FER, *n.* [L.] One who serves food at table. *Reeve.*

DÄP'FER, *a.* [*dapper*, D.] Little and active; lively; spruce; neat.

DÄP'FER-LING, *n.* A dwarf; a dandiprat. *Ainsworth.*

DÄP'PLE, *a.* [from *apple*.] Marked with various colors; variegated; like a spotted or streaked apple.

DÄP'PLE, *v. a.* [*i.* DAPPLED; *pp.* DAPPLING, DAPPLED.] To streak; to vary. *Spenser.*

DÄP'PLE-BÄY,* *a.* Of a bay color, marked with spots. *Booth.*

DÄP'PLED,* (däp'pl'd) *a.* Being of different colors; streaked. *Maunder.*

DÄP'PLE-GRÄY,* *a.* Gray, marked with spots; blue-spotted. *Booth.*

DÄR, *n.* A fish of the English Severn; called also *dart*.

DÄRE, *v. n.* [*i.* DURST; *pp.* DARING, DARED.] To have courage; to venture; to presume; not to be afraid.

DÄRE, *v. a.* [*i.* DARED; *pp.* DARING, DARED.] To challenge; to defy; to brave; to frighten. — *To dare larks*, to catch them by means of a looking-glass.

DÄRE, *n.* Defiance; challenge. *Shak.* — A small fish, the same as *dace*. *Leuciscus.*

DÄRE'FUL, *a.* Full of defiance; bold. *Shak.*

DÄR'ER, *n.* One who dares, ventures, or defies.

DÄRGUE,* (därg) *n.* The quantity of peat which one man can cut and two men wheel in a day. *Farm. Ency.* [Local.]

DÄR'IC,* *n.* A Persian gold coin, named from Darius. *Brande.*

DÄR'ING, *a.* Bold; adventurous; fearless; heroic; brave.

DÄR'ING,* *n.* Bold or hazardous conduct; defiance. *Southey.*

DÄR'ING-HÄR-DY,* *a.* Foolhardy. *Shak.* [R.]

DÄR'ING-LY, *ad.* Boldly; courageously. *Atterbury.*

DÄR'ING-NESS, *n.* Boldness; courage.

DÄRK, *a.* Wanting light; not light; blind; opaque; obscure; not perspicuous; ignorant; gloomy; dismal; mysterious; secret.

DÄRK, *n.* Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

DÄRK, *v. a.* To darken; to obscure. *Spenser.*

DÄRK'ÖL'QRED,* (köl'gr'd) *a.* Having a dark color. *Jodrell.*

DÄRK'EN, (där'kn) *v. a.* [*i.* DARKENED; *pp.* DARKENING, DARKENED.] To make dark; to cloud; to perplex; to sully.

DÄRK'EN, (där'kn) *v. n.* To grow dark.

DÄRK'EN-ER, (där'kn-er) *n.* He or that which darkens.

DÄRK'-EYED,* (där'íd) *a.* Having dark eyes. *Shak.*

DÄRK'HÖÖSE, *n.* An old word for a mad-house. *Shak.*

DÄRK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky. *Leviticus.*

DÄRK'LING, *a.* Being in the dark. *Shak.*

DÄRK'LY, *ad.* Obscurely; blindly. *1 Cor.*

DÄRK'MIND-ED,* *a.* Having a dark mind; gloomy; ill-disposed. *Baxter.*

DÄRK'NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being dark; absence of light; obscurity; ignorance; secrecy; wickedness.

DARK/SOME, *a.* Gloomy; obscure; dark. *Spenser.*
DARK-WORK'ING, *a.* Working in a dark manner. *Shak.*
DAR/LING, *a.* Favorite; dear; beloved. *Watts.*
DAR/VING, *n.* A favorite; one much beloved. *Shak.*
DARN, *v. a.* [*i.* DARNED; *pp.* DARNING, DARNED.] To mend holes by sewing in imitation of the original texture.
DARN,* n. A place that is darned. *Hyde.*
DAR/NEL, *n.* A plant or weed, of several varieties; rye-grass. [*& Fl.*]
DAR/NEX,* n. A kind of cloth made at Doornick. *Boaun.*
DAR/NIC, *n.* See *DARNIC.*
DAR/NING, *n.* The act or work of one that darns.
DA-RÖÖ', *n.* (*Bot.*) The Egyptian sycamore. *P. Cyc.*
†DAR-RÄIN', (*dar-rän*) *v. a.* To prepare for combat; to range troops for battle; to prove. *Spenser.*
DAR'REIN, *a.* (*Law*) Corrupted from the French word *dernier*, last; as, "*darrein continuance*," the last continuance. *Bowyer.*
DAR'REIN-PRE-SENT'MENT,* n. (*Law*) The last presentment of a benefice. *Blackstone.*
DART, *n.* [*dard*, *Fr.*] A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance; a spear.—A sort of fish. See *DAR.*—(*Poetry*) Any missile weapon.
DART, *v. a.* [*i.* DARTED; *pp.* DARTING, DARTED.] To throw offensively; to throw; to emit.
DART, *v. n.* To fly swiftly as a dart. *Shak.*
DAR/TARS,* n. pl. [*dartres*, *Fr.*] A sort of scab or ulceration on the skin of lambs. *Farm. Eney.*
DART'ER, *n.* One who throws a dart:—a bird that feeds upon fish, of the pelican family.
DART'ING-LY,* ad. Swiftly as a dart.
DASH, *v. a.* [*l.* DASHED; *pp.* DASHING, DASHED.] To throw or strike suddenly; to break by collision; to throw in flashes; to besprinkle; to mingle; to adulterate; to form or sketch in haste; to obliterate; to blot; to confound; to surprise with shame or fear:—to build or form by casting small stones. *London.*
DASH, *v. n.* To fly off the surface by a violent motion; to fly in flashes; to rush; to strike, as a ship upon a rock.
DASHI, *n.* Collision; infusion; a mark thus [—] in writing; a stroke; a blow; a flourish; an ostentatious show.
DASHI, *ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.
DASH'ING, *a.* Precipitate; rushing; making a flourish; striking with surprise. [*R.*]
DASH'ISM,* n. Affected importance; foppishness. *Knox.*
DAS/TARD, *n.* A coward; a poltroon. *Shak.*
DAS/TARD, *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden.* [*R.*]
DAS/TARD-IZE, *v. a.* To intimidate. *Hovell.* [*R.*]
DAS/TARD-LI-NÉSS, *n.* Cowardliness. *Barret.*
DAS/TARD-LY, *a.* Cowardly; mean. *Sir T. Herbert.*
†DAS/TARD-NÉSS, *n.* Cowardliness. *Hulot.*
†DAS/TARD-Y, *n.* Cowardliness. *Archdeacon Arnway.*
DAS'Y-URE,* n. [*darsis* and *ovpá.*] (*Zool.*) A genus of carnivorous marsupials. *Brande.*
DA'TA, *n. pl.* [*L.*, *things given.*] Truths admitted or determined. See *DATUM.*
DA'TARY, *n.* [*datarius*, *L.*] An officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes to the papal bulls *Datum Roma*; that is, given at Rome. *Ep. Bedell.*—The employment of a datary. *Hovell.*
DATE, *n.* [*datum*, *L.*] The time at which a letter is written; the notation of the time and place of the delivery or subscription of an instrument; the number which marks the time when any writing, coin, &c., was made; the time of any event; period; age; epoch; era; end; conclusion; duration.—[*dactylus.*] The fruit of the date-tree.
DATE, *v. a.* [*i.* DATED; *pp.* DATING, DATED.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.
DATE, *v. n.* To reckon; to have an origin. *Bentley.*
DAT'ED,* v. a. Marked with the time or date.
DAT'LESS, *a.* Without any fixed term. *Shak.*
DAT'ER, *n.* One who dates writings.
DAT'E-TREE, *n.* A species of palm.
DATH'O-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, lime, and boracic acid; found in Norway, Tyrol, &c. *Brande.*
DA'TIVE, *a.* [*dativus*, *L.*] (*Gram.*) Noting the third case of Latin and Greek nouns, relating to giving, and commonly having the sign *to*.—(*Law*) That is given or appointed, as a *dative* executor.
DA'TIVE,* n. The third case of Latin and Greek nouns. *Ash.*
DA'TUM, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *DATA.* A thing given; a proposition or truth granted and admitted. *Blackstone.*
DA'TUM-LINE,* n. A base or horizontal line of a section, from which heights and depths are calculated. *Tanner.*
DA-TU'RJA,* n. (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali obtained from the seeds of the *datura stramonium*, stramonium or thorn-apple. *P. Cyc.*
DA-TU'RINE,* n. (*Chem.*) The active principle of the *datura stramonium*, or thorn-apple; *daturia*. *Hamilton.*
DAUB, *v. a.* [*l.* DAUBED; *pp.* DAUBING, DAUBED.] To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.

†**DAUB**, *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Shak.*
DAUB, *n.* Coarse painting or paint; plaster.
DAUB'ER, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter.
DAUB'ER-Y, *n.* A daubing; any thing artful. *Shak.*
DAUB'ING, *n.* Coarse painting; any thing adhesive.
DAUB'Y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; smeary. *Dryden.*
DAU'GUS,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants. *P. Cyc.*
DAUGH'TER, (*daw'ter*) *n.* The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child or descendant; a term of tutelage or kindness.
DAUGH'TER-IN-LAW,* n. The wife of one's son. *Blackstone.*
DAUGH'TER-LESS,* (*daw'ter-lés*) *a.* Having no daughter. *Gower.*
DAUGH'TER-LI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of a daughter. *More.*
DAUGH'TER-LY, (*daw'ter-lé*) *a.* Like a daughter; dutiful.
DAUNT, (*dänt*) [*dänt*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *däwnt*, *S. E. K.*; *däwnt* or *dänt*, *P.*] *v. a.* [*i.* DAUNTED; *pp.* DAUNTING, DAUNTED.] To intimidate; to discourage; to frighten; to dismay; to terrify; to appal.
DAUNT'ER,* n. One who daunts. *Warner.*
DAUNT'LESS, *a.* Fearless; not dejected. *Shak.*
DAUNT'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* Fearlessness.
DAU'PHIN, (*daw'fin*) *n.* [*dauphin*, *Fr.*] The title of the heir apparent to the crown of France, before the revolution of 1789.
DAU'PHIN-ÉSS, *n.* The wife or widow of a dauphin.
DA'VID-GEOR'GI-AN,* } *n.* A follower of the fanatic or
DA'VID-IST,* } impostor *David George*, of the
 16th century, who pretended to be the Messiah. *Pagitt.*
DA'VID-SON-ITE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral of a greenish yellow color. *Dana.*
DA'VIT, *n.* [*davier*, *Fr.*] (*Naut.*) A short piece of timber used in managing an anchor.
DA'VITE,* n. (*Min.*) A fibrous sulphate of alumina. *Brande.*
DA'VINE,* n. (*Min.*) A silicious mineral found in the cavities of some masses ejected from Vesuvius. *P. Cyc.*
DÄW, *n.* A bird; the jackdaw, &c. *Shak.*
DÄW, *v. n.* [*to dawn*. *Drayton.*] To thrive. *Grose.* [*Local.*]
DÄW'DLE, *v. n.* [*i.* DÄW'DLED; *pp.* DÄW'DLING, DÄW'DLED.] To waste time; to trifle. *Johnson.*
DÄW'DLE, *n.* A trifter; a dawdler. *Lloyd.*
DÄW'DLER, *n.* One who dawdles; an idler.
DÄW'ISE, *a.* Like a daw. *Balc.* [*R.*]
DÄWK, *v. a.* A cant word among workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff. *Mozzon.*
DÄWK, *v. a.* To mark with an incision. *Mozzon.*
DÄWN, *v. n.* [*i.* DÄWNED; *pp.* DÄWNING, DÄWNED.] To begin to show day or daylight; to grow light; to glimmer; to open; to begin.
DÄWN, *n.* The first appearance of light; the time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; beginning; first rise.
DÄWNING, *n.* Break of day. *Chaucer.*
DÄY, (*dä*) *n.* The time between the rising and setting of the sun, in contradistinction to night, called the *artificial day*; the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the *natural day*; the portion of time which elapses between two successive transits of the sun over the same meridian, called the *astronomical day*; 24 hours, commencing and terminating at midnight, the *civil day*:—light; sunshine; an age; the time; time or season in general; life. (In this sense it is commonly plural); the day of contest; the battle.—*To win the day*, to win the contest of the day.—*Day by day*, every day.—*From day to day*, without certainty of continuance.—*Days of grace*, days granted by a court of law for delay; also days allowed by custom, and sanctioned by decisions of courts of justice, for the delay of payment of a bill or note of justice, for the delay of payment of a bill or note of justice, for the delay; the number in the U. S. and in England being generally three.—*To-day*, on this day.
DÄY-BEAM,* n. A beam of light by day. *Bowring.*
DÄY-BED, *n.* A couch for repose in the day. *Shak.*
DÄY-BOOK, (*dä'bük*) *n.* A tradesman's journal; a book in which merchants, &c., make entries of their daily transactions.
DÄY-BREAK, *n.* The dawn; the first appearance of light.
DÄY'COAL,* n. The upper stratum of coal in a mine. *Ash.*
DÄY'DREAM, *n.* A dream, vision, plan, or scheme, conceived or formed when one is awake. *Dryden.*
DÄY'DREAM-ING,* n. The act of making daydreams. *Coleridge.*
DÄY'DREAM-Y,* a. Relating to or abounding in daydreams. *Coleridge.*
DÄY-FLI'ER,* n. An animal or insect that flies by day. *Kirby.*
DÄY-FLY,* n. An insect which rarely lives longer than a day. *Crabb.*
DÄY-LÄ-BÖR, *n.* Labor by the day. *Milton.*

DĀY'-LĀBOR-ER, *n.* One who works by the day. *Milton.*
 DĀY'-LIGHT, (dā'līt) *n.* The light of the day. *Spenser.*
 DĀY'-LIL-Y, *n.* A plant and transient flower; asphodel.
 DĀY'-NET,* *n.* A net for catching larks, martins, &c. *Crabb.*
 DĀY'-PEEP,* *n.* The dawn of the morning. *Milton.*
 DĀY'-RULE,* or DĀY'-WRIT,* *n.* (*Law*) A writ or order of a court permitting a prisoner to go without the bounds of the prison for one day. *Crabb.*
 DĀY'-SLEEP,* *n.* Sleep in the daytime. *Mead.*
 †DĀYS'MAN, (dāz'mān) *n.* An umpire or judge. *Job.*
 DĀY'SPRING, *n.* The rise of the day; the dawn. *Job.*
 DĀY'STAR, *n.* The morning star. 2 *Pet.*
 DĀY'-STREAM,* *n.* A stream flowing by day. *Bowring.*
 DĀY'TIME, *n.* The time in which there is the light of day.
 DĀY'-WEA'RIED, (dā-wē'rīd) *a.* Weary with the work of day. *Shak.*
 †DĀY'-WOM-AN, (dā'wūm-ān) *n.* A dairymaid. *Shak.*
 DĀY'-WORK, (-wŭrk) *n.* Work done or imposed by the day.
 †DĀZE, *v. a.* To dazzle. *Dryden.*
 DĀZE,* *n.* A glittering stone. *Crabb.*
 DĀZ'IED, See DĀZIED.
 DĀZ'ZLE, (dāz'zļ) *v. a.* [*i.* DAZZLED; *pp.* DAZZLING, DAZZLED.] To overpower with light; to strike or surprise with splendor or brilliancy.
 DĀZ'ZLE, *v. n.* To be overpowered with light. *Shak.*
 DĀZ'ZLE-MENT, *n.* The act of dazzling. *Donne.* [*R.*]
 DĀZ'ZLING,* *p. a.* Overpowering with splendor. *Ash.*
 DĀZ'ZLING-LY, *ad.* In a dazzling manner.
 DEACON, (dē'kn) *n.* [*diaconus*, L.] One of the third or lowest order of the clergy of the church of England; an ecclesiastical officer. — (*Scotland*) An overseer of the poor; also the master of an incorporated company.
 DEACON-ESS, (dē'kn-ēs) *n.* A female officer in the ancient church. *Bp. Patrick.*
 DEACON-RY, (dē'kn-rē) *n.* The office of a deacon. *Goodwin.*
 DEACON-SHIP, (dē'kn-ship) *n.* Office of deacon. *Hooker.*
 DEAD, (dēd) *a.* Deprived of life; without breath; without vegetation; lifeless; inanimate; motionless; dull; gloomy; unemployed; still; unvaried; obscure; having no resemblance of life; obtuse; dull; not sprightly; frigid; tasteless; rapid, used of liquors; lying under the power of sin. — *Dead language*, a language that has ceased to be spoken. — *Dead letter*, a letter remaining in the post-office uncalled for. — *Dead water*, the water that closes in with a ship's stern. — *The dead*, *n. pl.* Dead men. *Dryden.*
 DEAD, (dēd) *n.* Time of great stillness or gloom. *South.*
 †DEAD, (dēd) *v. n. & a.* To lose force; to deaden. *Bacon.*
 DEAD-BORN,* *a.* Born lifeless; stillborn. *Johnson.*
 DEAD-DÖ-ING, *a.* Destructive; killing. *Spenser.*
 DEAD-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be motionless. *Davies.*
 DEAD'EN, (dēd'dn) *v. a.* [*L.* DEADENED; *pp.* DEADENING, DEADENED.] To deprive of life; to make dead, rapid, or spiritless.
 †DEAD-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a faint heart. *Bp. Hall.*
 †DEAD-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Pusillanimity. *Bp. Hall.*
 DEAD'ISH, *a.* Resembling what is dead; dull. *Stafford.*
 DEAD-KILL'ING, *a.* Instantly killing. *Shak.*
 DEAD-LIFT, *n.* A lift made with main strength; hopeless exigence.
 DEAD-LIGHT,* (dēd'līt) *n.* (*Naut.*) Strong wooden posts or shutters put over the glass windows of the cabin as a defence. *Brande.*
 †DEAD'L-HOOD, (dēd'lē-hūd) *n.* State of the dead. *Pearson.*
 DEAD'LJ-NESS, *n.* State of being deadly. *Bp. Hall.*
 DEAD'LY, (dēd'lē) *a.* Destructive; mortal; fatal; implacable.
 DEAD'LY, *ad.* In a deadly manner; mortally. *Shak.*
 DEAD'LY-HÄND-ED,* *a.* Sanguinary; disposed to kill. *Shak.*
 DEAD'LY-NIGHT-SHÄDE,* *n.* A poisonous, perennial plant. *Booth.*
 DEAD-MÄRCH,* *n.* A beat of drums at a funeral procession. *Booth.*
 DEAD'NESS, *n.* Want of life, vigor, or warmth; frigidity; vapidity; inactivity.
 DEAD'NET-TLE, (dēd'nēt-tļ) *n.* A plant of several species; a species of nettle without stings.
 DEAD'-RECK'ONING, (dēd'rek'ning) *n.* (*Naut.*) The estimation of a ship's place by the logbook, without observation of the heavenly bodies.
 DEAD'-STRUCK, *a.* Struck dead or with horror. *Bp. Hall.*
 DEAD'-TOP,* *n.* A disease incident to young trees. *Farm. Ency.*
 DEAD'-VÖT-ING,* *a.* Immutable or inexorable in voting. *Couper.*
 DEAD'-WÄ-TER,* *n.* The eddy of water that closes in with a ship's stern. *Brande.*
 †DEAF, (dēf) [dēf, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Kenrick,*

Scott, Barclay, Nares; dēf, Wb.] a. Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of hearing; obscurely heard; blasted; barren; unprofitable. — *A deaf nut* is a nut of which the kernel is decayed. *Grose.* 377
 The pronunciation of this word is uniformly marked *dēf* (also *deafen*, *dēf'n*) by the English orthoëpists; but it is very common in the U. S. to pronounce it *dēf*. — Forby says that the diphthong *ea* in the vulgar or common language of Norfolk and Suffolk, in England, "has the sound of long *e* in some cases in which it ought not to have it, as in *deaf*, *deaf*, *spread*," &c.
 †DEAF, (dēf) *v. a.* To make deaf; to deafen. *Dryden.*
 †DEAF'EN, (dēf'en) [dēf'n, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Kenrick, Scott, Barclay, Nares; dēf'n, Wb.] v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing. See *DEAF*.
 †DEAF'LY, (dēf'lē) *ad.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely.
 †DEAF'LY, *a.* Lonely; solitary; far from neighbors. *Ash.* [*Local, England.*]
 †DEAF'-MÜTE,* *n.* A person who is both deaf and dumb. *P. Cyc.*
 †DEAF'NESS, (dēf'nes) *n.* State of being deaf; imperfection in the sense of hearing; want of ability or will to hear.
 DEAL, *n.* A part; a portion; a division; a dole; quantity; degree; extent; — act of dealing cards. — (*Arch.*) Small thickness into which a piece of timber is cut up; the wood or timber of fir or pine cut or sawed into planks or boards. — Deals are usually 9 inches wide, and 3½ or 3 inches thick. — *Whole deal*, 1½ inches in thickness. — *Slit deal*, half that thickness.
 DEAL, *v. a.* [*i.* DEALT [DEALED]; *pp.* DEALING, DEALT, [DEALED].] — To distribute; to scatter; to throw about; to give gradually; to distribute, as cards.
 DEAL, *v. n.* To traffic; to transact business; to act between two persons; to intervene; to act in any manner. — *To deal by*, to treat well or ill. — *To deal in*, to be engaged in; to practise. — *To deal with*, to treat in any manner; to contend with.
 †DE-ÄL-BÄTE, *v. a.* [*dealbo*, L.] To whiten; to bleach. *Cockeram.*
 DE-ÄL-BÄTION, *n.* The act of whitening. *Brown.* [*R.*]
 DEAL'ER, *n.* One who deals; a trader.
 DEAL'ING, *n.* Practice; action; intercourse; measure of treatment; traffic; trading; business.
 DEALT,* (dēlt) *i. & p.* from *Deal*. See *DEAL*.
 DEAL'-TRÉE,* *n.* The fir-tree. — Deal boards are boards made of fir or pine. *Forby.*
 †DE-ÄM-BÜ-LÄTE, *v. n.* [*deambulo*, L.] To walk abroad. *Cockeram.*
 †DE-ÄM-BÜ-LÄTION, *n.* Act of walking abroad. *Elyot.*
 †DE-ÄM-BÜ-LÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Relating to the practice of walking abroad. *Bp. Morton.*
 †DE-ÄM-BÜ-LÄ-TÖ-RY, *n.* A place to walk in. *Warton.*
 DEAN, *n.* [*decanus*, L.; *dean*, Sp.] An ecclesiastical dignity in a cathedral or collegiate church, being the head of the chapter of canons or prebendaries, and forming together with them a council to advise the bishop in the affairs of his see: — an officer of a college or literary institution. — *Rural dean*, a clergyman appointed by the bishop to exercise a certain jurisdiction in a remote district of his diocese.
 DEAN'ER-Y, *n.* The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.
 DEAN'ESS,* *n.* The wife of a dean. *Sterne.*
 DEAN'SHIP, *n.* The office of a dean. *Warton.*
 DEAR, (dēr) *a.* Beloved; precious; costly; expensive; valuable; of a high price; scarce; not plentiful.
 †DEAR, (dēr) *v. a.* To make dear; to endear. *Shelton.*
 DEAR, (dēr) *n.* A word of endearment; darling. *Shak.*
 DEAR-BORN,* *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage. *Adams.*
 DEAR'-BOUGHT, (dēr'bāwt) *a.* Bought at a high price.
 †DEAR'LING, *n.* A darling. *Spenser.*
 DEAR'-LÖVED, (dēr'lövd) *a.* Much loved. *Shak.*
 DEAR'LY, *ad.* With great fondness; at a high price.
 †DEÄRN, (därn) *v. a.* To darn. *Shrewood.* See *DARN*.
 †DEÄRN, (därn) *n.* Darn; melancholy. *Shak.*
 DEAR'NESS, *n.* Fondness; love; scarcity; high price.
 †DEÄRN'LY, *ad.* Secretly; privately; mournfully. *Spenser.*
 DEÄR'-PÜR-CHÄSED,* (-chäst) *a.* Purchased at high price. *Watts.*
 DEÄRTH, (dērth) *n.* A scarcity which makes food dear; want; need; famine; barrenness; sterility.
 †DE-ÄR-TIC-U-LÄTE, *v. a.* To disjoint; to dismember. *Dict.*
 DEÄR'Y, *n.* A word of endearment; a dear. *A. Hill.*
 DEAS,* *n.* A seat or platform. *Walter Scott.* See *DAIS*.
 DEATH, (dēth) *n.* Extinction of life; mortality; decease; demise; departure; destruction; manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; murder; destroyer; state of being under the power of sin or its consequences; damnation. — *Civil death*, (*Law*) the state of a person, who, though having natural life, has lost all his civil rights.

DEATH-BED, *n.* The bed on which a person dies.
 DEATH-BELL, **n.* The bell that announces death. *Cowper.*
 DEATH-RÖD-ING, *a.* Portending death. *Shak.*
 DEATH-DANCE, **n.* The dance of death. *Burke.*
 DEATH-DART-ING, *a.* Inflicting death, as with a dart. *Shak.*
 DEATH-DAY, **n.* The day of dissolution. *Drayton.*
 DEATH-DEEP, **a.* Resembling death; profound. *Young.*
 DEATH-DE-VÖT'ED, **a.* Doomed to death. *Francis.*
 DEATH-DÖ-ING, **n.* Destruction. — *a.* Destructive. *Kirby.*
 DEATH-DÖMED, * (dömd) *a.* Sentenced to death. *Coleridge.*
 DEATH-FÖL, *a.* Full of slaughter; destructive. *Sidney.*
 DEATH-FÖL-NÉSS, *n.* Appearance of death. *Bp. Taylor.*
 DEATH-FE, **v. a.* To kill or make dead. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 DEATH-LESS, *a.* Immortal; never-dying; everlasting.
 DEATH-LÉSS, *a.* Resembling death. *Crashaw.*
 DEATH-LI-NÉSS, **n.* Quality of being deathly. *Southey.* [R.]
 DEATH-LÝ, (dèth'le) *a.* Fatal; mortal; deadly. *Hovvitt.*
 DEATHS-DÖÖR, (dèths'döör) *n.* A near approach to death.
 DEATH-SHÄD-ÖWED, (dèth'shäd-öd) *a.* Encompassed by the shades of death. *Mora.*
 DEATHS-MAN, *n.* An executioner. *Shak.*
 DEATH-STÖKE, **a.* The stroke of death. *Coleridge.*
 DEATH-TÖ-KEN, (dèth'tö-kén) *n.* That which signifies approaching death. *Shak.*
 DEATH-WÄRD, *ad.* Toward death. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 DEATH-WAR-RANT, * (dèth'wör-rant) *n.* (Law) An order for the execution of a criminal. *Goldsmith.*
 DEATH-WATCH, (dèth'wötsh) *n.* An insect whose tinkling noise is imagined to pronunciate death. *Gay.*
 †DE-ÄUR'ATE, *v. a.* [deaurō, L.] To gild or cover with gold. *Bailey.*
 †DE-ÄUR'ATE, *a.* Gilded. *Bullokar.*
 †DE-ÄUR'ÄTION, *n.* The act of gilding. *Bailey.*
 DEÄVE, * or DEVE, **v. a.* To deafen; to stupefy with noise. *Janieson.* [Scotland.]
 †DE-BÄC'EHÄTE, *v. n.* [debauchor, L.] To rage as a drunkard. *Cockermar.*
 †DEB-ÄC-ÖHÄTION, *n.* A raging; a madness. *Prynne.*
 DE-BÄ'GLE, * (de-bä'gl) *n.* [Fr.] (Geol.) The geological or pristine deluge; a great rush of waters which breaks down all opposing barriers. *Lyell.*
 DE-BÄR', *v. a.* [L. DEBARREO; pp. DEBARRING, DEBARRED.] To exclude; to hinder; to prevent; to deprive.
 †DE-BÄRB', *v. a.* [de and barba, L.] To deprive of the beard. *Bailey.*
 DE-BÄRK', *v. a. & n.* [debarquer, Fr.] [i. DEBARRED; pp. DEBARING, DEBARRED.] To land; to go out of a vessel; to disembark. *Bailey.* — This word, though found in the principal English dictionaries, is little used in England.
 DE-BÄR-KÄTION, *n.* The act of disembarking.
 DE-BÄSE', *v. a.* [i. DEBASED; pp. DEBASING, DEBASED.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to make mean; to degrade; to humble; to abase; to disgrace; to sink; to vitiate; to adulterate.
 DE-BÄSE'MENT, *n.* Act of debasing; degradation.
 DE-BÄS'ER, *n.* One who debases.
 DE-BÄT'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be debated; disputable.
 DE-BÄTE', *n.* A personal dispute; a disputation; a contention; a controversy; a quarrel; a contest.
 DE-BÄTE', *v. a.* [L. DEBATEO; pp. DEBATING, DEBATED.] To controvert; to dispute; to contend; to contest.
 DE-BÄTE', *n. n.* To deliberate; to dispute; to combat.
 DE-BÄTE'FÖL, *a.* Contentious; contested; debatable.
 DE-BÄTE'FÖL-LÝ, *ad.* In a contentious manner. *Sherwood.*
 DE-BÄTE'MENT, *n.* Controversy; contest. *Shak.* [R.]
 DE-BÄT'ER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant.
 DE-BÄT'ING, **p. a.* Disputing; controverting; contesting.
 DE-BÄUCH', *v. a.* [debaucher, Fr.] [L. DEBAUCHED; pp. DEBAUCHING, DEBAUCHED.] To corrupt; to vitiate; to corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance.
 DE-BÄUCH', *n.* Drunkenness; excess; lewdness.
 DE-BÄUCH', **v. n.* To riot; to revel. *Young.*
 DE-BÄUCHED', * (de-bäucht') *p. a.* Corrupted; vitiated by debauchery.
 DE-BÄUCH'ED-LÝ, *ad.* In a licentious manner. *Cowley.*
 DE-BÄUCH'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Intemperance. *Bp. Hall.*
 DEB-ÄU-CHÉE', (dèb-ö-shè') *n.* One addicted to debauchery; a lecher; a drunkard.
 DE-BÄUCH'ER, *n.* One who debauches.
 DE-BÄUCH'ER-Y, *n.* Act of debauching; state of being debauched; excess; lewdness.
 DE-BÄUCH'MENT, *n.* Act of debauching. *Bp. Taylor.*
 †DE-BÄUCH'NESS, }
 †DE-BÄUCH'T'NESS, } *n.* Debauchery. *Arnaway.*
 †DE-BÉL', }
 †DE-BÉL'LÄTE, } *v. a.* [debellō, L.] To conquer. *Bacon.*
 †DEB-ÉL-LÄTION, *n.* Act of conquering in war. *Sir T. More.*
 DE-BÉNT'URE, (de-bènt'yur) *n.* [debutur, L., from debeo.]

(Law) A writing acknowledging a debt. When given by a public treasurer, it entitles the holder to a sum of money from the state; if given by an officer of customs, it entitles the holder to a drawback of duties, on exporting the goods for which duty has been paid.
 DE-BÉNT'URED, (de-bènt'yurd) *a.* Noting such goods as are entitled to debenture.
 †DEB'ILE, *a.* [debilis, L.] Weak; feeble. *Shak.*
 DE-BIL'I-TÄTE, *n.* [i. DEBILITÄT; pp. DEBILITATING, DEBILITATED.] To enfeeble; to weaken; to enervate.
 DE-BIL'I-TÄT'ED, **p. a.* Enfeebled; weakened.
 DE-BIL'I-TÄTION, *n.* Act of weakening. *K. Charles.*
 DEB'IT, (dèbit', Fr. K. Sm. Wb.) [dèbit, Ja.] [i. DEBIT, DÉBIT, Fr.] Money due for goods sold on credit; the left hand page of a ledger. *Burke.*
 DEBIT, *v. a.* [i. DEBITED; pp. DEBITING, DEBITED.] To charge with debt; to enter an account on the debit side of a book.
 DEB'IT', **a.* Relating to debts, or showing what debts are due; — a term used in bookkeeping. *Crabb.*
 †DEB'IT'OR, *n.* Debtor. *Shak.*
 DE-BI-TÜ-MI-NÄTION, **n.* The act of freeing from bitumen. *Siliman.*
 †DE-BÖISE', *v. a.* To debauch. *Gayton.*
 †DE-BÖISE', *n.* One given to intemperance. *Butler.*
 †DE-BÖISH', *v. a.* To debauch. *Burton.*
 †DE-BÖIST', *v. a.* To debauch. *Donne.*
 DEB-O-NAIR', (dèb-ö-när') *a.* [dèbonnaire, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gay; sprightly. *Spenser.*
 †DEB-O-NAIR'I-TÝ, *n.* Elegance of manners. *Donne.*
 DEB-O-NAIR'LY, *ad.* Elegantly; with a genteel air. *Ford.*
 DEB-O-NAIR'NESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance. *Sterne.* [R.]
 †DE-BÖSH', *v. a.* To debauch. *Shak.*
 DE-BÖUCH', (dèb-ösh') *v. n.* To march out of a wood, a narrow pass, or a defile.
 DEBOUCHE, * (dä-bö-shä') *n.* [Fr.] An opening; demand or market for goods. *Ravson.*
 DEBOUCHURE, * (dä-bö-shür') *n.* [Fr.] The mouth or opening of a river or strait. *Macdonnel.*
 DEBRIS, * (dèb-rè') *n.* [Fr.] (Geol.) Fragments of rocks, boulders, gravel, or sand, detached from the summits and sides of mountains; ruins; rubbish. *Buckland.*
 DÉBT, (dèt) *n.* [debitum, L.] That which one person owes to another; due; obligation. — (Law) A species of contract by which the right to a sum of money is mutually acquired and lost; an action for recovering a debt.
 DÉBT'ED, (dèt'éd) *a.* Indebted. *Shak.* [R.]
 DÉBT-ÉL', * (dèt-è') *n.* (Law) A person to whom a debt is due. *Blackstone.*
 †DÉBT'LESS, (dèt'lès) *a.* Free from debt. *Chaucer.*
 DÉBT'OR, (dèt'tur) *n.* One who owes money or a debt; one who is indebted; one side of an account-book.
 †DEB-VL-LI'HION, (dèb-ül'lish'ün) *n.* A bubbling. *Bailey.*
 DEBUT, (dä-böt') *n.* [Fr.] An entrance upon any thing; first attempt; first step; first appearance.
 DEBUTANT, * (dèb-öt-täng') *n.* [Fr.] One who makes a debut; one who appears for the first time before the public. *Qu. Rev.*
 DEC'A-ÖHÖRD, (dèk'ä-körd) *n.* [δέκα and χορδή.] An ancient musical instrument of ten strings; something having ten parts.
 DEC'A-ÖHÖRD'ÖN, *n.* Same as decachord. *Watson.*
 DEC'A-CÖM'NÄT-ED, *a.* [deccaminatus, L.] Having the top cut off. *Bailey.* [R.]
 DEC'A-DÄL', **a.* Consisting of tens. *Smart.*
 DEC'ADE, *n.* [δέκα.] The sum or number of ten; ten books; ten days; ten parts.
 †DE-CÄ'DENCE, **n.* Decay; decadency. *Boules.*
 †DE-CÄ'DEN-CÝ, [de-kä'den-se, S. W. P. J. K. Sm. R.; dèk'ä-dèn-se, Ja.] *n.* Decay; fall. *Swinburn.*
 DEC'A-DIST', **n.* A writer of decades. *Blount.* [R.]
 DEC'A-GÖN, *n.* [δέκα and γωνία.] A geometrical figure having ten sides and ten angles.
 DEC'A-GRÄM', **n.* [déca gramme, Fr.] A French weight of ten grains. *Smart.*
 DEC'A-GÝN'I-ÄN, **a.* (Bot.) Tenfold feminine: — applied to plants having ten pistils. *Smart.*
 DEC'A-HÉ'DRAL', **a.* Having ten sides. *Smart.*
 DEC'A-HÉ'DRÖN', **n.*; pl. DECAHEDRA. A figure having ten bases or sides. *Smart.*
 DEC'A-LI-TRE, **n.* A French measure of ten litres. *Smart.*
 DE-CÄL'Ö-GÝST, *n.* An expounder of the decalogue. *Gregory.*
 DEC'A-LÖGUE, (dèk'ä-lög) *n.* [δέκαλογος.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses on Mt. Sinai.
 DE-CÄM'ER-ÖN', **n.* [δέκα and ἡμέρα.] A book or work divided into ten parts or books, as the Decameron of Boccaccio, consisting of tales supposed to be related, in turn, during ten days. *Brande.*
 DEC'A-MÉ-TRE, **n.* A French measure of ten metres. *Smart.*

DE-CAMP', *v. n.* [*décamp*, Fr.] [*i.* DECAMPED; *pp.* DE-CAMPING, DECAMPED.] To shift the camp; to move off. *Tatler*.

DE-CAMPMENT, *n.* Act of decamping; movement.

DE-CANAL, or DE-CĀ'NAL, [*de-kā'nal*, *Ja. R. Todd*; *dēk-ā-nal*, *Sm. Wb.*; *dē'ka-nāl*, *K.*] *a.* [*decanus*, L.] Pertaining to a deanery; of set over ten canons or prebendaries.

DE-CAN'DRIF-AN,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having ten stamens. *Smart*.

DE-CAN'DROUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having ten stamens. *P. Cyc.*

DE-CAN'GU-LAR,* *a.* Having ten angles. *Grier*.

DE-CANT', *v. a.* [*decantare*, It.] [*i.* DE-CANTING; *pp.* DE-CANTING, DE-CANTED.] To pour off gently. *Wotton*.

†DE-CAN'TATE,* *v. a.* To decant. *Baxter*.

DE-CAN-TA'TION, *n.* Act of decanting; a pouring off.

DE-CAN'TER, *n.* One who decants; a glass vessel for liquor, or for receiving liquor decanted.

DE-CAPH'YL-LOUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Ten-leaved. *Crabb*.

DE-CAP'I-TATE, *v. a.* [*decapito*, L.] [*i.* DECAPITATED; *pp.* DECAPITATING, DECAPITATED.] To head. *Evelyn*.

DE-CAP-I-TA'TION, *n.* A beheading. *Archdeacon Arway*.

DE-CĀ'PŌD,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of cephalopods, an animal having ten locomotive or prehensile appendages. *Brande*.

DE-CĀ'PŌD,* *a.* Having ten feet. *P. Cyc.*

DE-CĀR'BOŃ-ATE,* *v. a.* To decarbonize. *Dr. Allen*. [R.]

DE-CĀR-BOŃ-ZĀ'TION,* *n.* The act of decarbonizing. *Brande*.

DE-CĀR'BOŃ-IZE,* *v. a.* [*i.* DECARBONIZED; *pp.* DECARBONIZING, DECARBONIZED.] To deprive of carbon. *P. Cyc.*

DE-CĀR'DI-NAL-IZE,* *v. a.* To deprive of the rank of cardinal. *Hovell*.

DE-CĀ'S-TĪCH, (*dēk'ā-stīk*) *n.* [*δέκα* and *στίχος*.] A poem of ten lines. *Hovell*.

DE-CĀ'S-TĪLE, [*dēk'ā-stīl*, *Ja. K. Sm.*; *de-kās'tīl*, *Crabb*, *Ash*] *n.* [*δέκα* and *στίχος*.] (*Arch.*) An assemblage of ten pillars; a building of which the portico has ten columns.

DE-CĀ-SYL-LĀB'E'IC,* *a.* Having ten syllables. *Brande*.

DE-CĀY', (*dē-kā'y*) *v. n.* [*dechoir*, Fr.] [*i.* DECEAYED; *pp.* DECEAYING, DECEAYED.] To lose excellence; to decline; to rot; to putrefy.

DE-CĀY', *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay. *Shak*.

DE-CĀY', (*dē-kā'y*) *n.* Decline; gradual failure; corruption; putrefaction; loss of strength, wealth, rank, excellence, or perfection.

DE-CĀYED', (*dē-kād'*) *p. a.* Fallen to decay; grown worse.

DE-CĀY'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being impaired.

DE-CĀY'ER, *n.* One who decays; cause of decay.

DE-CĀY'ING, *n.* Act of declining; decline.

DE-CĀ-NY,* *a.* Relating to the Deccan in Hindostan. *Earnshaw*.

DE-CEASE', (*dē-sēs'*) *n.* [*decessus*, L.] Death; departure from life.

DE-CEASE', (*dē-sēs'*) *v. n.* [*i.* DECEASED; *pp.* DECEASING, DECEASED.] To die; to depart from life.

DE-CEASED', (*dē-sēs't'*) *p. a.* Dead; having departed from life.

DE-CE'DENT,* *n.* (*Pennsylvania law*) A deceased person. *Bowyer*.

DE-CE'DENT,* *a.* Departing; going away. *Ash*. [R.]

DE-CEIT', (*dē-sēt'*) *n.* [*decepto*, old Fr.] Fraud; a cheat; stratagem; artifice; deception; duplicity; guile; art.

DE-CEIT'FUL, *a.* Full of deceit; fraudulent; fallacious; delusive.

DE-CEIT'FUL-LY, *ad.* Fraudulently; with deceit.

DE-CEIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being deceitful.

DE-CEIT'LESS, *a.* Without deceit. *Bp. Hall*.

DE-CEIV'ABLE, *a.* That may be deceived; deceptive.

DE-CEIV'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to deception.

DE-CEIVE', (*dē-sēv'*) *v. a.* [*deceivor*, Fr.] [*i.* RECEIVED; *pp.* RECEIVING, RECEIVED.] To cause to mistake; to delude; to mislead; to beguile; to impose upon; to mock; to fail; to deprive by stealth.

DE-CEIVED', (*dē-sēv'ed* or *dē-sēvd'*) *p. a.* Imposed upon; deluded.

DE-CEIV'ER, (*dē-sēv'er*) *n.* One who deceives.

DE-CEIV'ING, (*dē-sēv'ing*) *n.* Deception; act of cheating.

DE-CĒM'BĒR, *n.* [L.] [Among the early Romans, the tenth month; now,] the twelfth and last month of the year.

DE-CEM-DĒN'TATE,* *a.* Having ten teeth or points. *Smart*.

DE-CEM'FID,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Cleft tenfold. *Smart*.

DE-CEM'LOC'U-LAR,* *a.* Having ten cells or seeds. *Smart*.

DE-CEM'PE-DAL, *a.* [*decempeda*, L.] Ten feet in length. *Bailey*. [R.]

DE-CEM'VIR, *n.* [L.] *pl. L.* DE-CEM'VIRI; Eng. DE-CEM'VIRS. One of the ten governors of Rome. ☞ The Anglicized plural *decemvirs* is authorized by respectable usage. *Gibbon*.

DE-CEM'VIRAL, *a.* Belonging to a decemvirate. *Wotton*.

DE-CEM'VIR-ATE, *n.* The dignity and office of the decemviri of Rome; any body of ten men.

†DE'CEŃCE, *n.* [*décence*, Fr.] Decency. *Spratt*.

DE'CEŃ-CY, *n.* Propriety of form, appearance, or manner; decorum; becoming ceremony; suitability; modesty; not ribaldry.

DE-CEŃ'NA-RY,* *n.* A period of ten years; a tithing consisting of ten families. *Fielding*.

DE-CEŃ'NI-AL, *a.* [*decennium*, L.] Happening every ten years; continuing ten years.

DE-CEŃ'NO-VAL, } *a.* [*decem* and *novem*, L.] Relating to DE-CEŃ'NO-VA-RY, } the number nineteen. *Holder*. [R.]

DE'CEŃT, *a.* Becoming; decorous; proper; fit; suitable; modest; comely; grave.

DE'CEŃT-LY, *ad.* In a decent or proper manner.

DE'CEŃT-NESS, *n.* Becomingness; decency. [R.]

†DE-CEŃ-TĪ-BL'E'ITY, *n.* Liability to be deceived. *Glanville*.

†DE-CEŃ-TĪ-BLE, *a.* Liable to be deceived. *Browne*.

DE-CEŃ'TION, *n.* [*deceptio*, L.] Act of deceiving; state of being deceived; delusion; cheat; fraud.

†DE-CEŃ'TIOUS, (-shus) *a.* Deceitful. *Shak*.

DE-CEŃ'TIVE, *a.* Deceiving; deceitful; misleading.

DE-CEŃ'TIVE-LY,* *ad.* In a deceptive manner. *N. A. Rev.*

DE-CEŃ'TUR-Ń, [*dēs'ep-tur-Ń*, *W. Ja.*; *dē-sēp'tur-Ń*, *S. P. K. Sm. Wb.*] *a.* Tending to deceive; deceptive. *Bailey*. [R.]

†DE-CEŃ'RN', (*dē-sēr'n'*) *v. a.* [*decerno*, L.] To judge. *Cranmer*.

†DE-CEŃ'RT', *a.* [*decertus*, L.] Cropped; taken off. *Bailey*.

†DE-CEŃ'RTI-BLE, *a.* That may be taken off. *Bailey*.

DE-CEŃ'RTION, *n.* The act of cropping off. *Glanville*. [R.]

DE-CEŃ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*decertatio*, L.] A dispute. *Bailey*.

†DE-CEŃ'SION, *n.* [*decessio*, L.] A departure. *Scott*.

DE-CHĀRM', *v. a.* [*dēcharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to disenchant. *Harvey*. [R.]

DE-CHRIST'IAN-IZE,* *v. a.* To turn from Christianity. *Smart*.

DE-CĪD'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being determined. *Jones*.

DE-CĪD'E', *v. a.* [*decido*, L.] [*i.* DECIDED; *pp.* DECIDING, DECIDED.] To fix the event of; to determine; to settle; to conclude on; to resolve.

DE-CĪD'E', *v. n.* To determine; to conclude. *Glanville*.

DE-CĪD'ED,* *p. a.* Determined; clear; unequivocal.

DE-CĪD'ED-LY, *ad.* In a determined manner; clearly.

DE-CĪD'ĒŃCE, *n.* A falling off; decadency. *Browne*. [R.]

DE-CĪD'ER, *n.* One who decides or determines.

DE-CĪD'Ī-TY,* *n.* Deciduousness. *Keith*. [R.]

DE-CĪD'U-ŃS, (*dē-sīd'u-Ńs*) *a.* [*deciduus*, L.] Falling off every season, as the leaves of trees; not evergreen; not permanent; falling; not perennial.

DE-CĪD'U-ŃS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being deciduous.

DE-CĪ-GRĀM,* *n.* See DE-CAGRAM.

DE-CĪ'LE,* *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect of two planets when distant from each other thirty-six degrees. *Crabb*.

DE-CĪ'MAL, *a.* Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.—*Decimal fractions*, fractions which have for their denominator 10, 100, 1000, &c., or some power of 10.

DE-CĪ'MAL,* *n.* A tenth; a decimal fraction. *Ency.*

DE-CĪ-MĀTE, *v. a.* [*decimus*, L.] [*i.* DECIMATED; *pp.* DECIMATING, DECIMATED.] To tithe; to take the tenth; to select by lot every tenth soldier or man, as for death or punishment.

DE-CĪ-MĀ'TION, *n.* Act of decimating; a tithing.

DE-CĪ-MĀ-TŃR, *n.* One who decimates.

DE-CĪ-MŃ-SEX'TŃ, *n.* [L.] Sixteen-fold size.—A book is in *decimo-sexto* when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves.

DE-CĪ'PHER, (*dē-sī'fēr*) *v. a.* [*dēchiffrer*, Fr.] [*i.* DE-CIPHERED; *pp.* DE-CIPHERING, DE-CIPHERED.] To explain that which is written in ciphers; to unfold; to unravel; to explain.

DE-CĪ'PHER-ABLE,* *a.* That may be deciphered. *Genl. Mag.*

DE-CĪ'PHER-ER, *n.* One who decipheres.

DE-CĪ'PHER-ESS,* *n.* A female who decipheres. *Byrom*.

DE-CĪ'PHER-ING,* *n.* The act of explaining or unfolding. *Month Rev.*

DE-CĪ'PHER-MĒNT,* *n.* Act of deciphering. *Fo. Qu. Rev.* [R.]

DE-CĪ'SION, (*dē-sīzh'un*) *n.* [*décision*, Fr.] Act of deciding; determination of a difference, a doubt, or an event; conclusion; firmness; judgment. [*i.* SEPARATION; *division*. *Parson*.]

DE-CĪ'SIVE, *a.* Having power to decide; determining; conclusive; positive; absolute; convincing.

DE-CĪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a decisive manner.

DE-CĪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being decisive.

DE-CĪ'SO-RY, *a.* Able to determine. *Sherwood*. [R.]

DECK, *v. a.* [*i.* DECKED; *pp.* DECKING, DECKED.] To cover; to dress; to array; to adorn; to embellish; to decorate.

DECK, *n.* The floor of a ship;—a pack of cards.

DECK'ER, *n.* One who decks; a coverer; as, a *table-decker*.—A *double-decker*, *two-decker*, or *three-decker*, a ship having two decks or three decks.

DECK'ING, *n.* Act of adorning; ornament.

DE-CLĀM', *v. n.* [*declamo*, L.] [*i.* DECLAIMED; *pp.* DECLAIMING, DECLAIMED.] To harangue; to speak rhetorically; to utter declamation or an harangue; to inveigh.

DE-CLĀIM, *v. a.* To deliver rhetorically. [†To advocate. *South.*]
 DE-CLĀIM'ER, *n.* One who declaims; haranguer.
 DE-CLĀIM'ING, *n.* An harangue; declamation.
 DEC-LĀ-MĀ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of declaiming; harangue; an exercise in speaking or oratory.
 DEC-LĀ-MĀ-TOR, *n.* A declaimer. *Sir T. Elyot.* [R.]
 DE-CLĀM'A-TŌ-RY, *a.* Being in the style or manner of declamation, or of an harangue; rhetorical, but inflated or vehement; addressing the passions.
 DE-CLĀR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be declared or proved.
 DEC-LĀ-RĀNT', *n.* One who declares. *Sir W. Scott.* [R.]
 DEC-LĀ-RĀ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of declaring; that which is declared; a proclamation; affirmation; an explanation.—(Law) A legal specification or record of the cause of action by the plaintiff against the defendant.
 DE-CLĀR'A-TIVE, *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; making manifest; expressive. *Grew.*
 DEC-LĀ-RĀ'TOR', *n.* (Scottish law) An action by which a prayer is made for something to be declared in favor of a person. *Crabb.*
 DE-CLĀR'A-TŌ-RY-LY, *ad.* In the form of a declaration. *Brown.*
 DE-CLĀR'A-TŌ-RY, *a.* Affirmative; declarative; not promissory; not decretory.—A *declaratory law*, a new act confirming a former law. *Tillotson.*
 DE-CLĀRE', *v. a.* [de*claro*, L.] [i. DECLARED; pp. DECLARING, DECLARED.] To make known; to tell openly; to publish; to proclaim; to state; to affirm; to assert; to aver; to pronounce; to protest; to testify; to utter; to manifest; to reveal.
 DE-CLARE', *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim.
 DE-CLARE'D',* (de*klārd'*) *p. a.* Avowed; proclaimed;—real or actual; as, the *declared* value of merchandise. See OFFICIAL VALUE.
 DE-CLĀR'ED-LY, *ad.* Avowedly; openly. *Bp. Taylor.*
 DE-CLĀR'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being declared. *More.*
 †DE-CLĀRE'MENT, *n.* Discovery; declaration. *Brown.*
 DE-CLĀR'ER, *n.* One who declares; a proclaimer.
 DE-CLĀR'ING, *n.* Publication; declaration.
 DE-CLĒN'SI'ON, *n.* Tendency to fall; decline; declination; descent.—(Gram.) The inflection or changes in the terminations of nouns.
 DE-CLĪN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be declined.
 DEC'LĪ-NĀTE',* *a.* (Bot.) Curved downwards. *P. Cyc.*
 DEC-LĪ-NĀ'TI'ON, *n.* The act of declining; decline; descent; decay; deviation from rectitude.—Declination of a celestial body, (Astron.) the angular distance of the body, north or south, from the equator.—Declination of the magnetic needle, the deviation of the axis of a magnetic needle from the astronomical meridian.
 DEC'LĪ-NĀ-TŌR, *n.* An instrument for taking the declination of stars; an instrument used in dialling for taking angles.
 †DE-CLĪN'A-TŌ-RY, [de*klin'a-tur-s*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; de*klī'nā-tur-s*, S.; de*kī'n-ā'tur-s*, K.] *n.* An instrument used in dialling; a declinator.
 †DE-CLĪN'A-TŌ-RY',* *a.* (Law) That turns from, or is not liable to,—applied to a plea of exemption. *Blackstone.*
 DE-CLĪN'A-TŪRE',* *n.* The act of declining; a refusal. *Dr. Wm. Robertson.* [R.]
 DE-CLĪNE', *v. n.* [de*clino*, L.] [i. DECLINED; pp. DECLINING, DECLINED.] To lean; to deviate; to run into obliquities; to shun; to sink; to decay; to droop.
 DE-CLĪNE', *v. a.* To bend downward; to bring down; to shun; to repel; to reject; to refuse; to vary or inflect, as words, through their forms.
 DE-CLĪNE', *n.* State of tendency to the less or worse; diminution; decay; loss of vigor; consumption.
 DE-CLĪN'ER',* *n.* One who declines;—a species of dial. *Francis.*
 DE-CLĪV'ITY, *n.* [de*clivis*, L.] Inclination reckoned downwards, as *acclivity* is reckoned upwards; gradual descent.
 DE-CLĪVOUS, *a.* Gradually descending; sloping.
 DE-CŌCT, *v. a.* [de*coquo*, de*coctum*, L.] [i. DECOCTED; pp. DECOCTING, DECOCTED.] To prepare by boiling; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil in water, so as to draw out the strength of.
 †DE-CŌCT'Y-BLE, *a.* That may be boiled. *Bailey.*
 DE-CŌCT'ION, *n.* Act of decocting; a boiling; matter boiled.
 DE-CŌCT'IVE,* *a.* Having power to decoct. *Smart.*
 †DE-CŌCT'URE, (de*kōkt'yur*) *n.* A decoction. *Bailey.*
 DE-CŌT',* *n.* A gang-robber in India. *Malcom.* See DAICOT.
 DE-CŌL'LĀTE, [de*kōl'āt*, *Ja. Sm. R.*; de*kōl'āt* or de*kō'lāt*, K.; de*kō'lāt*, *Wb.*] *v. a.* [de*collo*, L.] [i. DECOLLATED; pp. DECOLLATING, DECOLLATED.] To behead. *Burke.*
 DE-CŌL-LĀ'TI'ON, *n.* The act of beheading. *Brown.*
 DE-CŌL'OR',* *v. a.* [i. DECOLORED; pp. DECOLORING, DECOLORED.] To take color from; to deprive of color. *Brande.*
 DE-CŌL'OR-ĀTE,* *v. a.* To deprive of color; to decolor. *Phil. Mag.*
 DE-CŌL'OR-Ā'TI'ON, *n.* [de*coloratio*, L.] Act of decoloring; absence of color. *Ferrand.* [R.]

DE-CŌL'OR-ĪZE,* *v. a.* To deprive of color; to decolor. *Phil. Mag.*
 DE-CŌM-POŠ'A-BLE,* *a.* Capable of being decomposed. *Ure.*
 DE-CŌM-POŠ'E', *v. a.* [de*composer*, Fr.] [i. DECOMPOSED; pp. DECOMPOSING, DECOMPOSED.] To separate, as the constituent parts of a body; to resolve into original elements; to decompose; to dissolve. *Kirwan.*
 DE-CŌM-POŠ'E',* *v. n.* To resolve into elementary particles. *Ure.*
 DE-CŌM-POŠ'ITE, *a.* Compounded a second time. *Bacon.*
 DE-CŌM-POŠ'Y'TI'ON, (z*ish'un*) *n.* Act of decomposing; a resolution into original elements; separation of parts.
 DE-CŌM-PŌND', *v. a.* [de*compono*, L.] [i. DECOMPOUNDED; pp. DECOMPOUNDING, DECOMPOUNDED.] To compound anew. *Newton.*—To resolve a compound into simple parts; to decompose.
 DE-CŌM-PŌND', *a.* Compounded a second time.—(Bot.) Twice pinnet.
 DE-CŌM-PŌND'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be decomposed.
 †DE-CŌ-RA-MĒNT, *n.* Ornament; embellishment. *Bailey.*
 DE-CŌ-RĀTE, *v. a.* [de*coro*, L.] [i. DECORATED; pp. DECORATING, DECORATED.] To ornament; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to deck.
 DE-CŌ-RĀ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of decorating; ornament; embellishment.
 DE-CŌ-RA-TŪRE,* *a.* Bestowing decoration. *C. Lamb.*
 DE-CŌ-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who decorates.
 †DE-CŌ-ROUS, or DE-CŌ-ROUS', [de*kō'rus*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; de*kō'rus*, *Dyche*, *Barclay*, *Rees*; de*kō'rus*, *P. E. Wb. Ash*; de*kō-rūs* or de*kō'rus*, K.] *a.* [de*corus*, L.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; fit. 𐄂𐄂𐄂 "An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sanarous* and *canorous*. When once the mere English scholar is set right in this word, he will be sure to pronounce *dedeorous* with the accent on the penultimate likewise; and when he is told that this is wrong, because that syllable in the Latin word is short, he will not fail to pronounce *indecorous* with the antepenultimate accent; but what will be his surprise, when he is informed that this too is wrong, because the penultimate syllable in Latin is long!" *Walker.* See INDECOROUS.
 †DE-CŌ-ROUS-LY, *ad.* In a becoming manner.
 †DE-CŌR'TĪ-CĀTE, *v. a.* [de*corctico*, L.] [i. DECORCTICATED; pp. DECORCTICATING, DECORCTICATED.] To divest of the bark; to peel; to strip. *Arbutnot.*
 DE-CŌR'TĪ-CĀ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of peeling or stripping the bark or husk. *Cocheran.*
 DE-CŌRUM, *n.* [L.] Becoming formality; decency; propriety; order.
 DE-CŌV', (de*kō'v*) *v. a.* [i. DECOVERED; pp. DECOVERING, DECOVERED.] To lure into a net, cage, or snare; to entrap; to entice; to allure; to tempt; to seduce; to inveigle.
 DE-CŌV', *n.* Allurement to mischief; temptation.
 DE-CŌV'-DŪCK, *a.* A duck that lures others. *Mortimer.*
 DE-CŌV'-MĀN,* *n.* One who decoys or allures. *Pennant.*
 DE-CŌREĀSE', (de*k'rēs'*) *v. n.* [de*creresco*, L.] [i. DECREASED; pp. DECREASING, DECREASED.] To grow less; to be diminished; to lessen; to diminish; to subside.
 DE-CŌREĀSE', *v. a.* To make less; to diminish. *Daniel.*
 DE-CŌREĀSE', (de*k'rēs'*) *n.* Act of lessening; diminution; the wane of the moon; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.
 DE-CŌREĒ', *v. n.* [de*creo*, de*cretum*, L.] [i. DECREED; pp. DECREERING, DECREED.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict.
 DE-CŌREĒ', *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree; to ordain.
 DE-CŌREĒ', *n.* An edict; a law; a proclamation; an established rule.—(Law) A determination of a suit; the judgment of a court of equity on a bill preferred.—(Canon law) An ordinance, enacted by the pope with the advice of his cardinals.
 DE-CŌREĒ'A-BLE,* *a.* That may be decreed. *Vernon.*
 DE-CŌREĒ',* *n.* One who decrees. *Goodwin.*
 DE-CŌREĒ'T',* *n.* (Scottish law) A judgment; a sentence. *Brande.*
 DE-CŌRE-MĒNT, *n.* [de*crementum*, L.] Gradual decrease; diminution; the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less.
 DE-CŌREP'IT, *a.* [de*crepitus*, L.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay. 𐄂𐄂 This word is often written and pronounced, inaccurately, *decrepid*; as, "An old decrepid man." *Dryden.* "He seemed so decrepid, as well as deaf." *Wiberforce.*
 DE-CŌREP'IT-ĀTE, *v. a.* [de*crepo*, L.] [i. DECREPITATED; pp. DECREPITATING, DECREPITATED.] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with crackling, as salt.
 DE-CŌREP'IT-ĀTE,* *v. n.* To crackle by heat, or over a fire. *Ure.*
 DE-CŌREP-I-TĀ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of decrepitating; a crackling noise, as made by salt heated.

DE-CRÉP/IT-NÉSS, *n.* Decrepitude. *Bentley*. [R.]
 DE-CRÉP/IT-TÛDE, *n.* Last stage of decay; old age.
 DE-CRÉP/ÛCENT, *a.* Growing less; decreasing.
 DE-CRÉ/TAL, [dē-kre'tal, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. Wb.;
 dē-kre'tal or dēk're'tal, H. J. n.] *n.* A decree of the pope;
 a book of decrees or edicts.
 DE-CRÉ/TAL, *a.* Pertaining to a decree. *Ayliffe*.
 †DE-CRÉ/TÛTION, *n.* A growing less; decrease. *Pearson*.
 DE-CRÉ/TÛST, *n.* One who is versed in the decretal. *Ayliffe*.
 DE-CRÉ/TÛVE,* *a.* Making a decree; disposing. *Johnson*.
 DE-CRÉ/TÛRY-LY, *ad.* In a definitive manner. *Goodman*.
 DE-CRÉ/TÛRY-LY, [dēk're-tur-e, S. W. P. J. F. J. K. Sm. R. Wb.;
 dē-kre'tur-e, E. Ash.] *a.* Judicial; definitive; critical;
 having some definitive event. *Brownie*.
 †DE-CRÉ/W, (-krd') *v. n.* [dēcrue, Fr.] To decrease. *Spenser*.
 DE-CRÛ/AL, *n.* Act of decrying; loud condemnation; clamorous
 censure.
 DE-CRÛ/ER, *n.* One who decries or censures.
 †DE-CRÛ/WN', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to dis crown.
Hakewill.
 †DE-CRÛ/WN'ING, *n.* Act of dis crowning. *Overbury*.
 †DE-CRÛS-TÅTION, *n.* An uncrusting. *Cotgrave*.
 DE-CRÛ/V, *v. a.* [dēcier, Fr.] [i. DECRIED; pp. DECRYING,
 DECRIED.] To cry down; to censure; to clamor against;
 to disparage; to detract from; to traduce; to depreciate.
 †DE-CÛ/V-ÅTION, *n.* Act of lying down. *Evelyn*.
 DE-CÛM/BENCE, } *n.* [decumbo, L.] The act of lying down;
 DE-CÛM/BEN-CÛ, } prostration. *Brownie*.
 DE-CÛM/BENT, *a.* Lying or leaning; recumbent. — (*Bot.*)
 Prostrate, but rising again. *P. Cyc.*
 DE-CÛM/BENT-LY,* *ad.* In a decumbent manner. *Dr. Allen*.
 DE-CÛM/BÛ-TÛRE, *n.* (*Med.*) The time at which a patient
 takes up his bed. — (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the heavens from
 which an astrologer draws prognostics of recovery or
 death.
 DE-CÛ/V-PLE, (dēk'v-pl) *a.* [decuplus, L.] Tenfold. *Brownie*.
 DE-CÛ/V-PLE,* *a.* A number ten times repeated. *Smart*.
 DE-CÛ/V-PLE,* *v. a.* To increase to a tenfold proportion.
Bridges.
 DE-CÛ/RÛ-QN, *n.* [decurio, L.] A commander over ten men.
Temple.
 DE-CÛ/RÛ/RENT,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Running or extending down-
 wards. *Loudon*.
 DE-CÛ/RÛ/RENT-LY,* *ad.* In a decurrent manner. *Smith*.
 †DE-CÛ/RÛ/SÛON, *n.* [decursus, L.] A running down. *Hale*.
 DE-CÛ/RÛ/SÛVE,* *a.* Running down; tending down. *Loudon*.
 DE-CÛ/RÛ', *v. a.* [decurto, L.] To abridge. *Herrick*.
 †DE-CÛ/R-ÅTION, *n.* Act of shortening. *Bailey*.
 DE-CÛ/S-RY,* *n.* Ten men under a decurion. *Smart*.
 DE-CÛ/S-SÅTE, [dē-kÛs'såt, S. W. P. J. F. E. J. K. Sm.;
 dēk'us-åt, Wb.] *v. a.* [decusso, L.] [i. DECUSSATED; pp.
 DECUSSATING, DECUSSATED.] To intersect at acute angles;
 to intersect. *Ray*.
 DE-CÛ/S-SÅTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Crossed at right angles. *P. Cyc.*
 DE-CÛ/S-SÅ-TÛD,* *p. a.* Intersected; cut at acute angles.
 DE-CÛ/S-SÅTION, *n.* Intersection; act of crossing. *Ray*.
 DÛD/Å-LÛS,* *a.* Dædalian. (*Bot.*) Having a margin with
 various turnings and windings. *Smart*.
 †DE-DÛC/O-RÅTE, *v. a.* [dedecoro, L.] To disgrace. *Bailey*.
 †DE-DÛC/O-RÅTION, *n.* Disgracing; disgrace. *Bailey*.
 DE-DÛC/O-RÛS,* *a.* [dedecorus, L.] Disgraceful; reproachful.
Bailey. [R.] See DECOROUS.
 DÛD-ÛN-TÛTION, (dēd-Ûn-tish'un) *n.* [de and detinitio, L.]
 A shedding of teeth.
 DÛD'Û-CÅTE, *v. a.* [dedico, L.] [i. DEDICATED; pp. DEDICAT-
 ING, DEDICATED.] To consecrate to sacred uses; to ap-
 propriate solemnly; to hallow; to devote; to inscribe to
 some person, as a patron.
 DÛD'Û-CÅTE, *a.* Consecrated; dedicated. *Shak.*
 DÛD'Û-CÅT-ÛD,* *p. a.* Consecrated; set apart to sacred
 uses.
 DÛD-Û-CÅ-TÛE,* *n.* One to whom a dedication is made.
Ed. Rev.
 DÛD-Û-CÅTION, *n.* The act of dedicating; consecration;
 inscription; an address to a patron.
 DÛD'Û-CÅ-TÛR, *n.* One who dedicates.
 DÛD'Û-CÅ-TÛRY,* *a.* Relating to or containing a dedication.
 DÛD'Û-CÅ-TÛRY,* *n.* [L.] (*Law*) A writ to commission a
 private person to do some act in place of a judge. *Bowter*.
 †DE-DÛ/TÛION, (dē-dish'un) *n.* [deductio, L.] A giving up;
 surrender. *Hale*.
 †DÛD'Û-LÛNT, *a.* [dedoleo, L.] Feeling no sorrow or com-
 punction. *Hallywell*.
 DE-DÛC'Û, *v. a.* [deduco, L.] [i. DEDUCED; pp. DEDUCING,
 DEDUCED.] To draw in a regular, connected series; to
 draw from; to infer; to trace; to subtract; to deduct.
 DE-DÛC'Û/MENT, *n.* Act of deducing; that which is de-
 duced. *Milton*.
 DE-DÛ-CÛ-BÛL'Û-TÛ,* *n.* Quality of being deducible. *Cole-
 ridge*. [R.]
 DE-DÛ/CÛ-BLE, *a.* That may be deduced or inferred.

DE-DÛ/CÛ-BLE-NÛSS,* *n.* Quality of being deducible. *Scott*.
 DE-DÛ/CÛ-BLE, *a.* Performing a deduction. [R.]
 DE-DÛC'Û, *v. a.* [deduco, L.] [i. DEDUCED; pp. DEDUCING,
 DEDUCED.] To subtract; to take away; to separate;
 to reduce; to bring down; to dispart.
 DE-DÛC'ÛTION, *n.* Act of deducting; that which is deducted;
 an inference; conclusion.
 DE-DÛC'ÛTÛVE, *a.* Relating to deduction; deducible.
 DE-DÛC'ÛTÛVE-LY, *ad.* By regular deduction. *Brownie*.
 DÛED, *n.* That which is done; action; exploit; performance;
 achievement; a feat; fact; reality, — whence the
 word *indeed*. — (*Law*) A written instrument, under seal,
 comprehending a contract between two or more persons,
 as for the transfer of real estate.
 DÛED,* *v. a.* To transfer or convey by deed. Used in the
 U. S. chiefly as a colloquial word. *Pickering*.
 DÛED'Û/LESS, *a.* Inactive; indolent. *Pope*.
 DÛED'Û, *a.* Active; industrious. *Cowper*. [Provincial, Eng.]
 DÛEM, *v. n.* [i. DEEMED; pp. DEEMING, DEEMED.] To judge;
 to think; to estimate; to suppose.
 DÛEM, *v. a.* To judge; to determine; to suppose.
 †DÛEM, *n.* Judgment; opinion. *Shak.*
 DÛEM'STER, *n.* A judge in the Isle of Man.
 DÛEP, *a.* Reaching far below the surface; measured down-
 wards; profound; low in situation; entering far; far
 from the outer part; not superficial; not obvious; saga-
 cious; politic; dark-colored; depressed; sunk; grave in
 sound; noting extent; as, "two deep." — It is often used
 in composition; as, "deep-designing."
 DÛEP, *n.* The sea; the deep; and the ocean. [Depth. *Shak.*]
 DÛEP, *ad.* Deeply; to a great depth. *Milton*.
 DÛEP'Û-CÛT,* *n.* An open excavation of unusual depth.
Tanner.
 DÛEP'Û-DRAW-ING, *a.* Sinking deep in water. *Shak.*
 DÛEP'Û-DRAW,* *a.* Drawn from great depth. *Moore*.
 DÛEP'Û/N, (dēp'un) *v. a.* [i. DEEPENED; pp. DEEPENING,
 DEEPENED.] To make deep; to sink far below the sur-
 face; to darken; to cloud; to make sad.
 DÛEP'Û/N, (dēp'un) *v. n.* To grow deep or deeper. *Hurd*.
 DÛEP'Û-GÛEN,* *a.* Of a strong green color. *Thomson*.
 DÛEP'Û-LÅID,* *a.* Laid deeply; well concerted. *Scott*.
 DÛEP'Û/LY, *ad.* To a great depth; profoundly.
 DÛEP'Û-MÛÛTHÛD, (-mÛthud) *a.* Having a loud voice.
 DÛEP'Û-NÛSS-ING, *a.* Contemplative. *Pope*.
 DÛEP'Û/NÛSS, *n.* Depth; profundity; sagacity.
 DÛEP'Û-RÛAD, (dēp'rød) *a.* Profoundly versed. *l'Étranger*.
 DÛEP'Û-RÛÖT-ÛD,* *a.* Having deep roots; firmly fixed. *Pope*.
 DÛEP'Û-SÛAT-ÛD,* *a.* Seated deeply; well established. *Tay-
 lor*.
 DÛEP'Û-TÛNÛD,* (-tönd) *a.* Having a deep or solemn sound.
Cowper.
 DÛÛR, *n. sing. & pl.* A ruminating animal, or a genus of
 animals of the stag kind, whose flesh is called *venison*.
 DÛÛR'Û-FÛLD,* *n.* A fold or park for deer. *Ash*.
 DÛÛR'Û-HÛND,* *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-
 hound. *Booth*.
 DÛÛR'Û-HÛNT-ING,* *n.* The act of hunting deer. *Booth*.
 DÛÛR'Û-KÛLL-ÛR,* *n.* One who kills deer. *Seaward*.
 DÛÛR'Û-NÛCK,* *n.* An ill-formed neck, as of a horse. *Farm.
 Ency.*
 DÛÛR'Û-STÅLK-ÛR,* (dër'ståwk-Ûr) *n.* One who hunts deer.
Ed. Rev.
 DÛÛR'Û-STÅLK-ING,* (dër'ståwk-ing) *n.* The act of hunting
 deer. *Scrope*.
 DÛÛR'Û-STÅL-ÛR,* *n.* One who steals deer. *Jacob*.
 DÛÛR'Û-STÅL-ING,* *n.* The act of stealing deer. *Drake*.
 DE-Û'SÛS,* *n.* [dēsis, Rhet.] An invocation to the su-
 preme power. *Crabb*.
 †DÛÛSS, *n.* [dēesse, Fr.] A goddess. *Bp. H. Croft*.
 DÛÛY,* *n.* An evil spirit; a fairy. *Maunder*.
 DE-FÅC'Û, *v. a.* [deface, Norm. Fr.] [i. DEFACED; pp. DE-
 FACING, DEFACED.] To destroy; to raze; to disfigure; to
 deform.
 DE-FÅC'Û/MENT, *n.* Act of defacing; injury; rature.
 DE-FÅC'Û/ER, *n.* One who defaces; destroyer.
 DE FÅC'Û/TÛ,* [L.] (*Law*) A term used to denote a thing
 actually existing or done. — A king *de facto* is one who is
 in actual possession of the crown, though having no law-
 ful right to it, in distinction from a king *de jure*, who has
 a right to the crown, but is not in possession of it. *Tom-
 lins*.
 †DE-FÅL'ÅNCE, *n.* [défaillance, Fr.] Failure. *Bp. Taylor*.
 DE-FÅL'ÅCÅTE, [dē-fål'kåt, S. W. J. F. J. K. Sm.; dē-fål-
 kåt, P. v.] *a.* [defalcio, L.] [i. DEFALCATED; pp. DEFALCAT-
 ING, DEFALCATED.] To cut off; to lop; to take away a part
 of. *Burke*.
 DE-FÅL'ÅC'ÅTION, *n.* Diminution; abatement; a failure or
 falling off in public accounts; a breach of trust by one
 who has charge or management of money.
 †DE-FÅL'Å, *v. a.* To cut off; to lop away. *Bp. Hall*.
 DE-FÅ-MÅTION, *n.* Act of defaming; slander; calumny;
 reproach. — (*Law*) A malicious utterance of falsehood, to
 injure any one in his reputation.
 DE-FÅM'Å-TÛRY, *a.* Calumnious; slanderous; libellous.

DE-FÁME', v. a. [i. DEFAMED; pp. DEFAMING, DEFAMED.] To make infamous. *Chaucer*. — To censure falsely in public; to libel; to calumniate; to accuse falsely; to asperse; to vilify; to slander.

†DE-FÁME', n. Disgrace; dishonor. *Spenser*.

DE-FÁMED', * (de-fám'd) p. a. Calumniated; slandered.

DE-FÁM'ÉR, n. One who defames.

DE-FÁM'ING, n. Defamation. *Jeremiah*.

†DE-FÁT'Í-GÁ-BLE, a. Liable to be weary. *Glanville*.

†DE-FÁT'Í-GÁTE, v. a. [de-fátigo, L.] To weary; to tire. *Sir T. Herbert*.

†DE-FÁT'Í-GÁ'TÍON, n. Weariness. *Bp. Hall*.

DE-FÁULT', n. [de-fault, old Fr.] Omission of a duty; crime; failure; to protract; to prolong; want. — (*Law*) An omission of some act which a person ought to do in order to entitle himself to a legal remedy, as non-appearance in court at a day assigned.

DE-FÁULT', v. a. [i. DEFAULTED; pp. DEFAULTING, DEFAULTED.] (*Law*) To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to deprive of the benefit of a legal process for non-appearance in court.

DE-FÁULT', v. n. [†To offend. *Spenser*.] To fail of appearing.

DE-FÁULT'ÉD, a. Having defied. *Knight*.

DE-FÁULT'ÉR, n. One guilty of default, or deficient in his accounts; a peccator.

DE-FÉA'ŠANCE, (de-fé'šans) n. [de-faisance, Fr.] (*Law*) An instrument which defeats the force of some other deed or estate; act of annulling any contract; a condition annexed to a deed, which being performed, the deed is rendered void.

DE-FÉA'ŠANCED, * (de-fé'šanzst) a. (*Law*) Liable to be forfeited. *Burrows*.

DE-FÉAŠ'BLE, a. That may be annulled.

DE-FÉAT', n. An overthrow; loss of battle; frustration.

DE-FÉAT', v. a. [i. DEFEATED; pp. DEFEATING, DEFEATED.] To overpower; to overcome; to fall; to overthrow; to undo; to frustrate; to abolish; to change.

DE-FÉAT'ÉD, * p. a. Conquered; vanquished; overthrown.

†DE-FÉAT'ÚRE, (de-fé't'yúr) n. Change of feature; defeat. *Shak.*

DE-FÉC'ÉTE, v. a. [de-féco, L.] [i. DEFEATED; pp. DEFEATING, DEFEATED.] To free from impurities; to purge from lees or foulness; to purify; to clear; to brighten.

DE-FÉC'ÉTE, a. Purged from lees; defecated. *Glanville*.

DE-FÉC'Á'TÍON, n. Act of defecating; purification.

DE-FÉCT', n. [defectus, L.] Want; absence of something necessary; a failing; imperfection; a fault; mistake; error; a blemish; a failure.

†DE-FÉCT', v. n. To be deficient; to fall short of. *Brownie*.

†DE-FÉCT'Í-BÍL'Í-TY, n. Imperfect state. *Ld. Digby*.

DE-FÉCT'Í-BLE, a. Imperfect; liable to defect. *Hale*.

DE-FÉCT'ÍON, n. Failure; a falling away; ap. stasy; revolt.

DE-FÉCT'ÍON-ÍST, * n. One who practises or promotes deflection. *Wod. Morn. Chron.*

DE-FÉCT'ÍVE, a. Having defects; wanting the just quantity, parts, or number; imperfect; faulty; vicious. — *Defective noun*, a noun wanting one or more cases. — *Defective verb*, a verb wanting some of the tenses.

DE-FÉCT'ÍVE-LY, ad. In a defective manner.

DE-FÉCT'ÍVE-NÉSS, n. State of being defective. *Bp. Barlow*.

DE-FÉCT-V-ŠS'Í-TY, n. Imperfection. *W. Mountagu*.

DE-FÉCT'Ú-ŠS, a. Full of defects. *Barrow*.

DE-FÉD'Á'TÍON, n. Pollution. See DEFEDATION. [R.]

DE-FÉŅCE', n. [defensio, L.] Guard; protection; vindication; justification; apology; excuse; plea; resistance. — (*Law*) The defendant's reply; the denial of a complaint. — (*Fort.*) The part that flanks another work. *The science of defence*, military skill; fencing.

†DE-FÉŅCE', v. a. To defend by fortification. *Fairfax*.

DE-FÉŅCE'LESS, a. Without defence; naked; unarmed; unguarded; impotent; unable to resist.

DE-FÉŅCE'LESS-LY, ad. In an unprotected manner.

DE-FÉŅCE'LESS-NÉSS, n. An unprotected state. *Fleetwood*.

DE-FÉŅD', v. a. [defendo, L.] [i. DEFENDED; pp. DEFENDING, DEFENDED.] To stand in defence of; to protect; to guard; to support; to justify; to vindicate; to uphold; to fortify; to secure; to maintain a place or cause; to repel.

DE-FÉŅD'Á-BLE, a. Defensible. *Sherwood*. [R.]

DE-FÉŅD'ÁNT, n. A defender. — (*Law*) A party or person who is sued or accused in a personal action: — opposed to plaintiff.

DE-FÉŅD'ÁNT, a. Defensive; fit for defence. [R.]

DE-FÉŅD'ÉD, * p. a. Protected; supported; vindicated.

DE-FÉŅD'ÉR, n. One who defends; a champion; a vindicator. — (*Law*) An advocate.

DE-FÉŅ'DRESS, * n. A female who defends. *Stow*.

DE-FÉŅ'SÁ-TÍVE, n. Guard; defence. *Brownie*. — (*Surg.*) A bandage or plaster.

DE-FÉŅ'SÍ-BLE, a. That may be defended; capable of vindication; justifiable; right.

DE-FÉŅ'SÍ-BLE-NÉSS, * n. State of being defensible. *Ash*.

DE-FÉŅ'SÍVE, a. That serves to defend; proper for defence; being in a state or posture of defence; resisting aggression: — opposed to offensive.

DE-FÉŅ'SÍVE, n. A safeguard; state or posture of defence.

DE-FÉŅ'SÍVE-LY, ad. In a defensive manner.

DE-FÉŅ'SÓ-RY, * a. Tending to defend; defensive. *Johnson*.

†DE-FÉŅST', p. from *Defend*. Defended. *Fairfax*.

DE-FÉŅ', v. n. [differso, L.; differer and differer, Fr.] [i. DEFERRED; pp. DEFERRING, DEFERRED.] To put off; to delay to act; to pay deference.

DE-FÉŅ', v. a. To withhold; to delay; to postpone; to procrastinate; to protract; to prolong. — [defero, L.] To offer; to give. *Brevint*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÉŅCE, n. The act of deferring to the opinion of another; regard; respect; complaisance; submission.

DE-FÉŅ'ÉŅT, a. That carries or conveys. *Bacon*. [R.]

DE-FÉŅ'ÉŅT, n. That which carries; a vessel in the human body that conveys humors. — (*Astron.*) In the Ptolemaic system, a secondary circle.

DE-FÉŅ'ÉŅTÍAL, * a. Implying deference; respectful. *Ec. Rev.*

DE-FÉŅ'ÉŅTÍAL-LY, * ad. In a deferential manner. *Gent. Mag.*

†DE-FÉŅ'ÉŅT, n. Act of deferring; delay. *Sir J. Suckling*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÉR, n. One who defers. *B. Jonson*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÉR-VÉŠÉŅCE, * n. State of growing cool. *Ash*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚDÁL'ÍZE, * v. a. To deprive of the feudal character or form. *West. Rev.*

†DE-FÉŅ'ÚLY, ad. Finely; nimbly. *Spenser*. See DEFELY.

DE-FÉŅ'ÁŅCE, n. [de-fiance, Fr.] Act of defying; a challenge; an invitation to fight; a setting at naught; contempt of danger.

DE-FÉŅ'ÁŅT, * a. Bidding defiance; daring. *Brydges*. [R.]

†DE-FÉŅ'Á-ŲÓ-RY, a. Bearing defiance. *Shelford*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÁŅTÍON, (de-fish'ens) n. Deficiency. *Milton*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÁŅTÍON, (de-fish'ent) n. [deficio, L.] Want; something less than is necessary; defect; imperfection.

DE-FÉŅ'ÁŅTÍON, (de-fish'ent) a. Failing; wanting; imperfect; defective. — *Deficient numbers* are such as, being added together, make less than the integer.

DE-FÉŅ'ÁŅTÍON-LY, (-fish-) ad. In a defective manner.

DE-FÉŅ'ÁŅTÍON-NÉSS, * (de-fish'ent-nés) n. State of being deficient. *Scott*.

DE-FÉŅ'Á-ŲÍ-TY, n. [deficio, deficit, L.] Want; deficiency in an account. *Ld. Auckland*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÉR, n. One who defies; a challenger.

†DE-FÉŅ'Ú-RÁ'TÍON, n. Disfiguration. *Bp. Hall*.

†DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, v. a. To delineate; to disfigure. *Weever*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, v. a. [i. DEFILED; pp. DEFILING, DEFILED.] To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity; to taint; to corrupt; to infect.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, v. n. To march; to go off file by file.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, [de-fil', W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Wb.; de-fé-je, S.; de-fil' or de-fil', K.; de-fil', Sm.] n. [défile, Fr.] A narrow passage; a long, narrow pass, in which troops can march only in file.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, (de-fild') p. a. Polluted; corrupted; tainted; pollution.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚREMENT, n. Act of defiling; state of being defiled; pollution.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, n. One who defiles.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, * p. a. Tending to defile; polluting; corrupting; defiling. *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Wb.*

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, v. a. [de-finio, L.] [i. DEFINED; pp. DEFINING, DEFINED.] To fix the limits of; to circumscribe; to give the definition of; to explain by qualities and circumstances.

†DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, v. n. To determine; to decide. *Bacon*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, (de-find') p. a. Limited; bounded; explained.

†DE-FÉŅ'ÚREMENT, * n. Description; definition. *Shak.*

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, n. One who defines or explains.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, * n. Act of giving a definition; explanation.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, * p. a. Limiting; explaining; giving definitions.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, (de-finitus, L.) Certain; limited; bounded; fixed; positive; exact; precise.

†DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, n. A thing explained or defined. *Ayliffe*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE-LY, * ad. In a definite manner. *Walker*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE-NÉSS, n. State of being definite; certainty.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, (de-finish'un) n. A short description of a thing by its properties; an explanation in words, which distinguishes the thing explained from other things; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, a. Determinate; positive; express; fixed; terminating a suit; final.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, n. That which ascertains or defines. *Harris*.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE-LY, ad. In a definite manner.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE-NÉSS, n. State of being definitive.

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, * n. An assessor or counsellor to a superior in religious orders. *Crabb*.

†DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, v. a. [defigo, defizum, L.] To fix. *Herbert*. [R.]

DE-FÉŅ'ÚRE, (de-fizum) n. Combustibility. *Boyle*. [R.]

DE-FLA'GRABLE, or DÉFLA-GRABLE, [de-flá-gra-bl, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; de-flá-grá-bl, P.; déflá-grá-bl, Sm. a.]. Having the quality of taking fire; combustible. *Boyle*. [R.]
 DÉFLA-GRÁTE,* v. n. [i. DEFILAGATED; pp. DEFILAGATED, DEFILAGATED.] To burn suddenly with an explosion. *Brande*.
 DÉFLA-GRÁTE, v. a. [deflagro, L.] To set fire to.
 DÉFLA-GRÁ'TION, n. (*Chem.*) Act of deflagrating; rapid combustion; and/or destruction by fire.
 DÉFLA-GRÁ-TOR,* n. A galvanic instrument for producing intense heat and light. *Hamilton*.
 DE-FLECT', v. n. [deflecto, L.] [i. DEFLECTED; pp. DEFLECTING, DEFLECTED.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. *Browne*.
 DE-FLECT', v. a. To bend; to turn aside. *Lord*.
 DE-FLECT'ION, n. Act of deflecting; deviation; a turning, as the rays of light from a right line; diffraction. — (*Naut.*) The tendency of a ship from her true course by reason of currents, &c.
 DE-FLEX'URE, (de-flek'shur) n. Deflection. *Bailey*. [R.]
 DE-FLO'RATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having shed the pollen. *Smart*.
 DÉFLÓ-RÁ'TION, n. [defloratio, L.] Act of deflowering; rape; a selection of the flower, or of that which is most valuable.
 DÉFLÓUR', v. a. [*déflorer*, Fr.] [i. DEFLOURED; pp. DEFLOURING, DEFLOURED.] To deprive of flowers, or of beauty, or grace; to ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.
 DE-FLOURED,* (de-flóurd') p. a. Ravished; deprived of beauty or purity.
 DE-FLOUR'ER, n. One who deflowers.
 †DE-FLOW', v. n. [defluo, L.] To flow, as water. *Browne*.
 †DE-FLOW'ERS, a. That flows down; falling off. *Bailey*.
 DE-FLOU'RY-ÖM,* n. [L.] A falling off of the hair or bark by disease. *Crabb*.
 DE-FLUX', n. [defluxus, L.] Defluxion. *Bacon*.
 DE-FLUX'ION, (de-flák'shun) n. The downward flow of humors. *Bacon*.
 †DEF'LY, ad. Dexterously. *Spenser*. Properly, *defly*.
 DÉF-É-DÁ'TION, (dèf-é-dá'shun) n. [defecatio, Fr.] The act of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley*. [R.]
 DE-FÓ-LI-Á'TION,* n. The falling of the leaf; the season of the falling of leaves. *Loudon*.
 DE-FORCE', v. a. [deforceo, old Fr.] (*Law*) To keep by force from the right owner. *Blackstone*. (*Scotland*) To resist an officer of law.
 DE-FORCE'MENT, n. (*Law*) A withholding by force from the right owner. (*Scotland*) Resistance of an officer of the law.
 DE-FORCE'ÖR,* n. (*Law*) Deforciant. *Tomlins*. See DEFORCIANT.
 DE-FOR'CJ-ANT,* (de-för'she-ánt) n. (*Law*) One who deforces; one who wrongfully keeps the owner of lands, &c., out of possession of them. *Bouvier*.
 DE-FOR'CJ-Á'TION,* n. (*Law*) Distress; a seizure of goods. *Jacob*.
 DE-FORM', v. a. [deformo, L.] [i. DEFORMED; pp. DEFORMING, DEFORMED.] To deface; to disfigure; to spoil the form of; to dishonor.
 †DE-FORM', a. Ugly; disfigured; deformed. *Milton*.
 DÉF-ÖR-MÁ'TION, n. A defacing; a disfiguring.
 DE-FÖRMD', (de-förmd') a. Disfigured; ugly; base.
 DE-FÖRMD-ÉD-LÝ, ad. In a deformed manner.
 DE-FÖRMD-ÉSS, n. Ugliness; a disagreeable form.
 DE-FÖRMR', n. One who defaces or deforms.
 DE-FÖRM'É-TÝ, n. Want of beauty or of proper form; crookedness; ugliness.
 DE-FÖR'SÖR, n. (*Law*) One who casts out by force. *Blount*.
 †DE-FÖUL', v. a. To defile; to befoul. *Spenser*.
 DE-FRAUD', v. a. [defraudo, L.] [i. DEFRAUDED; pp. DEFRAUDING, DEFRAUDED.] To rob or deprive by fraud or trick; to cheat; to deceive.
 DÉFRÁU-DÁ'TION, n. Privation by fraud. *Browne*. [R.]
 DE-FRAUD'ER, n. One who defrauds.
 †DE-FRAUD'MENT, n. Privation by deceit or fraud. *Milton*.
 DE-FRÁY', (de-fráy') v. a. [defrayo, Fr.] [i. DEFRAIDED; pp. DEFRAIDING, DEFRAYED.] To bear the charges of; to pay.
 DE-FRÁY'ER, (de-fráy'er) n. One who defrays.
 DE-FRÁY'MENT, n. The payment of expenses. *Shelton*.
 DEFT, a. Neat; spruce; proper; dexterous. *Dryden*.
 DÉFTÉ-ÉR-DÉR,* n. (*Turkey*) The chancellor of the exchequer. *Brande*.
 †DEFT'LY, ad. Neatly; dexterously; skillfully. *Gay*.
 DEFT'NESS, n. Neatness; beauty. *Dryden*.
 DE-FÜNCT', a. Defunct, old Fr.; defunctus, L.] Having finished the occupations of life; dead; deceased.
 DE-FÜNCT', n. One deceased; a dead person. *Shak*.
 †DE-FÜNCT'ION, (de-fünkt'shun) n. Death. *Shak*.
 DE-FÜN'É, v. a. [defier, Fr.] [i. DEFIED; pp. DEFYING, DEFYING.] To call to combat; to challenge; to dare; to brave; to slight.
 †DE-FÝ', n. A challenge. *Dryden*.
 DE-FÝ'ER, n. Defier. *South*. See DEFIER.
 DÉG, v. a. To moisten with water; to wet; to sprinkle. *Shak*. [Provincial in England.] *Brockett*.

DE-GÁN'NISH,* v. a. [dégarnir, Fr.] To unfurnish; to strip; to dismantle; to disorganize. *Washington*. [R.]
 †DE-GÉN'DER, v. n. To degenerate. *Spenser*.
 DE-GÉN'DERED, (de-jén'derd) a. Degenerated. *Spenser*.
 DE-GÉN'ÉR-A-CÝ, n. Act of degenerating; state of being degenerated; a departure from the virtue of ancestors; decay of virtue or goodness; meanness.
 DE-GÉN'ÉR-ÁTE, v. n. [degenero, L.] [i. DEGENERATED; pp. DEGENERATING, DEGENERATED.] To fall from the virtue of ancestors; to fall from a better state; to fall from its kind; to grow base; to become worse.
 DE-GÉN'ÉR-ÁTE, a. Decayed in virtue; degenerated; base.
 DE-GÉN'ÉR-ÁTE-ÉD,* a. Fallen from the virtue or excellence of ancestors or of kind; grown base.
 DE-GÉN'ÉR-ÁTE-LÝ, ad. In a degenerate or base manner.
 DE-GÉN'ÉR-ÁTE-NESS, n. Degeneracy.
 DE-GÉN'ÉR-ÁT-ING,* p. a. Growing base; losing excellence.
 DE-GÉN'ÉR-Á'TION, n. Act of degenerating; degeneracy; a degenerate condition or thing.
 DE-GÉN'ÉR-Á-TIVE,* a. Tending to degenerate; making worse. *Month Rev*.
 DE-GÉN'ÉR-ÖUS, a. Degenerate; vile; base. *Dryden*. [R.]
 DE-GÉN'ÉR-ÖUS-LÝ, ad. Basely; meanly. *Decay of Piety*.
 DE-GLÓ'TI-NÁTE,* v. a. To unglue; to undo; to slacken. *Smart*.
 DE-GLU-TI'WALLOW, (dèg-lu-tish'wun) n. [*de* and *glutio*, L.] Act of swallowing food; a swallowing.
 DE-GLU-TÝ'TIOUS,* a. Relating to deglutition. *Heber*. [R.]
 DÉG-RA-DÁ'TION, n. Act of degrading; state of being degraded; deprivation of rank; dismissal from office; baseness.
 DE-GRÁDE', v. a. [dégrader, Fr.] [i. DEGRADED; pp. DEGRADING, DEGRADED.] To deprive of office, rank, or title; to lower; to depress; to disgrace; to humble; to reduce from a higher to a lower state.
 DE-GRÁD'ÉD,* p. a. Deprived of dignity or rank; disgraced.
 †DE-GRÁDE'MENT, n. Degradation. *Milton*.
 DE-GRÁD'ING,* p. a. Depriving of dignity or rank; disgracing.
 DE-GRÁD'ING-LÝ, ad. In a degrading manner. *Coveynty*.
 †DEG-RA-YÁ'TION, n. Act of making heavy.
 DE-GRÉE', v. a. [degré, Fr.] A step; a portion in progression; state of progress or of relationship; order of lineage; a high state; rank; station; quality; class; — rank or title in a university or college. — (*Geom. and Geog.*) The 360th part of a circle, of a circumference, or of four right angles; 60 minutes on a circle; 60 geographical miles. — (*Mus.*) A small interval. — *By degrees*, by little and little.
 †DE-GÜST', v. a. [degusto, L.] To taste. *Cockeram*.
 †DEG-US-TÁ'TION, n. A tasting. *Bp. Hall*.
 DE-HÍSCE',* (de-hís') v. n. To open, as the capsule of a flower. *P. Cyc*.
 DE-HÍS'ÇENCE,* n. (*Bot.*) The act of opening; a gaping. *P. Cyc*.
 DE-HÍS'ÇENT,* a. (*Bot.*) Gaping or opening, as a capsule. *Brande*.
 †DE-HÖN-ÉS'TÁTE,* v. a. To make dishonest; to dishonor. *Taylor*.
 DE-HÖRS'É,* prep. [Fr.] (*Law*) Without; as, "dehors the land." *Blackstone*.
 DE-HÖRT', v. a. [dehortor, L.] To dissuade. *Bp. Hall*. [R.]
 DÉ-HÖR-TÁ'TION, n. Dissuasion. *Knight*. [R.]
 DE-HÖR-TÁ-TIVE,* a. Dissuasive; dehortatory. *Coleridge*.
 DE-HÖR-TÁ-TÖ-RÝ, a. Tending to dissuade. *Bp. Hall*.
 DE-HÖR-TÁ-TÖ-RÝ,* n. Dissuasion. *Milton*.
 †DE-HÖR'TER, n. A dissuader. *Sherwood*.
 DE-I-ÇIDE, v. a. [*deus* and *caedo*, L.] The murder or murder of a divine being. *Prior*.
 DE-ÍF'IC,* a. Making divine; defical. *Smart*.
 DE-ÍF'Í-CÁL, a. Making divine. *Homilies*.
 DE-I-FÍ-ÇÁ'TION, n. Act of deifying; state of being deified.
 DE-I-FÍED,* (dè'è-fíed) p. a. Adored as a god; praised excessively.
 DE-I-FÍ-ER, n. One who deifies. *Coveynty*.
 DE-I-FÓRM, a. Of a godlike form. *More*.
 †DE-I-FÖRM'É-TÝ, n. Resemblance of deity. *More*.
 DE-I-FÝ', (dè'è-fý') v. a. [*deus* and *fito*, L.] [i. DEIFIED; pp. DEIFYING, DEIFIED.] To make divine; to make a god of; to adore as God; to praise excessively.
 DEIGN, (dán) v. n. [daierno, Fr.] [i. DEIGNED; pp. DEIGNING, DEIGNED.] To condescend; to vouchsafe. *Milton*.
 DEIGN, (dán) v. a. To grant; to permit; to allow. *Shak*.
 DEIGN'ING, (dán'ing) n. A vouchsafing.
 DE'I GRÁ-TÍ-A,* (grá'shè-a) [L.] By the grace of God; — a formula used in the ceremonial description of the title of a sovereign. *Brande*.
 DE'I JU-DÍÇÍ-ÖM,* (dè'í-ju-dish'è-üm) [L.] (*Law*) The judgment of God; — the term applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal. *Hamilton*.
 DÉL,* or DÉËL,* n. The Scotch word for devil. *Jamieson*.
 DEÍ-NO'DÉ'RÍ-ÖM,* n. [deivos and ðiplov.] (*Geol.*) A fossil

genus of gigantic pachyderms, having enormous tusks: — the largest of the known mammals, and supposed to be found in 18 feet in height. *Brande.*

†DE-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. a.* [*de* and *integro*, L.] To spoil. *Bayley.* See DISINTEGRATE.

†DE-IP'A-ROS, *a.* [*deiparus*, L.] That brings forth a god. *Bayley.*

DE-IP-NÖS/Q-PHIST,* *n.* One of an ancient class of philosophers who discoursed at meals. *Genl. Mag.*

DEIS,* *n.* A high seat. *Chaucer. See Dais.*

DEISM, (dē'iz'm) *n.* [*déisme*, Fr.] The doctrine or creed of a deist; belief in the existence of God, coupled with disbelief of revealed religion.

DE'IST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revealed religion.

DE-IS'TIC,* *a.* Relating to deism or deists; deistical. *Hall.*

DE-IS'TI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to deism or deists; deistic.

DE-IS'TI-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In a deistical manner. *Ash.*

DE-IS'TI-CAL-NESS,* *n.* The state of being deistical. *Scott.*

†DE-I-TATE, *a.* Made god. *Abb. Cranmer.*

DE-I-TY, (dē'e-te) *n.* [*deitas*, L.] Divinity; the nature and essence of God; the Divine Being; a fabulous god or goddess.

DE-JECT', *v. a.* [*drcijco, dejectum*, L.] [i. DEJECTED; *pp.* DEJECTING, DEJECTED.] To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to dispirit; to dishearten; to depress; to make sad.

†DE-JECT', *a.* Cast down; afflicted; dejected. *Shak.*

DE-JECT'ED,* *p. a.* Cast down; disheartened; discouraged; sad.

DE-JECT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a dejected manner. *Bacon.*

DE-JECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being cast down. *Heywood.*

DE-JECT'ER, *n.* One who dejects. *Cotgrave.*

DE-JECTION', *n.* State of being dejected; lowness of spirits; melancholy; weakness; depression. — (*Med.*) A stool; a going to stool.

†DE-JECT'LY, *ad.* Dejectedly. *Sherwood.*

DE-JEC'TO-RY, *a.* Promoting evacuation by stool. *Ferrand.*

DE-JECT'URE, (de-jēkt'yūr) *n.* Excrement. *Arbuthnot.*

†DE-JE-RATE, *v. a.* To swear deeply. *Cockeram.*

†DE-JE-RATION', *n.* A taking of a solemn oath. *Ep. Hall.*

DE-JE'NER, or DE-JE'NE, (dā'zh-y-nā') *n.* [Fr.] A breakfast; the morning meal.

DE JURE,* [L.] (*Law*) By or of right; by law. *Tomlins.* See DE FACTO.

†DE-LAC-ER-ATION', *n.* [*delacero*, L.] Dilaceration. *Bayley.*

†DE-LAC-RY-MATION', *n.* [*delacrmatio*, L.] Waterishness of the eyes. *Bayley.*

†DE-LAC-TATION', *n.* [*delactatio*, L.] A weaning from the breast. *Bayley.*

DE-LAPSE',* (de-lāps') *v. n.* To glide or fall down. *Drayton.*

DE-LAPSED', (de-lāpst') *a.* Fallen or falling down.

DE-LAP'SION,* *n.* Act of falling down. *Holland.*

DE-LATE', *v. a.* [*delatus*, L.] To carry; to accuse; to inform against. *B. Jonson.*

DE-LATION', *n.* A conveyance; an accusation. *Bacon.* [R.]

†DE-LAY'TOR, *n.* An accuser; an informer. *Sandys.*

DE-LAY', (de-lā') *v. a.* [*délayer*, Fr.] [i. DELAYED; *pp.* DELAYING, DELAYED.] To defer; to put off; to hinder; to frustrate; to procrastinate; to postpone; to protract; to prolong.

DE-LAY', (de-lā') *v. n.* To stop; to linger; to procrastinate.

DE-LAY', *n.* A deferring; procrastination; stay; stop.

DE-LAY'ER, *n.* One who delays or defers.

†DE-LAY'MENT, *n.* Hindrance; delay. *Gower.*

DE-L-CRÉ-DÉ-RE,* [*credere*, It.] (*Mercantile law*) A *del credere* commission is a commission granted by a merchant to a factor to dispose of goods; the factor, for the consideration of an additional per-centage, agreeing to guarantee the solvency of the purchaser. *Brande.*

DE-LE,* *v. a.* [*Lat.* verb imperative, from *deleo*.] (*Print.*) To delete; to blot out; to erase. *Hamilton.*

DEL'E-BLE, [dél'ē-bl, *J. K. R.*; dé-lē-bl, *Sm.*] *a.* [*delebilis*, L.] That may be effaced or blotted out.

DE-LÉC'TA-BLE, *a.* [*delectabilis*, L.] Pleasing; delightful.

DE-LÉC'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Delightfulness; pleasantness. *Barrett.*

DE-LÉC'TA-BLY, *ad.* Delightfully; pleasantly. *Bale.*

DE-LÉC'TATION', [dél'ēk-tā'shun, *W. Ja. R.*; dé-lēk-tā'shun, *S. K. Sm.*] *n.* Pleasure; delight. *Sir T. More.*

†DEL'E-GA-CY, *n.* A certain number of persons delegated; a delegation. *Abb. Laud.*

DEL'E-GATE, *v. a.* [*delego*, L.] [i. DELEGATED; *pp.* DELEGATING, DELEGATED.] To send on an embassy; to intrust; to commit to another's power.

DEL'E-GATE, *n.* A deputy; a representative; a commissioner; one who is sent to act for another. — *Court of delegates*, an ecclesiastical court of appeal.

DEL'E-GATE, *a.* Deputed; delegated. *Bp. Taylor.*

DEL'E-GAT-ED,* *p. a.* Commissioned to represent another; deputed.

DE-LÉ-GATION', *n.* Act of delegating; the persons delegated; a commission; assignment of a debt to another.

DE-LÉ'N'DA,* *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be blotted out or erased. *Hamilton.*

†DEL-E-NIF'I-CAL, *a.* [*delencificus*, L.] Easing pain. *Bayley.*

DE-LÉ-TE', *v. a.* [*deleo*, L.] [i. DELETED; *pp.* DELETING, DELETED.] To erase; to efface; to blot out. *D. Steuart.*

DE-LÉ-TE'R-I-OUS, *a.* Injurious; poisonous; destructive.

†DEL'E-TÉ-R-Y, *a.* Destructive; deleterious. *Hudibras.*

DE-LÉ-TION', *n.* Act of blotting out; erasure.

DE-LÉ-TI'OUS,* (dél'ē-tish'us) *a.* Admitting erasure or blotting out. *Crabb.*

DE-LÉ-TO-RY, *n.* That which blots out. *Bp. Taylor.* [R.]

DEL'E, *n.* [† A mine or quarry. *Ray.*] A kind of porcelain. See DELT.

DELFT,* or DELFT'-WARE,* *n.* A coarse kind of porcelain, originally made at Delft in Holland. *Brande.*

†DEL-I-BATE, *v. a.* [*delibō*, L.] To sip; to taste. *Marmion.*

†DEL-I-BATION', *n.* An essay; a taste. *Bp. Berkeley.*

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. n.* [*delibero*, L.] [i. DELIBERATED; *pp.* DELIBERATING, DELIBERATED.] To ponder in the mind; to consider or think in order to determine; to hesitate.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To weigh in the mind; to consider. *Abb. Laud.*

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* Circumspect; cautious; considerate; thoughtful; wary; slow.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a deliberate manner; slowly.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Circumspection; wariness.

DE-LIB'ER-ATION', *n.* Act of deliberating; thought in order to choose; consideration.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* That deliberates; apt to consider.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, *n.* A discourse or kind of oratory in which a question is deliberated. *Bacon.*

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a deliberative manner. *Burke.*

DE-LIB'ER-A-TOR,* *n.* One who deliberates. *V. Knox.*

DEL-I-CÁ-CY, *n.* Quality of being delicate; something pleasing by its fineness, softness, or flavor; daintiness; pleasantness; nicety; softness; feminine beauty; minute accuracy; neatness; elegance; politeness; indulgence; gentleness; tenderness; weakness of constitution; smallness; tenacity.

DEL-I-CATE, *a.* Nice; pleasant to the taste; dainty; choice; select; excellent; pleasing to the senses; fine; not coarse; polite; soft; effeminate; tender; unable to bear hardships; pure; clear.

DEL-I-CATE, *n.* One very nice or delicate. *Talbot.*

DEL-I-CATE-LY, *ad.* In a delicate manner; finely.

DEL-I-CATE-NESS, *n.* Tenderness; softness; delicacy.

†DEL-I-CATES, *n. pl.* Niceties; delicacies. *Jeremiah.*

DEL-I-CÁ-TÉSSÉ,* *n.* [Fr.] Niceness; delicacy. *Swift.*

†DEL-I-CÉ'S, (dél'ē-sēz) *n. pl.* [*delicia*, L.] Pleasures. *Gower.*

†DE-LI'CI-ATE, (de-lish'ē-āt) *v. n.* To take delight; to feast. *Parthenia Sacra.*

DE-LI'CI-ŌUS, (de-lish'us) *a.* [*délícieux*, Fr.] Highly pleasing; giving delight; sweet; agreeable; charming.

DE-LI'CI-ŌUS-LY, (de-lish'us-ly) *ad.* Sweetly; pleasantly.

DE-LI'CI-ŌUS-NESS, (de-lish'us-nes) *n.* Delight; pleasure.

DE-LICT',* *n.* (*Law*) An offence; a crime; an offender. *Hovell.*

DEL-I-GATION', *n.* [*deligatio*, L.] (*Surgery*) A binding up.

DE-LIGHT', (de-lit') *n.* Pleasurable emotion; great pleasure; gratification; joy; satisfaction.

DE-LIGHT', (de-lit') *v. a.* [*délecter*, Fr.] [i. DELIGHTED; *pp.* DELIGHTING, DELIGHTED.] To please highly; to gratify much; to afford pleasure to.

DE-LIGHT', (de-lit') *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure.

DE-LIGHT'ED,* (de-lit'ed) *p. a.* Much pleased; highly gratified.

DE-LIGHT'ER, (de-lit'er) *n.* One who delights. *Barrow.*

DE-LIGHT'FUL, (de-lit'ful) *a.* Pleasant; charming; highly pleasing; lovely; beautiful; very agreeable.

DE-LIGHT'FUL-LY, (de-lit'ful-ly) *ad.* With delight.

DE-LIGHT'FUL-NESS, (de-lit'ful-nes) *n.* Great pleasure.

DE-LIGHT'LESS, (de-lit'les) *a.* Wanting delight. *Thomson.*

DE-LIGHT'SOME, (de-lit'sum) *a.* Delightful. *Spenser.*

DE-LIGHT'SOME-LY, (de-lit'sum-ly) *ad.* Delightfully. *Sherwood.*

DE-LIGHT'SOME-NESS, (de-lit'sum-nes) *n.* Delightfulness.

†DE-LINE',* *v. a.* To delineate. *Obway.*

DE-LINE'AMENT, *n.* Delineation. *Selden.* [R.]

DE-LINE'ÁRE, *v. a.* [*delineo*, L.] [i. DELINEATED; *pp.* DELINEATING, DELINEATED.] To draw lines so as to exhibit the form of; to depict; to design; to sketch; to paint; to describe.

DE-LINE'ÁT-ED,* *p. a.* Sketched out; designed; represented.

DE-LINE'ÁT-ING,* *p. a.* Sketching out; designing.

DE-LINE'ATION', *n.* Act of delineating; first draught.

DE-LINE'Á-TOR,* *n.* One who delineates. *V. Knox.*

†DE-LINE'Á-TURE, *n.* Delineation. *Cotgrave.*

†DE-LIN'T-MENT, *n.* A mitigating or assuaging. *Bayley.*

DE-LIN'QUEN-CY, *n.* [*delinquentia*, L.] A failure of duty; an offence; a fault.

DE-LIN'QUENT, (de-ling'kwent) *n.* An offender; one who has committed a crime or offence; a culprit.

DE-LIN'QUENT,* *a.* Failing in duty; guilty of an offence. [*Boyle.*]

†DEL-I-QUÁTE, *v. n.* [*deliquo*, L.] To melt; to deliquesce.

†DEL'I-QUATE, *v. a.* To dissolve. *Cudworth.*
 †DEL-I-QUATION, *n.* Deliquescence. *Bailey.*
 DEL-I-QUESCE*, (dél-é-kwés') *v. n.* [*deliquesco*, L.] (*Chem.*) To melt slowly in the air, or to attract water from the atmosphere. *Brande.*
 DEL-I-QUES'CENCE*, *n.* Act of deliquescing; spontaneous liquefaction; liquefaction in the air. *Brande.*
 DEL-I-QUES'CENT*, *a.* Liquefying in the air. *P. Cyc.*
 DE-LI'QUI-ATE, (de-lik-wé-sít) *v. n.* To deliquesce. *Smart.*
 DE-LI'QUI-É-AM, (de-lik-wé-sím) *n.* [L.] A spontaneous melting by exposure to the air; deliquescence; the substance melted.—(*Med.*) A fainting.
 †DE-LI'RAN-CY, *n.* State of being delirious; delirium. *Bp. Gauden.*
 †DE-LIR'A-MENT, *n.* Delirium. *Heywood.*
 †DE-LI'RANT*, *a.* Delirious. *Dr. Owen.*
 †DE-LI'RÁTE, *v. n.* [*deliro*, L.] To dote; to rave. *Cockercam.*
 †DEL-I-RÁTION, *n.* Dotage; madness. *Mede.*
 DE-LIR'I-OUS, *a.* Affected by delirium; raving; doting.
 DE-LIR'I-OUS-LY*, *ad.* In a delirious manner. *Bailey.*
 DE-LIR'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being delirious.
 DE-LIR'I-UM, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A disorder of the intellect, or alienation of mind, connected with fever.—It is dependent on disease, and thus distinguished from *mania* or *madness*.
 DE-LIR'I-UM TRÉ'MENS*, [L.] (*Med.*) A disease of the brain, resulting from the excessive and protracted use of spirituous liquors; almost peculiar to drunkards. *Brande.*
 DEL-I-TÉS'CENCE, *n.* [*delitescencia*, L.] Retirement; obscurity. *Johnson.* A sudden subsidence, as of a tumor. *Brande.*
 DEL-I-TÉS'CENT*, *a.* Concealed; lying hid. *Johnson.*
 DE-LIT-I-GATE, *v. a.* [*delitigo*, L.] To chide. *Cockercam.*
 DE-LIT-I-GÁTION, *n.* A striving; a chiding.
 DE-LIV'ER, *v. a.* [*delivero*, Fr.] [i. DELIVERED; *pp.* DELIVERING, DELIVERED.] To set free; to release; to save; to rescue; to surrender; to give; to yield; to cede; to concede; to disburden of a child; to speak; to tell; to utter.—*To deliver over*, to put into another's hands; to transmit.—*To deliver up*, to surrender.
 †DE-LIV'ER, *n.* Nimble; free; active. *Chaucer.*
 DE-LIV'ER-ABLE*, *a.* That may be delivered. *Hale.*
 DE-LIV'ER-ANCE, *n.* The act of delivering; state of being delivered; release; rescue; delivery; act of bringing forth children.
 DE-LIV'ER-ER, *n.* One who delivers; a rescuer.
 DE-LIV'ER-ESS*, *n.* A female deliverer. *Qu. Rev.*
 †DE-LIV'ER-LY, *ad.* Nimble. *Spenser.*
 †DE-LIV'ER-NESS, *n.* Agility; delivery.
 DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* Act of delivering; deliverance; release; rescue; saving; a surrender; utterance; pronouncement; speech; childbirth. [i. *Activity*; *agility*. *Wotton.*]
 DELL, *n.* [*dal*, D.] A pit; a hollow place; a little dale or valley.
 DELPH, *n.* *Swift.* See DELF, and DELFT.
 DEL'PHI-A*, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali; delphinia. *P. Cyc.*
 DEL'PHI-AN*, *a.* Relating to Delphi; Delphic. *Smart.*
 DEL'PHIC, *a.* Relating to Delphi; oracular. *Mitford.*
 DEL'PHINE*, (dél'fín) *a.* [*delphinus*, L.] Relating to the Dauphin of France.—*Delphine editions* of the Latin classics were editions prepared by thirty-nine distinguished scholars, at the suggestion of Louis XIV., for the use of the Dauphin (*in usum Delphini*), under the superintendence of Montausier, Bossuet, and Huet. *Brande.*
 DEL-PHIN'I-A*, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaline base obtained from the seeds of *delphinium staphisagria*, or *stavesacre*. *Brande.*
 DEL'PHIN-ITE*, *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for *epidote*. *Cleave-land.*
 DEL'TA*, *n.*; *pl.* DELTAS. The Greek letter Δ; a term applied to an alluvial tract of country between the diverging mouths of a river, often subject to inundation. *Lyell.*
 DEL-TÁIC*, *a.* Relating to or like a delta. *Ed. Rev.*
 DEL'TOID, *a.* [*from delta*.] Resembling the Greek letter Delta (Δ).—(*Anat.*) Noting a muscle of the shoulder.—(*Bot.*) Having the form of a triangle or of the Greek Delta.
 DEL'TOID*, *n.* (*Anat.*) The muscle of the shoulder which serves to lift the arm. *Scott.*
 DE-LUD'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be deceived. *Brownne.*
 DE-LUDE', *v. a.* [*deludo*, L.] [i. DELUDED; *pp.* DELUDING, DELUDED.] To deceive; to impose upon; to lead away; to beguile; to cheat; to disappoint; to frustrate.
 DE-LUD'ED, *p. a.* Deceived; imposed upon; beguiled.
 DE-LUD'ER, *n.* One who deludes; a deceiver.
 DE-LUD'ING, *n.* Collusion; deception.
 DE-LUD'ING*, *p. a.* Deceiving; beguiling; cheating.
 DEL'UGE, (dél'új) *n.* [Fr.] A general inundation; a laying entirely under water; a flood; an overflow; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any sudden and resistless calamity.

DEL'UGE, (dél'új) *v. a.* [i. DELUGED; *pp.* DELUGING DELUGED.] To drown; to lay totally under water; to overwhelm; to overflow; to inundate.
 DE-LU'SION, (de-lú'zshun) *n.* [*delusio*, L.] Act of deluding; state of being deluded; fallacy; illusion; a cheat; a guile; deceit; error.
 DE-LU'SIVE, *a.* Tending to delude; deceptive; fallacious; illusory.
 DE-LU'SIVE-LY*, *ad.* In a delusive manner. *Scott.*
 DE-LU'SIVE-NESS*, *n.* The state of being delusive. *Tucker.*
 DE-LU'SORY, *a.* Delusive. *Bp. Barlow.*
 DÉLVE, (délv) *v. a.* [i. DÉLVED; *pp.* DELVING, DÉLVED.] To dig; to open the ground with a spade.—to fathom; to sift, with *into*.
 DÉLVE, *n.* [i. A ditch; a pit; a den. *Spenser.*] A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine.
 DELV'ER, *n.* One who delves; a digger.
 DEM-A-GÓG'IC*, *a.* Relating to or like a demagogue, DEM-A-GÓG'I-CAL*, *a.* factious. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 DEM'A-GÓGUE, (dém'a góg) *n.* [*δημαγωγός*.] A ringleader of a faction or of the rabble; a popular and factious orator or agitator.
 DEM'A-GÓG-Y*, *n.* Qualities of a demagogue. *Maunder.*
 DE-MÁIN', or DE-MÉSNE', (de-mán' or de-mén') [de-mén', *W. J. F. K. Sm.*; de-mán', *S. E. Ja.*; de-mán' or de-mén', *P.*] [*domaine*, Fr.] A manor-house and lands adjacent; copyhold estate; estate in land.
 DE-MÁND', *v. a.* [i. DEMANDED; *pp.* DEMANDING, DEMANDED.] To claim; to ask for with authority; [to ask; to inquire. *Job.*] To question; to require.—(*Law*) To prosecute in a real action.
 DE-MÁND', *n.* A claim; a challenging; a question; a requisition; that which is demanded; the necessary quantity.—(*Law*) The asking of what is due in a real action.
 DE-MÁND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded. *Bacon.*
 DE-MÁND'ANT, *n.* (*Law*) One who brings a real action:—corresponding to *plaintiff* in personal actions.
 DE-MÁND'ER, *n.* One who demands.
 DE-MÁND'RESS, *n.* She who demands. *Cotgrave.*
 DE-MÁP'TE-RÁN*, *n.* (*Ent.*) An order of insects. *Brande.*
 DE-MAR-CÁTION, *n.* [*demarcation*, Fr.] Division; a boundary; separation of territory. *Burke.*
 †DE-MÁRCH, *n.* Gait; march; walk. *Lond. Jour.*
 DE-MÉAN', *v. a.* [i. DEMEANED; *pp.* DEMEANING, DEMEANED.] [i. *To* debase; to lessen. *Shak.*] To behave; to carry,—with a reciprocal pronoun.
 DE-MÉAN', *n.* Estate in land. See DEMAIN, and DEMESSE.
 †DE-MÉAN'Y, (de-mén'y) *n.* A mien; demeanor. *Spenser.*
 DE-MÉAN'OR, *n.* Carriage; behavior; deportment; conduct.
 †DE-MÉAN'URE, *n.* Behavior. *Barret.*
 DE-MEM-BRÁTION*, *n.* Act of dismembering. *Graham.*
 DE-MEN-CY, *n.* [*dementia*, L.] (*Law*) Insanity. *Skellon.*
 DE-MÉNT', *v. a.* [i. DEMENTED; *pp.* DEMENTING, DEMENTED.] To make mad or insane. *Bale*. [R.]
 DE-MÉN'TATE, *v. a.* [*demento*, L.] To make mad. *Burton.*
 DE-MÉN'TATE, *a.* Infatuated; insane. *Hammond*. [R.]
 DE-MÉN-TÁTION, *n.* Act of making mad. *Whitlock*. [R.]
 DE-MÉN'TED, *a.* Insane; mad; infatuated. *Qu. Rev.*
 DE-MÉN'TI-A*, (de-mén'shè-á) *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Madness; folly; delirium. *Crabb.*
 DE-MÉPH'I-TIZE*, *v. a.* To purify from mephitic or unwholesome air. *Smart.*
 DE-MÉR'IT, *n.* [*demeritus*, L.] The opposite to *merit*; ill-desert. [Anciently, same as *merit*. *Shak.*]
 †DE-MÉR'IT, *v. a.* To deprive of merit. *Shelford.*
 †DE-MÉRSÉD', (de-mérsé't) *a.* Immersed. *Bailey.*
 DE-MÉR'SION, *n.* [*demersio*, L.] A drowning; immersion. *Bailey*. [R.]
 DE-MÉS'MÉR-IZE*, *v. a.* To free from the influence of mesmerism. *Month. Rev.*
 DE-MÉSNE', (de-mén') *n.* (*Law*) Estate in land attached to a mansion; a manor-house. See DEMAIN.
 DE-MÉS'NT-AL*, (de-mé'shè-ál) *a.* Belonging to a demesne. *Maunder*. [R.]
 DEM'Y, (dém'y) [*domi*, Fr.] A prefix or inseparable particle, used in composition, and signifying *half*; as, *demigod*, that is, half a god.—It corresponds with, and is related to, the Greek *hemi* and the Latin *semi*.
 DE-MY*, *n.* A half-fellow at Magdalen college, Oxford. *Crabb.* See DEMY.
 DEM'Y-CÁN-NON, *n.* A large-sized gun or small-sized cannon.
 DEM-Y-CÚL'VER-YN, *n.* A kind of gun which carries balls of from nine to thirteen pounds weight.
 DEM'Y-DÉ'I-FY*, *v. a.* To half deify. *Cooper.*
 DEM'Y-DÉ'VIL-, (dév'v'l) *a.* Half a devil. *Shak.*
 DEM'Y-DÉ-TÓNE*, *n.* (*Mus.*) A minor third. *Brande.*
 DEM'Y-GÁNT'LET*, *n.* A bandage for disjointed fingers. *Crabb.*
 DEM'Y-GÓD, *n.* Half a god; a deified hero. *Sidney.*
 DEM'Y-GÓRGE*, *n.* (*Fort.*) Half a gorge or entrance into a bastion. *Crabb.*
 †DEM'Y-GRÁTE, *v. n.* [*demigro*, L.] To emigrate. *Cockercam.*

DEM-IGRÄTION, *n.* Emigration. *Cockram.*
 DEM-I-JÖHN,* (dém-é-jön) *n.* A large glass vessel or bottle. *Adams.*
 DEM-I-LÄNCE, *n.* A light lance. *Dryden.*
 DEM-I-LÛNE,* *n.* (*Fort.*) A work placed before the curtain. *Brande.*
 DEM-I-MÄN, *n.* Half a man. *Knolles.*
 DEM-I-NÄT'VRED, (-nät'vred) *n.* Partaking half the nature of another animal. *Shak.*
 DEM-I-PREM'I-SES, *n. pl.* Half premises. *Hooker.*
 DEM-I-PÛP'PET,* *n.* A half-sized puppet. *Shak.*
 DEM-I-QUÄ'VER,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A note equal in duration to half a quaver. *Brande.*
 DEM-I-RE-LIÉ'VÖ,* *n.* (dém-é-re-lé'vö) (*Sculpture*) The rising of half of the figure from the plane, as if it had been cut in two, and only one half fixed to the plane. *Hamilton.*
 DEM-I-RËP, *n.* A woman of *semi-reputation*, not living as a courtesan, but suspected of unchastity. *Burney.*
 DE-MIS'A-BLE,* *a.* Capable of being demised. *Blackstone.*
 DEM-I-SÄNG,* *n.* (*Law*) One who is of half-blood. *Crabb.*
 DE-MISE', (de-miz') *n.* [Fr.] Death; decease. — Used chiefly of a crowned head, or of the crown itself. — (*Law*) The conveyance of an estate either in fee, for life, or for a term of years.
 DE-MISE', (de-miz') *v. a.* [i. DEMISED; pp. DEMISING, DE-MISED.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will. *Swiff.*
 DEM-I-SEM-I-QUÄ'VER,* *n.* (*Mus.*) Half a semiquaver. *Ash.*
 DE-MISS', *a.* [*demissus*, L.] Humble. *Spenser.*
 DE-MISS'ION, *n.* Degradation. *L'Estrange*. [R.]
 DE-MIS'IVE, *a.* Humble; submissive. *Shenstone*. [R.]
 DE-MIS'OLY, *ad.* In an humble manner. *Sherwood.*
 DEM-IS-SO-RY, *a.* See DIMISSORY.
 DE-MIT', *v. a.* [*demitto*, L.] To depress; to let fall; to submit. *Norris.*
 DEM-I-TINT,* *n.* (*Painting*) A tint representing the mean or medium between light and shade, by some called a *half-tint*. *Brande.*
 DEM-I-ÛN'IG,* *a.* Creative; belonging to a creator.
 DEM-I-ÛN'IG-CAL,* or creation. *Ash*. [R.]
 DEM-I-WOLF (-wulf) *n.* A mongrel dog, between a dog and wolf. *Shak.*
 DE-MÖC'RACY, *n.* [*δημοκρατία*.] A form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people; a republic.
 DEM'O-CRÄT, *n.* An advocate for, or defender of, democracy.
 DEM-O-CRÄT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a democracy, or a
 DEM-O-CRÄT'ICAL, } government by the people; popular.
 DEM-O-CRÄT'ICAL-LY, *ad.* In a democratical manner.
 DE-MÖC'RÄTIST, *n.* A democrat. *Burke*. [R.]
 DE-MÖC'RÄTIZE,* *v. a.* To render democratic. *Ec. Rev.* [R.]
 DE-MÖC'RÄTY, *n.* Democracy. *Burton.*
 DEMOISELLE* (dém-wä-zel') *n.* [Fr.] A young girl: — a species of bird: — a pavier's instrument. *Crabb.*
 DE-MÖL'ISH, *v. a.* [*demolier*, L.] [i. DEMOLISHED; pp. DEMOLISHING, DEMOLISHED.] To throw down; to raze; to destroy; to dismantle.
 DE-MÖL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who demolishes.
 DE-MÖL'ISH-ING,* *p. a.* Throwing down; destroying.
 DE-MÖL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Ruin; destruction. *Beaum. & Fl.* [R.]
 DEM-O-LV'TION, (dém-o-lish'un) *n.* The act of demolishing; overthrow; destruction.
 DEM'ON, *n.* [δαίμων.] A spirit, — generally an evil one; a devil.
 DEM'ON-ESS, *n.* A female demon. *Mede.*
 DE-MÖ'NI-ÄC, *n.* One possessed by a demon or an evil spirit.
 DE-MÖ'NI-ÄC, } *a.* Belonging to a demon; devilish; in-
 DEM-O-NIÄ-CAL, } fluenced by an evil spirit.
 DE-MÖ-NIÄ-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In a demoniacal manner. *Dr. Al-len.*
 DE-MÖ'NI-ÄN, *a.* Demoniac. *Milton*. [R.]
 DE-MÖN-ISM,* *n.* The worship of demons. *Shafesbury.*
 DEM'ON-IST,* *n.* A worshipper of demons. *Shafesbury.*
 DEM'ON-IZE,* *v. a.* To render demoniac or diabolical. *Harris.*
 DE-MON-ÖL'RA-CY, *n.* The government of demons. [R.]
 DE-MON-ÖL'A-TRY, *n.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worship of demons. *Mer. Casaubon.*
 DE-MON-ÖL'Q-GIST,* *n.* One versed in demonology. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 DE-MON-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] A treatise on demons or evil spirits.
 DE-MÖN'Q-MIST, *n.* One in subjection to a demon. *Herbert.*
 DE-MÖN'Q-MY, *n.* [δαίμων and νόμος.] The dominion of demons. *Herbert.*
 DE-MON-SHIP, *n.* The state of a demon. *Mede.*
 DE-MON-STRÄ-BL'ITY,* *n.* Demonstrableness. *Coleridge.*
 DE-MON'STRÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be demonstrated.
 DE-MON'STRÄ-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being demonstrable.
 DE-MON'STRÄ-BLY, *ad.* With demonstration.
 DE-MON'STRÄTE, [de-mön'strät, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; dém-on-strät, Wb. — See CONTEMPLATE.] *v. a.* [*demonstro*, L.] [i. DEMONSTRATED; pp. DEMONSTRATING,

DEMONSTRATED.] To prove with certainty; to show as a necessary consequence; to show by experiment.
 DEM-ON-STRÄTION, *n.* The act of demonstrating; proof by indubitable inference, by experiment, or by the exhibition of facts to the senses.
 DE-MÖN'STRÄ-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; proving fully.
 DE-MÖN'STRÄ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a demonstrative manner.
 DE-MÖN'STRÄ-TIVE-NESS,* *n.* State of being demonstrative. *Latham.*
 DEM'ON'STRÄ-TÖR, or DE-MÖN'STRÄ-TÖR, [dém'un-strätör, S. R. Wb.; dem-un-strätör, P. Ja.; dém-un-strätör or de-mön'strätör, W. K. Sm.] *n.* One who demonstrates; a mathematical, anatomical, or physical instructor. — “The accent on the penultimate syllable of this word seems appropriated to one whose office it is to demonstrate or exhibit any part of philosophy: when it merely means one who demonstrates any thing in general, the accent is on the same syllable as the verb.” — *Walker.*
 DE-MÖN'STRÄ-TÖRY, *a.* Tending to demonstrate.
 DE-MÖR-ÄL-ZÄTION, *n.* Destruction of morals. *Qu. Rev.*
 DE-MÖRÄLIZE, *v. a.* [i. DEMORALIZED; pp. DEMORALIZING, DEMORALIZED.] To deprive of moral principles or habits; to corrupt. *Crit. Rev.*
 DEM-OS-THEN'IC,* *a.* Relating to Demosthenes. *Black-wood.*
 DE-MÖT'IC,* *a.* Applied to a mode of hieroglyphical writing which represents the outlines of visible objects or parts of such objects; used by the ancient Egyptians. *Sharpe.*
 DEM'P'STER,* *n.* (*Scotland*) A common hangman. *Crabb.*
 SEE DEMETER.
 DE-MÛLCEO', *v. a.* [*demulceo*, L.] To soothe. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 DE-MÛL'CENT, *a.* Softening; mollifying. *Arbutnot.*
 DE-MÛL'CENT, *n.* (*Med.*) An agent or solution that protects a sensible surface from the action of irritating matter. *P. Cyc.*
 DE-MÛR', *v. n.* [*demurer*, Fr.] [i. DEMURRED; pp. DEMURRING, DEMURRED.] To hesitate; to doubt; to pause; to object. — (*Law*) To delay a process by doubts or objections.
 DE-MÛR', *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton*. [R.]
 DE-MÛR', *n.* Doubt; hesitation. *Abp. Crammer.*
 DE-MÛRE', *a.* [*des mœurs*, Fr.] Sober; decent; of serious or pensive look; grave; affectively modest.
 DE-MÛRE'LY, *v. n.* To look with an affected modesty. *Shak.*
 DE-MÛRE'LY, *ad.* In a demure manner; gravely; solemnly.
 DE-MÛRE'NESS, *n.* Sobriety; affected modesty; gravity.
 DE-MÛRÄ-BLE,* *a.* That may be demurred. *Maunder.*
 DE-MÛRÄGE, *n.* (*Mer. law*) The delay of a vessel in a port, in loading or unloading, beyond the time specified; an allowance for such delay.
 DE-MÛR'ER, *n.* One who demurs. — (*Law*) An issue between a plaintiff and defendant on matter of law.
 DE-MÛ', *n.* [*demi*, Fr.] Demi-sized paper, or that which is a degree smaller than medium, and two degrees smaller than *royal*: — a demi-fellow, or half-fellow, in Magdalen College, Oxford, in England. *See DEMI.*
 DE-MÛ', *a.* Denoting a kind of paper smaller in size than medium.
 DE-MÛ'RÖY-ÄL,* *a.* Noting paper of a fine quality. *Shenstone.*
 DEN, *n.* A cavern; a subterranean hole or cavity; a cave; a hole or cave of a wild beast.
 DEN, *v. n.* To dwell as in a den. *Chambers.*
 DE-NÄ'R-R-ÛS,* *n.* [L.] pl. DENARIII. The Roman penny, a silver coin of the value of about 7½d. sterling. *Campbell.*
 DENÄ-RY, *n.* [*denarius*, L.] The number of ten. *Digby.*
 DENÄ-RY, *a.* Containing ten. *Smart.*
 DENÄ'TION-ÄLIZE, (de-näsh'un-äl-iz) *v. a.* [i. DENATIONALIZED; pp. DENATIONALIZING, DENATIONALIZED.] To deprive of national rights.
 DE-NÄT'V-RÄLIZE,* *v. a.* To make unnatural. *Ed. Rev.* [R.]
 DE-NÄY', *n.* Denial; refusal. *Shak.*
 DE-NÄY', *v. a.* To deny. *Spenser.*
 DEN'DRITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral having figures of trees or shrubs. *Phillips.*
 DEN-DRIT'IC,* } *a.* Veined like the leaves of a tree. *P.*
 DEN-DRIT'ICAL,* } *Cyc.*
 DEN-DRÖD'Q-A,* *n.* [*dévidé* and *ósón*.] (*Zool.*) A species of unicated mollusks. *Brande.*
 DEN'DRÖID,* *a.* Resembling a tree or shrub. *Smart.*
 DEN-DRÖ'DÄL,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a small tree. *P. Cyc.*
 DEN'DRQ-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A petrified tree; a fossil tree. *Hamilton.* [Staughton.]
 DEN-DRÖL'Q-GIST,* *n.* One who is versed in dendrology.
 DEN-DRÖL'Q-GY, *n.* [*dévidé* and *λόγος*.] The natural history of trees.
 DEN-DRÖM-F-ETER,* *n.* An instrument for measuring trees, or for ascertaining the quantity of timber in trees. *Lou-don.*

DEN'DRO-MYS,* n. [*déndrop* and *mūs*.] (Zool.) A South African genus of rodents. *Brande*.
 DEN'DRO-PHIS,* n. [*déndrop* and *phis*.] A serpent of a long, slender body. *Brande*.
 DEN'DRO-PLEX,* n. (Ornith.) A genus of birds. *P. Cyc*.
 DEN'EB,* n. (Astron.) A bright star in the tail of the Lion. *P. Cyc*.
 DEN'E-GATE, v. a. [*denego*, L.] To deny. *Cockeram*.
 DEN'E-GA'TION, n. A denying. *Bullockar*.
 DE-NI'ABLE, a. That may be denied; disputable.
 DE-NI'AL, n. Act of denying; negation; the contrary to affirmation or confession; refusal; abjuration.
 DE-NI'ER, n. One who denies; a disowner.
 DE-NI'ER', (de-nér') n. [Fr.] The twelfth part of a French penny. *Shak*.
 DEN'I-GRATE, [dén'q-grát, *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; de-ni'grát, *S. J. F.*; dén'q-grát or de-ni'grát, *W.*] v. a. [*denigro*, L.] To blacken. *Brown*. [R.]
 DEN'I-GRATION, n. A blackening. *Boyle*.
 DEN'I-ZA'TION, n. The act of enfranchising. *Davies*.
 DEN'I-ZEN, (dén'q-zen) n. (*Eng. law*) An alien born, who has received (ex donatione regis) letters patent to make him an English subject. He may take lands by purchase and devise; but he cannot enjoy offices, trust, &c. In the U. S., there is no such condition among the people.
 DEN'I-ZEN, (dén'q-zen) v. a. To enfranchise. *Drayton*.
 DEN'I-ZEN-SHIP,* n. The state or condition of a denizen. *Ann. Reg.*
 DEN'NET,* n. A two-wheeled carriage for travelling. *Sat. Mag.*
 DE-NOM'I-NABLE, a. That may be named. *Brown*. [R.]
 DE-NOM'I-NATE, v. a. [*denomino*, L.] [i. DENOMINATED; pp. DENOMINATING, DENOMINATED.] To name; to give a name to; to entitle; to style; to designate.
 DE-NOM'I-NATE, a. (Arith.) Denoting a number which expresses the kind of unit treated of. *Davies*.
 DE-NOM'I-NATION, n. The act of naming; a name given to a person or thing; a sect, class, or division, particularly of Christians.
 DE-NOM-I-NATION-AL,* a. Relating to denominations or sects of religion. *Dr. J. Pye Smith*.
 DE-NOM-I-NATION-AL-LY,* ad. According to denominations. *Matthewson*.
 DE-NOM'I-NATIVE, a. That gives a name; that obtains a distinct appellation.
 DE-NOM'I-NATIVE-LY,* ad. By name or denomination. *Baxter*.
 DE-NOM'I-NATOR, n. The giver of a name.—(*Vulgar Fractions*) The number below the line, as 4 in $\frac{3}{4}$.
 DE-NOT'ABLE, a. Capable of being denoted. *Brown*.
 DEN'O-TATE, v. a. See DENOTE.
 DEN-O-TATION, n. The act of denoting. *Hammond*. [R.]
 DEN-O-TATIVE, a. Having the power to denote. *Cotgrave*.
 DE-NOTE', v. a. [*denoto*, L.] [i. DENOTED; pp. DENOTING, DENOTED.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to signify; to imply.
 DE-NOTE/MENT, n. Sign; indication. *Shak*. [R.]
 DENOU'EMENT, (dén's'máng') n. [Fr.] The unravelling or discovery of the plot in a drama of other poem.
 DE-NOUNCE', v. a. [*denuncio*, L.] [i. DENOUNCED; pp. DENOUNCING, DENOUNCED.] To threaten by proclamation or by some outward sign; to accuse publicly; to censure; to condemn.
 DENOUNCE/MENT, n. Denunciation. *Brown*.
 DE-NOUNC'ER, n. One who denounces.
 DE-NOUNC'ING,* p. a. Declaring by way of menace or censure; threatening.
 DE NÓV'Ó,* [L.] Anew; from the beginning. *Hamilton*.
 DENSE, a. [*densus*, L.] Close; compact; almost solid.
 DEN'SI-TY, n. State of being dense; closeness.
 DENT, n. A tooth or point; a blow; — commonly a mark or indentation made by a tooth, or by a stroke with something hard; a wire staple that forms the tooth of a card.
 DENT,* v. a. [i. DENTED; pp. DENTING, DENTED.] To indent; to impress with a dent. *Dryden*.
 DEN'TAL, a. [*dentalis*, L.] Belonging to the teeth.—(*Gram.*) Pronounced principally by the aid of the teeth.
 DEN'TAL, n. A small shell-fish. *Woodward*.—(*Gram.*) A consonant sound chiefly by the aid of the teeth. The dentals are *d, j, s, t, z, g* soft.
 DEN-TA'L-I-F-Í-M,* n. (Zool.) A genus of testaceous mollusks. *P. Cyc*.
 DEN'TATE,* or DEN'TÁT-ED,* a. Having points like teeth. *Paley*.
 DEN-TATION,* n. The form or formation of teeth. *Paley*.
 DENT'ED, a. Notched; indented. *Barret*.
 DEN-TÉ/L'LÍ, (dén-tél'le) n. pl. [It.] (Arch.) Ornaments or cornices bearing some resemblance to the teeth; moldings.
 DEN'T-Í-CLE,* n. A small, projecting point or tooth; a dentil. *Crabb*.
 DEN-TÍ-C/V-LÁTE,* a. (Bot.) Having small teeth; finely dentate. *Loudon*.
 DEN-TÍ-C/V-LÁT-ED, a. Set with small teeth; notched.

DEN-TÍ-C/V-LÁTION, n. [*denticulatus*, L.] The state of being latched or set with small teeth or prominences resembling teeth. *Greav*.
 DEN'TÍ-CÚLE,* n. (Arch.) The flat, projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils are cut. *Francis*.
 DEN'TÍ-FÓRM,* a. Having the form of teeth. *Loudon*.
 DEN'TÍ-FRICE, n. [*dens* and *frico*, L.] A powder for scouring, cleaning, and preserving the teeth.
 DEN'TÍL,* or DEN'TÁL,* n. A denticle; a mullion; a member of a cornice so cut as to give it the form of a set of teeth. *Crabb*.
 DEN'TÍ-LÁT-ED,* a. Armed like teeth; having teeth. *P. Cyc*.
 DEN'TÍ-LÁTION,* n. The formation of teeth; dentition. *P. Cyc*.
 DEN'TÍ-LÁVE,* n. A lotion for cleaning the teeth. *Perry*.
 DEN-TÍL'Q-QUIST,* n. One who speaks through the teeth. *Ash*.
 DEN-TÍL'Q-QUY,* n. The art of speaking through the teeth. *Ash*.
 DEN'TÍ-SCÁLP,* n. An instrument for cleaning the teeth. *Ash*.
 DEN'TIST, n. An operator on, or surgeon for, the teeth.
 DEN'TÍ-S-TRY,* n. The business or art of a dentist. *Dr. Dunglison*.
 DEN-TÍ'TION, (dén-tísh'q'n) n. The breeding of teeth. *Smith*.
 DEN-TÍZE', v. n. To have the teeth renewed. *Bacon*.
 DEN'TÓD,* a. Resembling a tooth. *Smart*.
 DE-NÚ'DATE, v. a. [*denudo*, L.] To strip; to denude. *Hammond*.
 DEN-U-DÁTION, n. Act of making naked. *Bp. Hall*.
 DE-NÚDE', v. a. [i. DENUDED; pp. DENUDING, DENUDED.] To strip; to divest; to make naked.
 DE-NÚN'CI-ÁTE, (de-nún'she-át) v. a. [*denuncio*, L.] [i. DENUNCIATED; pp. DENUNCIATING, DENUNCIATED.] To denounce; to threaten. *Burke*.
 DE-NÚN-CI-ÁTION, (de-nún'she-á'sh'q'n) n. Act of denouncing; threat proclaimed; public censure.
 DE-NÚN'CI-Á-TOR, (de-nún'she-á-tur) n. A denouncer.
 DE-NÚN'CI-Á-TÓ-RY,* (de-nún'she-á-tó-re) a. Relating to or implying denunciation; comminatory. *Dr. Johnson*.
 DE-NÝ, (de-ni') v. a. [*denego*, L.] [i. DENIED; pp. DENYING, DENIED.] To contradict; opposed to affirm; to refuse; not to grant; to disown; to renounce; to oppose; to disclaim.
 DE-OB-STRÚCT', v. a. [*deobstruo*, L.] To clear from impediments. *Morc*.
 DE-OB'STRU-ENT, a. (Med.) Having power to remove obstructions and to open the animal passages. *Arbuthnot*.
 DE-OB'STRU-ENT, n. A medicine that has the power to remove obstructions and open the animal passages.
 DE/O-DAND, n. [*Deo dandum*, L.] (*Eng. law*) A thing given or forfeited to God;—any thing movable inanimate, or beast animate, that, having caused the untimely death of any man by mischance, is forfeited to the king.
 DE/O-DÁW', n. A species of pine in India, valued for timber. *Quere*.
 DE-ÓN'E-R-ÁTE, v. a. [*deonero*, L.] To unload. *Cockeram*.
 DE-ÓN-TÓ-LÓG'Í-CAL,* a. Relating to deontology. *Brougham*.
 DE-ÓN-TÓ-L'Q-QUIST,* n. One versed in deontology. *Ec. Rev.*
 DE-ÓN-TÓL'Q-QUY,* n. The science of duty; the science of ethics, as founded on the tendency of actions to promote happiness. *J. Bentham*.
 DE-ÓP'PI-LÁTE, v. a. [*de* and *oppilo*, L.] To free from obstructions.
 DE-ÓP-PI-LÁTION, n. Removal of obstructions. *Brown*.
 DE-ÓP'PI-LATIVE,* n. (Med.) A medicine to clear obstructions. *Ash*.
 DE-ÓP'PI-LATIVE, a. Deobstruent. *Harvey*.
 DE-ÓR-DI-NÁTION, n. Disorder. *Dr. Rowley*.
 DE-ÓS/CV-LÁTE, v. a. [*deoscular*, L.] To kiss. *Cockeram*.
 DE-ÓS-CU-LÁTION, n. A kissing. *Sillingsfleet*.
 DE-ÓX'Í-DÁTE,* v. a. To reduce from the state of an oxide; to deoxidize. *Smart*.
 DE-ÓX-I-DÁTION,* n. The act of deoxidizing. *Smart*.
 DE-ÓX'Í-DÍZE,* v. a. [i. DEOXIDIZED; pp. DEOXIDIZING, DEOXIDIZED.] To reduce from the state of an oxide. *Brande*.
 DE-ÓX'Y-GEN-ÁTE,* v. a. To deprive of oxygen. *Smart*.
 DE-ÓX'Y-GEN-ÁTION,* n. The act of deoxygenating. *Smart*.
 DE-PÁINT', v. a. To picture; to paint; to describe. *Gay*.
 DE-PÁINT'ER, n. A painter. *Fr. Douglas*.
 DE-PÁRT', v. n. [*départir*, Fr.] [i. DEPARTED; pp. DEPARTING, DEPARTED.] To go away from a place; to desert; to revolt; to apostatize; to die.
 DE-PÁRT', v. a. To quit; to leave. *B. Jonson*.
 DE-PÁRT', v. n. [*départir*, Fr.] To separate; to part; to distribute. *Spenser*.
 DE-PÁRT', n. [*départ*, Fr.] A going away; death; division.
 DE-PÁRT'ER, n. One who departs.
 DE-PÁRT'ING, n. A going away; separation. *Shak*.
 DE-PÁRT'MENT, n. [*département*, Fr.] Separate part, office, or division.—a part or division in the executive government;—a province or subdivision of a country or kingdom, as in France.

DE-PÁRT-MÉNT'AL, *a.* Relating to a department. *Burke.*
 DE-PÁRT'YURE, (dép-árt'yur) *n.* Act of departing; a going away; death; decease; a forsaking; an abandoning.
 †DE-PÁS'CENT, *a.* Feeding. *Bailey.*
 DE-PÁST'YURE, (dép-pást'yur) *v. a.* [i. DEFASTURED; *pp.* DEFASTURING, DEFASTURED.] To eat up; to pasture.
 DE-PÁST'YURE, *v. n.* To feed; to graze. *Blackstone.*
 DE-PÁU'PER-ÁTE, *v. a.* [dépaupero, L.] [i. DEPAUPERATED; *pp.* DEPAUPERATING, DEPAUPERATED.] To make poor; to impoverish. *Smith.*
 DE-PÁU'PER-ÉD,* *v. a.* (*Bot.*) Imperfectly developed; ill-formed. *P. Cye.*
 †DE-PÉCT'IF-LE, *a.* [dépacto, L.] Tough; clammy. *Bacon.*
 †DE-PÉC-U-LÁ'TI'ON, *n.* [dépucatio, L.] Peculation. *Cockeram.*
 †DE-PEINCT', (dép-pánt') *v. a.* To paint. *Spenser.*
 DE-PÉND', *v. n.* [dépendo, L.] [i. DEFENDED; *pp.* DEFENDING, DEFENDED.] To hang from; to be in a state of dependence; to be connected.—To depend upon, to rely on.
 DE-PÉND'A-BLE,* *a.* That may be depended upon. *Pope.*
 DE-PÉND'ANCE, *n.* See DEPENDENCE.
 DE-PÉND'ANT, *n.* [dependens, L.; dépendant, Fr.] One who is subordinate or in subjection; a retainer; a dependant.—It is written *dependant* or *dependant*, indiscriminately.
 DE-PÉND'ENCE, (*n.* State of hanging down; state of being DE-PÉND'EN-CY, *ing* dependent; state of being subordinate, or at the disposal of another; that which is subordinate; concatenation; connection; trust; reliance; confidence.
 DE-PÉND'ENT, *a.* Hanging down; relating to something previous; subordinate; in the power of another.
 DE-PÉND'ENT, *n.* One in subjection or subordinate; one at the disposal of another; dependant. See DEPENDANT.
 DE-PÉND'ENT-LY,* *ad.* In a dependent manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 DE-PÉND'ER, *n.* One who depends; a dependant.
 DE-PÉND'ING,* *p. a.* Hanging from; relying on; trusting to.
 †DE-PÉO'PLE,* (dép-p'pl) *v. a.* To depopulate. *Chapman.*
 DE-PÉR'DIT, *n.* [dépérditus, L.] Any thing lost or destroyed. *Paley.*
 †DE-PÉR'DITE-LY, *ad.* [dépérditus, L.] In a lost manner. *Dean King.*
 †DÉP-ER-DÍ'TI'ON, (dép-er-dish'qn) *n.* Loss. *Brown.*
 †DE-PÉRT'IF-LE,* *a.* Divisible; separable. *Bacon.*
 †DE-PHLEGM', (dép-flém') *v. a.* See DEPHLEGMATE. *Boyle.*
 DE-PHLEG'MÁTE, (dép-flém'mát) *v. a.* [déphegmo, low L.] [i. DEPHLEGMATED; *pp.* DEPHLEGMATING, DEPHLEGMAT-ED.] To clear from phlegm; to clear of water or aqueous matter; to rectify; to distil.
 DEPH-LEG-MÁ'TI'ON, (dép-leg-má'shun) *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits, acids, &c.
 †DE-PHLEGM'ÉD-NÉSS, (dép-flém'ed-nés) *n.* The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*
 DEPH-LO-GÍ'S'TI-CÁTE,* *v. a.* [i. DEPHLOGISTICATED; *pp.* DEPHLOGISTICATING, DEPHLOGISTICATED.] To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability. *Brand.*
 DEPH-LO-GÍ'S'TI-CÁT-ÉD,* *p. a.* Deprived of phlogiston.—*Dephlogisticated air* is an old name of oxygen. *Priestley.*
 DEPH-LO-GÍ'S'TI-CÁ'TI'ON,* *n.* (*Chem.*) Act of separating phlogiston. *Brand.*
 DE-PICT', *v. a.* [dépico, depictum, L.] [i. DEPICTED; *pp.* DEPICTING, DEPICTED.] To paint; to portray; to describe; to delineate; to sketch; to represent.
 DE-PICT'ION,* *n.* Act of depicting; a painting. *Honitt. [R.]*
 DE-PICT'YURE, (dép-íkt'yur) *v. a.* To represent in colors; to depict. *Shenstone.*
 DEP-I-LÁTE, *v. a.* [dépilo, L.] To pull off hair. *Cockeram.*
 DEP-I-LÁ'TI'ON, *a.* A pulling off the hair. *Dryden.*
 †DE-PÍL'A-TÓ-RY, [dép-píl'a-túr-é, *W. P. K. Sm. Wb*; dép-píl'a-túr-é, *S. J.*] *n.* A substance or application which takes away the hair.
 †DE-PÍL'A-TÓ-RY, *a.* Taking away the hair. *Chambers.*
 DE-PI'LOUS, or DÉP'I-LOUS, [dép-pí'lus, *S. W. F. Ja.*; dép-é-lus, *K. Sm.*; dép-pí'lus or dép'é-lus, *P.*] *a.* Without hair. *Brown. [R.]*
 DEP-LAN-TÁ'TI'ON, *n.* [dép'lanto, L.] Act of taking up plants. [R.]
 DE-PLÉ'TI'ON, *n.* [déplico, depletus, L.] The act of emptying, particularly the animal vessels, by bloodletting or medicine.
 DE-PLÉ'TÓ-RY,* *a.* Causing depletion; emptying. *Med. Jour.*
 DE-PLÓ'RA-BLE, *a.* That is to be deplored; miserable; lamentable; sad; calamitous.
 DE-PLÓ'RA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being deplorable.
 DE-PLÓ'RA-BLY, *ad.* Lamentably; miserably.
 †DE-PLÓ'RÁTE, *a.* Lamentable; hopeless. *L'Esrange.*
 DE-PLÓ'RÁ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of deploring; lamentation.
 DE-PLÓ'RE, *v. a.* [dép'loro, L.] [i. DEPLORED; *pp.* DEPLO- RING, DEPLORED.] To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to bemoan.
 †DE-PLÓ'R-ÉD-LY, *ad.* Lamentably. *Ep. Taylor.*
 †DE-PLÓ'RE'MÉNT, *n.* A weeping; a lamenting. *Cockeram.*
 DE-PLÓ'R'ER, *n.* One who deplores.
 DE-PLÓ'R'ING,* *n.* Lamentation; a weeping. *F. Butler.*

DE-PLÖY', *v. a.* [dépoyer, Fr.] [i. DEPLOYED; *pp.* DEPLOY- ING, DEPLOYED.] (Med.) To unfold; to extend; to display, as a body of troops
 DE-PLÖY',* *n. (Mil.)* The expansion of a body of troops, previously compacted in a column, so as to present a large front. *Brande.*
 DE-PLÖY'MÉNT,* *n.* [dépoyement, Fr.] Same as *deploy*.
 DÉP-LV-MÁ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of plucking off.—(*Med.*) A fall of the eyelashes, from swelled eyelids.
 DE-PLÜM'É, *v. a.* To strip of feathers. *Hayward.*
 DE-PÓ-LÁR-ZÁ'TI'ON,* *n.* Act of depolarizing; the restoring of a ray of polarized light to its former state. *Francis.*
 DE-PÓ'LAR-IZE,* *v. a.* To deprive of polarity; to reduce or restore a ray of polarized light to its former state. *Brande.*
 †DE-PÓNE', *v. a.* [dépone, L.] To lay down as a pledge; to depose. *Hudibras.*
 DE-PÓ'NENT, *n. (Law)* One who makes a deposition, or gives information on oath; a witness.—(*Gram.*) A depo- nent verb.
 DE-PÓ'NENT, *a. (Gram.)* Noting Latin verbs which have a passive form but an active meaning.
 DE-PÓP'U-LÁTE, *v. a.* [dépoulo, L.] [i. DEPOPULATED; *pp.* DEPOPULATING, DEPOPULATED.] To deprive of inhabitants; to unpeop; to lay waste.
 DE-PÓP'U-LÁTE, *v. n.* To become depopled. *Goldsmith.*
 DE-PÓP-U-LÁ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of depopulating; havoc.
 DE-PÓP'U-LÁ-TÓR, *n.* One who depopulates.
 DE-PÓRT', *v. a.* [dépporter, Fr.] [i. DEPORTED; *pp.* DEPORT- ING, DEPORTED.] [†To carry away. *Digby.*] To carry; to demean; to behave;—followed by the reciprocal pronoun.
 †DE-PÓRT', *n.* Demeanor; deportment. *Milton.*
 DÉP-OR-TÁ'TI'ON, *n.* [dépörtatio, L.] Act of carrying away; removal; transportation; exile; perpetual banishment.
 DE-PÓRT'MÉNT, *n.* [dépörtement, Fr.] Conduct; demeanor; behavior; carriage.
 DE-PÓ'S'A-BLE, *a.* That may be deposited.
 DE-PÓ'SÁL, *n.* Act of depositing; deposition. *Fox.*
 DE-PÓSE', *v. a.* [dépouser, Fr.] [i. DEPOSED; *pp.* DEPOSING, DEPOSED.] [†To lay down. *Woodward.*] To degrade from a throne or high station; to take away; to divest:—to give testimony; to attest on oath.
 DE-PÓSE', *v. n.* To bear witness; to testify. *Sidney.*
 DE-PÓ'S'ER, *n.* One who deposes; a deponent.
 DE-PÓ'S'ING, *v. a.* Act of one who deposes.
 DE-PÓ'S'IT, *v. a.* [déponeo, depositum, L.] [i. DEPOSITED; *pp.* DEPOSITING, DEPOSITED.] To lay up; to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or security; to place; to commit; to intrust; to pledge.
 DE-PÓ'S'IT, *n.* [depositum, L.] That which is thrown down, left, and lodged; any thing committed to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a security; state of a thing pawned or pledged.
 DE-PÓ'S'IT-Á-RY, *n.* One with whom any thing is intrusted.
 DE-PÓ'S'IT-ÉD,* *p. a.* Placed; laid up; laid aside.
 DE-PÓ'S'IT-ING, *n.* A laying aside.
 DE-PÓ-SÍ'TI'ON, (dép-o-zísh'qn) *n.* Act of depositing or of depositing; that which is deposited; subsidence of matter.—(*Law*) The testimony of a witness or deponent reduced to writing and signed:—the act of depositing, whether of a king from his throne or an ecclesiastic from his office.
 DE-PÓ'S'ITÓR,* *n.* One who makes a deposit. *Sir Wm. Jones.*
 DE-PÓ'S'ITÓ-RY, *n.* The place where any thing is lodged.
 DE-PÓ'S'IT-TÓR, *n.* [L.] A deposit. *Warburton.*
 DE-PO'T', (dép-pót') *n.* [Fr.] A military depository for the stores of an army; a store or warehouse:—a place for starting and stopping on a railroad, &c. *Brit. Crit.*
 DEP-RA-VÁ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of depraving or making bad; cor- ruption; degeneracy; depravity.
 DE-PRÁVE', *v. a.* [dép'ravo, L.] [i. DEPRAVED; *pp.* DEPRAV- ING, DEPRAVED.] To make bad; to vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.
 DE-PRÁVE'D,* (dép-právd') *p. a.* Corrupted; corrupt; vicious.
 DE-PRÁVE'D-LY, *ad.* In a vitiated manner. *Brown.*
 DE-PRÁVE'D-NÉSS, *n.* Corruption. *Ep. Hall.*
 †DE-PRÁVE'MÉNT, *n.* A vitiated state; depravation. *Brown.*
 DE-PRÁVE'R, *n.* One who depraves.
 DE-PRÁV'ING, *n.* A corrupting; a traducing.
 DE-PRÁV'Í-TY, *n.* State of being depraved; wickedness; vice; corruption; a vitiated state.
 DÉP'RE-CÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be deprecated or entreated. *Paley.*
 DÉP'RE-CÁTE, *v. a.* [dép'ecor, L.] [i. DEPRECATED; *pp.* DEP- RECATING, DEPRECATED.] To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.
 DEP-RE-CÁ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of deprecating; prayer against evil; entreaty.
 DEP'RE-CÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Deprecatory. *Comber.*
 DEP'RE-CÁ-TÓR, *n.* One who deprecates.
 DEP'RE-CÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Serving to deprecate; entreating.
 DE-PRÉ'CI-ÁTE, (dép-pré'shé-át) *v. a.* [dép'recio, L.] [i. DE- PRECIATED; *pp.* DEPRECIATING, DEPRECIATED.] To bring a thing down to a lower price; to lessen in value; to dis- parage; to detract; to traduce; to degrade.

DE-PRÉ/CJ-ATE,* (de-pré/she-ät) *v. n.* To fall in value or to become of less value. *Smart*. [So used in the U. S., but not often by good English writers.]
 DE-PRÉ-CJ-ATION, (de-pré/she-ä-shün) *n.* Act of depreciating; act of lessening the value; decrease of value.
 DE-PRÉ/CJ-A-TIVE,* (de-pré/she-ä-tiv) *a.* Tending to depreciate. *Smart*.
 DE-PRÉ/CJ-Ä-TOR,* (de-pré/she-ä-tür) *n.* One who depreciates. *Knox*.
 DE-PRÉ/CJ-A-TÖ-RY,* (de-pré/she-ä-to-ré) *a.* Tending to depreciate. *Qu. Rev.*
 DEPREDATING, DEPREDATED.] To rob; to pillage; to spoil; to devour.
 DEP-RE-DÄTION, *n.* Act of deprdating; robbery; pillage; a robbing; a spolling; and waste.
 DEP'RE-DÄ-TOR, *n.* One who deprdates; a robber.
 DEP'RE-DÄ-TÖ-RY,* *a.* Committing deprdation; robbing. *Baxter*.
 DEP-RE-HËND', *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, L.] [i. DEPREHENDED; *pp.* DEPREHENDING, DEPREHENDED.] To take unawares; to discover. *Sir T. Elyot*. [R.]
 †DEP-RE-HËN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be deprdended or taken. *Petty*.
 †DEP-RE-HËN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being deprdensible. *Bailey*.
 †DEP-RE-HËN'SION, *n.* A seizing. *Bp. Hall*.
 DEP'RESS', *v. a.* [*depressus*, from *deprimo*, L.] [i. DE-PRESSED; *pp.* DEPRESSING, DE-PRESSED.] To press down; to let down; to humble; to deject; to sink; to degrade; to abase; to bring low.
 DE-PRESSÉD',* (de-prést') *p. a.* Dejected; pressed down; disheartened.—(*Bot.*) Flattened from point to base. *P. Cyc.*
 DE-PRESS'ION, (de-prësh'un) *n.* Act of depressing; state of being depressed; dejection; melancholy; act of humbling; abasement.—*Depression of an equator*. (*Algebra*) The bringing of it into lower and more simple terms by division.—*Depression of the sun, moon, or a star*. (*Astron.*) Its distance below the horizon.
 DE-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to depress. *Thomson*.
 DE-PRESS'OR, *n.* One who depresses.—(*Anat.*) A muscle that depresses some part of the body.
 DEP'RIMENT, *a.* [*deprimens*, L.] (*Anat.*) Noting a muscle that depresses the external ear. *Derham*.
 DEP-PRIV-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to deprivation. *Hooker*.
 DEP-RI-VÄTION, *n.* Act of depriving; loss.—(*Law*) The deposition of a clergyman from his benefice, orders, or station.
 DE-PRIVE', *v. a.* [*de* and *privo*, L.] [i. DEPRIVED; *pp.* DEPRIVING, DEPRIVED.] To take from; to bereave of; to hinder; to debar from; to abridge; to release.
 †DE-PRIVE'MENT, *n.* Deprivation. *Ricaut*.
 DE-PRIV'ER, *n.* He or that which deprives.
 DÉPTH, *n.* [*diupth*, Goth.] The distance or measure below the surface; deepness; a deep place; not a shoal; the abyss; the middle or height of a season; profundity; obstreuseness; obscurity; sagacity.—*Depth of a squadron* is the number of men in a file.
 DÉPTH'EN, (dêp'thn) *v. a.* To deepen. *Dict.*
 DÉPTH'LESS,* *a.* Having no depth. *Francis*.
 †DE-PŪCE-LÄTE, *v. a.* To defour; to rob of virginity. *Dict.*
 †DE-PŪSE', *v. a.* [*depello*, *depusum*, L.] To drive away. *Cockeram*.
 DE-PŪL'SION, *n.* A driving away. *Cockeram*. [R.]
 DE-PŪL'SO-RY, *a.* Putting away; averting. *Bailey*. [R.]
 DEP'U-RATE, *v. a.* [*dépurer*, Fr.] [i. DEPURATED; *pp.* DEPURATING, DEPURATED.] To purify; to cleanse. *Boyle*.
 DEP'U-RATE, *a.* Cleansed; pure. *Glanville*.
 DEP'U-RÄTION, *n.* Purification; a cleansing. *Browne*.
 DEP'U-RÄ-TÖR,* *n.* He or that which cleanses. *Kirby*.
 DEP'U-RÄ-TÖ-RY,* *a.* Tending to purify or free. *Sydenham*.
 †DE-PŪRE', *v. a.* To cleanse; to purge. *Raleigh*.
 †DE-PŪR'GÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Having power to purge. *Cotgrave*.
 DEP'U-TÄTION, *n.* Act of deputing; the persons deputed; delegation; vicegerency. *Shaks*.
 †DEP'U-TÄ-TÖR,* *n.* One who grants deputation. *Locke*.
 DE-PŪTE', *v. a.* [*députer*, Fr.] [i. DEPUTED; *pp.* DEPUTING, DEPUTED.] To appoint as a substitute or agent; to constitute; to send with a special commission.
 DE-PŪT'ÉD,* *p. a.* Empowered to act for another; delegated.
 DEP'U-TÏZE,* *v. a.* [i. DEPUTIZED; *pp.* DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZED.] To depute; to employ or appoint as deputy. *Port Folio*. [Colloquial, U. S.]
 DEP'U-TY, *n.* [*député*, Fr.] One appointed or elected to act for another; a representative; a delegate; a substitute; an envoy; a lieutenant; a viceroi.
 †DE-QUAN'TI-TÄTE, (de-quän'te-tät) *v. a.* [*de* and *quantitas*, L.] To diminish the quantity of. *Browne*.
 DE QU'IBUS SÜR DIS-SËT'ZIN,* *n.* (*Law*) A writ of entry. *Crabb*.
 DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places;

generally derived from *deor*, a wild beast. *Gibson's Camden*.
 DE-RÄC'H-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*déracner*, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots; to destroy; to extirpate. *Shak*. [R.]
 DE-RÄC'H-NÄTION,* *n.* Act of plucking up by the roots. *Maunder*.
 †DE-RÄIGN', (de-rän') *v. a.* [*dérainer*, Nor. Fr.] (*Law*) To prove; to justify; to disorder; to turn out of course; to derange. *Whishaw*.
 DE-RÄIGN'MENT, (de-rän'ment) *n.* (*Law*) The act of deraigning; a discharge of profession; a departure from religion; derangement. *Blount*.
 DE-RÄIN', DE-RÄIN'MENT. See DERAIN, DERAINMENT.
 DE-RÄNGE', *v. a.* [*déranger*, Fr.] [i. DERANGED; *pp.* DERANGING, DERANGED.] To turn out of the proper course; to disarrange; to disorder; to confuse; to disconcert; to discompose. *Burke*.
 DE-RÄNGÉD',* (de-ränjd') *p. a.* Put out of place; misplaced; disordered in mind.
 DE-RÄNGE'MENT, *n.* Act of deranging; state of being deranged; disorder; discomposure of mind or intellect; insanity.
 †DE-RÄV', *n.* [*desrayer*, Fr.] Tumult; noise; jollity; solemnity. *Douglass*.
 †DERE, *v. a.* To hurt. *Spenser*.
 †DERE, *a.* Hurtful; dire; sad. *Holloway*. [Local, Eng.]
 DE-REIGN'MENT,* (de-rän'ment) *n.* (*Law*) See DERAINMENT. *Harwicke*.
 DER'E-LICT, *n.* (*Law*) Any thing forsaken or left, or intentionally cast away.
 DER'E-LICT, *a.* [*derelictus*, L.] Wilfully or intentionally relinquished; left; forsaken.
 DE-R'E-LICT'ION, *n.* Act of leaving; state of being left; desertion; abandonment.
 DE-RIDE', *v. a.* [*derideo*, L.] [i. DERIDED; *pp.* DERIDING, DERIDED.] To laugh at with contempt or ill-nature; to scoff at; to jeer; to mock.
 DE-RID'ER, *n.* One who derides; a scoffer.
 DE-RID'ING-LY, *ad.* In a jeering manner. *Bp. Reynolds*.
 DE-RI'VISION, (de-rizh'un) *n.* Act of deriding or laughing at; contempt; scorn; ridicule; a jeering.
 DE-RÏS'IVE, *a.* Containing derision; scoffing. *Pope*.
 DE-RÏS'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a derisive manner. *Herbert*.
 DE-RÏS'ORY, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing. *Shaftesbury*.
 DE-RÏV-A-BLE, *a.* That may be derived; attainable by derivation; deducible, as from a root or cause.
 †DER-I-VÄTE, *v. a.* To derive. *Hulot*.
 DER-I-VÄTION, *n.* Act of deriving; that which is derived; deduction from a source; the tracing of a word from its original; the word so traced; a diversion from a natural channel.
 DER-I-VÄTION-AL,* *a.* Relating to derivation. *Latham*.
 DE-RÏV-A-TIVE, *a.* Derived or taken from another.
 DE-RÏV'A-TIVE, *n.* A thing or word derived from another; a derivative word.
 DE-RÏV'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a derivative manner. *Pearson*.
 DE-RÏVE', *v. a.* [*derivo*, L.] [i. DERIVED; *pp.* DERIVING, DERIVED.] To draw from; to deduce from its source or origin; to trace; to receive; to divert; to deduce; to infer.—(*Gram.*) To trace a word from its source or origin.
 DE-RÏVE'D, *v. n.* To come from; to owe its origin to.
 DE-RÏVE'D',* (de-riv'd') *p. a.* Deduced from its original.
 DERÏVER, *n.* One who derives.
 DËRM,* *n.* (*Zool.*) The true skin, or organized layer of the tegumentary covering of animals. *Brande*.
 DËR'MAL,* *a.* Belonging to the skin. *Brande*.
 DER'MA-TÖID,* *a.* (*Med.*) Resembling the skin. *Dunglison*.
 DER-MA-TÖL'Ö-QV,* *n.* A treatise on the skin and its diseases. *Brande*.
 DER-MÖG'RA-FIY,* *n.* (*Med.*) A description of the skin. *Dunglison*.
 DER-MÖID,* *a.* (*Med.*) Resembling the skin. *Dunglison*.
 DER-MÖT'Ö-MY,* *n.* (*Med.*) The anatomy of the skin. *Dunglison*.
 †DËRN, *a.* Sad; solitary; cruel. *More*. See DEARN.
 †DËRN'TÖL, *a.* Mournful. *Bysshet*.
 DËRN'ZE, (dërn-yër' or dërn-é-p-é) [dërn-yär', S. W. J. F. K.; dërn-yër', E.; dërn-é-p-é, P. Sm.] [*Fr.*] Last; the only remaining. *Jyliffe*.—It is a French word, used only in the phrase *dernier resort*, the last expedient.
 †DËRN'LY, *ad.* Mournfully; anxiously. *Spenser*.
 DER'Ö-GÄTE, *v. a.* [*derogo*, L.] [i. DEROGATED; *pp.* DEROGATING, DEROGATED.] To lessen the extent of a law, distinguished from *abrogate*.—to diminish; to disparage; to degrade. *Hale*.
 DER'Ö-GÄTE, *v. n.* To detract; to lessen reputation.
 DER'Ö-GÄTE, *a.* Degraded; damaged. *Sir T. Elyot*. [R.]
 DER'Ö-GÄTE-LY, *ad.* In a disrespectful manner. *Shak*.
 DER'Ö-GÄTION, *n.* The act of derogating; diminution; a defamation; detraction. *Hooker*.
 †DE-RÖG'A-TIVE, *a.* Derogatory. *Browne*.
 DE-RÖG'A-TÖ-RÏ-LY, *ad.* In a detracting manner. *Aubrey*.
 DE-RÖG'A-TÖ-RÏ-NESS, *n.* State of being derogatory.

DE-RŌG/A-TŌ-RY, *a.* Tending to lessen or take from; detracting; degrading; reproachful; dishonorable.

DE/RIG, * *n.* [*Naut.*] A tackle, used at the outer quarters of a mizzen-yard, consisting of a double and single block, connected by a fall. *Brande.*—[*Arch.*] A machine for raising heavy weights.

†DĒR/RING, *a.* Daring. *Spenser.*

DĒR/VIS, *n.* [*Persian.*] A sort of priest or monk among the Mahometans in Turkey and in Asia, sometimes living in a monastery, and sometimes leading a wandering life.

DĒS'ART, *n.* See **DESSERT**.

DĒS'CANŦ, (dĕs'kãnt) *n.* [*deschant*, old Fr.] A song or tune composed in parts; a discourse; a disputation; a disquisition.

DĒS-CANŦ, [dĕs-kãnt', *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; dĕs'cãnt, *Johnson, Ash.*] *v. n.* [*i.* DESCANTED; *pp.* DESCANTING, DESCANTED.] To sing in parts; to run a division or variety upon notes; to discourse; to animadvert.

DĒS-CANŦ'ER, * *n.* One who descants. *Foster.*

DĒS-CANŦ'ING, *n.* Act of one who descants; remark.

DĒS-SCĒND', (dĕ-sĕnd') *v. n.* [*descendo*, L.] [*i.* DESCENDED; *pp.* DESCENDING, DESCENDED.] To remove from a higher place to a lower; to go downwards; to come down; to come suddenly; to make an invasion; to proceed as from an original; to be derived from; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

DĒS-SCĒND', *v. a.* To move one's self down. *Milton.*

DĒS-SCĒND'ANT, *n.* The offspring of an ancestor.

DĒS-SCĒND'ANT, *a.* Falling; sinking; descending.

DĒS-SCĒND'ER, *n.* One who descends. *Hammond.*

DĒS-SCĒND-I-BL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of descending, or of being transmitted from ancestors. *Blackstone.*

DĒS-SCĒND'I-BLE, *a.* That may descend. *Hale.*

DĒS-SCĒND'ING, * *p. a.* Coming down; coming lower; falling; sinking.

DĒS-SCĒNS'ION, (dĕ-sĕn'shŷn) *n.* The act of descending; descent; a declension; a degradation.—[*Astron.*] The calculation of a setting body with relation to a right sphere, then called the *right ascension*; or to an oblique sphere, and then called *oblique ascension*.

DĒS-SCĒNS'ION-AL, *a.* Relating to descension or descent.

DĒS-SCĒNS'IVE, *a.* Descending; having power to descend.

DĒS-SCĒN-SŌ'RI-TĪ-ŪM, * *n.* [*Chem.*] A vessel for distillation. *Crabb.*

DĒS-SCĒNT, * *n.* Act of descending; progress downwards; inclination:—a hostile invasion or attack:—transmission by succession and inheritance; birth; extraction; offspring; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the order of being.

DĒS-SCRĪB'ABLE, *a.* That may be described. *Paley.*

DĒS-SCRĪB'E, *v. a.* [*describo*, L.] [*i.* DESCRIBED; *pp.* DESCRIBING, DESCRIBED.] To delineate; to mark out; to define by properties or accidents; to represent by words; to relate; to recount.

DĒS-SCRĪBĒNT, * *a.* [*Geom.*] Applied to a line or superficies, by motion of which a superficies or solid is described. *Crabb.*

DĒS-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* One who describes.

DĒS-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* One who describes; a discoverer.

DĒS-SCRĪP'T'ION, (dĕ-skrĪp'shŷn) *n.* The act of describing; a delineation of properties or characteristics; relation; explanation; the sentence or passage in which a thing is described; a definition by specifying properties, accidents, or characteristics; sort or kind.

DĒS-SCRĪP'TIVE, *a.* That describes; describing. [*Rev.*]

DĒS-SCRĪP'TIVE-LY, * *ad.* In a descriptive manner. *Month.*

DĒS-SCRĪP'TIVE-NESS, * *n.* The quality of being descriptive. *Müllman.*

[DĒ-SCRĪV'E, *v. a.* [*describere*, It.] To describe. *Bp. Fisher.*

DĒ-SCRĪV', *v. a.* [*descrier*, Fr.] [*i.* DESCRIBED; *pp.* DESCRIVING, DESCRIBED.] To spy out at a distance; to find out; to detect; to discover; to perceive by the eye.

DĒ-SCRĪV', *n.* Discovery; thing discovered. *Shak. [R.]*

[DĒS'Ū-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*desceo*, L.] To cut off; to mow. *Cokeram.*

DĒS'Ū-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*descauro*, L.] [*i.* DESICATED; *pp.* DESICATING, DESICATED.] To profane by misapplication; to pervert from a sacred purpose; to dishonor.

DĒS'Ū-CĀT'ION, *n.* Act of desecrating; profanation.

DĒS'ŪRT, *n.* A wilderness; a waste; solitude.

DĒS'ŪRT, *a.* Wild; waste; solitary. *Shak.*

DĒS'ŪRT', (dĕ-zĕrt') *v. a.* [*desero*, L.] [*i.* DESERTED; *pp.* DESERTING, DESERTED.] To leave without permission, as a post of duty; to forsake; to fall away from; to abandon; to leave.

DĒS'ŪRT', *v. n.* To quit the army or post to which one belongs.

DĒS'ŪRT', *n.* Degree of merit or demerit; claim or right to reward; merit; worth; excellence; virtue.

DĒS'ŪRT', *n.* See **DESSERT**.

DĒS'ŪRT'ER, *n.* One who deserts; an abandoner.

†DĒS'ŪRT'FUL, *a.* Meritorious; deserving. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DĒS'ŪRT'ION, *n.* Act of deserting; state of being deserted; act of forsaking the army, or one's post:—religious despondency. *Bp. Hall.*

DĒS'ŪRT'LESS, *a.* Without desert or merit. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DĒS'ŪRT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without desert. *Beaum. & Fl.*

†DĒS'ŪRT'ICE, *n.* She who deserts. *Milton.*

DĒS'ŪRV'E, (dĕ-zĕrv') *v. a.* [*deservir*, Fr.] [*i.* DESERVED; *pp.* DESERVING, DESERVED.] To be worthy of (either good or ill); to merit; to earn.

DĒS'ŪRV'E, *v. n.* To be worthy of reward or punishment. *South.*

DĒS'ŪRVED, * (dĕ-zĕrvd') *p. a.* Merited; earned.

DĒS'ŪRVED-LY, (dĕ-zĕrvĕd-lĕ) *ad.* Worthily. *Milton.*

DĒS'ŪRV'ER, *n.* One who deserves or merits.

DĒS'ŪRV'ING, *n.* Act of meriting; desert.

DĒS'ŪRV'ING, * *a.* Worthy; meritorious; being desert.

DĒS'ŪRV'ING-LY, *ad.* In a deserving manner. *B. Jonson.*

DĒS-HĀ-BILLE, *n.* See **DISHABILLE**.

DĒS-IC'CANŦ, *n.* An Application that dries up. *Wiseman.*

DĒS-IC'CANŦ, * *a.* Drying up, as moisture or humors. *Ash.*

[DĒS-IC'CANŦE, [dĕ-sĪk'kãt, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; dĕs'Ī-kãt, *Wb. Johnson.*] *v. a.* [*desiccō*, L.] [*i.* DESICCATED; *pp.* DESICCATING, DESICCATED.] To dry up; to exhaust of moisture.

[DĒS-IC'CANŦE, *v. n.* To grow dry. *Ricaut.*

DĒS-IC-CĀT'ION, *n.* Act of drying; state of being dried.

DĒS-IC'CA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of drying.

DĒS-IC'CA-TIVE, *n.* A drying or absorbing substance.

DĒS-ID'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*i.* DESIDERATED; *pp.* DESIDERATING, DESIDERATED.] To be in want of; to want; to desire. *Cheyne.*

DĒS-ID'ER-Ā-TIVE, * *n.* An object of desire. *Harris.*

DĒS-ID'ER-Ā-TIVE, * *a.* Having or implying desire. *Beattie.*

DĒS-ID-ER-Ā-TUM, *n.* [L.] pl. *DESIDERATA*. Something not possessed, but desired or wanted; a thing wanted.

†DĒS-ID-I-ŌSE, *a.* [*desidiosus*, L.] Idle; lazy. *Bailey.*

[DĒS-IGN', (dĕ-sĪn' or dĕ-zĪn') [dĕ-sĪn', *W. P. J. F. Sm. R. Wb.*; dĕ-zĪn', *S. E. Ja. K.*] *v. a.* [*designo*, L.] [*i.* DESIGNED; *pp.* DESIGNING, DESIGNED.] To purpose; to intend; to devote intentionally; to propose; to plan; to project; to form in idea; to sketch, as a first draught; to delineate.

[DĒS-IGN', (dĕ-sĪn' or dĕ-zĪn') *n.* That which is designed; a project; an intention; a purpose; a scheme; a plan of action; a sketch; the idea which an artist works from; the art of drawing, as distinguished from coloring.—[*Mus.*] The invention and conduct of a subject.

[DĒS-IGN'ABLE, (dĕ-sĪn'ã-bl) *a.* That may be designed.

DĒS'IG-NĀTE, [dĕs'Īg-nãt, *W. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Rees*; dĕ-sĪg'nãt, *P. J.*] *v. a.* [*i.* DESIGNATED; *pp.* DESIGNATING, DESIGNATED.] To point out; to distinguish. *Brit. Crit.*

DĒS'IG-NĀTE, *a.* [*designatus*, L.] Marked out; appointed. *Sir G. Buck. [R.]*

DĒS-IG-NĀT'ION, *n.* The act of designating; appointment; direction; import; intention.

DĒS'IG-NĀ-TIVE, *a.* Appointing; showing. *Cotgrave. [R.]*

DĒS'IG-NĀ-TŌR, * *n.* One who designates:—an officer who assigned seats to the spectators at the ancient Roman games. *Brande.*

[DĒS-IGNĒD', (dĕ-sĪnd' or dĕ-zĪnd') *p. a.* Intended; projected; planned.

[DĒS-IGNĒD-LY, *ad.* Intentionally. *Ray.*

DĒS-IGN'ER, *n.* One who designs or plans; a purposer; a plotter; a contriver; one who conceives or forms a plan in painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.

†DĒS-IGN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Abundance of design. *Barrow.*

DĒS-IGN'ING, *a.* Insidious; treacherous.

DĒS-IGN'ING, *n.* The art of drawing.

DĒS-IGN'LESS, *a.* Without intention or design.

DĒS-IGN'LESS-LY, *ad.* Inadvertently.

[DĒS-IGN'MENT, *n.* Purpose; intent. *Shak.*

DĒS'IGN-ĒNCE, *n.* [*destino*, L.] A close; end. *Bp. Hall.*

DĒS'IGN-ĒNCE, *n.* Ending; extreme. *B. Jonson.*

DĒS'IGN'ĒNT, * *a.* Foolish; trifling; playful. *Smart.*

DĒS'IR'ABLE, *a.* That may be desired; worthy of desire; pleasing; delightful.

DĒS'IR'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being desirable.

DĒS'IR'ABLE-LY, * *ad.* In a desirable manner. *Dr. Allen.*

DĒS'IR'Ē, (dĕ-zĪr') *n.* [*desir*, Fr.] Uncasiness of the mind from the absence of something wanted; eagerness to obtain or enjoy; a longing for; thing desired.

DĒS'IR'Ē, (dĕ-zĪr') *v. a.* [*i.* DESIRED; *pp.* DESIRING, DESIRED.] To wish for; to hanker after; to long for; to covet; to express wishes; to ask; to entreat; to solicit.

DĒS'IR'ĒD, * (dĕ-zĪrd') *p. a.* Wished for; longed for; coveted.

†DĒS'IRĒ'LESS, *a.* Without desire. *Donne.*

DĒS'IR'ER, *n.* One who desires.

DĒS'IR'OUS, *a.* Full of desire; eager; longing after.

DĒS'IR'OUS-LY, *ad.* Eagerly; with desire. *South.*

DĒS'IR'OUS-NESS, *n.* Fullness of desire. *Bailey.*

[DĒS-IST', [dĕ-sĪst', *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; dĕ-zĪst', *S. J.*] *v. n.* [*desisto*, L.] To cease from; to stop; to leave off. *Milton.*

[DĒS-IST'ANCE, *n.* Act of desisting; cessation. *Boyle.*

||DE-SIS/TIVE, * *a.* [desisus, L.] Ending; concluding. *Walker.*
 †DES-TIVE, *a.* Ending; final; desistive. *Watts.*
 DESK, *n.* An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.
 DESK, *v. a.* To shut up, as in a desk. *John Hall.* [R.]
 DES/MINE, * *n.* (Min.) A mineral substance. *Cleveland.*
 DES-MÔG/RÂ-PHY, * *n.* (Med.) A description of ligaments. *Dunglison.*
 DES-MÔT/O-QY, * *n.* (Med.) A treatise on the ligaments. *Dunglison.*
 DES-MÔT/O-QY, * *n.* (Med.) The dissection of the ligaments. *Dunglison.*
 DES'Q-LATE, *a.* Without inhabitants; laid waste; solitary; desert; afflicted; comfortless.
 DES'Q-LATE, *v. a.* [desolo, L.] [i. DESOLATED; pp. DESOLATING, DESOLATED.] To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to lay waste. *Bacon.*
 DES'Q-LATE-LY, *ad.* In a desolate manner. *Sherwood.*
 DES'Q-LATE-NÉSS, * *n.* The state of being desolate. *Temple.*
 DES'Q-LÂT-ER, *n.* One who causes desolation. *Meade.*
 DES'Q-LÂ/TION, * *n.* Act of desolating; state of being desolate; a desolate place; gloominess; sadness.
 DES'Q-LÂ-TOR, *n.* See DESOLATER.
 DES'Q-LÂ-TÔ-RY, *a.* Causing desolation. *Bp. Hall.* [R.]
 DES-SPAIR, *n.* Expectation of certain evil; entire loss of hope; loss of confidence in the mercy of God; hopelessness; desperation; despondency.
 DES-SPAIR, *v. n.* [despera, L.] [i. DESPAIRED; pp. DESPAIRING, DESPAIRED.] To without hope; to despond.
 †DES-SPAIR, *v. a.* To cause to despair. *Sir R. Williams.*
 †DES-SPAIR'ABLE, *a.* Unhopeful. *Cotgrave.*
 DES-SPAIR'ER, *n.* One without hope. *Dryden.*
 †DES-SPAIR'FUL, *a.* Hopeless. *Sir P. Sidney.*
 DES-SPAIR'ING, * *p. a.* Indulging despair; hopeless.
 DES-SPAIR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a despairing manner. *Bronne.*
 DES-SPÂTCH', or DIS-PÂTCH', *v. a.* [dépêcher, Fr.; despaciere, It.] [i. DESPATCHED; pp. DESPATCHING, DESPATCHED.] To send away hastily; to hasten; to expedite; to send out of the world; to put to death; to perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair.
 “The word *despatch*, till Dr. Johnson corrected it, was always written with an *i*” *Walker*.—It is spelled *dispatch* in the dictionaries of Baret, Cotgrave, Holyoke, Kersey, Bailey, Ainsworth, Dyche, Martin, Barlow, Lemon, Crabb, Webster, and Richardson.—*dispatch* in those of Johnson, Entick, Kenrick, Ash, Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Browne, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, & Reid. Richardson, although he spells it *dispatch*, says, “*Dispatch* is more consistent with the origin of the word, *despacher* or *dépêcher*, [Fr.]; *despacher*, [Sp.]” and Mr. Nares says, “*Dispatch* seems to be fixed beyond the power of an etymologist.” Good usage, however, as well as the dictionaries, is much divided.
 DE-SPÂTCH', *n.* Hasty execution; conduct; management; an express; hasty messenger or message; a message from a government.
 DE-SPÂTCH'ER, *n.* One who despatches.
 DE-SPÂTCH'FUL, *a.* Bent on haste. *Milton.* [R.]
 DE-SPÉCT', * *n.* [despecto, L.] Contempt. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 †DE-SPÉCT'ION, * *n.* [despectio, L.] A looking down; a despising. *W. Montagu.*
 DES-PE-RÂ/DÔ, [dés-pe-râ/dô, P. E. F. Sm. R. Wb.]; dés-pe-râ/dô, *Je.*; dés-pe-râ/dô or dés-pe-râ/dô, *K.* [n. [Sp.] pl. DESPERADOES. One who is desperate; one who is reckless of danger.
 DES-PE-RATE, *a.* [desperatus, L.] Hopeless; desponding; without care of safety; irretreivable; mad; hot-brained; furious.
 †DES-PE-RATE, *n.* A desperate man. *Donne.*
 DES-PE-RATE-LY, *ad.* In a desperate manner; madly.
 DES-PE-RATE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being desperate.
 DES-PE-RÂ/TION, *n.* Such a loss of hope as impels to greater exertion; absence of hope; hopelessness; despair.
 DES-PI-CÂ-BLE, *a.* [despicabilis, L.] That may be despised; base; mean; contemptible; vile; worthless.
 DES-PI-CÂ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Vileness; worthlessness.
 DES-PI-CÂ-BLY, *ad.* In a despicable manner.
 †DES-PI'CIEN-CY, (des-pish-en-se) *n.* A despising. *Mede.*
 DE-SPIS'ABLE, *a.* Contemptible; despicable. *Quarles.* [R.]
 †DE-SPIS'AL, *n.* Scorn; contempt. *Patrick.*
 DE-SPIS'EL, (de-spiz'l) *v. a.* [despicio, L.] [i. DESPISED; pp. DESPISING, DESPISED.] To look down upon with contempt; to disdain; to scorn; to contemn; to abhor.
 DE-SPIS'ED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being despised. *Milton.*
 DE-SPIS'ER, (de-spiz'er) *n.* One who despises.
 DE-SPIS'ING, *n.* Act of scorning; contempt.
 DE-SPITE, *n.* [despit, old Fr.] Malice; anger; malignity; defiance; unobscured opposition; hatred; outrage.
 †DE-SPITE, *v. a.* To vex; to offend. *Raleigh.*
 DE-SPITE, * *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.—“*Despite* his idiomatic felicities.” *Qu. Rev.*

DE-SPITE'FUL, *a.* Malicious; full of spleen, spite, or hate.
 DE-SPITE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a spiteful manner; maliciously; malignantly.
 DE-SPITE'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* Malice; hate; malignity.
 †DES-PIT'É-ÔBS, *a.* Malicious; furious. *Spenser.*
 †DES-PIT'É-ÔBS-LY, *ad.* In a furious manner. *Spenser.*
 DE-SPÔLL', *v. a.* [despolio, L.] [i. DESPOILED; pp. DESPOILING, DESPOILED.] To rob; to deprive; to divest; to strip; to plunder.
 DE-SPÔLL'ER, *n.* One who despoils. *Hulot.*
 DE-SPÔLL'MENT, * *n.* Act of despoiling; robbery. *Blackwood.* [R.]
 DE-SPÔ-LI'Â/TION, *n.* Act of despoiling. *Bailey.* [R.]
 DE-SPÔND', *v. n.* [despondeo, L.] [i. DESPONDING; pp. DESPONDING, DESPONDING.] To be cast down; to despair; to lose hope.
 DE-SPÔND'ENCE, * *n.* State of despair; despondency. *Johnson.*
 DE-SPÔND'EN-CY, *n.* Absence of hope; dejection of mind; melancholy; state of despair; despair; hopelessness.
 DE-SPÔND'ENT, *a.* Despairing; sad; dejected; hopeless.
 DE-SPÔND'ENT-LY, *ad.* Without hope. *Barrow.*
 DE-SPÔND'ER, *n.* One who desponds.
 DE-SPÔND'ING, * *p. a.* Given up to despondency; despairing.
 DE-SPÔND'ING-LY, *ad.* In a hopeless manner.
 †DE-SPÔN'SÂTE, *v. a.* [desponso, L.] To betroth. *Cockram.*
 †DES-PON-SÂ/TION, *n.* Act of betrothing. *Bp. Taylor.*
 DES'POT, *n.* [despotas, Gr.] One who governs with unlimited power; an absolute sovereign; a tyrant.
 DES-PÔT'IC, { *a.* Absolute in power; arbitrary; ty-
 DES-PÔT'ICAL, } rannical.
 DES-PÔT'ICÂ-LY, *ad.* In a despotic or arbitrary manner.
 DES-PÔT'ICÂ-L-NÉSS, *n.* Absolute authority.
 DES'PÔT-ISM, *n.* A form of government in which the monarch rules by his sole and sovereign authority; absolute power. *Burke.*
 DE-SPÛ'MATE, [de-spû'mât, S. P. J. K. Sm.; dés'pu-mât, Wb. Davies.] *v. n.* [desumpo, L.] To throw off parts in foam or scum; to froth; to work.
 DE-SPÛ'MATE, *v. a.* To throw off in foam. *Cheyne.* [R.]
 DES-PÛ-MÂ/TION, *n.* Act of throwing off scum or foam.
 DES-QUÂ'MATE, * *v. a. & n.* To scale off. *Smart.*
 DES-QUÂ-MÂ/TION, *n.* Act of scaling fowl bones.
 DES-QUÂ'M'Â-TÔ-RY, *n.* An instrument by which desquamation is performed. *L'Estrange.*
 †DESS, *n.* A table; a desk. *Spenser.*—A truss of hay. *Brockett.*
 DES-SÉRT', (dez-zért') *n.* [dessert, Fr.] A service of fruits after the substantial parts of a dinner or meal.
 †DES-TI-NÂTE, *v. a.* [destino, L.] To destine. *Fotherby.*
 †DES-TI-NÂTE, *a.* Fixed; determined. *Bp. Morton.*
 DES-TI-NÂ/TION, *n.* Act of destining; state of being destinated; purpose; ultimate design; end; destiny; fate; lot; doom.
 DES-TINE, (dés'tin) *v. a.* [destino, L.] [i. DESTINED; pp. DESTINING, DESTINED.] To appoint or doom unalterably; to appoint; to devote; to doom; to sentence; to fix unalterably.
 DES-TIN-IST, * *n.* A believer in destiny; fatalist. *Phren. Jour.* [R.]
 DES-TI-NY, *n.* A state or condition appointed and determined by divine power, or by human power; fate; invincible necessity; doom; end; lot.
 DES-TI-NÛTE, *a.* [destitutus, L.] Forsaken; abandoned; abject; friendless; being in want; poor.
 DES-TI-NÛTE, *n.* One who is destitute. *P. St. John.* [R.]
 †DES-TI-TÛTE, *v. a.* To forsake; to leave. *Fotherby.*
 DES-TI-NÛTE-NÉSS, * *n.* The state of being destitute. *Ash.*
 DES-TI-TÛ/TION, *n.* State of being destitute; utter want.
 DE-STROY', *v. a.* [destruo, L.] [i. DESTROYED; pp. DESTROYING, DESTROYED.] To demolish; to ruin; to lay waste; to kill; to raze; to waste; to consume; to annihilate; to overturn.
 DE-STROY'ABLE, *a.* That may be destroyed. *Hulot.* [R.]
 DE-STROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys; a murderer.
 DE-STROY'ING, * *p. a.* Laying waste; killing; exterminating.
 †DE-STRÛCT', *v. a.* [destruclus, L.] To destroy. *Mede.*
 DE-STRÛCT'-IBIL'-IT-Y, *n.* Liability to destruction.
 DE-STRÛCT'-IBLE, *a.* That may be destroyed; perishable.
 DE-STRÛCT'-IBLE-NÉSS, * *n.* Destructibility. *Dr. Allen.*
 DE-STRÛC'TION, *n.* Act of destroying; state of being destroyed; ruin; overthrow; death.
 DE-STRÛC'TION-IST, * *n.* One who favors destruction. *Qu. Rev.*
 DE-STRÛC'TIVE, *a.* That destroys; ruinous; fatal; mischievous; wasteful.
 DE-STRÛC'TIVE, * *n.* A destroyer; a radical reformer.—A term of reproach from political opponents. *Qu. Rev.*

DE-STRUC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a destructive manner.
 DE-STRUC'TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being destructive.—(*Phren.*) A propensity to destroy, kill, or murder.
 DE-STRUC'TOR, *n.* A destroyer. *Boyle.*
 DES-U-DÁ'TION, *n.* [*desudatio*, L.] A profuse sweating.
 DES'VE-TUDE, (dés've-túd) [dés've-túd, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wh.*; dé'sve-túd, S.; de-sú-é-túd, *E. Ash.*] *n.* [*desuetudo*, L.] Cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of habit; disuse.
 DE-SÚL'PHU-RÁTE,* *v. a.* [*i.* DESULPHURATED; *pp.* DESULPHURATING, DESULPHURATED.] To deprive of sulphur. *Smart.*
 DES'UL-TO-RI-LY,* *ad.* In a desultory manner. *Boyle.*
 DES'UL-TO-RI-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being desultory.
 DES'UL-TO'RI-OÜS, *a.* Desultory. *Norris.*
 DES'UL-TO-RY, [dés'ul-túr-é, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. b.*; de-súl'túr-é, *Ash, Entick.*] *a.* [*desultorius*, L.] Roving from one thing to another; loose; cursory; hasty; slight; unsettled; immethodical; wavering.
 DE-SÚME', *v. a.* [*desumo*, L.] To take from; to borrow. *Hale.*
 DE-SY-NÓN'Y-MÍZE,* *v. a.* To show not to be synonymous; to discriminate words of similar meaning. *Coleridge* [R.]
 DE-TÁCH'U', *v. a.* [*détacher*, Fr.] [*i.* DETACHED; *pp.* DETACHING, DETACHED.] To sever; to disjoin; to separate; to disengage; to part from; to send out as a part.
 DE-TÁCHED',* (de-tácht') *p. a.* Separated; disengaged; parted from.
 DE-TÁCH'MENT, *n.* Act of detaching; the thing detached; a body of troops sent out from the main army.
 DE-TÁIL', (de-tál') *v. a.* [*détailer*, Fr.] [*i.* DETAILED; *pp.* DETAILING, DETAILED.] To relate particularly; to display minutely.
 DE-TÁIL', or DE'TÁIL, [de-táil', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. R. W. b.*; dé'tál, *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] A minute account; an account by particulars; narrative; relation; narration; recital; explanation. ☞ *Smart* appears to be the only one of these English orthoepists who places the word *detail* in that class of words of two syllables which, when nouns, have the accent on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the second. It is common in the United States to pronounce it dé'táil.
 DE-TÁIL'ER, (de-táil'ér) *n.* One who details.
 DE-TÁIN', (de-táin') *v. a.* [*détineo*, L.] [*i.* DETAINED; *pp.* DETAINING, DETAINED.] To withhold; to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody; to keep; to retain.
 DE-TÁIN'DER, *n.* (*Law*) A writ.—Properly, *détinue*. See *DETINUE*.
 DE-TÁIN'ER, *n.* One who detains; detention.—(*Law*) The act of unlawfully holding back the right of another person.
 DE-TÁIN'MENT,* *n.* The act of detaining; detention. *Blackstone.*
 DE-TÉCT', *v. a.* [*detectus*, L.] [*i.* DETECTED; *pp.* DETECTING, DETECTED.] To lay bare that which was meant to be concealed; to discover; to find out, as a crime or artifice; to convict.
 DE-TÉCT'ABLE,* *a.* That may be detected. *Gent. Mag.*
 DE-TÉCT'ER, *n.* One who detects. *Shak.*
 DE-TÉCT'ION, *n.* Act of detecting; state of being detected; discovery of guilt, fraud, or of any thing hidden.
 DE-TÉNT'É-BRÁTE,* *v. a.* To dispel darkness. *Ash.*
 DE-TÉNT',* *n.* A stop which locks and unlocks the machinery of a clock in striking. *Brande.*
 DE-TÉN'TION, *n.* The act of detaining; state of being detained; restraint; confinement.
 DE-TÉR', *v. a.* [*deterreo*, L.] [*i.* DETERRED; *pp.* DETERRING, DETERRED.] To discourage by terror; to hinder; to dissuade; to dishearten.
 DE-TÉR'GE', *v. a.* [*detergo*, L.] [*i.* DETERGED; *pp.* DETERRING, DETERGED.] To cleanse, as a sore. *Wiseman.*
 DE-TÉR'GENT, *a.* Having the power of cleansing.
 DE-TÉR'GENT, *n.* That which cleanses. *Bp. Berkeley.*
 DE-TÉR'IO-RÁTE, *v. a.* [*deterioro*, L.] [*i.* DETERIORATED; *pp.* DETERIORATING, DETERIORATED.] To impair; to make worse. *Boyle.*
 DE-TÉR'IO-RÁTE,* *v. n.* To grow worse. *Smart.*
 DE-TÉR'IO-RÁ'TION, *n.* Act of making worse; state of growing worse. *Guthrie.*
 DE-TÉR'MENT, *n.* Act of deterring; hinderance; cause of discouragement. *Brown* [R.]
 DE-TÉR'MÉ-NA-BIL'ÍTY,* *n.* Quality of being determinable. *Coleridge.*
 DE-TÉR'MÉ-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be determined. *Bacon.*
 DE-TÉR'MÉ-NA-BLE-NÉSS,* *n.* State of being determinable. *Scott.*
 DE-TÉR'MÍ-NÁNT,* *a.* Causing determination. *Coleridge.*
 DE-TÉR'MÍ-NÁTE, *v. a.* [*determino*, Fr.] To determine. *Shak.*
 DE-TÉR'MÍ-NATE, *a.* Settled; definite; determined; established; decisive; conclusive; fixed; resolute.
 DE-TÉR'MÍ-NATE-LY, *ad.* In a determinate manner.

DE-TÉR'MÍ-NÁTE-NÉSS,* *n.* The state of being determinate. *Perry.*
 DE-TÉR'MÍ-NÁ'TION, *n.* Act of determining; state of being determined; absolute direction; the result of deliberation; resolution.—(*Law*) Judicial decision; expiration; end.
 DE-TÉR'MÍ-NÁ'TIVE, *a.* That determines; directing to a certain end. *Watts.*
 DE-TÉR'MÍ-NÁ-TOR, *n.* One who determines. *Brown* [R.]
 DE-TÉR'MINE, (de-tér'min) *v. a.* [*determino*, L.] [*i.* DETERMINED; *pp.* DETERMINING, DETERMINED.] To fix; to settle; to conclude; to adjust; to limit; to define; to resolve; to decide.
 DE-TÉR'MINE, *v. n.* To conclude; to decide; to end
 DE-TÉR'MINED,* (de-tér'mind) *p. a.* Decided; resolute; firmly resolved; fixed; firm.
 DE-TÉR'MIN-ED-LY,* *ad.* In a determined manner. *Qu. Rec.*
 DE-TÉR'MIN'ER, *n.* One who determines.
 DE-TÉR-RÁ'TION, *n.* Act of digging open the earth. *Woodward.*
 DE-TÉR'SION, *n.* [*detergo*, L.] Act of cleansing a sore. *Wiseman.*
 DE-TÉR'SIVE, *a.* Having power to cleanse. *Bullock.*
 DE-TÉR'SIVE, *n.* An application that cleanses wounds.
 DE-TÉR'SIVE-LY,* *ad.* In a detersive manner. *Bailey.*
 DE-TÉR'SIVE-NÉSS,* *n.* The quality of being detersive. *Ash.*
 DE-TÉST', *v. a.* [*detestor*, L.] [*i.* DETESTED; *pp.* DETESTING, DETESTED.] To hate; to abhor; to condemn with indignation or dislike; to loathe; to abominate.
 DE-TÉST'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be detested; hateful.
 DE-TÉST'Á-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being detestable.
 DE-TÉST'Á-BLY, *ad.* Hatefully; abominably. *South.*
 DÉ-TÉS-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of detesting; strong dislike; hatred; abhorrence; abomination.
 DE-TÉST'ED,* *p. a.* Hated; abominated; abhorred.
 DE-TÉST'ER, *n.* One who detests.
 DE-THRÓNE', *v. a.* [*de* and *thronos*, L.] [*i.* DETHRONED; *pp.* DETHRONING, DETHRONED.] To divest of regality; to depose from the throne.
 DE-THRÓNE'MENT, *n.* The act of dethroning.
 DE-THRÓN'ER, *n.* One who dethrones.
 DE-THRÓ-NE-ZÁ'TION,* *n.* The act of dethroning. *Hall.*
 DE-THRÓ-NÍZE, *v. a.* To dethrone. *Cotgrave.*
 DÉT'NÉZ,* or DE-TÍN'VE-IT,* *n.* (*Law*) A writ which lies where one holds from another what is due. *Crabb.*
 DÉT'NŪE, or DE-TÍN'VE, [dét'e-nū, *K. Sm. W. b. Brande, Crabb*; dé'tín'u, *S. W. Ja.*] *n.* [*déteneo*, Fr.] (*Law*) An action for the recovery of goods and chattels, or deeds and writings, unlawfully detained.
 DÉT'Ó-NÁTE, *v. n.* [*detono*, L.] [*i.* DETONATED; *pp.* DETONATING, DETONATED.] To explode; to make a noise like thunder.
 DÉT'Ó-NÁTE,* *v. a.* To cause to explode; to inflame. *Brande.*
 DÉT-Ó-NÁ'TION, *n.* Act of detonating; an explosion by the inflammation of combustible bodies. *Boyle.*
 DÉT'Ó-NÍZE, *v. a. & n.* To detonate. *Arbutnot.*
 DE-TÓR'SION, *n.* A wrestling; a perversion. *Donne.*
 DE-TÓRT', *v. a.* [*dertorus*, L.] [*i.* DETORTED; *pp.* DETORTING, DETORTED.] To twist; to wrest from the original import, meaning, or design. *Dryden* [R.]
 DÉTÓUR', (de-tór') *n.* [Fr.] A turning; a winding; a circuitous way. *Dean Tucker.*
 DE-TRÁCT', *v. n.* [*detractum*, L.] [*i.* DETRACTED; *pp.* DETRACTING, DETRACTED.] To depreciate the merit, motives, or good deeds, &c., of another; to derogate; to take away by envy the reputation of another; to defame; to calumniate; to vilify; to slander.
 DE-TRÁCT'ER, *n.* One who detracts; detractor. *Spenser.*
 DE-TRÁCT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a detracting manner. *Addison.*
 DE-TRÁCT'ION, *n.* Act of detracting; depreciation; slander; scandal; defamation.
 DE-TRÁCT'IOUS, (-shus) *a.* Lessening the honor of; detractory; dishonorable. *Johnson* [R.]
 DE-TRÁCT'IVE, *a.* Tending to detract or take away; disposed to derogate. *Bp. Morton.*
 DE-TRÁCT'IVE-NÉSS,* *n.* Quality of being detractive. *Ash.*
 DE-TRÁCT'OR, *n.* One who detracts.—(*Anat.*) A muscle that draws down.
 DE-TRÁCT-Ó-RY, *a.* Defamatory; derogatory. *Brown.*
 DE-TRÁCT'RESS, *n.* A censorious woman. *Addison.*
 DE-TRECT', *v. a.* To refuse; to decline. *Fotherby.*
 DE-TRECT'Á'TION, *n.* Act of refusing. *Cockeram.*
 DE-TRÍ-MÉNT, *n.* [*detrimentum*, L.] Loss; damage; mischief; injury; hurt; disadvantage.
 DE-TRÍ-MÉNT,* *v. a.* To make worse; to injure. *Morc.*
 DÉ-TRÍ-MÉN'TÁL, *a.* Injurious; hurtful; mischievous.
 DÉ-TRÍ-MÉN'TÁL-NÉSS,* *n.* Quality of being hurtful. *Scott.*
 DE-TRÍ'TÁL,* *a.* Relating to detritus; crumbling. *Dr. Allen.*
 DE-TRÍ'T'ION, (de-trísh'qn) *n.* [*detritus*, L.] Act of wearing away. *Stevens.*

DE-TRÍ-TÚS,* n. [L.] (*Geol.*) Earthy substance worn away by attrition or the action of water; deposits of earth, sand, &c., by attrition. *Buckland.*

DE-TRÍ-DE, (dē-tríd') v. a. [*detrudo*, L.] [i. DETRUDÉD; pp. DETRUDING, DETRUDÉ.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

DE-TRÚN-CATE, v. a. [*detruncō*, L.] [i. DETRUNCATED; pp. DETRUNCATING, DETRUNCATED.] To cut off; to lop; to shorten.

DE-TRÚN-CÁ-TÍ-ŌN, n. Act of lopping or cutting.

DE-TRÚ-SÍ-ŌN, (dē-trú'shūn) n. [*detrasio*, L.] Act of detouring; a thrusting down.

†DE-TRÚ-BÁ-TÍ-ŌN, n. Degradation. *Bailey.*

†DE-TRÚ-R-PÁ-TE, v. a. [*detrumpo*, L.] To defile. *Sp. Taylor.*

DE-Ū-CE, (dūs) n. [*deux*, Fr.] 'The two in cards and dice; the devil. See DEUSE.

DEUSE, (dūs) n. [from *Dusius*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil; a demon. *Congreve.* [Vulgar.]

DEŪ-SED, a. Devilish. *Todd.* [A low word.]

DEŪ-TÉ-RÍ-ŌN,* n. [*dēvériōn*]. (*Med.*) The secundines. *Crabb.*

DEŪ-TÉ-RŌ-CÁ-NŌN-I-CAL,* a. Applied to those books of Scripture that were taken into the canon after the rest. *Buck.*

DEŪ-TER-ŌG-Ā-MÍ-ŌT, (dū-ter-ōg-ā-míst) n. One who marries a second time. *Goldsmith.*

DEŪ-TER-ŌG-Ā-MŪ, (dū-ter-ōg-ā-mē) n. [*dēvteros* and *γάμος*]. A second marriage. *Goldsmith.*

DEŪ-TER-ŌN-O-MŪ, n. [*dēvteros* and *νόμος*]. The second book of the Mosaic Law: — the fifth and last book of Moses, or of the Pentateuch.

DEŪ-TER-ŌS-O-PŪ-PŪ, n. [*dēvteros* and *σκοπέω*]. The second intention or meaning; the meaning beyond the literal sense. *Brown.* Second sight. *Sir W. Scott.* [R.]

DEŪ-TER-ŌX-Í-DE,* n. (*Chem.*) Same as *deutozide*. *Smart.*

DEŪ-TŌX-Í-DE,* n. (*Chem.*) A compound containing one atom or prime equivalent of base, in combination with two of oxygen; binoxide. *Branne.*

DEŪ-TŪ-Ā,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of deciduous shrubs found in India, China, and Japan. *P. Cyc.*

DE-VĀ-P-O-RĀ-TÍ-ŌN,* n. A change from vapor into water, as in generating rain. *Smart.*

†DE-VĀ-ŪT, v. a. [*devasto*, L.] To waste; to devastate. *Sandys.*

DE-VĀ-ŪT-Ā-TE, or DE-VĀS-TĀ-TE, [de-vās'tāt, *W. Ja. Sm. &c.*; de-vās'tāt, P.; dēv'ts-tāt, *K. Wh.*] v. a. [i. DEVASTATED; pp. DEVASTATING, DEVASTATED.] To lay waste; to destroy. *Bolingbroke.*

DE-VĀS-TĀ-TÍ-ŌN, n. Waste; havoc; desolation.

DE-VĀS-TĀ-TŪ,* n. (*Law*) Mismanagement and waste of property by an executor, administrator, or trustee. *Bouvier.*

DE-VĒ-LŌ-P, v. a. [*developper*, Fr.] [i. DEVELOPED; pp. DEVELOPING, DEVELOPED.] To disengage; to disentangle; to clear from covering; to unfold; to unravel; to exhibit.

DE-VĒ-LŌ-P-ER,* n. One who develops. *Dr. Allen.*

DE-VĒ-LŌ-P-MĒN-T, n. Act of developing; state of being developed; an unravelling; an unfolding; an exhibition.

†DE-VĒ-NŪS-TĀ-TE, v. a. [*devenusto*, L.] To deface. *Waterhouse.*

†DE-VĒ-R-ĜĒN-CE, n. [*devergētia*, L.] Declivity. *Bailey.*

DE-VĒ-ŪT, v. a. [*decasto*, L.] [i. DEVESTED; pp. DEVESTING, DEVESTED.] (*Law*) To alienate, as a title or right. — v. n. To be lost or alienated. — For other senses, see DEVEST.

†DE-VĒ-ŪT, a. [*decezus*, L.] Bending down; declivous. *Bailey.*

DE-VĒ-ŪT, n. Develocity. *May.*

DE-VĒ-ŪT-TŪ, n. Incurvation downwards; declivity. *Davies.*

DE-VĒ-ŪT-Ē, v. n. [*devoier*, Fr.] [i. DEVIATED; pp. DEVIATING, DEVIATED.] To wander from the way; to go astray; to swerve; to digress; to stray; to err; to sin.

DE-VĒ-ŪT-ŌN, n. The act of deviating; variation from right or from rule; offence; obliquity.

DE-VĒ-ŪT, n. [*deviser*, Fr.] An act implying ingenuity or cunning; a contrivance; stratagem; design; a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial; invention; a spectacle; a show.

†DE-VĒ-ŪT-ŌL, a. Full of devices; inventive. *Spenser.*

†DE-VĒ-ŪT-Ō-LŪ, ad. In a devictful manner. *Donne.*

DEVĒ-L, (dēv'vl) n. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind; an evil spirit; a demon. *Matt.* — A very wicked person; — used as an epithet in profane and vulgar language. — A machine for dividing rags or cotton in paper-making. *Francis.*

DEVĒ-IL, (dēv'vl) v. a. To make devilish: — to broil and pepper excessively. — A term of cookery. *Smart.*

DEVĒ-IL-Ē-T, (dēv'vl-ēt) n. A little devil; a villain. *Qu. Rev.*

DEVĒ-IL-ĪNG, (dēv'vl-īng) n. A young devil. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DEVĒ-IL-ĪSH, (dēv'vl-īsh) a. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; wicked; enormous; excessive.

DEVĒ-IL-ĪSH-LŪ, (dēv'vl-īsh-lē) ad. Diabolically. *Burton.*

DEVĒ-IL-ĪSH-NĒSS, n. The quality of the devil. *Bale.*

†DEVĒ-IL-ĪSM, (dēv'vl-īzm) n. The state of devils. *Bp. Hall.*

†DEVĒ-IL-ĪZE, (dēv'vl-īz) v. a. To place among devils. *Bp. Hall.*

DEVĒ-IL-KĪN, (dēv'vl-kīn) n. A little devil. *Clarissa.*

DEVĒ-IL-RŪ, (dēv'vl-rē) n. A communication with the devil; extreme wickedness. *Pygmal.*

DEVĒ-IL'S-BIT,* n. The vulgar name of the plant *scabiosa succisa*. *P. Cyc.*

†DEVĒ-IL-SHĪP, (dēv'vl-shīp) n. Character of a devil. *Cowley.*

DEVĒ-IL-TRŪ, (dēv'vl-trē) n. Any thing very wicked, mischievous, or hateful; mischiefy. *Forby.* [Vulgar.]

DE-VĒ-ŪS, a. [*devious*, L.] Out of the common way; wandering; rambling; roving; erring.

DE-VĒ-ŪS-LŪ,* ad. In a devious manner. *Warburton.*

DE-VĒ-ŪS-NĒSS,* n. Quality of being devious. *Scott.*

†DE-VĒ-ŪR-ĜĒN-Ā-TE, v. a. [*devirgino*, L.] To deflower. *Sandys.*

DE-VĒ-ŪS-BLE, a. That may be devised.

DE-VĒ-ŪS, (dē-vīz) v. a. [*deviser*, Fr.] [i. DEVISED; pp. DEVISING, DEVISED.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to plan; to scheme. — (*Law*) To bequeath; to grant by will.

DE-VĒ-ŪS, v. n. To consider; to contrive. *Spenser.*

DE-VĒ-ŪS, (de-vīz) n. [*deviser*, old Fr.] The act of giving by will; that which is bequeathed; a will; a testament. See DEVICER.

DEVĒ-Ū-ŒĒ, (dēv-ō-Œē) n. (*Law*) A person to whom a devise or bequest has been made.

DE-VĒ-Ū-ER, n. One who devises, generally; a contriver.

DE-VĒ-Ū-SŌR, or DE-VĒ-Ū-SŌR, [dēv-ō-zŏr', *Ja. Maunders*; dē-vī-zŏr', *K. Sm. R. Wb. Ash.*] n. (*Law*) One who devises by will, correlative of *deviser*.

†DEVĒ-Ū-TĀ-BLE, a. [*deviabilis*, L.] Possible to be avoided. *Bailey.*

†DEVĒ-Ū-TĀ-TÍ-ŌN, n. Act of escaping or avoiding. *Bailey.*

†DEVĒ-Ū-CĀ-TÍ-ŌN, n. [*devocatio*, L.] A calling away. *Hallywell.*

DE-VŪ-ĪD, a. [*vide*, Fr.] Empty; vacant; void; destitute; without any thing; free from; in want of.

DE-VŪ-ĪR, (dēv-vŏr') n. [Fr.] Service; duty; act of civility or obsequiousness. *Spectator.*

DEVĒ-Ū-LŌ-TÍ-ŌN, n. [*devolutio*, L.] Act of devolving; removal successively from hand to hand.

DE-VŪ-LVE, (dē-vŏlv') v. a. [*devolvō*, L.] [i. DEVOLVED; pp. DEVOLVING, DEVOLVED.] To roll down; to fall to; to move from one hand to another.

DE-VŪ-LVE, v. n. To roll down; to fall into new hands.

DEVĒ-Ū-LVE,* n. (*Min.*) Another name for *vasellite*. *Dana.*

DEVĒ-ŪN-PŌR-T,* n. A sort of desk or contrivance for writing on. *W. Ency.*

†DEVĒ-Ū-RĀ-TÍ-ŌN, n. [*devero*, L.] Act of devouring. *Holinshead.*

†DE-VŪ-TĀ-RŪ, n. A votary. *Gregory.*

DE-VŪ-TE, v. a. [*devoceo*, *devoctus*, L.] [i. DEVOTED; pp. DEVOTING, DEVOTED.] To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow; to addit; to apply; to resign to ill; to excrete.

†DE-VŪ-TE, a. For devoted. *Sir E. Sandys.*

†DE-VŪ-TE, n. A devotee. *Sir E. Sandys.*

DE-VŪ-TE-Ē,* p. a. Consecrated; dedicated; given up.

DE-VŪ-TE-NĒSS, n. State of being devoted. *Boyle.*

DE-VŪ-TE-Ē, n. One entirely devoted, generally to some religious or superstitious rite; a bigot.

DE-VŪ-TE-MĒN-T, n. The act of devoting. *Hurd.* [R.]

DE-VŪ-TE-R, n. One who devotes; a worshipper.

DE-VŪ-TÍ-ŌN, n. [*devotio*, L.] State of being consecrated or devoted; internal subjection of man to God; piety; acts of religion; devoutness; devout feeling; an act of external worship; prayer; expression of devotion; strong affection; ardent love; earnestness; ardor; eagerness.

DE-VŪ-TÍ-ŌN-Ā-L-ĪST, n. One superstitiously devout. *Cowenry.*

DE-VŪ-TÍ-ŌN-ĪST, n. One outwardly devout. *Bp. Hall.*

†DE-VŪ-TŌ, n. A devotee. *Spenser.*

†DE-VŪ-TŌR, n. A devotee; a worshipper. *Beaumont.*

DE-VŪ-R, v. a. [*devero*, L.] [i. DEVOURÉD; pp. DEVOURING, DEVOURÉD.] To eat up greedily or ravenously; to consume with rapidity; to swallow up; to enjoy with avidity.

DE-VŪ-R, n. One who devours.

DE-VŪ-R-ĪNG,* p. a. Eating up; consuming; swallowing.

DE-VŪ-R-ĪNG-LŪ, ad. In a consuming manner. *Hulot.*

DE-VŪ-R, n. [*devotus*, L.] Full of devotion; pious; religious; devotional; sincere.

†DE-VŪ-R, n. A devotee. *Sheldon.*

DE-VŪ-R-Ī-ŪS,* a. Destitute of devotion. *Smart.*

DE-VŪ-R-Ī-ŪS-NĒSS, n. Want of devotion. *Bp. Curteys.*

DE-VŪ-R-LŪ, ad. In a devout manner; piously.

DE-VŪ-R-NĒSS, n. Devotion; piety. *Glanville.*

†DE-VŪ-R, v. a. To doom to destruction; to devote. *Cowley.*

†DE-VŪ-R, v. a. [*devoceo*, L.] To give up. *B. Jonsen.*

DEW, (dū) *n.* The moisture upon the ground, such as is collected from the atmosphere in the night, by the escape of heat that held water in solution.

DEW, (dū) *v. a.* To wet as with dew; to bedew. *Spenser.*

DE-WAN', * *n.* An officer of finance in India. *Hamilton.*

DEW-BENT, (dū'bent) *a.* Bent by dew. *Thomson.*

DEW-BER-RY, *n.* A kind of raspberry; a blackberry; the fruit of the blue bramble or *rubus coccineus*.

DEW-BE-SPRINT', *a.* Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

DEW-BRIGHT, * (dū'hrít) *a.* Bright from dew. *Thomson.*

DEW'-CLAW, * *n.* The little claw behind the foot. *Ash.*

DEW'-DROP, (dū'dröp) *n.* A drop of dew. *Shak.*

DEW'-DROP'PING, *a.* Wetting as with dew. *Thomson.*

DEW'Y-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of serpentine. *Dana.*

DEW'Y-FALL, * *n.* The falling of dew. *Jadrell.*

DEW'Y-IM-PEARLED', (dū'jim-périd') *a.* Covered with dew-drops, which resemble pearls. *Drayton.*

DEW'Y-NESS, * *n.* State of being dewy. *Keates.*

DEW'Y-LAP, (dū'lap) *n.* The membranous, fleshy substance which hangs down from the throats of oxen or neat cattle; a lip flaccid with age. *Shak.*

DEW'Y-LAPT, *a.* Furnished with dewlaps. *Shak.*

DEW'Y-LESS, * *a.* Having no dew. *Buckingham.*

DEW'Y-POINT, * *n.* (*Meteor.*) The degree indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited. *Brande.*

DEW'Y-STONE, * *n.* A species of English limestone. *Loudon.*

DEW'Y-WORM, (dū'würm) *n.* A worm found in dew. *Waltton.*

DEW'Y, (dū'è) *a.* Partaking of dew; moist with dew.

DEW'Y-TER, *a.* [L.] Right, as opposed to left. — (*Her.*) Noting particularly the right side of a shield.

DEX-TÉR'Y-TY, *n.* [*dexter*, L.] Quality of being dexterous; adroitness; expertness; activity; readiness of limbs or of contrivance.

DEX-TÉR-OUS, *a.* Adroit; handy; expert in the use of the limbs or the mind; active; ready; subtle.

DEX-TÉR-OUS-LY, *ad.* Expertly; skillfully; artfully.

DEX-TÉR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Skill; dexterity. *Hovell.*

DEX'TRAL, *a.* Relating to the right hand; right; not left.

DEX'TRAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being dextral. *Broune.*

DEX'TRINE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) The soluble or gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by certain acids. *Brande.*

DEX'TRÓR'SAL, * *a.* Rising from right to left, as a spiral line. *Smart.*

DEY, (dā) *n.* The title, formerly, of the governor of Algiers. The like officer of Tunis is styled *bey*.

DI-A-BE-TÉ'RI-AL, * *a.* Passing beyond the borders. *Smart.*

DI-A-BÉ-TÉS, *n. sing. & pl.* [*diabētēs*,] (*Med.*) An immoderate or morbid flow of urine.

DI-A-BÉT'IC, * *a.* Relating to diabetes. *Bailey.*

DI-A-BÉT'Y-CAL, * *a.* Relating to diabetes. *Bailey.*

DIABLERIE, * (dē-ā'blē-ri) *n.* [Fr.] Incantation; sorcery. *Boiste.*

DI-A-BŪL'IC, } *a.* [*diabolus*, L.] Devilish; partaking of

DI-A-BŪL'Y-CAL, } the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious.

DI-A-BŪL'Y-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a diabolical manner.

DI-A-BŪL'Y-CAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of a devil. *Dr. Warton.*

DI-A-BŪL'Y-FY, *v. a.* To render or represent as diabolical. *Farinon.*

DI-ĀB'Ō-LĪSM, *n.* Possession by the devil. *Warburton.*

DI-A-CA-THŌL'Y-CŌN, * *n.* A universal medicine. *Maunder.*

DI-A-CĀUS'TIC, * *a.* (*Astron.*) Applied to curves generated by the refraction of rays in a particular direction, so as to form a given ratio with other lines meeting them. *Crabb.* — (*Med.*) Caustic by refraction. *Dungison.* [Burke.]

DI-ĀEH'Y-LŌN, (dī-āk'è-lōn) *n.* (*Med.*) A mollifying plaster.

DI-A-CŌ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) The sirup of poppies.

DI-ĀC'Ō-NAL, *a.* [*diaconus*, L.] Belonging to a deacon.

DI-ĀC'Ō-NATE, * *n.* The office of a deacon. *Ec. Rev.*

DI-A-CŌŪ'STIC, * *a.* Belonging to diacoustics. *Smart.*

DI-A-CŌŪ'STICS, *n. pl.* [*διακουστικά*.] The science of refracted sounds; diaphonics.

DI-A-CRĪT'IC, } *a.* [*διακριτικός*.] Distinguishing by a

DI-A-CRĪT'Y-CAL, } point or mark. *Johnson.*

DI-A-DEL'PHI-Ā, * *n.* [*δια* and *δέλφος*.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants which have their stems united in two parcels. *P. Cyc.*

DI-A-DEL'PHI-AN, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the diadelphia;

DI-A-DEL'PHOUS, * *a.* having the stems united in two parcels. *P. Cyc.*

DI-A-DEM, *n.* [*διάδημα*.] The symbol of royalty among Oriental nations; originally, a fillet worn round the temples; a tiara; a crown; empire.

DI-A-DEMED, (dī-ā-dēmd) *a.* Adorned with a diadem. *Pope.*

DI-A-DRŌM, *n.* [*διαδρομή*.] A complete course; the swing of a pendulum, or the time in which it performs its vibrations.

DI-ĀER'Ē-SIS, (dī-ēr'ē-sis) [dī-ēr'ē-sis, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; dī-ēr'ē-sis, *S. K.*] *n.* [*διαίρεσις*.] *pl.* DI-ĒR'Ē-SĒS. The resolution of a diphthong, or a contracted syllable, into two syllables; the mark ['] used to separate syllables; as, *aerial*.

DI-A-GLYPH'IC, * *a.* Applied to sculpture, engraving, &c., having the objects sunk into the general surface. *Francis.*

DI-ĀG-NŌ'SIS, * *n.* [*διαγνωσις*.] (*Med.*) The art of distinguishing one disease from another. *Brande.*

DI-ĀG-NŌS'TIC, *n.* [*διαγνωστικός*.] (*Med.*) A symptom distinguishing a disease.

DI-ĀG-NŌS'TIC, * *a.* Relating to diagnosis; symptomatic. *Month. Rev.*

DI-ĀG'Ō-NAL, *a.* [*διαγωνίος*.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a square or parallelogram into equal parts.

DI-ĀG'Ō-NAL, *n.* A straight line drawn through a square or other rectilineal figure, joining opposite angles.

DI-ĀG'Ō-NAL-LY, *ad.* In a diagonal direction. *Broune.*

†DI-A-GŌ'NI-AL, * *a.* Diagonal. *Milton.*

DI-ĀG'ŌN-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for brewsterite. *Dana.*

DI-Ā-GRĀM, *n.* [*διάγραμμα*.] An explanatory sketch or drawing; a geometrical figure or scheme.

DI-Ā-GRĀPH, * *n.* An instrument used in perspective. *Brande.*

DI-Ā-GRĀPH'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to diagraphics or perspective; descriptive.

DI-Ā-GRĀPH'ICS, * *n. pl.* The art of design or drawing. *Francis.*

DI-Ā-GRYD'I-ATE, *n.* [*diagrydium*, L.] (*Med.*) A strong purgative. *Floyer.*

DĪ'AL, *n.* [*dies*, L.] An instrument for showing the hour of the day by means of the sun's shadow; a sun-dial.

DĪ'AL-ĒCT, *n.* [*διάλεκτος*.] A diversity or variety in the form of a language, or a mode of speaking or writing it peculiar to a province; an idiom; speech; style; language.

DI-A-ĒC'TAL, * *a.* Relating to or partaking of a dialect. *Latham.*

DI-A-ĒC'TIC, *a.* Relating to logic, or to dialect; dialectical.

DI-A-ĒC'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to logic; logical; —relating to a dialect; dialectic.

DI-A-ĒC'TI-CAL-LY, * *ad.* In a dialectical manner. *Ash.*

DI-A-ĒC'TI'CIAN, (dī-ā-ēk-tish'ian) *n.* A logician.

DI-A-ĒC'TIC, * *n.* *pl.* DI-A-ĒC'TICS. [*διάλεκτική*.] Logic; the art of reasoning; argumentation; —used by Plato as synonymous with *metaphysics*.

DĪ'AL-ING, *n.* The art of constructing dials.

DĪ'AL-IST, *n.* A constructor of dials. *Mozon.*

DI-ĀL'LA-GY, * *n.* [*διאלλαγή*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech which consists in bringing all the arguments to bear upon one point. *Crabb.* — (*Min.*) A mineral of foliated structure. *Brande.*

†DI-ĀL'Ē-ITE, * *a.* Crossing; intersecting, as lines. *Ash.*

DI-ĀL'Ō-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A carbonate of manganese. *Cleveland.*

DI-ĀL'Ō-GĪSM, (dī-āl'Ō-ijzm) *n.* (*Rhet.*) A mode of writing which consists in the narration of a dialogue; a feigned speech between two or more; dialogue.

DI-ĀL'Ō-GĪST, *n.* A speaker or writer of dialogues.

DI-ĀL'Ō-GĪS'TIC, * *a.* Having the form of a dialogue; re-

DI-ĀL'Ō-GĪS'TI-CAL, } lating to dialogue. *Todd.*

DI-ĀL'Ō-GĪS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of dialogue.

DI-ĀL'Ō-GĪZE, *v. n.* To discourse in dialogue. *Fotherby.*

DI-Ā-LŌGUE, (dī'ā-lōg) *n.* [*διάλογος*.] A discourse or conversation between two or more; a conference; a colloquy. *Shak.*

DI-Ā-LŌGUE, *v. n.* To discourse with another. *Shak.*

DI-Ā-LŌGUE-WRĪT'ER, (dī'ā-lōg-rī't'er) *n.* Dialogist.

DI-ĀL-PLATE, *n.* The plate of a dial on which the hours are marked.

DI-ĀL'Y-SIS, *n.* [*διάλυσις*.] *pl.* DI-ĀL'Y-SĒS. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which several words are put together without being connected by a conjunction; *asyndeton*; — a mark ['] placed over two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced distinctly; a diæresis; —as, *Mosaic*. — (*Med.*) A weakness of the limbs.

DI-Ā-LY'TIC, * *a.* Unbracing the fibres; relaxing. *Ash.*

DI-Ā-MĀN'TINE, *a.* [*diamant*, old Fr.] Adamantine. *Syl-vester*. [R.]

DI-ĀM'Ē-TĒR, *n.* [*διά* and *μέτρον*.] A right line, which, passing through the centre of a geometrical figure, as a circle or ellipse, divides it into equal parts; the measure across a shaft of a column.

†DI-ĀM'Ē-TRAL, *a.* Diametrical. *B. Jonson.*

†DI-ĀM'Ē-TRAL-LY, *ad.* Diametrically. *Bp. Hall.*

DI-Ā-MĒT'RIC, * *a.* Same as *diametrical*. *Clarke.*

DI-Ā-MĒT'RICAL, *a.* Describing a diameter; being in the direction of a diameter; direct.

DI-Ā-MĒT'RICAL-LY, *ad.* In a diametrical direction.

||DI-Ā-MOND, or DIA'MOND, (dī'ā-mund, *W. P. Ja.*; dī'mund, *S. J. E. K.*; dī'ā-mund or dī'mund, *F. Sm.*) *n.* (*diamant*, Fr.) The most valuable and the hardest of all stones or gems; — when pure it is perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and it consists of pure carbon: — a very small printing type: — the figure also called *rhombus*.

||DI-Ā-MOND, * *a.* Resembling or constructed like a diamond. *P. Cyc.*

||DI-Ā-MOND-ED, *a.* In squares like a diamond. *Fuller.*

- DI-Ā-NĀT'IC,* a. (*Logic*) Reasoning in a progressive manner. *Scott*.
- DI-Ā-N'ĒHO-RĀ,* n. (*Geol.*) A genus of fossil conchifers. *P. Cye.*
- DI-Ā-N'DRĀ-Ā,* n. (*Bot.*) A class of plants having two stamens. *P. Cye.*
- DI-Ā-N'DRĀ-ĀN,* a. [*δίᾱ and ἀνθή.*] (*Bot.*) Relating to the DI-Ā-N'DROV'S,* n. diandria; having two stamens. *P. Cye.*
- DI-Ā-N'THUS,* n. (*Bot.*) A beautiful genus of sileneaceae, dicotyledonous plants; the pink. *P. Cye.*
- †DI'Ā-PASE, n. [*δίᾱ and πᾶς.*] The diapason. *Spenser.*
- DI'Ā-PĀSM, (di'ā-pāzm) n. [*δίᾱπασμα.*] A powder or perfume. *B. Jonson.*
- DI-Ā-PĀ'ŒSON, (di-ā-pā'zŏn) n. (*Mus.*) An interval used to express the octave of the Greeks; a chord which includes all tones; a scale by which instrument-makers adjust the bore of their pipes, &c.
- DI-Ā-PĒN'TE,* n. [*δίᾱ and πέντε.*] (*Mus.*) The complete fifth.—(*Med.*) A medicine composed of five ingredients. *Crabb.*
- DI'Ā-PĒR, n. [*diapré, Fr.*] Linen cloth woven in flowers or other figures; a napkin; and a towel.—(*Arch.*) Panelling filled up with arabesque figures.
- DI'Ā-PĒR, v. a. & n. To variegate; to diversify; to flower. *Spenser.* To draw flowers upon cloths. *Peacham.*
- †DI'Ā-PHĀNĒD, (di'ā-fānd) a. Transparent.
- DI-Ā-PHĀ-NĒ'I-TY, n. Transparency; pellucidity. *Ray.*
- DI-Ā-PHĀN'IC, a. Transparent; pellucid. *Raleigh.*
- DI-ĀPH'Ā-NOVS, (di-ā'fā-nŏs) a. [*δίᾱ and φαίνω.*] Appearing through; transparent; translucent.
- DI-ĀPH'Ā-NOVS-LY,* ad. Transparently. *Bailey.*
- DI-Ā-PHŌN'IC,* a. Relating to diaphonics. *Smart.*
- DI-Ā-PHŌN'IC-AL,* a. Relating to diaphonics. *Brande.*
- DI-Ā-PHO-RĒ'SIS,* n. [*διαφωρησις.*] (*Med.*) Perspiration. *Brande.*
- DI-Ā-PHO-RĒT'IC, a. [*διαφωρητικός.*] Sudorific; causing perspiration; sweating. *Watts.*
- DI-Ā-PHO-RĒT'IC, n. (*Med.*) A medicine which promotes perspiration.
- DI-Ā-PHO-RĒT'IC-AL, a. Sudorific. *W. Mountagu.*
- DI-Ā-PHO-RĒT'IC-AL-LY,* ad. In a diaphoretical manner. *Ash.*
- DI-Ā-PHO-RĒT'IC-AL-NĒSS,* n. Quality of being diaphoretic. *Scott.*
- DI'Ā-PHŪKĒM, (di'ā-frām) n. [*διάφραγμα.*] The midriff, a muscle v. l. which separates the thorax from the abdomen, in mammals.
- DI-Ā-PHŪG-MĀ-T'IC,* a. Belonging to the diaphragm. *Dun- glishon.*
- DI-Ā-PHŪG-MĀ-T'IT'IS,* n. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the diaphragm. *Brande.*
- DI-Ā-PLĀS'TICS,* n. pl. (*Med.*) Medicines for dislocated limbs. *Crabb.*
- DI-Ā-PO-RĒ'SIS,* n. (*Rhet.*) A division of mind, or doubt in a speaker how to proceed. *Crabb.*
- DI-Ā-RĪ-ĀN,* a. Relating to a diary. *Smart.*
- DI'Ā-RĪST, n. One who keeps a diary or journal; a journal- istic.
- DI-Ā-RĪHĒ'Ā, (di-ā-rĒ'ā) n. [*διάρροια.*] (*Med.*) A flux, or disease characterized by frequent liquid alvine evacuations.
- DI-Ā-RĪHĒT'IC, (di-ā-rĒ't'ik) a. Solutive; purgative.
- DI-Ā-RĪHĒ'SIS,* n. The movable connection of bones. *Brande.*
- DI'Ā-RY, n. [*diarium, L.*] A register or account of daily occurrences; a journal.
- DI-ĀS-ĒHĪS'MĀ,* n. [*διασείμα.*] (*Mus.*) An interval consisting of two commas. *Brande.*
- DI'Ā-SĒPĒ,* n. (*Min.*) A laminated mineral. *Brande.*
- DI-Ā-TĀL'TIC,* a. (*Mus.*) Having the means of dilating; extended or dilated at intervals. *Crabb.*
- DI'Ā-TĀSE,* n. (*Chem.*) A substance extracted from crushed malt by water, and precipitated by alcohol. *Ure.*
- DI'Ā-TEM, n. [*διάστημα.*] (*Mus.*) A simple interval, as distinguished from a compound one.
- DI-ĀS'TO-LE, n. [*διαστολή.*] (*Med.*) A dilatation of the heart and arteries.—(*Rhet.*) A figure by which a short syllable is made long.
- DI'Ā-STYLE, n. [*δίᾱ and σῦλος.*] (*Arch.*) That mode of arranging columns in which the intercolumniation, or space between the columns, consists of three, or, according to some, of four diameters.
- DI'ĀS'TY-LIS,* n. (*Conch.*) A genus of crustacean animals. *P. Cye.*
- DI'Ā-SYŪM,* n. A reproof. *Dodd. [R.]*
- DI-Ā-TĒS'SĀ-RŌN, n. [*δίᾱ and τέσσαρι.*] The four Gospels; a harmony of the four Gospels.—(*Mus.*) The interval of a fourth.—(*Med.*) An eluctuary containing four ingredients.
- DI-Ā-TĒR'MĀL,* a. [*δίᾱ and θερμῆ.*] Pervious, or to be passed through, by radiant heat. *Brande.*
- DI-Ā-TĒR'MĀ-NOVS,* a. Pervious to heat; diathermal. *Turner.*
- DI-ĀTHĒ-RĒ-SIS,* n. [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) The state of the body or constitution. *Dr. Mayo.*
- DI-Ā-TŌN'IC, a. [*διάτονος.*] (*Mus.*) Proceeding by tones.
- DI-Ā-TŌN'IC-AL-LY,* ad. Harmoniously; musically. *Bur- ney.*
- DI'Ā-TRĒBE or DI-ĀT'RĪ-BE, [di'ā-trib, *K. Wb. Maundr.* di-ā'trĒ-be, *Bailey, Ash, Todd, Rees;* di'ā-trib, *P.;* di'ā- trĒ-be, *Sm.;* di'ā-trib or di-ā'trĒ-be, *R.]* n. [*διὰτριβή.*] A disputation; dissertation; continued discourse.
- DI-Ā-TŪRĪ-RĪST,* n. A writer of distiches. *Hammond.*
- DI-Ā-ZĒŪ'Œ'IC,* a. [*διᾱζεύω.*] (*Anc. Mus.*) Applied to the tone disjoining two fourths, one on each side of it, and which, joined to either, made a fifth. *Brande.*
- DI-Ā-ZĒŪ'TIC, a. Diazeuctic. *Harris.* See DIAZŪCTIC.
- DĪB'BER,* n. An agricultural instrument having dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground. *Louden.*
- DĪB'BLE, n. [*dipfel, D.*] A small spade; a pointed instru- ment to make holes in the ground for planting seeds; a tooth or point.
- DĪB'BLE, v. a. [*i. DIBBLED;* *pp. DIBBLING, DIBBLED.*] To plant with a dibble or dibbler.—v. n. To make holes:— to dip, as in angling. *Walton.*
- DĪB'BLER,* n. An agricultural instrument used in plant- ing; dibble. *Louden.*
- DI-BŌTĒ'RĪ-ĀN,* n. A species of tape-worm. *Brande.*
- DĪB'SŌNE, n. A little stone which children throw at an- other stone; a childish play. *Locke.*
- †DI-CĀ'ŒIOUS,* (de-kā'shŏs) a. Talkative; saucy. *Maun- der.*
- †DĪ-CĀ'ŒI-TY, n. [*dicacitas, L.*] Sauciness. *Graves.*
- DICE, n. pl. of *Die*. A game. See *Die*. *Bentley.*
- DICE, v. n. [*i. DICED;* *pp. DICING, DICED.*] To play at, or game with, dice. *Shak.*
- DICE'Œ-BŌX, n. The box from which the dice are thrown.
- DICE'Œ-CŌAL,* n. A species of coal easily splitting into cu- bical fragments. *Brande.*
- DĪ'ŒER, n. A player at dice. *Shak.*
- DĪCH. This word seems corrupted from *dit*, for *do it*. *Shak. Johnson.*—"It has not been met with elsewhere, nor is it known to be provincial." *Nares.*
- DI-ĈHŌL'Œ-PHŪS,* n. (*Ornith.*) A genus of wading birds. *Brande.*
- DI-ĈHO-PHŪ'Ā,* n. [*διχοφυία.*] (*Med.*) A disease of the hair when the ends become forked. *Crabb.*
- DI-ĈHŌT'Œ-MĪZE, v. a. To separate; to divide. *Ep. Hall.*
- DI-ĈHŌT'Œ-MŌVS,* a. (*Bot.*) Regularly divided by pairs. *P. Cye.*
- DI-ĈHŌT'Œ-MŌVS-LY,* ad. In a dichotomous manner. *Phil. Mag.*
- DI-ĈHŌT'Œ-MŪ, (di-khŏ't'Œ-mŏ) n. [*διχοτομία.*] (*Astron.*) The half phase of the moon:—distribution of ideas by pairs. *Watts.*
- DIĈHŌ'Œ-SŪ,* n. [*δίς and χροῖμα.*] (*Optic.*) A property of some crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colors, according to the direction of the light that is trans- mitted through them. *Brande.*
- DIĈHŌ'Œ-TE,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of iolite. *Hamilton.*
- DĪC'ING,* n. The act of playing at dice. *Latimer.*
- DĪC'ING-HŌŒSE,* n. A house where dice are played. *Mil- ton.*
- DĪCK'ENS, n. or *interj.* The devil:—used as a vulgar ex- clamation. *Shak.*
- †DĪCK'ER, n. [*dicera, low L.*] Ten in quantity; as, "a dick- er of hides," [*i. e., ten.*] *Bailey.*
- DĪCK'Y,* n. An ass, male or female. *Forby.*—A linen shirt- collar; a sham shirt. *Brooks.* A coach-box. *C. Broten.*
- DĪC'LĪ-NOVS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having sexes in distinct flowers. *P. Cye. [R.]*
- DI-CŌC'ŒOVS,* a. (*Bot.*) Two-grained. *Smart.*
- DI-CŌT-Y-LĒ'DŌN,* [*δι-κὸτ-ι-ε'δὸν, Sm. Wb. P. Cye. Brande;* di-ko-t'li-ē-dŏn, *K.]* n. [*δίς and κοτυλήδιον.*] (*Bot.*) A class of plants which have their embryo furnished with two cotyledons, or whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating. These plants are exogens. *Brande.*
- DI-CŌT-Y-LĒ'DŌ-NOVS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having two cotyledons. *Lyell.*
- DĪC'RŌ-TŪS,* n. [*δικροτος.*] (*Med.*) A rebounding or dou- ble pulse. *Crabb.*
- †DĪC-TĀ'MEN,* n. [*L.*] A precept; dictation. *Ld. Falkland.*
- DĪC-TĀM'NUS,* n. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A fragrant plant; the frax- inella; dittany. *P. Cye.*
- DĪC'TĀTE, v. a. [*dicto, L.*] [*i. DICTATED;* *pp. DICTATING, DICTATED.*] To tell with authority; to command; to or- der what is to be said or written; to prescribe; to suggest. *DĪC'TĀTE, n.* An authoritative maxim; an order; a pre- scription.
- DĪC-TĀTĪŌN, n. The act of dictating; a prescript.
- DĪC-TĀTŌR, n. [*L.*] One who dictates:—in ancient Rome, a magistrate invested, for a season, with absolute power; one invested with absolute authority.
- DĪC-TĀ-TŌ'RĒ-ĀL, a. Authoritative; dogmatical; overbear- ing.
- DĪC-TĀ-TŌ'RĒ-ĀL-LY,* ad. In a dictatorial manner. *Qu. Rev.*
- †DĪC-TĀ-TŌ'RĒ-ĀN,* a. Arbitrary; dictatorial. *Dennis.*

DI-GAM'MA, *n.* [Gr.] The Eolic letter F, called *digamma* or *double G*, because it resembles the Greek letter *gamma*, made double. *Pope.*

†DI-GA-MY, *n.* [*διγάμα*.] Second marriage. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DI-GAS'TRĪC, *a.* [*δίς* and *γαστήρ*.] Double-bellied; applied to a muscle of the lower jaw. *Paley.*

†DI-GER-ENT, *a.* That causes digestion. *Bailey.*

DI-GĒST, *n.* That which has been methodized; a system; a code; and the pandects of the civil law; a body of laws or decisions methodized.

DI-GĒST', (de-jĕst') *v. a.* [*digero*, *digestum*, L.] [i. DIG-ĒSTED; *pp.* DIGESTING, DIGESTED.] To distribute into classes; to arrange methodically; to dispose; to dissolve and concoct in the stomach; to soften by heat, as in a boiler; to receive and enjoy; to dispose a wound to generate its cure.

DI-GĒST', *v. n.* To become concocted; to suppurate.

DI-GĒST'ĒD,* *p. a.* Having undergone digestion; reduced to system.

DI-GĒST'ĒD-LY, *ad.* In a methodical manner.

DI-GĒST'ĒR, *n.* He or that which digests. — (*Mech.*) A kind of boiler for raising water to a higher temperature than the common boiling point.

DI-GĒST'ĒBL'ĪTY,* *n.* Quality of being digestible. *Dr. Cheyne.*

DI-GĒST'ĒBLE, *a.* Capable of being digested.

DI-GĒST'ĒBLE-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being digestible. *Scott.*

DI-GĒS'TĪON, (de-jĕst'yŭn) *n.* Act of digesting; state of being digested; preparation by digesting; the process by which food is converted, in the stomach, into chyme, and rendered fit for the production of chyle.

DI-GĒS'TIVE, *a.* Causing digestion; methodizing.

DI-GĒS'TIVE, *n.* That which causes digestion.

†DI-GĒST'URE, (de-jĕst'yur) *n.* Digestion. *Harvey.*

DIG/GA-BLE, *a.* That may be digged. *Hulot.* [R.]

DIG/ĒER, *n.* One who digs.

†DIGHT, (dit) *v. a.* To dress; to deck. *Spenser.*

DIG/TW, *n.* [*digitus*, L.] Three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; one of the ten symbols or figures, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, by which all numbers are expressed.

DI-GĪ-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to a finger. *Bailey.*

DI-GĪ-TĀ'LĪ-A,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali or alkaloid, procured from the digitalis or foxglove. *P. Cyc.*

DI-GĪ-TĀ'LIS,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A biennial plant; the foxglove. *P. Cyc.*

DI-GĪ-TĀTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Fingered; formed like fingers. *P. Cyc.*

†DI-GĪ-TĀTE, *v. a.* To point out, as with a finger. *Robinson.*

DI-GĪ-TĀT'ĒD, *a.* (*Bot.*) Branched like fingers. *Browne.*

DI-GĪ-TĀT'ĪON,* *n.* A division in the form of a finger. *Dunglison.*

DI-GĪ-TĪ-FÖRM,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like fingers. *Loudon.*

DI-GĪ-TĪ-GRĀDE,* *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal that walks upon its toes. *Roget.*

DI-GĪ-TĪ-GRĀDE,* *a.* Walking upon the toes. *Kirby.*

DI-GĪ-LĀ'DĪ-ĀTE, *v. n.* [*digladior*, L.] To fence; to quarrel. *Hales.* [R.]

†DI-GĪ-LĀ-DĪ-ĀT'ĪON, *n.* A combat with swords. *B. Jonson.*

DI-GLYĒPH,* *n.* [*δίς* and *γλυφω*.] (*Arch.*) A projecting face with two panels sunk upon it. *Brande.*

DI-GĪ-NĪ-FĪ-CĀT'ĪON, *n.* Exaltation. *Walton.*

DI-GĪ-NĪ-FĪD, (dĭgnĭ-fĭd) *a.* Invested with dignity; possessed of dignity or worth; elevated; magisterial; stately. — *Dignified clergy*, in the English church establishment, and in Roman Catholic churches, are bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c.

DI-GĪ-NĪ-FY, *v. a.* [*dignus* and *facio*, L.] [i. DIGNIFIED; *pp.* DIGNIFYING, DIGNIFIED.] To advance; to prefer; to exalt; to adorn; to give lustre to.

DI-GĪ-NĪ-TĀ-RY, *n.* An Episcopal clergyman advanced to some rank above that of a parochial priest, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, and prebendary.

DI-GĪ-NĪ-TY, *n.* Elevation of rank; grandeur of aspect; honor; elevation; honorable or elevated bearing or conduct; preferment. — (*English law*) High rank in civil life, as that of duke, earl, baron, baronet, &c.; high rank in the church, as that of bishop, dean, archdeacon, and prebendary.

†DI-GĪ-NŌ-TĪON, *n.* [*discerno*, L.] Distinction. *Browne.*

DI-GĪ-NOŪCS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two angles. *Smart.*

DI GRĀ'DŌ,* [It.] (*Mus.*) Noting a movement by joint intervals. *Crabb.*

DI/GRĀPH,* *n.* A double mark; a union of two vowels of which only one is sounded, as in *head*, *lead*. *Sheridan.*

DI-GRĒSS', *v. n.* [*digressus*, L.] [i. DIGRESSED; *pp.* DIGRESSING, DIGRESSED.] To turn aside out of the road; to depart from the main design; to wander; to expatiate; to deviate.

DI-GRĒS'SĪON, (de-grĕsh'yŭn) *n.* Act of digressing; a turning aside; an excursion; a passage deviating from the main design of a discourse; deviation.

DI-GRĒS'SĪON-ĀL, (de-grĕsh'yŭn-əl) *a.* That digresses.

DI-GRĒS'SIVE, *a.* Tending to digress. *Johnson.*

DI-GRĒS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In the way of digression.

DI-GYŪN'Ī-A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A class of plants having two styles. *P. Cyc.*

DI-GYŪN'Ī-AN,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Doubly feminine; having two pistils. *Smart.*

DI-HĒ/DRAL,* *a.* Having two sides. *Brande.*

†DI-JŪ'DĪ-CĀNT,* *n.* A judge; one who determines. *Glanville.* [R.]

DI-JŪ'DĪ-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*dijudico*, L.] To determine. *Hales.*

DI-JŪ'DĪ-CĀT'ĪON, *n.* Judicial distinction. *Cockeram.*

DIKE, *n.* A channel to receive water; ditch; a mound to hinder inundations. — (*Min.*) A vein of igneous rock, basalt, greenstone, or other stony substances. *Brande.* — Written also *dyke*.

DIKE,* *v. a.* [i. DIKED; *pp.* DIKING, DIKED.] To surround or to protect with a dike.

DI-LĀC'ĒR-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*dilacero*, L.] [i. DILACERATED; *pp.* DILACERATING, DILACERATED.] To tear; to force in two. *Browne.*

DI-LĀC'ĒR-ĀT'ĪON, *n.* The act of rending in two. *Pearson.*

†DI-LĀ'NĪ-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*dilanio*, L.] To tear in pieces. *Honell.*

†DI-LĀ'NĪ-ĀT'ĪON, *n.* A tearing in pieces. *Bullock.*

DI-LĀ'PĪ-DĀTE, *v. n.* [*dilapido*, L.] [i. DILAPIDATED; *pp.* DILAPIDATING, DILAPIDATED.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay, as a building.

DI-LĀ'PĪ-DĀTE, *v. a.* To pull down; to waste. *H. Wharton.*

DI-LĀ'PĪ-DĀT'ĪON, *n.* The act of dilapidating; state of being dilapidated; decay; ruin, particularly of an edifice.

DI-LĀ'PĪ-DĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who dilapidates. *H. Wharton.*

DI-LĀ-TĀ-BĪ-L'ĪTY, *n.* Quality of being dilatable. *Ray.*

DI-LĀ-TĀ-BĪ-LE, *a.* Capable of extension. *Arbuthnot.*

DIL-Ā-TĀT'ĪON, *n.* Act of dilating; extension.

||DI-LĀTE', or DI-LĀTE', *v. a.* [*dilato*, L.] [i. DILATED; *pp.* DILATING, DILATED.] To extend; to spread out; to widen; to expand; to expatiate; to relate at large; to tell diffusely.

||DI-LĀTE', *v. n.* To widen; to speak largely and copiously.

||DI-LĀTE', *a.* Extensive; dilated. *B. Jonson.*

DI-LĀT'ĒR, *n.* One who dilates.

DI-LĀT'ĪON, *n.* Act of dilating; delay. *Ep. Hall.*

DI-LĀ'TIVE,* *a.* Tending to dilate or extend. *Coleridge.*

DI-LĀ'TŌR, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle that dilates.

DIL-Ā-TŌ-RI-LY, *ad.* In a dilatory manner. *Johnson.*

DIL-Ā-TŌ-RI-NESS, *n.* Slowness; sluggishness.

DIL-Ā-TŌ-RY, *a.* [*dilatatorius*, L.] Inclined to delay; tardy; slow; given to procrastination; tedious.

DIL-Ā-TŌ-RY,* *n.* Delay; procrastination. *Lord Mansfield.* [R.]

†DI-LĒC'TĪON, *n.* [*dilectio*, L.] Act of loving. *Martin.*

DI-LĒM'MA, *n.* [*δίλημμα*.] A double assumption leading to a proof either way; a situation in which there is no course open free from objection; a vexatious alternation.

DIL-ĒT-TĀN'ŪTE, *n.* [It.] pl. *DIL-ĒT-TĀN'ŪTI.* A lover of the fine arts; an amateur in music, &c.

DIL-ĒT-TĀN'ŪT'ĪSM,* *n.* The quality or pursuit of a dilettante. *Qu. Rev.*

DIL'Ī-ŒNCE, *n.* Industry; assiduity in business. — (*French*) A stage-coach.

DIL'Ī-ŒNCE,* (dil'ĭ-zhāns) *n.* [Fr.] A four-wheeled carriage for conveying passengers; a French stage-coach. *Carter.*

DIL'Ī-ŒNT, *a.* [*diligens*, L.] Assiduous; not idle; busy; sedulous; active; laborious.

DIL'Ī-ŒNT-LY, *ad.* In a diligent manner.

DILL, *n.* An annual aromatic plant: — a two-seeded tare; a large kind of vetch.

†DIL/LING,* *n.* A darling; a favorite child. *Drayton.*

†DI-LŪ'CID, *a.* [*dilucidus*, L.] Clear; lucid. *Bailey.*

†DI-LŪ'CID-ĀTE, *v. a.* To elucidate. *Browne.*

†DI-LŪ'CID-ĀT'ĪON, *n.* Elucidation. *Boyle.*

†DI-LŪ'CID-LY, *ad.* Clearly; evidently. *Bailey.*

DIL'Ū-ĒNT, *a.* [*diluens*, L.] Having the power to make thin.

DIL'Ū-ĒNT, *n.* That which thins other matter. *Arbuthnot.*

DI-LŪTE', *v. a.* [*diluo*, L.] [i. DILUTED; *pp.* DILUTING, DILUTED.] To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other liquids; to make weak.

DI-LŪTE', *a.* Thin; attenuated; diluted. *More.*

DI-LŪTE',* *v. n.* To become attenuated or diluted. *Reid.*

DI-LŪTE'ĒD-LY,* *ad.* In a diluted manner. *Med. Jour.*

DI-LŪTE'NESS,* *n.* The quality of being dilute. *Walkins.*

DI-LŪT'ĒR, *n.* He or that which dilutes.

DI-LŪT'ĪON, *n.* Act of diluting; a weak liquid.

DI-LŪ'VI-ĀL,* *a.* Relating to the deluge or flood; diluvian. *P. Cyc.*

DI-LŪ'VI-ĀL-ĪST,* *n.* One who holds to a deluge. *Dr. Allen.*

DI-LŪ'VI-ĀN, *a.* Relating to the deluge; diluvial. *Burnet.*

†DI-LŪ'VI-ĀTE, *v. n.* [*diluvio*, L.] To run as a flood. *Sir E. Sandys.*

DI-LŪ'VI-ŌN,* n. Same as diluvium. *Buckland.*
 DI-LŪ'VI-ŪM,* n. [L.] (*Geol.*) A deluge:— a deposit of superficial sand, earth, or loam, caused by a deluge or a flow of water. *Lyell.*
 DIM, a. Not seeing clearly; not clearly seen; obscure; not clear; not luminous; dark.
 DIM, v. a. [i. DIMMED; pp. DIMMING, DIMMED.] To cloud; to darken; to make less bright; to obscure.
 †DIM'BLE, n. A bower; a cell; a dingle. *B. Jonson.*
 DIME,* n. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents. *Patterson.*
 DI-MĒN'SIŌN, (dē-mĕn'shŏn) n. [*dimensio*, L.] Space contained in any thing; length, breadth, or thickness; bulk; extent; capacity; measure.
 DI-MĒN'SIŌNED, (dē-mĕn'shŏnd) a. Having dimensions. *Pope.*
 DI-MĒN'SIŌN-LĒSS, a. Without any definite bulk. *Milton.*
 DI-MĒN'SI-TY, n. Extent; dimension. *Howell*. [E.]
 DI-MĒN'SI'VE, a. Marking the boundaries. *Davies.*
 †DIM'E-TĒR, [dim'e-ter, *Ja. K. Wb.*; dī'm'e-ter, *Sm.*] a. [L.] Having two poetical measures. *Tyrwhitt.*
 †DIM'E-TĒR,* n. A poetic measure of four feet; a series of two metres. *Beck.*
 DIM'-EYED,* (dim'id) a. Having indistinct vision. *Armstrong.*
 †DIM-I-CĀ'TIŌN, n. [*dimicatio*, L.] A battle. *Bailey.*
 DI-MĪD'I-ĀTE, v. a. [*dimidio*, L.] To divide into two parts. *Cockran.*
 DI-MĪD'I-ĀTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Half-formed; halved. *P. Cyc.*
 DI-MĪD'I-Ā'TIŌN, n. Division into two equal parts. *Bailey.*
 DI-MĪN'ISH, v. a. [*diminuo*, L.] [i. DIMINISHED; pp. DIMINISHING, DIMINISHED.] To make less; to impair; to lessen; to degrade.
 DI-MĪN'ISH, v. n. To grow less; to decrease; to abate; to lessen.
 DI-MĪN'ISH-ER, n. He or that which diminishes. *Tothl.*
 DI-MĪN'ISH-ING-LY, ad. In a manner to lessen. *Locke.*
 DI-MĪN-Ū-ĒN' DŌ,* [It.] (*Mus.*) Noting a gradual lowering of the voice. *Crabb.*
 †DI-MĪN'Ū-ĒNT, a. Lessening. *Bp. Sanderson*. [E.]
 †DI-MĪN'Ū-ĒTE, a. Small; diminutive. *Sir A. Gorges.*
 †DI-MĪN'Ū-ĒTE-LY, ad. In a diminutive manner. *Bp. Sanderson.*
 DIM-I-NŪ'TIŌN, n. Act of diminishing; state of being diminished; decrease; abatement; discredit. — (*Arch.*) The gradual decrease of the diameter of a column as it rises.
 DI-MĪN'Ū-TĪVE, a. Small; little; contracted; minute.
 DI-MĪN'Ū-TĪVE, n. A word formed to express littleness, as *manikin*, a little man; that which diminishes.
 DI-MĪN'Ū-TĪVE-LY, ad. In a diminutive manner.
 DI-MĪN'Ū-TĪVE-NĒSS, n. Smallness; littleness. *Student.*
 DIM'ISH, a. Somewhat dim. *Swift*. See DIMMISH.
 †DI-MĪS'SIŌN, n. [*dimissio*, L.] Dismission. *Huloot.*
 †DI-MĪS-SŌ-RY, [dim'is-sŭr-ē, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; dī-mĭs-sŭr-ē, *S. K.*] a. Dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.
 †DI-MĪT', v. a. [*dimitto*, L.] To allow to go; to grant to farm. *Huloot.*
 DIM'Ū-Ū, n. A cotton cloth of thick texture, striped or otherwise ornamented in the loom.
 DIM'LY, ad. In a dim manner; not clearly.
 DIM'MING, n. Act of making dim; obscurity.
 DIM'MISH, a. Somewhat dim; obscure. *Swift*.
 DIM'NESS, n. Dulness of sight; obscurity.
 DĪ-MŌR'PHĪSM,* n. (*Min.*) Act of assuming two forms. *Phillips.*
 DĪ-MŌR'PHŌUS,* a. Having two forms. *Phillips.*
 DIM'PLE, (dim'pl) n. A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part; indentation.
 DIM'PLE, v. n. To sink in small cavities. *Dryden.*
 DIM'PLED, (dim'pld) a. Set with dimples. *Shak.*
 DIM'PLY, a. Full of dimples; dimpled. *Thomson.*
 DIM'-SEEN,* a. Indistinctly seen. *Thomson.*
 DIM'-SIGHT-ED, (-sit-ēd) a. Having dim sight. *Bacon.*
 DIN, n. A loud noise; a violent and continued sound.
 DIN, v. a. [i. DINNED; pp. DINNING, DINNED.] To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.
 DIN'AR-CHY,* n. A government conducted by two persons. *Bailey.*
 DIN'DLE,* n. Sowthistle; hawkweed. *Farm. Ency.* [Local.]
 DINE, v. n. [i. DINED; pp. DINING, DINED.] To eat dinner; to eat the chief meal of the day.
 DINE, v. a. To give a dinner to. *Dryden.*
 DIN'ER-ŌT,* n. One who dines out, or in company. *Ed. Rev.*
 †DI-NĒT'I-CĀL, a. [*δινητικός*] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Brown.*
 DING, v. a. [i. DINGED; pp. DINGING, DINGED.]—The preterit *dung* is nearly obsolete. To dash with violence; to impress with force.

DING, v. n. To bluster; to huff. *Arbuthnot*. [Low.]
 DING'-DŌNG, n. A word expressing the sound of bells.
 DIN'GEY,* n. A Bengal ferry-boat. *Malcom.*
 DIN'GI-NĒSS, n. The quality of being dingy.
 DIN'GLE, (din'gl) n. A hollow between hills; a dale.
 DIN'GLE-DĀN'GLE, ad. Carelessly pendent. *Warton.*
 †DING'THRIFT, n. A spendthrift. *Granger.*
 DIN'GY, (din'je) a. Dark brown; dun; dirty. *Ellis.*
 DIN'ING-RŌM, n. A room to dine in. *Bp. Taylor.*
 DIN'NER, n. The chief meal of the day.
 DIN'NER-LĒSS,* a. Destitute of dinner. *Fuller.*
 DIN'NER-TĪME, n. The time of dining. *Shak.*
 DI-NO-TĒ-Ū-Ū'ŪM,* n. (*Geol.*) *Buckland*. See DIRO-THERIUM.
 DINT, n. [†A blow. *Spenser*.—The mark made by a blow; dent. *Dryden*.]—Violence; force; strength; power; as in the phrase "By dint of argument." [Colloquial.]
 †DINT, v. a. To mark by a blow; to dent. *Spenser.*
 DI-NŪ-MĒR-I'ŌTION, n. [*diminueratio*, L.] Act of numbering one by one. *Bullock*. [E.]
 †DI-Ō-CĒ-SĀN, or DI-O-CĒ-SĀN, [dī-ōs'e-sān, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; dī-ōs'e-zān, *P. Sm.*; dī-o-sē'sān, *Bailey, Johnson, Barclay, Dyche, Rees*; dī'o-sē-sān, *Wb.*] n. A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.
 †DI-Ō-CĒ-SĀN, a. Pertaining to a diocese. *Spelman.*
 DI-O-CĒ-SE, n. [*diocesis*, L.] The territorial extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; a bishopric; see of a bishop.—Written also *diocess*.
 †DI-O-CĒ-SĒ-NĒR,* n. One who belongs to a diocese. *Bacon.*
 DI-O-DŌN,* n. (*Ich.*) A sort of fish that can assume a globular form. *Roget.*
 DĪ-Ō-CĪ-A,* (dī-ō'shē-ā) n. (*Bot.*) A class of plants which have male flowers on one plant, and female flowers on another, as willows. *P. Cyc.*
 DI-O-CĪOUS,* (dī-ō'shŭs) a. (*Bot.*) Having stamens on one plant, and pistils on another. *P. Cyc.*
 DI-O-Ū-Ū-N'Ū-TĪNE,* a. Relating to Diophantus or his mathematical problems. *Hamilton.*
 DI-Ō'Ū-SIDE,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene. *P. Cyc.*
 DI-Ō'Ū-SIS,* n. (*Ent.*) A genus of dipterous insects. *P. Cyc.*
 DI-Ō'Ū-TĒSE,* n. (*Min.*) A crystallized silicate of copper. *P. Cyc.*
 DI-Ō'Ū-TIC, } a. See DIOPTRIC, and DIOPTRICAL.
 DI-Ō'Ū-TICĀL, }
 DI-Ō'Ū-TIC, } a. [*dioptra*, L.] Affording a medium for
 DI-Ō'Ū-TICĀL, } the sight; relating to dioptries.
 DI-Ō'Ū-TICĀL, n. pl. (*Optics*) That part of optics which treats of refracted vision, or which investigates and explains the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as the air, water, glass, &c.
 DI-O-RĀ'MĀ,* [dī-ō-rā'mā, *Sm.*; dī-ō-rā'mā, *Ja.*] n. [*διά* and *ὄραμα*] A mode of painting and scenic exhibition, which, though it does not possess all the advantages of the panorama, yet produces a far greater degree of optical illusion. *P. Cyc.*
 DI-O-RĀM'IC,* a. Relating to a diorama. *Month. Rev.*
 DI-Ō-RĪSM, n. [*διόρισμα*] Distinction or definition. *More*. [E.]
 DI-Ō-RĪS'TIC,* a. Relating to diorism; defining or
 DI-Ō-RĪS'TICĀL,* } limiting; distinguishing. *Smart*. [E.]
 †DI-Ō-RĪS'TICĀL-LY, ad. In a distinguishing manner. *More.*
 DI-Ō-RĪTE,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of trap; greenstone. *Dana.*
 DI-ŌR-THŌ'SIS, n. [*διόρθωσις*] (*Med.*) Art or act of straightening crooked limbs. *Harris.*
 DI-ŌS-CŌ-RĪ-A,* n. pl. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, to which the yam belongs. *P. Cyc.*
 DI-ŌS'MĀ,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants or shrubs. *P. Cyc.*
 DI-Ō'Ū-TĀ,* n. (*Ency.*) A jar or drinking-pot with two handles. *Ed. Ency.*
 DI-Ō'Ū-LĪTE,* n. (*Min.*) A sulphato-carbonate of lead. *Dana.*
 DIP, v. a. [i. DIPPED; pp. DIPPING, DIPPED.]—Sometimes *dip't*. *Dryden*.] To immerge; to put into any fluid; to wet; to engage in.
 DIP, v. n. To sink; to immerge; to enter; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to choose by chance;—to incline, as the magnetic needle, or as a stratum of rock.
 DIP, n. (*Magnetism*) The inclination of the magnetic needle, or the angle which it makes with the plane of the horizon.—(*Geol.*) The inclination and point of the compass towards which a stratum inclines. *Lyell*.—Sweet sauce for pudding. *Forby*.—Sauce made of fat pork for fish. *U. S.*
 DI-PĀS'EHAL,* a. Including two passovers. *L. Carpenter.*
 DIP'CHICK, n. The name of a bird. *Carew.*
 DI-PĒT'A-LOŪS, a. [*δίς* and *πέταλον*] (*Bot.*) Having two flower-leaves.
 †DIPH'THŌNG, (dĭp'thŏng) [dĭp'thŏng, *S. W. P. J. F.*; dĭf'thŏng, *E. K. Sm. Scott*; dĭf'thŏng or dĭp'thŏng, *Ja.*] n. [*δίφθογγος*] A union of two vowels in one sound; as, *vain*, *Cæsar*.

||DIPH'THONG,* (diph'thông) *v. a.* To form or pronounce as a diphthong. *Ch. Ob.*
 ||DIPH'THON'GAL,* (díp-thông'gal) [díf-thông'gal, *K. Wb.*; díp'thông-gal, *Sm.*] *a.* Having the nature of a diphthong. *P. Cyc.*
 ||DIPH'THON'GAL-LÝ,* *ad.* In the manner of a diphthong. *Wylie.*
 DÍ-PHŪ-CĒPH'A-LÁ,* *n. pl. (Ent.)* A genus of coleopterous insects. *P. Cyc.*
 DÍ-PHYL'LOVS,* *a. (Bot.)* Two-leaved. *Smart.*
 DÍ-PLĪN'THŪ'ŪS,* *n.* A wall two bricks thick. *Grier.*
 DÍ-P'Ō-FĒ,* *n. [Gr.] (Anat.)* The cellular structure which separates the two tables of the skull from each other.
 DÍ-P'Ō-ITĒ,* *n. (Min.)* Another name for latrobeite. *Dana.*
 DÍ-PLŌ'MA, *n. [δίπλαμα, pl. DÍ-PLŌ'MAŞ.]* A letter or writing conferring some privilege, honor, or authority.
 DÍ-PLŌ'MA-CY,* *n.* The art or practice of treating or making treaties with foreign states; the customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors; a body of envoys.
 DÍ-P'Ō-MATE,* *n.* A diplomatist. *West. Rev.*
 DÍ-PLŌ-MĀTE, *v. a.* To invest with a privilege. *Todd.*
 DÍ-PLŌ-MĀT'ED,* *p. a.* Made by diploma. *Bp. Kennel.*
 DÍ-PLŌ-MĀ'TIAL,* *a.* Diplomatic. *Qu. Rev. [R.]*
 DÍ-PLŌ-MĀT'IC, *a.* Relating to diplomacy, or diplomacies.
 DÍ-PLŌ-MĀT'ICĀ-LÝ,* *ad.* In a diplomatic manner. *Ec. Rev.*
 DÍ-PLŌ-MĀT'ICS,* *n. pl.* The science of deciphering ancient writings, assigning their date, &c. *Brande.*
 DÍ-PLŌ'MA-TIST, *n.* One who is versed or employed in diplomacy. *Todd.*
 DÍ-P'Ō-PĒ-A,* *n. (Med.)* A disease of the eye which causes a person to see an object double or triple. *Crabb.*
 DÍ-PLŌ-ZŌ'ŌN,* *n.* A singular parasitic worm, which infests the gills of the bream. *Brande.*
 DÍP'Ō-DŪ,* *n. [δίποδια.]* Two feet included in one measure, or a series of two feet. *Dr. C. Beck.*
 DÍP'PER, *n.* One that dips or bathes; a ladle.
 DÍP'PING-NĒE'DLE,* *n.* An instrument which shows the direction of the magnetic force of the earth.
 DÍP'SĀS, *n. [L.]* A serpent whose bite produces mortal thirst. *Milton.*—A genus of serpents:—a bivalve. *Brande.*
 DÍP'TE-RA,* *n. pl. [δίπτερος.] (Ent.)* An order of insects having two wings. *Lyell.*
 DÍP'TE-RAL,* *} a. (Ent.)* Relating to the diptera; having
 DÍP'TE-RŌS,* *} two wings. P. Cyc.—(Arch.)* Having a double range of columns. *Francis.*
 DÍP'TE-RĀN,* *n. (Ent.)* One of an order of insects having two wings; one of the diptera. *Brande.*
 DÍP'TE-RŌN,* *n.* A building with a double wing or aisle. *Ash.*
 DÍP'TŌTE, *n. [δίπλωτα.]* A noun having two cases only. *Clark.*
 DÍP'TYCH, *n. [δίπτυχον, L.]* A register of men who have held high offices; or of celebrated saints and martyrs:—a tablet used by the Romans for writing, folded like a book of two leaves. See DÍPTYCHUM.
 DÍP'TY-ŪM,* *n. [L.] pl. DÍPTŪCHA.* An ancient ecclesiastical register, so called because it consisted of two leaves, on one of which were written the names of the living, and on the other those of the dead, which were rehearsed in the liturgy. *Crabb.*
 DÍ-PYRE,* *n. (Min.)* A silicate of alumina and lime; a hard mineral of a grayish or reddish white. *Brande.*
 DÍ-RĀ-DI-ĀTION,* *n.* The diffusion of rays from a luminous body. *Smart.*
 DÍRE, *a. [dirus, L.]* Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; fearful; calamitous; direful.
 DÍ-RECT', *a. [directus, L.]* Straight; not crooked; not oblique; progressive; straightforward; not retrograde; not collateral; plainly tending to some end; open; not ambiguous; plain; express.
 DÍ-RECT', *v. a. [dirigo, directus, L.]* [i. DIRECTED; pp. DIRECTING, DIRECTED.] To aim or drive in a straight line; to point against, as a mark; to regulate; to adjust; to prescribe; to order.
 DÍ-RECT', *n. (Mus.)* A character used at the end of a staff. *Brande.*
 DÍ-RECT'ER, *n.* He or that which directs. See DIRECTOR.
 DÍ-RECT'ING,* *p. a.* Tending to direct; ordering; commanding.
 DÍ-RECT'ION, *n.* Act of directing; aim at a certain point; order; command; prescription; adjustment.
 †DÍ-RECT'ITŪDE,* *n.* State of tranquillity. *Shak.*
 DÍ-RECT'IVE, *a.* Giving direction; informing; showing.
 DÍ-RECT'LY, *ad.* In a direct manner; rectilinearly; immediately; apparently; without circumlocution.
 DÍ-RECT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being direct; straightness; tendency to a point.
 DÍ-RECT'OR, *n.* One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company, bank, &c.; a guide; an instructor:—a surgical instrument.

DÍ-REC-TŌ'RĪ-AL, *a.* Giving direction; relating to a directory. *Burke.*
 DÍ-REC-TŌ'R-SHĪP,* *n.* The office of director. *Mickle.*
 DÍ-REC-TŌ'R-Y, *n.* A rule to direct; a guide; a guide-book of a city with the names of the inhabitants:—a book containing directions for religious worship or other things:—a board of directors:—the supreme council which, for a time, managed the French revolutionary government.
 DÍ-REC-TŌ'R-Y, *a.* Guiding; commanding. *Blackstone.*
 DÍ-RECT'RESS, *n.* She who directs or governs. *Scott.*
 DÍ-RECT'RIX, *n.* She who directs; a drigent; a line.
 DÍRE'FUL, *a.* Dire; dreadful; calamitous.
 DÍRE'FUL-LÝ,* *ad.* In a direful manner; fearfully. *Ash.*
 DÍRE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; horror. *Dr. Warton.*
 DÍ-RĒM'PTION, (dĕ-rĕm'shun) *n.* [diremptio, L.] Separation. *Bp. Hall.*
 DÍRE'NESS, *n.* Dismalness; horror. *Shak.*
 DÍ-RĒP'TION, *n.* [direptio, L.] Act of plundering.
 DÍRGE, (dĭrj) *n.* A mournful song or dirty; a funeral song.
 DÍR'Ī-ĒNT, *a.* [dirigens, L.] Noting a line in geometry.
 DÍR'Ī-ĒNT,* *n. (Geom.)* The line of motion along which a describer line is carried in the generation of any figure. *Crabb.*
 DÍRK, (dĭrk) *n.* A kind of dagger or poniard.
 DÍRK,* *v. a.* To stab with a dirk. *Gray.*
 †DÍRK, (dĭrk) *a.* An old word for dark. *Spenser.*
 †DÍRK, (dĭrk) *v. a.* To darken; to obscure. *Spenser.*
 DÍRT, (dĭrt) *n.* Mud; filth; mire; dust; earth.
 DÍRT, *v. a.* To foul; to blemish; to dirty. *Swift.*
 DÍRT'LY, *ad.* In a dirty manner; filthily; meanly.
 DÍRT'NESS, *n.* State of being dirty.
 DÍRT'PEL-LĒT,* *n.* A ball of mire or dirt. *Swift.*
 DÍRT'PIE, *n.* A form moulded of clay, in imitation of pottery.
 DÍRT'RŌT-TEN,* (tn) *a.* Decayed; diseased. *Shak.*
 DÍRT'Y, *a.* Covered with dirt; foul; nasty; filthy; sullied; mean; base.
 DÍRT'Y, *v. a.* [i. DIRTIED; pp. DIRTING, DIRTIED.] To foul; to soil; to disgrace.
 DÍ-RŪP'TION, *n.* Disruption; breach.
 Dis, (dis or dĭz) An inseparable particle, which sometimes implies separation, but commonly privation or negation, equivalent to the particle *un*; as, to *arm*, to *disarm*.—
 †C "When the accent, either primary or secondary, is on this inseparable preposition, the *s* is always sharp and hissing; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* will be either hissing or buzzing, according to the nature of the consecutive letter. That is, if a sharp mute, as *p, t, k, or c hard*, succeed, the preceding *s* must be pronounced sharp and hissing; as, *dispose, distaste, &c.*; but if a flat mute, as *b, d, or g hard*, or a vowel or a liquid, begin the next syllable, the foregoing *s* must be sounded like *z*; as, *disburse, disdain, &c.*; but if the secondary accent be on this inseparable preposition, as in *disbelief, &c.*, the *s* retains its pure hissing sound." *Walker.*
 DÍ-SĀ-RĪ'Ī-TY, *n.* Want of power; inability; weakness; incompetency; want of qualification; legal impediment.
 DÍ-SĀ-BLE, (dĭz-ā'bl) *v. a.* [i. DISABLED; pp. DISABLING, DISABLED.] To deprive of force; to weaken; to hinder from action; to impair.
 DÍ-SĀ-BLE'D, (dĭz-ā'bl) *a.* Deprived of strength; weakened; rendered, by wounds or injury, unfit for service.
 †DÍ-SĀ-BLE-MĒNT, *n.* Disability; weakness. *South.*
 DÍ-SĀ-BŪSE', *v. a.* [désabuser, Fr.] [i. DISABUSED; pp. DISABUSING, DISABUSED.] To set free from a mistake; to set right; to undeceive.
 DÍ-SĀ-CŌM'MŌ-DĀTE, *n. a.* To discommode. *Warburton.*
 DÍ-SĀ-CŌM-MŌ-DĀ'TION, *n.* State of being unfit. *Hale.*
 †DÍ-SĀ-CŌRD', *v. n.* [dísacchorde, Fr.] To refuse. *Spenser.*
 DÍ-SĀ-CŪS'TŌM, *v. a.* [i. DISACUSTOMED; pp. DISACCUSTOMING, DISACCUSTOMED.] To destroy the force of habit.
 DÍ-SĀ-KNŌWL'EDGE, (dis-ak-nŏl'ej) *v. a.* [i. DISACKNOWLEDGED; pp. DISACKNOWLEDGING, DISACKNOWLEDGED.] Not to acknowledge; to disown. *South.*
 DÍ-SĀ-QUĀINT', *v. a.* To dissolve acquaintance with. *Cotgrave.*
 DÍ-SĀ-QUĀINT'ANCE, *n.* Disuse of familiarity. *South.*
 DÍ-SĀ-DŌRN', *v. a.* To deprive of ornament. *Congreve.*
 †DÍ-SĀ-VĀNCE', *v. a.* To stop; to check. *Spenser.*
 †DÍ-SĀ-VĀNCE', *v. n.* To keep back; to halt. *G. Fletcher.*
 DÍ-SĀ-VĀN'TĀGE, *n.* [désavantage, Fr.] Want of advantage; detriment; prejudice; loss; injury to interest; want of preparation.
 DÍ-SĀ-VĀN'TĀGE, *v. a.* To injure. *Fuller.*
 †DÍ-SĀ-VĀN'TĀGE-Ā-BLE, *a.* Injurious. *Bacon.*
 DÍ-SĀ-VĀN-TĀ'ĒOUS, (dis-ā-vān-tā'jus) *a.* Contrary to interest or convenience; unfavorable; injurious.
 DÍ-SĀ-VĀN-TĀ'ĒOUS-LÝ, (dis-ā-vān-tā'jus-lj) *ad.* In a disadvantageous manner.
 DÍ-SĀ-VĀN-TĀ'ĒOUS-NESS, *n.* Mischief; loss.
 †DÍ-SĀ-VĒN'TŪRE, *n.* Misadventure. *Raleigh.*

†DIS-AD-VĒNT'U-ROUS, *a.* Unhappy; unprosperous. *Spenser.*
 †DIS-AP-FĒCT', *v. a.* [*i.* DISAFFECTED; *pp.* DISAFFECTING, DISAFFECTED.] To fill with discontent or ill-will; to alienate; to dislike; to disorder.
 DIS-AP-FĒCT'ED, *p. a.* Alienated; dissatisfied.
 DIS-AP-FĒCT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a disaffected manner.
 DIS-AP-FĒCT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* State of being disaffected.
 DIS-AP-FĒCT'ION, *n.* Dislike; alienation; ill-will; want of affection; disorder; bad constitution.
 †DIS-AP-FĒCT'ION-ATE, *a.* Wanting affection. *Blount.*
 DIS-AP-FĒRM', *v. a.* To contradict; to deny. *Davies.*
 DIS-AP-FĒRM'ANCE, *n.* Confutation; negation. *Hale.*
 DIS-AP-FĒR-MĀTION, * *n.* Act of disaffirming; confutation; disaffirmance. *Brande.*
 †DIS-AP-FŌR'ĒST, *v. a.* To throw open or reduce a forest to common ground. *Bacon.*
 DIS-A-GRĒĒ', *v. n.* [*i.* DISAGREED; *pp.* DISAGREEING, DISAGREED.] To differ; not to be the same; to differ in opinion; to quarrel; to vary; to dissent.
 DIS-A-GRĒĒ'ABLE, *a.* Not agreeable; offensive; unpleasant.
 DIS-A-GRĒĒ'ABLE-NĒSS, *n.* Unsuitableness; contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.
 DIS-A-GRĒĒ'ABLE-LY, *ad.* In a disagreeable manner.
 DIS-A-GRĒĒ'EMENT, *n.* Act or state of disagreeing; cessation of acquiescence; difference; dissimilitude; difference of opinion; dissension; division; discord.
 †DIS-A-GRĒĒ'ER, * *n.* One who disagrees. *Hammond.*
 †DIS-AL-LĒĒ'Ē, (-lĒ') *v. a.* To alienate from allegiance. *Milton.*
 DIS-AL-LŌW', *v. a.* [*i.* DISALLOWED; *pp.* DISALLOWING, DISALLOWED.] To deny the authority of; to refuse permission; to prohibit; to consider as unlawful; to censure.
 DIS-AL-LŌW', *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant.
 DIS-AL-LŌW'ABLE, *a.* Not allowable. *Kateh.*
 DIS-AL-LŌW'ABLE-NĒSS, * *n.* State of being disallowable. *Ask.*
 DIS-AL-LŌW'ANCE, *n.* Prohibition; refusal. *Bp. Hall.*
 †DIS-AL-LY', *v. a.* To disjoin. *Milton.*
 †DIS-AN'CHŌR, (diz-āngk'kūr) *v. a.* To drive from its anchor. *Cotgrave.*
 †DIS-AN'GĒL'ICAL, *a.* Not angelical. *Coveentry.*
 DIS-AN'IMATE, *v. a.* To deprive of life; to discourage; to deject. *Shak. [R.]*
 †DIS-AN-IMĀTION, *n.* Want of animation. *Brovne.*
 DIS-AN-NĒX', * *v. a.* [*i.* DISANNEXED; *pp.* DISANNEXING, DISANNEXED.] To disjoin; to separate. *Richardson.*
 DIS-AN-NŪL', *v. a.* [*i.* DISANNULLED; *pp.* DISANNULLING, DISANNULLED.] To make void; to annul. *Hooker. [R.]* This word, which is in good use, is of the same meaning as *annul*. *Annul* has the sense of privation, and the prefix, *dis*, has not, in this case, its usual effect to *negative* the meaning of the word. Dr. Johnson remarks, in relation to *disannul*, "It is formed contrarily to analogy.—It ought, therefore, to be rejected as ungrammatical and barbarous."
 DIS-AN-NŪL'LER, *n.* One who makes null. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 DIS-AN-NŪL'LING, *n.* The act of making void. *Hebrews.*
 DIS-AN-NŪL'MENT, *n.* Annulment. *Lord.*
 †DIS-AN-NŌINT', *v. a.* To invalidate consecration by unction. *Milton.*
 DIS-AP-PĀR'ĒL, *v. a.* To disrobe. *Junius. [R.]*
 DIS-AP-PĒAR', (-pĒr') *v. n.* [*i.* DISAPPEARED; *pp.* DISAPPEARING, DISAPPEARED.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away.
 DIS-AP-PĒAR'ANCE, *n.* Act of disappearing; removal from sight; end of appearance.
 DIS-AP-PĒAR'ING, *n.* Cessation of appearance.
 DIS-AP-PĒN'DEN-CY, * *n.* A detachment from a former connection. *Burn.*
 DIS-AP-PĒN'DENT, * *a.* Separated or detached from. *Burn.*
 DIS-AP-PLĒD', (*dis-āp-plĒd') *p. a.* Misapplied. *Coveper.*
 DIS-AP-PŌINT', *v. a.* [*i.* DISAPPOINTED; *pp.* DISAPPOINTING, DISAPPOINTED.] To defeat of expectation; to balk; to deprive of; to frustrate; to foil.
 DIS-AP-PŌINT'ĒD, * *p. a.* Having suffered disappointment; balked.
 DIS-AP-PŌINT'MENT, *n.* Act of disappointing; state of being disappointed; defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.
 DIS-AP-PRŌ-BĀTION, *n.* Act of disapproving; displeasure; dislike; censure; condemnation.
 DIS-AP-PRŌ-BA-TŌ-RY, * *a.* Implying or expressing disapprobation. *Smart.*
 DIS-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE, * *v. a.* To appropriate wrongly. *Milton.*
 DIS-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE, * *a.* Not appropriate; inappropriate. — (*Law*) Transferred back from the laity to the clergy. *Blackstone.*
 DIS-AP-PRŌV'AL, *n.* Disapprobation. *Glanville.*
 DIS-AP-PRŌVE', *v. a.* [*i.* DISAPPROVED, *Fr.*] [*i.* DISAPPROVED; *pp.* DISAPPROVING, DISAPPROVED.] To refuse approbation of; to dislike; to censure; to reject.
 †DIS'ARD, *n.* A prattler; a boasting talker. *Homilies.*
 DIS'ARM', *v. a.* [*i.* DISARMED; *pp.* DISARM-

ING, DISARMED.] To deprive or divest of arms; to deprive of any thing injurious.
 DIS'ARMĒD', (*diz-ārdm'd') *p. a.* Deprived of arms; unarmed.
 DIS'ARM'ER, *n.* One who deprives of arms.
 DIS'ARM'ING, *n.* Deprivation of arms. *Hammond.*
 DIS-AR-RĀNG'E', *v. a.* [*i.* DISARRANGED, *old Fr.*] [*i.* DISARRANGED; *pp.* DISARRANGING, DISARRANGED.] To unsettle; to disorder; to derange. *Warton.*
 DIS-AR-RĀNG'E'MENT, *n.* Disorder; derangement. *Baxter.*
 DIS-AR-RĀY', *v. n.* [*i.* DISARRAYED, *old Fr.*] [*i.* DISARRAYED; *pp.* DISARRAYING, DISARRAYED.] To undress; to rout; to overthrow.
 DIS-AR-RĀY', *n.* Disorder; confusion; undress. *Spenser.*
 †DIS-AS-SĪ-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* Absence of assiduity. *Wotton.*
 DIS-AS-SŌ'CI-ĀTE, (dis-ās-sŏ'shĕ-āt) *v. a.* To disunite. *Florio.*
 DIS-ĀS'TĒR, *n.* [*i.* DISCASTRE, *Fr.*] [*i.* The stroke of an unfavorable planet. *Shak.*] Misfortune; grief; mischance; misery; calamity.
 †DIS-ĀS'TĒR, *v. a.* To blast by the stroke of a planet; to afflict. *Shak.*
 DIS-ĀS'TROU'S, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; calamitous; miserable.
 DIS-ĀS'TROU'S-LY, *ad.* In a disastrous manner. *Howell.*
 DIS-ĀS'TROU'SNESS, *n.* Calamity. *Bailey.*
 †DIS-Ā'UTHŌR-IZE, *v. a.* To deprive of credit. *Wotton.*
 DIS-A-VŌCH', *v. a.* To retract profession. *Daniel.*
 DIS-A-VŌW', *v. a.* [*i.* DISAVOWED, *Fr.*] [*i.* DISAVOWED; *pp.* DISAVOWING, DISAVOWED.] To disown; to disclaim; to deny knowledge of.
 DIS-A-VŌW'AL, *n.* Act of disavowing; denial.
 DIS-A-VŌW'ER, * *n.* One who disavows. *Ask.*
 †DIS-A-VŌW'MENT, *n.* Denial; disavowal. *Wotton.*
 DIS-BĀND', *v. a.* [*i.* DISBANDED, *old Fr.*] [*i.* DISBANDED; *pp.* DISBANDING, DISBANDED.] To dismiss from military service; to break up, as an army; to set at liberty.
 DIS-BĀND', *v. n.* To retire from service; to separate.
 DIS-BĀND'ĒD, * *p. a.* Dismissed from military service.
 DIS-BĀND'MENT, * *n.* The act of disbanding. *Lord. Statist. Soc.*
 DIS-BĀRK', *v. a.* To strip the bark from:—to disembark. *Pope.*
 DIS-BĒ-LĒĒ', *n.* Act of disbelieving; unbelief; scepticism.
 DIS-BĒ-LĒĒ'Ē, (dis-bĒ-lĒ'v) *v. a.* [*i.* DISBELIEVED; *pp.* DISBELIEVING, DISBELIEVED.] Not to believe; not to credit; not to hold true; to discredit.
 DIS-BĒ-LĒĒ'ER, *n.* One who refuses belief. *Watts.*
 DIS-BĒNCH', *v. a.* To drive from a seat. *Shak. [R.]*
 †DIS-BLĀME', *v. a.* To clear from blame. *Glanville.*
 †DIS-BŌD'ĒD, (diz-bŏd'Ēd) *a.* Disembodied. *Chaucer.*
 †DIS-BŌS-CĀTION, * *n.* Act of turning woodland into cultivated land. *Scott.*
 DIS-BŌW'ĒL, *v. a.* To eviscerate; to disembowel. *Spenser.*
 DIS-BRĀNCH', *v. a.* To break off, as a branch. *Shak.*
 DIS-BŪP', *v. a.* To take buds from. *Bailey.*
 DIS-BŪR'DEN, (diz-bŪr'dn) *v. a.* [*i.* DISBURDENED; *pp.* DISBURDENING, DISBURDENED.] To ease of a burden; to unload; to disencumber, discharge, or unburden.
 DIS-BŪR'DEN, (diz-bŪr'dn) *v. n.* To ease the mind. *Milton.*
 DIS-BŪRSE', (diz-bŪrs') *v. a.* [*i.* DISBURSED; *pp.* DISBURSING, DISBURSED.] To pay out, as money; to expend; to spend.
 DIS-BŪRSE'MENT, *n.* Act of disbursing; sum disbursed; money paid or expended; expenditure.
 DIS-BŪRS'ER, *n.* One who disburses.
 DIS-BŪR'SHEN, * *v.* Same as *disburden*. See *DISBURDEN*.
 DISC, * *n.* The face of the sun, moon, or a planet. See *DISK*.
 †DIS-CĀL'Ē-ĀTE, (dis-kāl'shĕ-āt) *v. a.* To put off the shoes or sandals. *Cockeram.*
 DIS-CĀL'Ē-ĀT-ĒD, (dis-kāl'shĕ-āt-Ēd) *a.* Stripped of shoes. *[R.]*
 DIS-CĀL'Ē-ĀTION, (dis-kāl'shĕ-ā'shŭn) *n.* The act of pulling off the shoes. *Brovne. [R.]*
 †DIS-CĀNDY, *v. n.* To dissolve; to melt. *Shak.*
 DIS-CA-PĀC'IT-ĀTE, * *v. a.* To incapacitate. *C. Lamb. [R.]*
 DIS-CĀRD', *v. a.* [*i.* DISCARDING; *pp.* DISCARDING, DISCARD-ED.] To dismiss from service; to cast off; to discharge.
 DIS-CĀRD'ĒD, * *p. a.* Rejected; dismissed from service.
 †DIS-CĀR'DURE, *n.* Act of discarding. *Hayter.*
 †DIS-CĀR'NĀTE, *a.* Stripped of flesh. *Glanville.*
 DIS-CĀSE', *v. a.* To strip; to undress. *Shak.*
 †DIS-CEP-TĀTION, *n.* Disputation. *Fox.*
 DIS-CEP-TĀTOR, * *n.* A decider; an umpire. *Smart. [R.]*
 DIS-CĒRN', (diz-zĒrn') *v. a.* [*i.* DISCERNED, *L.*] [*i.* DISCERNED; *pp.* DISCERNING, DISCERNED.] To discern; to see; to judge; to distinguish; to discover; to penetrate; to discriminate.
 DIS-CĒRN', (diz-zĒrn') *n.* To make distinction; to judge.
 DIS-CĒRN'ER, (diz-zĒrn'er) *n.* One who discerns.
 DIS-CĒRN'Ē-BLE, (diz-zĒrn'Ē-bl) *a.* That may be discerned; perceptible; visible; apparent; discoverable.
 DIS-CĒRN'Ē-BLE-NĒSS, (diz-zĒrn'Ē-bl-nĒs) *n.* Visibleness.
 DIS-CĒRN'Ē-BLY, (diz-zĒrn'Ē-bl) *ad.* Perceptibly.
 DIS-CĒRN'ING, (diz-zĒrn'ing) *n.* Act of perceiving.

DIS-CERN'ING, (djz-zern'ing) *a.* Judicious; knowing.
 DIS-CERN'ING-LY, (djz-zern'ing-le) *ad.* Judiciously.
 DIS-CERN'MENT, (djz-zern'ment) *n.* Judgment; power of distinguishing; perception; sagacity; penetration.
 DIS-CERP', *v. a.* [*discerpo*, L.] To tear in pieces; to separate; to select. *Hurd*. [R.]
 DIS-CERP-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Discernibility. *Wollaston*. [R.]
 DIS-CERP'I-BLE, *a.* Separable. *Bailey*. [R.]
 DIS-CERP'SION, *n.* See DIS-CERTION.
 DIS-CERP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being discernible. [R.]
 DIS-CERP'TI-BLE, *a.* Frangible; separable. *Glanville*. [R.]
 †DIS-CERP'TI-BLE-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being discernible.
Asb.
 †DIS-CERT'ION, *n.* Act of pulling to pieces. *Bp. Hall*. [R.]
 †DIS-CES'SION, (dis-sesh'un) *n.* [*discessio*, L.] Departure. *Bp. Hall*.
 DIS-CHARGE', *v. a.* [*décharger*, Fr.] [i. DISCHARGED; *pp.* DISCHARGING, DISCHARGED.] To disburden; to unload; to disembark; to give vent to; to let fly; to let off; to send away; to dismiss; to discard; to release; to remit; to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to clear from an accusation; to perform; to execute; to put away; to divest of.
 DIS-CHARGE', *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up; to explode.
 DIS-CHARGE', *n.* Act of discharging; that which is discharged; vent; explosion; dismissal; release; acquittal; liberation; ransom; price of ransom; performance; execution.
 DIS-CHARGE'ER, *n.* One who discharges.
 DIS-CHARGE'ING, * *n.* The act of unloading, releasing, or unburdening. *Richardson*.
 DIS-CHURCH', *v. a.* To unchurch. *Bp. Hall*. [R.]
 †DIS-CIDE', *v. a.* [*discidium*, L.] To divide. *Spenser*.
 †DIS-CINETUS, *a.* [*discinctus*, L.] Ungirded. *Diet.*
 †DIS-CIND', *v. a.* [*discindo*, L.] To divide. *Boyle*.
 DIS-CIP'PLE, (dis-si'pl) *n.* [*discipulus*, L.] One who professes to receive instruction from another; a follower of some teacher or philosopher; a scholar; a pupil; an adherent.
 DIS-CIP'PLE, *v. a.* To teach; to bring up. *Shak.*
 DIS-CIP'PLE-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a disciple. *Milton*.
 DIS-CIP'PLE-SHIP, *n.* State or function of a disciple.
 DIS-CI-PLIN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of instruction or discipline.
 DIS-CI-PLIN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of instruction. *Hale*.
 DIS-CI-PLIN-AL, * *a.* Relating to discipline; disciplinary. *Latham*. [R.]
 DIS-CI-PLIN-ANT, *n.* One of a strict religious order. [R.]
 DIS-CI-PLI-NÁ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to discipline. *Glanville*.
 †DIS-CI-PLI-NÁ'RI-AN, *n.* One who advocates or adheres strictly to discipline. — *A* term formerly applied to the Puritans and Presbyterians.
 DIS-CI-PLI-NÁ-RY, *a.* Containing or relating to discipline; tending to reform or correct.
 DIS-CI-PLINE, *n.* [*disciplina*, L.] Education; instruction; rule of government; order; military regulation; correction; punishment; chastisement; external mortification.
 DIS-CI-PLINE, *v. a.* [i. DISCIPLINED; *pp.* DISCIPLINING, DISCIPLINED.] To educate; to regulate; to punish; to reform; to correct.
 DIS-CI-PLINED, * (dis-se-plind) *p. a.* Prepared by discipline; instructed.
 DIS-CI-PLIN-ER, * *n.* One who disciplines. *Milton*.
 DIS-CLAIM', *v. a.* [*dis and claim*]. [i. DISCLAIMED; *pp.* DISCLAIMING, DISCLAIMED.] To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to renounce; to disavow.
 DIS-CLAIM'ER, *n.* One who disclaims. — (*Law*) Renunciation; a giving up; the renunciation of the defendant to all claims to the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff's bill or writ.
 DIS-CLA-MÁ'TION, * *n.* The act of disclaiming; a disowning. *Ed. Rev.*
 DIS-CLOSE', *v. a.* [*dis and close*]. [i. DISCLOSED; *pp.* DISCLOSING, DISCLOSED.] To uncover; to discover; to make known; to reveal; to relate; to tell; to divulge; to hatch; to open.
 †DIS-CLOSE', *n.* Discovery. *Young*.
 DIS-CLOSE', * *v. n.* To burst open; to open. *Thompson*.
 DIS-CLOS'ER, *n.* One who discloses.
 DIS-CLOS'URE, (dis-kló'zhur) *n.* Act of disclosing; something disclosed; exposition; discovery.
 †DIS-CLOS'SION, (dis-kló'zhun) *n.* [*disculusus*, L.] Emission. *More*.
 †DIS-COAST', *v. n.* To wander; to quit the coast. *Barrow*.
 DIS-CO'D, * *n.* (*Conch.*) A univalve shell of which the whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disk; a body resembling a disk. *Brande*.
 DIS-CO'D'AL, * *a.* Having the form of a disk. *Asb.* — (*Bot.*) Having the central part of a flat body differently marked from the margin. *P. Cyc.*
 DIS-COL'OR, (dis-kól'ur) *v. a.* [*descolorer*, old Fr.] [i. DISCOLORED; *pp.* DISCOLORING, DISCOLORED.] To

change as to color; to change from the natural hue; to stain.
 DIS-COL-O-RÁ'TION, *n.* Act of discoloring; change of color; stain; dye.
 DIS-COL'ORED, (kól'ur) *a.* Having the color changed.
 DIS-COM'FIT, (dis-kúm'fit) *v. a.* [*descoufite*, old Fr.] [i. DIS-COMFITED; *pp.* DIS-COMFITING, DIS-COMFITED.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Shak.*
 DIS-COM'FIT, (dis-kúm'fit) *n.* Defeat; rout; overthrow.
 DIS-COM'FIT-URE, *n.* Defeat; overthrow. *Shak.*
 DIS-COM'FORT, (dis-kúm'fúrt) *n.* Want of comfort; trouble; uneasiness; sorrow.
 DIS-COM'FORT, *v. a.* To grieve; to sadden. *Sidney*. [R.]
 †DIS-COM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* Uncomfortable. *Shak.*
 DIS-COM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Uncomfortableness. *Sandys*.
 DIS-COM-MEND', *v. a.* To blame; to censure. *Hooker*.
 DIS-COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Blamable. *Sir T. Herbert*. [R.]
 See COMMENDABLE.
 †DIS-COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness. *Bailey*.
 DIS-COM-MEN-DÁ'TION, *n.* Blame; reproach. *Hakewill*.
 DIS-COM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who discommends.
 †DIS-COM-MEN'SION, *v. a.* To deprive of a commission. *Abp. Laud*.
 †DIS-COM-MO-DÁTE, *v. a.* To discommode. *Wotton*.
 DIS-COM-MODE', *v. a.* [i. DISCOMMODDED; *pp.* DISCOMMODING, DISCOMMODED.] To incommode; to put to inconvenience. *Bailey*.
 †DIS-COM-MO'DI-CI-OS, *a.* Inconvenient. *Spenser*.
 DIS-COM-MO'DI-CI-OS-NESS, * *n.* Inconvenience. *North*.
 †DIS-COM-MO'DI-TY, *n.* Inconmodity. *Bacon*.
 DIS-COM-MON, *v. a.* To deprive of the right of common; to deprive of the privileges of a place. *Bp. Hall*.
 †DIS-COM-PLÉX'ION, (dis-kom-plék'shun) *v. a.* To change the hue or color of. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 DIS-COM-POSE', (dis-kom-póz') *v. a.* [*décomposer*, Fr.] [i. DISCOMPOSED; *pp.* DISCOMPOSING, DISCOMPOSED.] To disorder; to disconcert; to derange; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to vex.
 DIS-COM-POSE'D, * (dis-kom-póz'd) *p. a.* Disturbed; disordered.
 DIS-COM-PÓ'S'ED-NESS, * *n.* Disquiet. *Hale*.
 †DIS-COM-PÓ-SH'ION, (-zish'-) *n.* Inconsistency. *Donne*.
 DIS-COM-PÓ'S'URE, (dis-kom-pó'zhur) *n.* State of being discomposed; disorder; perturbation.
 DIS-COMPT', (dis-kóunt') *v. a.* [*descompter*, old Fr.] See DISCOUNT.
 DIS-CON-CERT', *v. a.* [i. DISCONCERTED; *pp.* DISCONCERTING, DISCONCERTED.] To unsettle; to discompose; to defeat, as a design; to ruffle; to derange; to disorder; to confuse.
 †DIS-CON-CERT, * *n.* Disunion; disagreement. *Temple*.
 DIS-CON-CON'CIVE, * *a.* Not conducive; obstructive; hindering. *Seager*.
 DIS-CON-FÓRM'A-BLE, * *a.* Not conformable. *Stov*. [R.]
 DIS-CON-FÓRM'I-TY, *n.* Want of conformity. *Hakewill*. [R.]
 DIS-CON-FÓRM'I-TY, *n.* Inconsistency; incongruity. *Hale*.
 DIS-CON-NÉCT', *v. a.* [i. DISCONNECTED; *pp.* DISCONNECTING, DISCONNECTED.] To separate; to disjoin; to break the ties. *Burke*.
 DIS-CON-NÉCT'ED, * *p. a.* Disunited; disjoined; separate.
 DIS-CON-NÉCTION, *n.* Separation; disunion. *Burke*.
 †DIS-CON-SÉNT', *v. n.* To disagree; to differ. *Milton*.
 †DIS-CON-SO-LAN-CY, *n.* Disconsolateness. *Barrow*.
 DIS-CÓN'SO-LATE, *a.* [*déconsolé*, Fr.] Void of consolation or comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy; afflicted.
 DIS-CÓN'SO-LÁTE-LY, *ad.* In a disconsolate manner.
 DIS-CÓN'SO-LÁTE-NESS, *n.* State of being disconsolate.
 †DIS-CÓN-SO-LÁ'TION, *n.* Want of comfort. *Jackson*.
 DIS-CON-TÉNT', *n.* Want of content; uneasiness; dissatisfaction; one who is discontented. *Shak.*
 DIS-CON-TÉNT', *a.* Uneasy; discontented. *Hayward*.
 DIS-CON-TÉNT', *v. a.* [i. DISCONTENTED; *pp.* DISCONTENTING, DISCONTENTED.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy. *Shak.*
 DIS-CON-TÉNT'ED, *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.
 DIS-CON-TÉNT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a discontented humor.
 DIS-CON-TÉNT'ED-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness; dissatisfaction.
 †DIS-CON-TÉNT'FUL, * *a.* Discontented. *Hovee*.
 DIS-CON-TÉNT'ING, *a.* Giving no satisfaction. *Milton*.
 DIS-CON-TÉNT'MENT, *n.* State of being discontented.
 DIS-CON-TIN'U-A-BLE, * *a.* That may be discontinued. *Dr. Allen*.
 DIS-CON-TIN'U-ANCE, (dis-kon-tin'yú-ans) *n.* Act of discontinuing; state of being discontinued; cessation; intermission.
 DIS-CON-TIN'UÁ'TION, *n.* Act of discontinuing; disruption of continuity; separation.
 DIS-CON-TIN'VE, (dis-kon-tin'yú) *v. a.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.] [i. DISCONTINUED; *pp.* DISCONTINUING, DISCONTINUED.] To leave off; to break off; to stop; to intermit; to put an end to.
 DIS-CON-TIN'VE, *v. n.* To leave off; to stop; to cease.
 DIS-CON-TIN'VE'D, * (dis-kon-tin'yú'd) *p. a.* Brought to an end; broken off.

†DIS-CŪR/SIST, *n.* [*discursus*, L.] A disputer. *L. Addison.*
 DIS-CŪR/SIVE, *a.* [*discursif*, Fr.] Roving; desultory; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; argumentative.
 DIS-CŪR/SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a discursive manner. *Hale.*
 DIS-CŪR/SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being discursive.
 DIS-CŪR/SŌ-RY, *a.* [*discussor*, L.] Discursive. *Bp. Hall.*
 DIS-CŪR/SŪS, * *n.* [L.] (*Logic*) Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse. *Crabb.*
 DIS-CŪS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* L. DISCI; Eng. DISCUSSES. A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a disk. *Pope.*
 DIS-CŪSS', *v. a.* [*discutio*, *discussum*, L.] [*discuss*]; *pp.* DISCUSSING, DISCUSSED. To debate; to reason upon; to examine; to clear by disquisition; to sift; to disperse.
 DIS-CŪSS'ER, *n.* One who discusses.
 DIS-CŪSS'ING, *n.* Examination. *Ayliffe.*
 DIS-CŪSS'ION, (dis-kŭs'shun) *n.* Act of discussing; disquisition; examination.—(*Med.*) Act of dispersing morbid matter.
 DIS-CŪSS'IVE, *a.* Having power to discuss or disperse.
 DIS-CŪSS'IVE, * *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to disperse tumors; discutient. *Smart.* See DISCUTIENT.
 DIS-CŪTI'ENT, (dis-kŭ'shent) *n.* [*discutiens*, L.] (*Med.*) Medicine to disperse morbid matter from tumors, &c.
 DIS-CŪTI'ENT, * *a.* Dispersing morbid matter. *Smart.*
 DIS-DĀIN', *v. a.* [*disdain*]; *pp.* DISDAINING, DISDAINED. To regard with contempt; to despise; to condemn; to scorn; to consider as unworthy of.
 DIS-DĀIN', *v. n.* To scorn; to grow angry. *E. Jonson.*
 DIS-DĀIN', *n.* Contempt; scorn; arrogance; haughtiness; indignation.
 DIS-DĀIN'FUL, *a.* Full of disdain; contemptuous; scornful.
 DIS-DĀIN'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a scornful manner. *Shak.*
 DIS-DĀIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Contemptuousness. *Sidney.*
 DIS-DĀIN'ING, *n.* Scorn; contempt. *Donne.*
 DIS-DĪ-A-PĀ'SON, * *n.* [*dis* and *dis pavōn*]. (*Mus.*) A name given by the Greeks to a scale of two octaves. *P. Cye.*
 DIS-EASE', (diz-ēz') *n.* Distemper; malady; illness; indisposition; disorder; sickness.
 DIS-EASE', *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISEASING, DISEASED. To afflict with disease; to infect; to disorder; to disturb.
 DIS-EASE'D, * (*diz-ēzd'*) *p. a.* Affected by disease; dis-tempered.
 DIS-EAS'ED-NESS, *n.* Sickness; morbidness. *Burnet.*
 †DIS-EASE'FUL, *a.* Full of causing disease. *Donne.*
 †DIS-EASE'MENT, *n.* Trouble; disease. *Bacon.*
 †DIS-EDGED', (diz-ējd') *a.* Blunted; dulled. *Shak.*
 DIS-ED'IFY', * *v. a.* To fail of edifying; to injure. *Watson*. [R.]
 DIS-EM-BĀRK', *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISEMBARKING, DISEMBARKED. To land troops, &c., from a ship; to carry to land or to shore.
 DIS-EM-BĀRK', *v. n.* To land; to go out of a ship. *Pope.*
 DIS-EM-BAR-KĀ'TION, * *n.* Act of disembarking. *Goldsmith.*
 DIS-EM-BĀR/RASS, *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISEMBARRASSING, DISEMBARRASSED. To free from clog or embarrassment; to set free; to liberate.
 DIS-EM-BĀR/RASS-MĒNT, *n.* Freedom from perplexity.
 †DIS-EM-BĀY', *v. a.* To clear from a bay. *Sherburne.*
 †DIS-EM-BĒL'LISH, * *v. a.* To divest of embellishment. *Carlyle.*
 †DIS-EM-BĪT'TER, *v. a.* To free from bitterness. *Addison.*
 DIS-EM-BŌD'IED, (-bō'd'id) *a.* Divested of the body.
 DIS-EM-BŌD'Y, *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISEMBODYING, DISEMBODIED. To free from flesh or the body; to discharge from military incorporation.
 DIS-EM-BŌGUE', (dis-ēm-bŏg') *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISEMBOGUING, DISEMBOGUED. To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a river; to vent; to eject.
 DIS-EM-BŌGUE', (dis-ēm-bŏg') *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.
 DIS-EM-BŌGUE'MĒNT, * (dis-ēm-bŏg'ment) *n.* The act of discharging water into the sea or ocean. *Smart.*
 DIS-EM-BŌS'OM, (dis-ēm-bŏz'om) *v. a.* To separate from the bosom. *Young.*
 DIS-EM-BŌW'EL, *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISEMBOWELLING, DISEMBOWELLED. To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate. *Phillips.*
 DIS-EM-BŌW'ERED, * (-bŏw'erd) *a.* Deprived of a bow. *Bryant.*
 DIS-EM-BRĀN'GLE, *v. a.* To free from contest. *Berkeley.*
 DIS-EM-BRŌLL', *v. a.* [*débrouiller*, Fr.] [*dis*]; *pp.* DISEMBROILING, DISEMBROILLED. To free from trouble; to disentangle. *Dryden.*
 DIS-EM-PLŌYED', * (plŏyd') *a.* Unemployed. *Taylor.*
 DIS-EN-Ā'BLE, *v. a.* To deprive of power; to disable. *Milton*.
 DIS-EN-CHĀNT', *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISENCHANTING, DISENCHANTED. To free from an enchantment.
 DIS-EN-CHĀNT'ED, * *a.* Delivered from enchantment.
 DIS-EN-CHĀNT'ER, *n.* One who disenchants. *Todd.*
 DIS-EN-CHĀNT'MĒNT, * *n.* The act of disenchanting. *Shelton*.

DIS-EN-CHĀRM', * *v. a.* To free from incantation. *Bp. Taylor.*
 DIS-EN-CŪM'BER, *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISENCUMBERING, DISENCUMBERED. To free from encumbrance; to disburden; to set free.
 DIS-EN-CŪM'BERED, * (dis-ēm-kŭm'berd) *p. a.* Freed from encumbrance.
 DIS-EN-CŪMBRANCE, *n.* Freedom from encumbrance.
 DIS-EN-FRĀN'CHISE, * *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or rights; to disfranchise. *Booth.*
 DIS-EN-FRĀN'CHISE-MĒNT, * *n.* The act of disenfranchising; disfranchisement. *Booth.*
 DIS-EN-GĀGE', *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISENGAGING, DISENGAGED. To free from engagement; to extricate; to disentangle; to liberate; to release; to separate; to clear from; to withdraw; to free from any detention.
 DIS-EN-GĀGE', *v. n.* To set one's self free from. *Collier.*
 DIS-EN-GĀGE'D, * (dis-ēn-gāj'd) *a.* Not engaged; being at liberty or at leisure; vacant.
 DIS-EN-GĀG'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being disengaged.
 DIS-EN-GĀGE'MĒNT, *n.* State of being disengaged; release from an engagement or obligation; freedom of attention; vacancy.
 DIS-EN-NŌ'BLE, *v. a.* To deprive of that which ennobles.
 DIS-EN-RŌLL', *v. a.* To remove out of a roll.
 DIS-EN-SLĀVE', *v. a.* To redeem from slavery. *South.*
 DIS-EN-TĀN'GLE, (dis-ēn-tāng'gl) *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISENTANGLING, DISENTANGLED. To unravel; to set free from impediments; to disengage.
 DIS-EN-TĀN'GLE-MĒNT, (dis-ēn-tāng'gl-mēnt) *n.* Act of disentangling; freedom from difficulty.
 DIS-EN-TĒR', *v. a.* To unbury. See DISINTER.
 DIS-EN-THRĀLL', *v. a.* To set free. See DISINTHRALL.
 DIS-EN-THRŌNE', *v. a.* To dethrone. *Sandys.*
 DIS-EN-TĪ'TLE, *v. a.* To deprive of title. *South.*
 DIS-EN-TŌMB', * (dis-ēn-tŏm') *v. a.* To take out of a tomb; to disinter. *Talmadge.*
 †DIS-EN-TRĀIL', * *v. a.* To divest of the entrails. *Spenser.*
 DIS-EN-TRANCE', *v. a.* To awaken from a trance. *Hudibras*.
 DIS-ES-PŌUSE', *v. a.* To divorce. *Milton.*
 DIS-ES-TĀB'LISH, * *v. a.* To overthrow; to unsettle. *N. E. Elders*. [R.]
 DIS-ES-TĒM', *n.* Slight regard; a disregard; dislike.
 DIS-ES-TĒM', *v. a.* To regard slightly; to dislike.
 DIS-ES-TĒM'ER, * *n.* One who disesteems. *Boyle.*
 DIS-ES-TĪ-MĀ'TION, *n.* Disrespect; disesteem.
 †DIS-EX'ER-CISE, *v. a.* To deprive of exercise. *Milton.*
 †DIS-FĀ'VOR, *v. a.* To dislike. *Hammond.*
 DIS-FĀ'VOR, *n.* Want of favor; discountenance; unpropitious regard; a state of unacceptableness; dislike.
 DIS-FĀ'VOR, *v. a.* To discountenance; to oppose.
 DIS-FĀ'VOR-ER, *n.* One who disfavors. *Bacon.*
 DIS-FĒAT'URE, * (dis-fet'yŭr) *v. a.* To deprive of features; to deform. *Coleridge.*
 DIS-FIG-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* Act of disfiguring; deformity.
 DIS-FIG'URE, (dis-fig'yŭr) *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISFIGURING, DISFIGURED. To injure the form or appearance of; to deform; to deface; to mangle.
 DIS-FIG'URED, * (dis-fig'yurd) *p. a.* Deformed; deprived of proper form.
 DIS-FIG'URE-MĒNT, *n.* A deforming; defacement.
 DIS-FŌR'EST, *v. a.* See DISAFFOREST.
 DIS-FRĀN'CHISE, (dis-frān'chiz) *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISFRANCHISING, DISFRANCHISED. To deprive of the rights of a citizen, or of privileges or immunities.
 DIS-FRĀN'CHISED, * (dis-frān'chizd) *p. a.* Deprived of privileges.
 DIS-FRĀN'CHISE-MĒNT, *n.* Act of disfranchising; state of being disfranchised; deprivation of privileges.
 †DIS-FRĪAR, *v. a.* To divest of the state of a friar. *Sandys.*
 DIS-FŪR'NISH, *v. a.* To unfurnish. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 DIS-GĀL'LANT, *v. a.* To deprive of gallantry. *E. Jonson.*
 DIS-GĀR'NISH, *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISGARNISHING, DISGARNISHED. To strip of ornaments; to take guns from a fortress; to dismantle. *Hall.*
 DIS-GĀR'RĪ-SON, *v. a.* To deprive of a garrison. *Dr. Hewyt.*
 DIS-GĀV'EL, * *v. a.* (*Law*) To exempt from the tenure of gavelkind. *Blackstone.*
 †DIS-GLO'RĪ-FY, *v. a.* To deprive of glory. *Milton.*
 DIS-GŌR'GE, *v. a.* [*dégorgier*, Fr.] [*dis*]; *pp.* DISGORGING, DISGORGED. To discharge; to vomit; to pour out; to empty.
 DIS-GŌR'GĒMENT, *n.* Act of disgorging. *Bp. Hall.*
 †DIS-GŌS'PEL, *v. n.* To pervert the gospel. *Milton.*
 DIS-GRĀCE', *v. a.* [*disgrâce*, Fr.] State of being out of favor; state of ignominy; dishonor; shame; reproach; ignominy; dispute; opprobrium; discredit.
 DIS-GRĀCE', *v. a.* [*dis*]; *pp.* DISGRACING, DISGRACED. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonor; to bring to shame; to discredit; to put out of favor.
 DIS-GRĀCE'FUL, *a.* Shameful; ignominious; base; mean; vile; reproachful; dishonorable.
 DIS-GRĀCE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a disgraceful manner.

DIS-GRACE/FUL-NÉSS, *n.* Ignominy; disgrace.
 DIS-GRÁ/CÉR, *n.* One who disgraces.
 DIS-GRÁ/CIOUS, (diz-grá'shúsh) *a.* Unpleasing. *Shak.*
 †DIS-GRÁ/DE, *v. a.* To degrade. *Concl.*
 †DIS-GRÉ-GÁTE, *v. a.* To separate; to disperse. *More.*
 DIS-GUISE', (diz-gí'z) *v. a.* [déguiser, Fr.] [i. DISGUISE; *pp.* DISGUISED, DISGUISED.] To conceal by an unusual dress; to disguise; to change the form of; to counterfeit; to dissemble; to injure or deform by liquor.
 DIS-GUISE', (diz-gí'z) *n.* An unusual or counterfeit dress; a false appearance; a mask.
 DIS-GUISED',* (diz-gí'z) *p. a.* Changed by a disguise or mask; disguised; intoxicated or affected by drink.
 DIS-GUISE/ED-LY, (diz-gí'z-ed-ly) *ad.* With disguise. *Todd.*
 †DIS-GUISE/MENT, *n.* Disguise. *Sidney.*
 DIS-GUISE/R, (diz-gí'z'er) *n.* One who disguises.
 DIS-GUISE/ING, *n.* The making of a disguise.
 DIS-GUÍ/T, *n.* [dégóit, Fr.] Aversion; distaste; strong dislike; loathing; nausea; ill-humor.
 DIS-GUÍ/T, *v. a.* [i. DISGUSTED; *pp.* DISGUSTING, DISGUSTED.] To raise aversion in the stomach; to cause aversion, disrelish, or dislike to; to offend; to displease.
 DIS-GUÍ/T-FUL, *a.* Nauseous; causing aversion.
 DIS-GUÍ/T-FUL-NÉSS,* *n.* State of being disgustful. *Sir Wm. Jones.*
 DIS-GUÍ/T/ING,* *p. a.* Causing disgust; offensive; odious.
 DIS-GUÍ/T/ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to disgust.
 DISH, *n.* A hollow vessel; a vessel in which food is served up at the table; the meat or food served in a dish; food; a measure among miners; a hollow place in a field.
 DISH, *v. a.* [i. DISHED; *pp.* DISHING, DISHED.] To serve or put in a dish. *Shak.* To make hollow. *Carey.* [To cheat, ruin, or frustrate. *Smart.* Vulgar.]
 DISH-ÉL/'TÁTE, *v. a.* To disqualify; to disentitle. *Todd.* [i.]
 DISH-BÍLLE', (dis-pá-bil') *a.* [deshabillé, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed. *Dryden.*
 DISH-BÍLLE', (dis-pá-bil') *n.* Undress; loose dress. *Guardian.*
 †DIS-HÁB/IT, *v. a.* To drive from an abode. *Shak.*
 †DIS-HÁR-MÓN/Í-ÓUS, *a.* Unharmonious. *Hallywell.*
 †DIS-HÁR/MO-NY, *n.* Want of harmony.
 DISH/CLÓTH,* *n.* A cloth for wiping dishes; dishcloth. *Smart.*
 DISH/CLÓTH, *n.* A cloth for wiping dishes. *Shak.*
 DIS-HÉÁR/T'EN, (dis-hárt'tn) *v. a.* [i. DISHEARTENED; *pp.* DISHEARTENING, DISHEARTENED.] To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.
 DIS-HÉÁR/T'EN-ÍNG,* (dis-hárt'ten-íng) *p. a.* Causing dejection; discouraging.
 DIS-HÉÁR/T'EN-ÍNG-LY,* *ad.* Discouragingly. *Bailey.*
 DISHED,* (dish't) *p. a.* Served up in a dish. *Shak.*—Ruled; frustrated. *Carey.* [Vulgar.]
 †DIS-HÉR/Í, (diz-ár') *v. a.* To disinheritor. *Dryden.*
 †DIS-HÉR/Í-SÓN, (dis-hér'e-zn) *n.* Disinheritance. *Bp. Hall.*
 †DIS-HÉR/IT, *v. a.* To disinherit. *Spenser.*
 DIS-HÉR/IT-ANCE, *n.* Disinheritance. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 DIS-HÉR/IT-OR,* *n.* (Law) One that puts another out of his inheritance. *Crabb.*
 DISHÉV'EL, (de-shév'el) *v. a.* [dêcheveleer, Fr.] [i. DISHÉVELED; *pp.* DISHÉVELLING, DISHÉVELED.] To spread the hair disorderly. *Spenser.*
 DISHÉV'EL, *v. n.* To be spread without order. *Herbert.*
 DISH/FUL,* *n.* As much as a dish will hold. *North.*
 DISH/ING, *a.* Concave; hollow;—a term among artificers.
 DISHÓN'ÉST, (diz-ón'est) *a.* Not honest; void of probity; faithless; wicked; fraudulent; ignominious; unchaste; disgraced.
 DISHÓN'ÉST-LY, (diz-ón'est-ly) *ad.* In a dishonest manner; without faith; faithlessly; wickedly; unchastely.
 DISHÓN'ÉST-TY, (diz-ón'es-te) *n.* Want of honesty; faithlessness; knavery; unchastity.
 DISHÓN'OR, (diz-ón'or) *n.* Reproach; disgrace; ignominy; shame; reproach uttered; censure.
 DISHÓN'OR, (diz-ón'or) *v. a.* [i. DISHONORED; *pp.* DISHONORING, DISHONORED.] To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to violate; to treat with indignity; to refuse payment of.
 DISHÓN'OR-Á-BLE, (diz-ón'or-pá-bl) *a.* Not honorable; shameful; reproachful; ignominious; disgraceful.
 DISHÓN'OR-Á-BLE-NÉSS,* (diz-ón'or-pá-bl-nés) *n.* Quality of being dishonorable. *Smith.*
 DISHÓN'OR-Á-BLY, (diz-ón'or-pá-bl) *ad.* With dishonor.
 DISHÓN'OR-ÉR, (diz-ón'or'er) *n.* One who dishonors.
 DISHÓN'R, *v. a.* To strip of honors. *Shak.*
 DISHÚ/MOR, (diz-yú'mor) *n.* Ill-humor. *Spectator.*
 DISHÚ/WÁSH-ÉR, (dish'wásh-er) *n.* A bird.
 DISHÚ/WÁSH-ÉR, *n.* The water in which dishes are washed.
 †DIS-ÍM-PRÓVÍ/*, *v. a. & n.* To grow or render worse. *Bp. Taylor.*
 DIS-ÍM-PRÓVÉ/MENT, *n.* Misimprovement. *Norris.* [R.]
 DIS-ÍM-CÁR/CÉR-ÁTE, *v. a.* To free from prison. *Harvey.*
 DIS-ÍM-CLÍ-NÁ/TÍON, *n.* Want of inclination; aversion; repugnance; dislike.

DIS-ÍM-CLÍNE', *v. a.* [i. DISINCLINED; *pp.* DISINCLINING, DISINCLINED.] To produce dislike to; to make averse.
 DIS-ÍM-CLÍNE'D, (dis-ím-clínd') *a.* Averse. *Burke.*
 DIS-ÍM-CÓR/PÓ-RÁTE,* *v. a.* To deprive of corporate rights; to dissolve; to separate. *Hume.*
 DIS-ÍM-CÓR/PÓ-RÁTE,* *a.* Disunited from a body or society. *Bacon.*
 DIS-ÍM-CÓR-PÓ-RÁ/TÍON, *n.* Act of disincorporating. *War ton.*
 DIS-ÍM-FÉCT/*, *v. a.* To purify from infection. *Smart.*
 DIS-ÍM-FÉCT'ÁNT,* *n.* A substance which prevents infection. *P. Cyc.*
 DIS-ÍM-FÉCTÍON,* *n.* Purification from infection. *Smart.*
 †DIS-ÍM-GEN'Ú/Í-TY, *n.* Disingenuousness. *Clarendon.*
 DIS-ÍM-GEN'Ú-ÓUS, *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank; unfair; meanly artful; illiberal.
 DIS-ÍM-GEN'Ú-ÓUS-LY, *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.
 DIS-ÍM-GEN'Ú-ÓUS-NÉSS, *n.* Unfairness; low craft.
 DIS-ÍM-HÁB/IT-ÉD, *a.* Deprived of inhabitants.
 DIS-ÍM-HÉR/Í-SÓN, (dis-ím-hér'e-zn) *n.* Act of disinheriting; state of being disinherited. *Bacon.*
 DIS-ÍM-HÉR/IT, *v. a.* [i. DISINHERITED; *pp.* DISINHERITING, DISINHERITED.] To cut off from an hereditary right.
 DIS-ÍM-HÉR/IT-ANCE,* *n.* Act of disinheriting. *State Trials.*
 DIS-ÍM-HÚME/*, *v. a.* To disinter; to unbury. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉ-GRÁTE,* *v. a.* [i. DISINTEGRATED; *pp.* DISINTEGRATING, DISINTEGRATED.] To separate the integrant particles of. *Buckland.*
 DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉ-GRÁT-ÉD,* *p. a.* Reduced by the action of the atmosphere into small particles. *Buckland.*
 DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉ-GRÁ/TÍON,* *n.* The act of separating the integrant parts or particles of a substance. *Buckland.*
 DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉR, *v. a.* [i. DISINTERRED; *pp.* DISINTERRING, DISINTERRED.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.
 †DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉR-ÉSS-ÉD, *a.* Disinterested. *Dryden.*
 †DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉR-ÉSS-ÉMENT, *n.* Disinterestedness. *Prior.*
 †DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉR-ÉSS, *n.* Disinterestedness. *More.*
 †DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉR-ÉST, *v. a.* To make disinterested. *Feltham.*
 †DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉR-ÉST-ÉD, *a.* Not interested; superior to private regards; without personal concern or interest; free from self-interest.
 DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉR-ÉST-ÉD-LY, *ad.* In a disinterested manner.
 †DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉR-ÉST-ÉD-NÉSS, *n.* Disregard of private interest.
 †DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉR-ÉST-ÍNG, *n.* Uninteresting. *Warburton.*
 DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉR/ÉMENT, *n.* The act of disinterring. *Booth.*
 DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉRÁLL,* *v. a.* [i. DISINTHRALLED; *pp.* DISINTHRALLING, DISINTHRALLED.] To set free; to rescue from slavery or bondage.
 DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉRÁL/DOM,* *n.* Disinthalment. *Scott.* [R.]
 DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉRÁL/ÉMENT,* *n.* The act of disinthalment. *Booth.*
 †DIS-ÍM-ÍN-TÉR-CÁTE, *v. a.* To disentangle. *Dict.*
 †DIS-ÍM-ÍN-ÉRE', *v. a.* To deprive of habit. *Milton.*
 †DIS-ÍM-ÍN-VÁ-LÍD/Í-TY, *n.* Want of validity. *Mountagu.*
 DIS-ÍM-ÍN-VÉS/TÍ-TURE,* *n.* The act of depriving of investiture. *West. Rev.*
 †DIS-ÍM-VÍTE, *v. a.* To retract an invitation. *Sir J. Finett.*
 †DIS-ÍM-VÓLVE', *v. a.* To disentangle. *More.*
 DIS-ÍÉC'TA MÈM/BRA,* *pl.* [L.] Scattered members or limbs. *Qu. Rev.*
 DIS-ÍÉC'TÍON, *n.* Act of casting down. *Bp. Horsley.*
 DIS-ÍÓIN', *v. a.* [d'cjoindre, Fr.] [i. DISJOINED; *pp.* DISJOINING, DISJOINED.] To separate; to part from each other; to sunder; to sever; to dissever; to detach.
 DIS-ÍÓIN',* *v. n.* To become separated; to part. *Garth.*
 DIS-ÍÓIN/T', *v. a.* [i. DISJOINTED; *pp.* DISJOINTING, DISJOINTED.] To put out of joint; to break at junctures; to disconnect; to separate; to make incoherent.
 DIS-ÍÓIN/T', *v. n.* To fall in pieces. *Shak.*
 DIS-ÍÓIN/T', *a.* Disjointed; separated. *Shak.* [R.]
 DIS-ÍÓIN/T'ÉD,* *p. a.* Put out of joint; separated; disconnected.
 DIS-ÍÓIN/T'ÉD-NÉSS,* *n.* State of being disjointed. *Ed. Rev.*
 †DIS-ÍÓIN/T'É/AD, *ad.* In a divided state. *Sir M. Sandys.*
 †DIS-ÍÚ-DÍ-CÁ/TÍON, *n.* Judgment. *Boyle.*
 DIS-ÍÚNCT', (diz-júngkt') *a.* [disjunctus, L.] Disjoined; separate.
 DIS-ÍÚNCTÍON, (diz-júngkt'shun) *n.* Act of disjoining; state of being disjoined; disunion; separation.
 DIS-ÍÚNCTÍVE, (diz-júngkt'ív) *a.* Incapable of union; that marks separation or opposition.—(*Gram.*) Disjoining the sense, though joining the words, as the *disjunctive* conjunctions *but, or, nor, &c.*—*Disjunctive proposition.* (*Logic*) a proposition compounded of two or more categorical propositions, so stated as to imply that one or more of them must be true.
 DIS-ÍÚNCTÍVE, *n.* A disjunctive conjunction. *Harris.*
 DIS-ÍÚNCTÍVE-LY, *ad.* Distinctly; separately.
 DIS-ÍÚNCTÍVURE,* (diz-júngkt'yur) *n.* Disjunction. *Goodwin.*
 DISK, *n.* (*discus, L.*) (*Astron.*) The face of the sun, moon, or planet, as it appears to us projected on the sky.—A quoin; a round substance of stone or iron.—(*Bot.*) The whole surface of a leaf; a fleshy substance between the stem and pistil. *P. Cyc.*—Written sometimes *disc*.

DIS-KIND'NESS, *n.* Unkindness; injury. *Search.*
 DIS-LIKE', (diz-lik') *v. a.* [i. DISLIKED; *pp.* DISLIKING, DISLIKED.] Not to like; to have aversion to.
 †DIS-LIKE'/FUL, *a.* Disaffected; malign. *Spenser.*
 †DIS-LIKE'Y, (diz-lik') *v. a. & n.* To make unlike. *Shak.*
 †DIS-LIKE'NESS, *n.* Dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Locke.*
 †DIS-LIK'ER, *n.* One who dislikes.
 †DIS-LIM' (diz-lim') *v. a.* To tear limb from limb. *Dict.*
 †DIS-LIM'N, (diz-lim') *v. a.* To unpair. *Shak.*
 †DIS-LO-CATE, *v. a.* [*disloco*, L.] [i. DISLOCATED; *pp.* DISLOCATING, DISLOCATED.] To displace; to put out of joint; to put out of the proper situation; to luxate; to disjoin.
 †DIS-LO-CATE', *v. a.* Put out of joint; dislocated. *Montgomery.*
 †DIS-LO-CATE-ED', *p. a.* Put out of place; disjoined.
 †DIS-LO-CATE'ION, *n.* Act of dislocating; state of being dislocated; a joint put out.
 †DIS-LODGE', (diz-lj') *v. a.* [i. DISLODGED; *pp.* DISLODGING, DISLODGED.] To remove from a place; to drive from a station, as an army; to remove, drive, or take away.
 †DIS-LODGE', *v. n.* To go away to another place.
 †DIS-LOY'AL, *a.* Not loyal; not true to allegiance; faithless; disobedient; treacherous; false in love; not constant.
 †DIS-LOY'AL-LY, *ad.* In a disloyal manner.
 †DIS-LOY'AL-TY, *n.* Want of loyalty or fidelity.
 †DIS-MAL, (diz-mal) [*dies* and *malus*, L.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; gloomy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.
 †DIS-MAL-LY, *ad.* In a dismal manner; horribly.
 †DIS-MAL-NESS, *n.* Horror; sorrow; gloom.
 †DIS-MAN'TLE, *v. a.* [i. DISMANTLED; *pp.* DISMANTLING, DISMANTLED.] To strip, as of bulwarks, fortifications, or outworks; to strip; to divest; to break down.
 †DIS-MAN'TLED', (diz-man'tld) *p. a.* Deprived of outworks; stripped.
 †DIS-MAN'TLING, *n.* The act of one who dismantles.
 †DIS-MAN'SHAL', *v. a.* To derange; to disorder. *Drummond.*
 †DIS-MASK', *v. a.* [i. DISMASKED; *pp.* DISMASKING, DISMASKED.] To divest of a mask. *Shak.*
 †DIS-MASK'ED', *v. a.* To derive of masks. *Anson.*
 †DIS-MASK'ED', *p. a.* Deprived of the mask.
 †DIS-MAY', (diz-maj) *v. a.* [*desmayor*, Sp.] [i. DISMAYED; *pp.* DISMAYING, DISMAYED.] To frighten; to discourage; to depress; to deject; to appall; to daunt.
 †DIS-MAY', *n.* Fall of courage; terror felt; fear.
 †DIS-MAY'ED-NESS, *n.* Dejection of courage. *Sidney.*
 †DIS-MAY'FUL, *a.* Full of dismay; fearful. *Spenser.*
 †DISME, (dém) [*n.* Fr.] A tenth; a tithe. See DIME.
 †DIS-MEM'BER, (diz-mém'ber) *v. a.* [i. DISMEMBERED; *pp.* DISMEMBERING, DISMEMBERED.] To divide member from member, to dilacerate; to divide; to separate.
 †DIS-MEM'BERED', (diz-mém'berd) *p. a.* Cut in pieces; divided.
 †DIS-MEM'BER-MENT, *n.* Act of dismembering; division. *Burke.*
 †DIS-MET'TLED, (diz-mét'tld) *a.* Without spirit. *Levellyn.*
 †DIS-MISS', *v. a.* [*dismissus*, L.] [i. DISMISSED; *pp.* DISMISSING, DISMISSED.] To send away; to give leave of departure; to discard; to discharge; to divest of an office.
 †DIS-MISS', *n.* Discharge from an office. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 †DIS-MISS'AL, *n.* Dismission. *Bp. Horsley.*
 †DIS-MISS'ION, (diz-mish'ion) *n.* Act of dismissing; state of being dismissed; discharge; deprivation.
 †DIS-MISS'IVE, *a.* Causing or granting dismission. *Davenant.*
 †DIS-MORT'GAGE, (diz-mór'gaj) *v. a.* To redeem from mortgage. *Howell.*
 †DIS-MOUNT', (diz-móunt') *v. a.* [*démontér*, Fr.] [i. DISMOUNTED; *pp.* DISMOUNTING, DISMOUNTED.] To throw off from horseback; to throw from any elevation; to throw, as cannon from its carriage.
 †DIS-MOUNT', *v. n.* To alight from a horse; to descend.
 †DIS-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. a.* To alienate; to make alien.
 †DIS-NAT'URED, (diz-nat'urd) *a.* Unnatural. *Shak.*
 †DIS-O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* Want of obedience; violation of lawful command or prohibition; neglect or refusal to obey.
 †DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* That disobeys; not obedient.
 †DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a disobedient manner. *Holished.*
 †DIS-O-BEY', (dis-q-há) *v. a.* [i. DISOBEYED; *pp.* DISOBEYING, DISOBEYED.] To refuse obedience to; to break commands or transgress prohibitions.
 †DIS-OB-LI-GATE'ION, *n.* Offence; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*
 †DIS-OB-LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Releasing obligation. *Charles*. [R.]
 †DIS-O-BLIGE', [dis-o-blij'] *E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; dis-o-blij', P.; dis-o-blij' or dis-o-blij' *S. W. K.* — See OBLIGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] [i. DISOBLIGED; *pp.* DISOBLIGING, DISOBLIGED.] To offend; to give offence to; to do an unkindness to.
 †DIS-O-BLIGE'MENT, *n.* Act of disobliging. *Milton*. [R.]
 †DIS-O-BLIGE'ER, *n.* One who disobliges.

DIS-O-BLIG'ING, *a.* Unplensing; unkind, offensive.
 †DIS-O-BLIG'ING-LY, *ad.* In a disobliging manner.
 †DIS-O-CU-PATION-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness.
 †DIS-O-CU-PATION', *n.* A want of occupation. *H. More.*
 †DIS-O-CU'RY, *n.* [L.] (*Anc. Sculp.*) A tomb made for the reception of two persons. *Brande.*
 †DIS-O-PIN'ION, (-yün) *n.* Difference of opinion. *Bp. Reynolds.*
 †DIS-ORBED', (diz-örbd') *a.* Thrown out of the proper orb. *Shak.*
 †DIS-OR'DER, *n.* [*dis* and *order*.] Want of order; irregularity; confusion; derangement; tumult; neglect of rule; distemper of body or of mind; illness; malady; disease.
 †DIS-OR'DER, *v. a.* [i. DISORDERED; *pp.* DISORDERING, DISORDERED.] To throw into confusion; to derange; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle; to make sick; to discompose; to distemper.
 †DIS-OR'DERED, (diz-ör'derd) *a.* Disorderly; irregular; deranged; indisciplined; vicious; loose.
 †DIS-OR'DER-ED-LY, *ad.* In a disordered manner. *Holinshead.*
 †DIS-OR'DER-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of order. *Knolles.*
 †DIS-OR'DER-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being disorderly. *Cudworth.*
 †DIS-OR'DER-LY, *a.* Confused; immethodical; irregular; tumultuous; lawless; contrary to law; intemperate.
 †DIS-OR'DER-LY, *ad.* Without rule or law; confusedly.
 †DIS-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Not living by good rules. *Bryskett.*
 †DIS-OR'DI-NATE-LY, *ad.* Inordinately; viciously. *Hall.*
 †DIS-OR-DI-NATE'ION, *n.* Disarrangement. *Bacon*. [R.]
 †DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* Act of disorganizing; state of being disorganized; subversion of order.
 †DIS-OR-GAN-IZE, *v. a.* [i. DISORGANIZED; *pp.* DISORGANIZING, DISORGANIZED.] To destroy the structure or order of; to disorder; to break in pieces. *Bp. Mansel.*
 †DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZER, *n.* One who disorganizes. *Williams.*
 †DIS-OR'EN-TATE-ED, *a.* Turned from the east. *Harris.*
 †DIS-OWN', (diz-ön') *v. a.* [i. DISOWNED; *pp.* DISOWNING, DISOWNED.] To deny; not to allow; to abnegate; to renounce; to disavow; to disclaim.
 †DIS-OWN'MENT', (diz-ön'ment) *n.* Act of disowning. *J. J. Gurney*. [R.]
 †DIS-OX'IDATE', *v. a.* See DEOXIDATE.
 †DIS-PACE', *v. a.* To range about. *Spenser.*
 †DIS-PAIR', *v. a.* To part a couple. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 †DIS-PAND', *v. a.* [*dispano*, L.] To expand. *Bailey.*
 †DIS-PAN'SION, *n.* Expansion. *Bailey.*
 †DIS-PAR'A-DISED, (-dist) *a.* Turned out of paradise. *Cockram.*
 †DIS-PAR'AGE, *v. a.* [*déparager*, old Fr.] [i. DISPARAGED; *pp.* DISPARAGING, DISPARAGED.] To match unequally; to injure by a depreciating comparison; to vilify; to reproach; to derogate; to detract; to decry; to degrade.
 †DIS-PAR'AGE-MENT, *n.* Act of disparaging; reproach; depreciation. — (*Law*) The matching of an heir under his or her degree, or against decency.
 †DIS-PAR'AGE-ER, *n.* One who disparages.
 †DIS-PAR'AGE-ING, *p. a.* Causing disparagement; depreciating.
 †DIS-PAR'AGE-ING-LY, *ad.* Contemptuously. *Peters.*
 †DIS-PAR-RATE, *a.* [*disparatus*, L.] Separate; dissimilar; unequal. *Bp. Taylor.*
 †DIS-PAR-RATES, *n. pl.* Things so unlike or unequal that they cannot be compared with each other. *Abp. Usher.*
 †DIS-PAR'I-TY, *n.* [*dispar*, L.] Inequality; difference in quality; dissimilitude; unlikeness.
 †DIS-PARK', *v. a.* To release from a park. *Shak.*
 †DIS-PARK'ING, *n.* Act of liberating from a park. *Taylor.*
 †DIS-PARK'LE, *v. a.* To scatter; to disperse. *Dr. Clarke.*
 †DIS-PART', *v. a.* [i. DISPARTED; *pp.* DISPARTING, DISPARTED.] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive. *Milton.*
 †DIS-PART', *v. n.* To be divided or separated; to open. *Thomson.*
 †DIS-PART', *n.* The difference between the semi-diameter of the base ring, at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. *P. Gyc.*
 †DIS-PAS'SION, (dis-pash'ion) *n.* Coolness of temper; freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple.*
 †DIS-PAS'SION-ATE, (dis-pash'ion-at) *a.* Free from passion; moderate; calm; cool; impartial.
 †DIS-PAS'SION-AT-ED, *a.* Dispassionate. *Dr. Maine.*
 †DIS-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a dispassionate manner.
 †DIS-PAS'SIONED, (dis-pash'iond) *a.* Free from passion. *Donne.*
 †DIS-PATCH', *v. a.* [*despescher* or *dépescher*, Fr.; *disparciare*, It.] [i. DISPATCHED; *pp.* DISPATCHING, DISPATCHED.] To send away hastily; to send out of the world; to put to death; to kill; to perform business quickly; to execute; to hasten; to expedite. — Also written *despatch*. ☞ For remarks on the orthography, see DESPATCH.
 †DIS-PATCH', *n.* Speed; haste; execution; management; an express; a message. See DESPATCH.
 †DIS-PATCH'ER, *n.* One who dispatches. See DESPATCHER.

DIS-PÄTCH/FÜL,* a. Hasty; expeditious; quick. *Pope*.
 DIS-PÄ-THY,* n. Want of feeling; apathy. *Southey*. [R.].
 DIS-PÄU'PER, v. a. (*Law*) To deprive of the right of a pauper. *Bowvier*.
 DIS-PÄU'PERED,* (dis-päu'pərd) p. a. (*Law*) Put out of the capacity or condition of a pauper. *Crabb*.
 DIS-PĒACE,* n. Want of peace or quiet. *Irvine*. [R.].
 DIS-PĒL', v. a. [*dispetto*, L.] [i. DISPELLED; pp. DISPELLING, DISPELLED.] To dispense; to drive away; to drive by scattering; to dissipate.
 †DIS-PĒNCE', n. [*despense*, old Fr.] Expense; cost. *Spenser*.
 DIS-PĒND', v. a. [*dispendo*, L.] To spend; to expend. *Spenser*. [R.].
 †DIS-PĒND'ER, n. One who distributes. *Wicliffe*.
 DIS-PĒN'SA-BLE, a. That may be dispensed; capable of being dispensed with. *Morc*.
 DIS-PĒN'SA-BLE-NESS, n. State of being dispensable. *Hammond*.
 DIS-PĒN'SA-RY, n. A place where medicines are made up and distributed; a charitable institution, where the poor are supplied with medicines.
 DIS-PĒN-SÄ'TION, n. Act of dispensing; state of dispensing; distribution; the dealing out of any thing; method of providence; distribution of good and evil; an exemption from some law; a license granted by a bishop to a clergyman to omit some duty; a license from the pope.
 DIS-PĒN'SA-TIVE, a. Granting dispensation. [R.].
 DIS-PĒN'SA-TIVE-LY, ad. By dispensation. *Sir H. Wotton*.
 DIS-PĒN-SÄ-TO-RE, n. [L.] A dispenser; a distributor. *Bacon*.
 DIS-PĒN'SA-TO-RY, n. A book of directions for making up medicines; a pharmacopoeia.
 DIS-PĒN'SA-TO-RY, a. Granting dispensation. *Ep. Rainbow*.
 DIS-PĒNSE', v. a. [*dispensare*, Fr.] [i. DISPENSED; pp. DISPENSING, DISPENSED.] To deal out; to distribute; to make up a medicine.— To dispense with; to excuse; to permit the want of a thing; to do without; to set free from an obligation.
 DIS-PĒNSE',* v. n. To grant a dispensation; to do without, — with *Watts*.
 †DIS-PĒNSE', n. Dispensation; exemption. *Milton*.
 DIS-PĒNS'ER, n. One who dispenses; a distributor.
 DIS-PĒO'PLE, (dis-pē'pl) v. a. [i. DISPEOPLED; pp. DISPEOPLING, DISPEOPLED.] To depopulate; to empty of people.
 DIS-PĒO'PLER, (dis-pē'plə) n. A depopulator. *Gay*.
 †DIS-PĒRGE', v. a. [*dispergo*, L.] To sprinkle. *Shak*.
 DIS-PĒR'I-WIGGED,* (wig) a. Deprived of a periwig. *Cowper*.
 DĪ-SPĒR'IMOVS,* a. (*Bot.*) Containing only two seeds. *Crabb*.
 DIS-PĒR'SAL,* n. Dispersion. *Crowe*.
 DIS-PĒRSE', v. a. [*dispersus*, L.] [i. DISPERSED; pp. DISPERSING, DISPERSED.] To drive to different parts; to dissipate; to distribute; to deal out; to diffuse; to spread.
 DIS-PĒRSE',* v. n. To fly in different ways; to spread about. *Swift*.
 DIS-PĒRSED',* (dis-pĕrs't) p. a. Scattered; distributed.
 DIS-PĒRS'ED-LY, ad. In a dispersed manner. *Hooker*.
 DIS-PĒRS'ED-NESS, n. State of being dispersed.
 †DIS-PĒRSE-NESS, n. Thinness; scatteredness. *Brewerwood*.
 DIS-PĒRS'ER, n. One who disperses; a spreader.
 DIS-PĒRS'ION, (dis-pĕr'shun) n. [*dispersio*, L.] Act of dispersing; state of being dispersed; distribution; wide diffusion.
 DIS-PĒR'SIVE, a. Having the power to disperse. *Dyer*.
 DIS-PĒR'IT', v. a. [i. DISPĒRITED; pp. DISPĒRITING, DISPĒRITED.] To discourage; to deject; to depress; to exhaust the spirits.
 DIS-PĒR'IT-ED,* p. a. Deprived of spirit; discouraged.
 DIS-PĒR'IT-ED-NESS, n. Want of vigor or spirit.
 †DIS-PĒT'ER-OVS, a. Malignous; furious. *Spenser*.
 †DIS-PĒT'ER-OVS-LY, ad. Malignously. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
 DIS-PLACE', v. a. [i. DISPLACED; pp. DISPLACING, DISPLACED.] To put out of place; to put in another place; to put out of any state; to disorder.
 DIS-PLACE'ABLE,* a. That may be displaced or removed. *Ed. Ren*.
 DIS-PLACE'MENT,* (dis-pläst') p. a. Put out of place.
 DIS-PLACE'MENT,* n. The act of displacing. *Phil. Mag.*
 DIS-PLÄ'CEN-CY, n. [*displacencia*, L.] Incivility; disobedience. *Brown*. [R.].
 DIS-PLÄNT', v. a. [i. DISPLANTED; pp. DISPLANTING, DISPLANTED.] To remove a plant; to drive away from residence.
 DIS-PLAN-TÄ'TION, n. Act of displanting; removal.
 DIS-PLÄNT'ING, n. Removal; ejection. *Hakewill*.
 DIS-PLÄT', v. a. To untwist; to uncurl. *Hakewill*. [R.].
 DIS-PLÄY', (dis-plä') v. a. [*displayo*, old Fr.] [i. DISPLAYED; pp. DISPLAYING, DISPLAYED.] To spread wide; to exhibit; to show; to parade; to set ostentatiously to view; to open; to expand.
 DIS-PLÄY', (dis-plä') n. An exhibition to the view or the thoughts; open, public, or ostentatious show; parade.
 DIS-PLÄY'ER, n. He or that which displays.

†DIS'PLE, v. a. To discipline. *Spenser*.
 †DIS-PLEÄS'ANCE, n. [*déplaisance*, Fr.] Anger; displeasure. *Spenser*.
 †DIS-PLEÄS'ANT, (dis-plēz'ant) a. Unpleasant. *Sir T. Elyot*.
 †DIS-PLEÄS'ANT-LY, ad. In an unpleasant manner. *Sir T. Elyot*.
 DIS-PLEÄSE', (dis-plēz') v. a. [i. DISPLEASSED; pp. DISPLEASING, DISPLEASSED.] To offend; to make angry; to make sad; to dissatisfy; to vex.
 DIS-PLEÄSE', v. n. To disgust; to raise aversion. *Bacon*.
 DIS-PLEÄS'ED-NESS, n. Pain; uneasiness. *W. Mountague*.
 DIS-PLEÄS'ER,* n. One who displeases. *Milton*.
 DIS-PLEÄS'ING,* p. a. Causing displeasure; offending.
 DIS-PLEÄS'ING-NESS, n. Offensiveness. *Locke*.
 DIS-PLEÄS'URE, (dis-plēzh'ur) n. Dislike; dissatisfaction; distaste; uneasiness; offence; pain given; anger; indignation; disfavor.
 †DIS-PLEÄS'URE, (dis-plēzh'ur) v. a. To displease. *Bacon*.
 †DIS'PLI-CĒNCE, n. [*displacencia*, L.] Dislike. *W. Mountague*.
 †DIS'PLI-CĒN-CY,* n. Dislike; displeasure. *Dr. Owen*.
 DIS-PLÖDE', v. a. [*displodo*, L.] [i. DISPLODED; pp. DISPLODING, DISPLODED.] To disperse with a loud noise; to explode.
 DIS-PLÖDE',* v. n. To go off, as a cannon; to explode. *Young*.
 DIS-PLÖ'SION, (dis-plö'zhun) n. Explosion. *Young*.
 DIS-PLÖ'SIVE,* a. Noting or implying disposure. *Smart*.
 DIS-PLÜME', v. a. [i. DISPLUMED; pp. DISPLUMING, DISPLUMED.] To strip of feathers or of honors. *Burke*.
 DIS-PÖNE',* v. a. To make over; to convey to another in a legal form. *Jamieson*. [Scottish].
 DIS-PÖNGE', v. a. To expunge. See DISPUNGE.
 DIS-PÖRT', n. [*desport*, old Fr.] Play; sport; pastime. *Spenser*.
 DIS-PÖRT', v. a. [i. DISPÖRTED; pp. DISPÖRTING, DISPÖRTED.] To divert. *Sir T. Elyot*.
 DIS-PÖRT', v. n. To play; to toy; to wanton. *Milton*.
 †DIS-PÖRT'MENT,* n. Diversion; sport. *Morc*.
 DIS-PÖS'ABLE, a. That may be disposed of or used.
 DIS-PÖS'AL, n. Act of disposing; disposition; arrangement; regulation; power of bestowing; management.
 DIS-PÖSE', (dis-pöz') v. a. [*disposere*, Fr.] [i. DISPÖSED; pp. DISPÖSING, DISPÖSED.] To place; to distribute; to arrange; to regulate; to order; to employ; to bestow; to turn to any end; to adapt; to incline (with *to*); to make fit (with *for*).— To dispose of, to apply to any purpose; to put into the hands of another; to give away by authority; to direct; to conduct; to place in any condition; to put away.
 †DIS-PÖSE', v. n. To bargain; to make terms. *Shak*.
 †DIS-PÖSE', n. Disposal; dispensation; disposition. *Shak*.
 DIS-PÖSED',* (dis-pöz'd) p. a. Employed; applied; having a disposition.
 DIS-PÖS'ED-NESS,* n. Disposition; inclination. *Scott*.
 DIS-PÖS'ER, n. One who disposes; distributor; giver; bestower; governor; director.
 DIS-PÖS'ING, n. Direction. *Proverbs*.
 DIS-PÖS'ING,* p. a. Regulating; bestowing; arranging.
 DIS-PÖ-SI'TION, (dis-pöz-zish'un) n. Act of disposing; state of being disposed; disposal; order; method; fitness; quality; temper of mind; inclination; character or quality of mind or inclination.— (*Arch.*) The arrangement of the whole design of a building.
 DIS-PÖ-SI'TION-AL,* a. Relating to disposition. *J. Johnson*. [E.].
 †DIS-PÖS'TIVE, a. That implies disposal. *Ep. Taylor*.
 †DIS-PÖS'TIVE-LY, ad. In a dispositive manner. *Brown*.
 DIS-PÖS'TOR, n. (*Astr.*) A planet which is lord of that sign in which the planet is.
 DIS-PÖS'SESS', (dis-pöz-zess') v. a. [i. DISPOSSESSED; pp. DISPOSSESSING, DISPOSSESSED.] To put out of possession; to deprive; to disseize.
 DIS-PÖS'SESS'ION, (dis-pöz-zesh'un) n. Act of dispossession; state of being dispossessioned. *Ep. Hall*.
 DIS-PÖS'SESS'OR,* n. One who dispossesses. *Covley*.
 DIS-PÖST',* v. a. To remove from a post; to displace. *Chalmers*. [R.].
 DIS-PÖS'URE, (dis-pözsh'ur) n. Disposal. *Wotton*.
 DIS-PRÄISE', n. Blame; censure; reproach; dishonor.
 DIS-PRÄISE', v. a. [i. DISPRÄISED; pp. DISPRÄISING, DISPRÄISED.] To blame; to censure. *Shak*.
 DIS-PRÄIS'ER, n. A censurer; one who blames. *Bacon*.
 †DIS-PRÄIS'IBLE, a. Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*
 DIS-PRÄIS'ING-LY, ad. With blame; with censure. *Shak*.
 DIS-PRÄAD', (dis-spräd') v. a. [i. DISPRÄAD; pp. DISPRÄADING, DISPRÄAD.] To spread different ways. *Pope*. ☞ In this word, and a few others, *dis* means *different ways*, in different directions.
 DIS-PRÄAD', v. n. To extend or expand itself. *Thomson*.
 DIS-PRÄAD'ER, n. A publisher; a divulger. *Milton*.
 †DIS-PRIV'ILEGE, v. a. To deprive of privileges. *Jura*.
 DIS-PRIZE', v. a. To undervalue. *Cotton*. [R.]

DIS-PRO-FESS', *v. a.* To abandon the profession of. *Spenser*. [R.]
 DIS-PROF'IT, *n.* Loss; damage; detriment. *Fox*.
 DIS-PROOF', *n.* Confutation; conviction of error. *Atterbury*.
 †DIS-PROF'ER-TY, *v. a.* To dispossess. *Shak*.
 DIS-PRO-POR'TION, *n.* Want of proportion; unsuitableness of one thing, or part of a thing, to another; want of proportion or symmetry; disparity.
 DIS-PRO-POR'TION, *v. a.* To join unfully. *Shak*.
 DIS-PRO-POR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Wanting proportion.
 DIS-PRO-POR'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of proportion.
 DIS-PRO-POR'TION-A-BLY, *ad.* Not proportionably.
 DIS-PRO-POR'TION-AL, *a.* Disproportionable. *Locke*.
 DIS-PRO-POR-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want of proportion. *Morc.* [R.]
 DIS-PRO-POR'TION-AL-LY, *ad.* Without proportion.
 DIS-PRO-POR'TION-AL-NESS, * *n.* Want of proportion. *Ash*.
 DIS-PRO-POR'TION-ATE, *a.* Wanting proportion; unsymmetrical; unsuitable, either in bulk, form, or value. *Ray*.
 DIS-PRO-POR'TION-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without proportion.
 DIS-PRO-POR'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of proportion.
 DIS-PROV'A-BLE, * *a.* That may be disproved. *Boyle*.
 DIS-PROV'AL, * *n.* Act of disproving; disproof. *Fo. Qu. Ren.*
 DIS-PROVE', *v. a.* [i. DISPROVED; *pp.* DISPROVING, DISPROVED.] To show or prove to be false; to confute; to refute. — [†To disapprove. *Hooker*.]
 DIS-PROV'ER, *n.* One who disproves. *Wotton*.
 †DIS-PUNGE', *v. a.* To expunge. *Shak*.
 DIS-PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not punishable. *Scrift*. [R.]
 †DIS-PURSE', *v. a.* To pay; to disburse. *Shak*.
 †DIS-PUR-VEY', (dis-pur-va') *v. a.* To deprive. *Barret*.
 †DIS-PUR-VEY'ANCE, (dis-pur-vé'ans) *n.* Want of provisions. *Spenser*.
 †[DIS'PU-TA-BLE, [dis'pu-ta-bl, *S. J. F. Sm. R. Wb.*; dis-pu-ta-bl, *P.*; dis'pu-ta-bl or dis-pu'ta-bl, *W. Ja. K.*] *a.* That may be disputed; liable to contest; controvertible; debatable; doubtful.
 †[DIS'PU-TA-BLE-NESS, * *n.* State of being disputable. *Ash*.
 †DIS-PU-TÁCT'ITY, *n.* Prowness to dispute. *Bp. Ward*.
 DIS-PU-TÁNT, *n.* A controvertist; a reasoner; a disputant.
 †DIS-PU-TÁNT, *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. *Milton*.
 DIS-PU-TÁTION, *n.* Act of disputing; altercation; controversy; argumental contest.
 DIS-PU-TÁTIONS, *a.* Inclined to dispute; cavilling. *Addison*.
 DIS-PU-TÁTIONS-NESS, * *n.* The quality of being disputatious. *C. Lamb*.
 DIS-PU'TA-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to dispute. *Bp. Taylor*.
 DIS-PUTE', *v. n.* [disputo, L.] [i. DISPUTED; *pp.* DISPUTING, DISPUTED.] To contend by argument; to debate; to contend.
 DIS-PUTE', *v. a.* To contend for; to question; to discuss; to contest; to controvert; to call in question.
 DIS-PUTE', *n.* A contest; a controversy; a debate; an altercation; a quarrel; a difference.
 †DIS-PUTE'LESS, *a.* Undisputed; indisputable.
 DIS-PUTE'RS, *n.* One who disputes; a disputant.
 DIS-PUT'ING, *n.* Disputation; altercation.
 †[DIS-QUAL-I-FI-CÁTION, (dis-kwál-e-fé-ká'shun) *n.* Act of disqualifying; that which disqualifies.
 †[DIS-QUAL-I-FIED, * (dis-kwól'e-fid) *a.* Unfitted; incapable.
 †[DIS-QUAL-I-FY, (dis-kwól'e-fí) (dis-kwól'e-fí, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; dis-kwól'e-fí, *S. E.*) *v. a.* [i. DISQUALIFIED; *pp.* DISQUALIFYING, DISQUALIFIED.] To deprive of qualifications; to make unfit; to disable by some impediment; to deprive of a right or claim by some restriction.
 †[DIS-QUAL-I-FY-ING, * (dis-kwól'e-fí-ing) *p. a.* Rendering unfit; disabling.
 †DIS-QUAN'TI-TY, (dis-kwón'tí-te) *v. a.* To lessen. *Shak*.
 DIS-QUI'ET, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; want of quiet or tranquillity; vexation; anxiety.
 DIS-QUI'ET, *a.* Unquiet; uneasy. *Shak*. [R.]
 DIS-QUI'ET, *v. a.* [i. DISQUIETED; *pp.* DISQUIETING, DISQUIETED.] To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass.
 DIS-QUI'ET-ER, *n.* One who disquiets; a disturber.
 †DIS-QUI'ET-FÚL, *a.* Producing uneasiness. *Barrow*.
 DIS-QUI'ET-ING, *n.* Vexation; disturbance. *Wisdom*.
 †DIS-QUI'ET-IVE, * *a.* Causing disquiet; uneasy. *Howe*.
 DIS-QUI'ET-LY, *ad.* Without rest; uneasily. *Shak*.
 †DIS-QUI'ET-MÉNT, * *n.* Uneasiness; a disquieting. *Baxter*.
 DIS-QUI'ET-NÉSS, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness. *Spenser*.
 †DIS-QUI'ET-OUS, *a.* Causing disquiet. *Milton*.
 DIS-QUI'ETUDE, *n.* Uneasiness; anxiety. *Addison*.
 DIS-QUI-SÍ'TION, (dis-kwé-zish'un) *n.* [disquisitio, L.] Examination; a discussion; argumentative inquiry.

DIS-QUI-SÍ'TION-AL, * *a.* Relating to disquisition. *Month. Rev.*
 DIS-QUI-SÍ-TIVE, * *a.* Relating to disquisition; examining. *Hawkins*.
 †DIS-RANGE', * *v. a.* To disarrange; to derange. *Wood*.
 DIS-RÁNK', *v. a.* To put out of the rank. *Mey*.
 DIS-RE-GÁRD', *n.* Slight notice; neglect; contempt.
 DIS-RE-GÁRD', *v. a.* [i. DISREGARDED; *pp.* DISREGARDING, DISREGARDED.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.
 DIS-RE-GÁRD'ER, *n.* One who disregards. *Boyle*.
 DIS-RE-GÁRD'FUL, *a.* Negligent; contemptuous. *Earrow*.
 DIS-RE-GÁRD'FUL-LY, *ad.* Negligently; contemptuously.
 DIS-RÉL'ISH, *n.* Dislike; distaste; disgust; squeamishness.
 DIS-RÉL'ISH, *v. a.* [i. DISRELISHED; *pp.* DISRELISHING, DISRELISHED.] To have an aversion for; to make nauseous; to want a taste for; to dislike.
 DIS-RE-MÉMB'ER, * *v. a.* To forget. *Sherwood*. [U. S. — Southern States]
 †DIS-RE-PAIR', * *n.* State of being out of repair. *Scott*.
 DIS-RE'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* Not reputable; not creditable.
 DIS-RE'PU-TA-BLY, * *ad.* In a disreputable manner. *Barke*.
 DIS-RE'PU-TÁTION, *n.* Dishonor; loss of reputation.
 DIS-RE-PÚTE', *n.* Ill character; dishonor; discredit; ill repute.
 †DIS-RE-PÚTE', *v. a.* To bring into disgrace. *Mountagu*.
 DIS-RE-SPECT', *n.* Incivility; want of respect; slight.
 DIS-RE-SPECT', *v. a.* To show disrespect to. *Sir H. Wotton*.
 DIS-RE-SPECT'ER, * *n.* One who disrespects. *Boyle*. [R.]
 DIS-RE-SPECT'FUL, *a.* Wanting respect; irreverent; uncivil.
 DIS-RE-SPECT'FUL-LY, *ad.* Irreverently; uncivily.
 DIS-RE-SPECT'FUL-NÉSS, * *n.* Want of respect. *Ash*.
 DIS-RÓBE', *v. a.* [i. DISROBED; *pp.* DISROBING, DISROBED.] To undress; to uncover; to strip.
 DIS-RÓB'ER, *n.* One who disrobes. *Gayton*.
 DIS-RÓOT', * *v. a.* To separate from the root. *Richardson*.
 DIS-RÚD'DERED, * (diz-rúd'derd) *p. a.* Deprived of the rudder.
 DIS-RÚP', * *v. a.* To separate; to break asunder. *Thomson*.
 DIS-RÚP', * *p. a.* Rent asunder; broken. *Ash*. [R.]
 DIS-RÚP'TION, (diz-rúp'shun) *n.* [disruptio, L.] Act of breaking asunder; breach; rent; dilaceration.
 DIS-SÁT-IS-FÁCTION, *n.* State of being dissatisfied; want of satisfaction; discontent.
 DIS-SÁT-IS-FÁCT'OR-NÉSS, *n.* Unsatisfactoriness.
 DIS-SÁT-IS-FÁCT'OR-Y, *a.* Unsatisfactory.
 DIS-SÁT-IS-FIED, * *p. a.* Dissatisfied; not satisfied.
 DIS-SÁT-IS-FY, *v. a.* [i. DISSATISFIED; *pp.* DISSATISFYING, DISSATISFIED.] To discontent; to displease; to fail to please.
 DIS-SÉAT', *v. a.* To put out of a seat. *Shak*.
 DIS-SÉCT', *v. a.* [disseco, L.] [i. DISSECTED; *pp.* DISSECTING, DISSECTED.] To cut in pieces, as an animal body; to cut up; to divide and examine minutely; to anatomize.
 DIS-SÉCT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be dissected. *Paley*.
 DIS-SÉCT'ION, *n.* Act of dissecting; examination; the cutting to pieces of an animal or organized body in order to elucidate its structure and functions; anatomy.
 DIS-SÉCT'OR, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.
 DIS-SÉI'SIN, (dis-séi'zin) *n.* (Law) A species of wrongful ouster, or the unlawful dispossessing of a man of his land, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right.
 DIS-SÉIZE', (dis-séi'z) *v. a.* [desaisir, Fr.] [i. DISSEIZED; *pp.* DISSEIZING, DISSEIZED.] (Law) To dispossess; to deprive.
 DIS-SÉI-ZÉ', * *n.* One who is disseized. *Jacob*.
 DIS-SÉIZ'OR, *n.* (Law) One who disseizes.
 DIS-SÉIZ'OR-ESS, * *n.* She who disseizes. *Scott*.
 DIS-SÉM'BLANCE, *n.* Dissimulatio. *Osborne*. [R.]
 DIS-SÉM'BLE, *v. a.* [dissemulo, L.] [i. DISSEMBLED; *pp.* DISSEMBLING, DISSEMBLED.] To hide under false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not; to simulate; to disguise; to conceal.
 DIS-SÉM'BLE, (dis-sém'bl) *v. n.* To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle.
 DIS-SÉM'BLER, *n.* One who dissembles; a hypocrite.
 DIS-SÉM'BLING, *n.* Dissimulation. *Bp. Taylor*.
 DIS-SÉM'BLING, * *p. a.* Practising dissimulation; feigning.
 DIS-SÉM'BLING-LY, *ad.* With dissimulation. *Bp. Taylor*.
 DIS-SÉM'I-NÁTE, *v. a.* [dissemino, L.] [i. DISSEMINATED; *pp.* DISSEMINATING, DISSEMINATED.] To scatter as seed; to sow; to spread every way; to disperse; to diffuse; to propagate; to circulate.
 DIS-SÉM-I-NÁTION, *n.* Act of disseminating; diffusion; circulation; dispersion; propagation.
 DIS-SÉM'I-NÁ-TIVE, * *a.* Tending to disseminate. *Bp. Taylor*.

DIS-SĒM'Ī-NĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who disseminates; a sower.
 DIS-SĒN'SĪON, (dis-sĕn'shun) *n.* [dis-sensio, L.] Disagreement; contrariety of sentiment; discord; strife; contention; quarrel.
 DIS-SĒN'SĪOUS, (dis-sĕn'shūs) *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome. *Ascham.* [R.]
 DIS-SĒNT', *v. n.* [dissentio, L.] [I. DISSENTED; *pp.* DISSENTING, DISSENTED.] To disagree in opinion; to vary; to differ; to differ or separate from the established church.
 DIS-SĒNT', *n.* Act of dissenting; disagreement; difference; difference of religious opinion from that of the established church.
 DIS-SĒN-TĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Disagreeable; contrary. *Ricaut.*
 †DIS-SĒN-TĀ-ŊY, *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent. *Milton.*
 †DIS-SĒN-TĀ'TĪON,* *n.* Act of dissenting. *Howe.*
 DIS-SĒN'TĒR, *n.* One who dissents; particularly one who dissents from the doctrines or government of the church of England.
 DIS-SĒN'TĒR-ĪSM,* *n.* The spirit or the principles of dissent; or of the dissenters. *Qu. Rev.*
 DIS-SĒN'TĪENT,* (dis-sĕn'shent) *a.* Disagreeing. *Knox.*
 DIS-SĒN'TĪENT,* (dis-sĕn'shent) *n.* One who dissents. *Sir Wm. Jones.*
 DIS-SĒN'TĪNG, *n.* Act of dissenting or disagreeing.
 DIS-SĒN'TĪNG,* *p. a.* Disagreeing; separating; differing.
 DIS-SĒN'TĪOUS, *a.* See DISSENSUOUS.
 DIS-SĒN'TĪMENT,* *n.* (Bot.) The partition in the inside of a fruit formed by the union of the sides of its constituent carpels. *P. Cye.*
 †DIS-SĒRT', *v. n.* [disserto, L.] To discourse; to dispute. *Horris.*
 DIS-SĒR-TĀ'TĪON, *n.* An oral or written examination of a question or subject; a discourse; a disquisition; a treatise; an essay; a discussion.
 DIS-SĒR-TĀ'TĪON-AL,* *a.* Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. *Ch. Ob.*
 DIS-SĒR-TĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who discourses. *Boyle.*
 DIS-SĒRVE', *v. a.* [deservir, Fr.] [I. DISSERVED; *pp.* DISSERVING, DISSERVED.] To do injury to; to mischief; to hurt.
 DIS-SĒRVICE, *n.* Injury; mischief; hurt; harm.
 DIS-SĒRVICE-ABLE, *a.* Injurious; unserviceable.
 DIS-SĒRVICE-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Hurt; unserviceableness. *Norris.*
 DIS-SĒRVICE-ABLELY, *ad.* Injuriouly. *Hackett.*
 †DIS-SĒT'TLE, *v. a.* To unsettle. *More.*
 †DIS-SĒT'TLED-NESS,* *n.* State of being unsettled. *More.*
 DIS-SĒT'TLE-MĒNT,* *n.* Act of unsettling. *Marvell.*
 DIS-SĒVĒR, *v. a.* [dessever, old Fr.] [I. DISSEVERED; *pp.* DISSEVERING, DISSEVERED.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to sever.
 DIS-SĒVĒR-ANCE, *n.* Separation. *Hoccleve.*
 DIS-SĒVĒR-Ā'TĪON,* *n.* Act of severing. *Ann. Phil.*
 DIS-SĒVĒR-ĪNG, *n.* Separation. *Raleigh.*
 DIS/SĒ-DĒNCE, *n.* [dissideo, L.] Disagreement. *Bailey.*
 DIS/SĒ-DĒNT, *a.* Varying; not agreeing. *Robinson.*
 DIS/SĒ-DĒNT, *n.* One who dissents from others; a dissenter. *Gibbon.*—A name applied to persons of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Greek profession in Poland.
 †DIS-SĒLĒNCE, (dis-sĕl'yens) *n.* [dissilio, L.] Act of starting asunder.
 †DIS-SĒLĒNT, (dis-sĕl'yent) [dis-sĕl'yent. *S. W. Ja. K.*; dis-sĕl'yent, *P. Sm.*] *a.* Starting asunder.
 DIS-SĒ-LĪ'TĪON, (dis-sĕ-lĭsh'ūn) *n.* A bursting in two. *Boyle.*
 DIS-SĒM'Ī-LĀR, *a.* Unlike; heterogeneous; not similar.
 DIS-SĒM'Ī-LĀR'Ī-TY, *n.* Unlikeness; dissimilitude.
 DIS-SĒM'Ī-LĀR-LY,* *ad.* In a dissimilar manner. *Smart.*
 DIS-SĒM'Ī-LĒ, *a.* A dissimilitude; a comparison or illustration by contraries, as a simile is by something which is like.
 DIS-SĒ-MĪL'Ī-TŪDE, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; a comparison by contraries.
 DIS-SĒM'Ī-LĀ'TĪON, *n.* [dissimulatio, L.] Act of dissimulation; the act of concealing something which exists; simulation; deceit; hypocrisy.
 †DIS-SĒM'Ī-LE, *v. a.* To dissimile. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 DIS-SĒ-PA-BLE, *a.* Liable to dispersion. *Bacon.* [R.]
 DIS/SĒ-PĀTE, *v. a.* [dissipatus, L.] [I. DISSIPATED; *pp.* DISSIPATING, DISSIPATED.] To scatter; to disperse; to squander; to spend lavishly; to waste.
 DIS/SĒ-PĀTE, *v. n.* To practise dissipation; to live idly or irregularly; to disperse. [Colloquial. — U. S.]
 DIS/SĒ-PĀT-ĒD,* *p. a.* Addicted to dissipation; prodigal.
 DIS-SĒ-PĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of dissipating; state of being dissipated; scattered attention; dissolute living.
 DIS-SŌ-CĪ-A-BĪL'Ī-TY, (dis-sŏ-shĕ-ā-bĭl'y-tye) *n.* Want of sociability. *Brett.*
 DIS-SŌ-CĪ-A-BLE, (dis-sŏ-shĕ-ā-bl) *a.* Not sociable; not to be brought to good fellowship. *Burton.*
 DIS-SŌ-CĪ-AL, (dis-sŏ-shĕ-ā) *a.* Disinclined to society; not social. *Ld. Kames.*

DIS-SŌ-CĪ-AL-ĪZE,* *v. a.* To make unsocial; to disunite. *Dr. R. Vaughan.*
 DIS-SŌ-CĪ-ĀTE, (dis-sŏ-shĕ-āt) *n. a.* [dissocio, L.] [I. DISSOCIATED; *pp.* DISSOCIATING, DISSOCIATED.] To separate; to disunite. *Boyle.*
 DIS-SŌ-CĪ-Ā'TĪON, (dis-sŏ-shĕ-ā'shun) *n.* Separation.
 DIS-SŌ-LŪ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Quality of being dissoluble. *Hale.*
 DIS-SŌ-LŪ-BLE, *a.* Dissolvable. *Sir T. Browne.*
 DIS-SŌ-LŪ-BLE-NESS,* *n.* The quality of being dissoluble. *Boyle.*
 DIS-SŌ-LŪTE, *a.* [dissolutus, L.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; lax; licentious; debauched.
 DIS-SŌ-LŪT-ĒD,* *p. a.* Rendered dissolute; corrupted. *C. Lamb.* [R.]
 DIS-SŌ-LŪTE-LY, *ad.* In a dissolute manner; loosely.
 DIS-SŌ-LŪTE-NESS, *n.* Laxity of manners; debauchery.
 DIS-SŌ-LŪ'TĪON, *n.* Act of dissolving; state of being dissolved; act of breaking; a breach; liquefaction; act of breaking up an assembly; a termination; destruction; death.
 DIS-SŌLV'ABLE, *a.* That may be dissolved or melted.
 DIS-SŌLVE', (dĭz-zŏlv') *v. a.* [dissolvo, L.] [I. DISSOLVED; *pp.* DISSOLVING, DISSOLVED.] To destroy the form of by dissolving the parts by heat, moisture, &c.; to melt; to liquefy; to disunite; to separate; to break up; to destroy; to discontinue.
 DIS-SŌLVE', *v. n.* To melt; to liquefy; to be liquefied; to sink away.
 DIS-SŌLVĒD,* (dĭz-zŏlv'd) *p. a.* Melted; liquefied; dissolved.
 DIS-SŌLVĒNT, *a.* Having the power of dissolving. *Ray.*
 DIS-SŌLVĒNT, *n.* That which has the power of dissolving.
 DIS-SŌLVĒR, *n.* He or that which dissolves.
 DIS-SŌLV-Ī-BĪL'Ī-TY,* *n.* Quality of being dissolvable. *Richardson.*
 DIS-SŌLV'ABLE, *a.* *Hale.* See DISSOLVABLE.
 DIS-SŌ-NANCE, *n.* [disonans, L.] Want of harmony or concord; discord; disagreement. *Milton.*
 DIS-SŌ-NAN-CY, *n.* Discord; dissonance. *Bullockar.*
 DIS-SŌ-NANT, *a.* Discordant; harsh; unharmonious.
 DIS-SŪĀDE', (dis-swād') *v. a.* [dissuadeo, L.] [I. DISSUADED; *pp.* DISSUADING, DISSUADED.] To exhort or advise against; to discourage; to deter; to divert by reason or impertunity.
 DIS-SŪĀP'ER, (dis-swād'er) *n.* One who dissuades.
 DIS-SŪĀ'SĪON, (dis-swā'zhun) *n.* Act of dissuading; advice or persuasion against a thing.
 DIS-SŪĀ'SIVE, (dis-swā'sĭv) *a.* Tending to dissuade.
 DIS-SŪĀ'SIVE, (dis-swā'sĭv) *n.* An argument employed to dissuade; discouragement.
 DIS-SŪN'DER, *v. a.* To sunder; to separate. *Chapman.* [R.]
 †DIS-SWĒĒ'EN, (dis-swe'tn) *v. a.* To deprive of sweetness. *Bp. Richardson.*
 DIS-SYL-LĀB'IC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables.
 DIS-SYL-LĀB'Ī-FĪ-CĀ'TĪON,* *n.* Act of forming into two syllables. *Ch. Ob.*
 DIS-SYL-LĀB'Ī-FY,* *v. a.* To form into two syllables. *Ch. Ob.*
 DIS-SYL-LĀ-BĪZE,* *v. a.* To form into or express in two syllables. *Ch. Ob.*
 DIS-SYL-LĀ-BLE, or DIS-SYL-LĀ-BLE, [dis'sil-lā-bl] *S. W. J. K.*; dis-sil-lā-bl, *P. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* A word of two syllables.
 DIS-TĀFF, *n.*; *pl.* DISTAFFS. — [distaves, *Boam. & Fl.*] The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning;—it is used as an emblem of the female sex.
 DIS-TĀFF-THISTLE, (dis'taf-this'sl) *n.* A species of thistle.
 DIS-TĀIN', *v. a.* [distaindre, old Fr.] [I. DISTAINED; *pp.* DISTAINING, DISTAINED.] To stain; to blot; to sully. *Spenser.*
 DISTANCE, *n.* [distantia, L.] Space in length between any two things; length of space between; remoteness in place; space marked out; remoteness in time; ideal disjunction; mental separation; respect; distant behavior; reserve; alienation.
 DISTANCE, *v. a.* [I. DISTANCED; *pp.* DISTANCING, DISTANCED.] To place remotely; to throw off from the view; to leave behind, as in a race.
 DISTANT, *a.* Remote in place; remote; being far off; reserved; shy; not allied; not obvious; not plain.
 †DIS-TĀN'TIAL,* *a.* Remote in place; distant. *Derham.*
 DISTANT-LY,* *ad.* Remotely; with distance or reserve. *Stern.*
 DIS-TĀST', *n.* Aversion of the palate; disrelish; dislike; uneasiness; anger; alienation of affection.
 DIS-TĀST', *v. a.* [I. DISTASTED; *pp.* DISTASTING, DISTASTED.] To disrelish; to dislike; to loathe; to offend; to disgust.
 DIS-TĀSTĒ'FUL, *a.* Nauseous to the palate; offensive; unpleasant; disagreeable; disgusting.
 DIS-TĀSTĒ'FUL-NESS, *n.* Dislike; disagreeableness.
 †DIS-TĀS'TIVE, *n.* That which gives disrelish. *Whitlock.*
 DIS-TĒM'FER, *n.* A disease; a malady; illness; disorder; bad constitution of the mind; ill humor. — (*Painting*) A

method of tempering paint by size, white of eggs, &c., instead of oil.

DIS-TĒM'PER, *v. a.* [*i.* DISTEMPERED; *pp.* DISTEMPERING, DISTEMPERED.] To disease; to disorder; to disturb; to ruffle; to irritate; to disaffect. *Shak.*

†DIS-TĒM'PER-ANCE, *n.* Distemperature. *Daniel.*

†DIS-TĒM'PER-ATE, *a.* Immoderate; diseased. *Ep. Hall.*

DIS-TĒM'PER-A-TŪRE, *n.* Bad temperature; intemperateness; perturbation; indisposition; slight illness.

DIS-TĒM'PERED, * (*dis-tēm'perd*) *p. a.* Diseased; disordered.

DIS-TĒM'PER-ED-NESS, * *n.* State of being distempered. *Scott.*

DIS-TĒM'PER-ING, * *n.* Act of painting in distemper. *Smart.*

DIS-TĒND', *v. a.* [*distendo*, L.] [*i.* DISTENDED; *pp.* DISTENDING, DISTENDED.] To stretch out in breadth; to expand; to dilate.

DIS-TĒNS'ION, *n.* Act of stretching. *Ep. Hall.* See DISTENSION.

DIS-TĒN'SIVE, * *a.* That distends or may be distended. *Smart.*

DIS-TĒNT', *a.* Spread; distended. *Thomson*. [R.]

†DIS-TĒNT', *n.* Breadth. *Watson.*

DIS-TĒNT'ION, *n.* Act of stretching; state of being stretched; breadth; divarication.

†DIS-TĒR', *v. a.* To banish from a country. *Howell.*

†DIS-TĒR'MI-NATE, *a.* [*disternatus*, L.] Divided. *Ep. Hall.*

†DIS-TĒR-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Division; separation. *Hammond.*

DIS-TĒRĒNE, * *n.* (*Mtn.*) A variety of kyanite. *Dana.*

†DIS-THRŌNE', *v. a.* To dethrone. *Smith.*

†DIS-THRŌN'IZE, *v. a.* [*destronere*, old Fr.] To dethrone. *Spenser.*

DIS-TĪCH, (*dis'tĭk*) *n.* [*distichon*, L.] A couplet of verses; two poetic lines.

DIS-TĪ-CHŌŪS, * (*Bot.*) Arranged in two rows, the one opposite to the other, as the organs of the florets of many grasses. *Brande.*

DIS-TĪ-L', *v. n.* [*distillo*, L.] [*i.* DISTILLED; *pp.* DISTILLING, DISTILLED.] To drop; to fall by drops; to flow gently and silently; to use a still; to practise distillation.

DIS-TĪ-L', *v. a.* To let fall in drops; to force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to draw by distillation; to dissolve or melt.

DIS-TĪ-L'ABLE, *a.* That may be distilled. *Sherwood.*

DIS-TĪ-L'Ā'TION, *n.* Act of distilling; a dropping; the act of drawing off the more volatile or spirituous parts of a fluid substance in vapor, and then reducing the vapor to a fluid by condensation; the substance drawn by the still.

DIS-TĪ-L'Ā-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to distillation. *Boyle.*

DIS-TĪ-LED', * (*dis-tĭld'*) *p. a.* Formed by distillation.

DIS-TĪ-L'ER, *n.* One who distills; one who makes pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DIS-TĪ-L'ER-Y, *n.* A place where spirits are distilled.

DIS-TĪ-L'ING, * *n.* The act of distillation.

DIS-TĪ-MĒNT, *n.* Distillation. *Shak.* [R.]

DIS-TĪNCT', (*dis-tĭngkt'*) *a.* [*distinctus*, L.] Different; not the same in number or kind; separate; clear; plain; visible; obvious; unconfused.

†DIS-TĪNCT', (*dis-tĭngkt'*) *v. a.* To distinguish. *Chaucer.*

DIS-TĪNCT'ION, (*dis-tĭngk'shŭn*) *n.* Act of discerning differences; note of difference; that by which one differs from another; eminence; superiority; rank; separation; division; discrimination.

DIS-TĪNCT'IVE, (*dis-tĭngkt'iv*) *a.* Marking distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish and discern.

DIS-TĪNCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* Particularly; not confusedly.

DIS-TĪNCT'IVE-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being distinctive. *Goodwin.*

DIS-TĪNCT'LY, (*dis-tĭngkt'le*) *ad.* In a distinct manner; clearly; obviously; plainly.

DIS-TĪNCT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being distinct; clearness; nice observation of difference.

DIS-TĪNCT'URE, * *n.* Distinctness. *Ed. Rev.* [R.]

DIS-TĪN'GUISH, (*dis-tĭng'gwĭsh*) *v. a.* [*distinguo*, L.] [*i.* DISTINGUISHED; *pp.* DISTINGUISHING, DISTINGUISHED.] To note by the diversity of things; to separate; to divide; to discriminate; to perceive; to discern critically; to signalize; to mark out; to make known or eminent.

DIS-TĪN'GUISH, (*dis-tĭng'gwĭsh*) *v. n.* To make distinction.

DIS-TĪN'GUISH-ABLE, (*dis-tĭng'gwĭsh-əbl*) *a.* That may be distinguished; discernible; worthy of note.

DIS-TĪN'GUISH-ABLE-NESS, * *n.* State of being distinguishable. *Ash.*

DIS-TĪN'GUISH-ABLE-LY, * *ad.* So as to be distinguished. *Richardson.*

DIS-TĪN'GUISHED, (*dis-tĭng'gwĭshd*) *a.* Celebrated; illustrious; eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

DIS-TĪN'GUISH-ED-LY, * *ad.* In a distinguished manner. *Swift.*

DIS-TĪN'GUISH-ER, *n.* One who distinguishes.

DIS-TĪN'GUISH-ING, * *p. a.* Marking distinction.

DIS-TĪN'GUISH-ING-LY, *ad.* With distinction. *Hammond.*

DIS-TĪN'GUISH-MĒNT, *n.* Distinction. *Shak.* [R.]

DIS-TĪ-TLE, (*dis-t'ĭl*) *v. a.* To deprive of right. *B. Jonson.*

DIS-TŌRT', *v. a.* [*distortus*, L.] [*i.* DISTORTED; *pp.* DISTORTING, DISTORTED.] To twist or change from the natural shape, posture, purpose, or meaning; to writhe; to wrest; to twist; to bend; to pervert; to deform.

†DIS-TŌRT', *a.* Distorted. *Spenser.*

†DIS-TŌRT'ION, (*dis-t'ŏrsh'ŭn*) *n.* Act of distorting; state of being distorted; perversion.

DIS-TŌR'TIVE, * *a.* Forming or having distortions. *Qu. Rev.*

DIS-TRĀCT', *v. a.* [*distraclus*, L.] [*i.* DISTRACTED; *pp.* DISTRACTING, DISTRACTED.] — *Distraught*, the old participle, is obsolete. To pull different ways at once; to separate; to divide; to perplex; to disturb; to discompose; to confound; to make mad.

†DIS-TRĀCT', *a.* Mad; distracted. *Drayton.*

DIS-TRĀCT'ED, * *p. a.* Perplexed; deprived of reason; mad; frantic.

DIS-TRĀCT'ED-LY, *ad.* Madly; frantically. *Shak.*

DIS-TRĀCT'ED-NESS, *n.* Madness. *Ep. Hall.*

DIS-TRĀCT'ER, *n.* He or that which distracts.

DIS-TRĀCT'IBLE, * *a.* Capable of being drawn aside. *Scott.*

DIS-TRĀCT'IBLE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Dividing into two unequal portions. *Brande.*

DIS-TRĀCT'ION, *n.* State of being distracted; tendency to different parts; confusion; discomposure; perturbation of mind; madness; disturbance.

†DIS-TRĀCT'IOUS, * *a.* Causing distraction; confused; distracted. *Cudworth.*

DIS-TRĀCT'IVE, *a.* Causing perplexity. *Ep. Hall.*

DIS-TRĀIN', *v. a.* [*destraine*, old Fr.] [*i.* DISTRAINED; *pp.* DISTRAINING, DISTRAINED.] (*Law*) To seize; to lay hold of for the payment of taxes or debt.

DIS-TRĀIN', *v. n.* To make seizure. *Camden.*

DIS-TRĀIN'ABLE, * *a.* Liable to be distrained. *Blackstone.*

DIS-TRĀIN'OR, *n.* (*Law*) One who distrains.

DIS-TRĀINT', *n.* Seizure. *Dict.* [R.]

DIS-TRĀIT', * (*dis-trā'*) *a.* [Fr.] Absent in thought. *Chesfield.* [R.]

†DIS-TRĀUGHT', (*dis-trāwt'*) *p.* from *Distract*. Distracted. *Spenser.* See *DISTRACT*.

DIS-TRĒAM', *v. n.* To flow. *Shenstone.* [R.]

DIS-TRĒSS', *v. a.* [*destrasse*, old Fr.] Calamity; misery; misfortune; anguish; agony; pain; suffering; adversity. — (*Law*) The taking of a personal chattel, without legal process, from the possession of the wrong-doer, into the hands of the party injured, as a pledge for the redress of injury, the performance of a duty, or the satisfaction of a demand. *Bowyer.*

DIS-TRĒSS', *v. a.* [*i.* DISTRESSED; *pp.* DISTRESSING, DISTRESSED.] To afflict; to trouble; to perplex; to pain; to harass; to make miserable. — (*Law*) To prosecute to a seizure; to seize.

DIS-TRĒSS'ED, * (*dis-trĒst'*) *p. a.* Full of trouble; afflicted.

DIS-TRĒSS'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being distressed. *Scott.*

DIS-TRĒSS'FUL, *a.* Miserable; full of trouble. *Shak.*

DIS-TRĒSS'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a miserable manner. *Johnson.*

DIS-TRĒSS'ING, *a.* Harassing; afflicting; painful.

DIS-TRĒB'UTABLE, * *a.* That may be distributed. *Sir Wm. Jones.*

DIS-TRĒB'UT-ARY, * *a.* That distributes, or is distributed. *Williams.*

DIS-TRĒB'UTE, *v. a.* [*distribuo*, L.] [*i.* DISTRIBUTED; *pp.* DISTRIBUTING, DISTRIBUTED.] To apportion; to divide amongst more than two; to deal out; to assign; to allot. — (*Print.*) To separate types and replace them in their cells or cases, after a sheet has been printed off.

DIS-TRĒB'UTE-R, *n.* One who distributes.

DIS-TRĒB'UTION, *n.* Act of distributing; that which is distributed; apportionment; dispensation.

DIS-TRĒB'UT-IVE, *a.* That distributes; that separates or divides; that assigns the species.

DIS-TRĒB'UT-IVE-LY, *ad.* By distribution; singly.

DIS-TRĒB'UT-IVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being distributive. *Fell.*

DIS-TRĒCT, *n.* [*districtus*, L.] A portion of territory within given lines; a territorial division; circuit; province; a region; a division; a tract; a portion; territory.

DIS-TRĒCT, * *a.* Belonging to a district or division. *Richardson.* — *District court*, a court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district. — *District attorney*, a prosecuting officer in a judicial district. — *District judge*, the judge of a judicial district. — *District school*, a public or free school within a district.

DIS-TRĒCT, * *v. a.* [*i.* DISTRICTED; *pp.* DISTRICTING, DISTRICTED.] To divide or lay off into districts. *Smith.*

DIS-TRĒCT'ION, *n.* Sudden display. *Collier.* [R.]

DIS-TRĒN'GĀS, * *n.* [L.] (*Law*) The name of a writ, directed to a sheriff, or other officer, commanding him to distrain; distress. *Crabb.*

DIS-TRŪST', *v. a.* [*i.* DISTRUSTED; *pp.* DISTRUSTING, DISTRUSTED.] To regard with diffidence or suspicion; not to trust; to suspect; to discredit.

DIS-TRŪST', *n.* Discredit; loss of credit; suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

DIS-TRŪST'ER, * *n.* One who distrusts. *El. Rev.*

DIS-TRÜST/FÜL, *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious; not confident; diffident; modest; timorous.
 DIS-TRÜST/FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a distrustful manner.
 DIS-TRÜST/FÜL-NÉSS, *n.* Want of confidence. *Knicht.*
 DIS-TRÜST/ING, *n.* Want of confidence. *Bp. Taylor.*
 DIS-TRÜST/LESS, *a.* Without suspicion or distrust. *Shenstone.*
 †DIS-TÜNE', *v. a.* To disorder; to untune. *Sir H. Wotton.*
 DJS-TÜRBE', *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low L.] [i. DISTURBED; *pp.* DISTURBING, DISTURBED.] To perplex; to disquiet; to interrupt; to molest; to trouble; to vex.
 †DIS-TÜRBE', *n.* Confusion; disturbance. *Milton.*
 DIS-TÜRBE/ANCE, *n.* Perplexity; interruption of a settled state; commotion; derangement; disorder; tumult; violation of peace.
 DIS-TÜRBE'D',* (*djs-türbd'*) *p. a.* Disquieted; perplexed; confused.
 DIS-TÜRBE/ER, *n.* One who causes disturbance.
 DIS-TÜRBE/ING,* *p. a.* Disquieting; perplexing; confusing.
 †DIS-TÜRNI', *v. a.* To turn off; to turn aside. *Daniel.*
 †DIS-Ü/NI-FÖRM, *n.* Not uniform. *Cowentry.*
 †[DIS-Ü/NI/ON, (*djs-yün'yün*) [*dis-ün'yün*, S. E. F. K. Sm. R.; *dis-ä-ne-un*, W. P. J. Ja.] *n.* Want of union; separation; disjunction; breach of concord.
 †[DIS-Ü/NI/IST,* *n.* One who promotes disunion. *North.*
 DIS-Ü/NITE', (*djs-yü-nit'*) *v. a.* [i. DISUNITED; *pp.* DISUNITING, DISUNITED.] To separate; to divide; to part.
 DIS-Ü/NITE', *v. n.* To fall asunder; to become separate.
 DIS-Ü/NITE/ER, *n.* He or that which disunites.
 DIS-Ü/NI-TY, (*djs-yü'ne-te*) *n.* Want of unity; a state of separation.
 DIS-Ü/SAGE, *n.* Cessation of use or custom. *Hooker.*
 DIS-ÜSE', (*djs-yüs'*) *n.* Cessation of use or custom; desuetude.
 DIS-ÜSE', (*djs-yüz'*) *v. n.* [i. DISUSED; *pp.* DISUSING, DISUSED.] Not to use; to cease to make use of; to disaccustom.
 DIS-VÄL-VÄ/ÄTION, *n.* Disgrace; disreputation. *Bacon.*
 DIS-VÄL/VE, (*diz-väl'yu*) *v. a.* To undervalue. *Shak.*
 DIS-VÄL/VE, *n.* Disregard; disgrace. *B. Jonson.*
 †DIS-VÄL/ÖP, *v. a.* To develop. *Bailey.*
 DIS-VÖCH', *v. a.* To destroy the credit of. *Shak.*
 †DIS-WÄRN', *v. a.* To direct by previous notice. *Williams.*
 †DIS-WIT/TE'D, *a.* Mad; distracted. *Drayton.*
 †DIS-WÖNT', *v. a.* To deprive of accustomed usage. *Bp. Hall.*
 DIS-WÖR/SHIP, (*djs-wür'ship*) *n.* Disgrace. *Barret.*
 †DIR, *v. n.* [*dicht*, D.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. *Spenser.*
 †DIR, *v. a.* To close up. *Möre.*
 DIR-Ä/TION, *n.* [*ditatus*, L.] Act of enriching. *Bp. Hall.*
 DIRCH, *n.* A trench cut in the ground for the passage of water, &c.; a long, narrow receptacle of water; a moat with which a fortress is surrounded.
 DITCH, *v. n.* [i. DITCHED; *pp.* DITCHING, DITCHED.] To make a ditch. *Swift.*
 DITCH, *v. a.* To surround with a ditch or moat. *Barret.*
 DITCH/BÜR,* *n.* An herb; the clover. *Ash.*
 DITCH/-DE-LIV/ÆRED, (-örd) *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shak.*
 DITCH/ER, *n.* One who digs ditches.
 DITCH/ING,* *n.* The art of forming ditches.
 DITCH/-LIKE,* *a.* Resembling a ditch. *Savage.*
 DITHE/ISM,* *n.* [*ðis* and *ðeðs*] The doctrine of the existence of two gods. *Cudworth.*
 DITHE/IST,* *n.* One who believes in deitheism. *Cudworth.*
 DITHE/IS/TIC,* *a.* Relating to deitheism.
 DITHE/IS/TI-CAL,* *a.* Relating to deitheism. *Bolingbroke.*
 DITH/Y-RÄMB, (*dith e-rämb*) *n.* [*dithyrambus*, L.] A song in honor of Bacchus, full of wild transport; a dithyrambic hymn. *Bentley.*
 DITH-Y-RÄM/BIC, *n.* A song in honor of Bacchus; a Bacchanalian song; a dithyramb.
 DITH-Y-RÄM/BIC, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic. *Cowley.*
 †DIT/ION, (*dish'un*) *n.* [*ditio*, L.] Dominion. *Evvelyn.*
 DITÖNE,* *n.* [*ditrovoç*] (*Mus.*) A double tone; the greater third; an interval of two tones. *Crabb.*
 DIT/RJ-GLYPH,* *n.* [*ðis*, *ρρεις*, and *γλυφω*] (*Arch.*) An arrangement of intercolumniations, by which two triglyphs are obtained in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the column. *Brande.*
 DIT-TO-EHÄ/AN,* *a.* Containing two trochees. *Ed. Rev.*
 DIT-TÄN/DER, *n.* The perennial plant pepperwort.
 DIT/TÄ-NY, *n.* An aromatic perennial plant.
 DIT/TED, (*ditt'id*) *a.* Sung; adapted to music.
 DIT/TÖ, *ad.* or *n.* [*ditto*, It.] As said, or as aforesaid; the same thing repeated: — used in accounts.
 DIT-TÖL/O-GY,* *n.* A double reading. *Crabb.*
 DIT/TY, *n.* A poem to be sung; a song; a lay.
 DI-U-RE/ISIS,* *n.* [*διούρησις*] (*Med.*) An excessive flow of urine. *Brande.*
 DI-U-RE/TIC, *a.* [*διουρητικός*] (*Med.*) Provoking or promoting urine.
 DI-U-RE/TIC, *n.* A medicine, food, or drink for causing a copious discharge of urine.
 DI-U-RE/TI-CAL-NÉSS,* *n.* Quality of being diuretic. *Scott.*

DI-ÜR/NAL, *a.* [*diurnus*, L.] Relating to or constituting the day; continuing a day; daily; quotidian. — *Daily* is more colloquial, *diurnal* scientific.
 DI-ÜR/NAL, *n.* A journal; a day-book. *Tatler.*
 DI-ÜR/NAL-IST, *n.* A journalist. *Bp. Hall*. [R.]
 DI-ÜR/NAL-LY, *ad.* Daily; every day. *Tatler*. [R.]
 DI-ÜR/NAL-NÉSS,* *n.* Quality of being diurnal. *Scott.*
 DI-Y-TÜR/NÄL, *a.* [*diuturnus*, L.] Lasting; of long continuance. *Milton*. [R.]
 DI-Y-TÜR/NÄ-TY, *n.* Length of duration. *Brownie*. [R.]
 DI-YÄN', (*de-vän'*) *n.* [A word common to the Turks and some other Oriental nations.] A court of justice; a council of state; a council-chamber or hall: — the Turkish divan is the great council of the empire. — A smoking-room.
 DI-YÄP-O-RÄ/TION,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The driving out of vapors by means of fire. *Crabb.*
 DI-VÄR'/-CÄTE, *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, L.] [i. DIVARICATED; *pp.* DIVARICATING, DIVARICATED.] To open wide; to part itself into two; to stride. — (*Bot.*) To diverge at an obtuse angle. *P. Cyc.*
 DI-VÄR'/-CÄTE, *v. a.* To divide into two. *Grew.*
 DI-VÄR'/-CÄTE,* *a.* (Zool.) Spread out widely. *Brande.*
 DI-VÄR'/-CÄT-ING,* *p. a.* Diverging; opening wide. *P. Cyc.*
 DI-VÄR'-CÄ/TION, *n.* Act of divaricating; partition into two; a forking.
 DIVE, *v. n.* [i. DIVED; *pp.* DIVING, DIVED.] To sink voluntarily under water; to plunge into water; to go under water; to go deep; to immerge; to sink.
 DIVE, *v. a.* To explore by diving. *Denham*. [R.]
 †DI-VÉL', *v. a.* [*divello*, L.] To pull to sever. *Brownie.*
 DI-VÉL/LENT,* *a.* Drawing asunder. *Smart.*
 DI-VÉL/LI-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*vellico*, L.] To pull; to tear. [R.]
 DIVER, *n.* One who dives; a water-fowl; a diapper.
 †DIVERB, *n.* [*diverbum*, L.] A by-word; a proverb. *Burton.*
 DI-VÉRGE', *v. n.* [*divergo*, L.] [i. DIVERGED; *pp.* DIVERGING, DIVERGED.] To tend various ways from one point; to recede from.
 DI-VÉRGE/MENT,* *n.* Act of diverging. *Ency.*
 DI-VÉR/GENCE, *n.* A proceeding in different directions from one point. *Wallis.*
 DI-VÉR/GEN-CE,* *n.* Same as *divergence*. *Brit. Crit.*
 DI-VÉR/GEN-TY, *a.* Tending to various parts from one point; receding from each other.
 DI-VÉR/ING,* *p. a.* Receding from each other; divergent.
 DI-VÉR/S, (*dif'ver'*) *a.* [*diversus*, L.] Several; sundry; more than one; various.
 DI-VÉR/S-ÖL/ORED, (-kül'örd) *a.* Of various colors.
 DI-VÉRSE, *a.* Different; various; multiform.
 †DI-VÉRSE-LY,* *ad.* To turn aside. *Spenser.*
 DI-VÉRSE-LY,* *ad.* In a diverse manner; variously.
 DI-VÉR/SI-FI-CÄTION, *n.* Act of diversifying; state of being diversified; variation; variegation; change; alteration.
 DI-VÉR/SI-FIED,* (*de-vér'se-fid*) *p. a.* Made different; various.
 DI-VÉR/SI-FÖRM,* *a.* Varying in form; of various form. *Smart.*
 DI-VÉR/SI-FY, *v. a.* [i. DIVERSIFIED; *pp.* DIVERSIFYING, DIVERSIFIED.] To make various or different; to vary; to variegate.
 DI-VÉR/SION, *n.* Act of diverting or turning aside; that which diverts; sport; play; pastime; amusement; recreation; entertainment. — (*Mil.*) The act of drawing the enemy off from some design by threatening or attacking a distant part.
 DI-VÉR/SI-TY, *n.* Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness; variety; distinct being; not identity; variegation.
 DI-VÉRSE-LY, *ad.* *Pope.* See *DIVERSELY*.
 DI-VÉR'T', *v. a.* [*diverto*, L.] [i. DIVERTED; *pp.* DIVERTING, DIVERTED.] To draw away from; to turn aside; to draw to another object; to withdraw the mind; to please; to amuse; to entertain.
 DI-VÉR'T/ER, *n.* He or that which diverts.
 †DI-VÉR'TI-CLE, *n.* A turning; a by-way. *Hales.*
 DI-VÉR'T/ING,* *p. a.* Affording amusement; exhilarating. *Cowper.*
 DI-VÉR'T/ING-LY,* *ad.* In a manner that diverts. *Scott.*
 DI-VÉR'T/ING-NÉSS,* *n.* Quality of affording diversion. *Scott.*
 DI-VÉR/TISE', (*de-vér'tiz*, W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm. R.; *di-ver'tiz'*, *Wh.*) *v. a.* [*divertiser*, Fr.] To please; to divert. *Drayden.*
 DI-VÉR/TISE-MÉNT, *n.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. 37 “This old word, in modern use, has a half French pronunciation (*de-vér'tez-möng*), and signifies a short ballet, or other entertainment, between the acts of longer pieces.” *Smart.*
 DI-VÉR/TIVE, *a.* Recreative; diverting. *Boyle.*
 DI-VÉST', *v. a.* [*dévestir*, Fr.] [i. DIVESTED; *pp.* DIVESTING, DIVESTED.] To strip; to make naked; to strip of clothes, arms, equipage; opposed to *invest*. See *DEVEST*.
 DI-VÉST/ED,* *p. a.* Stripped; being deprived of.
 DI-VÉS/TI-BLE,* *a.* Capable of being divested or freed from. *Boyle.*

DI-VĒS/TĪ-TŪRE,* n. (*Law*) The surrender of property. *Maunder*.
 DI-VĒST/MENT,* n. The act of divesting. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 †DI-VĒST/URE, n. The act of putting off. *Boyle*.
 DI-VĪD/ABLE, a. That may be divided; divisible. *Shak*.
 †DI-VĪD/ANT, a. Different; separate. *Shak*.
 DI-VĪD/, v. a. [*divido*, L.] [i. DIVIDED; pp. DIVIDING, DIVIDED.] To part into different pieces; to separate; to disunite; to distribute; to share; to deal out; to give in shares.
 DI-VĪD/, v. n. To part; to sunder; to separate.
 DI-VĪD/ED,* p. a. Formed into divisions; parted.
 DI-VĪD/ED-LY, ad. In a divided manner.
 DIV/I-DĒND, n. A share; a division; a share or sum paid to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt, or from the interest or annual income of a bank or other stock. — (*Arith.*) The number or quantity given to be divided.
 †DIV/I-DĒNT,* n. One who divides; a divider. *Harrington*.
 DI-VĪD/ER, n. He or that which divides.
 DI-VĪD/ERS,* n. pl. A pair of small compasses. *Crabb*.
 DI-VĪD/ING, n. Separation. *Hebrews* iv.
 DI-VĪD/ING,* p. a. Separating; making division.
 DI-VĪD/UL, a. Divided; shared in common. *Milton*. [P.]
 DI-VĪD/UL-LY,* ad. In a divided manner. *Coleridge*.
 DI-VĪD/UL-OŪS,* a. Divided; divided. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 DIV-I-NĀTION, n. [*divinatio*, L.] Act of divining; the art or act of foretelling future events; prediction.
 DIV/I-NĀ-TOR, n. One who divines; a diviner. *Burton*.
 DI-VĪN'A-TOR-Y, [de-vīn'ā-tūr-e, *K. Wb.*; de-vī'nā-tūr-e, *Ja.*; div'e-nā-tūr-e, *Sm.*] a. Professing divination. *Ra-leigh*. [R.]
 DI-VĪNE/, a. [*divinus*, L.] Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God; excellent in a supreme degree; heavenly; godlike; holy; sacred. [†Presageful; inspired. *Milton*.]
 DI-VĪNE/, n. One versed in divinity; a theologian; a minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.
 DI-VĪNE/, v. a. [i. DIVINED; pp. DIVINING, DIVINED.] To foretell. *Shak*.
 DI-VĪNE/, v. n. To conjecture; to guess. *Dryden*.
 †DI-VĪNE/, v. To deify. *Spenser*.
 DI-VĪNE/LY, ad. In a divine manner; by the agency of God.
 DI-VĪNE/NESS, n. Quality of being divine; divinity.
 DI-VĪN'ER, n. One who divines or practises divination; a conjurer; a conjurer.
 DI-VĪN'ER-ESS, n. A prophetess. *Dryden*.
 DIV/ING,* n. The act of descending into the water.
 DIV/ING,* p. a. Passing or going under water.
 DIV/ING-BĒLL,* n. A machine or apparatus by means of which persons may descend below the surface of the water, and remain for some time without injury, and execute various operations. *Brande*. [*Parthenia Sacra*.]
 †DI-VĪN'IB-ED, (†f) a. Participating of the divine nature.
 DI-VĪN/ING-RŌD,* n. A forked branch, usually of hazel, used for discovering mines or water under the ground. *P. Cyc*.
 DI-VĪN'ITY, n. [*divinitas*, L.] Quality of being divine; the nature of God; participation of the nature of God; divine nature; deity; godhead; a celestial being; the science of divine things; theology. [R.]
 DIV/I-NIZE,* v. a. To make divine; to deify. *Hindmarsh*.
 DI-VĪS-I-BIL'ITY, n. The quality of being divisible.
 DI-VĪS-I-BLE, (de-vīz'e-bl) a. [*divisibilis*, L.] Capable of being divided into parts; separable.
 DI-VĪS-I-BLE-NESS, n. Divisibility. *Boyle*.
 DI-VĪS'I-BLY,* ad. In a divisible manner. *Cudworth*.
 DI-VĪS/ION, (de-vīzh'un) n. [*divisio*, L.] Act of dividing; state of being divided; that which keeps apart; partition; the part separated; disunion; discord; difference; share; portion; section; part of a discourse; distinction; separation. — (*Mil.*) A portion of an army commanded by a general officer. — (*Arith.*) A rule which shows how often one number is contained in another. — (*Mus.*) The separation of the interval of an octave into a number of less intervals.
 DI-VĪS/ION-AL,* (de-vīzh'un-əl) a. Relating to division; dividing. *Smart*.
 DI-VĪS/ION-ARY,* (de-vīzh'un-ā-re) a. Noting division. *Gen. Dearborn*. [R.]
 †DI-VĪS/ION-ER, (de-vīzh'un-er) n. A divider. *Sheldon*.
 DI-VĪS/IVE, a. Creating division or discord. *Mede*.
 DI-VĪ/SOR, (de-vī'zur) n. [*divisor*, L.] (*Arith.*) The number by which the dividend is divided.
 DI-VORCE/, n. [*divortium*, L.] The legal separation of husband and wife; separation; disunion; and the cause of separation.
 DI-VORCE/, v. a. [i. DIVORCED; pp. DIVORCING, DIVORCED.] To separate a husband or wife one from the other; to force asunder; to separate by violence; to put away.
 DI-VOR-CEE/,* n. A person divorced. *West*. *Rev*.
 DI-VORCE/LESS,* a. Free from divorce. *Coleridge*.
 DI-VORCE/MENT, n. Divorce. *Martin*.
 DI-VOR/CEP, n. He or that which divorces.
 DI-VOR/CJ-BLE,* a. That may be divorced. *Milton*.

DI-VOR/CJVE, a. Having power to divorce. *Milton*.
 DI-VŌ'P'Ō,* [ti.] (*Mus.*) Noting a manner suited to excite devotion. *Crabb*.
 †DI-VŪL/GĀTE, v. a. [*divulgo*, L.] To divulge. *Huloet*.
 †DI-VŪL/GATE, a. Published; made known. *Bale*.
 DIV-UL-GĀTION, n. A publishing abroad. *Bp. Hall*. [R.]
 DI-VŪLGE/, v. a. [*divulgo*, L.] [i. DIVULGED; pp. DIVULGING, DIVULGED.] To publish; to proclaim; to make known; to communicate; to reveal; to discover.
 DI-VŪLGE/MENT,* n. The act of divulging. *P. Mag.* [R.]
 DI-VŪL/GĒR, n. One who divulges.
 DI-VŪL/SION, (de-vŷul'shun) n. [*divulsio*, L.] A plucking away. *Bp. Hall*.
 DI-VŪL/SIVE, a. Having power to tear away. *Bp. Hall*.
 DI/ZEN, (dī'zen) v. a. To dress; to deck; to rig out. *Swift*.
 †DIZZ, v. a. To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy. *Gay* ton.
 †DIZ/ZARD, n. A blockhead; a fool. *Burton*.
 DIZ/ZY-NESS, n. Giddiness; whirl in the head.
 DIZ/ZY, a. Giddy; thoughtless; rotatory; whirling.
 DIZ/ZY, v. a. To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shak*.
 DIZ/ZY-EYED, (†-id) a. Having dizzy eyes. *Shak*.
 DJĒR-RID',* (jēr-rēd') n. A blunt Turkish javelin. *Maunder*.
 DŌ, v. a. [dō, thou dōst, he dōs or dōth; i. d. dō; pp. DOING, DONE.] To practise or act any thing, good or bad; to act; to practise; to accomplish; to perform; to achieve; to execute; to discharge; to transact; to finish. — The phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; how to employ; which way to get rid of.
 DŌ, v. n. To act or behave in any manner, well or ill; to make an end; to conclude; to fare; to be, with regard to sickness or health; to succeed; to fulfil or answer a purpose; to deal with. — To DŌ is used for any verb, to save the repetition of another verb; as, "I shall come, but, if I do not, go away;" that is, if I come not. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, "Help me, do;" "Make haste, do." Do is also used as an auxiliary verb for the sake of emphasis, or for the transposition of affirmative into negative or interrogative sentences; as, "I do love," for "I love;" "He did speak," for "He spoke;" "Does he hear?" &c.
 DŌ, n. A feat; a deed; bustle. *Locke*. See DŌE, and ADO.
 DŌ,* [ti.] (*Mus.*) A name given to the first of the syllables used in solmization, answering to the *ut* of the French. *P. Cyc*.
 DŌAT, v. n. See DŌE.
 DŌB/CHICK,* n. (*Ornith.*) A small kind of duck. *Ash*.
 DŌB/HĀSH,* n. (*East Indies*) An interpreter; one who speaks two languages. *Hamilton*.
 †DŌ/CENT, a. [*docens*, L.] Teaching; instructing. *Laud*.
 DŌC/H-MĀ'IC,* n. A foot consisting of five syllables. *Scott*.
 DŌC/I-BIL'ITY, n. Readiness to learn. *Bulokar*. [R.]
 DŌC/I-BLE, (dŌc'e-bl) [*docē-ble*, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; dŌc'e-bl, P. Wb.] a. [*docilis*, L.] Disposed to be taught; easy to learn; teachable; docile.
 DŌC/I-BLE-NESS, n. Teachableness. *Walton*.
 DŌC/I'LE, [dŌc'īl, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; dŌ'sīl, P. Wb.] a. [*docilis*, L.] Disposed to be taught; teachable; easily instructed.
 DŌ-CL/I'ITY, n. State of being docile; teachableness.
 DŌC/I-MĀ-CY,* [*doctumqz*], n. The art of assaying minerals, ores, and metals. *Ure*.
 DŌC-I-MĀS'TIC,* a. Relating to the assaying of minerals, ores, or metals. — *Docimastic art*, the art of assaying minerals or ores, in order to ascertain the quality of metal which they contain. *Brande*.
 DŌC-I-MĀS'TIC-ER,* n. [*Gr.*] (*Min.*) Same as *docimacy*.
 DŌCK, n. A place for building and laying up ships, water being let into and out of it at pleasure. — A genus of plants; a weed. — The tail of a horse after it has been docked.
 DŌCK, v. a. [i. DOCKETED; pp. DOCKETING, DOCKETED.] To cut off a tail; to curtail; to cut off, as a reckoning or an entail; to lay up in a dock. [*Guide*.]
 DŌCK/AGE,* n. Money paid for the use of a dock. *Trader's*
 DŌCK/CRESS,* n. An herb or plant. *Ash*.
 DŌCK'EN,* or DŌCK'ON,* n. The dock; a weed. *Brockett*. [North of Eng.]
 DŌCK'ET, n. A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing. — (*Law*) A list of causes in court; a formal record of judicial proceedings.
 DŌCK'ET, v. a. [i. DOCKETED; pp. DOCKETING, DOCKETED.] To mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; to enter upon the dockets.
 DŌCK'-YARD, n. A place or yard where ships are built, and naval stores repositied. *Boswell*.
 DŌC'TOR, n. [*doctor*, L.] One who has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, physic, or music; a title of learned distinction, first adopted in the twelfth century; — a teacher; a learned man; a physician; an apothecary; — a thin plate of steel used in scraping the color or mordant off of copper plates, in calico printing; a supposed corruption of *abductor*. *Brande*.

DÖC'TOR, v. a. [i. DOCTORED; pp. DOCTORING, DOCTORED.] To physic; to cure; to heal. [Colloquial.] — To confer the degree of doctor upon; to doctorate. *Pope.*

DÖC'TOR-AL, a. Relating to the degree of doctor. *Bp. King.*

DÖC'TOR-AL-LY, ad. In manner of a doctor. *Hakewill. [R.]*

DÖC'TOR-ATE, n. The degree of a doctor. *Johnson.*

DÖC'TOR-ÄTE, v. a. To make a doctor; to doctor. *Warton.*

DÖC'TOR-ER-RANT, * n. An itinerant doctor. *Butler.*

DÖC'TOR-ESS, n. She who doctors; doctress. *Whitlock.*

DÖC'TOR-LY, a. Like a learned man. *Bp. Hall.*

DÖC'TORS-CÖM'MONS, n. pl. The popular name of the courts and offices incorporated in London, in 1768, under the title of "The College of Doctors of Law exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts."

DÖC'TOR-SHIP, n. A doctorate. *Clarendon. [R.]*

DÖC'TRESS, * n. A female physician or teacher. *Ash.*

DÖC'TRI-NÄIRE'/* (dök'tre-när') n. [Fr.] (*Politics*) A cant word applied to a class of politicians in France, some of the leaders of whom were professors, systematic writers, and authors; regarded by their opponents as theorists. *Brande.*

DÖC'TRI-NÄL, a. [*doctrina, L.*] Relating to or containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DÖC'TRI-NÄL, n. Something that is part of doctrine. *South.*

DÖC'TRI-NÄL-LY, ad. In a doctrinal manner.

DÖC'TRINE, (dök'trin) n. [*doctrina, L.*] A principle, position, or the body of principles at large, laid down by a teacher, or held by a sect; dogma; tenet; precept. — [Teaching or act of teaching. *Mark iv.*]

DÖC'V-MENT, n. [*documentum, L.*] A writing or paper containing some precept or information; precept; instruction; direction; a record.

DÖC'V-MENT, v. a. [i. DOCUMENTED; pp. DOCUMENTING, DOCUMENTED.] To teach; to direct. *Dryden.* To furnish with documents or papers, as a vessel. *D. Webster.*

DÖC'V-MENT'AL, a. Belonging to instruction. *More.* Contained in documents. *Frazer's Mag.*

DÖC'V-MENT'A-RY, a. Consisting of documents; pertaining to written evidence in law.

DÖD'DED, a. Being without horns, as sheep. *Farm. Ency.*

DÖD'DER, n. A parasitical plant that draws its nourishment from other plants; bind-weed.

DÖD'DERED, (död'derd) a. Overgrown with dodder.

DÖ-DE-CÄ-DÄC'TY-LÖN, * n. [*Anat.*] The first of the small intestines; duodenum. *Crabb.*

DÖ-DE-CÄ-GÖN, n. [*dodeka and γωνία.*] A figure of twelve angles and sides.

DÖ-DE-CÄ-GYN'I-A, * n. (*Bot.*) An order of plants having twelve styles. *P. Cyc.*

DÖ-DE-CÄ-GYN'I-AN, * a. (*Bot.*) Twelfefold feminine, or having twelve pistils. *Smart.*

DÖ-DE-CÄ-HE'DRÄL, * a. Belonging to a dodecahedron. *Francis.*

DÖ-DE-CÄ-HE'DRÖN, (dö-dök-ä-hē'dron, K. Sm.; dö-dē-ka-hē'dron, Wb.; dö-dē-ka-hē'dron, Ja.) n. [*dodeka and ἔδρα.*] pl. L. *DO-DE-CÄ-HE'DRÄ;* Eng. *DÖ-DE-CÄ-HE'DRÖNS, (Geom.)* One of the five Platonic bodies or regular solids; its surface being composed of twelve equal and regular pentagons.

DÖ-DE-CÄN'DRÄ-A, * n. [*dodeka and ἄνθη.*] (*Bot.*) A class of plants having twelve stamens. *P. Cyc.*

DÖ-DE-CÄN'DRÄ-AN, * a. (*Bot.*) Twelfefold masculine, or having twelve stamens. *Smart.*

DÖ-DE-CÄN'DRÖUS, * a. (*Bot.*) Having twelve stamens. *Brande.*

DÖ-DE-CÄ-SYL'LA-BLE, * n. A word of twelve syllables. *Scott.*

DÖ-DE-CÄ-A-TE-MÖ'R-I-ÖN, n. [*dodekaτηρόμιον.*] The twelfth part. *Creech.*

DÖ-DE-CÄ-TEM'Ö-RY, n. A term sometimes applied to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Burton.*

DÖDGE, v. n. [i. DODGED; pp. DODGING, DODGED.] To start suddenly aside; to shift place as another approaches; to use craft; to avoid; to evade; to play fast and loose.

DÖDGE, * v. a. To pursue craftily; to escape from or evade by suddenly shifting position. *Addison.*

DÖDGE'R, (död'jer) n. One who dodges or evades.

DÖDGE'R-Y, n. Act of dodging; trick. *Hackett.*

DÖD'KIN, n. A doikin or little doit. *Shelton.*

DÖD'MAN, n. A crustaceous fish; a shell-snail.

DÖD'DO, n. A bird; a genus of large birds.

DÖD'RANS, * n. [L.] A measure equal to about nine inches. *Brande.*

DÖE, (dö) n. A she-deer; the female of a buck.

DÖE, (dö) n. A feat; what one has to do. *Hudibras.*

DÖ'ER, n. One who does something; an agent.

DÖES, (düz) [düz, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. — by some erroneously pronounced düz.] v. The third person from *Do.* See *DO.*

DÖE'SKIN, * n. The skin of the doe, — excellent for gloves; — a sort of dressed woolen cloth. *Booth.*

DÖFF, v. a. [*To do off*] [i. DOFFED; pp. DOFFING, DOFFED.] To put off, as dress; to strip; to put away; to get rid of.

DÖF'FER, * n. That part of a carding-machine which takes the cotton from the cylinder. *Francis.*

DÖG, n. A well-known domestic animal of the genus *canis*, and of various species; — a constellation called also *Canicula*; — there are two, the *Greater Dog*, and the *Lesser Dog*; — a reproachful name for a man; — an iron rod used by sawyers, &c.; a catch or clutch in machinery. — It is used adjectively for the male of several species; as, the *dog-far*. — *A pair of dogs*, two irons or andirons to burn wood on. — *To give or send to the dogs*, to throw away. — *To go to the dogs*, to be ruined.

DÖG, n. a. To hunt, as a dog; to follow insidiously. *Shak.*

DÖG'ÄPE, * n. An ape having a head like a dog. *Shak.*

DÖG'ÄTE, * n. The office or dignity of doge. *Smart.*

DÖG'BÄNE, n. A plant. *Müller.* See *DÖG'S-BÄNE.*

DÖG'BÄLT, * n. A strong, wide, leather strap worn round the waist, in coal mines. *Brande.*

DÖG'BÄR-RY, * n. The fruit of the cornelian cherry. *Ash.*

DÖG'BÄR-RY-TREE, n. A kind of cherry.

DÖG'BÖLT, n. A word of contempt. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DÖG'BRI'ER, n. The brier that bears the hip.

DÖG'CHÄP, a. Cheap as dog's meat. *Dryden.*

DÖG'DÄY, n. pl. **DÖG'DÄYS.** The dog-days, called also *canicular days*; a term applied by the ancients to the period of summer, from the 15th of July to the 20th of August, during which Sirius, or the Dog-star, was above the horizon at the same part of the day with the sun. ☞ The dog-days are variously computed. — "They are reckoned about 40, and are set down in the [English] almanacs as beginning on the 3d day of July, and ending on the 11th of August." *Brande.* The *American Encyclopedia* says: — "This name is applied to the period between the 24th of July and the 24th of August;" and Dr. Webster states that "dog-days commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September."

DÖG'DRÄW, n. (*Law*) The seizure of an offender in the act of leading a hound, by whose scent he is tracking a deer. *Cowel.* [the laud republics of Venice and Genoa.]

DÖGE, n. [*doge, It.*] The title of the chief magistrate in **DÖG'E'LESS, * a.** Having no doge. *Byron.*

DÖG'E-FIGHT, (-fit) n. A battle between two dogs.

DÖG'FISH, n. A fish of the shark tribe.

DÖG'FISH-ER, n. A kind of fish. *Walton.*

DÖG'FLY, n. A voracious, biting fly. *Chapman.*

DÖG'FÖX, * n. The male of the fox. *Booth.*

DÖG'GED, a. Like a surly dog; sullen; sour; morose.

DÖG'GED-LY, ad. In a dogged manner; sullenly.

DÖG'GED-NESS, n. Gloom of mind; sullenness.

DÖG'GER, n. A small Dutch vessel with one mast.

[DÖG'GER-EL, or DÖG'GEEL, (dög'grel, S. W. J. F. Ja.; dögg'el, P. K. Sm. R.) Loosed from the measures or rule of regular poetry; vile; despicable. *Dryden.*

[DÖG'GER-TIL, n. Mean, worthless verses. *Dryden.*

DÖG'GER-MÄN, * n. A sailor belonging to a dogger. *Smart.*

DÖG'GET, * n. Doeket. *Brande.* See *DOCKET.*

DÖG'GISH, a. Churlish; snappish; brutal.

DÖG'GISH-NESS, * n. The quality of being doggish. *Bailey.*

DÖG'HEART-ED, a. Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shak.*

DÖG'HÖLE, n. The hole of a dog; a mean habitation. *Shak.*

DÖG'KEEP-ER, n. One who keeps dogs. *Swift.*

DÖG'KÄN-NEL, n. A little hut or house for dogs. *Dryden.*

DÖG'LÄT-IN, n. Barbarous or vile Latin.

DÖG'LÄICH, n. A dog-doctor. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DÖG'LÄG-GEF-STÄIRS, * n. pl. (*Arch.*) Stairs which are solid between the upper flights, having no well-hole. *Crabb.*

DÖG'LÖÖSE, n. An insect that infests dogs.

DÖG'LY, a. Like a dog; churlish. *Lord Rivers.*

DÖG'LY, ad. In a manner like a dog. *Hulot.*

DÖG'MÄ, n. [L.] pl. L. **DÖG'MÄ-TÄ;** Eng. **DÖG'MÄS.** A settled opinion; a principle; a maxim; a doctrine; a doctrinal point. ☞ The English plural is now most in use.

DÖG'MÄD, a. Mad as a dog sometimes is. *Swift.*

DÖG-MÄT'IC, n. One of a set of physicians, called also *Dogmatists*, in contradistinction to *Empirics* and *Methodists.* *Hakewill.*

DÖG-MÄT'IC, } a. Relating to dogmas or settled principles.

DÖG-MÄT'IC-AL, } ples; authoritative; magisterial; positive; confident.

DÖG-MÄT'ICÄL-LY, ad. In a dogmatical manner.

DÖG-MÄT'ICÄL-NESS, n. Quality of being dogmatical.

DÖG-MÄ-TIV'CIÄN, * (dög-mä-tish'an) n. A dogmatist. *Qu. Rev. [R.]*

DÖG-MÄT'ICS, * n. pl. The science or art of teaching; dogmatic or doctrinal theology. *Month. Rev.*

DÖG'MÄ-TISM, n. Positiveness in opinion. *Burke.*

DÖG'MÄ-TIST, n. One of a set of ancient physicians; a dogmatical teacher; a dogmatizer.

DÖG'MÄ-TIZE, v. n. [i. DOGMATIZED; pp. DOGMATIZING, DOGMATIZED.] To teach dogmatically; to assert positively.

DÖG'MÄ-TIZ-ER, n. One who dogmatizes.

DÖG'MÄ-TÖ-RY, * a. Dogmatical. *Fb. Qu. Rev. [R.]*

DÖG'RÖŞE, *n.* The flower of the brier. *Derham.*
 DÖG'S, *n. pl.* Andirons; fire-irons; fire-dogs. *Ferry.*
 DÖG'S-BÄNE, *n.* A perennial plant, having pale pink flowers. *Farm. Encyc.*
 DÖG'S-CÄB'BÄGE, *n.* A plant. *Booth.*
 DÖG'S'ËÄR, *n.*; *pl.* DÖG'S'ËÄRS. The corners of the leaf of a book turned down. *Arbusthot.*
 DÖG'S'ËÄR, ** v. a.* To turn down in dog's-ears. *Smart.*
 DÖG'S'-FËN-NËL, *n.* A plant or weed; corn-camilole. *Farm. Encyc.*
 DÖG'S'-GRÄSS, *n.* A plant; the wheat-grass. *Booth.*
 DÖG'S'HÏP, *n.* Curship; the quality of a dog. *Johnson.*
 DÖG/SICK, *n.* Sick as a dog. *Dyett's Dry Dinner.*
 DÖG'SKIN, *a.* Made of the skin of a dog. *Tatler.*
 DÖG'-SLËEP, *n.* Pretended sleep. *Addison.*
 DÖG'S-MËAT, *n.* The meat or food of dogs; refuse; vile meat or food. *Dryden.*
 DÖG'S-MËR'CU-RY, *n.* An herb; a species of mercury. *[Ash.]*
 DÖG'S-RÛE, ** n.* A plant. *Smart.*
 DÖG'S-TÄIL, ** n.* A sort of grass, called also *gold-seed.* *P.*
 DÖG'STRÄR, *n.* The star Sirius or Canicula, the brightest fixed star in the firmament, which gives the name to the dog-days. *[Booth.]*
 DÖG'S-TÖNGUE, ** (dögz'tüŋg) n.* A plant; hound's-tongue. *[Booth.]*
 DÖG'TÄIL-GRÄSS, *n.* A species of grass. *Pilkington.*
 DÖG'TÖÖTH, *n.*; *pl.* DÖG'TËETH. A sharp-pointed human tooth, called also an eye-tooth. *[Booth.]*
 DÖG'TÖÖTH-VÏQ-LËT, *n.* A species of yellow violet. *[Booth.]*
 DÖG'TRICK, *n.* An ill turn; surly treatment. *Dryden.*
 DÖG'TRÖT, *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*
 DÖG'-VÄNE, ** n.* (*Naut.*) A small, light vane, formed by a piece of packthread and some slices of cork stuck full of feathers, placed on the windward side of the quarter-deck. *Hamilton.*
 DÖG'-VÏQ-LËT, ** n.* A blue violet, not fragrant. *Booth.*
 DÖG'-WATCH, ** (dög'wäch) n.* (*Naut.*) A watch of two hours. *Booth.*
 DÖG'-WËÄRY, *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shak.*
 DÖG'-WOOD, (dög'wüd) *n.* A tree or shrub of several varieties; a species of rhus or cornus. *[Booth.]*
 DÖLLY, *n.* A species of woollen stuff, so called from the name of the first maker:—a small napkin placed with wine and fruit on table after dinner. *[Booth.]*
 DÖ'ING, *n.*; *pl.* DÖ'INGS. Things done; events; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad; stir; bustle; tumult. *[Booth.]*
 DÖIT, *n.* (*duyt, D.*) A small Dutch copper coin, valued at about a quarter of a cent. *Shak.*
 DÖIT'KIN, *n.* A small Dutch copper coin; a doit. *Tomlins.*
 DO-LÄB'RÏ-FÖRM, ** a.* (*Bot.*) Formed as an axe or hatchet. *P. Cyc.*
 DO'CE, ** (döl'chä) [It.] (Mus.)* Noting a soft and agreeable manner. *Crabb.*
 DO'CEMENTE, ** (döl'chä-mën-tä) [It.] (Mus.)* Same as DOLE, *n.* Act of distribution or dealing; any thing dealt out; provision or money given in charity; portion; lot; a pile of ore. [*dolor, L.*] [*Grief; sorrow. Milton.*]
 DÖLE, *v. a.* [to DOLED; *pp.* DOLING, DOLED.] To deal out; to distribute.
 DÖLE-FISH, ** n.* That portion of the fish caught in the North Seas which the fishermen receive for their allowance. *Crabb.*
 DÖLE'FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; dismal; melancholy; afflicted; sad. *[pious; woful; rueful; sad.]*
 DÖLE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully.
 DÖLE'FUL-NËSS, *n.* Sorrow; melancholy; dismalness.
 DÖLE'-MEAD'ÖW, ** n.* A meadow in which several persons have a share. *Ash.*
 DÖ'LENT, *a.* [*dolens, L.*] Sorrowful. *Chalmers.*
 DÖL'E-RÏTE, ** n.* (*Min.*) A species of trap-rock, composed of argillite and felspar. *Lyell.*
 DÖL'SÖME, (döl'süm) *a.* Melancholy; doleful. *Pope.*
 DÖL'SÖME-LY, (döl'süm-lÿ) *ad.* In a doleful manner.
 DÖL'SÖME-NËSS, (döl'süm-nËs) *n.* Gloom; melancholy.
 DÖL'I-CHÖS, ** n.* [*Gr.*] (*Bot.*) The coubage or cowitch plant. *Hamilton.*
 DÖL-I-CHÖ'RÏVS, ** a.* [*dolichorÿsus, Gr.*] Literally, long-tailed; applied to a verse having a redundant syllable. *Crabb.*
 DÖL'I-MÄN, ** n.* A long kind of vest worn by the Turks. *Scott.*
 DÖ-LÏT-TLE, *n.* One who performs little. *Bp. Richardson.*
 DÖLL, *n.* [contraction of *Dorothy.*] A girl's puppet or baby.
 DÖL'LÄR, *n.* [*daler, D.*] A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Spain, the United States, Mexico, &c. Value of the United States dollar, 100 cents, or a little more than four shillings sterling.
 DÖL'MAN, ** n.* A robe formerly given by the Grand Seigneur to the janizaries on the first day of Ramadan. *Crabb.*
 DÖL'Q-MÏTE, ** n.* (*Min.*) A species of limestone containing magnesia. *Lyell.*
 DÖ'LÖR, [döl'lor, S. W. P. J. F. J. K. Sm.; döl'qr, *Nares, Entick.*] [*dolor, L.*] Pain; pang; grief; sorrow; complaint.
 DÖL-Q-RÏF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Producing pain. *Whitaker.*
 DÖL-Q-RÏF'IC, *a.* Causing grief or pain. *Ray.*
 DÖL-Q-RÏF'ICÄL, *a.* Causing pain or sorrow. *Cockerm.* [R.]

DÖL'Q-RÏTE, ** n.* (*Min.*) A variety of trap-rock. *Scudamore.*
 DÖL-Q-RÖ'SÖ, ** [It.] (Mus.)* Noting a soft and pathetic manner. *Crabb.*
 DÖL'Q-ROÜS, *a.* Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; painful. *Bp.*
 DÖL'Q-ROÜS-LY, *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Bale.*
 DÖL'Q-ROÜS-NËSS, *n.* Sorrowfulness. *Brand.*
 DÖL'PHÏN, *n.* [*dolphin, L.*] The name of a cetaceous fish or mammal, of an oblong body, and a narrow, sharp snout, that preys upon other fish:—applied also to the *coryphæna* or *coryphæne*, remarkable for the beauty of its colors when dying.
 DÖL'PHÏN-ËT, ** n.* A female dolphin. *Smith.*
 DÖL'PHÏN-FLY, ** n.* An insect of the aphar tribe, destructive to beans. *Farm. Encyc.*
 DÖLT, *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead.
 DÖLT, *v. n.* To behave foolishly. *New Custom.*
 DÖLT'ISH, *a.* Stupid; mean; dull. *Bale.*
 DÖLT'ISH-LY, ** ad.* In a doleful manner; stupidly. *Bailey.*
 DÖLT'ISH-NËSS, *n.* Folly; stupidity. *Sidney.*
 DÖM, *n.* [*Sax.*] Power; dominion.—It is found only in composition; as, *kingdom, dukedom, earldom.*—Quality; state; condition; as, *freedom. Whiter.*
 DÖM, *n.* [*dominus, L.*] A title, in the middle ages, given to the pope, and afterwards to Roman Catholic dignitaries and some monastic orders; supposed to be equivalent to the *don* of the Spaniards. *Brand.*
 DÖMÄ-BLE, *a.* Tamable. *Cockerm.*
 DÖMÄ-BLE-NËSS, ** n.* State of being tamable. *Scott.*
 DÖMÄGE, ** n.* Subjugation. *Hobbes.*
 DÖ-MÄIN', (dö-män') *n.* [*domaine, Fr.*] Dominion; empire; possession; estate; the land about a mansion-house occupied by the owner.—(*Eng. law.*) That portion of the territorial possessions of a lord which he retains in his own occupation; demesne.
 DÖ'MÄL, *a.* (*Astrol.*) Relating to a house. *Addison.* [*Cyc.* DÖ-MÄIN'-AL, *v. a.* Relating to domains or landed estates. *P.*
 DÖME, *n.* [*dome, Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A spherical or concave ceiling over a circular or polygonal building; a hemispherical arch or cupola; a building; a house. *3^d Rev.* "There is a strong propensity, particularly in the people of London, to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *room*; but this is contrary to all our dictionaries." *Walker.*
 DÖMED, ** (dömd) a.* Having a dome. *P. Mag.*
 DÖMES'DÄY, (dömdz'dä) *n.* See DOOMSDAY.
 DÖME-SHÄPED, ** (shäpt) a.* Formed like a dome. *Buckland.*
 DÖMES'MAN, (dözm'män) *n.* A judge; doomsman. *Wieliffe.*
 DÖ-MËS'TÏC, *n.* A servant, or one who is hired or employed, and who resides in the house or family:—a sort of American cotton cloth.
 DÖ-MËS'TÏC, *a.* [*domesticus, L.*] Belonging to the house; private; done at home; inhabiting the house; not wild; belonging to one's country or home; not foreign; intestine.
 DÖ-MËS'TÏ-CÄL, *a.* Same as *domestic.* *Hooker.* [R.]
 DÖ-MËS'TÏ-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In relation to domestic affairs.
 DÖ-MËS'TÏ-CÄNT, *a.* Belonging to the same family. *Sir E. Dering.*
 DÖ-MËS'TÏ-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*i.* DOMESTICATED; *pp.* DOMESTICATING, DOMESTICATED.] To make domestic; to familiarize; to render, as it were, of the same family.
 DÖ-MËS-TÏ-CÄTION, ** n.* The act of domesticating. *Kames.*
 DÖ-MËS-TÏC'Ï-TY, ** n.* Domestic life or habits. *Qu. Rev.*
 DÖM'ËTT, ** n.* A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen. *Booth.*
 DÖM'I-CÄL, *a.* Relating to or shaped like a dome. *Loudon.*
 DÖM'I-CÏLE, *n.* [*domicilium, L.*; *domicile, Fr.*] A house; a residence; an abode.
 DÖM'I-CÏLE, ** v. a.* [*i.* DOMICILED; *pp.* DOMICILING, DOMICILED.] To domesticate; to establish the residence of. *Talboys.*
 DÖM'I-CÏL'Ï-RY, (döm-e-sil'ÿ-rÿ) *a.* Relating to an abode; intruding into private houses. *Burke.*
 DÖM-I-CÏL'Ï-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*i.* DOMICILIATED; *pp.* DOMICILIATING, DOMICILIATED.] To render domestic; to domesticate.
 DÖM'I-FËY, *v. a.* [*domifico, L.*] To tame; to divide into houses.
 DÖM'I-NA, ** n.* [*Lav.*] A title given to honorable women who anciently, in their own right, held a barony. *Crabb.*
 DÖM'I-NÄNCE, ** n.* [*n.*] Predominance; ascendancy; rule; authority. *Ch. Ob.* [R.]
 DÖM'I-NÄNT, *a.* [*dominans, L.*] Predominant; presiding; prevailing. *Milton. Qu. Rev.* "This word is getting into general use." *Ec. Rev.*
 DÖM'I-NÄNT, ** n.* (*Mus.*) That sound which makes a fifth to a final. *Crabb.*
 DÖM'I-NÄTE, *v. n.* To predominate. *Dryden.* [R.]
 DÖM'I-NÄTE, *v. a.* To govern; to rule. *Twiss.*
 DÖM-I-NÄTION, *n.* Power; dominion; tyranny.
 DÖM'I-NÄ-TÏVE, *a.* Imperious; governing. *Sandys.* [R.]
 DÖM'I-NÄ-TÖR, *n.* [*L.*] The presiding or predominant power or influence; a governor; a ruler. *Donne.*
 DÖM'I-NË, ** n.* [*dominus, L.*] A cant term for a school-master; a teacher. *Locke.*
 DÖM-I-NËER', *v. n.* [*dominor, L.*] [*i.* DOMINERED; *pp.* DOM-

INBERING, DOMINEERED. To rule in an insolent, overbearing, or haughty manner; to lord; to swell; to bluster.

DÖM-INÉÉR', v. a. To govern. *Walpole*. [R.]

DÖM-INÉÉR'ING, * p. a. Ruling with insolence; governing.

DÖ-MIN'F-CAL, a. Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday; pertaining to the Lord. — *Dominal letter*, a letter (one of the first seven in the alphabet) which represents Sunday in almanacs.

DÖ-MIN'F-CAL, n. The Lord's day. *Hammond*. [R.]

DÖ-MIN'F-CAN, * n. A friar of the order of St. Dominic.

DÖ-MIN'F-CAN, * a. Belonging to St. Dominic. *Milton*.

DÖM'I-NIE, * n. A term vulgarly applied to a schoolmaster in Scotland. *Jamieson*. See **DOMINE**.

DÖ-MIN'ION, (dö-min'yün) n. Sovereign authority; rule; empire; reign; strength; force; power; right of possession; use; territory; region; district.

DÖM'I-NÖ, n. [It.] pl. **DÖM'I-NÖS**. A hood worn by canons of a cathedral; a woman's mourning vest; a masquerade garment; a game.

DÖM'I-NÖS, * n. [L.] pl. **DÖM'I-NI**. Master; sir; — a title affectionately given to a clergyman, gentleman, or lord of a manor. *Ash*.

DÖN, n. [*dominus*, L.] A Spanish title, formerly given only to noblemen, but now of general application: — used in ludicrous or familiar style for a person of wealth or importance.

DÖN, v. a. [To do on.] To put on; to invest with. *Shak.*

Do This word, said by Johnson to be obsolete, is, according to Brockett, in common use in the north of England.

DÖNÄ-RY, n. [*donarium*, L.] A thing given to sacred uses.

DÖ-NÄ-TION, n. [*donatio*, L.] The act of giving; the thing given; gift; present; benefaction; the grant by which any thing is given. [*Gift*]

DÖNÄ-TISM, * n. The tenets of the Donatists. *Abb. Whit-*

DÖNÄ-TIST, * n. A follower of Donatus, a theologian of the fourth century. *Hooker*.

DÖNÄ-TIS'TI-CAL, * a. Pertaining to the Donatists. *Fuller*.

DÖNÄ-TIV, (dön'ä-tiv, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; dö'nä-tiv, S. K. Wb.) n. A gift; a largess; a present; a benefice given by a patron without presentation to the bishop, or institution or induction by his order.

DÖNÄ-TIVE, * a. Vested or vesting by donation. *Smart*.

DÖNÄ-TÖ-RY, * n. (*Scotch law*) A person on whom the king bestows his right to any forfeiture that has fallen to the crown. *Crabb*.

DÖNÄXX, * n. [L.] A bivalve shell-fish. *Scott*.

DÖNE, (dün) p. from *Do*. See *Do*. — When *done* is used in the sense of *agreed*, in concluding a bargain or wager, Johnson, and some other lexicographers, call it an *interjection*. In such cases, it is used elliptically for *It is done*.

DÖNE, (dün) The old infinitive of *Do*. *Spenser*. [*Obs.*]

DÖNÉÉ, (dün) One to whom a donation is made. *Sir M. Sand-*

DÖNÉÉ, * n. (*Chem.*) A metal lately discovered in the davidsonite.

DÖN'ION, (dün'jun) n. [corrupted to *duncheon*.] A keep for prisoners in the middle of a feudal castle. See **DUNGEON**.

DÖN'KEY, * n. A childish word for an ass. *Qu. Rev.*

DÖN'NA, * n. [It.; *doña*, Sp., a woman, a lady.] The Spanish title for lady. *Qu. Rev.*

DÖN'NAT, n. An idle fellow. *Granger*. [North of England.]

DÖN'ÖR, n. [*dono*, L.] One who gives, or makes a donation.

DÖN'SHIP, n. Quality of a gentleman or knight. *Hudibras*.

DÖN'ZEL, n. [*donzello*, It.] A page; a servant; an esquire.

DÖN'DLE, n. A trifler; a simple fellow.

DÖÖ'DLE-SÄCK, * n. A provincial name of the Scotch bagpipe. *Sir G. Head*.

DÖÖ'DLE, (döl) n. *Dole*. *Spenser*.

DÖÖ'LY, * n. A sort of easy palanquin for conveying the sick. *Crabb*.

DÖÖM, v. a. [*i. DOOMED*; *pp. DOOMING, DOOMED*.] To condemn; to pronounce condemnation upon any; to send to punishment judicially or authoritatively; to destine. [To tax by estimate or at discretion. — *New England. Pickering*.]

DÖÖM, n. Judicial sentence; judgment; the final judgment; condemnation; state to which one is destined; fate; destiny; lot; ruin; destruction.

DÖÖM'AGE, * n. A fine or penalty. *Laws of New Hampshire*.

DÖÖM'FUL, a. Full of destruction. *Drayton*.

DÖÖM'S'DÄY, n. The day of final judgment.

DÖÖM'S'DÄY-BOOK, (-bök) n. A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the extent and limits of the lands of England were registered. *Camden*.

DÖÖM'S'MAN, n. A judge. See **DOMESMAN**.

DÖÖR, (dör) n. The entrance of a house; the gate that closes and opens the entrance; entrance; portal; passage; avenue.

DÖÖR-CÄSE, n. The frame in which the door is enclosed.

DÖÖR'ING, (dör'ing) n. A door-case. *Milton*.

DÖÖR-KÉEP'ER, (dör'kéep'er) n. A porter. *Bp. Taylor*.

DÖÖR-NÄIL, (dör'näl) n. The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck; a nail to fasten a door.

DÖÖR-PÄN-EL, * n. The panel of a door. *Haakins*.

DÖÖR-POST, n. The post of a door.

DÖÖR-SILL, * n. A piece of timber at the foot of a door; threshold. *Johnson*.

DÖÖR'STEAD, n. Entrance or place of a door. *Warburton*.

DÖÖ'UET, (dök'et) n. See **DOCKET**.

DÖÖ, v. a. See **DÖÖR**.

DÖÖ, * n. The clock-beetle; a buzzing insect that flies in the night. *Crabb*.

DÖ-RÄ'DÖ, * n. [*Spl.*, gilt.] A large, voracious, beautiful fish of the spinous kind; sword-fish: — a southern constellation. *Scott*.

DÖ-RÉÉ, or DÖ'RÉÉ, (dö-ré', Ja. Wb. Todd; dö're, Sm.) n. [*doris*, Fr.] A fish having yellow or gilt sides, commonly called *John Dory*.

DÖ'R-I-AN, * n. A native of Doris. *P. Cyc.*

DÖ'R-I-AN, a. [*dorien*, Fr.] Relating to Doris or Doria; Doric.

DÖ'R'IC, a. Relating to Doris; noting the most ancient of the Grecian orders of architecture, invented by the Dorians.

DÖ'R'I-CISM, n. A Doric phrase or idiom. *Boyle*.

DÖ'RISM, * n. Same as **DORICISM**.

DÖ'R-MAN-CY, n. Quiescence; sleep. *Bp. Horsley*.

DÖ'R'MANT, a. [*dormant*, Fr.] Being asleep or in a sleeping posture; sleeping; quiescent; not enforced; private; not public; concealed; not divulged; leaning.

DÖ'R'MANT, n. A large beam; a sleeper; dormer. *Fairfax*.

DÖ'R'MER, n. (*Arch.*) A large beam; a dormant: — a window set in the roof or sloping side of a house. *Francis*.

DÖ'R'MER-WIN'DÖW, * n. (*Arch.*) A window made in the roof of a house. *Smart*.

DÖ'R'MI-TIVE, n. [*dormio*, L.] (*Med.*) A soporific medicine; an opiate.

DÖ'R'MI-TIVE, * a. Causing sleep; somniferous. *Perry*.

DÖ'R'MI-TÖ-RY, n. A large sleeping apartment capable of containing many beds; place to sleep in. *Bp. Hall*. A burial-place. *Ayliffe*.

DÖ'R'MÖUSE, n. A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in a state of torpor.

DÖRN, n. [*dorn*, Germ.] A fish; the thornback.

DÖRN'ÖC, or DÖRN'NIC, n. A stout, figured linen cloth; also linsey-woolsey.

DÖRÖP, n. [*dorp*, Teut.] A small village. *Dryden*.

DÖRR, v. a. [*tor*, Teut.] To deafen or stupefy with noise. *Hales*.

DÖRR, n. A buzzing insect; the clock-beetle. See **DOR**.

Bronne.

DÖRR'BEÉ-TLE, * n. A buzzing insect; the dorr. *Goldsmith*.

DÖRR'ER, n. A drone. *Robinson*.

DÖRR'FLY, * n. An insect; the cockchafer. *Milton*.

DÖRR'HÄWK, * n. A bird; called also the *goalsucker*. *Penn-*

DÖR'ROCK, * n. A stout, figured linen, made at Dorrock, in Scotland, and used for table-cloths, &c. *W. Ency.*

DÖR'SAL, n. Belonging to or growing on the back.

DÖR'SALE, * n. A kind of old tapestry; dorseil. *Ash*.

DÖR'SE, n. A canopy. *Sutton*.

DÖR'SEL, n. [*dorsale*, L.] A pannier for a beast of burden. *Scott*. A kind of woollen stuff; a rich canopy; the curtain of a chair of state. *Ash*.

DÖR'SER, n. A pannier; a dorseil. *Beaumont & Fl.*

DÖR-SI-BRÄN'EHJ-ÄTE, * n. (*Ent.*) An order of anellidans or red-blooded worms. *Brande*.

DÖR-SIF'ER-ÖS, a. { [*dorsum fero*, L.] } (*Bot.*) Bearing

DÖR-SIF'Ä-RÖÖS, a. { [*dorsum pario*, L.] } or producing seeds on the back of the leaves.

DÖR'SUM, n. [L.] The back; a ridge of a hill. *Walton*.

DÖRT'UR, (dört'yur) n. A dormitory. *Bacon*.

DÖR'Y, n. A fish. See **DORÆ**.

DÖR'Y, * n. The name of a small boat. *Ch. Brown*.

DÖSE, n. [*dosis*.] That which is given at one time, as a quantity of medicine; any thing nauseous, or given as a dose.

DÖSE, v. a. [*i. DOSED*; *pp. DOSING, DOSED*.] To proportion a medicine properly; to give physic or any thing nauseous.

DÖ'SIS, n. [*dosis*.] A dose. *Dr. Jackson*. [R.]

DÖ-SÖL'Ö-QY, * n. A treatise on doses of medicine. *Row-*

DÖSS, * v. a. To attack with the horn; to toss. *Farm. Ency.* [Local, England.]

DÖS'SER, n. [*dossier*, Fr.] A basket; a pannier. *B. Jonson*. See **DORSER**.

DÖS'SJL, n. [*dosil*, old Fr.] (*Med.*) A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore. *Wiseman*.

DÖST, (düst) [düst, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.] — sometimes pronounced *döst*. v. The second person sing. from *Do*. See *Do*.

DÖT, n. A small point or spot; a period.

DÖT, v. a. [*i. DOTTED*; *pp. DOTTING, DOTTED*.] To mark with specks. *Burke*.

DÖT, v. n. To make dots, spots, or points.

DÖ'TÄGE, n. Imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.

DÖ'TAL, a. [*dotalis*, L.] Given as a portion or dower. — *Dotal property*, (*Law*) property which a wife brings to a husband. *Garth*.

†DÔTANT,* *n.* A doter; a dotard. *Shak.*
 DÔTARD, *n.* One whose intellect is impaired by age.
 DÔTARD-LY, *ad.* Like a dotard; stupid. *More.*
 DÔTATION, *n.* [*dotatio*, L.] Act of endowing; an endowment.
 DÔTE, *v. n.* [i. DÔTED; *pp.* DÔTING, DÔTED.] To exhibit the weakness of age, passion, or fondness; to be in love to extremity. — To *dote upon*, to regard with excessive fondness.
 †DÔT'ED, *a.* Stupid. *Spenser.*
 DÔT'ER, *n.* One who dotes or dotes upon.
 DÔTES,* *n. pl.* Natural endowments. *B. Jonson.*
 DÔTH,* (dûth) [dûth, *S. W. P. F. Sm.*; dôth, *W. b.*] *v.* The third person singular from *Do*. See *Do*.
 DÔTING,* *p. a.* Fond to excess; foolishly or weakly fond.
 DÔT'ING-LY, *ad.* With excessive fondness or weakness.
 DÔT'ING-NESS,* *n.* Childishness; excessive fondness. *Scott.*
 DÔT'ISH,* *a.* Childishly fond; weak; stupid. *Scott.*
 DÔT'TARD, *n.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*
 DÔT'TED,* *p. a.* Marked with spots; spotted.
 DÔT'TER-ËL, *n.* A bird of various species; a foolish bird.
 DÔU-A-NËER', (dô-â-nër') *n.* [*douanier*, Fr.] An officer of customs. *Gray.*
 DÔUB'LE, (dûb'bl) *a.* [double, Fr.] Two of a sort; being in pairs; twice as much; twofold; of two kinds; two in number; having the power of two; deceitful; acting two parts.
 DÔUB'LE, (dûb'bl) *ad.* Twice over; doubly. *Swift.* — Double is much used in composition, generally for *doubly*, two ways or twofold.
 DÔUB'LE, (dûb'bl) *v. a.* [i. DOUBLED; *pp.* DOUBLING, DOUBLED.] To make double; to enlarge by addition of the same quantity; to have twice the quantity; to repeat; to add one to another; to fold; to pass round a headland.
 DÔUB'LE, (dûb'bl) *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity; to turn back, or wind in running; to play tricks; to use sleights.
 DÔUB'LE, (dûb'bl) *n.* Twice the quantity or number; a turn in running; a trick; a shift; a counterpart, as his or her *double*.
 DÔUB'LE-BÄR'ËLLED,* (dûb'bl-bär'ëld) *a.* Having two barrels. *Ed. Rev.*
 DÔUB'LE-BÏT'ING, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side.
 DÔUB'LE-BÏT'TONED, (dûb'bl-büt'tnd') *a.* Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*
 DÔUB-LE-CHÄR'ËL, (dûb'bl-chär'ë) *v. a.* To charge or intrust with a double proportion. *Shak.*
 DÔUB'LE-DEÄL'ËR, *n.* A deceitful, insidious person.
 DÔUB'LE-DEÄL'ING, *n.* Artifice; dissimulation; deceit; duplicity; deception; to *fraud*. *Shak.*
 DÔUB-LE-DÏE', *v. a.* To dye twice over. *Dryden.*
 DÔUB-LE-EDGE'D, (dûb'bl-ëd'j) *a.* Having two edges.
 DÔUB-LE-ËNTE'NDR, (dûb'bl-än'tän'dr) *n.* [*double entendre*, Fr.] A phrase with a double meaning, the more hidden being often an indelicate one.
 DÔUB-LE-EÏED, (dûb'bl-id') *a.* Of deceitful aspect. *Spenser.*
 DÔUB-LE-FÄCED', (dûb'bl-fäst') *a.* With two faces. *Milton.*
 DÔUB'LE-FLÖW'ËRED,* (dûb'bl-flôw'ërd) *a.* Having a double flower. *Smith.*
 DÔUB-LE-FÖRMED', (dûb'bl-förmd') *a.* Having two forms.
 DÔUB'LE-FÖUNT'ËD, *a.* Having two sources. *Milton.*
 DÔUB'LE-FRÖNT'ËD,* (dûb'bl-frünt'ëd) *a.* Having a double front. *Moore.*
 DÔUB-LE-GÏLD', *v. a.* To gild with double coating.
 DÔUB'LE-HÄND'ËD, *a.* Having two hands. *Glanville.*
 DÔUB'LE-HËÄD'ËD, (dûb'bl-hëäd'ëd) *a.* Having two heads.
 DÔUB'LE-HËÄT'ËD, *a.* Having a false heat. *Sandys.*
 DÔUB-LE-LÖCK', *v. a.* To lock or fasten twice. *Tatler.*
 DÔUB'LE-MËÄN'ING, *a.* Having two meanings. *Shak.*
 DÔUB'LE-MÏND'ËD, *a.* Unsettled; undetermined. *James.*
 DÔUB-LE-MÖÜTHE'D', (dûb'bl-möüth'd') *a.* Having two mouths.
 DÔUB'LE-NÄT'ÏURED, (dûb'bl-nät'Ïurd) *a.* Having a twofold nature. *Young.*
 DÔUB'LE-NESS, (dûb'bl-nës) *n.* State of being double.
 DÔUB'LE-PLEÄ', (dûb'bl-plë') *n.* (*Law*) A plea in which a defendant alleges for himself two several matters independent of each other, either of which is sufficient in bar of the plaintiff's action.
 DÔUB'LE-QUÄR'ËL, (dûb'bl-kwör'rel) *n.* (*Eng. law*) A complaint made by a clerk to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some ecclesiastical matter. *Cowel.*
 DÔUB'LER, (dûb'bl'ër) *n.* One who doubles.
 DÔUB'LE-SHÄD', (dûb'bl-shäd') *v. a.* To double the natural darkness of the place. *Milton.*
 DÔUB'LE-SHÏN'ING, *a.* Shining with double lustre. *Sidney.*
 DÔUB'LET, (dûb'let) *n.* A man's garment that folds close round the body; a waistcoat. — *pl.* DOUBLETS. The same number on both dice; a pair.

DÔUB'LE-TÖNGUED', (dûb'bl-tüng'd') *a.* Deceitful. 1 *Tim.*
 DÔUB'LING, *n.* Act of making double; a trick; a shift.
 DÔUB'LING-NÄIL,* *n.* A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun ports in a ship. *Ash.*
 DÔUB-LÖÖN', (dûb-lön') *n.* [*doublon*, Fr.; *doblon*, Sp.] A Spanish coin, being double the value of the pistole.
 DÔUB'LY, (dûb'ly) *ad.* Twice; twofold; deceitfully.
 DÔÜBT, (döüt) *v. n.* [*doubter*, old Fr.] [i. DOUBTED; *pp.* DOUBTING, DOUBTED.] To question; to be in uncertainty; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate; to demur; to waver.
 DÔÜBT, (döüt) *v. a.* To hold questionable; to think uncertain; to question; to fear; to suspect; to distrust.
 DÔÜBT, (döüt) *n.* Unsettled state of mind or opinion; uncertainty of mind; suspense; hesitation; question; scruple; perplexity; irresolution; suspicion.
 DÔÜBT-A-BLE, (döüt'ä-bl) *a.* That may be doubted.
 DÔÜBT'ËR, (döüt'ër) *n.* One who doubts.
 DÔÜBT'FUL, (döüt'fü) *a.* Full of doubts; dubious; ambiguous; obscure; questionable; uncertain; equivocal; precarious.
 DÔÜBT'FUL-LY, (döüt'fü-ly) *ad.* With doubt; dubiously.
 DÔÜBT'FUL-NESS, (döüt'fü-nës) *n.* Doubt; suspense.
 DÔÜBT'ING, (döüt'ing) *n.* Scruple; hesitation.
 DÔÜBT'ING,* (döüt'ing) *p. a.* Cherishing doubt; hesitating.
 DÔÜBT'ING-LY, (döüt'ing-ly) *ad.* In a doubting manner.
 DÔÜBT'LESS, (döüt'les) *a.* Free from doubt or fear.
 DÔÜBT'LESS, (döüt'les) *ad.* Without doubt; unquestionably.
 DÔÜBT'LESS-LY, (döüt'les-ly) *ad.* Unquestionably.
 DÖÜ,* *n.* A monkey found in Cochinchina. *Smellie.*
 †DÖÜ'CED, (dö'sëd) *n.* [*doucet*, Fr.] A musical instrument. *Chaucer.*
 †DÖÜ'ÇËT, (dö'sët) *n.* [*doucet*, Fr.] A little custard. *Cotgrave.*
 DÖÜ'ÇËTS, *n. pl.* See DÖÜÇËTS.
 DÖÜÇËUR, (dö-sür') [dö-sür', *Sm.*; dö-sür', *Ja.*; dö'sär', *K.*; dö'sür', *Mavor.*] *n.* [Fr.] Sweetness; a lure; a present; a bribe.
 DÖÜÇHE,* (dösh) *n.* [Fr.] A jet or current of water directed upon some part of the body. *Brande.*
 DÖÜ-CÏNE',* *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) An ornament in a cornice. *Crabb.*
 DÖÜCK'ËR, (dük'ër) *n.* A bird that dips in the water. *Ray.*
 DÖÜGH, (dö) *n.* Paste of bread, cake, or pies, yet unbaked.
 DÖÜGH'BÄKED, (dö'bäkt) *a.* Unfinished; soft. *Donne.*
 DÖÜGH-FÄCED,* (dö'fäst) *a.* Cowardly; weakly pliable. *Randolph.*
 DÖÜGH'KNËÄD-ËD, (dö'nëd-ëd) *a.* Soft; capable of being kneaded like dough. *Milton.*
 DÖÜGH'NÛT', (dö'nüt) *n.* A piece of pastry fried or boiled in lard. *Parkes.*
 DÖÜGH'TÏ-LY,* (döüt'të-ly) *ad.* In a doughty manner. *Fox.*
 DÖÜGH'TÏ-NESS, (döüt'të-nës) *n.* Valor; bravery.
 DÖÜGH'TY, (döüt'ty) *a.* Brave; valiant; noble; able; strong. — Now chiefly used ironically.
 DÖÜGH'TY-HÄND-ËD,* *a.* Powerful; strong. *Shak.*
 DÖÜGH'TY, (dö'ty) *a.* Soft like dough; soft. *Shak.*
 DÖÜM,* *n.* An African plant or tree. *Hamilton.*
 DÖÜSE, *v. a.* [*duis*.] [i. DOUSED; *pp.* DOUSING, DOUSED.] To put overhead suddenly in the water. — (*Vaut.*) To lower or slacken suddenly, as the sails.
 DÖÜSE, *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudibras.*
 DÖÜSE, *v. a.* To strike. See DÖÜSE.
 †DÖÜT, *v. a.* [*To do out*.] To put out. *Shak.*
 †DÖÜT'ËR, *n.* An extinguisher for a candle. *Ray.*
 DÖUX,* (dö) *a.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) Noting a soft and sweet manner. *Crabb.*
 DÖVE, (dÏv) *n.* A species of pigeon; a domesticated or tame pigeon.
 DÖVE'-CÖT, (dÏv'köt) *n.* A cage for doves or pigeons.
 DÖVE'-DRÄWN,* *a.* Drawn by doves. *Shak.*
 DÖVE'-ËÏED,* (dÏv'ëd) *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove. *Fenton.*
 DÖVE'-HÖUSE, (dÏv'höüs) *n.* A house or cage for doves.
 DÖVE'LET,* *n.* A little dove; a young dove. *Booth.*
 DÖVE'LIKE, (dÏv'lik) *a.* Resembling a dove. *Milton.*
 DÖVE'S'FOOT,* (dÏv'füt) *n.* A species of geranium. *Smart.*
 DÖVE'SHÏF', *n.* The quality of a dove. *Bp. Hall.*
 DÖVE'TÄL, (dÏv'täl) *n.* A joint used by carpenters, formed by shaping the extremity of one board like a dove's tail spread, to be let into a corresponding indentation of another board, so as to join them.
 DÖVE'TÄL,* *v. a.* [i. DOVETAILED; *pp.* DOVETAILING, DOVETAILED.] To join completely by means of dovetails. *Loudon.*
 DÖVE'TÄLED, (dÏv'täld) *a.* Fastened in a dovetail way.
 DÖVE'TÄL-ING,* *n.* The method of joining by dovetails. *Ash.*
 DÖV'ISH, *a.* Having the innocence of a dove. [R.]
 DÖV'* *n.* A large Arabian boat. *Ed. Rev.*
 DÖW'A-BLE, *a.* Entitled to dower; that may be endowed.
 DÖW'A-ËR, *n.* [*dowairess*, Fr.] A widow possessed of a dower from a deceased husband; a widow who has

property of her own brought by her to her husband, and settled on herself after his decease; a widow lady.

DÖW'CEFS, *n. pl.* The testicles of a hart or stag. *B. Jonson.*

DÖW'DY, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman. *Shak.*

DÖW'EL, *n.* A Awkward and ill-dressed. *Gay.*

DÖW'DY-ISH,* *a.* Like a dowdy; awkward; ill-dressed. *Byron.*

DÖW'EL*, *n.* A pin of wood or iron used for fastening pieces of timber together, or for connecting the joints of boards, or the fellics of wheels. *FRANCIS.*

DÖW'EL*,* *v. a.* [I. DOWELLED; *pp.* DOWELLING, DOWELLED.] To fasten with pins of iron or wood; to unite with tenons. *Loudon.*

DÖW'ER, (*döw'er*) *n.* [*douaire*, Fr.] (*Law*) The portion which a widow has of the lands and tenements of her husband after his decease; that which a wife brings to her husband in marriage.

DÖW'ERED, (*döw'er'd*) *a.* Having a dower. *Shak.*

DÖW'ER-LESS, *a.* Wanting a fortune; unportioned. *Shak.*

DÖW'ER-Y, *n.* A marriage portion brought by a wife to her husband; dower. See **DÖW'ER**.

DÖW'LAS, *n.* A coarse Irish linen for shirts.

†DÖW'LE, *n.* A feather. *Shak.*

DÖWN, *n.* [*duwn*, Danish.] Soft feathers; soft wool, or tender hair; the soft fibres of plants which wind the seeds; any thing that gives repose:—a large, open plain, or a flat on the top of a hill; a sand-bank.—*pl.* **DÖWNS**. Ridges of high land, such as lie along the coasts of Essex and Sussex, in England; hence roads in which ships lie off these hilly coasts at anchor.

DÖWN, *a.* [Plain. *Fletcher.*]—Dejected; as, a *down look*.

DÖWN, *prep.* Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower; from the source, as of a river towards its mouth.

DÖWN, *ad.* On the ground; tending to the ground or from higher to lower; from former to latter times; out of sight; below the horizon; to a total subjection; into disgrace.—*Up and down*, here and there, ramblingly.—*Down in the mouth*, dispirited; dejected. *Forby.* [Vulgar.]

DÖWN, *interj.* An exhortation to destruction or demolition; as, "*Down with them.*" *Shak.*

†DÖWN, *v. n.* To pass; to be current; to descend. *Locke.*

†DÖWN, *v. a.* To knock; to subdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*

DÖWN-BED, *n.* A bed of down. *Marquis of Halifax.*

†DÖWN'CAST, *n.* Sadness; melancholy look. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DÖWN'CAST, *a.* Bent down; directed to the ground; dejected.

DÖWN'ED, *a.* Furnished or stuffed with down. *Young.*

DÖWN'FÄLL, *n.* Ruin; calamity; a sudden fall; destruction.

DÖWN'FÄLLEN, (*döün'fäln*) *a.* Ruined; fallen. *Shak.*

†DÖWN'JYVED, (*döün'jiv'd*) *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines fetters round the ankles. *Shak.*

DÖWN'HÄWL,* *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To pull down. *Ash.*

DÖWN'HÄWL,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope tied to the upper corner of the sail to pull it down. *Ash.*

DÖWN'HEÄRT-ED, *a.* Dejected; spiritless.

DÖWN'HILL, *n.* Declivity; descent. *Dryden.*

DÖWN'HILL, *a.* Declivous; descending. *Congreve.*

DÖWN'J-NESS,* *n.* The quality of being downy. *Booth.*

DÖWN'LESS,* *a.* Having no down. *Richardson.*

DÖWN'LOOKED, (*döün'lökt*) *a.* Appearing sad.

DÖWN'LY-ING, *a.* About to lie in or lie down.

DÖWN'LY-ING, *n.* Act of lying down; bed-time.

DÖWN'RIGHT, (*döün'rit*) *a.* Plain; open; direct; blunt.

DÖWN'RIGHT, (*döün'rit*) *ad.* Plainly; truly; directly.

†DÖWN'RIGHT-LY, (*döün'rit-ly*) *ad.* Downright. *Barrow.*

DÖWN'RÖPHT-NESS, *n.* Honest or plain dealing. *Todd.*

DÖWN'RÖP-ING,* *a.* Distilling downwards. *Shak.*

DÖWN-SHÄRE,* *n.* A breast-plough to pare off turf on downs. *Loudon.*

DÖWN'SIT-TING, *n.* Rest; repose. *Psalm cxxxix.*

†DÖWN'STÄEP-Y, *a.* Having a great declivity. *Florio.*

DÖWN'TRÖD, *a.* Down-trodden. *Shak.*

DÖWN'TRÖD-DEN, (*döün'tröd-dn*) *a.* Trodden under foot; trampled upon. *Milton.*

DÖWN'WARD, *a.* Moving on a declivity; tending to the ground; declivous; bending; depressed; dejected.

DÖWN'WARD, } *ad.* Towards the centre; in a descending

DÖWN'WARDS, } course; from a higher situation to a lower; in the course of successive or lineal descent.

DÖWN'WÄED, *n.* Cottonweed. *Barret.*

DÖWN'Y, *a.* Covered with or made of down; soft; tender.

†DÖWRE, (*döür*) *n.* [*douaire*, Fr.] Dower. *Spenser.* See **DÖW'ER**.

DÖW'RESS,* *n.* (*Law*) A woman entitled to dower. *Bouvier.*

DÖW'RY, *n.* Same as *dower* or *dowery*. *Dryden.* See **DÖW'ER**.

DÖWSE, *v. a.* To give a blow on the face. *Bailey.* [R.]

DÖWSE*, *n.* A slap on the face. *Smart.* [Vulgar.]

†DÖWST, *n.* A stroke; a dowse. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DÖX-Q-LÖQ'ICAL, *a.* Relating to or containing a doxology.

DÖX-ÖL-Q-GIZE*,* *v. a.* To praise by using doxologies. *Ash.* [R.]

DÖX-ÖL-Q-GY, (*döks-öl'q-jé*) *n.* [*δόξα* and *λόγος*.] A form of praise or glorification said or sung in divine service, commonly at the close of a prayer, psalm, or hymn.

DÖX'Y, *n.* A prostitute; a loose wench. *Shak.*

DÖZE, *v. n.* [I. DOZED; *pp.* DOZING, DOZED.] To slumber; to be half asleep; to drowse; to live in a state of drowsiness.

DÖZE, *v. a.* To stupefy; to dull. *Clarendon.* [R.]

DÖZE*, *n.* A light sleep; a slumber. *Perry.*

DÖZEN, (*düz'zn*) *n.* [*dozaine*, Fr.] *pl.* **DOZEN** or **DOZENS**, (The number of twelve. XII) It is a noun plural of number; as, "one dozen, ten dozen." The plural form of *dozens* is rarely used.

DÖZEN*, (*düz'zn*) *a.* Twelve; twice six. *Raleigh*

DÖZ'ER*, *n.* One who dozes. *Smart.*

DÖZI-NESS, *n.* State of being dozy. *Locke.*

DÖZ'ING, *n.* Sluggishness. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

DÖZY, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy. *Dryden.*

DRÄB, *n.* A strumpet; a slut.—A thick woollen cloth, of a dun or dull brown color. *Shak.*

DRÄB, *v. n.* To associate with strumpets. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DRÄB*, *a.* Of the color of drab; dull brown. *Smart.*

DRÄB'BER*,* *n.* One who keeps company with drabs. *Massinger.*

DRÄB'ING, *n.* Act of keeping company with drabs.

DRÄB'ISH,* *a.* Having the quality of a drab. *Richardson.*

DRÄB'BLE, *v. a.* To drabble; to trail or draw upon the wet ground, as the skirts of a garment. *Hunter.*

DRÄB-CÖL-ÖR*,* *n.* The color of fuller's earth. *Sterne.*

DRÄB'LÄR, *n.* (*Naut.*) An additional part of a sail laced to the corner of the bonnet on a square sail. *Crabb.*

DRÄ-CÆ'NA*,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of endogenous plants. *P. Cyc.*

DRÄ'CÄNTH*,* *n.* A gum, called also *gum tragacanth*. *Booth.*

DRÄCHM, (*dräm*) *n.* [*drachma*, L.] A Greek silver coin of small value; a Greek weight. See **DRACHMA**.—In our system of weights, the 8th part of an ounce troy; also the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois. See **DRAM**.

DRÄGH'MÄ*, *n.* [*δραχμή*, Gr.; *drachma*, L.] *pl.* **DRACHMÄS**; [Eng. **DRÄGH'MÄS**.] *Shak.* A Grecian coin of small value; a Greek weight equal to 2 dwt. 7 gr. troy:—*drachm*. *Shak.* See **DRACHM**.

DRÄ-CÜNA*,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring matter of dragon's blood; draconine. *P. Cyc.*

DRÄ'CÖ*,* *n.* [L.] The Dragon, a constellation. *Ainsworth.*

DRÄ-CÖ'NINE*,* *n.* The coloring matter of dragon's blood, called also *dracina*. *Brande.*

DRÄ-CÖ'NTIC*,* *a.* Noting the time in which the moon performs one revolution from her ascending node to her return thither. *Crabb.*

DRÄ-CÖ'NTINE*,* *a.* Belonging to a dragon. *Southey.*

DRÄ-CÖ'N'Q-LÜS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **DRACUNCULL** A worm; a plant.

†DRÄD, *a.* Terrible; formidable; dread. *Spenser.*

†DRÄD, *pret.* of *Dread*. Feared. *Spenser.*

DRÄFF, *n.* Refuse; lees; dregs of a fluid; sweepings.

DRÄFF'ISH, *a.* Worthless; drabby. *Bale.*

DRÄFF'TÜB*,* *n.* A tub or vessel for holding wash for pigs. *Ash.*

DRÄFF'Y, *a.* Worthless; dreggy. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DRÄFT, *n.* A drawing; a bill; a portion of men drawn from an army; an order or check for money; money drawn from a bank by a check; a plan drawn.—In most senses, commonly written *draught*. See **DRAUGHT**.

DRÄFT*,* *v. a.* [I. DRAFTED; *pp.* DRAFTING, DRAFTED.] To draw out; to call forth; to detach. *Addison.*

DRÄFTS'MÄN*,* *n.* One who makes a draft. See **DRAUGHTSMAN**.

DRÄG, *v. a.* [I. DRAGGED; *pp.* DRAGGING, DRAGGED.] To pull along by force; to drag heavily along; to pull about with violence; to pull; to haul; to tug.

DRÄG, *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail upon the ground.

DRÄG, *n.* A net drawn along the bottom of the water; a dragnet; an instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand; a small sledge to lock a carriage wheel in descending a hill; a plank sledge or vehicle for drawing stones.

DRÄG'GLE, (*dräg'gl*) *v. a.* [I. DRAGGLED; *pp.* DRAGGLING, DRAGGLED.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground; to drabble. *Gay.*

DRÄG'GLE, (dräg'gl) *v. n.* To grow dirty by dragging.
 DRÄG'GLE-TAIL, *n.* A slutish woman. *Sherwood.*
 DRÄG'GLE-TAILED, * *a.* Untidy; dragging on the ground.
Moore.
 DRÄG'MAN, *n.* A fisherman who uses a dragnet. *Hale.*
 DRÄG'NET, *n.* A net drawn along the bottom of the water.
 DRÄG'Q-MÄN, *n.* [*trahéman*, Turk.] *pl.* DRÄG'Q-MÄNS. An interpreter in Turkey and other Eastern countries.
 DRÄG'Q'N, *n.* [*draco*, L.; *dragon*, Fr.] An imaginary winged serpent, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages; a fiery, shooting meteor:— a fierce, violent man or woman:— a constellation near the north pole:— a plant.— (*Zool.*) A kind of lizard or saurian reptile found in the East Indies.
 DRÄG'Q'N, * *a.* Like a dragon; fierce; formidable. *Milton.*
 DRÄG-Q-N-ÄDE, * *n.* [Fr.] Dragonade. *Seward.*
 DRÄG'Q-N-BÄM, * *n.* [*Arch.*] A horizontal piece of timber on which the hip or angle rafters of a roof pitch. *Brande.*
 DRÄG'Q-N-ESS, * *n.* A female dragon. *Chapman.*
 DRÄG-Q-N-ÉT, * *n.* A little dragon. *Spenser.*
 DRÄG'Q-N-FLY, *n.* A fierce stinging fly. *Bacon.*
 DRÄG'Q-N-ISI, *a.* Having the form of a dragon. *Shak.*
 DRÄG'Q-N-LIKE, *a.* Furious; fiery. *Shak.*
 DRÄG'Q'NS-BLOOD, (dräg'qunz-blüd) *n.* A resin obtained from the palm calamus.
 DRÄG'Q'NS-HÄED, (dräg'qunz-häd) *n.* A perennial plant.
 DRÄG'Q-N-SHELL, * *n.* A species of patella. *Ash.*
 DRÄG'Q-N-TREE, *n.* The calamus; a species of palm.
 DRÄ-GÖÖN', *n.* [*draconarius*, L.; *dragon*, Fr.] A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot as occasion may require; a species of cavalry.— A variety of pigeon.
 DRÄ-GÖÖN', *v. a.* [*i.* DRAGONED; *pp.* DRAGONING, DRAGONED.] To give up to the rage of soldiers; to enslave by soldiers; to compel or subdue by violent measures.
 DRÄG-DÖN-ÄDE', *n.* Act of dragoning; an abandonment of a place to the rage of soldiers. *Burnet.*
 DRÄ-GÖÖN'ER, * *n.* One of a company of dragonos. *Clarendon.*
 DRÄGS'MÄN, * *n.* One who manages a drag. *Sir G. Head.*
 †DRÄL, *v. a.* To draw; to drag; to trail. *More.*
 †DRÄL, *v. n.* To draggle. *South.*
 DRÄIN, *v. a.* [*i.* DRAINED; *pp.* DRAINING, DRAINED.] To filter; to draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away; to make quite dry; to exhaust; to expend.
 DRÄIN, *n.* A channel for water; a watercourse; a sink.
 DRÄIN-ÄBLE, *a.* Capable of being drained. *Sherwood.*
 DRÄIN'ÄGE, * *n.* The act or art of draining. *Ed. Rev.*
 DRÄIN'ER, * *n.* One who drains; a sort of strainer. *W. Eney.*
 DRÄIN'ING, * *n.* The act of making drains, or of carrying off water.
 DRÄKE, *n.* The male of the duck;— a small piece of artillery, corrupted from *draco*, a dragon.
 DRÄM, *n.* [*drachme*, L.] In weight, the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois, the 8th of an ounce troy; a drachm:— an indefinitely small quantity:— such a quantity of spirituous liquor as is usually drunk at once; spirits; distilled liquor.
 DRÄM, *v. n.* To drink drams. [Vulgar.]
 DRÄM'A, or DRÄM'Ä, (drä'm'a, S. F.; dräm'a, P. Ja. K. Wb.; drä'm'a or dräm'a, W.; dräm'a, E. Sm.; drä'm'a or drä'm'a, R.) [*dräma*, L.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action or narrative is not related, but represented; a tragedy; a comedy; a play; a theatrical entertainment.
 DRÄ-MÄT'TIC, } *a.* Relating to, or having the form of a
 DRÄ-MÄT'TI-CAL, } drama; represented by action.
 DRÄ-MÄT'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a dramatic manner.
 DRÄM'Ä-TIS PER-SÖ'NE, * *n. pl.* [L.] The characters or persons represented in a drama. *Johnson.*
 DRÄM'Ä-TIST, *n.* A writer of dramas or plays.
 DRÄM'Ä-TIZE, * *v. a.* [*i.* DRAMATIZED; *pp.* DRAMATIZING, DRAMATIZED.] To adapt to scenical representation; to give the form of a drama to. *Knigt.*
 DRÄM'Ä-TÜR-GY, * *n.* [*dräma* and *épyon*.] The science or art of dramatic poetry and representation. *Brande.*
 DRÄM-CUP, * *n.* A cup or vessel to hold drams. *Swift.*
 DRÄM-DRINK-ER, *n.* One who drinks drams. *Bp. Berkeley.*
 DRÄM-DRINK-ING, * *n.* The practice of drinking drams. *Hawkins.*
 DRÄNK, *i.* from *Drink*. See *DRINK*.
 DRÄNK, * *n.* A name for the wild oats which infest corn. *Crabb.*
 †DRÄPE, *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr.] To make cloth; to jeer. *Bacon.*
 DRÄP'ER, *n.* One who deals in cloth. *Boyle.*
 DRÄP'ER-IED, * (drä'per-id) *a.* Furnished with drapery. *Sir G. Temple.*

DRÄP'ER-Y, *n.* [*draperie*, Fr.] Cloth-work, the trade of making cloth; cloth; woollen stuffs.— (*Sculpture & Painting*) The representations of dress, curtains, and hangings.
 †DRÄP'ET, *n.* Cloth; coverlet. *Spenser.*
 DRÄS'TIC, *a.* [*dōs'ticos*.] (*Med.*) Powerful; active; as a cathartic.
 DRÄS'TICS, * *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Medicines which speedily and effectually purge. *Crabb.*
 DRÄUGH, (dräf) *n.* Refuse; swill; draff. *Shak.* See *DRAFT*.
 DRÄUGHT, (dräft) *n.* The act of drawing out, or drawing up, liquids in drinking; a quantity of liquor drunk at once; the act of drawing carriages; the state of being drawn; delineation; sketch; outline, plan, or scheme written; a picture drawn; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; a sink; a drain; a jakes; the depth of the lowest point of a ship, or the depth which a vessel draws, or sinks in the water.— In some senses it is commonly written *drauf*. See *DRAFT*.
 DRÄUGHT, (dräft) *v. a.* To draw out. *Addison.* See *DRAFT*.
 DRÄUGHT, * (dräft) *a.* Used for drawing, as "a draught horse";— drawn out in small quantities, as "draught cider." *Ash.*
 DRÄUGHT-BOARD, * *n.* A checkered board for playing draughts. *Maunder.*
 DRÄUGHT-CÖM'PASS-ES, * *n. pl.* Compasses which are provided with several movable points to make fine draughts in architecture, &c. *Crabb.*
 DRÄUGHT-HOOK, * (dräft'hük) *n.* A large iron hook fixed on the cheek of a gun-carriage, there being two on each side. *Crabb.*
 DRÄUGHT-HÖRSE, *n.* A horse for drawing burdens. *Smollett.*
 DRÄUGHT-HÖÖSE, (dräft'höös) *n.* A house in which filth is deposited. *2 Kings x.*
 DRÄUGHT-NÉT, * (dräft'nét) *n.* A net for catching fish. *Drayton.*
 DRÄUGHTS, * (dräfts) *n. pl.* A kind of game, played on a checkered board. *Johnson.* In the United States commonly called *checkers*.
 DRÄUGHTS'MAN, (dräfts'män) *n.* One who draws pleadings, writings, pictures, plans, or maps.
 DRÄUGHTS'MAN-SHIP, * *n.* The office or work of a draughtsman. *Sir J. Herschel.*
 †DRÄVE, *i.* from *Drive*. *Drove*. See *DRIVE*.
 DRÄW, *v. a.* [*i.* DREW; *pp.* DRAWING, DRAWN.] To pull along; to pull or move forward by the application of force in advance; to extend, as a line, by the motion of a pen or pencil; to extend lengthwise by any means; to haul; to tug; to drag; to attract; to suck; to unsheathe; to win; to extract; to withdraw; to eviscerate; to derive; to allure; to delineate.— *To draw in*, to contract; to inveigle.— *To draw off*, to extract by distillation; to drain out by a vent; to abstract.— *To draw on*, to occasion; to invite; to approach; to demand payment by order.— *To draw over*, to induce to change a party.— *To draw out*, to protract; to lengthen; to heat out; to extract; to pump out by insinuation; to induce by motive; to call to action; to range in battle.— *To draw up*, to form in order of battle; to form in writing.
 DRÄW, *v. n.* To pull; to shrink; to advance; to move; to irritate, as a blister; to practise the art of delineation.
 DRÄW, *n.* The act of drawing; something drawn; the lot or chance drawn.
 DRÄW'ÄBLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn. *More.*
 DRÄW'ÄCK, *n.* Any loss of advantage, or reduction from a step gained.— (*Com.*) A return of duties on exportation, which had been paid on the goods when imported.
 DRÄW'BRIDQE, *n.* A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure. *Carew.*
 DRÄW'CÄN-SIR, * *n.* A blustering bully. *Addison.*
 DRÄW'-CÜT, * *n.* A single cut with a knife in a plant, &c. *London.*
 DRÄW-ÉE', *n.* One on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.
 DRÄW'ER, *n.* One who draws something; that which attracts:— that which is drawn out, as one of a set of boxes in a bureau or case.
 DRÄW'ERS, *n. pl.* The under part of the dress of the lower limbs. *Johnson.*
 DRÄW'GEÄR, * *n.* Furniture or harness for cart-horses. *Crabb.*
 DRÄW'ING, *n.* Delineation; representation. *Pope.*
 DRÄW'ING-MÄS'TER, * *n.* One who teaches drawing. *More.*
 DRÄW'ING-PEN, * *n.* A pen used in drawing lines. *Ash.*
 DRÄW'ING-RÖÖM, *n.* A room for the reception of company.
 DRÄWL, *v. n.* [*i.* DRAWED; *pp.* DRAWING, DRAWED.] To utter any thing in a slow, drivelling way. *Bp. Hall.*
 DRÄWL, *v. a.* To drag out in a tiresome manner. *Idler.*
 DRÄWL, *n.* A tiresome, lingering tone of voice. *Mason.*

DRINK'ING-BÖÖT,* n. A convivial revelry. *Couper*.
 DRINK'ING-GLÄSS,* n. A glass to drink from. *Pennant*.
 DRINK'ING-HÖRN, n. A drinking-cup made of a horn.
 DRINK'ING-HÖÖSE, n. A house to drink in; an ale-house.
 DRINK'LESS, a. Without drink. *Chaucer*.
 DRINK'-MÖN-ËY, n. Money given to buy liquor. *Arbutnot*.
 DRINK'-ÖFFER-ING,* n. A Jewish offering of wine, &c. *Jeremiah*.
 DRÏP, v. n. [i. DRIPPED; pp. DRIPPING, DRIPPED.] To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it; to dribble.
 DRÏP, v. a. To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roasting.
 DRÏP, n. That which falls in drops; dripping; that from which water drips; the edge of a roof.—(*Arch.*) A projecting cornice; a coping-stone.
 DRÏP'PING, n. Act of falling in drops; the fat collected from roasting meat.
 DRÏP'PING,* p. a. Falling in drops; dropping.
 DRÏP'PING-PÄN, n. The pan in which the drippings are caught.
 DRÏP'PLE, a. Weak or rare. *Fairfax*.
 DRIVE, v. a. [i. DROVE; pp. DRIVING, DRIVEN.—*Drive*, formerly used as the preterit, is now obsolete.] To impel or urge forward or away; to push forward; to force along; to impel; to send by force; to chase; to hunt; to guide and regulate a carriage; to convey animals under guidance; to carry on; to exercise; to purify by motion.—*To drive out*, to expel.
 DRIVE, v. n. To go as by external impulse; to rush with violence; to pass in a carriage; to tend to, as the end; to aim; to strike at with fury.
 DRIVE, n. Passage in a carriage; a course on which carriages are driven.
 DRÏVELL (drÏv'vl) v. n. [i. DRÏVELLED; pp. DRÏVELLING, DRÏVELLED.] To slaver; to let the spittle fall, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard; to be weak or foolish; to dote.
 DRÏVELL (drÏv'vl) n. Slaver; an idiot; a driveller.
 DRÏVEL-LER (drÏv'vl-er) n. A fool; an idiot; a dotard.
 DRÏVEL-LING,* p. a. Slaverling; doting; playing the fool.
 DRÏVEL-LING,* n. The act of one who drives; folly.
 DRÏVEN (drÏv'vn) p. from *Drive*. See *DRIVE*.
 DRÏVER, n. He or that which drives; a coachman; a carman; a charioteer.
 DRÏV'ING, n. The act of impelling; tendency.
 DRÏV'ING,* p. a. Impelling; urging forward; forcing.
 DRÏZ'ZLE (drÏz'zl) v. a. [*driselen*, Ger.] [i. DRÏZZLED; pp. DRÏZZLING, DRÏZZLED.] To shed in small, slow drops, as winter rains.
 DRÏZ'ZLE, v. n. To fall in small, slow drops. *Spenser*.
 DRÏZ'ZLE, n. A small rain; mizzle; mist.
 DRÏZ'ZLING, n. A slow drop or dropping. *Bale*.
 DRÏZ'ZLING,* p. a. Falling in small or slow drops.
 DRÏZ'ZLY (drÏz'zly) a. Shedding small rain. *Dryden*.
 DRÏM'Q-MAN,* n. An interpreter. *P. Cyc*. See *DRAQOMAN*.
 DRÖLL, n. A slave; a drone; a drudge. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 DRÖL, v. n. To work sluggishly; to plod. *Milton*. [R.]
 DRÖT,* n. [Fr.] (*Law*) A writ of right; the highest kind of writ. *Tomlins*.
 DRÖYTS OF ÄD'MI-RAL-TY,* n. pl. Perquisites attached to the office of admiral or of lord high-admiral in England. *P. Cyc*.
 DROITZSCHKA,* n. A Russian four-wheeled pleasure carriage. *W. Ency*. See *DROSCHY*.
 DRÖLL (dröll) n. A jester; a buffoon; a farce. *Swift*.
 DRÖLL,* a. Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous; strange; odd; farcical; comical. *Perry*.
 DRÖLL, v. n. To jest; to play the buffoon. *Glanville*. [R.]
 DRÖLL, v. a. To cheat; to trick. *L'Estrange*.
 DRÖLL'ER, n. A jester; a buffoon; a droll. *Glanville*.
 DRÖLL'ER-Y, n. Idle jokes; buffoonery; a show.
 DRÖLL'ING, n. Burlesque; low wit. *Hallywell*.
 DRÖLL'ING-LY, ad. In a jesting manner. *Goodman*.
 DRÖLL'ISH, a. Somewhat droll. *Sterns*.
 DRÖM'F-DA-RY (dröm'f-dä-rä, W. P. J. F. Ja. K.; dröm'f-dä-rä, S. Sm.) [i. *dromadario*, L.] The Arabian and African camel, having only one hump on the back.
 DRÖNE, n. The male of the honey-bee, which makes no honey;—a sluggard; an idler;—a humming sound or instrument of humming.
 DRÖNE, v. n. [i. DRONED; pp. DRONING, DRONED.] To live in idleness; to dream; to give a heavy, dull tone. *Dryden*.
 DRÖNE-BËË,* n. The male bee. *Ash*.
 DRÖNE-FLY,* n. A two-winged insect resembling the drone-bee. *Ash*.
 DRÖNE'PIPE,* n. The hum or noise of an insect. *Couper*.
 DRÖN'ING, n. The act of one who drones. *Swift*.
 DRÖN'ISH, a. Like a drone; idle; sluggish. *Knight*.
 DRÖN'ISH-LY,* ad. In a dronish manner. *Bailey*.
 DRÖN'ISH-NESS, n. The quality of being dronish. *Bailey*.
 DRÖN'Y,* a. Sluggish; like a drone; dronish. *Dr. Johnson*.
 DRÖÖL,* v. n. To slaver, as a child; to drive. *Holloway*. [Provincial and colloquial.]
 DRÖÖP, v. n. [i. DRÖOPED; pp. DRÖOPIING, DRÖOPED.] To sink or hang down, as by loss of strength, as a plant in

the sun; to wither; to wilt; to languish with sorrow; to faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.
 DRÖÖP'ING,* p. a. Languishing; fainting; withering.
 DRÖP, n. A globule of moisture; a very small quantity of liquor;—a diamond hanging in the ear; an ear-ring;—a platform on which felons stand, which drops from under them when executed. *Grose*.—(*Arch.*) A frustum of a cone, in the Doric order, used under a triglyph in an architrave.
 DRÖP, v. a. [i. DRÖPPEO or DRÖPT; pp. DRÖPPING, DRÖPPEO or DRÖPT.] To pour in drops; to let fall; to let go; to dismiss from the hand; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly; to intermit; to cease; to quit; to bedrop.
 DRÖP, v. n. To fall in drops; to let drops fall; to fall; to die; to sink into silence; to vanish; to come down; to come unexpectedly.—*To drop asters*, (*Naut.*) to retrograde.
 DRÖP'PÄX,* n. [L.] (*Med.*) A medicine to take off the hair. *Ash*.
 DRÖP'LET, n. A little drop. *Shak*.
 DRÖP'PER,* n. He or that which drops. *Walton*.
 DRÖP'PING, n. Act of falling in drops; that which falls in drops; that which drops.
 DRÖP'PING-LY, ad. By drops. *Hulset*.
 DRÖPS,* n. pl. (*Med.*) Any liquid medicine which is taken by the measure of drops. *Crabb*.
 DRÖP'-SE-RËNE, n. [*gutta serena*, L.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye; an anisoria or gutta-serena.
 DRÖP'SI-CAL, a. Partaking of dropsy; diseased with a dropsy; tending to a dropsy.
 DRÖP'SI-CAL-NESS,* n. The state of being dropsical. *Scott*.
 DRÖP'SIED (dröp'sjäd) a. Diseased with a dropsy. *Shak*.
 DRÖP'STÖNE, n. Spar formed into the shape of drops.
 DRÖP'SY,* n. [*Hydrops*, L.] (*Med.*) A disease from a morbid collection of water or serous fluid in the body.—(*Bot.*) A disease in succulent plants, from an excess of water.
 DRÖPT,* i. & p. from *Drop*. Often used instead of *dropped*. *Ed. Rev.* See *DRÖPT*.
 DRÖP'WORT, (swört) n. An aquatic plant of several species, perennial and biennial.
 DRÖSKY,* n. A Russian four-wheeled pleasure-carriage; corrupted from *droitschka*. *W. Ency*. See *DROITZSCHKA*.
 DRÖ-SÖM-F-TER,* n. An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew gathered on any substance in the night. *Hamilton*.
 DRÖSS, n. The scum or extraneous matter of metals thrown off in the process of melting; waste matter; rust; refuse; leavings; sweepings.
 DRÖSS'SEL, n. See *DROTSEL*.
 DRÖSS'Y, n. Quality of being drossy; rust.
 DRÖSS'LESS,* a. Destitute of dross. *Stevens*.
 DRÖSS'Y, a. Full of dross; worthless; foul; feculent.
 DRÖTCH'EL, n. An idle wench; a sluggard. *Minshew*.
 DRÖÜGHT, (dröüt) n. A long continuance of dry weather; the effect of dry weather: dryness; want of rain; thirst; want of drink. “This word is often pronounced as if written *drouth*, but improperly.” *Walker*.
 DRÖÜGHT'Y-NESS, (dröüt'e-näs) n. Want of rain.
 DRÖÜGH'TY, (dröüt'e) a. Wanting rain; thirsty; dry.
 DRÖÜTH, n. Want of rain. *Bacon*. It is written *drouth*, instead of *drought*, by some old English writers; and this form is still used in some parts of England and Scotland, and by many persons in the United States. See *DRÖÜGH*.
 DRÖVE, n. A number of cattle; a collection of animals or beasts; a number of cattle driven on the road; a flock of sheep, or sheep driven:—a crowd; a tumult.
 DRÖV'EN, (dröv'vn) p. from *Drive*. Driven. See *DRIVE*.
 DRÖV'ER, n. One who drives beasts to market; one who fattens oxen for sale. [A boat. *Spenser*.]
 DRÖWN, v. a. [*drunden*, Germ.] [i. DRÖWNED; pp. DRÖWNING, DRÖWNED.] To destroy by immersing in water; to suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow; to immerge.
 DRÖWN, v. n. To be suffocated in the water.
 DRÖWNED,* (dröünd) p. a. Suffocated in water; overwhelmed.
 DRÖWN'ER, n. He or that which drowns. *Ascham*.
 DRÖWN'ING,* n. Act of suffocating by immersion under water. *P. Cyc*.
 DRÖWN'ING,* p. a. Suffocating in water; overwhelming.
 DRÖWSE, (dröüz) v. a. [*droosen*, D.] [i. DRÖWSED; pp. DRÖWSEING, DRÖWSED.] To make heavy with sleep. *Milton*.
 DRÖWSE, v. n. To slumber; to grow sleepy; to look heavy.
 DRÖW'S-I-HEED, n. Sleepiness. *Spenser*.
 DRÖW'S-I-HOOD,* (hüüd) n. Drowsiness; sleepiness. *Thomson*. [R.]
 DRÖW'SI-LY, ad. In a drowsy manner; sleepily.
 DRÖW'SI-NESS, n. State of being drowsy; sleepiness.
 DRÖW'SY, a. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargic; heavy; lulling; causing sleep; stupid; dull.
 DRÖW'SY-HEAD'ED, a. Sluggish; heavy. *Fotherby*.
 DRÜB, v. v. [i. DRÜBBED; pp. DRÜBBIING, DRÜBBED.] To beat heartily; to thresh. *Hudibras*.
 DRÜB, n. A thump; a knock; a blow. *Hudibras*.
 DRÜB'ING,* n. A beating; a threshing.

DRUDGE, *v. n.* [*l.* DRUGGED; *pp.* DRUGGING, DRUGGED.] To labor in mean offices; to work hard; to slave.
 DRUDGE, *v. a.* To consume tediously. *Otway.*
 DRUDGE, *n.* One employed in mean labor; a hard worker; a slave;—an agricultural implement of the rake or harrow kind. See DREDGE.
 DRUDGE-HÖRSE,* *n.* A horse used for hard work. *Jarvis.*
 DRUDGE/ER, *n.* A mean laborer; a drudge; a dredger.
 DRUDGE/ER-Y, *n.* Mean labor; hard, servile work; toil.
 DRUDGE/ING-BÖX, *n.* See DREDGING-BOX.
 DRUDGE/ING-LY, *ad.* Laboriously; toilsomely. *Ray.*
 DRÜG, *n.* A substance used in the composition of medicine; a medicine; a poison;—any thing worthless.
 DRÜG, *v. a.* [*l.* DRUGGED; *pp.* DRUGGING, DRUGGED.] To season with ingredients; to tincture with something noxious; to administer drugs to.
 DRÜG, *v. n.* To prescribe or administer drugs. *B. Jonson.*
 DRÜG/-DÄMNED,* *a.* Infamous for poisons. *Shak.*
 DRÜG/GER, *n.* The old word for a druggist. *Burton.*
 DRÜG/GER-MÄN, *n.* An interpreter. See DRAGOMAN.
 DRÜG/GER, *n.* A coarse, slight woollen stuff, chiefly used for covering carpets.
 DRÜG/GIST, *n.* One who manufactures and sells medicines; a dealer in drugs and medicines. *Boyle.*
 DRÜG/STER, *n.* A druggist. *Boyle.*
 DRÜ/IB, *n.* One of the priests of the Celtic inhabitants of ancient Gaul and Britain.
 DRÜ/ID-CÄL, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids. *Dr. Warton.*
 DRÜ/ID-ESS,* *n.* A female Druid; an enchantress. *Pennant.*
 DRÜ/ID-ISM, *n.* The doctrines and rites of the Druids.
 DRÜM, *n.* An instrument of military music;—the tympanum of the ear;—an assembly or rout;—a cylinder over which hands pass, used in machinery;—a cylinder used on an inclined plane for conveying carriages up and down the plane.—(*Arch.*) The upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome.
 DRÜM, *v. n.* [*l.* DRUMMED; *pp.* DRUMMING, DRUMMED.] To beat a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion; to tinkle.
 DRÜM, *v. a.* To expel with the sound of a drum.—*To drum out*, to expel ignominiously.—*To drum up*, to assemble by the beat of the drum.
 DRÜM/BLE, *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish. *Shak.*
 DRÜM/-FISH, *n.* The name of an American fish.
 DRÜM/-HEAD,* *n.* The head of a drum. *Butler.*
 DRÜM/LY, *a.* Thick; stagnant; muddy. *Waldroephe.*
 DRÜM-MÄ/JOER, *n.* The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleveland.*
 DRÜM-MÄ/KER, *n.* One who makes drums. *Mortimer.*
 DRÜM/MER, *n.* One who drums.
 DRÜM/-STICK, *n.* A stick with which a drum is beaten; any thing supposed to resemble a drum-stick.
 DRÜNK, *a.* Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.
 DRÜNK,* *p.* from *Drink*. See *DRINK*. [*not.*]
 DRÜNK/ARD, *n.* One addicted to drunkenness; a toper; a
 DRÜNK/EN, (drüng/kn) *a.* Intoxicated with liquor; given to habitual ebriety; drunk.—*p.* from *Drink*. See *DRINK*.
 DRÜNK/EN-LY, (drüng/kn-le) *ad.* In a drunken manner. *Shak.*
 DRÜNK/EN-NESS, (drüng/kn-nēs) *n.* Intoxication; ebriety; ebriety.
 DRÜN/PÄ/CEOUS,* (drü-pä/shūs) *a.* Relating to drupes. *Smart.*
 DRÜPE,* *n.* That which falls from the tree when ripe; a general name for a one-celled, one or two-seeded, indehiscent fruit, as the peach, cherry, plum, &c. *P. Cye.*
 DRÜSE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A cavity of which the interior surface is lined with crystals. *Cleveland.*
 DRÜS/ED,* *a.* Covered with druse; drusy. *König.*
 DRÜS/SY,* *a.* Covered with druse or minute crystals. *Cleveland.* [*Dict.*]
 DRÜX/EY,* *a.* (*Naut.*) Applied to decaying timber. *Mar.*
 DRÿ, (*dry*) *a.* Free from water or moisture; not wet; not moist; not rainy; not succulent; not juicy; arid; thirsty; jejune; barren; plain; unembellished; wanting; cold; quietly humorous; sneering; sarcastic.
 DRÿ, *v. a.* [*l.* DRIED; *pp.* DRYING, DRIED.] To free from water or moisture; to make dry; to desiccate; to drain; to exhaust.—*To dry up*, to deprive totally of moisture.
 DRÿ, *v. n.* To grow or become dry. *Zach. x.*
 DRÿ/AD, *n.* (*Myth.*) *pl.* DRÿ/ADS. (*Myth.*) An imaginary woodland female deity, supposed to inhabit the woods and groves; a wood-nymph. *Milton.*
 DRÿ-ÄN/DRÿ-A,* *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian shrubs, with hard, dry, evergreen, beautiful leaves. *P. Cye.*
 DRÿ/AS,* *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* DRÿ/Ä-DES. *Dryad.* *Ainsworth.* See *DRYAD*.
 DRÿ/BEAT,* *v. a.* To beat; to strike lightly. *Shak.*
 DRÿ-BEAT/EN,* (dri-bē/tn) *a.* Severely beaten;—beaten up lightly. *Shak.*
 DRÿ/BLÖW,* *n.* (*Med.*) A blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood. *Crabb.*
 DRÿ/ER, *n.* See *DRIER*. *Temple.*
 DRÿ/ËYED, (dri/ïd) *a.* Without tears; without weeping.
 DRÿ/FÄT, *n.* A large basket for drying things. *Tarleton.*
 DRÿ/FOOT, (dri/füt) *ad.* A dog is said to draw *dry-foot*, when he pursues the game by the scent of the foot. *Shak.*

DRÿ/ING,* *n.* Act of making dry; desiccation.
 DRÿ/ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Petrified wood. *Scudamore.*
 DRÿ/LY, *ad.* In a dry manner; coldly; sarcastically.
 DRÿ/NESS, *n.* State of being dry; want of moisture; coldness; hardness; quiet humor.
 DRÿ/-NÜRSE, *n.* A woman who brings up and feeds a child by hand, but does not suckle it.
 DRÿ/-NÜRSE, *v. a.* To nurse without suckling. *Hudibras.*
 DRÿ/Q-PHITE,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A kind of frog. *Crabb.*
 DRÿ/QS,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of misletoe. *Crabb.*
 DRÿ/-RÖT,* *n.* A disease incident to wood and timber, which, by decomposing the fibres, reduces its substance to a mass of dry dust. *Hamilton.*—It is called also *sap-rot*; and in the U. S. it is vulgarly called *powder-post*.
 DRÿ/-RÜB, *v. a.* To make clean without wetting. *Dodsley.*
 DRÿ-SÄLT/ER, *n.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, and various other articles.
 DRÿ/-SHÖD, *a.* Having dry feet. *Sidney.*
 DRÿ/-STÖVE,* *n.* A glazed structure for containing the plants of dry, arid climates, as cactuses, &c. *Brande.*
 Dÿ/AT, *n.* The number two; duality. *Jarvis.*
 Dÿ/AL, *a.* [*dualis*, *L.*] Expressing the number two.
 Dÿ/AL-IS/MS,* *n.* A system of philosophy which refers all existence to two ultimate principles; the doctrine of two sovereign principles, or of two gods, one good and the other evil. *Brande.*
 Dÿ-AL-IS/TIC,* *a.* Relating to dualism or duality. *Brande.*
 Dÿ-Ä/1-TY, *n.* That which expresses two in number; the state of being two; division; separation.
 DÿB, *v. a.* [*l.* DUBBED; *pp.* DUBBING, DUBBED.] To tap with a sword; to make a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.
 DÿB, *v. n.* To make a quick or brisk noise. *Beaum. & FL.*
 DÿB, *n.* A blow; a knock; a tap. [*A puddle.* *Brockett.*]
 DÿB/BED, *a.* Blunt; not pointed. [*Provincial.* *Eng.*]
 DÿB/BER,* *n.* One who dubs;—a leathern vessel or bottle used in India to hold oil, ghee, &c., called also *dupper*. *McCulloch.*
 DÿB/ING,* *n.* The act of conferring some dignity, as knighthood.
 Dÿ/B-ÄTE,* *v. n.* To doubt; to feel doubt. *Ch. Ob.* [*R.*]
 Dÿ-Bÿ-ÄTE-TY, *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness. *Richardson.* [*R.*]
 †Dÿ/B-ÖS/1-TY, *n.* A thing doubtful; dubiety. *Brownie.*
 Dÿ/B-ÖS, *a.* [*dubius*, *L.*] Doubtful; not settled; uncertain; not plain; not clear; questionable; precarious; equivocal.
 Dÿ/B-ÖS-LY, *ad.* In a dubious manner. *Swift.*
 Dÿ/B-ÖS-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty. *Bragme.* [*R.*]
 Dÿ/B-TÄ-BLE, *a.* [*dubito*, *L.*] Doubtful; uncertain. *Mere.*
 †Dÿ/B-TÄN-CY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty. *Hammond.*
 Dÿ-B-TÄ/TION, *n.* Act of doubting; doubt. *Brownie.* [*R.*]
 Dÿ/B-TÄ-TIVE,* *a.* Inclined to doubt. *Dr. Allen.* [*R.*]
 Dÿ/CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a duke or dukedom.
 DÿC/AT, *n.* A European coin, struck by a duke, value 4s. or 5s. sterling, if silver; after double, if gold.
 DÿC-A-RÖÖN/,* *n.* A Dutch silver coin worth about 5s. 6d. sterling. *Crabb.*
 DÿCH/ESS, *n.* A consort, wife, or widow of a duke; a female sovereign of a dukedom.
 DÿCH/Y, *n.* The territory of a duke; a dukedom.
 DÿCH/Y-CÖURT,* *n.* A court appertaining to a duchy, especially that of the duchy of Lancaster in England. *Whishaw.*
 DÿCK, *n.* [*ducken*, *D.*] A water-fowl, both wild and tame, of many species;—a word of endearment or fondness;—a declination of the head;—a stone thrown obliquely on the water so as to strike it and rebound;—a kind of strong canvas made of hemp.
 DÿCK, *v. n.* [*l.* DUCKED; *pp.* DUCKING, DUCKED.] To dive under water; to drop down the head as a duck; to bow low; to cringe.
 DÿCK, *v. a.* To put under water; to immerse.
 DÿCKER, *n.* A diver. *Ray.* A cringer.
 DÿCK/-HÄWK,* *n.* A bird; the moor-buzzard. *Booth.*
 DÿCK/-HÖWT/ING,* *n.* The act of hunting ducks. *Jodrell.*
 DÿCK/ING,* *n.* The act of putting under water.
 DÿCK/ING-STÖÖL, *n.* A stool for ducking scolds; a cucking-stool. See *CUCKING-STOOL*.
 DÿCK-LËGGED, (dük/lëgd) *a.* Short-legged. *Dryden.*
 DÿCK/LING, *n.* A young duck; a little duck.
 DÿCK/-MEAT, *n.* A plant growing in standing waters.
 DÿC-KÖY, *n.* & *v. a.* *Green.* See *DECOY*.
 DÿCKS/-FOOT, (-füt) *n.* A plant that grows in moist land; black snakeroot, or May-apple.
 DÿCK/-WEED, *n.* A perennial, aquatic, floating plant, of several varieties; duck-nettle.
 DÿCT, *n.* [*ductus*, *L.*] [*Guidance.* *Hammond.*] A passage through which any thing is conducted; a tube to convey a fluid in an animal body.
 DÿC/TI-BLE,* *a.* That may be drawn out; ductile. *Fuller.*
 DÿC/TILE, *a.* [*ductilis*, *L.*] That may be easily drawn out in length; flexible; pliable; tractable; docile; obsequious.
 DÿC/TILE-LY,* *ad.* In a ductile manner. *Dr. Allen.*

DŪC'TILE-NĒSS, *n.* Flexibility; ductility. *Donne.*
 DŪC-TĪ-LĪM'E-TER,* *n.* An instrument for measuring the ductility of lead, tin, &c. *Hamilton.*
 DŪC-TĪ-LĪ-TY, *n.* A property by which a substance may be drawn out into wire; quality of being ductile; flexibility.
 †DŪC'TĪON, *n.* [*ductio*, L.] Guidance; a leading. *Feltham.*
 †DŪC'T'YR, (*dūkt'yur*) *n.* Direction; guidance. *South.*
 DŪD, *n.* (*Scotland*) A rag; a tatter. *Jamieson.*—Commonly used in the plural, *duds*, rags; tattered garments. *Campbell.* [*Gent. Mag.*]
 DŪD'DE-RY,* *n.* A place where rags are hung and sold.
 DŪD'GEON, (*dūd'jun*) *n.* [*dogen*, Germ.] A small dagger:—malice; sullenness; sulkiness; anger; ill-will.
 DŪD'GEON-DĀG'GER,* *n.* A short sword. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 DŪD'MAN,* *n.* A malkin; a scarecrow. *Bailey.* [R.]
 DŪE, (*dū*) *a.* Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another; proper; fit; appropriate; exact; without deviation.
 DŪE, (*dū*) *ad.* Exactly; directly; duly; as, “*due north*.”
 DŪE, (*dū*) *n.* That which belongs to one; a debt; right; just title; custom; tribute; exaction.
 †DŪE, (*dū*) *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shak.*
 DŪE-DĪS-TANT,* *a.* Placed at a proper distance. *Pope.*
 †DŪE-TĪN, (*dū'tān*) *a.* Fit; becoming. *Spenser.*
 DŪ'EL, *n.* [*duellus*, L.] A combat with deadly weapons between two individuals.
 DŪ'EL, *v. n.* To fight a duel or a single combat. *Baron.*
 DŪ'EL, *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly. *Milton.*
 DŪ'EL-LER, *n.* A duellist. *Füller.*
 DŪ'EL-LING, *n.* The act or custom of fighting duels.
 DŪ'EL-LIST, *n.* One who fights duels.
 †DŪ'Ē-L'LO, (*n.* [It.] A duel; the rule of duelling. *Shak.*
 †DŪE'NESS, (*dū'nes*) *n.* Fitness. *Goodwin.*
 DŪ-ĒN'NA, *n.* [*duēna*, Sp.] *pl.* DŪ-ĒN'NAŠ. The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain:—an elderly woman kept to guard a younger.
 DŪ-ĒT', *n.* [*duo*, L.] A piece of music or air for two performers. *Mason.*
 DŪ'FEL,* *n.* A kind of frieze or coarse cloth; a stout, milled flannel. *Wordsworth.*
 DŪG, *n.* A pap; a nipple; a teat:—now used only of a brute female. [†The breast. *Spenser.*]
 DŪG, *i. & p.* from *Dig.* See *Dig.*
 DŪ-GŌNG,* *n.* (*Zool.*) An herbivorous, cetaceous animal, of the East Indian seas. The fabled mermaid is supposed by some to have been founded on this animal. *Brauer.*
 DŪG'ŌT,* *n.* A boat or canoe formed by the excavation of a large log. *Flint.* [Western States.]
 DŪKE, *n.* [*duc*, Fr.; *dux*, L.] One of the highest order of nobility, in England, next to the royal family:—in some countries, a sovereign prince.
 DŪKE'DOM, *n.* The seignior, jurisdiction, possessions, title, or quality of a duke; a duchy.
 DŪKE'LING,* *n.* An inferior duke. *Ford.*
 DŪL'BRAINED, (*dūl'brānd*) *a.* See *DUL-BRAINED Shak.*
 DŪL'CET, *a.* [*dulcis*, L.] Sweet; luscious; pleasant; harmonious; melodious.
 DŪL-CĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TĪON, *n.* The act of sweetening. *Boyle.*
 DŪL'CĪ-FY, *v. a.* [*i.* *DULCIFIET*, *pp.* *DULCIFYING*, *DULCIFIED*.] To sweeten. *Brownie.*
 DŪL-CĪ-LŌ-QUY,* *n.* A soft manner of speaking. *Maunder.*
 DŪL'CĪ-MĒR, *n.* An ancient musical instrument, played by striking the brass wires with little sticks.
 †DŪL'CĪ-TŪDE, *n.* Sweetness. *Cockeram.*
 †DŪL'COR, *n.* Sweetness. *L. Addison.*
 DŪLCO-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*dulcor*, L.] To sweeten; to soften. *Wiscanu.* [R.]
 DŪLCO-RĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of sweetening. *Bacon.* [R.]
 DŪL'DŪDE,* *n.* A peg of wood which joins the ends of six fellyes that form the round of a wheel of a gun carriage. *Crabb.*
 DŪ'LI-A, *n.* [*δουλεία*, servitude.] An inferior or servile worship or adoration, distinguished from *latría*. *Stillingfleet.*
 DŪLL, *a.* Stupid; doltish; blunt; obtuse; unready; awkward; not quick; sad; melancholy; dismal; sluggish; heavy; gross; not exhilarating; not bright; drowsy.
 DŪLL, *v. a.* [*i.* *DULLED*; *pp.* *DULLING*, *DULLED*.] To make dull; to stupefy; to blunt; to sadden; to hebetate; to damp; to make slow; to sully brightness.
 DŪLL, *v. n.* To become dull. *Chaucer.*
 DŪLL'ARD, *n.* A blockhead; a dolt. *Shak.*
 DŪLL'ARD, *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Ep. Hall.*
 DŪLL'ARD-IŠM,* *n.* Stupidity; doltishness. *Maunder.* [R.]
 DŪLL'-BRAINED, (*dūl'brānd*) *a.* Stupid; foolish.
 DŪLL'-BRŌWED, (*dūl'brōd*) *a.* Of sad look. *Quarles.*
 DŪLL'-DIS-POŠED', (*dūl'dis-pōšd'*) *a.* Sad. *B. Jonson.*
 DŪLL'LED, (*[dūl'led]*) *a.* †Not bright. *Spenser.* *i. & p.* from *Dull.* See *DULL.*
 DŪLL'ER, *n.* He or that which makes dull.
 DŪLL'EYED, (*dūl'id*) *a.* Having a sad look. *Shak.*
 DŪLL'-HEAD,* *n.* A stupid person; a blockhead. *Ascham.*
 DŪLL'-SIGHT-ED, (*dūl'sit-ed*) *a.* Having weak sight. *Huloet.*
 DŪLL'-WĪT-TEĐ, *a.* Gross; heavy; not quick. *Huloet.*

DŪLLY, *ad.* In a dull manner; stupidly; not gayly.
 DŪLL'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being dull; stupidity; bluntness.
 DŪ-LŌC'RA-CY,* *n.* A government of slaves. *Ash.* [R.]
 DŪLSE,* *n.* A species of seaweed. *Sir W. Scott.*
 DŪ'LY, *ad.* In a due manner; properly; fitly; exactly.
 DŪMB, (*dūm*) *a.* Unable to speak; speechless; mute; silent.
 DŪMBE (*dūm*) *v. a.* To silence. *Shak.* [R.]
 DŪMBE-BELL,* (*dūm'bēl*) *n.* A weight to be held in the hand, and swung to and fro for exercise. *Crabb.*
 DŪMB-DĪS-CŌUR'VE,* *a.* Silently pleading. *Shak.*
 DŪMB'LY, (*dūm'le*) *ad.* Mutely; silently. *Shak.*
 DŪMB'NESS, (*dūm'nes*) *n.* State of being dumb; omission or refusal of speech; muteness.
 DŪMB'-SHŌW,* (*dūm'shō*) *n.* A tale or scene exhibited by signs, without language or words; a pantomime. *Shak.*
 DŪMB'-WĀIT-ER,* *n.* A piece of household furniture. *W. Ency.*
 DŪM'FŌUND, *v. a.* To confuse; to strike dumb. *Spectator* [Low.]
 DŪM'FŌUND'ER,* *v. a.* To strike dumb; to dumfound.
 †DŪM'MER-ER,* *n.* One who feigns dumbness. [Low.]
 †DŪM'MY,* *n.* One who is dumb. [Low.] The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist.
 DŪ-MŌSE',* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a compact, bushy form. *P. Cyc.*
 DŪMP, *n.* [*dom*, D.] Sorrow; melancholy; sadness; sulkiness:—commonly used in the plural; as, “to be in the dumps;” *i. e.*, to be sulky or gloomy;—a clumsy leaden counter used by boys at chuck-farthing, [†A tune. *Shak.*]
 DŪM'P'ISH, *a.* Sad; melancholy; dejected. *Spenser.*
 DŪM'P'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a moping, melancholy way. *Bp. Hall.*
 DŪM'P'ISH-NESS, *n.* Sadness; melancholy. *Bp. Hall.*
 DŪM'PLING, *n.* A small, round pudding. *Dryden.*
 DŪMPS,* *n. pl.* A fit of melancholy. *Ash.* See *DUMP.*
 DŪM'PY, *a.* Short and thick. *Student.* *Sullen.* *Brockett.*
 DŪMUS,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A low and much branched shrub. *Brande.*
 DŪN, *a.* Of a dark color; of fulvous brown; dark; gloomy. *Shak.*
 DŪN, *v. a.* [*i.* *DUNNED*; *pp.* *DUNNING*, *DUNNED*.] To solicit or ask with importunity, as for a debt; to claim a debt.
 DŪN, *n.* A clamorous, importunate creditor:—a demand for a debt:—an eminance; a mound. *Johnson.*
 DŪN'BRD,* *n.* A species of duck; the pochard. *Pennant.*
 DŪNCE, *n.* A foolish person; a thickskull; a dolt.
 †DŪN'CE-RY, *n.* Dullness; stupidity. *Sir T. Smith.*
 DŪN'CĪ-FY, *v. a.* To make a dunce. *Warburton.* [R.]
 DŪN'CĪSH-NESS,* *n.* Quality of a dunce; folly. *West. Rev.*
 DŪN'DER,* *n.* Lees of the sirup of sugar-cane. *W. Ency.*
 DŪN'DĪ-VER,* *n.* An aquatic bird. *Pennant.*
 DŪNE, *n.* A low hill of blown or movable sand; a dune. *Lyell.* See *DOWN.*
 DŪN'-FLY,* *n.* A species of fly. *Walton.*
 DŪNG, *n.* The excrement of animals, used as manure.
 DŪNG, *v. a.* To manure with dung. *Bacon.*—(*Calico printing*) To immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water.
 DŪNG, *v. n.* To void excrement. *Swift.*
 DŪNGE-CĀRT,* *n.* A cart for carrying dung. *Ash.*
 DŪNGED, *p.* from *Dung.* Covered with dung.
 DŪN'GEON, (*dūn'jun*) *n.* [from *dunjon*, the tower in which prisoners were kept.] A close, dark prison.
 DŪN'GEON, *v. a.* To shut up, as in a dungeon. *Bp. Hall.*
 DŪNG'FORK, *n.* A fork for tossing or moving dung.
 DŪNG'HILL, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; noting the domestic fowl or common hen.
 DŪNG'Y, *a.* Full of dung; mean; worthless. *Shak.*
 DŪNG'YARD, *n.* The place of the dunghill. *Mortimer.*
 DŪN'NAGE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) Loose wood, as boughs of trees, fagots, &c., laid in the bottom and against the sides of a ship's hold. *McCulloch.*
 DŪN'NER, *n.* One who duns; a dun.
 DŪN'NING,* *n.* The act of soliciting the payment of a debt.
 DŪN'NISH, *a.* Inclining to a dun color. *Ray.*
 DŪN'NY, *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension. *Grose.* [Local.]
 DŪ'Ō, *n.* [L.] *Two*, in Latin.—(*Mus.*) A song or piece of music for two performers; a duet.
 DŪ-O-DE-CĒN'NĪ-L,* *a.* Consisting of twelve years. *Ash.*
 DŪ-O-DE-CĒN'NĪ-MĀL,* *a.* Numbered by twelve; twelfth. *Hamilton.*
 DŪ-O-DE-CĒN'NĪ-MĀLS,* *n. pl.* A term applied to a kind of multiplication which is used by artificers; a method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular space whose sides are given in feet and inches. *P. Cyc.*
 DŪ-O-DE-CĒN'NĪ-MŌ, *n.* [L.] *pl.* DŪ-O-DE-CĒN'NĪ-MŌS. A book, or the size of a book, when a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.
 DŪ-O-DE-CĒN'NĪ-MŌ,* *a.* Having twelve leaves or twenty-four pages to the sheet. *Qu. Rev.*

DŪ-Q-DEŚ/U-PLĒ, (dū-q-dēk'kū-pl) a. [*duo* and *decuplus*, L.] Consisting of twelve. *Arbutnot.*
 DŪ-Q-DE/NŪM, n. [L.] (*Anat.*) The first of the small intestines, in immediate connection with the stomach.
 DŪ-Q-LŪ'ER-ĀL, * a. Bilateral. *Smart.*
 DŪP, v. a. [*To do up*.] To open. *Shak.* [Low.]
 DŪP, n. [*dupes*, Fr.] A man imposed upon; a credulous man; a person easily deceived.
 DŪPE, v. a. [i. DURED; pp. DURING, DURED.] To deceive; to impose upon; to trick; to cheat. *Swift.*
 DŪP'E-RY, * n. Quality of a dupe; a trick; cheat. *Ld. Macartney.*
 DŪ/PLE, a. Double; one repeated. [R.]
 DŪ/PLE, * (dū/pl) v. a. To double. *Ck. Ob.* [R.]
 DŪ'PĒĒX QŪR-RĒ/LA, * n. [L.] (*Ecg. law*) Double quarrel or complaint; a process in ecclesiastical causes of the nature of an appeal from the ordinary to his next immediate superior. *Burn.*
 DŪ'PLI-GĀTE, v. a. [*duplino*, L.] To double. *Granville.* [R.]
 DŪ'PLI-GĀTE, a. Double; twofold; as, *duplicate ratio*, which is the product of a ratio multiplied into itself.
 DŪ'PLI-GĀTE, n. Another, correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind; a transcript of a writing or ticket.
 DŪ-PLI-CĀ/TION, n. The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold; a doubling. *Wiseman.*
 DŪ'PLI-GĀ-TURE, n. A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray.* [R.]
 DŪ-PLIČ'Ī-TY, n. Doubtless; deception; deceit; doubtless of heart or of tongue; — [the number *two*. *Watts.*] — (*Law*) The pleading of two or more distinct matters.
 DŪPLY, * n. A second reply. *Sir W. Scott.* [R.]
 DŪ'PĒR, * n. A globular vessel made of buffalo's hide, in which castor-oil is imported from India. *Brande.*
 DŪ'RA-EL/I-TY, n. Quality of being durable; permanence.
 DŪ'RA-BLE, a. [*durabilis*, L.] Having long continuance, or power to last; lasting; permanent.
 DŪ'RA-BLE-NESS, n. Power of lasting; durability.
 DŪ'RA-BLY, ad. In a durable manner. *Sidney.*
 DŪ'RA MĀ'TER, * n. [L.] (*Anat.*) A membrane which wraps the *pia mater*, and envelops the brain. *Hamilton.*
 DŪ-RĀ'MEN, * n. [L.] (*Bot.*) The fully-formed central layers of the wood of exogenous trees; the heart-wood. *Brande.*
 †DŪ'RANCE, n. [*duresse*, law Fr.] Endurance; imprisonment; duress.
 DŪ'RANCE, * n. Same as *durant*. *Smart.*
 DŪ'RANT, * n. A glazed woollen stuff or cloth, a better sort of tammey, now called *everlasting*. *Booth.*
 DŪ-RĀNTE BĒ'NE-PLĀČ'Ī-TŌ, * [L.] (*Law*) During pleasure.
 DŪ-RĀNTE VĪ'TA, * [L.] (*Law*) During life. *Hamilton.*
 DŪ'RĀNTE, * (*Mus.*) Noting a hard or grating sound. *Crabb.*
 DŪ-RĀN/TION, n. Act of continuing; continuance in time; power of continuance; length of continuance.
 DŪR-ĀN'I, * n. An audience-room in India, or a place where a sovereign or viceroy gives audience. *Hamilton.*
 DŪ'R'DEN, * n. A coppice or thicket in a valley. *Crabb.*
 †DŪRE, v. n. [*duro*, L.] To last; to endure. *Raleigh.*
 †DŪRE/FŪL, a. Lasting. *Spenser.*
 †DŪRE/LESS, a. Without continuance; fading; short. *Raleigh.*
 DŪ'RĒSS, [*durēs*, S. W. P. J. E. Fa. J. K. Sm.; *du-rēs'*, *Wh. Maunder.*] n. [*duress*, Fr.] Constraint; imprisonment. — (*Law*) Unlawful imprisonment or constraint, either by restraint of personal liberty, or by threats of loss of life, limb, &c.
 DŪR'ING, prep. For the time of the continuance of.
 DŪ'RĪ-O, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants or trees. *P. Cyc.*
 DŪ'RĪ-ŌN, * or DŌ'ŌR'E-ĀN, * n. The fruit of the durio, a tree found in the Malay Archipelago. *P. Cyc.*
 †DŪ'RĪ-TY, n. [*duris*, L.] Hardness; harshness; cruelty. *Cockeram.*
 †DŪ'ROUS, a. Hard. *Smith.*
 DŪR-RŪM-SĀL/LA, * n. An inn in India. *Maunder.*
 DŪRST, i. from *Dure*. See *DARE*.
 DŪSK, a. [*duyster*, D.] Tending to darkness; tending to blackness; dark; dusky.
 DŪSK, n. Incipient darkness; tendency to darkness; darkness of color.
 DŪSK, v. a. To make dusk or dusky. *Marston.* [R.]
 DŪSK, v. n. To grow dark; to lose light. [R.]
 DŪSK'Ī-LY, ad. In a dusky manner. *Sherwood.*
 DŪSK'Ī-NESS, n. Incipient obscurity.
 DŪSK'ISH, a. Inclining to darkness or blackness.
 DŪSK'ISH-LY, ad. Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*
 DŪSK'ISH-NESS, n. Approach to darkness. *Morre.*
 †DŪSK'NESS, n. Dimness. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 DŪSK'Y, a. Tending to darkness; somewhat dark; obscure; tending to blackness; gloomy; sad.
 DŪST, n. Earth or other matter reduced to powder; earth; the grave; state of dissolution: — [a tumult; a commotion, or uproar. *Brockett.*]

DŪST, v. a. [i. DUSTED; pp. DUSTING, DUSTED.] To free from dust; to sprinkle with dust; to levigate.
 DŪST'ĀRT, * n. A cart for conveying dust from the streets. *Ash.*
 DŪST'ER, n. He or that which frees from dust; a sifter.
 DŪST'Ī-NESS, n. State of being covered with dust.
 DŪST'MAN, n.; pl. DŪSTMEN. One whose employment is to carry away the dust. *Gay.*
 DŪST'Y, a. Filled, covered, or clouded with dust.
 DŪTCH, n. pl. The people of Holland. — *sing.* The language of the Dutch.
 DŪTCH, * a. Relating to Holland or its inhabitants. *Johnson.*
 DŪTCH, * v. a. [i. DUTCHED; pp. DUTCHING, DUTCHED.] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as geese-quills. *Sat. Mag.*
 DŪTCH'ESS, n. See *Duchess*.
 DŪTCH'RŪSH, * n. A plant; the horsetail. *Booth.*
 DŪTCH'Y, n. [*dutché*, Fr.] See *Duchy*.
 DŪTCH'Y-CŪRT, n. See *Duchy-Court*.
 DŪ'TE-ŌŪS, [dū'tē-ūs, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; dū'tyūs, S. E. F. K.] a. Obedient; obsequious; dutiful.
 DŪ'TĪ-A-BLE, * a. Liable to duty, or to have duties assessed. *J. Marshall.* [Used in the U. S.]
 DŪ'TĪ-FŪL, a. Disposed to perform duty; obedient; submissive; respectful; obsequious.
 DŪ'TĪ-FŪL-LY, ad. In a dutiful manner.
 DŪ'TĪ-FŪL-NESS, n. Obedience; reverence; respect.
 DŪ'TY, n. [from *due*.] That to which a man is, by any natural or legal obligation, bound; obedience or submission due to parents or superiors; obedience; act of reverence or respect; obligation; business; office; the business of a soldier on guard; service; tax; impost; custom; toll.
 DŪ'ŪM'VĪR, * n. [L.] pl. *DŪ'ŪM'VĪ-RĪ.* The *duumviri* were two Roman magistrates who held office jointly. *Ainsworth.*
 DŪ'ŪM'VĪR-ATE, n. [*duumviratus*, L.] The office, dignity, or government of two men in the same office, as in ancient Rome.
 DWĀLE, n. [*dwalen*, Ger.] (*Bot.*) The deadly nightshade. *Chaucer.* — (*Her.*) A sable or black color.
 DWĀRE, (dwŏr) n. A man much below the common size; any animal or thing much smaller than the common size.
 DWĀRE, v. a. [i. DWARFED; pp. DWARFING, DWARFED.] To make dwarfs of; to hinder from growing to the natural size. [ish. *Dryden.*]
 DWĀRE, * a. Being below the common size; stunted; dwarf.
 DWĀRE/ISH, a. Below the natural size; small; little.
 DWĀRE/ISH-LY, (dwŏr'ish-ly) ad. Like a dwarf.
 DWĀRE/ISH-NESS, n. Minuteness of stature; littleness.
 DWĀRE/Y, a. Small; dwarfish. *Waterhouse.* [R.]
 †DWĀLVE, v. a. To be delicious. *Junius.*
 DWĒLL, v. n. [i. DWELT or DWELLED; pp. DWELLING, DWELT or DWELLED. — *Dwelled* is now rarely used.] To remain; to inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to stay; to sojourn; to rest; to continue; to hang upon with care or fondness; to continue long speaking.
 †DWĒLL, v. a. To inhabit. *Milton.*
 DWĒLL'ER, n. One who dwells; an inhabitant.
 DWĒLL'ING, n. Habitation; place of residence; abode.
 DWĒLL'ING, * a. Inhabiting; abiding; continuing long.
 DWĒLL'ING-HŪSE, n. A house dwelt in or inhabited.
 DWĒLL'ING-PLĀCE, n. Place of residence.
 DWĒNDLE, v. n. [i. DWINDLED; pp. DWINDLING, DWINDLED.] To shrink; to grow little; to diminish; to degenerate; to fall away; to lose health.
 DWĒNDLE, v. a. To make less; to sink; to bring low.
 DWĒNDLE, * n. The act of growing less; decline. *Dr. Johnson.*
 DWĒNDLED, p. a. Shrunk; fallen away. *Ep. Taylor.*
 DYE, n. A coloring liquor; color; stain; tinge. See *DIE*.
 DYE, v. a. [i. DYED; pp. DYING, DYED.] To color by a chemical process; to tinge; to stain. See *DIE*.
 DYE-HŪSE, * n. A house for dyeing cloths, &c. *Blackstone.*
 DYE'ING, n. The act or art of staining, or of forming colors by chemical process. *Ure.*
 DYE'ING, p. from *Dye*. Staining. See *DYE*.
 DY'ER, n. One who dyes or tinges. See *DIE*.
 DY'ER'S-WĒED, * n. A plant; the dwarf-broom or wood-wax. *Booth.*
 DYE'STUFF, * n. Materials used in dyeing. *Ash.*
 DY'ING, p. from *Die*. Expiring. See *DIE*.
 DY'ING, n. Death; act of expiring. *2 Cor. iv.*
 DY'ING-LY, ad. As at the moment of giving up the ghost.
 DY'ING-NESS, * n. The state of dying. *Congreve.*
 DYKE, n. A mound of earth, stones, &c., to prevent inundation. — (*Min.*) An intersection in strata of rocks. — Written also *dike*. See *DIKE*.
 DY-NĀM'E-TER, * n. An instrument for ascertaining the magnifying power of telescopes. *Smart.*
 DY-NĀM'IC, * a. Relating to dynamics. *Coleridge.*
 DY-NĀM'IC-AL, * }

DY-NÁM'I'CS, *n. pl.* [dýnámis.] The science of moving powers, or of matter in motion, or of the motion of bodies that mutually act upon one another. *P. Cyc.*
 DYN-Á-MÓN'I'Y-TER, * *n.* [dýnám; and μέτρον.] A draught-machine; as an instrument for measuring power of any kind, as the strength of men and animals, the force of machinery, the magnifying power of the telescope, &c. *Brande.*
 †DYN'ÁST, *n.* [dýnástros.] A ruler; a dynasty. *Gregory.*
 DY-NÁ'S'TIC,* *a.* Relating to a dynasty. *Genl. Mag.*
 DY-NÁ'S'TI-CAL,* *a.* Relating to a dynasty. *Mason.*
 DY-NÁ'S'TI-DÆ,* *n. pl.* (Ént.) A family of large beetles. *Brande.*
 DY-NÁ'S'TI-DÁN,* *n.* One of the Dynastidae; a very large kind of beetle. *Kirby.*
 DÝ'NAS-TY, or DÝ'NÁ'S-TY, [dý'nás-té, S. P. E. K. Wb.; dý'nás-té, J. Ja. Sm. R.; dý'nás-té or dý'nás-té, W. F.] [dýnástia.] A race or family of sovereigns in succession; government; sovereignty.
 DÝ'S-CRA-SY, *n.* [dýskrasia.] (Med.) A bad habit of body.
 DÝ'S'DA-SITE,* *n.* (Min.) A fibrous mineral; okenite. *Dana.*
 DÝ'S-ÉN-TER'IC,* *a.* Relating to or resembling dysenteric.
 DÝ'S-ÉN-TER'I-CAL,* *tery.* *Boyle.*
 DÝ'S-ÉN-TER-Y, [dý'sén-ter-é, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; dý'sén-ter-é or dis-sén'ter-é, K.] *n.* [dýsenteria.] (Med.) A painful disease, often epidemic, attended with fever,

more or less inflammatory, and with frequent mucous or bloody evacuations.
 DÝ'S'Y-ITE,* *n.* (Min.) A mineral of vitreous lustre. *Dana.*
 †DÝ'S'YÓ-MY, *n.* [dýsýopia.] The enacting of bad laws. *Cookery.*
 DÝ'S'O-DILE,* *n.* (Min.) A coal of a green or yellowish-gray color, which emits a fœtid odor. *Cleveland.*
 DY-S-PÉP'SI-Á,* *n.* [L.] (Med.) Indigestion; dyspepsy. *P. Cyc.*
 DÝ'S-PÉP-SY, or DY-S-PÉP'SY, [dý'sép-sé, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. R.; dis-pép'sé, Sm. W. b. Johnson, Ash, Maunders.] *n.* [dýsép'sia, Gr.; dyspepsia, L.] (Med.) Indigestion; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disordered.
 DY-S-PÉP'TIC,* *n.* One afflicted with dyspepsy. *Qu. Rev.*
 DY-S-PÉP'TIC,* *a.* Relating to dyspepsy; having difficult digestion.
 DY-S-PÉP'TI-CAL,* *a.* culty in digestion. *Copeland.*
 DÝ'S-PHÓ-NY, *n.* [dýsphonia.] (Med.) A difficulty in speaking.
 DÝSP-NÉ'Á, (dýsp-né'á) *n.* [dýspnoia.] (Med.) A difficulty of breathing.
 DÝS'Y-RY, (dizh'y-ry or dýs'y-ry) [dýzh'y-ry, W. J. F. Ja.; dýs'y-ry, S. P. E. K. Sm. R.] *n.* [dýsúria, Gr.; dysuria, L.] (Med.) A difficulty in voiding urine.
 DÝ-TÍ'S'ÚS,* *n.* The water-beetle; an insect. *Rogét.*
 DZÉ'REN,* (z'é'rén) *n.* (Zool.) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*

E.

E, the fifth letter of the alphabet, is the second and the most frequent vowel in the English language. It has various sounds, the two principal of which are long, as in *mete*, and short, as in *met*. It is frequently silent.
 ÉACH, (é'ch) *a. & pron.* Either of two; one taken separately from another, and implying the existence of the other; every one.
 †ÉACH'WHÉRE, (é'ch'hwár) *ad.* Everywhere. *Ep. Hall.*
 ÉAD, or ÉD. A Saxon prefix in proper names, signifying happy, fortunate. *Gibson.*
 ÉA'ÉER, (é'ér) *a.* [æcer, L.] Keenly desirous; vehement; ardent; earnest; forward; impetuous; quick; busy; sharp; keen; severe.
 ÉA'ÉER-LY, (é'ér-le) *ad.* In an eager manner; keenly.
 ÉA'ÉER-NÉSS, *n.* State of being eager; avidity; keenness; ardor; impetuosity; vehemence; violence.
 ÉA'GLE, (é'gl) *n.* [aigle, Fr.] A bird of prey, regarded, on account of its acute vision, its strength, the elevation and rapidity of its flight, its longevity, &c., as the king of birds; hence it is a symbol of royalty, and a frequent crest, much used in heraldry. Its figure was the military standard of the ancient Romans, and it is a representative or emblem in the arms of the United States.—A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars.
 ÉA'GLE-ÉYED, (é'gl-id) *a.* Sharp-sighted, as an eagle.
 ÉA'GLE-ÓWL,* *n.* A large species of owl. *Pennant.*
 ÉA'GLE-PÍN'IGLED,* (-yund) *a.* Having an eagle's wings. *Couper.*
 ÉA'GLE-SÍGH'T-ÉD, *a.* Having quick sight. *Shak.*
 ÉA'GLE-SPEÉD, *n.* Swiftness, like that of an eagle. *Pope.*
 ÉA'GLESS, *n.* The hen-eagle. *Sherwood.*
 ÉA'GLE-STÓNE, *n.* (Min.) Clay iron-stone; etite.
 ÉA'GLET, *n.* A young eagle. *Davies.*
 ÉA'GLE-WINGED, (-wingd) *a.* Having the wings, as it were, of an eagle. *Shak.*
 ÉA'GLE-WOOD,* (é'gl-wúd) *n.* A highly fragrant Oriental wood, used by Asiatics for burning as incense. *P. Cyc.*
 ÉA'GRE, (é'gur) *n.* A tide swelling above another tide.
 †ÉAL'DER-MÁN, *n.* A Saxon magistrate; alderman. *Sadler.*
 †ÉAME, (ém) *n.* Uncle. *Spenser.*
 ÉAN, (én) *v. n.* To bring forth; to yeast. *Shak.*
 ÉAN'LING, *n.* A lamb. See YEANLING.
 ÉAR, (ér) *n.* The organ of hearing; the external prominent part of the organ; the sense of hearing; power of judging harmony;—a spike or head of corn or grain,—(in the U. S. applied especially to maize)—any thing resembling ears, as the handles of some vessels.—To be by the ears, or to fall together by the ears, to scuffle or fight.—To set by the ears, to engage in strife. *L'Estrange*. [Vulgar.]
 †ÉAR, (ér) *v. a.* [æra, L.] To till; to plough. *Deisteronomy* xxi.
 ÉAR, (ér) *v. n.* [i. EARED; pp. EARING, EARED.] To form ears, as corn. *Sandys.*
 †ÉAR-Á-BLE, (ér'á-bl) *a.* Used to be tilled. *Barret.*
 ÉAR'ÁCHE,* (ér'ák) *n.* Pain in the ear. *Ash.*
 †ÉAR'AL, (ér'al) *a.* Receiving by the ear. *Heuyt.*
 ÉAR-BÓRED, (ér'bórd) *a.* Having the ears perforated.

ÉAR-DÉAF-ÉN-ING, (ér'déf-en-ing) *a.* Stunning the ear. *Shak.*
 ÉAR-DRÚM,* *n.* The tympanum, a membrane in the ear. *Rogét.*
 ÉARED, (érad) *a.* Having ears; furnished with ears.
 ÉAR-HÓLE,* *n.* The aperture of the ear. *Goldsmith.*
 ÉAR'ING, *n.* (Naut.) A small rope to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard.
 ÉAR-KISS-ING,* *a.* Slightly touching the ear. *Shak.*
 ÉAR'L, (ér'l) *n.* A title of English nobility, next below a marquis and above a viscount. It was anciently the highest in the kingdom; now the third.
 ÉAR-LÁP, *n.* The tip of the ear. *Hulcot.*
 ÉAR'LÓM, (ér'lóm) *n.* The seignior, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl. *Spenser.*
 ÉAR'L'DOR-MÁN, *n.* Same as *alderman*. *Burke.*
 ÉARLES'-PÉN-NÝ, (ér'l'pén-ne) *n.* Earnest-money. *Ray.*
 ÉAR'LESS, *a.* Without ears; deaf. *Pope.*
 ÉAR'LIKE,* *a.* Resembling the ear. *Jodrell.*
 ÉAR'LJ-NÉSS, (ér'lj-nés) *n.* State of being early.
 ÉAR'L-MÁR-SHAL, (ér'l'már-shal) *n.* One of the great officers of state in England, whose business is to take cognizance of all matters relating to honor and military solemnities;—an office now hereditary in the family of the Howards, and enjoyed by its head, the duke of Norfolk.
 ÉAR-LÓCK, *a.* A curl or twist of the hair; a love-lock. *Prynne.*
 ÉAR'LY, (ér'le) *a.* Seasonable; being in season; timely.
 ÉAR'LY, (ér'le) *ad.* In good season; soon; bytimes.
 ÉAR-L'MÁRK, *n.* A mark on the ear, as of sheep.
 ÉAR-L'MÁRK, *v. a.* To mark sheep, &c., on the ear. *Spenser.*
 ÉARN, (érn) *v. a.* [i. EARNED; pp. EARNING, EARNED.] To gain by labor; to merit or deserve by labor or effort; to gain; to acquire; to obtain; to win.
 ÉARN, (érn) *v. n.* To curdle. *Ray*. [North of England.]
 †ÉARN, (érn) *v. n.* To long for. *Spenser.* See YEARN.
 ÉAR'NÉST, (ér'nést) *a.* Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate; intent; fixed; eager; serious.
 ÉAR'NÉST, *n.* Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest; pledge; first fruits.—(Law) Part of the price paid for property or goods sold, or money given in token that a bargain is ratified; often called *earnest-money*.
 ÉAR'NÉST-LY, (ér'nést-le) *ad.* In an earnest manner; ardently; zealously; eagerly.
 ÉAR'NÉST-NÉSS, (ér'nést-nés) *n.* Quality of being earnest; ardor; zeal; eagerness; seriousness; solicitude.
 †ÉARN'PÓL, *a.* Full of anxiety. *P. Fletcher.*
 ÉARN'ING, (ér'ning) *n.*; pl. EARNINGS. Act of earning; that which is earned; the reward of labor.
 ÉAR-PÍCK, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ears.
 ÉAR'PIÉR-CÉR,* *n.* The name of an insect. *Goldsmith.*
 ÉAR-PÍER-GING, *a.* Affecting the ear. *Shak.*
 ÉAR-RÍNG, *n.* A jewel or ornament worn in the ear.

EARSE, * (ērs) *n.* See **ERSH**.
†EARSH, (ērsh) *n.* A ploughed field. *May*.
EARSH, * (ērsh) *n.* Eddish. See **ERSH**.
EAR-**SHELL**, * *n.* A species of shell resembling the ear in form. *Ash*.
EAR-**SHOT**, *n.* Reach of the sense of hearing. *Dryden*.
EAR-**SORE**, * *n.* Something that offends the ear. *Phil. Museum*.
EARTH, (ērth) *n.* The name of the world or planet which we inhabit; the mass which composes the globe; the terraqueous globe; the world; a region; the inhabitants of the earth; terrene matter; soil; earthy matter, in distinction from fire, air, and water; any species of earthy matter, as clay, loam, gravel. — (*Chem.*) A body or substance composed of oxygen and a base; a metallic oxide, tasteless, inodorous, dry, and not inflammable. The principal chemical earths are alumina, baryta, glucina, lime, magnesia, silica, strontia, yttria, and zirconia. *P. Cyc.*
EARTH, *v. a.* [*i.* **EARTHED**; *pp.* **EARTHING**, **EARTHED**.] To hide in earth; to bury; to inter; to cover with earth.
EARTH, *v. n.* To retire under ground; to burrow. *Tickell*.
EARTH-**BAG**, *n.* (*Fort.*) A sack filled with sand or earth.
EARTH-**BANK**, *n.* A fence made of earth and turf.
EARTH-**BOARD**, (ērth/bōrd) *n.* The board of a plough, which turns over the earth.
EARTH-**BORN**, *a.* Born of the earth; meanly born.
EARTH-**BOUND**, *a.* Bound to the earth. *Shak.*
EARTH-**BRED**, *a.* Bred of the earth; vile. *Brewer*.
EARTH-**CREAT-ED**, *a.* Formed of earth. *Young*.
EARTH-**EN**, (ēr'thn) *a.* Made of earth, or made of clay.
EARTH-**EN**-**GEN**-**DERED**, (-dērd) *a.* Bred of earth.
EARTH-**EN**-**WARE**, * *n.* Ware made of earth or clay; pottery. *P. Cyc.*
EARTH-**FED**, *a.* Fed from the earth; low. *B. Jonson*.
EARTH-**FLAX**, *n.* A fibrous fossil; amianthus.
EARTH-**NESS**, *n.* Quality of being earthy; grossness.
EARTH-**LI**-**NESS**, (ērth/lē-nēs) *n.* Worldliness. *Colgrave*.
EARTH-**LING**, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.
EARTH-**LY**, (ērth/lē) *a.* Belonging to the earth; not heavenly; corporeal or carnal; not spiritual; sensual; sordid; worldly; vile; low.
EARTH-**LY**-**MIND**-**ED**, *a.* Having a sensual mind; worldly.
EARTH-**LY**-**MIND**-**ED**-**NESS**, *n.* Worldliness. *Gregory*.
EARTH-**NUT**, *n.* The root of the arachis, a small bulb like a nut; a pignut.
EARTH-**QUAKE**, (ērth/kwāk) *n.* A shaking or violent agitation of the earth, which is often attended with destructive consequences, and is one of the most formidable phenomena of nature.
EARTH-**SHAK**-**ING**, *a.* Shaking the earth. *Milton*.
EARTH-**WARD**, * *ad.* Towards the earth. *Campbell*.
EARTH-**WORK**, * (ērth/wōrk) *n.* An embankment. *Tanner*.
EARTH-**WORM**, (ērth/wōrm) *n.* An insect or worm that lives under ground; a sordid person; a miser.
EARTH-**Y**, (ērth/e) *a.* Consisting of earth; partaking of earth; terrene; terrestrial; earthy; gross; coarse.
EAR-**TRUM**-**PET**, * *n.* A trumpet used to assist the hearing. *Genl. Mag.*
EAR-**WAX**, (ēr/wāks) *n.* The cerumen or wax of the ear.
EAR-**WIG**, *n.* A well-known insect, vulgarly supposed to creep into the ear, and often found under stones and beneath the bark of trees; the forficula; a whispere.
EAR-**WIT**-**NESS**, (ēr/wit-nēs) *n.* One who hears or attests any thing as heard by himself. *Hooker*.
EAR-**WORT**, * (ēr/wōrt) *n.* An herb reputed good for deafness. *Crabb*.
ÉASE, (ēz) *n.* Quiet; freedom from pain; rest after labor; repose; facility; freedom from constraint; lightness.
ÉASE, (ēz) *v. a.* [*i.* **EASED**; *pp.* **EASING**, **EASED**.] To free from pain, anxiety, or labor; to calm; to assuage; to alleviate; to allay; to appease; to pacify; to mitigate; to relieve.
†ÉASE-**FÜL**, (ēz/fül) *a.* Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest. *Shak.*
†ÉASE-**FÜL**-**LY**, *ad.* In a quiet manner. *Sherwood*.
EASE-**EL**, (ēz/əl) *n.* The frame on which a painter rests his picture while at work upon it.
EASE-**EL**-**PIECE**, (ēz/əl-pēs) *n.* A painting of which the size is so small that it may be painted on an easel, in contradistinction to those paintings which are painted on the wall or ceiling.
EASE-**LESS**, (ēz/lēs) *a.* Wanting ease. *Donne*. [R.]
EASE-**MENT**, (ēz/mēnt) *n.* Evacuation; support; relief. — (*Law*) A convenience, privilege, or advantage which one neighbor has of another by grant or prescription, as a way through his ground, a sink, &c. *Whishaw*.
EAS-**LY**, *ad.* In an easy manner; with ease.
EAS-**Y**-**NESS**, *n.* State of being easy; rest; ease.
EAST, (ēst) *n.* The point of the horizon at which the sun

is seen to rise in the equinoxes, opposite to the west; the regions in the eastern parts of the world.
EAST, (ēst) *a.* From or towards the rising sun.
EAST-**ER**, (ēst/ēr) *n.* The day on which the resurrection of Christ is commemorated; the 3d day (Sunday) after Good Friday, being the 1st Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March. It corresponds in season to the passover of the Jews.
EAST-**ER**-**DAY**, * *n.* The festival of Easter. *Drayton*.
EAST-**ER**-**LING**, *n.* A native of some country eastward. *Spenser*. — A species of water-fowl. — A piece of money coined in the East, by Richard II. of England. *Crabb*.
EAST-**ER**-**LING**, *a.* Belonging to the money of the Eastern-Islands, or Baltic traders. — sterling. *Todd*. See **STERLING**.
EAST-**ER**-**LY**, *a.* Coming from or lying towards the east.
EAST-**ERN**, *a.* Relating to the east; east; dwelling or found in the east; oriental; lying towards the east, going or looking eastward.
EAST-**IN**-**SU**-**LAR**, * *a.* Relating to the Eastern Islands. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
†EAST-**LÄND**-**ISH**, *a.* Lying or being eastward. *Versteگان*.
EAST-**WARD**, *ad.* Towards the east. *Brown*.
EAS-**Y**, (ēz/e) *a.* Not difficult; quiet; at rest; free from pain; complying; ready; not unwilling; not formal; unconstrained.
EAT, (ēt) *v. a.* [*i.* **EATE** OR **EAT**; *pp.* **EATING**, **EATEN** OR **EAT**.] To devour with the mouth; to consume; to corrode. — Grammarians differ much with respect to the conjugation of this verb. — Lowth, Priestley, Grant, Crombie, Arnold, and Bullions, give *i. ate*; *p. eaten*. — Murray and Hiley, *i. ate* OR *eat*; *p. eaten*. — Webster, *i. ate*; *p. eat* OR *eaten*. — Smart, *i. eat* OR *ate* (ēt); *p. eat* OR *eaten*. Smart regards *ate* and *eaten* as growing obsolete.
EAT, (ēt) *v. n.* To feed; to take food; to make way by corrosion.
EAT-**A**-**BLE**, (ē't-a-bl) *a.* That may be eaten; esculent.
EAT-**A**-**LE**, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten. *King*.
EAT-**AGE**, * *n.* Food for horses and cattle for the summer.
EAT-**EN**, * (ē'tn) *p.* from *Eat*. Devoured; consumed; corroded. See **EAT**.
EATER, (ēt/ēr) *n.* He or that which eats; a corrosive.
†EATH, (ēth) *a.* Easy. *Spenser*. — *ad.* Easily. *Spenser*.
EAT-**ING**, (ē't/ing) *n.* The act of chewing and swallowing; reception of food.
EAT-**ING**-**HÖUSE**, *n.* A house to eat in; a dining-house.
EAU **DE** **COLOGNE**, * (ē'de-ko-lōn') *n.* [Fr.] A perfumed spirit originally prepared at Cologne. *Brande*.
EAU **DE** **LUCIE**, * (ē'de-lüs') *n.* [Fr.] A strong solution of ammonia, scented with mastic and oil of amber. *Brande*.
EAVES, (ēvz) *n. pl.* The edges of the roof of a house, &c., which overhang the walls.
EAVES-**CATCH**, * *n.* A thick board with a feather-edge to receive the lower course of the tiles on the roof of a house. *Ash*.
EAVES-**DROP**, *v. n.* To catch what comes from the eaves; to listen under windows. *Milton*.
EAVES-**DROP**-**PER**, *n.* One who skulks about a house at night to listen; an insidious listener. *Shak.*
EAVES-**DROP**-**PING**, * *n.* The dropping of water from the eaves; the act of an insidious listener. *Milton*.
EAVES-**LÄTH**, * *n.* The same as *eavescatch*. *Ash*.
EBB (ēb) *n.* The reflux of the tide towards the sea, opposed to *flow*; decline; decay; waste.
EBBE, (ēb) *v. n.* [*i.* **EBBED**; *pp.* **EBBING**, **EBBED**.] To flow back towards the sea; to decline; to decay.
EBB-**ING**, *n.* The reflux of the tide; a declining.
EBB-**TIDE**, * *n.* The reflux of the tide. *Falconer*.
EB-**EN**, OR **EB**-**ON**, *n.* A hard wood. See **EBONY**.
EB-**ON**-**ITE**, * *n.* [*Ebion*, Heb.] One of an early sect of Christians, who denied the divinity of Christ.
EB-**ON**-**ITE**, * *a.* Relating to the Ebionites. *Whiston*.
EB-**ON**, *a.* Dark; black; made of ebony. *Prior*.
EB-**ON**-**IST**, * *n.* A worker in ebony. *Scott*.
EB-**ON**-**IZE**, * *v. a.* To make like ebony, or as black as ebony. *Smart*.
EB-**ON**-**Y**, *n.* [*ἔβωνος*.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits a fine polish.
E-**BRÄC**-**TE**-**ATE**, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having no bractea or floral leaf. *Lindley*.
E-**BRI**-**E**-**TY**, *n.* [*ebrietas*, L.] Drunkenness; inebriety.
E-**BRI**-**L**-**LAD**E, (ē-bril/yad) *n.* [Fr.] A check of the bride, by a jerk of one rein, if a horse refuses to turn.
E-**BRI**-**ÖS**-**TY**, *n.* Drunkenness; ebriety. *Brown*. [R.]
E-**BRI**-**OÜS**, * *a.* Drunk; habitually intemperate. *Smart*.
E-**BÜLL**-**IENCE**, * (ē-bül/yens) *n.* Ebullency. *Coleridge*. [R.]
E-**BÜLL**-**EN**-**CY**, (ē-bül/yen-se) *n.* [*ebullio*, L.] Act of boiling over. *Cudworth*. [R.]
E-**BÜLL**-**IENT**, (ē-bül/yent) *a.* Boiling over. *Young*.
E-**BÜLL**-**ENT**-**ION**, (ē-bül/yent-ion) *n.* [*ebullitio*, L.] The motion produced in a liquid by its rapid conversion into vapor; act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion effervescent.

E-BÛRNE-AN,* *a.* Relating to or consisting of ivory. *Smart.*
EC-BÂN'TIC,* *a.* Relating to an event that has taken place. *Prof. Stuart. [R.]*
EC'CE HÏMÔMÔ,* [L., *Behold the man.*] The name of any painting which represents our Savior given up to the people by Pilate. *Crabb.*
EC-CÊN'TRIC, *a.* [ez and *centrum, L.; excentrique, Fr.*] Deviating from the centre; not having the same centre, opposed to *concentric*; irregular; anomalous; peculiar; singular; odd; strange.
EC-CÊN'TRIC, *n.* A circle not having the same centre with another circle:—a contrivance for varying the direction and velocity of motion:—he or that which cannot be brought to a common centre, or a usual standard.
EC-CÊN'TRI-CAL, *a.* Same as *eccentric*. See **ECCENTRIC**.
EC-CÊN'TRI-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In an eccentric manner. *Lloyd.*
EC-CÊN'TRIC-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being eccentric; deviation from a centre or from rule; particularity; irregularity; singularity. [Donnell.
EC'CE SÏG'NÛM,* [L.] *Behold the sign or badge.* *McClellan.*
EC-CHY-MÔSIS, *n.* [ἐκχυσίς.] (*Med.*) Extravasation of blood, causing livid spots or blotches.
EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS* (ek-klē-zē-ās'tēz) *n.* [ἐκκλησία, Gr.; *ecclesia, L.*] An assembly; the assembly of Athens.—A church; a congregation. *P. Cyc.*
EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀRĒCH,* *n.* A ruler of a church. *Ash. [R.]*
†EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀST, *n.* A preacher; Ecclesiastes. *Chaucer.*
EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TĒS, (ek-klē-zē-ās'tēz) *n.* [Gr.] The Preacher; a book of the Old Testament.
EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TIC, (ek-klē-zē-ās'tik, *S. J. E. K.;* ek-klē-zē-ās'tik, *W. F. Ja.;* ek-klē-zē-ās'tik, *Sm.;* ek-klē-zē-ās'tik, *P. K.*) *n.* A person dedicated to the ministry of religion; a priest, a clergyman, or religious teacher, connected with an episcopacy.
EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TIC, { *a.* [ecclesiasticus, L.] Relating to
EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TI-CAL,* { or appropriated to the church;
 not civil or secular.
EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TI-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In accordance with the church. *Ep. Taylor.* [Apocrypha.
EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀS'TI-CÛS, *n.* [L.] One of the books of the
EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀL-O-GI-ĀST,* *n.* One versed in ecclesiology; one who treats of churches. *F. A. Paley.*
EC-CLĒ'SI-ĀL-O-GY,* *n.* A discourse concerning the church. *Brit. Crit.*
EC'CO,* [It.] (*Mus.*) Noting the repetition of any part of a song in a low, soft manner, in imitation of an echo. *Crabb.*
EC-CO-PRÛT'IC,* { *a.* Gently purging. *Ash. [R.]*
EC-CO-PRÛT'I-CAL,* {
EC-CO-PRÛT'ICS, *n. pl.* [ék and κόπος.] (*Med.*) Gentle purgatives. [Dunghison.
EC-CRI-NÔL-O-GY,* *n.* (*Med.*) A treatise on secretions.
ECHĒLON,* (esh'e-lŏng) *n.* [Fr.] The position or movement of an army in the form of steps. *Brande.*
E-CHĪD'NA,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of mammiferous animals, found in Van Diemen's Land. *P. Cyc.*
EĒH'I-NĀTE, or **E-ĒH'I'NĀTE,** { *a.* Bristled like a
EĒH'I-NĀT-ĒD, or **E-ĒH'I'NĀT-ĒD,** { hedgehog; covered with sharp points; bristly.
E-CHĪN'I-DĀN,* *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil animal resembling the echinus. *Buckland.*
E-ĒH'I'N-TĀL,* *a.* Relating to or like echinites. *Roberts.*
EĒH'I'N-ĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A calcareous petrification of the sea-hedgehog. *Hamilton.*
E-ĒH'I'N-O-DĒRM,* *n.* [ἐχίνος and δέρμα.] (*Geol.*) An invertebrate fossil animal which has a crustaceous or coriaceous integument, commonly armed with spines. *Buckland.*
E-ĒH'NUS, (e-k'ŋus) *n.* [L. pl. *E-ĒH'NĪ.* (*Zool.*) A sea-urchin; a crustaceous or crab fish set with prickles.—(*Bot.*) The prickly head of a plant.—(*Arch.*) A member or ornament placed on the top of the Ionic capital.
EĒH'Ō, (ék'ō) *n.* [ἦχός, Gr.; *echo, L.*] pl. **EĒH'ŌĒS.** A sound reflected from a distant surface, and repeated to the ear; the repercussion of sound; the sound returned. **EĒH'Ō,** (ék'ō) *v. n.* [i. **ECHOĒB;** pp. **ECHOINO, ECHOĒB.**] To resound; to give the repercussion of voice; to be sounded back.
EĒH'Ō, *v. a.* To send back a sound or voice. *Dryden.*
EĒH'Ō-LĒSS,* *a.* Having no echo. *Byron.*
E-ĒH'ŌM'Ē-TER, (e-khŏm'e-ter) *n.* [ἦχος and μέτρον.] (*Mus.*) A kind of scale to measure the duration of sounds.
E-ĒH'ŌM'Ē-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the duration of sounds; also of constructing vaults to produce echoes.
ECLAIRCSSEMENT, (e-klār-siz-māng' or e-klār-siz-mŏng') [ek-klār'siz-mĕnt, *W. Ja.;* ek-klār'siz-mĕnt, *S.;* ek-klār'siz-mŏn, *P.;* ek-klār'siz-mŏng, *J. Sm.;* ek-klār'siz-mŏng' or ek-klār'siz-mĕnt, *K.;* ek-klār'siz-māng, *F. n.*] [Fr.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair. **κῆρ**—“This word, though long in use, is not yet naturalized.” *Walker.*
EC-LĀMP'SY,* *n.* (*Med.*) A flashing of light, such as is symptomatic of epilepsy. *Smart.*
E-CLĀT'Ā, (e-klā') [e-klā', *P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.;* e-klāw', *S.*

W. E. F. K.] n. [Fr.] Striking effect; brilliancy; applause; lustre.
EC-LĒC'TIC, *n.* [ἐκλεκτός.] One of a class of ancient philosophers, who professed to be of no one sect, but to choose what was good from all sects:—one of a sect in the Christian church, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the Christian doctrine:—one of a sect of physicians among the ancients.
EC-LĒC'TIC, *a.* Selecting; choosing. *Watts.*
EC-LĒC'TI-CĪSM,* *n.* The habit or principle of selecting from different sources; the eclectic system of philosophy. *Ed. Rev.*
EC-LĒGM'Ā, (ek-lēm') *n.* [ék and λεΐγμα, Gr., *eclegme, Fr.*] (*Med.*) A medicine made of oils and sirups.
EC-LIP-SĀ'RĒ-ŌN,* *n.* An instrument for showing the phenomena of eclipses. *Ferguson.*
E-CLĪPSE'Ā, (e-klips') *n.* [ἐκλειψίς.] An obscuration of the light of a heavenly body by the intervention of another body; darkness; obscuration.
E-CLĪPSE'Ā, (e-klips') *v. a.* [i. **ECLĪPSED;** pp. **ECLĪPSING, ECLĪPSED.**] To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud; to obscure; to outshine.
E-CLĪPSE'Ā, (e-klips') *v. n.* To suffer an eclipse. *Milton.*
E-CLĪP'TIC, (*Astron.*) An imaginary great circle of the sphere, or of the heavens, in which the sun appears to perform his annual revolution.
E-CLĪP'TIC, *a.* Relating to or described by the ecliptic.
EC'LŌGUE, (ék'lŏg) *n.* [ἐκλογία.] A pastoral poem.
EC-O-NŌM'IC, *a.* Economical. *Davies.* See **ECONOMICAL**.
||EC-O-NŌM'I-CAL, or **EC-CO-NŌM'I-CAL,** [ék-o-nŏm'e-kal, *W. F. Ja. Sm.;* e-ko-nŏm'e-kal, *S. E. R.] a.* Pertaining to the regulation of a household; relating to economy; frugal; thrifty; sparing; saving; careful; parsimonious
||EC-O-NŌM'I-CAL-LY,* *ad.* With economy. *Loudon.*
||EC-O-NŌM'IC, *n. pl.* Household management. *Wotton.*
E-CŌN'O-MĪST, *n.* One versed in domestic economy; one versed in political economy; a frugal manager.
E-CŌN'O-MĪZE, *v. a.* [i. **ECONOMIZED;** pp. **ECONOMIZING, ECONOMIZED.**] To manage frugally; to employ with economy.
E-CŌN'O-MY, *n.* [οἰκονομία.] The management of a family; thrifty management; frugality; disposition of things; arrangement; a system; the distribution of every thing in its proper place.
EC-PHO-NĒ'MĀ,* *n.* [ἐκφώνημα.] (*Rhet.*) A breaking out of the voice with some interjectional particle. *Crabb.*
EC-PHO-NĒ'SIS,* *n.* [ἐκφώνησις.] (*Rhet.*) An exclamation arising from strong emotion. *Crabb.*
EC-PHRĀC'TICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Attenuating medicines. *Crabb.*
EC-RHŪT'H'MUS,* *n.* [ἐκρῦθμος.] (*Med.*) An irregular pulse.
EC'STA-SĪZE,* *v. a.* To fill with ecstasy. *F. Butler. [R.]*
EC'STA-SĪDE, (éks'tā-sīd) *a.* Filled with ecstasy. *Norris.*
EC'STA-SY, *n.* [ἐκστασις.] Excessive joy; rapture; transport; delight; enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind. [†Madness. *Shak.*
†EC'STĀ-SY, *v. a.* To fill with rapture. *Scott.*
EC-STĀ'T'IC, { *a.* Ravished; rapturous; transported;
EC-STĀ'T'I-CAL, { filled with joy or ecstasy.
EC-TĒLL'Y SĪS,* *n.* [L.] (*Latin prosody*) The elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel. *Scudamore.*
EC-THŪMĀ,* *n.* [ἐκθύμα.] (*Med.*) An eruption of pimples. *Brande.*
EC-TRŌP'Ī-ŪM,* *n.* [ἐκτρέπω.] (*Med.*) An unnatural eversion of the eyelids. *Brande.*
†EC'TY-PĀL, *a.* Taken from the original; copied. *Ellis.*
†EC'TYPE, *n.* [ἐκτύπος.] A copy from an original. *Locke.*
EC-U-MĒN'I-CAL, *a.* [οἰκουμηνικός.] Relating to the habitable world; general; universal.
EC'U-RĒ, (ék'u-re) *n.* [Fr.] A stable for horses.
EC-ZĒ'MĀ,* *n.* [ἐκζέω.] (*Med.*) An eruption of the skin. *Brande.*
E-DĀ'CIŪS, (e-dā'shŷus) *a.* [edax, L.] Eating; voracious; devouring.
E-DĀ'CIŪS-NĒSS, (e-dā'shŷus-nĕs) *n.* Edacity. *Scott.*
E-DĀC'I-ŪY, (e-dās'e-ŷe) *n.* Voracity; greediness. *Bacon.*
ED'DĀ,* *n.* A word which signifies the mother of poetry; a collection of poetry containing the ancient Scandinavian, or Runic and Icelandic, mythology. *P. Cyc.*
ED'DĒR, *v. a.* To bind or make tight by edder. *Mortimer.*
ED'DĒR, *n.* Such wood, shoots, or twigs, as are worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together. [A viper. *Local.*
ED'DĪSH, *n.* A second crop of grass; aftermath. [Local.]
ED'DY, *n.* The water that, by some partial repercussion, runs contrary to the main stream; a contrary current; whirlpool.
ED'DY, *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryden.*
ED'DY, *v. n.* & *a.* [i. **EDDED;** pp. **EDDYING, EDDED.**] To move as an eddy; to restrain and form into an eddy. *Thomson.*
ED'DY-WĀ'TĒR, *n.* (*Naut.*) The water that falls back, as it were, on the rudder of a ship under sail; the wake.

É-DEL-FÖR/SITE,* n. (*Min.*) A species of red zeolite. *Dana.*
É-DÉM-A-TÔSE,* a. [*idém*]. Full of humors; oedematous.
É-DÉM'A-TOÛS,* a. Relating to oedema; full of humors; swelling; oedematous. *Harvey.*
É-DEN, n. [Heb.] Paradise; a garden. *Sir W. Jones.*
É-DEN-ZED, (é'den-izd) a. Admitted into paradise. *Davies.*
É-DÉN'TAL,* n. (*Zool.*) One of the *edentata*, an order of mammals including those genera in which the dental apparatus is more or less incomplete. *Brande.*
É-DÉN'TA-LOTS,* a. Toothless; having no teeth. *P. Cye.*
É-DÉN'TA-TËD, a. [*edentatus*, L.] Deprived of teeth. *Bailey.* [R.]
É-DEN-TÁ-TËD, n. A pulling out of teeth. *Cokeram.* [R.]
EDGE, (éj) n. The sharp or cutting part or side of a blade or cutting instrument; a narrow part rising from a broader; brink; margin; border; rim; verge; extremity; sharpness; intenseness of desire; keenness; acrimony of temper.—*To set teeth on edge*, to cause an uneasy tingling in the teeth.
EDGE, (éj) v. a. [*i. EDGED*; *pp. EDGING, EDGED.*] To sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to border with any thing; to fringe; to exasperate; to embitter; to put forward beyond a line.
EDGE, v. n. To move forward sideways, or by little and little.
EDGE,* a. Having an edge; sharp; edged;—applied to a railroad in which the carriages run upon rails or edges of rails, as in common railroads,—in distinction to such roads as are made of flat blocks. *Francis.*
EDGED, (éj or é'djéd) p. a. Sharp; not blunt.
EDGE/LESS, a. Having no edge; blunt. *Shak.*
EDGE-RÁIL,* n. An iron bar or rail upon which the wheels of a railroad car revolve, a flange being formed upon the inner edge of the rail, projecting about an inch, in order to prevent the wheels from sliding off. *Tanner.*
EDGE-TÓOL, n. A sharp tool to cut with; an axe or knife.
EDGE-WISE, ad. In the direction of the edge.
EDG'ING, n. A border; a fringe; a narrow lace.
ÉD-Û-BLE, a. [*edo*, L.] Eatable; fit to be eaten.
ÉD-Û-BLE-NESS,* n. The quality of being edible. *Scott.*
ÉD'ÛCT, (é'djkt, S. W. J. Fa. J. K. Sm. R. Wb.; é'djkt or é'djkt, P.) n. [*edictum*, L.] A public ordinance or decree issued by a sovereign or high power; an order; a proclamation.
ÉD'Û-FÛ-KÁNT, (é'd'f-é-kánt, K. Sm. Wb.; é-dif-é-kánt, Ja. Todd.) a. Building; constructing. *Dugard.* [R.]
ÉD-Û-FÛ-CÁ'TÏON, n. Act of edifying; state of being edified; instruction in religion and morals; improvement in disposition and character; improvement.
ÉD'Û-FÛ-CÁ-TO-RY, a. Tending to edification. *Br. Ital.* [R.]
ÉD'Û-FÛ-ICE, (é'd'f-ís) n. A fabric; a building; a structure.
ÉD-Û-FÛ-CÏ'AL, (é'd-é-fish'al) a. Relating to edifices.
ÉD'Û-FÛ-ER, n. One who edifices.
ÉD'Û-FÛ, v. a. [*edifico*, L.] [*i. EDIFIED*; *pp. EDIFYING, EDIFIED.*] To instruct so as to improve in religious character; to instruct; to improve; to teach. [*To build.* *Spenser.*]
ÉD'Û-FÛ-ING, n. Instruction; teaching.
ÉD'Û-FÛ-ING,* p. a. Tending to edify; instructive.
ÉD'Û-FÛ-ING-LY, ad. In an instructive manner. *Killingbeck.*
ÉD'Û-ILE, n. [*edilis*, L.] A magistrate in ancient Rome, who had the charge of the temples, public buildings, streets, &c.
ÉD'Û-ILE-SHIP,* n. The office of *edile*. *Gray.*
ÉD-Û-ING-TÓN-ÏTE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral found in Scotland, in small, grayish-white, translucent prisms; a crystallized felspar. *Brande.*
ÉD'Û-IT, v. a. [*éditer*, Fr.] [*i. EDITED*; *pp. EDITING, EDITED.*] To superintend, revise, or prepare for publication, as a book, newspaper, &c.; to conduct; to manage, as a literary publication. *Brit. Crit.*
ÉD-Û'ÏTION, (é-dish'un) n. [*editio*, L.] The publication of a book; the whole impression of a book; republication.
ÉD-Û'ÏTION-ËR, n. A publisher; an editor. *Gregory.*
ÉD-Û'ÏT-Ô PRÏN'ÔEP'S,* (é-dish'é-ô) [L.] The first or earliest edition of a book. *Hamilton.*
ÉD'Û-TÔR, n. One who edits; one who superintends, revises, or prepares a work for publication; the conductor of a newspaper, journal, &c.
ÉD-Û-TÔR-Ï-AL, a. Belonging to or written by an editor.
ÉD'Û-TÔR-SHIP, n. The office and duty of an editor.
ÉD'Û-TRESS,* n. A female editor. *Ec. Rev.*
ÉD-Û-TÛ-ÁTE, v. a. [*editio*, low L.] To govern a house. *Gregory.*
ÉD-RÛ-PH-THÁL'MA,* n. [*édρατος* and *όφθαλμός*]. (*Zool.*) A class of crustaceous animals, with sessile eyes situated on the sides of the head. *P. Cye.*
ÉD-U-CÁ-BIL'Ï-TY,* n. Capacity of being educated. *Chambers.* [R.]
ÉD'Û-CÁ-BLE,* a. That may be educated; teachable. *Chambers.* [R.]
ÉD'Û-CÁTE, (é'd'yu-kát) (é'd'á-kát, S. J. E. F. Ja.; é'd'ju-kál, W.) v. a. [*educuo*, L.] [*i. EDUCATED*; *pp. EDUCATING, EDUCATED.*] To bring forth and form the natural faculties; to bring up; to instruct youth; to nurture; to teach.

ÉD'Û-CÁ-ËD,* p. a. Having received education; instructed.
ÉD-Û-CÁ'TÏON, n. Act of educating; the act of developing and cultivating the various physical, intellectual, and moral faculties; formation of the manners, and improvement of the mind; instruction; tuition; nurture.
ÉD-Û-CÁ'TÏON-ÁL,* a. Relating to education. *Qu. Rev.* A modern word, now in good use. *Ec. Rev.*
ÉD-Û-CÁ'TÏON-ÏST,* n. One who is versed in or promotes education. *Brit. Crit.*
ÉD'Û-CÁ-TÔR, n. One who instructs youth. *Dr. Vincent.*
ÉD-Û-Ë, v. a. [*educuo*, L.] [*i. EDUCED*; *pp. EDUCING, EDUCED.*] To draw out; to bring out; to extract.
ÉD-Û'Ë-BLE,* a. That may be educed. *Martineau.*
ÉD-Û-ËCT,* n. That which is educed or elicited. *Brande.*
ÉD-Û-Ë'TÏON, n. Act of bringing out.
ÉD-Û-Ë-TÏVE,* a. Drawing out; extractive. *Boyle.*
ÉD-Û-Ë-TÔR,* n. He or that which elicits. *Smart.*
ÉD-Û-L'QO-RÁTE, v. a. [*dulceoro*, L.] [*i. EDULCORATED*; *pp. EDULCORATING, EDULCORATED.*] To sweeten; to purify; to wash; to free from acids, salts, &c.
ÉD-Û-L'QO-RÁ'TÏON, n. The act of edulcorating.—(*Chem.*) Purification from salts, &c.
ÉD-Û-L'QO-RÁ-TÏVE, a. Having the quality of sweetening.
ÉD-Û-L'ÛS, (é-dúl'yus) a. [*edulium*, L.] Eatable. *Sir T. Browne.*
EËK, v. a. To supply. See *EKE*.
EËK'ING, n. Augmentation; increase. *Spenser.*
EËL, (é) n. A serpentine, slimy fish that lurks in mud.
EËL'PÓUT, n. A small kind of eel; a burbot.
EËL-SHÁPÉ,* (é'l'sháp) a. Shaped like an eel. *Pennant.*
EËL-SKÏN,* n. The skin of an eel. *Shak.*
EËN, (én) ad. A contraction of *even*.
EFF, (éf) n. A small lizard. See *EFFR*.
EFF'FA-BLE, a. [*effabilis*, L.] Utterable. *Wallis.*
EFF-FÁ-Ë, v. a. [*i. EFFACED*; *pp. EFFACING, EFFACED.*] To blot out; to expunge; to erase; to obliterate; to cancel; to destroy any thing painted or carved; to rub off; to blow out; to strike out; to destroy; to wear away.
EFF-FÁ-Ë-BLE,* a. Capable of being effaced.
EFF-FÁ-Ë-MËNT,* n. Obliteration; act of effacing. *Perry.*
EFF-FÁ-Ë-CÏ-NÁTE, v. a. To bewitch; to fascinate. *Cokeram.*
EFF-FÁ-Ë-CÏ-NÁ'TÏON, n. Fascination. *Shelford.*
EFF-FË-Ë, n. [*effectus*, L.] That which is produced by an operating cause; result; issue; consequence; event; purpose; meaning; general intent; success; completion; successful performance; reality; operation of a law.—*pl.* Goods; movables; property.
EFF-FË-Ë, v. a. [*i. EFFECTED*; *pp. EFFECTING, EFFECTED.*] To accomplish; to fulfil; to achieve; to complete; to execute; to bring to pass; to produce as a cause.
EFF-FË-Ë-R, n. See *EFFECTOR*.
EFF-FË-Ë-BLE, a. Practicable; feasible. *Brown.* [R.]
EFF-FË-Ë'TÏON, n. (*Geom.*) An effect of a general proposition; the geometrical construction of a proposition.
EFF-FË-Ë-TÏVE, a. Having the power to produce effects; producing effect; efficacious; effectual; operative; active; efficient; useful.
EFF-FË-Ë-TÏVE-LY, ad. In an effective manner.
EFF-FË-Ë-TÏVE-NESS,* n. The quality of being effective. *Ash.*
EFF-FË-Ë-TÏLESS, a. Without effect; impotent; useless.
EFF-FË-Ë-TÔR, n. He or that which effects; a maker.
EFF-FË-Ë-TS,* n. pl. Movables; goods; furniture. *Johnson.*
EFF-FË-Ë-TÛ-ÁL, (é-f-é't'yu-ál) a. Producing decisive effect; productive of effects; powerful; efficacious; adequate.
EFF-FË-Ë-TÛ-ÁL-LY, ad. In an effectual manner.
EFF-FË-Ë-TÛ-ÁL-NESS, n. The quality of being effectual. *Scott.*
EFF-FË-Ë-TÛ-ÁTE, v. a. [*i. EFFECUATED*; *pp. EFFECUATING, EFFECUATED.*] To bring to pass; to effect. *Barrow.*
EFF-FË-Ë-TÛ-Á'TÏON,* n. Act of effectuating. *Coleridge.* [R.]
EFF-FË-Ë-TÛ-ÔSE, a. An effectual *Joye*.
EFF-FË-Ë-TÛ-ÔUS, a. An effectual *Barret*.
EFF-FË-Ë-TÛ-ÔUS-LY, ad. Effectually. *Stapleton.*
EFF-FË-M'Ï-NA-CY, n. Quality of being effeminate; softness, unbecoming a man; womanish delicacy; lasciviousness.
EFF-FË-M'Ï-NÁTE, a. [*effeminatus*, L.] Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; feminine; voluptuous; tender; delicate.
EFF-FË-M'Ï-NÁTE, v. a. [*i. EFFEMINATED*; *pp. EFFEMINATING, EFFEMINATED.*] To make womanish; to emasculate; to unman.
EFF-FË-M'Ï-NÁTE, v. n. To grow womanish; to soften. *Pope.*
EFF-FË-M'Ï-NÁTE, n. An effeminate person. *Cowper.*
EFF-FË-M'Ï-NÁTE-LY, ad. In an effeminate manner.
EFF-FË-M'Ï-NÁTE-NESS, n. Unmanly softness; effeminacy.
EFF-FË-M'Ï-NÁ'TÏON, n. Effeminacy. *Brown.*
EFF-FË-M'DÏ,* n. A Turkish word which signifies *lord*, *master*, or *superior*, and is joined as a title of respect to ecclesiastical, legal, and other civil functionaries, in contradistinction to *aga*, the title by which high military personages are designated; as, *Reis Effendi*, the title of the principal secretary of state and prime minister of the Ottoman empire. *P. Cye.*

†**EF'VE-ROUS**, *a.* [*effervus*, L.] Fierce; wild; savage. *Bp. King.*
EF-FER-VESCE', (*ēf-fer-vēs'*) *v. n.* [*effervesco*, L.] [*i. ef-fer-vesced*; *pp. effervescing, effervescend.*] To be in that state of commotion or bubbling which arises in a fluid when a part of it flies off in an elastic form; to work; to froth; to bubble.
EF-FER-VES'CE'NCE, *n.* The act of effervescing; intestine commotion of a fluid; escape of gaseous matter; a bubbling; a frothing.
EF-FER-VES'CENT-CY, * *n.* Effervescence. *Ash.*
**EF-FER-VES'CENT*, *a.* Bubbling; boiling; frothing. *Ure.*
**EF-FER-VES'CENT*, *a.* Capable of effervescing. *Smart.*
EF-FETĒ, *a.* [*effatus*, L.] That can no longer bring forth; exhausted; barren; worn out with age.
EF-FI-CĀ'CIUS, (*ēf-fē-kā'shūs*) *a.* [*efficace*, Fr.] Actually producing effects; producing the consequence intended; effectual.
EF-FI-CĀ'CIUS-LY, (*ēf-fē-kā'shūs-le*) *ad.* Effectually.
EF-FI-CĀ'CIUS-NESS, (*ēf-fē-kā'shūs-nēs*) *n.* Efficacy.
EF-FI-CĀ-CY, *n.* Quality of being efficacious; power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended; force; energy; ability.
EF-FI'CIENCE, (*ēf-fīsh'yēns*) } *n.* [*efficio*, L.] The act
EF-FI'CIEN-CY, (*ēf-fīsh'yēn-sē*) } or ability of producing effects; agency.
EF-FI'CIENT, (*ēf-fīsh'yent*) *n.* The cause of effects; factor.
EF-FI'CIENT, (*ēf-fīsh'yent*) *a.* Actually producing or helping to produce effects; causing effects; producing effect; effective; efficacious; competent; able.
EF-FI'CIENT-LY, (*ēf-fīsh'yent-le*) *ad.* Effectively. *South.*
†EF-FIERCE', *v. a.* To make fierce or furious. *Spenser.*
†EF-FI'G'IAL, *a.* Exhibiting in effigy. *Todd.*
†EF-FI'G'IALTE, *v. a.* [*effigio*, L.] To form in semblance. *Dean King.*
†EF-FIG'IAL'TION, *n.* The act of imaging. *Bailey.*
EF-FI'G'IES, (*ēf-fīd'ig-ēz*) *n.* [*effigies*, L.] Effigy. *Dryden.*
EF-FI'GY, *n.* An image or figure of a person; a likeness or figure in sculpture or painting; the head or figure on a coin; picture.
†EF-FLAG'ITATE, *v. a.* [*flagito*, L.] To demand earnestly. *Cockeram.*
EF-FLĀTE', *v. a.* [*efflo*, L.] To puff up. *Sir T. Herbert* [R.]
EF-FLĀT'ION, * *n.* The act of breathing out. *Barnell.*
EF-FLO-RÉSCE', (*ēf-flo-rēs'*) *v. n.* [*effloresco*, L.] [*i. efflo-resced*; *pp. efflorescing, effloresced.*] To form dust or powder on the surface by exposure to the atmosphere. *Brande.*
EF-FLO-RÉS'CE'NCE, *n.* Efflorescence. *Woodward.*
EF-FLO-RÉS'CENT-CY, *n.* [*effloresco*, L.] (*Bot.*) The flowering season; a flowering.—(*Med.*) A redness or eruption on the skin.—(*Chem.*) A change or crumbling down of certain crystallized salts to powder on exposure to the air.
EF-FLO-RÉS'CENT, *a.* Shooting out in the form of flowers; indicating efflorescence.
EF-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [*effluence*, Fr.] That which flows out; act of flowing. *Milton.*
EF-FLU-EN-CY, * *n.* Same as *effluence*. *Ash.*
EF-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing out; issuing out.
EF-FLU'VIVUM, *n.* [L.] *pl. ef-flū'vī-a.* A flowing out; vapor; minute and generally invisible particles which exhale from terrestrial bodies or putrefying matters; invisible vapor.
EF-FLŪX, *n.* The act of flowing out; effusion; flow; that which flows out; emanation. *More.*
†EF-FLŪX', *v. n.* To run out; to flow away. *Boyle.*
EF-FLŪX'ION, (*ēf-flūk'shun*) *n.* Act of flowing out.
†EF-FORCE', *v. a.* [*efforcer*, Fr.] To force. *Spenser.*
†EF-FORM', *v. a.* [*efformo*, L.] To form. *Bp. Taylor.*
†EF-FOR-MĀTION, *n.* Formation. *More.*
EF-FORT, *n.* An act in which force is exerted; exertion; essay; attempt; trial; struggle; laborious endeavor.
EF-FORT-LESS, * *a.* Making no effort. *Southey.*
EF-FOS'SION, (*ēf-fōsh'un*) *n.* [*effodio*, L.] The act of digging up.
†EF-FRAI'ABLE, *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Frightful. *Harvey.*
†EF-FRAY', *v. a.* [*effraye*, Fr.] To affright; to scare. *Spenser.*
†EF-FRE-NĀTION, *n.* [*effrenatio*, L.] Unruliness. *Cockeram.*
EF-FRŌN'T-ER-Y, (*ēf-frōn'tē-re*) *n.* Impudence; shamelessness; boldness; audacity; assurance; hardihood.
†EF-FRONT'OUS-LY, * *ad.* With effrontery. *North.*
EF-FULG'ER, (*ēf-fūl'g'*) *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, L.] To send forth lustre or effulgence. *Thomson.*
EF-FUL'GENCE, *n.* Lustre; brightness; splendor; light.
EF-FUL'GENT, *a.* Shining; bright; luminous; dazzling.
†EF-FU-MĀ-BL'ITY, *n.* An escape in fumes. *Boyle.*
†EF-FUME', *v. a.* [*fumus*, L.] To breathe or puff out. *B. Jonson.*
†EF-FUS', *v. a.* [*effundō*, L.] To pour out. *More.*
EF-FUS'Ē, (*ēf-fūz'*) *v. a.* [*effusus*, L.] [*i. effuscd*; *pp. effusino, effused.*] To pour out; to spill; to shed; to diffuse; to disperse. *Milton.*****

†**EF-FŪSE'**, *n.* Waste; effusion. *Shak.*
EF-FŪSĒ', *a.* [*Disipated*; extravagant. *Bp. Richardson.*]—(*Bot.*) Poured forth; applied to an inflorescence.
EF-FŪSĒ', * *v. n.* To emanate; to shed forth. *Thomson.*
EF-FŪ'SION, (*ēf-fū'zhun*) *n.* Act of pouring out; waste; act of spilling; dispersion; thing poured out.
EF-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* Pouring out; dispersing; diffusive; spreading.
EF-FŪ'SIVE-LY, * *ad.* In an effusive manner. *Dr. Allen.*
EF-FŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being effusive. *Dr. Allen.*
EFF, *n.* A sort of lizard; a newt.
†EFF, *ad.* Soon; quickly. *Spenser.*
†EFF'EST, * *ad. superl.* Soonest; first. *Shak.*
†EFF-SOONS', *ad.* Soon afterwards; in a short time. *Spenser.*
E. G. [*a contraction of exempli gratiā.*] For example.
†E-GAD', * *ad.* The diminutive of the oath "by God." *Lancashire Dialect.*
EG'ER, *n.* An impetuous flood or tide; eagre. *Brown.* An early-blossoming tulip. *Ash.*
EG'ER-RĀN, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of garnet found at Egeran in Bohemia. *Brande.*
EG'Ē'RI-A, * *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A genus of crustacean animals. *P. Cye.*
†EG'ĒR'MI-NĀTE, *v. n.* To germinate. *Cockeram.*
†EG'ĒR', * *v. n.* [*egero*, L.] To throw out; to void, as excrement. *Bacon.*
EG'ĒST'ION, (*ē-jēst'yun*) *n.* The act of naturally voiding digested matter or food. *Hale.*
EGG, *n.* That which is laid by fowls or birds and some other animals, from which their young is produced; the ovum of birds, &c.; spawn or sperm; any thing in the shape of an egg.
EGG, *v. a.* [*eggja*, Icelandic.] [*i. EGGED*; *pp. EGGING, EGGOED.*] To incite; to instigate; to edge. *Deharm.*
EGG-BAG, * *n.* A receptacle for eggs. *Goldsmith.*
EGG-BIRD, * *n.* A bird of the Pacific Ocean. *Cook.*
EGG-BÖRN, * *a.* Produced from an egg. *Drayton.*
EG'GER, *n.* One who incites. *Sherwood.* A gatherer of eggs; eggler. *Holbrook.*
EG'GER-Y, *n.* A nest of eggs. [R.] See *EYR*.
EG'GING, *n.* Incitement. *Cleveland.*
EGG'LER, *n.* A collector of, or dealer in, eggs. *Brockett.*
EGG'NOG, * *n.* A drink made of spirit, milk, sugar, and eggs, beaten up together. *W. Ency.*
EGG-PLANT, * *n.* A plant which bears fruit like an egg. *Lee.*
EGG-SHAPED, * (*ēg'shāpt*) *a.* Shaped like an egg. *Hill.*
EGG-SHELL, * *n.* The shell or crust of an egg. *Shak.*
EG-ILŌP'ICAL, *a.* [*ægilops*, L.] Affected with the ægilops. *Coles.*
EG'ILŌPS, *n.* See *ÆGILOPS*.
EG'IS, *n.* See *ÆGIS*.
EG'LAN-TINE, or **EG'LAN-TINE**, (*ēg'lan-tīn*) *n.* *S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; [*æg-lan-tin*, W. F.] [*églantier*, Fr.] A species of rose; sweet-brier;—applied by Milton to the honeysuckle.
EG'LOGUE, *n.* See *ECLOGUE*.
EG'ŌISM, *n.* [*ego*, L.] The opinion of those who profess to be sure of nothing but their own existence. *Reid.*
EG'ŌIST, *n.* One of a class of philosophers who professed to be sure of nothing but their own existence. *Reid.*
EG'ŌISM, *n.* Same as *egoism*. *Baxter.*
||EG'ŌISM, or **EG'Ō-TISM**, (*ēg'Ō-iz-əm*, *S. P. J. E. Ja. K.*; [*ēg'Ō-iz-əm* or *ēg'Ō-tiz-əm*, W. F.; *ēg'Ō-tiz-əm*, *Sm. R.*] [*ego*, L.] That vanity which is manifested by the frequent repetition of the first personal pronoun (in Latin, *ego*) in any one's conversation or writing, or by talking much of one's self. *||* "Contrary to my own judgment, I have made the *e*, in the first syllable of this word, long, because I see it is uniformly so marked in all the dictionaries I have seen; but I am much mistaken if Analogy does not, in time, recover her rights, and shorten this vowel by joining it to the *g*, as if written *eg-Ō-tism.*" *Walker.*
||EG'Ō-TIST, *n.* One who talks much of himself.
EG-Ō-TIS'TIC, * *a.* Self-conceited; egotistical. *Coleridge.*
EG-Ō-TIS'TIC-AL, *a.* Self-conceited; vain; opinionated.
EG-Ō-TIS'TIC-AL-LY, * *ad.* In an egotistical manner. *Booth.*
EG'Ō-TIZE, *v. n.* [*i. EGOTIZED*; *pp. EGOTIZING, EGOTIZED.*] To talk much of one's self.
||EG-GRĒ'GIUS, (*ē-grĒ'jūs*) [*ē-grĒ'jūs*, *S. F. E. K.*; *ē-grĒ'jūs*, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*] [*egregius*, L.] Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished, either in a good or bad sense.
||EG-GRĒ'GIUS-LY, *ad.* Eminently; remarkably.
EG-GRĒ'GIUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being egregiously.
EG-GRESS, *n.* [*egressus*, L.] Act of going out; departure.
EG-GRES'SION, (*ēg-grĒsh'un*) *n.* Act of going out. *E. Jonson.*
EG-GRES'SOR, * *n.* One who makes egress. *Daignt.* [R.]
EG'GRĒ, *n.* A fowl of the kind;—a species of monkey.
EG'GRĒ, the down of the heron kind; a feather of the fowl; the down of the heron kind;—a species of monkey.
†EG'GRĒ-ONY, *n.* Agrimony; grief. *Cockeram.*
EG'GRĒ-OT, (*ē-grĒ-ŏt*, Fr.) A species of acid cherry. *Bacon.*
EG-GYPTIAN, (*ē-jīp'shān*) *n.* A native of Egypt;—a gypsy.

Ε-ΨΥΨ'ΤΙΑΝ,* *a.* Relating to Egypt. *Warburton.*
 ΕΗ,* (ā) *interj.* Noting doubt, inquiry, or slight surprise;
eight. Smart. See EICH.
 ΕΙΔΕΡ, *n.* [*eidar*, Swed.] See ΕΙΔΕΡ-ΔΥΚ.
 ΕΙΔΕΡ-ΔΩΨΝ, *n.* The down of an elder-duck.
 ΕΙΔΕΡ-ΔΥΚ,* *n.* A species of duck found in the Ork-
 neys, Hebrides, and Shetland Islands, much valued for
 its down. It is called also the *Gotland duck. Brande.*
 ΕΙΔΟ-ΓΡΑΦ,* *n.* An instrument to copy drawings. *Ham-
 ilton.*
 ΕΙ-ΘΟ-ΡΑ/ΝΙ-ΟΝ,* *n.* A machine for representing the heav-
 enly bodies. *Walker.*
 ΕΙΘ, (ā) *interj.* An expression of sudden delight.
 ΕΙΘΤ, (āt) *n.* An island in a river; *ait. Evelyn. See* ΑΤ.
 ΕΙΘΤ, (āt) *a. & n.* Twice four; seven and one.
 ΕΙΘΤΕΝ, (ā'tēn) *a.* Twice nine.
 ΕΙΘΤΕΝΘ, (ā'tēnth) *a.* Next in order to the seven-
 teenth.
 ΕΙΘΤΕΝΘ,* (ā'tēnth) *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval compre-
 hending two octaves and a tenth. *Crabb.*
 ΕΙΘΤ'ΡΟΛΔ, (āt'fōld) *a.* Eight times the number or quan-
 tity.
 ΕΙΘΤΗ, (āth) *a.* Next in order to the seventh; ordinal
 of eight.
 ΕΙΘΤΗ,* (āth) *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval comprehending
 eight diatonic sounds, or seven conjunct degrees. *Crabb.*
 The octave or eighth note of the diatonic scale. *P. Cyc.*
 ΕΙΘΤΗ'ΛΥ, (āth'le) *ad.* In the eighth place.
 ΕΙΘΤ'ΕΘΗ, (ā'tē-ēth) *a.* Next in order to the seventy-
 ninth.
 ΕΙΘΤ'ΣΚΟΡΕ, (āt'skōr) *a.* Eight times twenty. *Shak.*
 ΕΙΘΤ'Υ, (ā'tē) *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.
 ΕΙΘΤ'Υ,* (ā'tē) *n.* The number containing eight times ten.
Ash.
 ΕΙΓΝΕ, (ā'ne or ān) *a.* [*ainé*, Fr.] (*Law*) Eldest or first-
 born. *Blackstone.*
 ΕΙΛΔ, *n.* See ΕΛΔ.
 ΕΙΛΕ, (ē'sel) *n.* Vinegar; verjuice. *Sir T. More.*
 ΕΙΣ-ΕΒΔ'ΡΟΔ,* *n.* A meeting; an assembly or session of
 bards, formerly held in Wales. *P. Cyc.*
 ΕΙ'ΤΗΡ, (ē'ther) [*ē'ther*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. Scott, Nares, Smith, Fry; ē'ther* or *f'ther, Kenrick; f'ther, W. Johnston. &c.* *Æther* and *neither* are so often
 pronounced *v'ther* and *n'ther*, that it is hard to say to
 which class they belong. Analogy, however, without
 hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open
 e, rather than that of i, and rhymes them with *breather*,
 one who breathes." *Walker.* "Between *ē'ther* and *e'ther*
 there is little, in point of good usage, to choose."—
Smart. *a. & pron.* One or the other; any of an indeter-
 minate number.
 ΕΙ'ΤΗΡ, *conj.* Or; as, "either this or that."
 ΕΙ-ΨΑ-Υ-ΛΑΤΕ, (ē-jāk'yū-lāi) *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, L.] [*i.* ΕΨΑ-
 CULATED; *pp.* ΕΨΑ-CULATED, ΕΨΑ-CULATED.] To throw; to
 shoot; to dart out.
 ΕΙ-ΨΑ-Υ-ΛΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, *n.* The act of ejaculating; a short, sud-
 den expression, cry, or prayer.
 ΕΙ-ΨΑ-Υ-ΛΑ-ΤΟ-ΡΥ, *a.* Throwing or darting out; sudden;
 hasty.
 ΕΙ-ΨΕΤ', *v. a.* [*ejicio, ejection*, L.] [*i.* ΕΨΕΤΕD; *pp.* ΕΨΕΤ-
 ING, ΕΨΕΤΕD.] To throw out; to cast forth; to void; to
 expel.
 ΕΙ-ΨΕΤ'ΙΟΝ, (ē-jēk'shun) *n.* Act of ejecting; discharge; a
 casting out; expulsion.
 ΕΙ-ΨΕΤ'ΜΕΝΤ, (*Law*) An action or writ for the recovery
 of the possession of real property, and of damages for un-
 lawful detention.
 ΕΙ-ΨΕΤ'ΟΡ,* *n.* One who ejects. *Smart.*
 ΕΙ-Υ-ΛΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, (ēd-yū-lā'shun) *n.* [*ejulatio*, L.] An outcry;
 lamentation; moan; wailing. *Phillips. [R.]*
 ΕΚΕ, *v. a.* [*i. EKED; pp. EKING, EKED.*] To increase; to
 supply; to fill up deficiencies; to lengthen; to spin out;
 to protract.
 ΕΚΕ, *ad.* Also; likewise; by force; moreover. *Spenser.*
 [Old and rare.]
 ΕΚΕ, *n.* An addition. *Geddes. [R.]*
 ΕΚΕ'ΙΝΓ, *n.* Increase; addition.
 Ε'ΚΛΑ', (ē'klā') *n.* (*Mus.*) A term formerly applied to the
 highest note in the scale of Guido.
 Ε'ΚΛΑ-ΒΑΤΕ, *v. a.* [*elaboro*, L.] [*i.* ΕΛΑΒΟΡΑΤΕD.] To
 elaborate; ELABORATED.] To bestow labor upon; to pro-
 duce with labor; to lighten and improve by labor.
 Ε'ΚΛΑ-ΒΑ-Ο-ΡΑΤΕ, *a.* Wrought with labor; much studied;
 much labored upon; highly finished.
 Ε'ΚΛΑ-ΒΑ-Ο-ΡΑΤΕ-ΛΥ, *ad.* In an elaborate manner.
 Ε'ΚΛΑ-ΒΑ-Ο-ΡΑΤΕ-ΝΕΣΣ, *n.* Quality of being elaborate.
 Ε'ΚΛΑ-ΒΑ-Ο-ΡΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, *n.* Act of elaborating; great labor.
 Ε'ΚΛΑ-ΒΑ-Ο-ΡΑ-ΤΟ-ΡΥ, *n.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] Laboratory. See
 LABORATORY.
 Ε'ΚΛΕ'ΨΙΣ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of palms which afford oil. *P.*
Cyc.
 Ε'ΚΛΑ-ΙΔ'ΙΟ,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid derived from
 elaidine and potassa. *Francis.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑ'Ι-ΔΙΝΕ,* *n.* A fatty matter produced by the action of

nitric acid upon certain oils, particularly castor-oil.
P. Cyc.
 Ε'ΚΛΑΙΝ',* *n.* That portion of fat or oil which retains the
 liquid state. *Brande.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑΙ-ΟΔ'ΙΟ,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Derived from castor-oil. *Brande.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑΜ'ΠΙΝΓ, *a.* [*lampante*, It.] Shining. *G. Fletcher.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑΝ-Ε', *v. a.* [*élaner*, Fr.] To throw out; to dart.
Prior.
 Ε'ΚΛΑΝΔ,* *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal found in Africa. *Ency.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑ-Ο-ΛΙΤΕ,* or Ε'ΚΛΑ'Ο-ΛΙΤΕ,* *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle mi-
 neral of a greasy luster, found in Norway, and sometimes
 used in jewelry. *Brande.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑ-ΟΨ'ΤΕΝ,* *n.* See ΣΤΕΑΡΟΨΤΕΝ. *P. Cyc.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑΨΕ', *v. n.* [*elapsus*, L.] [*i.* ELAPSED; *pp.* ELAPSING,
 ELAPSED.] To pass away; to glide away.
 Ε'ΚΛΑΣ-ΜΟ-ΘΗ'Ε'ΡΥ-ΩΜ,* *n.* [*ελασμός* and *θήρ.*] (*Geol.*) A
 large, extinct, pachydermatous animal. *Brande.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑΣ'ΤΙΟ, *a.* [*ελασ.*] Having elasticity; restoring
 Ε'ΚΛΑΣ'ΤΙ-ΚΑΛ,* the original form; springing back; re-
 bounding.
 Ε'ΚΛΑΣ'ΤΙΟ-ΓΥΜ,* *n.* Caoutchouc or India-rubber. *Crabb.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑΣ'ΤΙΟ'ΤΥ, *n.* A property in bodies by which they
 restore themselves to their original form, after being com-
 pressed or dilated by force; springiness; tendency to re-
 bound.
 Ε'ΚΛΑΣ'ΤΙΟ-ΝΕΣΣ,* *n.* The quality of being elastic. *Scott.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑΤΕ', *v. a.* [*elatus*, L.] Flushed with success; lofty; ele-
 vated; elated.
 Ε'ΚΛΑΤΕ', *v. a.* [*i.* ELATED; *pp.* ELATING, ELATED.] To ele-
 vate; to puff up; to exalt; to heighten.
 Ε'ΚΛΑ'ΕΔ-ΛΥ, *ad.* In an elated manner. *Feltham.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑ'ΕΔ-ΝΕΣΣ,* *n.* The state of being elated. *Bailey.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑ'ΤΕΡ,* *n.* [*ελαττήρ.*] (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous
 insects; one of the family of the *elateride*. *Brande.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑ'ΤΕΡ, *n.* He or that which elates:—a little, spirally-
 twisted thread. *Todd.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑ'ΤΕΡ'ΩΜ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A powerful cathartic ob-
 tained from the wild cucumber.—(*Bot.*) A plant; a kind
 of fruit, such as is found in the genus *euphorbia*. *Brande.*
 Ε'ΚΛΑ'ΤΕΡ,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of the elaterium
 or wild cucumber.—(*Bot.*) A plant; a genus of plants.
Hamilton.
 Ε'ΚΛΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, *n.* State of being elated; triumph; high spir-
 its; haughtiness.
 Ε'ΚΛΩ, (ē'blō) *n.* The next joint or curvature of the arm
 below the shoulder; a flexure or angle; an upright side
 which flanks a panel-work;—a half twist in a cable.
 Ε'ΚΛΩ, *v. a.* [*i.* ELBOWED; *pp.* ELBOWING, ELBOWED.] To
 push with the elbow; to push.
 Ε'ΚΛΩ, *v. n.* To jut out in angles; to clash; to jostle.
 Ε'ΚΛΩ-ΧΑΪΡ, *n.* A chair with arms to support the el-
 bows.
 Ε'ΚΛΩ-ΒΩΡΩΜ, *n.* Room to stretch out the elbows on each
 side; freedom from confinement.
 Ε'ΚΛΑ'Υ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) An Arabian tree, the fruit of which is
 used as an emetic. *Brande.*
 Ε'ΚΛΔ, *n.* Old age; old people; old times. *Shak.*
 Ε'ΚΛΔ, *a.* Surpassing another in years; older. *Hooker.*
 Ε'ΚΛΔ, *n.* An older person; one whose age claims re-
 spect; an ancestor; a ruler, as among the Jews or in the
 church; a minister or ecclesiastic; a layman having ec-
 clesiastical authority.
 Ε'ΚΛΔ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub or small tree.
 Ε'ΚΛΔ-ΒΕΡ'ΡΥ,* *n.* The fruit of the elder. *Pennant.*
 Ε'ΚΛΔ-ΟΨΝ,* *n.* A poggum made of elder. *Shak.*
 Ε'ΚΛΔ-ΛΥ, *a.* Bordering upon old age; somewhat old.
 Ε'ΚΛΔ-ΣΗΠ, *n.* State of an elder; seniority.
 Ε'ΚΛΔΣΤ, *a.* Oldest; most aged.
 Ε'ΚΛΔ'ΙΝΓ, *n.* Wood for burning; fuel. *Grose. [Local.]*
 Ε'ΚΛΕ-ΑΛ-ΙΤΕ,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of mineral. *Cleveland.*
 Ε'ΚΛΕ-Α'ΤΙΟ,* *a.* Noting a system of ancient philosophy,
 which derived its name from Elea, the residence of Xeno-
 phanes, the founder. *P. Cyc.*
 Ε'ΚΛΕ-Α'ΤΙΟ,* *n.* An adherent to the Eleatic philosophy.
Brande.
 Ε'ΚΛΕ-ΚΑΜ-ΠΑΝΕ', *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant; starwort;
 a sweetmet.
 Ε'ΚΛΕΤ', *v. a.* [*electus*, L.] [*i.* ELECTED; *pp.* ELECTING,
 ELECTED.] To choose for any office or use; to select for
 some privilege or favor; to appoint.
 Ε'ΚΛΕΤ', *a.* Chosen; taken by preference from among oth-
 ers; chosen to an office, but not yet in office. *Milton.*
 Ε'ΚΛΕΤ',* *n.* A person or persons elected for salvation.
Crabb.
 Ε'ΚΛΕΤ'ΑΝΤ, *n.* An elector. *Search. [R.]*
 Ε'ΚΛΕΤ'ΑΡΥ,* *n.* *Walker.* See ELECTUARY.
 Ε'ΚΛΕΤ'ΙΝΓ,* *v. a.* Choosing; choosing to salvation.
 Ε'ΚΛΕΤ'ΙΟΝ, *n.* [*electio*, L.] Act of electing; state of being
 elected; power of choosing; free choice; preference; public
 ceremony of choosing officers of government.—(*Theol.*)
 The choice made by God of individuals of the
 human race to enjoy certain privileges and blessings.
 Ε'ΚΛΕΤ'ΙΟΝ-ΔΑΥ,* *n.* The day on which an election is
 held. *Oldham.*

E-LÉC-TION-ÉÉR*, *v. n.* To use means for promoting an election to an office; to canvass. *Qu. Rev.*
E-LÉC-TION-ÉÉRÉR*, *n.* One who is active in promoting an election. *Dean Isaac Mimer.*
E-LÉC-TION-ÉÉRING, *n.* The arts used in an election. *Warton.*
E-LÉC-TION-ÉÉR'ING, *p. a.* Using means to promote an election; furthering or employed about an election. *Ld. Brougham.*
E-LÉC-TIVE, *a.* Having choice; regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice. — *Elective affinity*, (*Chem.*) the apparent preference which chemical substances show to certain others when combining with them. — *Elective franchise*, the right of electing a public officer or magistrate. *Qu. Rev.*
E-LÉC-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By choice; by election.
E-LÉC-TOR, *n.* One who elects; one who has the right of choosing public officers; a voter: — a prince or sovereign of an electorate: — a prince who had a voice in the choice of the German emperor.
E-LÉC-TOR-RAL, *a.* Relating to an election or an elector.
E-LÉC-TOR-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The territory of an elector; electorate. *Wotton.*
E-LÉC-TOR-ATE, *n.* The territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an elector, as in Germany.
E-LÉC-TOR-ESS, *n.* An electress. *Burnet.* See **ELECTRESS**.
E-LÉC-TOR-I-AL*, *a.* Relating to an elector or election. *Burke.*
E-LÉC-TOR-SHIP*, *n.* The office of an elector. *Hovell.*
E-LÉC-TRE, (e-lék'tur) *n.* [*electrum*, L.] Amber. *Bacon.* See **ELECTRUM**.
E-LÉC-TREP'É-TER*, *n.* An instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents. *Francis.*
E-LÉC-TRESS, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector. *Burke.*
E-LÉC-TRIC*, *n.* An electric body or substance. *Smart.*
E-LÉC-TRIC, } *a.* Capable of exhibiting electricity; re-
E-LÉC-TRI-CAL, } lating to or containing electricity; attractive.
E-LÉC-TRI-CAL-NÉSS*, *n.* The quality of being electrical. *Scott.*
E-LÉC-TRI'CIAN, (e-lék-trish'an) *n.* One who is versed in the science of electricity. *Wilson.*
E-LÉC-TRI-CI-TY, *n.* The science which explains the laws of the electric fluid; the electric fluid; a subtle fluid produced by friction, first observed in amber; a property in bodies, when excited by friction, of attracting or repelling light bodies.
E-LÉC-TRI-FI-Á-BLE*, *a.* Capable of being electrified. *Smart.*
E-LÉC-TRI-FI-CÁTION, *n.* The act of electrifying.
E-LÉC-TRI-FY, *v. a.* [*i. ELECTRIFID*; *pp. ELECTRIFYING*, *ELECTRIFIED*.] To communicate electricity to; to affect by electricity; to rouse or shock; to render electric.
E-LÉC-TRINE*, *a.* Relating to amber. *Maunder.*
E-LÉC-TRÍZE, *v. a.* To electrify. *P. Cyc.*
E-LÉC-TRO-CHÉM'IS-TRY*, *n.* The science which treats of the agency of electricity or galvanism in effecting chemical changes. *P. Cyc.*
E-LÉC-TRO-DE*, *n.* The surface by which electricity passes into and out of other mediums. *Faraday.*
E-LÉC-TRO-DY-NÁM'ICS*, *n. pl.* The science which treats of the effects or phenomena of electricity in motion. *P. Cyc.*
E-LÉC-TRÓL-Y-SIS*, *n.* The act of resolving compounds into their elements by electricity. *Faraday.*
E-LÉC-TRO-LÝTE*, *n.* A substance susceptible of direct decomposition by the action of an electric current or voltaic pile. *Brande.*
E-LÉC-TRO-LÝT'IC*, *a.* Relating to electrolysis. *Faraday.*
E-LÉC-TRO-LÝ-ZÁ-BLE*, *a.* Susceptible of decomposition by the voltaic pile. *P. Cyc.*
E-LÉC-TRO-LÝ-ZÁTION*, *n.* The act of electrolyzing. *Francis.*
E-LÉC-TRO-LÝZE*, *v. a.* To resolve compounds into their elements by the agency of electricity. *Brande.*
E-LÉC-TRO-MÁG-NÉT-ISM*, *n.* The science which treats of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties. *P. Cyc.*
E-LÉC-TRÓMÉ-TER, (*ηλεκτρον μέτρον*) An instrument for measuring the intensity of electricity; an instrument for discharging electricity.
E-LÉC-TRO-MÓTION*, *n.* The motion conferred upon magnets by electricity. *Smart.*
E-LÉC-TRO-MÓTIVE*, *a.* Exciting or moving electricity. *Francis.*
E-LÉC-TRO-MÓTOR*, *n.* An instrument to move the electric fluid. *Ure.*
E-LÉC-TRO-NÉG'Á-TIVE*, *a.* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified. *Ure.*
F-LÉC-TRÓH'Q-RŪS*, *n. ; pl. ELECTROPHORI.* A machine consisting of two plates, one of which is a resinous electric, and the other a metallic plate. *Hamilton.*

E-LÉC-TRO-PÓ-LAR*, *a.* (*Electricity*) Having one end positive and the other negative, as conductors. *Brande.*
E-LÉC-TRO-PÓST'IVE*, *a.* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified. *Smart.*
E-LÉC-TRO-SCÓPE*, *n.* An electrometer. *Brande.*
E-LÉC-TRO-TYPE*, *n.* A method of taking reverse facsimiles of medals, coins, copperplates, &c., by means of the power which voltaic electricity has of decomposing metallic salts; voltatype. *Francis.*
E-LÉC-TRUM*, *n.* [L.] Amber; a mixed metal; a gold ore. *P. Cyc.*
E-LÉC-TU-Á-RY, (*electuarium*, L.) (*Med.*) A medicine compounded of some conserve, honey, sirup, &c.
EL-ÉE-MÓSY-NÁ-RY, (él-é-móz'én-á-re) *a.* Living on charity or alms; charitable; giving in charity.
EL-ÉE-MÓSY-NÁ-RY, *n.* One who lives on alms.
EL'É-GANCE, *n.* The beauty of propriety, not of greatness; that which pleases by its propriety, grace, symmetry, or beauty; refinement; polish; politeness.
EL'É-GÁNCY, *n.* Same as *elegance*. *Bp. Taylor.*
EL'É-GANT, *a.* (*elegant*, L.) Having elegance; pleasing by beauty, symmetry, or propriety; refined; not coarse; graceful; beautiful; polite; neat; proper.
ÉL-É-GÁNT-É, (él-é-gán'sh-é) *n. pl.* [L.] Things elegant, pretty, or ornamental. *Ainsworth.*
EL'É-GÁNT-LY, *ad.* In an elegant manner; neatly.
EL'É-GÁNT-MÍND'ÉD*, *a.* Having a refined taste. *H. More.*
ÉL-É-GÍAC, (él-é-jí'ák, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; e-lé'je-ák or él-é-jí'ák, *P. K.*; e-lé'je-ák, *Wb.*) *a.* Used in or relating to elegies; mournful; sorrowful.
ÉL-É-GÍAC, *n.* Elegiac verse. *Warton.*
EL-É-GÍÁ-CAL, *a.* Belonging to an elegy. *Cotgrave.*
E-LÉ-GÍ-ÁM'BI-C*, *a.* Noting a sort of verse used by Horace in his Epodes. *Crabb.*
EL-É-GÍ-ÁST, *n.* A writer of elegies; elegist. *Goldsmith.*
EL'É-GÍST, *n.* A writer of elegies. *Warton.*
E-LÉ'GÍ-IT, (*Law*) A writ of execution for one who has recovered a debt or damage.
EL'É-GY, *n.* [*Ægyptos*] A poetical composition of mournful character; a mournful song; a funeral song; a dirge.
EL'É-MÉNT, (*elementum*, L.) A first or constituent principle of any thing; that which admits not of division or decomposition; an atom; an ingredient; a constituent part; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; — popularly, *earth, air, water, and fire* are called the *four elements*, because they were formerly deemed first principles: — *pl.* the letters or sounds of a language; rudiments; essential points; first principles of any art or science.
ÉL'É-MÉNT, *v. a.* To compound; to constitute. *Donne.*
EL-É-MÉNT'ÁL, *a.* Relating to or produced by elements, arising from first principles; rude; elementary. *Burke.*
ÉL-É-MÉNT-ÁL'I-TY, *n.* Combination of ingredients. *Whitlock.*
EL-É-MÉNT'ÁL-LY*, *ad.* In an elemental manner. *Smart.*
EL-É-MÉNT'Á-RÍ-NÉSS*, *n.* Quality of being elementary. *Scott.*
ÉL-É-MÉNT-ÁR'I-TY, *n.* State of being elementary. *Brownie.*
EL-É-MÉNT'Á-RY, *a.* Primary; uncompounded; initial; or of belonging to the elements.
EL-É-MÉNT'Á-TION*, *n.* Instruction in the first principles. *Coleridge. [R.]*
ÉL'É-MI, (él'é-me) (él'é-me, *Wb. Crabb, Brande*; e-lé'mé, *K. Johnson, Ash.*) *n.* A gum or resin which flows from a tree (*amyris elemifera*) found in the West Indies and other tropical countries; used as a varnish.
EL'É-MÍNE*, *n.* The crystalline and purified resin of elemi. *Francis.*
E-LÉNH', or **E-LÉNH'**, (e-léngk', *S. Wb.*; e-lénh' or *P. K.*; e-lénh' or e-léngk', *Ja.*) *n.* [*elenchus*, L.] (*Logic*) An argument; a sophism. *Brownie.*
É-LÉNH'ÉHI-CAL*, *a.* Tending to convince or confute. *Scott.*
É-LÉNHÉ'IZE, *v. n.* To dispute. *B. Jonson.*
É-LÉNHÉ'TI-CAL, *a.* Same as *elenchical*. *Wilkins.*
É-LÉN'QE, *a.* See **ELLINGE**.
E-LÉ'QOT, *n.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*
E-LÉ'PHANT, (él'é-fánt) *n.* (*elephas*, L.) The largest of quadrupeds, clumsy in form, but very sagacious, and remarkable for the proboscis or trunk which overhangs its mouth. The teeth form ivory, and hence the word is sometimes used for ivory.
E-LÉ'PHANT-BÉ'TLE*, *n.* A large insect of the beetle kind. *Goldsmith.*
E-LÉ'PHÁN-TÍ-Á-C*, *a.* Affected with the elephantiasis. *Ash.*
E-LÉ'PHÁN-TÍ-Á-SIS, (*elephantiasis*, L.) (*Med.*) A species of leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.
E-LÉ'PHÁN-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant: — an epl, that applied to certain ancient Roman books of record- perhaps because made of ivory; large in size.

EL-*F*-PHAN-TŌ'DAL,* *a.* Formed like an elephant. *Phillips*.
 EL-EU-SIN'I-AN,* *a.* Relating to Eleusis in ancient Greece, or the rites of the worship of Ceres. *Warburton*.
 EL-EU-THÉ'RF-A,* *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A medicinal bark. *Hamilton*.
 EL-E-V-ATE, *v. a.* [*elevo*, L.] [i. ELEVATED; *pp.* ELEVATING, ELEVATED.] To raise up aloft; to exalt; to dignify; to elevate; to lift up.
 EL-E-V-ATE, *a.* Exalted; raised aloft; elevated. *Milton*.
 EL-E-V-AT-ED,* *p. a.* Raised high; lofty; sublime; noble.
 EL-E-V-AT-ED-NESS,* *n.* State of being elevated. *Scott*.
 EL-E-V-AT-ING,* *p. a.* Raising up; exalting; elevating.
 EL-E-V-AT-I-ON, *n.* Act of raising; state of being elevated; exaltation; dignity. — (*Astron.*) The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon. — (*Gunnery*) The angle which a cannon makes with the plane of the horizon. — (*Arch.*) A draft and description of the face or principal side of a building.
 EL-E-V-ATŌR, *n.* He or that which elevates or lifts up: — a surgical instrument.
 EL-E-V-ATŌRY,* *a.* Tending to elevate. *Boase*.
 ELEVE, (ā-jāv') *n.* [Fr.] One brought up or protected by another; a pupil; a disciple; a scholar. *Ld. Chesterfield*.
 E-LEV-EN, (e-lev'vən) *a. & n.* Ten and one.
 E-LEV-ENTH, (e-lev'enth) *a.* Next in order to the tenth.
 E-LEV-ENTH,* *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval consisting of ten conjunct degrees, or eleven diatonic sounds. *Crabb*.
 ELF, *n.*; *pl.* ELVES; (ēlvz) An imaginary being in the mythology of the nations in the north of Europe; a spirit, good or bad; a wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a fairy; a dwarf.
 ELF, *v. a.* To entangle hair, as elves were said to do, so that it cannot be unravelled. *Shak*.
 ELF-AR-RŌW,* *n.* A flint-stone sharpened on each side, used in war by the ancient Britons. *Hamilton*.
 ELF-BŌLT,* or ELF-SHŌT,* *n.* A flint arrow-head. *Jamieson*.
 ELF-IN, *a.* Relating to elves or to fairies; elfish. *Spenser*.
 ELF'IN, *n.* A child; an urchin. *Shenstone*.
 ELF'ISH, *a.* Relating to elves, fairies, or demons. *Warton*.
 ELF-LŌCK, *n.* A knot of hair twisted intricately. *Shak*.
 ELF-SKIN,* *n.* The skin of an elf. *Shak*.
 ELF'IN,* *a.* Applied to a series of ancient sculptured marbles, which were chiefly decorations of the Parthenon at Athens, now deposited in the British Museum in London, obtained by the Earl of Elgin, in 1812. *P. Cyc*.
 E-LIC'IT, *v. a.* [*elicio*, L.] [i. ELICITED; *pp.* ELICITING, ELICITED.] To bring or draw out; to strike out; to fetch out by labor or art. *Hale*.
 E-LIC'IT, *a.* Brought into act. *Hammond*.
 E-LIC'IT-ATE, *v. a.* To elicit. *More*.
 E-LIC'IT-AT-I-ON, *n.* Act of eliciting. *Bp. Bramhall*.
 E-LID, *v. a.* [*elido*, L.] [i. ELIDED; *pp.* ELIDING, ELIDED.] [†To crush. *Hooker*.] To cut off a syllable. *Brit. Crit.*
 E-LI-G-IB-IL-I-TY, *n.* Quality or state of being eligible.
 E-LI-G-IBLE, (ēl'e-je-b'l) *a.* [*eligibilis*, L.] That may be elected; fit to be chosen; preferable.
 E-LI-G-IB-LE-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being eligible.
 E-LI-G-ATE,* *v. a.* To polish; to smooth. *Scott*.
 E-LIM'I-N-ATE, *v. a.* [*elimino*, L.] [i. ELIMINATED; *pp.* ELIMINATING, ELIMINATED.] To cause to disappear; to open; to release; to put out of doors. *Young*.
 E-LIM-I-N-AT-I-ON, *n.* The act of eliminating; rejection.
 E-LIN'GUD,* *a.* Tongue-tied; dumb. *Colc*.
 E-LI'QUA-MENT,* (e-lik'wa-mēnt) *n.* (*Chem.*) A juice squeezed out of fat or fish. *Crabb*.
 E-LI-QU-AT-I-ON, *n.* [*eliquatus*, L.] (*Chem.*) A separation by heat which separates a more fusible substance from one that is less so: — the separation of two metals by fusion.
 E-LIS-I-ON, (e-liz'h'un) *n.* [*elisis*, L.] (*Gram.*) The act of cutting off, particularly of a vowel or syllable at the end of a word; division; separation.
 E-LIS-ON,* *n.*; *pl.* E-LIS-ONS. (*Law*) Two persons appointed by the court to return a jury when the sheriff and coroner have been challenged as incompetent. *Blackstone*.
 ELITE, (ā-let') *n.* [Fr.] The chosen part, particularly of an army; the flower of an army; the best part.
 E-LIX'ATE, *v. a.* [*elixo*, L.] To extract by boiling. *Cockram*.
 E-LIX-I-AT-I-ON, *n.* The act of elixating or boiling. *Brownie*.
 E-LIX-IR, (e-lik'sir) *n.* [Ar.] In old pharmacy, a tincture, essence, or solution; the extract or quintessence of any thing; a cordial; the imagined medicine of the alchemists, that would cure all diseases, and the liquor for transmuting metals to gold; a mixture of an aromatic with sulphuric acid.
 E-LIZ-AB-ETH-AN,* *a.* Belonging to Queen Elizabeth. *Ed Rev*.
 ELK, *n.* A large and stately animal, of the genus *cervus*; the moose-deer.
 ELKE, (ēlk) *n.* A wild swan or hooper.
 ELL, *n.* A measure containing a yard and a quarter.
 EL-LĀG'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from gall-nuts, and differing from the gallic acid. *Brande*.

EL-LĒB'O-RINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A resin obtained from the *hel-leborus hyemalis*, of an extremely acrid taste. *P. Cyc*.
 E-LĒ'LING-Ē, *a.* Cheerless; sad. *Vis. of P. Ploughman*.
 E-LĒ'LING-NESS, *n.* Loneliness; dullness. *Henry VIII*.
 E-LĒ'LPSE,* *n.* (*Geom.*) One of the sections of a cone, produced by cutting the cone by a plane passing through its opposite sides; same as *ellipsoid*. *Brandē*.
 EL-LĒ'PSES, [Éλλειψις.] *pl.* EL-LĒ'PSES. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which something is left out. — (*Geom.*) An oval figure; one of the three sections peculiar to the cone, the parabola and hyperbola being the other two. See *ELLIPSE*.
 EL-LĒ'P-SŌ-GRĀPH,* *n.* An instrument for describing an ellipse; a trammel. *Francis*.
 EL-LĒ'P-SŌID,* *n.* (*Geom.*) An elliptical spheroid, being a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about either axis. *Crabb*.
 EL-LĒ'SŌ'DAL,* *a.* Relating to or resembling an ellipsoid. *Blots*.
 EL-LĒ'P-TIC, } *a.* Having the form of an ellipse or ellipse.
 EL-LĒ'P-TICAL, } *sis*; oval: — partaking of an ellipse; having words understood.
 EL-LĒ'P-TICAL-LY, *ad.* In an elliptical manner. *Hurd*.
 EL-LĒ'P-TIC'I-TY,* *n.* The quality of being elliptical; deviation from a sphere or circle. *Brande*.
 EL-LĒ'P-TŌID,* *n.* An infinite or indefinite ellipse. *Crabb*.
 EL-LĒ, *n.* [*elms*, L.] A large forest-tree, of several varieties.
 EL-LĒ'N, *a.* Of or belonging to the elm. *Todd*.
 EL-LĒ'NY, *a.* Abounding with elm-trees. *T. Warton*.
 E-LŌ-C-Ā-T-I-ON, *n.* [*elocutio*, L.] A removal; an ecstasy. *Bp. Hall*.
 E-LŌ-CŪ-T-I-ON, *n.* [*elocutio*, L.] The art of speaking with propriety; oratory; eloquence; pronunciation; good delivery; oral expression.
 E-LŌ-CŪ-T-I-ON-ARY,* *a.* Relating to elocution. *Ch. Ob*.
 E-LŌ-CŪ-T-I-ON-IST,* *n.* One versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution. *White*.
 E-LŌ-CŪ-T-I-ON, *a.* Having the power of elocution. *Fellham*.
 E-LOGE, (ā-izh'v) *n.* [Fr.] A funeral oration. *Atterbury*.
 E-LŌ-G-IST, *n.* A eulogist. *Wotton*.
 E-LŌ'F-F-Ū-M,* *n.* [L.] An elogy; a testimonial. *Dodsley*.
 E-LŌ'G-Y, *n.* [*elogium*, L.] Praise; panegyric; eulogy. *Hurd*. [R.]
 E-LŌ'HĪM,* *n.* [Heb. pl.] One of the names of God. *Ash*.
 E-LŌ'G-N-ATE, (e-lŌ'gnā) *v. a.* To remove. *Howell*.
 E-LŌ'G-NE, (e-lŌ'gn) *v. a.* [*elaigner*, Fr.] To banish; to remove afar off. *Spenser*. See *ELOIN*.
 E-LŌ'G-N-ENT, *n.* Remoteness; distance. *Shenstone*. [R.]
 E-LŌ'N,* *v. a.* (*Law*) To remove; to banish; to send away. *Whishaw*.
 E-LŌ'NG', *v. a.* To put far off; to retard. *G. Fletcher*.
 E-LŌ'NG-ATE, *v. a.* [*elongo*, L.] [i. ELONGATED; *pp.* ELONGATING, ELONGATED.] To lengthen; to draw out.
 E-LŌ'NG-ATE, *v. n.* To go off to a distance. *Bronne*.
 E-LŌ'NG-ATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Drawn out; elongated. *P. Cyc*.
 E-LŌ'N-G-Ā-T-I-ON, *n.* Act of elongating; state of being stretched; distance; departure. — (*Surg.*) An imperfect luxation.
 E-LŌPE', *v. n.* [i. ELOPED; *pp.* ELOPING, ELOPED.] To run away; to abandon a legal guardian and go off with another person; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.
 E-LŌPE-MENT, *n.* Act of eloping: — generally used of a wife who departs from her husband with a paramour, or of a young unmarried female, who secretly quits her family for a gallant or a promised husband.
 E-LŌPS, *n.* [*ελωψ*, L.] A fish; also a serpent. *Milton*.
 E-LŌ-QU-ENCE, (ēl'Ō-kwēns) *n.* [*eloquentia*, L.] The art of clothing thoughts in such language as is adapted to produce conviction or persuasion; the art of speaking well; oratory; power, beauty, and appropriateness of language.
 E-LŌ-QU-ENT, *a.* Powerful and beautiful in expression; relating to or having eloquence; becoming an orator; oratorical; speaking well; persuasive.
 E-LŌ-QU-ENT-LY, *ad.* In an eloquent manner.
 ELSE, (ēls) *adv. & a.* Other; one besides. *Shak*.
 ELSE, (ēls) *adv.* Otherwise; besides; except that mentioned.
 ELSE'WHERE, (ēls'hvā'r) *ad.* In any other place; in other places; in some other place.
 ELSIN, *n.* A shoemaker's awl. *Grose*. [Local, Eng.]
 E-LŪ'CI-D-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*elucido*, L.] [i. ELUCIDATED; *pp.* ELUCIDATING, ELUCIDATED.] To explain; to clear; to make plain; to illustrate.
 E-LŪ'CI-D-Ā-T-ING,* *p. a.* Explaining; throwing light upon
 E-LŪ'CI-D-Ā-T-I-ON, *n.* Act of elucidating; explanation.
 E-LŪ'CI-D-Ā-T-IVE, *a.* Throwing light; explanatory.
 E-LŪ'CI-D-Ā-TŌR, *n.* One who elucidates; explainer.
 E-LŪ'CI-D-Ā-TŌRY,* *a.* Explaining; affording light. *Qu. Rev*
 E-LŪ-C-T-Ā-T-I-ON, *n.* [*eluctatus*, L.] Act of bursting forth. *Bp. Hall*.
 E-LŪDE', *v. a.* [*eludo*, L.] [i. ELUDED; *pp.* ELUDING, ELUDED.] To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice; to evade; to shun.
 E-LŪ'D-I-BLE, *a.* That may be eluded. *Swift*.

Ē'LŪL, * n. A Jewish month answering to a part of August. *Crabb*.
Ē-LŪM'BĀT-ĒD, n. Weakened in the loins. *Bailey*.
Ē-LŪ'ŌIŌN, (ē-lū'zhūn) n. [*elusio*, L.] Act of eluding; an escape by artifice; evasion; artifice.
Ē-LŪ'SIVE, a. Practising elusion; fallacious; deceptive.
Ē-LŪ'SŌ-RĪ-NĒSS, n. The state of being elusory. *Ash*.
Ē-LŪ'SŌ-RĪ, a. Tending to elude or deceive; elusive. *Brownie*.
Ē-LŪTE', v. a. [*eluo*, L.] To wash off; to elutriate. *Arbuthnot*.
Ē-LŪ'TRĪ-ĀTE, v. a. [*elutrio*, L.] [i. ELUTRIATED; pp. ELUTRIATING, ELUTRIATED.] To purify by washing or straining off; to decant, or strain out.
Ē-LŪ'TRĪ-Ā'TIŌN, n. Act of elutriating; washing; the separation of substances, as ores, &c., by washing them in large quantities of water.
ĒLV'AN, * a. Relating to elves; elvish. *Brasse*.
ĒLV'E-LŌCK, n. Knot of hair. *Brownie*. See **ĒLF-LOCK**.
ĒLV'ER, n. A young conger or sea-eel. *Chambers*.
ĒLVES, (ēlvz) n. The plural of *Elf*. See **ĒLF**.
ĒLVISH, a. Relating to elves; elvish. See **ĒLVISH**.
ĒLVISH-MĀRKED, * (-mārk't) a. Disfigured by elves or fairies. *Shak*.
ĒLV-Y-DŌR'IC, * a. (*Painting*) Noting a species of painting with a vehicle or substance composed of oil and water. *Brande*.
Ē-LŪ'SĪ-ĀN, (ē-lūzh'ē-an) [ē-lūzh'ē-an, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; ē-lūzh'yan, *E. F.*; ē-lē'zhān, *S. K.*] a. Pertaining to Elysium; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful; happy.
Ē-LŪ'SĪ-Ī-ŪM, (ē-lūzh'ē-ūm) n. [*l.*] pl. L. *Ē-LŪ'SĪ-T-A*; *Ēng.* *Ē-LŪ'SĪ-ŪMS*, (*Myth.*) The region of the residence of happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.
Ē-LŪ'T'RĪ-FŌRM, * a. Formed like the elytron. *Kirby*.
Ē-LŪ'TRŌN, * n. [*ἔλυτρον*, pl. *ἔλυτρα*, (*Ent.*) A winged sheath, or upper crustaceous membrane, which forms the superior wing of a tribe of beetles. *Lyell*.
Ē-LŪ'TRŪM, * n. (*Ent.*) Same as *elytron*. *Brande*.
ĒM, A contraction of them. *Hudibras*.
ĒM, * A prefix. See **ĒN**.
Ē-MĀC'ĒR-ĀTE, v. n. [*emacero*, L.] To emaciate. *Bullokar*.
Ē-MĀC'ĒR-Ā'TIŌN, n. Emaciation. *Bullokar*.
Ē-MĀCĪ-ĀTE, v. a. [*emacio*, L.] [i. EMACIATED; pp. EMACIATING, EMACIATED.] To make lean or thin; to waste; to deprive of flesh.
Ē-MĀCĪ-ĀTE, (ē-mā'shē-āt) v. n. To lose flesh; to grow lean.
Ē-MĀCĪ-ĀTE, (ē-mā'shē-āt) a. Wasted; emaciated. *Shenstone*.
Ē-MĀCĪ-Ā'TIŌN, (ē-mā-shē-ā'shūn) n. The act of making or growing lean; state of being emaciated or grown lean.
Ē-MĀCŪ-LĀTE, v. a. [*emaculo*, L.] To take out spots. *Hales*.
Ē-MĀCŪ-LĀ'TIŌN, n. The act of freeing from spots.
ĒM'A-NĀNT, [ē'mā-nānt, *W. P. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; ē'mā-nānt, *S. J. F. Ja.*] a. Issuing from something else. *Hale*.
ĒM'A-NĀTE, v. n. [*emanare*, L.] [i. EMANATED; pp. EMANATING, EMANATED.] To issue or flow from something else; to arise; to issue; to proceed; to spring.
ĒM'A-NĀTE, * a. Issuing out; emanant. *Southey*. [R.]
ĒM'A-NĀ'TIŌN, n. The act of issuing from something; that which issues from something; an efflux; issue.
ĒM'A-NĀ-TĪVE, [ē'mā-nā-tīv, *W. P. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; ē-mān'ā-tīv, *S. P. Ja.*] a. Issuing from; emanant. *Glaville*.
Ē-MĀN'CĪ-PĀTE, v. a. [*emancipo*, L.] [i. EMANCIPATED; pp. EMANCIPATING, EMANCIPATED.] To set free from servitude or from civil restriction; to liberate; to free.
Ē-MĀN'CĪ-PĀTE, * a. Set at liberty; free. *Cowper*.
Ē-MĀN'CĪ-PĀT-ĒD, * p. a. Set at liberty; restored to freedom.
Ē-MĀN-CĪ-PĀ'TIŌN, n. Act of emancipating; deliverance from slavery or from civil restraint.
Ē-MĀN-CĪ-PĀ'TIŌN-ĪST, * n. An advocate for emancipation. *Qu. Rev.*
Ē-MĀN'CĪ-PĀ-TŌR, n. One who emancipates.
Ē-MĀN'CĪ-PĪST, * n. A convict who has been pardoned or emancipated. *Qu. Rev.*—An term in use in New South Wales.
Ē-MĀR'ĒI-NĀTE, v. a. [*emargino*, L.] To take away the margin or edge. *Cockermar*.
Ē-MĀR'ĒI-NĀTE, * a. (Bot.) Having a notch at the point. *P. Cyc.*
Ē-MĀR-ĒI-NĀ'TIŌN, * n. Act of taking away the margin. *Smart*.
Ē-MĀS'ĒŪ-LĀTE, v. a. [*emasculo*, L.] [i. EMASCUATED; pp. EMASCUATING, EMASCUATED.] To castrate; to deprive of virility; to effeminate.
Ē-MĀS'ĒŪ-LĀTE, n. Unmanned; vitiated. *Hammond*.
Ē-MĀS'ĒŪ-LĀT-ĒD, * p. a. Unmanned; rendered effeminate.
Ē-MĀS'ĒŪ-LĀ'TIŌN, n. Castration; effeminacy.
Ē-MĀLE', v. a. [*emballer*, Fr.] To make or pack up; to bind up; to inclose. *Spenser*.
Ē-MĀL'L, * v. a. To inclose; to embale. *Sir P. Sidney*. *Shak*.
Ē-MĀL'M, (ē-mām') v. a. [*embalmer*, Fr.] [i. EMBALMED; pp. EMBALMING, EMBALMED.] To preserve from putrefac-

tion; to impregnate with aromatics, as a resistance to putrefaction; to fill with sweet scent.
Ē-MĀL'MĒD', * (ē-mām'd) p. a. Impregnated with aromatics, so as to prevent putrefaction; preserved.
Ē-MĀL'M'ĒR, (ē-mām'ēr) n. One who embalms.
Ē-MĀL'M'ĒNG, * (ē-mām'ng) n. The process of preserving dead bodies, so as to prevent putrefaction. *Warburton*.
Ē-MĀL'MĒNT, * (ē-mām'mēnt) n. Act of embalming. *Malone*.
Ē-MĀNK', * v. a. To throw or heap up, as a bank. *Richardson*.
Ē-MĀNK'MĒNT, * n. A continued bank or mound of earth; act of forming a bank; a bank. *P. Cyc.*
Ē-MĀR', v. a. To shut in; to stop; to hinder. *Bacon*. [R.]
Ē-MĀR-ĒĀ'TIŌN, n. The act of embarking.
Ē-MĀR'ĒŌ, n. [*embarcar*, Sp.] pl. **Ē-MĀR'ĒŌES**. A prohibition upon shipping not to leave a port; a detention; a stop put to trade.
Ē-MĀR'ĒŌ, v. a. [i. EMBARGOED; pp. EMBARGOING, EMBARGOED.] To lay an embargo upon; to stop.
Ē-MĀR'R', v. a. [*embarquer*, Fr.] [i. EMBARKED; pp. EMBARKING, EMBARKED.] To put on shipboard; to engage in.
Ē-MĀR'R', v. n. To go on shipboard; to engage.
Ē-MĀR-RĀ'TIŌN, n. Act of embarking. See **EMBARKATION**.
Ē-MĀR'KĀ'MĒNT, * n. Act of embarking; enterprise. *Shak*.
Ē-MĀR'RASS, v. a. [i. EMBARRASSED; pp. EMBARRASSING, EMBARRASSED.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle; to trouble.
Ē-MĀR'RASS, * n. Embarrassment. *Warburton*. [R.]
Ē-MĀR'RASSĒD, * (ē-mār'rāst) p. a. Perplexed; entangled; difficult.
Ē-MĀR'RASS-ĪNG, * p. a. Perplexing; distressing; difficult.
Ē-MĀR'RASS-MĒNT, n. Perplexity; entanglement.
Ē-MĀSE', v. a. To vitiate; to debase. *Spenser*. [R.]
Ē-MĀSĒ'VĒMENT, n. Deterioration; debasement. *South*.
(Med.) A bathing-tub, or vessel filled with warm water. *Crabb*. See **EMBASIS**.
ĒM'BA-SĪS, * n. [*ἐμβασις*,] A bathing-tub or vessel filled with warm water. *Crabb*.
ĒM-BĀS-SĀDE', n. [*embassade*, Fr.] An embassy. *Spenser*.
ĒM-BĀS'SĀ-DŌR, n. An ambassador. See **AMBASSADOR**.
ĒM-BĀS'SĀ-DRESS, n. See **AMBASSADRESS**.
ĒM-BĀS'SĀ-DRY, * n. Embassy. *Leland*.
ĒM-BĀS-SĀGE, n. Same as *embassy*. *Shak*.
ĒM-BĀS-SY, n. The message of an ambassador; the function of an ambassador; a solemn message; the person or persons intrusted with a solemn message.
ĒM-BĀS'TAR-DĪZE, * v. a. To render illegitimate or base. *Milton*.
ĒM-BĀTHE', v. See **IMBATHÉ**.
ĒM-BĀT'TLE, v. a. [i. EMBATTLED; pp. EMBATTLING, EMBATTLED.] To range in order or array of battle. *Shak*.
ĒM-BĀT'TLE, v. n. To be ranged in battle array. *Shak*.
ĒM-BĀT'TLED, (ē-mbāt'tīd) a. Indented like a battlement; furnished with battlements; arrayed for battle.
ĒM-BĀY, (ē-mb-ē) v. a. [i. EMBAYED; pp. EMBAYING, EMBAYED.] To bay; to landlock.
ĒM-BĀY, (ē-mb-ē) v. a. [i. EMBAYED; pp. EMBAYING, EMBAYED.] To bathe; to wash. *Spenser*. [To inclose in a bay; to landlock.
ĒM-BĒD', * v. a. [i. EMBEDDED; pp. EMBEDDING, EMBEDDED.] To place in a bed; to sink in another substance. *Paley*. Written also *imbed*.
ĒM-BĒD'DED, p. a. Placed in; imbedded. *Paley*.
ĒM-BĒD'MĒNT, * n. Act of embedding. *Marryatt*.
ĒM-BĒL'LISH, v. a. [*embellir*, Fr.] [i. EMBELLISHED; pp. EMBELLISHING, EMBELLISHED.] To decorate; to adorn; to beautify; to deck.
ĒM-BĒL'LISHĒD, * (ē-mbē'l'lish) p. a. Adorned; decorated.
ĒM-BĒL'LISH-ĒR, n. One who embellishes. *Todd*.
ĒM-BĒL'LISH-MĒNT, n. Act of embellishing; decoration; ornament.
ĒM'BER, * a. Coming at appointed seasons; an epithet applied to certain fast-days, viz.: the first Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday which occur after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after September 14, and after December 13. *Common Prayer*.
ĒM'BER-ĪNG, n. The ember days. *Tusser*.
ĒM'BERS, n. pl. Hot cinders; ashes not extinguished.
ĒM'BER-WĒEK, n. A week in which an ember day falls.
ĒM-BĒZ'ZLE, v. a. [*embler*, Fr.] [i. EMBEZZLED; pp. EMBEZZLING, EMBEZZLED.] To purloin or appropriate property intrusted; to appropriate by breach of trust; to pilfer; to waste.
ĒM-BĒZ'ZLE-MĒNT, (ē-mbē'z'zle-mēnt) n. Act of embezzling; the thing embezzled; theft or felony committed by breach of trust.
ĒM-BĒZ'ZLER, n. One who embezzles.
ĒM-BĪBE', v. a. See **IMBIBE**.
ĒM-BĪT'TER, * v. a. To imbitter. *Coleridge*. See **IMBITTER**.
ĒM-BĪT'TER-MĒNT, * n. Act of embittering. *Coleridge*. [R.]
ĒM-ĒLĀZE', v. a. [*blasonner*, Fr.] To adorn; to emblazon. *Milton*.
ĒM-ĒLĀ'ZON, (ē-mblē'zn) v. a. [i. EMBLAZONED; pp. EMBLAZONING, EMBLAZONED.] To adorn with ensigns armorial; to deck in glaring colors.

EM-BLÁ'ZON-ER, (em-blá'zn-er) *n.* One who emblazons.
 EM-BLÁ'ZON-ING, * *n.* Act of gracing with signs armorial.
 EM-BLÁ'ZON-MENT, * *n.* The act of emblazoning. *Ed. Rev.*
 EM-BLÁ'ZON-RÝ, (em-blá'zn-rý) *n.* The act or art of em-
 blazoning; pictures on shields.
 EM-BLEM, *n.* [*εμβλημα*]. Enamel. *Milton*. A picture repre-
 senting one thing to the eye and another to the under-
 standing; a figure; a symbol; type; an allusive picture.
 †EM-BLEM, *v. a.* To represent in an allusive manner. *Felt-*
ham.
 EM-BLE-MÁT'IC, } *a.* Relating to or represented by em-
 BLE-MÁT'IC-CAL, } blems; figurative; allusive.
 EM-BLE-MÁT'IC-LÝ, *ad.* In the manner of emblems.
 EM-BLE-MÁT'IC-Á-LESS, * *n.* State of being emblematical.
Scott.
 EM-BLEM'A-TÍST, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems.
Bronze.
 †EM-BLEM'A-TÍZE, *v. a.* To represent by an emblem. *Morc.*
 EM-BLE-MÉNTS, *n. pl.* (*Law*) Produce or fruits of lands
 sown or planted; — so called when it becomes a question
 whether a tenant's executors or the landlord shall have
 them.
 EM-BLEM-ÍZE, * *v. a.* To represent by emblems. *Smart*.
 EM-BLEM-ÍZ-ING, *n.* A making of emblems. *Cotgrave*.
 EM-BLÓOM', * *v. a.* To cover, as with bloom; to enliven.
Savage.
 EM-BOD'Í-ER, * *n.* One who embodies. *Percival*.
 EM-BOD'Í-MÉNT, * *n.* The act of embodying. *Ed. Rev.*
 EM-BOD'Y, *v. a.* [*εμβωδίζω*]. EMBODIED; *pp.* EMBODYING, EMBODIED.]
 To form into a body or mass; to incorporate. *Shak.* Writ-
 ten also *imbody*.
 EM-BOGU'ING, (em-bóg'ing) *n.* The emptying of a river; the
 place where it empties itself into the sea. *Florio*. [*R.*]
 EM-BÓIL'. See *IMBOIL*.
 EM-BÓLD'EN, (em-ból'dn) *v. a.* [*εμβολδενω*]. *pp.* EM-
 BOLDENING, EMBOLDENED.] To make bold; to give cour-
 age to. *Dryden*.
 EM-BÓLD'EN-ER, * *n.* One who emboldens. *Baxter*.
 EM-BÓL-LÍSM, *n.* [*εμβολισμός*]. Intercalation; insertion of
 days or years to produce regularity and equation of time;
 the time inserted.
 EM-BÓL-LÍSM'ÁL, * *a.* Intercalary; embolismic. *Smart*.
 EM-BÓL-LÍSM'ÁT'Í-CÁL, * *a.* Embolismic. *Scott*.
 EM-BÓL-LÍSM'ÍC, * *a.* Relating to embolism; intercalary.
Brande.
 EM-BÓL-LÍSM'ÍC-ÁL, * *a.* Same as *embolismic*. *Scott*.
 EM-BÓL-LÍS, *n.* [*εμβολός*, *Gr.*] *pl.* EM'BQ-LI. Any thing
 inserted and acting in another, as the piston of a pump
 or steam-engine.
 EMBONPOINT',* (áng'hóng-pwáng') *n.* [*Fr.*] A state of
 health; good plight of body; plumpness. *Warburton*.
 EM-BÓR'DER, *v. a.* [*embordurer*, old *Fr.*] To adorn with a
 border. See *IMBORDER*.
 EM-BÓSK', *v. a.* See *IMBOSK*.
 EM-BÓSQM', * *v. a.* See *IMBOSQM*.
 EM-BÓSS', *v. a.* [*bosse*, *Fr.*] [*εμβωσσει*]. *pp.* EMBOSSING,
 EMBOSSED.] To form with protuberances; to engrave with
 relief or rising work. [†To *imbosk*. *Milton*. To hunt hard
Spenser.]
 EM-BÓSSÉD',* (em-bést') *p. a.* Formed with embossments.
 EM-BÓSS'ING, * *n.* Act of making figures in relief. *Crabb*.
 EM-BÓSS'MÉNT, *n.* Act of embossing; a protuberance; any
 thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence; relief;
 rising work.
 EM-BÓT'TLE, *v. a.* To include in bottles; to bottle.
 EMBOUCHURE,* (áng-bá-shúr') *n.* [*Fr.*] The mouth of a
 river; — the aperture or mouth-piece of a musical instru-
 ment. *Brande*.
 EM-BÓUND', *v. a.* See *IMBOUND*.
 EM-BÓW', (em-bó') *v. a.* To bend like a bow; to arch.
Spenser.
 EM-BÓW'EL, *v. a.* [*εμβωλλω*]; *pp.* EMBOWELLING, EM-
 BOWELLED.] To deprive of entrails; to disembowel; to
 enclose in another substance.
 EM-BÓW'EL-LER, *n.* One who embowels. *Greenhill*.
 EM-BÓW'EL-MÉNT,* *n.* The act of embowelling. *Lamb*.
 EM-BÓW'ÉR, *v. a. & n.* [*εμβωρω*]; *pp.* EMBOWERING,
 EMBOWERED.] To place or lodge in a bower. *Spenser*.
 EM-BÓX', *v. a.* See *IMBOX*.
 EM-BRACE', *v. a.* [*embrasser*, *Fr.*] [*εμβρακε*]; *pp.* EM-
 BRACING, EMBRACED.] To hold or press fondly in the
 arms; to hug; to clasp; to seize ardently; to lay hold
 on; to welcome; to comprehend; to take in; to com-
 prise; to enclose; to contain; to admit; to receive; to
 include.
 EM-BRACE', *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shak*.
 EM-BRACE', *n.* Act of embracing; a caress; clasp; fond
 pressure in the arms; hug. [*R.*]
 EM-BRACE'MÉNT, *n.* Clasp in the arms; embrace. *Shak*.
 EM-BRACE'QR,* or EM-BRÁ'SQR,* *n.* (*Law*) One who prac-
 tises embracery. *Tomlins*.
 EM-BRÁ'ÇER, *n.* One who embraces.
 EM-BRÁ'ÇE-RÝ,* *n.* (*Law*) An attempt to corrupt, or to in-
 fluence by unlawful means, a court or jury. *Blackstone*.

EM-BRÁ'ÇING, *n.* An embrace; a hugging. *Burton*.
 †EM-BRÁ'Í, *v. a.* To upbraid. *Sir T. Elyot*.
 EM-BRÁ'NCH'MÉNT,* *n.* Formation of a branch. *Has-*
lam.
 EM-BRÁ'NGLE,* *v. a.* See *IMBRANGLE*.
 EM-BRÁ'S'URE, (em-brá-zhúr' or em-brá'zhúr) [em-brá'zhúr,
Fr., *J. F. Ja.*; em-brá-zhór', *S. K.*; em-brá-zúr', *P. Sm.*
Wb., *J. Fr.*] (*Forl.*) An opening made in a wall or para-
 pet, or a breastwork, through which guns are fired; bat-
 tlement; the enlargement of a window or door on the
 inside.
 †EM-BRÁVE', *v. a.* To decorate; to fill with courage.
Spenser.
 EM-BRÍGH'T',* (em-brít') *v. a.* To make bright. *Cunning-*
ham.
 EM-BRÓ-CÁTE, *v. a.* [*εμβροχέω*]. [*i.* EMBROCATED; *pp.* EM-
 BROCATING, EMBROCATED.] To moisten and rub a dis-
 eased part with a liquid substance.
 EM-BRÓ-CÁ'TÍON, *n.* Act of embrocating; a lotion; a fluid
 application to any part of the body.
 EM-BRÓ'D'ER, *v. a.* [*broder*, *Fr.*] [*i.* EMBROIDERED; *pp.*
 EMBROIDERING, EMBROIDERED.] To border with orna-
 ments; to decorate with embroidery or figured work.
 EM-BRÓ'D'ERED,* (em-bróid'erd) *p. a.* Ornamented with
 figure-work.
 EM-BRÓ'D'ER-ER, *n.* One who embroiders.
 EM-BRÓ'D'ER-Y, *n.* [*broderie*, *Fr.*] Needle-work of gold,
 silver, or silk, upon stuffs, muslin, &c.; variegation or
 diversity of colors.
 EM-BRÓ'ÍL', *v. a.* [*broüiller*, *Fr.*] [*i.* EMBROILED; *pp.* EM-
 BROILING, EMBROILED.] To disturb; to confuse; to dis-
 tract; to involve in trouble by discord. [*R.*]
 EM-BRÓ'ÍL', * *n.* Confusion; embroilment. *Shafesbury*.
 EM-BRÓ'ÍL'MÉNT, *n.* Act of embroiling; confusion; dis-
 turbance. *Mauvrell*.
 EM-BRÓNZE',* or EM-BRÓNZE', * *v. a.* To cover with
 bronze. *Francis*. See *BRONZE*.
 EM-BRÓTH'EL, *v. a.* To enclose in a brothel. *Donne*.
 EM-BRÓWN', *v. a.* See *IMBROWN*.
 EM-BRÚE', *v. a.* See *IMBRUE*.
 EM-BRÚTE', * *v. a.* To render brutish. *Cuethorne*. See *IM-*
BRUTE.
 EM'BRY-Ó, *n.* [*εμβρυον*]. *pl.* EM'BRY-ÓS. The offspring
 in the womb before it becomes a fetus; the rudiments
 of any thing yet unformed. — (*Bot.*) A fleshy substance
 occupying the interior of a seed, and constituting the
 rudiment of the future plant.
 EM'BRY-Ó,* *a.* Relating to an embryo; unfinished. *Tweedell*.
 EM-BRY-ÓL'Q-ÓY,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A treatise on embryos. *Ec. Rev.*
 EM'BRY-ÓN, *n.* Same as *embryo*. *Milton*. [*R.*]
 EM'BRY-ÓN, *a.* Yet unfinished; unfinished. *W. Browne*.
 EM'BRY-Ó-NÁRE,* } *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like an embryo;
 EM'BRY-Ó-NÁT-ÍD,* } relating to an embryo. *Locke*.
 EM-BRY-ÓN'IC,* *a.* Relating to or like an embryo. *Cole-*
ridge.
 EM-BRY-ÓT'IC,* *a.* Relating to or resembling an embryo;
 embryonic. *P. Cye*.
 EM-BRY-ÓT'ÍQ-MÝ,* *n.* (*Med.*) The operation of cutting the
 fetus out of the womb. *Brande*.
 †EM-BÚRS'E', *v. a.* To stock with money.
 †EM-BUS'Y, (em-bíz'ze) *v. a.* To employ. *Skelton*.
 †EME, *n.* Uncle. See *EAME*.
 E-MÉN'A-GÓGUE,* (e-mén'á-góg) *n.* See *EMMENAGOGUE*.
 †E-MÉND', *v. a.* [*emenda*, *L.*] To amend. *Feltham*. See
AMEND.
 E-MÉND'A-BLE, *a.* Amendable. *Bailey*. [*R.*]
 †E-MÉND'ÁTE-LÝ, *a.* Without fault; correct. *Taverner*.
 EM-EN-DÁ'TÍON, *n.* Act of correcting; amendment;
 change for the better; correction.
 EM'EN-DÁ-TOR, *n.* A corrector; an improver.
 E-MÉND'A-TÓ-RÝ, *n.* [*emendatus*, *L.*] Causing emenda-
 tion. *Dr. Walton*.
 †E-MÉND'Í-CÁTE, *v. a.* [*emendico*, *L.*] To beg. *Cockeram*.
 EM'E-RÁLD, *n.* [*emeraude*, *Fr.*] (*Min.*) A precious stone
 of a green color, crystallized, very hard, and used in
 jewelry.
 E-MÉRGE', *v. n.* [*emerge*, *L.*] [*i.* EMERGED; *pp.* EMERGING,
 EMERGED.] To rise out of a fluid or other covering;
 to come forth; to emanate; to issue; to rise into view.
 E-MÉR'GENCE, } *n.* Act of emerging; that which
 E-MÉR'GÉN-CÝ, } emerges; a sudden occasion; pressing
 necessity; exigence.
 E-MÉR'GÉNT, *a.* Rising out of something; rising into
 view; issuing from; sudden; unexpectedly casual.
 E-MÉR'GÉNT-NESS,* *n.* State of being emergent. *Scott*.
 EM'E-RÍL,* *n.* A very hard stone; a glazier's diamond to
 cut glass; emery. *Drayton*. See *EMERY*.
 E-MÉR'ÍT-ED, *a.* [*emeritus*, *L.*] Allowed to have done
 sufficient public service. *Evelyn*. See *EMERITUS*.
 E-MÉR'ÍT,* *n. pl.* [*L.*] A term applied to soldiers and
 other public functionaries of ancient Rome, who had re-
 tired from their country's service. *Brande*.
 E-MÉR'ÍT-ÓS,* *a.* [*L.*] An epithet applied to one who is
 discharged from performing further public duty. *Crabb*.

EM'ER-ÖDS, } *n. pl.* Piles. See HEMORRHOIDS.
 EM'ER-ÖIDS, }
 E-MÉR'SION, (e-mér'shün) *n.* Act of emerging or of rising out of any thing, opposed to *immersion*; a reappearance.
 EM'ER-Y, *n.* (*Min.*) A hard mineral; a variety of corundum or sapphire, employed by lapidaries in cutting gems, and used for polishing steel.
 E-MÉT'IC, *a.* Producing vomiting.—*Emetic tartar*, (*Chem.*) a triple salt, composed of antimony, potassa, and tartaric acid.
 E-MÉT'IC, *n.* [*émo.*] (*Med.*) A medicine which produces vomiting.
 E-MÉT'IC-AL, *a.* Same as *emetic*.
 E-MÉT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* So as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle*.
 EM'É-TINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from ipecacuanha. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter, and is a very powerful emetic. *Brande*.
 E'MEÜ, } (e'mü) *n.* A name of the cassowary.
 E'MEW, }
 EM'I-CANT,* *a.* Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off. *Blackmore*. [*R.*]
 EM-I-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*emiatio*, L.] Act of sparkling; a flying off in particles.
 E-MIC'TION, *n.* [*emictum*, L.] Urine; any thing voided as urine.
 EM'I-GRANT, *n.* One who emigrates. *Robertson*.
 EM'I-GRANT,* *a.* Moving from one place to another. *Burke*.
 EM'I-GRATE, *v. n.* [*émigro*, L.] [*i.* EMIGRATED; *pp.* EMIGRATING, EMIGRATED.] To pass from one's country in order to reside in another; to change one's residence.
 EM'I-GRATE, *a.* Wandering; roving. *Cayton*.
 EM'I-GRÄTION, *n.* The act of emigrating; a removal from one country to another; change of habitation.
 EM'I-GRÄTION-IST,* *n.* An advocate for emigration. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 EM'I-GRÄTOR,* *n.* An emigrant. *Gent. Mag.* [*R.*]
 EM'I-NENCE, *n.* State of being eminent; prominence; loftiness; height; summit; celebrity; fame; distinction;—a title given to cardinals.
 EM'I-NEN-CY, *n.* Same as *eminence*. *Tillotson*.
 EM'I-NENT, *a.* [*eminens*, L.] High; lofty; dignified; exalted; conspicuous; remarkable; distinguished; celebrated; prominent; illustrious.
 EM'I-NENT-IAL,* *a.* Noting an artificial kind of equation. *Crabb*.
 EM'I-NENT-LY, *ad.* Conspicuously; in a high degree.
 E'MIR, or E-MEER,* *n.* [*Arabic*, chief or lord.] Prince; lord; a title of dignity among the Turks, given to viziers, pachas, &c.—It is a title also, given, by usage, to those who are considered as descended from Mahomet.
 E-MIR-Ä'LEM,* *n.* A general of the Turks, or the keeper of all their colors. *Crabb*.
 EM'IS-SÄ-RY, *n.* [*emissarius*, L.] One sent out on business; a messenger; a spy; a secret agent.—[One who sends out. *Arbutnot.*]
 EM'IS-SÄ-RY, *a.* Looking about; prying. *B. Jonson*.
 E-MIS-SION, (e-mish'ün) *n.* Act of sending out; vent.
 EM-IS-SI'VE, (em-is-sish'us) *a.* Examining. *Bp. Hall*.
 E-MIS-SIVE,* *a.* Sending out; emitting. *Brooke*.
 E-MIT', *v. a.* [*emitto*, L.] [*i.* EMITTED; *pp.* EMITTING, EMITTED.] To send forth; to let go; to let fly; to dart; to evaporate; to exhale; to issue out juridically.
 E-MIT'TENT,* *a.* Sending out; emitting. *Boyle*.
 EM-MÉN'A-GÖGUE, (em-mén'a-gög) *n.* [*έμμηνα* and *αγώγ.*] (*Med.*) Medicine to promote menstrual discharges.
 EM'MET, *n.* An ant; a pismire.
 EM-MEW', *v. a.* To confine; to coop up. *Shak*.
 EM-MÖVE', *v. a.* [*émouvoir*, Fr.] To excite; to move.
 EM-OL-LÉS'ENCE,* *n.* The softening of a metal in beginning to melt. *Smart*.
 E-MÖL'LI-ÄTE, (e-möll'yé-ät) *v. a.* [*i.* EMOLLIATED; *pp.* EMOLLIATING, EMOLLIATED.] To soften; to make effeminate. *Smart*.
 EM-MÖL'LIENT, (e-möll'yent) [*e-möll'yent*, S. W. J. E. *Ja. K. Sm.*; e-möll'y-ent, P.] [*a.* EMOLLIENTS, L.] Softening; supplying.
 EM-MÖL'LIENT, (e-möll'yent) *n.* A medicine which has the power of relaxing the living animal fibre.
 E-MÖL-LI-MÉNT, *n.* [*emollimentum*, L.] A softening. *Cockeram*.
 EM-OL-LIV'TION, *n.* [*emollitio*, L.] Act of softening. *Bacon*.
 E-MÖL-V-MÉNT, *n.* Profit; pecuniary advantage; gain; lucre; property. [*lyn. R.*]
 E-MÖL-V-MÉNT'AL, *a.* Useful; yielding profit. *Eve*.
 E-MÖNGST', (e-mungst') *prep.* Among. *Spenser*.
 E-MÖTION, *n.* [*emotion*, Fr.] A movement of the mind or of the feelings of the soul; mental excitement; passion.
 E-MÖTION-AL,* *a.* Relating to or implying emotion. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 E-MÖTIVE,* *a.* Attended or characterized by emotion. *Smart*. *Brande*.
 EM-PAIR', *v.* [*empirer*, Fr.] To impair. *Spenser*. See IMPAIR.

EM-PÄLE', *v. a.* [*empaler*, Fr.] [*i.* EMPALED; *pp.* EMPALING, EMPALED.] To fence with a pale; to fortify; to enclose; to put to death by fixing or spitting on a stake standing upright.
 EM-PÄLED',* (em-päld') *p. a.* Having undergone empalement.
 EM-PÄLE'MÉNT, *n.* Act of empaling.—(*Hier.*) A conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise.—(*Bot.*) The calyx of a plant.
 EM-PÄN'EL, *n.* A list of jurors. See PANEL.
 EM-PÄN'EL, *v. a.* To form a jury. See IMPANEL.
 EM-PÄN'EL-MÉNT,* *n.* Act of empaneling. *Wyse*.
 EM-PÄR-A-DISE, *v. a.* See IMPARADISE.
 EM-PÄRK', *v. a.* To enclose in a park; to shut in. *Bp. King*.
 EM-PÄR'LANCE, *n.* See IMPARLANCE.
 EM-PÄSM', *n.* [*εμράσσω*.] (*Med.*) A powder for sprinkling the body.
 EM-PÄS'SION, (em-päsh'un) *v. a.* See IMPASSION.
 EM-PÄS'SION-ÄTE, (em-päsh'un-ät) *a.* See IMPASSION-ÄTE.
 EM-PÄST', *v. a.* See IMPAST.
 EM-PEÄCH, *v. a.* [*empêcher*, Fr.] To hinder; to impede. *Sir T. Elyot*. See IMPEACH.
 EM-PE'RÄL, *n.* See EMPRIRE. *Harmar*.
 EM-PEÖ'PLE, (em-pe'pl) *v. a.* To form into a people or community; to people. *Spenser*. [*R.*]
 EM'PER-ESS, *n.* See EMPRESS.
 EM'PER'IL, *v. a.* To endanger; to peril. *Spenser*.
 EM'PER'ISHED, (em-per'ish) *p. a.* Perished. *Spenser*.
 EM'PER-ÖR, *n.* [*empereur*, L.; *empereur*, Fr.] The sovereign or ruler of an empire; a monarch in title and dignity superior to a king.
 EM'PER-Y, *n.* [*empire*, Fr.] Empire; sovereignty. *Shak*.
 EM'PHÄ-SIS, *n.* [*ἐμφάσις*.] *pl.* EM'PHÄ-SÉS. A stress or force of voice laid on a syllable, word, or clause in a sentence, in order to impart a meaning; or stress; accent; force; particularity.
 EM'PHÄ-SIZE,* *v. a.* [*i.* EMPHASIZED; *pp.* EMPHASIZING, EMPHASIZED.] To utter with emphasis; to place emphasis on; to make emphatical. *Coleridge*.
 EM-PHÄ'TIC, } [*a.* [*ἐμφάτω*.]] Uttered with emphasis;
 EM-PHÄ'TIC-ÄL, } forcible; strong; striking; striking the sight.
 EM-PHÄ'TIC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In an emphatical manner.
 EM-PHÄ'TIC-ÄL-NESS,* *n.* State of being emphatical. *Scott*.
 EM-PHRÄ'TIC,* *a.* (*Med.*) Stopping up the pores of the skin. *Scott*.
 EM-PHY-SÉMA, (em-fé-sé'ma) [*ἐμφύσημα*.] (*Med.*) A collection of air in the cellular membrane, rendering the part tense and elastic.
 EM-PHY-SÉMA-TOÜS, *a.* Bloated; puffed up; swollen.
 EM-PHY-TEÖ'SIS,* *n.* [*ἐμφύτευσις*.] (*Civil law*) A contract by which houses or lands are given forever, or for a long term, on condition of their being improved, and a small annual rent paid to the grantor. *Brande*.
 EM-PIERCE', *v. a.* To pierce into. *Spenser*.
 EM-PIGHT', (em-pit') *p. Set*; fixed. *Spenser*. See FIGHT.
 EM'PIRE, *n.* [*imperium*, L.] The jurisdiction of an emperor; an extensive region, comprising several countries, governed by an emperor; imperial power; supreme dominion.
 EM-PÍR'IC, or EM'PÍR-IC, (em-pír'ik, *Ja. Sm. R.*; em'pe-rik, *S. J. Wb. Ash*; em'pe-rik or em-pír'ik, *W. P. F. K.*) [*ἐμπειρικός*.] One of a sect of ancient physicians, who practised from experience only, and not from theory; one whose knowledge is founded on experience; a trier of experiments; an ignorant physician; a quack.
 EM-PÍR'IC, } [*a.* Relating to empiricism or empirics;
 EM-PÍR'IC-ÄL, } versed in or pertaining to experiments; unarranged by science; charlatan.
 EM-PÍR'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In an empirical manner.
 EM-PÍR'IC-ISM, *n.* The practice of empirics; dependence on experience only; quackery. *Warton*.
 EM-PLÄCE'MÉNT,* *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of placing; place. *Arundell*.
 EM-PLÄS'TER, *n.* [*εμπλάστρον*.] A plaster. *Wiseman*.
 EM-PLÄS'TER, *v. a.* To cover with a plaster; to plaster. *Chaucer*.
 EM-PLÄS'TIC, *a.* Viscous; glutinous. *Wiseman*.
 EM-PLÄS'TIC,* *n.* (*Med.*) A constipating medicine. *Crabb*.
 EM-PLÉÄD', *v. a.* See IMPLÉÄD.
 EM-PLÖY', *v. a.* [*employer*, Fr.] [*i.* EMPLOYED; *pp.* EMPLOYING, EMPLOYED.] To busy; to keep at work; to exercise; to use; to make use of; to commission; to intrust; to fill up with.
 EM-PLÖY', *n.* Business; object of industry; employment.
 EM-PLÖY'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be employed. *Boyle*.
 EM-PLÖY'ER, *n.* One who employs.
 EM-PLÖY'MÉNT, *n.* Act of employing; state of being employed; business; occupation; object of industry; en-

gagement; avocation; profession; office; post of business.

EM-PLUNGE', *v. a.* To force suddenly; to plunge. *Daniel.*

EM-PÖ'ISON, (em-pö'izon) *n.* *[empoisonner, Fr.]* *[i. EMPÖISONED; pp. EMPÖISONING, EMPÖISONED.]* To destroy by poison; to poison; to envenom.

EM-PÖ'ISON-ER, (em-pö'izon-er) *n.* One who empoisons.

EM-PÖ'ISON-ING, (em-pö'izon-ing) *n.* Empoisonment.

†EM-PÖ'Y-SÖN-MÉNT, (em-pö'yzn-mént) *n.* Act of poisoning. *Bacon.*

†EM-PO-RÉ'T'IC, *a.* [ἐμπορητικός.] Relating to merchandise.

†EM-PO-RÉ'T'ICAL*, *a.* Emporetic. *Scott.*

EM-PÖ'R-I-ÜM, *n.* [ἐμπορίον, Gr.; *emporium, L.] pl. L. EMPÖRIA; Eng. EMPORIUMS.* A place of commerce, trade, or merchandise; a mart; a commercial city or town.

EM-PÖUND',* *v. a.* See IMPOUNDER.

EM-PÖV'ER-ISH, *v. a.* *[i. EMPOVERISHED; pp. EMPOVERISHING, EMPOVERISHED.]* To make poor; to reduce to indigence; to lessen fertility; to impoverish.—Written indiscriminately *empoverish* or *impoverish*.

EM-PÖV'ER-ISH-ER, *n.* One who empoverishes.

EM-PÖV'ER-ISH-MÉNT, *n.* Act of empoverishing; impoverishment; depauperation.

EM-PÖW'ER, *v. a.* *[i. EMPOWERED; pp. EMPOWERING, EMPOWERED.]* To authorize; to commission; to supply with power; to give power to; to enable.

EM-PRÍSE', *n.* *[emprise, Fr.]* An attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise. *Spenser.* [Poetical.]

EM-PRÍSON, *v. a.* See IMPRISON.

EM-PRO-S-THÉ'T'Ö-NÖS*, *n.* [ἐμψροσθιν και ρεισιν.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic action of the muscles, drawing the body forwards. *Brande.*

EMPT'Y-ÉR, (ém'te-er) *n.* He or that which empties.

EMPT'Y-NÉSS, (ém'te-nés) *n.* State of being empty; a void space; vacuity; want of substance or solidity; unsatisfactoriness.

EMPT'ION, (ém'shün) *n.* [emptio, L.] Act of purchasing; a purchase.

EMPT'ION-AL*, *a.* That may be purchased. *Ask.*

EMPT'Y, (ém'te) *a.* Void; having nothing in it; not full; unfilled; vacant; devoid; evacuated; unfurnished; unsatisfactory; vain; senseless.

EMPT'Y, (ém'te) *v. a.* *[i. EMPTIED; pp. EMPTING, EMPTIED.]* To make empty or void; to evacuate; to exhaust.

EMPT'Y, (ém'te) *v. n.* To become empty. *B. Jonson.*

EMPT'Y-HÁND-ÉD,* *a.* Having nothing in the hands. *Congreve.*

EMPT'Y-HEAD-ÉD,* *a.* Void of understanding. *Goldsmith.*

EMPT'Y-HEÁRT-ÉD,* *a.* Wanting sensibility or feeling. *Shak.*

EMPT'Y-ING,* *n.* Act of pouring out or making empty.—*pl.* Sediment or lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast. *U. S.*

EM-PU'BLE, *v. a.* To make of a purple color. *Milton.*

†EM'PUSE, *n.* [ἐμπουσα, Gr.; *empuse, Fr.]* A phantom; a spectre. *By. Taylor.*

†EM-PÜ'Z-ZLE, *v. a.* To perplex; to puzzle. *Brownie.*

EM-PY-É'MA, *n.* [ἐμπύημα.] (*Med.*) A collection of blood or pus in some cavity of the body, and particularly in that of the pleura or thorax.

EM-PY'R'E-AL, [em-pir'e-al, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm. R.;* em-pe-r'e'al, *K.] a.* [ἐμπυρος.] Formed of pure fire or light; vital; highly refined; relating to the highest heaven.

†EM-PY-RÉ'AN, or EM-PY'R'E-AN, [em-pe-ré'an, *S. E. K. Sm. Wb.;* em-pe-ré'an or em-pir'e-an, *W. P. F. Ja.] n.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to subsist. *Milton.*

†EM-PY-RÉ'AN, or EM-PY'R'E-AN, *a.* Empyrean. *Akenside.*

†EM-PY-RÉ'UM,* *n.* [L.] Same as empyrean. *Glanville.*

†EM'PY-REÜM, *n.* Same as empyreuma. *Harvey.*

EM-PY-REÜ'MA, *n.* [ἐμπύρευμα.] (*Chem.*) The burnt smell and acrid taste produced by the distillation or decomposition of some oily animal or vegetable substances.

EM-PY-REÜ-MÁT'IC, *a.* Having the smell or taste of empyreuma.

EM-PY-REÜ-MÁT'ICAL, *a.* burnt substances. *Boyle.*

EM-PY-REÜ'MA-TÍZE,* *v. a.* To make empyreumatic; to burn. *Sat. Mag.*

EM-PY'RICAL, *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal.

EM-PY-RÖ'SIS, *n.* [ἐμπυρόσις.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale.* [*R.*]

EM'Y,* *n.* See EMEU.

EM'Y-LÁTE, (ém'yu-lát) *v. a.* [emulor, L.] *[i. EMULATED; pp. EMULATING, EMULATED.]* To strive to equal or excel; to strive after; to rival; to rise to equality with; to imitate.

EM'Y-LÁTE, *a.* Ambitious; emulous. *Shak.*

EM'Y-LÁTING,* *v. a.* Rivaling; striving to equal.

EM'Y-LÁ'TION, *n.* Act of emulating; competition; rivalry; desire of superiority; envy; contest; contention.

EM'Y-LÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivaling

EM'Y-LÁ-TÖR, *n.* One who emulates; a rival.

EM'Y-LÁ-TRESS, *n.* She who emulates. *Shelton.*

†EM'YÜLE, *v. a.* To emulate. *Spenser.*

†EM'YÜLGE', *v. a.* [emulgeo, L.] To milk out. *Bailey.*

EM'YÜ'QVÉNT, *a.* Milking or draining out.—(*Anat.*) A term applied to the renal artery and vein, which were formerly supposed to milk, as it were, the urine through the kidneys.

EM'Y-ÜÖS, *a.* Rivaling; desirous to excel; ambitious.

EM'Y-ÜÖS-LY, *ad.* In an emulous manner.

EM'Y-ÜÖS-NÉSS,* *n.* Quality of being emulous. *Scott.*

EM'YÜ'SION, *n.* [emulsio, L.] (*Med.*) A soft, liquid medicine or medicinal preparation of milky appearance.

EM'YÜ'SIVE,* *a.* Tending to soften; like milk. *Smart.*

EM'YÜNC'TÖ-RY, *n.* [emunctorium, L.] *pl. EMYUNCTORIES.* (*Anat.*) Organs whose office it is to give issue to matters which ought to be excreted; excretory ducts.

†EM'YUS-CÁ'TION, *n.* [emusco, L.] Act of clearing from moss. *Evelyn.*

EM'Y-DINE,* *n.* A chelonian reptile or tortoise. *Brande.*

EN, *a.* A prefix to many English words, identical with *Em, Im, and In.*—*En* occurs in some words immediately from the Greek; and otherwise *En* and *Em* are from the Latin through the French language; while *In* and *Im* occur in words which come direct from the Latin. But there are many words that waver between the two modes of spelling; as *Enquire* or *Inquire, Enclose* or *Inclose, &c.*

EN, Formerly a plural termination of nouns and verbs, as *housen, hosen, they escapen*; still remaining in some nouns, as *oxen.*

EN-ÁBLE, *v. a.* *[i. ENABLED; pp. ENABLING, ENABLED.]* To make able; to empower.

†EN-ÁBLE-MÉNT, *n.* Ability; act of enabling. *Bacon.*

EN-ÁCT', *v. a.* *[i. ENACTED; pp. ENACTING, ENACTED.]* [†To act; to perform. *Spenser.]*—To establish by law; to decree.

†EN-ÁCT', *n.* Purpose; determination.

EN-ÁCT'IVE, *a.* Having power to enact. *Bramhall.*

EN-ÁCT'MÉNT, *n.* The act of decreeing or establishing by law; a law enacted; a decree.

EN-ÁCT'ÖR, *n.* One who enacts or decrees.

†EN-ÁCT'ÖRE, *n.* Purpose; determination. *Shak.*

EN-ÁL'LÁ-ÇRE, (en-ál'le-çe) *n.* [ἐναλλαγή.] (*Gram.*) A change of one case or mode for another.

EN-ÁM'BÜSH, *v. a.* To hide in ambush; to ambush. *Chapman.*

EN-ÁM'ÉL, *v. a.* *[i. ENAMELLED; pp. ENAMELLING, ENAMELLED.]* To lay enamel on metal; to paint in enamel; to inlay; to variegate with colors.

EN-ÁM'ÉL, *n. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

EN-ÁM'ÉL, *n.* [*en émail, Fr.]* A semi-transparent or opaque glass; any thing enamelled, or variegated with colors fixed by fire; any smooth, hard covering, particularly of the teeth; the art of painting with vitrifiable colors on metal plates.

EN-ÁM'ÉL,* *a.* Relating to the art of enamelling. *Gent. Mag.*

EN-ÁM'ÉL-LER, *n.* One who practises enamelling.

EN-ÁM'ÉL-LÍNG, *n.* The art of an enameller.

EN-ÁM'ÉL-LÍST,* *n.* One who enamels. *Gent. Mag.*

†EN-ÁM-O-RÁ'DÖ, [en-ám-o-rá'dö, *Sm. Wb.;* en-ám-o-rá'dö, *K.] n.* An innamorato. *Sir T. Herbert.*

EN-ÁM'ÖUR, *v. a.* [énamourer, Fr.] *[i. ENAMÖURED; pp. ENAMÖURING, ENAMÖURED.]* To inflame with love; to make fond.

EN-ÁN-TI-O-PÁTH'IC,* *a.* (*Med.*) Relieving, but not curing; palliative. *Dunglison.*

EN-ÁRMED', *a.* [énarme, Fr.] (*Her.*) Having the horns, beaks, talons, &c., of a different color from the body.

†EN-ÁR-RÁ'TION, *n.* [énarro, L.] Explanation; exposition. *Hakewill.*

EN-ÁR-THRÖ'SIS, *n.* [ἐν and ἄρθρον.] (*Med.*) The insertion of the head of one bone into the cavity of another; the ball and socket joint.

†EN-Á-TÁ'TION, *n.* [énato, L.] Act of swimming out. *Bailey.*

†EN-NÁTE', *a.* [énatus, L.] Growing out. *Smith.*

†EN-NÁUN'TER, *ad.* Lost that. *Spenser.*

†EN-NÁV'I-GÁTE, *v. a.* [énavigo, L.] To sail over. *Cockram.*

EN-CE'NI-Á, *n.* See ECENIA.

EN-CÁGE', *v. a.* [encager, Fr.] *[i. ENGAGED; pp. ENGAGING, ENGAGED.]* To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine.—Written also *incage.*

EN-CÁMP', *v. n.* *[i. ENCAMPED; pp. ENCAMPING, ENCAMPED.]* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time on a march.

EN-CÁMP', *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

EN-CÁMP'ING, *n.* Encampment.

EN-CÁMP'MÉNT, *n.* The act of encamping; state of being encamped; a camp; tents pitched in order. *Green.*

†EN-CÁNK'ER, *v. a.* To corrode; to canker. *Shelton.*

†EN-CÁN'THIS,* *n.* [ἐν και καθός.] (*Med.*) A small tumor

or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.
Brande.
EN-CÄR'DI-ÖN,* n. [Gr.] The heart or pith of vegetables.
Crabb.
EN-CÄR'PUS,* n. [*ἐν* and *καρπός*.] (*Arch.*) A festoon on a frieze.
Brande.
EN-CÄSE', v. a. To enclose. See **INCÄSE.**
EN-CÄSE'MENT,* n. Act of enclosing. *Ed. Rev.*
EN-CÄUS'TIC,* n. The art of enamelling with fire; a method of painting in burnt wax. *Crabb.*
EN-CÄUS'TIC, a. [*ἐκαυστικός*.] a. Burnt in;—applied to enamelling;—applied also to a method of painting practised by the ancients, not fully explained.
EN-CÄVE', v. a. [*encaver*, Fr.] To hide, as in a cave.
Shak.
ENCENTE, (*äng-sänt'*) n. [Fr.] (*Fort.*) An enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification. *Blackstone.*
ENCENTE, (*äng-sänt'* or *äng-sänt'*) a. [Fr.] (*Lavo*) Being with child; pregnant. *Blackstone.* See **ENSÄNT.**
EN-CÄNTI-A, n. pl. [*ἐκκλήσια*.] Festivals anciently commemorative of the founding of a city or the dedication of a temple;—solemnities at the celebration of a founder or benefactor.
EN-CÄPHÄL'IC,* a. Situated in the head. *Dunglison.*
EN-CÄPHÄ-LÖ-CELE,* n. (*Med.*) Hernia of the brain.
Brande.
EN-CÄPHÄ-LÖN,* n. [*ἐν* and *κεφαλή*.] (*Anat.*) The brain; the contents of the cranium. *Brande.*
EN-CHÄPE', v. a. [*échauffer*, Fr.] [*i. ENCHAFED*; *pp. ENCHAFING, ENCHAFED*.] To enrage; to irritate; to chafe.
Shak.
EN-CHÄIN', v. a. [*enchaîner*, Fr.] [*i. ENCHAINED*; *pp. ENCHAINING, ENCHAINED*.] To fasten with a chain; to bind; to concatenate.
EN-CHÄIN'MENT,* n. The act of enchaining. *Warburton.*
EN-CHÄNT', v. a. [*enchanter*, Fr.] [*i. ENCHANTED*; *pp. ENCHANTING, ENCHANTED*.] To act upon by songs of sorcery; to subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree; to charm; to fascinate; to enrapture; to bewitch.
EN-CHÄNT'ED,* p. a. Affected by enchantment; delighted.
EN-CHÄNT'ER,* n. One who enchants; a sorcerer.
EN-CHÄNT'ING,* p. a. Acting by enchantment; delightful.
EN-CHÄNT'ING-LY, ad. With the force of enchantment.
EN-CHÄNT'MENT, n. Act of enchanting; state of being enchanted; magical charms; spells; incantation; irresistible influence; delight.
EN-CHÄNT'RESS, n. A female who enchants; a sorceress.
EN-CHÄRGE', v. a. To give in charge to. *Bp. Hall.*
EN-CHÄSE', v. a. [*enchaîner*, Fr.] [*i. ENCHASED*; *pp. ENCHASING, ENCHASED*.] To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed; to adorn by raised or embossed work; to engrave; to paint strongly; to chafe.
EN-CHÄS'ING,* n. The art or act of enriching and ornamenting, by designs or figures, gold, silver, and other metal work. *Hamilton.*
EN-CHÄS'TEN,* (*en-chäs'ten*) v. a. To chasten. *H. K. White.*
EN-CHÄSÄ'SON, (*en-chäs'zön*) n. [*enchaison*, old Fr.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser.*
EN-CHIR-ID'ÖN, n. [*ἐνχίριδιον*, Gr.] *enchiridium*, [L.] A little book, which may be carried in the hand; a manual.
EN-CINCT'URE,* n. A covering; a cincture. *Wordsworth.*
EN-CIND'ERED, (*en-sin'derd*) a. Burnt to cinders. *Cockram.*
EN-CIR'CLE, v. a. [*encercler*, old Fr.] [*i. ENCIRCLED*; *pp. ENCIRCLING, ENCIRCLED*.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring; to embrace; to circumscribe.
EN-CIR'CLET, n. A small circle; a ring. *Sidney.*
EN-CIR'CLING,* p. a. Enclosing in a ring or circle.
EN-CLÄSP', v. a. See **INCLÄSP.** *Parnell.*
EN-CLIT'IC, a. Relating to enclitics; throwing back; leaning upon.
EN-CLIT'IC, n. [*ἐγκλιτικός*.] (*Gram.*) A particle joined to the end of a Latin or Greek word, as *que, ne, ve*; so called because they throw back the accent upon the preceding syllable.
EN-CLIT'IC-CAL,* a. Same as *enclitic*. *Walker.*
EN-CLIT'IC-CAL-LY,* ad. In an enclitic manner. *Smart.*
EN-CLÖS'FER, v. a. To shut up; to cloister. *Mede.*
EN-CLOSE', (*en-klöz'*) v. a. [*enclore*, *enclos*, Fr.; *include*, L.] [*i. ENCLOSED*; *pp. ENCLOSEING, ENCLOSED*.] To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to include.—Also written *inclose*.
EN-CLOS'ER,* n. He or that which encloses.
EN-CLOS'URE, (*en-klöz'zhur*) n. Act of enclosing; that which encloses or is enclosed; space enclosed; ground enclosed; inclosure.—Written also *inclosure*.
EN-CÖACH', v. a. To carry in a coach. *Davies.*
EN-CÖFF'IN, v. a. To enclose in a coffin. *Weever.*
EN-CÖL'LÄR,* v. a. To surround with a collar. *Boothroyd.*
EN-CÖM'BER, v. a. See **ENCUMBER.**

EN-CÖM'BER-MENT, n. Molestation. *Spenser.*
EN-CÖ'MI-ÄST, n. [*ἐγκομιστής*.] One who pronounces an encomium; a eulogist; a panegyrist; a praiser.
EN-CÖ'MI-ÄST'IC, a. Panegyric; laudatory; commendatory.
EN-CÖ'MI-ÄST'IC-CAL,* a. taining praise; bestowing praise.
EN-CÖ'MI-ÄS'TIC, n. A panegyric. *B. Janson.*
EN-CÖ'MI-ÄS'TIC-CAL-LY,* ad. With encomium. *Bacon.*
EN-CÖ'MI-ÖN, n. Encomium. *Kotherby.*
EN-CÖ'MI-ÖN, n. [*ἐγκόμιον*, Gr.; *encomium*, L.] pl. L. **EN-CÖMIA**; Eng. **ENCOMIUMS**; Panegyric; praise; eulogy.
EN-CÖM'PASS, (*en-küm'päs*) v. a. [*i. ENCOMPASSED*; *pp. ENCOMPASSING, ENCOMPASSED*.] To enclose; to encircle; to shut in; to surround; to environ; to circumscribe; to go round any place.
EN-CÖM'PASS-MENT, (*en-küm'päs-mënt*) n. Act of encompassing; circumlocution. *Shak.*
EN-CÖRE, (*äng-kör'*) [*öng-kör'*, S. W. J. E. Ja. Sm.; *äng-kör'*, F. R.] ad. [Fr.] Again; once more. *Pope.*—A word used at public exhibitions or shows, when the repetition of some part is called for.
EN-CÖRE, (*äng-kör'*) v. a. [*i. ENCORED*; *pp. ENCORING, ENCORED*.] To call for the repetition of some performance, as a song or speech. *Whitehead.*
EN-CÖÜN'TER, n. [*encounter*, Fr.] A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting; a sudden fight between a small number; a duel; single fight; conflict; battle; attack; a combat; an assault; an engagement; casual incident.
EN-CÖÜN'TER, v. a. [*i. ENCOUNTERED*; *pp. ENCOUNTERING, ENCOUNTERED*.] To meet face to face; to front; to meet in a hostile manner; to attack; to oppose; to combat; to engage with; to contend against.
EN-CÖÜN'TER, v. n. To engage; to fight; to meet.
EN-CÖÜN'TER-ER, n. One who encounters.
EN-CÖÜR'ÄGE, (*en-kür'äj*) v. a. [*encourageur*, Fr.] [*i. ENCOURAGED*; *pp. ENCOURAGING, ENCOURAGED*.] To animate; to incite; to give courage to; to countenance; to support; to cherish; to stimulate; to urge; to make confident.
EN-CÖÜR'ÄGE-MENT, (*en-kür'äj-mënt*) n. Act of encouraging; that which encourages; incentive; incitement; countenance; support.
EN-CÖÜR'ÄG-ER, n. One who encourages.
EN-CÖÜR'ÄG-ING,* p. a. Affording encouragement; favoring.
EN-CÖÜR'ÄG-ING-LY, ad. In an encouraging manner.
EN-CRÄ'DLE, v. a. To lay in a cradle. *Spenser.*
EN-CRÄSE', v. See **INCREASE.**
EN-CRIM'SONED, (*en-krim'znd*) a. Of a crimson color.
Shak.
EN-CRI-NITE,* n. A fossil animal; a species of zoophyte.
Buckland.
EN-CRI-NIT'IC,* } a. Relating to encrinites. *König.*
EN-CRI-NIT'IC-CAL,* }
ENCRINUS,* n. pl. **ENCRINUL** (*Geol.*) A marine animal body, having a long, jointed stem, the joints somewhat resembling small buttons, with a central perforation. *Rogers.*
EN-CRISP'ED, a. Curling; formed in curls. *Skelton.*
EN-CRÖÄCH', (*en-krösch'*) v. n. [*accrocher*, Fr.] [*i. EN-CROACHED*; *pp. ENCROACHING, ENCROACHED*.] To make invasion; to intrude; to advance by stealth; to make inroad; to pass bounds; to invade; to infringe.
EN-CRÖÄCH', n. Advance; encroachment. *South.*
EN-CRÖÄCH'ER, n. One who encroaches.
EN-CRÖÄCH'ING,* p. a. Making encroachment; invading.
EN-CRÖÄCH'ING-LY, ad. By way of encroachment. *Baileys.*
EN-CRÖÄCH'MENT, n. Act of encroaching; an unlawful intrusion; invasion; inroad.
EN-CRÜST', v. a. See **INCURST.**
EN-CÜM'BER, v. a. [*encumberer*, Fr.] [*i. ENCUMBERED*; *pp. ENCUMBERING, ENCUMBERED*.] To clog; to load; to impede; to hinder; to entangle; to embarrass.
EN-CÜM'BRANCE, n. State of being encumbered; that which encumbers; clog; load; impediment; useless addition; a burden upon an estate.
EN-CYCL'IC-CAL, a. [*ἐγκυκλιός*.] Circular; sent round through a large region. *Bp. Taylor.* [R.]
EN-CY-CLO-PÄ-DI-A, n. [*ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία*.] A complete circle of the sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a cyclopædia.—Written also *encyclopædia*.
EN-CY-CLO-PÄ-DE, n. Encyclopædia. *Manningham.*
EN-CY-CLO-PÄ-DIÄ-CAL,* a. Same as *encyclopedical*. *Ec. Rev.*
EN-CY-CLO-PÄ-DIÄN, a. Relating to an encyclopædia; embracing the whole round of learning. *Burton.*
EN-CY-CLO-PÄ-D'IC,* } a. Belonging to an encyclopædia.
EN-CY-CLO-PÄ-D'IC-CAL,* } dia. *Ed. Rev.*
EN-CY-CLO-PÄ-D'ISM,* n. The labor of writing or making encyclopædias. *Ec. Rev.*
EN-CY-CLO-PÄ-D'IST, n. One who compiles, or assists in compiling, an encyclopædia. *Hutton.*
EN-CY-CLO-PÄ'DY, n. An encyclopædia. *Brown.* [R.]

EN-CYST'ED, *a.* [κυστίς.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag. *Sharp.*
 END, *n.* The extremity of that which has more length than breadth; extremity; conclusion or cessation; close; ultimate state; final doom; death; fate; decease; limit; termination; finish; completion; cause of death; fragment; broken piece; purpose; aim; object; design.
 END, *v. a.* [i. ENDED; *pp.* ENDING, ENDED.] To terminate; to conclude; to close; to complete; to finish; to destroy; to put to death.
 END, *v. n.* To come to an end; to die; to terminate; to cease.
 †END'-ALL, *n.* Complete termination. *Shak.*
 EN-DAM'AGE, *v. a.* To harm; to damage. *Spenser. [R.]*
 †EN-DAM'AGE-ABLE, *a.* That may be injured. *Hulotz*
 †EN-DAM'AGE-MENT, *n.* Damage; loss. *Shak.*
 †EN-DAM'AG-ING, *n.* Injury; damage. *Milton.*
 EN-DAN'GER, *v. a.* [i. ENDANGERED; *pp.* ENDANGERING, ENDANGERED.] To expose to danger; to put to hazard; to bring into peril; to hazard.
 †EN-DAN'GER-MENT, *n.* Hazard; peril. *Spenser.*
 EN-DEAR', *v. a.* [i. ENDEARED; *pp.* ENDEARING, ENDEARED.] To make dear; to make beloved; to attach to one's self.
 EN-DEAR'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being endeared. *Mare.*
 EN-DEAR'ING, *p. a.* Causing endearment; tender; affectionate.
 EN-DEAR'MENT, *n.* Act of endearing; state of being endeared; that which endears; tenderness; affection.
 EN-DEAV'OR, (en-dév'or) *n.* [en devoir, Fr.] Labor directed to some specific end; an effort; attempt; exertion; aim.
 EN-DEAV'OR, *v. n.* [i. ENDEAVORED; *pp.* ENDEAVORING, ENDEAVORED.] To labor to a certain purpose; to make an effort.
 EN-DEAV'OR, *v. a.* To attempt; to essay. *Milton.*
 EN-DEAV-OR-ER, (en-dév'or-er) *n.* One who endeavors.
 EN-DECA-GÓN, *n.* [ἐνδέκα and γωνία.] A plane geometrical figure bounded by eleven sides; undecagon.
 EN-DEIC'TIC, *a.* Showing; exhibiting. *Smart.*
 EN-DEIX'IS, *n.* [ἐνδείξις.] (Med.) An indication of diseases, showing what is to be done. *Crabb.*
 EN-DEMI-CAL, *a.* [ἐνδημικός.] Endemic. *Ray. [R.]*
 EN-DEMI'C, *a.* [ἐνδημικός.] Peculiar to a country;—applied especially to diseases which seem to arise from local causes.
 EN-DEMI'C, *n.* An endemic disease. *McCulloch.*
 EN-DEMI-CAL, *a.* Same as endemic. *Brownie.*
 EN-DEMI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of making free. *Genl. Mag. [R.]*
 †EN-DEN'IZE, *v. a.* To make free. *Camden.*
 †EN-DEN'I-ZEN, (en-dén'i-zen) *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize. *B. Jonson.*
 EN-DER, *n.* One who ends; a finisher. *Wicliffe.*
 EN-DICT', (en-dít') *v. a.* [endiecti, Fr.] To accuse. *Gay.*
 See INDICT.
 EN-DICT'MENT, (en-dít'ment) *n.* See INDICTMENT.
 ENDING, *n.* Conclusion; termination; cessation.
 EN-DITE', *v. a.* To compose. *Waller.* See INDITE.
 EN-DIT'ER, *n.* A composer. See INDITER.
 EN-DIVE, *n.* [endive, Fr.] A salad herb; succory.
 END'LESS, *a.* Having no end; infinite in length or duration; ceaseless; interminable; perpetual; incessant.
 END'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without end; incessantly.
 END'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being endless.
 †END'LÓNG, *ad.* In a straight line. *Dryden.*
 †END'MÓST, *a.* Remotest; at the farther end. *Bailey.*
 EN-DO-CARP, *n.* (Bot.) The hard lining of some pericarps. *P. Cye.*
 EN-DO'C'TRI-NÁTE, *v. a.* See INDOCTRINATE.
 EN-DO'C'TRINE, *v. a.* To teach; to indoctrinate. *Donne. [R.]*
 EN-DO-GÉN, *n.* [ἐνδοσ and γενναία.] (Bot.) A primary class of plants; a plant or tree which increases in diameter by addition to its inside or centre, as the palm-tree. *P. Cye.*
 EN-DOG'E-NOÜS, *a.* Relating to endogens. *Buckland.*
 EN-DO-PHY'LÓUS, *a.* (Bot.) Enclosed within a sheath. *Brande.*
 EN-DO-PLEU'RA, *n.* (Bot.) The internal integument of a seed. *Brande.*
 EN-DOR-SÁ'TION, *n.* Indorsement. *Qu. Rev. [R.]*
 EN-DÓRSE, *v. a.* [endorser, old Fr.; in and dorsum, L.] To superscribe. See INDOARSE.
 EN-DÓRSE-MENT, *n.* Superscription. See INDOARSEMENT.
 EN-DÓRSE-ER, *n.* One who endorses. See INDOARSE.
 EN-DO-SIPH'Q-NÍTE, *n.* [ἐνδοσ and σίφον.] (Geol.) A genus of extinct cephalopods, with chambered, convolute, discoidal shells. *Brande.*
 EN-DOS-MÓSE', *n.* [ἐνδοσ and μόσος.] The attraction, through an animal or vegetable membrane, of a thin fluid by a denser fluid. *P. Cye.*
 †EN-DÓSS', *v. a.* [endorser, Fr.] To engrave; to carve. *Spenser.*
 EN-DÓW', *v. a.* [indotare, L.] [i. ENDOWED; *pp.* ENDOWING, ENDOWED.] To furnish with a portion or dower; to set-

tle upon; to furnish with; to endure; to invest; to supply; to enrich.
 EN-DÓWED', (en-dódád') *p. a.* Provided with endowment.
 EN-DÓW'ER, (en-dód'er) *n.* One who endows.
 EN-DÓW'ER, *v. a.* To enrich with a dower. *Waterhouse.*
 EN-DÓW'MENT, *n.* Act of endowing; wealth of any thing valuable bestowed; quality; talent; gift of nature.
 †EN-DRÍD'QE', *v. a.* To make a slave or drudge of. *Ep. Hall.*
 EN-DUE', *v. a.* [induo, L.] [i. ENDUED; *pp.* ENDUING, ENDUED.] To supply with; to invest with; to clothe with; to endow.
 †EN-DUE'MENT, *n.* Act of enduing. *Barrow.*
 EN-DUR'ABLE, *a.* That may be endured; tolerable.
 EN-DUR'ANCE, *n.* State of enduring or suffering; continuance; patience; suffrance.
 EN-DURE', *v. a.* [endurer, Fr.] [i. ENDURED; *pp.* ENDURING, ENDURED.] To bear; to sustain; to support; to undergo; to suffer.
 EN-DURE', *v. n.* To last; to remain; to continue; to bear.
 EN-DUR'ER, *n.* One who endures; a sufferer.
 EN-DUR'ING, *a.* Lasting; permanent.
 EN-DUR'ING, *n.* Suffering; duration. *Paley.*
 EN-DUR'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of enduring. *Dublin Rev.*
 END'WAYS, *ad.* Same as *enwise*. *Smollett.*
 END'WISE, *ad.* Directly; uprightly; on end. *Ray.*
 †EN-E-CATE, *v. a.* [eneco, L.] To kill; to destroy. *Harvey.*
 EN-E'ID, (en-é-id) *n.* [ἐνείδω, K. Sm. *Ask.*; ἐνείδω, Wb. *P. Cyc.* Brande.] *n.* The Latin epic poem written by Virgil, of which *Aeneas* is the hero.—Written also *Aeneid*. *Addison.*
 EN'E-MA, *n.* [ἐνίμμη.] (Med.) An injection; a clyster. *Brande.*
 EN'E-MY, *n.* [ennemi, Fr.] One hostile to another; a foe; an adversary; an opponent; an antagonist; a hostile army;—the devil.
 EN-ER-GÉTIC, *a.* Forcible; strong; active; vigorous.
 EN-ER-GÉTIC-AL, *a.* Forcible; strong; active; energetic.
 EN-ER-GÉTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an energetic manner. *Potter.*
 EN-ER-GÉTIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being energetic. *Scott.*
 EN-ÉR'GIC, *a.* Powerful in effect; energetic. *Collins. [R.]*
 EN'ER-GÍZE, *v. a.* [i. ENERGIZED; *pp.* ENERGIZING, ENERGIZED.] To give energy to; to excite to action. *Harris.*
 EN'ER-GÍZ-ER, *n.* He or that which gives energy.
 EN-ER-GY, *n.* [ἐνέργεια.] Power to operate; force; vigor; efficacy; faculty; strength of expression; spirit; life.
 EN-ÉR'VATE, (en-ér'vát) *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; en-ér-vát, Wb.* *v. a.* [energo, L.] [i. ENERVATED; *pp.* ENERVATING, ENERVATED.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to enfeeble; to unnerve; to debilitate.
 EN-ÉR'VATE, *a.* Weakened; deprived of force. *Pope.*
 EN-ER-VÁTION, *n.* Act of weakening; enervation; state of being weakened; inefficacy.
 †EN-ÉR'VE', *v. a.* To weaken; to enervate. *Milton.*
 EN FAMILLE, (ang-fám'il) [Fr.] In a family way; domestic. *Swift.*
 EN-FÁM'ISH, *v. a.* To starve; to famish. [Fr.]
 EN-FÉ'BLE, *v. a.* [i. ENFEEBLED; *pp.* ENFEEBLING, ENFEEBLED.] To make feeble; to weaken; to enervate.
 EN-FÉ'BLE-MENT, *n.* The act of making feeble; weakness. *Smart.*
 EN-FÉ'BLER, *n.* He or that which enfeebles. *Phillips.*
 EN-FÉ'BLING, *p. a.* Making feeble; weakening.
 †EN-FÉ'BLONED, (en-fél'und) *a.* [enfouloir, Fr.] Fierce. *Spenser.*
 †EN-FÉ'OFF', (en-fé'f) [en-fé'f, P. J. F. Sm. *Wb.*; en-fé'f, S. W. E. Ja. *Vares.*] *v. a.* [i. ENFEOFFED; *pp.* ENFEOFFING, ENFEOFFED.] (Law) To invest with a dignity or possession in fee; to surrender.
 †EN-FÉ'OFF-MENT, (en-fé'fment) *n.* [foefamentum, low L.] (Law) Act of enfowfing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with a fee.
 †EN-FÉT'TER, *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to enchain. *Shak.*
 EN-FÉ'VER, *v. a.* [enfiever, Fr.] To produce fever. *Seaward. [R.]*
 †EN-FIERCE', (en-fé'rs') *v. a.* To make fierce. *Spenser.*
 †EN-FI-LÁDE', (en-fe-lád') [en-fe-lád', S. W. P. Ja.; óng-fe-lád', Sm.; óng-fe-lád' or óng-fe-lád', K. n.] [Fr.] (Mil.) A passage running in a straight line from end to end; that which lies in the direction of a line.
 †EN-FI-LÁDE', *v. a.* To pierce or rake with shot in a right line.
 †EN-FIRE', *v. a.* To fire; to set on fire; to kindle. *Spenser.*
 †EN-FLES'H, *v. a.* To incorporate, as with the flesh. *Florida.*
 EN-FÓLD', *v. a.* See INFOLD.
 †EN-FÓLD-MENT, *n.* Act of infolding. *Scott.*
 EN-FÓ'LI-ATE, *v. a.* *Ec. Rev.* See INFOLIATE.
 EN-FÓRCE', *v. a.* [enforcir, Fr.] [i. ENFORCED; *pp.* ENFORCING, ENFORCED.] To make efficacious; to give strength to; to strengthen; to prove; to put in act by violence; to compel; to constrain.
 †EN-FÓRCE', *v. n.* To attempt by force. *Hooker.*

[EN-FÓRCE', *n.* Power; strength. *Milton.*
 EN-FÓRCE-Á-BLE, *a.* That may be enforced.
 EN-FÓRCE-D-LY, *ad.* By violence; not by choice. *Shak.*
 EN-FÓRCE-MÉNT, *n.* An act of enforcing; compulsion; force offered; sanction; that which gives force.
 EN-FÓR-ÉR, *n.* One who enforces.
 EN-FÓRM', *v. a.* To fashion; to form. *Spenser.*
 EN-FÓUL-DÉRED, (en-fól'derd) *a.* Mixed with lightning. *Spenser.*
 EN-FRÁN'CHISE, *v. a.* [i. ENFRANCHISED; *pp.* ENFRANCHISING, ENFRANCHISED.] To make free; to admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen; to set free from slavery; to release.
 EN-FRÁN'CHISE-MÉNT, *n.* Act of enfranchising; investiture of the privileges of a freeman or citizen.
 EN-FRÁN'CHISE-ÉR, *n.* One who enfranchises.
 EN-FRÉÉD', * *a.* Set at liberty. *Shak.*
 EN-FRÉÉ'DOM', * *v. a.* To free; to set free. *Shak.*
 EN-FRÓ'WARD, *v. a.* To make froward. *Sir E. Sandys.*
 EN-FRÖZ'EN, (en-fró'zn) *p.* Congealed with cold. *Spenser.*
 EN-GÁGE', *v. a.* [engager, Fr.] [i. ENGAGED; *pp.* ENGAGING, ENGAGED.] To bind by contract; to enlist; to embark; to unite; to attach; to induce; to win; to gain; to attract; to allure; to invite; to entertain; to employ; to encounter.
 EN-GÁGE', *v. n.* To conflict; to fight; to embark in any business; to enlist in any party.
 EN-GÁGED', * (en-gájd') *p. a.* Enlisted; earnest; feeling an interest; pledged to marry.
 EN-GÁG'ED-LY, *ad.* In an earnest manner. *Whitlock.*
 EN-GÁG'ED-NÉSS, * *n.* Earnestness; devotedness. *Ware.*
 EN-GÁGE-MÉNT, *n.* [Fr.] Act of engaging; promise; stipulation; obligation by contract; adherence; employment; avocation; business; occupation; fight; conflict; battle; combat.
 EN-GÁGE-ÉR, *n.* One who engages.
 EN-GÁG'ING', * *p. a.* Attaching; winning by pleasing ways.
 EN-GÁG'ING-LY, *ad.* In a winning or obliging manner.
 EN-GÁLL'ANT, *v. a.* To make a gallant of. *B. Jonson.*
 EN-GÁOL', (en-jál') *v. a.* To imprison; to enjoin. *Shak.*
 EN-GÁR'BÓIL, *v. a.* To disorder; to disturb. *Montagu.*
 EN-GÁR'LAND, *v. a.* To encircle with a garland. *Stukey.*
 EN-GÁR'RÍ-SON, (en-gár're-sn) *v. a.* To protect by a garrison. *By Hall.*
 EN-GÁS'TRI-MÚTH, *n.* A ventriquist.
 EN-GEN'DER, *v. a.* [i. ENGENERED; *pp.* ENGENERING, ENGENERED.] To beget; to generate; to breed; to produce; to form; to cause to bring forth.
 EN-GEN'DER, *v. n.* To be produced; to copulate. *Dryden.*
 EN-GEN'DER-ÉR, *n.* He or that which engenders.
 EN-GILD', *v. a.* To brighten; to gild. *Shak.*
 EN-GINE, (én'jin) [én'jin, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] *n.* [engin, Fr.] Any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing some intended effect; a machine, particularly for throwing water to extinguish fire, or for propelling a vessel or car by steam; an instrument; means to an end; an agent for another.
 EN-GJ-NÉER', *n.* One who manages engines; one who manages a steam-engine. — A military engineer is an officer whose business it is to form and direct the engines and works necessary for offence and defence. — A civil engineer is one who constructs canals, railroads, docks, harbors, &c.
 EN-GJ-NÉER'ING', * *n.* The art of managing engines. — Civil engineering, the art of forming, or the construction of, roads, bridges, railroads; the construction of machinery for all purposes; the formation of canals, aqueducts, harbors, docks, drainage of lands, &c. — Military engineering, the art of constructing, maintaining, and managing fortifications, and all buildings, and engines, or machinery, necessary in military posts; and it includes instruction on all points relating to the attack and defence of places. *Brande.*
 EN-GJNE-MÁN, * *n.*; *pl.* ENGINEMEN. One who manages an engine; an engineer. *Qu. Rev.*
 EN-GJNE-RY, *n.* The act of managing engines; engines collectively; artillery; any device or contrivance.
 EN-GJRD', *v. a.* [i. ENJOINT or ENJOINED; *pp.* ENJOINING, ENJOINT or ENJOINED.] To encircle; to surround. *Shak.*
 EN-GJRD'É, * *n. a.* To enclose; to surround. *Glover.*
 EN-GJRT', *v. a.* To encircle; to enjoin. *Shak.*
 EN-GJRT', * *p. a.* Encircled. *Smart.*
 EN-GJSCÓPE, * *n.* A reflecting microscope. *Francis.*
 EN-GJLÁD', *v. a.* To make glad. *Skelton.*
 EN-GLÁIMÉD', (en-gláim'd') *a.* Furred; clammy. *Great Fest.*
 EN-GLÁND, (ing'plá) *n.* The southern division of Great Britain.
 EN-GLÉ, * (éng'gl) *n.* A gull; a put. *Walker.* See INGLE.
 EN-GLISH, (ing'glish) *a.* Belonging to England. *Addison.*
 ING-GLISH, (ing'glish) [ing'glish, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.] *n. pl.* The people of England. — *sing.* The language of England.

EN-GLISH, (ing'glish) *v. a.* [i. ENGLISHED; *pp.* ENGLISHING, ENGLISHED.] To translate into English; to Anglicize. *Bacon.*
 EN-GLISH-RY, (ing'glish-ry) *n.* (*Law*) The state or privilege of being an Englishman. *Crowl.*
 EN-GLÓM', * *v. a.* To render gloomy or sad. *Dr. Allen.*
 EN-GLÚT', *v. a.* [engloutir, Fr.] To swallow up; to fill; to glut. *Shak.*
 EN-GÓRE', *v. a.* To pierce; to prick. *Spenser.*
 EN-GÓRGE', *v. a.* [to gorge, old Fr.] [i. ENGORGED; *pp.* ENGORGING, ENGORGED.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge; to distend by filling. *Spenser.*
 EN-GÓRGE-MÉNT, *n.* To feed with eagerness and voracity.
 EN-GÓRGE-MÉNT, * *n.* The act of engorging; state of being engorged; distention. *Dunglison.*
 EN-GRÁFF', *v. a.* To dig deeply; to ingraft. *Shak.*
 EN-GRÁFF-MÉNT, *n.* Root; ingraftment. *Ellis.*
 EN-GRÁFF'ED, *p. a.* Planted; ingrafted. *James I.*
 EN-GRÁIL', *v. a.* [gréle, Fr.] [i. ENGRAILED; *pp.* ENGRAILING, ENGRAILED.] (Her.) To indent in curve lines. *Chapman.*
 EN-GRÁIL', * *v. n.* To form an edging or border. *Parnell.*
 EN-GRÁIL-MÉNT, * *n.* The ring dots round the edge of a medal. *Brande.*
 EN-GRÁIN', *v. a.* [i. ENGRAINED; *pp.* ENGRAINING, ENGRAINED.] To dye, imbue, fix deep; to dye in the grain.
 EN-GRÁP'PLE, *v. n.* To close with; to grapple. *Daniel.*
 EN-GRÁSP', *v. a.* To hold fast in the hand; to grasp. *Spenser.*
 EN-GRÁVE', *v. a.* [i. ENGRAVED; *pp.* ENGRAVING, ENGRAVED.] To mark by making incisions, as in metal, wood, or stone; to corrode; to impress deeply; to imprint. — [†To bury; to inter. *Spenser.*] [*rov.*]
 EN-GRÁVE-MÉNT, *n.* The work of an engraver. *Bar-*
 EN-GRÁVE-ÉR, *n.* One who engraves.
 EN-GRÁVE-RY, *n.* The work of an engraver. *Sir T. Browne.*
 EN-GRÁV'ING, *n.* The act, art, or work of an engraver; the picture or mark engraved; an engraved plate; an impression from an engraved plate.
 EN-GRÍEVE', *v. a.* To pain; to vex; to grieve. *Spenser.*
 EN-GRÓSS', *v. a.* [grossit, Fr.] [i. ENGROSSED; *pp.* ENGROSSING, ENGROSSED.] To flock; to fatten. *Shak.* — To swallow up; to seize in the gross; to buy up in large quantities, in order to raise a demand and sell again at a higher price; to forestall; to monopolize: — to copy in a large, fair hand, as a bill or act of a legislative body, or a deed.
 EN-GRÓSS-ÉR, *n.* One who engrosses.
 EN-GRÓSS'ING, *n.* Act of one who engrosses; a buying up or forestalling; act of copying in a large, fair hand.
 EN-GRÓSS'ING-BLÓCK, * *n.* A tool made use of by wire-drawers. *Crabb.*
 EN-GRÓSS-MÉNT, *n.* The act of engrossing; that which is engrossed; appropriation in the gross.
 EN-GUÁRD', (en-gúrd') *v. a.* To protect; to guard. *Shak.*
 EN-GÚLF', *v. a.* *Hayward.* See INGULF.
 EN-GÚLF-MÉNT, * *n.* Act of ingulfing, or overwhelming. *Brande.* [R.]
 EN-HÁNCÉ', *v. a.* [enhautser, Fr.] [i. ENHANCED; *pp.* ENHANCING, ENHANCED.] To raise; to advance; to heighten in price; to raise in esteem; to increase; to aggravate.
 EN-HÁNCÉ-MÉNT, *n.* Act of enhancing; increase; augmentation of value; aggravation.
 EN-HÁN'CER, *n.* One who enhances.
 EN-HÁR'BOR, *v. a.* To dwell in; to inhabit. *W. Browne.*
 EN-HÁRD'EN, (en-hár'dn) *v. a.* [enhardt, Fr.] To harden. *Hovell.*
 EN-HAR-MÓN'IC, *a.* (*Mus.*) Proceeding by divisions still smaller than semitones, as an enharmonic scale: — noting a manner of tuning the voice. *Warton.*
 EN-HAR-MÓN'Y-CÁL, * *n.* Enharmonic. *Ash.*
 EN-HEÁRT'EN, * (en-hár'tn) *v. a.* To encourage. *Ec. Rev.*
 EN-HY'DRIC, * *n.* A. Containing enhydrite. *Allen.*
 EN-HY'DRITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A rock or stone containing water. *Hamilton.*
 EN-NIG'MA, *n.* [én'nyman] *pl.* EN-NIG'MAS. A proposition stated in obscure or ambiguous language, so as to puzzle the understanding; a riddle; an obscure question; an ambiguous sentence or thing.
 EN-NIG-MÁT'IC, *a.* Obscure; ambiguous; enigmatical.
 EN-NIG-MÁT'Y-CÁL, [én-nig-mát'y-kál, S. P. Ja. K. Sm.: én-nig-mát'y-kál, W. J. F.] *a.* Partaking of enigma; hard to be understood; obscure; ambiguous; dark.
 EN-NIG-MÁT'Y-CÁL-LY, *ad.* In an ambiguous manner.
 EN-NIG'MA-TÍZE, *v. n.* One who deals in enigmas.
 EN-NIG-MÁ-TÍZE, *v. n.* To deal in enigmas.
 EN-JÁIL', * *v. a.* To put into a jail; to enjoin. *Smart.*
 EN-JÓIN', *v. a.* [enjoindre, Fr.] [i. ENJOINED; *pp.* ENJOINING, ENJOINED.] To direct earnestly; to urge; to enforce; to order; to prescribe.
 EN-JÓIN-ÉR, *n.* One who enjoins.
 EN-JÓIN-MÉNT, *n.* Direction; injunction. *Browne.*

EN-JÖY', (en-jöy') v. a. [*joür*, Fr.] [i. ENJOYED; pp. ENJOYING, ENJOYED.] To have satisfaction in; to feel or perceive with pleasure; to have possession or fruition of:—to exhilarate; to delight, (with the reciprocal pronoun.)

EN-JÖY', (en-jöy') v. n. To live in happiness. *Milton*.

EN-JÖY'ABLE, v. a. That may be enjoyed. *Pope*.

EN-JÖY'ER, n. One who enjoys.

EN-JÖY'MENT, n. Act of enjoying; that which is enjoyed; fruition; pleasure; gratification; satisfaction.

EN-KÉR'NEL, v. a. To form into kernels. *Sat. Mag.*

EN-KIN'DLE, v. a. [i. ENKINDED; pp. ENKINDLING, ENKINDLED.] To set on fire; to rouse; to incite; to kindle.

EN-LACE', v. a. To fasten with lace; to lace. *Southey*.

EN-LACE'MENT, n. Act of enlacing. *Southey*.

EN-LÁRD', v. a. [i. ENLÁRDÉD; pp. ENLÁRDING, ENLÁRDÉD.] To grease; to baste. *Shak*.

EN-LÁRGE', v. a. [*largir*, Fr.] [i. ENLARGED; pp. ENLARGING, ENLARGED.] To make greater in quantity or appearance; to increase; to extend; to magnify; to dilate; to expand; to amplify; to lengthen; to set free.

EN-LÁRGE', v. n. To discuss a matter fully; to speak in many words; to expatiate; to grow larger.

EN-LÁRGE'D', (en-lárd') p. a. Increased; expanded; liberal.

EN-LÁRGE'D-ED-LY, ad. In an enlarged manner. *Mountagu*.

EN-LÁRGE'D-NESS, n. State of being enlarged. *Ch. Ez.*

EN-LÁRGE'MENT, n. Act of enlarging; augmentation; extension; increase; release from confinement; liberation; copious discourse.

EN-LÁRGE'R, n. One who enlarges.

EN-LÁRGE'ING, n. Extension; enlargement.

EN-LIGHT', (en-lít') v. a. To enlighten. *Pope*.

EN-LIGHT'EN, (en-lít'en) v. a. [i. ENLIGHTENED; pp. ENLIGHTENING, ENLIGHTENED.] To make light or luminous; to illumine; to lighten; to illuminate; to supply with light; to instruct; to furnish with knowledge; to cheer.

EN-LIGHT'ENED, (en-lít'nd) p. a. Illuminated; supplied with light; instructed; highly civilized.

EN-LIGHT'EN-ER, (en-lít'en-er) n. One who enlightens.

EN-LIGHT'EN-MENT, (en-lít'en-mént) n. Act of enlightening; illumination; instruction. *Qu. Rev.*

EN-LINK', v. a. To chain to; to link. *Shak*.

EN-LIST', v. a. [i. ENLISTED; pp. ENLISTING, ENLISTED.] To enroll, as for military service; to record; to register; to engage.

EN-LIST', v. n. To enroll one's self; to make engagement. *P. Cyc.*

EN-LIST'MENT, n. Act of enlisting; a voluntary engagement to serve as a soldier or sailor; enrollment. *Brande*.

EN-LIVE', v. a. To animate; to make alive. *Bp. Hall*.

EN-LÍVEN, (en-lívn) v. a. [i. ENLIVENED; pp. ENLIVENING, ENLIVENED.] To make alive; to animate; to make vigorous, active, sprightly, or cheerful; to exhilarate; to cheer; to inspirit.

EN-LÍVEN-ER, (en-lívn-er) n. He or that which enlivenes.

EN-LÍVEN-ING, (en-lívn-ing) n. Act of giving life.

EN-LÍVINE, v. a. To illumine. *Spenser*.

EN-MÁR'BLE, v. a. To turn to marble; to harden. *Spenser*.

EN-MASSÉ, (ang-más') [Fr.] In a body; in the mass; altogether. *Qu. Rev.*

EN-MÉSH', v. a. To net; to entrap. *Shak*.

EN-MÉW', n. a. See EMMEW.

EN-MÍ-TY, n. State or quality of an enemy, or of being hostile; hatred; hostility; animosity; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; aversion; malice.

EN-MÓVE', v. See EMMOVE.

EN-MÚRE', v. a. To enclose within a wall; to immure. *Shak*.

EN-NE-A-CÓN-TÁ-HE'DRÁL, * a. Having ninety sides. *Smart*.

EN-NE-ÁD, * n. [*enneas*, L.] The number nine. *Bailey*.

EN-NE-A-GÓN, or EN-NE-Á-GÓN, (en-né-á-gón, J. K. Sm. Johnson; én'c-a-gón, Wb. Brande, Crabb.) n. [*énvia* and *γωνία*] A figure of nine sides and angles.

EN-NE-A-HE'DRÍ-A, * n. A figure of nine sides. *Hill*. [R.]

EN-NE-ÁN'DRÍ-ÁN, * a. (Bot.) Having nine stamens; enneandrous. *Smart*.

EN-NE-ÁN'DRÓUS, * a. (Bot.) Having nine stamens. *P. Cyc.*

EN-NE-A-PÉT'A-LOÚS, * a. (Bot.) Having nine petals. *Smart*.

EN-NE-ÁT'IC, * } a. [*énvia*.] Ninth.—*Enneatical* days are EN-NE-ÁT'I-CAL, every ninth day of a sickness, and *enneatical* years, every ninth year of one's life. *Bailey*. [R.]

EN-NEW', (en-nú') v. a. To make new. *Skelton*.

EN-NÓ'BLE, v. a. [i. ENNOBLED; pp. ENNOBLING, ENNOBLED.] To make noble; to raise to nobility; to dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise; to elevate; to make illustrious.

EN-NÓ'BLE-MÉNT, n. Act of ennobling; elevation.

ENNUÍ, (án-wé') [án-wé', *Ja. Sm.*; óng'wé', K.] n. [Fr.] Wearisomeness; heaviness; lassitude; listlessness; languor; fastidiousness.

EN-O-DÁ'TION, n. [*enodatio*, L.] Act of untying a knot; solution. *Bailey*. [R.]

EN-NÓDE', v. a. To declare. *Cockeram*.

EN-NÓDE', * a. (Bot.) Free from knots. *Smart*.

EN-ÓM'O-TY, * n. [*ενομοτία*.] A body of men sworn to certain duties:—the name given to a military body, supposed to have been thirty-two men, in ancient Lacedæmon. *Miford*.

EN-NÓRM, a. [*enormis*, L.] Irregular; enormous. *More*.

EN-NÓR'MÍ-TY, n. Quality of being enormous; deviation from right; depravity; atrocious crime; flagitious villainy.

EN-NÓR'MÓUS, a. Irregular; exceeding the common rule or measure; excessive; huge; vast; immense; prodigious; very bad; extremely wicked; flagitious.

EN-NÓR'MÓUS-LY, ad. Excessively; beyond measure.

EN-NÓR'MÓUS-NESS, n. Quality of being enormous.

EN-ÓR'THO-TRÓPE, n. [*ὄρθος*, and *τρέπω*.] A card or toy by which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures. *Rowbotham*.

EN-NOGH', (en-níf) n. A sufficiency; that which is equal to the wants or the abilities; plenty.

EN-NOGH', (en-níf) a. That satisfies desire; sufficient.

EN-NOGH', (en-níf) ad. In a sufficient degree. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree; as, "He is ready enough to quarrel." Sometimes it denotes diminution; as, "The song is well enough."

EN-NOGH', (en-níf) interj. Noting fullness; desist! sufficient! *Shak*.

EN-NÓNCÉ', v. a. [*enuncio*, L.] [i. ENNOUNCED; pp. ENNOUNCING, ENNOUNCED.] To declare; to announce. *A. Smith*. [R.]

EN-NÓNCÉ'MÉNT, * n. Act of enouncing. *Dr. Lee*.

EN-NÓW', (en-nów') a. [pl. of enough.] Being in sufficient number; enough. It was formerly in use in connection with nouns plural, but it is now nearly obsolete. Walker remarks that "we still hear some speakers talk of having ink enough and pens enow; but the greater part seem now to use enough, both for quantity and number."

EN-PASSANT, (ang-pás'sang') ad. [Fr.] By the way.

EN-PIÈRE, v. a. See EMPÍRE.

EN-QUÍCK'EN, (en-kwí'k'n) v. a. To make alive. *More*.

EN-QUÍRE, v. a. & n. [*inquiro*, L.; *enquir*, Fr.] To ask; to examine; to seek for; to search. *Hale*. It This word, and its derivatives, are indifferently written with *in* or *en*; the former being conformed to the Latin origin, the latter to the French. *Inquire* is more countenanced than *enquire* by lexicographers, and perhaps also by usage; though usage is much divided. See INQUIRE.

EN-QUÍR'ER, * n. One who enquires. *Warburton*. See INQUIRER.

EN-QUÍR'Y, * n. Examination. *Locke*. See INQUIRY.

EN-RÁCE', v. a. [*enraciner*, Fr.] To implant; to enroot. *Spenser*.

EN-RÁGE', v. a. [*enragé*, Fr.] [i. ENRAGED; pp. ENRAGING, ENRAGED.] To irritate; to make furious.

EN-RÁNGE', v. a. To arrange; to range. *Spenser*.

EN-RÁNK', v. a. To place in orderly ranks; to rank. *Shak*.

EN-RÁPT', v. a. [i. & p. ENRAPT.] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm. *Shak*.

EN-RÁPT'URE, (en-rápt'ur) v. a. [i. ENRAPTURED; pp. ENRAPTURING, ENRAPTURED.] To transport with pleasure; to delight highly; to enchant; to charm.

EN-RÁV'ISH, v. a. [i. ENRAVISHED; pp. ENRAVISHING, ENRAVISHED.] To throw into ecstasy; to enrapture. *Spenser*.

EN-RÁV'ISH-ING, * p. a. Transporting with ecstasy.

EN-RÁV'ISH-ING-LY, * ad. With enravishment. *More*.

EN-RÁV'ISH-MÉNT, n. Ecstasy of delight. *Glanville*. [R.]

EN-RÉG'IS-TER, v. a. [*enregistrer*, Fr.] To register. *Spenser*.

EN-RHÉUM', (en-rúm') v. n. To take or have a cold. *Harvey*.

EN-RÍCH', v. a. [*enrichir*, Fr.] [i. ENRICHED; pp. ENRICHING, ENRICHED.] To make rich; to fertilize; to supply with anything desirable.

EN-RÍCH'MÉNT, n. Act of enriching; increase of wealth.

EN-RÍDGE', v. a. To form into ridges. *Shak*.

EN-RÍNG', v. a. To bind round; to encircle. *Shak*.

EN-RÍPEN, (en-rí'pn) v. a. To ripen; to mature. *Donne*.

EN-RÍVE', v. a. [p. ENRIVEN.] To cleave. *Spenser*.

EN-RÓBE', v. a. [i. ENROBED; pp. ENROBING, ENROBED.] To attire; to dress; to clothe; to invest. *Shak*.

EN-RÓCK'MÉNT, * n. A mass of rocks or large stones piled up into a solid rough wall, in order to resist the force of the water. *Francis*.

EN-RÓLL', v. a. [*enrollér*, Fr.] [i. ENROLLED; pp. ENROLLING, ENROLLED.] To insert in a roll or register; to record; to enlist.—Written also *enrol*.

EN-RÓLL'ER, n. One who enrolls.

EN-RÔL'MENT, *n.* Act of enrolling or registering; state of being enrolled; register; record. Sometimes written *inrolment*.
 EN-RÔÔT', *v. a.* [i. ENROOTED; *pp.* ENROOTING, ENROOTED.] To fix by the root; to implant deep. *Shak.*
 EN-RÔÛND', *v. a.* To environ; to surround. *Shak.*
 EN ROUTE,* (ang'rôû) [Fr.] On the way; on the passage. *Genl. Mag.*
 ENS, (ênz) *n.* [L.] A being; existence; essence; that recondite part of a substance from which all its qualities flow:—a term used in exploded *metaphysics* and *chemistry*.
 EN-SÂPE', *v. a.* To render safe. *Feltham.*
 EN-SÂM'PLE, *n.* [ensample, old Fr.] Example; pattern. *Phil. iii.*
 EN-SÂM'PLE, *v. a.* To exemplify. *Spenser.*
 EN-SÂN'GUINE, (en-sâng'gwin) *v. a.* [i. ENSANGUINED; *pp.* ENSANGUINING, ENSANGUINED.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood. *Milton.*
 EN'SÂT*, *a. (Bot.)* Sword-shaped; ensiform. *Loudon.*
 EN-SCÂLE', *v. a.* To carve or form with scales.
 EN-SCHÈD'ÛLE, or EN-SCHÈD'ÛLE, [see SCHEDULE.] *v. a.* To insert in a schedule. *Shak.*
 EN-SCÔNCÉ', *v. a.* [i. ENSCONCED; *pp.* ENSCONCING, ENSCONCED.] To place under shelter; to cover as with a seance of fort; to secure.
 EN-SEAL', *v. a.* To impress; to seal. *Broune.*
 EN-SEAM', *v. a.* To sow up; to enclose by a seam. *Camden.*—[To fructify; to fatten. *Spenser.*]
 EN-SEAM'ED, *a.* Made fat; greasy. *Shak.*
 EN-SEAR', *v. a.* To cauterize; to sear. *Shak.*
 EN-SÊARCH', *v. n.* To try to find; to search. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 EN-SÊEL', *v. a.* To seal, as a hawk. See SKEL. *Booth.*
 EN-SÊINT',* (en-sânt') *n.* (Law) Pregnant; with child. *Blackstone.* See ENCEINTE.
 ENSEMBLE, (âng-sâm'bl) *n.* [Fr.] The whole so taken that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; the whole. *Pownall.*
 ENSEMBLE,* (âng-sâm'bl) *ad.* [Fr.] Together; all at once. *Boyer.*
 EN-SHÂWLED',* (en-shâwld') *p. a.* Covered with a shawl. *Quinn.*
 EN-SHIELD', *v. a.* To shield; to cover. *Shak.*
 EN-SHIELD',* *a.* Protected as with a shield. *Shak.*
 EN-SHIRÛNE', *v. a.* [i. ENSHRINED; *pp.* ENSHRINING, ENSHRINED.] To enclose, as in a shrine; to preserve as a thing sacred.
 EN-SHRÔÛD',* *v. a.* To cover with a shroud; to clothe. *Churchill.*
 EN-SIF'ER-ÔÛS,* *a. (Bot.)* Bearing a sword. *Ash.*
 EN'S-FÔRM, *a.* [ensiformis, L.] (Bot.) Having the form of a sword blade. *P. Cyc.*
 EN'SIGN, (ên'sin) (ên'sin, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; ên'sin, P.) *n.* [enseigne, Fr.] The lowest commissioned officer, who is subordinate to the lieutenants, in infantry, and who carries the colors or ensign.—The national flag carried by a ship; colors; standard; a badge; a mark of distinction.
 EN-SIGN', *v. a.* [ensigner, old Fr.] To mark with some sign. *B. Jonson.*
 EN-SIGN-BÊAR'ER, (en'sin-bâr'er) *n.* One who carries a flag or ensign; the ensign.
 EN-SIGN-CY, (ên'sin-se) *n.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.
 EN-SKIED', (en-skîd') *p. a.* Placed in heaven. *Shak.*
 EN-SLÂVE', *v. a.* [i. ENSLAVED; *pp.* ENSLAVING, ENSLAVED.] To reduce to slavery; to deprive of liberty.
 EN-SLÂVE'MENT, *n.* The state of servitude; slavery.
 EN-SLÂV'ER, *n.* One who enslaves.
 EN-SNÂRE', *v. a.* [i. ENSNARED; *pp.* ENSNARING, ENSNARED.] To take in a snare; to allure; to entrap.—Written also *insnare*. See INSNARE.
 EN-SNÂR'ER, *n.* One who ensnares; insnarer. *South.*
 EN-SNÂRL', *v. a.* To entangle; to snarl. *Spenser.*
 EN-SNÂRL', *v. n.* To snarl; to entangle. *Cockeram.*
 EN-SÔBER, *v. a.* To make sober. *Sp. Taylor.*
 EN-SPHÈRE, (en-sfêr') *v. a.* [i. ENSPHERED; *pp.* ENSPHERING, ENSPHERED.] To place in a sphere; to form into a sphere. *J. Hall.*
 EN-STÂMP', *v. a.* To fix a mark; to stamp. *Hewyt.*
 EN-STÊPÉ',* *v. a.* To invest with possession. *Shak.*
 EN-STÊPÉ', *v. a.* See INSTEP.
 EN-STÛLE', *v. a.* To name; to call. *Drayton.*
 EN-SÛE', (en-sû') *v. n.* [i. ENSUED; *pp.* ENSUING, ENSUED.] To follow as a consequence; to succeed in a train or in time.
 EN-SÛE', (en-sû') *v. a.* To follow; to pursue. *Psalms xxiv.*
 EN-SÛ'ING,* *p. a.* Following; succeeding.
 EN-SÛR'A-BLE, *a.* See INSURABLE.
 EN-SÛR'ANCE, (en-shûr'ans) *n.* See INSURANCE.
 EN-SÛRE', (en-shûr') *v. a.* [i. ENSURED; *pp.* ENSURING, ENSURED.] To make secure or certain:—more commonly written *insure*. See INSURE.

EN-SÛR'ER, (en-shûr'er) *n.* See INSURER.
 EN-SWÊEP', *v. a.* To pass over with swiftness. *Thomson.* [R.]
 ÊB-TÂB'LA-TÛRE, *n.* (Arch.) The whole of a story of a building which is above the columns, including the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.
 EN-TÂ'BLE-MÊNT, *n.* [Fr.] Entablature. *Evelyn.* [R.]
 EN-TÂCK'LE, *v. a.* To supply tackle. *Skelton.*
 EN-TÂILL', *n.* [entaille, Fr.] (Law) An estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; the rule of descent.
 EN-TÂILL', *v. a.* [entailer, Fr.] [i. ENTAILED; *pp.* ENTAILING, ENTAILED.] To limit, or settle, as the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure; to fix inalienably upon any person or thing.
 EN-TÂILL', *v. a. & n.* To carve; to cut.—*n.* An engraving. *Spenser.*
 EN-TÂILL'MENT,* *n.* Act of entailing; thing entailed. *Ash.*
 EN-TÂME', *v. a.* To tame; to subjugate. *Shak.* [R.]
 EN-TÂNG'LE, (en-tâng'gl) *v. a.* [i. ENTANGLED; *pp.* ENTANGLING, ENTANGLED.] To involve in any thing complicated; to infold; to twist; to confuse; to entrap; to embarrass; to perplex; to puzzle; to bewilder; to lull-snare.
 EN-TÂNG'LE-MÊNT, (en-tâng'gl-mênt) *n.* State of being entangled; intricacy; perplexity; puzzle.
 EN-TÂNG'LER, (en-tâng'gl'er) *n.* One who entangles.
 EN-TÂNG'LING,* *p. a.* Involving; perplexing.
 EN'TA-SÛS,* *n.* [ἐνταύσις.] (Arch.) A delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column. *Brande.*
 EN-TÊL'E-CHÛ,* *n.* [ἐντελέχεια.] An object in complete actualization, as opposed to merely potential existence; a term of the peripatetic philosophy. *Brande.*
 EN-TÊND'ER, *v. a.* To treat kindly; to mollify. *Young.* [R.]
 EN'TER, *v. a.* [entrer, Fr.] [i. ENTERED; *pp.* ENTERING, ENTERED.] To go or come into; to initiate in; to introduce; to place or bring in; to set down in a writing; to register.
 EN'TER, *v. n.* To come in; to get in; to penetrate; to engage in.—*To enter upon, to begin.*
 EN'TER-DÊAL, *n.* Reciprocal transactions. *Spenser.*
 EN'TER'ER, *n.* One who enters.
 EN'TER'ING, *n.* Entrance; passage into a place.
 EN-TÊ-RÛT'S,* *n.* [ἐντερον.] (Med.) Inflammation of the bowels. *Brande.*
 EN-TÊ-RÂCE', *v. a.* See INTERLACE.
 EN-TÊ-MÊW'ER,* *n.* A hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the second year. *Booth.*
 EN-TÊ-R'Ô-CÊLE, (en-têr'ô-sêl. *W. Ja. Sm.;* ên-têr'ôs'ê-lê, *K.*) *n.* [ἐντερον and κήλη.] (Med.) A hernia or rupture, in which a protrusion of the intestines appears in the groin.
 EN-TÊ-RÔ-E-PÛP'LO-CÊLE,* *n.* (Med.) A rupture, in which a part of the intestines, with a part of the epiploon, is protruded. *Crabb.*
 EN-TÊ-RÔ-HÛD'RÔ-CÊLE,* *n.* (Med.) A watery rupture. *Crabb.*
 EN-TÊ-R'Ô'Ô-QÛ, *n.* [ἐντερον and ὄψος.] (Anat.) The part of anatomy that treats of the intestines or bowels.
 EN-TÊ-R'Ô'M'PHÂ-LÔS, *n.* [ἐντερον and ὀμφαλός.] (Med.) An umbilical or navel rupture.
 EN-TÊ-R'ÔS-CHÊ'Ô-CÊLE,* *n.* (Med.) A rupture of the intestines, when they descend into the scrotum. *Crabb.*
 EN-TÊ-R-PÂR'LANCE, *n.* Parley; conference. *Hayward.*
 EN-TÊ-R-PLEÂD,* *v. n.* (Law) *Ash.* See INTERPLEAD.
 EN-TÊ-R-PLEÂD'ER, *n.* (Law) See INTERPLEADER.
 EN-TÊ-R-PRÛSE, (ên'ter'priz) *n.* [entreprise, Fr.] An undertaking of importance or hazard; an adventure; an engagement; a design; an arduous attempt.
 EN-TÊ-R-PRÛSE, *v. a.* [i. ENTERPRISED; *pp.* ENTERPRIISING, ENTERPRISED.] To undertake; to attempt; to essay. *Milton.*
 EN-TÊ-R-PRÛSE,* *v. n.* To undertake any thing difficult. *Pope.*
 EN-TÊ-R-PRÛS'ER, *n.* A man of enterprise.
 EN-TÊ-R-PRÛS'ING,* *a.* Disposed to undertake enterprises; resolute; adventurous; energetic; efficient. *Qu. Rev.*
 EN-TÊ-R-TÂIN', *v. a.* [entretenir, Fr.] [i. ENTERTAINED; *pp.* ENTERTAINING, ENTERTAINED.] To receive and treat hospitably; to treat at the table; to reserve or cherish in the mind; to converse with; to please; to amuse; to divert.
 EN-TÊ-R-TÂIN', *n.* [entretien, Fr.] Entertainment. *Spenser.*
 EN-TÊ-R-TÂIN'ER, *n.* One who entertains.
 EN-TÊ-R-TÂIN'ING,* *a.* Amusing; affording entertainment.
 EN-TÊ-R-TÂIN'ING-LÛ, *ad.* In an amusing manner. *Dr. Warton.*
 EN-TÊ-R-TÂIN'ING-NÊSS,* *n.* Quality of being entertaining. *Coleridge.*
 EN-TÊ-R-TÂIN'MENT, *n.* Act of entertaining; state of being entertained; hospitable treatment; a feast; a treat; provision furnished; pleasure from conversation; amuse-

ment; diversion; recreation; sport; dramatic performance; the lower comedy; a farce.

†EN-TER-TIS/SUED, (en-ter-'tish/ud) *a.* Interwoven or intermixed with various colors or substances. *Shak.*

EN-THÉ-ÍS/TIC,* *a.* Divinely energetic. *Smart.* [R.]

†EN-THÉ-AL, or †EN-THÉ-AT, *a.* Enthusiastic. *W. Hodgson.*

EN-THRÁLL', *v. a.* See INTHRALL.

†EN-THRÁLL', *v. a.* To pierce; to thrill. *Sackville.*

†EN-THRÓNE', *v. a.* [enthroner, old Fr.] [i. ENTHRONED; *pp.* ENTHRONING, ENTHRONED.] To place on a throne; to invest with sovereign authority.

EN-THRÓNE'MENT,* *n.* Act of enthroning. *Ec. Rev.* [R.]

†EN-THRÓ-NÍ-ZÁ'TION,* *n.* The act of enthroning. *Coleridge.* [R.]

†EN-THRÓ-NÍZE, *v. a.* To enthroned. *Davies.*

†EN-THÚ-ÑER, *v. n.* To thunder. *Mirror for Mag.*

†EN-THÚ-SÍ-ÁSM, [en-thú-'ze-ázm, P. J. Ja. K. Sm.; en-thú-'zhe-ázm, W. F.; en-thú-'zyázm, S.] *n.* [ἐνθουσιασμός.] A heat or ardor of mind caused by a belief of private revelation; fanaticism; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy; ardent zeal; sanguine temperament.

†EN-THÚ-SÍ-ÁST, *n.* One who is possessed of enthusiasm, ardent zeal, elevated fancy, or credulity; a zealot; a visionary; a fanatic.

†EN-THÚ-SÍ-ÁS/TIC, } *a.* [ἐνθουσιαστικός.] Heated by
 †EN-THÚ-SÍ-ÁS/TI-CAL, } enthusiasm; warm; vehement;
 zealous; ardent; elevated in fancy; visionary; fanatical.

†EN-THÚ-SÍ-ÁS/TIC, *n.* An enthusiast. *Sir T. Herbert.*

†EN-THÚ-SÍ-ÁS/TI-CAL-LY,* *ad.* With enthusiasm. *V. Knox.*

EN-THY-MÉM, *n.* [ἐνθύμημα.] (*Logic*) An imperfect syllogism, or a syllogism of which one of the premises is understood.

EN-THY-MÉ-MÁ'T-CAL, *a.* Relating to an enthymem. *Todd.*

EN-TICE', *v. a.* [enticer, old Fr.] [i. ENTICED; *pp.* ENTICING, ENTICED.] To allure to ill; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes; to decoy; to tempt; to seduce.

EN-TICE'MENT, *n.* The act of enticing; means of enticing; blandishment; allurements.

EN-TIC'ER, *n.* One who entices or allures to ill.

EN-TIC'ING, *n.* The act of alluring to evil. *Soult.*

EN-TIC'ING,* *a.* Alluring; attracting; attractive.

EN-TIC'ING-LY, *ad.* In an enticing or alluring manner.

EN-TICE'RY, (en-ter-'te) *n.* [enticeré, old Fr.] The whole. *Bacon.* See ENTICERY.

EN-TICE', *a.* [entier, Fr.] Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete; perfect; integral; total; full; sincere; hearty; firm; unmingled; honest.

EN-TIRE'LY, *ad.* In the whole; completely; fully.

EN-TIRE'NESS, *n.* Totality; completeness; fulness.

EN-TIRE'RY, *n.* Completeness; totality; the whole; entirety. *Blackstone.* [R.]

EN-TI-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* Considered by itself; abstract. *Ellis.*

EN-TI-TÁ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an entitative manner. *Chambers.*

EN-TIT'LE, (en-tyl) *v. a.* [intituler, Fr.] [i. ENTITLED; *pp.* ENTITLING, ENTITLED.] To grace or dignify with a title; to give a title or right to; to superscribe or prefix as a title; to name; to designate; to denominate; to style.

EN-TI-TY, *n.* [entitas, low L.] Something which really is; a real being, as opposed to *nonentity*; a particular species of being.

EN-TÓYL', *v. a.* To ensnare; to take with toils or nets. *Bacon.* [R.]

EN-TÓ-MÁ-TÓG'RA-PHY,* *n.* [ἐντομωμ and γραφή.] A discourse or treatise on the habits of insects. *Maunder.*

EN-TÓMB', (en-tóm') *v. a.* [entomber, old Fr.] [i. ENTOMBED; *pp.* ENTOMBING, ENTOMBED.] To put into a tomb; to bury.

EN-TÓMB'MENT, (en-tóm'ment) *n.* Burial. *Barrow.*

EN-TÓM'Q-LÍNE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance or principle contained in the integuments of insects. *Rogét.*

EN-TÓM'Q-LÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A petrification of an insect. *Hamilton.*

EN-TÓ-M'Q-LÓG'I-CAL,* *a.* Relating to entomology. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

EN-TÓ-M'Q-LÓG'ÍST,* *n.* One versed in entomology. *Phil. Mag.*

EN-TÓ-M'Q-LÓ-GY, *n.* [ἐντομωμ and λόγος.] The science of insects; that part of zoology, or natural history, which treats of insects.

EN-TÓ-MÓ-STÓM'A-TA,* *n. pl.* A family of univalve shells, nearly the same as the buccinum. *P. Cyc.*

EN-TÓ-MÓ'S'TRA-CÁN,* *n.* [ἐντομος and δερπακον.] (*Zool.*) A crustacean having a thin shell. *Brande.*

†EN-TÓR-TI-LÁ'TION, *n.* [entortillement, Fr.] A turning into a circle. *Donne.*

†EN-TRÁLL', *v. a.* [intralciare, It.] To interweave; to diversify. *Spenser.*

EN-TRÁILS, (en'tralz) *n. pl.* The intestines; the inward parts; the bowels; the internal parts.

EN-TRÁM'MEL, *v. a.* To catch; to entangle; to ensnare. *Hackett.*

EN-TRÁM'MELLED, (en-trám'meld) *a.* [Curled] ensnared.

EN-TRANCE, *n.* Act of entering; passage for entering; ingress; entry; avenue; initiation; commencement; beginning.

EN-TRÁNCE', (en-tráns') *v. a.* [i. ENTRANCED, *pp.* ENTRANCING, ENTRANCED.] To put into a trance; to put into an ecstasy; to enchant.

EN-TRÁNCE'MENT,* *n.* Act of entrancing. *Otway.*

EN-TRÁP', *v. a.* [entrapper, old Fr.] [i. ENTRAPPED; *pp.* ENTRAPPING, ENTRAPPED.] To ensnare; to catch in a trap; to entangle; to perplex; to embarrass.

EN-TRÉAS'URE, *v.* See INTREASURE.

EN-TREÁT', *v. a.* [traiter, Fr.] [i. ENTREATED; *pp.* ENTREATING, ENTREATED.] To petition; to solicit; to importune; to beg; to crave; to beseech; to supplicate; to implore. [†To entertain. *Shak.* To receive. *Spenser.*]

EN-TREÁT', *v. n.* [†To treat; to discourse. *Hakenwill.*] To make a petition. *Shak.*

†EN-TREÁT', *n.* Entreaty.

EN-TREÁT'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be entreated. *Hulot.* [R.]

†EN-TREÁT'ANCE, *n.* Petition; entreaty. *Fairfax.*

EN-TREÁT'ER, *n.* One who entreats. *Fulke.*

EN-TREÁT'IVE, *a.* Treating; pleading. *Brewer.*

EN-TREÁT'MENT,* *n.* Entreaty; discourse. *Shak.*

EN-TREÁT'Y, *n.* Petition; prayer; solicitation; request.

ENTREE,* (áng-tré) *n.* [Fr.] (*Law*) Entrance; an entry. *Crabb.*

ENTREMETTS, (áng'tre-má') *n. pl.* [Fr.] Dainties, or small dishes; side-dishes.

EN-TRENCH',* *v. n.* See INTRENCH.

ENTREPÔT, (áng'tre-pô') *n.* [Fr.] A magazine; a warehouse for depositing goods.

ENTRESOL,* (áng'tre-sól') *n.* [Fr.] A floor between other floors. *P. Cyc.*

†EN-TRICK', *v. a.* To deceive; to trick. *Chaucer.*

EN-TRÍEŞ,* *n. pl.* (*Mus.*) The acts of operas, burlettas, &c. *Crabb.*

EN'TRY, *n.* The passage by which one enters a house; entrance; ingress; the act of registering or setting down in writing.—(*Law*) The act of taking rightful possession of lands or tenements.

EN-TÚNE', *v. a.* [entoner, Fr.] To tune; to chant. *Chaucer.*

EN-TWINE', *v. a.* To twist together. See INTWINE.

EN-TWINE'MENT, *n.* Act of entwining. *Hackett.* [R.]

EN-TWIST', *v. a.* To wreath round; to twist. *Shak.*

†EN-ÚB'Í-LÁTE, *v. a.* To clear from clouds. *Bailey.*

†EN-Ú-CLE-ÁTE, *v. a.* [enucleo, L.] To solve; to clear. *Bailey.*

EN-Ú-CLE-ÁTION, *n.* A clearing; explanation. *Cotgrave.*

EN-Ú-MER-ÁTE, *v. a.* [enumero, L.] [i. ENUMERATED; *pp.* ENUMERATING, ENUMERATED.] To count; to number; to reckon up singly.

EN-Ú-MER-ÁTION, *n.* Act of enumerating; a numbering.

EN-Ú-MER-Á-TIVE, *a.* Counting over. *Bp. Taylor.*

EN-Ú-N'CI-Á-BLE,* *a.* That may be enunciated. *Coleridge.*

EN-Ú-N'CI-ÁTE, (en-nún'she-át) *v. a.* [enuncio, L.] [i. ENUNCIATED; *pp.* ENUNCIATING, ENUNCIATED.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to announce.

EN-Ú-N'CI-ÁTION, (en-nún'she-á'shun) *n.* Act of enunciating; declaration; expression; manner of utterance.

EN-Ú-N'CI-Á-TIVE, (en-nún'she-á-tiv) *a.* Declarative; expressive.

EN-Ú-N'CI-Á-TIVE-LY, (en-nún'she-á-tiv-le) *ad.* Declaratively.

EN-Ú-N'CI-Á-TÓ-RY,* (en-nún'she-á-tó-re) *a.* Giving utterance. *Smart.*

EN-ÚRÉ', *v. n.* (*Law*) To become established; to be in force. *Whishaw.* See INURE.

†EN-VÁŞ'SAL, *v. a.* To make a slave of. *More.*

†EN-VÁULT',* *v. a.* To enclose in a vault; to inter. *Swift.*

EN-VÉI'GLE, *v. a.* See INVEIGLE.

EN-VÉL'OP, *v. a.* [enveloppe, Fr.] [i. ENVELOPED; *pp.* ENVELOPING, ENVELOPED.] To cover with a wrapper; to inwrap; to cover; to hide; to surround; to line.

EN-VÉL'OP,* *n.* [enveloppe or enveloppe, Fr.] A wrapper; a covering for a letter, parcel, &c.; an envelope. *Barclay, Webster.* ☞ The English form of this word is less sanctioned by authorities than might be wished. See ENVELOPE.

EN-VE-LÓPE', (áng-ve-lóp') [en-ve-lóp, S. W. J.; én-ve-lóp, P.; ún-ve-lóp', F. R.; óng-ve-lóp', Ja.; en-vel'up, K. W. Ash, Barclay, Dyche, Martin; én-ve-lóp', J.; óngv'lóp, Sm.] *n.* [Fr.] A wrapper; an outward case.—(*Fort.*) A mound of earth raised to cover some weak part. ☞ Most of the English lexicographers and orthoëpists both spell and pronounce the verb *envelop*, and the noun *envelope*, in a different manner; the latter being regarded as a mere French word. There are, however, a few exceptions; and Walker, though he authorizes *en-ve-lóp'*, remarks that "it ought to be pronounced like the verb *envelop*."

EN-VÉL'OP'MENT, *n.* Act of enveloping; a wrapping; perplexity; entanglement. *Scarril.*

EN-VÉN'OM, *v. a.* [i. ENVENOMED; *pp.* ENVENOMING, ENVENOMED.] To taint with poison; to poison; to make odious; to enrage; to exasperate.

EN-VÉN'OMED,* (en-vén'um) *p. a.* Filled with venom; malignant.

EN-VÉR-MEIL, v. a. To dye red. *Milton*.
 EN-VI-A-BLE, a. That may be envied; exciting envy; such as to excite envy; very desirable.
 EN-VI-A-BLY,* ad. In an enviable manner. *Buckingham*.
 EN-VI-ER, n. One who envies.
 EN-VI-OÛS, a. Infected with envy; malicious; pained by the excellence or happiness of another; jealous.
 EN-VI-OÛS-LY, ad. In an envious manner; with envy.
 EN-VI-OÛS-NESS,* n. State of being envious. *Scott*.
 EN-VI-RON, v. a. [*environner*, Fr.] [i. ENVIRONED; pp. ENVIRONING, ENVIRONED.] To surround; to encompass; to enclose; to encircle; to embrace; to besiege; to hem in; to invest.
 EN-VI-RON-MENT,* n. State of being environed. *Holland*.
 EN-VI-RONS, or EN-VI-RONS, [ôv-ve-rônz'. S. J. E.; ôv-ve-rônz' or en-vi-runz, W.; en-vi-runz, P. W. b.; ân've-rônz, F.; en've-rünz or en-vi-runz, Ja.; en've-rônz, Sm.; ông-ve-rônz' or en-vi-runz, K.] n. pl. ENVIRONS, Fr.] The places that surround or lie near a town or other place or spot; places near; neighborhood.
 EN-VOL-UME,* v. a. To form into a volume. *Monk. Rev.*
 EN-VÔY, n. [*envoyé*, Fr.] A public minister sent from one government or power to another on a special mission, and so differing from an ambassador; a public minister of second rank; a messenger. [†Formerly a kind of postscript. *Warren*.]
 EN-VÔY-SHIP, n. The office of an envoy. *Coventry*.
 EN-VY, v. a. [*envier*, Fr.] [i. ENVIED; pp. ENVYING, ENVIED.] To hate or dislike another for excellence, happiness, or success; to grieve at the prosperity or excellence of another; to grudge. [†“The ancient pronunciation of this word was with the accent on the last syllable, and the y sounded as in eye, as the Scotch pronounce it at this day.” *Walker*.]
 EN-VY, v. n. To feel envy. *Ep. Taylor*.
 EN-VY, n. Pain, vexation, or hatred felt at the sight of the excellence, happiness, or prosperity of others; rivalry; malice; malignity.
 EN-VY-ING, n. Ill-will; malice. *Galatians v.*
 EN-WAL-LÖWED, (en-wäl'id) v. a. Wallowing. *Spenser*.
 EN-WHÉEL', v. a. To encircle. *Shak. See INWHEEL*.
 EN-WID'DEN, (en-wi'dm) v. a. To make wider. *Cockeram*.
 EN-WOM'AN,* (en-wóm'an) v. a. To endow with the qualities of woman. *Daniel*.
 EN-WÖMB', (en-wóm'v) v. a. To make pregnant. *Spenser*. To bury; to hide, as in a womb. *Donne*. [R.]
 EN-WRÁP', v. a. To wrap up. *See INWRAP*.
 EN-WRÁP-MENT, (en-ráp'ment) n. A wrapper. *Shuckford*.
 EN-WRÉATH',* v. a. See INWRÉATH.
 EN-WROUGHT',* (en-ráwt') v. a. See INWROUGHT.
 ÊV-O-CÈNE,* a. [*εως καινος*]. (*Geol*) Relating to the first of the three or four subdivisions into which the tertiary period of the earth is divided by geologists. *Lyell*.
 Ê-OÛLI-AN, a. Relating to Æolia or Æolus; played by the wind. — The *Eolian harp*, an instrument, (so called from Æolus, the heathen deity of the winds,) which is played by the action of the wind.
 Ê-OL'IC,* n. The Eolic dialect, verse, or music. *Smart*.
 Ê-OL'IC, a. Relating to Æolia, or the Greek dialect of Æolia.
 Ê-OL-I-PÍLE, n. [*Æolus* and *pila*]. A hollow ball of metal, with a long pipe, used to show the elastic power of steam.
 Ê'ÔN,* n. [*αἰών*]. A virtue, attribute or perfection existing throughout eternity, in the metaphysics of Plato. *Cudworth*. — Written also *eon*.
 Ê-RÁCT, n. [*ἐρατός*]. (*Chron*) The difference in length between solar and lunar time; the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months.
 ÊP'A-GÓN,* n. A truckle in a crane or such like engine. *Crabb*.
 ÊP-A-NA-LËP'SIS,* n. [Gr.] (*Rhet*) A figure by which the word which begins a sentence is repeated at the end of it. *Brande*.
 ÊP'ÁRCH,* n. The governor of a Grecian province. *Ash*.
 Ê-PÁULE',* n. (*Fort*) The shoulder of a bastion. *Brande*.
 Ê-PÁUL-MENT, n. [Fr.] (*Fort*) A sidewalk hastily raised to cover cannon or men; — a demi-bastion.
 ÊP'ÁU-LËT, n. [*épaulette*, Fr.] (*Mil*) An ornament for the shoulder worn by military and naval officers; a shoulder-knot. *Burke*.
 ÊP'ÁU-LËT-TËD,* a. Furnished with epaulets. *N. A. Rev.*
 ÊP-E-NËT'IC, a. [*ἐπαινητικός*]. Laudatory; panegyric. *Phillips*.
 Ê-PËN-THE-SIS, n.; pl. Ê-PËN-THE-SËS. [*ἐπιπέσεις*]. (*Gram*) The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as in the Latin *retulit* for *retulit*.
 ÊPËR-GËNE,* (â-pâr'n') n. [Fr.] An ornamental stand, with a large dish, for the centre of a table. *Smart*.
 ÊP-ËX-P-Ë-Ë'SIS,* n. (*Rhet*) A full explanation or interpretation. *Ash*.
 ÊP-ËX-Ë-Ë-T'IC-AL,* a. Explanatory; interpreting. *Ec. Rev.*

ÊP'HÁ, n. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing 15 solid inches.
 Ê-PHËM'Ë-RÁ, n. [*ἐφήμερα*]. (*Med*) A fever which continues a day. — (*Ent*) An insect that lives only one day; an ephemera. *See EPHEMERAN*, and *EPHEMERON*.
 Ê-PHËM'Ë-RÁL, [ê-fém'e-rál, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ê-fém'e-rál, S. J. a.] Relating to an ephemera or ephemeral; diurnal; beginning and ending in a day; short-lived.
 Ê-PHËM'Ë-RÁN,* n. A neopterous insect; a day-fly. *Brande*.
 Ê-PHËM'Ë-RIC, a. Ephemeral. [R.]
 Ê-PHËM'Ë-RIS, n. [*ἐφημερίς*]. pl. ÊP'H-Ë-MËR'Í-DËS. A journal; a diary; an astronomical almanac; a table which assigns the place of a planet for a number of successive days; — a term applied to periodical literature, reviews, magazines, &c.
 Ê-PHËM'Ë-RIST, n. One who consults the planets; one who keeps a journal; a journalist.
 Ê-PHËM'Ë-RON, n.; pl. Ê-PHËM'Ë-RÁ. An insect or worm that lives but a day; an ephemera. *Derham*.
 Ê-PHËM'Ë-ROÛS, a. Ephemeral. *Burke*. [R.]
 Ê-PHË'Ë-SIAN, (ê-fê'zhàn) n. A native of Ephesus. [A disso-lute person. *Shak*.]
 ÊPH-I-LÁ-TËS, n. [*ἐπιλάτης*]. (*Med*) The nightmare. *Brand*.
 ÊPH'ÓP, [ê'f'ôp, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ê'f'ôp or ê'f'ôp, W.] [Heb.] A sort of girdle or ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.
 ÊPH'OR,* n. A Spartan magistrate. *Mitford*. *See EPHORUS*.
 ÊPH'OR-AL-TY,* n. The office or term of an ephor. *Mitford*.
 ÊPH'Ó-RÛS,* n. [*ἐφορος*]. pl. ÊPH'Ó-RÍ. [L.] The ephori were five magistrates of Sparta appointed to balance and check the regal power. *Crabb*.
 ÊP'IC, a. [*ἔπος*]. Narrative; spoken or delivered in a narrative form, not represented dramatically.
 ÊP'IC, n. A narrative poem, of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes, as the Iliad.
 ÊP-I-CÁR'Í-DÁN,* n. An equal-footed crustacean. *Brande*.
 ÊP'Í-CÁRP,* n. (*Bot*) The external layer of the pericarp. *P. Cyc*.
 ÊP-I-CËDË', n. [*ἐπικίδος*]. A funeral discourse or *ec*. *Donne*. [R.]
 ÊP-I-CË'DI-AL,* a. Elegiac; a funeral. *Ec. Rev.*
 ÊP-I-CË'DI-AN, a. Elegiac; mournful. *Cockeram*.
 ÊP-I-CË'DI-ÛM, n. [L.] An elegy; a funeral song or poem. *Sandys*.
 ÊP'Í-CËNE, a. [*επιγενέ*]. [L.] Common; of both kinds; applied to Latin nouns which, though masculine or feminine in form, may be applied to either gender.
 ÊP-I-CË-RÛS'ÍC,* n. (*Med*) A medicine to soften sharp humors. *Crabb*.
 ÊP-ÍC'Ë-TIAN,* a. Relating to Epictetus. *Smart*.
 ÊP'Í-CÛRE, n. [*επιγυρος*, L.] A man given to luxury; a luxurious eater; a voluptuary; a sensualist.
 ÊP-I-CÛ-RË-AN, [êp-ê-ku-rê'an, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; êp-ê-ku-rê-an, W. b.] n. A follower of Epicurus; one who is devoted to pleasure.
 ÊP-I-CÛ-RË-AN, a. Pertaining to Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, who considered pleasure as the chief good; — devoted to pleasure; luxury; —
 ÊP-I-CÛ-RË-AN-ÍSM,* [êp-ê-ku-rê'an-ízm, K. Ash; êp-ê-ku-rê-an-ízm, Sm. W. b.] n. The doctrine of Epicurus, or attachment to it. *Bolingbroke*.
 ÊP'Í-CÛ-RÍSM, (êp-ê-ku-rízm) n. Devotion to the luxuries of the table; luxurious living; luxury; sensual pleasure.
 ÊP'Í-CÛ-RÍZE, v. n. To devour like an epicure; to feast; to profess the doctrine of Epicurus. *Cudworth*.
 ÊP'Í-CÛ-CLË, (êp-ê-sí-kl) n. [*ἐπί and κύκλος*]. A circle having its centre on the circumference of another circle; a circle within another circle; a small orbit carried round a larger one.
 ÊP-I-CÛ'CLÖID, n. A curve line which is generated by the revolution of a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on the circumference of another circle either internally or externally.
 ÊP-I-CÛ-CLÖID'AL,* a. Relating to or resembling an epicycloid. *Francis*.
 ÊP-I-DËM'IC,* n. A disease which attacks many persons at the same time. *Burke*.
 ÊP-I-DËM'IC, { a. [*ἐπι and δῆμος*]. That falls at once
 ÊP-I-DËM'Í-CAL, { upon great numbers of people, as a disease
 or pestilence; generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; general. [*Boyle*].
 ÊP-I-DËM'Í-CAL-LY,* ad. In the manner of an epidemic.
 ÊP-I-DËM'Í-CAL-NESS,* n. State of being epidemical. *Ash*.
 ÊP-I-DËM-Y,* n. A disease which attacks several persons at the same time; an epidemic disease. *Dunglison*.
 ÊP-I-DËR'MAL,* a. Relating to the skin or bark. *Maunder*.
 ÊP-I-DËR'MË-OÛS,* a. Same as *epidermic*. *Dunglison*.
 ÊP-I-DËR'MIC,* { a. Relating to the epidermis, skin, or
 ÊP-I-DËR'MI-CAL,* { bark. *Dunglison*.
 ÊP-I-DËR'MIS, n. [*ἐπιδερμῖς*]. pl. ÊP-I-DËR'MI-DËS. The cuticle or scarf-skin of a man's body; the bark or exterior coating of a plant.
 ÊP-I-DÍC'TIC,* a. [*ἐπίδοctic*]. Displaying; showing
 ÊP-I-DÍC'TI-CAL,* { forth. *V. Knox*.

EP-PÖD'IC,* a. Relating to or like an epode. *Beck.*
 EP-O-PÆ'IA,* (ἐπ-ο-πέ'ια) n. The history, action, or fable of an epic poem; epopee. *Hamilton. See* ΕΠΟΠΕΙΑ.
 EP-Φ-PÆ'IA,* (ἐπιποπ'ια.) The construction, plan, or materials of an epic poem; an epic poem.
 EP-PÖS,* n. [Gr.; *epos*, L.] A narrative poem, as the *Iliad*. *Smart.*
 ΕΡΡΟΥΕΤΕ,* (ἄρρ-ού-έ'ντ) n. [Fr.] A machine for proving the strength of gunpowder. *Brande.*
 EP'SOM,* a. Noting a species of crystallized purgative salts, consisting of sulphate of magnesia, found at Epsom, in England. *Ure.*
 EP'U-LA-RY, a. Belonging to a feast. *Scott.*
 EP-U-LA'TION, n. Banquet; feast. *Br Rowe.*
 EP-PÜ'LIS,* n. [ἐπί and σῦλα.] (Med.) A tubercle on the gums. *Brande.*
 EP-U-LÖT'IC, n. [ἐπιουλοτικός.] (Med.) A cicatrizing medicine. *Ure.*
 EP-U-LÖT'IC,* a. Cicatrizing; healing. *Brande.*
 EP-QUA-BLE'ITY, n. Evenness; uniformity.
 EP-QUA-BLE,* (ἐ'kwä-bl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Wb.; ἐκ'wä-bl, Sm.) a. [equabilis, L.] Same in degree throughout its parts; equal to itself; even; uniform; proportionate.
 EP-QUA-BLE-NESS,* n. State of being equable. *Scott.*
 EP-QUA-BLY,* (ἐ'kwä-ble) ad. In an equable manner.
 EP'QUAL,* (ἐ'kwäl) a. [æqualis, L.] Having the same bulk, extent, value, degree, rank, or rights; equable; even; uniform; impartial; just; adequate; proportionate; commensurate; equivalent.
 EQ'QUAL, n. One of the same rank, age, or merit; equality. *EQ'QUAL, v. a.* [i. EQUALLED; pp. EQUALLING, EQUALLED.] To make equal; to answer fully; to be equal to.
 EQ-QUAL'ITY,* (ἐ-kwäl'e-ty) [e-kwäl'e-ty, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; e-kwäl'e-ty, S. E. K.] n. State of being equal; likeness; evenness; uniformity.
 EQ-QUAL-ZÄ'TION, n. Act of equalizing; state of equality. *Burke.*
 EQ'QUAL-IZE, v. a. [i. EQUALIZED; pp. EQUALIZING, EQUALIZED.] To make even; to make equal.
 EQ'QUAL-LY, ad. In an equal manner; evenly.
 EQ'QUAL-NESS, n. Equality. *Shak.*
 EQ-QUÄN'GV-LAR, a. [See EQUANGULAR.]
 EQ-QUÄN'GV-ITY, n. [See EQUANIMITY.] Evenness of mind; a disposition or temper not liable to be elated or depressed. [Mind. *Ph. Gauden.*
 EQ-QUÄN'IMÖUS, a. [equanimis, L.] Having evenness of spirit. *Brande.*
 EQ'QUANT,* n. An imaginary circle in the Ptolemaic astronomy. *Brande.*
 EQ-QUÄTION,* (ἐ-kwä'shun) n. [Square, L.] Act of bringing things to an equality; a reduction of extremes to a mean proportion.—(*Astron.*) The reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun to the mean or true time.—(*Algebra*) The expression of the same quantity or value in different terms; as, 3s.—36d.
 EQ-QUÄTOR, n. [æquator, L.] (*Astron.*) A great circle of the celestial sphere, of which the plane is perpendicular to the axis of the earth's diurnal motion. It is so called because, when the sun is in its plane, the days and nights are exactly equal all over the world. It is also called *equinoctial*.—(*Geog.*) A great circle of the terrestrial sphere, which is every where equally distant from the two poles, and divides the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
 EQ-QUÄTÖR'IAL,* n. (*Astron.*) An instrument contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object, of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time, notwithstanding the diurnal motion. *Brande.*
 EQ-QUÄTÖR'IAL,* (ἐ-kwä-tör'e-äl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.; ἐκ-wä-tör'e-äl, Sm.) a. Pertaining to the equator; conformed to the equator.
 EQ-QUÄTÖR'IAL-LY,* ad. In a line with the equator. *Paley.*
 EQ'QUER-RY,* (ἐk'we-re or e-kwör'e) (e-kwör'e, S. W. E. J. F.; e-kwör'e, Ja. Wb.; ek'we-re, P. Sm.; ek'we-re or e-kwör'e, K.) n. [equirie, Fr.] An officer who has the care of horses; a grand lodge or stable for horses.
 EQ'UIBE-RY,* (ek'we-ry) n. Same as *equerry*. *See* EQUERRY.
 EQ'UIBES,* n., pl. EQ'UI-TES,* (ek'we-tēz) [L.] Horsemen or knights, an order in the ancient Roman state. *P. Cyc.*
 EQ-QUES'TRI-AN, a. Belonging to horses or horsemanship; being on horseback; opposed to *pedestrian*.
 EQ-UI-ÄN'GLED,* (e-kwē-äng'gld) a. Having equal angles. *Boyle.*
 EQ-UI-ÄN'GV-LAR, a. [æquus and angulus, L.] Having equal angles.
 EQ-UI-CRÖ'RAL, a. [æquus and crus, L.] Having equal legs; isosceles.
 EQ-UI-CRÖ'RE,* (E-kwē-krör') a. Equicrural. *Digby.*
 EQ-UI-DIF'FER-ENT,* a. Having equal differences. *Crabb.*
 EQ-UI-DIS'TANCE, n. Equal distance or remoteness. *Bp. Hall.*
 EQ-UI-DIS'TANT,* (E-kwē-dis'tant, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.; ek-we-dis'tant, Sm.) a. [æquus and distans, L.] Being equally distant; at the same distance.
 EQ-UI-DIS'TANT-LY, ad. At the same distance. *Browne.*

EQ-UI-FÖR'MI-TY, n. [æquus and forma, L.] Equal uniformity; uniform equality. *Browne.*
 EQ-UI-LÄT'ER-AL, a. Having all sides equal.
 EQ-UI-LÄT'ER-AL, n. A figure of equal sides. *Herbert.*
 EQ-UI-LÄBÄLT, v. a. [i. EQUILIBRATED; pp. EQUILIBRATING, EQUILIBRATED.] To balance equally. *Boyle.*
 EQ-UI-LÄBÄRTION,* n. Equipoise; even balance. *Browne.*
 EQ-UI-LÄB'RÖUS, a. Equally poised. *Glauville. [R.]*
 EQ-UI-LÄB'RÖUS-LY, ad. In equipoise. *Browne. [R.]*
 EQ-UI-LÄB'RISIT, n. One that balances equally. *Granger.*
 EQ-UI-LÄB'RITY, n. Equality of weight. *Cockran. [R.]*
 EQ-UI-LÄB'RÖM, n. [L.] pl. L. EQ-UI-LÄB'RIFA; [Eng. EQ-UI-LÄB'R-ÖMS. Equipoise; equality of weight; balance of power or weight; just poise or balance.—In *equilibrio*, [L.] in a state of equipoise or even balance.
 EQ-UI-NÜL'TI-PLE,* n. Any number or quantity multiplied by the same number as another. *Brande.*
 EQ-UI-NAL, a. Relating to a horse. *Todd.*
 EQ-UI-NE,* a. Equinal; relating to a horse. *Smart.*
 EQ-UI-NEC'ESS-ÄRY, a. [æquus and necessarius, L.] Equally needful. *Hudibras.*
 EQ-UI-NÖC'TIAL,* (E-kwē-nök'shal) [E-kwē-nök'shal, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.; ek-we-nök'shal, Sm.] (*Astron.*) The great line or circle of the celestial sphere, formed by the intersection of the plane of the earth's equator with the sphere of the heavens. It is now commonly called the *equator*. *See* EQUATOR.
 EQ-UI-NÖC'TIAL, a. Pertaining to the equinoxes, to the time of the equinox, or to the regions under the equinoctial line.—*Equinoctial points*, the two opposite points of the celestial sphere, in which the ecliptic and the equator intersect each other; one being in the first point of Aries, the other in the first point of Libra.
 EQ-UI-NÖC'TIAL-LY, ad. In the direction of the equinoctial.
 EQ'UINÖX,* (E-kwē-nöks, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. R.; ek'we-nöks, Sm.) n. [æquus and nox, L.] The intersection of the equator and ecliptic; equinoctial point; the precise time in which the sun enters the first point of Aries or Libra, when the days and nights are equal. The vernal equinox is about the 21st of March; the autumnal, about the 21st of September.—*Equinoctial wind*.
 EQ-UI-NÖM'ER-ANT, a. [æquus and numerus, L.] Having the same number. *Arbuthnot. [R.]*
 EQ-UIP,* (e-kwip) v. a. [equipar, Fr.] [i. EQUIPPED; pp. EQUIPPING, EQUIPPED.] To fit, as a ship for sea; to furnish for a horseman; to accoutre; to dress out; to fit; to prepare; to qualify.
 EQ'UIPAGE,* (ek'we-paj) n. [équipage, Fr.] Furniture for a horseman, a military man, or a traveller; a carriage; attendance; retinue; accoutrements; apparatus; equipment.
 EQ'UIPAGED,* (ek'we-pajd) a. Accoutred. *Spenser.*
 EQ-UIP'END'EN-CY, n. Act of hanging in equipoise. *South.*
 EQ-UIP'MENT, n. Act of equipping; state of being equipped; accoutrement; equipage.
 EQ'UIPÖISE,* (E-kwē-pöiz, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.; ek'we-pöiz, Sm.) n. Equality of weight; equilibrium. *Glauville.*
 EQ-UIPÖL'LENCE,* (E-kwē-pöllens, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.; ek-we-pöllens, Sm.) n. [æquus and pollutia, L.] Equality of force or power.
 EQ-UIPÖL'LEN-CY, n. Equipollence. *Paley.*
 EQ-UIPÖL'LENT, a. [æquipollens, L.] Having equal power; equivalent. *Bacon.*
 EQ-UIPÖL'LENT-LY, ad. Equivalently. *Barron.*
 EQ-UIPÖN'DER-ANCE,* n. Equality of weight; equipoise.
 EQ-UIPÖN'DER-ÄN-CY,* *Bailey.*
 EQ-UIPÖN'DER-ÄNT, a. Being of the same weight. *Ray.*
 EQ-UIPÖN'DER-ÄTE, v. n. To weigh equal. *Wilkins.*
 EQ-UIPÖN'DER-ÖUS,* a. Having equal weight. *Ash.*
 EQ-UIPÖN'DJ-ÖUS, a. Equal on either part. *Glauville.*
 EQ-UI-RÄD'I-CAL,* a. Equally radical. *Coleridge.*
 EQ-UI-RÖ'TAL,* a. Having equal rotation; having wheels of equal size. *W. Ency.*
 EQ-UI-SÄT'IC,* (ek'we-sät'ik) a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the *equisetum fluviatile*. *P. Cyc.*
 EQ-UIS-O-NANCE,* n. An equal sounding. *Smart.*
 EQ'UITÄ-BLE,* (ek'we-tä-bl) a. [equitable, Fr.] Just; right; due to justice; loving justice; impartial; fair; honest; reasonable.
 EQ'UITÄ-BLE-NESS, n. Justness. *Locke.*
 EQ'UITÄ-BLY,* (ek'we-tä-ble) ad. Justly; impartially.
 EQ'UITÄN'RY,* (ek'we-tän-se) n. Horsemanship. *Booth.*
 EQ'UITÄNT,* (ek'we-tänt) a. Riding on horseback. *Smart.*
 —(*Bot.*) Having the leaves so arranged that the base of each is inclosed within the opposite base of that which is next below it, as in the iris. *P. Cyc.*
 EQ-UI-TÄ'TION,* (ek'we-tät'shun) n. [équitation, Fr.] Act of riding on horseback; horsemanship. *Boscwell.*
 EQ'UITY,* (ek'we-ty) n. [æquitudo, L.] Justice; rectitude; firmness; honesty; impartiality.—(*Law*) The correction of common law in cases in which it is deficient. A court of equity is a court of chancery.
 EQ-UIVÄ-LÉNCE,* n. [æquus and valeo, L.] Equality of power or worth. *Hammond.*

†E-QUIV'A-LENCE, *v. a.* To be equal to. *Brown.*
 E-QUIV'A-LENT, *a.* Equal in value, excellence, weight, force, or power; equal; commensurate; of the same import or meaning.
 E-QUIV'A-LENT, *n.* A thing of the same weight or value.
 E-QUIV'A-LENT-LY, *ad.* In an equivalent manner. *Skelton.*
 E-QUIV'ÁLVE, *a.* Having equal values. *Pennant.*
 E-QUIV'O-CAL, (*e-kwí'v'o-kal*) *n.* [*equivocus*, L.] Of doubtful signification; ambiguous; having a double sense; uncertain; doubtful.
 †E-QUIV'O-CAL, *n.* A word of doubtful meaning. *Dennis.*
 E-QUIV'O-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an equivocal manner; ambiguous.
 E-QUIV'O-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* Ambiguity; double meaning.
 E-QUIV'O-CÁTE, *v. n.* [*equivoco*, L.] [i. EQUIVOCATED; *pp.* EQUIVOCATING, EQUIVOCATED.] To use words of double meaning; to use equivocal expressions; to quibble; to evade; to prevaricate.
 E-QUIV'O-CÁTE, *v. a.* To render equivocal. *Sir G. Buck.*
 E-QUIV'O-CÁTION, *n.* [*equivocatio*, L.] Act of equivocating; ambiguity of speech; a quibble.
 E-QUIV'O-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who equivocates.
 E-QUIV-VOKE, (*ék'wé-vók*) [*ék'wé-vók*, K. Sm.; *é'kwé-vók*, *Ja. Wb.*] *n.* [*équivoque*, Fr.] An equivocal expression; a quibble; equivocation.
 EQUIVOQUE, (*á'ké-vók'*) *n.* [Fr.] See EQUIVOKE.
 E-QUIV'O-ROÜS, *a.* Feeding on horse-flesh. *Smart.*
 ER, a syllable in the middle of names of places, comes by contraction from the Saxon *wara*, dwellers. *Gibson.* — At the end of a word, it notes the inhabitant of a place; as, *Londoner.*
 ERA, *n.* [*era*, L.] The account of time, or a series of years, from any particular date or epoch; the point of time at which the reckoning begins; an epoch; a period; a date.
 †E-RÁ'DI-ÁTE, *v. n.* To shoot like a ray. *More.*
 †E-RÁD-I-ÁTION, *n.* Emission of radiance. *K. Charles.*
 †E-RÁD-I-CÁTE, *v. a.* [*eradicó*, L.] [i. ERADICATED; *pp.* ERADICATING, ERADICATED.] To pull up by the root; to completely destroy; to end; to extirpate; to root out; to exterminate.
 E-RÁD-I-CÁTION, *n.* Act of eradicating; state of being eradicated; destruction.
 E-RÁD-I-CÁ-TIVE, *a.* Curing radically; driving quite away.
 E-RÁD'I-CÁ-TIVE, *n.* A medicine which cures radically.
 E-RÁV'THE-MÜM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of acanthaceous plants, with showy purple flowers. *P. Cyc.*
 E-RÁV'THIS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *P. Cyc.*
 E-RÁSE', *v. a.* [i. ERASED; *pp.* ERASING, ERASED.] To destroy; to excise; to raise; to blot out; to efface; to obliterate; to cancel; to expunge; to rub out.
 E-RÁSEMENT, *n.* Act of erasing; erasure; destruction.
 E-RÁSION, *n.* (*e-ráshun*) *n.* The act of erasing. *Smart.*
 E-RÁSTIAN, (*e-rást'yan*) *n.* A follower of *Thomas Erastus*, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members.
 E-RÁSTIAN-ÍSM, (*e-rást'yan-izm*) *n.* The doctrine or principles of the Erastians. *Leslie.*
 E-RÁŠ'ÁRE, (*e-rásh'ár*) *n.* Act of erasing; rasure.
 [ERE, (*ár*) [*ár*, *W. J. F. R. K. Sm.*; *ár*, *P.*; *ér*, *S. E.*] *ad.* Before; sooner than. *Shak.* [Antiquated.]
 [ERE, (*ár*) *prep.* Before. *Dryden.* [Poetical and rare.]
 †ERE-LONG', (*ár-lóng'*) *ad.* Before a long time had elapsed. *Stansey.*
 †ERE-NÓV', (*ár-nóv'*) *ad.* Before this time. *Dryden.*
 †ERE-WHILE', (*ár-hwíl'*) *ad.* Some time ago; before
 †ERE-WHILES', (*ár-hwílz'*) *now.* *Shak.*
 E-R'É-BÜS, *n.* [L.] The lower world; hell; darkness. *Shak.*
 E-RECT', (*e-rékt'*) *v. a.* [*erectus*, L.] [i. ERRECTED; *pp.* ERRECTING, ERRECTED.] To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raise, as a monument; to build; to exalt; to lift up; to set up; to elevate; to construct; to institute; to found; to encourage; to animate.
 E-RECT', (*e-rékt'*) *v. n.* To rise upright. *Milton.* [R.]
 E-RECT', *a.* Upright, not leaning; standing, not prone; directed upwards; bold; confident; vigorous; not depressed.
 E-RECT'ED, *p. a.* Elevated; raised up; noble. *Milton.*
 E-RECTION, *n.* Act of erecting or building; state of being raised; a structure; elevation; construction; excitement.
 E-RECTIVE, *a.* Raising; lifting up. *Cotgrave.*
 E-RECTLY, *ad.* In an erect posture. *Smart.*
 E-RECTNESS, *n.* State of being erect.
 E-RECT'OR, *n.* He or that which erects; a muscle.
 E-RE-MA-CÁV'SIS, *n.* Putrefaction; a change which vegetables undergo after death. *Farm. Ency.*
 †E-RÉ-MIT-ÁGE, *n.* A hermitage. *Skelton.*
 E-RÉ-MITE, *n.* [*eremita*, L.] A hermit. *Raleigh.* — (*Min.*) A mineral, called also *monazite*.
 E-RÉ-MIT'IC, *a.* Same as *eremitical*. *Scott.*
 E-RÉ-MIT'ICAL, *a.* Solitary; hermitical. *Bp. Hall.*
 E-RE-REP-TÁTION, *n.* [*repto*, L.] A creeping forth. *Bailey.*

E-REP'TION, *n.* A snatching away by force. *Cockeram*
 E-RE-THÍSM, *n.* [*erethismus*, L.] (*Med.*) An irritable state of the constitution; irritation. *Dunghison.*
 E-R'É-GÓ, *ad.* [L.] (*Logic*) Therefore; consequently.
 E-R'É-GOT, *n.* A substance like soft horn behind the pastern joint of a horse: — a morbid and poisonous excrescence in rye or grain; spur of rye.
 †E-R'É-GOT, *v. n.* [*ergo*, L.] To draw conclusions logically. *Henry.*
 E-R'É-GOT-ÍSM, *n.* A conclusion logically deduced. *Brown.* A disease in grain; ergot.
 †E-R'Í-XEH, (*ÉR'É-ék*) *n.* [Irish] A pecuniary fine. *Spenser.*
 E-R'Í-CA, *n.* [*Épícton*] (*Bot.*) An extensive genus of beautiful flowering plants, embracing the heaths. *P. Cyc.*
 E-R'ÍC'TH-AN, *n.* Eriethus. *Brande.* See ERICHTHUS.
 E-R'ÍC'THUS, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, inhabiting the tropical ocean. *Brande.*
 E-R'IN, (*ÉR'in* or *ÉR'in*, *K.*; *ÉR'in*, *Earshaw.*) *n.* [Irish.] Ireland. *Campbell.*
 E-R'IN'GÓ, (*e-ríng'gó*) *n.* [*ήρύγιον*] A genus of plants of several species; sea-holly.
 E-R'Í-ÓM'E-TER, *n.* An optical instrument for measuring the diameter of minute particles. *Young.*
 E-R'Í-ÓP'H'E-R'ÍUM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sedge-like plant. *P. Cyc.*
 E-R'ÍP'H'E-A, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of short-tailed crustaceans. *P. Cyc.*
 †E-RIS'TIC, *a.* Eristical; controversial. *Life of Fermín.*
 †E-RIS'TI-CAL, *a.* [*Épís*] Controversial; relating to disputes. *Bp. Parker.*
 E-R'IX, *n.* or E-R'IX, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of serpents. *P. Cyc.*
 †E-RKE, (*ÉRk*) *a.* [*ἀσπύς*] Idle; lazy; slothful. *Chaucer.*
 E-R'ME-LIN, *n.* An ermine. *Sidney.* See ERMINE.
 E-R'MINE, (*ÉR'min*) *n.* [*ermine*, Fr.] An animal about the size of a squirrel, resembling the weasel, and valued for its fur; the fur of ermine; the emblem, office, or dignity of a judge.
 E-R'MINED, (*ÉR'mind*) *a.* Clothed with ermine. *Pope.*
 E-R'NE, } From the Saxon *ern*, *earn*, a cottage, or place of
 E-R'ON, } retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*
 E-RÓDE', *v. a.* [*erodo*, L.] [i. ERODED; *pp.* ERODING, EROD-ED.] To eat from or away; to canker or eat away; to corrode. *Bacon.*
 E-RÓ-GÁTE, *v. a.* [*erogo*, L.] To give. *Bp. Patrick.*
 †E-RÓ-GÁTION, *n.* Act of giving; distribution. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 E-RÓSE', *n.* (*Bot.*) Having small sinuses around the margin, as if gnawed. *Smart.*
 E-RÓŠION, (*e-róshun*) *n.* [*erosio*, L.] Act of eroding; corrosion. *Arbutnot.*
 E-RÓŠIC, *n.* An amorous poem, or one treating of love. *Smart.*
 E-RÓŠIC, } { *a.* [*ἐρωτικός*] Relating to the passion of
 E-RÓŠ'ICAL, } love; treating of love; amorous; lustful.
Burton.
 E-RÉ-TÓL'O-GY, *n.* [*ἐπετρολογία* and *λόγος*] (*Zool.*) That branch of natural history which treats of reptiles; — divided by *Curvier* into four orders: 1st, *chelonians*, tortoises, turtles, &c.; 2d, *saurians*, lizards, crocodiles, &c.; 3d, *ophidians*, slow-worms, serpents, &c.; 4th, *batrachians*, frogs, toads, newts, &c. — It is also written *herpetology*. *Brande.*
 E-RR, (*ÉR*) *v. n.* [*erro*, L.] [i. ERRED; *pp.* ERRING, ERRED.] To wander; to ramble; to commit errors; to mistake; to blunder; to deviate from the right way or from rectitude.
 †ERR, *v. a.* To mislead; to cause to err. *Burton.*
 †ERR'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to err. *Bailey.*
 †ERR'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Liability to error. *Mountague.*
 E-R'RAND, (*ÉR'rand*, *P. J. E. J. K. Sm.*; *ár'rand*, *S. W.*; *ÉR'rand* or *ár'rand*, *F.*) *n.* A message; a mandate; a mission; a commission.
 E-R'RAND-BÖY, *n.* One employed as a messenger. *Tweedell.*
 E-R'RANT, *a.* [*errans*, L.] Wandering; roving; rambling; — vile; worthless; arrant. — (*Law*) Itinerant, applied to judges, &c., who go the circuit.
 E-R'RANT-KNIGHT, *n.* A knight-errant. *Congreve.*
 E-R'RANT-RY, *n.* An errant or wandering state; act of wandering; the employment of a knight-errant; knight-errantry. See KNIGHT-ERRANTRY.
 E-R-RÁ'TA, *n. pl.* [L.] (*erratum*, sing.) The errors or mistakes in printing, inserted in the beginning or end of the book.
 E-R-RÁT'IC, *a.* [*erraticus*, L.] Wandering; uncertain; deviating from the right way; erroneous; irregular.
 †E-R-RÁT'IC, *n.* A rogue; a wanderer. *Cockeram.*
 E-R-RÁT'I-CAL, *a.* Uncertain; erratic. *Bp. Hall.*
 E-R-RÁT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an erratic manner.
 E-R-RÁT'I-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* State of being erratic. *Ash.*
 †E-R-RÁTION, *n.* A wandering to and fro. *Cockeram.*
 E-R-RÁ'TUM, *n.* [L.] *pl.* E-R-RÁ'TA. An error in writing or printing; chiefly used in the plural. See ERRATA.
 E-R'RINE, (*ÉR'rin*) *n.* [*έρρίνον*] (*Med.*) A medicinal snuff.

ER/RHINE,* a. That is snuffed up by the nose; promoting a discharge from the nose. *Loudon*.
 ERR'ING, a. Wandering; misled by error; liable to err.
 ER-R'ONG-ŌUS, a. Having or partaking of error; incorrect; mistaking; misled by error; mistaken; false; untrue.
 ER-R'ONG-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In an erroneous manner.
 ER-R'ONG-ŌUS-NESS, n. State of being erroneous.
 ER'ROE, n. [*error*, L.] Deviation from rectitude or truth; mistake; a blunder; a fault; an offence; sin.—(*Law*) A writ of *error* is one which authorizes the judges of a superior court to examine a record on which judgment has been given in an inferior court, on an allegation of error in pleading a process, &c., and to affirm or reverse the same.—A mistake in pleading, or in the process.
 ER'ROR-IST,* n. One who is in error. *Ed. Rev.*
 ERS, n. A plant; bitter vetch.
 ERSE, n. The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the Highlands of Scotland.
 ERSE, a. Belonging to the ancient Scotch. *Perry*.
 ERSH, n. The stubble after corn is cut. [*Local*.]
 ERST, *ad.* [*superlative of ere*.] First; in the beginning; once; formerly; before; till now. *Milton*. [Obsolete or poetical.]
 †ERST'WHILE, *ad.* Till then; aforesaid. *Glanville*.
 ER-U-BES'CEJCE, } n. [*erubescens*, L.] Act of growing
 ER-U-BES'CENT-CY, } red; redness; a blush.
 ER-U-BES'CENT, a. Reddish; inclining to redness.
 ER-U'CA,* n. [L.] (*Ent*) A worm; a caterpillar.—The larva state of insects. *Loudon*.
 †ER-U'CT, v. a. [*eructo*, L.] To belch; to throw from the stomach. *Bailey*.
 ER-U'CTATE, v. a. To belch; to vomit forth. *Howell*. [R.]
 ER-UC-TATION, n. Act of belching; a belch. *Swiff*.
 †ER-U'DITE, or ER-U'DITE, [ér'ú-dít, *Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; ér'ú-dít, *W.*; ér'ú-dít, *P.*] a. Having erudition; learned; conversant with books. *Sir T. More*.
 †ER-U'DITE-LY,* *ad.* With erudition; learnedly. *Scott*.
 †ER-U'DITE-NESS,* n. The quality of being erudite. *Coleridge*.
 ER-U'DITION, (ér'ú-dish'un) n. Learning; knowledge obtained from books; literature.
 ER-U'GI-NOUS, a. [*eruginosus*, L.] Partaking of copper.
 ER-RUP'TION, (é-rúp'shun) n. [*eruptio*, L.] Act of bursting forth; emission; sudden hostile excursion; explosion; a breaking out; efflorescence; pustules.
 ER-RUP'TIVE, a. Bursting forth; having eruption.
 ER-Y-MÁN'THIAN,* a. Belonging to Erymanthus. *Ash*.
 ER-Y'ING, n. See ERINGO.
 ER-Y'ON,* n. (*Geol*) A fossil crustacean animal. *P. Cyc*.
 ER-Y-SIP'TE-LAS, n. [*erysipelas*] (*Med*) A disease, vulgarly called St. Anthony's fire, which consists of an inflammation of the skin, a swelling of the part, heat, redness, and pain.
 ER-Y-SIP'ÉL'A-TOUS, a. Relating to erysipelas. *Bp. Berkeley*.
 ER-Y-THE'EMA,* n. [*erythema*] (*Med*) A superficial redness of the skin, resembling erysipelas. *P. Cyc*.
 ER-Y-THRE'A,* n. (*Bot*) A genus of annual plants. *P. Cyc*.
 ER-Y-THRFNA,* n. (*Bot*) A leguminous genus of tropical and tuberous herbs. *P. Cyc*.
 ER-YTHRO-GEN,* n. A neutral, crystalline, fatty matter found in diseased bile. *P. Cyc*.
 ER-Y-THRO'NJ-ŪM,* n. A plant; the dog's-tooth violet. *P. Cyc*.—Vanadium, a kind of metal. *Brande*.
 ES-CA-LADE', n. [*Escalade*] (*Mil*) The act of scaling the walls of a fortification by the use of scaling ladders; a scaling ladder.
 ESCAL'OP, (skól'lop) n. A shell-fish. *Ray*. See SCALLOP.
 ES-CA-PÁDE', n. [*Escapade*] (*Fr*) Irregular motion of a horse; a misdemeanor; a fault. *Dryden*.
 ES-CAPE', v. a. [*échapper*, *Fr*] [i. ESCAPED; pp. ESCAPING, ESCAPED.] To flee from; to obtain exemption from; to avoid; to pass by without observing; to shun; to elude.
 ES-CAPE', v. n. To fly; to avoid danger or punishment.
 ES-CAPE', n. Flight; act of getting out of danger; excursion; sally; an oversight; elusion.—(*Law*) Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. *Covell*.—The deliverance of a person out of prison before he is entitled to deliverance. *Bowyer*.
 ES-CAPEMENT,* n. Escape. *Perry*.—That part of the mechanism of a watch or clock, by which the circulating motion of the wheels is converted into a vibrating motion. *Brande*.
 ES-CÁP'ER, n. One who gets out of danger.
 ES-CÁP'ING, n. Avoidance of danger. *Fzr*.
 ESCAR-GATOIKE, (és-kár-gá-twó'r) n. [*Escargot*] A nursery of snails. *Addison*.
 ES-CÁRP', v. a. [*escarper*, *Fr*] (*Mil*) To slope down. *Carleton*.
 ES-CÁRP,* n. (*Fort*) The side of a ditch surrounding or in front of a work, and forming the exterior of a rampart; a scarp. *P. Cyc*.

ES-CÁRP'MENT,* n. (*Geol*) The abrupt face of a ridge of high land. *Lyell*.
 ESCH-A-LOT', [shá-lót', *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*; ésh-á-lót', *Sm*.] n. [*échalotte*, *Fr*] A plant. See SHALLOT.
 ES'CHAR, (és'ká'r) n. [*échara*] (*Med*) A crust or scab formed from the flesh by a burn or some caustic application.
 ES-CHA-RŪT'IC, (és-ká-rút'ík) a. Caustic; searing; tending to sear or burn the skin.
 ES-CHA-RŪT'IC, (és-ká-rút'ík) n. A caustic application.
 ES-CHA-RŪL'O-QŪY,* n. [*écharos* and *λόγος*] The doctrine of the last things. *Prof. G. Bush*.
 ES-CHEÁT, n. [*escheator*, old *Fr*] (*Law*) That which falls or lapses to the original proprietor, or to the state, as lands or other property by the failure of heirs or by forfeiture; a writ to recover escheats.
 ES-CHEÁT', v. n. [i. ESCHEATED; pp. ESCHEATING, ESCHEATED.] To be forfeited by failure of heirs.
 ES-CHEÁT', v. a. To forfeit. *Bp. Hall*.
 ES-CHEÁT'ABLE, a. Liable to escheat. *Cotgrave*.
 ES-CHEÁT'OR, n. The right of succession to an escheat.
 ES-CHEÁT'OR, n. An officer who observes escheats. *Covell*.
 †ES-CHEW', (és-chú') v. a. [*eschouwen*, *Teut*] [i. ESCHEWED; pp. ESCHEWING, ESCHEWED.] To fly; to avoid; to elude; to shun. *Spenser*.—*Southey*. ☞ This is an old word and somewhat antiquated, but not obsolete.
 †ES-CHEW'ER,* n. One who eschews. *Coleridge*.
 †ES-CHEW'MENT,* n. The act of eschewing. *Ch. Ob.* [R.]
 ES'CHY-NITE,* n. (*Min*) A crystallized mineral. *Dana*.
 ES-CŌCH'EON, n. See ESCUTCHEON. *Warton*.
 ES'CŌRT, n. [*escorte*, *Fr*] A convoy; a guard from place to place; a retinue; a company of armed men attending on a person as a guard or a distinction.
 ES'CŌRT', v. a. [i. ESCORTED; pp. ESCORTING, ESCORTED.] To attend; to accompany; to wait on; to convoy. *Warton*.
 †ES-CŌT', n. [old *Fr*, at present *écol*.] A tax; a reckoning.—It is now shortened into *scot*, and forms a part of the phrase *scot and lot*. See *Scot*.
 †ES-CŌT', v. a. To pay a reckoning for; to support. *Shak*.
 †ES-CŌUT, n. [*escoute*, old *Fr*] Persons sent for intelligence. *Hayward*. *Now scout*.
 †ES-CRİPT', n. [*script*, old *Fr*] A writing; a schedule. *Cockeram*.
 ESCRITOIRE, (és-křé-twó'r) [és-křu-tó'r, *S. W. J. E.*; skřu-tó'r, *F.*; és-křu-twó'r, *Ja. K.*; és-křu-twá'r, *Sm*.] n. [*old Fr*] A box or bureau which forms a desk for writing.
 ES-CRŌ'RI-AL,* a. Relating to an escriptor. *Covper*.
 ES-CRŌ'W',* n. (*Law*) A conditional instrument. *Blackstone*.
 ES'CV-AGE, n. (*Feudal law*) Tenure by knight service; a pecuniary satisfaction paid in lieu of military service by tenants in chivalry; scutage.
 ES-CV-LÁ'PI-AN, a. Relating to Esculapius; medical.
 ES'CV-LÉNT, a. [*esculentus*, L.] Good for food; eatable.
 ES'CV-LÉNT, n. Something fit for food. *Bacon*.
 ES-CŪLIC,* a. (*Chem*) Noting an acid procured from horse-chestnut. *P. Cyc*.
 ES-CŪTCH'EON, (és-kúch'un) n. [*écusson*, *Fr*] (*Her*) A shield of a family on which arms are emblazoned; the ensigns armorial.
 ES-CŪTCH'EONED, (-und) a. Having an escheuton.
 †ES-LŌIN', v. a. [*esloigner*, old *Fr*] To banish; to eloin. *Danne*.
 ES'MARK-ITE,* n. (*Min*) Chlorophyllite. *Dana*.
 ES'NE-CY,* n. (*Law*) Eldership;—the right of choosing first in coparcenary, on the ground of seniority. *Crabb*.
 ES-Ō'PI-AN, a. Relating to Esop, or fables like those of Esop. *Warton*.
 ES-Ō-TÉR'IC, a. [*esotericus*, L.] Secret; mysterious; a term applied to instruction, which, among the Greeks, the teacher gave secretly, as distinguished from his *exoteric*, or public doctrine.
 ES-Ō-TÉR'ICAL,* a. Same as *esoteric*. *Smart*.
 ES-Ō-TÉR'IC-ÁL-LY,* *ad.* In an esoteric manner. *Warburton*.
 ES-Ō-TÉR'IC-ÍSM,* n. Esoteric doctrine or principles. *Ch Ob*.
 ES-Ō-TÉR'ICS,* n. pl. Doctrines mysterious or hidden. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.
 ES'Ō-TÉR-Y, n. Mystery; secrecy. *Search*.
 ES'PA-DŌN,* n. A sort of two-handed sword, having two edges of great length and breadth. *Crabb*.
 ES-PÁL'TER, (és-pál'ter) n. [*espallier*, *Fr*] A frame on which to train fruit-trees; a tree flattened and trained on a frame.
 ES-PÁL'TER, (és-pál'ter) v. a. To plant and train trees on espaliers.
 ES-PÁR'CET, n. A plant; a kind of saintfoin.
 ES-PÁR'TŌ,* n. [*Sp*] (*Bot*) A species of rush found in the south of Spain, used for making cordage, &c. *McCulloch*.

ES-PEĆIAL, (es-pěsh'al) a. [*specialis*, L.] Particular; principal; chief; special.
 ES-PEĆIAL-LY, (es-pěsh'al-ly) ad. Principally; chiefly.
 ES-PEĆIAL-NESS, (es-pěsh'al-něs) n. State of being especial.
 †ES-PE-RANCE', [es-pe-rans', *W. Ja.*; es-pe-rans', *S. K.*; es-pě-rangs', *Sm.*] n. [*Fr.*] Hope. *Shak.*
 ES-PIAL, n. [*espier*, old *Fr.*] †A spy. *Shak.*—Act of espying.
 ES-PIER, n. One who watches like a spy. *Harmar.*
 ES-PI-NĒL, n. [*espinnelle*, *Fr.*] A kind of ruby. *Cotgrave.*
 See SPINEL.
 ES-PI-O-NAGE, (es-pe-o-nā) or es-pe-o-nāzh [es-pe-o-nā, *Ja.*; es-pe-o-nāzh, *Sm.*; es-pe-o-nāzh, *K.*; es-pi'o-nā, *Danies.*] n. [*espionnage*, *Fr.*] The act or system of keeping spies in pay, particularly among the subjects of a government; practice of a spy; close watch.
 ES-PLA-NADE', n. [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) The sloping of the parapet of the counterscarp, or covered way, towards the open country; a glacis.—(*Hort.*) A grass-plot.
 ES-PLĒS', n. pl. (*Law*) The full profit or produce of land. *Crabb.*
 ES-PŪSĀL, n. Act of espousing; adoption; protection. *Id. Orford.*
 ES-PŪSĀL, a. Relating to the act of espousing.
 ES-PŪSĀLZ, n. pl. A contract or mutual promise of marriage.
 ES-PŪSE', v. a. [*espouser*, old *Fr.*] [i. ESPOUSED; pp. ESPOUSING, ESPOUSED.] To contract marriage with; to betroth; to marry; to wed; to adopt; to take to one's self; to maintain; to defend; to support.
 ES-PŪSĒR, n. One who espouses or maintains.
 ES-PRIN'GŌLD,* n. An ancient warlike engine, used for casting great stones. *Crabb.*
 ESPIRIT DE CORPS,* (es-prē'de-kōr') [*Fr.*] The spirit of the body; the corporation spirit:—that zeal for their mutual honor which pervades a collective body, such as gentlemen of the army, the bar, &c. *Crabb.*
 ES-PY', v. a. [*espier*, old *Fr.*] [i. ESPIED; pp. ESPYING, ESPIED.] To see things at a distance; to perceive; to discern; to descry; to find out; to discover as a spy.
 ES-PY', v. n. To watch; to spy. *Jr. xlvii.*
 †ES-PY', n. A scout; a spy. *Huloet.*
 ES'QUI-MAU,* (es-ke-mō) n.; pl. ESQUIMAUX, (es-ke-mōz) A tribe of Indians; the aboriginal inhabitants of Labrador. *Hearne.*
 ES-QUIRE', (es-kwīr') n. [*escuyer*, old *Fr.*] Originally, the shield-bearer of a knight:—the title of dignity in England next below a knight:—a title of a justice of the peace and other magistrates; and, by courtesy, a title extended indefinitely to men of the liberal professions and pursuits.
 ES-QUIRE', (es-kwīr') v. a. To attend as an esquire.
 ESQUINSE,* (es-kēs') n. [*Fr.*] (*Painting*) A slight sketch or draught of a picture. *Hamilton.*
 ES-SAY', (es-sā') v. a. [*essayer*, *Fr.*] [i. ESSAYED; pp. ESSAYING, ESSAYED.] To attempt; to try; to endeavor; to make experiment of; to assay.
 ES-SAY, (es-sā) n. Attempt; endeavor; a short treatise or composition on any subject; a tract; a dissertation; a short disquisition; a trial; an experiment:—an assay.
 ES-SAY'ER, n. One who essays; an essayist.
 ES-SAY-IST, or ES-SAY'IST, [es'sā-ist, *P. Ja. K. Sm.*; es-sā-ist, *W. Hb.*] n. A writer of essays.
 ES-SAY-WRIT'ER,* n. A writer of essays; an essayist. *Addison.*
 ESSENCE, n. [*essentia*, L.] The nature, substance, or being of any thing; that which makes any thing to be what it is; existence; entity; the idea of a species; constituent substance:—the predominant qualities of any plant or substance separated from the grosser parts; volatile matter; perfume; odor; scent.
 ESSENCE, n. [*Essenz*, and; pp. ESSENCING, ESSENCED.] To perfume; to scent. *Addison.*
 ESSENCED,* (es'sens't) p. a. Perfumed; scented. *Addison.*
 ESSENZ',* (es-senz') n. pl. [*Essenz*, L.] A sect among the ancient Jews, who separated themselves from the people, and led a sort of monastic life.
 ESSENTIAL, (es-sen'shal) a. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing; forming or embracing the essence; very important; necessary; indispensable; requisite; principal; pure; highly rectified; volatile.
 ESSENTIAL, (es-sen'shal) n. Something that is essential or necessary; existence; being; nature; first or constituent principles; the chief point.
 ESSEN-TIAL-ITY, (es-sen-she-äl'e-te) n. The state or quality of being essential; nature. *Swift.*
 ESSENTIAL-LY, ad. In an essential manner; really.
 ESSENTIAL-NESS, n. The quality of being essential. *Id. Digby.*
 †ESSEN-TI-ATE, (es-sen'she-ät) v. n. To become of the same essence. *B. Jonson.*
 ES-SŌIN', n. [*essoyne*, *Fr.*] Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*—(*Law*) An excuse which a person bound to be in court

offers for not being there.—*Essoin-day*, the day on which a writ is returnable.
 ES-SŌIN',* a. (*Law*) Allowed for the appearance of suitors; an epithet applied to the first three days of a term. *Smart.*
 ES-SŌIN', v. a. [*essoyner*, *Fr.*] To excuse; to release. *Quarles.*
 ES-SŌIN'ER, n. An attorney who excuses absence. *Cotgrave.*
 ES-SON-ITE,* n. (*Min.*) A species of garnet. *Dana.*
 ES-TĀBLISH, v. a. [*établir*, *Fr.*] [i. ESTABLISHED; pp. ESTABLISHING, ESTABLISHED.] To settle firmly; to fix; to make firm; to ratify; to confirm; to settle; to institute; to found; to make a settlement of.
 ES-TĀBLISHED,* (es-tāb'lish't) p. a. Made firm; ratified; fixed.
 ES-TĀBLISH-ER, n. One who establishes.
 ES-TĀBLISH-MĒNT, n. Act of establishing; that which is established; settlement; confirmation of something done; ratification; foundation; situation or condition in life; means of support; allowance; income; salary.
 ES-TĀ-CADE,* n. [*Fr.*] (*Mil.*) A dike constructed with piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to hinder the entrance of an enemy. *Crabb.*
 ES-TĀ-FĒTTE', (es-tā-fēt') n. [*Fr.*] A military courier; an express.
 ES-TĀTE', n. [*estat*, old *Fr.*] Condition of life; fortune; possession in land; landed property; rank; quality; a person of high rank.—(*Law*) The title or interest which a man has in his lands and tenements.—pl. Classes or divisions of the people of a country, or their representatives, who take a part in the government.
 †ES-TĀTE', v. a. To settle as a fortune; to fix. *Shak.*
 ES-TĀTED,* p. a. Possessed of an estate. *Swift.*
 ES-TEĒM', v. a. [*estimo*, L.] [i. ESTEEMED; pp. ESTEEMING, ESTEEMED.] To set a value on, whether high or low; to set a high value on; to value; to respect; to prize; to regard with reverence; to hold in opinion; to think.
 †ES-TEĒM', v. n. To consider as to value. *Spenser.*
 ES-TEĒM', n. High value; great regard; estimation; respect; friendship.
 ES-TEĒM'A-BLE, a. That may be esteemed; estimable. *Pope.*
 ES-TEĒM'ER, n. One who esteems.
 ES-THĒT'IC,* } a. Relating to esthetics; æsthetic. *Phil.*
 ES-THĒT'ICAL,* } Museum.
 ES-THĒT'ICS,* n. pl. The science which treats of the beautiful, or of the principles of taste. *Phil. Museum.*—Written also æsthetics. See ÆSTHETICS.
 ES-TI-MĀ-BLE, a. [*Fr.*] That may be esteemed; respectable; valuable; worthy of esteem.
 ES-TI-MĀ-BLE, n. That which is worthy of regard. *Brown.* [R.]
 ES-TI-MĀ-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of deserving regard.
 ES-TI-MĀTE, v. a. [*estimo*, L.] [i. ESTIMATED; pp. ESTIMATING, ESTIMATED.] To rate; to adjust the value of; to calculate; to compute; to reckon; to count; to appreciate; to esteem; to value.
 ES-TI-MĀTE, n. Computation; calculation; value; valuation; estimation.
 ES-TI-MĀTED,* p. a. Valued; computed; calculated.
 ES-TI-MĀTION, n. Act of estimating; calculation; computation; estimate; opinion; esteem; regard; honor.
 ES-TI-MĀ-TIVE, a. Comparing and adjusting. *Hale.*
 ES-TI-MĀ-TOR, n. One who estimates; a valuer.
 ES-TI-VĀL, [es'tē-val, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; es'ti'vāl, *Dyche, Barclay.*] a. [*astivus*, L.] Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer. *Brown.*
 ES-TI-VĀTE, v. n. To pass the summer. *Cockeram.*
 ES-TI-VĀTION, n. Act of passing the summer; summer abode. (*Bot.*) The state of a plant during summer.
 ES-TŌP', v. a. [i. ESTOPPED; pp. ESTOPPING, ESTOPPED.] (*Law*) To bar; to stop; to preclude. *Blackstone.*
 ES-TŌ PĒR-FĒT'Y,* [L.] Be thou perpetual:—May this institution be permanent. *Macdonnell.*
 ES-TŌPPED', (es-tōp't) a. Under an estoppel. *Hale.*
 ES-TŌP'PEL, n. (*Law*) An act that bars a legal process.
 ES-TŌU-FĀDE',* n. [*Fr.*] A mode of cooking meat. *Crabb.*
 ES-TŌVERS', n. pl. (*Law*) The right of taking necessary wood, &c., from another's estate; necessities or supplies allowed out of a man's estate who is confined for felony; alimony to a woman divorced. *Blackstone.*
 ES-TRĀDE', n. [*Fr.*] A level place; a higher part of a chamber.
 ES-TRĀM'A-Ā-Ā-PŌN,* n. [*Fr.*] A back-staff:—a pass with a sword. *Sir W. Scott.*
 ES-TRĀNGE', v. a. [*estranger*, old *Fr.*] [i. ESTRANGED; pp. ESTRANGING, ESTRANGED.] To make strange; to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate; to disaffect.
 ES-TRĀN'QED-NESS, n. State of being estranged. *Prynne.*
 ES-TRĀNGEMENT, n. Alienation; distance; removal.
 ES-TRĀ-PĀDE', n. [*Fr.*] The action of a horse that rises before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs.

†ES-TRAY', *v. n.* [*estrayer*, old Fr.] To stray; to wander. *Daniel*.

ES-TRAY', *n.* (*Law*) A tame beast found wandering without a known owner. *Cowel*.

ES-TRÉAT', *n.* [*extractum*, L.] (*Law*) The true copy of an original writing; an extract. *Cowel*.

ES-TRÉAT', *v. a.* [i. ESTREATED; pp. ESTREATING, ESTREATED.] To extract; to take from, by way of fine. *Boyle*.—(*Law*) To copy.

ES-TRÉPEMENT', *n.* [*estrepere*, old Fr.] (*Law*) A stripping or spoil of land by a life tenant to the prejudice of the owner. *Cowel*.

ESTRICH', *n.* A fine white down that lies immediately under the feathers of the ostrich. *McCulloch*.—[†The ostrich. *Shak*.]

ESTRIDGE. See ESTRICH.

†ESTUANCE', *n.* Heat; warmth. *Brown*.

ESTUARY', (*est/yu-á-ry*) *n.* [*estuarium*, L.] The widening of a river at its mouth into an arm of the sea; an inlet of the sea; an arm of the sea; a frith.

ESTUATE', (*est/yu-át*) *v. n.* [*estuo*, L.] [i. ESTUATED; pp. ESTUATING, ESTUATED.] To swell and rage; to boil. *Cookeram*.

ESTUATION', *n.* Act of boiling; commotion of a fluid.

†ESTURE', (*est/yur*) *n.* Violence; commotion. *Chapman*.

†ESURIENT', *a.* [*esuriens*, L.] Hungry; voracious. *Bailey*.

ESURINE', *a.* [*esurio*, L.] Corroding; eating. *Wiseman*.

ESURINE', *n.* A medicine that promotes hunger. *Ash*.

ETA-T-A-J-O-R', (*á-tá-má-zhór*) *n.* [Fr.] A specific number of officers belonging to the same corps. *Crabb*.

ET CÆTERA', (*et-sét-é-ra*) [L.] These words, as also the contraction *Etc.*, or &c., denote—and others of the like kind; and the rest; and so forth; and so on.

ETCH', (*étch*) *v. a.* [*etzen*, Ger.] [i. ETCHED; pp. ETCHING, ETCHED.] To engrave or prepare a drawing for the press on metal by means of aquafortis; to sketch; to draw; to delineate.

ETCH', *v. n.* To practise etching. *Gülpin*.

ETCH', *n.* *Mortimer*. See EDDISH.

ETCHER', *n.* One who etches. *Guardian*.

ETCHING', *n.* A method of engraving on copper by means of aquafortis; an impression from a drawing etched on metal.

ET-E-ÓSTIC', *n.* [*εἰστικός* and *στικός*.] A chronogrammatical composition. *B. Jonson*. [R.]

ETERNAL', *a.* [*eternus*, L.] Without beginning or end; without beginning; without end; endless; everlasting; boundless; infinite; perpetual.

ETERNAL', *n.* [*eternal*, Fr.] That which is endless.—One of the appellations of God.

ETERNAL-IST', *n.* One who holds the past existence of the world eternal. *Burnet*.

†ETERNAL-IZE', *v. a.* To make eternal. *Skelton*.

ETERNAL-LY', *ad.* Without beginning or end; endlessly.

ETÉRNE', *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. *Shak*.

ETÉRNI-FY', *v. a.* To immortalize. *Mirror for Mag*.

ETÉRNI-TY', *v. a.* [*eternitas*, L.] An attribute of the Deity, whose existence is without beginning or end;—existence of duration without beginning or end; duration without end.

ETÉRNIZE', *v. a.* [i. ETERNIZED; pp. ETERNIZING, ETERNIZED.] To make endless; to perpetuate; to immortalize. *Milton*.

ETÉSI-AN', (*et-sé-zhe-an*) *a.* [*εἰσέσιος*.] Applied to such winds as blow at stated times of the year; annual; periodical; stated.

ETHAL', *n.* A substance formed by the saponification of spermaceti. *Brand*.

†ETHE', (*éth*) *a.* Easy. *Chaucer*. See EATH.

†ETH'EL', *a.* Noble. *Gibson*.

ETHER', *n.* [*ether*, L.] An element or matter supposed to be much finer and rarer than air, and to occupy the heavenly space from the termination of the atmosphere; refined air.—(*Chem*) A fluid which is produced by the distillation of alcohol, or rectified spirit of wine, with sulphuric acid, and which is exceedingly volatile, fragrant, inflammable, and intoxicating.

ETH'ER', *v. a.* To intertwine; to vattle; to wreath. *Forby*. [Local, Eng.]

ETHERE-AL', *a.* Formed of ether; celestial; heavenly.

ETHERE-AL-ISM', *n.* The quality of being ethereal. *Ec. Rev*.

ETHERE-FI-CATION', *n.* The process by which an acid and alcohol are so united together as to form ether. *Francis*.

†ETHERE-OUS', *a.* Formed of ether; ethereal. *Milton*.

ETHERE-UM', *n.* (*Chem*) A theoretic carburetted hydrogen. *P. Cyc*.

ETHERE-AL-I-TY', *n.* The quality of being ethereal. *N. A. Rev*. [R.]

ETHERE-AL-IZE', *v. a.* [i. ETHEREALIZED; pp. ETHEREALIZING, ETHEREALIZED.] To render ethereal. *Shelley*.

ETHERE-AL-NESS', *n.* Quality of being ethereal. *Ash*.

ETHERE-AL', *n. pl.* (*Zool*) A genus of conchifers. *P. Cyc*.

ETHER-INE', *n.* (*Chem*) A peculiar carburetted hydrogen, which has been regarded as the basis of ether. *P. Cyc*.

ETH'IC', *a.* Relating to ethics; moral; ethical. *Pope*.

ETH'IC-AL', *a.* [*ἠθικός*.] Relating to ethics; moral; relating to or treating of morality.

ETH'IC-CAL-LY', *ad.* According to ethics or morality.

ETH'ICS', *n. pl.* [*ἠθός*.] The science that treats of human actions and mental affections, considered as virtuous or vicious, right or wrong; moral philosophy; morality; morals.

ETHIOP', *n.* An Ethiopian; a blackamoor. *Shak*.

ETHI-OPI-AN', *n.* A. Relating to Ethiopia. *Ed. Ency*.

ETHI-OPI-AN', *n.* A native of Ethiopia. *Ed. Ency*.

ETHI-OPI-C', *n.* The language of Ethiopia. *Murray*.

ETHI-OPI-C', *n.* A. Relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia. *Brace*.

ETHIOPS-MINER-AL', *n.* See ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL.

ETHMÓID', (*éth-móid*) *n.* [*ἠθμός* and *είδος*.] (*Anat*) A cribriform bone; one of the eight bones which compose the cranium.

ETHMÓID', *a.* Resembling a sieve; ethmoidal. *Roget*.

ETH-MÓID-AL', *a.* Belonging to the ethmoid.

ETH'NIC', *a.* Heathen; relating to ethnology.

†ETH'NIC', *n. pl.* ETHNICS. Heathen. *Raleigh*.

ETH'NIC-AL', *a.* [*ἠθικός*.] Heathen; pagan; national.

ETH'NI-CISM', *n.* Heathenism; paganism. *B. Jonson*.

ETH-NÓG-RA-PHER', *n.* One who is versed in ethnography. *Ed. Rev*.

ETH-NÓ-GRÁPH'IC', *a.* Relating to ethnography or ETH-NÓ-GRÁPH'IC-AL', *a.* races of mankind. *Robertson*.

ETH-NÓG-RA-PHY', *n.* [*ἠθνος* and *γράφω*.] A description of races of men; the science that treats of the different races of mankind, or of the peculiar characters, manners, customs, &c., of different nations. *Brande*.

ETH-NÓ-LÓG'IC', *a.* Relating to ethnology. *Hodg*.

ETH-NÓ-LÓG'IC-AL', *a.* *kin*.

ETH-NÓL'O-GIST', *n.* One who is versed in ethnology. *Dr. Edwards*.

ETH-NÓL'O-GY', *n.* [*ἠθνος* and *λόγος*.] A treatise on nations or races of men. *Pritchard*.

ETH-O-LÓG'IC-AL', *a.* Treating of morality.

ETHÓL'O-GIST', *n.* One who is versed in ethology or ethics. *Smart*.

ETHÓL'O-GY', *n.* [*ἠθός* and *λόγος*.] A treatise on ethics; ethics. *Fo. Qu. Rev*.

†ETH-O-PO-ÉT'IC', *a.* Imitating manners. *Sir T. Urquhart*.

ETHÚLE', *n.* (*Chem*) The elementary carbon and hydrogen of ether. *Brande*.

ETHÚSA', *n.* A genus of crustaceans. *P. Cyc*.

ETI-O-LATE', *v. a.* [i. ETIOLATED; pp. ETIOLATING, ETIOLATED.] To blanch or whiten by excluding from air and light, or from the sun. *Loudon*.

ETI-O-LATED', *a.* Pale and weak, or sickly, as a plant. *Loudon*.

ETI-O-LATION', *n.* (*Bot*) The condition of a plant in which all the green color is absent; chlorosis. *Brande*.

ETI-ÓL'O-GY', [*αιτιολογία*.] An account of the causes of any thing, particularly of diseases. *Arbutnot*.

ET-I-QUÉTTE', (*ét-e-két'*) *n.* [Fr.] Form of behavior or manners expressly or tacitly required; ceremonial code of polite life; forms of ceremony; ceremony.

ETÍ-SU', *n.* A genus of crustaceans. *P. Cyc*.

ETRÚS-CAN', *a.* Relating to Etruria. *Hamilton*.

†ET'VIN', *n.* A giant. *Beaum. & Fl*.

ET'TLE', (*ét'tl*) *v. n.* To attempt; to earn by working. *Boucher*. [Provincial.—North of Eng.]

ETUI', (*á-twé*) *n.* [Fr.] A case for tweezers and such instruments. *Shenstone*.

†ET-Y-MÓL'O-GER', *n.* An etymologist. *Dr. Griffith*.

ET-Y-MÓL-LÓG'IC', *a.* Relating to etymology; etymological. *Gilechrist*.

ET-Y-MÓ-LÓG'IC-AL', *a.* Relating to or treating of etymology.

ET-Y-MÓ-LÓG'IC-AL-LY', *ad.* According to etymology.

ET-Y-MÓ-LÓG'IC-ÓN', *n.* A work containing the etymologies of a language; a treatise on etymology. *Milton*.

ET-Y-MÓL'O-GIST', *n.* One who is versed in etymology.

ET-Y-MÓL'O-GÍZE', *v. n. & a.* To search into the origin of words; to give the etymology of a word. *B. Jonson*.

ET-Y-MÓL'O-GY', *n.* [*ἔτυμον* and *λόγος*.] That part of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words. The analysis of a compound word into its primitives.—That part of grammar which distributes words into sorts, or parts of speech, and exhibits the oblique cases, tenses, and other inflections of words.

ET-Y-MÓN', (*étymon*, Gr.; *etymon*, L.) pl. Gr. & L., ETYMA; Eng. ETYMONS. Origin; a root or primitive word.

EUCAL-RITE', *n.* (*Min*) A silenuriat of silver and copper. *Dana*.

EUCAL-YPTUS', *n.* (*Bot*) A genus of large trees of New Holland. *P. Cyc*.

EUCHA-RIST', (*yú-ká-ríst*) *n.* [*εὐχαριστία*.] [The act of

giving thanks. *Bp. Taylor.*—The sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Hooker.*
 EŪ-ĊHĀ-RĪS'TĪC, *a.* Same as *eucharistical*. *Mora.*
 EŪ-ĊHĀ-RĪS'TĪ-CĀL, *a.* Relating to the eucharist or sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Bp. Hall.*
 EŪ-ĊHĀS'TĪC,* *a.* (*Mus.*) Calm and assuaging. *Crabb.*
 EŪ-ĊHĻŌ-RĪNE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The oxide of chlorine. *Davy.*
 EŪ-ĊHĻŌ-RĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing water and copper. *Hamilton.*
 EŪ-ĊHŪŌ'Q-ĜĒY, (yū'kē-me) *n.* [*εὐχυσία*]. (*Med.*) A good state of the humors of the body.
 EŪ-ĊHŪ-SĪD'E-RĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral found in Norway. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-ĊLĀSE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A very rare mineral brought in small greenish crystals from Peru and Brazil. *Brande.*
 EŪ-ĊRĀ-SŪ, *n.* [*εὐκρασία*]. (*Med.*) A good temperament, or healthy state of the body.
 †EŪ-ĊŪ-TĪ-CĀL, *a.* Relating to thanksgiving. *Mede.*
 EŪ-DE'MŌN-ĪSM,* *n.* [*εὐδαιμονισμός*]. The doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object. *Scudamore.*
 EŪ-DĪ-ŌM'Ē-TER, (yū-dē-ōm'ē-ter) *n.* [*εὐδίας* and *μέτρον*]. An instrument to measure the goodness or purity of the air or of gas.
 EŪ-DĪ-Q-MĒT'RĪC,* } *a.* Relating to eudiometry. *Ec.*
 EŪ-DĪ-Q-MĒT'RĪ-CĀL,* } *Rev.*
 EŪ-DĪ-ŌM'Ē-TRŪ,* *n.* The art of ascertaining the salubrity of the air. *Brande.*
 EŪ-DŪ-Ā-LĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found both crystallized and massive. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-DŪN'Ā-MĪS,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of cuckoo. *P. Cyc.*
 †EŪ-ĊĒ, (yū'ċe) *n.* [L.] Gratulation; applause. *Hammond.*
 EŪ-ĜĒ-NĪ-Ā,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-ĜĒ-NĪNG,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance which deposits spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-ĜĪ, (yū) *n.* A tree; a yew. *Dryden.* See *Yew*.
 EŪ-KĀL-RĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A seleniuret of silver and copper. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-LĀ-LĪ-Ā,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of annelids or worms. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-LĒ-BĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A seleniet of zinc; rionite. *Brooke.*
 EŪ-LĪ-ĪA,* *n.* (*Conch.*) A genus of shells. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-LŌ-Ĝ'Ī,* (yū-lō'ġ'ik) *a.* Bestowing praise; eulogical. *Smart.*
 EŪ-LŌ-Ĝ'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Commendatory; bestowing praise.
 EŪ-LŌ-Ĝ'Ī-CĀL-LŪ, *ad.* In a eulogical manner.
 EŪ-LŌ-ĜĪST,* *n.* One who bestows praise or eulogizes. *Soutley.*
 EŪ-LŌ-ĜĪS'TĪC,* } *a.* Containing eulogy or praise; lau-
 EŪ-LŌ-ĜĪS'TĪ-CĀL,* } *datory. Ec. Rev.*
 EŪ-LŌ-ĜĪS'TĪ-CĀL-LŪ,* *ad.* In a eulogical manner. *Croker.*
 EŪ-LŌ'ĜĪ-ŪM,* *n.* [*eulogia*, L.] *pl.* EŪ-LŌ'ĜĪ-ŪMS. Same as *eulogy*. *Tatler. Cooper.*
 EŪ-LŌ-ĜĪZE, (yū'lō'ġĪ-zē) *v. a.* [*i.* EULOGIZED; *pp.* EULOGIZING, EULOGIZED.] To panegyricize; to commend; to praise.
 EŪ-LŌ-ĜŪ, *n.* [*εὐ* and *λόγος*]. Praise; encomium; a panegyric: a laudatory discourse.
 EŪ-MĒD'Q-NŪS,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-MŌR'PHŪS,* *n.* (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-ŌMŪ-MŪ,* *n.* A government by good laws. *Smart.*
 EŪ-ŌMŪĊH, (yū'ōmŭk) *n.* [*εὐνομήχος*]. A man who has been castrated.
 †EŪ-ŌMŪĊH, (yū'ōmŭk) *v. a.* To make a eunuch. *Creech.*
 †EŪ-ŌMŪ-ĊHĀTE, (yū'ōmŭ-kāt) *v. a.* To make a eunuch. *Brown.*
 †EŪ-ŌMŪĊH-ĪSM, *n.* The state of a eunuch. *Bp. Hall.*
 EŪ-ŌN'Ū-MŪS, *n.* [L.] A shrub; spindle-tree. *M. Mason.*
 EŪ-PA-THŪ, (yū'pā-thē) *n.* [*εὐπάθεια*]. A right feeling. *Har-ris.*
 EŪ-PA-TŌ-RY, *n.* (*Bot.*) Bastard hemp; agrimony.
 EŪ-PĒP-SŪ,* or EŪ-PĒP'SŪ,* [yū'pēp-se, *W. Ja.*; yū'pēp'se, *K. Sm.*] *n.* A good concoction or digestion.
 EŪ-PĒP'TĪC,* (yū'pēp'tĪk) *a.* Easy of digestion.
 EŪ-PĒM'ĪSM, (yū'pēm-izm) *n.* [*εὐφημισμός*]. (*Rhet.*) The art of describing or noticing that which is offensive in inoffensive language; euphemism.
 EŪ-PHŌN'ĪC,* *a.* Having euphony; euphonical. *Latham.*
 EŪ-PHŌN'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Having euphony; euphonic. *Wilkins.*
 EŪ-PHŌ-NĪ-ŌS,* *a.* Having an agreeable sound; euphonical. *Ch. Ob.*
 EŪ-PHŌ-NĪ-ŌS-LŪ,* *ad.* In a euphonical manner. *Ch. Ob.*
 EŪ-PHŌ-NĪSM,* *n.* Agreeable sound; euphony. *Oswald.*

EŪ-PHŌ-NĪZE,* *v. a.* To make harmonious. *West. Rev. Am. Encyc.*
 EŪ-PHŌ-NŌN,* *n.* A musical instrument of great sweetness and power; an organized piano. *Maunder.*
 EŪ-PHŌ-ŌBŪS,* *a.* Having an agreeable sound; euphonical. *Miford.*
 EŪ-PHŌ-NŪ, (yū'fō-nē) *n.* [*εὐφώνια*]. An agreeable sound in language; the contrary to *harshness*.
 EŪ-PHŌR'BI-Ā,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of exogeous plants; spurge. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-PHŌR-BĪ-Ā'ĊEŌVS,* (yū-fōr-bē-ā'shŭs) *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to euphorbia. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-PHŌR'BI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] A medicinal gum; a gum resin: — euphorbia. [Bright.]
 EŪ-PHRA-SŪ, (yū'frā-se) *n.* [*euphrasia*, L.] The herb eye-
 EŪ-PHŪ-ĪSM,* *n.* An inoffensive expression or word to denote an offensive thing; euphemism. *Ed. Rev.*
 EŪ-PHŪ-ĪST,* *n.* One who uses euphemisms. *Scott.*
 EŪ-PHŪ-ĪS'TĪC,* *a.* Expressing what is offensive in inoffensive language. *Ec. Rev.*
 EŪ-PĪ-ŌN,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A limpid and highly inflammable liquid, obtained from animal tar. *Brande.*
 EŪ-PŪR'Ī-ŌN,* *n.* A newly-invented fire-box. *Dr. Black.*
 EŪ-RĪ'PŪS, or EŪ-RĪ-PŪS, (yū're-pŭs, *K. Sm. W. B. Ash, Todd*; yū-rĪ'pŭs, *W. Brande, Ainsworth*.) *n.* [L.] A strait or narrow sea, where the water is much agitated; the ancient name of the frith between Beotia and Eubœa. *Burke.*
 EŪ-RĪTH-MŪ,* *n.* See *Eurythmy*. *Crabb.*
 EŪ-RŌC'LY-DŌN, *n.* [*εὐροκλόδον*]. An easterly wind, which, in the Mediterranean particularly, is very dangerous.
 EŪ-RŌ-PE-ĀN, [yū-rŏ-pe-ān, *S. W. J. K. Sm. R. W. B.*; yū-rŏ-pe-ān or yū-rŏ-pe-ān, *P.*] *a.* [*Europæus*, L.] Belonging to Europe.
 EŪ-RŌ-PE-ĀN,* *n.* A native of Europe. *Addison.*
 EŪ-RŌ-PE-ĀN-ĪSM,* *n.* The quality of being European. *Ec. Rev.*
 EŪ-RŪS, (yū'rŭs) *n.* [L.] The east wind. *Peacham.*
 EŪ-RŪC'ŪS-ROŪS, *a.* Having a broad horn. *Smart.*
 EŪ-RŪN'Q-MĒ,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans. *P. Cyc.*
 EŪ-RŪTH-MŪ, [yū'rĪth-mē, *S. W. Ja. K.*; yū'rĪth'mē, *Sm.*] *n.* [*εὐρύθμος*]. (*Arch.*) Just harmony of the parts of a building. — (*Med.*) Regularity of pulse.
 EŪ-SĒ'ĊĪN,* *n.* A follower of Eusebius. *Whiston.*
 EŪ-SĒ'ĊĪN-Ā,* *a.* (*Anat.*) Noting a tube extending from the inner side of the tympanum, and opening at the back of the nostrils. *Roget.*
 EŪ-STĪLE, (yū'stĪl) *n.* [*εὐ* and *στόλος*]. (*Arch.*) The position of columns in an edifice at the most convenient and graceful distance, or the space of 2½ diameters.
 †EŪ-TĀX-Y, *n.* [*εὐταξία*]. Established order. *Waterhouse.*
 EŪ-THAN-Ī-SĪ-Ā, (yū-thān-ā-zhe-ā) *n.* [*εὐθανασία*]. An easy death; euthanasia. *Bp. Hall.*
 EŪ-THĀN'Ī-SĪ, [yū-thān'ā-se, *S. W. Ja. Kenrick*; yū-thān-ā-se, *Sm.*] *n.* An easy death. *Bailey.*
 EŪ-TŪĊH'Ī-ĀN,* (yū-tĪk'ē-ān) *n.* A follower of Eutyches, who denied the two natures of Christ. *Burnet.*
 EŪ-TŪĊH'Ī-ĀN,* (yū-tĪk'ē-ān) *a.* Denoting the tenets of the Eutychians.
 EŪ-ŪN-TE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A Norwegian mineral. *Dana.*
 †EŪ-VĀ'ĊĀTE, *v. a.* [*vacuo*, L.] To empty; to evacuate. *Harvey.*
 EŪ-VĀ'Ċ-Ū-ĀNT,* *a.* Provoking evacuation. *Smart.*
 EŪ-VĀ'Ċ-Ū-ĀNT, *n.* (*Med.*) Medicine that promotes evacuation.
 EŪ-VĀ'Ċ-Ū-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*evacuo*, L.] [*i.* EVACUATED; *pp.* EVACUATING, EVACUATED.] To make empty or void; to throw out; to void; to quit; to withdraw from.
 †EŪ-VĀ'Ċ-Ū-ĀTE, *v. n.* To let blood. *Burton.*
 EŪ-VĀ'Ċ-Ū-ĀTĪŌN, *n.* Act of evacuating; an emptying; discharge; discharge of the body by any vent; act of withdrawing from.
 EŪ-VĀ'Ċ-Ū-ĀTĪVE, *a.* Purgative. *Cotgrave.*
 EŪ-VĀ'Ċ-Ū-ĀTOR, *n.* One who evacuates.
 EŪ-VĀDE', *v. a.* [*evado*, L.] [*i.* EVADED; *pp.* EVADING, EVADED.] To escape from; to elude; to avoid by artifice, subterfuge, or sophistry; to equivocate.
 EŪ-VĀDE', *v. n.* To escape; to practise evasions. *South.*
 EŪ-VĀD'Ī-BĒ,* *a.* That may be evaded. *Cotgrave.*
 EŪ-VĀD'ĪNG,* *p. a.* Putting off; avoiding; eluding.
 EŪ-VĀ-GĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* [*evagor*, L.] Act of wandering; excursion; rambie; deviation. *Sir H. Wotton.* [R.]
 EŪVAL, *a.* [*ævum*, L.] Enduring long. [R.]
 EŪ-VĀ-NE'S'ĊĒNCE, *n.* [*evanescens*, L.] Act of vanishing; disappearance. *Rambler.* [Ic.]
 EŪ-VĀ-NE'S'ĊĒNT, *a.* Vanishing; disappearing; imperceptible. *EŪ-VĀ-NE'S'ĊĒNT-LŪ,* ad.* In an evanescent manner. *Chalmers.*
 EŪ-VĀN'ĊĒL, *n.* [*εὐαγγελιον*]. The gospel. *Chaucer.*
 †EŪ-VĀN'ĊĒL'ĪC, *a.* Consanant to the gospel; evangelical.
 †EŪ-VĀN'ĊĒL'Ī-CĀL, or EŪ-VĀN'ĊĒL'Ī-CĀLE, [ē-vān-jēl'ē-kāl, *S. J. E. Ja. K.*; ē-vān-jēl'ē-kāl, *W. F. Sm.*] *a.* Relating to the gospel; agreeable or consanant to the gospel.
 †EŪ-VĀN'ĊĒL'Ī-CĀL,* *n.* One who maintains evangelical principles. *Ch. Ob.*

E-VAN-GĒL'I-CAL-ĪSM,* *n.* Same as *evangelicism*. *Qu. Rev.*
 E-VAN-GĒL'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to the gospel.
 E-VAN-GĒL'I-CAL-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being evangelical.
Scott.
 E-VAN-GĒL'I-CISM,* *n.* Evangelical principles. *Bp. Jebb.*
 E-VAN-GĒL-ĪSM, *n.* The doctrine or preaching of the gospel; evangelicism. *Bacon.*
 E-VAN-GĒL-ĪST, *n.* [εὐαγγελιστής] One of the four writers of gospel history; a preacher or promulgator of the gospel; a missionary.
 E-VAN-GĒL-ĪS-TA-RY, *n.* A selection from the Gospels, to be read, as a lesson, in divine service. *Gregory.*
 E-VAN-GĒL-ĪZĀ'TĪON,* *n.* The act of evangelizing. *Ec. Rev.*
 E-VAN-GĒL-ĪZE, *v. a.* [i. EVANGELIZED; *pp.* EVANGELIZING, EVANGELIZED.] To instruct in the gospel.
 E-VAN-GĒL-ĪZE,* *v. n.* To preach the gospel. *Porteus.*
 †E-VAN-GĒ-LY, *n.* Good tidings; the gospel. *Spenser.*
 E-VAN-ID, *a.* [evanidus, L.] Faint; evanescent. *Bacon.* [R.]
 †E-VAN-ISH, *v. n.* [evanesco, L.] To vanish. *Drummond.*
 E-VAN-ISH-MĒNT,* *n.* The act of vanishing. *Jefferson.* [R.]
 E-VAN-O-RATE, *n.* A easily dissipated in vapors. *Green.*
 E-VĀP-O-RĀTE, *v. n.* [evaporo, L.] i. EVAPORATED; *pp.* EVAPORATING, EVAPORATED.] To escape or fly away in vapors or fumes; to waste insensibly.
 E-VĀP-O-RĀTE, *v. a.* To disperse in vapors; to let out; to exhale; to emit.
 E-VĀP-O-RĀTE, *a.* Evaporated. *Thomson.*
 E-VĀP-O-RĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of evaporating; that which is evaporated; the conversion of a fluid into vapor; vapor; act of carrying off moisture by the action of fire or heat.
 E-VĀP-O-RĀ-TĪVE,* *a.* Causing evaporation. *Coleridge.*
 E-VĀP-O-RŌM'E-TEP,* *n.* An instrument to measure evaporation. *Ure.*
 E-VĀ-SĪBLE,* *a.* That may be evaded. *Ec. Rev.*
 E-VĀ'SĪON, (e-vā'shūn) *n.* [evasum, L.] Act of evading; equivocation; excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; a subtle or disingenuous escape.
 E-VĀ-SĪVE, *a.* Using or containing evasion; elusive.
 E-VĀ-SĪVE-LY, *ad.* By evasion; elusively; sophistically.
 EVE, *n.* [Poetry] Evening.—The vigil or fast before a holiday.
 E-VĒC'TĪCS,* *n. pl.* [Med.] That part of medicine which teaches how to acquire a good habit of body. *Crabb.* [R.]
 E-VĒC'TĪON, *n.* [eveho, L.] A carrying out or away; exaltation; an irregularity of the moon's motion.
 E'VEN, (ē'vn) *n.* Evening. *Milton.* [Poetical.]
 E'VEN, (ē'vn) *a.* Level; not rugged; not unequal; uniform; parallel to; equal; level; smooth; plain; not leaning; out of debt; calm; capable of being divided into two equal parts; not odd.
 E'VEN, (ē'vn) *v. a.* [i. EVENED; *pp.* EVENING, EVENED.] To make even; to level.
 †E'VEN, (ē'vn) *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carew.*
 E'VEN, (ē'vn) *ad.* Noting a level or equality of action, exactly; a level or equality of time, the very time; a level or sameness of person, verily;—an equality when equality is least expected, still; as, 'He is to way even for the cunning.' Noting something extraordinary or remarkable; as, 'Even unto death;' 'Even he said it.' A word of strong assertion; not only so, but also.
 †E-VENE, (ē-vēn) *v. n.* [evenio, L.] To happen. *Hevlyt.*
 E'VEN-ER, (ē'vn-ēr) *n.* One who makes even. *Warton.*
 E'VEN-HĀND, (ē'vn-hānd) *n.* Parity of rank or degree. *Bacon.*
 E'VEN-HĀND'ED, (ē'vn-hānd'ed) *a.* Impartial; just. *Shak.*
 E'VEN-HĀND'ED-NESS,* *n.* State of being even-handed. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 E'VEN-ING, (ē'vn-Ing) *n.* The close of the day; the beginning of night; the latter end of life.
 E'VEN-ING, (ē'vn-Ing) *a.* Being toward the close of the day.
 E'VEN-ING-STĀR, *n.* A Vesper, or Hesperus. *Milton.*
 †E'VEN-ING-TĪDE, *n.* Same as *even-tide*; evening. *2 Sam.*
 E'VEN KĒEL,* (*Naut.*) A ship is said to be on *even keel* when she draws the same water abaft as forward, or when she is upright, or not inclined to either side. *Brande.*
 E'VEN-LY, (ē'vn-le) *ad.* In an even manner.
 E'VEN-NESS, (ē'vn-nēs) *n.* State of being even; uniformity; regularity; equality of surface; levelness.
 E'VEN-SŌNG, (ē'vn-sŏng) *n.* A song or hymn for the evening.
 E-VĒNT', *n.* [eventus, L.] Any thing that happens, good or bad; an incident; occurrence; issue; result; the consequence of an action; conclusion.
 †E-VĒNT', *v. n.* To break forth. *B. Jonson.*
 E'VEN-TĒM'PERED,* (ē'pēd) *a.* Having a placid temper. *Jodrell.*
 E-VĒN-TER-ATE, *v. a.* [eventero, L.] To open by ripping the belly. *Brown.* [R.]
 E-VĒN-TŪL, *a.* Full of incidents or events; momentous.
 E'VEN-TĪDE, (ē'vn-tīd) *n.* Evening. *Geness.* *Cowper.*
 †E-VĒN'TĪ-LĀTE, *v. a.* [eventilo, L.] To winnow; to ventilate. *Cockeram.*

E-VĒN-TĪ-LĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of ventilating. *Hovell.*
 E-VĒN'TŪ-L, (ē-vēn'tyū-əl) *a.* Happening as a result; consequential; ultimate; final.
 E-VĒN-TŪ-L'Ī-TY,* *n.* [Phren.] A propensity to take cognizance of facts or events. *Combe.*
 E-VĒN'TŪ-L-LY, *ad.* In the event; in the last result.
 E-VĒN'TŪ-ĀTE,* *v. n.* To happen; to issue; to take effect. *J. Quincy. W. Irving.*—A word not unfrequently used in the U. S., but rarely used by English writers.
 EV'ER, *ad.* At any time; at all times; always; without end.—*For ever*, eternally; for the term of life.—*Ever and anon*, at frequent times repeated; now and then.—*Ever* is often contracted into *e'er* (ār). It is much used in composition, in the sense of always; as, *ever-green*, *ever-during*.
 EV-ER-BŪB'BLING, *a.* Boiling up perpetually.
 EV-ER-BŪRN'ING, *a.* Unextinguished. *Milton.*
 EV-ER-DŪR'ING, *a.* Eternal; enduring without end.
 EV'ER-GLĀDE,* *n.* A tract of country, low, marshy, inundated with water, and interspersed with tracts covered with high grass, as in Florida. *Jesup.*
 EV-ER-GREEN, *a.* Verdant throughout the year. *Milton.*
 EV-ER-GREEN, *n.* A plant verdant throughout the year.
 EV'ER-HŌM'ORED, (ē'vēr-hŏm'ord) *a.* Always held in honor.
 EV-ER-LĀST'ING, *a.* Perpetual; immortal; eternal.
 EV-ER-LĀST'ING, *a.* Eternity;—a woollen stuff; lasting;—a shrub; a species of flower.
 EV-ER-LĀST'ING-LY, *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shak.*
 EV-ER-LĀST'ING-NESS, *n.* Eternity; perpetuity. *Stapleton.*
 EV-ER-LĀST'ING-PĒA, *n.* A perennial plant and flower.
 EV-ER-LĪV'ING, *a.* Living always; immortal; eternal. *Spenser.*
 EV-ER-MŌRE', *ad.* Always; eternally. *Tillotson.*
 EV-ER-ŌPEN, (ē'pn) *a.* Never closed; never shut.
 EV-ER-PLEĀS'ING, *a.* Delighting at all times. *Sidney.*
 †E-VĒRSE', *v. a.* [eversus, L.] To overthrow; to subvert. *Glanville.*
 †E-VĒR'SĪON, *n.* [eversio, L.] Overthrow; a turning outwards. *By Taylor.*
 E-VĒRT', *v. a.* [everto, L.] To destroy; to overthrow; to turn outwards. *Fotherby.* [R.]
 EV'ER-YĀL'IANT,* (ē-yant) *a.* Always courageous. *Shak.*
 EV'ER-WATCH'FUL, (ē'vēr-wēch'fŭl) *a.* Always vigilant. *Pope.*
 EV'Ē-RY, *a.* Each; one at a time; all, taken separately.—*Everywhere*, *ad.* In every place.
 EV'Ē-RY-BŌD'y,* *n.* Every person. *Booth.*
 EV'Ē-RY-DĀY, *a.* Common; occurring every day. *Pope.*
 EV'Ē-RY-ŪNG', (ē'vēr-yŭng') *n.* Not subject to old age. *Pope.*
 EV'Ē-RY-WHERE,* (ē'vēr-ē-rhēr) *ad.* In every place; in all places.
 EVES'DRŌP, *v. n.* To listen. See *EAVESDROF*. *Abp. Sarco-croft.*
 EVES'DRŌP-PER, *n.* See *EAVESDROFFER*. *Dryden.*
 †E-VĒS'TĪ-GĀTE, *v. a.* [evestigio, L.] To investigate. *Bailey.*
 E'VET, *n.* See *EFT*.
 †E-VĒBRĀTE, *v. a.* [evibro, L.] To shake; to brandish. *Cockeram.*
 E-VĪCT', *v. a.* [evincio, L.] [i. EVICTED; *pp.* EVICTING, EVICTED.] (*Law*) To drive from or dispossess by legal process.—[i. TO PROVE; to convince. *B. Jonson.*]
 E-VĪC'TĪON, *n.* [Law] Loss or deprivation of the buyer of any thing, in consequence of its being proved to belong to a third person.—[i. PROOF; evidence. *Bp. Hall.*]
 EV'Ī-DĒNCE, *n.* [Fr.] The state of being evident; clearness; certainty; testimony; proof; a witness.—(*Law*) Any matter of fact, the effect, tendency, or design of which, when presented to the mind, is to produce a persuasion, affirmation, or disaffirmation, of the existence of some other fact.
 EV'Ī-DĒNCE, *v. a.* [i. EVIDENCED; *pp.* EVIDENCING, EVIDENCED.] To prove; to evince; to show.
 EV'Ī-DĒNT, *a.* Plain; apparent; manifest; notorious.
 EV-Ī-DĒN'TĪAL, *a.* Affording evidence or proof. *Bp. Fleetwood.*
 EV-Ī-DĒN'TĪAL-LY,* *ad.* In an evidential manner. *South.*
 EV-Ī-DĒN'TĪ-AR-Y,* *a.* Affording evidence. *Judge Best.*
 EV'Ī-DĒN'T-LY, *ad.* Apparently; certainly; undeniably.
 EV'Ī-DĒN'T-NESS,* *n.* State of being evident. *Coleridge.*
 †E-VĪG-I-LĀ'TĪON, *n.* [evigiliatio, L.] Vigilance. *Bibliotheca.*
 E'VIL, (ē'vl) *a.* Having bad qualities of any kind; not good; wicked; sinful; vicious; bad; corrupt; injurious; unfortunate; unhappy.
 E'VIL, (ē'vl) *n.* The opposite of good; wickedness; injury; malignity; misfortune; disease.
 E'VIL, (ē'vl) *ad.* Not well; not happily; injuriously; not kindly.—Often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word.
 E'VIL-AR-FĒCT'ED, (ē-vl-ār-fĕkt'ed) *a.* Not kindly disposed.
 E'VIL-DŌ'ER, (ē'vl-dŏ'er) *n.* A malefactor; a criminal.
 E'VIL-ĒN-TREĀT',* *a. a.* To treat with injustice; to injure. *Psalms.*
 E'VIL-EYED, (ē'vl-īd) *a.* Having a malignant look. *Shak.*

EVIL-FÄ'VORED, (ē'vil-fä'vord) a. Of ill countenance.
 EVIL-FÄ'VORED-NESS, (ē'vil-fä'vord-nēs) n. Deformity.
 EVIL-LY, (ē'vil-lē) ad. Not well. *Bp. Taylor*. [R.]
 EVIL-MIND'ED, (ē'vil-mind'ed) a. Having ill intention;
 malicious; malignant; wicked.
 EVIL-NESS, (ē'vil-nēs) n. State of being evil. *Hale*.
 EVIL-ONE,* (ē'vil-wün) n. The devil; Satan. *Milton*.
 EVIL-SPEAK'ING, (ē'vil-spēk'ing) n. Slander; calumny;
 EVIL-WISH'ING, (ē'vil-wish'ing) a. Wishing evil. *Sidney*.
 EVIL-WORK'ER, (ē'vil-würk'er) n. One who does evil.
 EVINCED, v. a. [*evinceo*, L.] [i. EVINCED; pp. EVINCING,
 EVINCED.] To prove; to show; to manifest; to argue; to
 demonstrate. [†To subdue. *Milton*.]
 EVINCED, v. n. To prove. *Bp. Hall*. [R.]
 EVINCEMENT,* n. The act of evincing. *Boyle*. [R.]
 EVINCIBLE, a. Capable of proof; demonstrable. *Hale*.
 EVINCIBLY, ad. In such a manner as to force conviction.
 EVINCING,* p. a. Proving; making evident.
 EVINCIVE,* v. a. Tending to prove; indicative. *Smart*.
 EVIRATE, v. a. [*eviratus*, L.] To emasculate. *Bp. Hall*.
 EVIRATION, n. Emasculation; castration. *Cockeram*.
 EVISCERATE, v. a. [*eviscero*, L.] [i. EVISCERATED; pp.
 EVISCERATING, EVISCERATED.] To take out the bowels of;
 to search the bowels.
 EVISCERATION,* n. The act of eviscerating. *Coleridge*.
 EVITABLE, a. [*evitabilis*, L.] Avoidable. *Hooker*.
 EVITATE, v. a. [*Evito*, L.] To avoid; to shun. *Shak*.
 EVITATION, n. The act of avoiding. *Bacon*.
 EVITE, v. a. To avoid. *Drayton*.
 EVITERNAL, a. [*eviternus*, L.] Eternal; enduring. *Bp.
 Hall*.
 EVITERNITY, n. Eternity. *Bailey*.
 EVOCATE, v. a. To call forth; to evoke. *Stackhouse*.
 EVOCATION, n. [*evocatio*, L.] Act of calling forth. *Brown*.
 EVOCATOR,* n. One who evokes. *N. J. Rev.* [R.]
 EVOCED, v. a. [*evoco*, L.] [i. EVOKED; pp. EVOKING, EVOKED.]
 To call to another place; to call forth. *Warburton*.
 EVOLATION, n. [*evolo*, L.] Act of flying away. *Bp. Hall*.
 EVOLUTE,* n. [*Mech.*] A curve formed by the end of a
 thread unwound from another curve, the radius or curva-
 ture of which is constantly increasing. *Grier*.
 EVOLUTION, n. [*evolutus*, L.] Act of unrolling or unfold-
 ing; a series unfolded; the unfolding or expansion of a
 germ, in the theory of generation.—(*Geom.*) The unfold-
 ing or opening of a curve.—(*Arith.*) The extraction of
 roots of any power, as opposed to *involution*.—(*Mil.*)
 The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture
 or form of drawing up.
 EVOLUTIONARY,* a. Relating to evolution. *Ec. Rev.*
 EVOLVE, (ē'völv) v. a. [*evolveo*, L.] [i. EVOLVED; pp.
 EVOLVING, EVOLVED.] To unroll; to disentangle; to un-
 fold.
 EVOLVE, v. n. To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior*.
 EVOLVEMENT,* n. Act of evolving. *Dr. Ferguson*.
 EVOLVENT,* n. The curve described by the evolute. *Crabb*.
 EVOLVING,* n. He or that which evolves. *Coleridge*.
 EVOMITATION,* n. The act of vomiting; expectoration.
Swift.
 EVOMITION, (-mish'un) n. [*evomo*, L.] Act of vomit-
 ing. *Swift*.
 EVULGATE, v. a. [*evulgo*, L.] To publish; to spread
 abroad.
 EVULGATION, n. Act of divulging. *Bailey*.
 EVULSION, (ē'vül'shun) n. [*evulsio*, L.] A plucking out.
Brown.
 EWÈ, (yü) [yü, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; yö, S.; yü or yö, P.
 K.] n. A female sheep. *Bacon*.
 EWÈR, (yü'er) n. A vessel or picher for holding water,
 which accompanies a wash-hand basin.
 EWÈRY, (yü're) n. An office in the English king's house-
 hold, where water is served in silver *ewers* after dinner.
 ÈX, (èks or ègz) a Latin preposition or prefix, the same as
 e, signifying *out of, from, beyond*. It is often merely in-
 tensive. It is prefixed to names or terms of office with
 the force of an adjective, implying *out of office, late*; as,
 an *ex-general*, an *ex-minister*.
 ÈX-À-ÈR-BÀTE, [ègz-às'er-bät, *W. P. Sm.*; ègz-à-sër'bät,
 S. J. K. Wb.] v. a. [*exacerbo*, L.] [i. EXACERBATED; pp. EX-
 ACERBATING, EXACERBATED.] To embitter; to exasperate.
 ÈX-À-ÈR-BÀTION, n. Increase in the violence of symp-
 toms of disease, as of pain in a fever; augmented force or
 severity; prooxym. *Bacon*.
 ÈX-À-ÈR-BÈS'ÈNÈE,* n. Exacerbation. *Smart*.
 ÈX-À-ÈR-VÀTION, n. [*accerus*, L.] Act of heaping up.
Bailey.
 ÈX-À-ÈT, (ègz-àkt') a. [*exactus*, L.] Not deviating from
 rule; methodical; correct; accurate; precise; particular;
 nice; careful; not negligent; honest; strict; punctual.
 ÈX-À-ÈT, (ègz-àkt') v. a. [*exigo, exactus*, L.] [i. EXACTED;
 pp. EXACTING, EXACTED.] To require authoritatively; to
 demand of right; to extort; to draw from.
 ÈX-À-ÈT, (ègz-àkt') v. n. To practise extortion. *Psalm LXX.*
 ÈX-À-ÈT'ÈR, n. See EXACTOR.
 ÈX-À-ÈTION, (ègz-àk'shun) n. Act of exacting or of de-

manding authoritatively; extortion; unjust demand; a
 severe tribute.
 ÈX-À-ÈT'È-TÛDE, n. Exactness; nicety. *Scott*. [R.]
 ÈX-À-ÈT'LY, ad. In an exact manner; accurately.
 ÈX-À-ÈT'NESS, n. State of being exact; strictness; accura-
 cy; nicety; regularity.
 ÈX-À-ÈT'OR, n. One who exacts or demands.
 ÈX-À-ÈT'RESS, n. She who exacts. *B. Jonson*.
 ÈX-À-ÈT'U-ÀTE, v. a. [*exacuo*, L.] To sharpen. *B. Jonson*.
 ÈX-À-ÈT'U-ÀTION, n. Act of sharpening. *Cockeram*.
 ÈX-À-ÈR'È-SIS, (èks-èr'è-sis) n. [*Èξαρσῖς*.] The part of
 surgery that relates to the removal of parts of the body.
Brande.
 ÈX-À-ÈR'È-ÀTE, (ègz-à'er-ät) v. a. [*exaggero*, L.] [i. EX-
 AGGERATED; pp. EXAGGERATING, EXAGGERATED.] [†To
 heap up. *Hale*.] To heighten by representation; to in-
 crease; to state too high; to amplify.
 ÈX-À-ÈR'È-ÀT'ÈD,* p. a. Heightened; overstated; in-
 creased too much.
 ÈX-À-ÈR'È-ÀTION, (ègz-à'er-ä'shun) n. Act of exaggerat-
 ing; state of being exaggerated; hyperbolical amplification.
 ÈX-À-ÈR'È-ÀTIVE,* a. Having the power or tendency to
 exaggerate. *Month Rev.*
 ÈX-À-ÈR'È-À-TO-ÈY, a. Tending to exaggerate. *Johnson*.
 ÈX-À-ÈR'È-ÀTÈ, v. a. [*exagito*, L.] To stir up; to agitate.
Hooker.
 ÈX-À-ÈR'È-ÀTION, n. Agitation.
 ÈX-ÀLT, (ègz-àlt') v. a. [*exalter*, Fr.] [i. EXALTED; pp. EX-
 ALTING, EXALTED.] To raise on high; to elevate to power,
 wealth, or dignity; to elevate; to erect; to lift up; to
 raise; to extol; to magnify; to heighten; to refine by
 fire.
 ÈX-ÀLT'ÈD'ÈD,* n. [Sp.] pl. ÈX-ÀLT'ÈD'ÈS. A term ap-
 plied to the liberal or radical political party in Spain.
Brande.
 ÈX-ÀLT'ÈTION, n. Act of exalting; state of being exalt-
 ed; elevation; dignity.—(*Chem.*) Act of purifying; sub-
 tilization.
 ÈX-ÀLT'ÈD,* (ègz-àlt'ed) p. a. Elevated; raised up; high;
 proud.
 ÈX-ÀLT'ÈD-NESS, n. State of being exalted. *Gray*.
 ÈX-ÀLT'ÈR, (ègz-àlt'er) n. One who exalts.
 ÈX-ÀLT'ÈR, (ègz-àlt'er) n. *W. Sm.*; ègz-àlt'er, P. K.] n.
 [L.] Examination; a scrutiny; inquiry. *Brown*. [R.]
 ÈX-ÀM'IN-À-BLE, a. That may be examined.
 ÈX-ÀM'IN-ÀNT, n. A person examined; examine. *Pri-
 deaur*.
 ÈX-ÀM'IN-ÀTE, n. A person examined. *Bacon*. [R.]
 ÈX-ÀM'IN-ÀTION, n. Act of examining; a scrutiny; search;
 research; inquiry; investigation; discussion.
 ÈX-ÀM'IN-ÀTOR, n. An examiner. *Brown*.
 ÈX-ÀM'INE, (ègz-àm'in) v. a. [*examineo*, L.] [i. EXAMINED;
 pp. EXAMINING, EXAMINED.] To inspect or observe care-
 fully; to interrogate as a witness; to try by questions,
 experiment, or observation; to sift; to search into; to
 scrutinize; to investigate.
 ÈX-ÀM'IN-ÈR, n. One who examines; investigator.
 ÈX-ÀM'IN-ÈNG,* p. a. Making examination; scrutinizing.
 ÈX-ÀM'PL-À-RY, a. Serving for example; exemplary. *Hooker*.
 ÈX-ÀM'PLÈ, (ègz-àm'pl) n. [*exemplum*, L.] A copy or pat-
 tern; a precedent for imitation; a person or thing to be
 imitated; one punished for the admonition of others; in-
 stance; specimen; sample.
 ÈX-ÀM'PLÈ, (ègz-àm'pl) v. a. To exemplify. *Shak*.
 ÈX-ÀM'PLÈ-LÈSS, a. Having no example. *B. Jonson*.
 ÈX-ÀM'PLÈR, n. A pattern; a sampler. *Bp. Fisher*.
 ÈX-ÀNGU'OUS, a. [*exanguis*, L.] Bloodless. See EXAN-
 GUIOUS. *Brown*.
 ÈX-ÀN'Ì-MÀTE, v. a. [*exanimo*, L.] To amaze; to deprive
 of life. *Coles*.
 ÈX-ÀN'Ì-MÀTE, a. Lifeless; spiritless; inanimate. *Thomson*.
 ÈX-ÀN'Ì-MÀTION, n. Loss of life or spirits. *Cockeram*.
 ÈX-ÀN'Ì-MÒUS, a. [*exanimis*, L.] Lifeless; dead.
 ÈX-ÀN'THÈM,* n. [*Èξάνθημα*.] (*Med.*) A rash; an eruption
 on the skin. *Dunglison*.
 ÈX-ÀN'THÈM,* n. [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) Same as *exanthem*. *Brande*.
 ÈX-ÀN'THÈM-À-TÀ, n. pl. [*Èξάνθημα*.] (*Med.*) Efflor-
 escence; eruptions; breakings out; pustules.
 ÈX-ÀN'THÈM-À-TÒL'Ò-ÈY,* n. A treatise on eruptive fe-
 vers. *Rowbotham*.
 ÈX-ÀN'THÈM-À-TÒUS, a. Pustulous; eruptive.
 ÈX-ÀN'T'È-ÀTE, v. a. [*exanilo*, L.] To draw out; to ex-
 haust. *Boyle*.
 ÈX-ÀN'T'È-ÀTION, n. A drawing out; exhaustion. *Brown*.
 ÈX-ÀR-ÀTION, n. [*exaro*, L.] Act of writing. *Bailey*.
 ÈX-ÀR'ÈCH, (èks-àrk) n. [*Èξαρχος*.] a subordinate
 ruler.
 ÈX-ÀR-ÈHÀTE, [èks-àr-kät, *Ja. K. Todd*; èks-àr'kät, *Wb
 Maunder*.] n. The office or government of an exarch. *Bp
 Taylor*.
 ÈX-ÀR'ÈC-U-LÀTION, n. Dislocation of a joint. *Bailey*.
 ÈX-ÀS'ÈR-ÀTE, v. a. [*exaspero*, L.] [i. EXASPERATED; pp.
 EXASPERATING, EXASPERATED.] To provoke; to enrage
 to exacerbate; to aggravate; to excite; to irritate; to vex

†EX-IS-PER-ATE, *a.* Provoked; exasperated. *Shak.*
 †EX-IS-PER-AT-ER, *n.* One who exasperates.
 †EX-IS-PER-AT-ION, *n.* Act of exasperating; state of being exasperated; aggravation; provocation; irritation; Exacerbation.
 †EX-AUC-TO-RATE, *v. a.* [*exauctor*, L.] To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
 EX-AUC-TO-RAT-ION, *n.* Dismissal from service; deprivation; degradation. *Ayliffe. Coleridge.* [R.]
 †EX-AU-THO-RATE, *v. a.* To dismiss from service. *Cockeram.*
 †EX-AU-THO-RAT-ION, *n.* Deprivation of office. *Bp. Hall.*
 †EX-AU-THO-RIZE, *v. a.* To deprive of authority. *Selden.*
 EX-CA-L-IF-ATE, * *v. a.* To divest of shoes. *Chambers.* [R.]
 EX-CA-L-IF-AT-ION, * *n.* The act of excaulating. *Chambers.* [R.]
 EX-CAN-DES-CENCE, } *s.* [*excanDESCO*, L.] A glowing or
 EX-CAN-DES-CEN-CE, } white heat; act of growing hot;
 anger; state of growing angry.
 EX-CAN-DES-CENT, * *v.* Very hot; white with heat. *Ure.*
 EX-CAN-TR-ATION, *n.* [*excano*, L.] Disenchantment. *Gayton.* [R.]
 EX-CAR-NATE, *v. a.* To clear from flesh. *Sir W. Petty.*
 EX-CAR-N-I-F-I-CATE, * *v. a.* Same as *excarinate*. *More.*
 EX-CAR-N-I-F-I-CAT-ION, *n.* A clearing from flesh.
 EX-CA-TH-É-DRÁ, * [ka-thé'dra, K. Sm. *Ash. Crabb, Maunder;* káth'e-dra, *Wb. Brande.*] *L.* From the chair; from the bench; from high authority:—originally applied to decisions rendered by prelates, chiefly popes, from their cathedra or chair; i. e., in a solemn, judicial manner. This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the *e* in *cathedra* is either short or long, the word being pronounced cáth'e-dra or ca-thé'dra.
 †EX-CA-VATE, or EX-CÁ-VÁTE, [eks-ká'vát, S. W. P. J. Ja. K.; éks'ka-vát, Sm. *Wb. Rees, Maunder;* éks'ka-vát or éks-ká'vát, F. R.] *v. a.* [*excavo*, L.] [i. EXCAVATED; pp. EXCAVATING, EXCAVATED.] To hollow; to cut into hollows or cavities.
 †EX-CA-VÁT-ED, * *p. a.* Made hollow; cut in hollows.
 EX-CA-VÁ-TION, *n.* Act of excavating; hollow cavity.
 EX-CA-VÁ-TOR, *n.* One who excavates; a digger; a machine for excavating or removing earth.
 †EX-CAVE, *v. a.* To hollow. *Cockeram.*
 †EX-CE-CA-TE, *v. a.* [*exceco*, L.] To make blind. *Cockeram.*
 †EX-CE-CA-TION, *n.* Blindness. *Bp. Richardson.*
 †EX-CÉ-DE, *v. a.* [*excedo*, L.] [i. EXCEEDED; pp. EXCEEDING, EXCEEDED.] To go beyond; to outgo; to excel; to surpass; to transcend; to outdo.
 †EX-CÉ-DE, *v. n.* To go too far; to surpass the bounds.
 †EX-CÉ-DE-Á-BLE, *a.* That may exceed. *Sherwood.*
 EX-CÉ-DE-ER, *n.* One who exceeds.
 EX-CÉ-DE-ING, *n.* That which exceeds; excess. *Addison.*
 EX-CÉ-DE-ING, *p. a.* Great in quantity, extent, or duration.
 EX-CÉ-DE-ING, *ad.* Eminent; exceedingly. *Addison.*
 EX-CÉ-DE-ING-LY, *ad.* To a great degree; very much.
 †EX-CÉ-DE-ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of exceeding. *Sherwood.*
 EX-CÉ-LL, *v. a.* [*excello*, L.] [i. EXCELLED; pp. EXCELLING, EXCELLED.] To outdo in good qualities; to surpass; to transcend; to exceed.
 EX-CÉ-LL, *n.* To have good qualities in a great degree.
 EX-CÉ-LL-É-NCÉ, *n.* [*excellencia*, Fr.; *excellencia*, L.] State of excelling; that in which one excels; good quality; goodness; purity; worth; superiority.
 EX-CÉ-LL-É-NC-Y, *n.* Excellence; a title of honor, as of governors and ambassadors.
 EX-CÉ-LL-É-NT, *a.* [*excellens*, L.] Of great virtue, worth, or dignity; eminent in any good quality; superior; good.
 EX-CÉ-LL-É-NT-LY, *ad.* In an eminent degree; very well.
 EX-CÉ-LL-ING, * *p. a.* Surpassing in excellence; transcending.
 EX-CÉN-TRIC, *a.* See ECCENTRIC.
 EX-CÉN-TRÍ-C-I-TY, *n.* See ECCENTRICITY. *Brande.*
 EX-CÉ-PT, *v. a.* [*excepio*, L.] [i. EXCEPTED; pp. EXCEPTING, EXCEPTED.] To leave out specifically; to exclude; to reject.
 EX-CÉ-PT, *v. n.* To object, followed by *to* or *against*.
 EX-CÉ-PT, *prep.* Exclusively; without including; unless.
 †EX-CÉ-PT, *conj.* Unless; as, "Except the Lord build the house."
 EX-CÉ-PT-ANT, * *a.* Implying exception. *Ld. Eldon.*
 EX-CÉ-PT-ING, *prep.* With exception of; excluding.
 EX-CÉ-PT-ION, *n.* Act of excepting; state of being excepted; thing excepted; exclusion; objection; offence taken.—(Law) A stop or stay to an action; a denial of a matter alleged in bar to an action; that which is alleged against the sufficiency of an answer.
 EX-CÉ-PT-ION-Á-BLE, *a.* Liable to exception; objectionable. *Ash.*
 EX-CÉ-PT-ION-Á-BLE-NESS, * *n.* The quality of being exceptionable. *Ash.*
 EX-CÉ-PT-ION-AL, * *a.* Relating to or implying exceptions. *Qu. Rev.*
 †EX-CÉ-PT-ION-ER, *n.* One who makes objections. *Millon.*
 EX-CÉ-PT-IOUS, (ek-sé'pshus) *a.* Peevish; froward; full of objections. *South.* [R.]

EX-CÉ-PT-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Peevishness. *Barrow.* [R.]
 EX-CÉ-PT-IVE, *a.* Including an exception. *Watts.*
 †EX-CÉ-PT-LESS, *a.* Making no exception. *Shak.*
 EX-CÉ-PT-OR, *n.* One who excepts. *Burnet.*
 EX-CÉ-RN, *v. a.* [*excerno*, L.] [i. EXCERNED; pp. EXCERNING, EXCERNED.] To strain out; to separate by strainers. *Bacon.*
 †EX-CÉ-RN, *v. a.* [*excerpo*, L.] To pick out. *Hales.*
 EX-CÉ-RPT, [ék-sérpt', Sm. R. *Wb.*; ék'sérpt, K. *Todd.*] *n.*; pl. EX-CÉ-RPTS'. An extract; a passage selected from an author.
 EX-CÉ-RPT, *v. a.* To select. *Barnard.* [R.]
 EX-CÉ-RPT, * *n.* pl. [L.] Things picked or culled out; selections; extracts. *Hamilton.*
 †EX-CÉ-RPTION, *n.* A selecting; thing selected. *Raleigh.*
 EX-CÉ-RPT-OR, *n.* A picker or culler. *Barnard.* [R.]
 EX-CÉ-SS, *n.* [*excessus*, L.] More than enough; superfluity; redundancy; exuberance; the difference between unequal things; intemperance; extravagance.
 EX-CÉ-SS-IVE, *a.* [*excessiv*, Fr.] Beyond due bounds; implying excess; extreme; vehement; exceeding.
 EX-CÉ-SS-IVE-LY, *ad.* With or to excess; exceedingly.
 EX-CÉ-SS-IV-É-NESS, *n.* State of being excessive.
 EX-CH-ANGE, *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.] [i. EXCHANGED; pp. EXCHANGING, EXCHANGED.] To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally; to barter; to commute; to change.
 EX-CH-ANGE, * *v. n.* To make an exchange. *A. Smith.*
 EX-CH-ANGE, *n.* Act of exchanging; interchange; reciprocity; barter; traffic:—a place where merchants meet:—the balance of money of different countries:—a method of adjusting mercantile transactions, or of paying debts when the debtor and creditor are distant from each other.—(*Arith.*) A method of finding the value of one commodity or denomination of money in the terms of another.
 EX-CH-ANGE-Á-BÍ-L-I-TY, * *n.* State of being exchangeable
 EX-CH-ANGE-Á-BLE, *a.* That may be exchanged.
 EX-CH-ANG-É-R, *n.* One who practises exchange.
 EX-CHE-AT, *n.* See ESCHEAT.
 EX-CHE-AT-OR, *n.* See ESCHEATOR.
 EX-CHE-QU-ER, (éks-ék'h'er) *n.* [*eschiquier*, Norman Fr.] (*Lavo*) An English court of record, in which all causes relating to the revenue and rights of the crown are heard and determined.
 EX-CHE-QU-ER, (éks-ék'h'er) *v. a.* To institute a process against in, or fine by, the court of exchequer. *Pegge.*
 EX-CHE-QU-ER-BÍLL, * *n.* A bill of credit issued by the authority of the British parliament. *Brande.*
 EX-CÍ-P-I-ENT, * *n.* One who excepts; exceptor. *Everett.* [R.]
 EX-CÍ-S-Á-BLE, *a.* Liable to the duty of excise; taxable.
 EX-CÍ-S-É, (ék-síz') *n.* [*excisum*, L.] An English inland tax levied upon various commodities of home consumption.
 EX-CÍ-S-É, *v. a.* To levy excise upon a person or thing. *Pope.*
 EX-CÍ-S-É-MAN, *n.*; pl. EX-CÍ-S-É-MEN. An officer who inspects and rates excisable commodities.
 EX-CÍ-S-ION, (éks-síz'un) *n.* [*excisio*, L.] Act of cutting off; extirpation; destruction; ruin. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 EX-CÍ-TÁ-BÍ-L-I-TY, *n.* Capability of being excited.
 EX-CÍ-TÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be excited; easily stirred up.
 †EX-CÍ-TÁNT, * or EX-CÍ-TÁNT, * [ék-sí'tánt, K. *Wb.*; ék'sé-tánt, Sm.] *n.* Something that excites; a stimulant. *P. Cyc.*
 †EX-CÍ-TÁNT, *a.* Tending to excite; exciting.
 †EX-CÍ-TÁTE, *v. a.* To stir up. *Bacon.*
 EX-CÍ-TÁ-TION, *n.* Act of exciting; excitement.
 EX-CÍ-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* Having power to excite. *Barrow.*
 EX-CÍ-TÁ-TÓ-RY, * *a.* Tending to excite; stirring up. *Smart.*
 EX-CÍ-TE, *v. a.* [*excito*, L.] [i. EXCITED; pp. EXCITING, EXCITED.] To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to put into motion; to raise.
 EX-CÍ-TE-D, * *p. a.* Animated; moved; stirred up.
 EX-CÍ-TE-MENT, *n.* The state of being excited; that which excites; sensation; a motive.
 EX-CÍ-TER, *n.* One who excites or stirs up.
 EX-CÍ-TING, *n.* Excitation; excitement. *Herbert.*
 EX-CÍ-TING, * *p. a.* Tending to excite or stir up; animating.
 EX-CÍ-TIVE, * *a.* Causing excitement; exciting. *Barnfield.* [R.]
 EX-CÍ-TO-MÓ-TÁ-RY, * *a.* Causing motion in animal bodies independent of sensation or volition. *Dr. M. Hall.*
 EX-CLÁ-ÍM, *v. n.* [*exclamo*, L.] [i. EXCLAIMED; pp. EXCLAIMING, EXCLAIMED.] To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to declare with vociferation; to call; to shout.
 †EX-CLÁ-ÍM, *n.* Clamor; outcry. *Shak.*
 EX-CLÁ-ÍM-ER, *n.* One who exclaims.
 EX-CLÁ-MÁ-TION, *n.* Act of exclaiming; vehement outcry; clamor; vociferation; a sentence of passionate import or passionately uttered; the mark (!) expressing emotion, surprise, or wonder.
 EX-CLÁ-MÁ-TIVE, * *a.* Exclamatory; exclaiming. *Ash.*

EX-CLĀM/A-TĪVE-LŪ,* *ad.* With exclamation. *Smart.*
 EX-CLĀM/A-TŌ-RĪ-LŪ,* *ad.* With exclamation. *Smart.*
 EX-CLĀM/A-TŌ-RŪ,* *a.* Using or containing exclamation.
 EX-CLĀM/Ā-TŌ-RŪ,* *a.* [excludo, L.] [i. EXCLUDED; pp. EXCLUDING, EXCLUDED.] To shut out; to hinder from entrance; to debar; to prohibit; to except; to expel; to eject; to dismiss from the womb or egg.
 EX-CLŪ'SĪŌN, (eks-klū'shŭn) *n.* Act of excluding; state of being excluded; prohibition; rejection; exception; ejection; emission.
 EX-CLŪ'SĪŌN-Ā-RŪ,* *a.* Tending to exclude or debar. *Ch. Ob.*
 EX-CLŪ'SĪŌN-ĒR,* *n.* One who excludes or debars. *Crabb.*
 EX-CLŪ'SĪŌN-IŠM,* *n.* Exclusive principles or practice. *Ch. Ob.*
 EX-CLŪ'SĪŌN-IŠT, (eks-klū'shŭn-išt) *n.* One who excludes or debars another from any privilege. *Foz.*
 EX-CLŪ'SĪVE,* *a.* Tending to exclude; excluding; debaring; illiberal; narrow-minded;—excepting, opposed to inclusive.
 EX-CLŪ'SĪVE,* *n.* One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship. *Smart.*
 EX-CLŪ'SĪVE-IŠM,* *n.* Exclusiveness. *Museum.* [R.]
 EX-CLŪ'SĪVE-LŪ,* *ad.* In an exclusive manner.
 EX-CLŪ'SĪVE-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being exclusive. *Scott.*
 EX-CLŪ'SŌ-RŪ,* *a.* Having power to exclude. *Ash.*
 †EX-CŌC'T,* *v. a.* [excoctus, L.] To boil; to make by boiling. *Bacon.*
 EX-CŌC'TIŌN,* *n.* The act of excocting. *Bacon.*
 EX-CŌG'/I-TĀTE, *v. a.* [excogitio, L.] [i. EXCOGITATED; pp. EXCOGITATING, EXCOGITATED.] To discover by thinking; to cogitate; to think upon. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 EX-CŌG'/I-TĀTE, *v. n.* To think; to cogitate. *Bacon.*
 EX-CŌG'-I-TĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* Invention; cogitation. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 †EX-CŌM-MŪNE,* *v. a.* To exclude; to discommen. *Gayton.*
 EX-CŌM-MŪNI-CĀ-BLE, *a.* Liable to be excommunicated.
 EX-CŌM-MŪNI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [excommunico, low L.] [i. EXCOMMUNICATED; pp. EXCOMMUNICATING, EXCOMMUNICATED.] To eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical censure; to expel from fellowship.
 EX-CŌM-MŪNI-CĀTE, *a.* Excommunicated. *Donne.*
 EX-CŌM-MŪNI-CĀTE, *n.* One who is excommunicated.
 EX-CŌM-MŪNI-CĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* Act of excommunicating; exclusion from the church; an ecclesiastical interdict.
 EX-CŌM-MŪNI-CĀ-TŌR,* *n.* One who excommunicates. *Prynne.*
 EX-CŌM-MŪNI-CĀ-TŌ-RŪ,* *a.* Relating to or causing excommunication. *Brit. Crit.*
 †EX-CŌM-MŪN'ĪŌN,* *n.* Excommunication. *Milton.*
 †EX CŌN-CĒS'SŌ,* [L.] From what has been granted or conceded. *Macdonell.*
 EX-CŌR'I-Ā-BLE,* *a.* That may be exoriated. *Brown.*
 EX-CŌR'I-ĀTE, *v. a.* [excorio, L.] [i. EXCORIATED; pp. EXCORIATING, EXCORIATED.] To flay; to strip off the skin or bark.
 EX-CŌR-I-Ā'TĪŌN, *n.* Act of exoriating; abrasion of the cuticle; loss of skin; a sore place where the skin is off.
 †EX-CŌR'I-CĀTE,* *v. a.* To strip off the bark or rind. *Brown.*
 EX-CŌR-TĪ-CĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* A pulling off the bark. *Quincy.*
 EX-CŌR'TĪ'ĒR,* (-yēr) *n.* One who has ceased to be a courtier. *Mora.*
 EX-CŌRE-Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be spit out. *Bullkar.* [R.]
 EX-CŌRE-ĀTE, *v. a.* [excreo, L.] To eject or spit by hawking. *Cokeram.* [R.]
 †EX-CŌRE-Ā'TĪŌN, *n.* A retching; a spitting out. *Cokeram.*
 EX-CŌRE-MĒNT, *n.* [excrementum, L.] That which is excreted; that which is separated from the nourishing part of food, and thrown off as noxious or useless; dung.
 EX-CŌRE-MĒNT'ĀL, *a.* Relating to excrement. *Burton.*
 EX-CŌRE-MĒNT'ĪĀL,* *a.* Containing or resembling excrement. *Dunglison.*
 EX-CŌRE-MĒNT'ĪŌUS, (eks-krē-mēn-tish'us) *a.* Containing excrement; consisting of matter excreted from the body.
 EX-CŌRE'S/CENCE, *n.* [excreresco, L.] That which grows un-naturally, and without use, out of something else; a protuberance; a preternatural or morbid superfluity.
 EX-CŌRE'S/CEN-CŪ,* *n.* Excreescence. *Addison.*
 EX-CŌRE'S/CENT, *a.* Growing out of something else; partaking of excreescence.
 EX-CŌRE'TE,* *v. a.* [i. EXCRETED; pp. EXCRETING, EXCRETED.] To separate and throw off, as by natural passages; to pass by excretion; to eject; to excern. *Paley.*
 EX-CŌR'E'TĪŌN, *n.* [excretio, L.] The act of excreting; that which is excreted; ejection of animal substance; the thing excerned.
 EX-CŌR'E-TĪVE, [eks-krē-tiv, S. W. P. F. F.] (eks-krē'tiv, *Ja. K. Sm.*) *a.* Separating and ejecting excrements.
 †EX-CŌR'E-TŌ-RŪ, or EX-CŌR'Ē-TŌ-RŪ, [eks-krē-tŭr-ē, S. W. P. R.; eks-krē'tŭr-ē, *Ja. K. Sm.*] *a.* Separating and ejecting excrement or superfluous parts.
 †EX-CŌR'E-TŌ-RŪ, *n.* A duct that transmits excreted matter.

EX-CŌR'Ū/CĀ-BLE, (eks-krŭ'shē-ā-bl) *a.* Liable to torment. *Bailey* [R.]
 EX-CŌR'Ū/CĀ-ĀTE, (eks-krŭ'shē-āt) *v. a.* [excrucio, L.] [i. EXCRUCIATED; pp. EXCRUCIATING, EXCRUCIATED.] To afflict with extreme pain; to torture; to torment.
 †EX-CŌR'Ū/CĀ-TĪNG,* (eks-krŭ'shē-āt'ing) *p. a.* Tormenting; exceedingly painful.
 EX-CŌR'Ū/CĀ-TĪŌN, (eks-krŭ'shē-ā'shŭn) *n.* Torment.
 †EX-CŪ-RĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* [exceutio, L.] The act of watching all night. *Bailey.*
 EX-CŪL/PĀ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being excuplated. *Todd.*
 EX-CŪL/PĀTE, *v. a.* [ex and culpo, L.] [i. EXCUPLATED; pp. EXCUPATING, EXCUPATED.] To free from blame; to absolve; to acquit; to exonerate; to clear from the imputation of a fault.
 EX-CŪL-PĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* Act of excuplating; excuse.
 EX-CŪL/PĀ-TŌ-RŪ, *a.* Clearing from imputed fault.
 †EX-CŪR', *v. n.* To pass beyond limits. *Harvey.*
 EX CŪR'Ā,* [L.] (*Law*) Out of court. [*Brandē.*
 EX-CŪR'RENT,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the axis in the centre.
 EX-CŪR'SĪŌN, (eks-kŭr'shŭn) *n.* [excurro, L.] A going beyond; a journey; a ramble; a tour; a trip; a jant; an expedition; digression.
 EX-CŪR'SĪŌN,* *v. n.* To make an excursion. *C. Lamb.* [R.]
 EX-CŪR'SĪVE, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating.
 EX-CŪR'SĪVE-LŪ,* *ad.* In an excursive manner.
 EX-CŪR'SĪVE-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being excursive.
 EX-CŪR'SŪS,* *n.* [L.] A literary exercise, task, or performance; an excursion. *Qu. Rev.*
 EX-CŪS'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be excused; pardonable.
 EX-CŪS'Ā-BLE-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being excusable.
 EX-CŪS'Ā-BLY,* *ad.* In an excusable manner. *Secker.*
 EX-CŪ-SĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* Excuse; plea; apology. *Bacon.* [R.]
 EX-CŪ'SĀ-TŌ-RŪ, *a.* Pleading excuse; apologetical.
 EX-CŪSE, (eks-kŭz') *v. a.* [excuso, L.] [i. EXCUSSED; pp. EXCUSING, EXCUSSED.] To extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology; to excuplate; to absolve; to acquit; to justify.
 EX-CŪSE, (eks-kŭs') *n.* A reason alleged for doing or not doing a thing; plea offered in extenuation; apology; remission; cause of being excused; pretext; pretension; pretence.
 EX-CŪSE/LESS, *a.* Being without excuse. *Whitlock.*
 EX-CŪS'ĒR, (eks-kŭz'er) *n.* One who excuses another.
 EX-CŪSS', *v. a.* [excussus, L.] [†] To shake off. *Stillingfleet.* (*Law*) To seize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*
 EX-CŪS'SĪŌN, (eks-kŭsh'ŭn) *n.* [excussio, L.] (*Law*) Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*
 EX'E-CŌRĀ-BLE, *a.* That is to be execrated; abominable; hateful; detestable; accused.
 EX'E-CŌRĀ-BLE-NESS,* *n.* State of being execrable. *Scott.*
 EX'E-CŌRĀ-BLY,* *ad.* In an execrable manner.
 EX'E-CŌRĀTE, *v. a.* [execro, L.] [i. EXECERATED; pp. EXECERATING, EXECERATED.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.
 EX'E-CŌRĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* Act of execrating; detestation; malediction; curse; imprecation of evil.
 EX'E-CŌRĀ-TŌ-RŪ, *n.* A formula of execrations. [See *Dissert.*
 †EX-E-CŪT', *v. a.* [exco, L.] To cut out. *Harvey.* See *EXSECTION.*
 †EX-E-CŪTĪŌN, (eks-ēk'shŭn) *n.* See *EXSECTION.*
 EX'E-CŪT-Ā-BLE,* *a.* That may be executed. *G. Canning.*
 EX'E-CŪTE, *v. a.* [exagor, L.] [i. EXECUTED; pp. EXECUTING, EXECUTED.] To perform [i. e.] to carry into effect; to put to death; to complete, as a legal instrument, by signing and sealing; to accomplish; to effect; to complete; to fulfil; to achieve; to consummate; to finish.
 EX'E-CŪTE, *v. n.* To perform any act or office.
 EX'E-CŪTER, *n.* One who executes. See *EXECUTOR.*
 EX'E-CŪTĪŌN, *n.* Act of executing; the act of the law by which possession is given of body or goods;—completion; performance; practice; death inflicted by forms of law; destruction; slaughter. (*Law*) A judicial writ.
 EX'E-CŪTĪŌN-ĒR, *n.* One who kills; specially, one who puts to death criminals who are condemned by forms of law.
 EX-ĒC'Ū-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality of executing; not legislative, but active, or putting the laws in execution.—*Executive power*, that part of the government, or of the powers of a state, which is employed in putting into execution the laws made by the legislative power, or the decrees of the judicial power.
 EX-ĒC'Ū-TĪVE,* *n.* The person or the power that administers the government; an executive officer. *Qu. Rev.* † This word is often so used in the United States; and it is, of late years, so used in England.
 EX-ĒC'Ū-TĪVE-LŪ,* *ad.* In an executive manner. *Barrow.*
 EX-ĒC'Ū-TŌR, *n.* (*Law*) One who is appointed by a testator to see and take care that his will and testament are executed.
 EX-ĒC'Ū-TŌRĪ-ĀL,* *a.* Relating to an executor. *Blackstone.*
 EX-ĒC'Ū-TŌR-SHĪP, *n.* The office of an executor.
 EX-ĒC'Ū-TŌ-RŪ, *a.* Having or exercising authority.— (*Law*) That is to be executed or performed at a future period.

EX-EC'U-TRĒSS, n. An excretrix. *Shak.* [Bacon.
 EX-EC'U-TRĪX, n. A woman intrusted to execute a will.
 EX-Ē'DRĀ,* [ex-ē'dra, P. Cyc.; ex-ē'dra, Brande.] n. [L.]
 pl. EX-Ē'DRĒS. (Arch.) An open recess in a building; an
 open or covered place provided with seats. P. Cyc.
 EX-Ē-QĒ'SIS, n. [ἐξήγησις.] The science or art of literary
 interpretation; explanation of the meaning of an author;
 interpretation.
 EX-Ē-QĒ'T'IC,* a. Explanatory; exegetical. *Smart.*
 EX-Ē-QĒ'T'ICAL, a. Explanatory; expository. *Smith.*
 EX-Ē-QĒ'T'ICAL-LY, ad. By way of explanation. *Br. Bull.*
 EX-Ē-QĒ'T'IST,* n. One versed in exegesis. *Qu. Reg. [R.]*
 EX-ĒM'PLĀR, n. [L.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.
 †EX-ĒM'PLĀR, a. Exemplary. *Br. Taylor.*
 †EX-ĒM'PLĀR-LY, ad. In an exemplary manner.
 †EX-ĒM'PLĀR-NESS, n. State of being exemplary.
 †EX-ĒM'PLĀR'ITY, n. A pattern worthy of imitation. *W.*
Mountagu. Barrow.
 †EX-ĒM'PLĀR-Y, [ēgz'em-plā-re, S. W. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.;
 egz-ēm'plā-re, P. K.] a. Worthy of imitation; serving
 for a pattern; serving to warn; explanatory.
 †EX-ĒM'PLĀR-Y, n. [exemplaire, Fr.] A copy. *Donne.*
 †EX-ĒM'PLĪ-FĪ-ABLE,* a. That may be exemplified. *Cole-*
ridge.
 EX-ĒM-PLĪ-FĪ-CĀTION, n. Act of exemplifying; a trans-
 script; illustration; a copy.
 EX-ĒM'PLĪ-FĪ-ER, n. One who exemplifies.
 EX-ĒM'PLĪ-FY, v. a. [i. EXEMPLIFIED; pp. EXEMPLIFYING,
 EXEMPLIFIED.] To illustrate by example; to transcribe;
 to copy.
 EX-ĒM'PLĪ GRĀ'TĪA,* (grā'shē-ā) [L.] As an example;
 as an instance:—usually abbreviated *ex. gr.* or *c. g.*
 EX-ĒMPT', (ēgz-ēm't) v. a. [exemptus, L.] [i. EXEMPTED;
 pp. EXEMPTING, EXEMPTED.] To free from; to privilege;
 to grant immunity from; to excuse.
 EX-ĒMPT', a. Free by privilege; not liable; not included.
 EX-ĒMPT',* n. A person exempted from the performance
 of certain duty or service, as from paying a tax or per-
 forming military duty. *Crabb.*
 EX-ĒMPT'IBLE, [ēgz-ēm't'ē-ə] a. That may be exempted;
 loose; quit; free. *Cotgrave. [R.]*
 EX-ĒMPT'ION, (ēgz-ēm'shun) n. Act of exempting; immu-
 nity; privilege; freedom from that to which others are liable.
 †EX-ĒMPT'IOUS, (ēgz-ēm-tish'us) a. Separable. *Mora.*
 †EX-ĒN'TER-ĀTE, v. a. [exentero, L.] To take out the bow-
 els. *Burton.*
 †EX-ĒN'TER-ĀTION, n. Act of taking out the bowels.
Brownie.
 EX-Ē-QUĀ'TUR,* n. [L.] (Law) A declaration, in writing,
 given by the executive authority of a government to a
 foreign consul, authorizing him to perform the duties of
 his office. *Bouvier.*
 EX-Ē-QUI-AL, a. Funeral; relating to funerals. *Pope.*
 EX-Ē-QUIĒS, (ēks'ē-kwiz) n. pl. [exequia, L.] Funeral rites;
 the ceremonies of burial; the procession of burial. *Shak.*
 †EX-Ē-QUY, n. Funeral rite. *Dr. King.* See EXEQUIES.
 †EX-ĒR'ĒNT, a. [exercens, L.] Practising; following any
 calling. *Ayliffe.*
 EX-ĒR-CĪS-ABLE, a. That may be exercised. *Blackstone.*
 EX-ĒR-CĪSE, n. [exercitium, L.] Labor; work; use; prac-
 tice, such as belongs to one's occupation; labor or bodily
 exertion for health or amusement; preparatory practice in
 order to skillful performance; performance; task; act of
 divine worship.
 EX-ĒR-CĪSE, v. a. [exercere, L.] [i. EXERCISED; pp. EXER-
 CISING, EXERCISED.] To employ; to train by use; to make
 skillful by practice; to task; to practise; to exert; to car-
 ry on; to perform; to put in use.
 EX-ĒR-CĪSE, v. n. To use exercise; to labor, as for health.
 EX-ĒR-CĪS-ĒR, n. One who exercises.
 EX-ĒR-CĪ-TĀTION, n. Exercise; practice. *Felton. [R.]*
 EX-ĒR-CĪ-TOR,* n. (Law) One who fits and equips a vessel.
Bouvier.
 EX-ĒRGUE', (ēgz-ērg') n. [Fr.] (Numismatics) The basis or
 lower limb of a coin or medal, when separated by a line
 from the rest of the face, which usually contains words
 giving the date, place, &c., of the coin, or other substi-
 tial matter.
 EX-ĒRT', v. a. [exerco, L.] [i. EXERTED; pp. EXERTING, EX-
 ERTED.] To use with effort; to put forth; to perform; to
 enforce; to exercise; to employ.
 EX-ĒRT'ION, (ēgz-ēr'shun) n. Act of exerting; effort.
 EX-ĒRT'IVE,* a. Making exertion; using effort. *Reader. [R.]*
 EX-Ē'SION, (ēgz-ē'shun) n. [exesus, L.] Act of eating
 through. *Brownie. [R.]*
 †EX-ĒST'V-ATE,* v. n. [exastuo, L.] To boil. *Toddy.*
 †EX-ĒS-TV-ĀTION, n. [exastuo, L.] Ebullition. *Boyle.*
 EX-FŌ-LĪ-ATE, v. n. [ex and folium, L.] [i. EXPOLIATED;
 pp. EXPOLIATING, EXPOLIATED.] To shell off; to come off
 as in scales; to scale off.
 EX-FŌ-LĪ-ĀTE,* v. a. To scale; to free from scales or splin-
 ters. *Scott.*
 EX-FŌ-LĪ-ĀTION, n. Act or state of exfoliating; the separa-
 tion of a piece of dead bone from the living.

EX-FŌ-LĪ-A-TIVE, a. Procuring exfoliation.
 EX-HĀL-ABLE, (ēgz-hāl'ə-ə) a. That may be exhaled.
 EX-HĀL'ANT,* a. Sending forth vapors; exhaling. *Maunder*
 EX-HĀLĀTION, n. [exhalatio, L.] Act of exhaling; that
 which is exhaled; evaporation; emission; that which
 rises in vapors; vapor; fume.
 EX-HĀLE', v. a. [exhalo, L.] [i. EXHALED; pp. EXHALING,
 EXHALED.] To send or draw out in vapors or fume; to
 evaporate; to emit.
 EX-HĀLE'VE,* v. n. To fly off or vanish as vapor. *Dryden.*
 EX-HĀLE'MENT, n. Exhalation; vapor. *Bronne. [R.]*
 EX-HĀUST', (ēgz-hāwst') v. a. [i. EXHAUSTED; pp. EXHAUST-
 ING, EXHAUSTED.] To drain; to spend out totally; to ex-
 pend by exertion; to empty; to spend.
 †EX-HĀUST', a. Deprived of strength; exhausted. *Burton.*
 EX-HĀUST'ED,* p. a. Drained; made empty.—*Exhausted*
receiver, a vessel from which the air is to be extracted by
the action of the air-pump. Crabb.
 EX-HĀUST'ER, n. He or that which exhausts. *Ellis.*
 EX-HĀUST'IBLE, a. Capable of being exhausted. *Johnson.*
 EX-HĀUST'ING,* p. a. Draining off; diminishing; weak-
 ening.
 EX-HĀUST'ION, (ēgz-hāwst'yun) n. Act of exhausting; state
 of being exhausted.
 EX-HĀUST'IVE,* a. Tending to exhaust. *H. N. Coleridge.*
 EX-HĀUST'LESS, a. Not to be emptied; inexhaustible.
 †EX-HĀUST'MENT, n. Exhaustion. *Br. Williams. [all. [R.]]*
 †EX-HĀUST'URE,* (ēgz-hāwst'yur) n. Exhaustion. *Wraz-*
EX-HE-DRĀ, or EX-HE'DRĀ,* n. See EXEDRA. Brande.*
 EX-HER'E-DĀTE, v. a. [exheredo, L.] To disinherit. *Hu-*
loet. [R.]
 EX-HER'E-DĀTION, n. (Law) A disinheriting. *Chambers.*
 EX-HIB'IT, v. a. [exhibeo, L.] [i. EXHIBITED; pp. EXHIBIT-
 ING, EXHIBITED.] To offer to view; to manifest; to show;
 to display; to administer.
 EX-HIB'IT, n. (Law) A legal document or statement in writ-
 ing; any paper formally exhibited in a court. *Cowel.*
 EX-HIB'ITĀNT,* n. (Law) One who makes an exhibit.
Joadrell.
 EX-HIB'IT-ER, n. One who exhibits.
 EX-HIB'ITION, (ēks-he-bish'un) n. Act of exhibiting;
 display; a public show or performance at a literary sem-
 inary; a show or display of works of art; a private bene-
 faction instituted for the maintenance of a scholar in a
 college or university; an allowance; a pension; a salary.
 EX-HIB'ITION-ER, (ēks-he-bish'un-ēr) n. One who is
 maintained, at an English university, by an exhibition or
 benefaction.
 EX-HIB'ITIVE, a. Representative; displaying. *Norris.*
 EX-HIB'ITIVE-LY, ad. Representatively. *Waterland.*
 EX-HIB'IT-ŌR, n. (Law) One who makes an exhibit. See
 EXHIBITER.
 EX-HIB'IT-ŌRY, a. Setting forth; showing. *Warton.*
 EX-HIL-ĀRĀNT,* n. Any thing which exhilarates. *P. Mag.*
 EX-HIL-ĀRĀNT, a. Tending to exhilarate. *Pikington.*
 EX-HIL-ĀRATE, v. a. [exhilaro, L.] [i. EXHILARATED; pp.
 EXHILARATING, EXHILARATED.] To make cheerful; to
 cheer; to enliven; to animate; to inspire; to gladden.
 EX-HIL-ĀRATE, v. n. To become glad. *Bacon.*
 EX-HIL-ĀRĀT-ING,* p. a. Making glad or cheerful; cheer-
 ing.
 EX-HIL-ĀRĀTION, n. Act of exhilarating; state of being
 exhilarated; animation; gaiety; hilarity.
 EX-HŌRT', (ēgz-hört') v. a. [exhortor, L.] [i. EXHORTED;
 pp. EXHORTING, EXHORTED.] To incite by words of ad-
 vice or well-meant counsel; to persuade; to encourage
 to do well; to incite.
 †EX-HŌRT', (ēgz-hört') n. Exhortation. *Pope.*
 EX-HŌR-TĀTION, n. The act of exhorting; incitement to
 good; encouragement; a persuasive discourse.
 EX-HŌR-TĀ-TIVE, a. Containing exhortation. *Barrow.*
 EX-HŌR-TĀ-TOR,* n. [L.] An exhorter; an encourager.
P. Cyc.
 EX-HŌR-TĀ-TŌRY, a. Tending to exhort; hortatory.
 EX-HŌRTER, n. One who exhorts.
 EX-HŪ'MATE,* v. a. To exhume; to unbury. *Dr. Hitchcock.*
 EX-HŪ'MĀTION, n. [ex and humus, L.] The act of un-
 burying, or of digging up a body interred; disinterment.
Seward.
 EX-HUMBLE,* v. a. [i. EXHUMED; pp. EXHUMING, EXHUMED.]
 To dig out of the earth; to unbury. *Qu. Rev.*
 EX-IC'ĀTE, v. a. [exsicco, L.] To dry. *Holland.* See EX-
 SICCATE.
 EX-IC-CĀTION, n. Arefaction. See EXSICCATION.
 EX-IC-CĀ-TIVE, a. See EXSICCATIVE.
 EX-IG'NĒCE, } n. Urgent demand; want; need; press-
 EX-IG'NĒ-CY, } ing necessity; sudden occasion; emer-
 gency.
 EX-IG'NĒ-DA-RY,* n. (Law) An officer who makes out ex-
 egnants and proclamations. *Crabb.*
 EX-IG'NT, n. [exignus, L.] [†Pressing business. *Hooker*
End. Shak.] (Law) A writ preparatory to an outlawry
when the defendant is not to be found.
 EX-IG'NT, a. Pressing; requiring instant aid. *Burke.*

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, short; A, E, I, O, U, V, obscure.—FĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR;

EX'IGENT-ER, * n. (*Law*) One who makes out exigents; exigentary. *Mason*.
 EX'IG-IB-LE, * a. That may be exacted. *Bolingbroke*.
 EX-IG-IB-RE, * n. [*exiguus*, L.] Slenderness. *Boyle*. [R.]
 EX-IG-IB-OS, a. Small; diminutive; little. *Harnet*.
 EX-IG-IB-OS-NESS, * n. State of being exiguous. *Scott*.
 EX-IL-LE, n. [*exilium*, L.] State of being banished; banishment; proscription; expulsion; a person banished.
 ||EX-IL-LE, or EX'ILE, [eg-zil', S. W. F. Ja.; eks'il, J. Sm. R. Wb.] v. a. [i. EXILED; pp. EXILING, EXILED.] To banish; to drive from a country.
 †EX-IL-LE, (eg-zil') a. [*exilis*, L.] Small; slender; not full. *Bacon*.
 ||EX-ILED', * (eg-zil'd' or eks'id') p. a. Banished; driven from one's country.
 EX-ILE-MENT, n. Banishment. *Wotton*. [R.]
 †EX-IL-U-TION, (eks-e-lish'un) n. [*exilium*, L.] Act of springing or rushing out suddenly. *Brown*. [R.]
 EX-IL-U-TY, n. Slenderness; smallness. *Bacon*.
 †EX-IM-I-TY, a. [*eximius*, L.] Eminent; excellent. *Barrow*.
 †EX-IN-A-NITE, v. a. To make empty; to spoil; to weaken. *Pearson*.
 EX-IN-A-NI-TION, (eg-zin-a-nish'un) n. Act of emptying; exhaustion; privation. *Bp. Hall*. [R.]
 EX-IST', (eg-zist') v. n. [*existo*, L.] [i. EXISTED; pp. EXISTING, EXISTED.] To have existence or being; to be.
 EX-IST-ENCE, n. State of being or existing; duration; life.
 EX-IST-EN-CY, n. Existence. *Tatler*. [R.]
 EX-IST-ENT, a. Having existence or being; existing.
 EX-IS-TEN-TIAL, a. Having existence. *Bp. Barlow*.
 †EX-IS-TEN-TIAL-LY, * ad. In an existing state. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 EX-IS-TI-MATION, n. [*existimatio*, L.] Opinion; esteem. *Spectator*. [R.]
 EX-IT', n. [L.] Act of going out; decease; departure; egress; passage out.—*Exit* and *Exeunt*, Latin words used in play-books to denote the time when a person or persons leave the stage.
 †EX-I-TIAL, (eg-zish'al) a. [*exitialis*, L.] Deadly; mortal. *Harvey*.
 †EX-I-TIOUS, (eg-zish'yus) a. Deadly; exitial. *Homilies*.
 EX'IT-RUS, * n. [L.] (*Law*) Issue; offspring; yearly rent or profits of land. *Lyntine*.
 EX-N-ER-EO MOTO', * [L.] From a mere motion; from one's own free-will, without suggestion or constraint. *Hamilton*.
 EX-N-E-C-S-S-ET-TA-TI-RE R'E'I, * [L.] From the necessity of the thing, or of the case. *Hamilton*.
 EX'ODE, n. [i. *ἄδον*.] An interlude, or farce, at the end of a play. *Roscommon*.
 EX-O'DI-UM, * n. In Greek tragedy, the end or dénouement of the play. *Brande*.
 EX-O-DUS, n. [i. *ἔξοδος*.] Departure;—the second book of Moses, which describes the departure from Egypt.
 †EX-O-DY, n. Departure; exodus. *Hale*.
 †EX-O-F-FI-LI-CI-O, * (eks-oh-fish'eh-5) [L.] By reason or virtue of office; denoting the power which a person possesses of doing certain things, by virtue of his office. *Hamilton*.
 EX-O-GEN, * n. [i. *ἐξογεναι*.] (*Bot.*) A plant or tree which increases in diameter by the addition of new wood to the outside of the old wood, or by successive external additions; opposed to *endogen*. *P. Cyc*.
 EX-O-GE-NOUS, * a. (*Bot.*) Belonging to exogens; increasing by successive external additions, as trees. *Buckland*.
 †EX-O-LETE', a. [*exoletus*, L.] Obsolete; out of use. *Bailey*.
 †EX-O-LU-TION, n. Laxation of the nerves. *Brown*.
 †EX-OLVE', (eg-zolv') v. a. [*exolvere*, L.] To loose; to pay. *Bailey*.
 EX-O-MOL-O-GE-SIS, * n. [i. *ἐξομολόγησις*.] A common confession. *Bp. Taylor*.
 EX-OM-PHA-LÖS, n. (*Med.*) Hernia or rupture at or near the navel.
 EX-ON-ER-ATE, v. a. [*exonero*, L.] [i. EXONERATED; pp. EXONERATING, EXONERATED.] To unload; to disburden; to discharge; to exculpate; to relieve; to clear; to justify; to absolve; to acquit.
 EX-ON-ER-ATION, n. Act of exonerating; discharge.
 EX-ON-ER-A-TIVE, a. Freeing from a charge or burden.
 EX-ON-ER-A-TOR, * n. One who exonerates. *Dana*.
 EX-OPH-THAL'MI-A, * n. [L.] (*Med.*) The protrusion of the eyeball from the orbit. *Brande*.
 EX-O-FHVL'OUS, * a. (*Bot.*) Naked, as the leaves of exogens. *Brande*.
 †EX-OP-TA-BLE, a. [*exoptabilis*, L.] Desirable. *Bailey*.
 EX-OP-TILE, * n. (*Bot.*) A dicotyledonous plant. *Brande*.
 EX-O-R-ABLE, a. [*exorabilis*, L.] That may be moved by entreaty. *Harrington*.
 †EX-O-R-ATE, v. a. [*exoro*, L.] To obtain by request. *Cochran*.
 EX-OR-IB-TANCE, } n. State of being exorbitant; enor-
 EX-OR-IB-TAN-CY, } mity; gross deviation from rule
 or right; depravity.

EX-OR-IB-TANT, a. [*ex* and *orbito*, L.] Exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; beyond rule; enormous; excessive.
 EX-OR-IB-TANT-LY, ad. In an exorbitant manner.
 †EX-OR-IB-TATE, v. a. [*ex* and *orbito*, L.] To deviate; to go beyond rule. *Spenser*.
 ||EX-OR-CISE, [eks'or-siz, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; eks'ör-siz, K.] v. a. [i. *ἐξορκίζω*.] To affirm by his holy name; to drive away [evil spirits] by certain forms of abjuration; to purify from evil influence.
 ||EX-OR-CISE-ER, n. One who exorcises; exorcist.
 ||EX-OR-CISE-M, n. Act of exorcising; expulsion of evil spirits; a form of abjuration for expelling evil spirits.
 ||EX-OR-CIST, [eks'or-sist, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; eks'ör-sist, E. K.] n. One who exorcises, or casts out evil spirits; an enchanter; a conjurer.
 EX-OR-DI-AL, (eg-zör'dé-äl) a. Introductory; initial. *Brown*.
 EX-OR-DI-UM, n. [L.] pl. L. EX-ÖR'DI-A; Eng. EX-ÖR-DI-UMS. (*Rhet.*) The commencement or opening part of a speech or oration; an introduction; a formal preface.
 †EX-OR-N-ATION, n. [*exornatio*, L.] Ornament; decoration. *Hooker*.
 EX-OR-TIVE, * a. Rising; relating to the east. *Scott*. [R.]
 EX-OS-MOSE', * n. [i. *ἔξωμοσις*.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or pores from within outwards; exosmosis. *Brande*.
 EX-OS-MO-SIS, * n. Same as *exosmosis*. *Scudamore*.
 †EX-ÖS-SÄTE, * v. a. To deprive of bones; to bone. *Bailey*.
 †EX-ÖS-SÄ-TE-D, a. [*exossatus*, L.] Deprived of bones. *Bailey*.
 EX-ÖS-SÖ-ÖUS, (eg-zöh'she-üs) a. Wanting bones; boneless.
 EX-OS-TÖME', * n. [i. *ἔξωστος*.] (*Bot.*) A passage through the outer integument of an ovule. *Brande*.
 EX-OS-TÖ-SIS, [eks-ös-tö'sis, W. Ja. Sm.; eks-ös-tö-sis, S. K.] n. [i. *ἔξωστος* and *στέρον*.] (*Anat.*) An unnatural protuberance or tumor of a bone.—(*Bot.*) A tumor or knot in trees, formed by disease.
 EX-O-TER-IC, } a. [*ἐξωτερικός*.] Public; exterior, as
 EX-O-TER-I-CAL, } distinguished from *esoteric*. See *ESOTERIC*.
 EX-O-TER-I-CISM, * n. Exoteric doctrine or principles. *Ch. Ob*.
 EX-O-TER-ICS, * n. pl. The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all that was admitted; his published writings. *Ash*.
 EX-O-TER-Y, n. What is public or common. *Search*.
 EX-ÖT-IC, a. Foreign; not produced at home.
 EX-ÖT-IC, n. (*Bot.*) A plant of foreign origin.
 EX-ÖT-I-CAL, a. [*ἐξωτικός*.] Foreign; not domestic; exotic.
 EX-ÖT-I-CAL-NESS, * n. State of being exotic. *Scott*.
 EX-ÖT-I-CISM, * n. A foreign word or idiom. *Dr. Watts*.
 EX-PÄND', v. a. [*expandere*, L.] [i. EXPANDED; pp. EXPANDING, EXPANDED.] To spread out; to lay open, as a net or skirt; to dilate.
 EX-PÄND-ED, * p. a. Spread out; extended; laid open.
 EX-PÄNSE', n. [*expansum*, L.] Wide, smooth extension; extent; expansion.
 EX-PÄN-SI-BIL-I-TY, n. Capacity of expansion.
 EX-PÄN-SI-BLE, a. That may be expanded.
 EX-PÄN-SI-BLE, * a. Belonging to expansion; expansive. *Scott*.
 EX-PÄN-SION, (eks-pän'shun) n. Act of expanding; state of being expanded; extent; space.
 EX-PÄN-SIVE, a. Having power to expand.
 EX PÄRTE, [L.] (*Law*) Of the one part; proceeding from only one part or side of a matter in question.—*Ex parte evidence*, evidence delivered on only one side.—*Ex parte council*, a council of only one side or party.
 EX-PÄ-TI-ÄTE, (eks-pä'she-ät) v. n. [*expatiari*, L.] [i. EXPATIATED; pp. EXPATIATING, EXPATIATED.] To range at large; to enlarge upon in language; to take a wide circuit or view.
 EX-PÄ-TI-ÄTE, v. a. To diffuse. *Dryden*. [R.]
 EX-PÄ-TI-Ä-TION, (eks-pä'she-ät'shun) n. Act of expatiating. *Bacon*.
 EX-PÄ-TI-Ä-TÖR, (eks-pä'she-ät-tür) n. One who expatiates.
 EX-PÄ-TI-Ä-TÖ-RY, * (eks-pä'she-ät-tö-re) a. Enlarging; diffusive. *Bisset*.
 ||EX-PÄ-TRI-ÄTE, [eks-pä'tre-ät, E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Maunder; eks-pä'tre-ät, Wb.] n. [*ex* and *patria*, L.] [i. EXPATRIATED; pp. EXPATRIATING, EXPATRIATED.] To banish from one's native country; to remove from one's country.
 ||EX-PÄ-TRI-Ä-TION, n. Act of expatriating; banishment; emigration.
 EX-PÉCT', v. a. [*expecto*, L.] [i. EXPECTED; pp. EXPECTING, EXPECTED.] To look for; to wait for; to attend the coming of. *Sp*.—This word is often improperly used in the U. S., especially by the illiterate, in the sense of to suppose, to think; and it is used in the same manner in some parts of England. *Willbraham*, *Croce*, &c.
 †EX-PÉCT', v. n. To wait; to stay. *Sandys*.
 EX-PÉCT-A-BLE, a. That may be expected. *Brown*.
 EX-PÉCT-ANCE, n. Expectation; something expected.
 EX-PÉCT-AN-CY, n. Expectation; expectance. *Shak*.—*Expectancy* are of two sorts, one created

by the act of the parties, called a *remainder*; the other by act of law, called a *reversion*.

EX-PÉC'T'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Depending on something; waiting in expectation. *Swift*.—(*Med.*) That waits for the efforts of nature. See EXPECTATION.

EX-PÉC'T'ANT, *n.* One who is looking for some benefit.

EX-PÉC'T'ATION, *n.* Act of expecting; the thing expected; hope; anticipation; trust; prospect of good to come.—(*Med.*) A method which consists in observing the progress of diseases, and leaving them almost wholly to the efforts of nature, without prescribing active medicines.—*Expectation of life*, the mean average duration of the life of individuals of any given age.

†EX-PÉC'TA-TIVE, *a.* Expecting. *Cotgrave*.

†EX-PÉC'TA-TIVE, *n.* The object expected. *Sir H. Wotton*.

EX-PÉC'T'ED, * *p. a.* Waited for; looked for; hoped.

EX-PÉC'T'ER, *n.* One who expects.

EX-PÉC'T'ING-LY, * *ad.* With expectation. *Dryden*.

EX-PÉC'TO-RANT, *n.* A medicine to promote expectoration.

EX-PÉC'TO-RANT, * *a.* Promoting expectoration. *Smart*.

EX-PÉC'TO-RATE, *v. a.* [ex and *pectus*, L.] [i. EXPECTORATED; *pp.* EXPECTORATING, EXPECTORATED.] To eject from the breast, chest, or lungs; to cough up.

EX-PÉC'TO-RATION, *n.* Act of expectorating; act of throwing up from the chest; matter expectorated; discharge made by coughing.

EX-PÉC'TO-RATIVE, *a.* Promoting expectoration. *Harvey*.

EX-PÉC'TO-RATIVE, * *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to promote expectoration. *Harvey*.

†EX-PÉD'É, * *v. a.* To expedite. *Scott*.

†EX-PÉ'DI-ATE, *v. a.* [expédier, Fr.] To expedite. *Sir E. Sandys*.

EX-PÉ'DI-ENCE, } *n.* Quality of being expeditious; fitness;
EX-PÉ'DI-EN-CY, } propriety; suitability to a good end.—[Expectation. *Shak.*]

EX-PÉ'DI-ENT, [eks-pé'di-ent, P. J. Ja. Wh.; eks-pé'dyent, S. E. F. K.; eks-pé'de-ent or eks-pé'sj-ent, W.] *a.* [expédier, Fr.] Proper; fit; convenient; suitable; necessary; requisite.—[Expectation. *Shak.*]

EX-PÉ'DI-ENT, *n.* That which helps forward, as means to an end; means to an end contrived in an exigence; a shift.

EX-PÉ'DI-ENT-LY, *ad.* In an expeditious manner; fitly.

EX-PÉD'I-TATE, *v. a.* [expedito, low L.] (*Eng. forest laws*) To cut off the balls of a dog's feet. *Chambers*.

EX-PÉD-I-TATION, *n.* Mutilation of dogs' feet. *Ashmole*.

EX-PE-DITE, *v. a.* [expedito, L.] [i. EXPEDITED; *pp.* EXPEDITING, EXPEDITED.] To facilitate; to hasten; to accelerate; to quicken; to despatch; to send from a public office.

EX-PE-DITE, *a.* Quick; easy; active; expeditious; light-armed. *Bacon*. [R.]

EX-PE-DITE-LY, *ad.* With quickness or expedition. *Greav*.

EX-PE-DI'TION, (eks-pe-dish'un) *n.* Haste; speed;—a military, naval, or important enterprise.

EX-PE-DI'TION-ARY, * *a.* Relating to an expedition. *Ec. Rev.*

EX-PE-DI'TIOUS, (eks-pe-dish'us) *a.* Speedy; quick; soon done; nimble; swift; acting with celerity.

EX-PE-DI'TIOUS-LY, (eks-pe-dish-us-le) *ad.* With expedition.

EX-PE-DI'TIOUS-NESS, * *n.* Quickness; expedition. *Scott*.

†EX-PE-DI-TIVE, *a.* Performing with speed. *Bacon*.

EX-PÉD'I-TO-RY, * *a.* Making haste; expeditious. *Dr. Franklin*. [R.]

EX-PÉL', *v. a.* [expello, L.] [i. EXPELLED; *pp.* EXPELLING, EXPULSED.] To drive out; to force away; to cast out; to exile; to eject; to banish; to exclude.

EX-PÉLLED', * (eks-péld') *p. a.* Driven away; rejected; banished.

EX-PÉL'LENT, * *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for expelling morbid humors from the body. *Crabb*.

EX-PÉL'LER, *n.* He or that which expels.

EX-PÉNCÉ', *n.* See EXPENSE.

EX-PÉND', *v. a.* [expendo, L.] [i. EXPENDED; *pp.* EXPENDING, EXPENDED.] To lay out; to dissipate; to waste; to spend.

EX-PÉND'I-TÖR, * *n.* (*Law*) A disburser of money. *Crabb*.

EX-PÉND'I-TURE, *n.* That which is spent; disbursement; sum expended; cost.

EX-PÉNSE', *n.* [expensum, low L.] That which is spent; expenditure; price; cost; charge; money expended.

†EX-PÉNSE-FUL, *a.* Costly; expensive. *Beaum. & Fl.*

†EX-PÉNSE-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a costly way. *Weaver*.

EX-PÉNSE-LESS, *a.* Without expense. *Milton*.

EX-PÉNS'IVE, *a.* Given to expense; extravagant; lavish; costly; requiring expense; dear; valuable.

EX-PÉNS'IVE-LY, *ad.* In an expensive manner.

EX-PÉNS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Addiction to expense; costliness.

EX-PÉRI-ENCE, *n.* [experientia, L.] Practice; frequent trial; proof; test; knowledge or wisdom gained by repeated trial or practice, with observation and reflection.

EX-PÉRI-ENCE, *v. a.* [i. EXPERIENCED; *pp.* EXPERIENCING, EXPERIENCED.] To try; to know by practice; to prove by trial.

EX-PÉRI-ENCED, (eks-pé'rj-ent) *p. a.* Having had experience; made skilful by experience; wise by long practice.

EX-PÉRI-EN-CER, *n.* One who makes trials.

†EX-PÉRI-ENT, *a.* Having experience. *Beaum. & Fl.*

EX-PÉRI-MÉNT, *n.* [experimentum, L.] An act or operation performed to discover some truth, or the laws or nature of some substance, or to illustrate the principles of some science; a trial; proof; test.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNT, *v. a.* [i. EXPERIMENTED; *pp.* EXPERIMENTING, EXPERIMENTED.] To try; to search out by trial. *Herbert*.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNT, *v. n.* To make experiment. *Ray*.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNTAL, *a.* Relating to experiment; founded on experiment; known by experiment or trial.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNTAL-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNTAL-IZE, * *v. n.* To make experiments. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]

EX-PÉRI-MÉNTAL-LY, *ad.* By experience; by trial.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNTA-TIVE, * *a.* Making experiments. *Cole-ridge*. [R.]

EX-PÉRI-MÉNT-ER, *n.* One who makes experiments.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNT-IST, * *n.* Experimentalist. *Good*.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNTUM CRÖCIS, * [L.] The experiment of the cross; a capital or decisive experiment. *Hamilton*.

EX-PÉRT', *a.* [expertus, L.] Skilful or ready from experience or practice; dexterous; prompt; adroit.

†EX-PÉRT', *v. a.* To experience. *Spenser*.

EX-PÉRT', * *n.* (*Law*) One who is expert or experienced. *Ed. Rev., Bouvier*.

EX-PÉRT-LY, *ad.* In an expert or ready manner.

EX-PÉRT-NESS, *n.* Skill; readiness; dexterity.

†EX-PÉRT-BLE, *a.* [expertibilis, L.] That is to be wished for. *Puller*.

EX-PI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be expiated. *Bp. Hall*.

EX-PI-ATE, *v. a.* [expio, L.] [i. EXPIATED; *pp.* EXPIATING, EXPIATED.] To make expiation for; to atone for; to appease; to blot out; to make reparation for.

EX-PI-ATION, *n.* [expiatio, L.] Act of expiating; means of expiating; satisfaction; compensation; atonement.

EX-PI-A-TÖ-RE, [eks-pe-a-tür-e, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wh.; eks-pe-a-tür-e, K. Sm. Bailey, L.] *a.* Relating to or making expiation.

†EX-PI-LI-ATION, *n.* [expiliatio, L.] Robbery; waste upon land. *Cockeram*.—(*Roman law*) An injury done to the property of a minor.

EX-PI-R-A-BLE, * *a.* That may come to an end. *Smart*.

EX-PI-RANT, * *n.* One who expires. *I. Taylor*. [R.]

EX-PI-RATION, *n.* Act of expiring; act of giving out air from the lungs; evaporation; vapor; matter expired; death; cessation; termination; end of a limited time.

EX-PI-RA-TÖ-RY, * or EX-PI-RÄ-TÖ-RY, * *a.* Giving out air. *Dunglison*.

EX-PIRE', *v. a.* [expiro, L.] [i. EXPIRED; *pp.* EXPIRING, EXPIRED.] To breathe out; to exhale; to close.

EX-PIRE', *v. n.* To die; to breathe the last; to perish; to cease; to conclude; to come to an end.

EX-PI-RÉÉ', * *n.* [expiré, Fr.] A term denoting a convict who has served his period of punishment. *Qu. Rev.*

EX-PI-RY, * *n.* Expiration. *Ld. Palmerston*. *Sir W. Scott*.—[A Scotchism, not in good English use.]

EX-PI-S(C)ATE, * *v. a.* To fish out; to obtain by artful means. *Bailey*. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]

†EX-PI-S-CATION, *n.* [ex and piscatio, L.] A fishing; piscation. *Chapman*.

EX-PLAIN', *v. a.* [explano, L.] [i. EXPLAINED; *pp.* EXPLAINING, EXPLAINED.] To make plain or clear; to interpret; to elucidate; to expound; to illustrate; to clear.

EX-PLAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being explained.

EX-PLAIN'ER, *n.* One who explains; expositor.

EX-PLAIN'ING, * *p. a.* Illustrating; giving explanation.

EX-PLA-NATION, *n.* Act of explaining; the sense explained; explication; description; definition; meaning; adjustment of a difference.

EX-PLA-NA-TÖ-RY, *a.* Serving to explain. [*beck.*]

†EX-PLÉTION, *n.* [explicio, L.] Accomplishment. *Killing-*

EX-PLÉ-TIVE, *n.* [explicativum, L.] A word not necessary to the sense, but used merely to fill up the measure of the verse, or give roundness to the period.

EX-PLÉ-TIVE, * *a.* Used to fill up a space. *Barrow*.

EX-PLÉ-TIVE-LY, * *ad.* In the manner of an epithetive. [*Crit.*]

EX-PLÉ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Filling up; taking up room. *Brit.*

*EX-PLI-C-A-BLE, *a.* That may be explained; explainable.

EX-PLI-C-A-BLE-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being explicable. *Scott*.

EXPLI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*explico, L.*] [*i. EXPLICATED; pp. EXPLICATING, EXPLICATED.*] To unfold; to explain; to clear.
 EX-PLI-CĀTE,* *a.* Evolved; unfolded; explicated. *Watts.*
 EX-PLI-CĀTION, *n.* Act of explicating; interpretation; explanation; the sense given.
 EX-PLI-CĀ-TIVE, [ĕks-plĭ-kā-tĭv, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.;* ĕks-plĭ-kā-tĭv, *S.*] *a.* Tending to explain.
 EX-PLI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* An expounder; explainer. *Sherwood.*
 EX-PLI-CĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Explicative. *Barrow.*
 EX-PLI-CĪT, (ĕks-plĭs'it) *a.* [*explicitus, L.*] Plain; clear; direct; definite; express; not merely implied.
 †EX-PLI-CĪT, *n.* [*L.*] A word found at the conclusion of old books, signifying the end, or it is finished: as we now find *finis*.
 EX-PLI-CĪT-LY, *ad.* In an explicit manner; plainly.
 EX-PLI-CĪT-NESS, *n.* The state of being explicit. *Ash.*
 EX-PLŌDE, *v. a.* [*explodo, L.*] [*i. EXPLODED; pp. EXPLODING, EXPLODED.*] To drive out with noise and violence; to discharge; to try down; to discard; to expel; to banish from use.
 EX-PLŌDE,* *v. n.* To burst forth with violence and noise. *Ed. Rev.*
 EX-PLŌD'ED,* *p. a.* Driven away; rejected; expelled; burst.
 EX-PLŌD'ER, *n.* One who explodes.
 EX-PLŌIT, *n.* [*exploitum, L.*] A deed; an heroic act; a feat; a successful performance; an achievement.
 †EX-PLŌIT, *v. a.* To perform; to achieve. *Camden.*
 †EX-PLŌIT-ABLE, *a.* That may be achieved. *Cotgrave.*
 †EX-PLŌT'URE, *n.* Achievement; exploit. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 †EX-PLŌRĀTE, *v. a.* To explore. *Brownie.*
 EX-PLŌRĀTION, *n.* Act of exploring; examination.
 EX-PLŌRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who explores:—a contrivance for ascertaining the electricity of the air. *Hallywell.*
 EX-PLŌRĀ-TO-RY, [ĕks-plŌr-ā-tŏr-ĭ, *W. Ja. Sm. R.;* ĕks-plŌr-ā-tŏr-ĭ, *S. J. K. L.*] *a.* Searching; examining. *Watson.*
 EX-PLŌRE, *v. a.* [*exploro, L.*] [*i. EXPLORED; pp. EXPLORING, EXPLORED.*] To try; to search into; to examine; to pry into; to ransack.
 †EX-PLŌREMENT, *n.* Search; exploration. *Brownie.*
 EX-PLŌR'ER,* *n.* One who explores. *Warburton.*
 EX-PLŌR'ING,* *p. a.* Searching out; examining.
 EX-PLŌRS'ION, (ĕks-plŌr'shŭn) *n.* Act of exploding; a bursting with noise; sudden and loud discharge.
 EX-PLŌS'IVE, *a.* Causing explosion; driving out.
 EX-PLŌS'IVE-LY,* *ad.* By way of explosion. *Dr. Allen.*
 †EX-PŌ-LĪ-TĀTION, *n.* A spoiling or wasting. *Ep. Hall.*
 †EX-PŌ-LISH, *v. a.* [*expolio, L.*] To polish. *Heywood.*
 EX-PŌN'ENT, *n.* [*expono, L.*] (*Algebra*) The index of a power, as the figure in the algebraic expression a^2 ;—also that which indicates the ratio of two numbers, as being their quotient: thus 6 is the exponent of the ratio of 30 to 5.
 EX-PŌN'ENTIAL, *a.* Relating to an exponent, an epithet applied to certain curves in the doctrine of fluxions.
 EX-PŌRT, *v. a.* [*exporto, L.*] [*i. EXPORTED; pp. EXPORTING, EXPORTED.*] To carry or send out of a country, as merchandise.
 EX-PŌRT, *n.* A commodity carried to a foreign market; that which is exported.
 EX-PŌRT-ABLE, *a.* That may be exported.
 EX-PŌR-TĀTION, *n.* Act of exporting; a carrying out.
 EX-PŌR'T'ED,* *p. a.* Sent out of a country in commerce.
 EX-PŌR'T'ER, *n.* One who exports.
 †EX-PŌS'AL,* *n.* Act of exposing; exposure. *Franklin.*
 EX-POSE, *v. a.* [*expono, expositum, L.*] [*i. EXPOSED; pp. EXPOSING, EXPOSED.*] To lay open; to make liable; to make bare; to put in danger; to cast out to chance; to censure; to disclose the faults of.
 EX-PO-SĒ, (ĕks-po-zā') *n.* [*Fr.*] An exposition; a formal recital by an individual, or a government, of the causes and motives of acts performed. *Mackintosh.*
 EX-POSED'ED,* (ĕks-pŏzd') *p. a.* Laid open; put in danger; liable; subject; obnoxious.
 EX-PO-S'ED-NESS,* *n.* State of being exposed. *Edwards.*
 EX-PO-S'ER, *n.* One who exposes; an explainer.
 EX-PO-SĪ'TION, (ĕks-po-zĭsh'ŭn) *n.* State of being exposed; exposure; situation with respect to sun or air; explanation; interpretation.
 EX-PO-SĪ-TIVE, *a.* Explanatory. *Pearson.*
 EX-PO-SĪ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] An explainer; expounder; interpreter.
 EX-PO-SĪ-TO-RY, *a.* Explanatory; illustrative. *Johnson.*
 EX-POST FĀCTO,* (ĕks-pŏst-fā'ktŏ,* [*L.*], by something done afterwards.) (*Law*) Relating to something done after, or as arising from, or to affect another thing, that was performed or committed before.—An *ex post facto* law is a law enacted with retrospective effect, making a person liable to punishment for an act done before the law was enacted. *Brande.*
 EX-POST'U-LĀTE, *v. n.* [*expostulo, L.*] [*i. EXPOSTULATED;*

pp. EXPOSTULATING, EXPOSTULATED.] To canvass; to reason or to remonstrate earnestly; to altercation.
 †EX-POST'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* To discuss; to examine. *Ashton.*
 EX-POST'U-LĀTION, *n.* Act of expostulating; earnest discourse or remonstrance; discussion.
 EX-POST'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who expostulates.
 EX-POST'U-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Containing expostulation. *Swift.*
 EX-PO-S'URE, (ĕks-pŏ'zŭr) *n.* Act of exposing; the state of being exposed; danger; position; situation.
 EX-PŌND', *v. a.* [*expono, L.*] [*i. EXPONDED; pp. EXPONDED, EXPONDED.*] To explain; to interpret; to unfold; to lay open.
 EX-PŌND'ER, *n.* One who expounds.
 EX-PRESS', *v. a.* [*expressus, L.*] [*i. EXPRESSED; pp. EXPRESSING, EXPRESSED.*] To represent by any of the imitative arts; to represent; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare; to denote; to designate; to signify; to testify; to intimate; to force or press out; to squeeze out.
 EX-PRESS', *a.* Exactly resembling; plain; given in direct terms; clear; not dubious; not implied; definite; explicit; done or sent for a particular end.
 EX-PRESS', *n.* A messenger sent on purpose; a message sent; a person or vehicle that carries messages.
 EX-PRESSED', (ĕks-prĕst') *p. a.* Uttered; declared; pressed out:—procured by simple pressure, as *expressed oils*.
 EX-PRESS'ER,* *n.* One who expresses. *Cowley.*
 EX-PRESS'IBLE, *a.* That may be expressed.
 EX-PRESS'ION, (ĕks-prĕsh'ŭn) *n.* Act of expressing; thing expressed; utterance; representation; a phrase; a mode of speech; the outward signs that make known internal feeling; appearance of the countenance.
 EX-PRESS'ION-LESS,* *a.* Having no expression. *Shelley.*
 EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Serving to express; representing forcibly; significant; having the power of utterance.
 EX-PRESS'IVE-LY, *ad.* In an expressive manner.
 EX-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being expressive.
 EX-PRESS'IV'ITY,* (ĕks-prĕs-sĭv'itĭ) [*expressio, It.*] (*Mus.*) With an expressive *Crabb.*
 EX-PRESS'LY, *ad.* In direct terms; plainly.
 †EX-PRESS'NESS, *n.* The power of expression. *Hammond.*
 †EX-PRESS'URE, (ĕks-prĕsh'ŭr) *n.* Expression. *Shakspeare.*
 EX-PRŌBRĀTE, (ĕks-prŏbrāt, *S. W.;* ĕks-prŏ-brāt, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*) *v. a.* [*exprobro, L.*] To impute openly with blame; to upbraid. *Brownie.*
 EX-PRŌBRĀTION, *n.* Reproachful accusation. *Hooker.*
 EX-PRŌBRĀ-TIVE, *a.* Upbraiding. *Sir A. Shirley.*
 EX-PRŌ-FRĀS'SĪO,* (ĕks-prŏ-frās'sĭŏ,* [*L.*]) (*Law*) By profession. *Crabb.*
 EX-PRŌMĪ-SOR,* *n.* (*Civil law*) One who alone becomes bound for the debt of another. *Bouvier.*
 EX-PRO-MĪSSION,* (ĕks-prŏ-mĭsh'ŭn) *n.* (*Civil law*) An act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor, who becomes bound instead of the old, the latter being released. *Bouvier.*
 EX-PRŌ-PRIĀTE, *v. a.* To part with; to give up, as property. *Boyle. [R.]*
 EX-PRŌ-PRIĀTION, *n.* Act of giving up. *W. Mountague.*
 EX-PŪG', (ĕks-pān') *v. a.* [*expugno, L.*] [*i. EXPUGNED; pp. EXPUGNING, EXPUGNED.*] To conquer; to take by assault. *Fox.*
 EX-PŪG'NĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be forced or won. *Cotgrave.*
 EX-PŪG-NĀTION, *n.* Conquest by assault. *Sandys.*
 EX-PŪG'NER, (ĕks-pān'er) *n.* One who expugns.
 EX-PŪ'ITION,* *n.* See EXPUSION.
 EX-PŪLS', *v. a.* [*expulsus, L.*] To expel. *Bacon. [R.]*
 †EX-PŪLS'ER, *n.* An expeller. *Cotgrave.*
 EX-PŪLS'ION, (ĕks-pŭl'shŭn) *n.* The act of expelling; state of being expelled; ejection.
 EX-PŪLS'IVE, *a.* Having power to expel; driving out.
 EX-PŪNC'TION, *n.* Act of expunging; erasure. *Milton.*
 EX-PŪNGE', *v. a.* [*expungo, L.*] [*i. EXPUNGED; pp. EXPUNGING, EXPUNGED.*] To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to erase; to obliterate; to efface; to annihilate.
 EX-PŪNG'ING, *n.* The act of blotting out. *Swift.*
 EX-PŪNG'ING,* *p. a.* Blotting out; effacing.
 EX-PŪR-GĀTE, [ĕks-pŭr-gāt, *Ja. K. Sm. Todd, Mauder;* ĕks-pŭr-gāt, *Wb.*] *v. a.* [*expurgo, L.*] [*i. EXPURGATED; pp. EXPURGATING, EXPURGATED.*] To expunge; to purge away; to cleanse.
 EX-PŪR-GĀTION, *n.* Act of expurgating; a cleansing; expunction; purification. *Sp. Hall.*
 EX-PŪR-GĀ-TOR, or EX-PŪR-GĀ-TOR, [ĕks-pŭr-gā-tŭr, *Ja. K. Sm.;* ĕks-pŭr-gā-tŭr, *P. K. Sm.*] *n.* One who expurgates.
 EX-PŪR-GĀ-TO'RĪ-AL,* *a.* Tending to expurgate; cleansing; expurgatory. *N. Y. Rev. [R.]*
 †EX-PŪR-GĀ-TŌRĪ-ŌS, *a.* Expurgatory. *Milton.*
 EX-PŪR-GĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Used for cleansing or purifying.—*Expurgatory index*, a book issued by the pope, containing a catalogue of books which are forbidden to be read.
 †EX-PŪRGE', *v. a.* To purge away; to expunge. *Milton.*
 †EX-QUIRE', (ĕks-kwĭr') *v. a.* [*exquirō, L.*] To inquire after. *Sandys.*
 EX-QUI-SĪTE, (ĕks-kwĕ-zĭt) *a.* [*exquisitus, L.*] Choice;

select; nice; accurate; excellent; consummate; complete.

EX'QUI-SITE,* n. One who affects fashion; a fashionable person of either sex; a belle or dandy. *Qu. Rev.*

EX'QUI-SITE-LY, ad. In an exquisite manner; completely.

EX'QUI-SITE-NESS, n. Nicety; perfection; acuteness.

†EX-QUI'S-TIVE, (eks-kwiz'c-tiv) a. Curious.

†EX-QUI'S-TIVE-LY, ad. Curiously; inutely. *Sidney.*

EX-SING'GOU-ÖS,* a. Destitute of blood, or red blood. *Ry.*

EX-SINCIP', v. a. [exsincido, L.] [i. EXSINCIDED; pp. EXSINCIDING, EXSINCIDED.] To cut off. *Johnson.*

†EX-SCRIBE', v. a. [exscribo, L.] To write out. *B. Jonson.*

†EX-SCRIPT', n. [exscriptum, L.] A copy. *Bailey.*

EX-SÉCT',* v. a. To cut out; to cut away. *Smart.*

EX-SÉC'TION,* n. The act of cutting out. *Boyle.*

EX-SIC'CANT,* n. A drying medicine. *Wiseman.*

EX-SIC'CANT, a. Drying; having the power to dry up. *Wiseman.*

EX-SIC'CATE, [eks-sik'kät, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; eks'sik-kät, *Web.*] v. a. [exsicco, L.] [i. EXSICCATED; pp. EXSICCATING, EXSICCATED.] To dry. *Brownie.*

EX-SIC-CÄ'TION, n. The act of drying. *Brownie.*

EX-SIC'CA-TIVE, a. Having the power of drying. *Cotgrave.*

EX-SPU'VATION, n. [exspuo, L.] A discharge by spitting. *Quincy.*

EX-STIP'U-LATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having no stipules. *P. Cyc.*

EX-SÜC'COUS,* a. Destitute of juice; dry. *Sir T. Brownie.*

EX-SÜC'TION, n. [ezugo, L.] Act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

EX-SÜV-DÄ'TION, n. [exsüdo, L.] *Derham.* See EXUDATION.

†EX-SUF-FLÄ'TION, n. [ex and sufflo, L.] A blast working underneath. *Bacon.*—A kind of exorcism. *Fulke.*

†EX-SUFF'FL-CATE, a. See EXSUFFOLATE.

†EX-SUFF'FO-LATE, a. [exsufflare, low L.] Contemptible; despicable. *Shak.*

†EX-SÜS'CF-TÄTE, v. a. [exsuscito, L.] To rouse up; to stir up.

†EX-SÜS-CF-TÄ'TION, n. A rousing or stirring up. *Hallywell.*

†EX-TANCE, n. Outward existence. *Brownie.*

EX-TAN-CY, n. State of being extant. *Boyle.* [R.]

EX-TÄNT, a. [extans, L.] Standing out to view; now in being; still existing; not lost, applied to a literary production.

EX-TÄ-SY, n. See ECSTASY.

EX-TÄ'TIC }
EX-TÄ'TIC-CAL } a. [ἐκταρτικός.] See ECSTATIC.

†EX-TÉM'PO-RAL, a. Extemporaneous. *B. Jonson.*

†EX-TÉM'PO-RÄ-LY, ad. Extemporaneously. *Shak.*

†EX-TÉM'PO-RÄ'NE-ÖS, a. Extemporaneous. *Burton.*

†EX-TÉM'PO-RÄ'NE-AN, a. Unpremeditated; sudden; uttered on the occasion without previous study; extemporary.

EX-TÉM'PO-RÄ'NE-ÖS-LY,* ad. Without premeditation. *Gurney.*

EX-TÉM'PO-RÄ'NE-ÖS-NESS,* n. Quality of being extemporaneous. *Blackwood.*

EX-TÉM'PO-RÄ-RY, a. Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; extemporaneous.

EX-TÉM'PO-RE, ad. [ex tempore, L.] Without premeditation; suddenly. [*dison.*]

EX-TÉM'PO-RE, a. Extemporary; extemporaneous. *Ad.*

†EX-TÉM'PO-RJ-NESS, n. State of being unpremeditated.

EX-TÉM'PO-RIZE, v. n. [i. EXTEMPORIZED; pp. EXTEMPORIZING, EXTEMPORIZED.] To speak without premeditation; to discourse without notes or any thing written.

EX-TÉND', v. a. [extendo, L.] [i. EXTENDED; pp. EXTENDING, EXTENDED.] To spread out; to stretch out; to amplify; opposed to contract; to diffuse; to expand; to widen; to enlarge; to continue; to increase.—(*Law*) To value lands, or levy on them by a writ of extent.

EX-TÉND', v. n. To reach to any distance; to spread.

EX-TÉND'ED-LY,* ad. In an extended manner. *Gilbert.*

EX-TÉND'ER, n. He or that which extends.

EX-TÉND'IBLE, a. Extensible. *Arbuthnot.*

†EX-TÉND'LESS-NESS, n. Unlimited extension. *Hale.*

EX-TÉN-SJ-BIL'I-TY, n. The quality of being extensible.

EX-TÉN'SJ-BLE, a. Capable of being extended; extensible.

EX-TÉN'SJ-BLE-NESS, n. Capacity of being extended.

EX-TÉN'SJLE,* a. That may be extended; extensible. *Armstrong.*

EX-TÉN'SION, n. [extensio, L.] Act of extending; the state of being extended; space.

†EX-TÉN'SION-AL, a. Having great extent. *More.*

EX-TÉN'SION-IST,* n. An advocate for extension. *Ec. Rev.*

EX-TÉN'SIVE, a. Having great extent; comprehensive; wide; large.

EX-TÉN'SIVE-LY, ad. In an extensive manner; widely.

EX-TÉN'SIVE-NESS, n. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

EX-TÉN'SÖR, n. [L.] (*Anat.*) The muscle that extends a limb.

†EX-TÉNT', p. from *Extend.* Extended. *Spenser.*

EX-TÉNT', n. [extentus, L.] Space or degree to which any thing is extended; bulk; size; compass.—(*Law*) A writ of execution for the valuing of lands or tenements; seizure.

EX-TÉN'U-ÄTE, v. a. [extenuo, L.] [i. EXTENUATED; pp. EXTENUATING, EXTENUATED.] To make thin; to lessen; to diminish; to palliate.

†EX-TÉN'U-ÄTE, a. Small; thin. *Scott.*

EX-TÉN'U-ÄT-ING,* p. a. Palliating; diminishing.

EX-TÉN'U-ÄTION, n. Act of extenuating; state of being extenuated; palliation; mitigation; alleviation.

EX-TÉN'U-ÄTÖR,* n. One who extenuates. *V. Knox.*

EX-TÉN'U-ÄTÖ-RY,* a. Palliative; extenuating. *J. W. Croker.*

EX-TÉR'RI-ÖR, a. [L.] Outward; external; not interior.

EX-TÉR'RI-ÖR, n. Outward surface or part. *Shak.*

†EX-TÉR'RI-ÖR'I-TY, n. Outwardness; the superficies. *Cotgrave.*

EX-TÉR'RI-ÖR-LY, ad. Outwardly; externally. *Shak.*

EX-TÉR'MI-NÄTE, v. a. [extermino, L.] [i. EXTERMINATED; pp. EXTERMINATING, EXTERMINATED.] To root up; to abolish; to destroy; to eradicate; to extirpate; to put an end to.

EX-TÉR-MI-NÄ'TION, n. Destruction; excision.

EX-TÉR'MI-NÄ-TÖR, n. He or that which exterminates.

EX-TÉR'MI-NÄ-TÖ-RY, a. Consigning to destruction. *Burke.*

†EX-TÉR'MINE, v. a. To exterminate. *Shak.*

EX-TÉR'N', a. External; outward; visible. *Shak.* [R.]

EX-TÉR'N',* n. A student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-scholar. *Cath. Almanac.*—Outward part; exterior form. *Smart.*

EX-TÉR'NAL, a. [externus, L.] Outward; exterior; not proceeding from within; opposite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EX-TÉR'NAL'I-TY, n. External perception. *A. Smith.*

EX-TÉR'NAL-LY, ad. In an external manner; outwardly.

EX-TÉR'NAL'S,* n. pl. Things on the outside; the outside. *Burke.*

EX-TÉR'SION,* n. Act of rubbing or wiping out. *Smart.*

†EX-TIL', v. n. To drop or distil from.

†EX-TIL-LÄ'TION, n. A dropping; distillation. *Derham.*

†EX-TIM'U-LÄTE, v. a. [extimulo, L.] To stimulate. *Brownie.*

†EX-TIM'U-LÄ'TION, n. Stimulation. *Bacon.*

EX-TING'T, a. [extinctus, L.] Extinguished; quenched; put out; obliterated; abolished; ended; dead.

†EX-TING'T, v. a. To make extinct; to put out. *Shak.*

EX-TING'TION, (ek-sting'g'shun) n. Act of extinguishing, state of being extinguished; destruction; suppression.

EX-TING'UISH, (ek-sting'gwish) v. a. [extinguo, L.] [i. EXTINGUISHED; pp. EXTINGUISHING, EXTINGUISHED.] To put out; to quench; to obliterate; to suppress; to destroy.

EX-TING'UISH-A-BLE, a. That may be extinguished.

EX-TING'UISH-ER, (ek-sting'gwish-er) n. He or that which extinguishes; a conical cap to put on a candle.

EX-TING'UISH-MENT, n. Extinction; act of quenching. *Hooker.*

†EX-TIRP', v. a. To eradicate; to extirpate. *Spenser.*

EX-TIR'PA-BLE, a. That may be eradicated. *Evelyn.*

EX-TIR'PÄTE, [ek-stör'pät, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; eks'ter-pät, *Web.*] v. a. [extirpo, L.] [i. EXTIRPATED; pp. EXTIRPATING, EXTIRPATED.] To destroy wholly; to root out; to eradicate; to exterminate. See *CONTEMPTE.*

EX-TIR'PÄTION, n. Eradication; excision; destruction.

EX-TIR'PÄ-TÖR, or EX'TIR'PÄ-TÖR, [ek-stör'pät-ör, S. W. Ja. Sm.; eks'ter-pät'ör, K.; ek-stör'pät-ör or eks'ter-pät'ör, P.] n. One who extirpates.

†EX-TIRP'ER,* n. One who extirpates. *Bacon.*

†EX-TJ-SPI'ÖIOUS, (ek-stj-spish'us) a. [extispicus, L.] Augural; relating to the inspection of entrails. *Brownie.*

EX-TÖL', v. a. [extollo, L.] [i. EXTOLLED; pp. EXTOLLING, EXTOLLED.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to applaud; to commend; to celebrate.

EX-TÖL'LER, n. One who extols; a praiser.

†EX-TÖL'MENT,* n. The act of extolling. *Shak.*

EX-TÖR'SIVE, a. Tending to extort; oppressive.

EX-TÖR'SIVE-LY, ad. In an extorsive manner; by violence.

EX-TÖRT', v. a. [extorqueo, extortus, L.] [i. EXTORTED; pp. EXTORTING, EXTORTED.] To draw from; to draw by force; to exact; to force away; to wrest; to wring from; to gain by violence or oppression.

EX-TÖRT', v. n. To practise extortion. *Spenser.*

†EX-TÖRT', p. For *extorted.* *Spenser.*

EX-TÖRT'ER, n. One who extorts; an extortioner.

EX-TÖRT'ION, (eks-tör'shun) n. Act or practice of extorting; illegal compulsion; unjust overcharge; oppressive exaction.

EX-TÖRT'ION-ÄRY,* a. Practising extortion; rapacious. *Maunder.*

EX-TÖRT'ION-ÄTE,* a. Relating to extortion; containing extortion. *Qu. Rev.*

EX-TÖRT'ION-ER, n. One who practises extortion.

†EX-TÖRT'IOUS, a. Extortionary. *Bp. Hall.*

EX'TRA, [L.] A word often used in composition, meaning over and above, extraordinary, or beyond; as, *extrajudicial, extramundane, &c.*

EX'TRA,* a. Extraordinary; extreme.—A word contracted from *extraordinary*, and in familiar or colloquial use; as, "extra charge." *Ed. Rev.*

EX-TRACT', v. a. [*extraho, extractum, L.*] [i. EXTRACTED; pp. EXTRACTING, EXTRACTED.] To draw out of; to draw by chemical operation; to take out; to take from; to select and abstract from a literary work.

EXTRACT, n. That which is extracted; a passage taken from a book; a quotation; an abstract: — an essence, tincture, &c., drawn from a substance by chemical operation.

EX-TRACT'IBLE, * a. That may be extracted. *Month. Lect.*

EX-TRACT'ION, n. Act of extracting; a chemical operation; derivation from an original; lineage; descent; the arithmetical or algebraic operation of getting the root of some number or power.

EX-TRACT'IVE, a. Capable of being extracted. *Kirwan.*

EX-TRACT'IVE, * n. (*Med.*) A peculiar, immediate principle contained in extracts. *Dunglison.*

EX-TRACT'OR, n. [L.] He or that which extracts.

†EX-TRACT'ION-ARY, a. Not consisting in words, but realities. *Brownie.*

EX-TRA-DI'CTION, * n. (*Law*) Act of sending a person accused of a crime to a foreign jurisdiction, where the crime was committed, in order to be tried there. *Bouvier.*

EX-TRA'DO'S, * n. (*Arch.*) The exterior curve of an arch. *Brande.*

EX-TRA-DO'TAL, * a. (*Louisiana laws*) Noting property that forms no part of the dowry of a woman; called also *paraphernal* property. *Bouvier.*

EX-TRA-GE'NE-OUS, * a. Foreign; of another kind. *Maunder.*

EX-TRA-JU-DI'CIAL, (ëks-trä-ju-dish'äl) a. [*extra* and *judicium, L.*] (*Law*) Being out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EX-TRA-JU-DI'CIAL-LY, ad. In an extrajudicial manner.

EX-TRA-MIS'SION, (ëks-trä-mish'yün) n. Outward emission. *Brownie.*

EX-TRA-MÜN'DANE, a. [*extra* and *mundus, L.*] Beyond the verge or limits of the material world.

EX-TRA'NE-OUS, a. [*extraneus, L.*] That is without, beyond, or not a part of; disconnected; extrinsic; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic.

EX-TRA'NE-OUS-LY, * ad. In an extraneous manner. *Law.*

†EX-TRAÖR'DI-NAR-IES, (ëks-trör'de-nä-riz) n. pl. Things which are extraordinary or uncommon.

†EX-TRAÖR'DI-NAR-I-LY, (ëks-trör'de-nä-re-lë) ad. In an extraordinary manner; remarkably.

†EX-TRAÖR'DI-NAR-I-NESS, n. Remarkableness.

†EX-TRAÖR'DI-NAR-Y, (ëks-trör'de-nä-re) [ëks-trör'de-nä-re, S. W. J. E. F. J. K. Sm. R. Wb.; ëks-trä-ör'de-nä-re, Kenrick, Scott; ëks-trör'de-nä-re or ëks-trä-ör'de-nä-re, P.] a. [*extraordinarius, L.*] Beyond that which is ordinary or usual; not ordinary; eminent; remarkable; more than common; uncommon; unusual.

†EX-TRAÖR'DI-NAR-Y, n. Something that is uncommon. *Spenser.* [R.] See EXTRAORDINARIES.

†EX-TRAÖR'DI-NAR-Y, ad. Extraordinarily. *Addison.* [R.]

EX-TRA-PAR'OC'HIAL, (ëks-trä-pä-rö'ke-äl) a. [*extra* and *parochia, L.*] Being out of a parish; not included within any parish.

EX-TRA-PAR'OC'HIAL-LY, * ad. Out of a parish. *Horsley.*

EX-TRA-PRO-VI'CIAL, a. Not being within the province.

EX-TRA-RÈG'ULAR, a. [*extra* and *regula, L.*] Not comprehended within a rule; irregular. *Byng. Taylor.*

EX-TRA-TERR-I-TÖRI-AL, * a. Being out of the territory. *Marshall.*

EX-TRA-TERR-I-TÖRI-ÄL'I-TY, * n. State of being out of the territory. *Marten.*

EX-TRA-TROP'ICAL, * a. Being out of the tropics. *Kirby.*

†EX-TRAUGHT', (ëks-träwt') p. Extracted. *Shak.*

EX-TRÄV'A-GANCE, n. Excess; wildness; waste; prodigal expense; prodigality; profusion.

EX-TRÄV'A-GAN-CY, n. Same as *extravagance*. *Tillotson.*

EX-TRÄV'A-GANT, a. [*extravagans, L.*] Excessive; unreasonable; irregular; wild; wasteful; prodigal; lavish; profuse; vainly expensive.

EX-TRÄV'A-GANT, n. He or that which is confined within no general rule. — pl. (*Church history*) Certain decretal epistles, not at first arranged with the other papal constitutions, but subsequently inserted in the canon law.

EX-TRÄV'A-GANT-LY, ad. In an extravagant manner.

EX-TRÄV'A-GANT-NESS, n. Quality of being extravagant.

EX-TRÄV'A-GÄN'ZA, * n. [*extravaganza, It.*] (*Mus.*) A sort of composition remarkable for its wildness and incoherence. *Crabb.*

†EX-TRÄV'A-GÄTE, v. n. To wander out of limits. *Warburton.*

EX-TRÄV'A-GÄ'TION, n. Excess. *Smollett.*

EX-TRÄV'A-SÄTE, v. a. [*extra* and *vas, L.*] [i. EXTRA-VASATED; pp. EXTRAVASATING, EXTRAVASATED.] To force out, as of ducts or vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

EX-TRÄV'A-SÄ'TION, n. Act of forcing, or state of being forced, out of the proper vessels or ducts.

EX-TRA-VÄS'CU-LÄR, * a. Not within the proper vessels. *Lawrence.*

†EX-TRÄV'Ä-NÄTE, (ëks-trä-ve'nät, S. K. Sm.; ëks-träv'e-nät, W. Ja.) a. [*extra* and *vena, L.*] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*

EX-TRA-VÉR'SION, n. Act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out. *Boyle.* [R.]

†EX-TREAT', n. [*extraict, old Fr.*] Extraction. *Spenser.*

EX-TREME', a. [*extremus, L.*] Greatest; of the highest degree; utmost; furthest; last; pressing; severe; rigorous; strict.

EX-TREME', n. Utmost point; highest degree; end; termination; extremity. — pl. Points at the greatest distance from each other; the subject and predicate of a conclusion in a syllogism.

EX-TREME'L-Y, ad. In the utmost degree; very much.

EX-TRE'MIST, * n. A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice. *Ec. Rev.*

EX-TREM'ITY, n. The utmost point or part; the highest or remotest point; the utmost violence, rigor, or distress; an extreme; necessity; emergency; end; termination.

EX'TRI-CÄ-BLE, a. That may be extricated. *Cockeram.*

EX'TRI-CÄTE, v. a. [*extrico, L.*] [i. EXTRICATED; pp. EXTRICATING, EXTRICATED.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to disengage; to disentangle.

EX-TRI-CÄ'TION, n. Act of extricating; rescue; disentanglement; liberation.

EX-TRIN'SIC, } a. [*extrinsecus, L.*] External; outward;

EX-TRIN'SIC-ÄL, } not intimately belonging; not intrinsic.

EX-TRIN'SIC-ÄL-LY, ad. From without; externally.

EX-TRIN'SIC-ÄL-NESS, * n. The state of being extrinsic. *Ash.*

EX-TRO'J-ÄVE, * a. Moving or going out. *Coleridge.* [R.]

EX-TRÖR'SÄL, * a. (*Bol.*) Being turned from the axis to which they appertain. *Brande.* [Byrom.]

†EX-TRÜCT', v. a. [*extruo, extractum, L.*] To construct.

†EX-TRÜCT'ION, n. A building. *Cockeram.*

†EX-TRÜCT'IVE, a. Forming into a structure. *Fulke.*

†EX-TRÜCT'OR, n. A builder; a fabricator; a contriver; a raiser. *Bailey.*

EX-TRÜDE', v. a. [*extrudo, L.*] [i. EXTRUDED; pp. EXTRUDING, EXTRUDED.] To thrust out; to drive out or off.

EX-TRÜ'SION, (-zhun) n. A driving out; expulsion. *Bailey.*

EX-TÜ'BER-ANCE, n. A knob; a protuberance. *Mozon.*

EX-TÜ'BER-AN-CY, n. Same as *extuberance*. *Gregory.*

EX-TÜ'BER-ANT, a. [*extuberans, L.*] Swelling out; standing out.

†EX-TÜ'BER-ÄTE, v. n. To swell out. *Cockeram.*

†EX-TÜ'BER-Ä'TION, n. [*extuberatio, L.*] An extuberance. *Rarindon.*

EX-TÜ-MÉS'GENCE, n. A swelling; a rising. *Cotgrave.*

EX-TÜ'BER-ANCE, (ëgz-yü'ber-äns) n. Overflowing plenty; overgrowth; superfluous abundance; luxuriance.

EX-TÜ'BER-AN-CY, n. Exuberance. *Stillingfleet.*

EX-TÜ'BER-ANT, (ëgz-yü'ber-änt) a. [*extuberans, L.*] Overflowing; plenteous; to the utmost; copious; very fruitful; luxuriant.

EX-TÜ'BER-ANT-LY, ad. In an exuberant manner.

EX-TÜ'BER-ÄTE, v. n. [*exubero, L.*] To abound. *Boyle.* [R.]

EX-TÜ'COUS, a. [*exsuccus, L.*] See *EXSUCCOUS*. *Brownie.*

†EX-U'DÄTE, v. n. & a. [*exudo, L.*] To exude. *Brownie.*

EX-U'DÄ'TION, n. Act of exuding; discharge by the pores; sweat; matter exuded.

EX-ÜDE', v. n. [*exudo, L.*] [i. EXUDED; pp. EXUDING, EXUDED.] To pass or flow out of living bodies through the pores; to issue by sweat.

EX-ÜDE', v. a. To discharge by the pores; to throw out.

EX-ÜL'CER-ÄTE, v. a. [*exulcero, L.*] [i. EXULCERATED; pp. EXULCERATING, EXULCERATED.] To make sore with an ulcer; to fret; to ulcerate. *Bacon.*

EX-ÜL'CER-ÄTE, v. n. To ulcerate. *Bacon.*

†EX-ÜL'CER-ÄTE, a. Vexed; ulcerated. *Bacon.*

EX-ÜL-CER-Ä'TION, n. Ulceration; corrosion. *Hooker.*

EX-ÜL'CER-ÄTIVE, * a. Rendering ulcerous. *Holland.*

EX-ÜL'CER-Ä-TÖRY, a. Causing ulcers. *Hulset.* [R.]

EX-ÜLT', (ëgz-ül't) v. n. [*exulto, L.*] [i. EXULTED; pp. EXULTING, EXULTED.] To rejoice exceedingly; to rejoice in triumph; to triumph.

EX-ÜLT'ANCE, n. Transport; joy; triumph; exultation. [R.]

EX-ÜLT'AN-CY, n. Transport; exultation. *Hammond.* [R.]

EX-ÜLT'ANT, a. Rejoicing; triumphing; exulting. *More.*

EX-ÜL-TÄ'TION, n. Act of joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

EX-ÜLT'ING, * p. a. Triumphing; rejoicing greatly.

EX-ÜLT'ING-LY, * ad. In an exulting manner. *More.*

†EX-ÜN'DÄTE, v. n. [*exundo, L.*] To inundate. *Bailey.*

EX-ÜN-DÄ'TION, n. Overflow; inundation. *Ray.* [R.]

EX-ÜN'GU-LÄTE, * v. a. To pare off superfluous parts. *Maunder.* [R.]

EX-ÜN-GV-LÄ'TION, * n. Act of exungulating. *Crabb.* [R.]

†EX-Ü'PER-ÄBLE, a. [*exuperabilis, L.*] Conquerable; superable; vincible. [Crby.]

†EX-Ü'PER-ANCE, n. [*exuperantia, L.*] Overbalance. *Foeth.*

†EX-Ü'PER-ÄNT, * a. Overbalancing; of greater proportion. *Bailey.*

†EX-Ü'PER-ÄTE, v. a. To excel; to surmount. *Cockeram.*

†EX-Ü'PER-Ä'TION, n. The act of excelling. *Cockeram.*

†EX-ÜR'GENCE, * n. Act of rising or appearing. *Baxter.*

†EX-UR'GENT, *a.* [*exurgens*, L.] Arising; commencing. *Dr. Faunor.*
 †EX-US'CI-TATE, *v. a.* [*exuscito*, L.] To stir up; to rouse. *Bailey.*
 †EX-UST' (egz-úst') *v. a.* [*exustus*, L.] To burn. *Cockeram.*
 EX-ÚST'ION, (egz-úst'yun) *n.* A burning. *Bailey.*
 EX-ÚT'VE-Æ, (egz-yú've-è) *n. pl.* [L.] Whatever is put off, or shed and left, by animals or plants; the cast skin, shells, &c., of animals.—(*Geol.*) The spoils and remains of natural objects deposited at some great change in the earth, as fossil remains of animals.
 EY, } may either come from *ig*, an island, or from *ea*, which
 EA, } signifies a water, river; or from *ieag*, a field. *Gib-*
 EE, } *son.*
 †EY'AS, (I'as) *n.* A young hawk just taken from the nest.
 †EY'AS, (I'as) *a.* Unfledged. *Spenser.*
 EY'AS-MÚS'KET, *n.* [*mouchet*, Fr.] A young, unfledged sparrow-hawk. *Shak.*
 EYE, (I) *n.*; *pl.* EYES, (Iz) The organ of vision; sight; power of perception; aspect; regard; notice; observation; watch; view; any thing formed like an eye; a small perforation; a small catch to receive a hook:—a bud of a plant:—a hole or whcy-drop in cheese.—A brood; as, “an eye of pheasants.”
 EYE, (I) *v. c. a.* [i. EYED; *pp.* EYING, EYED.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe.
 †EYE, (I) *v. n.* To appear; to show; to look. *Shak.*
 EYE'BALL, (I'bawl) *n.* The globe or apple of the eye.
 EYE-BEAM, (I'bém) *n.* A beam or glance from the eye. *Shak.*
 EYE'BRIGHT, (I'brít) *n.* The plant euphrasy; euphorbia.
 EYE-BRIGHT-EN-ING, (I'brít-tn-íng) *a.* Clearing the sight.
 EYE'BRÓW, (I'brú) *n.* The hairy arch over the eye. *Ray.*
 EYED, (I'd) *a.* Having eyes;—used in composition.
 EYE-DROP, (I'drôp) *n.* A tear. *Shak.*
 EYE-FLAP, (I'flap) *n.* A piece of leather that covers the eye of a coach-horse; a blinder. *Ash.*
 EYE-GLANCE, (I'gláns) *n.* Quick notice of the eye. *Spenser.*
 EYE-GLASS, (I'glás) *n.* Glass to assist the sight; a glass in an optical instrument that is next to the eye. *Newton.*
 EYE-GLÚT-TING, *a.* Feasting the eye to satiety. *Spenser.*

EYE'LASH, (I'lish) *n.* One of the hairs or the line of hairs that edges the eyelid.
 EYE'LESS, (I'les) *a.* Wanting eyes; deprived of sight. *Shak.*
 EYE'LET, (I'let) *n.* A hole to let light in; a perforation.
 EYE'LET-HOLE, (I'let-hól) *n.* A hole in a garment in which the eye of a button or lace is put; a hole in a sail for a rope. *Ash.*
 †EYE'LI-AD, (I'le-ád) *n.* An eye-glance. *Shak.* See *CELIAD.*
 EYE'LID, (I'lid) *n.* The membrane or skin that closes the eye.
 EYE'-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* That offends the eye. *Shak.*
 EYE'PIT, (I'pít) *n.* A cavity in the orbit of the eye. *Gold-smith.*
 EYE-PLÉAS-ING, *a.* Gratifying the sight. *Sir J. Davies.*
 EY'ER, (I'er) *n.* One who eyes. *Gayton.*
 EYE-SÁLVE, (I'sáv) *n.* Ointment for the eyes. *Revelation.*
 EYE-SÉR-VANT, (I'sér-vánt) *n.* A servant that works only while watched.
 EYE-SÉR-VICE, (I'sér-vís) *n.* Service performed only under inspection. *Col. iii.*
 EYE'SHOT, (I'shót) *n.* Sight; glance; view. *Dryden.*
 EYE'SIGHT, (I'sít) *n.* Sight of the eye.
 EYE'SORE, (I'sór) *n.* Something offensive to the sight.
 EYE-SPÓT-TED, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*
 EYE'STRING, (I'stríng) *n.* The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved. *Shak.*
 EYE-TÓOTH, (I'tóth) *n.*; *pl.* EYE-TEETH. The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.
 EYE-WÁ-TER, (I'wá-ter) *n.* Water for the eye; a collyrium. *Perry.*
 EYE'WINK, (I'wíngk) *n.* A wink, as a hint or token. *Shak.*
 EYE-WIT-NESS, (I'wít-nés) *n.* An ocular evidence; one who sees a transaction or any matter with his own eyes; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.
 †EYNE, (ín) *n.* The obsolete or poetical plural of eye; used by Spenser, Shakspeare, &c.
 EY'OT, (I'ót) *n.* A little island in a river. *Blackstone.*
 EYRE, (ár) [ár, *S. W. P.*, *J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ír, *Wb.*] *n.* [íter, L.; éyre, Fr.] (*Law*) A court of justices itinerant; a justice in eyre is an itinerant judge.
 EYR'Y, (ár'é) [á're, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; é're, *Sm.*; é're or é're, *K.*; í're, *Wb.*] *n.* The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

F.

F is the sixth letter, and fourth consonant, of the alphabet, is a semi-vowel, and is articulated as *v*, but with the breath alone.—*F* and *V* are styled *labiodental aspirates*.—As an abbreviation, it stands for *fellow*; as, “*F. R. S.*.”
*F*Ā, (*Mus.*) A syllable used by singers; the fourth note in music.
 FA-BÁ'CROUS, (fá-bá'shús) *a.* [*fabaceus*, L.] Like a bean; partaking of the nature of beans. [Rev.]
 FÁ'BI-AN, * *a.* Relating to Fabius; cautious; prudent. *Qu.*
 FÁ'BLE, (fá'bl) *n.* [*fabula*, L.] A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fictitious tale; an apologue; a fiction; the series or contexture of events which constitute a poem; an idle story; a lie.
 FÁ'BLE, *v. n.* [i. FABLED; *pp.* FABLEING, FABLED.] To feign; to write fiction; to tell falsehoods.
 FÁ'BLE, *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely. *Milton.*
 FÁ'BLE, (fá'bid) *a.* Celebrated in fables. *Tickell.*
 FÁ'BLER, *n.* One who fables; a fabulist.
 FÁ'BLING, * *n.* Act of dealing in fables; fiction. *Story.*
 †FÁ'BRIC, [fáb'rik, *S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; fáb'rik or fáb'rik, *W. Ja.*] *n.* [*fabrica*, L.] A building; an edifice; a structure; a manufacture, particularly of cloth.
 ††FÁ'BRIC, *v. a.* To build; to form; to construct. *Milton.*
 FÁ'BRIC-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*fabricor*, L.] [i. FABRICATED; *pp.* FABRICATING, FABRICATED.] To build; to construct; to frame; to invent; to feign; to forge; to devise falsely.
 FÁ'BRIC-ÁTION, *n.* The act of fabricating; construction; forgery; falsehood; invention.
 FÁ'BRIC-ÁTOR, *n.* One who fabricates. *Hovell.*
 FÁ'BRIC-Á-TRESS, * *n.* A female who fabricates. *Lee.*
 FÁ'BRILE, *a.* [*fabriliis*, L.] Belonging to work in wood, stone, or iron. *Cotgrave.*
 FÁ'BU-LIST, *n.* [*fabuliste*, Fr.] An author or writer of fables.
 FÁ'BU-LIZE, * *v. n.* To invent or relate fables. *Smart.*
 FÁ'BU-LO'S'ITY, *n.* Fulness of feigned stories. *Abbot.* [R.]
 FÁ'BU-LOUS, *a.* Partaking of fable; feigned; full of fables; fictitious; not literally true.
 FÁ'BU-LOUS-LY, *ad.* In a fabulous manner.
 FÁ'BU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being fabulous.
 †FÁ'BÚR-DEN, *n.* [*faux bourdon*, Fr.] (*Mus.*) Simple counterpoint. *Bale.*

FA-CÁDE', [fá-sád', *Ja. Sm.*; fá-sád', *P. E. K. Wb.*] *n.* [Fr.] The front of a building.
 FACE, *n.* [*facies*, L.; *face*, Fr.] The visage; countenance; surface of any thing; a plane; the front or forepart; appearance; presence; sight; confidence; boldness; distortion of the face.—*Face to face*, (*adverbial*) when the parties are both present, with their faces turned to each other.
 FACE, *v. a.* [i. FACED; *pp.* FACING, FACED.] To meet in front; to confront; to oppose with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superficial; to turn up with facings.
 FACE, *v. n.* To carry a false appearance; to turn the face in front.
 FACE-CLÓTH, *n.* A cloth to cover the face of a dead person.
 FACED, (fást) *a.* Having a face; as, “plump-faced.”
 FACE'LESS, *a.* Being without a face. *Bailey.*
 FACE-PAÍNT-ER, *n.* A painter of portraits.
 FACE-PAÍNT-ING, *n.* The art of painting portraits.
 FAC'ET, (fás'et) *n.* [*facette*, Fr.] A small surface or face; the small side of a diamond, &c. *Bacon.*
 †FA-CÉTE, *a.* [*facetus*, L.] Gay; cheerful; witty. *Burton.*
 FAC'ET-ED, * *a.* Cut so as to have numerous faces or facets. *Francis.*
 †FA-CÉTE'LY, *ad.* Wittily; merrily. *Burton.*
 †FA-CÉTE'NESS, *n.* Wit; pleasant representation. *Hales.*
 FA-CÉ'RY-Æ, * (fá-sé'shé-è) *n. pl.* [L.] Witticisms; pleasantries. *Mora.*
 FA-CÉ'TIOUS, (fá-sé'shús) *a.* [*factieux*, Fr.] Gay; lively; witty; jocular; jocular; pleasant; humorous; merry.
 FA-CÉ'TIOUS-LY, (fá-sé'shús-le) *ad.* Gayly; merrily.
 FA-CÉ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.
 FÁCH, * *n.* A Turkish medicine used as an antidote against poisons. *Crabb.*
 FÁ'CIAL, (fá'shál) *a.* Belonging to the face.—*Facial angle*, an angle which is formed by the concurrence of two ideal lines, one of which passes by the hole in the skull termed the *meatus auditorius externus* to the anterior extremity of the alveolar margin of the upper jaw, while the other extends to the same point from the most prominent part of the forehead. *Brande.*

[FACIENT, (fā'shent) *n.* [*faciens*, L.] A doer. *Sp. Hacket.*
 FAC'LE, (fās'li) *n.* [*facilis*, L.] Easy; not difficult; pliant; flexible.
 FAC'LE-LY, (fās'il-ē) *ad.* Easily. *Ld. Herbert.* [R.]
 FAC'LE-NESS, *n.* Easiness. *Beaumont.* [N.]
 FA-CIL'I-TATE, *v. a.* [*facilitare*, Fr.] [i. FACILITATED; pp. FACILITATING, FACILITATED.] To make easy or easier; to free from difficulty.
 FA-CIL'I-TATION, *n.* The act of making easy.
 FA-CIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being facile; easiness; ease; freedom from difficulty; dexterity; ductility; ready compliance; easiness of access; affability.—*pl.* The means by which performance is rendered easy.
 †FAC-I-NE'RI-ŌUS, *a.* See FACINOROUS.
 FAC'ING, *n.* An ornamental covering; a covering.
 FAC'ING, **p. a.* Having the face towards or opposite.
 †FA-CIN'O-ROUS, *a.* Wicked; atrocious; very bad. *Shak.*
 †FA-CIN'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Atrocious wickedness.
 FAC-SIM'ILE, *n.* [L. from *factum* and *simile*] *pl.* FAC-SIM'IL-ES. That which is made exactly like; an exact copy of any writing, engraving, or other work of art.
 FAC-SIM'IL-Ē, **v. a.* To represent by fac-simile; to copy exactly. *Qu. Rev.*
 FACT, *n.* [*factum*, L.] A thing done; that which is; act; incident; circumstance; reality; action; deed.
 FAC'TION, *n.* [*factio*, L.] A political party; a party that promotes discord or contention; a junctio; dissension.
 †FAC'TION-AR-Y, *n.* A factionist. *Shak.*
 †FAC'TION-ER, *n.* One of a faction. *Sp. Baneroff.*
 FAC'TION-IST, *n.* One who promotes faction or discord.
 FAC-TION-NAIRE' (*fak-shān-ār) *n.* [Fr.] A soldier that does all sorts of duty. *Crabb.*
 FAC'TIOUS, (fāk'shūs) *a.* [*factiosus*, Fr.] Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; promoting dissension; turbulent; disorderly.
 FAC'TIOUS-LY, (fāk'shūs-lē) *ad.* In a factious manner.
 FAC'TIOUS-NESS, (fāk'shūs-nēs) *n.* Inclination to faction.
 FAC-Ū'TIOUS, (fāk'tish'ūs) *a.* [*factitious*, L.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature; artificial; unnatural.
 FAC-Ū'TIOUS-NESS, (*fāk'tish'ūs-nēs) *n.* Quality of being factitious. *Scott.*
 †FAC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to make. *Bacon.*
 FAC'TO'RY, (*L.) (*Lau*) In fact. *Bowyer.* See DE FACTO, and EX POST FACTO.
 FAC'TOR, *n.* [*factor*, L.] One who transacts business for another; a mercantile agent intrusted with property to be disposed of.—(*Arithmetic*) One of the two numbers which jointly effect the product in multiplication.
 FAC'TOR-AGE, *n.* Commission or allowance to a factor.
 FAC'TOR-ESS, **n.* A female factor. *Ford.*
 FAC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The business of a factor; a factory.
 FAC'TORY, *n.* A house or residence of factors; a body of factors; the place where anything is manufactured; a manufactory.
 FAC-TŌ'RUM, *n.* A doer of all-work; a handy deputy or servant. [*Rev.* [R.]
 FAC'TY-AL, **a.* Relating to or containing facts. *West.*
 FAC'TUM, **n.* [L.] *pl.* FACTA. (*Lau*) A man's own fact, act, or deed.—(*Arithmetic*) The product of two quantities multiplied by each other. *Crabb.*
 †FAC'TURE, (fākt'yūr) *n.* [Fr.] Act of making. *Bacon.*
 FAC'U-LENCE, **n.* Clearness; brightness. *Scott.*
 FAC'UL-TY, *n.* [*facultas*, L.] A power of mind or body; ability; talent; endowment; gift; a knack; dexterity; personal quality; efficacy; authority; privilege:—the masters and professors constituting a department of the sciences in a university; the body of persons who are intrusted with the government and instruction of a university or college; the individuals constituting a scientific profession or a branch of one; the body of physicians.
 FAC'UND, (fāk'und, *W. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; fā-kund', *S. K.*) *a.* Eloquent. *Chaucer.* [R.]
 FA-CUN'DI-ŌUS, **a.* Eloquent; full of words. *Ash.* [R.]
 FA-CUN'DI-TY, *n.* Eloquence. *Cookeram.* [R.]
 FAD'DLE, (fād'dl) *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.
 FAD'E, *a.* [Fr.] Weak; flat; insipid; faint. *Sp. Berkeley.*
 FAD'E, *v. n.* [*fade*, L.] [i. FADED; pp. FADING, FADED.] To lose color, lustre, or distinctness; to grow weak; to languish; to wither; to die away; to vanish; to be transient.
 FAD'E, *v. a.* To cause to wither; to weaken. *Shak.*
 FAD'E-LESS, **a.* Unfading. *Needler.*
 FAD'GE, *v. n.* To suit; to agree; to live in amity; to succeed. *Milton.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]
 FAD'ING, *n.* Decay; weakness. *Sherrwood.*
 FAD'ING, **p. a.* That fades; losing color or distinctness.
 FAD'ING-NESS, *n.* Liability to fade. *W. Mountague.*
 FAD'Y, *a.* Wearing away; fading. *Shenstone.*
 FÆ'CAL, (fæ'kal) *a.* See FÆCAL.
 FÆ'CES, (fæ'sēz) *n.* [L.] Sediment; settlings after distillation and infusion; excrement.
 FÆC'U-LA, (*fæ'k'ul-ā) *n.* [L.] *pl.* FÆCULÆ. (*Chem.*) Drugs; lecs. *Crabb.*

FÆ'RY, **n.* & *a.* See FAIRY.
 †FÆ'RY, (fæ'fī) *n.* To stammer. *Barret.*
 FÆ'RY, *n.* [*fatigo*, L.] [i. FACED; pp. FAGGING, FAGGED.] To grow weary; to drudge. *Mackenzie.*
 FÆ'RY, *v. a.* To beat; to compel to drudge for another.
 FÆ'RY, *n.* A knot or excrescence in cloth; a drudge; an under schoolboy compelled to drudge for another.
 FÆ'RY-EN'D', *n.* The end of a web of cloth; the untwisted end of a rope; the end or meander part of any thing.
 FÆ'RY, **n.* (*Naut.*) The fringed end of a rope. *Ash.* See FAG.
 FÆ'RY-GING, **n.* A beating or thumping. *Scott.*
 FÆ'RY-ŌT, *n.* [*fagad*, Welsh.] A bundle of sticks or twigs bound together; one of the sticks; bars of iron bound together for remanufacture:—a person hired to appear at the muster of a company.
 FÆ'RY-ŌT, *v. a.* To tie up; to bundle together. *Dryden.*
 FÆ'RY-ŌT-T'P'NŌ, **n.* [L.] (*Mus.*) A bassoon. *Crabb.* See FAGOTTO.
 FÆ'RY-TŌ, **n.* [It.] A musical wind instrument; a bassoon. *Brande.*
 FÆ'RY-ERZ, **n.* (*Min.*) A gray copper ore. *Brande.*
 FÆ'RY-ŌRE, **n.* (*Min.*) A gray copper ore. *P. Cyc.*
 FÆ'RY-LUN-ITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, a mineral found at Fahlun in Sweden. *Brande.*
 FÆ'RY-ENCE, (*fā-yāns') *n.* [Fr.] Pottery embellished with painted designs, originally manufactured at Faenza. *Brande.*
 FÆ'RY, (fā) *v. n.* [*faillir*, Fr.] [i. FAILED; pp. FAILING, FAILED.] To be deficient; to fall short; to be extinct; to cease; to perish; to die; to sink; to languish; to miss; to miscarry; to become insolvent or bankrupt.
 FÆ'RY, *v. a.* To desert; not to assist or supply; to disappoint; not to aid; to neglect; to omit; to be wanting; to deceive. [*Shak.*
 FÆ'RY, *n.* Omission; deficiency; want; death; failure.
 †FÆ'RY-ANCE, *n.* Omission; fault.
 FÆ'RY-ING, *n.* Decay; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault; weakness; frailty; foible.
 FÆ'RY-URE, (fā'yūr) [*fā'yūr*, *W. J.*; fā'yūr, *S. K.*; fā'ūr, *F. Ja.*; fā'yūr, *P. Sm.*] *n.* Act of failing; miscarriage; deficiency; cessation; omission; non-performance; a lapse; fault; suspension of payment; insolvency.
 FÆ'RY, (fā) *a.* Glad; pleased; glad to do a thing, under certain circumstances, rather than to do worse.
 FÆ'RY, *ad.* Gladly; very desirously. *Shak.*
 †FÆ'RY, *v. n.* To wish; to desire fondly. *Spenser.*
 FÆ'RY, *v. n.* [L. FAINTED; pp. FAINTING, FAINTED.] To lose strength; to decay; to waste away quickly; to sink motionless and senseless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.
 FÆ'RY, *v. a.* To depress; to enfeeble. *Shak.* [R.]
 FÆ'RY, *a.* Wanting strength, vigor, or spirit; languid; weak; feeble; not bright; not vivid; not loud; low; timorous; dejected; not vigorous. [*Age*
 FÆ'RY-DRAW, **v. a.* To draw or delineate lightly. [*See*
 FÆ'RY-HEART-ED, (fā't-hārt-ed) *a.* Cowardly; timid.
 FÆ'RY-HEART-ED-LY, *ad.* Timorously. *Sherrwood.*
 FÆ'RY-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Cowardice; timorousness.
 FÆ'RY-ING, *n.* A swoon; loss of animal motion.
 FÆ'RY-ING, **p. a.* Growing faint; sinking.
 FÆ'RY-ISH, *a.* Somewhat faint.
 FÆ'RY-ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being faintish.
 FÆ'RY-LING, *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded. *Arbutnot.*
 FÆ'RY-LY, *ad.* With faintness; feebly; languidly.
 FÆ'RY-NESS, *n.* State of being faint; languor.
 FÆ'RYNTS, **n. pl.* An impure spirit which comes over first and last in distillation. *Ure.*
 FÆ'RY, *a.* Weak; languid; faint. *Dryden.* [R.]
 FAIR, (fār) *a.* Beautiful; handsome; not black; not brown; white; clear; free from spots; not cloudy; not foul; favorable; likely to succeed; equal; just; open; direct; gentle; mild; not severe; pleasing; civil; equitable; honest; reasonable; pretty good; above mediocrity; liberal; blowing direct; legible.
 FAIR, (fār) *ad.* Gently; frankly; complaisantly; happily.—*To bid fair*, to be likely.
 FAIR, *n.* A beauty:—elliptically, a fair woman; a woman. *Dryden.*—[†Fairness. *Shak.*]—*The fair*, the female sex.
 FAIR, *n.* [*foire*, Fr.] A meeting held at stated times in the year at particular places for purposes of traffic.
 FAIR-COM-PL-EX'IONED, (*yund) *a.* Having a fair complexion. *Littleton.*
 FAIR-FACED, (*-fās) *a.* Having a fair countenance. *Milton.*
 †FAIR-HOOD, (*fār'hūd) *n.* Beauty. *Fox's Martyrs.*
 FAIR'ING, *n.* A present given at a fair. *Shak.*
 FAIR'ISH, *a.* Reasonably fair. *Cotgrave.*
 FAIR'LY, *ad.* With fairness; not foully; beautifully; justly; plainly; openly; candidly; reasonably; completely.
 FAIR'NESS, *n.* The quality of being fair; beauty; honesty; candor; frankness; clearness; not foulness.
 FAIR-ONE, (*fār'wūn) *n.* One who is fair; a beauty. *Pope.*

FAIR-PLAY, *n. Equitable conduct; just or liberal action. *Shak.*

FAIR-SPÖK-EN, (fär/spök-kn) a. Bland and civil in address.

FAIR-WEATH-ER, *a. Noting pleasant weather; existing or done in pleasant weather, or with little inconvenience. *Pope.*

FAIR'Y, (fär'e) n. [*féerie*, old Fr.] An imaginary diminutive aerial being, in human shape, formerly supposed to possess certain powers over mankind, which were often exercised for mischief, but in general with more of humor than malignity; an elf; a fay; an enchantress.

FAIR'Y, a. Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.

FAIR'Y-LÄND, *n. The imaginary land of the fairies. *Chambers.*

FAIR'Y-LIKE, a. Imitating the practice of fairies. *Shak.*

FAIR'Y-STÖNE, n. A stone found in gravel pits.

†**FAI'SI-BLE**, a. Feasible. *Bp. Hall.* See **FEASIBLE**.

FAITH, (fäth) n. Belief; trust in religious opinion; confidence; trust in God, accompanied with belief in revelation; trust in Christ as a Savior; the doctrine or tenets believed; fidelity; probity; credit; honor; social confidence; sincerity; honesty; veracity; promise given.—It is sometimes used, in conversation, *interjectionally*, to signify *on my faith*; *in truth*; *verily*.

FAITH-BREACH, n. Breach of fidelity. *Shak.*

†**FÄTHED**, (fäth) a. Honest; sincere. *Shak.*

FAITH'FUL, a. Firm in religious belief; having faith; having fidelity; true to a pledge or to duty; trusty; loyal; honest; upright; without fraud; true.

FAITH'FUL-LY, ad. In a faithful manner; honestly.

FAITH'FUL-NESS, n. Quality of being faithful; honesty.

FAITH'LESS, a. Destitute of faith; not believing; perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty.

FAITH'LESS-LY, *ad. In a faithless manner. *Byrne.*

FAITH'LESS-NESS, n. Quality of being faithless; perfidy.

FAITH'WOR-THI-NESS, * (fäth'wür-thē-nēs) n. Trustworthiness. *Qu. Rec.*

†**FÄTÖUR**, (fätör) n. [*faitour*, Norm. Fr.] A scoundrel; a rascal. *Spenser.*

FÄKE, n. (*Naut.*) A coil or turn of a cable or rope.

FÄKIR, or **FÄKIR**, (fä'kir, P. Sm. *Wb.*; fä'kär, *Ja.*; fä'kär, *Fr.*) n. A sort of wandering dervise or Mahometan monk in India.—Written also *fäquir*.

FÄL-CÄDE, n. [*falces*, *Lat.*] A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FÄL'CÄTE, *a. Bent like a hook; falcated. *Booth.*

FÄL'CÄT-ED, a. [*falcatus*, *L.*] Hooked; bent like a sickle. *Harris.*

FÄL-CÄTION, n. Crookedness; form of a sickle.

FÄL'CHION, (fä'l/shun or fäl'chun) [fä'lchun, *S. W. J. Sm.*; fäl'chun, *Fr. Ja. K.*; fäl'che-un, *P.*; fäl'chun, *Wb.*] n. [*faucon*, *Fr.*] A short, crooked sword; a cimeter. *Shak.*

FÄL-CID'IAN, *a. (*Law*) Noting a law, proposed by Falcidius, a Roman tribune, which gave to fathers of families the power of bequeathing three fourths of their property. *Bouvier.*

FÄL'CI-FÖRM, *a. Having the form of a sickle or scythe. *Hamilton.*

†**FÄL'CON**, (fäw'kn) [fäw'kn, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; fäl'kn, *P. K.*; fäl'kon, *Wb.*] n. [*falco*, *L.*; *falcon*, old Fr.] A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.

†**FÄL'CON-ER**, (fäw'kn-er) n. [*falconnier*, old Fr.] One who sports with or trains hawks. *Shak.*

FÄL'CO-NET, or **FÄL'CO-NÉT**, [fäl'ko-nēt, *Ja. Sm. R.*; fäl'ko-nēt, *S. W. J. F. K.*] n. [*falconneau*, *Fr.*] A sort of ordnance. *Knolles.*

†**FÄL'CON-GÉN-TLE**, * (fäw'kn-jën-tl) n. A species of hawk. *Pennant.*

FÄL'CO-NINE, *a. (*Ornith.*) Noting a sub-family of accipitine birds, having the falco or hawk for its proper type. *Brande.*

†**FÄL'CON-RY**, (fäw'kn-re) n. The art of training hawks.

†**FÄL'CU-LÄ**, * n. [*L.*] (*Zool.*) A compressed, elongate, curved, and sharp-pointed claw. *Brande.*

FÄL'DÄGE, n. [*faldagium*, barbarous *L.*] An ancient privilege in England of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within the manor. *Harris.*

FÄL'DÄE, n. (*Law*) A composition paid for faldage.

***FÄLD'ING**, n. A kind of coarse cloth. *Chaucer.*

FÄLD'STÖGL, n. [*faudestaul*, old Fr.] A stool for the kings of England to kneel on at their coronation; the chair of a bishop within the altar; an arm-chair; a folding chair.

FÄL-ER'NJÄN, *a. Relating to a mountain in Campania, noted for its wine. *Francis.*

FÄLL, v. n. [*i. fell*; pp. *FALLING*, *FALLEN*.] To drop; to come to the earth; to move down; to descend; to sink; to droop; to decline; to die; to decrease; to lose elevation, rank, character, or value; to happen; to befall; to ebb.—*To fall away*, to grow lean; *to recede from allegiance*; to sink into sin.—*To fall back*, to retreat.—*To fall from*, to revolt from.—*To fall home*, (*Naut.*) To

curve inwards, as the timbers or sides of a ship.—*To fall in*, to concur with; to yield to; to form into rank.—*To fall off*, to be broken; to perish; to revolt.—*To fall on or upon*, to begin eagerly to do any thing; to attack.—*To fall out*, to quarrel; to happen.—*To fall short*, to fail; to be deficient.—*To fall to*, to begin eagerly; to go over to.—*To fall under*, to be subject to; to be ranged with.

FÄLL, v. a. To drop; to let fall; to lower. [*n.*]—Often improperly used for *fell* in the U. S. and in some parts of England; as, “to fall a tree,” instead of, “to fell a tree.” *Forby.*

FÄLL, n. The act of falling; a sudden descent; lapse; overthrow; destruction; downfall; declension; diminution; decrease of value; cadence; a cataract; cascade; the season when the leaves fall; autumn. †*Fall* is used in the sense of autumn by Dryden; but this use of the word is regarded as provincial in England, though it is very common in the U. S.

FÄLL-LÄ'CIÖUS, (fäl-lä'shus) a. [*fallaciosus*, *L.*] Producing mistake; sophistical; deceitful; misleading; disappointing; delusive; fraudulent.

FÄLL-LÄ'CIÖUS-LY, (fäl-lä'shus-le) ad. In a fallacious manner.

FÄLL-LÄ'CIÖUS-NESS, n. Tendency to deceive.

FÄLL-LÄ-CY, n. [*fallacia*, *L.*] Quality of being fallacious; a deceptive or false appearance; a sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument; an argument which pretends to be decisive of the matter at issue, while it really is not.

†**FÄLL'LÄX**, n. [*L.*] Cavillation. *Abp. Cranmer.*

FÄLL'EN, * (fäl'n) p. from *FÄLL*. See *FÄLL*.

†**FÄLL'EN-CY**, n. [*fallens*, *L.*] Mistake; error. *Bp. Taylor.*

FÄLL'ER, n. One who falls.

FÄLL-LI-BIL'ITY, n. State of being fallible; frailty; liability to error; uncertainty.

†**FÄLL-LI-BLE**, a. [*fallu*, *L.*] That may fall or err; liable to error; frail; uncertain; imperfect.

FÄLL'LI-BLY, ad. In a fallible manner. *Hulot.*

FÄLL'ING, n. A drooping; descent; an indenting.

FÄLL'ING-SICK-NESS, n. The epilepsy. *Walton.*

FÄLL'ING-STÄR, * n. A shooting star; a meteor. *Hamilton.*

FÄLL-LÖP'ÄN, a. (*Anat.*) An epithet applied to two tubes or ducts discovered by Fallopius, arising from the uterus.

FÄLL'ÖW, (fäl'ö) a. Pale red, or pale yellow;—untilled, but left to rest after having been tilled; ploughed, but not sowed; uncultivated.

FÄLL'ÖW, n. The state of ground lying at rest or not planted or sown; fallow ground.

FÄLL'ÖW, v. n. [*i. FALLOWED*; pp. *FALLOWING*, *FALLOWED*.] To plough, in order to a second ploughing.

FÄLL'ÖW-DEER, * n. A species of deer having horns branched, recurved, and compressed; common in English parks. *Crabb.*

FÄLL'ÖW-FINCH, n. Theenanthe or wheat-ear.

FÄLL'ÖW-ING, n. The act of making fallow.

FÄLL'ÖW-NESS, n. The state of being fallow. *Donne.*

FÄLL'TRÄNCK, * n. See *FÄLTRÄNCK*.

†**FÄL'SÄ-RY**, n. A falsifier of evidence. *Sheldon.*

FÄLSE, a. [*falsus*, *L.*] Not true; untrue; dishonest; treacherous; perfidious; counterfeit; unreal; not genuine; not valid.—*False cadence*, (*Mus.*) a cadence in which the bass rises a tone or semitone, instead of rising a fourth, or falling a fifth.—*False imprisonment*, (*Law*) unlawful imprisonment or detention.—*False pretences*, false representations, made in order to obtain money or goods with intent to cheat.

FÄLSE, ad. Not truly; falsely. *Shak.*

†**FÄLSE**, v. a. [*falsare*, *It.*] To deceive; to defeat; to falsify. *Spenser.*

FÄLSE'FÄCED, (fäls'fäst) a. Hypocritical; deceitful. *Shak.*

FÄLSE'HEÄRT, a. Perfidious; falsehearted. *Shak.*

FÄLSE'HEÄRT'ED, a. Treacherous; perfidious.

FÄLSE'HEÄRT'ED-NESS, n. Perfidiousness; deceitfulness.

FÄLSE'HOOD, (fäls'höd) n. Want of truth; want of veracity; treachery; dishonesty; an untruth; a falsity; a lie; a false assertion.

FÄLSE'ISM, * n. A falsity; the opposite of *truism*. *Qu. Rev.* [*n.*]

FÄLSE'KEEL, * n. (*Naut.*) The timber below the main keel. *Brande.*

FÄLSE'LY, ad. In a false manner; not truly.

FÄLSE'NESS, n. Quality of being false; want of truth; falsity; treachery.

†**FÄLS'ER**, n. A deceiver. *Spenser.*

†**FÄL-SÉTTE**, * a. (*Rhet.*) Noting a shrill or high tone of the voice, a cry, scream, or yell. *P. Cyc.*

FÄL-SÉT' TÖ, n. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A key in which a singer uses notes that belong not to the natural compass of his voice.

FAL/SI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be falsified; counterfeit.
 FAL-SI-FI-CATION, *n.* Act of falsifying; counterfeit.
 FAL-SI-FI-CATOR, *n.* A falsifier. *Bp. Morton.*
 FAL-SI-FIER, *n.* One who falsifies; a liar.
 FAL/SI-FY, *v. a.* [*falsifier*, Fr.] [L. FALSIFIED; *pp.* FALSIFYING, FALSIFIED.] To make false; to counterfeit; to prove false; to violate; to show to be unsound or false.
 FAL/SI-FY, *v. n.* To tell lies or falsehoods. *South.*
 FALS/ING,* *a.* False. *Shak.*
 FAL/SI-TY, *n.* Falsehood; contrariety to truth; a lie; an untruth.
 FAL/TER, *v. n.* [*i.* FALTERED; *pp.* FALTERING, FALTERED.] To hesitate in the utterance of words; to waver; to fail.
 FAL/TER, *v. a.* To sift; to filter. *Mortimer.* [Local.]
 FAL/TER-ING, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency.
 FAL/TER-ING,* *p. a.* Hosting; stammering in speech.
 FAL/TER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a faltering manner.
 FAL/TRANCK,* *n.* (*Med.*) A mixture of several aromatic plants, used as a vulnerary medicine. *Dunglison.*
 FAN/BLE, *v. n.* [*fumber*, Danish.] To hesitate in speech; to stammer. *Skinner.*
 FAME, *n.* [*fama*, L.] Celebrity; reputation; honor; renown; public report; rumor.
 FAME, *v. a.* To make famous; to report. *B. Jonson.*
 FAMED, (*famd*) *p. a.* Celebrated; much talked of. *Shak.*
 FAME/LESS, *a.* Without renown or fame. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 FA-MIL-I-AR, (*fā-mil'yar*) *a.* [*familiaris*, L.] Domestic; affable; easy in conversation; unceremonious; free; well known; intimate; well acquainted; frequent; easy; unconstrained.
 FA-MIL-I-AR, (*fā-mil'yar*) *n.* An intimate; one long acquainted; a demon supposed to attend at call. *Shak.*
 FA-MIL-I-AR-I-TY, (*fā-mil-ye-ār'e-tye*) *n.* Quality of being familiar; easiness of conversation or intercourse; intimacy; acquaintance.
 FA-MIL-I-AR-IZE, (*fā-mil'yar-iz*) *v. a.* [*i.* FAMILIARIZED; *pp.* FAMILIARIZING, FAMILIARIZED.] To make familiar; to make easy by habit.
 FA-MIL-I-AR-LY, (*fā-mil'yar-le*) *ad.* In a familiar manner.
 FAMIL-I-LISM, *n.* The tenets of Familists. *Bp. Hall.*
 FAMIL-I-LIST, *n.* One of the sect called the Family of Love.
 FAMIL-I-LIS/TIC,* } *a.* Relating to the Familists or their }
 FAMIL-I-LIS/TI-CAL,* } principles. *Dougllass.*
 FA-MIL-LE, [*Fr.*] See EN FAMILLE.
 FAMIL-I-LY, *n.* [*familia*, L.] Persons collectively who live together in the house; household; those who descend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation; a course of descent; a genealogy; house; lineage; race; a class; a tribe; a species.
 FAM/INE, *n.* [*famine*, Fr.] Destitution or scarcity of food; dearth; want.
 FAM/ISH, *v. a.* [*fames*, L.] [*i.* FASHISHED; *pp.* FASHISHING, FASHISHED.] To afflict with hunger or want; to kill with hunger; to starve.
 FAM/ISH, *v. n.* To starve; to suffer extreme hunger.
 FAM/ISH-MENT, *n.* Want of food; extreme hunger.
 FAMA-MOS/I-TY, *n.* Renown. *Dict.*
 FAM/IOUS, *a.* [*famosus*, L.] Renowned; celebrated; well known; distinguished; illustrious.
 FAMA/USED, (*fā'must*) *a.* Made famous. *Shak.*
 FAM/OUS-LY, *ad.* In a famous manner; with fame.
 FAM/OUS-NESS, *n.* Celebrity; great fame. *Boyle.* [R.]
 FAMA/V-LATE, *v. n.* To serve. *Cockeram.*
 FAM/V-LIST, *n.* An inferior member of a college; a servant; — in use at Oxford, Eng. *Todd.*
 FAN, *n.* [*fanus*, L.] An instrument used by women to agitate the air and cool themselves; any thing in the form, or answering the purpose, of a fan; a utensil to winnow grain.
 FAN, *v. a.* [*i.* FANNED; *pp.* FANNING, FANNED.] To cool with a fan; to affect by air put in motion; to separate, as by winnowing.
 FAN/AM,* *n.* A small coin in India, both of gold and silver; — the former valued at about 6d. sterling; the latter at 4d. *Crabb.*
 FA-NAT/IC, *a.* Filled with frenzy or fanaticism; visionary; wildly enthusiastic; fanatical.
 FA-NAT/IC, *n.* A person filled with frenzy, or visionary notions, particularly in religion; an enthusiast.
 FA-NAT/I-CAL, *a.* [*fanaticus*, L.] Enthusiastic; wild; mad; visionary; fanatic.
 FA-NAT/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a fanatical manner. *Burke.*
 FA-NAT/I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Fanaticism. *Wilkins.*
 FA-NAT/I-CISM, *n.* A false or imaginary pretence to inspiration, without regard to reason or scripture; enthusiasm; religious frenzy.
 FA-NAT/I-CIZE,* *v. a.* To render fanatical. *Ed. Rev.*
 FAN/A-TISM,* *n.* Religious frenzy; fanaticism. *Gibbon.* [R.]
 FAN/CIED,* (*fān'sjd*) *p. a.* Portrayed in the mind; imagined.
 FAN/CI-ER,* *n.* One who fancies; an amateur. *Ed. Rev.*

FAN/CI-FUL, *a.* Influenced or dictated by fancy; whimsical; visionary; chimerical; imaginative; imaginary.
 FAN/CI-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a fanciful manner.
 FAN/CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fanciful.
 FAN/CI-LESS,* *a.* Destitute of fancy. *Armstrong.* [*John.*
 FAN/CRICK-ET,* *n.* An insect; the churr-worm. *Sohn.*
 FAN/CY, *n.* [*phantasia*.] The power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things or persons; creative imagination; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason; taste; idea; image; conception; inclination; liking; fondness; frolic; love; caprice; humor; whim; conceit.
 FAN/CY, *v. n.* [*i.* FANCIED; *pp.* FANCYING, FANCIED.] To figure to one's self; to imagine.
 FAN/CY, *v. a.* To conceive in the mind; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with.
 FAN/CY,* *a.* Fine; elegant; adapted to please the taste or fancy; as, "fancy goods." *British Almanac.* [*Shaw.*
 FAN/CY-FRAMED, (*fāmd*) *a.* Created by fancy. *Crabbe.*
 FAN/CY-FREE, *a.* Free from the power of love or fancy.
 FAN/CY-MON-ÆR, *n.* A whimsical person. *Shak.*
 FAN/CY-SICK, *a.* Distempered in mind. *Shak.*
 FAND, *p.* Found. *Spenser.*
 FAN-DAN/GO, *n.* [*Sp.*] A favorite dancing air of the Spaniards; a very lively dance.
 FANE, *n.* [*fane*, Fr.; *fanum*, L.] A temple; a church; a place consecrated to religion. *Shak.* [Poetical.]
 FA-NE/CA,* (*fā-nā'ca*) *n.* [*Sp.*] A measure of grain equal to about three bushels. *Murray.*
 FAN/FARE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A sounding or flourish of trumpets on entering the lists.
 FAN/FAR-RÖN, [*fān'fār-rön*, *S. Ja.*; *fān'fār-rön*, *W.*; *fān'fār-rön*, *P. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] A bully; a blusterer; a boaster.
 FAN-FAR-Q-NÄDE, *n.* [*fān'fārqnade*, Fr.] A bluster; a swaggering; a brag; a boast. *Swift.*
 FANG, *v. a.* To seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shak.*
 FANG, *n.* A long tusk, nail, or talon of an animal of prey; any thing in the form of a fang; a shoot.
 FANGED, (*fāngd*) *a.* Furnished with fangs or teeth.
 FAN/GLE, (*fāng'le*) *n.* A new, silly attempt. *Greene.*
 FAN/GLED, (*fāng'gl'd*) *a.* Gaudy; ridiculously showy; contrived. — *New-fangled* is new-fashioned. *Ascham.*
 FANG/LESS, *a.* Without fangs; toothless. *Shak.*
 FAN/GOET, *n.* A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., containing from 1 cwt. to 2½ cwt.
 FAN/ION,* (*fān'yun*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A banner; fanon. *Crabb.*
 FAN/LIGHT,* (*fān'lit*) *n.* A window mostly in the form of an open fan, commonly situated over a door. *Smart.*
 FAN/NEL, *n.* [*fanon*, Fr.] A sort of scarf, worn about the left arm of a Catholic priest when he officiates.
 FAN/NER, *n.* He or that which fans; a machine for producing a current of air.
 FAN/NING, *n.* Ventilation. *Cowenry.*
 FAN/ON, *n.* [*Fr.*] A fannel. *Bale.* — A banner. *Cotgrave.* — A small coin on the coast of Malabar. *Crabb.*
 FAN/PALM,* (*fān'pām*) *n.* A species of palm, the leaves of which are used for fans. *Hamilton.*
 FAN-TA-SY-A,* or FAN-TA-SY-A,* [*fān-tāz'ya*, *K. Wb.*; *fān-tāz'ya*, *Sm. Brande.*] *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A musical air or composition in which the author is not confined to rules, but ranges as fancy leads; a fantastical air. *Brande.*
 FAN-TA-SIED, (*fān'ta-sjd*) *a.* Filled with fancies. *Shak.*
 FAN/TASM, *n.* See PHANTASM. [*Fräge.*] [R.]
 FAN/TEXT,* *n.* One filled with fantastic notions. *Culpeper.*
 FAN-TAS/TIC, *a.* A fantastic person. *Dr. Jackson.* [R.]
 FAN-TAS/TIC, } *irrational; imaginary; unreal; ap-*
 FAN-TAS/TI-CAL, } parent only; irregular; whimsical;
 } fanciful; capricious.
 FAN-TAS/I-CAL/I-TY,* *n.* Fantasticness. *Ed. Rev.* [R.]
 FAN-TAS/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a fantastical manner.
 FAN-TAS/I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being fantastic.
 FAN-TAS/TIC-LY, *ad.* Fantastically. *B. Jonson.*
 FAN-TAS/TIC-NESS, *n.* Fantasticness. *Honnell.*
 FAN-TAS/TI-CÖ,* *n.* [*It.*] One full of whims. *Shak.*
 FAN-TA-SY, *n.* [*phantasia*.] Fancy; imagination; phantasm; phantom. *Shak.*
 FAN-TA-SY, *v. a.* To like; to fancy. *Cavendish.*
 FANTOCINI,* (*fān-to-chē-nē*) *n. pl.* [*It.*] Puppets; exhibitions or dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted for human performers. *Brande.*
 FAN/TOM, *n.* See PHANTOM.
 FAP, *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Shak.* [An old cant word.]
 FA-QUIR', *n.* [*Ar.*] See FAKIR.
 FAR, *ad.* To great extent; in a great degree; very much remotely; at a great distance; in a great part; by many degrees; to a great height. — *Far off*, at a great distance — *Far other*, very different. — *Far about*, by a long, circuitous course. — *Far* is used often in composition; as, "far-seeing," "far-sighted."
 FAR, *a.* [*comp.* FARTHER; *superl.* FARTHEST.] Distant; remote; remoter of the two. — *From far*, from a remote place
 FARR, *n.* A litter of pigs. *Tusser.* See FARBROW.

†FAR-À-BÔÛT, *n.* A going out of the way. *Fuller.*
 FÁRCE, *v. a.* [*farció*, L.] [i. FÁRCEB; *pp.* FÁRCEING, FÁRCEB.] To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend; to force.
 FÁRCE, *n.* [*farce*, Fr.] A short dramatic entertainment, in which ludicrous qualities are greatly exaggerated for the purpose of exciting laughter; a short piece, of low comic character.
 FÁRCEMENT, * *n.* The stuffing of meat. *Feltham.*
 FÁR/CEſ, * *n. pl.* Meat chopped small, and well spiced, fit for stuffing. *Crabb.*
 FÁR-CEŪR, * (fár-sür') *n.* [Fr.] A maker or enactor of farces. *Genl. Mag.*
 FÁR/CI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a farce; ludicrous.
 FÁR/CI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a farical manner.
 FÁR/CIN, * *n.* [Fr.] A disease of horses; farcy. *Brande.*
 FÁR/CING, * *n.* A stuffing; forced meat. *Carew.*
 FÁR/COſ, *n.* [*farcin*, Fr.] The icropy of horses.
 FÁR/D, *v. a.* [*farler*, Fr.] To paint; to color. *Shenstone.* [R.]
 FÁRD, * *n.* A point for the face. *Smallest.*
 †FÁR/DEL, *n.* [*fardeolo*, It.] A bundle; a little pack. *Shak.*
 †FÁR/DEL, *v. a.* To make up in bundles. *Fuller.*
 FÁR/DING-BÁG, * *n.* The first stomach of a cow, or other ruminating animal. *Farm. Ency.*
 FÁRE, *v. n.* [i. FÁRED; *pp.* FÁRING, FÁRED.] To go; to pass; to travel; to be in any state, good or bad; to subsist; to happen to any one, well or ill; to feed; to eat; to board.
 FÁRE, *n.* [Journey; passage. *Spenser.*] Price of conveyance in a vehicle by land or by water; the person carried; — food prepared for the table; provisions; — the quantity of fish taken in a fishing-vessel. *Ch. Brown.* [A litter of pigs; farrow. *Foehy.*]
 †FÁRE-WÉLL, or FÁRE/WÉLL, [fár-wél', S. E.; fár-wél', fár-wél', fár-wél', or fár-wél', W.; fár-wél', fár-wél', fár-wél', or fár-wél', P.; fár-wél', J. Sm.; fár-wél' or fár-wél', F. Ja.; fár-wél', K.] *ad.* or *verb.* imperative, used interjectionally. Be well; be happy; adieu; the parting compliment. 3-4 The accentuation, either on the first or last syllable, depends much on the rhythm of the sentence. When used as a substantive, without an adjective before it, the accent is generally on the first syllable." *Walker.* Both syllables in *farewell* are more or less accented; when used as an adverb or verb, the principal accent is properly placed on the second syllable; when as a noun or an adjective, on the first.
 †FÁRE/WÉLL, *n.* Act or manner of taking leave; valediction; act of departure. *Shak.*
 †FÁRE/WÉLL, * *a.* Valedictory; taking leave. *Spectator.*
 FÁR-FÁMED, * (fár-fámd) *a.* Having extensive renown. *Pope.*
 †FÁR-FÉT, *a.* The old word for *far-fetched*. *Milton.*
 †FÁR-FÉTCH', *n.* A deep stratagem. *Hudibras.*
 FÁR-FÉTCHED, (-fétch't) *a.* Brought from places remote; studiously sought; elaborately strained.
 FÁR-FÉTCH, * *ad.* In a great measure. *Spenser.*
 FÁR-FÁſ, * *n.* [L.] Meal; flour. — (*Bot.*) The pollen, or a fine dust or powder, contained in the anthers of plants. — (*Chem.*) Starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables. *P. Cye.*
 FÁR-FÁſ, * *n.* [*farina*, L.] Consisting of flour or meal; mealy; like meal.
 FÁRM, *n.* [*ferme*, Fr.] A tract of ground cultivated by a farmer; a tract of land in a state of tillage and pasturage, with fences, house, barn, &c.
 FÁRM, *v. a.* [i. FÁRMEB; *pp.* FÁRMEB, FÁRMEB.] To let out to tenants or collectors at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to manage as a farm; to cultivate land.
 FÁRM-Á-BLE, *a.* That may be farmed. *Sherwood.*
 FÁR/MER, *n.* [*fermier*, Fr.] One who farms; one who cultivates a farm or land; an agriculturist: — in England, a farmer is an agriculturist who pays rent for the farm which he cultivates; a lessee of a farm: — one who rents any thing. [*terborough.*]
 FÁR/MER-ÉSS, * *n.* A woman who manages a farm. *Ld. Pe.*
 FÁR/MER-Y, * *n.* A farm-house; a homestead or farm-yard; a system of buildings and yards for a farm. *Louden.*
 FÁRM-HÓUSE, * *n.* The house of a farmer. *Shenstone.*
 FÁRM'ING, * *n.* The business of a farmer, or of carrying on a farm; cultivation of lands; agriculture; act of leasing; a renting. *Brande.*
 FÁR/MOST, *a.* Most distant; remotest. *Dryden.* [R.]
 FÁR/NESS, *n.* Distance; remoteness. *Carew.* [R.]
 FÁR/Ó, *n.* A game of hazard with cards. *Todd.*
 FÁR/O-BÁNK, * *n.* A house or room for gambling. *Qu. Rev.*
 FÁR/ÓFF, * *a.* Being at a distance. *Shak.*
 FÁR/PÍER-CING, *a.* Penetrating a great way. *Pope.*
 FÁR-RÁG'I-NOUS, *a.* Formed of different materials. *Brownie.*
 FÁR-RÁ'GÓ, *n.* [L.] A confused mass of several ingredients; a medley; a hotch-potch. *B. Jonson.*
 FÁR/RÁND, *n.* Manner; custom. *Ray.* [Local, Eng.]
 FÁR-RE-Á-TION, *n.* Confarreation. *Bullockar.*
 FÁR/RÍ-ER, *n.* [*ferrarius*, L.] A shoer of horses; a horse-doctor.

FÁR/RÍ-ER, *v. n.* To practise as a farrier. *Mortimer.*
 FÁR/RÍ-ER-Y, *n.* The practice, skill, or work of a farrier; the art of preventing or curing the diseases of horses and cattle.
 FÁR/RÓW, (fár'ró) *n.* A litter of pigs. *Shak.*
 FÁR/RÓW, (fár'ró) *v. a.* [i. FÁRROWED; *pp.* FÁRROWING, FÁRROWED.] To bring forth pigs. *Tusser.*
 FÁR/RÓW, * *a.* Barren; not producing a calf, applied to a cow. *Foehy.* This word is common in the United States, and is used in England.
 FÁR/RÝ, * *n.* A litter of pigs; a farrow. *Perry.*
 FÁR/SÁNG, *n.* See FÁRSÁNG.
 FÁRSE, *v. a.* See FÁRCE.
 FÁR-SÉŪſING, * *a.* Seeing at a distance; penetrating. *Scott.*
 FÁR-SHÓŦ-ING, * *a.* Shooting to a great distance. *Dryden.*
 FÁR-SHÓŦ'ED, * (fár-sht'ed) *a.* Seeing far, or at a great distance. *Milton.*
 FÁR-SÓUGHT, * (fár'sávt) *a.* Sought at a distance; forced. *Johnson.*
 FÁRT, *n.* Wind from behind. *Suckling.*
 FÁRT, *v. n.* To break wind behind. *Swift.*
 FÁR'THER, *ad. comparative.* [superl. FÁR'THEST.] Further; at a great distance; more remote; beyond; moreover. 3-4 "This word," Dr. Johnson says, "is now generally considered as the comparative degree of far;" but he regards it as more probably a corruption of *farther*, from *forth*. — The words *farther* and *farther*, of the same signification, are both in good use, and it is difficult to say which is the more common. Smart says, "The latter is the genuine Saxon word; the former takes precedence in modern use."
 FÁR'THER, *a. comparative.* Further; more remote; longer; tending to greater distance. *Dryden.*
 FÁR'THER, *v. a.* To further. *Dryden.* See FURTHER.
 FÁR'THER-ÁNCE, *n.* *Asham.* See FURTHERANCE.
 FÁR'THER-MÓRE, *ad.* Furthermore. *Raleigh.* See FURTHERMORE.
 FÁR'THER-MÓST, * *a. superl.* Being at the greatest distance. *Hammond.*
 FÁR'THEST, *a. superl.* Furthest; most distant. *Hooker.*
 FÁR'THEST, *ad.* At the greatest distance; furthest.
 FÁR'THING, *n.* The fourth part of a penny; the smallest English coin: — formerly 30 acres of land: — copper money.
 FÁR'THING-DÁLE, * *n.* A rood or quarter of an acre of land. *Farm. Ency.*
 FÁR'THING-GÁLE, *n.* A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference. *Shak.*
 FÁR'THING'S-WÓRTH, (-wórh) *n.* As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbutnot.*
 FÁS'Éſ, (fás'séz) *n. pl.* [L.] Rods tied up in a bundle with an axe in the middle, anciently carried before Roman consuls.
 FÁS'Éſ, * *n.* An iron instrument used in making glass bottles. *Hamlyn.*
 FÁS'CI-Á, (fás'ci-á) *n.* [L.] pl. FÁS'CI-Á. A belt; a fillet; a bandage.
 FÁS'CIÁL, * (fás'hýal) *a.* Belonging to fuscus. *Smart.*
 FÁS'CI-Á-TED, (fás'h-é-át-ed) *a.* Bound with fillets.
 FÁS'CI-Á-TION, (fás'h-é-á'shun) *n.* Bandage; a tying up.
 FÁS'CI-CLE, *n.* A little bunch of flowers; a bundle; a collection. *Todd.*
 FÁS'CI-CLED, * (fás'sé-kld) *a.* Formed into a bunch or bundle. *Sir W. Jones.*
 FÁS'CI-C'U-LÁR, * *a.* Resembling a bundle of rods; collected. *Smart.*
 FÁS'CI-C'U-LÁTE, * } (*Bot.*) Collected in clusters or parcels.
 FÁS'CI-C'U-LÁTE-ED, * } cels. *P. Cye.*
 FÁS'CI-C'U-LÁſ, * *n.* [L.] pl. FÁS'CI-C'U-LÁ. A fasciæ; part of a regular division of a book; a small bundle; a nosegay. — (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence similar to a corymb. *Brande.*
 FÁS'CI-NÁTE, *v. a.* [*fascino*, L.] [i. FÁSCINATED; *pp.* FÁSCINATING, FÁSCINATED.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence secretly; to enrapture; to charm.
 FÁS'CI-NÁTE-ING, * *p. a.* Bewitching; enchanting.
 FÁS'CI-NÁTION, *n.* Act of fascinating; a charm; enchantment; unseen, inexplicable influence.
 FÁS'CLNEſ, (fás-sén') *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A fagot.
 †FÁS'CI-NOUS, (*fascinum*, L.) Fascinating; bewitching. *Harvey.*
 FÁSH, *v. a.* [*fischer*, old Fr.] To vex; to tease. *Brockett.* [Local, Eng.]
 FÁSH'ION, (fás'hýn) *n.* [*façon*, Fr.] The custom of many; the general custom or practice; form; make; cut of clothes; manner or style of dress; manner; mode; any thing worn; custom operating on dress; way established by precedent; the rank which sets precedents in fashion; high society.
 FÁSH'ION, (fás'hýn) *v. a.* [i. FÁSHIONED; *pp.* FÁSHIONING, FÁSHIONED.] To form; to mould; to fit; to adapt.
 FÁSH'ION-Á-BLE, (fás'hýn-á-bl) *a.* According to the prevailing mode; conformed to or following the fashion; mingling with high society; genteel; modish.

FĀSH'ION-ABLE, * n. pl. FĀSH'ION-ABLES. A person of fashion; people of fashion. *Ch. Ob.*—A word of modern use as a substantive, and chiefly used in the plural.

FĀSH'ION-ABLE-NESS, (fāsh'ion-ā-bl-nēs) n. Quality of being fashionable; and modish elegance.

FĀSH'ION-ABLEY, ad. In a fashionable manner.

FĀSH'ION-ER, (fāsh'ion-ēr) n. One who fashions.

FĀSH'ION-IST, (fāsh'ion-ist) n. A fop; a coxcomb. [R.]

FĀSH'ION-LED, * (fāsh'ion-lēd) a. Governed by the fashion. *Copper.*

FĀSH'ION-MÖN'GER, (fāsh'ion-müng'gēr) n. A fop. *Mars-ton.*

FĀSH'ION-MÖN'GER-ING, a. Foppish. *Shak.* [R.]

FĀS'SITE, * n. (*Mün.*) A variety of aguite, from Tyrol. *Brande.*

FĀST, v. n. [i. FASTED; pp. FASTING, FASTED.] To abstain from food; to mortify the body by abstinence.

FĀST, n. Abstinence from food; time of fasting; religious mortification by abstinence.

FĀST, a. Swift; quick; moving rapidly; firm; immovable; strong; impregnable; fixed; sound.—*Fast and loose*, uncertain; variable; inconstant.

FĀST, ad. Swiftly; rapidly; firmly; immovably.

FĀST-DAY, * n. A day for fasting. *Smart.*

FĀST'EN, (fās'sen) v. a. [i. FASTENED; pp. FASTENING, FASTENED.] To make fast; to make firm; to hold together; to cement; to link; to affix; to annex; to attach; to lay hold on with strength.

FĀST'EN, (fās'sen) v. n. To become fixed. *Brown.*

FĀST'EN-ER, (fās'sen-ēr) n. He or that which fastens.

FĀST'EN-ING, (fās'sen-ing) n. That which fastens.

FĀST'ER, n. One who fasts. *Ainsworth.*

FĀST'HAND-ED, a. Closehanded; covetous. *Bacon.*

FĀS'ZĪ, * n. pl. [L.] The Roman calendar, in which were set down all the days of feasts, pleadings, games, ceremonies, &c. *Crabb.*

[[FĀS-TID-I-ÖS'F-TY, n. Fastidiousness. *Swift.*

[[FĀS-TID'ÖS, (fās-tid'ōs, P. J. Va. Sm.; fās-tid'yus, S. E. K.; fās-tid'ōs or fās-tid'jōs, W.) a. [Fastidious, L.] Discriminative; squeamish or delicate to a fault; over-nice.

[[FĀS-TID'ÖS-LY, ad. In a fastidious manner.

[[FĀS-TID'ÖS-NESS, n. Quality of being fastidious.

FĀS-TIG'F-ATE, } a. [Fastigiatus, L.] (*Bot.*) Pressed close

FĀS-TIG'F-AT-ED, } to the main stem, as the branches of a plant. P. Cyc. Narrowed up to the top. *Ray.*

FĀS-TIG'F-ÜM, * n. [L. pl. FĀS-TIG'F-A. (*Arch.*) The summit or ridge of a house; a pediment. *Hamilton.*

FĀST'ING, n. Religious mortification. *St. Luke ii.*

FĀST'ING-DĀY, n. Day for fasting; fast-day. *Ep. Taylor.*

†FĀST'LY, ad. Surely. *Barret.*

FĀST'NESS, n. State of being fast; closeness; strength; security; a stronghold; a fortified place; a place not easily forced. [R.]

FĀST'Ü-ÖS, a. [Fastuosus, L.] Proud; haughty. *Barrov.*

FĀT, a. Full-fed; plump; fleshy; pinguid; unctuous; coarse; gross; dull; rich; fertile; abounding.—(*Print-ing*) Containing much white or blank space.

FĀT, n. The unctuous part of animal flesh; concrete oil; the best or richest part of any thing.—A measure of capacity, differing in different commodities.—A vessel; a vat. See VAT.

FĀT, v. a. [i. FATTED; pp. FATTING, FATTED.] To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot.*

FĀT, v. n. To grow fat; to fatten. *Mortimer.*

FĀT'AL, a. [Fatalis, L.] Appointed by fate; deadly; mortal; destructive; inevitable; necessary.

FĀT'AL-ISM, n. The doctrine that all things happen by inevitable necessity or overruling fate. *Bp. Berkeley.*

FĀT'AL-IST, n. One who believes in fatalism.

FĀT'AL-IS'TIC, * a. Relating to fatalism. *Coleridge.*

FĀ-TĀL'TY, n. [Fatalité, Fr.] Quality of being fatal; predetermined order or series of events; decree of fate; inevitable misfortune; mortality.

FĀT'AL-LY, ad. By fate; mortally; destructively.

FĀT'AL-NESS, n. The quality of being fatal.

FĀT'AL MOR-GĀ'NA, * n. [It.] A meteoric phenomenon nearly allied to the mirage, witnessed in the Straits of Messina, at Ramsgate, Eng., &c. It is called also *Castles of the fairy Morgana*. *Brande.*

FĀT'-BRAINED, (fāt'bränd) a. Of dull apprehension. *Shak.*

FĀTE, n. Destiny; an eternal series of causes; inevitable necessity; doom; lot; fortune; death; destruction; cause of death.

FĀT'ED, a. Decered by fate; endued by fate; invested with fatal power; doomed.

FĀTE'FUL, * a. Fatal; destructive; full of fate. *Pope.*

FĀTES, * n. pl. The three sister goddesses or destinies of ancient mythology, named *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, whose office it was to spin the destinies of men, and cut the threads when the appointed hour of death came. *Brande.*

FĀT'-HEAD-ED, * a. Dull; stupid; thick-skulled. *Arm.*

FĀT'-HĒN, * n. Wild spinach; goose-foot. *Farm. Ency.* [Local.]

FĀ'THER, n. He by whom a child is begotten; a male parent; the first ancestor; an ancestor; an old man; a man revered by age or office; one who acts in place of a father; one of the early ecclesiastical writers; a Catholic priest or confessor; one who has given origin to any thing; one who acts with paternal care; a title of the Creator.

FĀ'THER, v. a. [L. FATHERED; pp. FATHERING, FATHERED.] To take; to adopt as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to ascribe to, as being the offspring or production of.

FĀ'THER-HOOD, (-hūd) n. State of being a father.

FĀ'THER-IN-LĀW, n. The father of one's husband or wife; less properly, a step-father.

FĀ'THER-LĀND, * n. The land or country of one's ancestors; a native country; mother-country. *D'Israeli.*

FĀ'THER-LĀSH'ER, * n. A voracious fish found on the shores of Greenland and Newfoundland. *Pennant.*

FĀ'THER-LESS, a. Destitute of a father.

FĀ'THER-LI-NESS, n. Paternal care or kindness.

FĀ'THER-LÖNG'-LĒGŠ, * n. An insect having long legs. *Booth.*

FĀ'THER-LY, a. Paternal; like a father; tender; kind.

FĀ'THER-LY, ad. In the manner of a father.

FĀ'THER-SHIP, * n. The state of a father; paternity. *Johnson.*

FĀTH'OM, n. A measure of length containing six feet or two yards, generally used in ascertaining the depth of the sea; reach; penetration.

FĀTH'OM, v. a. [i. FATHOMED; pp. FATHOMING, FATHOMED.] To encompass with the arms extended or encircling;—to sound; to try with respect to the depth; to penetrate into; to find the bottom of.

FĀTH'OM-ABLE, * a. That may be fathomed. *Bp. Hall.*

FĀTH'OM-ER, n. One who fathoms.

FĀTH'OM-LESS, a. That cannot be fathomed.

FĀ-TID'IG, * a. Prophetic; fatical. *Scott.* [R.]

FA-TID'ICAL, a. [Fatuicus, L.] Prophetic; of power to foretell. [R.]

FA-TID'ICAL-LY, * ad. In a fatical manner. *Fo. Qu.* [R.]

FA-TIF'ER-ÖS, a. [Fatifer, L.] Deadly; mortal. [R.]

†FĀT'IG-ABLE, a. Easily wearied. *Bailey.*

†FĀT'IG-ATE, v. a. [Fatigo, L.] To weary; to fatigue. *Eliot.*

†FĀT'IG-ATE, a. Wearied; worn out. *Shak.*

†FĀT'IG-ATION, n. Weariness. *W. Mountague.*

FA-TIGUE, (fāt'ig) n. [Fatico, L.] Weariness; lassitude; the cause of weariness; labor; toil.

FA-TIGUE, (fāt'ig) v. a. [i. FATIGUED; pp. FATIGUING, FATIGUED.] To harass or tire with labor; to tire; to weary.

FA-TIL'Q-ÜLST, * n. A fortune-teller. *Ash.* [R.]

FA-TIS'CENCE, * n. An opening; an aperture. *Smart.*

FĀT'-KID-NEYED, (fāt'kid-njēd) a. Fat. *Shak.*

FĀT'LING, n. A young animal fed for slaughter.

FĀT'LY, ad. Grossly; greasily. *Cotgrave.* [R.]

FĀT'NER, n. He or that which fattens; fattener.

FĀT'NESS, n. The quality of being fat; plumpness.

FĀT'TED, * p. a. Made fat; fattened.

FĀT'TEN, (fāt'tn) v. a. [i. FATTENED; pp. FATTENING, FATTENED.] To make fat; to feed well; to make fertile; to fertilize.

FĀT'TEN, (fāt'tn) v. n. To grow fat; to be pampered.

FĀT'TEN-ER, (fāt'tn-ēr) n. One who fattens; fater.

FĀT'TI-NESS, n. Grossness; fullness of flesh. *Sherwood.*

FĀT'TISI, a. Inclining to fatness. *Sterwood.*

FĀT'TY, a. Unctuous; oleaginous; fat. *Bacon.*

FA-TÜ'F-TOÜŠ, * a. Partaking of fatuity; foolish; fatuous. *Ec. Rec.*

FA-TÜ'F-TY, n. Foolishness; weakness of mind.

FĀT'Ü-ÖS, (fāt'yū-ös) a. [Fatuus, L.] Stupid; foolish; impotent; without force.

FĀT'-WIT-TED, a. Heavy; dull; stupid. *Shak.*

FĀÜ'BÖURG, * (fö'bürg) n. [Fr.] A suburb; the environs of a city; the part of a city or town that is on the outside of the walls. *Scott.*

FĀÜ'CES, * n. [L.] pl. of *faux*. (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx. *Brande.*

FAÜ'CET, n. [Fausset, Fr.] A pipe to give vent to a barrel. &c.

FĀÜ'CHION, (fäw'shün) n. See FALCHION.

FĀÜ'FEL, n. The fruit of a species of palm.

FĀUGH, (fäw) An interjection of abhorrence; foh.

FAÜ'JA-SITE, * n. (*Mün.*) A hard crystallized mineral. *Dana.*

FAÜ'CONRY, } See FALCON, and FALCONRY.

FAÜ'CONRY, }

[[FAULT, (fäwt, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; fäwt, S.; fäwit or fäwt, K.; fält, Wb.) [fauite, old Fr.] An offence; slight crime; an imperfection; blemish; defect; failing; want; vice.—(*Mün. & Geol.*) A dislocation or disturbance of strata, which interrupts the miner's operations.—*At fault*, in difficulty or embarrassment; puzzled.

†FAULT, *v. n.* To be wrong; to fail. [R.]
 FAULT, *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse. *Bp. Hall.*
 †FAULT'ER, *n.* One who commits a fault. *Fairfax.*
 FAULT'ER, *v. n.* See FALTER.
 †FAULT-FIND-ER, *n.* A censurer; an objector. *Sidney.*
 †FAULT'FUL, *a.* Full of faults. *Shak.*
 FAULT'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a faulty manner; not rightly.
 FAULT'INESS, *n.* The state of being faulty; defect.
 FAULT'LESS, *a.* Exempt from fault; perfect.
 FAULT'LESS-LY,* *ad.* In a faultless manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 FAULT'LESSNESS, *n.* The state of being faultless.
 †FAULT'Y, *a.* [faulty, old Fr.] Guilty of a fault; having faults; blamable; wrong; defective; bad.
 FAUN, *n.* [*Faunus*, L.] A woodland deity, half man and half goat; a sylvan; a satyr. See FAWNS.
 FAUN'AS,* *n.* [L.] (Zool.) The zoology or various kinds of animals peculiar to, or found in, a country, — corresponding to flora, which embraces the botany or plants. *Lyell.*
 FAUN'IST, *n.* One who pursues rural studies. *White.*
 FAU'SEN, (faw'sn) *n.* A sort of large eel. *Chapman.*
 FAUSSE BRAYE, (fäs'brä) *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A low rampart.
 FAU'TOR, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) A favorer; a supporter; an abettor.
 †FAU'TRESS, *n.* [fautrix, L.] A woman who favors. *Chapman.*
 FÄUX,* *n.* [L.] pl. FÄU'CES. The gullet; the pharynx. — (*Bot.*) The orifice of the tube of the corolla. *Brande.*
 FAUX PÄS,* (fä'pä') [Fr.] A false step; a fault or error in conduct. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 †FAV'ER, *n.* [favelle, Fr.] Deceit. *Old Morality of Hyckscorn.*
 †FAV'EL, *a.* [favéau, Fr.] Yellow; fallow; dun. [R.]
 FA-VIL'LOUS, *a.* [favilla, L.] Consisting of ashes. *Browne.*
 FÄV'OR, *v. a.* [favéo, L.] [i. FAVORED; *pp.* FAVORING, FAVORED.] To support; to regard with kindness; to countenance; to assist; to resemble in feature; to spare.
 FÄV'OR, *n.* [*favor*, L.] Kindness; regard; support; countenance; benefit; civility; grace; lenity; mildness; bias; partiality; prejudice: — leave; good-will; pardon; object of favor; something given by a lady to be worn as a token.
 FÄV'OR-Ä-BLE, *a.* Kind; propitious; auspicious; palliative; tender; averse from censure; conducive to; convenient.
 FÄV'OR-Ä-BLE-NESS, *n.* Kindness; benignity.
 FÄV'OR-Ä-BLY, *ad.* In a favorable manner; kindly.
 FÄV'ORED, (fäv'örd) *a.* Feathered; with well, hard, ill, &c.
 FÄV'ORED-LY, (fäv'örd-ly) *ad.* As to feature, with well or ill.
 †FÄV'ORED-NESS, (fäv'örd-nës) *n.* Appearance. *Bible.*
 FÄV'OR-ER, *n.* One who favors; a well-wisher.
 FÄV'OR-ITE, *n.* [favörite, Fr.] A person or thing beloved or regarded with favor; one treated with peculiar favor; one chosen as a companion by a superior.
 FÄV'OR-ITE, *a.* Beloved; regarded with favor; choice.
 FÄV'OR-IT-ISM, *n.* The act of favoring; undue favor shown or practised; partiality.
 FÄV'OR-LESS, *a.* Without favor; unfavored.
 FA-VÖSE!'* *a.* Pitted or excavated like the cells of a honeycomb. *Loudon.*
 FÄV-U-LÄ'RIF-A,* *n. pl.* A genus of extinct fossil plants. *Buckland.*
 FÄWN, *n.* [faon, Fr.] A young deer: — low flattery. *Shak.*
 FÄWN, *v. n.* [i. FAWNED; *pp.* FAWNING, FAWNED.] To court favor, as by the tricks of a dog; to court servilely: — to bring forth a fawn.
 FÄWN'ER, *n.* One who fawns; a flatterer.
 FÄWN'ING, *n.* Gross or low flattery. *Shak.*
 FÄWN'ING,* *p. a.* Meantly flattering; treating with servility.
 FÄWN'ING-LY, *ad.* In a fawning manner. *South.*
 †FÄX'ED, *a.* Hairy. *Camden.*
 FÄY, (fä) *n.* A fairy; an elf. *Milten.* [[Faith. *Spenser.*]
 FÄY,* *v. a.* [i. FAYED; *pp.* FAYING, FAYED.] To fit any two pieces of wood so as to join close together; to fit. *Crabb.*
 FÄY,* *v. n.* To lie or unite close together; to fit. *Ash.*
 FÄY-ÄLL,* *n.* An imaginary coin, valued by some as the pistole of France, or ten livres. *Crabb.*
 FÄYENCE,* See FAIENCE.
 FE,* *n.* [Sp.] Faith. See AUTO DA FE. *Newman.*
 FEÄBER-RY, (fä'ber-re) *n.* A gooseberry. [Local.]
 †FEÄGE, (fäg) *v. a.* To whip; to chastise. *Buckingham.*
 †FEÄL, *a.* [feal, Fr.] Faithful. *Chambers.*
 †FEÄL-TY, (fä'l-ty, W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.; fäl'te, S. Ja.) *n.* fealty, feauté, old Fr.] A liegeman's duty or oath of fidelity to his liege lord; fidelity; loyalty.
 FEAR, (fär) *n.* [*veror*, L.] Uneasy or painful apprehension of danger; in excess, it is dread or terror; qualified by reverence, it is awe: — apprehension; solicitude; respect; anxiety; alarm; consternation; the object of fear.
 FEAR, *v. a.* [i. FEARED; *pp.* FEARING, FEARED.] To have a painful apprehension of; to dread; to consider with apprehension; to be afraid of; to reverence.
 FEAR, *v. n.* To live in terror; to be afraid or anxious. *Dryden.*
 †FEAR, *n.* A companion. *Spenser.* See FEARE.

FEAR'FUL, (fär'fål, P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; fär'fål, S.; fär'fål or fär'fål, W. F.) *a.* Filled with fear; timid; apprehensive of danger; timorous; afraid; terrible; dreadful.
 FEAR'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a fearful manner; timorously.
 FEAR'FUL-NESS, *n.* Timorousness; habitual timidity.
 FEAR'LESS, *a.* Free from fear; intrepid; courageous.
 FEAR'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without fear; intrepidly.
 FEAR'LESSNESS, *n.* Exemption from fear; intrepidity.
 FEAR'NOUGHT,* (fär'nawt) *n.* A thick sort of woollen stuff, much used in ships for lining portholes, for warm garments, &c. *Crabb.*
 FEÄ-SI-BIL'I-TY, (fä-zä-bil'ë-ty) *n.* Practicability.
 FEÄ-SI-BLE, (fä-zä-bl) *a.* [faisable, Fr.] That may be done; possible; practicable.
 FEÄ-SI-BLE, (fä-zä-bl) *n.* Whatever is practicable. *Glanville.*
 FEÄ-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Practicability. *Bp. Hall.*
 FEÄ-SI-BLY, (fä-zä-bl) *ad.* Practicably.
 FEÄST, (fäst) *n.* [*festum*, L.] An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat; a banquet; a festival; a day of feasting.
 FEÄST, *v. n.* [i. FEASTED; *pp.* FEASTING, FEASTED.] To partake of a feast; to eat sumptuously.
 FEÄST, *v. a.* To entertain sumptuously; to pamper.
 FEÄST-DÄY,* *n.* A day of feasting; a festival. *Psalm.*
 FEÄST'ER, *n.* One who feasts or gives a feast.
 FEÄST'FUL, *a.* Festive; joyful; luxurious. *Pope.*
 FEÄST'ING, *n.* An entertainment; a treat.
 FEÄST-RITE, *n.* Custom observed at feasts. *Phillips.*
 FEÄST-VÖN,* *a.* Bribed or won by feasting. *Shak.*
 FEÄT, (fät) *n.* [feat, Norm. Fr.] An achievement; a deed; a performance; an action; act; exploit; a trick.
 †FEÄT, *a.* [futt, Su. Goth.] Ready; skillful; nice; neat. *Shak.*
 †FEÄT, *v. a.* To form; to fashion. *Shak.*
 †FEÄTE-ÖUS, *a.* Neat; dexterous.
 †FEÄTE-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* Neatly; dexterously. *Spenser.*
 FEÄTH'ER, (fäth'er) *n.* A plume of a bird; in the plural or collectively, the covering of birds; a collection of feathers for ornament; an ornament; an empty title; kind; nature; species; frizzling hair on a horse.
 FEÄTH'ER, (fäth'er) *v. a.* [i. FEATHERED; *pp.* FEATHERING, FEATHERED.] To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread; to adorn. — To feather one's nest, to provide for one's self; to get riches together.
 FEÄTH'ER-BED, *n.* A bed stuffed with feathers.
 FEÄTH'ER-BOARD'ING,* *n.* Boarding in which the edges of the adjacent boards overlap; called also *weather-boarding*. *Loudon.*
 FEÄTH'ER-DRIV'ER, *n.* One who cleanses feathers.
 FEÄTH'ERED, (fäth'örd) *a.* Clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers; swift; winged like an arrow.
 FEÄTH'ER-EDGE, *n.* The thinner edge of a board or plank.
 FEÄTH'ER-EDGED, (fäjd) *a.* Having a feather edge.
 FEÄTH'ER-FEW, (fäth'er-fü) *n.* A plant and flower. See FEWEREW.
 FEÄTH'ER-GRÄSS, (fäth'er-gräs) *a.* A perennial, ornamental, feathery or downy grass, of several species.
 FEÄTH'ER-I-NESS,* *n.* The state of being feathery. *Bates.*
 FEÄTH'ER-LESS, *a.* Having few or no feathers. *Hovell.*
 †FEÄTH'ER-LY, *a.* Resembling a feather. *Brown.*
 FEÄTH'ER-SELL-ER, *n.* One who sells feathers for beds.
 FEÄTH'ER-Y, (fäth'er-ë) *a.* Feathered; resembling a feather; plumose.
 FEÄTH'ER-Y-FOOT'ED,* (-füt-öd) *a.* Having feathers on the feet. *Booth.*
 †FEÄT'LY, *ad.* Neatly; nimbly; dexterously. *Shak.*
 †FEÄT'NESS, *n.* Neatness; nicety; dexterity. *Hulot.*
 †FEÄT'OUS, *a.* See FEATEOUS.
 †FEÄT'OUS-LY, *ad.* See FEATEOUSLY.
 FEÄT'URE, (fät'yur) *n.* [faiture, old Fr.] Any lineament or single part of the face; the prominent part of any thing. — *pl.* The cast or make of the face.
 FEÄT'URED, (fät'yurd) *a.* Having features; formed.
 FEÄT'URE-LESS, (fät'yur-lës) *a.* Destitute of features. *Shak.*
 FEÄT'URE-LI-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being featury. *Coleridge.*
 FEÄT'URE-LY,* (fät'yur-ly) *a.* Having features; handsome. *Coleridge.*
 FEÄZE, *v. a.* [fesser, Fr.] To untwist the end of a rope; to beat. *Ainsworth.*
 †FE-BRIC'ITÄTE, *v. n.* To be in a fever.
 FE-BRIC'ITÄT-LA,* *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A slight fever; a feveret. *Johnson.*
 †FE-BRIC'ITÄ-LÖSE, *a.* Troubled with a fever; feverish. *Dict.*
 FE-BRI-FÄCI'ENT,* (fäb-rä-fäshent) *a.* Causing fever. *Smart.*
 FE-BRIF'IC, *a.* Producing fever. *Chesterfield.*
 FE-BRIF'IGAL,* *a.* Good against fever; allaying fever. *P. Cyc.*
 FE'BRI-FÜGE, *n.* [*febris* and *fugo*, L.] A medicine to allay fever. *Flyger.*
 FE'BRI-FÜGE, *a.* Allaying fever. *Arbutnot.*
 FE'BRI'LE, or FE'B'RILE, (fä'bril), P. J. F. Ja. K. Wb.; fä'

bril, s.; fēb'ri], *W. Sm.*] a. Relating to, partaking of, or indicating fever.

FEB'RU-ARY, n. [*Februarius*, L.] The second month in the year.

†FEBRU-ATION, n. [*februatus*, L.] Purification; a sacrifice. *Spenser*.

FEC'AL, a. Relating to excrement or dreags.

FEC'ES, n. pl. [*fæces*, L.] Dreags; excrement. See *FÆCES*.

FEC'IAL, s. [*fē'shal*] n. The Roman herald. *Brande*.

FEC'RLESS, a. Spiritless; feeble. [North of England.]

FEC'U-LA, * n. [*fæcula*, L.] A pulverulent matter obtained from plants; the green matter of plants; farina; starch. *P. Cyc.*

FEC'U-LENCE, } n. [*faculentia*, L.] Muddiness; quality of
FEC'U-LENCY, } abounding with sediment; lees; dreags; fæces.

FEC'U-LENT, a. Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

FEC'UND, [fēk'und, *W. J. F. Sm.*; fē-kūnd', E.; fēk'und, K.] a. [*fæcundus*, L.] Fruitful; prolific. *Graunt*.

FEC'UNDATE, * or FEC'UND-DATE, * [fē-kūnd'at, *P. K. R. Ash, Maunder, Richardson*; fēk'und-at, *Sm. Wb.*] v. a. To impregnate; to make fruitful. *Paley*.

FEC-UND-ATION, n. The act of making fruitful.

FEC-UND-IFY, v. a. To make fruitful. [R.]

FEC-UND-ITY, n. Fruitfulness; prolificness; fertility.

FED, v. & p. from *FED*. See *FED*.

†FED'ARY, [fēd'ā-re, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; fēd'ā-re, *Ja.*] n. A confederate. *Shak.*

FED'ER-AL, a. [*fædus*, L.] Relating to a league; confederate; and relating to or joined in a confederacy, as communities or states.

FED'ER-AL-ISM, * n. The principles of Federalists. *Burke*.

FED'ER-AL-IST, * n. A member of a federal union or contract; an advocate for a confederation or federal government; — a term adopted by a political party in the United States after the establishment of the constitution. *Madison*.

†FED'ER-ARY, n. A confederate; fedary. *Shak.*

FED'ER-ATE, a. [*fæderatus*, L.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FED'ER-ATION, n. A league. *Burke*.

FED'ER-ATIVE, a. Joining in a league. *Burke*.

FED'ER-ITY, n. Baseness; turpitude. *Bp. Hall*.

FEE, n. A reward; a compensation for services, particularly of official and professional men. — (*Law*) A tenure by which lands are held; an estate of inheritance, which may be either a fee-simple or fee-tail: the former is that of which a man has the entire disposal; the latter must descend in a particular line of inheritance.

FEE, v. a. [*fee*, *Su. Goth.*] [i. FEED; pp. FEEDING, FEED.] To give a fee to; to pay; to bribe; to keep in hire.

FEE'BLE, (fē'bl) a. [*faible*, Fr.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm.

†FEE'BLE, v. a. To weaken; to enfeeble. *Spenser*.

FEE'BLE-MIND'ED, a. Weak of mind; irresolute.

FEE'BLE-MIND'ED-NESS, * n. Weakness of mind. *E. Irving*.

FEE'BLE-NESS, n. Weakness; imbecility; infirmity.

FEE'BLY, ad. In a feeble manner; weakly.

FEED, v. a. [*fodan*, *Goth.*] [i. FED; pp. FEEDING, FEED.] To supply with food; to supply; to furnish; to graze; to nourish; to cherish; to keep in hope; to fatten.

FEED, v. n. To take food; to prey; to eat; to pasture.

FEED, n. Food taken by a beast; pasture; act of eating.

FEED'ER, n. He or that which feeds or eats: — a stream or channel of water for supplying a canal.

FEED'ING, n. Act of eating; pasture.

FEED-PIPE, * n. A pipe for supplying water to a steam-engine boiler, or to a pump. *Francis*.

FEE'-SER-V-ATE, * n. Lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord. *Ash*.

FEE'-FARM, n. (*Law*) A tenure of lands on such service only as is mentioned in the feoffment, usually the full rent.

FEEL, v. n. [i. FELT; pp. FEELING, FELT.] To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have sensibility.

FEEL, v. a. To perceive by the touch; to have perception of; to touch; to handle; to experience; to suffer; to know.

FEEL, n. The sense of feeling; the touch; feeling.

FEEL'ER, n. He or that which feels. — pl. The horns or antennæ of insects. *Derham*.

FEE'LESS * a. Having no fees. *Somerville*.

FEEL'ING, a. Expressive of or having sensibility.

FEEL'ING, n. The sense of touch; capacity for pleasure or pain; sensibility; tenderness.

FEEL'ING-LY, ad. In a feeling manner.

†FEESE, (fēz) n. A race. *Barret*.

FEE-SIM'PLE, * n. (*Law*) A tenure to property; an absolute fee. — Land or real estate held by fee-simple is held by the owner's own right, and is transmissible by inheritance. *Brande*.

FEE'T, n. The plural of *Foot*. See *Foot*. *Pope*.

FEE-TAIL, * n. (*Law*) A limited fee; an estate entailed or limited to the possessor and the heirs of his body. *Blackstone*.

FEE'TLESS, a. Being without feet. *Camden*.

FEEZE, * See *FEEZE*, and *FREEZE*.

FEIGN, (fān) v. a. [*feigner*, old Fr.] [i. FEIGNED; pp. FEIGNING, FEIGNED.] To invent; to make a show of; to pretend; to forge; to counterfeit; to dissemble.

FEIGN, (fān) v. n. To relate falsely; to dissemble.

FEIGNED, * (fānd) p. a. Invented; pretended; falsified. — (*Law*) A feigned action is one that is brought to try the merits of any question. *Crabb*.

FEIGN'ED-LY, (fān'ed-le) ad. In fiction; not truly.

FEIGN'ED-NESS, (fān'ed-nēs) n. Fiction. *Harmar*.

FEIGN'ER, (fān'er) n. One who feigns.

FEIGN'ING, (fān'ing) n. A false appearance.

FEIGN'ING, * (fān'ing) p. a. Assuming a false appearance.

FEIGN'ING-LY, (fān'ing-le) ad. Falsely; craftily.

†FEINT, (fānt) p. a. Counterfeit; feigned. *Locke*.

FEINT, (fānt) n. [*feinte*, Fr.] A false appearance; a mock assault.

FEL'AN-DERS, n. pl. *Brown*. See *FILANDERS*.

FE-LAP'TON, * n. (*Logic*) A mode in the third figure of syllogisms, consisting of a universal negative, a universal affirmative, and a particular negative. *Crabb*.

FE-LIC'IT-ATE, v. a. [*felicito*, L.] [i. FELICITATED; pp. FELICITATING, FELICITATED.] To wish happiness to; to delight; to make happy; to congratulate.

†FE-LIC'IT-ATE, a. Made happy. *Shak.*

FE-LIC'IT-ATION, n. Act of felicitating; congratulation. *Paley*.

FE-LIC'IT-OUS, (fē-lis'it-ūs) a. [*felicito*, L.] Happy; prosperous. [*felicitōsus*, L.] [*felis'itōsus*] ad. Happily. [R.]

FE-LIC'IT-OUS-NESS, * n. Felicity; happiness. *J. P. Smith*.

FE-LIC'IT-Y, n. Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; bliss.

FEL'INE, (fē'lin, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; fē-lin', *Ja. K.*) a. [*felinus*, L.] Partaking of the nature of a cat or felis; pertaining to a cat.

FEL'IS, * n. [L.] (*Zool.*) One of the *felidae*, a family of ferocious animals of the cat kind. *P. Cyc.*

FELL, a. Cruel; inhuman; savage; bloody.

†FELL, n. Anger; melancholiness. *Spenser*.

FELL, n. The skin; the hide of a beast. *Shak.* A hill. *B. Jonson*. A corruption of *field*. *Drayton*. — pl. Low or boggy places. *Mason*. [Local, Eng.]

FELL, v. a. [*fellen*, Germ.] [i. FELLED; pp. FELLING, FELLED.] To cause to fall; to knock down; to hew; to cut down.

FELL, s. from *Fall*. See *FALL*.

FELL-A-BLE, * a. Capable of being, or fit to be, felled. *Scott*.

FELL'ER, n. One who knocks or cuts down.

†FELL-LIF'LV-OUS, a. Flowing with gall.

FELL'ING, * n. The act of cutting down, as timber.

FELL'MON-GER, (fēlm'ung-ger) n. A dealer in hides.

FELL'NESS, n. Cruelty; savageness; fury. *Spenser*.

FEL'LOE, (fē'lō) n. [*felge*, D.] See *FELLY*.

FEL'LONG, n. A sore. See *FELON*.

FEL'LOW, (fē'lō) n. A companion; an associate; one of the same kind; an equal; a peer; one suited to another; one of a pair; a member of a corporation; one of several who are members of a college and share its revenues: — a word of contempt for an ordinary, mean, or worthless person. — "Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow." *Pope*. — It is much used in composition; as, "fellow-citizen," "fellow-servant," &c.

FEL'LOW, (fē'lō) v. a. To suit with; to match. *Shak.* [R.]

FEL'LOW-CIT'IZEN, (fē'lō-sit'ē-zēn) n. One who belongs to the same city. *Ephesians*.

FEL'LOW-COMMON-ER, n. One who has the same right of common: — a commoner at Cambridge, Eng., who dines with the fellows.

FEL'LOW-COUN'SEL-LOR, n. A joint counsellor.

FEL'LOW-COUN'TRY-MAN, * n. One belonging to the same country; a compatriot. *Ld. Brougham*.

FEL'LOW-CREAT'URE, (fē'lō-kre't'ūr) n. One who has the same creator. *Watts*.

FEL'LOW-FEEL'ING, n. Sympathy; joint interest.

FEL'LOW-FEEL'ER, (fē'lō-ār') n. A joint heir.

FEL'LOW-HEL'PER, n. A joint helper.

FEL'LOW-LAB'OR-ER, n. A joint laborer.

†FEL'LOW-LIKE, } a. Like a companion; on equal terms;
†FEL'LOW-LY, } a. companionable. *Carew*.

FEL'LOW-M-MAID'EN, (fē'lō-mā'dn) n. A virgin that bears another virgin company. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-MEM'BER, n. Member of the same body.

FEL'LOW-MIN'IS-TER, n. One who serves or officiates in the same office.

FEL'LOW-MORT'AL, * n. One who partakes of a common mortality. *John Foster*.

FEL'LOW-PEER, n. A peer having the same privileges.

FEL'LOW-PRIS'ON-ER, (fē'lō-priz'z-n-er) n. One confined in the same prison. *Rom*.

FEL'LOW-SCHÖL'AR, n. One who studies with others. *Shak.*

FEL/LOW-SER/VANT, n. One who has the same master.
FEL/LOW-SHIP, (fél'lo-shíp) n. Companionship; association; equality; partnership; company; society; acquaintance; intimacy; familiarity; fitness for social entertainments:—an establishment in a college, with a share in its revenue.—(*Arith.*) That rule of plural proportion by which proportions to partners are adjusted.
FEL/LOW-SHIP, v. a. To admit to fellowship. *Dr. Allen.*
FEL/LOW-SÖL/DIER, (fél'lo-söl'jer) n. One who fights under the same commander. *Phil. ii.*
FEL/LOW-STÜ/DENT, n. One who studies with another.
FEL/LOW-SÜB/JECT, n. One who lives under the same government. *Swift.*
FEL/LOW-SÜF/FER-ER, n. A joint sufferer.
FEL/LOW-TRÄV/EL-LER, n. A companion in travel.
FEL/LOW-WÖRK/ER, (fél'lo-würk'er) n. A joint laborer.
FEL/LOW-WRIT/ER, (fél'lo-rit'er) n. One who writes at the same time or on the same subject. *Addison.*
FEL/LY, (fél'le) ad. Cruelly; savagely; barbarously.
FEL/LY, (fél'le) n. The outward rim of a wheel, supported by spokes. *Farm. Ency.* Written also *felloe*.
FEL/NESS, n. See **FEL/NESS**.
FEL/O-DE-SE, n. (Law) A felon of himself:—one who commits felony by murdering himself; a self-murderer.
FEL/ON, n. (Scol.) Fr. One who is convicted and sentenced for a felony:—a painful tumor or whitlow; a catarrh or influenza in cattle.
FEL/ON, a. Relating to felony; criminal; cruel. *Spenser.*
FEL/ÖN/ÖS, a. Partaking of felony; criminal; wicked; malignant.
FEL/ÖN/ÖS-LY, ad. In a felonious manner.—A technical word always used in an indictment for felony.
FEL/ÖN/ÖS-NESS, n. The quality of being felonious. *Scott.*
FEL/ÖN/ÖS, a. Wicked; felonious. *Spenser.*
FEL/ÖN-Y, n. (félonie, Fr.) (Law) A crime which occasions the forfeiture of lands or goods, and for which a capital or other punishment may be inflicted; an enormous crime.—The body or community of felons. *Mudie.*
FEL/SITE, n. (Min.) Talcosc apaphite or jade rock. *Dana.*
FEL/SPÄR, n. (Min.) A very common, silicious mineral, which forms a constituent part of granite and sienite. *Lyell.*—Written also *feldspar*.
FEL/SPÄTH/IG, n. Relating to felspar. *Lyell.*
FELT, i. & p. from **FEL**. See **FEL**.
FELT, n. Cloth or stuff made of wool united without weaving, used for hats:—a hide or skin; fell.
FELT, v. a. [*i. FELTED; pp. FELTING, FELTED.*] To work hair, fur, wool, or silk into a firm texture without spinning or weaving; to unite without weaving. *Hale.*
FEL/TER, v. a. To clot together like felt. *Fairfax.* [Local.]
FELT-GRÄIN, n. The grain of cut timber that runs transversely to the annular rings; the silver grain. *Crabb.*
FELT-HAT, n. A hat made of wool. *Booth.*
FELTING, n. The splitting of timber by the felt-grain. *Crabb.* The substance of which felt hats are made. *Booth.*
FELT-MÄK-ER, n. One employed in making felt.
FEL/TRE, (fél'ter) n. A kind of cypress made of wool. *Crabb.*
FEL/ÖC/A, n. [It.] A small vessel carrying two masts, and propelled by oars and sails; a small war-boat.
FEL/WÖRT, (fél'würt) n. A plant; the marsh gentian. *Smollett.*
FEMÄLE, n. (femelle, Fr.) A she; one of the sex that brings young.
FEMÄLE, a. Not male; not masculine; belonging to a she; feminine.—*Female screw*, the spiral-threaded cavity or screw which receives the other screw.
FEME CO-VERT, (fäm'ko-vért) or fäm-kiv'ert [*fäm'ko-vért, Ja.; fäm'kö'vär, K.; fäm'kö'v'ert, Sm.; fäm-kiv'ert, Wb.*] n. [*Fr.*] (*Law*) A married woman. *Blount.*
FEME SOLE, (fäm-söl') [fäm-söl', Ja.; fäm-söl', P.; fäm-söl, K.; fäm-söl', Sm.] n. [Fr.] (Law) A single woman.
FEM/ÖN-Ä-CY, n. Female nature; femininity. *Bulwer.* [R.]
FEM/ÖNÄL, n. Female; belonging to a woman. *West.*
FEM/ÖNÄL/Ö-TY, n. Female nature. *Brownie.*
FEM/ÖNÄTE, a. Feminine. *Ford.* [R.]
FEM/ÖNÄL/Ö-TY, n. Female nature; femininity. *Coleridge.*
FEM/ÖNÄNE, a. Of the sex that brings young; relating to women; female; soft; tender; delicate; effeminate.
FEM/ÖNÄNE, n. A female. *Milton.*
FEM/ÖNÄNE-LY, n. In a feminine manner. *Byron.*
FEM/ÖNÄN-ISM, n. State of being feminine. *Phren. Jour.*
FEM/ÖNÄN/Ö-TY, n. Any quality or property of woman. *Spenser.*
FEM/ÖNÄNIZE, v. a. To make womanish. *More.*
FEM/ÖRÄL, a. (femorialis, L.) Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp.*
FEM/MÜR, n. [L.] pl. FEM/MÖ-RÄ. A thigh.—(*Anat.*) The thigh-bone; the first bone in the leg.—(*Arch.*) The interstitial space between the channels of a triglyph of the Doric order. *Brande.*
FEN, n. A marsh; low and moist ground; a moor; a bog:—a distemper or sort of mould in hops. *Farm. Ency.*

FEN/BÄR-RY, n. A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*
FEN/BÖAT, n. A species of boat. *Pennant.*
FEN/BÖRN, a. Produced or generated in fens. *Milton.*
FENCE, n. [fendo, L.] That which defends or protects; a line of obstacle interposed by art between two portions of land; guard; security; outwork; enclosure; a wall; a hedge; the art of defence; fencing; defence.
FENCE, v. a. [*i. FENCED; pp. FENCING, FENCED.*] To enclose with a fence; to enclose; to secure by an enclosure; to guard; to fortify.
FENCE, v. n. To practise the art of manual defence.
FENCED, n. (fäst or fens'd) *a.* Inclosed; secured by a fence. [*Fortified; as, "fenced cities."*] *Deut.*
FENCE/FUL, a. Affording defence. *Congreve.*
FENCE/LESS, a. Without enclosure; open. *Milton.*
FENCE/MÖNTH, (fens'münth) n. (Law) The month in which it is prohibited to hunt in any forest. *Bullockar.*
FENC/ER, n. One who teaches or practises fencing.
FENC/ER-ESS, n. A female who fences. *Holiday.*
FENC/ER-LE, a. Capable of defence. *Spenser.*
FENC/ER-BLE, n. A soldier for defensive purposes.
FENC/ING, n. The art of defence by the small-sword.
FENC/ING-MÄS-TER, n. One who teaches fencing.
FENC/ING-SCHOOL, n. A school for teaching fencing.
FENC/ING-GRASS, n. A grass growing in fens.
FEN/CRÄICHT, n. An insect that digs holes in the ground. See **FAN-CRICKET**.
FEND, v. a. [*fendo, L.*] [*i. FENDED; pp. FENDING, FENDED.*] To keep off; to shut out. *Dryden.*—*To fend off, (Vaut.)* To push or keep off, as a boat.
FEND, v. n. To dispute; to shift off a charge. *Locke.*
FEND/ER, n. Any thing that defends; a metal guard before a fire; a substance or timber to protect the sides of a ship, the front of a quay, wall, &c.
FEND/ER-BÖLT, n. A bolt with a long head, to be driven into the outermost bends or wales of a ship to preserve them from external violence. *Ash.*
FEN/DÜCK, n. A sort of wild duck. *Sherwood.*
FEN/ERÄTE, v. n. (Fenerator, L.) To put money to usury. *Cockerm.*
FEN/ERÄTION, n. Usury; the gain of interest. *Brownie.*
FEN/ESTRÄL, a. (fenestralis, L.) Belonging to windows.
FEN/ESTRÄTE, n. (Ent.) Noting spots on the wings of butterflies. *Brande.*
FEN/FÖWL, n. Any fowl inhabiting marshes.
FEN/GÖÖSE, n. A species of goose. *Pennant.*
FEN/LÄND, n. Marshy land.
FEN/MAN, n. One who lives in fens or marshes. *Pennant.*
FEN/NEL, n. A biennial aromatic plant.—*Sweet fennel*, an annual plant.
FEN/NEL-FLÖW/ER, n. A plant; nigella.
FEN/NEL-GHÄNT, n. An annual plant; fecula.
FEN/NEL-WÄ/TER, n. A spirituous liquor produced from fennel-seed. *Chambers.*
FEN/NISH, n. Full of fens; fenny; marshy.
FEN/NY, a. Marshy; boggy; inhabiting marshes.
FEN/NY-STÖNES, (fén'ne-stönz) n. A plant.
FEN/ÖWED, (fén'öd) a. Corrupted; decayed. *Dr. Favours.*
FEN/SÜCKED, (fén'sukt) a. Sucked out of marshes. *Shak.*
FEN/Ö-GREEK, n. A plant; trigonella; a species of trefoil.
FEOB, (fäd) n. [fædium, low L.] Fee; teneur. See **FEOB**.
FEO/DAL, (fü'däl) a. (fædäl, Fr.) See **FEO/DAL**.
FEO/DÄRY, (fü'dä-ry) n. See **FEO/DART**, and **FEO/DATORY**.
FEO/FER, (fäf) [fäf, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.; fäf, Ja. fäf or fäf, K.] v. a. [fæffer, old Fr.] (Law) To invest with right or with a fee; to invest.
FEO/FER, (fäf) n. A fee. *Fuller.* See **FIEF**.
FEO/FER, or FEO/FER-EE, [fäf'fe, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; fäf'fe, P. Ja. Wb.] n. One put in possession. *Spenser.*
FEO/FER, or FEO/FERÖR, n. (Law) One who feoffs.
FEO/FERMENT, (fäf'ment) n. (Law) Act of granting possession or gift of any corporeal hereditaments to another; a sort of conveyance.
FERÄC/IOUS, (fä-rä'shus) a. [ferax, L.] Fertile; fruitful. *Thomson.*
FERÄC/ÖN-Ö-TY, n. Fruitfulness; fertility. *Beattie.*
FERÄZ, n. pl. [L.] (Zool.) A class of mammalia which are mostly beasts of prey. *Hamilton.*
FERÄL, a. [feralis, L.] Funereal; deadly. *Burton.* [R.]
FERE, n. A companion; a mate; an equal. *Chaucer.*
FER/Ö-TO-RY, a. [feretrum, L.] A place in a church for a bier; a shrine, tomb, or relic-box. *Keefe.*
FER/GU-SÖN-ÖTE, n. (Min.) A crystallized compound of columbic acid and yttria, found in Greenland. *Brande.*
FER/JÄL, a. [ferialis, L.] Relating to week-days, or to holidays.
FER/JÄTION, n. The act of keeping holiday. *Brownie.*
FER/ÖNE, (fä'ry) n. A holiday; a week-day.
FER/ÖNE, a. [ferinus, L.] Wild; savage; barbarous. *Hale.*
FER/ÖNE-NESS, n. Barbarity; savageness; wildness. *Hale.*
FER/Ö-TY, n. Barbarity; cruelty; wildness. *Pearson.*
FERR, n. a. See **FIRK**.
FERRM, v. r. farm; lodging-house. *Spenser.*

FER-MĒNT', *v. a.* [*fermento*, L.] [*i.* FERMENTED; *pp.* FERMENTED, FERMENTED.] To excite by internal commotion, as in the change of must to wine; to cause to act.
FER-MĒNT', *v. n.* To have a spontaneous internal commotion, as a liquid when undergoing a purification.
FER-MĒNT, *n.* That which causes intestine motion; intestine motion; a boiling; a tumult.
FER-MĒNT-A-BIL'I-TY,* *n.* The quality of being fermentable. *Jameson.*
FER-MĒNT'ABLE, *a.* Capable of fermentation.
FER-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Causing fermentation. *Brown.*
FER-MĒNT'ATION, *n.* [*fermentatio*, L.] A spontaneous change which takes place in certain substances, by which new fluid and gaseous compounds are produced. Fermentation is of three kinds: the *vinous*, producing alcohol; the *acetic*, producing vinegar; and the *putrefactive*, giving rise to various fetid products.
FER-MĒNT'ATIVE, *a.* Causing fermentation. *Arbutnot.*
FER-MĒNT'ATIVE-NĒSS, *n.* Capability of fermenting.
FER-MĒNT'ED,* *p. a.* Having undergone the process of fermentation.
†FER-MĪL'LET, *n.* [*fermaillet*, old Fr.] A buckle or clasp. *Donne.*
FĒRN, *n.* A wild, flowerless plant or weed, of many species; a brake.
FĒRN'E-RY,* *n.* A place where ferns grow. *Gent. Mag.*
FĒRN'OWL,* *n.* A name applied to the goatsucker. *Booth.*
FĒRN'SĒED,* *n.* The seed of fern. *Shak.*
FĒRN'TI-CLE, *n.* A freckle on the skin. *Carr.* [Local, Eng.]
FĒRN'Y, *a.* Overgrown with fern. *Barret.*
FER-RŌ'FĒRY,* *v. a.* To make ferocious. *Sir W. Scott.* [R.]
FER-RŌ'CIUS, (fĒ-rŏ'shŭs) *a.* [*Ferax*, L.] Savage; fierce; ravenous; rapacious.
FER-RŌ'CIUS-LY, (fĒ-rŏ'shŭs-lē) *ad.* In a ferocious manner.
FER-RŌ'CIUS-NĒSS, (fĒ-rŏ'shŭs-nĒs) *n.* Ferociousness.
FER-RŌ'CI-TY, *n.* Savageness; wildness; fierceness.
FĒR'RE-ŪS, *a.* [*ferrugis*, L.] Containing iron; iron; of iron. *Brown.*
FĒR'RET, *n.* [*ferrat*, D.] A small animal of the weasel kind, used in hunting out rabbits from their burrows:—a kind of narrow tape or binding of worsted, cotton, or silk.
FĒR'RET, *v. a.* [*i.* FĒRRETED; *pp.* FĒRRETING, FĒRRETED.] To drive out of lurking-places. *Heylin.*
FĒR'RET-ER, *n.* One who hunts another in privacies.
FĒR-RĒT'TŌ,* *n.* A substance used in coloring glass. *Francis.*
FĒR'RĪ-AGE, (fĒ'r-rĭ-āj) *n.* [*fĒriage*, old Fr.] The fare paid for conveying over a ferry.
FĒR'RĪC,* *a.* Relating to or extracted from iron. *Ure.*
FĒR'RĪF-ER-ŪS,* *a.* Producing or yielding iron. *Smart.*
FĒR'RĪFĒTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of basalt. *Kirwan.*
FĒR-RO-CY-AN-ATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of cyan-fer-RO-CY-AN'IDE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed by a union of hydrocyanic acid and protoxide of iron. *Crabb.*
FĒR-RO-PRŪS'SI-ATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) ogen and iron. *Ure.*
FĒR-RO-CY-AN'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed by a union of hydrocyanic acid and protoxide of iron. *Crabb.*
FĒR-RV-QIN'E-ŪS, *a.* [*ferrugineus*, L.] Ferruginous. *Johnson.* [R.]
FĒR-RV-QIN-ŪS, *a.* Partaking of iron; like iron.
FĒR'RŪLE, (fĒ'r'rŭl or fĒ'r'rŭl) [fĒ'r'rŭl, S. W. J. F.; fĒ'r'rŭl, J. A. K.] *n.* (*vitrol*, or *verrel*, old Fr.) An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. *Ray.*
FĒR-RŪM'N-ATE,* *v. a.* To solder; to hammer out. *Coleridge.* [R.]
FĒR-RŪM'N-ATION,* *n.* Act of soldering. *Coleridge.* [R.]
FĒR'RŪ, *v. a.* [*i.* FĒRRIED; *pp.* FĒRRIING, FĒRRIED.] To carry over a river or water in a boat.
FĒR'RŪ, *v. n.* To pass over water in a boat or vessel.
FĒR'RŪ, *n.* A passage or place across a river or stream, over which ferry-boats pass; the liberty to have a boat for passage on a river, frith, &c.; a vessel for ferrying; a ferry-boat.
FĒR'RŪ-BŌAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers.
FĒR'RŪ-M-AN, *n.* One employed in conveying persons over a ferry.
FĒR'TILE, (fĒ'r'tŭl) *a.* [*fertilis*, L.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous; prolific; productive.
FĒR'TILE-LY, *ad.* Fruitfully; plenteously; abundantly.
FĒR'TILE-NĒSS, *n.* Fruitfulness; fecundity. *Sidney.*
†FĒR-TĪL'I-T-ATE, *v. a.* To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.*
FĒR-TĪL'I-TY, *n.* Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness.
FĒR'TĪL-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* FĒR'TILIZED; *pp.* FĒR'TILIZING, FĒR'TILIZED.] To make fertile; to make fruitful; to make productive.
FĒR'TĪL-IZ-ING,* *p. a.* Making fertile or fruitful.
FĒR'V-L-Ā, *n.* [L.; *ferula*, Fr.] An instrument of correction; a ferule.
FĒR-V-L-Ā'CEOUS,* (fĒ'r-v-l-ā'shŭs) *a.* Relating to reeds. *Smart.*
†FĒR'V-L-ĀR, *n.* A ferule. *Hartlib.*
FĒR'VLE, *n.* [Fr.; *ferula*, L.] Something to strike the hand with; a hand-clapper; a cane. *Ep. Hall.*
FĒR'VLE, (fĒ'r'vl) *v. a.* [*i.* FĒRULED; *pp.* FĒRULING, FĒRULED.] To chastise with the ferule.

FĒR'VEN-CY, *n.* [*ferveo*, L.] Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness; zeal.
FĒR'VENT, *a.* Hot; boiling; ardent; warm in zeal; earnest; zealous; vehement.
FĒR'VENT-LY, *ad.* In a fervent manner.
FĒR'VENT-NĒSS, *n.* Ardor; zeal. *Bals.*
FĒR-VĒS'CENT,* *a.* Growing hot. *Maunder.* [R.]
FĒR'VID, *a.* [*fervidus*, L.] Hot; burning; boiling; vehement; eager; zealous.
†FĒR-VID'I-TY,* *n.* Heat; zeal; passion; ardor.
FĒR'VID-LY,* *ad.* In a fervid manner.
FĒR'VID-NĒSS, *n.* Ardor of mind; zeal; passion.
FĒR'VOR, *n.* [*fervor*, L.] Heat; warmth; zeal; ardor.
FĒS'GEN-NĒSS, *n.* A licentious poem. *Barton.*
FĒS'GEN-NĒSS, *a.* Noting a kind of rustic, humorous, or extemporaneous verses, which originated at Fescennia, in Italy; licentious; wanton. *Kennet.*
FĒS'QUE, (fĒs'ku) *n.* [*festa*, old Fr.] A wire, straw, or pin, to point out the letters to children learning to read.
FĒS'QUE,* *n. a.* To direct or teach with a fescue. *Phillips.*
FĒS'QUE,* (fĒs'kād) *a.* Directed; pointed. *Milton.*
FĒS'QUE-GRASS,* *n.* A sort of perennial grass cultivated for cattle. *Crabb.*
FĒS'SELZ, (fĒs'selz) *n.* [*fascioli*, old Fr.] *pl.* A kind of base grain. *May.*
FĒSSE, (fĒs) *n.* [*fascia*, L.] (*Her.*) A band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle. *Peacham.*
FĒSSE'PŌINT,* *n.* The exact centre of an escutcheon. *Ash.*
FĒS'TAL, *a.* Respecting fasts; befitting a feast.
FĒS'TER, *v. n.* [*i.* FĒSTERED; *pp.* FĒSTERING, FĒSTERED.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.
FĒS'TER,* *n.* A small inflammatory tumor. *Jennings.*
FĒS'TER-ING,* *p. a.* Corrupting; rankling; growing virulent.
FĒS'TER-MĒNT,* *n.* Act of festering. *Chalmers.* [R.]
†FĒS'TI-N-ATE,* *n.* Hasty; hurried. *Shak.*
†FĒS'TI-N-ATE-LY, *ad.* Hastily. *Shak.*
†FĒS-TI-N-ATION,* *n.* Haste; hurry. *Brown.*
FĒS'TI-VAL, *a.* [*festivus*, L.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous; festive.
FĒS'TI-VAL, *n.* Time of feasting; a joyful anniversary; a feast.
FĒS'TIVE, *a.* [*festivus*, L.] Relating to or befitting a feast; joyous; gay.
FĒS'TIVE-LY,* *ad.* In a festive manner. *Wordsworth.*
FĒS-TĪV'I-TY, *n.* Festive or social joy; gaiety; joyfulness.
FĒS'TIV-ŪS,* *a.* Festive; festival. *Scott.* [R.]
FĒS-TŌON', *n.* [*festoon*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers; folds of drapery hanging down. [*Bray.*]
FĒS-TŌONED,* (fĒs-tōnd') *a.* Furnished with festoons.
FĒS-TŪ'CA,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses; fescue. *P. Cyc.*
FĒS'TU-CINE, *a.* [*festuca*, L.] Of straw-color. *Brown.*
FĒS'TU-CINE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A shivery or splintery fracture. *Crabb.*
FĒS-TŪ'COUS, *a.* [fĒs-tū'kus, W. P. J. A. K.; fĒs'tū-kūs, Sm. Wb.] Formed of straw. *Brown.*
†FĒT, *v. a.* To fetch. *Tusser.*—To arrive at. *Sackville.*
†FĒT, *n.* [*fait*, Fr.] A piece. *Drayton.*
FĒT-AL,* *a.* Belonging to a fetus; puerient. *Coleridge.*
FĒT-ATION,* *n.* The formation of a fetus. *Hale.*
FĒTCH, *v. a.* [*i.* FĒTCHED; *pp.* FĒTCHING, FĒTCHED.] To go and bring; to bring; to draw; to perform; to obtain as its price.
FĒTCH, *v. n.* To move with a quick return. *Shak.*
FĒTCH, *n.* A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. *Stillingfleet.*
FĒTCH'ER, *n.* One who fetches. *Hulot.*
FĒTE,* (fĒt) *n.* [Fr.] A feast; a festival day; a holiday. *Qu. Ren.*
FĒTE,* (fĒt) *n. a.* To celebrate or honor with an entertainment. *Fr. Qu. Ren.*
FĒTE-CHAMP'ĒTRE,* (fĒt'shām-pār') *n.* [Fr.] A feast or entertainment in the country, celebrated out of doors.
FĒT'I-CHISM,* or **FĒT'I-CHISM**,* *n.* The worship of material substances, as stones, weapons, plants, &c., a species of idolatry common among the negroes in some of the western parts of Africa. *Brand.*
||FĒT'ID, (fĒ'tŭd, S. W. J. E. F. J. A. K. Sm. Wb.; fĒ'tŭd, P.) *a.* [*fetidus*, L.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.
†FĒT'ID-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being fetid.
FĒT'IF-ER-ŪS,* *a.* Producing young. *Maunder.* [R.]
FĒT'ISH,* or **FĒT'ICH**,* *n.* An idol, charm, or amulet, which is an object of worship with the negroes in the western parts of Africa. *Lander.*
FĒT'ISH,* *a.* Relating to feticism. *Coleridge.*
FĒT'LOCK, *n.* A tuft of hair that generally grows behind the posterior joint of a horse.
FĒT'LOCKED,* (fĒ'tlŏkt) *a.* Having a fetlock; tied by the fetlock. *Joadrell.*

FET'LOCK-JOINT,* n. The joint of a horse's leg next to the foot. *Ash*.
 FET'LOW,* n. A whitlow or felon in cattle. *Farm. Ency.*
 See FELON.
 FET'TOR, n. [*Jator*, L.] A stench; a strong, offensive smell.
 FET'TER, n.; pl. FETTERS. A chain for the feet.—Generally used in the plural; chains for the feet; restraint.
 FET'TER, v. a. [i. FETTERED; pp. FETTERING, FETTERED.] To bind; to chain; to shackle; to tie.
 FET'TER-LESS, a. Free from restraint. *Marston*.
 FET'TLE, v. n. To do trifling business; to prepare. *Bp. Hall*.
 FET'TLE, n. Preparation; order. *Wilbraham*. [Local, Eng.]
 FET'TUS, n. [*fetus*, L.] pl. FET'TUS-ES. Any animal in embryo. See FETUS.
 FÉU, (fū) n. A fee, or feudal tenure.—(*Scottish Law*) A tenure in which the vassal makes a return in grain or money;—a fee. See FEE.
 FEÜD, (fid) n. A deadly quarrel between families or clans; a quarrel.—(*Law*) A fief; a fee; a tenure; a conditional allotment of land.
 FEÜDAL, a. [*feudalis*, low L.] Pertaining to fees or tenures; embracing tenures by military service; held by tenure; relating to feudalism.
 FEÜDAL-ISM, n. The feudal system; the principle or system of holding lands on condition of military service; the lands being held by lords, and the common people being their vassals.
 FEÜDÄL'IG-TY, n. The state of being feudal. *Colgrave*.
 FEÜDAL-I-ZÄ'TION,* n. Change to a feudal state. *Ency.*
 FEÜDAL-IZE, v. a. To conform to feudalism. *Ency.*
 FEÜDÄ-RY,* n. A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; feudatory.
 FEÜDÄ-RY, a. Holding tenure under a superior. *Milton*.
 FEÜDÄ-TÄ-RY, n. One who holds by some conditional tenure from a superior. *Warton*.
 FEÜDÄ-TÄ-RY,* a. Same as feudatory. *Scott*.
 FEÜDÄ-TÖ-RY, a. Holding from another on some conditional tenure. *Blackstone*.
 FEÜ DE JOIE, (fū'de-zhvä') [Fr.] A bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion. *Brande*.
 FEÜD'IST, n. One versed in the law of feuds or fees. *Selden*.
 FEÜLL-LÄGE, (fūll'ye-zh') n. [Fr.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas*.
 FEÜLLE-MÖRTE, (fūll'ye-mört') [fūll'ie-mör', K.; fūll'ye-mört', M.] n. [Fr.] The color of a faded leaf. *Locke*. See FILEMOT.
 FEÜ'NER, (fū'ter) v. a. [*feutrer*, old Fr.] To make ready.
 FEÜ'NER-ER, (fū'ter-er) n. [*cautrier*, Fr.] A dog-keeper. *Massinger*.
 FE'VER, n. (*Med.*) A disease characterized by increased heat, quick pulse, languor, and thirst.
 FE'VER, v. a. To put into a fever. *Shak*.
 FE'VER-CÖÖL-ING, a. Allaying fever. *Thomson*.
 FE'VER-ÉT, n. A slight fever; febricula. *Ayliffe*.
 FE'VER-FEW, n. A genus of plants of several species; an herb used as a febrifuge.
 FE'VER-ISH, a. Diseased with or tending to fever; uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold; hot; burning.
 FE'VER-ISH-LY,* ad. In a feverish manner. *C. Lamb*.
 FE'VER-ISH-NESS, n. Tendency to fever.
 FE'VER-OÜS, a. [*fevrex*, -se, Fr.] Troubled with fever; feverish. [R.]
 FE'VER-OÜS-LY, ad. In a feverish manner. *Donne*.
 FE'VER-SICK, a. Diseased with a fever. *Peete*.
 FE'VER-WEÄK-ENED, (-knd) a. Debilitated by fever.
 FE'VER-Y, a. Diseased with a fever. *B. Jonson*.
 FEW, (fū) a. Not many; small in number.
 FEW'EL, (fū'el) n. [*feu*, Fr.] Firewood; coal. See FUEL.
 FEW'EL, (fū'el) v. a. To feed with fuel. See FUEL.
 FEW'NET, n. See FUMET.
 FEW'NESS, (fū'nes) n. Paucity; smallness of number.
 FEW, (fū) v. a. To cleanse a ditch of mud. *Tusser*.
 FEÄCLE,* (fē-ä'kr) n. [Fr.] A small four-wheeled carriage. *Boate*.
 FEÄNCE, v. a. [*fiancer*, Fr.] To affiancé. *Harmar*. See AFFIANCE.
 FÉ'AR,* n. The average price of grain, as fixed by sheriffs and jury. *Farm. Ency.* [North of England.]
 FÉ'AT, n. [L., *let it be done*.] Used as a noun to denote a peremptory decree or order. *Bentley*.
 FIB, n. A lie; a falsehood. *Pope*. [Colloquial.]
 FIB, v. n. [i. FIBBED; pp. FIBBING, FIBBED.] To lie; to tell lies. *Arbutnot*.
 FIB'BER, n. A teller of fibs. *Sherwood*.
 FIB'BRE, (fī'bur) n. [*fibra*, L.] A slender, threadlike substance; a filament; the first constituent part of bodies.
 FIB'BRE-LESS, a. Destitute of fibres. *Loud. Jour.*
 FIB'RIL, n. [*fibrille*, Fr.] A small fibre; a very slender thread.
 FIB'RIL-LÖSE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having fibres; fibrillous. *Loudon*.
 FIB'RIL'LOUS, a. Relating to or containing fibres. *Todd*.
 FIB'RINE,* n. (*Chem.*) A white, fibrous substance, obtained from coagulated blood. *Brande*.
 FIB'RINE,* a. Belonging to the fibres of plants. *Maunder*.

FIB'RINOÜS,* a. Relating to, or composed of, fibrine. *Dun- glison*.
 FIB'ROL-ITE,* n. (*Min.*) A very rare mineral, composed of minute fibres. *Cleaveland*.
 FIB'ROUS, a. Composed of or resembling fibres.
 FIB'U-LÄ, n. [L.] pl. FIBULÄ. (*Anat.*) A long, small, outer bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.
 FIB'U-LÄTE,* v. a. To join; to fasten together. *Blount*.
 FIC'KLE, (fik'k) a. Changeable; inconstant; wavering; variable; unstable; volatile.
 FIC'KLE-NESS, n. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.
 FICK'LY, ad. Without stability. *Southern*.
 FIC'Ö, (fik'kö, K. Sm. f'fik'kö, P.) n. [It.] A snap of the fingers expressing "a fig for you." *Shak*.
 FIC'TILE, a. [*factilis*, L.] Moulded into form, as by a potter; formed of clay. *Bacon*.
 FIC'TILE-NESS,* n. The quality of being fictile. *Scott*.
 FIC'TION, (fik'shün) n. [*factio*, L.] The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; fictitious writings, as novels, romances, &c.; a fabrication; an invention; a falsehood; a lie.
 FIC'TIOUS, (fik'shüs) a. Fictitious. *Daniel*.
 FIC-TIV'OUS, (fik-tish'us) a. [*fictivus*, L.] Counterfeit; false; not genuine; feigned; imaginary; not real; not true.
 FIC-TIV'OUS-LY, (fik-tish'us-ly) ad. In a fictitious manner; counterfeitedly.
 FIC-TIV'OUS-NESS, n. Feigned representation. *Johnson*.
 FIC'TIVE, a. Feigned; imaginary. *Dryden*.
 FID, n. [*fidis*, It.] (*Mus.*) A spline or pin for a mast or rope.
 FID'DLE, n. A stringed instrument of music; a violin.
 FID'DLE, (fid'd) v. n. [i. FIDDED; pp. FIDDLING, FID- DLED.] To play on a fiddle; to trifle.
 FID'DLE-DÖCK,* n. A perennial plant. *Crabb*.
 FID'DLE-FÄ'DLE, n. Nonsense; trifles. *Spectator*. [Low.]
 FID'DLE-FÄ'DLE, a. Trifling. *Arbutnot*.
 FID'DLE-FÄ'DLER,* n. A foolish trifler. *Qu. Rev.*
 FID'DLER, n. One who plays on the fiddle.
 FID'DLE-STICK, n. The bow used in fiddling.
 FID'DLE-STRING, n. The string of a fiddle.
 FID'DLE-WOOD,* (-wüd) n. A plant. *Lee*. [Rowe.]
 FID'DLING,* n. Act of playing on a fiddle, or its music.
 FID-DE-JUS'SION, (fid-de-jüş'şun) n. (*Law*) Suretyship; the act of being bound for another. *Farindon*.
 FID-DE-JUS'SOR,* n. One who is surety for another for the payment of a debt. *Blackstone*.
 FID-DEL'I-TY, n. [*fideltas*, L.] Faithful adherence to duty or obligation; honesty; faithfulness; integrity.
 FIDGE, v. n. [*fika*, Su. Goth.] To fidget. *Swift*.
 FIDGE,* n. A restless, troublesome motion. *Swift*. [R.]
 FIDG'ET, (fij'et) v. n. [i. FIDGETED; pp. FIDGETING, FIDGETED.] To move about uneasily or irregularly.
 FIDG'ET, (fij'et) n. Restless agitation; restlessness. *Gray*.
 FIDG'ET-INESS,* n. The quality of being fidgety. *Month. Rev.*
 FIDG'ET-Y, a. Restless; impatient; uneasy. [Colloquial.]
 FID-I-CI'NAL,* a. (*Mus.*) Noting a stringed instrument. *Crabb*.
 FID-DÜ'CIAL, (fē-dū'shā) a. [*fiducia*, L.] Confident; undoubting. *Bp. Hall*.
 FID-DÜ'CIAL-LY, (fē-dū'shā-ly) ad. With confidence.
 FID-DÜ'CIA-RY, (fē-dū'shē-ä-rē) n. One who depends on faith without works. *Hammond*.—(*Law*) One who holds in trust.
 FID-DÜ'CIA-RY, (fē-dū'shē-ä-rē) a. Confident; held in trust.
 FIE, (fi) interj. Expressing indignation:—For shame!
 FIEF, (fē) n. [Fr.] (*Law*) An estate in lands held of a feudal superior; a fee; a manor; a possession.
 FIELD, (fēld) n. Ground not inhabited or built on; ground on which the trees have been felled; a tract of land enclosed by a fence; a cultivated tract of ground; the ground of a battle; a wide expanse; space; compass; extent.—(*Her.*) The surface of a shield.
 FIELD-BÄG-EL, (fēld'bäg-il) n. A plant.
 FIELD-BED, n. A bed or tent set up in the field. *Shak*.
 FIELD-BOOK, (fēld'bök) n. A book used by surveyors for setting down angles, distances, &c. *Crabb*.
 FIELD'ED, a. Being in the field of battle. *Shak*.
 FIELD'EQ-U-PAGE,* (fēld'ek-wē-paj) n. Military apparatus. *Fenton*.
 FIELD'FARE, (fēl'fär, S. E.; fēl'fär, W. J.; fēld'fär, P. F. K.; fēld'fär, Ja.; fēld'fär, colloquially fēl'fär, Sm.) n. An English bird of the thrush tribe.
 FIELD-MÄR-SHÄL, n. A commander-in-chief, or one who commands the whole army; an officer of the highest military rank in England.
 FIELD-MÄR-SHÄL-SHIP,* n. The office of a field-mar- shal. *Qu. Rev.*
 FIELD-MÖUSE, n. A mouse that burrows in banks.
 FIELD'ÖF-FICER, n. An officer whose command extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
 FIELD'PIECE, n. Small cannon for the field.
 FIELD'PREÄCH-ER, n. One who preaches in a field.

FIELD'-PREACH-ING, *n.* Act of preaching out of doors.
 FIELD'-ROOM, *n.* Unobstructed or open space. *Drayton.*
 FIELD/'SPI-DER,* *n.* An insect. *Goldsmith.*
 FIELD/'SPORT, *n.* Diversion of shooting and hunting.
 FIELD-'STAFF,* *n.* A kind of halbert carried by the person who fires the cannon in the field of battle. *Ash.*
 FIELD-'WOLF,* *n.* The short-tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse. *Brande.*
 †FIELD/'Y, *a.* Open like a field. *Wielſoff.*
 FIEND, (fënd) [fënd, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] *n.* A deadly enemy; an infernal enemy; an infernal being; the devil. ☞ Sometimes incorrectly pronounced fënd.
 FIEND'FÜL, *a.* Full of evil practices. *Marlowe.*
 FIEND'ISH,* *a.* Having the qualities of a fiend; malicious. *Sir Th. More.*
 FIEND'ISH-NESS,* *n.* The quality of a fiend. *Bp. Hall.*
 FIEND'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fiend; extremely wicked.
 †FIERCE, (fers) [fers, P. J. E. K. Sm. R.; fers, S. Wb.; fers or fers, W. F.] *a.* [fer, Fr.] Savage; ravenous; ferocious; easily enraged; passionate; violent; furious; outrageous.
 †FIERCE'LY, *ad.* In a fierce manner; furiously.
 †FIERCE-MIND'ED, *a.* Vehement in rage.
 †FIERCE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being fierce; ferocity.
 FIE'-E-RI FÄ'CI-ÄS, (fi-e-ri-fu/she-äs) *n.* [L.] (*Law*) A writ of execution directed to a sheriff to levy debt or damages.
 FIE'ER-I-LY,* *ad.* In a hot or fiery manner. *Ash.*
 FIE'ER-I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being fiery; heat.
 FIE'ER-Y, *a.* Consisting of fire; hot; vehement; ardent; passionate; outrageous; easily provoked; fierce.
 FIE'ER-Y-FOOT-ED,* (füt-ed) *a.* Eager or swift in motion. *Shak.*
 FIRE, *n.* [*ſfire*, Fr.] A small musical wind instrument of the flute species, chiefly used for military music.
 FIRE-MA-JOR,* *n.* An officer who superintends the fifiers of a regiment. *Booth.*
 FIE'ER, *n.* One who plays on the fife.
 FIE'FARS,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A small pipe, flute, or flageolet, used by the Germans in their armies. *Crabb.*
 FIE'TEEN, *a. & n.* Five and ten.
 FIE'TEENTH, *a. & n.* The ordinal of fifteen.
 FIE'TEENTH,* *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval consisting of two octaves. *Crabb.*
 FIFTH, *a.* The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
 FIFTH,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A distance comprising four diatonic intervals, that is, three tones and a half. *Crabb.*
 FIFTH'LY, *ad.* In the fifth place.
 FIF'TH-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of fifty.
 FIF'TY, *a. & n.* Five times ten; fifty tens.
 FIG, *n.* [*ſicus*, L.] A genus of trees of several species; the fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree.
 FIG, *v. a. & n.* To snap the fingers in contempt. *Shak.* — To move suddenly or quickly. *Sylveſter.* [R.]
 FIG'-XP-LE, *n.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*
 †FI-GÄ'RY, *n.* A frolic; a vagary. *J. Geddes.*
 FIG'-EAT-ER,* *n.* A bird, the smaller petychapp. *Booth.*
 FIG'-GNÄT, (fig'nät) *n.* An insect of the fly kind.
 FIGHT, (fit) *v.* [i. FOUGHT; *pp.* FIGHTING, FOUGHT.] To contend in battle or single combat; to contend; to combat; to make war.
 FIGHT, (fit) *v. a.* To war against; to combat against.
 FIGHT, (fit) *n.* Battle; combat; a duel; an engagement; a conflict; a contest. — (*Naut.*) A screech in a ship.
 FIGHT'ER, (fit'er) *n.* One who fights; a warrior.
 FIGHT'ING, (fit'ing) *p. a.* Fit for or engaged in war.
 FIGHT'ING, (fit'ing) *p. a.* Contention; quarrel; combat.
 FIG'LEAF, *n.* A leaf of the fig-tree; a flimsy covering.
 FIG'MAR-I-GOLD, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
 FIG'MENT, *n.* [*ſigmentum*, L.] An invention; a fiction.
 FIG'PICK-ER, *n.* A bird that feeds on figs; becafoic.
 FIG'-SHELL,* *n.* A univalve shell having the shape of a fig. *Hill.*
 FIG'-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears figs.
 FIG'U-LATE, *a.* [*ſigulus*, L.] Made of potters' clay. [R.]
 FIG'U-LÄT-ED,* *a.* Formed of earth or clay. *Blount.*
 FIG'U-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being figurative.
 FIG'U-RA-BLE, *a.* [*ſigura*, L.] Capable of form or figure.
 FIG'U-RAL, *a.* Represented by delineation; representing a geometrical figure. *Brownne.*
 FIG'U-RÄNTE',* *n.* [Fr.] A female opera dancer. *Hamilton.*
 FIG'U-RATE, *a.* [*ſiguratus*, L.] Having a determinate form or figure; ornamental or figurative. — (*Mus.*) Containing a mixture of concords and discords. — (*Arith-metic*) Noting a peculiar series of numbers.
 FIG'U-RÄT-ED, *a.* Representing a geometrical figure.
 FIG'U-RÄTION, *n.* Act of forming a figure; determination to a certain form; mixture of concords and discords in music.
 FIG'U-RÄTIVE, *a.* Representing by figure; representing something else; allegorical; typical; representative; not literal; full of rhetorical figures.
 FIG'U-RÄTIVE-LY, *ad.* By a figure; not literally.

FIG'U-RÄTIVE-NESS,* *n.* The quality of being figurative. *Clarke.*
 †FIG'URE, (fig'yur) [fig'yür, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.; fig'yr, P.; fig'yür, K.; fig'ür, Sm.] *n.* [*ſigura*, L.] The form of any thing as terminated by the outline; shape; form; or semblance; appearance; mean or grand; eminence; magnificence; splendor; an image. — (*Arith-metic*) One of the ten digits or numeral characters. — (*Geom.*) A space bounded on all sides either by lines or planes; a representation of a theorem or problem, on paper, &c.; a diagram. — (*Rhet.*) A mode of speech in which words are changed from their primitive or literal sense; an emblem; a type; an allegory; a metaphor; a trope. — (*Logic*) The form of a syllogism with regard to the disposition of the middle term. — (*Gram.*) Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax. — (*Painting and sculpture*) A representation of any thing; a person; a statue.
 †FIG'URE, (fig'yur) *v. a.* [i. FIGURED; *pp.* FIGURING, FIGURED.] To form into any shape; to show by a resemblance; to adorn with figures; to represent figuratively; to represent by emblems; to image; to use in a sense not literal; to note by figures.
 †FIG'URE, *v. n.* To make a figure or figures.
 †FIG'URE-CÄST-ER, *n.* A pretender to astrology. *Milton.*
 †FIG'URED,* (fig'yurd) *p. a.* Formed into a shape; ornamented with figures.
 †FIG'URE-FLING-ER, *n.* A pretender to astrology. *Collier.*
 †FIG'URE-HÄED,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal piece of carved work at the head of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
 †FIG'URE-STÖNE,* *n.* (*Min.*) The bildstein, a mineral. *Jameson.*
 †FIG'U-RÄST,* *n.* One who uses or interprets figures. *Waterland.*
 FIG'WORT, (-wür) *n.* A plant of several varieties.
 FIL-LÄ'CEOUS, (fe-lä'shys) *a.* [*ſilum*, L.] Consisting of threads. *Bacon.*
 FIL'A-CER, or FIL'A-ZER, *n.* [*ſilazarius*, low L.] (*Eng. law*) An officer in the Common Pleas who files writs. *Harris.*
 FIL'A-MÄNT, *n.* [*ſilamenta*, L.] A substance like a thread; a slender thread.
 FIL'A-MÄN'TOUS, *a.* Like a slender thread; filiform.
 FIL'ÄND-ERS, *n. pl.* A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of thick blood, or of thread-like worms.
 FIL'A-TÖ-RY,* *n.* A machine to form thread. *Smart.*
 FIL'A-TÖRE,* *n.* [Fr.] A manufactory for spinning silk or cotton; the spinning of thread. *Barbour.*
 FIL'BERT, *n.* A fine hazel-rod with a thin shell.
 †FILCH, [filsh, W. E. P. Ja.; filch, S. P. J. K. Sm.] *v. a.* [i. FILCHED; *pp.* FILCHING, FILCHED.] To steal; to pilfer; usually spoken of petty thefts.
 †FILCH'ER, *n.* One who filches; a petty thief.
 †FILCH'ING-LY, *ad.* In a thievish manner.
 FILE, *n.* [*ſilum*, L.] A line or wire on which papers are strung; papers strung or placed in a series; a list; a catalogue; series; a line of soldiers ranged one behind another.
 FILE, *n.* [*ſeile*, Teut.] An instrument of iron or steel, used for rasping or smoothing substances.
 FILE, *v. a.* [i. FILED; *pp.* FILING, FILED.] To string upon a thread or wire; to arrange; — to cut and smooth with a file; to smooth; to polish. — [†] To defile. *Shak.*
 FILE, *v. n.* To march in a file; to rank with.
 FILE'-CUT-TER, *n.* A maker of files. *Mozon.*
 FILE'-FISH,* *n.* The animalcule of a shell. *Goldsmith.*
 FIL'E-MÖT, (*ſ*feuille-morte, Fr.) A brown or yellow-brown color. *Sniff.* See FEUILLE-MORTE.
 FILE'R, *n.* One who files; one who uses the file.
 FILE'-SHELL,* *n.* (*Conch.*) A large species of pholas. *Hill.*
 FIL'IAL, (fil'yäl) *a.* [*ſilius*, L.] Pertaining to or like a son; befitting a son; bearing the character or relation of a son.
 FIL'IAL-NESS,* (fil'yäl-nes) *ad.* In a filial manner. *Ep. Hall.*
 FIL'IAL-LY,* (fil'yäl-ly) *n.* The quality of being filial. *Scott.*
 FIL'ÄTE,* *v. a.* [i. FILIATED; *pp.* FILIATING, FILIATED.] To father; to establish the relation of father; to adopt as a son or daughter; to affiliate. *Qu. Rev.*
 FIL-I'ÄTION, *n.* Act of filiating; the relation of a son to a father; — correlative to *paternity*.
 FIL'Y-BEG, *n.* See FILLIEG.
 FIL'Y'FÖRM,* *a.* Shaped like a fern. *Smart.*
 FIL'Y'FÖRM,* *a.* Having the form of thread. *P. Cyc.*
 FIL'Y-GRÄNE, *n.* [*ſilum* and *granum*, L.] Filigree. *Tutler.* See FILLIGREE.
 FIL'Y-GREE,* *n.* A kind of enrichment, generally of gold or silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains. *Brande.*
 FIL'Y-GREE, *a.* Relating to work in filigree. *Swinburne.*
 FIL'Y-GREEB,* *a.* Ornamented with filigree. *Smart.*
 FIL'INGS, *n. pl.* Fragments rubbed off by filing. *Brownne.*
 FILL, *v. a.* [i. FILLED; *pp.* FILLING, FILLED.] To put or pour in till no more can be contained; to make full; to satisfy; to content; to glut. — *To fill out*, to pour out liquor for drink; to extend by something contained.

— To fill up, to make full; to supply; to occupy by bulk; to engage.

FILL, *v. n.* To fill a glass or cup; to grow full.

FILL, *n.* That which fills or quite satisfies.—(*Naut.*) A bracing.

FILL/ER, *n.* One who fills; that which fills:—a thrillhorse. *Farm. Ency.* [Local.] See THILLER.

FIL/LET, *n.* [*filet*, Fr.] A little band, used for the hair, &c.;—the fleshy part of the thigh, applied to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round;—a little member of a pillar or small square moulding; a listel.

FIL/LET, *v. a.* [*i.* FILETLED; *pp.* FILETTLING, FILETLED.] To bind with a fillet; to adorn with an astragal.

FIL/L-BEG, *n.* [*fillead-beg*, Gael.] A dress worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, instead of breeches, and reaching only to the knees; written also *philbeg*.

FIL/LING, *n.* Supply; the act of making full;—a woof.

FIL/LIP, *v. a.* [*i.* FILLIPPED; *pp.* FILLIPPING, FILLIPPED.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion. *Shak.*

FIL/LIP, *n.* A jerk of the finger held tight and let go.

FIL/LY, *n.* [*fillog*, Welsh.] A young mare not more than a year old, opposed to a colt, or young horse:—a wanton girl; a flirt.

FIL/Y-FGAL, *n.* A mare or female foal. *Perry.*

FILM, *n.* A pellicle or thin skin. *Bacon.*

FILM, *v. a.* To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. *Shak.*

FILM/-NESS, *n.* The state of being filmy. *Ash.*

FILM/Y, *a.* Composed of pellicles; covered with films.

FI-LOSE/*, *a.* [*Anat.*] Ending in a thread-like process. *Brande.*

FIL/TER, *v. a.* [*filtro*, low L.] [*i.* FILTERED; *pp.* FILTERING, FILTERED.] To defecate by a filter; to strain; to percolate.

FIL/TER, *n.* [*filtrum*, L.; *fitre*, Fr.] A strainer for defecating liquors; any substance, material, or contrivance, for filtering or defecating liquids.

FILTH, *n.* Dirt; nastiness; corruption; pollution.

FILTH/-LY, *ad.* In a filthy manner; grossly.

FILTH/-NESS, *n.* Nastiness; corruption; pollution.

FILTH/Y, *a.* Nasty; foul; dirty; unclean; gross; polluted.

FIL/TRATE, *v. a.* [*i.* FILTRATED; *pp.* FILTRATING, FILTRATED.] To strain; to percolate; to filter.

FIL-TRAC/TION, *n.* A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. *Boyle.*

FIM/BLE, *a.* [Corrupted from *female*.] Applied to light summer hemp, that bears no seed. *Mortimer.*

FIM/BRE/*, *n.* [L.] pl. FIMBRILÆ. (*Anat.*) A fringe; excretions resembling fringe. *Hull.*

FIM/BR-I-ATE, *v. a.* [*fimbriatus*, L.] [*i.* FIMBRATED; *pp.* FIMBRATING, FIMBRATED.] To fringe; to hem. *Fuller.*

FIM/BR-I-ATE, *n.* A fringed; fimbriated. *Loudon.*

FIM/BR-I-AT-ED, *p. a.* A fringed; having fringes. *Dunglison.*

FIM/BR-I-GATE, *n.* (*Bot.*) Fringed; jagged. *P. Cyc.*

FIN, *n.* The wing of a fish by which it swims; a sharp plough on the collar of a plough.

FIN, *n.* A native of Finland; an ancient inhabitant of a part of Scandinavia. *P. Cyc.*

FIN-A-BLE, *a.* That admits or deserves a fine.

FIN/AL, *a.* [*finalis*, L.] Ultimate; last; conclusive; decisive; putting an end to anything; mortal; destructive; respecting the end or motive.—*Final cause*, the end for which a thing is done, or the purpose to which it contributes.—(*Logic*) The final cause of a thing is the very thing in completeness.

FIN-AL-LE, *n.* [L.] (*Mus.*) The last passage in a piece of music; the closing part of an opera or concert; end; termination. *Coleridge.*

FIN-AL/-TY, *n.* The state of being final. *Baxter. Ld. John Russell.*

FIN/AL-LY, *ad.* Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

FIN-ANCE, *n.*; pl. FINANCES. [Fr.] The public revenue of a government or state; used commonly in the plural:—revenue; income.

FIN-AN/CIAL, (*fe-nân-shâl*) *a.* Relating to finance.

FIN-AN/CIAL-LY, *ad.* In a financial manner. *Burke.*

FIN-AN/CIAN, (*fe-nân-shan*) *n.* A financier. *Month. Rev.* [R.]

FIN-AN-CIER/, [*fin-an-sér*], *S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *fe-nân-se-er*, *P.*] *n.* [Fr.] One who collects or manages the finances; one skilled in raising and managing the public revenue.

FINA-RY, *n.* See FINERY.

FINCH, *n.* A small bird, of which the kinds are the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

FINCH/-BACKED, *n.* A striped or spotted on the back, as cattle. *Booth.*

FINCHED, (*fincht*) *a.* Having a white streak on the back, as an ox. *Loudon.*

FIND, *v. a.* [*i.* FOUND; *pp.* FINDING, FOUND.] To obtain by searching; to meet with; to light upon; to come to; to discover; to supply; to furnish; to gain.—(*Law*) To

determine by judicial verdict; to approve.—*To find one's self*, to be conscious of one's state of health.—*To find fault with*, to censure.—*To find out*, to discover; to detect; to unride.

FIND/ER, *n.* One who finds:—a small optical instrument.

FIND/-FAULT, *n.* A censurer; a caviller. *Shak.*

FIND/-FAULT-ING, *a.* Cavilling; captious. *Whitlock.*

FIND/ING, *n.* Discovery.—(*Law*) The verdict of a jury.

FIND/ING*, *p. a.* Obtaining by seeking; discovering.

FIND/INGS*, *n. pl.* The tools and materials used by shoemakers. *Chute.*

†FIN/DY, *a.* Plump; weighty; firm; solid. *Junius.*

FINE, *a.* [*fin*, *fine*, Fr.] Not coarse; pure; subtle; thin; tenacious; refined; keen; smoothly sharp; clear; pellucid; nice; exquisite; delicate; artful; dexterous; elegant and dignified to the sight; beautiful in thought or language; beautiful with dignity; accomplished; showy; splendid.—It is often used ironically.—It is used in composition; as, *fine-grained*.

FINE, *n.* [*fin*, Cimb.] A mulct; penalty; forfeiture; a pecuniary punishment.—[*finis*, L.] The end; used adverbially, as *in fine*, in conclusion, finally.

FINE, *v. a.* [*i.* FINED; *pp.* FINING, FINED.] To refine; to purify.—[†To decorate. *Shak.*]—To make less coarse. *Mortimer.*—To punish with pecuniary penalty; to amerce; to mulct.

FINE, *v. n.* To play a fine. *Oldham.*

FINE/DRAW, *v. a.* [*i.* FINE-DREW; *pp.* FINE-DRAWING, FINE-DRAWN.] To sew up so nicely that the rent drawn together is not perceived.

FINE/DRAW-ER, *n.* One who finedraws.

FINE/DRAW-ING*, *n.* The dexterous sewing of rents. *Maunder.*

FI-NÉER/, *v. a.* To inlay. *Burney.* See VENEER.

FINE/-FIN-GERED, (-*fin-gerd*) *a.* Nice in work.

†FINE/LESS, *a.* Unbounded; endless. *Shak.*

FINE/LY, *ad.* In a fine manner; elegantly; very well:—often used with irony.

FINE/NESS, *n.* Quality of being fine; elegance; beauty; delicacy; show; purity; smoothness.

FIN/ER, *n.* One who fines or purifies.

FIN/ER-Y, *n.* Show; splendor of appearance; gayety of colors; fine things, collectively:—a furnace for refining metals; a refinery.

FINE/-SPÖ-KEN, (-*spö-ken*) *a.* Using fine phrases.

FINE/-SPÜN, *a.* Ingeniously or artfully contrived. *Louth.*

FIN-ÉSSE/, *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem; trick; guile; deceit; delusion; imposition.

FIN-ÉSSE/ING*, *n.* Act of using finesse; artifice. *Goldsmith.*

FIN/ESW*, (*fin'ny*) *n.* Mouldiness; state of being mouldy. *Scott.* [R.]

FIN/-FISH*, *n.* A small sort of whale. *Crabb.*

FIN/-FOOT-ED, (-*fü-éd*) *a.* Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes; webfooted.

FIN/GER, (*fin'gér*) *n.* One of the five extreme parts of the hand; one of the four distinct from the thumb; any thing resembling a finger; the breadth of a finger; the hand; the instrument of work.

FIN/GER, (*fin'gér*) *v. a.* & *n.* [*i.* FINGERED; *pp.* FINGERING, FINGERED.] To touch lightly; to meddle with; to pilfer; to touch an instrument of music.

FIN/GER-BÖARD, *n.* The board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, &c., where the fingers operate on the strings.

FIN/GERED, (*fin'gér*) *p. a.* Furnished with fingers; touched with the fingers. *Shelton.*

FIN/GER-FERN, *n.* A plant.

FIN/GER-GRASS*, *n.* A species of wild grass. *Farm. Ency.*

FIN/GER-ING, *n.* The act of touching lightly, or of toying with; the manner of touching an instrument of music.

FIN/GER-SHÉLL*, *n.* A shell like a finger. *Smart.*

FIN/GER-STÖNE, *n.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

FIN/GER-WATCH*, (*wöch*) *n.* A sort of clock-work. *Butler.*

FIN/GLE-FAN/GLE, *n.* A trifle; a barlesque word. *Hudibras.*

FIN/-IAL, *n.* (*Gothic Arch.*) The top or finishing of a pinnacle or gable; also the entire pinnacle. *Brande.*

FIN/-ICAL, *a.* Nice in trifles; gaudy; showy; foppish.

FIN/-ICAL/-TY, *n.* Something finical; finicalness. *Wm. H. Prescott.* [R.]

FIN/-ICAL-LY, *ad.* In a finical manner; foppishly.

FIN/-ICAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being finical; foppery.

FIN/-KIN*, or FIN'/N-KIN, *n.* A variety of pigeon. *Loudon.*

FIN'/KIN, *n.* A precise in trifles; idly busy. *Smart.* [Colloquial.]

FIN/ING*-PÖT*, *n.* A vessel used in refining metals. *Ash.*

FIN/INS, *n.* [L.] The end; conclusion. *Wilson.*

FIN/ISH, *v. a.* [*finis*, L.] [*i.* FINISHED; *pp.* FINISHING, FINISHED.] To bring to the end purposed; to complete; to use elaborate touches in concluding; to perfect; to conclude; to close; to terminate; to end; to polish; to put an end to.

FIN/ISH*, *v. n.* To terminate; to make an end. *Shak.*

FIN/ISH, *n.* The last touch to a work; completion.

FIN/SHIED,* (fin'shīt) *p. a.* Completed; accomplished; completed.

FIN/SHI-ER, *n.* One who finishes or completes.

FIN/SH-ING, *n.* Completion; finish; the last touch.

FIN/SH-ING,* *p. a.* Completing; giving a finish.

FIN/ITE, (fī'nīt, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; fī-nīt', *S.*; fī'nīt, *P.*) *a.* [fīnītus, *L.*] Having limits; limited either in time, power, or dimensions; terminable; limited; bounded.

FIN/IT-ED,* *a.* Made finite. *Clissold.*

FIN/ITE-LESS, *a.* Without bounds; unlimited. *Browne.*

FIN/ITE-LY, *ad.* Within certain limits. *Stillingfleet.*

FIN/ITE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being finite.

FIN/TÖR,* *n.* [L.] The horizon. *Francis.*

FIN/TÜDE, *n.* Limitation; finiteness. *Cheyne.*

FIN'KEL,* *n.* A Norwegian spirit distilled from corn and potatoes. *Mitford.*

FIN'LAND-ER,* *n.* A native of Finland. *Murray.*

FIN'LESS, *a.* Wanting fins. *Shak.*

FIN'LIKE, *a.* Like fins; formed as fins. *Dryden.*

FINNED, (find) *a.* Having fins. *Mortimer.*

FIN'N-KIN, *n.* A pigeon with a sort of mane as a crest.

FIN'NISH,* *a.* Relating to the Fins or Finland. *Ency.*

FIN'NY, *a.* Furnished with fins; formed for the water.

FIN'NÖ/CHJ-Ö, [fē-nō'che-ō, *W. J.*; fē-nō'chō, *S. K. Sm.*] *n.* [*fīnocchio*, *It.*] A species of fennel.

FIN'NÖS, *n. pl.* [Sp.] The second best wool of merino sheep. *Loudon.*

FIN'SCALE, *n.* A river fish called the rudd. *Chambers.*

FIN'TÖED, (-töd) *a.* Palmipedous, webfooted. *Ray.*

FFÖRD', *n.* [Swed.] An arm of the sea; a frith. *Murray.*

FI'Q-RIN-GRÄSS,* *n.* A perennial called creeping bent-grass, and black couch-grass. *Booth.*

FI'Q-RITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A siliceous incrustation. *Brande.*

FI'PPLE, *n.* [*fūbula*, *L.*] A stopper. *Bacon.*

FIR, *n.* [*fyr*, *Welsh.*] An evergreen tree of several kinds, valuable for timber, pitch, tar, &c. — (*Bot.*) Abies.

FIR-AP-PLE,* *n.* The produce of the fir. *Holdswoorth.*

FIRE, *n.* The light and heat extricated from a body during its combustion; flame; lustre; any thing burning; a conflagration; torture by burning; any thing inflaming or provoking; ardor; vigor; spirit; sexual love; red eruptions: — popularly, one of the four elements, the others being earth, air, and water.

FIRE, *v. a.* [*fero*, *pp. ferire*, *FIRE*.] To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to animate; to cauterize.

FIRE, *v. n.* To take fire; to be kindled; to be inflamed with passion; to discharge any fire-arms.

FIRE-ARMS, *n. pl.* Arms charged with powder and balls, as guns, pistols, &c.

FIRE-BALL, *n.* Grenade; a ball filled with combustibles.

FIRE-BLAST,* *n.* A species of blast affecting plants or fruit-trees. *Brande.*

FIRE/BÖTE,* *n.* (*Lav.*) An allowance of wood or fuel for fire in the house of a tenant. *Blackstone.*

FIREBRAND, *n.* A piece of wood kindled or partly burnt: — an incendiary; one who inflames factions.

FIRE-BRICK,* *n.* A very hard kind of brick, made of a particular kind of clay, used for lining furnaces, &c. *Francis.*

FIRE-BRUSH, *n.* A brush to sweep the hearth with.

FIRE/COCK,* *n.* A cock or plug to let out water from the main pipes, to extinguish fire. *Ash.*

FIRE/CRÖSS, *n.* An ancient signal in Scotland for the nation to take arms. [*Brande.*]

FIRE/DAMP,* *n.* Carburetted hydrogen gas in coal-mines.

FIRE/DRAKE, *n.* A fiery meteor; a kind of firework. *Ash.*

FIRE/EAT-ER,* *n.* One who pretends to eat fire. *Ash.*

FIRE/EN-GINE, (fir'en-jin) *n.* A machine for throwing water to extinguish fires.

FIRE/ES-CAPE,* *n.* An instrument or machine to escape from fire. *P. Cyc.*

FIRE/EYED,* (fir'īd) *a.* Having eyes of fire. *Shak.*

FIRE/ELAIRE,* *n.* A fish of the ray kind. *Pennant.*

FIRE/FLY,* *n.* An insect which emits, at night, a vivid light. *Goldsmith.*

FIRE/GUARD,* *n.* A frame of wire, &c., to protect against fire. *W. Ency.* [*and poker. Smart.*]

FIRE/IR-ONS,* (fir'ī-rnz) *n. pl.* Andirons, shovel, tongs, &c.

FIRE/LESS,* *a.* Destitute of fire. *Brome.*

FIRE/LOCK, *n.* A gun discharged by striking steel with flint; a musket.

FIRE/MÄK-ER,* *n.* One who makes fires. *Addison.*

FIRE/MAN, *n.*; *pl.* FIREMEN. One who is employed to extinguish fires.

FIRE/MÄS-TER, *n.* An officer of artillery, who superintends the composition of all fireworks.

FIRE/NEW, (-nū) *a.* New from the forge; brand-new.

FIRE/OP-FICE, *n.* An office of insurance against fire.

FIRE/ÖR/DE-AL,* *n.* (*Lav.*) Trial by fire. *Blackstone.*

FIRE/PAN, *n.* A pan for holding fire: — in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRE/PLACE,* *n.* A place in a chimney for a fire. *Smollett.*

FIRE/PLÜG, *n.* A stopple in a pipe which supplies water in case of fire.

FIRE/PÖT,* *n.* An earthen pot to inclose a grenade. *Ash.*

FIRE/PROÖF,* *a.* Proof against fire. *W. Ency.*

FIRE/ER, *n.* One who fires; an incendiary. *Carew.*

FIRE/SCREËN,* *n.* A screen or protection from fire. *Mora.*

FIRE/SET,* *n.* Irons for the fire; andirons, shovel, tongs, and poker; fire-irons. *Morse.*

FIRE-SHIP, *n.* A ship filled with combustibles to send against an enemy.

FIRE/SHÖV-EL, (-shöv-el) *n.* The instrument with which the hot ashes and coals are thrown up.

FIRE/SIDE, *n.* The hearth; the chimney: — home.

FIRE/SIDE,* *a.* Being near the fire; domestic. *Qu. Rev.*

FIRE/STICK, *n.* A lighted stick or brand. *Digby.*

FIRE/STÖNE, *n.* A metallic fossil; pyrites.

FIRE/TÖW-ER,* *n.* A sort of lighthouse. *Bryant.*

FIRE/WÄRD,* *n.* A man who has the charge in di-

FIRE/WÄR-DEN,* } reeking about extinguishing fires; a fireman. *Hale.*

FIRE/WÉED,* *n.* An annual plant or weed, very common on lands recently cleared and burnt over. *Farm. Ency.*

FIRE/WOOD, (-wüd) *n.* Wood to burn; fuel.

FIRE/WORK, (-würk) *n.*; *pl.* FIREWORKS. Preparations of sulphur, nitre, and charcoal, to be fired for amusement; pyrotechny.

FIRE/WÖRK-ER, (-würk-er) *n.* An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-maister.

FIRE/WÖR-SHIP,* (-wür-ship) *n.* Adoration of fire. *Bryant.*

FIRE/WÖR-SHIP-PER,* (fir'wür'ship-er) *n.* One who worships fire. *Maurice.*

FIR'ING, *n.* A discharge of guns; application of fire or heat; fuel.

FI'RK, *v. a.* [*ferio*, *L.*] To whip; to beat; to correct. *Shak.*

FI'RK, *n.* A stroke; a lash. *Hudibras.*

FIR'KIN, *n.* A measure; in general, the fourth of a barrel; nine gallons of beer or ale; a small vessel.

FIR/LOT,* *n.* A Scotch measure; — of wheat nearly a bushel; — of barley nearly a bushel and a half. *Brande.*

FIRM, *a.* [*fīrmus*, *L.*] Strong; hard; closely compressed; compact; solid; constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken; stable.

FIRM, *n.* The persons composing a partnership taken collectively, or the names which a mercantile or manufacturing house subscribes, and under which it carries on business.

FI'RM, *v. a.* [*fīrmo*, *L.*] To settle; to confirm; to fix. *Spenser.*

FIR/MA-MENT, *n.* [*fīrmentum*, *L.*] The sphere of the fixed stars, or the most remote of all the celestial spheres; the sky.

FIR/MA-MENT'AL, *a.* Relating to the firmament; celestial.

FIR/MAN, *n.* [*fīrmanus*, *Ar.*] A mandate or certificate issued by the sovereign of Turkey, Persia, &c., for various purposes; a passport, permit, or license. — Written also and pronounced *fīrman* and *fer-män*.

FI'RM/I-TÜDE, *n.* Stability; firmness. *Bp. Hall.*

FI'RM/I-TY, *n.* [*fīrmitas*, *L.*] Strength; firmness. *Chillingworth.*

FIRM/LESS,* *a.* Detached from substance. *Pope.*

FIRM/LY, *ad.* In a firm manner; strongly.

FIRM/NESS, *n.* The quality of being firm; stability; strength; solidity; steadiness.

FIRST, *a.* The ordinal of one: — earliest in time; foremost in place; highest in dignity of excellence; primary; primitive; pristine; original.

FIRST, *ad.* Before any thing else. — *At first*, at the beginning. — *First or last*, at one time or other.

FIRST,* *n.* (*Mus.*) The upper part of a duet, trio, &c. *Crabb.*

FIRST-BE-GÖT', } *a.* Eldest; first-born. *Milton.*

FIRST-BE-GÖT'TEN, }

FIRST-BÖRN, *n.* Eldest; the first in the order of nativity.

FIRST-BÖRN, *a.* First in order of birth; eldest.

FIRST-CRE-ÄT'ED, *a.* Created before any thing else.

FIRST-FRÜITS, (-früits) *n. pl.* Whatever the season earliest produces or matures; first profits of any thing; earliest effects. — (*Eng. Lav.*) The profits of every spiritual living for the first year after its avoidance.

FIRST/LING, *a.* That is first produced. *Deut. xv.*

FIRST/LING, *n.* The first produce or offspring.

FIRST/LY,* *ad.* In the first place; first. *Ld. Eldon.* — It is sometimes used by respectable writers instead of *first*; but it is not authorized by the English dictionaries. "Some late authors use *firstly* for the sake of its more accordant sound with *secondly, thirdly, &c.*" *Smart.*

FIRST/RÄTE, *a.* Of the highest excellence; largest; best; superior; excellent.

FIRTH, *n.* See FRIETH.

FIR-TREE, *n.* An evergreen tree; a species of pine. *Adison.*

FIR-WOOD,* (-wüd) *n.* The wood of the fir-tree. *Burney*

FISC, *n.* [*fiscus*, *L.*] A public or state treasury. *Burke.*

FIS/CAL, *n.* Exchequer; public revenue: — a treasurer *Bacon.*

FIS/CAL, *a.* Belonging to the public treasury.

FISH, *n.* An animal that inhabits the water; the flesh or substance of fish used for food.—It is often used collectively, *fish* for *fishes*.

FISH, *v. n.* [*i.* FISHED; *pp.* FISHING, FISHED.] To be employed in catching fishes; to seek to draw forth; to try to take by artifice.

FISH, *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish; to draw up **FISH**,* or **FISH/BLÖCK**,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A machine which draws up the flukes of the anchor to the bow of the ship. *Crabb*.

FISH-DAY,* *n.* A day on which fish is eaten. *Addison*.

FISH/ER, *n.* One who fishes; a fisherman.

FISH/ER-BOAT, *n.* A boat employed in catching fish.

FISH/ER-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* FISHERMEN. One whose employment is to catch fish.

FISH/ER-TOWN, *n.* A town inhabited by fishermen.

FISH/ER-Y, *n.* The business or employment of catching fish; a place where fishing is practised.

FISH/FÜL, *a.* Abounding or stored with fish; fishy. *Carew*.

FISH-GARTH,* *n.* A dam or wear in a river for the taking of fish. *Crabb*.

FISH/GIG, *n.* See FIZGIG.

FISH-GLÜE,* *n.* A term applied to isinglass. *Booth*.

FISH-HOOK, (-hük) *n.* A hook to catch fishes.

FISH/FY, *v. a.* [*i.* FISHEDIFIED; *pp.* FISHIFYING, FISHEDIFIED.] To turn to fish.—A cant word. *Shak*.

FISH/NESS,* *n.* The state of being fishy. *Pennant*.

FISH/ING, *n.* The art or practice of catching fish.

FISH/ING,* *p. a.* Catching fish; seeking to obtain.

FISH/ING-BOAT,* *n.* A boat employed in fishing. *Browne*.

FISH/ING-FLY,* *n.* A bait used for catching fish. *Crabb*.

FISH/ING-HOOK,* (-hük) *n.* Same as *fish-hook*. *Crabb*.

FISH/ING-LINE,* *n.* A line used in catching fish. *Crabb*.

FISH/ING-RÖD,* *n.* A long, slender rod or wand to which the line is fastened for angling. *Crabb*.

FISH/KET-TLE, *n.* A kettle in which fish are boiled.

FISH/LIKE, *a.* Resembling fish. *Shak*.

FISH-MÄN-KET,* *n.* A place where fish is sold. *Savage*.

FISH/MÄL,* *n.* Diet of fish. *Sharp*.

FISH/MÖN-GER, (-müng-zer) *n.* A dealer in fish.

FISH/PÖND, *n.* A small pool for fish. *Mortimer*.

FISH/PÖDL,* *n.* A pond or pool for fish. *Prior*.

FISH/SCALE,* *n.* The scale of a fish. *Hill*.

FISH/SKIN,* *n.* The skin of a fish. *Hill*.

FISH/SPEAR, *n.* A dart or spear for striking fish.

FISH/WIFE, *n.* A woman who cries or sells fish.

FISH/WOM-AN, (-wüm-an) *n.* A woman who sells fish.

FISH/Y, *a.* Partaking of the nature of fish; consisting of fish; inhabited by fish.

FISK, *v. n.* To run about. *Cotgrave*.

FIS/SJLE, *a.* [*fissilis*, L.] That may be cleft, split, or divided in the direction of the grain, as wood.

FIS/SIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of being fissile. [R.]

FIS/SIP/A-ROUS,* *a.* Noting a generation or production by a spontaneous division of the body of the parent into two or more parts. *Rogee*.

FIS/SJ-PED,* *a.* Having the toes separated. *Browne*.

FIS/SURE, (fish'yur) [fish'shur, S. P.; fish'shür, W.; fish'ür, J. F. Ja.; fish'oor, Sm.] *n.* [*fissura*, L.] A cleft; a narrow chasm or opening where a breach has been made.

FIS/SURE, (fish'yur) *v. a.* To make a fissure. *Wiseman*.

FIST, *n.* The human hand clinched.

FIST, *v. a.* To strike with the fist; to gripe. *Shak*.

FIST/TIC,* *a.* Relating to or done by the fist. *Qu. Rev.*

FIST/I-CURFS, *n. pl.* A battle with the fist; a boxing.

FIST/I-NÜT, *n.* A pistachio nut.

FIST/V-LA, *n.* [L.] A pipe; a reed.—(*Med.*) A long, sinuous, pipe-like ulcer, callous within, often communicating with a larger cavity.

FIST/V-LAR, *a.* Relating to a fistula or pipe; hollow.

FIST/V-LA-RY,* *a.* Relating to the fistula or to a pipe; fistular. *Blount*.

FIST/V-LÄTE, *v. n.* To turn or grow to a fistula. *Bullockar*.

FIST/V-LÄTE, *v. a.* To make hollow like a pipe.

FIST/V-LY/DAN,* *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal belonging to the class of echinoderms. *Brande*.

FIST/V-LÖSE,* *a.* Formed like a fistula; fistular. *Hooker*.

FIST/V-LOUS, *a.* Having the nature of a fistula; fistular.

FIT, *n.* A paroxysm of a distemper; a convulsion; a short return after intermission; interval; any violent affection of mind or body; disorder; distemper.

FIT, *a.* [*fittem*, Flemish.] Qualified; proper; apt; suitable; becoming; fitted; convenient; meet; right.

FIT, *v. n.* [*i.* FITTED; *pp.* FITTING, FITTED.] To suit; to adjust; to qualify; to accommodate.—to be adapted to; to prepare.—*To fit out*, to equip.—*To fit up*, to furnish.

FIT, *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming. *Pope*.

FIT,* *p. n.* from *Ficht*. Fought. *Congreve*. See FIGHT.

FITCH, *n.* A chick-pea; a vetch. See VETCH.

FITCH/AT, or FITCH/ET, *n.* Same as *fitchew*. *Walton*.

FITCH/EW (fich'é) *n.* The polecat or founart; a small titch animal.

FIT/FÜL, *a.* Full of fits or paroxysms; inconstant.

FITH/WITE,* *n.* (*Law*) A fine for breaking the peace. *Crabb*.

FIT/LY, *ad.* Properly; justly; commodiously; meekly.

FIT/MENT, *n.* Something fitted to an end. *Shak*.

FIT/NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being fit; suitability; propriety.

FIT/TABLE, *a.* Suitable. *Sherwood*.

FIT/TED-NESS,* *n.* The state of being fitted. *H. More*.

FIT/TER, *n.* He or that which fits or confers fitness.—one who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal-pit and a shipper of coals; a coal-fitter.

FIT/TING,* *p. a.* Suiting; adapting; fit; proper.

FIT/TING-LY, *ad.* Properly; suitably. *More*.

FIT/TING-NESS,* *n.* Suitableness. *Ep. Taylor*.

FIT/TING-ÜP,* *n.* An equipment; preparation. *Ch. Ob.*

FITT/WÉED,* *n.* A medicinal plant. *Crabb*.

FITZ, (fīts) *n.* [Norman.] A son;—used in composition; as, *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king.—It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE, *a. & n.* Four and one; half of ten.

FIVE/BÄR, *a.* Having five bars. *Gay*.

FIVE/BÄRRED, (-bärd) *a.* Having five bars. *Young*.

FIVE/FIN-GER,* *n.* A perennial plant; cinque-poil. *Farm. Ency.*

FIVE-FIN-GERED,* *a.* Having five fingers. *Ency.*

FIVE-FIN-GER-TIED,* *a.* United by the whole hand. *Shak*.

FIVE/FÖLD, *a.* Consisting of five in one; five-double; being in fives.

FIVE/LEAF, *n.* Cinquefoil; a grass. *Drayton*.

FIVE-LEAVED, (-löv'd) *a.* Having five leaves.

FIVE-POINT-ED,* *a.* Having five points. *Pennant*.

FIVEZ, *n. pl.* A play with a ball, in which three fives, or fifteen, are counted to a game;—a disease of horses; vives.

FIX, *v. a.* [*i.* FIXED; *pp.* FIXING, FIXED.] To make fast, firm, or stable; to fasten; to attach; to stick; to limit; to settle; to establish; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfuse; to withhold from motion; to render liable.—*To adjust*; to put in order. *U. S.*

FIX, *n. n.* To settle or remain permanently; to become firm; to lose fluidity.

FIX-A-BLE,* *a.* That may be fixed or made stable. *Darwin*.

FIX-ÄTION, *n.* Act of fixing; state of being fixed; stability; firmness; want of volatility.

FIXED,* (fixt or fix'ed) *p. a.* Made fast; settled; firm; stable; not volatile.—*Fixed air*, the old term for carbonic acid.—*Fixed stars*, such stars as always retain the same position with respect to each other.—*Fixed alkalies*, potassa and soda;—distinguished from ammonia, the volatile alkali.

FIX/ED-LY, *ad.* Certainly; firmly; steadfastly.

FIX/ED-NESS, *n.* State of being fixed, stability; firmness; solidity; coherence; steadiness.

FIX-ID/I-TY, *n.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle*.

FIX/I-TY, *n.* [*fixité*, Fr.] Coherence of parts; fixedness. *Newton*.

FIXT, *p. n.* from *Fix*. Sometimes used for *fixed*. See *Fix*.

FIXTURE, (fix'tyur) *n.* A piece of furniture fixed to a house, as distinguished from a *movable*; something fixed or immovable.

FIXTURE, (fix'tyur) *n.* Position; firmness. *Shak*.

FIZ/GIG, *n.* A kind of harpoon to strike fish.—Properly a *fish-gig*. A kind of firework which boys make up in paper.—a gadding flirt.

FIZZ, *v. n.* To emit a sort of hissing noise; to hiss.

FIZ/ZLE, *v. n.* To emit a sort of hissing noise; to hiss.

FLÄB/BI-NÄSS,* *ad.* In a flabby manner. *Dr. Allen*.

FLÄB/BI-NESS,* *n.* The state or quality of being flabby. *Scott*.

FLÄB/BY, *a.* [*flabbe*, Teut.] Lank; flaccid; soft; loose; wanting substance or firmness.

FLÄB/BEL, *n.* [*flabellum*, L.] A fan. *Huicolt*.

FLÄB-EL-LÄTION,* *n.* The act of fanning, or cooling by use of the fan. *Dunglison*.

FLÄ-BEL/LI-FÖRM,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a fan. *Buckland*.

FLÄB/LE, *a.* [*fabilis*, L.] Subject to be blown. [R.]

FLÄB/LIDE, (fläk'sid) *a.* [*jacculus*, L.] Weak; limber; lax; quivering; not full; not distended; not tense; not stiff; flag.

FLÄG-GID/I-TY, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLÄG/GID-NESS,* *n.* The state of being flaccid. *Scott*.

FLÄCK/ET,* *n.* A bottle in the form of a barrel. *Scott*.

FLÄG, *n. n.* [*flaggheren*, old Teut.] [*i.* FLAGGED; *pp.* FLAGGING, FLAGGED.] To hang loose, without stiffness; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble; to lose vigor.

FLÄG, *v. a.* To let fall, or suffer to droop.—[From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stones.

FLÄG, *n.* A water plant with a bladed leaf;—a cloth or colors borne on a staff as a military or naval ensign;—a broad, flat stone;—a turf panned off for burning.

FLÄG-BrÖÖM, *n.* A broom for sweeping pavements.

FLÄG-BEL/LÄ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A twig or young shoot. *Brande*.

FLAG'EL-LÄNT,* *n.* [*flagello*, L.] *pl.* FLAGELLANTS. One of a sect of Christians that arose in Italy in 1260, and that maintained the necessity of flagellation. *Brande.*
 FLÄG'EL-LÄTE, *v. a.* [i. FLAGELLATED; *pp.* FLAGELLATING, FLAGELLATED.] To whip or scourge. *Cockeram.*
 FLÄG'EL-LÄTTON, *n.* A whipping; a scourging.
 FLÄG'EL/LI-FÖRM,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a whip-thong. *P. Cyp.*
 FLÄG'EL-LYVM,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* FLÄG'EL/LIA, (*Bot.*) A trailing shoot of a vine; a young shoot. *Brande.*
 FLÄG'EO-LÉT, (fläg'jö-let) *n.* [*flageolet*, Fr.] A small, wooden, musical wind-instrument, resembling a flute. — Often written *flagelet*.
 FLÄG'-FEÄTH-ER,* *n.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body. *Booth.*
 FLÄG'GI-NÉSS, *n.* A flaggy state; laxity; want of tension.
 FLÄG'GY, *a.* Relating to or full of flags; — weak; lax; limber; not tense; insipid; flabby.
 FLÄG'G'ITIOUS, (flä-jish'us) *a.* [*flagitius*, L.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious; heinous; highly criminal.
 FLÄG'G'ITIOUS-LY,* (flä-jish'us-lic) *ad.* In a flagitious manner. *Bp. Hall.*
 FLÄG'G'ITIOUS-NÉSS, (flä-jish'us-nés) *n.* Wickedness.
 FLÄG'-ÖF-FI-CER, *n.* The commander of a squadron.
 FLÄG'ON, *n.* [*flacon*, Fr.] A drinking vessel of two quarts.
 FLÄ'GRANCE, *n.* Flagrancy. *Bp. Hall.*
 FLÄ'GRAN-CY, *n.* Burning; heat; fire; — notoriousness; glaring impudence.
 FLÄ'GRANT, *a.* [*flagrans*, L.] Ardent; burning; eager; glaring; notorious; flaming into notice.
 FLÄ'GRANTE BÉL/LÖ,* [L.] While the war is raging; during hostilities. *Macdonnell.*
 FLÄ'GRANTÉ DE-LIC'TÖ,* [L.] During the commission of the crime.
 FLÄ'GRANT-LY, *ad.* In a flagrant manner.
 FLÄ'GRANT-NÉSS,* *n.* The state of being flagrant. *Scott.*
 FLÄ'GRÄTE, *v. a.* To burn; to injure by fire. *Greenhill.*
 FLÄ'GRÄTTON, *n.* A conflagration. *Lovellace.*
 FLÄG'-SHIP, *n.* The ship bearing the commander of a fleet.
 FLÄG'STÄFE, *n.* The staff on which the flag is fixed.
 FLÄG'STÖNE,* *n.* A flat, smooth stone for paving, &c. *Boswell.*
 FLÄG'-WORM, (-würm) *n.* A grub bred in watery places.
 FLÄL, (fläl) *n.* An implement for threshing grain by hand.
 FLÄIR,* *v. n.* See FLÄRE. *Ash.*
 FLÄIRE,* *n.* A fish of the ray kind. *Hill.*
 FLÄKE, *n.* Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool; a scale; a stratum; layer; film; lamina; a hurdle or pale for fencing.
 FLÄKE, *v. a.* [i. FLAKED; *pp.* FLAKING, FLAKED.] To form in flakes, layers, or loose bodies.
 FLÄKE, *v. n.* To break into laminae or loose bodies.
 FLÄKE-WHITE,* *n.* The purest white-lead. *Brande.*
 FLÄK-NÉSS,* *n.* The state of being flake. *Ash.*
 FLÄK'Y, *a.* Consisting of flakes or layers; laminated.
 FLÄM, *n.* [*flim*, Icel.] A freak; a whim; a fancy; a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext.
 FLÄM, *v. a.* To deceive with a lie; to delude. *South.*
 FLÄM'BEAU, (fläm'bö) *n.* [Fr.] *pl.* FR. FLÄM'BEAUX; Eng. FLÄMBAUS, (fläm'böz) A torch; a flame; a lighted torch.
 FLÄME, *n.* [*flamma*, L.] A blaze; inflammable gas in a state of combustion, as it ascends in a stream from a burning body; fire; ardor of temper or imagination; love.
 FLÄME, *v. n.* [i. FLAMED; *pp.* FLAMING, FLAMED.] To shine, as fire; to blaze; to burn with emission of light; to break out in violence of passion.
 FLÄME, *v. a.* To inflame. *Spenser.*
 FLÄME-CÖL-ÖR, *n.* The color of flame. *B. Jonson.*
 FLÄME-CÖL-ÖRED, (köl'örd) *a.* Of the color of flame.
 FLÄME-FED, (-id) *a.* Having eyes like flame. *Quarles.*
 FLÄME'LESS, *a.* Without flame; without incense.
 FLÄM'ENY, *n.* [L.] *pl.* L. FLÄM'ENY; Eng. FLÄM'ENY. One of an order of priests in ancient Rome; a priest.
 FLÄM'ENY-ÖUS,* *a.* Same as *flaminal*. *More.*
 FLÄM'ING, *n.* The act of bursting out in flames.
 FLÄM'ING,* *p. a.* Emitting a flame; blazing; flagrant.
 FLÄM'ING-LY, *ad.* Radiantly; most brightly. *Cotgrave.*
 FLÄM'INGÖ, *n.*; *pl.* FLÄM'INGÖES. A bird of a flame-color; a genus of birds.
 FLÄM'ING-CÄL, *a.* [*flamen*, L.] Belonging to a flamen. *Milton.*
 FLÄM-MA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Inflammability. *Brownie.*
 FLÄM'MA-BLE,* *a.* That may be inflamed; inflammable. *Smart.*
 FLÄM-MÄTTON, *n.* The act of setting on fire. *Brownie.*
 FLÄM'ME-ÖUS, *a.* Consisting of flame, or like flame.
 FLÄM'MI'ER-ÖUS, *a.* Producing flame. [R.]
 FLÄM'MIV'O-MÖUS, *a.* Vomiting out flame. [R.]
 FLÄM'MY, *a.* Burning; blazing; like flame.
 FLÄNCH,* *n.* A part in any piece of mechanism which is screwed to something else; a rim, projecting piece, or table; a flange. *Francis.*

FLÄNG, *i.* from *Fling*. Flung. See FLING.
 FLÄNGE,* *n.* A ledge or rim raised on a rail, or on the tire of a wheel, for the purpose of confining the wheel within certain limits, or for preventing it from running off the rail. *Brande.*
 FLÄNK, (flängk) *n.* [*flanc*, Fr.] The part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in man, the lateral part of the lower belly; the side of a building; the side of an army or fleet; that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face; the part of any body that adjoins the front; the straight part of the tooth of a wheel, that receives the impulse.
 FLÄNK, *v. a.* [i. FLANKED; *pp.* FLANKING, FLANKED.] To attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to secure on the side.
 FLÄNK, *v. n.* To border; to touch. *Butler.*
 FLÄN'ER, *n.* He or that which flanks; a fortification jutting out so as to command the side of an assailing body. [ways]
 FLÄN'ER, *v. a.* To defend by flankers; to attack side-flanks,* *n. pl.* A wrench or any other injury in the back of a horse. *Crabb.*
 FLÄN'NEL, *n.* [*gwlanen*, Welsh.] A soft, nappy, woollen cloth.
 FLÄNT, *v. n.* See FLAUNT.
 FLÄP, *n.* [*flappe*, Teut.] Any thing that hangs broad and loose; the motion of a flap, or the noise it makes; a fold or leaf attached to a window-shutter; — a disease in horses.
 FLÄP, *v. a.* [i. FLAPPED; *pp.* FLAPPING, FLAPPED.] To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noise.
 FLÄP, *v. n.* To ply the wings with noise; to fall with flaps or broad parts depending.
 FLÄP'DRÄG-ÖN, *n.* A play in which sweetmeats in flame are snatched out of burning brandy.
 FLÄP'DRÄG-ÖN, *v. a.* To swallow; to devour. *Shak.*
 FLÄP'EÄRED, (fläp'örd) *a.* Having loose and broad ears.
 FLÄP'YÄCK, *n.* A sort of broad, flat pancake, or an apple puff. *Shak.*
 FLÄP-MÖÜCHED, (fläp'möüthd) *a.* Having loose lips. *Shak.*
 FLÄP'PER, *n.* He or that which flaps; a fan or flap.
 FLÄRE, *v. a.* [*flaieren*, D.] [i. FLARED; *pp.* FLARING, FLARED.] To give a glaring, unsteady light; to glitter; to be in too much light; to flutter with a splendid show.
 FLÄRE,* *n.* An unsteady, broad, offensive light or blaze. *Smart.*
 FLÄRE,* *v. n.* To hang over, as a ship; — to open, widening outward. *Crabb.*
 FLÄR'ING,* *p. a.* Emitting an unsteady, broad light; glaring; glittering; tawdry; gaudy; widening outward in opening.
 FLÄSH, *n.* [*φλόξ*] A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short, transient state; that which has the effect of a flash; any little pool; a sluice or lock on a navigable river to raise the water; — cant language, such as is used by thieves, gypsies, &c.
 FLÄSH, *v. n.* [i. FLASHED; *pp.* FLASHING, FLASHED.] To exhibit a quick and transient flame; to burst out into a flame; to emit a sudden light; to exhibit ready wit.
 FLÄSH, *v. a.* To strike or throw up, as water; to throw or reflect, as light on the eyes or mind.
 FLÄSH,* *a.* Vile; low; vulgar. — *Flash language*, language spoken by felons, thieves, knaves, and vagabonds. *Gross.*
 FLÄSH'ER, *n.* He or that which flashes; a shallow wit.
 FLÄSH'HÖÖSE,* *n.* A house frequented by thieves and knaves, and in which stolen goods are received. *P. Cyp.*
 FLÄSH'I-LY, *ad.* In a flashy manner; with empty show.
 FLÄSH'I-NÉSS,* *n.* The state of being flashy. *Scott.*
 FLÄSH'ING,* *n.* The act of blazing; a sudden burst. — (*Arch.*) A piece of lead or other metal let into the joints of a wall, so as to lap over gutters, &c. *Brande.*
 FLÄSH'Y, *a.* Dazzling for a moment; gay; showy; empty; not solid; insipid; vapid; dashing.
 FLÄSK, *n.* [*flasque*, Fr.] A bottle; a vessel; a powder-horn.
 FLÄSK'ET, *n.* A vessel in which viands are served; a long, shallow basket.
 FLÄT, *a.* [*plat*, Fr.] Level; horizontal; smooth; fallen; not erect; even with the ground; lying prostrate; plain; downright; peremptory; depressed; insipid; vapid; spiritless; dull; tasteless. — (*Mus.*) Not acute; not sharp. — It is used in composition; as, "*flat-roofed*."
 FLÄT, *n.* A level; an extended plain; even ground; a smooth, low ground, exposed to inundations; a shallow; that part of any thing which is flat; a surface without prominences. — In cant language, a foolish fellow, a simpleton. *Potter.* — (*Mus.*) A tone depressed half a note below a natural one; a character indicating depression.
 FLÄT, *v. a.* To level; to flatten. *Bacon.* [R.]
 FLÄT, *v. n.* To grow flat; to flatten. *Temple.*
 FLÄT'BÖT-TÖMED, (flät'böt-tömd) *a.* Having a flat bottom.
 FLÄT'ÖP,* *n.* A London shopkeeper. *Marston.*
 FLÄT'FISH,* *n.* A fish that swims on its side. *Brande.*

FLÄT'-HEAD,* or FLÄT'-HEAD-ED,* a. Having a flat head. *Clarke*.
 FLÄT'TILE,* a. Inconstant; changing with the wind. *Scott*.
 FLÄT'TIVE, a. [*flatus*, L.] Producing wind; flatulent. *Brewer*. [R.]
 FLÄT'LÖNG, *ad.* Flatwise; not edgewise. *Shak*.
 FLÄT'LY, *ad.* In a flat manner; dully; peremptorily.
 FLÄT'NESS, n. The state or quality of being flat; evenness; insipidity; vapidity; dullness.
 FLÄT'-NÖSEB, (-nözd) a. Having a flat nose. *Burton*.
 FLÄT'-RÖÖFED,* (flät'röft) a. Having a flat roof. *Salmon*.
 FLÄT'TERN, (flät'tn) v. n. [i. FLATTENED; pp. FLATTENING, FLATTENED.] To make even or level; to beat down; to lay flat; to make rapid; to depress.—(*Vaut.*) To flatten a sail, to extend it fore and aft.—(*Mus.*) To make the tone less sharp.
 FLÄT'TERN, (flät'tn) v. n. To grow even, level, flat, or dull.
 FLÄT'TER, n. He of that which makes flat.
 FLÄT'TER, v. a. [*flatter*, Fr.] [i. FLATTERED; pp. FLATTERING, FLATTERED.] To soothe with praises; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to compliment; to praise falsely; to please; to soothe; to raise false hopes.
 FLÄT'TER-ER, n. One who flatters; a flawner.
 FLÄT'TER-ING,* v. a. Bestowing flattery; exciting hope.
 FLÄT'TER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a flattering manner. *Bale*.
 FLÄT'TER-Y, n. False, venal, or insincere praise; obsequiousness; adulation.
 FLÄT'TING,* n. A mode of painting in which oil of turpentine is commonly used, chiefly for in-door work. *Francis*.
 FLÄT'TISH, a. Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.
 FLÄT'U-LENCE,* n. Windiness; flatulency. *Good*.
 FLÄT'U-LEN-CY, n. State of being flatulent; windiness.
 FLÄT'U-LĒNT, a. [*flautulentus*, L.] Affected with wind in the stomach; turgid with air; windy; empty; vain; puffy.
 †FLÄT'U-ÖS'I-TY, n. Windiness. *Bacon*.
 †FLÄT'U-ÖS, a. Windy; full of wind. *Bacon*.
 FLÄT'US, n. [L.] Wind gathered in the body; flatulency; a breath; a puff. *Clarke*.
 FLÄT'WISE, a. With the flat side down; not edgewise.
 †FLÄUNT, (flänt) [flänt, *W. J. F. Ja. Sn. Wb.*; fläunt, *P. E.*; fläunt or flänt, *K.*] v. n. [i. FLAUNTED; pp. FLAUNTING, FLAUNTED.] To make an ostentatious show in apparel; to flutter; to show impudence.
 †FLÄUNT, (flänt) n. Any thing airy and showy; display; a brag.
 †FLÄUNT'ER,* n. One who flaunts. *Warburton*.
 †FLÄUNT'ING,* a. Making a show of finery; fluttering.
 FLÄUT'IST,* n. [*flauto*, It.] A player on the flute; a flutist. *Smart*.
 FLÄVOR, n. [*flāv*, Fr.] Power of pleasing the taste; relish; savor; taste.
 FLÄVORED, (flävord) a. Having a fine taste. *Dyer*.
 FLÄVOR-LESS,* a. Destitute of flavor. *Scott*.
 FLÄVOR-ÖS, a. Having flavor; delightful to the palate.
 †FLÄV'OUS, a. [*flavus*, L.] Yellow. *Smith*.
 FLÄV, n. [*φάδος*.] A crack; a breach; a blemish; a spot; a speck; a fault; a defect; a tumult.—(*Vaut.*) A sudden breeze or gust of wind.
 FLÄV, v. a. [i. FLAWED; pp. FLAWING, FLAWED.] To break; to crack; to violate.
 FLÄW'LESS, a. Without cracks; without flaws.
 FLÄWN, n. [*flān*, Fr.] A custard; a pudding or pie. *Tusser*.
 †FLÄW'TER, v. a. To scrape or peel a skin. *Ainsworth*.
 FLÄW'Y, a. Full of flaws or cracks; defective.
 FLÄX, n. A genus of plants, of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax prepared for spinning.
 FLÄX'-CÖMB, (fläks'köm) n. An instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleaned from the brittle parts.
 FLÄX'-DRĒSS-ER, n. One who prepares flax for the spinner.
 FLÄX'EN, (fläks'n) a. Made of flax; fair and long like flax.
 FLÄX'WEED, n. A plant. [*Shak*.]
 FLÄX'-WĒNCH,* n. A female who spins flax; a prostitute.
 FLÄX'Y, a. Of a light color; flaxen. *Sir M. Sandys*.
 FLÄY, (flä) v. a. [*flāa*, Icelandic.] [i. FLAYED; pp. FLAYING, FLAYED.] To strip or take off the skin; to skin.
 FLÄY'ER, (flä'er) n. One who flays. *Sherwood*.
 FLĒA, (flē) n. A small, bloodsucking insect, remarkable for its agility in leaping.
 FLĒA, (flē) v. a. To clean from fleas.
 FLĒA'BANE, n. A genus of plants of several species; horse-weed; butterweed; spikenard; daisy.
 FLĒA'-BĒE-TLE,* n. An insect destructive to cucumbers. *Karm. Ency.*
 FLĒA'-BITE, n. The sting or bite of a flea.
 FLĒA'-BIT-ING, n. A flea-bite; a small hurt.
 FLĒA'-BIT-TEN, (flä'bit-tn) a. Stung by fleas; mean.
 FLĒAK, n. [*flaccus*, L.] A small lock, thread, or twist. *More*. A grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse.
 FLĒAK'ING,* n. A gauze-like covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid, in thatching houses. *Louden*.
 FLĒAM, n. An instrument used to bleed cattle; a lance.

FLĒA'WORT, (flē'würt) n. A genus of plants.
 FLĒCHE,* (fläh) n. [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A simple redan, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis. *Brande*.
 FLĒCK, v. a. [*fleck*, Germ.] To spot; to streak; to dapple. *Shak*. [R.]—*Flecked cattle*, spotted or red and white cattle. *Louden*.
 †FLĒCK'ER, v. a. To spot; to mark; to fleck.
 FLĒC'TION, n. [*flexio*, L.] Act or power of bending. *Smith*.
 FLĒCTOR, n. (*Anat.*) A muscle, called also flexor.
 FLĒD, i & p. from *Flēc*. See FLĒE.
 †FLĒDQE, a. [*federen*, D.] Full-feathered; able to fly; fledged. *Milton*.
 FLĒDGE, v. a. [i. FLEDGED; pp. FLEDGING, FLEDGED.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.
 FLEDGED,* (flējd) v. a. Furnished with feathers.
 FLĒD'Q'LING,* n. A young bird newly fledged. *Month Rev.*
 FLĒE, v. n. [i. FLED; pp. FLEEING, FLEED.] To run; to hasten away; to run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.
 FLĒE,* v. a. To run; to run from; to escape. *Ash*.
 FLĒECE, n. The wool shorn from one sheep.
 FLĒECE, v. a. [i. FLEECEB; pp. FLEECEING, FLEECEB.] To clip the fleece of; to strip; to plunder, as sheep is robbed of his wool; to spread over with wool.
 FLEECEB, (flēst) a. Having a fleece; plundered. *Spenser*.
 FLEECE'LESS,* a. Having no fleece. *Dr. Allen*.
 FLĒE'CEB, n. One who fleeces or plunders.
 FLĒE'CE'WOOL,* (-wül) n. Wool that is shorn from the sheep. *Booth*.
 FLĒE'CY, a. Woolly; covered with wool; pale.
 FLĒEB, v. n. [*flyra*, Icelandic.] [i. FLERRED; pp. FLERRING, FLERRED.] To mock; to gibe; to jest with insult; to leer; to grin.
 FLĒEB, v. a. To mock; to flout. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 FLĒEB, n. Mockery; a deceitful grin of civility.
 FLĒEB,* n. One who flees. *Berners*.
 FLĒEB'ER, n. One who fleers; a mocker.
 FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT, are all derived from the Saxon *flēot*, which signifies a bay or gulf. *Gibson*.
 FLĒET, n. A company of ships of war; a company of merchant ships or vessels; a detachment from a navy; a navy.
 †FLĒET, n. A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer*.
 FLĒET, n. A Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active. [Light; thin; skimming the surface. *Mortimer*.]
 FLĒET, v. n. [i. FLEETED; pp. FLEETING, FLEETED.] To fly swiftly; to vanish; to be in a transient state; to flit.
 FLĒET, v. a. To skim, as water or milk; to pass away lightly.
 FLĒET'-FOOT, (flē'tfüt) a. Swift of foot. *Shak*.
 FLĒET'-FOOT-ED,* (-füt'ed) a. Swift of foot; running fast. *Savage*.
 FLĒET'ING,* v. p. a. Passing away rapidly; flying swiftly; temporary; transient; transitory.
 FLĒET'ING-DISH, n. A skimming bowl. [Local.]
 FLĒET'LY, *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly; with fleetness.
 FLĒET'NESS, n. Swiftiness; nimbleness; celerity.
 FLĒET'-WINGED, (-wing) a. Swift on the wing. *Drayton*.
 FLEGM, n. See PHLEGM.
 FLEM,* n. A steam. *Akerman*. See FLEAM.
 FLEM'ING, n. A native or inhabitant of Flanders.
 FLEM'ISH, a. Relating to Flanders or the Flemings.
 FLĒSH, n. The muscular part, or the softer solids, of an animal body, as distinguished from bones and fluids; animal food, distinguished from vegetables; animal food, as distinguished from fish;—in fruit, the part fit to be eaten;—the human race; animal nature; carnality; a carnal state; animal nature, as opposed to spirit.
 FLĒSH, v. a. [i. FLESHED; pp. FLESHING, FLESHED.] To initiate or to give a taste of; to glut; to satiate. *Shak*.
 FLĒSH'-BRÖTH, n. Broth made by decocting flesh.
 FLĒSH'-BRÜSH, n. A brush to rub the flesh with. *Cheyne*.
 FLĒSH'-CÖL-OR, (fläh'kü'l-ör) n. The color of flesh.
 FLĒSH'-CÖL-ÖRED,* (fläh'kü'l-örd) a. Having the color of flesh. *Pennant*.
 FLĒSH'-DI-ET, n. Food consisting of flesh. *Coventry*.
 FLESHED, (flēht) a. Fat; having abundance of flesh.
 FLĒSH'-FLY, n. A fly that feeds upon flesh. *Ray*.
 †FLĒSH'FUL, n. Plump; fat. *Lucret*.
 FLĒSH'-HOOK, (-hök) n. A hook to draw flesh from a pot.
 FLĒSH'-NĒSS, n. Plumpness; fulness; fatness. *Milton*.
 FLĒSH'LESS, a. Destitute of flesh; lean.
 FLĒSH'-LĒ-NĒSS, n. The state of being fleshly. *Ascham*.
 †FLĒSH'LING, n. One devoted to the flesh or to the world.
 FLĒSH'LY, a. Relating to or consisting of flesh; corporeal; carnal; animal; not vegetable; human; not celestial; not spiritual; full of flesh.
 FLĒSH'LY-MIND-ED,* a. Addicted to sensual pleasures. *Burton*.
 FLĒSH'-MEAT, n. Animal food; the flesh of animals for food.
 FLĒSH'MENT, n. Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shak*.
 FLĒSH'MÖN-GER, (fläh'möng-ēr) n. One who deals in flesh; a pimp. *Shak*.
 FLĒSH'PÖT, n. A vessel in which flesh is cooked.

A, E, I, O, U, Y, long; Ä, E, I, Ö, Ü, Y, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure.—FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÄIR, HÄR;

†FLESH/QUAKE, *n.* A tremor of the body. *B. Jonson.*
 FLESH/Y, *a.* Full of flesh; fat; pulposus; plump.
 †FLEET, *p.* from *Fleeted*. See *FLEET*. *Mortimer.*
 †FLETCHE, *v. a.* [*flèche*, Fr.] To feather, as an arrow. *Warburton.*
 †FLETCHE/ER, *n.* [*fléchier*, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.
 FLÉTZ* *a.* (*Min. & Geol.*) Applied to secondary strata, or formations of rocks which appear in beds, more nearly horizontal than transition rocks. *Brande.*
 FLEUR-DE-LIS, (*für/de-lis*) *n.* [Fr.] In blazonry, a flower which resembles an iris; in old English called *flower-de-luce*. See *FLOWER-DE-LUCE*.
 FLEW, (*hä*) *i.* from *Fly*. See *FLY*.
 FLEW, (*hä*) *n.* The chops of a hound. *Hanmar.*
 FLEWED, (*fläd*) *a.* Chapped; mouthed. *Shak.*
 FLEX-AN/I-MOUS, *a.* [*flexanimus*, L.] Of pliant mind. *Howell.*
 FLEX-I-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of being flexible; pliancy; easiness to be persuaded; complacence.
 FLEX/I-BLE, *a.* [*flexibilis*, L.] That may be bent; pliant; not stiff; not rigid; not inexorable; complying; supple; ductile.
 FLEX/I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being flexible; flexibility; easiness to be bent; pliancy; ductility.
 FLEX/I-BLY, *ad.* In a flexible manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 FLEX/ILE, *a.* [*flexilis*, L.] Pliant; easily bent; flexible.
 FLEX/ION, (*flek'shun*) *n.* The act of bending; a fold; a double; a bending; a turn.
 FLÉX/O'R, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The muscle that bends the part to which it belongs; flexor.
 FLEX/I-O-SE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Wavy; having flexures. *P. Cyc.*
 FLEX/I-U-ÖS, (*flek'shu-üs*) *a.* [*flexuosus*, L.] Winding; tortuous; bending; flexuose.
 FLEX/URE, (*flek'syr*) *n.* [*flexura*, L.] Act of bending; part bent; joint.
 FLY/IS-TÉR/ER,* *n.* [Fr.] An American pirate. *Jodrell.*
 FLICK, *n.* See *FLITCH*.
 FLICK/ER, *v. n.* [*fligheren*, D.] [*i.* FLICKERED; *pp.* FLICKERING, FLICKERED.] To flutter; to move, as the wings, without flying; to fluctuate, as flame.
 FLICK/ER-ING,* *n.* A fluttering, unsteady motion. *Byron.*
 FLICK/ER-ING,* *p. a.* Having a fluttering, unsteady motion.
 FLICK/ER-MÖUSE, *n.* de la bat. *B. Jonson.*
 FLÏ/ER, *n.* One who flies; a runaway; the fly of a machine. See *FLV*. — *pl.* Stairs that do not wind; a straight row of steps or stairs.
 FLIGHT, (*flit*) *n.* The act of flying; a fleeing from danger; volitation; removal by means of wings; a flock of birds; the birds produced in the same season; a volley; a shower; the space passed by flying; a space in ascending by stairs; a series of steps or stairs: — heat of imagination; sally of the soul; excursion on the wing: — glume, as of oats. *Loudon.*
 FLIGHT/ED, (*flit'ed*) *a.* Taking flight; flying.
 FLIGHT/I-NÉSS, (*flit'e-nés*) *n.* The state of being flighty; levity; lightness; giddiness; volitatility.
 FLIGHT/SHÖT, (*flit'shöt*) *n.* The distance which an arrow may fly. *Leland.*
 FLIGHT/Y, (*flit'y*) *a.* [*Fleeting*; swift. *Shak.*] Wild; of disordered mind or imagination; extravagant in fancy; volatile; giddy.
 FLIM/FLAM, *n.* [*flim*, Icel.] A freak; a whim; a trick; a cheat. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 FLIM/SY-NÉSS, *n.* State of being flimsy. *Supersticial.*
 FLIM/SY, *a.* Weak; feeble; mean; light; superficial; shallow; without force.
 FLINCH, *v. n.* [*i.* FLINCHED; *pp.* FLINCHING, FLINCHED.] To shrink through want of power or resolution to encounter; to shrink; to yield; to fail.
 FLINCH/ER, *n.* One who flinches.
 FLINCH/ING,* *n.* The act of yielding or shrinking. *Tucker.*
 FLIND/ER-MÖUSE, *n.* A bat; flickermouse; flittermouse.
 FLIND/ERS, *n. pl.* Shreds; splinters; broken pieces. *Brook-*

FLIP, *n.* A liquor made of beer, spirit, and sugar.
 FLIP/DÖG,* *n.* An i. on used, when heated, to warm flip *Smart.*
 FLIP/FLÄP,* *n.* The repeated noise or stroke of something flat and loose. *Johnson.*
 FLIP/FLÄP,* *ad.* With the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose. *Johnson.*
 FLIP/PAN-CY, *n.* Quality of being flippant; pertness; brisk folly.
 FLIP/PANT, *a.* Nimble of speech; pert; talkative; waggish.
 FLIP/PANT-LY, *ad.* In a flippant manner.
 FLIP/PANT-NÉSS,* *n.* The quality of being flippant. *Ash.*
 FLIRT, *v. a.* [*i.* FLIRTED; *pp.* FLIRTING, FLIRTED.] To throw with a quick motion; to flirt; to move with quickness.
 FLIRT, *v. n.* To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering; to act with a kind of coquetry.
 FLIRT, *n.* A quick motion. *Addison.* A sudden trick; a jeer. *B. Jonson.* A pert girl; a coquette.
 †FLIRT, *a.* Pert; wanton. *Shak.*
 FLIR-TÄ/TION, *n.* Act of flirting; coquetry; an effort to attract notice.
 FLIRT/GILL,* *n.* A flirting woman; a harlot. *Shak.*
 FLIRT/IG,* *n.* A wanton, or wild, flirting girl. *Grose.*
 FLIRT/ING,* *p. a.* Acting the part of, or resembling, a flirt.
 FLIT, *v. n.* [*i.* FLITTED; *pp.* FLITTING, FLITTED.] To fly away; to move; to flutter; to rove on the wing.
 †FLIT, *v. a.* To dispossess. *Chaucer.*
 †FLIT, *a.* Swift. *Spenser.*
 FLITCH, *n.* The side of a hog salted and cured.
 FLITE, *v. n.* To scold; to brawl. *Bractett.* [Local, Eng.]
 †FLIT/TER, *v. n.* To flutter. *Chaucer.*
 FLIT/TER, *n.* A rag; a tatter; fritter. *Aubrey.*
 FLIT/TER-MÖUSE, *n.* The bat; flickermouse; flittermouse. *Middleton.*
 †FLIT/TI-NÉSS, *n.* Unsteadiness; lightness. *Bp. Hopkins.*
 FLIT/TING, *n.* A quick motion. — [*a*] wandering; an error; removal. *Grose.*
 †FLIT/TY, *a.* Unstable. *More.*
 †FLIX, *n.* Down; fur; soft hair; a flux. *Dryden.*
 FLIX/WÉED, *n.* A species of water-cress.
 †FLÖ, *n.* An arrow. *Chaucer.*
 FLÖAT, (*flöt*) *v. n.* [*i.* FLOATED; *pp.* FLOATING, FLOATED.] To swim on the surface of the water; to move as on a fluid.
 FLÖAT, (*flöt*) *v. a.* To cover with water. *Dryden.*
 FLÖAT, *n.* The act of floating; something that floats, as a raft of timber; the cork or quill of an angler's line; a wave.
 FLÖAT/AGE,* *n.* See *FLOTAGE*.
 FLÖAT/BÖARD,* *n.* A board fixed to the rim or circumference of a water-wheel, which receives the impulse of the stream, and puts the wheel in motion. *Francis.*
 FLÖAT/ER, *n.* One who floats or sails.
 FLÖAT/ING, *n.* Act of being conveyed by the stream.
 FLÖAT/ING,* *p. a.* Swimming on the surface of the water.
 FLÖAT/ING-BRIDGE,* *n.* A bridge formed of beams of timber and planks lying on the surface of a river or piece of water; a bridge formed of a series of boats; a kind of ferry-boat. *Francis.*
 FLÖAT/STÖNE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A light, porous variety of flint. *Brande.*
 FLÖAT/Y, *a.* Buoyant and swimming on the surface.
 FLÖC-ÇIL-LÄ/TION,* *n.* (*Med.*) Act of picking the bedclothes: — an alarming symptom in acute diseases. *Brande.*
 FLÖC-CÖSE/* *a.* Woolly; of woolly appearance. *P. Cyc.*
 FLÖC/CV-LÉNT,* *a.* Having many tufts, locks, or flocks. *Booth.*
 FLÖC/CUS,* *n.*; *pl.* FLÖC/ÇI. (*Anat. & Bot.*) A tuft of flaccid hairs; a woolly plant. *Brande.*
 FLÖCK, *n.* A company, usually of birds, sheep, or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from *herds*; a lock of wool.
 FLÖCK, *v. n.* [*i.* FLOCKED; *pp.* FLOCKING, FLOCKED.] To come together in flocks; to gather in crowds or large numbers.
 FLOCK/BED,* *n.* A bed filled with flocks or locks of wool. *Pope.*
 †FLOCK/LY, *ad.* In a body; in a heap. *Hulst.*
 FLOCK/Y,* *a.* Having flocks or locks. *Kirby.*
 FLÖE,* *n.* A mass of floating ice, or a body of ice driven upon the shore. *Parry.*
 FLÖTZ,* (*flets*) *a.* (*Min. & Geol.*) See *FLETZ*.
 FLÖG, *v. a.* [*flagrum*, L.] [*i.* FLOGGED; *pp.* FLOGGING, FLOGGED.] To lash; to whip; to beat. *Swift.*
 FLÖG/GER,* *n.* One who flogs. *Booth.*
 FLÖG/GING,* *n.* A whipping; a beating. *Ed. Rev.*
 †FLÖNG, *old p.* from *Flung*. *Flung*. See *FLING*.
 FLÖÖD, (*flüd*) *n.* A great flow of water; the sea; a river; a deluge; an inundation; flow; flux; the swelling of a river by rain; the general deluge; catamenia.
 FLÖÖD, (*flüd*) *v. a.* [*i.* FLOODED; *pp.* FLOODING, FLOODED.] To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer.*

FLOOD'ER,* (flood'er) *n.* One who floods or irrigates. *Londen.*

FLOOD'GATE, (flood'gät) *n.* A gate to stop or let out water; a passage for water; avenue.

FLOOD'ING,* *n.* An overflowing; an excessive discharge from the uterus. *Smart.*

FLOOD'MARK, (flood'märk) *n.* High-water mark; the mark which the sea makes on the shore at flowing water, and the highest tide.

FLOÖK, *n.* [*plug*, Germ.] See **FLUKE**, and **FLOWK**.

FLOÖK'ING,* *n.* An interruption or shifting of a load or vein of ore by a cross grain or fissure. *Smart.*

FLOÖK'Y,* *a.* Furnished with flooks. *Rovee.*

FLOOR, (flör) *n.* The bottom of a room, or that part on which we walk; a pavement; flooring; a platform; a story; a level suite of rooms.

FLOOR, (flör) *v. a.* [*i.* **FLOORED**; *pp.* **FLOORING**, **FLOORED**.] To cover with a floor; to place on the floor; to ground.

FLOOR'CLÖTH,* *n.* A cloth for the floor; a carpet. *Qu. Rev.*

FLOOR'ING, (flör'ing) *n.* Bottom; materials for floors.

FLOÖ, *v. n.* To flap. *L'Estrange.* See **FLAP**.

FLOÖ'ED,* *n.* [*L.*] The rootless of flowers.—(*Bot.*) The botany or various kinds of trees, plants, and flowers peculiar or belonging to a country. *Lyell.* See **FANNA**.

FLO'RAL, *a.* [*floralis*, *L.*] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*

FLO'RA-MÖUR,* *n.* A flower; the flower of love. *Ash.*

FLO'REN, *n.* Florin. *F. Thynne.* See **FLORIN**.

FLO'RENCE, *n.* [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of cloth; a kind of wine; a gold coin of Edward III., in value six shillings sterling. See **FLORIN**.

FLÖR'EN-TINE, or **FLÖR'EN-TINE**, *n.* A native of Florence; a sort of silk.

FLÖR'EN-TINE,* *a.* Relating to Florence. *Ch. Ob.*

FLO-RES'CE,* *n.* A flowering; the season when plants are in flower. *Crabb.*

FLO'RET, *n.* [*fleuriette*, *Fr.*] A little flower; an imperfect flower.—[*floret*, *Fr.*] A foil.

†**FLO'R-I-AGE**, *n.* [*fleurage*, old *Fr.*] Bloom; blossom. *J. Scott.*

FLO'R-I-CULT-URE,* (flör'e-kült-yur) *n.* The culture or cultivation of flowers, or flowering plants. *Brande.*

FLO'R-ID, *a.* [*floridus*, *L.*] Covered with flowers; full of flowers; flowery; flushed with red; embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

FLO-RID'Y, *n.* Freshness of color; floridness.

FLO-RID-LY, *ad.* In a florid manner. *A. Wood.*

FLO'R-ID-NESS, *n.* Freshness of color; embellishment; ambitious elegance.

FLO-RIF'ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*florifer*, *L.*] Productive of flowers.

FLO'R-I-FÖRM,* *a.* Having the form of a flower. *Kirby.*

FLO'R-IN, *n.* [*Fr.*] A coin first made at Florence: now a coin of different values, or money of account. A Dutch florin is of the value of about 40 cents.

FLO'R-IST, (flör'ist, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; flör'ist, *J. J.*) [*fleuriste*, *Fr.*] One who cultivates flowers.

†**FLO'R-U-LENT**, *a.* Flowery; blossoming.

FLO'S'ÖULE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A partial or smaller floret of an aggregate flower. *P. Cyc.*

FLO'S'CV-LOÜS, *a.* [*flosculus*, *L.*] Composed of flowers or florets.

FLO'S-FER'RI,* *n.* [*flos ferri*, *L.*, *flower of iron*.] (*Min.*) A coralloidal carbonate of lime. *Brande.*

FLO'SS,* *n.* A fluid glass floating upon the iron produced by the vitrification of the oxides and earths in a puddling furnace. *Ure.* [*Cyc.*]

FLO'SS,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A downy substance in some plants. *P.*

FLO'SS-SILK,* *n.* The portion of ravelled silk broken off in the flatture of the cocoons, and used for coarser fabrics. *Ure.*

FLO'TA, *n.* [*Sp.*] A fleet; properly the Spanish fleet which formerly sailed annually from Cadiz to Mexico.

FLO'TAGE, *n.* [*flottage*, *Fr.*] That which floats on the water.

FLO-TATION,* *n.* The act of floating. *Ec. Rec.*

†**FLOTE**, *v. a.* To skim; to feet. *Tusser.*

†**FLOTE**,* *n.* A wave. *Shak.*

FLO-TIL'LA, *n.* [*Sp.*] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels; also a large naval force.

FLO'TSAM, or **FLOAT'SAM**, *n.* (*Law*) Goods which float upon the sea when a ship is sunk, in distinction from *jetsam*:—written also *flotsan*, *flotsan*, and *floatsam*.

†**FLO'TTEN**, (flöt'tn) *p.* Skimmed. *Skinner.*

FLOUNCE, *v. n.* [*plossen*, *D.*] [*i.* **FLOUNCED**; *pp.* **FLOUNCEING**, **FLOUNCED**.] To move with a throwing motion of the body and limbs; to move with bustle and tumult; to move with passionate agitation.

FLOUNCE, *v. a.* To deck with flources. *Addison.*

FLOUNCE, *n.* A frill or ruffle sewed to a gown, &c., and hanging loose and waving:—a dash in the water.

FLOUN'DER, *n.* [*Ajnder*, *Dan*] A small flat fish. *Camden.*

FLOUN'DER, *v. n.* [*i.* **FLOUNDERED**; *pp.* **FLOUNDERING**, **FLOUNDERED**.] To proceed with difficulty, as an animal

in the mire; to struggle with violent and irregular motions.

FLOÖN'DER-MÄN,* *n.* A dealer in flounders or fish. *Milton.*

FLOÖR, *n.* The edible part of grain reduced to powder; meal; the finer part of meal; any thing resembling flour.

FLOÖR,* *v. a.* [*i.* **FLOURED**; *pp.* **FLOURING**, **FLOURED**.] To convert into flour; to sprinkle with flour. *Smart.*

FLOÖR-BÖX,* *n.* A box to hold and scatter flour. *Bailey.*

FLOÖR'ET, *n.* See **FLOWERET**.

FLOÖR'ING,* *a.* Converting into flour; employed in making flour; as, a "flowering mill."

FLOÖR'ISH, (flür'ish) *v. n.* [*florea*, *L.*] [*i.* **FLOURISHED**; *pp.* **FLOURISHING**, **FLOURISHED**.] To thrive, as a healthy plant; to prosper; to be prosperous; to use florid language; to describe various circles or parts of circles irregularly and luxuriantly; to boast; to brag.—(*Mus.*) To play with bold, irregular notes, for the purpose of ornament or plaud.

FLOÖR'ISH, (flür'ish) *v. a.* To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures; to move in circles or vibrations; to adorn; to embellish.

FLOÖR'ISH, (flür'ish) *n.* Vigor; state of prosperity; an ostentatious embellishment; display; a circular movement; a triumphant sounding of musical instruments.

FLOÖR'ISH-ER, (flür'ish-er) *n.* One who flourishes.

FLOÖR'ISH-ING,* *p. a.* Prospering; prosperous; vigorous.

FLOÖR'ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* With flourishes; prosperously; ostentatiously.

FLOÖT, *v. a.* [*i.* **FLOUTED**; *pp.* **FLOUTING**, **FLOUTED**.] To jeer; to scoff at; to mock; to insult.

FLOÖT, *v. n.* To mock; to show contempt; to sneer.

FLOÖT, *n.* A mock; an insult; show of contempt.

FLOÖT'ER, *n.* One who flouts or jeers.

FLOÖT'ING-LY, *ad.* In an insulting manner.

FLOÖ, (flö) *v. n.* [*i.* **FLOWED**; *pp.* **FLOWING**, **FLOWED**.] To run or spread as water; to rise, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed; to issue; to glide smoothly, without asperity; to write or speak smoothly; to abound; to hang loose and waving.

FLOW, *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge. *Mortimer.*

FLOW, *n.* The rise of water, not the ebb; a sudden abundance; a stream of diction; volubility of speech.

FLOW'AGE,* *n.* Act of flowing; state of being flowed. *Wilkins.*

FLOW'ER, (flö'ur) *n.* [*fleur*, *Fr.*] The part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification with their coverings; the bud when the petals are expanded:—the best, finest, or most valuable part of any thing; the early part of life; quittance:—a figure or ornamental expression in speech or writing.—*pl.* Catamenial discharge.

FLOW'ER, *v. n.* [*fleurir*, *Fr.*] [*i.* **FLOWERED**; *pp.* **FLOWERING**, **FLOWERED**.] To be in flower; to blossom; to bloom; to be in the prime; to flourish.

FLOW'ER, *v. a.* To adorn with imitations of flowers.

†**FLOW'ER-AGE**, *n.* Store of flowers. *Diel.*

FLOW'ER-BUD,* *n.* A germ or bud of a flower. *Browne.*

FLOW'ER-DE-LUCE, *n.* A bulbous iris. See **FLEUR-DE-LIS**.

FLOW'ER-ET, *n.* [*fleuriette*, *Fr.*] A little flower; a floret.

FLOW'ER-GÄR-DEN, *n.* A garden for flowers.

FLOW'ER-GËN-TLE, *n.* A species of amaranth. *B. Jonson.*

FLOW'ER-I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being flowery.

FLOW'ER-ING, *n.* Act of blossoming; bloom.

FLOW'ER-ING,* *p. a.* Producing flowers; blossoming.

FLOW'ER-ING-BUSH, *n.* A plant.

FLOW'ER-IN-WÖVEN, (*-vr*) *a.* Adorned with flowers. *Milton.*

FLOW'ER-LEAF,* *n.*; *pl.* **FLOWER-LEAVES**. The leaf of a flower. *Bailey.*

FLOW'ER-LËSS, *a.* Without a flower. *Chaucer.*

FLOW'ER-MÄK-ER,* *n.* A maker of artificial flowers. *Morc.*

FLOW'ER-PIËCE,* *n.* A picture of flowers. *Johnson.*

FLOW'ER-PÖT,* *n.* A pot for a flowering plant. *Addison.*

FLOW'ER-STÄLK,* (*-stäk*) *n.* The stem of a flower. *Jodrell.*

FLOW'ER-WÖRK,* (*-würk*) *n.* The imitation of flowers. *Jodrell.*

FLOW'ER-Y, *a.* Full of flowers; adorned with flowers, real or fictitious; ornamented; florid.

FLOW'ER-Y-KIR-TLED, (*-tld*) *a.* Dressed with garlands. *Milton.*

FLOW'ING, *n.* Act of flowing; rise; flow; flooding.

FLOW'ING,* *p. a.* Moving on smoothly; fluent; copious.

FLOW'ING-LY, *ad.* With volubility; with abundance.

FLOW'ING-NESS, *n.* A stream of diction, &c. *Nichols.*

FLOWK, (flük) *n.* A flounder. *Cæsar.* See **FLUKE**.

FLOW'K'ORT, (flük'wür't) *n.* A plant.

FLOW'N, (flön) *p.* from *fly*. Gone away. See **FLY**.—It is

sometimes incorrectly used for *fled*, from *flee*; and for *flowed*, from *flow*.

FLŪ'ATE, * n. (Chem.) A salt formed from fluoric acid and a base. *Brandē.*

FLŪ'GERINE, * n. (Min.) A mineral found in Sweden, both massive and crystallized. *P. Cyc.* [*Dana.*]

FLŪ'GERITE, * n. (Min.) A reddish or yellowish mineral.

FLŪ'CCY-ANT, a. Wavering; uncertain. *Pearson.*

FLŪ'CCY-ATE, (flū'ky-āt) v. n. [*fluctuo*, L.] [i. FLŪ'CCUATED; pp. FLŪ'CCUATING, FLŪ'CCUATED.] To roll hither and thither as a wave; to be wavering or unsteady; to waver; to hesitate; to vacillate; to change; to be in an uncertain state; to be irresolute.

FLŪ'CCY-AT-ING, * p. a. Moving backwards and forwards; changing.

FLŪ'CCY-Ā'TION, n. [*fluctuatio*, L.] Act of fluctuating; vacillation; alternate motion; uncertainty; indetermination.

FLŪ'Ē, (fū) n. A long tube or pipe of a chimney from the fireplace to the top of the shaft.—soft down or fur.

FLŪ-ĒL-LIN, n. The herb speedwell.

FLŪ'Ē-LITE, * n. (Min.) A very rare mineral, compounded of fluoric acid and alumina. *P. Cyc.*

†FLŪ'ĒNCE, n. Copiousness; fluency. *Whitlock.*

FLŪ'ĒN-CY, n. The act or quality of flowing, applied to language; facility of words; smoothness; copiousness; volubility.

FLŪ'ĒNT, a. [*fluens*, L.] Liquid; flowing; ready; copious; voluble.

FLŪ'ĒNT, n. A stream; running water.—(*Fluzions*) A variable or flowing quantity.

FLŪ'ĒNT-LY, ad. In a fluent manner; volubly. [*son.*]

FLŪ'ĒNT-NĒSS, * n. The quality of being fluent. *Richard-*

FLŪ'ĒEL-MĀN, * (flū'Ēl-mān) n. A well-drilled soldier, who is advanced in front to give the time in the manual and platoon exercises. *Crabb.*

FLŪ'ĒD, n. A liquid; a liquor; any thing not solid or that flows readily; any animal juice.

FLŪ'ĒD, a. [*fluidus*, L.] Running or flowing, as water; not solid; liquid.

FLŪ'ĒD-I-TY, n. The quality of being fluid or flowing.

FLŪ'ĒD-IZE, * v. a. To convert into a fluid. *Ch. Ob.*

FLŪ'ĒD-NĒSS, n. Quality of being fluid; fluidity.

FLŪ'ĒK, n. (*Naut.*) The broad part or arm of an anchor, which takes hold of the ground;—a disease in sheep:—written also *hook*.

FLŪ'ĒK-'WORM, (wūrm) n. A worm that infests the liver of sheep; gourd-worm. *Booth.*

FLŪ'ĒKY, * a. Formed like or having a fluke. *Rowe.*

FLŪ'ĒME, n. A river; a stream; a water-passage. *Wycliffe.*

FLŪ'ĒM-MĒR-Y, n. [*Ulymru*, Welsh.] A kind of jelly or food made of flour or meal:—insipid, big language; flat-tery.

FLŪ'ĒNG, i. & p. from *fling*. See *FLING*.

FLŪ'ĒNKY, * n. A servant in livery;—a term now used contemptuously. *Jamieson.*

FLŪ'ĒNKY-I-SHM, * n. The character or quality of a stinky. *Dubin Rev.*

FLŪ'ĒR n. [L.] A fluid state. *Newton.* Catamenia.

FLŪ'ĒR-ŌR, * or FLŪ'ĒR-SPĀR, * n. (Min.) A fluat of lime, a mineral found in many parts of the earth, and in great abundance in Derbyshire, Cornwall, and Durham, England, and often very beautiful. It is used as a flux for certain ores. *P. Cyc.* [*Crabb.*]

FLŪ'ĒR ALBŪS, * (Med.) A disease of females; whites.

FLŪ'ĒR-ĪC, * a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from fluor-spar and sulphuric acid. *Francis.*

FLŪ'ĒR-IDE, * n. A combination of fluorine. *Francis.*

FLŪ'ĒR-INE, * n. (Chem.) A substance obtained from fluor-spar and a few other minerals. *Brandē.*

FLŪ'ĒR-OŪS, * a. Obtained from or containing fluor. *Brandē.*

FLŪ'Ē-SIL-I-CATE, * n. A compound of fluosilicic acid and a base. *Smart.*

FLŪ'Ē-SIL-I-C, * a. (Chem.) Containing fluoric acid with silic. *P. Cyc.*

FLŪ'ĒR-BIRD, * n. The decoy-bird. *Goldsmith.*

FLŪ'ĒREY, n. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast; hurry; a violent commotion.

FLŪ'ĒRY, v. a. To keep in agitation; to alarm. *Swinburne.*

FLŪ'ĒSH, v. n. [*fluysen*, D.] [i. FLŪ'ĒSHED; pp. FLŪ'ĒSHING, FLŪ'ĒSHED.] To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; to become or appear suddenly; to redden, glow, or shine suddenly; to flow with violence.

FLŪ'ĒSH, v. a. To color; to redden; to elate; to elevate.

FLŪ'ĒSH, a. Fresh; full of vigor; affluent; abounding; conceited—even or level with;—so used by builders and artisans.

FLŪ'ĒSH, n. A sudden flow of blood to the face; afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow; bloom; growth; abundance.—a run of cards of the same suit.

FLŪ'ĒSH-ER, n. The lesser butcher bird. *Chambers.*

FLŪ'ĒSH-ING, n. Color in the face; a growing red.

FLŪ'ĒSH-NĒSS, n. Freshness. *Ep. Gauden.*

FLŪ'ĒTER, v. a. [i. FLŪ'ĒSTERED; pp. FLŪ'ĒSTERING, FLŪ'ĒTERED.] To disguise or to make hot and rosy with drinking; to confound; to hurry.

FLŪ'ĒTER, v. n. [*flugs*, Teut.] To be in a bustle or hurry. *South.*

FLŪ'ĒTER, n. Sudden impulse; violent flow; hurry.

FLŪ'ĒTER-Ā'TION, * n. Hurry; confusion; sudden impulse. *Bractech.* [Low.]

FLŪ'ĒTERED, (-terd) a. Heated with liquor; half drunk.

FLŪ'ĒTE, n. [*flüte*, Fr.] A wooden, musical wind-instrument played by holes and keys.—(*Arch.*) An upright channel on the shaft of a column, like the concave of a flute split.

FLŪ'ĒTE, v. a. [i. FLŪ'ĒTED; pp. FLŪ'ĒTING, FLŪ'ĒTED.] To cut columns into hollows; to channel.

FLŪ'ĒTE, v. n. To play on the flute. *Chaucer.*

FLŪ'ĒTED, * a. Having channels cut in the surface. *Crabb.*

FLŪ'ĒTE-PLĀY-ER, * n. One who plays on the flute. *Bur-ney.*

FLŪ'ĒTER, n. One who plays on the flute. *Cotgrave.*

FLŪ'ĒTE-STŌP, * n. (*Mus.*) A range of wooden pipes on an organ, tuned in unison with the diapason. *P. Cyc.*

FLŪ'ĒTING, * n. Fluted work on a pillar. *Euclaya.*

FLŪ'ĒIST, * n. A player on the flute. *Smart.*

FLŪ'ĒTER, v. n. [i. FLŪ'ĒTERED; pp. FLŪ'ĒTERING, FLŪ'ĒTERED.] To move or flap the wings without flying, or with short flights; to move about with show and bustle; to move irregularly; to palpitate; to vibrate; to pant.

FLŪ'ĒTER, v. a. To drive in disorder; to hurry; to disturb.

FLŪ'ĒTER, n. Vibration; undulation; hurry; tumult; agitation; disorder of mind; confusion; irregular position.

FLŪ'ĒTER-ER, * n. One who flutters. *Warburton.*

FLŪ'ĒTER-ING, n. Tumult of mind; agitation.

FLŪ'ĒTER-ING, * p. a. Making a flutter; putting in motion.

FLŪ'ĒI-AL, * a. Relating to rivers. *Blount.*

FLŪ'ĒI-AL-IST, * n. One who treats of rivers. *Dr. Allen.*

FLŪ'ĒI-ĀN, a. Belonging to rivers; fluvial. [R.]

FLŪ'ĒI-Ā-TILE, * a. Belonging to rivers; fluvial. *Lyell.*

FLŪ'ĒX, n. [*fluax*, L.] The act of flowing; passage; any flow or issue of matter; dysentery; bloody flux; excrement; that which falls from bodies; state of being melted; fusion; a substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals.—[†Concourse; confluence. *Shak.*]

FLŪ'ĒX, a. Flowing; inconstant. *Bolingbroke.* [R.]

FLŪ'ĒX, v. a. [i. FLŪ'ĒXED; pp. FLŪ'ĒXING, FLŪ'ĒXED.] To melt; to fuse.—[†To salivate. *South.*]

FLŪ'ĒX-Ā'TION, n. The state or act of passing away. *Leslie.* [R.]

FLŪ'ĒI-BL-I-TY, n. Aptness to flow or spread. *Cock-eram.* [R.]

FLŪ'ĒI-BLE, a. Not durable; changing. *Honell.* [R.]

FLŪ'ĒI-BLE-NĒSS, * n. The state of being fluxible. *Scott.* [R.]

†FLŪ'ĒI-L-I-TY, n. Easiness of separation of parts. *Boyle.*

FLŪ'ĒION, (flū'ſhūn) n. [*fluio*, L.] The act of flowing; matter that flows;—the infinitely small increase of a fluent quantity.—pl. The analysis of fluxions and fluents, or of differential or flowing quantities.

FLŪ'ĒION-Ā-RY, (flū'ſhūn-ā-re) a. Relating to fluxions.

FLŪ'ĒION-IST, (flū'ſhūn-ist) n. One skilled in fluxions.

†FLŪ'ĒIVE, a. Flowing; not solid. *Shak.*

†FLŪ'ĒURE, (flū'ſhūr) n. The act or power of flowing. *B. Jonson.*—Fluid matter. *Drayton.*

FLŪ, (flī) v. n. [i. FLĒW; pp. FLĒYING, FLĒWN.] To move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to pass away; to pass swiftly; to break; to shiver; to burst asunder; to run away; to float in the air; as, "colors flying."—To fly at, to spring with violence upon.—To fly in the face, to insult; to act in defiance.—To fly off, to revolt.—To fly out, to burst into passion or license.—To let fly, to discharge.

FLŪ, v. a. To shun; to avoid; to decline; to quit by flight; to cause to fly.

FLŪ, n. A small insect, with transparent wings;—an appendage to a machine for regulating and equalizing the motion;—something that flies round or moves quickly;—a light carriage;—that part of a vane which points out how the wind blows.

FLŪ'-BĀNE, * n. A plant. *Lee.*

FLŪ'-BIT-TEN, (flī'bit-tēn) a. Bitten by flies. *Shak.*

FLŪ'BLŌW, (flī'blō) n. The eggs of a fly. *Beaumont & Fl.*

FLŪ'BLŌW, v. a. To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLŪ'BLŌWN, * p. a. Tainted with maggots. *Swift.*

FLŪ'BOAT, (flī'bot) n. A kind of light sailing vessel.

FLŪ'-CASE, * n. A case or covering of an insect. *Ray.*

FLŪ'CATCH-ER, n. One that catches flies; a sort of bird.

FLŪ'ĒR, n. See *FLIER*.

FLY'ERS,* *n. pl.* A straight row of steps or stairs. *Francis.*
 FLY'-FISH, *v. n.* To angle by baiting with a fly. *Walton.*
 FLY'-FISH-ING,* *n.* The act of catching fish with a fly on the hook. *Walton.*
 FLY'FLAP, *n.* A fan or flapper to keep flies off. *Sheldon.*
 FLY'-HÖN'EY-SÜC-KLE,* *n.* A shrub. *Crabb.*
 FLY'ING,* *n.* The act of moving with wings.
 FLY'ING,* *p. a.* Moving with wings; waving.
 FLY'ING-FISH, *n.* A fish of the gurnard kind, which, by its long pectoral fins, raises itself out of the water.
 FLY'ING-SQUIR'EL,* *n.* A squirrel that flies, or that leaps to a considerable distance. *Booth.*
 FLY'-LEAF,* *n.* A leaf inserted separately in a book; a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book. *P. Cyc.*
 FLY'-MÄG-GÖT,* *n.* An insect. *Ray.*
 FLY'-SLOW,* *a.* Moving slowly. *Shak.*
 FLY'-TIME,* *n.* The season of the year for flies. *Dyer.*
 FLY'-TRAP,* *n.* A trap to catch or kill flies; a flower. *Goldsmith.*
 FLY'-WHEEL,* *n.* A large, heavy wheel attached to machinery, to equalize the motion of it. *Francis.*
 FÖAL, (fö) *n.* The offspring of a mare or she-ass.
 FÖAL, *v. a.* [i. FOALED; pp. FOALING, FOALED.] To bring forth, as a mare.
 FÖAL, *v. n.* To bring forth a colt or filly.
 FÖAL'BIT, (fö'bit) } *n.* Names of plants.
 FÖAL'FOOT, (fö'fü) }
 FÖAL'ING,* *n.* Act of bringing forth young, as of a mare. *Farm. Ency.*
 FÖAL-TOÖTH,* *n.; pl.* FOAL-TEETH. Teeth which horses shed at a certain age. *Perry.*
 FÖAM, *n.* White substance on the top of liquor; froth; spume.
 FÖAM, (fö) *v. a.* [i. FOAMED; pp. FOAMING, FOAMED.] To cast out froth; to throw forth, as foam.
 FÖAM, *v. n.* To froth; to gather foam; to be in rage.
 FÖAM'-BEAT,* *a.* Lashed by foam or by the waves. *War-ton.*
 FÖAM'ING,* *p. a.* Gathering froth; mantling.
 FÖAM'ING-LY, *ad.* Slaveringly; frothily. *Sherwood.*
 FÖAM'Y, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy. *Sidney.*
 FÖB, *n.* [Fuppe, Ger.] A small pocket; a watch pocket.
 FÖB, *v. a.* [Fuppen, Ger.] i. FÖBBED; pp. FÖBING, FÖBED.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.—To fob off, to shift off. *Shak.*
 FÖ'CAL, *a.* Belonging to the focus. *Derham.*
 FÖ'CILE, *n.* [fö'sil, F. Sm.; fös'il, K.] *n.* [focile, Fr.] (Anat.) A bone of the forearm or of the leg.—The tibia and ulna were formerly each called the *focle majus*; and the fibula and radius, *focle minus*.
 FÖC-IL-LÄ'TION, *n.* [focillo, L.] Comfort; support.
 FÖ'CUS, *n.* [L.] pl. FÖ'CI. A hearth; a fireplace; the fire.—(Optics) The point where the rays are collected by a burning-glass; the point of convergence or concourse.—(Conic Sections) A certain point within the figure where rays collected from all parts of the curve concur or meet.
 FÖD'DER, *n.* Dry food stored up for cattle, as hay, straw, &c.
 FÖD'DER, *v. a.* [i. FÖD'DERED; pp. FÖD'DERING, FÖD'DERED.] To feed with dry food. *Evelyn.*
 FÖD'DER-ER, *n.* One who fodders cattle. *Sherwood.*
 FÖE, (fö) *n.; pl.* FÖES. An enemy; an adversary; a persecutor; an ill-wisher.
 FÖE, (fö) *v. a.* To treat as an enemy. *Spenser.*
 FÖE'HOOD, (fö'höd) *n.* Enmity. *Bp. Bedell.*
 FÖE'LIKE, (fö'lik) *a.* Like an enemy. *Sandys.*
 FÖE'MAN, *n.; pl.* FÖEMEN. Enemy in war; antagonist. *Spenser.* [Obsolete except in poetry.]
 FÖET'I-CIDE, (fö't'e-sid) *n.* (Law) The crime of producing abortion. *Bouvier.*
 FÖE'TUS, (fö'tus) *n.* [L.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.—but before, it is called *embryo*.
 FÖG, *n.* [fog, Dan.] A thick mist; a moist, dense vapor near the surface of the land or water.
 FÖG, *n.* After-grass; dry, dead grass in fields in autumn.
 FÖG, *v. a.* To overcast; to darken. *Sherwood.*—To feed off the fog, or pasture in winter. *Louden.*
 FÖG, *v. n.* To have power; to practise. *Milton.*
 FÖG'AGE, *n.* [fogagium, low L.] Coarse or rank grass left unowned, or not eaten down in summer or autumn. *Chambers.*
 FÖG-BÄNK,* *n.* (Naut.) An appearance, in hazy weather, which frequently resembles land at a distance, but vanishes as it is approached. *Crabb.*
 FÖG'CI-LY, *ad.* Mistily; darkly; cloudily.
 FÖG'CI-NESS, *n.* State of being foggy; mistiness.
 FÖG'GY, *a.* Dark with fog; misty; cloudy; dank.
 FÖH, *interj.* An expression of aversion or contempt. *Shak.*
 FÖY'BLE, (fö'bl) *a.* [Fr.] Weak; feeble. *Ld. Herbert.*
 FÖY'BLE, (fö'bl) *n.* A moral weakness; a frailty; an imperfection; a fault; a failing.

FÖYL, *v. a.* [affoler, old Fr.] [i. FÖILED; pp. FÖILING, FÖILED.] To put to the worst; to defeat.—[föuler, Fr.] To blunt; to dull; to puzzle.
 FÖYL, *n.* A defeat; a miscarriage.—[föuille, Fr.] Leaf; a thin plate of metal used in gilding; the quicksilver at the back of a looking-glass; something of another color placed near a jewel to raise its lustre; any thing which serves to set off something else.—[föuler, Fr.] A blunt sword used in fencing.
 FÖYL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be foiled. *Cotgrave.*
 FÖYL'ER, *n.* One who foils.
 FÖYL'ING, *n.* A track of deer barely visible:—foil.
 FÖYN, *v. n.* [poindre, Fr.] To push in fencing. *Spenser.*
 FÖYN, *v. a.* To prick; to sting. *Hulot.*
 FÖYN, *n.* A thrust; a push. *Robinson.*
 FÖYN'ING-LY, *ad.* In a pushing manner.
 FÖY'SON, (föy'sn) *n.* Plenty; abundance. *Tusser.*
 FÖYST, *v. a.* [fausser, Fr.] [i. FÖISTED; pp. FÖISTING, FÖISTED.] To insert by forgery; to falsify.
 FÖYST, *n.* [faste, Fr.] A light and swift ship. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 FÖYST'ER, *n.* One who foists; a falsifier.
 FÖIS'T/IED, (föis'tid) *a.* Mustied; fusty. *Hulot.*
 FÖIS'T/INESS, *n.* Fustiness. *Tusser.*
 FÖIS'T/Y, *a.* Mouldy; fusty. *Favour.*
 FÖLD, *n.* A pen or enclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep; a flock:—a double; a plait; a complication; one part added to another.—From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition; *fold* signifies the same quantity added, as *twenty-fold*, twenty times repeated.
 FÖLD, *v. a.* [i. FÖLDED; pp. FÖLDING, FÖLDED.] To double one part of a substance over another; to double; to complicate; to put into a fold; to enclose; to include; to shut.
 FÖLD, *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind.
 FÖLD'AGE,* *n.* The right of folding sheep. *Smart.*
 FÖLD'ED,* *p. a.* Shut up in an inclosure:—doubled.
 FÖLD'ER, *n.* One who folds; an instrument for folding paper, &c. *Hulot.*
 FÖLD'ING, *n.* The keeping of sheep in pens; a fold.
 FÖLD'ING,* *p. a.* Shutting up; doubling; putting one on another.—*Folding doors*, two doors that are hung on the two side-posts of a door frame, and open in the middle.
 FÖLD'LESS,* *a.* Destitute of a fold. *Millman.*
 FÖLD-NÉT,* *n.* A sort of net for taking small birds. *Crabb.*
 FÖLD-YÄRD,* *n.* A yard for folding and feeding cattle or sheep. *Farm. Ency.*
 FÖLE, *n.* See FOAL.
 FÖ-LI-A'CEOUS, (fö-le-ä'shus) *a.* [foliaceus, L.] Consisting of lamina or leaves. *Woodward.*
 FÖ-LI-AGE, *n.* Leaves in the aggregate; a cluster of leaves.—(Arch. & Sculpt.) An ornament in imitation of leaves of plants and flowers.
 FÖ-LI-AGE, *v. a.* To ornament with imitated leaves. [R.]
 FÖ-LI-ATE, *v. a.* [foliatus, L.] To beat into leaf or thin plate.
 FÖ-LI-ATE,* } *a.* (Bot.) Leafy; consisting of leaves;
 FÖ-LI-AT-ED,* } formed like leaves.—Noting a kind of curve line. *Boyle.*
 FÖ-LI-Ä'TION, *n.* The act of beating into thin leaves; the leafing of plants; disposition of leaves within the bud.
 FÖ-LI-A-TURE, *n.* The state of being beat to foil.
 FÖ/LI-ER, *n.* [foell, Dutch.] A goldsmith's foil. *Hist. R. Soc.*
 FÖ-LI'ER-OÜS,* *a.* Producing leaves. *Smart.*
 FÖ/LI-Ö, or FÖ/LIÖ, (fö'le-ö, W. P. J. Ja.; fö'lyö, S. E. F. K.) *n.* [folium, L.; foglio, It., a leaf.] pl. FÖ/LI-ÖS or FÖ/LI-ÖS. A leaf of a book; a page; a large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled; the left and right hand pages of an account book when the two are numbered by the same figure.
 FÖ/LI-Ö,* or FÖ/LIÖ,* *a.* Denoting the size of a book, &c., having the sheet doubled into two leaves. *Ed. Rev.*
 FÖ/LI-ÖLE,* *n.* A leaflet. *Smart.*
 FÖ-LI'O-LUM,* *n.* (Bot.) A leaflet borne on the axis of a leaf. *Brande.*
 FÖ/LI-O-MÖRT, *a.* [folium mortuum, L.] A dark yellow; the color of a leaf faded; filament. See FEUILLE-MORTE.
 FÖ/LI-ÖT, *n.* A kind of demon. *Burton.*
 FÖ/LI-ÖUS, *a.* Leafy; like a leaf; thin. *Brownie.* [R.]
 FÖLK, (fök) or FÖLKS, (föks) *n. pl.* People, in familiar language; persons; mankind. Dr. Johnson says of *folk*, that "it is properly a collective noun, and has no plural, except by modern corruption;" yet Johnson, as well as others, wrote the word *folks*; as, "Folks wait me to go to Italy." *Smart* remarks, that, "though a collective plural, and therefore not needing the plural *s*, yet in common use it always receives it;" and Walker says, that "*folks* may now be counted the best orthogra-

phy, as it is certainly the only current pronunciation.
—It is an old Saxon word, now chiefly used in colloquial or familiar language.

FÖLK/LÄND, (fölk'länd) *n.* Copyhold land. *Burke.*

FÖLK/MÖÖT-ER, * *n.* One who attends a folk-mote. *Milton.*

FÖLK/MÖTE, (fölk'möt) *n.* A meeting of people. *Burke.*

FÖL/LI-CLE, *n.* [*folliculus*, L.] A seed-vessel; an air-bag; a gland; cyst.

FÖL-LI/CU-LOUS, * *a.* Having or producing follicles. *Smart.*

FÖL/LI-FÜL, *a.* Full of folly. *Shenstone*, [R.]

†FÖL/LI-LÄ, *ad.* Foolishly. *Wicliffe.*

FÖL/LÖW, (fö'l'lö) *v. a.* [*i.* FOLLOWED; *pp.* FOLLOWING, FOLLOVED.] To go after; to pursue; to accompany; to attend as a dependant; to succeed in order of time; to imitate; to copy; to obey; to observe as a guide; to be busied with.

FÖL/LÖW, (fö'l'lö) *v. n.* To come after another; to be posterior in time; to be consequential; to result; to continue endeavors.

FÖL/LÖW-ER, *n.* One who follows; a dependant; an associate; a companion; a disciple; a copier.

FÖL/LÖW-ING, * *p. a.* Going after; pursuing; succeeding.

FÖL/LY, *n.* [*folle*, old Fr.] Want of understanding; weakness of intellect; foolish conduct; irrationality; foolery; a shameful act; criminal weakness; depravity.

FÖ-MENT, *v. a.* [*fomentor*, L.] [*i.* FOMENTED; *pp.* FOMENTING, FOMENTED.] To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage; to cherish.

FÖ-MEN-TÄTION, *n.* The act of fomenting; a warm lotion; a bathing with hot water or medicated decoctions; excitation; encouragement.

FÖ-MENT-ER, *n.* One who fomented; an encourager.

FÖN, *n.* A fool; an idiot. *Spenser.*

FÖND, *a.* Foolish; indiscreet; weakly tender; injudiciously indulgent; foolishly delighted; partial to; having affection for; attached to.

FÖND, *v. a.* To caress; to fondle. *Dryden*, [R.]

†FÖND, *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. *Shak.* To strive; to try. *Gower.*

FÖNDLE, (fönd'l) *n.* [*i.* FONDLED; *pp.* FONDLING, FONDLED.] To treat fondly; to caress.

FÖNDLER, *n.* One who fondles.

FÖNDLING, *n.* A person or thing fondled. [A fool. *Burton*.]

FÖNDLING, * *p. a.* Treating with tenderness; caressing.

FÖND/LY, *ad.* Foolishly; weakly; very tenderly.

FÖND/NESS, *n.* Foolishness; tenderness; tender passion; affection; attachment; partiality.

FONDUS, * (fönd'd) *n.* [Fr.] A term applied to that kind of painting of calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colors are blended into each other. *Francis*.

†FÖNE, *n.*; *pl.* of Foes. *Spenser.*

FÖNT, *n.* [*fons*, L.] A baptismal basin or vessel; an assortment or complete set of printing types; — also written *font*. See FOUNT.

FÖN'TA-NÄL, *n.* [*fontanelle*, Fr.] (*Med.*) An issue; a discharge opened in the body; an interstice which exists at birth between the frontal and parietal bones.

†FÖN-TÄNGE', (fön-tänzh) *n.* [Fr.—from the name of the first wearer, Mademoiselle de Fontange.] A knot of ribbons on the top of the head-dress. *Addison*.

FÖÖD, *n.* Substance eaten for nourishment; victuals; provision; anything that nourishes; diet; regimen.

†FÖÖD, *v. a.* To feed. *Barret*.

FÖÖD/FÜL, *a.* Fruitful; full of food. *Dryden*.

FÖÖD/LESS, *a.* Not affording food; barren. *Sandys*.

†FÖÖD/Y, *a.* Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman*.

FÖÖL, *n.* [*fol*, Su. Goth.] One void of understanding or reason; an idiot; one who acts unwisely or wickedly; a term of indignity; one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester; — a compound of stewed gooseberries, cream, &c. *Shak.* — To play the fool, to act as a fool or as a jester. — To make a fool of, to disappoint; to defeat; to deceive.

FÖÖL, *n.* [*i.* FOOLED; *pp.* FOOLING, FOOLED.] To trifle; to toy; to play. *Herbert*.

FÖÖL, *v. a.* To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to cheat; to befool; as, to fool one in his money.

†FÖÖL/-BEGGED, * (-bëgd) *a.* Absurd; senseless. *Shak.*

†FÖÖL/-BÖLD, *a.* Foolishly bold; foolhardy. *Bale*.

FÖÖL/-BÖRN, *a.* Foolish from the birth. *Shak.*

FÖÖL-ER-Y, *n.* An act of folly; practice of folly; a foolish action or thing; folly; absurdity.

†FÖÖL-HÄR-PY, *a.* Lucky without contrivance. *Spenser*.

FÖÖL-HÄR/DJ-HOOD, * (fö'h-här'dë-hüd) *n.* Foolhardiness. *Qu. Res.*

FÖÖL-HÄR/DJ-NESS, *n.* Rashness; courage without sense.

†FÖÖL-HÄR/DJ-SE, *n.* Foolhardiness. *Spenser*.

FÖÖL-HÄR-DY, *a.* Foolishly bold; madly adventurous; rash; incautious; injudiciously daring.

FÖÖLING, * *n.* The act of playing the fool. *Cowley*.

FÖÖL/ISH, *a.* Void of understanding; weak of intellect; silly; irrational; imprudent; indiscreet; contemptible. — (*Scripture*) Wicked; sinful.

FÖÖL/ISH-LY, *ad.* In a foolish manner; weakly.

FÖÖL/ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being foolish; folly.

FÖÖL'S/-CAP, *n.* The cap of a fop; — paper in folio quire, of a small size, next to, and larger than, pot.

FÖÖL'S/-ER-RÄND, * *n.* A search for what cannot be found. *Booth*.

FÖÖL'S/-PÄRS-LEY, * *n.* A plant; the athusa. *Lee*.

FÖÖL/STÖNES, (fö'l'stönz) *n.* A plant.

FÖÖL/TRÄP, *n.* A snare to catch fools in. *Dryden*.

FOOT, (füt) *n.*; *pl.* FËET. The part upon which a man, an animal, or a thing stands; the lower part; the base; the bottom; the end; posture of action; infantry; footmen in arms; state; character; condition; plan; settlement; — a measure of twelve inches: — a rhythmical division of a line of poetry: — that which settles at the bottom of a sugar cask; in the plural, *foots*.

FOOT, (füt) *v. n.* [*i.* FOOTED; *pp.* FOOTING, FOOTED.] To dance; to tread wantonly; to walk, not ride. *Spenser*.

FOOT, (füt) *v. a.* To spurn; to kick; to settle; to begin to fix; to tread; to supply with feet: — to add up, as a column of figures. *E. D. Bangs*.

FOOT/BÄLL, (füt'bäl) *n.* A ball used in a rural game; the sport or practice of kicking the football.

FOOT/BÄND, (füt'bänd) *n.* A band of infantry.

FOOT/BÄR-RÄCKES, * *n. pl.* Barracks for infantry. *Booth*.

FOOT/BÖARD, * (füt'börd) *n.* A support for the foot. *Smollett*.

FOOT/BÖY, (füt'böy) *n.* A low menial; a runner.

FOOT/BREÄDTH, (füt'brëdth) *n.* The breadth of a foot.

FOOT/BRIDGE, (füt'brj) *n.* A bridge on which passengers walk; a narrow bridge. *Sidney*.

FOOT/CLÖTH, *n.* A cloth under the saddle of a horse.

FOOT/CÖM-PÄ-NY, * *n.* A company of infantry. *Milton*.

FOOT/CÜSH-IÖN, * (füt'küsh-ön) *n.* A cushion for the feet. *Kirby*.

FOOT/ED, (füt'ed) *a.* Shaped, as to the feet; having feet.

FOOT/FÄLL, (füt'fäl) *n.* A stumble; a trip of the foot; tread of the foot. *Shak*.

FOOT/FIGHT, (füt'fjt) *n.* A fight made on foot. *Sidney*.

FOOT/GÜARDS, (füt'gärdz) *n. pl.* Foot-soldiers belonging to those regiments called the *Guards*.

FOOT/HÄLT, * (füt'hält) *n.* A disorder incident to sheep, occasioned by an insect that infests the foot. *Crabb*.

FOOT/HÖLD, *n.* Space for the foot to stand on.

†FOOT-HÖT', (füt'höt') *ad.* Immediately; directly. *Gower*.

FOOT/ING, (füt'ing) *n.* Ground for the foot; support; basis; foundation; place; tread; entrance; state; condition; settlement; the lower projecting part of a brick or stone wall; — act of forming the foot of a stocking; a sock or covering for the feet: — the act of adding; the sum total. *E. D. Bangs*.

FOOT/LESS, (füt'les) *a.* Without feet.

FOOT/LICK-ER, *n.* A mean flatterer. *Shak*.

FOOT/MAN, (füt'män) *n.*; *pl.* FOOT/MEN. One who serves on foot; a menial servant, distinguished from a coachman or groom.

FOOT/MAN-SHÜP, *n.* The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOT/MAN-TLE, *n.* A species of petticoat used by market-women when they ride on horseback. *Chaucer*.

FOOT/MÄRK, * *n.* A mark made by the foot. *Hitchcock*.

FOOT/PÄCE, (füt'päz) *n.* A slow pace; a broad stair.

FOOT/PÄD, (füt'päd) *n.* A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOT/PÄS-SËN-GER, * *n.* One who travels on foot. *Smollett*.

FOOT/PÄTH, (füt'päth) *n.* A narrow way for foot-passengers, not admitting horses or carriages.

FOOT/PÄVE-MENT, * *n.* A paved way for passengers on foot; footway. *Boswell*.

FOOT/PÖ-ET, * *n.* A servile or inferior poet. *Dryden*.

FOOT/PÖST, (füt'pöst) *n.* A post that travels on foot.

FOOT/RÄCE, * (füt'räs) *n.* A race performed on foot. *Pope*.

FOOT/RÜLE, * (füt'räl) *n.* A measure of twelve inches. *Blackstone*.

FOOT-SÖL/DIER, (füt-söl'tjer) *n.* A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

FOOT/STÄLK, * (füt'stäwk) *n.* (*Bot.*) A short stem on which a leaf is raised up from a plant. *Booth*.

FOOT/STÄLL, (füt'stäl) *n.* A woman's stirrup.

FOOT/STËP, (füt'stëp) *n.* Mark of the foot; trace; track; — an inclined plane under a printing press, on which the pressman places his foot.

FOOT/STÖÖL, (füt'stöl) *n.* A stool for the feet.

FOOT/WÄRM-ER, * (füt'wärm-er) *n.* A box containing a tin vessel to be filled with hot water, to warm the feet. *W. Eney*.

FOOT/WÄY, * *n.* A path for passengers on foot. *Goldsmith*.

FÖP, *n.* A man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of dress; a coxcomb; a beau; a dandy.

FÖP/DÖÖ-DLE, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. *Hudibras*.

FÖP/LING, *n.* A petty fop; a small coxcomb. *Tickell*.

FÖP/PËR-Y, *n.* Vanity in dress and manners; showy folly; foolery; vain or idle practice.

FÖP/PISH, *a.* Like a fop; vain in dress or show; ostentatious.

FÖP/PISH-LY, *ad.* In a foppish manner; vainly.

FÖP/PISH-NESS, *n.* Foolish vanity or show in dress.

- FÖR**, *prep.* Because of; on account of; with respect to; with regard to; in the character of; in the place of; in advantage of; for the sake of; conducive to; beneficial to; with intention of going to; in proportion to; with appropriation to; during.
- FÖR**, *conj.* Because; in this account that; in regard that; in consideration of.
- FÖR**. In composition, *for* is sometimes privative, as, *forbid*; sometimes merely intensive, as, *forbathic*; and sometimes only communicative of an ill sense, as, *forwear*. *Todd*.
- FÖRÅGE**, *v. n.* [*forragium*, low L.] [*i.* FORAGED; *pp.* FORAGING, FORAGED.] To wander; to rove; to wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions; to ravage.
- FÖRÅGE**, *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil. *Spenser*.
- FÖRÅGE**, *n.* Search of provisions; the act of foraging; food for horses and cattle; grass; provisions.
- FÖRÅGER**, *n.* One who forages; a waster; a provider of food, fodder, or forage; a beast that forages.
- FÖRÅGING**, *n.* Predatory inroad. *Bp. Hall*.
- FÖRÅMEN**, * *n.* [L.] pl. *FÖRÅMNINGAR*. A small hole; a perforation. *P. Cyc.*
- FÖRÅMNINGÄT**, * *a.* Having small holes or perforations. *P. Cyc.*
- FÖRÅMNINGÄR**, * *n.* (*Conch.*) One of the foraminifera; a species of minute shell. *Brande*.
- FÖRÅMNINGFÄRA**, * *n. pl.* An order of foraminated, polythalamous, internal shells. *P. Cyc.*
- FÖRÅMNINGÖUS**, *a.* Full of holes; porous. *Bacon*.
- FÖRÅS-MÜCHN'**, * *conj.* In consideration of; because that. *Ferry*.
- FÖRÅY**, * *n.* See *FÖRÅY*.
- FÖRBADE**, * *i.* from *Forbid*. See *FORBID*.
- FÖR-BÄTHE'**, *v. a.* To bathe; to imbue. *Sackville*.
- FÖR-BEAR'**, (*for-bär'*) *v. n.* [*i.* FORBARE; *pp.* FORBEARING, FORBORNE.—The preterit *forbare* is obsolete.] To cease from any thing; to intermit; to pause; to delay; to abstain; to be patient.
- FÖR-BEAR'**, (*for-bär'*) *v. a.* To avoid voluntarily; to abstain from; to omit; to spare; to withhold.
- FÖR-BEARANCE**, *n.* The act or state of forbearing; intermission; command of temper; lenity; mildness.
- FÖR-BEARANT**, * *a.* Forbearing; indulgent; long-suffering. *West. Rev.* [R.]
- FÖR-BEARANTLY**, * *ad.* In a forbearing manner. *London Examiner*. [R.]
- FÖR-BEARER**, *n.* One who forbears.
- FÖR-BEARING**, * *p. a.* Patient; favorable; lenient.
- FÖR-BEARING**, * *n.* A ceasing; long-suffering.
- FÖR-BID'**, *v. a.* [*i.* FORBADE; *pp.* FORBIDDING, FORBIDDEN.] To prohibit; to interdict; to command not to enter; to oppose; to hinder.
- FÖR-BID'**, *v. n.* To utter a prohibition. *Shak.*
- FÖR-BIDDANCE**, *n.* Prohibition. *Bp. Hall*. [R.]
- FÖR-BIDDEN**, * (*for-bid'dn*) *p. a.* Prohibited; unlawful.
- FÖR-BIDDENLY**, (*for-bid'dn-ly*) *ad.* Unlawfully. *Shak.*
- FÖR-BIDDENNESS**, *n.* Prohibition. *Boyle*.
- FÖR-BIDDER**, *n.* He or that which forbids.
- FÖR-BIDDING**, *a.* Raising dislike; repulsive; hindering.
- FÖR-BIDDING**, *n.* Hindrance; opposition. *Shak.*
- FÖR-BÖRE'**, * *i.* from *Forbear*. See *FORBEAR*.
- FÖR-BÖRNE'**, * *p.* from *Forbear*. See *FORBEAR*.
- FÖR-BY'**. See *FÖRBEY*.
- FORCE**, *n.* [*force*, Fr.] Strength; vigor; might; energy; power; violence; virtue; efficacy; validity; armament; necessity.
- FORCE**, *v. a.* [*i.* FORCED; *pp.* FORCING, FORCED.] To compel; to constrain; to impel; to press; to urge; to oblige; to necessitate; to take by violence; to ravish; to violate by force; to get at, with art and labor.—(*Hort.*) To bring forward and ripen before the natural time. [To stuff; to force. *A term of cookery. Shak.*—To force out, to extort; to drive out.
- FORCE**, *v. n.* To lay stress on; to endeavor. *Spenser*.
- FORCED**, * (*forst*) *p. a.* Compelled; urged; driven by force.
- FORCEDLY**, *ad.* Violently; constrainedly; unaturally.
- FORCEDNESS**, *n.* State of being forced; distortion.
- FORCEFUL**, *a.* Driven by force; violent; strong. *Shak.*
- FORCEFULLY**, *ad.* With force; violently.
- FORCELESS**, *a.* Having little force; weak. *Shak.*
- FORCEMEAT**, *n.* Meat stuffed with various ingredients.
- FORCES**, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A surgeon's tongs, pincers, &c.
- FORCE-PUMP**, * *n.* A pump which is capable of driving a stream of water above the pump-barrel, by means of compressed air. *Francis*.
- FÖR-CER**, *n.* He or that which forces; a compeller.—(*Mech.*) A solid piston applied to pumps for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or for raising water to a greater height.
- FÖR-CI-BLE**, *a.* Strong; mighty; cogent; violent; efficacious; active; powerful; done by force; valid; binding.
- FÖR-CI-BLENESS**, *n.* Force; violence.
- FÖR-CI-BLY**, *ad.* In a forcible manner; powerfully.
- FÖR-CING**, * *p. a.* Using force; compelling.
- FÖR-CING**, *n.* The act of urging; compulsion; the act of producing fruits and vegetables before their regular time.
- FÖR-CING-PUMP**, * *n.* A machine which raises water by alternate motions; a force-pump. *Tanner*. See *FORCE-PUMP*.
- FÖR-CI-PÄT-ED**, *a.* Formed as pincers, to open and shut.
- FÖR-CI-PÄTION**, *n.* Squeezing or tearing with pincers;—formerly a mode of punishment. *Bacon*.
- FÖR-CLOSE'**, *v. a.* See *FORCLOSE*.
- FÖRD**, *n.* A shallow part of a river or stream of water where it may be passed without swimming; a stream; current.
- FÖRD**, *v. a.* [*i.* FORDED; *pp.* FORDING, FORDED.] To wade through; to pass without swimming.
- FÖRDÄ-BLE**, *a.* That may be forded.
- FÖRDÄ-BLENESS**, * *n.* The state of being fordable. *Scott*.
- FÖRDÖ'**, *v. a.* [*i.* FORDID; *pp.* FORDOING, FORDONE.] To destroy; to overcome; to undo; to harness. *Shak.*
- FÖRE**, *a.* Anterior; not behind; coming first.
- FÖRE**, *ad.* Anteriorly.—*Fore and aft*, (*Naut.*) In the direction of the head and stern; the whole length of a ship.—*Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time or situation.
- FÖRE-AD-MÖN'ISH**, *v. a.* To counsel before the event.
- FÖRE-AD-VICE'**, *v. n.* To counsel beforehand. *Shak.*
- FÖRE-AL-LEGE'**, *v. a.* To mention or cite before. *Fotherby*
- FÖRE-AP-POINT'**, *v. a.* To order beforehand. *Sherwood*.
- FÖRE-AP-POINTMENT**, *n.* Preordination. *Sherwood*.
- FÖRE-ÄRM'**, *v. a.* To arm beforehand. *South*. [*Crabb*]
- FÖREÄRM**, * *n.* The part between the elbow and the wrist.
- FÖREBÄY**, * *n.* That part of a mill-race through which the water flows upon the wheel. *Tanner*.
- FÖREBÖDE'**, *v. a.* [*i.* FORBODED; *pp.* FOREBODING, FOREBODEN.] To prognosticate; to foretell; to foreknow.
- FÖREBÖDMENT**, *n.* Presagement. [R.]
- FÖREBÖDER**, *n.* One who forebodes; a soothsayer.
- FÖREBÖDING**, *n.* Presage; perception beforehand.
- FÖREBÖW**, * *n.* The fore part of a saddle. *Booth*.
- FÖREBY'**, *prep.* Near; hard by; fast by. *Spenser*.
- FÖRE-CÄST'**, *v. a.* [*i.* FORECAST; *pp.* FORECASTING, FORECAST.] To plan before execution; to adjust; to foresee; to premeditate; to provide against.
- FÖRE-CÄST'**, *v. n.* To contrive beforehand. *Spenser*.
- FÖRE-CÄST**, *n.* Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy; foresight; premeditation; forethought.
- FÖRE-CÄSTER**, *n.* One who forecasts.
- FÖRE-CÄSTING**, * *n.* Anticipation; a previous planning. *Coleridge*.
- FÖRE-CÄS-TLE**, (*for-käs-s*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper deck, near the head of a ship.
- FÖRE-CHÖ'SEN**, (*for-chö'zn*) *p.* Preëlected.
- FÖRE-CIT'ED**, *p.* Quoted before or above. *Arbutnot*.
- FÖRE-CLOSE'**, *v. a.* [*i.* FORECLOSED; *pp.* FORECLOSING, FORECLOSED.] To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.—(*Law*) To foreclose a mortgage is to cut off the power of redemption. *Blackstone*.
- FÖRE-CLO'SURE**, (*for-klö'zhur*) *n.* Act of foreclosing.—(*Law*) A deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage.
- FÖRE-CON-CEIVE'**, *v. n.* To preconceive. *Bacon*.
- FÖRE-DÄT'ED**, *a.* Dated before the true time. *Milton*.
- FÖRE-DÄCK**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The anterior part of the ship. *Chapman*.
- FÖRE-DE-SIGN'**, (*for-dé-sin'*) *v. a.* To plan beforehand.
- FÖRE-DE-TER'MINE**, *v. a.* To decree beforehand.
- FÖRE-DÖ'**, *v. a.* See *FÖRD*.
- FÖRE-DÖÖM**, *v. a.* To doom or determine beforehand.
- FÖRE-DÖÖM**, *n.* Previous doom. *Sackville*.
- FÖRE-DÖÖR**, (*for'dör*) *n.* A door in the front of a house.
- FÖRE-EL'DER**, *n.* An ancestor. [North of England.]
- FÖRE'END**, *n.* The anterior part. *Shak.*
- FÖRE'FÄ-HER**, [*for-fä-ther*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *for-fü'ther*, *W. F. R. Wh.*] *n.* One from whom another descends in a direct line; a progenitor; an ancestor.
- FÖRE-FEN'D**, *v. a.* To prohibit; to avert; to secure. *Shak.*
- FÖRE-FEN-GER**, *n.* The finger next to the thumb.
- FÖRE'FOOT**, (*for'fü*) *n.* pl. **FÖRE'FÖET**. The anterior foot of a quadruped.—(*Naut.*) A piece of timber at the fore extremity of the keel.
- FÖRE-FRÖNT**, (*for'frünt*) *n.* The front; the forehead.
- FÖRE'GÄME**, *n.* A first plan; a first game. *Whitlock*.
- FÖRE-GÖ'**, *v. a.* [*i.* FORERWENT; *pp.* FOREGOING, FOREGONE.] To quit before possession; to give up when possible to be received; to resign; to go before.
- FÖRE-GÖ'ER**, *n.* One who foregoes; ancestor.
- FÖRE-GÖNE'**, * *p. a.* Past; gone by; settled.
- FÖRE-GÖUND**, *n.* The part of a picture which seems to lie nearest to the eye, or before the figures.
- FÖRE-GÜESS'**, (*for-güs'*) *v. n.* To conjecture. *Sherwood*.
- FÖRE'HÄND**, *n.* The part of a horse which is before the rider's hand; the chief part. *Shak.*
- FÖRE'HÄND**, *a.* Done sooner than is regular. *Shak.*
- FÖRE'HÄND-ED**, *a.* Early; timely; formed in the foreparts.—Unembarrassed, or in good circumstances as to property;—thus used in the United States.

FÖRE-THREÄTEN,* (thrēt'n) *v. a.* To threaten beforehand. *Drayton.*
FÖRE-TÖ-KEN, (-tō-kn) *n.* An omen; prognostic.
FÖRE-TÖ-KEN, (-tō-kn) *v. a.* To foreshow. *Daniel.*
FÖRE-TÖÖTH, *n., pl.* **FÖRETEETH.** The tooth in the forefront of the mouth; the incisor.
FÖRE-TÖP, *n.* The top part in front, as of the head-dress.—(*Naut.*) The top of the foremast.
FÖRE-ËVER,* *ad.* Always; eternally; time without end. *James Montgomery.* "This word, *forever*, in a will, makes no difference;" *Dane.*—"Forever has but recently become a single word." *Booth's Analytical Dictionary.*—*Forever* is commonly written as *one word* by American writers, and as *two* by English.
FÖRE-VÖÜCHED', (-vöücht') *a.* Affirmed before. *Shak.*
FÖRE-VÄRD, *n.* The van; the front. *Shak.*
FÖRE-VÄRN, *v. a.* [*i.* **FÖREVÄRNED**; *pp.* **FÖREVÄRNAD**, **FÖREVÄRNAD**.] To admonish beforehand; to caution against.
FÖRE-VÄRN'ING,* *n.* Previous caution; an omen. *Goodwin.*
FÖRE-VÄSTE', *v. a.* See **FÖRWASTE**.
FÖRE-VÄRY, *v. a.* See **FÖRWEARY**.
†FÖRE-WEND', *v. a.* To go before. *Spenser.*
FÖRE-WENT',* *i.* from *Forego*. *Copper.* See **FÖRGOO**.
†FÖRE-WIND, *n.* A favorable wind. *Sandys.*
FÖRE-WISH, *v. a.* To desire beforehand. *Knolles.*
†FÖRE-WÖRN, *a.* Worn out; wasted. *Sidney.* [*R.*]
FÖRE-FÄULT'URE,* *n.* A failure; a violation. *Sir W. Scott.*
FÖRE-FEIT, (förf'fyt) [*i.* **FORFEIT**, *Fr.*] That which is forfeited or lost by a transgression; a forfeiture; a fine; a mulct; something deposited, and to be redeemed by a jocular fine, whence the game of *forfeits*.
FÖRE-FEIT, (förf'fyt) *v. a.* [*i.* **FORFEITED**; *pp.* **FÖRFEITING**, **FORFEITED**.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.
FÖR-FEIT, *a.* Alienated by a crime; forfeited. *Shak.*
FÖR-FEIT-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to forfeiture.
FÖR-FEIT-ED,* *p. a.* Lost by crime, offence, or neglect.
FÖR-FEIT-ER, (förf'fyt-er) *n.* One who forfeits.
FÖR-FEIT-ËRE, (förf'fyt-Ëre) [*i.* **FORFEITURE**, *Fr.*] A loss of property as a punishment for some illegal act or negligence; the act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine; a forfeit.
†FÖR-FEND', *v. a.* To prevent. See **FÖREFEND**.
FÖR-FEX, *n.* [*L.*] A pair of scissors. *Pope.*—(*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cye.*
FÖR-FIC'U-LA,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Ent.*) One of an order of insects, of which the common earwig is the type. *Brande.*
†FÖR-GÄT',* *i.* from *Forget*; now *forgot*. See **FÖRGET**.
FÖR-GÄVE', *i.* from *Forgive*. See **FÖRGOIVE**.
FÖRGE, (förg) [*Fr.*] *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.* [*n.*] [*Fr.*] *Fr.*] A work-shop in which iron is hammered and shaped by the aid of heat; a smithy, particularly for large work; a furnace; the act of working iron; any place where any thing is made or shaped.
FÖRGE, *v. a.* [*i.* **FORGED**; *pp.* **FÖRGING**, **FÖRGED**.] To form by the furnace and hammer; to beat into shape; to make; to counterfeit; to falsify.
FÖRGED,* (förgd) *p. a.* Formed by the hammer; counterfeited.
FÖRGER, (förg'er) *n.* One who forges; a smith; a workman; one guilty of forgery.
FÖRGER-Y, (förg'er-ÿ, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*)—Sometimes corruptly pronounced förg'ÿ-ÿ. *n.* The act of forging; the act of fraudulently making or altering any record, instrument, register, stamp, note, &c., to the prejudice of another person's right.
FÖR-GËT', *v. a.* [*i.* **FORGOT**; *pp.* **FÖRGETTING**, **FÖRGETTEN**, **FÖRGOT**.] To lose memory of; to overlook; to neglect.
FÖR-GËT'FUL, *a.* Apt to forget; heedless; neglectful; careless.
FÖR-GËT'FUL-LY,* *ad.* In a forgetful manner. *South.*
FÖR-GËT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Oblivion; loss of memory; neglect.
FÖRGE-TIVE, *a.* That may forge or produce. *Shak.* [*R.*]
FÖR-GËT-ME-NÖT,* *n.* A perennial plant. *Booth.*
FÖR-GËT'TER, *n.* One who forgets.
FÖR-GËT'TING, *n.* Inattention; forgetfulness. *Milton.*
FÖR-GËT'TING-LY, *ad.* Without attention; forgetfully.
FÖR-GËV', *a.* That may be pardoned. *Sherwood.* [*R.*]
FÖR-GËVE', (förg'Ëv) *v. a.* [*i.* **FORGAVE**; *pp.* **FÖRGOIVING**, **FÖRGOIVEN**.] To remit, as a sin, crime, injury, offence, or debt; to pardon; to absolve; to remit; to excuse.
FÖR-GËVE'NESS, *n.* The act of forgiving; pardon; willingness to pardon; remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.
FÖR-GËVER, *n.* One who forgives.
FÖR-GËVING,* *p. a.* Granting forgiveness; placable.
FÖR-GËVING-NESS,* *n.* A forgiving disposition or act. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
FÖR-GÖ', *v. a.* See **FÖRGOO**.
FÖR-GÖT', *i. & p.* from *Forget*. See **FÖRGET**.
FÖR-GÖT'TEN, (-tn) *p.* from *Forget*. See **FÖRGET**.

†FÖR-HÄLL', *v. a.* To draw or distress. *Spenser.*
†FÖR-HËND', *v. a.* See **FÖREHEND**.
†FÖR-RIN'SE-CAL, *a.* [*Forinsecus*, *L.*] Foreign. *Burnet.*
FÖR-RIS-FA-MILLI-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*foris* and *familia*, *L.*] (*Law*) To put a son in possession of land in the lifetime of his father. *Blackstone.*
FÖRK, *n.* An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs; one of the divisions or points; the commencement of the division; a point.
FÖRK, *v. n.* [*L.* **FORKED**; *pp.* **FÖRKNING**, **FÖRKNED**.] To shoot into blades or divisions.
FÖRK-CHUCK,* *n.* An appendage to a lathe. *Francis.*
FÖRK'ËD, *a.* Opening, as a fork; forky; furcated.
FÖRK'ËD-LY, (*förc'Ëd*) *ad.* from *Fork*.
FÖRK'ËD-LY, *ad.* In a forked form. *Sherwood.*
FÖRK'ËD-NESS, *n.* The quality of being forked.
FÖRK'HËAD, (-hËd) *n.* Point of an arrow. *Spenser.*
FÖRK'LI-NESS,* *a.* Fork-like division. *Cotgrave.*
FÖRK'LESS,* *a.* Having no fork. *Phil. Mag.*
FÖRK'TAIL, *n.* A salmon in his fourth year. [*Local.*]
FÖRK'Y, *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.
†FÖR-LÄY', *v. a.* See **FÖRELAY**.
†FÖR-LËND', *v. a.* See **FÖRELEND**.
†FÖR-LÖRE', *a.* Deserted; forsaken; forlorn. *Spenser.*
FÖR-LÖRN, *a.* Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; lost; solitary;—in a ludicrous sense, small; despicable.
†FÖR-LÖRN', *n.* A lost, solitary, forsaken person. *Shak.*
FÖR-LÖRN'HÖPE, (*n.*) [*MLL.*] A body of troops sent on a desperate duty at a siege; a desperate or hazardous enterprise. *Ed. Rev.*
FÖR-LÖRN'LY,* *ad.* In a forlorn manner. *Scott.*
FÖR-LÖRN'NESS, *n.* Destitution; misery; solitude. *Boyle.*
†FÖR-LËYE', *v. n.* To lie before. *Spenser.*
FÖRM, [förm, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*] [*n.*] [*forma*, *L.*] That which has shape; that which shapes; a mould; arrangement; method; order; beauty or elegance arising from shape; empty show; shape; figure; appearance; fashion; formality; ceremony; external rites; established practice; ritual.
FÖRM, *or* **FÖRM**, [förm, *W. J. F. Sm. R.*; förm, *S. P. E. Ja. K.*] *n.* A long seat; a class; a rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare.—(*Printing*) The type set up and locked in a chase, ready for printing.—*The outer form* is the chase and pages, containing half the pages and always the first and last pages of a sheet; *the inner form* always contains the second page.
FÖRM, *v. a.* [*forma*, *L.*] [*i.* **FORMED**; *pp.* **FORMING**, **FORMED**.] To make out of materials; to give shape to; to create; to produce; to constitute; to fashion; to mould; to shape; to model; to plan; to arrange; to settle; to contrive; to model by education.
FÖRM, *v. n.* To take any particular form. *Drayton.*
FÖR'MAL, *a.* [*formalis*, *L.*] Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation; stiff; not sudden; regular; methodical; external; having the appearance only; depending on established custom.
FÖR'MAL-ISM,* *n.* Quality of being formal; formality. *Abp. Whately.*
FÖR'MAL-IST, *n.* [*formaliste*, *Fr.*] One who lays stress on forms; an observer of forms only, in religion or in other things.
FÖR'MAL-ITY, *n.* [*formaliti*, *Fr.*] Quality of being formal; the observance of forms or ceremonies; ceremony; order; mode of dress.
†FÖR'MAL-IZE, *v. a.* [*formaliser*, *Fr.*] To modify. *Hooker.*
FÖR'MAL-IZE, *v. n.* To affect formality. *Hales.* [*R.*]
FÖR'MAL-LY, *ad.* In a formal manner; ceremoniously.
FÖR'MA PÄ'P'ER-IS,* [*L.*] (*Law*) A mode of bringing a suit in the character of a pauper. *Crabb.*
FÖR'MÄ'TION, *n.* [*formation*, *Fr.*] Act of forming; the manner in which a thing is formed; contrivance.
FÖR'MÄ-TIVE, *a.* Giving form; plastic. *Bentley.*
FÖR'MÄ-TIVE,* *n.* A word formed according to some practice or analogy. *Smart.*
FÖR'ME-DÖN,* *n.* (*Eng. law*) A writ, now superseded by the writ of ejectment. *Bouvier.*
FÖR'MER, *n.* One who forms; maker.
FÖR'MER, *a.* Before in time; mentioned before; past; anterior; previous; prior; preceding; antecedent;—opposed to *latter*.
FÖR'MER-LY, *ad.* In times past; of old.
FÖR'M'Ë-LY, *a.* Creating forms; imaginative. *Thomson.* [*R.*]
FÖR'MI-ÄTE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of formic acid with a base. *Crabb.*
FÖR'MIC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Denoting an acid derived from ants. *P. Cye.*
FÖR'MI-CÄTE,* *a.* Resembling or like an ant. *Smart.*
FÖR-MI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*formicatio*, *L.*] A sensation like that of ants creeping over the skin. *Dr. James.*
FÖR-MI-DA-BIL'ITY,* *n.* Formidableness. *Qu. Rev.*
FÖR-MI-DA-BLE, *a.* [*formidabilis*, *L.*] Terrible; powerful, so as to be feared; tremendous; formidable; fearful.
FÖR-MI-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being formidable.
FÖR-MI-DA-BLY, *ad.* In a formidable manner.

FÖRM/LESS, *a.* Shapeless; without regular form.
 FÖRM/LESS-NESS, * *n.* The state of being without form.
Clissold.
 †FÖR/MÖS/IT-Y, *n.* [*formositas*, L.] Beauty. *Cockeram.*
 FÖR/MÖ-LA, *n.* [L.] pl. FÖR/MÖ-LÆ. A prescribed form, rule, or model; a prescription; a formula.
 FÖR/MV-LÄ-RY, *n.* A prescribed model; a form usually observed; a book containing stated forms.
 FÖR/MV-LÄ-RY, *a.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.
 FÖR/MÜLE, *n.* [*formule*, Fr.] A model; a formula. *Ep. Marsh.*
 FÖR/NÄX, * *n.* A southern constellation. *Lacaille.*
 FÖR/NJ-CÄTE, *v. n.* [*fornicz*, L.] To commit fornication or lewdness. *Ep. Hall.*
 FÖR/NJ-CÄTE, * *a.* Arched; fornicated. *Loudon.*
 FÖR/NJ-CÄT-ED, *a.* Polluted by fornication:—arched. *Milton.*
 FÖR-NI-CÄ/TION, *n.* The act or sin of sexual commerce of an unmarried person with another; concubinage; adultery.—(*Scripture*) Sometimes idolatry.—(*Arch.*) A kind of arching or vaulting.
 FÖR/NJ-CÄ-TÖR, *n.* One guilty of fornication.—(*Canon law*) An unmarried man who has commerce with an unmarried woman.
 FÖR/NJ-CÄ-TRESS, *n.* A lewd unmarried woman. *Shak.*
 †FÖR-PÄSS, *v. n.* To go by; to pass unnoticed. *Spenser.*
 †FÖR-PINE, *v. n.* To waste away. *Spenser.*
 †FÖR/PRIË, * *a.* (*Law*) Taken beforehand. *Bowyer.*
 †FÖR-RÄY, *v. a.* [*fourrer*, Fr.] To ravage; to spoil a country. *Spenser.*
 †FÖR-RÄY, * *v. n.* To ravage; to spoil; to plunder. *Spenser.*
 FÖR-RÄY, *n.* Act of foraging; a hostile incursion. *Spenser.*
 Written also *foray*.
 FÖRS, * *n.* Rough hair on sheep. *Loudon.*
 FÖR-SÄKE', *v. a.* [*i.* FÖRSÖOK; *pp.* FÖRSÄKING, FÖRSÄKEN.] To abandon; to leave; to go away from; to desert; to fail; to renounce.
 FÖR-SÄK'ER, *n.* One who forsakes; a deserter.
 FÖR-SÄK'ING, *n.* Dereliction. *Isaiah vi.*
 †FÖR-SÄY, *v. a.* To renounce; to forbid. *Spenser.*
 †FÖR-SLÄCK', *v. a.* To delay. *Spenser.*
 †FÖR-SLÖW', *v. a.* See FÖRSLÖW.
 †FÖR-SÖOK, * (*sök'*) *i.* from *Forsake*. See FÖRSÄKE.
 FÖR-SÖÖTH, *ad.* In truth; certainly; very well. *Shak.*—Once a word of honor in address to women. *Bailey.*
 †FÖR-SPEÄK', *v. a.* See FÖRESPEÄK.
 †FÖR-SPEND', *v. a.* See FÖRESPEND.
 †FÖRS'TER, *n.* A forester. *Chaucer.*
 †FÖRS'TER-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral which forms small, brilliant crystals, found at Vesuvius. *Brande.*
 FÖR-SWÄT', (*swöt'*) *a.* See FÖRSWÄT.
 FÖR-SWEÄR', (*swär'*) *v. a.* [*i.* FÖRSWÖRE; *pp.* FÖRSWEÄRING, FÖRSWÖRN.] To renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; to perjure.—With the reciprocal pronoun; as, to *for swear one's self*, to be perjured; to swear falsely.
 FÖR-SWEÄR', *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.
 FÖR-SWEÄR'ER, *n.* One who forswears.
 †FÖR-SWÖRN', *a.* Overlabeled. *Spenser.*
 †FÖR-SWÖRN'NESS, *n.* State of being forsworn. *Manning.*
 FÖRT, *n.* [*fort*, Fr.] A fortified place or post; a fortress; a rampart; a castle.
 FÖR'TA-LICE, * *n.* A fortress; a citadel. *Sir W. Scott.* [R.]
 FÖRTE, * *n.* That in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong side; chief excellence. *Qu. Rev.*
 FÖR'TE, (*förtä*) [It.] (*Mus.*) A direction to sing or play with force of tone.
 FÖR'TED, *a.* Furnished or guarded by forts. *Shak.* [R.]
 FÖRTH, *ad.* Forward; onward in time; forward in order; abroad; out of doors; beyond a boundary; out into public view.
 FÖRTH, *prep.* Out of. *Shak.* [R.]
 †FÖRTH, *n.* A way.
 FÖRTH-CÖM'ING, *a.* Ready to appear. *Shak.*
 †FÖR-THINK', *v. a.* To repent of; to unthink. *Spenser.*
 FÖRTH-IS/SU-ING, (*ish/shu-ing*) *a.* Coming out. *Pope.*
 †FÖRTH-RIGHT', (*rit'*) *ad.* Straight forward. *Sidney.*
 †FÖRTH-RIGHT', (*rit'*) *n.* A straight path. *Shak.*
 †FÖRTHWARD, *ad.* Forward. *Ep. Fisher.*
 FÖRTHWELL'ING, * *a.* Issuing from a spring. *Potter.*
 FÖRTHWITH, *ad.* Immediately; without delay.
 †FÖRTHY, *ad.* Therefore. *Spenser.*
 FÖR/TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of forty; the fourth tenth.
 FÖR/TI-FÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be fortified. *Cot. grace.*
 FÖR/TI-FI-CÄ/TION, *n.* The science of military architecture; the art of constructing works of defence; a fort; a rampart; a place built for strength; addition of strength.
 FÖR/TI-FIED, * (*fört-fid*) *p. a.* Strengthened by fortifications; confirmed.
 FÖR/TI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which fortifies.
 FÖR/TI-FY, *v. a.* [*fortifier*, Fr.] [*i.* FORTIFIED; *pp.* FORTIFYING, FORTIFIED.] To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm; to encourage; to invigorate; to fix; to establish.

†FÖR/TI-LAGE, *n.* A little fort; a blockhouse.—Same as *fortalice*. *Spenser.*
 †FÖR/TIN, *n.* [Fr.] A scone or little fort. *Shak.*
 FÖR-TIS/SI-MÖ, * [It.] (*Mus.*) Very loud. *Crabb.*
 FÖR/TI-TÆR IN RE, * [L.] With firmness in acting. *Chesterfield.*
 FÖR/TI-TÜDE, *n.* [*fortitudo*, L.] Strength or resolution to endure pain; patience under suffering; resolution; magnanimity; firmness; equanimity; courage.
 FÖR/TI-TÜ/DJ-NÖSS, * *a.* Having fortitude; courageous. *Gibbon.*
 FÖR/TLET, *n.* A little fort.
 †FÖR/TNIGHT, (*fört/nit* or *fört'nit*) [*fört'nit*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *fört'nit*; *P. Wb.*; *fört'nit* or *fört'nit*, *K. N.*] [contracted from *fourteen nights*.] The space of two weeks.
 †FÖR/TNIGHT-LY, * *ad.* Every fortnight. *W. Felkin.*
 FÖR/TRESS, *n.* [*forteresse*, Fr.] A stronghold; a fortified place.
 FÖR/TRESS, *v. a.* To guard; to fortify. *Shak.* [R.]
 FÖR/TRET, * *n.* A little fort; a scone; a fortlet. *Brande.*
 FÖR-TÜ/TÖS, (*fört'ü-tüs*) *a.* [*fortuitus*, L.] Happening by chance; depending on fortune; contingent; accidental; casual.
 FÖR-TÜ/TÖS-LY, *ad.* In a fortuitous manner; casually.
 FÖR-TÜ/TÖS-LESS, *n.* Accident; chance.
 FÖR-TÜ/TY, *n.* Chance; accident. *Forbes.* [R.]
 †FÖR/TY-NÄTE, (*fört'yu-nät*) *a.* Favored by fortune; lucky; happy; successful; prosperous.
 †FÖR/TY-NÄTE-LY, *ad.* In a fortunate manner; happily.
 †FÖR/TY-NÄTE-NESS, *n.* Good luck; success. *Sidney.*
 FÖR/TYNE, (*fört'yun*) [*fört'chän*, *W. J.*; *fört'ün*, *S. F. Ja.*; *fört'ün*; *P. E.*; *fört'yun*, *K.*; *fört'ün*, colloquially *fört'shoon*, *Sm.*] *n.* [*fortuna*, L.] Chance; luck; fate; accident:—the goddess of heathen mythology that distributed the lots of life:—the good or ill that befalls man; chance of life; means of living; success, good or bad; event; estate; possessions; a portion; wealth.
 †FÖR/TYNE, *v. a.* To make fortunate; to presage. *Dryden.*
 FÖR/TYNE, *v. n.* To befall; to happen. *Spenser.*
 FÖR/TYNE-BOOK, (*-bök*) *n.* A book foretelling fortunes. *Crashaw.*
 †FÖR/TYND, (*fört'yünd*) *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shak.*
 FÖR/TYNE-HÜNT'ER, *n.* A man, or adventurer, who seeks to enrich himself by marrying a woman of great fortune. *Spectator.*
 †FÖR/TYNE-LESS, *a.* Luckless; without a fortune.
 †FÖR/TYNE-STÄL'ER, * *n.* One who steals an heiress. *Addison.*
 FÖR/TYNE-TÄLL, *v. n.* To tell fortunes. *Shak.*
 FÖR/TYNE-TÄLL'ER, *n.* One who foretells fortunes.
 †FÖR/TYNE-TÄLL'ING, * *n.* Act of telling fortunes. *Shak.*
 †FÖR/TYNE-ZE, *v. a.* To regulate the fortune of. *Spenser.*
 FÖR/TY, *a.* & *n.* Four times ten.
 FÖR/VUM, [L.] pl. L. FÖRA; Eng. FÖR/VUMS. A public place in ancient Rome where causes were tried:—a tribunal; a court of justice; a market-place; a public place.
 †FÖR-WÄNDER, (*wön'der*) *v. n.* To wander wildly. *Spenser.*
 †FÖR-WÄNDERED, (*wön'derd*) *a.* Lost; bewildered.
 FÖR-WÄRD, *ad.* Towards what is before; onward; progressively.
 FÖR-WÄRD, *a.* Warm; earnest; eager; ready; confident; bold; inmodest; early ripe; quick; anterior; progressive; early.
 FÖR-WÄRD, *v. a.* [*i.* FÖRWARD; *pp.* FÖRWARDING, FÖRWARDER.] To promote; to hasten; to quicken; to accelerate; to advance; to send on, as goods.
 FÖR-WÄRD-ER, *n.* One who forwards or promotes.
 FÖR-WÄRD-ING, * *p. a.* Conveying on; promoting; advancing.—*Forwarding merchant*, one who receives and forwards goods to their destination.
 FÖR-WÄRD-LY, *ad.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly. *Atterbury.*
 FÖR-WÄRD-NESS, *n.* State of being forward; eagerness; quickness; earliness; early ripeness; want of modesty.
 †FÖR-WÄRDS, *ad.* Onward; progressively; forward.
 †FÖR-WÄSTE', *v. a.* To dissipate; to destroy. *Spenser.*
 †FÖR-WÄYR', *v. a.* To dispirit with labor. *Spenser.*
 †FÖR/WÖRD, (*fört'wörd*) *n.* A promise. *Chaucer.*
 FÖSSE, *n.* [*fossa*, L.] A ditch; a moat; an intrenchment:—a water-fall. *Farm. Ency.*
 FÖSSET, *n.* See FÖCCT.
 FÖSSEWÄY, *n.* One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.
 FÖS'SIL, *a.* [*fossilis*, L.] Dug out of the earth.
 FÖS'SIL, *n.* A substance dug out of the earth, which may be native, as minerals, or extraneous, as petrified plants, shells, bones, &c.; organic remains.
 FÖS-SIL-FÆR-ÖS, * *a.* Producing or forming fossils; formed of fossils. *Buckland.*
 FÖS-SIL-FI-CÄ/TION, * *n.* Act of fossilizing. *Wailes.*
 FÖS/SIL-ISM, * *n.* The nature or science of fossils. *Cole-ridge.*

FÖS/SIL-IST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of fossils.
 FÖS/SIL-IZE, *v. a. & n.* [L. FOSSILIZED; *pp.* FOSSILIZING, FOSSILIZED.] To change into a fossil state. *Ec. Rev.*
 FÖS-SIL/O-GY, *n.* The science of fossils. *Rodd.*
 FÖS-SÖ'R-I-AL, ** a.* (Zool.) Applied to animals which dig their retreats, and seek their food, in the earth. *Brande.*
 FÖS/SV-LATE, ** a.* Having long, narrow depressions. *Brande.*
 FÖS'TER, *v. a.* [i. FOSTERED; *pp.* FOSTERING, FOSTERED.] To nurse; to feed; to support; to indulge; to pamper; to encourage; to cherish; to forward; to harbor.
 †FÖS'TER, *v. n.* To be nursed, or trained up. *Spenser.*
 †FÖS'TER, *n.* A fosterer. *Spenser.* See FOSTERER.
 FÖS'TER-AGE, *n.* The charge of nursing; alterage. *Ra-leigh.*
 FÖS'TER-BRÖTH-ER, *n.* One suckled at the same breast, but not of the same womb.
 FÖS'TER-CHILD, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies.*
 FÖS'TER-DÄM, *n.* A nurse who is not the mother.
 FÖS'TER-DAUGH-TER, ** (fös'ter-däw-ter) n.* A female child nursed by a woman who is not the mother. *Booth.*
 FÖS'TER-EARTH, *n.* Earth by which a plant is nourished.
 FÖS'TER-ER, *n.* One who fosters; a nurse.
 FÖS'TER-FÄ-THER, *n.* One who fosters like a father.
 FÖS'TER-ING, *n.* Nourishment. *Chaucer.*
 FÖS'TER-ING, ** p. a.* Cherishing; nourishing; feeding.
 FÖS'TER-LÄND, ** n.* Land allotted for maintaining a person. *Ash.*
 FÖS'TER-LING, *n.* A foster-child; a nurse-child. *B. Jon-son.*
 †FÖS'TER-MËNT, *n.* Food; nourishment. *Cockeram.*
 FÖS'TER-MÖTH-ER, *n.* A woman who fosters a child.
 FÖS'TER-NÛSE, *n.* A nurse. *Shak.*
 FÖS'TER-PÄR-ENT, ** n.* One who provides as a parent. *Booth.*
 FÖS'TER-SHÏP, *n.* The office of a fosterer. *Churton.*
 FÖS'TER-SIS-TER, ** n.* One bred by the same foster-mother. *Booth.*
 FÖS'TER-SÖN, (-sün) *n.* One fed and educated as a son, though not a son by nature. *Dryden.*
 †FÖS'TRESS, *n.* A nurse. *B. Jonson.*
 FÖH'ER, *n.* A load, generally of lead; — in some parts of England, 19½ cwt. — a large quantity.
 FÖH'ER, ** v. a.* (Naut.) To stop a leak by means of oakum. *Francis.*
 FÖV-GÄDE, (-gä'd) *n.* [Fr.] (Fort.) A little well-like mine filled with combustibles to blow up a fortification.
 FÖUGH, (faw't) *i. & p.* from Fight. See FIGHT.
 FÖUGH-TREN, (faw'tren) The old *p.* for fourgh.
 FÖL, *v.* Not clean; filthy; dirty; impure; polluted; not clear; not fair; not serene; as, foul weather; — not pure; wicked; detestable; disgraceful; shameful; coarse; gross; unfair; as, foul play; — unfavorable; contrary; as, a foul wind. — (Naut.) Entangled with; as, "to be foul of." — Used adverbially, as to fall foul of, or to run foul of, to fall upon or run against with rough force.
 FÖL, ** ad.* With rude force or violence; as, "They fell foul of each other." *Ash.* See FOUL, *v.*
 FÖL, *v. a.* [i. FOULED; *pp.* FOULING, FOULED.] To daub; to blemish; to make filthy; to dirty.
 †FÖL'DER, *v. n.* To emit great heat. *Spenser.*
 FÖL'V-FÄCED, (-fäst) *a.* Having an ugly visage. *Shak.*
 FÖL'V-FEED-ING, *a.* Gross; of coarse food. *Bp. Hall.*
 FÖL'LY, *ad.* In a foul manner; not fairly.
 FÖL'V-MÖTHED, (-möth'd) *a.* Scurrilous; abusive.
 FÖL'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being foul; filthiness.
 FÖL'SPÖK-EN, (-spök-en) *a.* Contumelious; abusive.
 FÖV'MÄRT, (fö'märt) *n.* A polecat. *Ascham.*
 FÖND, *i. & p.* from Find. See FIND.
 FÖND, *v. a.* [i. fundö, fundatum, L.] [i. FOUNDED; *pp.* FOUNDDING, FOUNDED.] To lay the basis of; to build; to ground; to raise; to institute; to establish; to give birth or origin to; to raise upon; to fix firm.
 FÖND, *v. a.* [i. fundö, fuxum, L.] To form by melting and pouring metals into a mould; to cast, as metals or metallic substances or instruments.
 FÖN-DÄ'TION, *n.* Act of founding or fixing the basis; the lowest part of a structure lying under ground; base; basis; ground; the principles or ground; original; rise; a revenue established for any purpose, particularly for a charity; establishment; settlement.
 FÖN-DÄ'TION-ER, ** n.* A student supported or assisted by a charitable foundation. *Dr. Th. Arnold.*
 FÖN-DÄ'TION-LESS, *a.* Without foundation. *Hammond.*
 FÖN'DER, *n.* One who founds; a builder; a caster; — a disease in the feet of horses. *Loudon.*
 FÖN'DER, *v. a.* [i. fondre, Fr.] [i. FOUNDERED; *pp.* FOUNDDING, FOUNDED.] To cause a soreness in a horse's foot so that he cannot use it.
 FÖN'DER, *v. n.* To sink; to fall; to trip; to fall.
 FÖN'DER-ÖDS, *a.* Full of bogs; falling; ruinous. *Burke.*
 FÖN'DER-Y, *n.* The art of casting metals; a place in which

founding is carried on; a house and apparatus for casting metals. — Written also *foundry*.
 FÖND/LING, *n.* A new-born child abandoned by its parents; a child found without any parent or owner.
 FÖND/LING-HÖS'TI-TÄL, ** n.* A receptacle for foundlings. *Ency.*
 FÖND/LING-HÖUSE, ** n.* A house for foundlings. *Ram-bler.*
 FÖN'DRESS, *n.* A woman that founds.
 FÖNT, *n.* [fons, L.] A spring; a basin; a fountain. See FONT.
 FÖN'TAIN, (föän'tin) *n.* [fontaine, Fr.] A well; a spring; a jet; a spout of water; a source; the head or first spring of a river; original; first principle; first cause.
 FÖN'TAIN-HEAD, *n.* Original; first principle. *Young.*
 FÖN'TAIN-LESS, *a.* Having no fountain. *Milton.*
 †FÖNT/FÖL, *a.* Full of springs. *Chapman.*
 FÖUR, (fö'r) *a. & n.* Twice two. *Pope.*
 †FÖURBE, (förb) *n.* [Fr.] A cheat; a trick. *Denham.*
 FÖUR-CHËTTE, ** n.* [Fr.] A fork; a surgical instru-ment. *Dunglison.*
 FÖUR-CÖR-NERED, (-nerd) *a.* Having four corners or angles. *Blackstone.*
 FÖUR/FÖLD, *a.* Four times told or repeated.
 FÖUR/FÖLD, ** n.* Four times as many or as much. *Luke.*
 FÖUR-FOOT-ED, (förfö't-ed) *a.* Having four feet.
 FÖUR-HÄND-ED, ** a.* Having four hands; quadrumanous. *Goldsmith.*
 FÖUR-LEG-GED, ** a.* or FÖUR/LËGGED, ** a.* Having four legs. *Campbell.*
 FÖUR/LING, ** n.* One of four children born at the same birth. *Ör. Qu. Rev.* [R.]
 †FÖUR/RÏER, (förf'r) *n.* [fourrier, Fr.] A harbinger. *Sir G. Buck.*
 FÖUR/SCORE, (förf'skör) *a.* Four times twenty; eighty.
 †FÖUR/SCÖRTH, ** a.* The ordinal of fourscore; as, "four-score year." *Guardian.*
 FÖUR/SQUARE, (förf'skwär) *a.* Quadrangular. *Raleigh.*
 FÖUR/TEEN, *a. & n.* Four and ten; twice seven.
 FÖUR/TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen.
 FÖURTH, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next to the third.
 FÖURTH, ** n.* (Mus.) An interval enumerated among the discords. *P. Cyc.*
 FÖURTH/LËD, (in the fourth place).
 FÖUR/WHEELED, (förf'hwäld) *a.* Having four wheels.
 †FÖU'TRA, (föf'trä) *n.* [foutre, old Fr.] A fig; a scoff. *Shak.*
 FÖU'TY, (fö'te) *a.* [foutu, old Fr.] Despicable. [Vulgar.]
 FÖV-LÄ, ** n.* (Bot.) A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers. *P. Cyc.*
 FÖV'L, *n.* A winged animal; a bird; — in a restricted sense, a barn-door fowl. — Like fish, it is often used collectively, for fowls; as, "fish and fowl."
 FÖV'L, *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game. *Blackstone.*
 FÖV'L/ER, *n.* A sportsman who pursues birds. *Phillips.*
 FÖV'L/ER-ITE, ** n.* (Min.) A variety of manganese spar. *Dana.*
 FÖV'L/LING, *n.* The act or practice of ensnaring, taking, or shooting birds; falconry or hawking.
 FÖV'L/LING-PIËCE, *n.* A gun for the shooting of birds.
 FÖX, *n.* [Sax.] *pl.* FOXES. A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for cunning; — a shrewd knave; a cunning fellow. — (Naut.) A particular kind of strand made of rope-yarns.
 FÖX, *v. a.* [foxa, Su. Goth.] [i. FOXED; *pp.* FOXING, FOXED.] To stupefy; to make drunk. *Boyle.* — To make sour, as beer in fermenting. *Ure.* — To repair boots by adding new soles, and surrounding the feet with new leather.
 FÖX-CÄSE, *n.* A fox's skin. *L'Estrange.*
 FÖX-CHÄSE, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds. *Pope.*
 †FÖX'E-RY, *n.* Behavior like that of a fox. *Chaucer.*
 FÖX'-E-VIL, (föks'e-vil) *n.* A disease in which the hair falls off.
 FÖX'-FISH, *n.* A species of fish.
 FÖX/GLÖVE, (föks'gliv) *n.* A medicinal plant, of different varieties; digitalis.
 FÖX'-HÖND, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes. *Shenstone.*
 FÖX'-HÜNT, ** n.* The hunting of foxes; fox-hunting. *Ch. Ob.*
 FÖX'-HÜNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts foxes.
 FÖX'-HÜNT-ING, ** n.* The pursuit of the fox; fox-chase. *Somerville.*
 FÖX'-HÜNT-ING, ** a.* Relating to the hunting of foxes. *Ch. Ob.*
 FÖX'ISH, *a.* Cunning; artful, like a fox. *Tyrwhitt.*
 FÖX'LIKE, *a.* Resembling the cunning of a fox.
 †FÖX'LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a fox. *Mirror for Mag.*
 FÖX'SHÏP, *n.* The character of a fox; cunning. *Shak.*
 FÖX'TÄIL, *n.* A plant; also a species of grass of different varieties.
 FÖX'TÄILED, (-täld) *a.* Resembling the tail of a fox. *Goldsmith.*
 FÖX'-TRÄP, *n.* A gin or snare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*

†FŌX'y, *a.* Belonging to a fox; wily. *Abp. Cranmer.*
 †FŌY, *n.* [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. *Spenser.*
 FŌY, *n.* [*foey*, Teut.] A feast on leaving a place. [Local, Eng.]
 FŌY'ŌN, *n.* See FŌY'ŌN.
 FRĀ'CAS,* (*frā'kas* or *frā-kā'*) [*frā-kā'*, Sm.; *frā'kā*, K.; *frā'kas*, *Web.*] *n.* [Fr.] A noisy quarrel, a disturbance. *Copier*.—A French word, now in a great measure Anglicized.
 FRĀCT, *v. a.* [*fractus*, L.] To break; to violate. *Shak.*
 FRĀCT'ŌN, (*frā'kshun*) *n.* [*fractio*, L.] Act of breaking; the state of being broken; a broken part; a piece.—(*Arithmetic*) A broken number, which consists of a part or parts of any number considered as a unity or whole.
 FRĀCT'ŌN-ĀL, *a.* Belonging to fractions; broken.
 FRĀCT'ŌN-Ā-RY,* *a.* Belonging to fractions; fractional. *Maunder.*
 FRĀCT'ŌUS, (*frā'kshus*) *a.* Cross; peevish; fretful.
 FRĀCT'ŌUS-LY,* *ad.* In a fractious manner. *Ash.*
 FRĀCT'ŌUS-NESS,* *n.* The state of being fractious. *Ash.*
 FRĀCT'ŪRE, (*frā'kt'yur*) *n.* [*fractura*, L.] A breach; separation; a breaking, particularly of a bone; a rupture.
 FRĀCT'ŪRE, (*frā'kt'yur*) *v. a.* [*i.* FRACTURED; *pp.* FRACTURING, FRACTURED.] To break, as a bone, &c.
 FRĒN'Ū-LĪM,* (*frēn'yūn*) *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The string under the tongue. *Crabb.*
 FRĀ-GĀ'R-RĀ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; strawberry. *Hamilton.*
 FRĀ'GĪLE, (*frā'gīl*) *a.* [*fragilis*, L.] Brittle; easily broken; weak; frail.
 FRĀ-GĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Brittleness; weakness; frailty.
 FRĀ'GMENT, *n.* [*fragmentum*, L.] A part broken off from a whole; an imperfect piece.
 FRAG-MĒN'TĀL,* *a.* Consisting of fragments; fragmentary. *Ec. Rev.*
 FRĀG'MEN-TĀ-RY, *a.* Composed of fragments.
 FRĀG'MENT-ĒD,* *a.* Broken into fragments; existing in fragments. *Brande.*
 FRĀ'GŌR, *n.* [L.] A crash, as of something breaking.
 FRĀ'GRANCE, } *n.* Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent;
 FRĀ'GRAN-CY, } grateful odor.
 FRĀ'GRANT, *a.* [*fragrans*, L.] Odorous; sweet of smell.
 FRĀ'GRANT-LY, *ad.* With sweet or pleasing scent.
 FRĀIL, *n.* [*fraille*, old Fr.] A basket made of rushes; a rush.
 FRĀIL, *a.* [*fragilis*, L.] Weak; infirm; easily vanquished or destroyed; decaying; subject to casualties; easily led astray; liable to error or seduction.
 FRĀIL'NESS, *n.* Weakness; frailty. *Norris.*
 FRĀIL'TY, *n.* State of being frail; weakness; infirmity; liability to error; fault proceeding from weakness.
 FRĀI'SPĒŪRE, (*frā'shūr*) *n.* [old Fr.] Freshness; coolness. *Dryden.* [Not in use in English.]
 FRĀISE, (*frāz*) *n.* [Fr.] A pancake with bacon in it.—(*Cook.*) A range of horizontal stakes.
 FRĀMĀ-BLE,* *a.* That may be framed. *Hooker.*
 FRĀME, *v. a.* [*i.* FRAMED; *pp.* FRAMED, FRAMED.] To form or fabricate; to fit to something; to make; to compose; to regulate; to contrive; to plan; to invent; to feign; to forge; to put together, as the timbers of a house.
 †FRĀME, *v. n.* To contrive. *Judges.*
 FRĀME, *n.* A fabric; the timbers which support a house; any thing made to enclose, surround, or support something else; a structure composed of timbers united; order; regularity; scheme; contrivance; shape; form; temper; temperament.—(*Printing*) A stand or structure on which a compositor's cases are placed.
 FRĀMED,* (*frāmd*) *p. a.* Formed; contrived; fitted with a frame.
 FRĀM'ER, *n.* One who frames; maker; former.
 FRĀME'WORK, (-wŭrk) *n.* Exterior work, generally of wood; a frame; a skeleton; work done in a frame.
 FRĀME'WORK-KNIT'TER,* *n.* One who weaves in a frame. *Hawkins.*
 FRĀM'ING, *n.* A joining together; timber-work.
 †FRĀM'PŌLD, *a.* Peevish; fretful; cross-grained. *Shak.*
 FRĀNC,* *n.* A French silver coin, of the value of about 19 cents. *McCulloch.*
 FRĀN'CHISE, (*frān'chiz*) *n.* [Fr.] Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege; immunity; right granted; a district to which a privilege or exemption belongs.
 FRĀN'CHISE, (*frān'chiz*) *v. a.* To enfranchise; to make free. *Shak.* See ENFRANCHISE.
 FRĀN'CHISE-MĒNT, *n.* *Spenser.* See ENFRANCHISEMENT.
 FRĀN'ÇIC,* *a.* Relating to the Franks or the language of the Franks; Frankish. *Warton.*
 FRĀN-CIS/CAN,* *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis.
 FRĀN-CIS/CAN,* *a.* Relating to the order of St. Francis.
 FRĀN'ÇI-BĪL'Ī-TY,* *n.* The quality of being fragile. *Foz.*
 FRĀN'ÇI-BLE, *a.* [*frango*, L.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken.
 FRĀN'ÇI-BLE-NESS,* *n.* Same as *frangibility*. *Perry.*
 FRĀN'ÇŌN, (*frān'yūn*) *n.* A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenser.*

FRĀNK, *a.* [*franc*, Fr.] Liberal; generous; open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved; candid; free; artless; without conditions; without payment.
 FRĀNK, *n.* One of those who wished themselves natives of France; a term applied in the East to a native of Western Europe.—A letter sent, or the privilege of sending letters, by mail, free of postage.—[*A pigsty. Shak.*] See FRANK.
 FRĀNK, *v. a.* [*i.* FRANKED; *pp.* FRANKING, FRANKED.] To free from postage or expense, as letters.—[To shut in a sty; to fatten. *Shak.*]
 FRĀNK-ĀL-MŌG'ŌN, (*frāngk-ā'l-mŏin*) *n.* (*Erg. Law*) A tenure by divine service, or for praying for the souls of the deceased.
 FRĀNK-CHĀSE', *n.* (*Law*) The liberty of free chase. *Hovell.*
 FRĀNKED,* (*frāngkt*) *p. a.* Made free; exempted from postage.
 FRĀNK'IN-GĒNSE, [*frāngk'in-sēns*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *frānk'in-sēns*, *Web.*] *n.* [*frank and incense*.] A gum resin, used as a perfume, which exudes from a species of fir, and possesses a turpentine-like odor and taste. When burnt it exhales a fragrant odor.
 FRĀNK'ING,* *n.* The act of making free; the exemption of letters, &c., from postage.
 FRĀNK'ISH,* *a.* Relating to the Franks. *Verstegan.*
 FRĀNK'LN, *n.* A freeholder. *Spenser.*—In the time of Elizabeth, a freeholder or yeoman, a man above a vassal, but not a gentleman.
 FRĀNK'LN-ĪRE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing iron, zinc, and manganese. *Cleaveland.*
 FRĀNK'LY, *ad.* In a frank manner; openly; freely.
 FRĀNK-MĀR-RĪGE,* *n.* (*Law*) A sort of tenure. *Blackstone.*
 FRĀNK'NESS, *n.* Plainness; candor; openness; liberality.
 FRĀNK'PLĒDGE, *n.* [*franciplegium*, L.] (*Law*) A pledge or surety for freemen.
 FRĀNKs, *pl.* The ancient French. See FRANK.
 FRĀNK-SĒR-VĪCE,* *n.* Service performed by freemen. *Ash.*
 FRĀNK-TĒN'E-MĒNT,* *n.* (*Law*) Freehold. *Blackstone.*
 FRĀN'TIC, *a.* [corrupted from *phrenetic*.] Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; phrenetic.
 FRĀN'TI-CĀL-LY,* *ad.* In a frantic manner. *Hurd.*
 FRĀN'TIC-LY, *ad.* In a frantic manner; madly. *Bale.*
 FRĀN'TIC-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury of passion.
 FRĀ-TĒR'NĀL, *a.* [*fraternus*, L.] Belonging to a brother; brotherly; becoming brothers.
 FRĀ-TĒR'NĀL-LY, *ad.* In a brotherly manner.
 FRĀ-TĒR'NĀTE,* *v. n.* To fraternize. *Jefferson.* [R.]
 FRĀ-TĒR-NĀ'TĪŌN,* or FRĀ-TĒR-NĪŠM,* *n.* Fraternization. *Jefferson.* [R.]
 FRĀ-TĒR'NĪ-TY, *n.* The state or quality of a brother; body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood; men of the same occupation, class, or character.
 FRĀ-TĒR-NĪ-ZĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* Act of uniting as brothers.
 FRĀ-TĒR-NĪZ, (*frā-tēr'nīz*, *Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Todd*; *frā-tēr'nīz*, *Maunder*.) *v. n.* To concur with; to agree or associate as brothers.
 FRĀ-TĒR-NĪZ-ER,* *n.* One who fraternizes or agrees. *Burke.*
 †FRĀ'TRAGE,* *n.* (*Law*) A partition among brothers or coheirs coming to the same inheritance or succession. *Crabb.*
 FRĀT-RĪ-CĪDAL,* *a.* Relating to fratricide. *Maunder.*
 FRĀT-RĪ-CIDE, (*frā-tēr'id*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *frā-tre-sīd*, *P.*) *n.* [*fratricidium*, L.] The murder of a brother; the murderer of a brother.
 FRĀUD, *n.* [*fraus*, L.] Deceit in contracts; deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtlety; stratagem; imposition.
 FRĀUD'FUL, *a.* Treacherous; artful; subtle. *Shak.*
 FRĀUD'FUL-LY, *ad.* Deceitfully; artfully; subtly.
 FRĀUD'Ū-LĒNCE, } *n.* Deceitfulness; trickery; cheating;
 FRĀUD'Ū-LĒN-CY, } artifice.
 FRĀUD'Ū-LĒNT, *a.* Full of fraud; done by fraud; tricky; subtle; deceitful; treacherous.
 FRĀUD'Ū-LĒNT-LY, *ad.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice.
 FRĀUD'Ū-LĒNT-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being fraudulent. *Scott.*
 FRĀUGHT, (*frāwt*) *p. a.* Laden; charged; filled; stored; freighted. See FREIGHT.
 †FRĀUGHT, (*frāwt*) *n.* A freight; a cargo. *Shak.*
 †FRĀUGHT, (*frāwt*) *v. a.* To load; to crowd. *Bacon.*
 †FRĀUGHT'AGE, (*frāwt'ij*) *n.* Lading; cargo. *Milton.*
 FRĀX'Ī-NŪS,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, comprising the ash. *P. Cyc.*
 FRĀY, (*frā*) *n.* A battle; a fight; a duel; a combat; a broil; a quarrel; a riot; an affray;—a rub or chafe in cloth.
 FRĀY, (*frā*) *v. a.* [*i.* FRAYED; *pp.* FRAYING, FRAYED.] [To terrify; to drive away. *Deut.*]—To rub; to wear; to burnish.
 FRĀY'ING, *n.* The peel of a deer's horn. *B. Jonson.*

FREAK, (frĕk) *n.* A sudden and causeless change or turn of mind; a caprice; a fancy; a whim; a capricious prank.

FREAK, *v. a.* To variegate; to checker. *Milton.* [R.]

FREAK/ISH, *a.* Capricious; whimsical; humorsome.

FREAK/ISH-LY, *ad.* Capriciously; whimsically.

FREAK/ISH-NESS, *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

FREAM, *v. n.* To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*

FRECKLE, (frĕk'kl) *n.* A spot of yellowish or brown color on the skin; a spot; discoloration.

FRECKLE, (frĕk'kl) *v. a. & n.* To give or acquire freckles. *Smart.*

FRECKLED, (frĕk'kld) *a.* Spotted; maculated.

FRECKLED-NESS, (frĕk'kld-nĕs) *n.* The state of being freckled. *Sherwood.*

FRECKLE-FACED, (frĕk'kl-fĭst) *a.* Having a face full of freckles. *Beaum. & Fl.*

FRECK'LY, *a.* Full of freckles; spotted. *Sherwood.*

FRED, The same with peace; so *Frederic* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace. *Gibson.*

FRED'STOLE, * *n.* A sanctuary near an altar. *Maunder.*

FREĒ, *a.* Being at liberty; having liberty; not enslaved; uncompelled; unrestrained; unconstrained; unconfined; unreserved; not necessitated; permitted; assuming too much liberty; licentious; open; ingenuous; frank; familiar; easy; candid; conversing without reserve; liberal; not parsimonious; generous; guiltless; invested with franchises; exempt from expense or charge; clear.

FREĒ, *v. a.* [L. FREED; pp. FREING, FREED.] To set at liberty; to manumit; to rid; to clear from any thing ill; to deliver; to rescue; to liberate; to exempt.

FREĒBENCH, * *n.* (*Law*) A widow's dower on a copyhold. *Blackstone.*

FREĒBOOT-ER, *n.* A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

FREĒBOOT-Ē-RY, * *n.* The act or plunder of a freebooter.

Booth.

FREĒBOOT-ING, *n.* Robbery; plunder. *Spenser.*

FREĒBOOT-ING, * *a.* Relating to or like freebooters. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

FREĒBOOT-Y, * *n.* Pillage; plunder; freebootery. *Butler.*

FREĒBORD, * *n.* (*Law*) Ground claimed without or beyond a fence, said to contain two feet and a half. *Jacob.*

FREĒBORN, *a.* Born free; not a slave; inheriting liberty.

FREĒ-CHAP-EL, *n.* (*English law*) A chapel exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or diocesan. *Covel.*

FREĒCOST, *n.* Freedom from expense. *South.*

FREĒ-DEN'I-ZEN, (-zn) *v. a.* To make free. *Ep. Hall.*

FREĒ-DEN'I-ZEN, *n.* A citizen. *Dr. Jackson.* [R.]

FREĒD'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* FREĒD'MEN. One who has been freed from servitude.

FREĒDOM, *n.* State of being free; liberty; exemption from servitude or necessity; independence; privileges; franchises; immunities; unrestraint; the state of ease and scope; ease; facility; assumed familiarity.

FREĒ-FISH'E-RY, * *n.* (*Law*) An exclusive right of fishing in a public river. *Blackstone.*

FREĒ-FOOT'ED, (-fūt'ed) *a.* Not restrained in the march. *Shak.* [ton.]

FREĒ-GRACE, * *n.* Voluntary and unmerited favor. *Mil-FREĒHEART'ED, (-hārt'ed) a.* Liberal; generous.

FREĒHÖLD, *n.* (*Law*) An estate in land or other real property, held by a free tenure for life, or for some uncertain period.

FREĒHÖLD-ER, *n.* One who has a freehold.

FREĒ-LIV-ER, * *n.* One who lives freely or carelessly. *Dr. Allen.* [Dr. Allen.]

FREĒ-LIV-ING, * *n.* Free, careless, or luxurious living.

FREĒ'LY, *ad.* In a free manner; without restraint; without reserve; frankly; liberally; plentifully.

FREĒ'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* FREĒ'MEN. One not a slave or vassal; one possessed of rights, privileges, or immunities; a citizen.

FREĒ-MÄR-TIN, * *n.* A female twin calf whose mate is a male calf. *Loudon.*

FREĒ-MÄ-SON, (-mä-sŏn) *n.* One of an ancient institution or society, said to have been composed originally of masons or builders in stone, and admitted into the society as free and accepted; a mason.

FREĒ-MÄ-SON-RY, * *n.* The institution, craft, science, or principles of freemasons. *Encyc.*

FREĒ'MIND-ED, *a.* Unperplexed; without care.

FREĒ'NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being free.

FRE'ER, *n.* One who gives freedom.

FREĒ-SCHÖÖL, (-skööl) *n.* A school founded and endowed, or so supported as to be free of charge to the scholars.

FREĒ-SÖC'AGE, * *n.* (*Law*) A species of English tenure of lands. *Blackstone.*

FREĒ-SÖ'KEN, (-kn) *a.* Speaking without reserve.

FREĒ'STONE, *n.* A species of sandstone, commonly used in building, so called because, having no grain, it may be cut freely in any direction; a soft sandstone.

FREĒ'THINK-ER, [frĕ'thĭnk-er, J. F. Sm. *Wb. Res;* frĕ'thĭnk'er, S. W. P. Ja.] *n.* A term assumed by disbelievers in Christianity; a libertine; a contemner of religion.

FREĒ'THINK-ING, *n.* Contempt of religion. *Bp. Berkeley*

FREĒ'THINK-ING, * *a.* Unrestricted in thought; liberal; licentious. *Savage*

FREĒ'TWANGUED, (-tŭngd) *a.* Speaking freely. *Bp. Hall.*

FREĒ-WÄR'REN, (-wör'ŕen) *n.* (*Law*) A privilege of preserving and killing game. *Blackstone.*

FREĒ-WILL, *n.* Unrestrained will; the power of directing one's own actions without constraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness; spontaneity.

FREĒ'WILL, * *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous; done freely. *Psalms.*

FREĒ-WOM-AN, (-wŭm-ŏn) *n.* A woman not enslaved.

FREĒZE, *v. n.* [L. FROZE; pp. FREEZING, FROZEN.] To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed; to die by cold.

FREĒZE, *v. a.* To congeal with cold; to harden into ice; to kill by cold.

FREĒZ'ING, * *p. a.* Congealing with cold; chilling.

FREĒZ'ING, * *n.* The act of congealing with cold. *Brome.*

FREIGHT, (frät) *v. a.* [L. FREIGHTED; pp. FREIGHTING, FREIGHTED OR FREUGHT. — *Freight* is more properly an adjective than a participle.] To load for transportation by sea; to load.

FREIGHT, (frät) *n.* The cargo or lading of a ship; the money due for transportation of goods; burden; load.

FREIGHT'AGE, * (frät'aj) *n.* Money paid for freight. *Milton.*

FREIGHT'ER, (frät'er) *n.* One who freights a vessel.

†FREN, *n.* A stranger. *Spenser.*

FRENCH, *n.* The language of the French. — *pl.* The people of France.

FRENCH, *a.* Belonging to France or the French. — *To take French leave*, is to go away without taking leave of the company. *Gros.*

FRENCH-BEAN, * *n.* A species of bean. *Lee.*

FRENCH-CHALK, (-chawk) *n.* An indurated clay.

FRENCH-GRASS, *n.* Sainfoin.

FRENCH-HÖN'TY-SÜC-KLE, * *n.* A plant and flower. *Lee.*

FRENCH-HÖRN, *n.* A musical wind instrument, used in hunting and in regular concerts. *Graves.*

FRENCH'I-FIED, * (-fid) *p. a.* Conformed to French manners or habits. *Burke.*

FRENCH'I-FY, *v. a.* [L. FRENCHIFIED; pp. FRENCHIFYING, FRENCHIFIED.] To make French; to infect with the manners of the French.

FRENCH-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the French. *Ep. Hall.*

FRENCH-PIE, * *n.* A name of the great spotted woodpecker. *Booth.*

FRENCH/WIL-LÖW, * *n.* A plant; rosebay-willow-herb. *Booth.*

FRE-NÉT-ĪK, [frĕ-nĕt'ĭk, J. F. Sm. *Wb. Ash, Nares;* frĕn'-ĕ-tĭk, S. E. K.; frĕ-nĕt'ĭk or frĕn'-ĕ-tĭk, W. P. Ja.] *a.* [φρενητικός.] Mad; distracted; raving; frantic.

FRE-NÉT-Ī-CAL, * *a.* Mad; frenetic. *Hall.*

FREN'ZI-CAL, *a.* Approaching to madness.

FREN'ZY, *n.* [φρενίτις.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; violent passion.

FRE'QUENCE, (frĕ'kwĕns) *n.* Repetition; frequency.

FRE'QUEN-CY, *n.* State of being frequent; repetition; common occurrence; concourse; full assembly.

FRE'QUENT, *a.* [frequens, L.] Often done; often seen; often occurring; common; usual; used often to act. — (*Poetry*) Crowded; thronged.

FRE'QUENT', [frĕ-kwĕnt', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; frĕ'kwĕnt, Wb.] *v. a.* [frequento, L.] [L. FREQUENTED; pp. FREQUENTING, FREQUENTED.] To visit often; to be much in.

†FRE-QUENT-ABLE, *a.* Accessible. *Sidney.*

FRE-QUENT'AGE, * *n.* Act or habit of frequenting. *Southey.*

FRE-QUENT-AT-ION, *n.* Habit of frequenting; resort.

FRE-QUENT-AT-IVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) Denoting frequent repetition; — applied to verbs.

FRE-QUENT-AT-IVE, * *n.* A verb which denotes the repetition of an act or the frequent performance of it. *Booth.*

FRE-QUENT'ER, *n.* One who frequents. *Dr. Jackson.*

FRE-QUENT-LY, *ad.* Often; commonly; not rarely.

FRE-QUENT-NESS, * *n.* Frequency. *Ash.*

FRE-CÄDES', * *n. pl.* Cool walks; shady places. *Maunder.* [R.]

FRE'S'CO, *n.* [It.] Coolness; shade; duskiness. — (*Painting*) A method of painting on fresh plaster, by which the colors sink in and become durable.

FRESH, *a.* Cool; lively in look or feelings; florid; ruddy; modern; young; new; recent; not salt; not warm or vapid; sweet; not stale; not impaired by time or use; unpractised; vigorous; brisk; ravy.

FRESH, *n.*; *pl.* FRESHES. A pool of fresh water; a current of fresh water; a flood, or overflowing of a river.

†FRESH, *v. a.* To refresh. *Chaucer.*

FRESH-BLOWN, (-blŏn) *a.* Newly blown. *Milton.*

FRESH'EN, (frĕsh'sĭn) *v. a.* [L. FRESHENED; pp. FRESHENING, FRESHENED.] To make fresh. *Thomson.*

FRESH'EN, (frĕsh'sĭn) *v. n.* To grow fresh. *Pope.*

FRESH'ET, *n.* A stream or pool of fresh water; a fresh.

Browne — (U. S.) A great rise or flood of water in rivers and streams, caused by rains or melting snow. *Morison*.
FRESH/FORCE *n.* (*Law*) A force newly done, or done within forty days. *Covel*.
FRESH/LY, *ad.* In a fresh manner; coolly; newly.
FRESH/MAN, *n.*: *pl.* **FRESH/MEN**. A novice; one in the rudiments of any knowledge; a member of the lowest class in a college.
FRESH/MAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of a freshman. *Hales*.
†FRESH/MENT, *n.* Refreshment; freshness. *Cartwright*.
FRESH/NESS, *n.* State of being fresh; newness; vigor.
†FRESH-NEW', (*-nū'*) *a.* Unpractised. *Shak*.
FRESH/WA-TER, *a.* Used only to fresh water; raw; unskilled; unacquainted. *Knolles*.
FRESH-WA'TERED, (*-tərd*) *a.* Newly watered. *Akenside*.
FRET, *v. n.* A frith: — agitation, as upon the surface of a stream or of liquors; agitation of mind; irritation; vexation: — a colic; gripes: — (*Mus.*) That stop of a musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string. — (*Arch.*) A kind of knot of two small fillets interlaced; ornamental iron-work below the bars of a grate. — (*Her.*) A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.
FRET, *v. a.* [*l.* **FRETTEO**; *pp.* **FRETING**, **FRETTEO**.] To agitate violently; to wear away by rubbing; to corrode; to eat away; to furnish with frets; to form into raised work; to variegate; to diversify; to chafe; to rub; to irritate; to make angry; to vex.
FRET, *v. n.* To be in commotion; to be worn away; to be corroded; to be angry; to be peevish.
†FRET, *p. a.* Eaten away; fretted. *Levit.* xiii.
FRET/PUL, *a.* Angry; peevish; apt to find fault; splenetic; petulant; captious.
FRET/PUL-LY, *ad.* In a fretful manner.
FRET/PUL-NESS, *n.* Passion; peevishness; ill-humor.
FRET/TED,* *a.* Intersected with small groins or ribs; having frets. *Francis*.
FRET/FREN, (*-tn*) *a.* Rubbed; marked; as, *pock-fretten*, marked with the small-pox. *Todd*.
FRET/TER, *n.* He or that which frets.
FRET/TING, *n.* Agitation; commotion. *Feltham*.
FRET/WY, *a.* Adorned with fret-work or raised work.
FRET/WORK,* (*-wŭrk*) *n.* (*Arch.*) A sort of raised work; a kind of masonry raised in protuberances. *Crabb*.
FRI-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being friable.
FRI-A-BLE, *a.* [*friable*, L.] Easily crumbled or pulverized.
FRI-A-BLE-NESS,* *n.* Friability. *Scott*.
FRI/AR, *n.* [*frère*, Fr.] A brother of some monastic order; a monk. — (*Printing*) Too faint an impression.
FRI/AR-LIKE, *a.* Monastic; unskilled in the world. *Knolles*.
FRI/AR-LY, *a.* Like a friar; monastic; recluse. *For*.
FRI/AR'S-COWL, *n.* A plant, having a flower like a cowslip.
FRI/AR'S-CROWN,* or **FRI/AR'S-THIS/TLE**,* (*-səl*) *n.* The woolly-headed thistle. *Booth*.
FRI/AR'S-LAN'TERN, *n.* The ignis fatuus. *Milton*.
FRI/AR-Y, *n.* [*frerie*, old Fr.] A monastery or convent of friars.
FRI/AR-Y, *a.* Like a friar; belonging to a friary. *Warton*.
FRI/ABLE, *v. n.* [*frivole*, Fr.] To trifle; to totter. *Tatler*.
FRI/ABLE, *a.* Trifling; silly; frivolous. *Brit. Crit.*
FRI/ABLE, *n.* A frivolous fellow; a trifier; a fop.
FRI/BLER, *n.* A trifier; a fop. *Spectator*.
FRI/BURGH, (*frībūrg*) *n.* (*Law*) Surety for one's good behavior; same as *frank-pledge*. — Written also *friborgh* and *frithburgh*.
†FRI/CACE, *n.* [*frizus*, L.] A fricassee; an unguent made by frying several materials together. *B. Jonson*.
FRI-CAN-DŌ',* *n.* [*fricandev*, (*frik'an-dō'*) Fr.] A collop; a sort of Scotch collop. *Ash*.
FRI-CAS-SÉE', *n.* [Fr.] A dish made by cutting a fowl or other small animal in pieces, and dressing or frying it in strong sauce.
FRI-CAS-SÉE', *v. a.* [*l.* **FRICASSEO**; *pp.* **FRICASSEING**, **FRICASSEED**.] To dress in fricassee. *Echard*.
†FRI-CÁ/TION, *n.* [*fricatio*, L.] Act of rubbing; friction. *Bacon*.
FRI/CATION, *n.* [*frictio*, L.] The act of rubbing; the resistance in machines caused by the rubbing of the surfaces while moving; attrition.
FRI/CATION,* *a.* Implying or relating to friction. *R. Adams*.
FRI/DAY, (*frī'da*) *n.* [*Freitag*, Ger.] The sixth day of the week, so named from *Freya*, *Freja*, or *Friga*, a Saxon deity.
†FRIDGE, *v. n.* To move quickly. *Hallywell*.
†FRID/STOLE, *n.* A sanctuary. See **FREDSTOLE**.
FRIED,* (*frīd*) *p. a.* Roasted in a pan over the fire; scorched.
FRIEND, (*frīnd*) *n.* [*frīend*, D.] One joined to another by affection, or by mutual benevolence and intimacy; a confidant; a supporter; an ally; a companion; a favorer; one propitious.
FRIEND, (*frēnd*) *v. a.* To befriend. *Spenser*.
†FRIEND/ED, *a.* Well disposed. *Shak*.
†FRIEND/ING,* *n.* Friendliness. *Shak*.
FRIEND/LESS, (*frīnd'les*) *a.* Destitute of friends; forsaken; destitute; forlorn.

FRIEND/LIKE, (*frēnd'lik*) *a.* Friendly. *Drayton*.
FRIEND/LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being friendly.
FRIEND/LY, *a.* Partaking of friendship; befitting a friend; intimate; kind; favorable; amicable; salutary.
FRIEND/LY, *ad.* In a friendly manner; amicably. [R.]
FRIEND/SHIP, *n.* Intimacy united with affection; friendly feeling; amity; intimacy; favor; personal kindness; assistance; help; correspondence.
FRI/ER,* *n.* He that fries. See **FRIAR**.
FRI/ES'[SH,*] *a.* Relating to Friesland. *Ec. Rev.*
FRI/EZE, (*fréz*) *n.* [*drap de frise*, Fr.] A coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side. — (*Arch.*) A large, flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice.
FRI/EZE,* (*fréz*) *v. a.* To form a nap on cloth; to frizzle; to curl. *Booth*.
FRI/EZED, (*frēzd*) *a.* Napped with frieze. *Huloet*.
FRI/EZE/LIKE, (*fréz'lik*) *a.* Resembling a frieze. *Addison*.
FRI/EZER,* *n.* He or that which friezes. *Booth*.
FRI/EZ/ING-MA-CHINE'*,* *n.* A machine for friezing cloth. *Booth*.
FRI/GATE, *n.* [*frigate*, Fr.] A ship of war with one covered gun-deck, carrying from twenty-four to forty-eight guns, or from twenty to fifty guns; a small vessel. — (*Ornith.*) A species of pelican, called also the *man-of-war bird*.
FRI/G-A-TŌON,* *n.* A small Venetian ship. *Smart*.
FRI/G-E-FÁC/TION, *n.* [*frigus* and *facio*, L.] The act of making cold.
FRI/G-E-FÁC/TIVE,* *a.* Making cold. *Boyle*. [Scott.
FRI/G'E-RA-TŌRY,* *n.* A place for cooling; a refrigerator.
FRI/GHT, (*frīt*) *v. a.* [*l.* **FRIGHTED**; *pp.* **FRIGHTING**, **FRIGHTED**.] To terrify; to disturb with fear; to frighten.
FRI/GHT, (*frīt*) *n.* A sudden terror; alarm; terror; panic; consternation.
FRI/GHTEN, (*frī'tn*) *v. a.* [*l.* **FRIGHTENED**; *pp.* **FRIGHTENING**, **FRIGHTENED**.] To fright; to intimidate; to terrify; to shock with dread.
FRI/GHTEN-ABLE,* *a.* That may be frightened. *Coleridge*.
FRI/GHT/FUL, (*frīt'fūl*) *a.* Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.
FRI/GHT/FUL-LY, *ad.* In a frightful manner.
FRI/GHT/LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being frightful.
FRI/G'ID, (*frīd'id*) *a.* [*frigidus*, L.] Cold; wanting warmth of body; wanting warmth of affection; impotent; dull; lifeless; formal. — *Frigid zone*, (*Geog.*) the space between each pole and the polar circles, which are 23° 28' from the poles.
FRI-QŪD'I-TY, *n.* [*frigiditas*, L.] State of being frigid; coldness; want of warmth; dullness; impotence.
FRI/QŪD-LY, *ad.* Coldly; dully; without affection.
FRI/QŪD-NESS, *n.* Coldness; dullness; frigidity.
FRI/QŪ-FY,* *v. a.* To cool; to refrigerate. *Ash*. [R.]
FRI-QŪ-RIF/IC, *a.* [*frigorificus*, L.] Causing cold. *Quincy*.
FRI-QŪ-RIF/ICAL,* *a.* Producing cold; frigorific. *Blount*.
FRI/L, *v. n.* [*friller*, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold. [R.]
FRI/L,* *v. a.* To decorate with frills or gathers. *Smollett*.
FRI/L, *n.* An edging or ruffle of fine linen or cotton: — the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when *frilling* with cold.
†FRIM, *a.* Flourishing; luxuriant. *Drayton*.
FRINGE, *n.* [*frange*, Fr.] An ornamental border of loose threads added to dress or furniture; the edge; margin; extremity.
FRINGE, *v. a.* [*l.* **FRINGEO**; *pp.* **FRINGING**, **FRINGED**.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate.
FRINGED,* (*frīnd*) *p. a.* Furnished or decorated with fringe.
FRINGE/LESS,* *a.* Destitute of fringe. *Dr. Allen*.
FRIN-GLL/LÁ,* *n.* [L.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; chaffinch. *Brande*.
FRIN-GIL-LÁ/CEOUS,* (*frīn-jil-lá'shus*) *a.* Relating to the fringilla. *Maunder*.
FRINGE/MÁ-KER, *n.* A manufacturer of fringe. *Swift*.
FRING/Y, *a.* Adorned with fringes. *Shenstone*.
FRI/P/ER, *n.* [*frípier*, Fr.] A dealer in frippery; a fripperer. *James*.
FRI/P/ER-ER, *n.* One who deals in frippery. *Sherwood*.
FRI/P/ER-Y, *n.* The place where old clothes are sold; traffic of cast-off things; old clothes; cast dresses; rags; trumpery; trifles.
FRI/P/ER-Y, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. *Gray*.
FRĪ-SEĪZ, (*frē-zār*) [*frē-zār*, *W. Ja.*; *frē-zār*, *K.*; *frē-zār*, *Sm.*; *frē-zur*, *P.*] *n.* [Fr.] A hair-dresser. *Warton*.
FRISK, *v. n.* [*frisque*, old Fr.] [*l.* **FRISKED**; *pp.* **FRISKING**, **FRISKED**.] To leap; to skip; to dance in frolic or gayety.
†FRISK, *a.* Lively; jolly; frisky. *Bp. Hall*.
FRISK, *n.* A frolic; a leap; a fit of wanton gayety.
†FRIS/KAL, *n.* A leap; a caper. *B. Jonson*.
FRI/SK/ER, *n.* One who frisks; a wanton.
FRI/SK/ET, *n.* A light iron frame in which the sheets of paper are successively confined on the form for impression in printing.
FRI/SK/FUL, *a.* Full of gayety or gambols. *Thomson*.
FRI/SK/I-NESS, *n.* Gayety; liveliness. [Low.]
FRI/SK/ING, *n.* Frolicsome dancing; wild gayety.
FRI/SK/Y, *a.* Gay; airy; frolicsome; wanton.
FRI/S/LE, *v. a.* See **FRIZZLE**.

FROST, * v. a. To sell goods on time, or upon trust. *Crabb*.
FRI-SÛRE', * n. [Fr.] A curling or crispation of the hair.
Smollett.
FRI-T, n. The matter of which glass is made, consisting of silice, fixed alkali, &c., after it has been calcined.
FRI-T, * v. a. To expose to a dull red heat, for the purpose of expelling moisture and carbonic acid from materials for making glass. *Brande*.
FRI-TH, n. [*frētum*, L.] A strait of the sea; an estuary; a widening of a river at the mouth; a place for confining fish; a kind of net.
FRI-TH, n. [*frith*, Welsh.] A woody place; a forest. *Drayton*. A small field taken out of a common. *Wynne*. [R.]
FRIT-I-Y, a. *Woody*. *Skelton*.
FRI-TIL-LARY, n. A genus of plants; a species of lily.
FRIT-TI-NAN-CY, n. [*frittinio*, L.] The chirping of an insect.
FRI-TTER, n. [*frutere*, Fr.] A small piece cut to be fried; a little pancake; a fragment; a small piece.
FRI-TTER, v. a. [i. FRITTERED; pp. FRITTERING, FRITTERED.] To cut into small pieces to be fried; to break into fragments. — To *fritter away*, to pare off; to reduce to nothing.
FRI-VOL-TY, n. Triflingness; frivolousness; folly.
FRI-VOL-U-S, a. [*frivolus*, L.] Worthless; trifling; of no moment; trivial; petty; weak; foolish.
FRI-VOL-U-S-LY, ad. Triflingly; without weight.
FRI-VOL-U-S-NESS, n. Want of weight or importance.
FRI-ZE, (frēz) n. [*Arch.*] See **FRI-ZE**.
FRI-ZE, v. a. [*friser* or *frizer*, Fr.] [i. FRIZZED, pp. FRIZZING, FRIZZED.] To curl; to crisp; to frizzle. *Smollett*.
FRI-ZLE, (-z) v. a. [*friser*, Fr.] [i. FRIZZLED, pp. FRIZZLING, FRIZZLED.] To curl in short curls like the nap of frieze; to frizz; to frieze. *Harnar*.
FRI-ZLE, n. A curl; a lock of hair crisped. *Milton*.
FRI-ZLER, n. One who frizzles; a friseur.
FRO, ad. From; backward. — It is a part of the adverbial phrase *To and fro*, i. e., to and from, or backward and forward.
FROCK, n. [*frac*, Fr.] A dress; a coat; an outer garment, as of a monk or a farmer; a gown for children.
FROCKED,* (frōkt) a. Furnished or covered with a frock. *Brit. Crit.*
FROE,* n. A revelling, idle, dirty woman. *Drayton*. [R.]
FROG, n. A small, amphibious animal with four feet; a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; frush.
FROG-BIT, n. An herb. *Ainsworth*.
FROG-FISH, n. A loathsome looking fish, called also the *monkfish* and *goosefish*. *Storer*.
FROG-GRASS, n. A kind of herb.
FROG-GY, a. Having frogs. *Sherwood*.
FROG-HOP-PER,* n. An insect of the genus cicada. *Booth*.
FROG-LÉT-TUCE, (-tjz) n. A plant.
FROG-LIKE,* a. Resembling a frog. *Goldsmith*.
FRŌISE, (frōiz) n. [*froisser*, Fr.] Bacon cooked in a pancake. *Bailey*. See **FRAISE**.
FROLIC, a. Gay; full of levity; full of pranks. *Shak*.
FROLIC, n. A wild prank; a scene of mirth or merriment; a gambol; sport.
FROLIC, v. n. [i. FROLICKED; pp. FROLICKING, FROLICKED.] To play wild pranks; to be merry.
FRŌLIC-LY, ad. Gayly; wildly. *Beaum. & Fl.*
FRŌLIC-SŌME, (-sūm) a. Full of wild gaiety; playful.
FRŌLIC-SŌME-LY, ad. With wild gaiety.
FRŌLIC-SŌME-NESS, n. Wildness of gaiety; pranks.
FRO-M, prep. Noting source or beginning with departure, absence, or distance, sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively; out of; because of; since. — It is often joined by an ellipsis with adverbs; as, "*from above*," i. e., from the parts above. [ne.]
FRŌM-WARD, prep. Away from; contrary to towards. *Sib-*
FRŌND, n. [*fronde*, Fr.] (*Bot.*) A green, leafy branch; the stem and leaf combined; the leaf of a fern or palm. *Low-*
FRŌN-DŌTION, n. [*frondatio*, L.] A lopping of trees. *Eo-*
FRŌN-DESCE',* v. n. To put forth leaves. *Stoughton*. [R.]
FRŌN-DES-CENCE,* n. (*Bot.*) The time or the act of putting forth leaves. *Lincoln*.
FRŌN-DIF-ER-OUS, a. [*frondifer*, L.] Bearing leaves.
FRŌN-DŌSE',* a. (*Bot.*) Full of leaves; leafy. *Crabb*.
FRŌNS,* n. [L.] (*Zool.*) The region of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex. *Brande*.
FRŌNT, [frŏnt, P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; frŏnt, K. S.; frŏnt or frŏnt, W.] n. [*frons*, L.] The forehead; the face; the van of an army; the fore part of any thing, as of an army or a building; the most conspicuous part.
FRŌNT,* a. Relating to the front or face. P. Cyc.
FRŌNT, (frŏnt) v. a. [i. FRONTED; pp. FRONTING, FRONTED.] To oppose directly, or face to face; to stand opposed or over against.
FRŌNT, v. n. To stand foremost. *Shak*.
FRŌNTAGE,* n. The fore part of a building; front. P. Mag.

FRŌNT'AGE,* n. (*Law*) One who owns the opposite side. *Jacob*.
FRŌNT'AL, n. [*frontale*, L.] A frontlet. — (*Med.*) A medication for the forehead. — (*Arch.*) A little pediment over a door or window.
FRŌNT'AL,* a. Relating to the forehead; noting a bone which forms the forehead. *Brande*.
FRŌN'TAT-ED, a. [*frons*, L.] (*Bot.*) Noting a flower leaf that grows broader till its termination; not cusped. *Quincy*.
FRŌNT-BŌX, (frŏnt'bŏks) n. The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. *Pope*.
FRŌNT'ED, a. Formed with a front. *Milton*.
FRŌN'TIER, (frŏn'tēr, P. E. Ja. Sm.; frŏnt'yēr, S. J. F.; frŏn'chēr or frŏnt'yēr, W.; frŏn'tēr, Wb.) n. [*frontière*, Fr.] The limit or utmost verge of any territory; the border. — pl. The parts that front another country or an invading army.
FRŌN'TIER, a. Bordering; continuous. *Addison*.
FRŌN'TIER,* v. n. To form or constitute a frontier. *Tem-*
FRŌN'TI'ERED, (frŏn'tērd) a. Guarded on the frontier. *Spenser*.
FRŌN'TING,* p. a. Having the front towards; opposing.
FRŌN-TIN-LAC (frŏn-tjŏn-yak') n. A rich French wine, named from Frontignan, in Languedoc, the place of its production.
FRŌN-TIS-PĪCE, n. That part which first meets the eye, as the ornamental page of a book; the face of a building.
FRŌN'TLESS, a. Wanting shame; void of diffidence.
FRŌN'TLET, n. [*frons*, L.] A bandage worn on the forehead. [*Booth*.]
FRŌN'T-LĪNE,* n. The first of the three lines of an army.
FRŌN-TŌN',* n. [Fr.] A member which serves as an ornament over doors, windows, &c. *Crabb*.
FRŌN'T-RŌOM, n. An apartment in the fore part of a house.
FRŌN'ISH, a. Peevish; froward. *Ld. Clarendon*.
FRŌRE, a. Frozen; frosty. *Milton*.
FRŌRN, a. Frozen; congealed with cold. *Spenser*.
FRŌRY, a. Frozen; covered with hoar frost. *Spenser*.
FRŌST, (frŏst or frāwt) (frŏst, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.; frāwt, K. Wb. *Nares*.) n. The state or temperature of the air which occasions the congelation of water; the congelation of water or vapor; the effect of congelation or freezing on vegetables or dew; hoar-frost.
FRŌST,* v. a. [i. FROSTED; pp. FROSTING, FROSTED.] To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost, as with white sugar. *Smart*.
FRŌST-BEAR-ER,* n. An instrument to exhibit the freezing of water in *vacuo*; a cryophorus. *Wollaston*.
FRŌST-BIT-TEN, (frŏst-bit-tŏn) a. Nipped by frost.
FRŌST-BLĪTE,* n. A plant; the orch. *Booth*.
FRŌST-BŌUND,* a. Bound by frost or ice. *Scott*.
FRŌST'ED, a. Covered with hoar-frost, or with something resembling it.
FRŌST-I-LY, ad. With frost; with excessive cold.
FRŌST-I-NESS, n. Cold; freezing coldness.
FRŌSTLESS,* a. Free from frost. *Swift*.
FRŌST-NAIL, n. A nail with a prominent head driven into a horse-shoe to prevent slipping.
FRŌST'WORK, (frŏst'wŏrk) n. Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs; frosted work: — a winter amusement. *War-*
FRŌST'Y, a. Producing or containing frost; cold; chill in affection; resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-headed.
FRŌTH, (frŏth or frāwth) [frŏth, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; frāwth, S. K. Wb. *Nares*.] n. [*frac*, Dan.] Spume; foam; the bubbles caused by fermentation; unsubstantial matter; an empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
FRŌTH, v. a. To foam; to throw out spume. *Dryden*.
FRŌTH, v. n. To make to froth. *Beaum. & Fl.*
FRŌTH'I-LY, ad. In a frothy manner; with foam.
FRŌTH-I-NESS, n. State of being frothy; emptiness.
FRŌTH-SPIT,* n. A white froth found on the leaves of certain plants in the spring; woodware. *Booth*.
FRŌTH'WORM,* (-wŏrm) n. An insect. *Goldsmith*.
FRŌTH-Y, a. Full of foam, froth, or spume; soft; empty; wanting substance; vain; trifling.
FRŌUNCING, v. a. [*froncor*, or *fronser*, Fr.] [i. FROUNCED; pp. FROUNCING, FROUNCED.] To form into plait or wrinkles; to frizzle or curl.
FRŌUNCE, n. A wrinkle; a plait; a fringe, or curl, or some ornament of dress: — a disease in hawks, in which spittle gathers as a fringe about the bill.
FRŌUNCELESS, a. Without wrinkles. *Chaucer*.
FRŌU-ZY, a. Fetid; musty; dim; cloudy. *Swift*. [Low.]
FRŌW, n. [*frau*, Germ.] A woman; generally applied to a Dutch or German woman. *Beaum. & Fl.* An instrument used in splitting staves.
FRŌW, a. Brittle. *Evelyn*.
FRŌWARD, a. Peevish; refractory; perverse.
FRŌWARD-LY, ad. Peevishly; perversely.

FRÖWARD-NĒSS, *n.* Peevishness; perverseness.
 FRÖW'ER, (frö'er) *n.* A cleaving tool; a frow. *Tasser.*
 FRÖWN, *v. n.* [i. FROWNED; *pp.* FROWNING, FROWNED.] To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to look stern or displeased.
 FRÖWN, *v. a.* To repel by a threatening or angry look.
 FRÖWN, *n.* A contraction of the brow in displeasure; a stern look; a look of displeasure.
 FRÖWN'FUL, **n.* Wrinkled in displeasure; frowning. *Langhorne.* [R.]
 FRÖWN'ING, **p. a.* Wearing a frown; stern; severe.
 FRÖWN'ING-LY, *ad.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.
 FRÖW'Y, *a.* Musty; frowzy. *Spenser.* [R.]
 FRÖW'ZY, **a.* Ill-scented; fetid; frouzy. *Smart.*
 FRÖZEN, (frö'zn) *p. a.* from *Freeze.* Congealed with cold; chill in affection; void of heat. See *FREEZE.*
 FRÖZEN-NĒSS, (frö'zn-nĒs) *n.* The state of being frozen. *Gauden.*
 F. R. S. Abbreviation for *Fellow of the Royal Society.*
 FRÜB'BISH, *v. a.* To furbish. *Barret.*
 FRÜCT'ED, *a.* (Her.) Bearing fruit, as trees.
 FRUC-TĒS'ENCE, **n.* The season of fruit. *Smart.*
 FRUC-TIC'U-LOSE, **a.* Loaded with fruit. *Hooker.* [R.]
 FRUC-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*
 FRUC-TIF-IC'ATION, *n.* Act of fructifying; part of a plant appropriated to generation; fecundation.
 FRUC-TIF'Y, *v. a.* [fructifier, Fr.] [i. FRUCTIFIED; *pp.* FRUCTIFYING, FRUCTIFIED.] To make fruitful; to fertilize.
 FRUC-TIF'Y, *v. n.* To bear fruit. *Hooker.*
 FRUC-TIF'Y-ING, **p. a.* Making fruitful; fertilizing.
 FRUC-TU-A-RY, **n.* One who possesses the fruits or produce of any thing. *Byrnes.* [R.]
 FRUCTU'ATION, *n.* Product; fruit. *Pownall.*
 FRUCTU'OUS, *a.* Fruitful; fertile. *Phillips.*
 FRUCTU'RE, (fruct'ur) *n.* Use; fruition. *Cotgrave.*
 FRUGAL, *a.* [frugalĭs, L.] Practising proper economy; thrifty; sparing; economical; parsimonious.
 FRUGAL'ITY, *n.* Prudent economy; thrift; good husbandry.
 FRUGAL-LY, *ad.* In a frugal manner; thriftily.
 FRUGAL-NĒSS, **n.* The quality of being frugal. *Ash.*
 FRUG'AIN, *n.* [fourgon, Fr.] An oven-fork; the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred. [England.]
 FRUGIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [frugifer, L.] Bearing fruit. *More.*
 FRUGIV'OROUS, **a.* Feeding on fruits. *Pennant.*
 FRUIT, (früt) *n.* [fructus, L.; *fruit*, Fr.] Whatever the earth produces in supply of the necessities of animals; the product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained, or which is taken for food; production; profit; advantage; effect; produce of the womb.
 FRUIT, (früt) *v. n.* To produce fruit. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
 FRUIT'AGE, (früt'aj) *n.* [fruitage, Fr.] Fruit collectively. *Milton.*
 FRUIT-BEAR-ER, *n.* That which produces fruit. *Mortimer.*
 FRUIT-BEAR-ING, (früt'bär-ing) *a.* Producing fruit.
 FRUIT'ER-ER, *n.* One who trades in fruit. *Shak.*
 FRUIT'ER-ESS, **n.* A female who sells fruit.
 FRUIT'ERY, *n.* A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.
 FRUIT'FUL, (früt'fü) *a.* Yielding fruit; fertile; productive; prolific; pregnant; not barren; plentiful; abundant.
 FRUIT'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a fruitful manner; plentifully.
 FRUIT'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being fruitful.
 FRUIT'GRÖVE, *n.* A close plantation of fruit-trees. *Pope.*
 FRUIT'ING, **n.* The production of fruit. *Pennant.*
 FRUIT'ING, **a.* Pertaining to or yielding fruit. *Smart.*
 FRUIT'Y-TION, (frü-ish'un) *n.* [fruor, L.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.
 FRUIT'YVE, *a.* Enjoying; possessing. *Boyle.*
 FRUIT'LESS, (früt'les) *a.* Barren; not bearing fruit; vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable; ineffectual; abortive.
 FRUIT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Vainly; idly; unprofitably.
 FRUIT'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.
 FRUIT-LOFT, **n.* A loft to preserve fruit in. *Maunder.*
 FRUIT-SHÖP, **n.* A place where fruit is sold. *Joadrell.*
 FRUIT-TIME, *n.* Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.
 FRUIT'TREE, *n.* A tree that produces fruit.
 FRUIT'TRÄCH-ER, **n.* A dealer in fruit. *Milton.*
 FRUMENT'IOUS, (früm-ment'ish'us) *a.* [frumentum, L.] Made of grain.
 FRUMENT'IOUSNESS, **a.* Relating to grain. *Coles.*
 FRUMENT'ATION, *n.* A general dose of corn. *Cockeram.*
 FRUMENT-TY, *n.* [frumentica, Fr.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk—commonly corrupted to *furmenty*. *Dr. Goner.*
 FRUMP, *v. a.* To mock; to insult. *Beaum. & Fl.* [R.]
 FRUMP, *n.* [fA joke; a flout. *B. Hall.*]—In modern colloquial usage, a cross-tempered, old-fashioned female. *Smart.*
 FRUMP'ER, *n.* A mocker; a scoffer. *Cotgrave.*
 FRUMP'ISH, **a.* Old-fashioned; cross-grained. *Smart.*
 FRÜSH, *v. a.* [froisser, Fr.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Shak.*

FRÜSH, *n.* The frog, or a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; a discharge of fetid matter from the frog of the foot; called also *thrush*.
 FRÜS'TRA-BLE, **a.* That may be frustrated. *Perry.* [R.]
 †FRÜS'TRÄNE-OUS, *a.* [frustra, L.] Vain; useless. *More.*
 FRÜS'TRÄTE, *v. a.* [frustror, L.] [i. FRUSTRATED; *pp.* FRUSTRATING, FRUSTRATED.] To defeat; to disappoint; to balk; to make null; to nullify; to foil.
 FRÜS'TRÄTE, *a.* Vain; frustrated. *Dryden.*
 FRÜS'TRÄTION, *n.* Act of frustrating; state of being frustrated; disappointment; defeat. *South.*
 †FRÜS'TRÄTIVE, *a.* Fallacious; disappointing. *Ainsworth.*
 FRÜS'TRÄTO-RY, *a.* That makes void. *Ayliffe.*
 FRÜS'TUM, *n.* [L.] pl. FRÜS'TA. (*Geom.*) The part of a solid next to the base, left by cutting off the top by a plane parallel to the base.—The *frustum* of a cone is the part cut off from a cone, which does not contain the vertex.
 FRÜ-TĒS'CENT, **a.* Becoming shrubby. *Crabb.*
 FRÜ'TĒX, **n.* [L.] *A shrub.*—(*Bot.*) A plant whose branches are perennial, and proceed directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk. *Brande.*
 †FRÜ'TI-CANT, *a.* [fruticans, L.] Full of shoots. *Evelyn.*
 FRÜ'TI-CÖSE, **a.* Relating to shrubs; shrubby. *Low.*
 FRÜ'TI-CÖS, **a.* } *don.*
 FRÜY, (früt) *n.* [frain, Goth.] A swarm of little fishes; a swarm of animals, &c.—a dish of things fried:—a kind of sieve.
 FRÜY, (früt) *v. a.* [frigo, L.] [i. FRIED; *pp.* FRYING, FRIED.] To dress in a pan on the fire, as food; to heat or roast in a pan over the fire.
 FRÜY, (früt) *v. n.* To be roasted in a pan on the fire; to suffer the action of fire; to melt or be agitated with heat.
 FRÜY'ING, **p. a.* Roasting in a pan; melting with heat.
 FRÜY'ING-PAN, *n.* A metal pan for frying food.
 FRÜYTH, See *FIRTH.*
 †FÜB, *v. a.* To put off. *Shak.* See *FOB.*
 †FÜB, *n.* A plump young person; written also *fuvs Malone.*
 FÜC'ATE, *a.* [fucatus, L.] Painted; disguised by false show *Elyot.*
 FÜC'ATED, *a.* Painted; disguised by false show.
 FÜ'CUS, *n.* [L.] pl. FÜ'CŪ. Paint for the face; disguise; false show.—(*Bot.*) The name of a genus of submarine plants.
 FÜ'DER, *n.* A load, as of lead; fother. See *FOTHER.*
 FÜ'DLE, (füd'dl) *v. a.* [i. FUDDELED; *pp.* FUDDLING, FUDDED.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 FÜ'DLE, (füd'dl) *v. n.* To drink to excess. *L'Estrange.*
 FÜ'DLER, *n.* A drunkard; a tippler. *Baxter.*
 FÜ'DLING, **p. a.* Drinking to excess; getting drunk. *Spence.*
 FÜDGE, *interj.* An expression of the utmost contempt, usually bestowed on absurd or lying talkers. *Goldsmith.*
 FÜDGE, **n.* A made-up story; nonsense; stuff. *Smart.*
 FÜELLEMORETE, (fül'yp-mört) *n.* [Fr.] See *FUELLE-MORTE.*
 FÜ'EL, *n.* [fuaql, Norm. Fr.] The matter or aliment of fire; any combustible substance used for the production of heat.
 FÜ'EL, *v. a.* To supply with fuel. *Thomson.* [R.]
 FÜ'EL-LER, *n.* He or that which supplies fuel. *Donne.*
 FÜ'GA, **n.* [L.] (*Mus.*) A fuge. See *FUGUE.*
 FÜ-GÄ'CIOUS, (fü-gä'sh'us) *a.* [fugax, fugacĭs, L.] Volatile; fleeting. *Sterne.*
 FÜ-GÄ'CIOUS-NĒSS, (fü-gä'sh'us-nĒs) *n.* Volatility.
 FÜ-GÄ'C'ITY, *n.* Volatility; act of flying away.
 †FÜ-GÄ-CY, **n.* The act of flying; fugacity. *Milton.*
 FÜGH, (fü) *interj.* Commonly *foh.* *Dryden.* See *FÖH.*
 FÜ'GLE, **n.* (*Med.*) An impostume in the ear. *Ash.*
 FÜ'GLE-TIVE, (fü'gle-tiv) *a.* [fugitivus, L.] Not tenable; unstable; not durable; volatile; apt to fly away; flying; vagabond; running away; perishable; likely to perish; short-lived, as, "fugitive pieces or pamphlets."
 FÜ'GLE-TIVE, *n.* One who runs from his post; a runaway; a deserter; one hard to be caught or detained.
 FÜ'GLE-TIVENĒSS, *n.* Volatility; instability. *More.*
 FÜ'GLE-MAN, **n.* pl. FÜ'GLE-MĒN. A non-commissioned officer appointed to take his place in front of a regiment, as a guide to the soldiers in the movements of the drill. *Brande.*—Written also *fugelman*. See *FUGELMAN.*
 FÜ'GUE, (füg) *n.* [fuga, L.; fugue, Fr.] (*Mus.*) Flying music; a musical composition in which the different parts follow each other, each repeating in order what the first had performed. ♪ Sometimes very improperly pronounced *fū*.
 FÜ'GUJST, **(fü'gĭst)* *n.* One who composes or executes fugues. *Crabb.*
 †FÜL'CIBLE, *a.* [fulcibilis, L.] That may be propped up.
 †FÜL'CIMENT, *n.* [fulcimentum, L.] A fulcrum. *Wilkins.*
 FÜL'CRATE, **a.* (*Bot.*) Having branches that descend to the earth. *Smart.*
 FÜL'CRUM, *n.* [L.] pl. L. FÜL'CRĀ; Eng. FÜL'CRUMS. (*Meck.*) The support on which a lever rests; a prop.—(*Bot.*) The support of a plant; a stipule.

FÜL-FÜL', v. a. [i. FULFILLED; pp. FULFILLING, FULFILLED.] To perform what has been held out in prophecy or promise; to accomplish; to answer; to effect; to realize; to complete.

FÜL-FÜL'LER, n. One who accomplishes or fulfills.

FÜL-FÜL'LING, n. Fulfillment; completion.

FÜL-FÜL'MENT, n. Act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled; accomplishment; completion; performance.

FÜL-FRÄUGHT', (fül'fräw't') a. See FÜL-FRÄUGHT.

FÜL'FRÄUCHT', (fül'fräw't') a. See FÜL-FRÄUGHT.

FÜL'GENT, a. [fulgens, L.] Shining; bright; effulgent.

†FÜL'GID', (fül'jíd') a. [fulgidus, L.] Shining; glittering; dazzling. *Bailey*.

†FÜL'GID'Í-TY, n. Splendor; dazzling glitter. *Bailey*.

FÜL'GÖR, n. [fulgor, L.] Splendor; dazzling brightness.

†FÜL'GV-RÄNT, a. Lightening; flashing. *More*.

†FÜL'GV-RÄTE, v. n. [fulguro, L.] To emit flashes of light. *Chambers*.

FÜL-GV-RÄTION, n. [†The act of lightening, *Donne*.] A sudden brightening of melted gold or silver in the cupel of the assayer. *Francis*.

FÜL'GV-RITE, * n. (*Min*.) A vitrified sand tube, supposed to have originated from the action of lightning. *P. Cyc*.

†FÜL'GV-RY, n. [fulgur, L.] Lightning. *Cockeram*.

FÜL'HAM, n. A cant word for false dice. *Shak*.

FV-LÍG'Í-NOUS, a. [fuliginosus, L.] Sooty; smoky. *Bacon*.

FV-LÍG'Í-NOUS-LY, ad. In a smoky state. *Shenstone*.

FV-LÍG'Í-ÓS'Í-TY, * n. Smokiness. *Smart*.

FÜL-MÄRT, n. See FÜDMÄRT. *Walton*.

FÜLL, v. a. Having no space empty; replete; without vacancy; stored; plump; fat; saturated; sated; having the imagination abounding; large; complete; containing the whole matter; strong; not faint; mature; perfect; entire; not horned or gibbous, as, a full moon.

FÜLL, n. Complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole; the total; the state of satiety; the moon's time of being full.

FÜLL, ad. Quite to the same degree; without abatement; with the whole effect; exactly; directly. In old writers, it is frequently placed before adverbs and adjectives in the sense of *very*; as, *full off*; *full sad*, &c. — It is often used in composition; as, *full-fed*, sated.

FÜLL, v. a. [i. FULLED; pp. FULLING, FULLED.] To thicken cloth; to cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FÜLL'Ä-CÖRNERD, a. Gorged with acorns. *Shak*.

FÜLL'ÄGE, n. Money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FÜLL'ÄGED', (-äjd') a. Being of mature age. *Phillips*.

FÜLL'ÄM, n. See FÜLHAM.

FÜLL'ÄRMED', (-ärdm'd') a. Completely armed. *Smith*.

FÜLL-BLÖÖMED', (fül'blömd') a. Having perfect bloom.

FÜLL-BLÖWN', (-blön') a. Completely blossomed; spread out by the wind.

FÜLL-BÖT'TÖM', * a. Having a full bottom; full-bottomed. *Addison*.

FÜLL-BÖT'TÖMED, (-tumd') a. Having a large bottom.

FÜLL-BÜTT', ad. Directly against. *L'Estrange*.

FÜLL-CHÄRQED', (-chärd') a. Charged to the utmost. *Shak*.

FÜLL-CRÄMMED', (-krämd') a. Crammed to satiety.

FÜLL-DRESSED', (-drést') a. Dressed for company.

FÜLL-DRIVE', ad. Driving as fast as possible. *Chaucer*.

FÜLL-EARED', (-ärd') a. Having the heads full of grain.

FÜLL'ER, n. One whose business it is to fill cloth.

FÜLL'ER'S-EARTH', n. A species of marl of a close texture, having the property of absorbing grease.

FÜLL'ER'S-THIS'TLE, or FÜLL'ER'S-WEED, n. A plant; the teasel.

FÜLL'ER-Y, n. A fuller's work-place; a fulling-mill.

FÜLL-FED', (füll'fäd') a. Having large, prominent eyes.

FÜLL-FED', a. Sated; fat; sated. *Pope*.

FÜLL-FRÄUCHT', (-fräw't') a. Fully stored. *Shak*.

FÜLL-GÖRQED', (-görd') a. Fed to the full. *Shak*.

FÜLL-GÖRN', (-görn') a. Completely grown. *Milton*.

FÜLL-HÄRT'ED, a. Full of confidence; elated. *Shak*.

FÜLL-HÖT', a. Heated to the utmost. *Shak*.

FÜLL'ING, * n. The act of dressing cloth. *Hamilton*.

FÜLL'ING-MILL, n. A mill where cloth is full. *Mortimer*.

FÜLL-LÄ'DEN, (-dn') a. Having a full load.

FÜLL-LÄNGTH', * a. Embracing the whole; extending the whole length; as, "a full-length portrait." *Brit. Crit.*

FÜLL-MÄNNED', (-mänd') a. Completely furnished with men, as a ship. *Shak*.

FÜLL-MÖÖTHED', (-möüth'd') a. Having a full voice.

FÜLL-ÖR'ED, (-ör'd') a. Having the orb complete.

FÜLL-SÖULED', * (-söld') a. Magnanimous. *Colton*.

FÜLL-SPRÄAD', (-spräd') a. Spread to the utmost extent. *Dryden*.

FÜLL-STÖM'ÄCHED, (-stüm'säkt') a. Gorged. *Tourneur*.

FÜLL-STÜFFED', (-stüft') a. Filled to the utmost extent.

FÜLL-SÜMMED', (-sümd') a. Complete in all its parts. *Hovell*.

FÜLL-WINGED', (-wing'd') a. Strong-winged; ready for flight.

FÜL'LY, ad. With fullness; largely; abundantly; copiously; completely.

FÜL'MÄR, * n. (*Ornith*.) A British bird, valued for its oil. *Booth*.

FÜL'MJ-NÄNT, a. Thundering; making a loud noise. [R.]

FÜL'MJ-NÄTE, v. n. [fulmino, L.] [i. FULMINATED; pp. FULMINATING, FULMINATED.] To thunder; to make a loud noise; to explode; to issue out ecclesiastical censures.

FÜL'MJ-NÄTE, v. a. To throw out as an object of terror; to denounce. — (*Chem*.) To cause to explode.

FÜL'MJ-NÄTE, * n. (*Chem*.) A compound of fulminic acid with a base. *Brande*.

FÜL'MJ-NÄT-ING, * p. a. Denouncing; exploding with noise. — *Fulminating powder*, a compound of nitre, pearl-ash, and sulphur, which makes a loud explosion.

FÜL'MJ-NÄTION, n. The act of fulminating; denunciation; an explosion.

FÜL'MJ-NA-TO-RY, a. Thundering; striking terror. *Cotgrave*.

†FÜL'MINE, v. a. [fulminer, Fr.] To shoot; to dart, like lightning. *Spenser*.

FÜL'MINE, v. n. To thunder; to sound like thunder. *Milton*.

FÜL'MIN'IC, * a. (*Chem*.) Noting an acid contained in fulminating silver. *P. Cyc*.

FÜL'NESS, n. The state of being full; completeness; repletion; satiety; abundance; swelling of the mind; force of sound.

FÜL'SÖME, (fül'sum) [fül'sum, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] fül'sum, Wb.] v. n. Nauseous; offensive; disgusting; fawning; rank; gross.

FÜL'SÖME-LY, ad. In a fulsome manner; nauseously.

FÜL'SÖME-NESS, n. Nauseousness; fulness.

FÜL'VID, a. [fulvidus, L.] Of a deep yellow color. *More*.

FÜL'VOUS, * a. Yellow; tawny; of the color of saffron; fulvid. *Smart*.

FÜ-MÄ'DÖ, n. [fumus, L.] A smoked fish. *Carew*.

FÜ'MÄGE, n. [fumus, L.] (*Law*) A tax on smoke-places; hearth-money.

FÜ'MÄ-RÖLE, * n. A hole from which smoke issues in a sulphur mine or volcano. *Smart*.

FÜ'MÄ-TO-RY, n. [fumeterre, Fr.] A genus of plants.

FÜ'MBLE, (füm'bl) v. n. [fumbelen, D.] [i. FUMBLLED; pp. FUMBLING, FUMBLLED.] To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly; to play chiddishly; to falter.

FÜ'MBLE, v. a. To manage awkwardly. *Shak*.

FÜ'MBLER, n. One who fumbles.

FÜ'MBLING, * p. a. Doing any thing awkwardly.

FÜ'MBLING-LY, ad. In an awkward manner. *B. Jonson*.

FÜME, n. [fumus, L.] Smoke; vapor; exhalation, as affecting the smell or brain; rage; passion; idle conceit.

FÜME, v. n. [i. FUMED; pp. FUMING, FUMED.] To smoke; to vapor; to yield vapor; to pass off in vapors; to be in a rage.

FÜME, v. a. To smoke; to dry in the smoke; to perfume with odors; to disperse in vapors.

FÜ'MET, n. [Fr.] The dung of the deer: — the scent of meat, as venison or game, when kept too long.

†FV-MÉTTE', (-mët't') n. [Fr.] Fumet. *Swift*. See FÜMER.

FÜ'MID, a. [fumidus, L.] Smoky; vaporous. *Bronce*. [R.]

FÜ-MID'Í-TY, n. Smokiness; tendency to smoke. [R.]

FÜ-MID-NESS, * n. Smokiness. *Smart*.

FÜ-MÍF'V-GÍST, * n. A driver away of smoke. *Dr. Allen*. [R.]

FÜ'MÍ-GÄTE, v. n. [fumiger, Fr.] [i. FUMIGATED; pp. FUMIGATING, FUMIGATED.] To smoke; to perfume, purify, or cleanse by smoke or vapor; to medicate by vapors.

FÜ-MÍ-GÄTION, n. Act of fumigating; vapor.

FÜ'MÍ-GÄ-TÖRY, * a. Purifying by smoke. *Maunder*. [R.]

FÜ'MING, n. Act of scenting by smoke; fume.

FÜ'MING-LY, ad. With fume; angrily; in a rage.

FÜ'MISH, a. Smoky; also hot, choleric. *Mirror for Mag.* [R.]

FÜ'MÍ-TEB, n. A plant of rank smell; fumitory. *Shak*.

FÜ'MÍ-TO-RY, n. A genus of strong-scented plants: — winter also fumitory.

FÜ'MÍ-TEL, * n. A hinky or mute. *Booth*.

FÜ'MÖUS, a. [fumus, Fr.] Producing or filled with fumes; smoky. *Dryden*.

FÜN, n. Sport; merriment; frolic. *More*. [Colloquial.]

FÜ-NÄM-BU-LÄ-TÖRY, n. Rope-dancing. *Ash*.

FÜ-NÄM-BU-LÄ-TÖRY, n. Narrow, like the rope of a rope-dancer; performing like a rope-dancer.

FÜ-NÄM-BU-LÍST, n. A rope-dancer. *The Looker-on*. [R.]

FÜ-NÄM-BU-LÖ, n. [Sp.] A rope-dancer; funambulist. *Bacon*.

FÜ-NÄM-BU-LÜS, n. [L.] A funambulist. *Wotton*. [R.]

FÜNC'TION, (fünk'fshun) n. [functio, L.] Performance; employment; office; occupation; office of a member of the body; place; charge; faculty; power: — a mathematical expression considered with reference to its form.

FÜNC'TION-ÄL, * a. Relating to some office or function. *Smart*.

FÜNC'TION-ÄRY, (fünk'fshun-ä-re) n. One who holds an office; one who performs any duty or service.

FÜNC'TUS ÖF-FÍSH'Ö, * (-öf-fish'ö) [L.] Having discharged duty; having no longer official power. *Scandamir*.

FÜND, n. [fund, Fr.] An established stock or capital; that out of which supplies are drawn; a debt due by a gov-

ermment which pays interest money.— *Public funds*, the public debt, due from a government.— *Sinking fund*, a fund or stock created for the reduction of a debt.
FUND, *v. a.* [*FUND*ED; *pp.* *FUNDING*, *FUNDED*.] To place in or make a part of a stock; to erect into a stock charged with interest.
FUNDA-MENT, *n.* [*fundamentum*, L.] [Originally, foundation. *Chaucer*.] The seat of the body, or its aperture.
FUNDA-MENT'AL, *a.* Serving for the foundation; essential; important.
FUNDA-MENT'AL, *n.* An essential principle; that upon which any thing is built. *South*.
FUNDA-MENT'AL-LY, *ad.* Essentially; originally.
FUNDA-MENT'AL-NESS,* *n.* State of being fundamental. *Scott*.
FUND'ED,* *a.* Placed in the funds. *Qu. Rev.*— *Funded debt*, that part of the national or public debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.
FUND'-HOLD-ER,* *n.* One who owns stocks in the funds. *Foz*.
FUN'DI,* or **FUN-DUN'GI**,* *n.* An African grain, produced from a very small plant, used for food. *Farm. Encyc.*
FUND'ING,* *p. a.* Placing in the funds; relating to the funds. *Bri.*
FUN-NE'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to funerals. *Sir T. Browne*.
FUN'NER-AL, *n.* [*funerailles*, Fr.] A burial; interment; the pomp, ceremony, and procession of a funeral.
FUN'NER-AL, *a.* Relating to or used at a burial.
FUN'NER-ATE, *v. a.* [*funeratus*, L.] To bury. *Cockeram*.
FUN'NER-ATION, *n.* Solemnization of a funeral. *Knatchbull*.
FUN-NE'RE-AL, *a.* Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal. *Pope*.
FUN-NEST', *a.* [*funestus*, L.] Doleful; lamentable. *Phillips*.
FUN'GATE,* *n.* A combination of fungic acid with a base. *Francis*.
FUN'GUS, [*fungus*, L.] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool. *Burton*.
FUN'GI-BLE,* *n.*; *pl.* **FUNGIBLES**. (*Scotch law*) Goods which are computed by number, weight, or measure. *Whishaw*.
FUN'GIC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid derived from mushrooms. *Brande*.
FUN'GINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The fleshy part of mushrooms purified. *Brande*.
FUN'GITE,* *n.* A coral production. *Ray*.
FUN'GI-VOR-OUS,* *a.* Feeding on fungi. *Kirby*.
FUN'GOID,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a fungus. *P. Cyc.*
FUN-GOS'T-TY, *n.* A soft excrecence. *Biblioth. Bibl.*
FUN'GUS, (*fung'gus*) *a.* Excrecent; spongy; wanting firmness.
FUN'GUS, *n.* [*L.* *pl.* *L. FUN'GI*; *Eng.* *FUN'GVS-ES*.] A mushroom; a toadstool; a spongy excrecence, as from a plant, or from an animal body, as the *proud-flesh* formed in wounds.
FUN'GULE, (*fun'ng-kl*) *n.* [*funiculus*, L.] A small cord or string.
FUN'GUL-AR, *a.* Consisting of a cord, fibre, or ropes.
FUN'GUL-Y-LIS,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) The stalk by which some seeds are attached to the placenta. *P. Cyc.*
FUNK, *n.* An offensive smell. *King*. [*Vulgar.*]
FUNK, *v. a.* To infect with an offensive smell. *King*. [*Vulgar.*]
FUNK, *v. n.* To emit an offensive smell. *Vulgar.*
FUN'NEL, *n.* [*infundibulum*, L.] An inverted hollow cone with a pipe; a pipe for pouring liquors into vessels; a passage; the shaft or upper part of a chimney.
FUN'NELLED,* (*-neld*) *a.* Having funnels; having the form of a funnel. *Goldsmith*.
FUN'NEL-LIKE,* *a.* Resembling a funnel. *Hill*.
FUN'NEL-NET,* *n.* A net formed like a funnel. *Goldsmith*.
FUN'NEL-SHAPED,* (*-shapt*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a funnel. *Brande*.
FUN'NY, *a.* Comical; droll. *Gent. Mag.* [*Colloquial.*]
FUN'NY, *n.* A light boat; a kind of wherry.
FUR, *n.* [*furra*, low *L.*] The finer hair on certain animals, growing thick on the skin; the skin with the fur prepared for garments; soft hair; a coating, such as collects on the tongue in a fever.
FUR,* *a.* Consisting or made of fur; as, "a fur cap." *P. Cyc.*
FUR, *v. a.* [*FURRED*; *pp.* *FURRING*, *FURRED*.] To line or cover with fur; to coat with soft matter.
FUR, *ad.* [*now* written *far*.] At a distance. *Sidney*.
FUR-R'ACIOUS, (*-shus*) *a.* [*furax*, L.] Thievish. *Bailey*.
FUR-R'ACI-TY, *n.* Disposition to steal. *Cockeram*. [*R.*]
FUR'-BEAR-ING,* *a.* Bearing or yielding fur. *Booth*.
FUR'-BE-LÖW, (*fur'be-low*) *n.* A fringe or puckered stuff worn as fur round the petticoat or other part of a woman's dress.
FUR'-BE-LÖW, *v. a.* [*FURBELOWED*; *pp.* *FURBELOWING*, *FURBELOWED*.] To adorn with furbe lows.
FUR'BISH, *v. a.* [*fourbir*, Fr.] [*FURBISHED*; *pp.* *FURBISHING*, *FURBISHED*.] To rub or scour till bright; to burnish; to polish.
FUR'BISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be polished. *Sherwood*.
FUR'BISH-ER, *n.* One who furbishes.
FUR'GATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Forked; fork-shaped. *Smart*.

FUR'GATED,* *a.* Forked; divided like a fork. *Pennant*.
FUR-GATION, *n.* [*furca*, L.] The state of branching or being branched.
FUR'GU-LAR,* *a.* Fork-shaped;— applied to a bone in a fowl, commonly called *merrythought*. *Roget*.
FUR'DLE, *v. a.* [*fardeler*, Fr.] To contract; to furl. *Brownie*.
FUR'FUR, *n.* [*L.*] Dandruff or scurf on the skin.
FUR-FUR-RÄ'CHOVS, (*fur-fu-rä'shus*) *a.* Scurfy; scaly; branny.
FUR-FU-RÄ'TION,* *n.* The falling of scurf from the head. *Chambers*.
FUR-RÖS-TY,* *n.* (*Med.*) Raving madness. *Crabb*. [*R.*]
FUR-RÖ'SÖ,* [*L.*] (*Mus.*) Furiously; vehemently. *Crabb*.
FUR'RÖ-S, *a.* [*furiosus*, L.] Mad; raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason; impetuous; vehement; angry.
FUR'RÖ-S-LY, *ad.* In a furious manner; madly.
FUR'RÖ-S-NESS, *n.* Frenzy; madness; transport.
FURL, *v. a.* [*FURLED*; *pp.* *FURLING*, *FURLED*.] To draw up, as into a bundle; to contract.
FURL'ING-LINE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope employed in furling. *Crabb*.
FUR'LÖNG, *n.* The eighth part of a mile; forty rods.
FUR'LÖUGH, (*-lo*) *n.* [*verlof*, D.] (*Mil.*) Leave of absence from military service to an officer or soldier for a limited time.
FUR'MENTY, } *n.* See **FRUMENTY**.
FUR'ME-TY, }
FUR'NACE, (*für'nas*) *n.* [*furnus*, L.] An enclosed fireplace; an enclosed place for a fire to maintain a violent heat for melting, &c.
FUR'NACE, *v. a.* To throw out, as sparks. *Shak.* [*R.*]
FUR'NISH-MENT, *n.* [*fourniment*, Fr.] Furniture. *Spenser*.
FUR'NISH, *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.] [*FURNISHED*; *pp.* *FURNISHING*, *FURNISHED*.] To supply with what is wanted or necessary; to give; to fit up; to store; to provide; to procure; to equip; to decorate.
FUR'NISH, *n.* A specimen; a sample. *Greene*.
FUR'NISHED,* (*für'nisht*) *p. a.* Supplied; fitted up; equipped.
FUR'NISH-ER, *n.* [*fournisseur*, Fr.] One who furnishes.
FUR'NISH-ING, *n.* Act of supplying; a sample.
FUR'NISH-MENT, *n.* A supply of things necessary. *Cotgrave*.
FUR'NI-TURE, [*für'ne-tür*, *P. J. F. Ja.*; *für'ng-chür*, *W.*; *für'ne-tür*, *S.*; *für'ni-tür*, *K.*; *für'ne-tür*, *colloquially* *für'ne-chör*, *Sm.*] *n.* Goods put in a house for use or ornament; movables; appendages; equipage; embellishments; decorations; effects; chattels.— *Printing*) Materials for extending pages of type to their proper length, and separating them to proper distances.— *Arch.*) Brass work of locks, knobs of doors, window-shutters, &c.
FUR'RI-ER, *n.* A dealer in furs. *Cotgrave*.
FUR'RI-ERY,* *n.* The trade in furs. *Cook's Voyag.*
FUR'RING,* *n.* A piece of timber used to bring any piece of carpentry to an even surface. *Crabb*.
FUR'RÖR,* *n.* [*L.*] Fury; madness; rage. *Sir T. Wyatt*.
FUR'ROW, (*für'rö*) *n.* A small trench made in the ground by a plough; a trench; a hollow; a wrinkle.
FUR'ROW, *v. a.* [*FURROWED*; *pp.* *FURROWING*, *FURROWED*.] To cut in furrows; to hollow.
FUR'ROW-FACED, (*-fast*) *a.* Having a furrowed face.
FUR'ROW-SLICE,* *n.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plough. *Farm. Encyc.*
FUR'ROW-WEED, *n.* A weed that grows in furrowed land.
FUR'RY, *a.* Covered with or consisting of fur.
FUR'THER, *a.* [*from* *Forth*; *comp.* *further*, *sup.* *furthest*.] At a greater distance; farther. F *Further* and *farther*, of the same signification, are both in good use. See *Farther*.
FUR'THER, *ad.* To a greater distance.
FUR'THER, *v. a.* [*FURTHERED*; *pp.* *FURTHERING*, *FURTHERED*.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to assist.
FUR'THER-ANCE, *n.* Promotion; advancement; help.
FUR'THER-ER, *n.* One who furthers; promoter.
FUR'THER-MORE, *ad.* Moreover; besides.
FUR'THER-MOST,* *a.* *superl.* Most distant; furthest. *Ash*.
FUR'THEST,* *a.* *superl.* Most distant. See *FURTHER*.
FUR'THEST, *ad.* At the greatest distance. *Stenstone*.
FUR'TIVE, *a.* [*furtivus*, L.] Stolen; got by theft.
FUR'TIVE-LY,* *ad.* By theft; in a furtive manner. *Ed. Rev.*
FUR'TYM,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Law*) Theft; robbery. *Hamilton*.
FURVUN-CLE, (*für'un-kl*) *n.* [*furunculus*, L.] A boil; a felon; an angry pustule.
FUR'-WROUGHT, (*-räwt*) *a.* Made of fur. *Gay*.
FUR'RY, *n.* [*furor*, L.] Madness; rage; passion of anger; frenzy.— *(Mythology)* A goddess of vengeance;— hence a turbulent, raging woman. [*ries.* *Pope*.]
FUR'RY-GÖ'D'DESS,* *n.* The pagan deity *Ate*, one of the *FUR'RY-LIKE*, *a.* Raving; raging; furious. *Thomson*.
FURZE, (*fürz*) *n.* A prickly shrub; gorse; goss; whin.
FURZE'BUSH,* *n.* A plant or shrub; the furze. *Hill*.

FÜR/ZEN,* (-zn) *a.* Relating to furze; furzy. *Holland.*
 FÜR/ZY, *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse. *Gay.*
 FÜ-SA-RÖLE',* *n.* (*Arch.*) A moulding or ornament placed immediately under the echinus in the Doric, Ionic, and Composite capitals. *Crabb.*
 FÜS-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or obscuring.
 FÜS/CINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A brownish matter, obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. *P. Cyc.*
 FÜS/CITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A greenish or grayish-black mineral. *Cleveland.* [*Ray.*]
 FÜS/COUS, *a.* [*fuscus*, L.] Brown; of a dim or dark color. FÜSE, (füz) *v. a.* [*fundo*, *fusum*, L.] [*fused*; *pp.* FÜSING, FÜSED.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.
 FÜSE, (füz) *v. n.* To be melted.
 FÜ-ŠEÉ', *n.* [*fuscau*, Fr.] A cylinder, or part of a watch round which the chain winds; that part of a bomb or grenade which makes it take fire; the track of a buck; a sort of firelock or gun: — in the last sense often written *fusil*. See FÜSIL.
 FÜ-Š-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being fusible.
 FÜ-Š-BLE, (fü-žp-bl, *P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; fū-šp-bl, *S. W.*) *a.* That may be melted or fused.
 FÜ-Š-FÖRM,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a spindle. *P. Cyc.*
 FÜ-ŠIL, (fü-žil) *a.* [*fusilis*, L.] Capable of being melted; fusible.
 FÜ-ŠIL, (fü-žil or fu-žē') [fü-žil, *P. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; fu-žē', *S. W. J. F.*; fu-žil', *K.*] [*Fr.*] A firelock; a small musket; a fusee. See FÜSEE. — (*Her.*) Something like a spindle.
 FÜ-Š-LĒER', *n.* A soldier armed with a fusil; a musketeer.
 FÜ-Š-ING,* *p. a.* Melting. — *Fusing point*, the degree of heat at which any solid body melts. *Francis.*
 FÜ-ŠION, (fü-žhun) *n.* [*fusio*, L.] The act of melting; state of being melted. *Newton.*
 FÜSS, *n.* A tumult; a bustle; much ado about trifles. *Swift.* [Colloquial.]
 FÜS/ŠI-FY,* *v. n.* To make a bustle about trifles; to bustle. *Qu.* [Vulgar.]
 FÜS/ŠI-LY,* *ad.* In a bustling manner. *Byron.* [Low.]
 FÜS/ŠING,* *a.* Making a fuss; bustling. *Sir W. Scott.*
 FÜS/ŠLE,* *v.* See FÜZZLE.
 FÜS/ŠY,* *a.* Addicted to trifling; bustling. *Martineau.* [Low.]
 FÜST, *n.* [*fuste*, Fr.] The trunk or shaft of a column: — a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.
 †FÜST, *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to smell ill. *Shak.*
 FÜST'ED, *a.* Mouldy; stinking. *Bp. Hall.*
 FÜST'ET,* *n.* [*fusetet*, Fr.] The wood of the *rhus cotinus*; a fugitive yellow dye; a kind of fustic. *Ure.*
 FÜST'IAN, (füst'yan) *n.* [*fustaine*, Fr.] A thick, twilled cotton, of several varieties, embracing velveteen and cordu-

roy. — (*Rhet.*) An inflated style, or forced elevation in writing or speaking; bombast.
 FÜST'IAN, (füst'yan) *a.* Made of fustian: — swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid.
 †FÜST'IAN-IST, (füst'yan-ist) *n.* A writer of fustian. *Milton.*
 FÜS'TIC, *n.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dyeing cloth. *Sprat.*
 FÜS'TIE,* *n.* (*West Indies*) The offspring of a white and a mustie. *Hodgson.*
 †FÜS'TI-GÄTE, *v. a.* To beat with a stick; to cane. *Bailey.*
 FÜS-TI-GÄ'TION, *n.* A Roman punishment of beating with a cudgel; a Catholic penance. *Abp. Sancroft.*
 †FÜS-TI-LÄ'R-I-AN, *n.* A low fellow; a scoundrel. *Shak.*
 FÜS'TI-LÜG, } *n.* A gross, fat, unwieldy person. *Junius*
 FÜS'TI-LÜGS, } [Obsolete or vulgar.]
 FÜS'TI-NESS, *n.* Mouldiness; bad smell. *Sherwood.*
 FÜS'TY, *a.* Ill-smelling; mouldy. *Shak.*
 FÜS'URE,* (fü-žbur) *n.* Act of melting; fusion. *Ash.* [*n.*]
 FÜ'TLE, (fü-žl) *a.* Trifling; worthless; of no weight; trivial; frivolous; useless; vain.
 FÜ'TLE-LY,* *ad.* In a futile manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 FÜ-TIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being futile; uselessness.
 FÜ-TIP-LÜG, *a.* Worthless; trifling. *Howell.*
 FÜT'TOCKS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The timbers of a ship, between the floor timbers and the top ones. — *Futtock shrouds*, small shrouds.
 †FÜT'URE, (fü-žyur) [fü-čhur, *S. J.*; fü-čhur, *W.*; fü-čur, *P.*; fü-čur, *F.*; fü-čur, *Ja. K.*; fü-čur, colloquially fü-čoor, *Sm.*] *a.* That will be hereafter; that is to come.
 †FÜT'URE, (fü-žyur) *n.* Time to come. *Locke.*
 †FÜT'URE-LY, (fü-žyur-le) *ad.* In time to come. *Raleigh.*
 †FÜT'UR-IST,* *n.* One who has regard to the future; one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled. *Month. Rev.* [future. *Hamilton.* [*n.*]
 FÜ-TU-R'IAL* (fü-žyur-riš'al) *a.* Relating to futurity;
 FÜ-TU-R'IALION, (fü-žyur-riš'al) *n.* The state or condition of being to be hereafter. *Pearson.* [*n.*]
 FÜ-TÜ-R'RY-TY, *n.* The state of being future; time to come; event to come.
 FÜZE,* *n.* A short tube, made of well-seasoned wood, and fixed in the bore of a shell, used in exploding. *P. Cyc.*
 FÜZZ, *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.
 †FÜZZ, *v. a.* To make drunk. *M. Wood.*
 FÜZZ,* *n.* Light particles; volatile matter. *Smart.*
 FÜZZ'BÄLL, *n.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts, and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball.
 †FÜZZLE, *v. a.* To make drunk. Same as fuzzi. *Burton.*
 FÜZ'ZY, *a.* Rough and shaggy; having fuzzi. *Forby.*
 FÜY, or FIE, *interj.* A word of blame: — for shame! *Spenser.*

G.

G, the seventh letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; *G*, one hard, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *gain*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gem*, *ginger*, *dingy*. — (*Mus.*) The fifth note or degree of the diatonic scale: the treble clef.

GÄB, *v. n.* To talk idly; to prate; to lie. *Chaucer.*
 GÄB, *n.* The mouth; loquacity; prate; idle talk. [Vulgar.]
 GÄB'A-BÄGE,* *n.* A coarse cloth in which Irish goods are wrapped up. *Ash.*
 GÄB-ÄR-DINE', (gäb-är-dēn') *n.* [*gabardina*, Sp.] A coarse frock; a mean dress. *Shak.*
 GÄB'BLE, (-hl) *v. n.* [*gabbare*, It.] [*i.* GÄBBLED; *pp.* GÄB-LING, GÄBBLED.] To talk without meaning; to prate.
 GÄB'BLE, *n.* Inarticulate sounds; unmeaning talk; prate.
 GÄB'BLER, *n.* One who gabbles; a prater.
 †GÄ'BEL, *n.* [*gabelle*, Fr.] (*Law*) An impost laid on commodities; excise; a tax.
 †GÄ'BEL-LER, *n.* A collector of taxes. *Wright.*
 GÄB-ER-DINE', (gäb-er-dēn') *n.* See GÄBARDINE.
 GÄ'B-I-ON, *n.* [*Fort.*] A wicker basket filled with earth, to shelter men from the enemy's fire.
 GÄ-B-I-ON-NÄDE',* *n.* (*Fort.*) A bulwark of gabions. *Crabb.*
 GÄ'BLE, *n.* [*gabli*, Icel.] The triangular end of a house, or other building, from the eaves to the top.
 GÄ'BLE,* *a.* Noting the triangular end of a house above the eaves; as, "the gable end." — *Gable window*, a window in the gable. *Francis.*
 GÄ'BLET,* *n.* A small gable; a triangular decoration. *Francis.*
 GÄB'RON-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A foliated scapolite. *Aikin.*
 GÄ'B/Y, or GÄW'B/Y, *n.* A silly person; a dunce. [Colloquial.] *Todd.*
 GÄD, *n.* A sceptre, or club; an ingot of steel; a style or graver.

GÄD, *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Welsh.] [*i.* GADDED; *pp.* GADDING, GÄD-DED.] To ramble or walk about idly.
 GÄD'-Ä-BÖÜT, *n.* One who runs about much; gadder. *Todd.*
 GÄD'-BĒĒ,* *n.* A gad-fly; a large stinging fly. *Maunder.*
 GÄD'DER,* *n.* One who gads about idly; a rambler.
 GÄD'DING,* *a.* A going about; a pilgrimage. *Fulke.*
 GÄD'DING-LY, *ad.* In a rambling, roving manner. *Hulcott.*
 GÄD'DISH,* *a.* Disposed to gad or wander about idly.
 GÄD'DISH-NESS,* *n.* Idleness; waste of time. *Leighton.*
 GÄD'FLY, *n.* [*gadda*, Swed.] A fly or insect that stings cattle; a stinging fly; a breeze; gad-bee.
 †GÄD'LING, *a.* Straggling. — *n.* A gad-about. *Chaucer.*
 GÄ'DÖD,* *n.* (*Ich.*) A family of soft-finned fishes, of which the cod-fish may be regarded as the type. *Brande.*
 GÄD'Ö-LIN-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A rare, hard mineral, of black, brownish, or yellowish color: — called also *yttrite* or *ytterite*. *Ure.*
 GÄ'DVS,* *n.* A fish commonly called the *whiting*. *Scott.*
 †GÄ'E'LIC, (gä-ē-lik, *Ja. K. R.*; gä-ē-lik, *Sm.*) *n.* The Gaelic language, a dialect of the Celtic.
 †GÄ'E'LIC, *a.* Pertaining to those descendants of the Celts who inhabit the Highlands of Scotland, or to their language.
 GÄFF, *n.* [*gaffe*, Fr.] A harpoon or large hook. — (*Naut.*) The boom which extends the upper part of the large sail in a sloop.
 GÄF'FER, *n.* An old word of respect applied to an aged man, as *gammer* to a woman; at present obsolete, or applied only to an old rustic. *Gay.*
 GÄF'FLE, (gäf'fl) [*gafflak*, Icel.] *n.* An artificial spur for a fighting cock; a steel lever to bend cross-bows. *Sherwood.*
 GÄFF'LÖCK, *n.* See GÄVELOCK.

GAG, *v. a.* [*gaghel*, Dutch.] [*i.* GAGGED; *pp.* GAGGING, GAGGED.] To stop the mouth with something that allows breathing, but hinders speaking; to shut up; to stop.

GAG, *n.* Something to gag with; something to put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating. *Milton.*

GAGE, *n.* [*gage*, Fr.] A pledge; a pawn; a challenge to combat; a measure; a rule of measuring:—an instrument or apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon.—(*Naut.*) The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water. See GAUGE, and WEATHER-GAGE.

GAGE, *v. a.* [*gager*, Fr.] [*i.* GAGED; *pp.* GAGING, GAGED.] To water; to impawn; to bind by a pledge; to engage; to measure. See GAUGE.

GAG'ER, *n.* One who gages. See GAUGER.

GAG'GER, *n.* He or that which gags. [*Bacon.*]

GAG'GLE, *v. n.* To make a noise like a goose; to cackle. †GAG'GLING, *n.* A noise made by geese; cackling. *Howell.*

GAIN'ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A greenish hard mineral, sometimes called *automalite*. *Brande.*

GAIN'E-RY, *n.* Mirth. See GAYETY.

GAILLARD'E, * (*gäl-yärd'*) *n.* [Fr.] A lively Italian dance. *Brande.*

GAILY, *ad.* Merrily. See GAVLY.

GAIN, *v.* [*gain*, Fr.] Profit; advantage; emolument; benefit; lucro; interest; unlawful advantage; overplus in a computation, opposed to loss.—(*Arch.*) A lapping of timbers; the cut made for receiving a timber.

GAIN, *v. a.* [*gagner*, Fr.] [*i.* GAINED; *pp.* GAINING, GAINED.] To obtain as profit and advantage; to win, not to lose; to acquire; to obtain; to procure; to reach; to attain.—*To gain over*, to draw to a party or interest.

GAIN, *v. n.* To have profit; to be advanced; to encroach; to get ground; to prevail; to obtain influence with.

GAIN, *a.* Handy; ready; convenient; desirable.—[In frequent use in Norfolk and Suffolk, England. *Forby.*]

GAIN'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being gained. *Sherwood. [R.]*

†GAIN'AGE, *n.* [*gaignage*, old Fr.] Profit from the tillage of land; the draft oxen, horses, plough, and furniture, for carrying on the tillage of land. [*Cowper.*]

GAIN-DE-VOT'ED, * *a.* Devoted to the pursuit of gain.

GAIN'ER, *n.* One who gains.

GAIN'FUL, *a.* Advantageous; profitable; lucrative; productive.

GAIN'FUL-LY, *ad.* Profitably; advantageously.

GAIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Profit; advantage.

†GAIN'GIV-ING, *n.* Misgiving; a giving against. *Shak.*

GAIN'LESS, *a.* Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

GAIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprofitableness.

†GAIN'LY, *ad.* Handily; readily; dexterously. *More.*

[[GAIN'SAY, or GAIN'SAY, [*gän-sä*, *W. J. E. F. Ja.*; *gän'sä*, *S. P. E. K. Sm.*] *v. a.* [*i.* GAINSAID; *pp.* GAINSAYING, GAINSAID.] To contradict; to oppose; to deny any thing.

[[GAIN-SAY'ER, or GAIN'SAY-ER, *n.* A contradicter.

[[GAIN-SAY-ING, or GAIN'SAY-ING, *n.* Opposition.

GAINST, (*öent*) *prep.* Contracted from *against*. *Dryden.*

†GAIN'STÄND, *v. a.* [*i.* GAINSTOOD; *pp.* GAINSTANDING, GAINSTOOD.] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney.*

†GAIN'STRIVE, *v. a.* To withstand; to oppose. *Grimoald.*

†GAIN'STRIVE, *v. n.* To make resistance. *Spenser.*

GAIR-FÖWL, * *n.* A large bird; the auk or penguin. *Booth.*

GAIR'ISH, (*gär'ish*) *a.* Gaudy; showy; glaring; gay; flighty.—Written also *garish*.

GAIR'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a garish manner. *Johnson.*

GAIR'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being garish. *Johnson.*

GAIT, *n.* [*gat*, Dutch.] Manner of walking; carriage; bearing; march; walk:—a shaft of grain tied in a particular manner. *Landon.*

GÄT'ED, *a.* Having a particular gait. *Shak.*

GÄT'ER, *n.* [*gätre*, Fr.] *pl.* GÄTERS. A covering of cloth for the leg; a kind of spatterdash.

GÄT'ER, *v. a.* To dress or furnish with gaiters. *Todd.*

GÄT'ER, * or GÄT'NER, * *n.* One who gaiters or ties up grain in a particular manner to preserve it from rain. *Landon.*

GÄ'LA, [*gä'la*, *W. F. Sm.*; *gä'la*, *Ja.*; *gä'la*, *J.*; *gä'la* or *gä'la*, *K.*] *n.* [*Sp.*, dress, finery; *It.*, ornament, finery, mirth.] A show; festivity; mirth.

GA-LÄCTINE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A milky and waxy substance. *Phil. Mag.*

GA-LÄCTITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A whitish fossil substance. *Smart.*

GA-LÄCTO-DEN'DRUM, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The milk-tree or cow-tree. *Hamilton.*

GÄL-ÄCTÖM'E-TER, * *n.* An instrument to ascertain the quality of milk; a lactometer. *Ure.*

GÄL-ÄCTÖPH'A-GÖÜS, * *a.* Feeding on milk. *Dunglison.*

GÄL-ÄCTÖPH'A-RÖÜS, * *a.* Carrying milk. *Dunglison.*

GA-LÄCTO-PÖI-ÉT-IC, * *a.* (*Med.*) Producing milk. *Brande.*

GÄ'LA-DÄY, * *n.* A day of festivity or splendor; a holiday. *Lee.*

†GA-LÄGE', *n.* [*galoge*, old Fr.] A shepherd's clog; a galoeche. *Spenser.*

GA-LÄNG'AL, *n.* [*galanga*, Fr.] Zedary; a medicinal root. *Hill.*

GA-LÄ'TIANS, * (*gä-lä'shanz*) *n. pl.* [from *Galatia*.] Persons descended from the Gauls who settled in Lower Asia, and to whom one of the Epistles of St. Paul was addressed.

GÄL'AX-Y, [*gäl'ak-se*, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *gäl'ak-se*, *S. K.*; *gä-lak'se*, *P.*] *n.* [*γαλαξίας*.] The milky way; a luminous tract or zone, seen in the evening encompassing the heavens, or sky, from horizon to horizon:—any splendid assemblage of persons or things.

GÄL'BA-NÖM, *n.* [*L.*; *χαλβάμ*.] A resinous gum; a concrete used in varnish and medicine. *Hill.*

GÄL'BY-LÖVS, * *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) The nut or ball of the cypress or juniper. *P. Cyc.*

GALE, *n.* [*galling*, Ger.] A current of air; a storm of wind; a gust; a wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze:—a plant growing in bogs.

GÄLE, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To sail from. *Chambers.*—To sing. *Tyrrhoid.* [Obsolete or rare.]

GÄ'LE-A, * *n.* [*L.*] A helmet; a headpiece.—(*Surgery*) A bandage.—(*Zool.*) A sort of sea-hedgehog.—(*Bot.*) The upper lip of a labiate flower. *P. Cyc.*

GÄL'EÄS, or GÄL'E-ÄS, [*gäl'yäs*, *S. J. F.*; *gäl'yäs*, *W. K.*; *gäl'eäs*, *P. Sm.*] *n.* A low, heavy-built vessel; a Venetian galley. [*don.*]

GÄ'LE-ÄTE, * *a.* Formed like a helmet; helmeted. *Lou-GÄ'LE-ÄT-ED, a.* [*galatus*, *L.*] Covered as with a helmet.

GA-L'E'NA, * *n.* [*L.*] (*Min.*) Lead ore; native sulphuret of lead. *Ure.*

GA-L'EN'IC, { *a.* Relating to galena:—relating to the
GA-L'EN'IC-CAL, { physician Galen.

GÄ'LEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Galen. *Chambers.*

GÄ'LEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Galen.

GÄL-E-ÖP'SIS, * *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A plant resembling the nettle. *Crabb.*

GÄL-E-RIC'V-LÄTE, *a.* [*galerus*, *L.*] Covered, as with a hat.

GÄL'E-RITE, * *n.* [*galericus*, *L.*] A kind of fossil shell, named from its resemblance to a hat. *P. Cyc.*

GÄLES, * *n. pl.* (*Law*) Instalments. *Judge Story.*

GÄ'L'A, * *n.* (*Med.*) A composition containing gall. *Crabb.*

GÄ'LIC, * *a.* & *n.* See GAELIC.

GA-LI'C'IAN, * (*gä-lish'e-an*) *a.* Belonging to Galicia. *Murray.*

GÄL-I-L'E'AN, * *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee.

GÄL'I-L'E-E, * *n.* A small gallery, or balcony, at the west end of a collegiate church; a place in a church for doing penance. *Francis.*

GALIMATIÄS, * (*gäl-e-mä'sh'e-a*) *n.* [Fr.] Nonsense. *Addison.* See GALIMATIÄ.

GÄL'IN-GÄLE, * *n.* A plant. *Lee.*

GÄL'IÖT, (*gäl'yöt*) [*gäl'yöt*, *W. Ja. K.*; *gäl'e-öt*, *P. Sm.* *Wb.*] *n.* A small gall or brigantine for chase:—a strong sort of Dutch vessel.

GÄL-I-P'E'Ä, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of rutaceous, shrubby, or arborescent plants, found in South America. *P. Cyc.*

GALL, *n.* The bile; a bitter yellowish-green fluid in the animal economy; that which contains bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancor; malignity; bitterness of mind:—a slight hurt by fretting off the skin; a vacant or bare spot; an excrescence produced by an insect on the oak, used in making ink; gall-nut.

GALL, *v. a.* [*galler*, Fr.] [*i.* GALLED; *pp.* GALLING, GALLED.] To fret, wear away, or hurt by friction; to wound; to injure; to impair; to tease; to vex.

GÄLL, *v. n.* To fret; to be teased or vexed. *Shak.*

GÄLL'ÄNT, * (*galant*, Fr.) Gay; well dressed; showy. *Isaiah.*—Brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous; courageous; valiant; heroic; intrepid; bold; fine; noble; specious.

†GÄLL'ÄNT, *n.* A brave, high-spirited man. *Sir T. Herbert.*

[[GÄLL-ÄNT', [*gäl-länt'*, *W. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; *gäl-känt'*, *S. P. F. R. Wb.*] *n.* A gay, sprightly man; a man who is polite to ladies; a suitor; a wooer:—in an ill sense, one who courts a woman for lewdness; a paramour.

[[GÄLL-ÄNT', *v. a.* [*i.* GALLANTED; *pp.* GALLANTING, GALLANTED.] To pay attention to ladies. *World.*

[[GÄLL-ÄNT', * *a.* Possessed of gallantry; attentive to ladies; polite, courteous, or devoted to women.

GÄLL'ÄNT-LY, *ad.* Bravely; intrepidly; nobly; generously.

GÄLL-ÄNT-LY, * *ad.* Like a wooer or a gallant.

GÄLL'ÄNT-NESS, *n.* High accomplishment. *Howell. [R.]*

GÄLL'ÄNT-RY, *n.* The quality of being gallant; heroism; valor; bravery; nobleness; generosity:—refined address or chivalrous attention to women; courtship:—vicious love; lewdness; debauchery.

GÄL'LÄTE, * [*gäl'ät*, *W. b.*; *gäl'ät*, *K. Sm.*] *n.* (*Chem.*) A neutral salt composed of gallic acid and a base. *Smart.*

GÄLL'-BLÄD-DER, * *n.* (*Anat.*) An oblong membranous receptacle of the bile. *Crabb.*

GAL'LE-ASS, *n.* [*galéace* or *gal'asse*, Fr.] See GAL'EA.
 GAL-LE'GÓ, * *n.* A native of Galicia in Spain. *Earnshaw*.
 GAL'LE-ON, [gál'le-on, *Ja. Sm.*; gá-lón', *J. F. K.*; gál'le-ón, *E.*] *n.* [*galion*, Fr.] A large four-decked ship, formerly used by the Spaniards.
 GAL'LER-Y, *n.* [*galerie*, Fr.] A passage or corridor in the middle of, or running round, a house; a long apartment:—a covered passage across a moat:—a floor elevated on columns overlooking a ground floor:—a balcony round a building, or at the stern of a large ship:—a collection of figures in painting or sculpture.
 †GAL'LE-TYLE, *n.* Gallipot. *Bacon*.
 GAL'LEY, (gál'le) *n.* [*galea*, It.] *pl.* GALLEYS. A low, flat-bottomed vessel, employing sails and oars, formerly used in the Mediterranean.—(*Printing*) A frame which receives the contents of the composing stick.—(*Naut.*) The kitchen of a ship of war.
 GAL'LEY-FISH, * *n.* A species of fish. *Goldsmith*.
 †GAL'LEY-FÓIST, *n.* A barge of state. *Hakewill*.
 GAL'LEY-SLÁVE, (gál'le-sláv) *n.* A man condemned to row in the galleys.
 GALL'-FLY, * *n.* The cynips, an insect. *Hamilton*.
 GÁL-LI-AM'BIĆ, * *a.* Noting a kind of Greek and Latin verse. *Beck*.
 †GÁL-LI-AN, * *a.* Relating to Gaul or France; Gallic. *Shak*.
 †GÁL-LI-ARD, (gál'lyard) *a.* [*gaillard*, Fr.] Brisk; gay. *Chaucer*.
 †GÁL-LI-ARD, (gál'lyard) *n.* A gay, brisk, lively man; an active, nimble, sprightly dance. *Bacon*.
 †GÁL-LI-AR-DISE, (gál'lyar-déz) *n.* [*gaillardise*, Fr.] Merriment. *Brown*.
 †GÁL-LI-ARD-NESS, (gál'lyard-nés) *n.* Gayety. *Gayton*.
 GÁL-LI'IC, * *a.* (*Chem.*) Belonging to, or derived from, the gall or gall-nuts. *P. Cyc*.
 GÁL-LI'IC, [*a.* [*Gallieus*, L.] Belonging to Gaul or GÁL-LI-CAN, } France; French.
 GÁL-LI-CLISM, *n.* [*gallisme*, Fr.] A French idiom or phrase.
 GÁL-LI-CÍZE, * *v. a.* To conform to the French language or idiom; to Frenchify. *Kenrick*.
 GÁL-LI-GÁS-KINS, *pl.* [*caliga Gallo-Fascinum*.] Large open hose or wide breeches, formerly used by the inhabitants of Gascony. [*Ludicrous*.]
 GÁL-LI-MÁ'YI-A, (gál'le-má'shə-ə) [gál'le-má'shə, *S. W. K. Wb.*; gál'le-má'shə-ə, *Ja.*; gál'le-má'tə-əw, *S. Sm.*] *n.* [*gallimatias*, Fr.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.
 GÁL-LI-MÁ'YRY, *n.* [*gallimafree*, Fr.] A hotch-potch; a hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley; a ridiculous medley. *Dryden*.
 GÁL-LI-NÁ'CAN, * (gál'le-ná'shan) *n.* One of a family of birds, which includes the common hen. *Brande*.
 GÁL-LI-NÁ'CEOUS, (gál'le-ná'shus) *a.* [*gallinaceus*, L.] Denoting birds of the pheasant kind; the cock and hen, the turkey, guinea-fowl, peacock, and pigeon.
 GÁL-LI-NÁ'GÓ, * *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; woodcock, or the heath-fowl. *Hamilton*.
 GÁL-LI'NG, * *p. a.* Hurting the skin; fretting; irritating.
 GÁL-LI'NG-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being galling. *Boyle*.
 GÁL-LI-IN-SÉCT, * *n.* The insect bred in the gall-nut. *Goldsmith*.
 GÁL-LI-NÜLE, * *n.* (*Ornith.*) The water-hen, or coot. *Brande*.
 GÁL-LI'QT, (gál'lyut) *n.* [*galioté*, Fr.] See GALIOT.
 GÁL-LI-PÓT, *n.* A small earthen glazed pot, used by apothecaries for medicines; a white viscid resin found on fir-trees.
 GAL-LIT'ZIN-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of titanium; rutile. *Dana*.
 GÁL-LI-VÁT, *n.* A small vessel used on the Malabar coast.
 GÁL-LI'LESS, *a.* Without gall or bitterness. *Cleveland*.
 GÁL-LI-NÜT, * *n.* An excrescence which grows on a species of oak in Asia Minor, used for making ink; gall. *Ure*.
 GÁL-LI-ŠAK, * *n.* A small tree or shrub of Asia Minor, which is the abode of the cynips or gall-insect. *Booth*.
 GÁL-LON, *n.* [*gallon*, Fr.] A liquid measure of four quarts.
 GAL-LÓON', *n.* [*galon*, Fr.] A thick, narrow kind of ferret; a lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only.
 GÁL-LOP, *n.* [*galoper*, Fr.] [*i.* GALLOPED; *pp.* GALLOPPED, GALLOPPED.] To move forward by such leaps that the hind legs rise before the fore legs quite reach the ground; to move or run by leaps; to move very fast.
 GÁL-LOP, *n.* The motion of a galloping or running horse.
 GÁL-LOP-ÁDE', * *v. n.* [*galopade*, Fr.] To gallop; to move about briskly. *M. J. Quin*.
 GÁL-LOP-ÁDE', * *n.* [*galopade*, Fr.] A hand-gallop; act of galloping. *Crabb*.—Kind of dance. *Boiste*.
 GÁL-LOP-ER, *n.* A horse that gallops; one who rides fast:—a carriage on small guns are conveyed.
 †GÁL-LO-PIN, *n.* [*galopin*, Fr.] A servant for the kitchen.
 †GÁL-LÓW, (gál'ló) *v. a.* To terrify; to fright. *Shak*.
 GÁL-LO-WÁY, *n.* A pony or a horse not more than fourteen hands high, like the breed from Galloway, in Scotland.
 †GÁL-LOW-GLÁSS, *n.* An ancient Irish foot soldier. *Spenser*.

GÁL-LOWS, (gál'lus) [gál'lus, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; gál'ló, *Ja. K.*] *n.* [*galghe*, D.] *pl.* GÁL-LOWS-ÉŠ. An erection for hanging criminals, consisting of a beam resting on two posts. †Lexicographers and grammarians are not agreed in relation to the number of gallows; but, as Hiley remarks, it "has generally a singular verb." Webster and Smart consider it as singular, having the regular plural *gallowes*. Johnson says, "It is used by some in the singular; but by more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowes*." Johnson himself writes "a gallowes." See BELLOWS.
 GÁL-LOWS-ÉŠ, * *n. pl.* Suspenders to keep up pantaloons or breeches. *Scott*.
 GÁL-LOWS-FRÉE, *a.* Exempt from being hanged. *Dryden*.
 †GÁL-LOW-TREE, *n.* The tree of execution. *Spenser*.
 GÁL-LI'PIPE, * *n.* The duct of the gall. *Blackmore*.
 GÁL-LI-STÓNE, * *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder or biliary duct. *Brande*.
 GÁL-LY, *a.* Of gall; bitter as gall. *Abp. Cranmer*.
 GÁL-LY-WORM, (gál'le-würm) *n.* An insect.
 GA-LÓCHE', [gá-lósh', *W. Ja. K. R.*; gá-lósh', *Sm.*] *n.* [*galoché*, Fr.; *galocha*, Sp.] *pl.* GA-LÓCHES. A clog; a wooden shoe; a shoe worn over a boot, or another shoe.
 GA-LORE', *n.* Plenty. *Smart*.—[Used by sailors; and Local, Eng.]
 †GÁL-SOME, (-süm) *a.* Angry; malignant. *Bp. Morton*.
 GÁLT, * *n.* See GAULT.
 GÁL-VÁN'IC, *a.* Relating to galvanism.
 GÁL-VÁN-IŠM, *n.* A branch of electricity, (named from Galvani, an Italian chemist,) in which electrical phenomena are exhibited without the aid of friction, and a chemical action takes place from the contact of certain metallic and other bodies; the action of metallic substances. *Wilkinson*.
 GÁL-VÁN-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* GALVANIZED; *pp.* GALVANIZING, GALVANIZED.] To affect by galvanism.
 GÁL-VÁ-NÓM'I-FER, *n.* An instrument constructed for the purpose of detecting the presence of feeble electro-chemical currents. *P. Cyc*.
 GAL-VÁN'OS-CÓPE, * *n.* Same as galvanometer. *Francis*.
 GA-MÁR'RHÓ-LÍTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A fossil carb. *Hamilton*.
 GA-MÁŠI'PS, *n. pl.* [*gamaches*, Fr.] Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen, &c. *Skelton*.
 GAM-BÁDE', * *n.* A kind of leather case or boot fixed to a saddle, instead of stirrups, to protect the leg from cold and dirt. *Johnson*. See GAMBADO.
 GAM-BÁ'DÓ, *n.* [*gamba*, Sp. & It., *a leg.*] *pl.* GAM-BÁ'DÓES. Spatterdashes attached to the stirrups; a kind of boot.
 GAM-BÉT, * or GAM-BÉT'TA, * *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of plover. *Pennant*.
 GAM-BIÉR, * *n.* An insipid juice of a trailing plant found in the Indian Archipelago. *Ljungstedt*.
 GAM-BIŠT, * *n.* (*Mus.*) A performer on the viol di gamba. *Crabb*.
 GAM-BIŠT, * *n.* A species of game played at chess. *Philidor*.
 GAM-BLE, (gám'bl) *v. n.* [*i.* GAMBELED; *pp.* GAMBLING, GAMBELED.] To practise gaming; to play for money; to game.
 GAM-BLER, *n.* One who practises gaming.
 GAM-BÓGE', [gám-bój', *S. W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; gám-bój', *Wb.*; gám-bózh', *K.*] *n.* A gun resin used in medicine, and used also as a yellow pigment.
 GAM-BÓ'QI-AN, * *a.* Relating to or containing gamboge. *Lamb*.
 GÁM'BÓL, *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.] [*i.* GAMBOLED; *pp.* GAMBOLLING, GAMBOLED.] To dance or skip in sport; to leap; to start.
 GÁM'BOL, *n.* A skip; a hop; a leap for joy; a frolic.
 GÁM'BREL, *n.* [*gamba*, *gambarulo*, It.] The hind leg of a horse; a stick, crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers. *Ray*.
 GÁM'BREL, * *a.* To tie by the leg. *Beaumont & FL*.
 GAME, *n.* [*gaman*, Iceland.] Sport of any kind; contest for diversion, as the ancient Grecian games; play; amusement; pastime; jest, opposed to earnest or seriousness; insolent merriment; sportive insult; a single match at play; advantage in play; scheme pursued; measures planned; field sport in pursuit of wild animals; birds and beasts obtained by fowling and hunting.
 GAME, *v. n.* [*i.* GAMED; *pp.* GAMING, GAMED.] To play at any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money; to gamble.
 GAME-CÓCK, *n.* A cock bred to fight. *Locke*.
 GAME-FOWL, * *n.* An egg from which a game fowl is bred.
 GAME-FÓUL, * *a.* Abounding in game; sportive. *Pope*.
 GAME'KEÉP-ER, *n.* A person employed to take care of game.
 GAME-LEG, *n.* [*A corruption of gambrel.*]—A crooked or lame leg.
 GAME-SOME, (gám'süm) *a.* Frolicsome; gay; sportive. *Sidney*.
 GÁME'SOME-LY, (gám'süm-ly) *ad.* Merrily; sportively.

GAME/SOME-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; merriment.
GAME/STER, *n.* One who is addicted to gaming; a gambler. — [†A merry, frolicsome person; a prostitute. *Shak.*]
GAM'ING, *n.* The practice of staking property beyond the purpose of mere sport, on the hazard of cards or dice; gambling.
GAM'ING-HÖUSE, *n.* A house where gaming is practised.
GAM'ING-TÁ'BLE, *n.* A table at which gamblers practise their art.
GÁM'NA,* *n.* The third letter in the Greek alphabet. *Crabb.*
GÁM'MER, *n.* An old word formerly used as a compellation of a woman, corresponding to *gaffer*.
GÁM'MON, *n.* The buttock of a hog salted and dried. *Dryden.* — A kind of play with dice; backgammon. *Thomson.*
GÁM'MON,* *v. a.* [i. GAMMÓNEO; pp. GAMMONING, GAMMÓNEO.] To salt and dry; to defeat at the game of backgammon; to hoax. — (*Naut.*) To attach or fix a bowsprit. *Smart.*
GÁM'MOT,* *n.* A sort of incision knife. *Crabb.*
GÁM'UT, *n.* (*Mus.*) A scale on which the musical notes are distributed in their several orders.
†GÁN, *pret. of Gin.* *Spenser.* See **GIN**.
GÁNCH, *v. a.* To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: (practised in Turkey.) *Dryden.*
GÁN'DER, *n.* The male of the goose. *Cumden.*
GÁNG, *v. n.* [*gangan*, D.] To go; to walk: — an old word, still used in the north of England. *Spenser.*
GÁNG, *n.* [†A street or road.] — A number who go or associate together; a company; a band; a tribe; a herd: — except as applied to a company of seamen or of negro slaves, it is mostly used in a bad sense, or in contempt. — A course or slip in thatching. *London.*
GÁNG-DÁYS, *n. pl.* Days of perambulation.
GÁNG'GHON, (*gá'ng'gon*) *n.* A kind of flower. *Ainsworth.*
GÁNG'GLI-ÁC,* or **GÁNG'GLI-O-NÁ-RY**,* *a.* See **GÁNG'GLI-ON**.
GÁNG'GLI-ÁT-ÉD,* *a.* Intermixed or intertwined. *Dr. Hall.*
GÁNG'GLI-FÖRM,* } *a.* Having the shape of a ganglion.
GÁNG'GLI-O-FÖRM,* } *a.* *Dunglison.*
GÁNG'GLI-ON, (*gá'ng'gle-on*) *n.* [*γαγγλιον*.] (*Med.*) An enlargement in the course of a nerve; a tumor in the sheath of a tendon.
GÁNG-GLI-ÓN'IC,* *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, ganglion. *Rogee.*
GÁNG'GRE-NÁTE, *v. a.* [i. GANGRENATED; pp. GANGRENATING, GRANORENATED.] To produce a gangrene; to gangrene. *Bacon.*
GÁNG'GRÉNE, (*gá'ng'grén*) *n.* [*γάγγραινα*.] (*Med.*) The loss of vitality of a part of the body; a mortification.
GÁNG'GRÉNE, (*gá'ng'grén*) *v. a.* [i. GANGRENED; pp. GANGRENING, GANGRENED.] To corrupt to a state of mortification. *Bacon.*
GÁNG'GRÉNE, *v. n.* To become mortified; to lose vitality.
GÁNG'GRE-NOUS, (*gá'ng'gré-nús*) *a.* Mortified; corrupted.
GÁNG'VE, (*gá'ng*) *n.* [*Γάγ*.] (*Min.*) The matrix of an ore or the course of a vein; an earthy, stony, or saline substance containing the ore of metals. *Ure.*
GÁNG'WÁY, *n.* A thoroughfare. — (*Naut.*) A narrow passage-way, particularly that part of the upper deck which is next to a ship's side, between the fore and main masts.
GÁNG'WEEK, *n.* Rogation-week, when processions are made to lastrate the bounds of parishes. *Gerarde.*
GÁNG'WET,* *n.* A large aquatic bird of several species. *Audubon.*
GÁNTE'LOPE, (*gá'nt'lóp*) *n.* Gantlet. See **GAUNTLET**.
GÁNT'LET, *n.* A military punishment, in which the criminal, running between two files or ranks, receives a lash from each man. See **GAUNTLET**.
GÁN'TRY,* *n.* A frame of wood on which barrels are placed. *Hunter.*
GÁN'ZA, *n.* [*gansa*, Sp.] A kind of wild goose. *Ep. Hall.*
GAOL, (*gál*) *n.* [*geol*, Welsh; *geole*, Fr.] A prison: — often written *jail*. *Shak.*
GAOL, (*gál*) *v. a.* To imprison; to commit to gaol. *Bacon.*
GAOL-DE-LIV'ER-Y, (*gál'de-liv'er-e*) *n.* The delivery of prisoners to trial, whose condemnation or acquittal evacuates the prison; judicial processes or trials collectively.
GAOL'ER, (*gál'er*) *n.* A keeper of a prison; a jailer.
GAOL-FE-VER,* *n.* A contagious distemper occasioned by confinement and close air. *Perry.*
GÁP, *n.* An opening in a broken fence; a breach; a chasm; a cleft; a break; a passage; an avenue; a hole; an interstice; a vacancy. — To stop a gap is, figuratively, to secure a weak point. — To stand in the gap is to stand, as in a breach, for the defence of something.
||GAPE, (*gáp* or *gáp*) [*gáp*, *W. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; *gáp*, *S.*; *gáp*, *P. E. Sm.*; *gáp* or *gáp*, *K. R.*] *v. n.* [i. GÁPED; pp. GÁPING, GÁPED.] To open the mouth involuntarily, as from lassitude; to yawn; to open the mouth; to desire earnestly;

to crave; to open in fissures or holes; to open; to have a hiatus; to stare with wonder. *Johnson.* "The expressive but irregular pronunciation of this word, with the Italian *a* (*á*), is no longer prevalent." *Smart.* — This pronunciation is well supported by authorities, and it is common in the U. S.

||GAPE,* (*gáp* or *gáp*) *n.* Act of gaping; a yawn. — (*Ornith.*) The opening between the mandibles of birds. *Brande.*

||GAPE'ER, (*gáp'er* or *gáp'er*) *n.* One who gapes. [*con.*]

GÁP'ING,* or **GÁP'ING**,* *n.* Act of yawning; a hiatus. **BÁG'AP'-TÖÖTHE**, (*tóth*) *a.* Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.* See **GAT'-TÖÖTHE**.

GÁR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadgar* is a *happy weapon*. *Gibson.*

†GÁR, *v. a.* [*giora*, Iceland.] To cause; to make; to force. *Spenser.*

GÁR-Á-PÁ'TÖ,* *n.* A bug-like insect in South America. *Maunder.*

GÁRB, *n.* Dress; clothes; habit; fashion of dress. — (*Her.*) A sheaf of wheat, or any other grain.

GÁRB,* *v. a.* To bind in sheaves. *Toller*. [R.]

GÁR'BAGE, (*gár'bag*) *n.* The bowels of an animal; the offal; refuse. *Shak.*

GÁR'BAGED, (*gár'bad*) *a.* Having the garbage pulled

GÁR'BEL, *n.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*

GÁR'BIÐGE, *n.* A corrupt spelling. See **GARBAGE**.

†GÁR'BJSH, *n.* Corrupted from *garbage*. *Mortimer.*

†GÁR'BJSH, *v. a.* To exenterate. *Barret.*

GÁR'BLEE, (-bl) *v. a.* [*garbellare*, It.] [i. **GÁR'BLEE**; pp. **GÁR'BLING**, **GÁR'BLEE**.] To sift; to pick out; to select such parts as are wanted; to separate the good from the bad; to select or cull in order to suit a purpose.

GÁR'BLER, *n.* One who garbles: — an officer of great antiquity of the city of London, empowered to inspect and garble drugs and spices.

GÁR'BLEŠ,* (*gár'blz*) *n. pl.* The dust of drugs and spices. *Smart.*

GÁR'BOARD,* *n.* The first plank of a ship fastened to the keel on the outside; garbel. *Crabb.*

†GÁR'BÖIL, *n.* [*garbouil*, old Fr.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Bp. Hall.*

GÁR-CIN'IA,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees found in the islands of the Indian archipelago. *P. Cyc.*

GÁRD, *n.* [*garde*, Fr.] Wardship; care; guard. *Johnson.*

See **GUARD**.

GÁRD, *v. a.* See **GUARD**.

||GÁR'DEN, (*gár'dn* or *gár'den*) [*gár'dn*, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm* R.; *gár'den*, *S. P. Wb.*] *n.* A piece of ground enclosed and planted for the production of fruits, flowers, and esculent plants; a place particularly fruitful or delightful.

||GÁR'DEN, *v. n.* [i. **GÁRDENED**; pp. **GÁRDENING**, **GÁRDENED**.] To lay out gardens; to cultivate a garden. *Bacon.*

||GÁR'DEN, *v. a.* To dress as a garden. *Cotgrave.*

GÁR'DEN,* *a.* Belonging to or produced in a garden. *Ash.*

GÁR'DEN-ER, *n.* One who cultivates gardens.

GÁR'DEN-FLOW'ER,* *n.* A cultivated flower. *Goldsmith.*

GÁR'DEN-FA,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The Cape jasmine. *Hamilton.*

||GÁR'DEN-ING, *n.* The cultivation of gardens; horticulture.

GÁR'DEN-MÖULD, (-möld) *n.* Mould fit for a garden.

GÁR'DEN-PLÖT, *n.* Plantation laid out in a garden.

GÁR'DEN-STÖFF,* *n.* The produce of a garden. *Ash.*

GÁR'DEN-TIL'LAGE, *n.* Tillage of gardens.

GÁR'DEN-WÁRE, *n.* The produce of gardens. *Mortimer.*

GÁRE, *n.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Bailey.*

GÁR'FISH,* *n.* A species of fish; the hornfish. *Hull.*

GÁR'GAN'BY,* *n.* A species of duck. *Pennant.*

GÁR'G-BE'BY,* [*γαργαρισμός*.] A wash for the throat; a gargle. *Johnson.*

GÁR'G-RIZE, *v. a.* [*γαργαρίζω*.] To gargle. *Bacon*. [R.]

GÁR'GET, *n.* A disease in the udders of cows, arising from inflammation of the lymphatic glands; a distemper in fogs. — A medicinal plant and berry; poke; *phytolacca decandra*.

GÁR'GIL,* *n.* A distemper in geese. *Crabb.*

GÁR'GLE, (-gl) *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fr.] [i. **GÁR'GLED**; pp. **GÁR'GLING**, **GÁR'GLED**.] To wash the mouth and throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend. — [To warble. *Waller*.]

GÁR'GLE, *n.* A liquor for washing the mouth and throat.

GÁR'GLI-ON, *n.* An exudation from a bruise, which infiltrates into a hard tumor. *Quincy.*

GÁR'GOL, *n.* A distemper in hogs. *Mortimer.*

GÁR'GÖYLE,* *n.* A projecting water-spout, attached to old buildings. *Francis.*

GÁR'ISH, *a.* Gaudy; showy. See **GARRISH**.

GÁR'LAND, *n.* [*garlande*, old Fr.] A wreath of branches or flowers; a collection, as of flowers; a crown, or something much prized.

GÁR'LAND, *v. a.* To deck with a garland. *B. Jonson.*

GÁR'LAND-LESS,* *a.* Destitute of a garland. *Shelley.*

GÁR'LIC, *n.* A strong-scented plant of different kinds; a kind of onion.

GÁR'LIC-EÁT'ER, *n.* A cant term for a mean fellow. *Shak.*

GAR'LICK-Y, * *a.* Containing or resembling garlic. *Hollingsworth*.

GAR'LIC-PEAR'-TREE, * *n.* An American tree. *Miller*.

GAR'LIC, (*wild*) * *n.* A plant resembling garlic.

GAR'MENT, *n.* [*garment*, Fr.] An article of clothing; dress; clothes.

GAR'MENT-ED, * *a.* Covered with garments. *Ed. Rev.*

GAR'NER, *n.* [*grenier*, Fr.] A place for grain; a granary; a bin.

GAR'NER, *v. a.* [*l. GARNERED*; *pp.* GARNERING, GARNERED.] To store, as in a granary. *Shak.*

GAR'NET, *n.* [*granato*, It.] (*Min.*) A mineral or gem, of which there are several varieties, mostly crystallized, and of reddish color.—(*Naut.*) Tackle to hoist a cargo.

GAR'NISH, *v. a.* [*garnir*, Fr.] [*l.* GARNISHED; *pp.* GARNISHING, GARNISHED.] To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embellish with something laid round a dish.—(*Cant language*) To fit with fetters.—(*Law*) To warn.

GAR'NISH, *n.* Ornament; decoration; embellishment; things laid round a dish.—(*Jails*) Fetters; fees paid by a prisoner going into jail.

GAR'NISH-ÉE', * *n.* (*Law*) The party in whose hands the money of another is attached. *Bouvier*.

GAR'NISH-ER, * *n.* One who garnishes.

GAR'NISH-ING, * *n.* Decoration; embellishment. *More*.

GAR'NISH-MENT, * *n.* Ornament; embellishment.—(*Law*) Warning given to a party to appear in court or give information; a notice given.

GAR'NI-TURE, * *n.* [Fr.] Furniture; ornament. *Addison*.

GAR'ROUS, [*gā'rus*, W. P. K.; *gār'us*, Sm.] *a.* [*garum*, L.] Containing garum; resembling pickle made of fish. *Brown*.

GAR'RAN, * *n.* See GARRON.

GAR'RET, * *n.* [*garitz*, old Fr.] A room next to the roof, on the highest floor of a house.

GAR'RET-ED, * *a.* Protected by or furnished with garrets.

GAR'RET-ÉER, * *n.* An inhabitant of a garret.

GAR'RISON, (*sn*) * *n.* [*garrison*, Fr.] The guard of a fortified place, or a body of forces in a fortress—*a* fortified place;—winter quarters;—the state of military defence.

GAR'RISON, (*sn*) * *v. a.* [*i.* GARRISONED; *pp.* GARRISONING, GARRISONED.] To supply with an armed force; to secure by fortresses.

GAR'RON, * *n.* [Erse.] A small horse; a hobby. *Spenser*.

GAR-RÓ'TE', * *n.* [Sp.] A mode of capital punishment used in Spain, by strangulation. *Brande*.

GAR-RÓ'LI-TY, * *n.* [*garrulitas*, L.] Habit of talking too much; talkativeness; loquacity.

GAR'RÚ-LOÚS, * *a.* Loquacious; prattling; talkative.

GAR'RÚ-LOÚS-LY, * *ad.* In a garrulous manner. *Dr. Allen*.

GAR'RÚ-LOÚS-NESS, * *n.* Talkativeness. *Scott*.

GAR'TER, * *n.* [*gartur*, Goth.] A string, ribbon, or band, by which the stocking is held up the leg;—the mark of the highest order of English knighthood;—the principal king at arms.

GAR'TER, *v. a.* [*i.* GARTERED; *pp.* GARTERING, GARTERED.] To bind with a garter; to invest with the order of the garter.

GAR'TER-FISH, * *n.* A species of fish; the lepidopus. *Goldsmith*.

GARTH, * *n.* An enclosure; a band; a girth. See GIRTH.

GĀ'RUM, * *n.* [L.] A pickle of the ancients, made of the gills or blood of the tunny, or a pickle in which fish has been preserved. *Chambers*.

GĀS, [*gās*, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.: *gāz*, J., *n.*; *pl.* GĀS'-ES. An aeriform fluid; a term applied to all permanently elastic fluids or airs, differing from atmospheric air.

GĀS'CON, * *n.* A native of Gascony in France.

GĀS'CON-ADE', * *n.* [*gasconade*, Fr.] A boast; a bravado;—so called from the Gascons, a people in the south of France.

GĀS'CON-ADE', * *v. n.* [*l.* GASCONADED; *pp.* GASCONADING, GASCONADED.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

GĀS'CON-AD'ER, * *n.* A blusterer; a boaster. *Qu. Rev.*

GĀS'CRÓME, * *n.* A crooked spade of the Scotch Highlanders. *Genl. Mag.*

GA-SÉ'I-TY, * *n.* The state of being gaseous; nature of gas. *P. Cyc.*

GĀS'F-OÚS, * [*gāz'f-ūs*, Sm.: *gās'fhus*, *gās'f-ūs*, *Wb.*] *a.* Having the form or quality of gas. *Davy*.

GĀSH, * *v. a.* [*bacher*, Fr.] [*l.* GASHED; *pp.* GASHING, GASHED.] To cut; to cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.

GĀSH, * *n.* A deep cut; a gaping wound.

GĀSH'FŪL, * *a.* Full of gashes; hideous. *Quarles*.

GĀS'HÓLD'ER, * *n.* A vessel for containing gas; a gasometer. *P. Cyc.*

GĀS'KET, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A small cord; a platted cord, by which the sails, when furled, are kept close to the yards or gaffs.

GĀS'KINS, * *pl.* Wide hose. *Shak.* See GALLIGASKINS.

GĀS'-LIGHT, * (-lit) * *n.* Light produced by the combustion of gas, particularly by that of carburetted hydrogen gas.

GĀS'MÉ-TER, * *n.* An instrument attached to gas-works, which ascertains the quantity of gas that passes through it; gasometer. *Francis*.

GA-SŌM'É-TER, * *n.* [*gas* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for measuring gas; a reservoir in gas-works, into which the purified gas is received; a place for preparing gas.

GĀSP, * *v. n.* [*i.* GASPED; *pp.* GASPING, GASPED.] To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labor; to emit breath convulsively; to catch for breath, as one dying; to long for.

GĀSP, * *n.* The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; a catch for breath in dying.

GĀS'SY, * *a.* Relating to or containing gas; gaseous. *Blackwood's Mag.*

†GĀST, * *v. a.* To make aghast; to fright; to terrify. *Shak.*

†GĀS'TER, * *v. a.* To scare; to terrify. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GĀS'TER-Q-PŌD, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A molluscous animal. *Brande*.

GĀS-TE-RŌP'Ō-DA, * *n.* [*γαστήρ* and *πόδι*.] (*Zool.*) A class of molluscous animals. *P. Cyc.*

GĀST'FŪL, * *a.* See GĀSTFUL.

GĀST'LY, * *a.* See GĀSTLY.

GĀST'NESS, * *n.* Fright. *Shak.* See GĀSTNESS.

GĀS'TRIC, * *a.* [*γαστήρ*.] Belonging to the belly or stomach.—The gastric juice is a fluid secreted by the stomach, and is essential to the process of digestion.

GĀS'TRI-CĪSM, * *n.* (*Med.*) A theory which refers most diseases to disorder in the digestive passages, or gastric region. *Dunglison*.

GĀS-TRIL'Ō-QUIST, * *n.* [*γαστήρ*, Gr.; and *loqui*, L.] A ventriloquist. *Reid*.

GĀS-TRIL'Ō-QUŌUS, * *a.* Ventriloquous. *Chambers*. [R.]

GĀS-TRIL'Ō-QUY, * *n.* Act of speaking from the belly; ventriloquism. *Jamson*.

GĀS-TRITIS, * *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the stomach. *Brande*.

GĀS'TRO-CĒLE, * *n.* (*Med.*) Hernia in the stomach. *Dunglison*.

GĀS'TRO-DŪN'I-A, * *n.* (*Med.*) The stomach colic. *Hamilton*.

GĀS'TRŌ'Ō-Q-Y, * *n.* A treatise on the stomach. *Maunder*.

GĀS'TRO-MĀN-CY, * *n.* Divination by words issuing, or seeming to issue, from the belly. *Brande*.

†GĀS'TRŌ-MŪTH, * *n.* A ventriloquist. *Blount*.

GĀS'TRŌ-NŌME, * *n.* An epicure; a gastronomer. *Sir W. Scott*.

GĀS'TRŌN'Ō-MER, * *n.* One who delights in good living; an epicure. *Sir W. Scott*.

GĀS'TRŌ-NŌM'IC, * *a.* Relating to gastronomy. *Qu.*

GĀS'TRŌ-NŌM'ICAL, * *a.* *Rev.*

GĀS'TRŌN'Ō-NĪST, * *n.* One who delights in good living; a judge of the art of cookery. *Maunder*.

GĀS'TRŌN'Ō-MY, * *n.* Epicurism; the pleasures of the table. *Qu. Rev.*

GĀS'TRŌ-PŌD, * *n.* A molluscous animal. *P. Cyc.* See GĀSTROPOD.

GĀS'TRŌA-PHY, * *n.* [*γαστήρ* and *πάσσω*.] The sewing up of a wound in the belly. *Sharp*.

GĀS'TRŌS'Ō-PY, * *n.* An examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease. *Scudamore*.

GĀS'TRŌ'Ō-MY, * *n.* [*γαστήρ* and *τέτομα*.] The act of cutting open the belly.

†GĀT, *n.* The old preterit of *Get*. Got. See GET.

GĀTE, * *n.* The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building; that part of an enclosure which is made to open and shut, as a frame of timber upon hinges; an avenue; an opening;—[*a* gate. *Spenser*.]

GĀT'ED, * *a.* Having gates. *Young*.

GĀTE'LESS, * *a.* Having no gate. *Pollok*.

GĀTE'VEIN, (-vān) * *n.* The *vena porta*; the vein which conveys the blood to the liver. *Bacon*.

GĀTE'WAY, * *n.* A way through a gate, or the gate itself.

GĀTH'ER, * *v. a.* [*i.* GATHERED; *pp.* GATHERING, GATHERED.] To collect; to bring together; to get in harvest; to glean; to pluck; to assemble; to muster; to heap up; to accumulate; to compress; to gain; to pucker; to collect logically; to get.

GĀTH'ER, * *v. n.* To be condensed; to thicken; to grow by accretion; to assemble; to generate pus or matter.

GĀTH'ER, * *n.* Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GĀTH'ER-A-BLE, * *a.* That may be gathered; deductible.

GĀTH'ER-ER, * *n.* One who gathers; a collector.

GĀTH'ER-ING, * *n.* Act of collecting; an assembly; an accumulation; a collection.

GĀTHEEN-TREE, (*gāt'in-trē*) * *n.* A species of Cornelian cherry.

†GĀT'TŌTHED, (-tōthd) * *a.* Having a goat's tooth; lustful. *Chaucer*.

GĀV'CHŌ, * *n.* [Sp.] *pl.* GAUCHOS. One of the inhabitants of the pampas of South America, of Spanish origin, leading a life of wild independence. *Ency.*

GĀUD, * *n.* [*gaudium*, L.] An ornament; a toy. [R.]

GĀUD'ED, * *a.* Decorated with finery; colored. *Shak.*

GĀU'DER-Y, * *n.* Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress. *Bacon*.

GĀU'DI-LY, *ad.* In a gaudy manner; showily.

GĀU'DI-NESS, * *n.* Showiness; tinsel appearance. *Whitlock*.

GĀU'DY, * *a.* Showy; finical; gay; ostentatiously fine.

†**GEN-M-NĀTE**, *v. a.* [*gemino*, L.] To double. *B. Jonson.*
 †**GEN-INĀTION**, *n.* Repetition; reduplication. *Bacon.*
 †**GEN-M-NĪ**, [jĕm'ē-nĪ, *W. Sm.*; jĕm'ē-ne, *P. Ja. K.*] *n. pl.* [L.] The twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the zodiac.
 †**GEN-M-NOŪS**, *a.* Double. *Brown.*
 †**GEN-M-ARY**, *n.* Twins; a pair. *Shak.*
 †**GEN-MA-RY**, * *n.* A depository for gems or jewels. *Blount.*
 †**GEN-M-ARY**, *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Brown.*
 †**GEN-MĀ-TEP**, * *a.* Adorned with gems or jewels. *Blount.*
 †**GEN-MĀ-TION**, * *n.* (Bot.) The formation of a bud or gem. *Lee. [R.]*
GEN-MĒP-ŪS, *a.* Tending to gems; resembling gems. *Peenam.*
 †**GEN-MĪP'ER-ŪS**, * *a.* (Bot.) Multiplying by buds, as vegetables. *Roget.*
GEN-MĪP'A-ROŪS, * *a.* Producing buds. *Crabb.*
 †**GEN-MŌS'I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being a jewel. *Bailey.*
GEN-MŪLE, * *n.* A soft bud or germ. *Roget.*
GEN-MY, *a.* Resembling gems. *Thomson.*
 †**GEN-MŪRE**, [jĕm'ŭt, *Ja.*; jĕm'ŭt, *Sm.*] *n.* A meeting; the court of the hundred.
 †**GEN-NĀ**, * *n.* [L.] (Anat.) The space between the eye and the mouth; the cheek. *Brand.*
GENDARME, * (zhān-dārm') *n.* [Fr.] pl. **GENDARMES.** One of the military body called *gendarmes*; a soldier. *Burnet.*
GEN-DĀR'ME-RY, * *n.* People of arms; the military. *Strype.*
GEN'DER, *n.* [*genus*, L.; *genre*, Fr.] [†*A* kind; a sort. *Shak.* (Gram.) The distinction or designation of sex by the form of a word.
GEN'DER, *v. a.* [L. GENDERED; *pp.* GENDERING, GENDERED.] To beget; to produce; to engender. 2 *Tem.* [R.]
GEN'DER, *v. n.* To copulate; to breed. *Shak.* [R.]
 †**GEN-E-A-LŌQ'I-CAL**, [jĕ-ne-ə-lŏd'jĕ-kal, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; jĕn-ĕ-ə-lŏd'jĕ-kal, *S. E. K. R. Wb.*] *a.* Pertaining to genealogy.
 †**GEN-E-A-LŌQ'I-CAL-LY**, * *ad.* In a genealogical manner. *Jodrell.*
 †**GEN-E-ĀL'Ō-QĪST**, *n.* One who is versed in genealogy.
 †**GEN-E-ĀL'Ō-QĪY**, [jĕ-ne-ā'lŏ-qĕj, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; jĕn-ĕ-ā'lŏ-qĕj, *S. J. E. K. R. Wb.*] *n.* The art or science of tracing families to that of their ancestors; a successive series of families.
GEN'E-ĀRCH, * *n.* A chief of a family or tribe. *Dr. Black.*
GEN'E-RA, * *n.* The plural of *Genus*. See **GENUS**.
GEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [*genero*, L.] That may be generated.
GEN'ER-AL, *a.* [*generalis*, L.] Relating to a genus, a whole class, or order; generic; not specific or particular, but extending to all; not restricted; extensive; common; public; usual; compendious. — *General assembly*, a representative body having legislative powers, and authorized to enact laws in behalf of some community, church, or state. — *General court*, a legislative body. — *General issue* (law) is a plea, that at once denies the whole declaration, without offering special matter to evade it. It is, in criminal cases, the plea of *not guilty*.
GEN'ER-AL, *n.* The whole; the public; the multitude; — an officer whose authority is coextensive with some large sphere of duty; — a high military officer, next below a field-marshal; a commander of an army; — a beat of drums, serving for a signal to a whole army.
GEN'ER-AL-IS'MŌ, *n.* [It.; *généralissime*, Fr.] The commander-in-chief of a large army.
GEN'ER-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* [*generalitas*, Fr.] The state of being general; the main body; the bulk.
GEN'ER-ĀL-I-ZĀTION, *n.* The act of generalizing.
GEN'ER-ĀLIZE, *v. a.* [*i.* GENERAL ZED; *pp.* GENERALIZING, GENERALIZED.] To extend from particulars to universals; to include in general propositions; to reduce to a genus.
GEN'ER-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In a general manner; extensively, though not universally; commonly; frequently; usually; in the main.
GEN'ER-ĀL-NĒSS, *n.* Generality; commonness. *Sidney.*
GEN'ER-ĀL-SHIP, *n.* Conduct or management of a general.
GEN'ER-ĀL-TY, *n.* The whole; generality; totality. *Hale.*
GEN'ER-ĀNT, *n.* That which generates, as a circle revolving on its diameter generates a sphere; the begetting or productive power. *Glanville.*
GEN'ER-ĀNT, * *a.* Generative; begetting; producing. *Perry.*
GEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*genero*, L.] [*i.* GENERATED; *pp.* GENERATING, GENERATED.] To beget; to produce; to procreate; to cause.
GEN'ER-ĀT-ING, * *p. a.* Producing. — *A generating line* or figure is one which produces another figure. *Crabb.*
GEN'ER-ĀTION, *n.* The act of generating; a single succession in natural descent; a family; a race; breed; an age, or the people of the same period; progeny.
GEN'ER-ĀTIVE, *a.* Producing; generating; prolific; fruitful.
GEN'ER-ĀTOR, *n.* He or that which generates or produces.
GEN'ER'IC, *a.* [*générique*, Fr.] Relating to or comprising the genus; noting the kind or sort.

GEN'ER'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* With regard to the genus.
GEN'ER'IC-CAL-NĒSS, * *n.* The quality of being general. *Richardson.*
GEN'ER-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* [†High birth. *Shak.*] Quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality; munificence.
GEN'ER-ŌS, *a.* [*generosus*, L.] [Primarily, well or nobly born. *Shak.*] Noble of mind; magnanimous; courageous; strong; excellent; munificent; liberal; beneficent; bountiful.
GEN'ER-ŌS-LY, *ad.* In a generous manner; liberally.
GEN'ER-ŌS-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being generous. *Spenser.*
GEN'ER-ŌSIS, *n.* [*genesis*,] Generation; — the first book of Moses, which treats of the production or creation of the world. — (*Geom.*) The formation of one thing by the flux or motion of another.
GEN'ET, *n.* [*ginete*, Sp.] A small, well-proportioned Spanish horse. *Shak.* An animal of the weasel kind.
 †**GEN'ETH'I-LĀC**, * *n.* One who is versed in geneethiics. *Butler.* An ode or poem in honor of the birth of a person. *Brand.*
 †**GEN-ETH-I-LĀ-CAL**, *a.* [*γενεθλιακός*,] Pertaining to geneethiics.
 †**GEN'ETH'I-LĀ-CŌS**, [jĕ-nĕth'ĕ-āks, *W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; jĕ-nĕth'ĕ-āks, *S. J.*] *n.* [*γενεθλια*,] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.
 †**GEN'ETH-I-LĀ-LŌ-QĪY**, * *n.* A species of divination by astrological observation, as to the future destinies of one newly born. *Scudamore.*
GEN'ETH-I-LĀ-T'IC, *n.* One who calculates nativities. *Drummond.*
GEN'ET'IC, * *a.* Relating to birth or origin. *Ed. Rev.*
GEN'ETTES, * *n.* [Fr.] A wildcat; — a cat-skin dressed for muffs and tippets. *Booth.*
GEN'E-VA, *n.* [*genièvre*, Fr.] A spirituous liquor; gin.
GEN'E-VA-BĪBLE, *n.* The whole English Bible printed at Geneva, first in 1560. *Strype.*
GEN'E-VAN, * *n.* A native of Geneva; an adherent to Genevan theology. *Southey.*
GEN'E-VAN, * *a.* Relating to Geneva; Genevese. *Ch. Ob.*
GEN'E-VAN-ISM, *n.* Strict Calvinism. *Mountagu.*
GEN'E-VĒSE, * *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Geneva. *Murray.*
GEN'E-VĒSE, * *a.* Relating to Geneva. *Ency.*
 †**GEN'E-VOIS**, (zhĕn'ĕv-wā') *n.* [Fr.] Genevese. *Addison.*
GEN'IAL, *a.* [*genialis*, L.] Contributing to the production of life, also to its continuance and enjoyment; cheering; cheerful; gay; merry.
GEN'IAL-I-TY, * *n.* The quality of being genial; cheerfulness. *Coleridge.*
GEN'IAL-LY, *ad.* In a genial manner; cheerfully.
GEN'IAL-NĒSS, * *n.* The quality of being genial. *Ash.*
GEN'IAL-ITE, * *a.* (Bot.) Knee-jointed; having joints like knees. *P. Cyc.*
 †**GEN'IC'U-LĀTE**, *v. a.* [*geniculo*, L.] To joint or knot. *Cockeram.*
GEN'IC'U-LĀT-ED, *a.* Knotted; jointed; geniculate.
GEN'IC-U-LĀTION, *n.* Knottiness; — act of kneeling. *Bp. Hall.*
 †**GEN'IE**, (jĕné) *n.* [*génie*, Fr.] Disposition; turn of mind; genius. *Wood.*
 †**GEN'IO**, *n.* [It.] A man of a particular turn; a genius. *Tatler.*
GEN'IS'TA, * *n.* [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the common broom. *Hamilton.*
GEN'IT-ĀL, * *a.* Pertaining to generation. *Glanville.*
GEN'IT-ĀLS, *n. pl.* [*genitalis*, L.] The sexual organs or parts employed in generation.
GEN'IT-ĪNG, *n.* An early apple. *Bacon.* See **JENNITING**.
GEN'IT-IVE, *a.* [*genitivus*, L.] (Gram.) Applied to the case or inflection of the noun which denotes the relation of property or possession; possessive.
GEN'IT-IVE, * *n.* The second case in Latin grammar. *Harris.*
GEN'IT-TOR, *n.* A sire; a father. *Sheldon.* [R.]
GEN'IT-TURE, *n.* Generation; birth. *Burton.*
 †**GEN'IVUS**, or **GEN'IVS**, [jĕn'ĭ-ŭs, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; jĕn'yŭs, *S. E. F. K.*] *n.* [L.] pl. **GENIVUSES.** Inborn bent of mind or disposition; nature; peculiar character or quality; mental power; power of invention; intellect; invention; talent; — a man of genius.
GEN'IVUS, or **GEN'IVS**, *n.* [L.] pl. **GEN'IV-Ī.** A spirit, good or evil; a tutelary deity, who was supposed, by the ancients, to direct and rule a man through life.
GEN'O-ESE, *n. sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Genoa.
GEN'O-ESE, * *a.* Relating to Genoa. *Ency.*
 †**GEN'T**, *a.* Elegant; pretty; soft; gentle; polite. *Spenser.*
GEN'TĒL, *a.* [*gentil*, Fr.] Polite; well-bred; decorous; free from vulgarity; refined; polished; elegant in behavior or dress; graceful in mien.
GEN'TĒL'ISH, * *a.* Somewhat genteel. *Johnson.*
GEN'TĒL-LY, *ad.* In a genteel manner; elegantly; politely.

GEN-TĒL'NESS, *n.* Politeness; gentility. *Dryden.*
 GEN-TĪAN, (jĕn'shān) *n.* [*gentiana*, L.] A plant of several varieties, some of which have beautiful flowers. *Hill.*
 GEN-TĪAN-ĒL'LA, (jĕn-shān-ēl'la) *n.* A blue color; gentian.
 GEN-TĪ-A-NĪYE,* (jĕn'shē-ā-nīn) *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter, crys tallizable substance, obtained from gentian. *Phil. Mag.*
 GEN-TĪL,* or GEN-TĪLE,* *n.* A species of falcon. *Pennant.*
 GEN-TĪLE, (jĕn'til) *n.* *S. J. F. Ja. E. K. Sm. R.*; jĕn'til or jĕn'til, *W.* *n.* [*gentilis*, L.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one of a nation not Jewish or Christian; a pagan; a heathen.
 GEN-TĪLE, *a.* Belonging to a race, family, or nation; as, *British, Irish, German, &c.*, are gentile adjectives.
 GEN-TĪ-LĒSSE', (jĕn-tē-lēs'sē) *n.* [*gentilisse*, Fr.] Civility. *Hudibras.*
 GEN-TĪL-ISH, *a.* Heathenish; pagan. *Milton.*
 GEN-TĪL-ISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism. *Stillingfleet.*
 GEN-TĪ-LĪ'TĪAL,* (jĕn-tē-līsh'āl) *n.* Gentilitious. *H. Farmer.*
 GEN-TĪ-LĪ'TIOUS, (jĕn-tē-līsh'us) *a.* [*gentilitius*, L.] Endemic; peculiar to a nation or family; hereditary.
 GEN-TĪLĪ-TY, *n.* The state or condition of belonging to a known race or family; good extraction; dignity of birth; gentry — the quality of being genteel; refinement; politeness of manners; graceful behavior. — [*Paganism. Hooker.*]
 GEN-TĪL-IZE, *v. n.* To live like a heathen. *Milton.*
 GEN-TĪLE, (jĕn'til) *a.* [*gentilis*, L.] Well-born; well-descended; genteel; graceful. *Spenser.* Soft; mild; tame; meek; peaceable; soothing; pacific; not rough or harsh.
 GEN-TLE, *n.* [*A gentleman. Shak.*] — A worm; a maggot; a trained hawk.
 GEN-TLE, *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shak.*
 GEN-TLE-FŌLK, (-fōk) or GEN-TLE-FŌLKS, (-fōks) *n.* People above the vulgar. *Shak.* *Genlefolk* is a collective noun, and joined with a plural verb; but it is much more common to say *gentlefolks*. — "*Gentlefolks will not care.*" *Swift.* See *FOLK.*
 GEN-TLE-HEART-ED,* *a.* Of mild disposition; kind. *Shak.*
 GEN-TLE-MAN, (jĕn'tl-mān) *n.*; *pl.* GEN-TLE-MĒN. A man raised above the vulgar by birth, education, condition, profession, or manners; a man of polished manners; — in *English law*, according to Sir Ed. Coke, one who bears or is entitled to a coat of arms.
 GEN-TLE-MAN-CŌM'MON-ER,* *n.* A title of distinction in the English universities. *Murphy.*
 GEN-TLE-MAN-FĀRMĪER,* *n.* A man of property, who occupies his own farm, and has it cultivated under his direction. *Boswell.*
 GEN-TLE-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a gentleman. *Shak.*
 GEN-TLE-MAN-LĪ-NESS, *n.* Behavior of a gentleman.
 GEN-TLE-MAN-LY, *a.* Becoming a gentleman; polite; honorable.
 GEN-TLE-MAN-SEW-ER,* (-sū'ēr) *n.* One who serves up a feast. *Butler.*
 GEN-TLE-MAN-SHĪP, *n.* Quality of a gentleman. *Ld. Halifax.*
 GEN-TLE-MAN-ŪSH'ER,* *n.* One invested with authority to attend, in form, on another of superior dignity. *Shak.*
 GEN-TLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being genteel; softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; kindness.
 GEN-TLE-SHĪP, *n.* Carriage of a gentleman. *Ascham.*
 GEN-TLE-WOM-AN, (-wūm-ān) *n.* A woman above the vulgar; a lady; a woman who waits on a lady of rank.
 GEN-TLE-WOM-AN-LIKE, (-wūm-) *a.* Becoming a gentleman.
 GEN-TLY, *ad.* In a gentle manner; softly; meekly.
 GEN-TŌŌ', *n.* An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.
 GEN-TRY, *n.* The class of people above the vulgar. — (*England*) The class between the vulgar and the nobility.
 GEN-Ū-FLEĀTĪON, [jĕn-ū-flek'shūn, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; jĕn-ū-flek'shūn, *K. Sm. R.*] *n.* [*genū and flecto*, L.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee. *Hovell.*
 GEN-Ū-INE, (jĕn'yū-in) *a.* [*genuinus*, L.] Native; belonging to the original stock; uncorrupt; free from adulteration; unalloyed; pure; not spurious; real; true.
 GEN-Ū-INE-LY, *ad.* In a genuine manner; without adulteration.
 GEN-Ū-INE-NESS, *n.* State of being genuine; purity.
 GEN-ŪS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* GEN-ŪE-RA. Literally, a race or family. — (*Science*) A class of beings or things comprehending under it many species; a distinct group of animals comprising many species. — (*Mus.*) A scale of music.
 GE-O-CĒN'TRĪC, *a.* [*γῆ and κέντρον*] Applied to astronomical distances relatively to the earth, which is considered the centre.
 GE-O-CĒN'TRĪ-CAL,* *a.* Geocentric. *Ash.*
 GE-O-CĒN'TRĪ-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In a geocentric manner. *Ash.*

GE-Ō-C'RŌ-NĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing lead, sulphur, antimony, arsenic, &c. *Dana.*
 GE-O-DĒ-ŠĪ-Ā, (jĕ-ŏ-dē-šē-ā) *n.* [*γεωδαια*.] Same as *geodesy*.
 GE'Ō-DE, *n.* [*γεωδης*.] (*Min.*) Earthstone; a nodule of ironstone.
 GE-O-DĒŠ'IC,* *a.* Relating to geodesy or geodesia. *P.*
 GE-O-DĒŠ'Ī-CAL,* *a.* *Cyc.*
 GE-Ō-D'Ē-SY,* [jĕ-ŏ-dē-ŏ-se, *Wb. Brande*; jĕŏ-dēs-e, *Sm.*] *n.* The division of the earth; land-surveying; — the geometry of the earth, or that part of geometry which has for its object the determination of the magnitude and figure of the whole earth, or any portion of its surface. *Brande.*
 GE-O-DEŪ'IC,* *a.* Relating to geodesy; geometrical. *Smart.*
 GE-O-DEŪ'Ī-CAL, *a.* Relating to geodesy.
 GE-O-DEŪ'Ī-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In a geometrical manner. *Ash.*
 GE'Ō-Ō-NŌŠT,* *n.* A geologist. *Smart.*
 GE-Ō-NŌŠ'TIC,* *a.* Relating to geognosy or geology.
 GE-Ō-NŌŠ'TĪ-CAL,* *a.* *gy*; geological. *Phil. Jour.*
 GE-Ō-Ō-Ū-SY,* *n.* A knowledge of the substances that compose the earth or its crust; geology. *Francis.*
 GE-O-GŌN'IC,* *a.* Relating to geogony. *Smart.*
 GE-O-GŌN'Ī-CAL,* *a.* Relating to geogony.
 GE-Ō-Ō-Ū-NY,* *n.* The doctrine of the formation of the earth; geology. *Hamilton.*
 GE-Ō-Ō-RĀ-PHER,* *n.* One who is versed in geography.
 GE-Ō-GRĀPH'IC,* *a.* Relating to geography; geographical. *Encyc.*
 GE-Ō-GRĀPH'Ī-CAL, *a.* Relating to geography; geographic.
 GE-Ō-GRĀPH'Ī-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a geographical manner.
 GE-Ō-Ō-RĀ-PHY, *n.* [*γῆ and γράφω*.] A description of the earth according to the divisions of its surface, natural or artificial, together with its productions and inhabitants; a book containing a description of the earth.
 GE-Ō-LŌ-Q-ĒR,* *n.* A geologist. *Hallam.*
 GE-Ō-LŌ-Q'Ē-AN,* *n.* A geologist. *Prof. Sedgwick.*
 GE-Ō-LŌ-Q'Ē-CAL,* *a.* Relating to geology. *Bakewell.*
 GE-Ō-LŌ-Q'Ē-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In a geological manner. *Rhind.*
 GE-Ō-LŌ-Q'Ē-ST,* *n.* One versed in geology. *Buckland.*
 GE-Ō-LŌ-Q'ĒZE,* *v. n.* To pursue geological researches. *Ec. Rev.*
 GE-Ō-LŌ-Q'ŪY, *n.* [*γῆ and λόγος*.] That part of natural philosophy which treats of the formation and structure of the earth beneath the surface, as to its rocks, strata, soil, minerals, organic remains, &c., and the changes which it has undergone.
 GE'Ō-MĀN-CĒR, *n.* A fortune-teller; a caster of figures.
 GE'Ō-MĀN-CY, *n.* [*γῆ and γαρίαια*.] Divination by points or circles made on the earth, or by casting figures. *Ayliffe.*
 GE-Ō-MĀN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.
 GE-Ō-MĀN'TĪ-CAL,* *a.* Geomantic. *Ash.*
 GE-Ō-MĀN'TĪ-CAL-LY,* *ad.* By means of geomancy. *Ash.*
 GE-Ō-M'Ē-TER, *n.* [*γεωμετρος*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician; — a species of caterpillar.
 GE-Ō-M'Ē-TRAL, *a.* Geometrical.
 GE-Ō-MĒ'T'IC,* *a.* Pertaining to geometry; disposed
 GE-Ō-MĒ'T'Ī-CAL,* according to geometry.
 GE-Ō-MĒ'T'Ī-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a geometrical manner.
 GE-Ō-M'Ē-TRĪ'CIAN, (jĕ-ŏ-m-ē-trīsh'ān) *n.* One versed in geometry; a geometer.
 GE-Ō-M'Ē-TRIZE, *v. n.* To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle.*
 GE-Ō-M'Ē-TRY, *n.* [*γεωμετρία*.] The science of the relations of quantity, or the science which treats of the properties of figured space, and which explains the proportions, properties, and measurement of lines and surfaces.
 GE-Ō-PŌN'IC,* *a.* Relating to agriculture; geoponical. *Chambers.*
 GE-Ō-PŌN'Ī-CAL, *a.* Relating to agriculture. *Bronne.*
 GE-Ō-PŌN'ICS, *n. pl.* [*γῆ and ἄροισ*.] The science or art of cultivating the earth; agriculture; rural economy.
 GEŌRGE, (jŏrj) *n.* [*Georgius*, L.] A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter. *Shak.* — A brown loaf. *Dryden.*
 GEŌR'GIC, (jŏrj'jĭk) *n.* [*γεωργικόν*.] A poem on agriculture; a treatise on agriculture. See *GEORGICS*.
 GEŌR'GIC, *a.* Relating to agriculture; agricultural.
 GEŌR'GĪ-CAL,* *a.* *Addison.*
 GEŌR'GĪCS, (jŏr'jĭks) *n. pl.* Books or poems treating of husbandry; the title of Virgil's poem, in four books, on agriculture. *Addison.*
 GEŌR'Ē-ŌM SP'DŪS, [L.] A planet, usually called *Uranus* or *Herschel*.
 GE-Ō-SĀŪ'RUS,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A subgenus of saurians. *Cuvier.*
 GE-ŌS'Ō-ŪY, *n.* [*γῆ and σκοπέω*.] A kind of knowledge of the nature and qualities of soil, gained by viewing it. *Chambers.*
 GE-Ō-TĒR-MŌM'Ē-TER,* *n.* An instrument for measuring the warmth of the earth. *Magnus.*
 GE-Ō-TĪC, *a.* [*from γῆ*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Bailey.*
 GE'Ē-RAZ,* *n.* The twentieth part of a shekel. *Exodus.*

GERĀNI-ŪM, *n.* [*γερῶν*] *pl.* GERĀNI-ŪMS. (*Bot.*) A plant of many varieties, cultivated for its flowers and beauty; cranebill.

GERARD, **n.* A bill or herb. *Lee.*

GERBU-A, **n.* An oriental quadruped; jerboa. *Goldsmith.*

GERENDĀ, **n.* An East Indian serpent. *Goldsmith.*

GERENT, [*gerens*, L.] Carrying; bearing. *Bailey.*

GERFĀL-CON, [*ger'faw-kn*] [*ger'fākn*, *Ja. Sm.*; *ger'fāl-kun*, *K.*] [*ger'falk*, *Ger.*] A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk.

GERKIN, *n.* See GHERIN.

GERM, [*germen*, L.] The seed-bud of a plant; the fruit yet in embryo; a sprout; origin; first principle.

GERMAN, *n.* [*germanus*, L.] Brother; a first cousin. *Sidney.*

GERMAN, *a.* Spring from the same germ or stock; related in the next degree after brothers and sisters; nearly related: — thus the children of brothers and sisters are called cousins *german*. — It is sometimes written *germane*.

GERMAN, *n.* A native of Germany; the language of the Germans.

GERMAN, *a.* Relating to Germany.

GERMAN-DER, or GER-MĀN'DER, [*ger-mān'der*, *W. Wb.*; *ger'mān-der*, *S. P. K. Sm.*] *n.* A plant of several varieties.

GERMĀNIC, **a.* Belonging to Germany. *Buller.*

GERMĀNISM, *n.* An idiom of the German language.

GERMĀNITY, *n.* Brotherhood. *Cockeram.*

GERMĒN, **n.* [*germen*, L.] A sprouting seed; a germ. *Shak.* — (*Bot.*) The organ called *ovarium*, or *ovary*. *P. Cyc.*

GERMIN, *n.* *a. germ.* *Shak.* See GERMIN.

GERMINĀL, **a.* Relating to a germ. *Smart.*

GERMINĀNT, *a.* Sprouting; branching. *Bacon.*

GERMINĀTE, *v. n.* [*germino*, L.] [*i.* GERMINATED; *pp.* GERMINATING, GERMINATED.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

GERMINĀTE, *v. a.* To cause to sprout. *Price.*

GERMINĀTION, *n.* The act of germinating; the process by which a plant is produced from a seed; growth.

GERN, *v. n.* See GERN.

GERO-COM'P-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy.

GERO-COM'Y, *n.* [*γερων* and *κομιο*] (*Med.*) The diet and medical treatment, or the hygiene of the aged.

GERUND, *n.* [*gerundium*, L.] (*Latin gram.*) A kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb. *Lilly.*

GERUNDIAL, **a.* Relating to or like a gerund. *Latham.*

GERVIL-LĪ-A, **n.* (*Conch.*) A genus of conchifers or bivalves, hitherto found only in a fossil state. *P. Cyc.*

GESLING, *n.* A gosling. [*North of England. Brockett.*]

GEST, *n.* [*geste*, Fr.] A deed; an action; show; representation; the roll or journal in a royal progress; a stage. *Hammond.*

GESTĀTION, *n.* [*gestatio*, L.] Act of bearing the young in the womb.

GES-TĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Capable of being carried. *Browne*. [*R.*]

GES'TIC, *a.* Legendary; historical. *Goldsmith.* — Relating to bodily action.

GES-TIC'Ū-LĀTE, *v. n.* [*gesticular*, L.] [*i.* GESTICULATED; *pp.* GESTICULATING, GESTICULATED.] To use gesture; to accompany words with gestures; to play antic tricks.

GES-TIC'Ū-LĀTE, *v. a.* To act; to imitate by action. *B. Jonson.*

GES-TIC'Ū-LĀTION, *n.* Act of gesticulating; action.

GES-TIC'Ū-LĀ-TŌ-R, *n.* One who gesticulates.

GES-TIC'Ū-LĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Relating to gesticulation. *War-ton.*

GES'TOR, *n.* A narrator. *Chaucer.*

GESTURE, (*gest'ūr*) *n.* [*gero*, *gestum*, L.] Action or posture assisting or enforcing words, or expressive of sentiment; gesticulation; action; posture; movement of the body.

GESTURE, (*gest'ūr*) *v. a.* To accompany with action. *Hooker.* [*Hall.*]

GESTURE-MENT, **n.* Act of making gestures. *Sp. Obs.*, *v. a.* [*i.* got; *pp.* GETTING, got. — Formerly *i.* gat, *non absolute*; *p.* gotten, *obsolescent*.] To procure; to obtain; to force; to seize; to win; to have or possess; to beget; to gain; to acquire; to attain; to realize. — *To get off*, to sell or dispose of. — *To get over*, to conquer; to suppress. — *To get up*, to prepare; to make fit; to print and publish, as a book. *Ch. Ob.*

GET, *v. n.* To arrive by effort at some place, state, or condition; to receive advantage; to become; to advance. — *To get along*, to go forward; to proceed. — *To get off*, to escape. — *To get on*, to mount; to go forward. — *To get up*, to rise from repose or from a seat.

GET'ABLE, **a.* Obtainable. *Jamieson*. [*R.*]

GET-PEN-NY, **n.* A successful piece or performance. *B. Jonson.*

GETTER, *n.* One who gets, procures, or obtains.

GETTING, *n.* Act of getting; acquisition; gain.

GEWĀW, (*gū'gāw*) *n.* A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble.

GEWĀW, *a.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

GHĀST'FUL, (*gāst'fūl*) *a.* Dreary; dreadful; frightful.

GHĀST'FUL-LY, (*gāst'fūl-lē*) *ad.* Frightfully. *Pepe.*

GHĀST'LI-NĒSS, (*gāst'lē-nēs*) *n.* Horror of countenance resembling to a ghost; paleness.

GHĀST'LY, (*gāst'lē*) *a.* Like a ghost; pale; dismal; hid-eous; grim; shocking; horrible.

GHĀST'NESS, (*gāst'nēs*) *n.* Ghostliness. *Shak.*

GHĀT* (*gāwt*) *n.* (*India*) A pass through a mountain; a range of mountains. *Hamilton.*

GHEE, **n.* A species of butter used in India, prepared by boiling, so that it will keep a considerable time. *P. Cyc.*

GHERKIN, *n.* [*gurcke*, *Ger.*] A small pickled cucumber.

GHESS, *v. n.* To guess. *Spenser.* See GUESS.

GHI'EL-LINE, *n.* (*Italian History*) One of a faction which arose in the 12th century, in favor of the German emperors, opposed to the Guelphs, the pope's faction or party. *Sismond.*

GHŌST, (*gōst*) *n.* The soul of man; a spirit appearing after death; an apparition; the Holy or Divine Spirit. — *To give up the ghost*, to die.

GHŌST, *v. n.* To yield up the ghost; to die. *Sidney.*

GHŌST, *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions or ghosts. *Shak.*

GHŌST'LIKE, *a.* Like a ghost; withered; ghastly.

GHŌST'LI-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being ghostly.

GHŌST'LY, *a.* Relating to the soul or spirit; not carnal; not secular; spiritual; relating to apparitions.

GHŌST-SE-ER, **n.* One who sees a ghost. *Coleridge.*

GHŌUL, **n.* A fabled warlike fairy or demon of the "Arabian Nights" that feeds on human flesh. *Qu. Rev.*

GHŪLL, (*gū*) *n.* A mountain torrent; a ravine. *Jamieson.*

GHŪLL-LĪ-LĪ-NĀ, [*ll.*] A yellow earth.

GIAMBEU, (*gāmbū*) *n.* [*Jambes*, Fr.] Legs, or armor for legs; greaves. *Spenser.*

GI'ANT, *n.* [*giant*, Fr.] A man of excessive stature or size.

GI'ANT, **a.* Having the properties of a giant; huge. *Pepe.*

GI'ANT-ESS, *n.* A female giant; a very large woman.

GI'ANTISM, **n.* The quality of a giant. *Fielding*. [*R.*]

GI'ANT-IZE, *v. n.* To play the giant. *Sherwood*. [*R.*]

GI'ANT-KILLING, **a.* Destroying giants. *Cowper.*

GI'ANT-LIKE, *a.* Gigantic; like a giant; vast.

GI'ANT-LY, *a.* Gigantic; giantlike. *Bp. Hall.*

GI'ANT-RY, *n.* The race of giants. *Catgrave.*

GI'ANT-SHIP, *n.* Quality or character of a giant. *Milton.*

GIAOUR, (*gīūr*) *n.* [*Turk.*] A dog; an unbeliever: — an epithet applied by Turks to Christians. *Byron.*

GIB, (*gīb*) *n.* Any old, worn-out animal; a cat. *Skelton.*

GIB, *v. n.* To act like a cat; to caterwaul. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GIB'BED, *a.* Having been caterwauling. *Bulwer.*

GIB'BER, *v. n.* To speak inarticulately. *Shak.*

GIB'BER-ISH, *n.* Cant; prate; vile, low, or unmeaning talk.

GIB'BER-ISH, *a.* Canting; unintelligible; fustian. *Florio.*

GIB'BER-ISH, *v. n.* To prate idly or unintelligibly. *Mount-agu.*

GIB'BET, (*gīb'bet*) *n.* [*gibet*, Fr.] A gallows; the post on which criminals are hanged or exposed: — that part of a crane which sustains the weight of goods; — written also *gib*.

GIB'BET, *v. a.* [*i.* GIBBETED; *pp.* GIBBETING, GIBBETED.] To hang or expose on a gibbet.

GIB'BIER, (*gīb'bēr*) *n.* [*gibier*, Fr.] Game; wild fowl. *Addison.*

GIB'BLE-GĀB-BLE, *n.* Foolish talk; prate; nonsense; fustian language.

GIB'BOŃ, **n.* (*Zool.*) A long-armed ape; hylobate. *P. Cyc.*

GIB-BŌM'L, **n.* (*Naut.*) The timber on which the gib-sail is extended. *Booth.*

GIB-BŌM'L, **a.* Humped; protuberant; gibbous. *Brande.*

GIB-BŌS'TY, *n.* Convexity; protuberance. *Gregory.*

GIB'BOUS, (*gīb'bus*) *a.* [*gibbus*, L.] Convex; protuberant; swelling into protuberances; rounded unevenly. — (*Astron.*) Applied to the appearance of the moon when more than half full.

GIB'BOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Convexity; prominence. *Benley.*

GIBBS'ITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of alumine; a whitish mineral found in Richmond, Mass. *P. Cyc.*

GIB'CAT, *n.* A cat that has caterwauled; a he cat.

GIBE, (*gīb*) *v. n.* [*gaber*, old Fr.] [*i.* GIBBED; *pp.* GIBING, GIBED.] To use expressions of mockery or contempt; to sneer.

GIBE, *v. a.* To flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to taunt.

GIBE, *n.* Sneer; scoff; expression of scorn; taunt.

GIB'EL-LINE, *n.* See GIBELLINE.

GIB'ER, *n.* One who gibes; a sneerer; a taunter.

GIB'ER-LY, *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously. *Shak.*

GIB'LET, **a.* Made of small parts or giblets; as, "a giblet pie." *Ash.*

GIB'LETS, *n. pl.* [*gibier*, Fr., *game*.] The parts of a goose, or other fowl, including generally some of the viscera, which are taken from it before it is roasted.

GIB'STĀF, (*gīb'stāf* or *gīb'stāf*) [*gīb'stāf*, *K. Wb.* *Tuckey*; *gīb'stāf*, *Sm.*] *n.* A long staff to gauge water, or to shove

forth a vessel; a weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage.

GID, * *n.* A disease in sheep; hydatid. *Louden.*

GID'DY-LY, *ad.* In a giddy manner; unsteadily; carelessly.

GID'DY-NESS, *n.* The state of being giddy; inconstancy; flightiness; lightness; levity.

GID'DY, (*gid'dé*) *a.* Vertiginous; having a whirling sensation; rotatory; whirling. *Pope.* — Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful; heedless; thoughtless; wild; tottering; unfix'd; intoxicated; elated.

†**GID'DY**, (*gid'dé*) *v. a.* To turn quick. *Chapman.*

GID'DY, *v. a.* To make giddy or unsteady. *Korindon.*

GID'DY-BRAINED, (-bränd) *a.* Careless; thoughtless.

GID'DY-HEAD, *n.* One without reflection. *Barton.*

GID'DY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Thoughtless; unsteady; giddy.

GID'DY-FACED, (-pást) *a.* Moving without regularity.

†**GIE**, (*gi*) *v. a.* [*guier*, old Fr.] To direct; to guide.

GIER'EÄ-GLE, (*jer'e-gl*; *J. W. F. Sm.*; *ÿér'e-gl*, *S. K.*) *n.*

A large sort of eagle, mentioned *Lev. xi. 18.*

GIER'FÄL-CÖN, (*jer'fäv-kn*) *n.* See **GERFALCON**.

GIE'SECK-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in Iceland, in brownish hexagonal prisms. *Brande.*

†**GIF**, *conj.* [*gif*, Saxon, *if*] If. *Percy's Rel.*

GIF'RY, * *n.* An instant. *Forby.* See **JIFFY**.

GIFT, *n.* A thing given; act of giving; offering; a present; a benefaction; a gratuity; a donation; a talent given by nature; an endowment; power; faculty. See **GIFTS**.

GIFT, *v. a.* To endow with any faculty or power. *Bp. Hall.*

GIFT'ED, *a.* Given; endowed with any faculty. *Dryden.*

GIFT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being gifted. *Eckard.*

GIFT-RÖPE, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope fastened to a boat for towing it at the stern of a ship. *Crabb.*

GIFTS, * *n. pl.* The white spots frequently seen on the finger nails. *Moor.* [*Local, Eng.*]

GIG, (*gig*) *n.* Any thing that is whirled round in play. — [*gigia*, Icelandic.] A dart or harpoon; a fidget; a ship's wherry; — a light chase or vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by one horse. — [†*A fiddle*, (*gig*.)]

†**GIG**, (*gig*) *v. a.* [*gigno*, L.] To engender. *Dryden.*

GIG-ÄN'TI-ÄN, *a.* Like a giant; gigantic. *Möre.*

GIG-ÄN'TIC, *a.* [*gigantes*, L.] Suitable to or resembling a giant; big; huge; enormous.

GIG-ÄN'TI-CÄL, *a.* Big; bulky; gigantic. *Burton.* [*R.*]

GIG-ÄN'TI-CÄL-LY, * *ad.* In a gigantic manner. *Cudworth.*

GIG-ÄN'TIC-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being gigantic. *Ash.*

†**GIG-ÄN'TINE**, *a.* Gigantic. *Bullökar.*

GIG-ÄN'TO-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral.

GIG-ÄN'TO-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral.

GIG-ÄN-TÖL'O-QY, * *n.* A treatise on giants. *Smart.*

GIG-ÄN-TÖM'A-EHY, * *n.* A war of giants. *Ash.* [*R.*]

GIG'GLE, (*gig'gl*) *n.* A tittering, puerile laugh; a titter.

GIG'GLE, (*gig'gl*) *v. n.* [*i. GIGGLED*; *pp. GIGGLING*, *GIGGLED*.] To laugh with short, half-suppressed catches; to titter.

GIGGLER, *n.* One that giggles; a titterer.

†**GIG'GLÖT**, *n.* A wanton; a lascivious girl. *Shak.*

†**GIG'LO'T**, *a.* Inconstant; giddy; light; wanton. *Shak.*

GIG'-MILL, * *n.* A mill for fulling woollen cloth. *Crabb.*

GIG'ÖT, *n.* [*Fr.*] The branch of a bridle; the hip joint; a slice. *Chapman.*

GIL-BER-TINE, * *n.* One of a religious order, named from

Gilbert, lord of Sempringham, in England.

GIL-BER-TINE, * *a.* Belonging to the order of the Gilbertines.

GIL-BERT-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A laminated whitish mineral.

GILD, (*gid*) *v. a.* [*i. GILT* or *GILDED*; *pp. GILDING*, *GILT* or *GILDED*.] To overlay with thin gold; to cover with any yellow matter; to adorn with lustre; to brighten; to illuminate.

GILD, *n.* See **GUILD**.

GILD'ÄLE, * *n.* A drinking bout in which every one pays an equal share. *Scott.*

GILD'ER, *n.* One who gilds. — A Dutch coin; a guilder.

See **GUILDER**.

GILD'ING, *n.* The act of laying on gold; gold laid on any surface.

GIL-HÖÖT-ER, * *n.* A name applied to the screech-owl.

GILL, (*gil*) *n.* [*agalla*, Span.; *gula*, L.] *pl. GILLS.* One of the apertures for breathing at each side of a fish's head; something that resembles it, as a flap below the beak of a fowl, or a man's double chin; a part of the body abounding in blood-vessels: — a fissure in a hill; a ravine; a gully.

GILL, (*gil*) *n.* A measure; the fourth part of a pint: — ground ivy; malt liquor medicated with ground ivy. — In ludicrous language, a woman; a wanton: — from *Gilian*, the old way of writing *Julian* and *Juliana*.

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GIL'LET, * *n.* A woman, in ludicrous style. *Johnson.*

GILL'-FLIRT, * *n.* A pert or wanton girl. *Guardian.*

GILL'-HÖÖSE, *n.* A house where gill is sold. *Pope.* [*R.*]

GILL'IÄN, (*gil'jän*) *n.* [The old way of writing *Julian* or *Juliana*.] A wanton. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GIL'LIPE, * or **GIL'LYP**, * *n.* A highland serf; a male servant; a mental. *Sir W. Scott.* — A giddy young woman. *Jamieson.*

GILL-LID, * *n.* The covering of the gills. *Smart.*

GILL'-ÖP'ENING, * *n.* The aperture of a fish, by which water is admitted into the gills. *Smart.*

GILL'-RÄV'A-GER, * *n.* A wench. *Sir W. Scott.*

GILL-Y-FLÖV-ER, (*gil'le-flö-er*) *n.* [Corrupted from *July flower*.] A plant and flower of several varieties; a species of dianthus.

GILSE, *n.* A young salmon. [North of England.]

†**GILT**, *n.* Gold laid on the surface of any thing. *Shak.*

GILT, *i. & p.* from *GILD*. See **GILD**.

GILT'HEAD, (*gil'héd*) *n.* A sea fish; a bird. *Hakevill.*

GILT'-TAIL, *n.* A worm having a yellow tail.

†**GIM**, (*jim*) *n.* Neat; spruce; well dressed; an old word: — hence the modern cant word *jenny*. See **JIMMY**.

GIM'BAL, *n.*; *pl. GIM'BALS.* (*Naut.*) Brass rings by which a sea-compass is suspended in its box.

GIM'BOL, *n.* Same as *gimbal*. See **GIMBAL**.

GIM'CRACK, *n.* A trivial mechanism or device; a toy; a trifle. *Prior.*

GIM'LET, *n.* A small borer with a screw at its point: — often written and pronounced *gimblet*.

GIM'LET, * *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To turn round, as an anchor by its stock. *Mar. Dict.*

GIM'LET-ING, * *n.* The act of turning the anchor round by its stock, like a gimlet. *Brande.*

†**GIM'MAL**, *n.* Some quaint device or piece of machinery. *Shak.*

†**GIM'MAL**, *a.* Noting rings with two or more links; linked together, as rings. *Shak.*

†**GIM'MER**, *n.* Movement; machinery. *Möre.*

GIMP, *a.* Nice; spruce; trim. *Brockett.* [*Provincial, Eng.*]

GIMP, *n.* A silk twist interlaced with brass or other wire; a lace or edging made of silk cord.

GIMP, * *v. a.* To jag; to indent; to denticulate. *Maunder.*

GIN, (*jin*) *n.* (contracted from *geneva*.) A distilled spirit, flavored by juniper. — [*engine*, *Fr.*] A trap or snare. — (*Mechanics*) A machine for raising great weights, driving piles, &c. — a machine for clearing cotton. See **COTTON-GIN**.

GIN, *v. a.* [*i. GINNED*; *pp. GINNING*, *GINNED*.] To catch in a trap. *Beaum. & Fl.* — To clear cotton, or to separate the filaments from the seeds. *Ure.*

†**GIN**, *v. n.* To begin. *Wicliffe.*

GIN, (*gin*) *conj.* [*Fr.*] *Gross.* [North of England.]

†**GIN**, *n.* [An old word for *gang*.] A company. *B. Jonson.*

GIN'GER, (*jin'jer*) *n.* An East Indian and West Indian plant; more commonly the root, well known for its hot, spicy quality.

GIN'GER-BEER, * *n.* Beer having an infusion of ginger. *W. Emsy.*

GIN'GER-BREAD, *n.* A sweet cake seasoned with ginger.

†**GIN'GER-LY**, *ad.* Cautiously; nicely. *Shak.*

GIN'GER-NESS, *n.* Niceness; tenderness. *Bailey.*

GIN'GER-WINE, * *n.* Wine impregnated with ginger. *Ash.*

GIN'G'HAM, * (*ging'am*) *n.* A thin cotton stuff made to imitate lawn. *Ure.*

GIN'GIVAL, *a.* [*gingiva*, L.] Belonging to the gums. *Haller.*

GIN'GLE, (*gin'gl*) *v. n.* [*hinken*, Teut.] [*i. GINGLED*; *pp. GINGLING*, *GINGLED*.] To clink repeatedly with vibrations; to utter a sharp, clattering noise: — written both *gingle* and *gingle*. See **JINGLE**.

GIN'GLE, *v. a.* To shake so as to make clinking sounds.

GIN'GLE, *n.* A shrill, resounding noise; an affected consonance of words in speech or style. See **JINGLE**.

GIN'GLER, * *n.* He or that which gingles. *B. Jonson.*

GIN'GLING, * *n.* The act of making a gingle. *Ash.*

||**GIN'GLY-MÖID**, [*gin'gle-möid*, *S. W. Ja. K. Sm. R.*] [*γινγλυμός* and *εἶδος*.] Resembling a ginglymus.

||**GIN'GLY-MÖS**, *n.* [*γινγλυμός*, *pl. GIN'GLY-MI.* (*Anal.*) A species of articulation, which admits of motion in only two directions, like a hinge, as the knee joint.

GIN'-HÖÖSE, * *n.* An engine-horse; a mill-horse. *Booth.*

GIN'NET, *n.* A nag; a mule; a genet. See **GENET**.

GIN'SENG, (*jin'seng*) *n.* [Chinese.] A root (of the *panax quinquefolium*) of a bitter-sweet flavor, found in America and in the north of Asia, and highly valued in China as a panacea. It is exported in large quantities from the United States to China.

GIN'-SHÖÖP, * *n.* A place where gin is sold; a dram-shop. *Johnson.*

GIP, (*gip*) *v. a.* To eviscerate, as herrings. *Bailey.*

GIP, * *n.* A gypsy; a sly servant. *Sir W. Scott.*

GIP'ON, *n.* See **JURON**.

GL'P'SY, (jip'se) *n.* A vagabond; a vagrant. See **GYPSY**.
GL'P'SY, *a.* See **GYPSY**.
GL'P'SY-WORT, * (würt) *n.* An herbaceous, perennial plant; water-horshound. *Farm. Ency.*
GL'RÄFFEL, * *n.* [*Zariffa*, Arab.; *girafe*, Fr.] (*Zool.*) The tallest of quadrupeds, and the largest of ruminants; an African animal, called also the *camelopard*. *Brande*.
GL'RÄN-DÖLE, [j'irän-döl, *P. Ja.*; j'irän-döl, *E. Wb.*; zhe'rän-döl, *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] A large kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier.
GL'RÄ-SÖLE, [j'irä-söl, *W. Sm. Wb.*; j'irä-söl, *S. F.*; j'irä-söl, *P. Ja.*] (*gyrasol*, Fr.) (*Bot.*) The turnsole. — (*Mfin.*) The milk-white or bluish opal.
GIRD, *v. a.* [*i.* OIRT or GIRLED; *pp.* GIRDING, GIRT or GIRD-ED.] To bind round, as with a twig or cord; to fasten by binding; to invest; to dress; to cover round; to furnish; to enclose; to encircle: — to reproach; to gibe.
GIRD, *v. n.* To gibe; to sneer. *Shak.*
GIRD, *n.* A twitch; a pang; a snocer; a gibe. *Tillotson*.
GIR'DER, *n.* He or that which girds. — (*Arch.*) The principal beam in a floor.
GIR'DING, *n.* A covering. *Isaiah* iii.
GIR'DLE, (-dl) *n.* A band or belt for the waist; a belt; enclosure; circumference: — the zodiac.
GIR'DLE, *v. a.* [*i.* GIRDLED; *pp.* GIRDLING, GIRDLED.] To bind, as with a girde; to enclose; to shut in; to environ. *Shak.* To make a circular incision round a tree so as to kill it. *Loudon*.
GIR'DLE-BELT, *n.* The belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden*.
GIR'DLER, *n.* One who girdles or makes girdles.
GIRE, *n.* [*gyrus*, L.] See **GYRE**.
GI-RÄ-LÄ, * *n.* [It.] A vane; a weathercock. *Jodrell*.
GIRL, [gärl, *S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; gärl, *P.*; gärl, but in common discourse gäl, *Kenrick*.] (*karlinna*, Icel.) A female child; the correlative of boy; a young woman. — (*Among sportsmen*) A rebeck of two years of age.
GIRL-HOOD, (-hüd) *n.* The state of a girl. *Miss Seward*.
GIRLISH, *a.* Suiting a girl; youthful. *Carver*.
GIRLISHLY, *ad.* In a girlish manner.
GIRLISHNESS, * *n.* The quality of being girlish. *Booth*.
GIRN, *v. n.* [A corruption of *grim*.] *South*. See **GRIN**.
GIR'ROCK, *n.* A kind of fish. *Dict.*
GIRT, *i. & p.* from *Gird*. See **GIRD**.
GIRT, *v. a.* [*gyrta*, Icel.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. *Thomson*.
GIRT, *n.* A band by which the saddle or a burden is fixed upon a horse; a circular bandage; a girth.
GIRTH, *n.* The circumference of a tree, an animal, &c.; a band by which the saddle is fixed upon a horse; a girth. *Swift*. A hand round a printer's wheel: — the compass measured by the girde. *Addison*.
GIRTH, *v. a.* To bind with a girth; to girt. [R.]
GIRT-LINE, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope to lift the rigging up to the mast-head on first rigging a ship. *Brande*.
GISE, (jiz) *v. a.* [*gister*, old Fr.] To pasture; to feed cattle; to agist. *Bailey*.
GIST, (jiz) *n.* A pledge. *Gibson*.
GIST, * (jist or jitt) [jist, *Sm. K. Wb.*; jitt, *Ja.*] *n.* [Fr.] (*Law*) The main point of a question or action; that on which it lies or turns. *Jameson*.
GITE, * (jët) *n.* [Fr.] A place where one sleeps, lodges, or reposes. *Ec. Rev.*
GITH, *n.* Guinea pepper.
GIT'TERN, *n.* A sort of guitar; a cithern. *Drayton*.
GIT'TERN, *v. n.* To play on the gittern. *Milton*.
GIVE, (giv) *v. a.* [*i.* GAVE; *pp.* GIVING, GIVEN.] To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; to deliver; to impart; to yield; to confer; to grant; to allow; to supply; to enable; to pay; to utter; to show; to addit; to apply; to resign; to conclude. — *To give away*, to alienate from one's self; to make over to another. — *To give back*, to return; to restore. — *To give over*, to leave; to quit; to cease; to conclude lost; to abandon. — *To give out*, to proclaim; to publish; to utter. — *To give up*, to resign; to quit; to yield; to abandon; to deliver. — *To give way*, to yield; not to resist.
GIVE, *v. n.* To relent; to melt or soften; to thaw; to withdraw one's self; to yield. — *To give back*, to retire. — *To give in*, to go back; to give way. — *To give in to*, to adopt; to embrace. — *To give over*, to cease; to act no more. — *To give up*, to publish; to cease; to fail; to yield. — *To give up*, to yield; to cease. — *To give way*, to yield; to make room.
GIVEN, * (giv'vn) *p.* from *Give*. Granted; allowed; conferred; conceded; known; stated.
GIVER, *n.* One who gives; donor; bestower.
GIVES, (givz) *n. pl.* Fetters. See **GYVES**.
GIVING, *n.* The act of bestowing or yielding.
GIZZARD, *n.* [*gésier*, Fr.] The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.
GLÄ'BRE-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*glabro*, L.] To make plain or smooth. *Cockeram*.
GLÄB'RÄ-TY, *n.* Smoothness; baldness. *Bailey*.

GLÄ'BROUS, *a.* Smooth, like baldness. *Evelyn*.
GLÄ'CFÄL, (glä'she-gl) *a.* Relating to or consisting of ice; frozen. — The *glacial* theory, in geology, (of M. Agassiz), supposes that many of the countries of Europe, &c. were once enveloped in ice nearly to the tops of the highest mountains, and that the ice melted as the northern hemisphere gradually became warmer.
GLÄ'CIÄL-IST, * *n.* An adherent to the glacial theory. *Penny Mag.*
GLÄ'CI-ÄTE, (glä'she-ät) *v. n.* [*glacies*, L.] To turn into ice.
GLÄ-CI-Ä'TION, (glä'she-ä'shün) *n.* The act of turning into ice; ice formed. *Brownie*.
GLÄ'CI-FÄRR, * (gläs'e-er) [gläs'e-er, *Sm.*; gläs'er, *Ja.*; gläs'er, *K.*; gläs'er, *Wb.*; gläs'e-er, *R.*] *n.* [Fr.] *pl.* **GLACIERS**. A field or vast accumulation of ice and snow, found in the valleys and slopes of lofty mountains. *Lyell*.
GLÄ'CIÖUS, (glä'shüs) *a.* Icy; resembling ice. *Brownie*.
GLACIS, (gläs'jis or gläs-süs) [gläs'jis, *P. J. E. Ja. R. Kenrick*; *Jsh.*; gläs'jis or gläs-süs, *W. F.*; gläs'jis or gläs-süs, *K.*; gläs-süs, *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A sloping bank of earth, extending from the parapet of a counterscarp to the level country: — a declivity; a slope. — “Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, and Bailey, place the accent on the first syllable of this word; and only Mr. Nares and Entick on the second. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the *a* the sound it has in *glass*. The great majority of suffrages for the accent on the first syllable, which is the more agreeable to the analogy of our own language, is certainly sufficient to keep a plain Englishman in countenance for pronouncing the word in this manner; but, as it is a French word, and a military term, a military man would blush not to pronounce it *à la Française*; and, notwithstanding the numbers for the other manner, I cannot but think this the most fashionable.” — *Walker*.
GLÄD, *a.* Cheerful; gay; pleased; elevated with joy; exhilarated; delighted; gratified.
GLÄD, *v. a.* To make glad; to gladden. *Chaucer*. [R.]
GLÄD, *v. n.* To be glad; to rejoice. *Massinger*.
GLÄD'DEN, (gläd'dän) *n.* [*i.* CLADDEN; *pp.* CLADDENING, CLADDENED.] To make glad; to please much; to delight; to cheer; to exhilarate.
GLÄD'DER, *n.* One who makes glad. *Dryden*. [R.]
GLÄDE, *n.* [*had*, Icel.] A clear, green space in a wood, or an opening through it. *Spenser*.
GLÄ'DEN, { *n.* [*gladius*, L.] An old name for sword-grass.
GLÄ'DER, } *Junius*.
GLÄD'FÜL, *a.* Full of joy and gladness. *Spenser*.
GLÄD'FÜLNESS, *n.* Joy; gladness. *Spenser*.
GLÄD'I-ÄTE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Sword-shaped. *P. Cyc.*
GLÄD'I-ÄTOR, (gläd'ä-tör, *K. Sm. R.*; gläd-de-ä-tör, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; glä-ä-tör, *S. E.*) *n.* [L.] A combatant in the amphitheatre in ancient Rome; a swordplayer; a prizefighter.
GLÄD-I-Ä-TÖ'RÄL, *a.* Relating to prizefighters. *Ep. Por-teus*.
GLÄD-I-Ä-TÖ'RÄN, * *a.* Gladiatorial. *Shafesbury*. [R.]
GLÄD-I-ÄTOR-SHIP, * *n.* The conduct or quality of a gladiator. *Brit. Crit.*
GLÄD'I-Ä-TÖ-RY, *a.* Belonging to prizefighters. *Ep. Reynolds*.
GLÄD'I-Ä-TÜRE, *n.* Fencing; swordplay. *Gayton*.
GLÄD'I-ÖLE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant. *Lee*.
GLÄD'LY, *ad.* Joyfully; with gladness or joy.
GLÄD'NESS, *n.* Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
GLÄD'SÄD, * *a.* Uniting joy and sorrow. *Drayton*.
GLÄD'SHIP, *n.* State of gladness. *Gower*.
GLÄD'SOME, *a.* Pleased; gay; delighted; glad.
GLÄD'SOME-LY, *ad.* With gayety and delight.
GLÄD'SOME-NESS, *n.* Gayety; delight.
GLÄIR, (glär) *n.* [*glarea*, L.] The white of an egg; any viscous, transparent matter; a mucous evacuation in horses: — a kind of halberd.
GLÄIR, *v. a.* To smear with the white of an egg.
GLÄIR'Y, * *a.* Like glair, or having its qualities. *Smart*.
GLÄIVE, *n.* See **GLAIVE**.
GLÄ'MÄ, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of camel; llama. *Linnaeus*.
GLÄNCE, *n.* [*glantz*, Ger.] A sudden shoot of light; a darting of the eye; a snatch of sight; a quick view; a glimpse; a sudden look.
GLÄNCE, *v. n.* [*i.* GLANCED; *pp.* GLANCING, GLANCED.] To shoot a sudden ray. *Pope*. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to fly off obliquely; to strike obliquely; to censure by oblique hints.
GLÄNCE, *v. a.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely. *Shak.*
GLÄN'GING, *n.* The act of one who glances. *Milton*.
GLÄN'GING-LY, *ad.* In an oblique manner; transiently.
GLÄND, *n.* (*Anat.*) An organ of the body, in which secretion is carried on, and which consists of a congeries of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents. *Brande*. — (*Mech.*) A contrivance for engaging or disengaging machinery, moved by belts or bands. *Grier*. — (*Bot.*) A duct in plants;

an oval spot in the bark of a plant:—the fruit of the oak or hazel.

GLÄN'DERED, (glän'derd) *a.* Having the glanders. *Berkeley.*

GLÄN'DERS, *n. pl.* [front *gland.*] A distemper of the glands in horses, in which corrupt matter runs from the nose.

GLÄN'DI-FORM,* *a.* Having the form of a gland. *Smart.*

GLÄN'DU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to or like glands.

GLÄN'DÜLE, *n.* [*glandula*, L.] A small gland, as in plants. *Key.*

GLÄN'DY-LÖS'TY, *n.* Quality of being glandulous.

GLÄN'DY-LÖUS, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of glands; glandular.

GLÄRE, *v. n.* [*glaren*, D.] [i. GLARED; *pp.* GLARING, GLARED.] To shine with a dazzling light; to be obtrusively conspicuous; to flare; to look with fierce, piercing eyes.

GLÄRE, *v. a.* To shoot out a dazzling light. *Milton.*

GLÄRE, *n.* A dazzling light or lustre; glitter; a piercing look.

GLÄRE, *n.* See GLAIR.

GLÄR'E-OÜS, *a.* [*glareous*, L.] Consisting of viscous, transparent matter, like the white of an egg; viscous.

GLÄR'ING, *n.* A dazzling lustre. *Boyle.*

GLÄR'ING, *a.* Notorious; offensively conspicuous; dazzling.

GLÄR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a glaring manner; notoriously.

GLÄR'ING-NÉSS,* *n.* A dazzling light or brilliancy. *Jarvis.*

†GLÄR'Y,* *a.* Having a dazzling lustre; glaring. *Boyle.*

GLÄSS, *n.* A transparent, impermeable, brittle substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies; that which is made of glass, as a vessel, a mirror, a lens, a cup; a small drinking-vessel:—the quantity which a small glass drinking-vessel contains.

GLÄSS, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous. *Shak.*

GLÄSS, *v. a.* [To see, as in a glass. *Sidney.*] To case in glass; to cover with glass; to glaze. *Boyle.*

GLÄSS'BLÖW-ER, *n.* One whose business it is to blow or fashion glass.

GLÄSS'-CASE,* *n.* A case or covering of glass. *Goldsmith.*

GLÄSS'-FACED,* (-fast) *a.* Having a face of or like glass. *Shak.*

GLÄSS'FÜL, *n.* As much as a glass will hold.

GLÄSS'-FÜR-NACE, *n.* A furnace in which glass is made.

GLÄSS'-GÄZ-ING, *a.* Looking in a mirror; vain. *Shak.*

GLÄSS'GRIND-ER, *n.* One who grinds glass.

GLÄSS'-HIVE,* *n.* A beehive made of or covered with glass. *Dryden.*

GLÄSS'HÖUSE, *n.* A manufactory of glass.

GLÄSS'I-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being glassy.

GLÄSS'LIKE, *a.* Clear; resembling glass. *Dryden.*

GLÄSS'-MÄK-ING,* *n.* The manufacture of glass. *Butler.*

GLÄSS'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* GLÄSS'MEN. One who deals in glass.

GLÄSS'MET-AL, (-mētül) *n.* Glass in fusion. *Bacon.*

GLÄSS'WORK, (-würk) *n.* Manufacture of glass.

GLÄSS'WORKS,* (-würks) *n. pl.* A manufactory of glass. *Urc.*

GLÄSS'WORT, (-württ) *n.* A plant of several varieties.

GLÄSS'Y, *a.* Made of glass; partaking of glass; like glass; vitreous.

GLÄS'TON-BUR-Y, (gläs'sn-bër-ç) *a.* An epithet applied to a shrub or thorn, and to a medal. *Miller.*

GLÄU'NER-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral which occurs massive, and also crystallized, in rock-salt. *Brande.*

GLÄU'NER'S-SÄLT,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A native sulphate of soda, a salt named from a German chemist. *Kirwan.*

GLÄU'CÉS-CENT,* *a.* Beginning to be glaucous or sea-green. *Brande.*

GLÄU'CINE,* *a.* Greenish; bluish and hoary; glaucous. *Loudon.*

GLÄU'CO-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and lime, of a greenish-blue color. *Brande.*

GLÄU'CÖ'MA, *n.* [*γλαυκόμα*,] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye, supposed to arise from the dimness of the vitreous humor, and giving it a bluish-green color.

GLÄU'CÖ'PIS,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds. *P. Cyc.*

GLÄU'CÖ'US, *a.* [*γλαυκός*,] Sea-green; denoting a dull green passing into blue. *Pennant.*

GLÄU'CVS,* *n.* [L.] (*Zool.*) A genus of mollusks. *P. Cyc.*

†GLÄVE, *n.* [*glaiue*, Fr.] A broadsword; a falchion. *Spenser.*

†GLÄV'ER, *v. n.* [*glafr*, Welsh.] To flatter; to wheedle. *South.*

†GLÄV'ER-ER, *n.* A flatterer. *Mirror for Mag.*

GLÄV'MÖRE, (glävmör) *n.* [*claidhmbh*, Gael., and *more*,] A large two-handed sword, formerly much used by the Highlanders of Scotland. *Johnson.*—Written also *claymore*.

†GLÄV'MOVS,* *a.* Muddy; clammy. *Scott.*

GLÄZE, *v. a.* [To glass, only varied.] [i. GLAZED; *pp.* GLAZING, GLAZED.] To furnish with glass or windows of glass; to cover or incrust with a vitreous substance; to make glassy or glossy.

GLÄZE,* *n.* A polishing substance; a vitrifiable substance; glazing. *Francis.*

GLÄZED,* (gläzd) *p. a.* Furnished or covered with glass.

†GLÄZ'EN,* (gläzn) *a.* Resembling glass. *Wielife.*

GLÄZ'ER,* (-zër) *v. a.* To glaze. *Scott.* [r.]

GLÄZ'ER,* (-zër) *n.* One who glazes window-frames, &c.

GLÄZ'ING,* *n.* Act of furnishing with glass; act of polishing; a vitreous substance on potters' ware; and enamel; the act of furnishing or covering with glass, as houses. *Urc.*

GLÄED, *n.* See GLEDE.

GLEÄM, *n.* The commencement of light; a sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

GLEÄM, *v. n.* [i. GLEAMED; *pp.* GLEAMING, GLEAMED.] To begin to shine, or to emit lustre; to glimmer; to shine with sudden effuscation.

GLEÄM'ING, *n.* A sudden shoot of light; a ray; a gleam.

GLEÄM'Y, *a.* Flashing; darting gleams or rays. *Pope.*

GLEÄN, *v. a.* [*glaner*, Fr.] [i. GLEANED; *pp.* GLEANING, GLEANED.] To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind; to gather any thing thinly scattered.

GLEÄN,* *v. n.* To gather what is left by reapers. *Smart.*

GLEÄN, *n.* The act of gleaning; any thing gleaned. *Dryden.*

GLEÄN'ER, *n.* One who gleans.

GLEÄN'ING, *n.* The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLÉ'BÆ AD-DI'C'TI,* [L.] (*Law*) "Annexed to the globe" or soil, and sold with it, as slaves. *Hamilton.*

GLÉBE, *n.* [*gleba*, L.] Turf; soil; ground:—land, especially land belonging to a church, or possessed as part of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLÉBE'LESS,* *a.* Having no globe. *Gent. Mag.*

†GLÉ'BOUS, *a.* Turfy. *Bailey.*

GLÉ'BY, *a.* Relating to soil or globe; turfy. *Prior.*

GLÉD,* *n.* A bird; the kite:—so called in Scotland. *Booth.*

†GLÉDE, *n.* A kind of hawk; gled. *Deut.*

GLÉÉ, *n.* Joy; merriment; gaiety. *Spenser.*—(*Mus.*) A composition for voices in three or more parts; a song.

GLÉÉ, or GLÛ, *v. n.* [*gluyeren*, Teut.] To quaint. *Ray.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

†GLÉED, *n.* A hot, glowing coal. *Chaucer.*

GLÉÉ'FUL, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful. *Shak.*

†GLÉEK, *n.* Music; a joke:—a game at cards. *Shak.*

†GLÉEK, *v. n.* To sneer; to gibe; to play the fool. *Shak.*

GLÉEK'ING,* *n.* Convivial merriment; sport. *Milton.*

GLÉÉ'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* GLÉÉ'MEN. An itinerant minstrel; a musician. *Rabyun.*

†GLÉEN, *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. *Prior.*

†GLÉE'SOMPE, (glé'sum) *a.* Merry; joyous. *W. Browne.*

GLEET, *n.* [*glut*, *glaeta*, Icel.] (*Med.*) The flux or a thin humor from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore.

GLEET, *v. n.* To flow, as from a gleet; to run slowly. *Chayne.*

GLEET'Y, *a.* Ichory; thinly sanious. *Wiseman.*

GLÉN, *n.* [*gleann*, Gael.] A narrow valley; a dale; a depression between two hills. *Spenser.*

GLÉ'NE, *n.* [*γλήνη*,] (*Anat.*) The socket of the eye; the pupil of the eye; a socket or cavity.

GLÉ'NÖID,* *n.* (*Anat.*) The name of a bone or part having a superficial or shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder-joint. *Scudamore.*

GLÉW, (glü) [*gluten*, L.] A viscous cement. See GLUE

GLÉW'ER, *v. n.* [*gluten*, L.] See GLUE.

GLÉW'INÉSS, *n.* *Sherrwood.* See GLUEYNÉSS.

GLÉW'Y, *a.* Viscous. *Hakenill.* See GLUEY.

GLÛ-DINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The gluten of wheat and other vegetables. *Francis.*

GLÛ, *a.* [*ελεός*,] Smooth; slippery; voluble. *Shak.*

GLÛ, *n.* A curled bush of hair hanging over the eyes. *Spenser.*

GLÛ, *v. a.* To castrate; to make smooth or glib. *Shak.*

†GLÛ'BER-Y,* *a.* Smooth-faced. *Marston.*

GLÛ'LY, *ad.* In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly.

GLÛ'NESS, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness. *Chapman.*

†GLÛCKES,* *n. pl.* Ogling or leering looks. *B. Jonson.*

GLÛDE, *v. n.* [*glidan*, Sax.] [i. GLIDED; *pp.* GLIDING, GLIDED.] To flow gently and silently; to move swiftly and smoothly; to slip; to slide.

GLÛDE, *n.* Lapse; act of moving smoothly. *Shak.*

GLÛD'ER, *n.* He or that which glides; a snare.

GLÛFF, *n.* [*glia*, Icel.] A transient view; a glimpse. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]

†GLÛKE, *n.* A sneer; a scoff; same as *gleek*.

GLÛM'ER, *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Dan.] [i. GLIMMERED; *pp.* GLIMMERING, GLIMMERED.] To shine faintly; to appear faintly; to gleam.

GLÛM'ER, *n.* An unsteady gleam of light; faint splendor; weak light.—(*Min.*) Muscovy glass; a micaceous earth.

GLÛM'ER-ING, *n.* Faint light, sight, or shining.

GLÛM'ER-ING,* *p. a.* Shining faintly; gleaming.

GLÛMPSE, *n.* A weak, faint light; a quick, flashing light; a transient view, sight, or lustre; a slight view.

GLÛMPSE, *v. n.* To appear by glimpses. *Drayton.*

GLIST, *n. (*Min.*) An argillaceous earth; mica; glimmer. *Crabb.*

GLIS/TER, (glis/sn) v. n. [*gleissen*, Germ.] [i. GLISTENED; *pp.* GLISTERING, GLISTERED.] To shine; to sparkle with light; to glitter. *Hammond.*

GLIS/TER, v. n. [*glisteren*, Teut.] To glisten; to glitter; to shine. *Spenser.*

GLIS/TER, n. Lustre; glitter. *Greene.*

GLIS/TER, n. (*Med.*) Properly *clyster*. See **CLYSTER**.

GLIS/TER-ING-LY, ad. Brightly; splendidly. *Sherwood.*

GLIT, n. See **GLEET**.

GLIT/TER, v. n. [*glitta*, Icel.; *glitra*, Swed.] [i. GLITTERED; *pp.* GLITTERING, GLITTERED.] To shine; to exhibit lustre; to sparkle; to glare; to be specious; to be striking; to glisten.

GLIT/TER, n. Brilliance; specious lustre; bright show.

†**GLIT/TER-AND**, a. Shining; sparkling. *Chaucer.*

GLIT/TER-ING, n. Act of shining; lustre; gleam.

GLIT/TER-ING*, a. Shining; having lustre. *Watts.*

GLIT/TER-ING-LY, ad. Radiantly; with shining lustre.

†**GLOAM**, v. n. [*glum*, Germ.] To be gloomy or glum; to gloom. *Gurton's Needle.*

GLOAR, v. n. [*gloeren*, D.] To squint; to stare. *Skinner.* [*Local*, Eng.]

GLOAT, v. n. [*glutta*, Swed.] [i. GLOATED; *pp.* GLOATING, GLOATED.] To stare with admiration or desire; to gaze.

GLOB/ARD, n. A glowworm. [R.]

GLOB/BÄ-TED, a. Formed in shape of a globe; globular.

GLOBE, n. [*globus*, L.] A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; the terraqueous ball; the earth or world. — An artificial globe, a globe made of metal, plaster, paper, &c., on the surface of which a map of the earth, or of the celestial constellations, is delineated, with the principal circles of the sphere. In the former case, it is called the *terrestrial*, in the latter, the *celestial*, globe.

†**GLOBE**, v. a. To congregate. *Milton.*

GLOBE/AM/Ä-RANTH, n. A species of amaranth; a flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE/Ä-DÄR/SY, n. A flower; a kind of daisy.

GLOBE/FISH, n. A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE/LIKE*, a. Resembling a globe; globular. *Drayton.*

GLOBE/RÄ-NÜN/ÇU-LUS, n. A plant and flower. *Milton.*

GLOBE/THIS/TLE, n. A species of thistle; echinops. *Miller.*

GLO-BÖSE, a. [*globosus*, L.] Spherical; globular. *Milton.*

GLO-BÖS/TY, n. Sphericity; sphericity. *Ray.*

GLOB/BOUS, a. Spherical; globular. *Gregory.*

GLOB/Ü-LAR, a. Being in the form of a globe or sphere; round; spherical.

GLOB/Ü-LÄ/RJA, n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Miller.*

GLOB/Ü-LAR-NESS*, n. The quality of being globular. *Ash.*

GLOB/ÜLE, n. A little globe: — a small, round particle; particularly applied to the red particles of the blood.

GLOB/Ü-LET*, n. A globule; a globular particle. *Crabb.*

GLOB/Ü-LINE*, n. A green globule lying among the cells of cellular tissue; a vesicular granule. *Kieser.*

GLOB/Ü-LOÜS, a. Round; globular. *Boyle.*

GLOB/Ü-LOÜS-NESS*, n. Quality of being globulous. *Boyle.*

†**GLOB/Y**, a. Orbicular; round. *Sherwood.*

GLOBE/H-DÄTE*, a. (*Bot.*) Covered with hairs which are rigid and hooked at their points. *P. Cyc.*

†**GLODE**. The old preterit of *Glide*. *Chaucer.* See **GLIDE**.

GLOME*, n. (*Bot.*) A roundish head of flowers. *Smart.*

GLOM/ER-ÄTE, v. a. [*glomer*, L.] To gather into a ball or sphere; to conglomerate. *Sir T. Herbert.*

GLOM/ER-ÄTE*, a. (*Bot.*) Formed into a ball or round head. *Loudon.*

GLOM-ER-ÄTION, n. Act of forming into a ball; a body formed into a ball; conglomeration. *Bacon.*

†**GLOM/ER-OÜS**, a. Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOÖM, n. [*glum*, Germ.] Imperfect darkness; dismialness; obscurity; defect of light; heaviness of mind; sadness; melancholy; dejection.

GLOÖM, v. n. To be cloudy, dark, or melancholy; to be sullen; to look darkly or dismally. *Goldsmith.*

GLOÖM, v. a. To fill with gloom or darkness. *Young.*

GLOÖM/Ä-ÄRN/ÄM/ÖRED, *(-yrd) a. Delighted with darkness. *Johnson.*

GLOÖM/Ä-LY, ad. In a gloomy manner; dismally.

GLOÖM/Ä-NESS, n. Obscurity; dismialness; melancholy.

GLOÖM/Ä, a. Obscure; almost dark; dismial; dark of complexion; sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart; sad; dejected.

GLORE, a. [*hyre*, Icel.] Fat; plentiful. *Pegge.* [*Lancashire*, Eng.]

GLO/R-Ä PÄ/TRI* [L.] Ascription of glory to God the Father. *Ash.*

GLO/R-Ä/TION, n. [*gloriatio*, L.] Boast; triumph. *Ep. Richardson.*

†**GLO/R-ÄD**, (glö/rid) a. Illustrious; honorable. *Milton.*

GLO/R-Ä/F-Ä/TION, n. The act of glorifying; elevation in glory. *Taylor.*

GLO/R-Ä/FY, v. a. [*glorifico*, L.] [i. GLORIFIED; *pp.* GLORIFY-

ING, GLORIFIED.] To make glorious; to exalt to glory in heaven; to pay honor or praise in worship; to praise; to honor; to extol.

GLO/R-Ö/SÄ*, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, so named from the splendid appearance of its flowers, indigenous in India. *P. Cyc.*

GLO/R-OÜS, [a. [*gloriosus*, L.] Noble; illustrious; excellent; renowned; worthy of great honor; having divine attributes. [*Boastful*; proud. *Bacon.*]

GLO/R-OÜS-LY, ad. In a glorious manner; nobly; splendidly.

GLO/R-OÜS-NESS, n. The state or quality of being glorious.

GLO/R-Y, n. [*gloria*, L.] Praise paid in adoration; splendor; honor; praise; renown; fame; magnificence; lustre; exaltation; happiness; the felicity of heaven. — (*Painting*) A circle of rays surrounding the heads of saints, &c., and especially of our Savior.

GLO/R-Y, v. n. [i. GLORIED; *pp.* GLORIVING, GLORIED.] To exult; to vaunt; to boast; to be proud of. *Sidney.*

GLOZE, (glöz) v. n. See **GLOZE**.

GLOSS/ER, n. See **GLOSSER**. *Bp. of Chichester.*

GLOSS, n. [*γλῶσσα*] A scholium; a comment; exposition. — An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. — Superficial lustre; a smooth, shining surface.

GLOSS, v. n. [i. GLOSSED; *pp.* GLOSSING, GLOSSIED.] To comment; to make sly remarks. *Prior.*

GLOSS, v. a. To explain by comment: — to palliate by specious representation: — to embellish with superficial lustre; to varnish; to color; to hide.

GLOS-SÄ/RJ-ÄL, a. Relating to a glossary.

GLOS/SÄ-RIST, n. One who writes a gloss or a glossary.

GLOS/SÄ-RY, n. [*glossarium*, L.] A dictionary of difficult words or phrases in any language or writer; a dictionary or vocabulary of obscure or antiquated words.

†**GLOS-SÄ/TÖR**, n. A writer of glosses; a commentator; a glossarist. *Bp. Barlow.*

GLOSS/ER, n. A scholiast; a commentator: — a polisher.

GLOSS/T-NESS, n. State of being glossy; smooth polish; superficial lustre.

†**GLOSS/IST**, n. A writer of glosses; glossarist. *Milton.*

GLOS/SÖ-CELE*, n. (*Med.*) An extrusion of the tongue. *Crabb.*

GLOS-SÖG/RÄ-PHER, n. A scholiast; a commentator.

GLOS-SÖG/RÄPH/Ä-CAL*, a. Belonging to glossography. *Scott.*

GLOS-SÖG/RÄ-PHY, n. [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*] The writing of glossaries, glosses, or commentaries. — (*Anat.*) A description of the tongue.

GLOS-SÖ-LÖG/Ä-CAL*, a. Relating to glossology. *Ec. Rev.*

GLOS-SÖL/Ö-GY*, n. The study of languages. *Park.*

GLOS/SY, a. Shining; smoothly polished; specious.

GLO/TÄL, a. Relating to the glottis. *Ch. Ob.*

GLO/TÄ-LITE*, n. (*Min.*) A whitish vitreous mineral. *Dana.*

GLO/TÄTIS, n. [*γλωττίς*] (*Anat.*) The superior opening of the larynx or windpipe.

GLOÖR, v. n. See **GLOAR**.

GLOÖT, v. n. To pout; to look sullen. *Milton.* [R.]

†**GLOÖT**, v. a. To gaze; to view attentively; to gloat.

GLOVE, (glüv) n. A covering for the hand.

GLOVE, (glüv) v. a. To cover as with a glove. *Shak.*

GLOV/ER, (glüv'er) n. One who makes or sells gloves.

GLOV/ER-ESS*, n. A woman who makes gloves. *Ash.*

GLOV/ER'S-SCITCH*, n. (*Med.*) A method of sewing up a wound. *Scott.*

GLOW, (glö) v. n. [i. GLOWED; *pp.* GLOWING, GLOWED.] To shine with intense heat; to exhibit incandescence; to burn; to feel heat; to feel passion of mind or activity of fancy; to be animated.

†**GLOW**, (glö) v. a. To make hot so as to shine. *Shak.*

GLOW, (glö) a. Shining heat; warmth; passion; brightness.

GLOW/ER, v. n. To stare. *Brockett.* [*Provincial*.] See **GLOAR**.

GLOW/ING*, a. Shining with heat; vivid; warm; bright.

GLOW/ING-LY, ad. In a glowing manner; brightly.

GLOW/WORM, (glö/würm) n. An insect, or grub, remarkable for the light which it emits during the night.

GLOZE, v. n. [i. GLOZED; *pp.* GLOZING, GLOZED.] To flatter; to wheedle; to gloss. — To *gloze over*, to palliate by specious exposition; to gloss over.

GLOZE, n. Flattery; insinuation. *Shak.* [*Gloss*. *Sidney.*]

GLOZ/ER, n. One who glozes; a flatterer.

GLOZ/ING, n. The act of one who glozes.

GLY-C/INÄ* or **GLY-C/INE***, n. (*Chem.*) A white earth or powder found in the beryl and emerald. *P. Cyc.*

GLY-C/IN-Ä-ÜM*, n. (*Min.*) The metallic base of the earth glücina. *Brande.*

GLY-C/INUM* or **GLY/Ü-ÜM***, (glis'h'e-üm) n. Same as glücinium. *Francis.*

GLÜE, (glü) n. [*glu*, Fr.] A cement commonly made by boiling some animal substance to a jelly; a viscous substance.

GLÜE, (glü) v. a. To glue; *pp.* GLUING, GLUED.] To join with glue; to cement; to join; to unite.

GLÜE-BÖL-ER, *n.* One whose trade it is to make glue.
 GLÜ'ER, *n.* One who cements with glue.
 GLÜ'EX, *a.* Partaking of glue; viscous.
 GLÜ'EX-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being gluey. *Blount.*
 GLÜ'ISH, *a.* Like glue; quality. *Sherwood.*
 GLÜ, *a.* Sullen; gloomy; dull. *Guardian.*
 †GLÜM, *v. n.* To look sour; to be sullen. *Chaucer.*
 GLÜM, *n.* Sullenness of aspect; a frown. *Skelton.*
 GLÜ-MÄ'COUS, * (glu-mä'shūs) *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to or having a glume. *P. Cyc.*
 GLÜME, * (glüm) *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the bracts of grasses; the calyx and corolla of corn and grasses; the husk or chaff of grain. *P. Cyc.*
 †GLÜM'MY, *a.* Dark; dismal for want of light. *Knight.*
 GLÜ'MOUS, * *a.* Having a glume, or like a glume. *Smart.*
 GLÜT, *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.] † GLÜTTED; *pp.* GLÜTTING, GLÜTTED.] To swallow; to devour; to cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to feast to satiety; to overfill; to satiate.
 GLÜT, *n.* That which is gorged; plenty even to loathing; more than enough:—any thing that fills up a passage:—a large wooden wedge.
 GLÜTTE-AL, * *a.* Pertaining to the buttocks. *Smart.*
 GLÜ'TEN, * *a.* A viscid, elastic substance, found in wheat and other grains. It is obtained by washing wheat flour, wrapped in a coarse cloth, placed under a stream of water, so as to carry off the starch and soluble matters. *Brande.*
 †GLÜ'TI-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*glutino*, L.] To join with glue; to glue. *Bailey.*
 GLÜ-TI-NÄ'TI'ON, *n.* The act of joining with glue. *Bailey*. [R.]
 †GLÜ'TI-NÄ-TIVE, *a.* Tenacious; glutinous.
 †GLÜ-TI-NÖS'I-TY, *n.* Glutinousness. *Cotgrave.*
 GLÜ'TI-NOÜS, *a.* Partaking of gluten or glue; gluey; viscous.
 GLÜ'TI-NOÜS-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being glutinous.
 GLÜ'TON, (glüt/tn) *n.* [*glutō*, L.] One who eats to excess; a voracious eater; one who takes any thing to excess.—(*Zool.*) A carnivorous animal, noted for voracity.
 †GLÜ'TON, (glüt/tn) *v. a.* To glut; to overfill. *Loveless.*
 GLÜ'TON-ISH, * (glüt/tn-ish) *a.* Glutinous. *Sidney.*
 GLÜ'TON-IZE, (glüt/tn-iz) *v. n.* To eat to excess. *Hallywell*. [R.]
 GLÜ'TON-LIKE, * *a.* Resembling a glutton; greedy. *Con-greve.*
 †GLÜ'TON-OÜS, (glüt/tn-üs) [glüt/tn-üs, S. P. K. Sm.; glüt/un-üs, W. Ja.] *a.* Given to excessive feeding; voracious.
 †GLÜ'TON-OÜS-LY, *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.
 †GLÜ'TON-Y, (glüt/tn-ē) [glüt/tn-ē, S. P. J. K. Sm.; glüt/un-ē, W. Ja.] *n.* [*gloutonnerie*, Fr.] Excess of eating; voracity; a habit of gormandizing.
 GLÜ'Y, *a.* See GLÜVER. *Harvey.*
 GLY'C'E-RINE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A sweet substance, extracted from fatty substances. *Ure.*
 GLY-CER'I-ZINE, * *n.* Same as glycyrrhizine. *Francis.*
 GLY-CO-NI-AN, *a.* Same as glycinic. *Crabb.* See GLYCNIC.
 GLY-CÖN'IC, *a.* [*glyconium*, L.] Applied to a verse formed of a spondee, a chorambus, and a pyrrhic. *Johnson.*
 GLY-CY-RHIZ'Ä, * (glis-e-riz'ä) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of exogenous, herbaceous, pea-flowered plants; liquorice. *P. Cyc.*
 GLY-CY'RHI-ZINE, * *n.* A saccharine matter from liquorice. *Brande.*
 †GLY'N, (glün) *n.* [Ir.] A hollow. *Spenser.* See GLEN.
 GLY'PH, (glif) *n.* [*γλυφός*] (*Arch.*) A vertically sunken channel; a channel in a Doric frieze; a cavity.
 †GLY'PH'IC, (glif'ik) *n.* A picture or figure by which a word was implied; usually hieroglyphic.
 GLY'PH'O-GRÄPH, * *n.* An engraved drawing. *Athenæum.*
 GLY-PIÖG'RA-PHER, * *n.* One versed in glyptography. *Palmer.*
 GLY-PIÖG'RA-PHY, * *n.* [*γλυφω* and *γράφω*.] Art or act of forming engraved drawings. *Palmer.*
 GLY'P'TIC, *n.* The art of carving on stone, gems, or other hard substances.
 GLY'P'TO-DÖN, * *n.* [*γλυφω* and *δόνος*.] An extinct gigantic quadruped, belonging to the family of armadillos. *Brande.*
 GLY'P'TO-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* Relating to glyptography.
 GLY-PTÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*γλυπτος* and *γράφω*.] A description of the art of engraving upon gems; the knowledge of engraved gems.
 GLY'P-THE'CA, * *n.* [*γλυφω* and *θήκη*.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture. *Brande.*
 GME-LI'NA, * (me-li'nä) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Asiatic plants. *Wallich.*
 GME'LIN-ITE, * (mël'in-it) *n.* (*Min.*) A rare mineral. *Brewster.*
 †GNÄR, (när) *v. n.* To growl; to gnarl. *Spenser.*
 GNÄR, (när) *n.* A knot. *Chaucer.* [Provincial.] *Todd.*—Often called in the United States *gnarl*.
 GNÄRL, (närl) *v. n.* † GNÄRLED; *pp.* GNÄRLING, GNÄRLED.] To growl; to snarl; to be cross-gnarled. *Shak.*
 GNÄRL'ED, (närl'ed) *a.* Knotty; cross-grained. *Shak.*

GNÄR'LY, * (när'le) *a.* Having knots; knotty. *Richardson*
 GNÄSH, (näsh) *v. a.* † GNÄSHED; *pp.* GNÄSHING, GNÄSHED.] To strike together, as the teeth; to clash. *Ecclus.*
 GNÄSH, (näsh) *v. n.* To grind or collide the teeth; to rage with pain or anger even to collision of the teeth.
 GNÄSH'ING, (näsh'ing) *n.* Collision of the teeth in pain.
 GNÄT, (nät) *n.* A small, winged, stinging insect, of several species; the culx; any thing proverbially small.
 GNÄT'FLÖW-ER, (nät'flöw-er) *n.* The bee-flower.
 †GNA-THÖN'IC, * (nä-thön'ik) *a.* Flattering; deceitful. *Colman.*
 †GNA-THÖN'I-CAL, (nä-thön'e-käl) *a.* Deceitful in words; flattering; like a parasite. *Bulloker.*
 †GNA-THÖN'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Flatteringly. *Cockeram.*
 GNÄT'LING, * (nät'ling) *n.* A little gnät. *Churchill.*
 GNÄT'SNÄP-PER, (nät'snäp-per) *n.* A bird that lives by catching gnäts. *Hakewill.*
 GNÄT'STRAIN-ER, * *n.* One who strains out gnäts; one who places too much importance on little things. *Morc.*
 GNÄT'WORM, (nät'würm) *n.* The larva of the gnät.
 GNÄW, (näw) *v. a.* † GNÄWED; *pp.* GNÄWING, GNÄWED.] To bite off by little and little; to eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret; to corrode.
 GNÄW, (näw) *v. n.* To exercise the teeth. *Sidney.*
 GNÄW'ER, (näw'er) *n.* He or that which gnäws.
 GNÄW'ING, * (näw'ing) *p. a.* Eating by degrees or with the teeth; corroding.
 GNĒIS, * (nīs) [nīs, Sm. Wb.; nē'is, K.] *n.* (*Min.*) A stratified, primary rock, composed of the same materials as granite, viz., quartz, felspar, and mica; a species of granite of lamellar or slaty texture. *P. Cyc.*
 GNIB'BLE, (nib'bl) *v. a.* See NIBBLE.
 †GNÖFF, (nöf) *n.* A miser; a churl. *Chaucer.*
 GNÖME, (nöm) *n.* A being, or elemental spirit, supposed by the Cabalists to inhabit the interior of the earth. *Pope.*
 GNÖME, (nö'me) [nö'me, Sm.; nöm, Todd.] *n.* [*γνώμη*.] A brief reflection or maxim. *Smart.*
 GNÖM'IC, * (nöm'ik) *a.* Sententious; noting a class of Greek poets. *Brande.*
 GNÖM'I-CAL, (nöm'e-käl) *a.* Sententious; aphoristical. [R.]
 GNÖM-I-O-MĒT'R-I-CAL, * (nöm-e-o-mē't'rē-käl) *n.* (*Optics*) Measuring the angles of crystals, strata, &c., by reflection. *Smart.*
 GNÖM-O-LÖG'IC, (nöm-o-lög'ik) *a.* Pertaining to GNÖM-O-LÖG'I-CAL, (nöm-o-lög'e-käl) *n.* *gnomology. Ash.*
 GNÖ-MÖL'O-GY, (no-möl'o-je) *n.* [*γνώμη* and *λόγος*.] A treatise on, or a collection of, maxims. *Milton.*
 GNÖ'MON, (nö'mon) *n.* The hand, style, or pin of a dial:—an apparatus for ascertaining astronomical altitudes:—the space included between the lines formed by two similar parallelograms, of which the smaller is inscribed within the larger, so as to have one angle in each common to both. *Grier.*
 GNÖ-MÖN'IC, (nö-mön'ik) *a.* Pertaining to gnomon-
 GNÖ-MÖN'I-CAL, (nö-mön'e-käl) *ics*, or the art of dialling.
 GNÖ-MÖN'IGS, (no-mön'iks) *n. pl.* [*γνομωνική*.] The art of constructing dials; dialling.
 GNÖ-MÖN-IST, (nö'mön-ist) *n.* One versed in gnomonics.
 GNÖ-MÖN-Ö-GY, * *n.* A treatise on dialling. *Maunder.*
 GNÖS'TIC, (nösh'tik) *n.* One of an early sect of Christians.
 GNÖS'TIC, (nösh'tik) *a.* Relating to the Gnostics.
 GNÖS'TI-CISM, (nösh'te-sizm) *n.* The system of the Gnostics.
 GNÜ, * (nü) *n.* (*Zool.*) A wild animal of Africa, belonging to the genus of the antelope, and resembling the horse. *P. Cyc.*
 GÖ, *v. n.* † [I. WENT; *pp.* GOING, GONE.] To walk; to move; to travel; to proceed; to pass; to succeed; to depart from, as distinguished from come.—*To go about*, to attempt; to set one's self to.—*To go against*, to go aside, to deviate.—*To go before*, to precede.—*To go between*, to interpose.—*To go by*, to pass away unnoticed; to observe as a rule.—*To go down*, to be swallowed; to be received.—*To go for*, to go in and out, to do the business of life.—*To go off*, to die; to depart; to explode.—*To go on*, to make attack; to proceed.—*To go over*, to revolt; to apostatize.—*To go out*, to be extinguished.—*To go through*, to perform; to execute; to suffer.—*To go upon*, to take as a principle.
 GÖ, * *v. a.* To do; to endure; as, "to go it." *Booth.* [Vulgar.]
 GÖ, * *n.* The fashion or mode; as, "quite the go."—a spree or noisy merriment; as, "a high go." *Brockett.* [Colloquial or vulgar.]
 GÖAD, (göd) *n.* A pointed stick for driving beasts.
 GÖAD, *v. a.* † [I. GOADED; *pp.* GOADING, GOADED.] To prick with a goad; to drive; to incite; to stimulate.
 GÖAL, (göl) *n.* [*gauge*, Fr.] The post or mark set to bound a race; the starting-post; the final purpose; the end:—sometimes improperly used for goal or jail.
 GÖAM, *v. a.* See GAUM.
 GÖAR, (gör) *n.* More commonly *gore*. See GORE.
 †GÖAR'ISH, *a.* Patched; mean; doggerel. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GÖAT, (göt) *n.* A ruminant animal of about the size of the sheep, having horns, and clothed with long hair.
GÖAT'CHÄ-FER, *n.* A kind of beetle. *Bailey.*
GÖAT'FIG, **n.* The wild fig, or the fig-tree in its wild state.
Booth.
GÖAT'FISH, *n.* A fish caught in the Mediterranean.
GÖAT'HÉRD, *n.* One who tends goats.
GÖAT'HÖRNEÐ,* (-hörd) *a.* Having the horns of a goat.
Dyer.
GÖAT'ISH, *a.* Like a goat; rank in smell; lustful.
GÖAT'ISH-LY,* *ad.* In a goatish manner. *Booth.*
GÖAT'ISH-NESS,* *n.* The quality of being goatish. *Booth.*
GÖAT-MÄR'Q-RÄM, *n.* A plant; goat's-beard.
GÖAT'MILK-FER, *n.* A kind of bird; goatsucker. *Bailey.*
GÖAT'S-BÉARD, *n.* A plant having long down on its seed.
GÖAT'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of the goat. *Pope.*
GÖAT'S-MILK, *n.* The milk of the goat. *Wiseman.*
GÖAT'S-RÜE, (göts'rö) *n.* A perennial plant. *Hill.*
GÖAT'S-THÖRN, *n.* A plant or an herb.
GÖAT'SÜCK-FER, *n.* A bird having a very wide gape.
GÖAT'WEED,**n.* A species of plants of the genus *capra*.
Booth.
GÖB, *n.* [*gob*, old Fr.] A small quantity; a mouthful. [*L'E-strange*.] *Low.*
GÖB'BET, *n.* A mouthful. *Wicliffe*. [R.]
GÖB'BET, *v. a.* To swallow. [*L'Estrange*.] [A low word.]
†GÖB'BET-LY, *ad.* In pieces. *Huloet.*
GÖB'ING,**n.* (*Mining*) The refuse thrown back into the excavations, remaining after the removal of the coal.
Brande.
GÖB'BLE, (göb'bl) *v. a.* [*i.* GOBBLED; *pp.* GOBBLING, GOBBLED.] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily. *Swift.*
GÖB'BLE, *v. n.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. *Prior.*
GÖB'BLE,**n.* Noisy talk; gabble; noise of the turkey. *Forby.*
GÖB'BLE-CÜT, *n.* A greedy feeder. *Sherwood*. [Vulgar.]
GÖB'BLER, *n.* One that gobbles; the male turkey.
GÖB'É-LIN,**a.* [Fr.] Relating to a fine species of French tapestry. *Genl. Mag.*
GÖB'E-TWÉEN, *n.* An agent between two parties; one who stands between parties; a neutral.
GÖB'Ë,**n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes. *P. Cyc.*
GÖB'LET, *n.* [*goblet*, Fr.] A large drinking cup or bowl.
GÖB'LIN, *n.* [*goblin*, Fr.] An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom; a fairy; an elf. *Spenser.*
GÖB'LY,**n.* A fish; the goget or sea-gudgeon. *Booth.*
GÖB'É, *n.* A passing by; evasion; artifice; omission.
GÖB'ÄRT, *n.* A machine in which children learn to walk. *Prior.*
GÖD, *n.* [*god*, Sax., which likewise signifies *good*.] The source of all good; the Supreme Being;—a false god; an idol; a person or thing deified.
†GÖD, *v. a.* To deify; to exalt to divine honors. *Shak.*
GÖD'CHILD, *n.* A child or person for whom one became sponsor at baptism;—a term of spiritual relation.
GÖD'DÄUGH-TÉR, (göd'däw-ter) *n.* A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism. *Shak.*
GÖD'DÉSS, *n.* A female divinity. *Shak.*
GÖD'DÉSS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a goddess. *Shak.*
GÖD'FÄ-THER, *n.* A sponsor for a child in baptism.
GÖD'HEAD, *n.* The divine nature; deity; divinity.
GÖD'LESS, *a.* Living as without God; wicked; impious.
GÖD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being godless. *Ep. Hall.*
GÖD'LIKE, *a.* Divine; resembling a divinity; excellent.
GÖD'LI-LY, *ad.* Righteously; piously; godly. *Wharton*. [R.]
GÖD'LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being godly; piety.
GÖD'LING, *n.* A little divinity or god. *Dryden.*
GÖD'LY, *a.* Good in the sight of God; holy; pious; righteous; religious.
GÖD'LY, *ad.* Piously; righteously. *Hooker.*
GÖD'MÖTH-FER, (-müth-er) *n.* A woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism.
GÖ-DÖWN,**n.* (*East Indian commerce*). A warehouse. *Hamilton*.—A gulp or swallow of water. *Loudon.*
GÖD'RÖÖN,**n.* [*godron*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) An inverted fluting, beading, or cabling; used in various ornaments and members. *Brande.*
GÖD'SÉND,**n.* An unexpected gift or acquisition. *Forby.*
GÖD'SHIF, *n.* The rank of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*
†GÖD'SIB, *n.* See *Gossip*. *Chaucer.*
GÖD'SMITH, *n.* A maker of idols. *Dryden.*
GÖD'SÖN, (-sün) *n.* One for whom another has become sponsor in baptism.
GÖD'S-PÉN-NY, *n.* An old expression for an earnest-penny. *Beaumont & Fl.*
†GÖD'WÄRD, *ad.* Toward God. 2 *Cor.*
†GÖD'WIT, *n.* A wading bird; limosa. *Cowley.*
†GÖD'YÉLD, [*ad.* [corrupted from *God shield* or protect.]]
†GÖD'YIELD, [*a.* Term of thanks. *Shak.*
†GÖ'ÉL, (gö'el) *a.* Yellow. *Tusser.*
†GÖ'ÉN, *p.* from *Go*; now *gone*. See *Go*.
GÖ'ÉR, *n.* One who goes; a runner; a walker.

†GÖ'E-TY, *n.* [*γοητεία*.] An invocation of evil spirits magic. *Hallywell.*
†GÖFF, *n.* [*goffe*, Fr.] A foolish clown; a game. See *GOLF*.
†GÖ'FISH, *a.* Foolish; indiscreet. *Chaucer.*
†GÖG, *n.* Haste; desire to go. *Beaumont & Fl.* See *AGOG*.
GÖ'GÉT,**n.* A fish, called also the *goby* and *sea-gudgeon*.
Booth.
GÖG'GLE, (gög'gl) *v. n.* [*qagr*, Icel.] To strain or roll the eyes. *Sidney.*
GÖG'GLE, *n.* pl. GÖG'GLÉFS. A stare; a bold or strained look.—*pl.* Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright; spectacles to cure or remedy squinting, or to defend the eyes from dust or a glaring light.
GÖG'GLE, *a.* Staring; having full eyes. *B. Jonson.*
GÖG'GLED, (gög'gld) *a.* Prominent; staring. *Sir T. Herbert.*
GÖG'GLE-EYED, (gög'gl-Id) *a.* Having prominent or rolling eyes. *Aescham.*
GÖ'ING, *n.* Act of walking; procedure; conduct; travelling; the state of the roads.—*Going-on*, or *goings-on*, conduct; proceedings. *Wilberforce*. [Colloquial.]
GÖ'TREÐ,* (gö'terþ) *a.* Afflicted with goitre; goitrous. *Med. Jour.*
GÖV'TRE,* (gö'ter) [gö'ter, *K. Sm. Wb.*—In French, gwätür.] [*Fr.*] A tumor on the throat; the bronchocèle, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; a person afflicted with the goitre. *Kidd*. A French word, in a measure Anglicized.
GÖV'TROUS,* *a.* Partaking of, or afflicted with, the goitre. *Maunder.*
†GÖKE, *n.* & *v. a.* See *GOWK*.
GÖ'LA, *n.* (*Arch.*) The same as *cyma*. *Addison.*
GÖL'A-DÉR,* or **GÖL'DÄR**,* *n.* (*India*) A storehouse-keeper. *Crabb.*
GÖL-ÄN-DÄG,**n.* (*India*) An artillery man. *Crabb.*
GÖLD, (göld, *J. Ja. E. K. Sm.*: göld or göld, *W. P. F.*; göld, *S.*) *n.* A precious metal of a bright yellow color, the most valuable and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals, and used by all nations as a standard of value;—money;—something pleasing or valuable;—the color of gold.
GÖLD,**a.* Made of gold; golden. *Shak.*
†GÖLD'BEAT-EN, (-bē-tē) *a.* Gilded. *Pierce Ploughman.*
GÖLD'BEAT-FER, (-bē-ter) *n.* One whose occupation it is to beat gold between skins into thin leaves for gilding.
GÖLD'BEAT-FER'S-SKIN, (-bē-terz-) *n.* An extremely fine membrane, made of the intestines of animals, between which goldbeaters lay the leaves of their metal, while they beat it.
GÖLD'BEAT-ING,**n.* The art or act of beating gold into thin leaves. *Ure.*
GÖLD'BÖND, *a.* Encompassed with gold. *Shak.*
GÖLD'CÜP,**n.* A species of crowfoot or ranunculus. *Jennings.*
GÖLD'DÜST,**n.* Ore or earth impregnated with gold. *Mora.*
GÖLD'ÉN, (göld'én) *a.* Made or consisting of gold; shining; bright; splendid; excellent; valuable; happy.—*Golden age*, (*Mythology and Poetry*) the primeval age of innocence and happiness, when mankind led the shepherd's life.
GÖLD'ÉN-BREAST-ÉD,**a.* Having a yellow breast. *Hill.*
GÖLD'ÉN-BÜG,* or **GÖLD'ÉN-KNÖP**,**n.* A small and pretty insect. *Booth.*
GÖLD'ÉN-CLÜB,**n.* A perennial plant, bearing yellow flowers. *Farm. Ency.*
GÖLD'ÉN-CRÉST-ÉD,**a.* Having a yellow crest. *Pennant.*
GÖLD'ÉN-EYÉ,* (göld'én-é) *n.* A species of duck. *Pennant.*
GÖLD'ÉN-FLEÉCE,**n.* The fabled fleece of the ram that was sacrificed to Jupiter, in Colchis. *Warburton.*
GÖLD'ÉN-FLOW-ÉR,**n.* The chrysanthemum. *Hamilton.*
GÖLD'ÉN-HÄIREÐ,* (-än-härd) *a.* Having yellow hair. *Milton.*
GÖLD'ÉN-HEÖD-ÉD,**a.* Having a yellow head. *Hawkins.*
GÖLD'ÉN-LÜNG-WORT,* (-wür) *n.* A plant; the wall-hawk-weed. *Booth.*
†GÖLD'ÉN-LY, *ad.* Delightfully; splendidly. *Shak.*
GÖLD'ÉN-NÜM-BER, *n.* The number, reckoned from 1 to 19, showing what year in the lunar cycle any given year is.
GÖLD'ÉN-RÖÐ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several varieties, bearing yellow flowers.
GÖLD'ÉN-RÜLE, *n.* (*Arith.*) The Rule of Three, or Rule of Proportion;—the rule of doing as we would be done by.
GÖLD'ÉN-SÄM'PHIRE,**n.* A species of clecampa. *Hamilton.*
GÖLD'ÉN-SÄX'F-RÄQE, *n.* A plant of several varieties.

GÖLD'EN-WINGED,* (-dn-wíngd) *a.* Having yellow wings. *Milton.*
 GÖLD'FINCH, *n.* A singing bird with brilliant plumage.
 GÖLD'FIND-ER, *n.* One who finds gold:—a term ludicrously applied to an emptier of privies. *Swift.*
 GÖLD'FIN-NY,* *n.* A fish found on the coasts of Cornwall. *Crabb.*
 GÖLD'FISH,* *n.* A small beautiful fish of a yellowish or golden color. *Hamilton.*
 GÖLD'HÄM-MER, *n.* A kind of bird. *Bailey.*
 GÖLD'-HILT-ED, *a.* Having a golden hilt.
 GÖLD'ING, *n.* A sort of apple. *Bailey.*
 GÖLD'-LACE,* *n.* Lace or trimming made of gold-thread.
 GÖLD'-LACED,* (-läst) *a.* Adorned or laced with gold. *Hawkins.*
 GÖLD'LEAF, *n.* Gold beaten into thin leaves for gilding.
 GÖLD'LESS,* *a.* Destitute of gold. *Qu. Rev.*
 GÖLD'NEY, (göld'ne) *n.* A fish, the gilthead. *Bailey.*
 GÖLD'PLEÄS-ÛRE, (-plëzh-er) or GÖLD OF PLEÄS'ÛRE, *n.* A plant; wild flax. *Bailey.*
 GÖLD'FRÖÖF, *a.* Not to be seduced by gold. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 GÖLD'SÉED,* *n.* A sort of grass, called also dogstail. *P. Cyc.*
 GÖLD'SIZE, *n.* A glue of a golden color; a thick, tenacious kind of varnish used by gilders.
 GÖLD'SMITH, *n.* One who manufactures articles in gold; a worker in gold:—[also formerly, in England, a banker. *Clarendon.*]
 GÖLD-THREAD,* *n.* Thread inwrought with gold wire. *Ash.*—A plant; the copsis trifolia. *Bigelow.*
 GÖLD'Y-LOCKS, *n.* A plant. *B. Jonson.*
 GÖLF, *n.* [*kolf*, Dutch and Sw.] A game played with a ball and a club or bat, much practised in Scotland. *Strutt.*
 †GÖLL, *n.* [*γλαῶν*] The hand, in contempt; paw. *Sidney.*
 GÖ-LORE', *n.* [*gleire*, Irish.] Abundance. [Obsolete or provincial, Eng.]
 GÖ-LÖ'SHES,* *n. pl.* See GALOCHÉ.
 GÖLT,* *n.* See GAULT.
 †GÖM, *n.* A man. *Pierce Ploughman's Vision.*
 †GÖM'AN, *n.* A man. *Whiter.*
 GÖ'MAR-ITE,* *n.* A follower of Francis Gomar, a Dutch Calvinistic divine. *Brandé.*
 GÖME, *n.* The black grease of a cart-wheel: probably a corruption of loom. See COOM.
 GÖM-FHÄ'SIS,* *n.* [*γρόφος*] (*Med.*) A disease of the teeth when they loosen and fall out of the sockets. *Brandé.*
 GÖM'PHO-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A conglomerate rock of the tertiary series. *Brongniat.*
 GÖM-FHÖ'SIS, *n.* [*γρόφωσις*] (*Anat.*) A species of junction of bones, where they are let into each other somewhat like pegs in a board.
 GÖN'DO-LÄ, *n.* [*gondola*, It.] A pleasure boat, much used in Venice; a small boat. *Spenser.*—(*U. S.*) A large flat-bottomed boat.
 GÖN-DO-LIER', (-lër) *n.* One who rows a gondola. *Shak.*
 GÖNE, (gön or gawn) [gön, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; gawn, *Wb.*] *p.* from *Go*. Advanced; ruined; undone; departed. See *Go*.
 †GÖN'FA-LÖN, {*n.* [*gonfalon* & *gonfunon*, Fr.; *gonfalone*, †GÖN'FA-LÖN, } It.] An ensign; a standard. *Middleton.*
 †GÖN-FÄL-O-NIER', *n.* A chief standard-bearer. *Bp. Wren.*
 GÖNG, *n.* [†A privy; a jakes, *Chaucer*.]—A sort of Chinese brass drum or cymbal, which, being struck with a mallet, produces a very loud sound.
 GÖN'GA,* *n.* An oriental plant, having an esculent root. *Bryant.*
 GÖNG-GÖNG,* *n.* A kind of cymbal made of copper alloy. *Ure.*—Another name for *gong*. See *GONG*.
 GÖN'ÄT-ITE,* *n.* (*Geol.*) An extinct cephalopod with chambered spiral shells. *Brandé.*
 GÖ-ÑI-ÖM'E-TËR, *n.* [*γωνία* and *μέτρον*] An instrument for measuring angles, more particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals.
 GÖ-ÑI-O-MËT'RJ-CÄL, *a.* Relating to goniometry. *Chambers.*
 GÖ-ÑI-ÖM'E-TRY,* *n.* The art of measuring angles. *Crabb.*
 GÖN-O-PLÄ'CIAN,* (gön-o-plä'shan) *n.* Same as *gonoplate*. *P. Cyc.*
 GÖN'O-ELÄX,* *n.* [*γωνία* and *πλάξ*] A genus of crabs or short-tailed crustaceans. *Brandé.*
 GÖN-OR-RHE'Ä, (gön-or-rë's) *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A morbid running of venereal taint. *Woodward.*
 GOOD, (güd) *a.* [*comp. better, superl. best*.] That is possessed of excellent qualities and devoid of bad ones; that conduces to present relief, enjoyment, or happiness; that gratifies desire; that encourages hope; not bad; not ill; fit; proper; wholesome; beneficial; useful; convenient; sound; complete; substantial; moral; virtuous; pious; benevolent.—*In good sooth*, really; seriously.—*In good time*, not too fast; opportunely.—*To*

make good, to keep; to maintain; to confirm; to establish; to perform; to supply.—*Good behavior*, (*Law*) conduct authorized by law.
 GOOD, (güd) *n.* That which contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the opposite to evil; prosperity.
 GOOD, (güd) *ad.* Well; not ill; not amiss; much. [R.]—*For good and all*, a colloquial phrase for, entirely; for ever.—*Good* is used in composition; as, *good-looking*.
 GOOD, (güd) *interj.* Well! right!
 †GOOD, (güd) *v. a.* To mature. *Bp. Hall.*
 GOOD/BREËD-ING, (güd-) *n.* Polite manners; civility.
 GOOD'BY', (güd'bi') *interj.* Farewell; adieu.—*Good-bye* is supposed by some to be a contraction of *good, or God, be with you*; and by others, *by* is supposed to have the meaning of *way or journey*.—Written also *good-bye*.
 GOOD'-CON-DI'TIONED, (güd'kõn-dish'und) *a.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. *Sharp.*
 GOOD'-DÄY',*(güd'dä') *n. or interj.* A sort of salutation at meeting; a benediction or parting leave; farewell. *Drayton.*
 GOOD'-DËN', (güd'dën') *interj.* A form of wishing well; a contraction of *good-dayen*, the Saxon plural of *day*, or *good-even*. [Obsolete or provincial, Eng.]
 GOOD'-ËV'EN-ING,*(güd-ëv'vn-íng) *n. or interj.* A common form of salutation or benediction. *Brown.*
 GOOD'-FÄCED,* (güd'fäst) *a.* Having a good or handsome face. *Shak.*
 GOOD'-FËL-LÖW, (güd'fël-lö) *n.* A jolly or boon companion; a pleasant companion.
 †GOOD'-FËL-LÖW, *v. a.* To make jolly. *Feltham.*
 GOOD'-FËL-LÖW-SHIP, (güd'fël-lö-shíp) *n.* Merry or jolly society; confidential acquaintance or intimacy.
 GOOD'FOR-NÖTH'ING,* (güd'fõr-nüth'íng) *a.* Worthless. *Swift.*
 GOOD'-FRË-DÄY,* (güd'frï-dä) *n.* The name given to the anniversary of our Savior's crucifixion, being the third day, or the Friday, before Easter, which is held as a solemn fast by a great part of the Christian world. *Prayer-Book.*
 GOOD-HÜ'MOR, (güd'yü'mür) *n.* A cheerful, placid, and agreeable temper of mind; cheerfulness.
 GOOD-HÜ'MORED, (güd-yü'mürd) *a.* Cheerful; placid.
 GOOD-HÜ'MORED-LY, (güd-yü'mürd-lë) *ad.* With good-humor.
 GOOD'ING, (güd'íng) *n.* An asking of alms, a custom in some parts of England with women, who in return wish all that is good. [Local, Eng.]
 GOOD-LÄCK',*(güd-läk') *interj.* Implying wonder. *Cowper.*
 †GOOD'LESS, (güd'lës) *a.* Without goods or money. *Chaucer.*
 †GOOD'LI-HOOD, *n.* See GOODLYHEAD.
 GOOD'LI-NESS, (güd'lë-nës) *n.* Beauty; grace; elegance.
 GOOD'-LÜCK,* (güd'lük) *n.* A fortunate event; success. *Shak.*
 GOOD'LY, (güd'lë) *a.* Good-looking; beautiful; graceful; fine.
 †GOOD'LY, (güd'lë) *ad.* Excellently. *Spenser.*
 †GOOD'LY-HEAD, (güd'lë-hëd) *n.* Grace; goodness. *Spenser.*
 GOOD'MAN, (güd'man) *n.* A slight appellation of civility; a rustic term of compliment; gaffer. *Shak.*—Now obsolete, or addressed only to people in humble life.
 GOOD-MÄN'NER'S, (güd-män'nerz) *n. pl.* Decorum; politeness.
 GOOD-MÖRN'ING,* (güd-) *n. or interj.* A form of salutation.
 GOOD'-MÖR-RÖW, *n. or interj.* A form of salutation. *Shak.*
 GOOD-NÄT'ÛRE, (güd-nät'yur) *n.* Kindness; mildness.
 GOOD-NÄT'ÛRED, (güd-nät'yurd) *a.* Habitually kind; of mild, placid temper; benevolent.
 GOOD-NÄT'ÛRED-LY, (güd-nät'yurd-lë) *ad.* With good nature.
 GOOD-NÄT'ÛRED-NESS,* (güd-nät'yurd-nës) *n.* Good humor. *Talfourd.*
 GOOD'NESS, (güd'nës) *n.* The quality of being good.
 GOOD'-NIGHT',*(güd'nt') *n. & interj.* A word expressing a friendly wish, on taking leave or separating at night. *Lee.*
 GOOD'-NÖW, (güd'nöu) *interj.* Noting wonder or surprise. *Dryden.*
 GOOD'S, (güz) *n. pl.* Movables in a house; personal or movable estate; furniture; chattels; effects; wares; freight; merchandise; commodities.
 GOOD'-SENSE, (güd'sëns) *n.* A correct discernment; a sound understanding. *Pope.*
 †GOOD'SHË, (güd-) *n.* Favor; kindness. *Gower.*
 GOOD'-SPËED, (güd-) *n.* An old form of wishing success; success itself. *Middleton.*—[2 *John* 10, written "God speed."] *Lee.*
 GOOD'-WIFE, (güd-) *n.* A rustic appellation for the mistress of a family. *Burton.*
 GOOD-WILL', (güd-wil') *n.* Benevolence; kindness; heartiness; good feeling.—(*Law*) The custom of any trade or business.

GOOD'-WOM-AN, (gûd'wûm-an) *n.* The mistress of a family in the lower walks of life; good-wife. *Evelyn*.
 GOOD'Y, (gûd'ç) *n.* Good-wife; good-woman.—a low term of civility used to mean persons. *Spenser*.
 †GOOD'Y-SHÛP, (gûd'ç-) *n.* The quality of a goody. *Hudibras*.
 GÖÖY,* *n.* A species of East Indian grain. *Hamilton*.
 GÖÖ-RÖDÖ',* *n.* A spiritual guide among Hindoos. *Hamilton*.
 GÖÖS-ÄN'DER,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large water-fowl. *P. Cyc.*
 GÖÖSE, *n.*; *pl.* GEËSE. A large, well-known, domestic, web-footed water-fowl.—a tailor's smoothing iron.
 GÖÖSE'BER-RY, *n.* A prickly shrub and its fruit, of many varieties.
 GÖÖSE'BER-RY,* *a.* Relating to or made of gooseberries. *Goldsmith*.
 GÖÖSE'BER-RY-FÖÖL, *n.* A compound made of gooseberries and cream. *Goldsmith*.
 GÖÖSE-CÛP, *n.* A silly person. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 GÖÖSE-CÖRN,* *n.* A rush, called also the moss-rush. *Booth*.
 GÖÖSE-EGG,* *n.* The egg of a goose. *Goldsmith*.
 GÖÖSE-FOOT, (-füt) *n.* A genus of plants, of many species; wild orchid.
 GÖÖSE-GRÄSS, *n.* A plant, called also *clivers*, *hairif*, and *lady's bedstraw*.
 GÖÖSE'NECK,* *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron hook fitted on the inner end of a boom. *Mar. Dict.*
 GÖÖSE-PÛS,* *n.* A pie made of goose and pastry. *Pope*.
 GÖÖSE-QUÛL, *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose.
 GÖÖS'R-Y,* *n.* The qualities of a goose; folly. *Milton*.
 Place where geese are kept. [R.]
 GÖ'PHER,* *n.* A little quadruped, striped and spotted, about the size of a striped squirrel, that burrows in the ground, found in the Mississippi valley; a tortoise. *Peck*.
 GÖ'PISH, *a.* Proud; testy; petteish. *Ray*. [Provincial, Eng.]
 GÖ'RAL,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*
 †GÖ'BEL-LIED, (-lid) *a.* Fat; big-bellied. *Shak*.
 †GÖ'BEL-LY, *n.* A big paunch or belly. *Sherwood*.
 †GÖRCE, *n.* A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear.
 GÖR'COCK, *n.* The moorcock, or red game; grouse.
 GÖR'CRÖW, (-krö) *n.* The carrion crow. *E. Johnson*.
 GÖRB, *n.* An instrument of gaming. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 GÖR'DÄN, *a.* Relating to Gordius; intricate; difficult. —The *Gordian knot* was a knot made by Gordius, king of Phrygia, in the harness of his chariot, so intricate as to baffle every effort to untie it. It was cut by Alexander the Great.
 GÖRE, *n.* Blood; blood clotted or congealed. — [Mud; mire. *Sp. Fisher*.]—A narrow or triangular piece of land; a long, triangular piece of cloth. *Lower*.
 GÖRE, *v. a.* [i. GÖRED; *pp.* GÖRING, GÖRED.] To stab; to pierce with a horn or sharp point. *Dryden*.—To cut in the form of a gore.
 GÖR'CRÖW,* *n.* A carrion crow; gorcrow. *Booth*.
 GÖR'FLY,* *n.* A species of fly. *Genl. Mag.*
 GÖRGE, (görij) *n.* [göрге, Fr.] The throat; the swallow; that which is gorged;—a passage through a mountain. —(*Arch.*) A cavetto or concave moulding. —(*Forl.*) The entrance of a bastion, or other outwork.
 GÖRGE, *v. a.* [i. GÖRGED; *pp.* GÖRING, GÖRGED.] To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate; to swallow.
 GÖRGE, *v. n.* To feed. *Milton*.
 GÖR'GED, *a.* Having a gorge or throat. *Shak*. —(*Her.*) Denoting a crown of a peculiar form about the neck of a lion, &c.
 †GÖRGE'FÛL, *n.* A meal for birds.
 GÖR'GEOUS, (gö'r'jus) *a.* [gorgias, old Fr.] Fine; splendid; finical; glittering; showy; magnificent.
 GÖR'GEOUS-LY, (gö'r'jus-le) *ad.* Splendidly; finely.
 GÖR'GEOUS-NESS, (gö'r'jus-nés) *n.* Splendor; show.
 GÖR'GËT, [gö'r'jet, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] *n.* A piece of armor to defend the throat; a pendent military ornament; a ruff or ornament worn by females; a surgical instrument used in lithotomy.
 GÖR'GON, *n.* [γοργών] *pl.* GÖRGONS. (*Mythology*) Three sister deities or monsters, whose heads were twined with serpents instead of hair, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.
 GÖR'GON,* *a.* Having the qualities of a gorgon. *Gray*.
 GÖR'GÖN-ÄN, *a.* Relating to or resembling the gorgon.
 GÖR'HËN, *n.* The female of the gorceck.
 GÖR'ING, *n.* Puncture; prick; a piercing. *Dryden*.
 GÖR'MÄND, *n.* [*Gourmand*, Fr.] A greedy eater; luxurious feeder. *Marston*.—Often written *gourmand*.
 GÖR'MÄND,* *a.* Voracious; greedy; gluttonous. *Pope*.
 †GÖR'MÄND-ER, *n.* A gourmandizer. *Huot*.
 GÖR'MÄND-ISM,* *n.* Gluttony; epicurism. *Blackwood*.
 †GÖR'MÄND-IZE, *v. n.* Voraciousness. *Drayton*.
 GÖR'MÄND-IZE, *v. n.* [i. GÖRMÄNDIZED; *pp.* GÖRMÄNDIZING, GÖRMÄNDIZED.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously. *Shak*.
 GÖR'MÄND-IZE-ER, *n.* A voracious eater. *Cleveland*.
 GÖR'REL-BËL-LIED, *a.* See GÖRBËLLIED.
 GÖRSE, *n.* Furze; a thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers.

GÖR'SY,* *a.* Abounding in or resembling gorse. *Pennant*.
 GÖS'RY, *a.* Covered with clotted blood; bloody; fatal.
 GÖS'HWÛK, *n.* A hawk of a large kind.
 GÖS'LING, (göz'ling) *n.* A young goose; a goose not yet full-grown;—a catkin on nut-trees and pines.
 GÖS'PEL, *n.* [εὐαγγέλιον, Gr.; god-spell, Sax.] Literally good tidings; one of the four histories of Christ; the four histories collectively; evangelical doctrine; divine truth; the Christian revelation; divinity; theology.
 GÖS'PEL,* *a.* Relating to the gospel; evangelical. *Ch. Ob.*
 †GÖS'PEL, *v. a.* To instruct in gospel tenets. *Shak*.
 †GÖS'PEL-LÄ-RY, *a.* Theological. *Clark in its Colors*.
 GÖS'PEL-LER, *n.* An evangelist. *Wicliffe*. A name of the followers of Wicliffe. *Ep. Burnet*. He who reads the gospel at the altar. *Skelton*.
 GÖS'PEL-LIZE, *v. a.* [i. GÖSPELLIZED; *pp.* GÖSPELLIZING, GÖSPELLIZED.] To form according to the gospel; to evangelize. *Milton*.
 GÖSS, *n.* A kind of low furze; or gorse. *Shak*. See GÖRSE.
 GÖS'SÄ-MER, *n.* [gossipion or gossipium, low L.] The down of plants; the white cobwebs which float about in summer or autumn. *Shak*.
 GÖS'SÄ-MËR-Y, *a.* Light; flimsy; unsubstantial. *Mathias*.
 GÖS'SIP, *n.* [Originally a godfather or godmother; a godmother; a friend or neighbor. *Spenser*.]—A female tattler:—tattle; trifling talk.
 GÖS'SIP, *v. n.* To chat; to prate; to be merry. *Shak*.
 GÖS'SIP-ER,* *n.* One who gossips. *Bunyan*.
 GÖS'SIP-ING, *n.* The act or practice of a gossip.
 GÖS'SIP-ING,* *p. n.* Containing or relating to gossip. *Qu. Rev.*
 GÖS-SIP'ÛM,* *n.* [Low L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the cotton-plant. *P. Cyc.*
 GÖS'SIP-LIKE,* *a.* Resembling gossips. *Shak*.
 †GÖS'SIP-RED, *n.* Comaternity; gossipy. *Davies*.
 †GÖS'SIP-RY,* *n.* Relationship by baptismal rites. *Smart*.
 GÖS'SIP-Y,* *a.* Full of gossip; trifling. *Genl. Mag.*
 GÖS-SÖV, *n.* [gargon, Fr.] A mean footboy. *Castle Rackrent*. [Ireland.]
 GÖS'VING, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.
 GÖT, *i. & p.* from *Get*. See *GET*.
 GÖTH, *n.* [Gothus, L.] One of an ancient people of Scandinavia that migrated southward; a barbarian.
 GÖTH'ÄM-IST, *n.* [göth'am-ist, K. Sm.; gö'tham-ist, Wb.] *n.* A wise man of Gotham, (in England):—a wiseacre; a blunderer. *Sp. Morten*.
 GÖTH'IC, *a.* Relating to the Goths; noting a style of architecture characterized by a pointed arch:—rude; uncivilized.
 GÖTH'IC, *n.* The Gothic language. *Bosworth*.
 GÖTH'ICÄL, *a.* Gothic. *Skelton*. See *GÖTHIC*.
 GÖTH'IC-ISM, *n.* A Gothic idiom; conformity to Gothic architecture; barbarism.
 GÖTH'IC-IZE, *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism. *Strutt*.
 †GÖ TÖ', *interj.* Come, come, take the right course; to the purpose:—implying exhortation.
 GÖT'TEN, (göt'tn) *p.* from *Get*. Got. [Obsoloescent.] See *GET*.
 †GÖÜD, *n.* Woad; a plant. *Dict.*
 †GÖUGE, (göü) or göüj] [göj, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; göü, P. Wb.] *n.* [Fr.] A scooping chisel, or a chisel having a round edge.
 †GÖÜGE, or GÖÜGE, *v. a.* [i. GÖUGED; *pp.* GÖUGING, GÖUGED.] To scoop out with a gouge:—to force out the eye of an antagonist with the thumb or finger.
 †GÖÜG'ING,* *n.* The act of scooping out with a gouge:—the act of scooping out the eye with the thumb, a barbarous practice in some parts of America. *Kendall*.
 †GÖU'JËRß, *n.* [gouge, Fr.] The venereal disease. *Shak*.
 GÖU'LAND, *n.* A flower. *B. Johnson*.
 GÖU-LÄRD', (gö-lärd') *n.* An extract or sugar of lead, used for inflammations, so called from the inventor; Goulard's extract.
 GÖULE,* *n.* A fabled dwarfish fairy. *Arab. Nights*. See *GHOUL*.
 †GÖURD, (görd or görd) [görd, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.; görd or görd, W. F.; görd, Sm. Wb.] *n.* [gourde, Fr.] A bottle, of which the fruit of some is shaped like a bottle; a bottle. — [*Gourd*, old Fr.] An instrument of gaming.
 †GÖURD-NESS, (gö'r'd-nés) *n.* A swelling in a horse's leg. *Barrier*. *Dict.*
 †GÖURD'-WORM,* *n.* A worm that infests the liver of sheep, called also the *flake-norm*. *Booth*.
 †GÖUR'DY,* *n.* Relating to the gourd or gourdness. *Booth*.
 GÖUR'MÄND, (gö'r'mänd) *n.* [Fr.] A glutton; a greedy feeder; an epicure. *Sp. Hall*. See *GÖRMÄND*.
 GÖUR'MÄN-DIZE, *v. n.* *Cockeram*. See *GÖRMÄNDIZE*.
 †GÖUR'MÄN-DIZE, *n.* Gluttony; voraciousness. *Spenser*.
 GÖUR'NET, (gür'net) *n.* A fish. See *GURNET*.
 GÖÜT, *n.* [*Goutte*, Fr.] (*Med.*) The arthritis; an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints; a painful disease, common among the higher classes of society, es-

pecially luxurious livers; a disease attended with great pain.— [*gratta*, L.] A drop. *Shak.*
 GÖUT, (gö) n. [Fr.] A taste; relish. *Woodward.*
 GÖÜT'NESS, n. The state of being gouty.
 GÖÜT-SWÖLLEN, (-swöln) a. Inflamed with the gout.
 GÖÜT'WÉED,* n. A plant, called also the *ache-weed* and *herb-gerhard*. *Booth.*
 GÖÜT'WORT, (-wür) n. An herb reputed good for the gout; goutweed.
 GÖÜT'Y, a. Relating to the gout; partaking of the gout; diseased with the gout. [Boggy; as, "gouty land."]†
 †GÖVE, n. A mow; a rick for hay. *Tusser.*
 †GÖVE, v. n. To mow; to put in a gove, rick, or mow. *Tusser.*
 GÖV'ERN, (güv'ern) v. a. [*gouverner*, Fr.] [i. GOVERNED; pp. GOVERNING, GOVERNED.] To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate; to influence; to direct; to manage; to restrain.— (*Gram.*) To affect, so as to determine a case, mood, &c.
 GÖV'ERN, v. n. To exercise authority or control.
 GÖV'ERN-A-BLE, a. That may be governed; subject to rule.
 GÖV'ERN-A-BLE-NESS,* n. State of being governable. *Ash.*
 GÖV'ER-NANCE, n. Government; rule; control.
 GÖV'ER-NANT, n. A governor. See GOVERNANTE.
 GÖV'ER-NANTE', [gö-vern-ánt', *W. Ja.*; güv'er-nánt', *P. J. Wb.*; güv'er-nánt', *E. Sm.*; gö-ver-nánt', S.; gö-vern-ánt', F. K.] n. [*gouvernante*, Fr.] A woman or lady who has the care of young ladies; a governess.
 GÖV'ER-NESS, (güv'er-nés) n. [*gouverness*, Fr.] A female governor; a tutress; a woman who has the care of young ladies.
 GÖV'ER-ING,* p. a. Ruling; directing; managing.
 GÖV'ER-MENT, (güv'er-mént) n. [*gouvernement*, Fr.] The act of governing; the body of fundamental laws of a state; the body of persons charged with the management of the executive power of a country; direction; power or authority which rules a community; administration; rule; management.— (*Gram.*) The power of one word in determining the case, mood, &c., of another.
 GÖV'ER-MENT'AL,* a. Relating to government. *Belsham.*
 — A modern word, sometimes used, and yet censured, both in England and America, and characterized by the *Eclectic Review* as "an execrable barbarism."
 GÖV'ER-N-OR, (güv'er-ur) n. [*gouverneur*, Fr.] One who governs; a ruler; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state;— a contrivance or instrument for regulating the motion of machines.
 GÖV'ER-N-OR-GÉN'ER-AL,* n. A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors. *Qu. Rev.*
 GÖV'ER-N-OR-SHIP,* n. The office of governor. *Month. Rev.*
 GÖW'D, n. A gaud; a toy. [North of England.]
 GÖWK, n. A foolish fellow;— a cuckoo. See *JAWK*.
 †GÖW'K, v. a. To stupefy. *B. Jonson.*
 †GÖW'K, v. n. [*gocla*, Icel.] To howl. *Widdiffe.*
 GÖW'N, n. [*gowna*, It.] A woman's long, upper garment; a long, loose garment of men devoted to the arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, or law; the dress of peace.
 GÖW'NED, (göünd) a. Dressed in a gown. *Spenser.*
 GÖW'N'IST,* n. A gownman. *Warner*. [r.]
 GÖW'N'MAN, n.; pl. GÖW'N'MEN. A divine, lawyer, professor, or student, wearing a gown; now often called *gownsmen*. *Rovce.*
 GÖW'NS'MAN, n. Now often used for *gownman*, especially at Oxford in England. *Todd.*
 GÖW'RIE,* n. (*Conch.*) A shell; cyprea; cowry. *Pennant.*
 GÖWT,* or GÖ'-GÜT,* n. (*Engineering*) A sluice used in embankments against the sea for letting out water. *Francis.*
 GÖZ'ZARD, n. [a corruption of *goosherd*.] One who attends geese. *Malone*. A fool. *Pegge.*
 GRÄB, n. A vessel of two or three masts, peculiar to Malabar.
 GRÄB,* v. a. & n. [i. GRABBED; pp. GRABBING, GRABBED.] To seize or attempt to seize with violence; to gripe or bite suddenly. *Jamieson*. [Colloquial and vulgar.]
 GRÄB'BLE, (gráb'bl) v. n. To gripe; to sprawl; to grab up; to feel for bodies or things in the dark; to grapple. *Arbutnot*. [Local.]
 GRÄCE, n. [*gratia*, L.; *grace*, Fr.] The favor and love of God towards any person; unmerited favor; kindness; favorable influence on the heart; distinctively, divine influence; the effect of divine influence; virtue; goodness; pardon; mercy; privilege; natural excellence; embellishment; recommendation; beauty; ornament; flower; highest perfection:— the title of a duke or archbishop, formerly of the king;— a short prayer said before and after meat.— (*The Arab.*) A quality arising from elegance of form and attitude, combined.— (*Days of Grace*, (*Com.*) certain days (commonly three in number) that a bill may remain unpaid beyond the time named in it. See GRACES.
 GRÄCE, v. a. [i. GRACED; pp. GRACING, GRACED.] To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to supply with grace.
 GRÄCE'-CÜP, n. The cup or health drunk after grace. *Prior.*

†GRÄCED, (gräst) a. Graceful; virtuous; chaste. *Shak.*
 GRÄCE'FUL, a. Beautiful with dignity; elegant; comely.
 GRÄCE'FUL-LY, ad. Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.
 GRÄCE'FUL-NESS, n. Elegance; dignity with beauty.
 GRÄCE'LESS, a. Void of grace; wicked; abandoned.
 GRÄCE'LESS-LY, ad. Without grace or elegance.
 GRÄCE'LESS-NESS, n. Want of grace; profligacy. *Todd.*
 GRÄ'CES, n. pl. (*Myth.*) Three sister goddesses, Euphrosyne, Aglaja, and Thalia, attendants on Venus, and supposed to bestow beauty.— (*Mus.*) Ornamental notes attached to the principal ones.— A game for girls.— Favorable disposition, or friendship; as, "good graces."†
 †GRÄC'ILE, (gräs'il) a. [*gracilis*, L.] Slender; small. *Bailey.*
 †GRÄC'IL-ÉNT, (gräs'ç-ént) a. [*gracilentus*, L.] Lean. *Bailey.*
 †GRÄ-CIL'I-TY, n. [*gracilitas*, L.] Slenderness; leanness. *Cocheran.*
 GRÄ'CIOUS, (gräs'şys) a. [*gracieux*, Fr.] Possessed of grace; bestowing grace; benignant; merciful; benevolent; favorable; kind; acceptable; virtuous.
 GRÄ'CIOUS-LY, (gräs'şys-le) ad. In a gracious manner.
 GRÄ'CIOUS-NESS, (gräs'şys-nés) n. Mercifulness; kind condescension; possession of grace.
 GRÄC'KLE,* n. A European bird; ragle. *Brande.*
 GRÄ-DÄ'TION, n. [*gradation*, Fr.] Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance, step by step; one step in a series; a gradual blending; order; series; regular progress of argument.
 GRÄ-DÄ'TION-AL,* a. Having gradations; gradual. *Lawrence.*
 GRÄ-DÄ'TIONED,* (-şynd) a. Formed with gradations. *Ann. Reg.*
 GRÄD'A-TO-RY, n. [*gradus*, L.] Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth.*
 †GRÄD'A-TO-RY, a. Proceeding step by step. *Seward.*
 GRÄDE, n. [*gradus*, L.; *grade*, Fr.] Rank; degree; step. *Southey*.— The rise and descent of a railroad, when prepared for the reception of the rails or superstructure. *Tanner.* †*Grade*, though a word of modern introduction, is now sanctioned by good writers. *Qu. Rev.*
 GRÄDE, v. a. [i. GRADED; pp. GRADING, GRADED.] To level and prepare ground for placing the rails on a railroad. *Baldwin.*
 GRÄ'DJ-ÉNT, a. [*gradiens*, L.] Walking; moving by steps. *Wilkins*. Ascending or descending in a certain proportion, as a railroad.
 GRÄ'DJ-ÉNT,* n. The proportionate ascent or descent of the several planes on a railroad; civility. *Tanner.*
 †GRÄD'U-AL, (gräd'yü-äl) [gräd'ü-äl, S. J. E. F. Ja.; gräd'ü-äl or gräd'yü-äl, W.] a. [*graduel*, Fr.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step.
 †GRÄD'U-AL, n. An order of steps; a grill; an ancient book of hymns or prayers. See GRAIL.
 †GRÄD-U-ÄL'I-TY, n. Regular progression. *Broune.*
 GRÄD'U-ÄL-LY, ad. By degrees; in regular progression.
 GRÄD'U-ÄTE, (gräd'yü-ät) v. a. [*graduer*, Fr.] [i. GRADUATED; pp. GRADUATING, GRADUATED.] To mark with degrees; to divide into degrees; to dignify by an academical degree or diploma.
 GRÄD'U-ÄTE, v. n. To take a degree; to become a graduate; to proceed regularly, or by degrees. *Gilpin.*
 GRÄD'U-ÄTE, n. A man dignified with an academical degree.
 GRÄD'U-ÄT-ÉD,* p. a. Having a degree conferred; increased by regular gradations. *Brande.*
 GRÄD'U-ÄTE-SHIP, n. The state of a graduate. *Milton.*
 GRÄD-U-Ä'TION, n. The act of graduating; state of being graduated; act of conferring degrees; regular progression.
 GRÄD-U-Ä-TOR,* n. One who graduates; a contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation. *Brande.*
 GRÄ'DÜS,* n. [L.] A prosodial dictionary. *Crabb.*
 GRÄFF, n. A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon.*
 †GRÄFFE, n. & v. a. Now superseded by *graft*.
 GRÄF'FER,* n. [*greffier*, Fr.] (*Law*) A notary or scrivener. *Bouvier.*
 GRAFT, n. A small shoot inserted into another tree; a scion. *Gräp*, v. a. [i. GRAFTED; pp. GRAFTING, GRAFTED.] To insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another; to insert into another place or body; to impregnate with an adscititious branch; to join so as to receive support from another thing.
 GRAFT, v. n. To practise insertion or grafting. *Bacon.*
 GRÄF'FER,* p. a. Inserted in the manner of a graft.
 GRAFT'ER, n. One who grafts.
 GRAFT'ING,* n. The act of inserting the scion of one tree into the stock of another. *Holland.*
 †GRÄIL, n. [*græle*, Fr.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*
 GRÄIL, n. [*graduale*, *gradale*, low L.] A book of hymns and prayers of the Roman church. *Warton.*
 GRÄIN, n. [*graine*, Fr.; *gramen*, L.] A single seed, as of corn; corn collectively; all kinds of corn:— a seed; a minute particle:— any single body:— the smallest weight, of

which, in physic, 20 make a scruple, and in Troy weight 24 make a pennyweight:—the direction of the fibres or component particles of wood or other substance; constitution of a substance:—dye or stain throughout the texture:—temper; disposition; heart; the bottom:—the form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

†GRAIN, *v. n.* To yield fruit. *Gover.*

GRAÏN, or GRANE, *v. n.* To groan. [Local—Yorkshire dialect.]

GRAÏN, *v. a.* [*i.* GRAINED; *pp.* GRAINING, GRAINED.] To form with grains; to imitate fancy woods and marbles by means of water and oil colors. *Francis.*

†GRAÏN'AGE, *n.* (*Lavo.*) An ancient duty in London, consisting of the twentieth part of the salt imported. *Crabb.*

GRAÏNED, (*gränd*) *a.* Having grains; rough; dyed in grain. GRAÏN'ER, *n.* A mixture of pigeon's dung and water, used in tanning. *Francis.*

GRAÏNING, *n.* Indentation; a fish resembling the dace.

GRAÏNS, (*gränz*) *n. pl.* The husks of malt after brewing.—*Grains of Paradise*, the seeds of amomum, spice, or pepper, from the coast of Guinea.

GRAÏNSTAFF, *n.* A quarter-staff with small lines at the end called *grains*.

GRAÏN'Y, *a.* Having grains; full of grains or kernels.

†GRAÏTH, *v. a.* To prepare; to make ready. *Chaucer.*

GRAÏTH, *n.* Furniture; goods; riches. [North of England.]

GRAÏ'LE, (*gräk'kl*) *n.* A bird. *Crabb.* See GRACKLE.

GRÄL'LE, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds that wade in the water; called also *grallatores* and *waders*. *Ed. Encyc.*

GRÄL-LÄ-TÖ'RÉS, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) An order of birds living partly on land and partly in water. *P. Cyc.*

GRÄL-LÄ-TÖ'RJ-ÄL, *n.* A belonging to the *grallatores*; wading in water. *P. Cyc.*

GRÄL'LIG, *a.* Having long legs; stilted. *P. Cyc.*

†GRÄM, *n.* Anger.—*v. a.* To make angry.—*a.* Angry. *Chaucer.*

GRÄM, *n.* (*gramme*, Fr.) The unity of the French system of weights, nearly equal to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy. *Brande.*

GRÄM, *n.* A sort of grain raised in Bengal for horses, &c. *Malcom.*

†GRA-MÉR'CY, *interj.* Many thanks.—[*grand merci*, Fr.] An obsolete expression of obligation. *Spenser.*

GRÄM'F-NA, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The grasses. *Crabb.* See GRAMINACEÆ.

GRÄM-F-NÄ'G-E-Æ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The grasses. *P. Cyc.*

GRA-MÏN'F-ÄL, *a.* Grassy; gramineous. *Ash.*

GRA-MÏN'F-ÖÜS, *a.* [*gramineus*, L.] Relating to grass; and grassy.

GRA-MÏN'F-Æ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The grasses. *R. Brown.* See GRAMINACEÆ.

GRA-MÏN-FÖ'LI-OÜS, *a.* Having leaves like grass. *Maunder.*

GRÄM-NÏV'Ö-ROÜS, *a.* Feeding on grass; grass-eating.

GRÄM'MAR, *n.* [*grammaire*, Fr.; *grammatica*, L.] The science which treats of the laws which regulate language; the art of speaking or writing a language correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other; propriety or justness of speech; a book of grammatical principles.

†GRÄM'MAR, *v. n.* To discourse grammatically. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GRÄM-MÄ'RJ-ÄN, *n.* [*grammairien*, Fr.] One who is versed in grammar.

GRÄM-MÄ'RJ-ÄN-ÏSM, *n.* The principles or use of grammar. *Ch. Ob.* [L.]

GRÄM'MÄR-SCHÖDL, (*gräm'mar-sköl*) *n.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke.*

GRÄM-MÄT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to grammar; grammatical.

GRÄM-MÄT'IC-ÄL, *a.* [*grammatical*, Fr.] Belonging to or accordant with grammar.

GRÄM-MÄT'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In accordance with grammar.

GRÄM-MÄT'IC-ÄS-TÄR, *n.* [L.] A verbal pedant. *Sir W. Petty.*

†GRÄM-MÄT-IC-ÄN'TIÖN, *n.* Rule of grammar. *Dalgarno.*

GRÄM-MÄT'IC-ÄZE, *v. a.* To render grammatical. *Johnson.*

†GRÄM-MÄT'IC-ÄZE, *v. n.* To act the grammarian. *Bp. Ward.*

GRÄM'MÄ-TÏST, *n.* A low grammarian. *H. Tooke.*

GRÄM'MÏTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Tabular spar. *Dana.*

GRÄM'PLE, *n.* [*grampelle*, Fr.] A crab-fish. *Cotgrave.*

GRÄM'PUS, *n.* A fish or cetaceous animal of the whale kind. *GRÄN-Ä-DIER*, *n.* See GRENADEE.

GRÄN-Ä-DIL'LA, *n.* The fruit of a species of passion-flower, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and much esteemed. *P. Cyc.*

GRÄ-NÄ'DÖ, or GRÄ-NÄDE', *n.* See GRENADE.

GRÄN'ÄM, *n.* See GRANDAM.

GRÄN'Ä-RY, [*grän'ä-re*, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; *grän'ä-re*, P. Ja.] *n.* [*granarium*, L.] A place where grain or corn is stored.

GRÄN'ÄTE, *n.* [*granum*, L.] (*Min.*) See GRANITE, and GARNET.

GRÄN'ÄT-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of precious stone. *Crabb.*

GRÄND, *a.* [*grandis*, L.] Great; illustrious; high in power; splendid; magnificent; principal; chief; eminent; ma-

jestic; august; stately; elevated; noble; sublime; lofty. — It is frequently used to denote something as of more dignity or importance than other things of the same name; as, "grand jury;" "grand larceny." — It is also used as comprehensive in relationship, implying an additional link or generation, when compounded with father, son, &c.; as, "grandfather," "grandson," &c. GRÄN'DÄM, *n.* [*grand and dam, of dame*.] Grandmother; an old, withered woman.

GRÄND'CHILD, *n.* The son or daughter of a son or daughter.

GRÄND'DÄUGH-TÄR, (*gränd'däw-tär*) *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRÄND-DEE', *n.* [*grand*, Fr.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity; the highest title of Spanish nobility.

GRÄND-DEE'SHIP, *n.* The rank or estate of a grandee.

GRÄND'DEUR, (*gränd'yur*) [*gränd'yur*, *Ja. K. Sm.*; *grän'yur*, *W.*; *gränd'yur*, S.; *gränd'ür*, J. F. E.] *n.* [Fr.] State of being grand; stateliness; state; splendor; magnificence; greatness, as opposed to *minuteness*; elevation of sentiment, language, or mind.

†GRÄND-DE'V'Y, *n.* [*grandævus*, L.] Great age; length of life. *Glanville.*

†GRÄND-DE'VIER, *a.* Long-lived; of great age. *Bailey.*

GRÄND'FÄ-THER, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

†GRÄND-FÄ'IC, *a.* [*grandis and facio*, L.] Making great. *Bailey.*

GRÄN-DIL'Ö-QUËSSÉ, (*grän-dil'ö-kwëssé*) *n.* [*grandis and loquor*, L.] High, lofty language. *More.*

GRÄN-DIL'Ö-QUËNT, *a.* Using lofty or great words. *Blount.*

GRÄN-DIL'Ö-QUËUS, *a.* [*grandiloquus*, L.] Using lofty words; grandiloquent. *Cockeram.*

†GRÄN'DI-NOÜS, *a.* [*grando*, L.] Full of hail. *Bailey.*

†GRÄN'DI'RY, *n.* [*grandis*, L.] Greatness; grandeur. *Camden.*

GRÄND-JÜ-RÖR, *n.* (*Lavo.*) One of a grand jury. *Tomlins.*

GRÄND-JÜ-RY, *n.* (*Lavo.*) A body of men, consisting of not less than 12, nor more than 23, whose duty it is to consider all bills of indictment preferred to the court, and return them as true bills, or throw them out. *Bowrier.*

GRÄND'LY, *ad.* In a grand manner; loftily.

GRÄND-MÄM-MÄV', *n.* A grandmother. *Cowper.*

GRÄND'MÖTH-ÄR, (*gränd'möth-är*) *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRÄND'MÖTH-ÄR-LY, *a.* Like a grandmother. *Jewsbury.*

GRÄND'NËP-ÄW, (*nëv'vü*) *n.* The grandson of a brother or sister. *Booth.*

GRÄND'NESS, *n.* Greatness. *Wollaston.* [R.]

GRÄND'NËCE, *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister. *Booth.*

GRÄND-RE-LÏEF, *n.* High relief in sculpture. *Holds-worth.*

GRÄND-SËGN'IÖR, (*sëgn'yör*) *n.* The Turkish sultan. *Clarke.*

GRÄND'SÏRE, *n.* [*grand and sire*.] Grandfather; an ancestor. *Shak.*

GRÄND'SÖN, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRÄND-VIC-ÄR, *n.* A French ecclesiastic. *Williams.*

GRÄND-VIZIÖR, (*viz'yör*) *n.* The chief vizier; the officer of the highest rank in the Ottoman empire. *Montague* See VIZIER.

GRÄNE, *v. n.* To groan. See GRAIN. [Local, Yorkshire.]

GRÄNGE, (*gräni*) *n.* [*grange*, Fr.] A farm; generally, a farm with a house at a distance from neighbors:—a granary. *Milton.*

GRÄN'FER-ÖÜS, *a.* Bearing grains or kernels. *Blount.*

GRÄN'FÖRM, *a.* Formed like the grains of corn. *Loudon.*

GRÄN'ITE, (*grän'it*) *n.* [*granit*, Fr.] (*Min.*) A hard and durable rock or stone, excellent for building. It is a crystalline aggregate of quartz, felspar, and mica, with the occasional addition of other minerals. It is allied to gneiss and sienite. See SIENITE.

GRÄN'IT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, granite. *Buckland.*

GRÄN'IT'IC-ÄL, *a.* Consisting of granite; granitic.

GRÄN'ITÖID, *a.* Resembling granite. *Boase.*

GRÄN'IV'Ö-RÖÜS, *a.* [*granum and voro*, L.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

GRÄN'NAM, *n.* Grandmother; grandam. *B. Jonson.* [Low.]

GRÄN'NY, *n.* A childish term for grandmother; grandam. *Craven Dialect.*

GRÄNT, *v. a.* [*granter*, or *grauanter*, old Fr.] [*i.* GRANTED; *pp.* GRANTING, GRANTED.] To admit as true what is not yet proved; to give; to confer; to allow; to yield; to concede; to bestow.

GRÄNT, *n.* The act of granting; the thing granted; a gift; a concession.—(*Lavo.*) A conveyance by deed or in writing.

GRÄNT'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be granted. *Ayliffe.*

GRÄN'TËE', *n.* One to whom a grant is made. *Swift.*

GRÄN'TËR, *n.* One who grants. *Smart.* See GRANTOR.

GRÄN'TÖR, or GRÄN'T-ÖR', [*grän't-ör*, *W. J. Sm.*; *Bailey*; *grän'tör*, S. E. Ja. K.; *grän'tör*, P. Ja.] *n.* (*Lavo.*) A person by whom a grant is made. \int When used in opposition to *grantee*, it is pronounced *grän'tör*.

GRÄSS'U-LAR,* *a.* Consisting of grains; resembling grains; granular. *Akin.*
 GRÄSS'U-LÄ-RY,* *a.* Consisting of grains; granular.
 GRÄSS'U-LÄ-TE, *n. n.* [*granuler*, Fr.] [*i.* GRANULATED; *pp.* GRANULATING, GRANULATED.] To be formed into grains. *Sprat.*
 GRÄSS'U-LÄ-TE, *v. a.* To break into grains; to form into grains; to raise into small asperities.
 GRÄSS'U-LÄ-TE,* *a. (Bot.)* Consisting of or resembling grains. *Crabb.*
 GRÄSS'U-LÄT-ED,* *p. a.* Broken into small parts or grains.
 GRÄSS'U-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*granulation*, Fr.] The act of granulating or forming into grains.
 GRÄSS'ÜLE, (grän'yül) *n.* [*granum*, L.] A small particle; a grain.
 GRÄSS'U-LITE,* *n. (Min.)* A rock consisting of felspar and quartz. *Dana.*
 GRÄSS'U-LOÜS, *a.* Full of little grains; granular.
 GRÄPE, *n.* [*grappe*, Fr.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters, of numerous varieties.
 GRÄPE-HY'A-CINTH, or GRÄPE-FLÖW'ER, *n.* A rich-scented, blue flower.
 GRÄPE'LESS, *a.* Devoid of grapes or of their flavor. *Jenyns.*
 GRÄPE'E-RY,* *n.* A plantation or garden of grape-vines. *Dean.*
 GRÄPE'-SHÖT, *n. (Artill.)* A quantity of small shot put into a canvas bag, and corded together in the form of cylinders; now superseded by *canister-shot*.
 GRÄPE'STONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.
 GRÄPE'-VINE,* *n.* The vine that bears grapes. *P. Cyc.*
 GRÄPE'WORT,* *n.* A poisonous plant; baneberry. *Booth.*
 GRÄPH'IC, (grä'fik) *a.* Relating to writing or delineation; affording a lively view; well delineated; descriptive.
 GRÄPH'IC-AL, *a.* [*γραφικ*]. Well delineated; graphic.
 GRÄPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a graphic or picturesque manner.
 GRÄPH'ITE,* *n.* A form of mineral carbon; the substance of which pencils are made, improperly called *black-lead*. *Brande.*
 GRA-PHÖM'E-TER, (grä-föm'e-tēr) *n.* [*γραφωμ and μέτρον*] A surveying or mathematical instrument; a graduated semicircle.
 GRÄP'VEL, *n.* [*grappil*, and *grappin*, Fr.] A small anchor for a boat or a little vessel.
 GRÄP'PLE, (gräp'pl) *v. n.* [*grappere*, M. Goth.] [*i.* GRAPPLED; *pp.* GRAPPLING, GRAPPLED.] To contend as wrestlers; to contend in close fight.
 GRÄP'PLE, *v. a.* [*To fix*. *Shak.*] To seize; to lay hold of.
 GRÄP'PLE, (gräp'pl) *n.* A seizure; close hug; close fight. — (*Naut.*) A hook or iron instrument used in naval combats.
 †GRÄP'PLE-MENT, *n.* Close fight; hostile embrace. *Spenser.*
 GRÄP'PLING-IR'ONS,* *n. pl.* Instruments which one ship fastens on another in close action; irons appended to a balloon. *Maunder.*
 GRÄP-SÖV'DI-AN,* *n.* Same as *grappus*. *P. Cyc.*
 GRÄP'SUS,* *n.* A crustacean animal. *P. Cyc.*
 GRÄP'TO-LITE,* *n.* [*γραφωμ and λίθος*] A genus of fossil zoophytes. *Brande.*
 GRÄP-TÖZ'L-THÜS,* *n.* [*γραφωμ and ληθος*, i. e. *written-stone*.] A stone having the appearance of drawings, as of maps, ruins, vegetable forms, &c. *P. Cyc.*
 GRÄP'PY, *a.* Relating to or like grapes; made of grapes. *Gay.*
 GRÄP'SHER, (grä'zher) *n.* See GRAZIER.
 GRÄSP, *v. a.* [*grappare*, It.] [*i.* GRASPED; *pp.* GRASPING, GRASPED.] To lay hold of; to hold in the hand; to gripe; to seize; to catch.
 GRÄSP, *v. n.* To endeavor to seize; to struggle; to encroach.
 GRÄSP, *n.* A seizure of the hand; gripe; hold; power of seizing.
 GRÄSP'Ä-BLE,* *a.* That may be grasped. *Keats.*
 GRÄSP'ER, *n.* One who grasps. *Sherwood.*
 GRÄSP'ING,* *p. a.* Seizing with the hand; catching at; encroaching.
 GRÄSS, *n.* [*gras*, Goth.; *grass*, D.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; a plant having simple leaves, a husky calyx, and seeds single.
 GRÄSS, *v. n.* To breed grass; to become pasture. *Tusser.*
 GRÄSS,* *v. a.* [*i.* GRASSED; *pp.* GRASSING, GRASSED.] To cover or furnish with grass; to bleach flax on the grass or ground. *London.*
 †GRÄSS-SÄ'TION, *n.* [*grassatio*, L.] Progress; assault. *Felt-ham.*
 GRÄSS'-GREEN,* *n.* The color of grass. *Hill.*
 GRÄSS'-GRÖEN, *a.* Green with grass; like grass. *Shak.*
 GRÄSS'-GRÖWN, (gräs'grön) *a.* Grown over with grass. *Thomson.*
 GRÄSS'HÖP-PER, *n.* An insect allied to the locust tribe.
 GRÄSS'U-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding in grass.
 GRÄSS'LESS, *a.* Wanting grass. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
 GRÄSS OF PAR-NÄS'SUS, *n.* A plant; *parnassia*. *Miller.*
 GRÄSS'-PLÖT, *n.* A small, level spot, covered with grass.
 GRÄSS'-PÖL-Y, *n.* A species of willow-wort.

GRÄSS'Y, *a.* Covered with or abounding in grass.
 GRÄTE, *n.* [*grates*, L.] A partition made with bars placed near to one another or crossing each other; an iron frame and bars for holding fuel burnt in a fireplace.
 GRÄTE, *v. a.* [*grater*, Fr.] [*i.* GRATED; *pp.* GRATING, GRATED.] To rub or wear by the attrition of a rough body; to offend or fret by something harsh; to make a harsh sound; to shut up with bars.
 GRÄTE, *v. n.* To rub; to offend; to make a harsh noise.
 †GRÄTE, *a.* [*gratus*, L.] Agreeable. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 GRÄTED,* *p. a.* Worn away by being rubbed; barred.
 GRÄTE'FUL, *a.* [*gratulus*, L.] Having gratitude or a due sense of benefits; thankful; agreeable; welcome; pleasing; acceptable; delightful.
 GRÄTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* With willingness; in a grateful or pleasing manner.
 GRÄTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being grateful.
 GRÄT-E-LÖ'FI-A,* *n. (Conch.)* A genus of bivalve conchifers. *P. Cyc.*
 GRÄT'ER, *n.* [*grattoir*, Fr.] He or that which grates; a kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are grated, or rubbed to powder.
 GRÄT'IC-U-LÄ'TION,* *n.* The division of a drawing into compartments or squares. *Francis.*
 GRÄT-I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*gratificatio*, L.] The act of gratifying; state of being gratified; enjoyment; pleasure; delight; reward; recompense.
 GRÄT'IF-ER, *n.* One who gratifies or delights.
 GRÄT'IF-Y, *v. a.* [*gratificor*, L.] [*i.* GRATIFIED; *pp.* GRATIFYING, GRATIFIED.] To give pleasure; to indulge; to please; to requite.
 GRÄT'IF-Y-ING,* *p. a.* Affording gratification; pleasing.
 GRÄT'ING, *n.* A harsh movement or sound; the bars of a grate. — (*Naut.*) The frame or lattice-work for covering hatches between the foremast and mainmast, &c.
 GRÄT'ING,* *p. a.* Rubbing or wearing; sounding harshly, offensive.
 GRÄT'ING-LY, *ad.* Harshly; offensively.
 GRÄT-Ö'SÄ, (grä-shö-ö'sä) [*gratiosa*, It.] (*Mus.*) *Crabb* See GRATIOSA.
 GRÄT'IS, *ad.* [*It.*] For nothing; gratuitously.
 GRÄT'ITÜDE, *n.* [*gratitudo*, low L.] A due sense of benefits; thankfulness; duty to benefactors.
 GRÄT'TEN,* *n.* Arable land in a commonable state. *Farm. Ency.* [*Local.*]
 GRÄ-TÜ'FOÜS, *a.* 'gratuitus, L.] Bestowed freely; voluntary; granted without claim or merit; asserted without proof.
 GRÄ-TÜ'FOÜS-LY, *ad.* In a gratuitous manner.
 GRÄ-TÜ'FOÜS-NESS,* *n.* The quality of being gratuitous. *Scott.*
 GRÄ-TÜ'ITY, *n.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] A present; a recompense; a free gift.
 GRÄT'U-LÄ-TE, (grät'y-lät) *v. a.* [*gratulari*, L.] [*i.* GRATULATED; *pp.* GRATULATING, GRATULATED.] To congratulate; to declare joy for.
 GRÄT'U-LÄ-TE,* *a.* Felicitous; to be rejoiced at. *Shak.*
 GRÄT-U-LÄ'TION, *n.* Expression of joy; congratulation.
 GRÄT'U-LÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Congratulatory; expressing joy.
 GRÄU'WÄCK-ER,* *n.* [*Ger.* (*Min.*) *P. Cyc.* See GRAYWACKE.
 GRÄU'WÄMEN,* *n.* [*L.*] Complaint; burden. — (*Law*) The grievance complained of; the cause of the action. *Bouvier.*
 GRÄVE, *v. a.* [*graven*, D.; *graver*, Fr.] [*i.* GRAVED; *pp.* GRAVING, GRAVEN OR GRAVED.] To carve on a hard substance; to cut; to form; to engrave; to impress deeply. — (*Naut.*) To scrape and clean the hollows of.
 GRÄVE, *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.
 GRÄVE, *n.* A pit or hole dug in the ground for a dead body; a sepulchre; a tomb; — *figuratively*, death; destruction. — [*graf*, Ger.] A ruler; usually in composition; as, *land-grave*, *margrave*.
 GRÄVE, *a.* [*gravis*, L.] Solemn; serious; sober; sedate; thoughtful; important; weighty; not futile; not tawdry. — (*Gram.*) Noting an accent opposed to the acute. — (*Mus.*) Noting a low, deep sound.
 GRÄVE-CLOTHES, (-klöthz or -klöz) *n.* The dress of the dead. *St. John.*
 GRÄVE-DIG-GER, *n.* One who digs graves. *Guardian.*
 GRÄVEL, *n.* [*gravel*, D.] Hard sand; a material consisting of very small stones. — [*gravelle*, Fr.] (*Med.*) A disease occasioned by the concretion of small stones or calculi in the kidneys and bladder.
 GRÄVEL, *v. a.* [*i.* GRAVELLED; *pp.* GRAVELLING, GRAVELLED.] To furnish with gravel; to pave or cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; — to puzzle; to stop. — (*Horsemanship*) To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.
 GRÄVE'LESS, *a.* Wanting a tomb; unburied.
 GRÄVEL'LI-NESS,* *n.* The state of being gravelly. *Scott.*
 GRÄVEL-LY, *a.* [*gravelleux*, Fr.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel.
 GRÄVE-LOOK-ING,* (-lök-ing) *a.* Having a grave appearance. *Irvine.*

GRÄV'EL-PIT,* *n.* A bed of gravel. *Garth.*
 GRÄV'EL-STÖNE,* *n.* Stone containing gravel; a minute stone. *Arbuthnot.*
 GRÄV'LY, *ad.* In a grave manner; seriously.
 GRÄV'-MÄ-KER, *n.* A grave-digger. *Shak.*
 GRÄV'EN,* (grä'vn) *p.* From *Grave*. Graved. See *GRAVE*.
 GRÄV'NESS, *n.* Quality of being grave. *Shak.*
 †GRÄ-VE'Q-LENT, *a.* [*graveolens*, L.] Strong-scented. *Bailey*.
 GRÄV'ER, *n.* [*graveur*, Fr.] One who graves; an engraver; the style or tool used in engraving.
 GRÄV'STÖNE, *n.* A stone that is laid over, or placed by, a grave.
 GRÄV'YÄRD,* *n.* A burial ground. *Month. Rev.*
 GRÄV'ID, *a.* [*gravidus*, L.] Pregnant; heavy from pregnancy.
 †GRÄV'-DÄT-ED, *a.* Great with young. *Barrow*.
 †GRÄV'-DÄ'TION, *n.* Pregnancy. *Pearson*.
 †GRÄ-VID'I-TY, *n.* Pregnancy. *Arbuthnot*.
 GRÄ-VIM'E-TER,* *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, whether liquid or solid. *Brande*.
 GRÄV'ING, *n.* Carved work; engraving.
 GRÄV'ITÄTE, *v. n.* [*gravis*, L.] [*i.* GRAVITATED; *pp.* GRAVITATING, GRAVITATED.] To be affected by gravitation; to tend to the centre of attraction.
 GRÄV'-TÄ'TION, *n.* Act of tending to the centre; the mutual tendency which all bodies in nature have to approach each other; gravity.
 GRÄV'I-TÄ-TIVE,* *a.* Having the power of gravitation. *Coleridge*.
 GRÄV'I-TY, *n.* [*gravitas*, L.] Seriousness; solemnity; — weight; heaviness; the force by which bodies tend to the centre; gravitation. — *Specific gravity* is the weight of the matter of any body, compared with the weight of an equal bulk of pure water, taken as a standard.
 GRÄV'Y, *n.* [*gravy*, Ger.] The juice of meat not too much dried by cooking; sauce used for gravy.
 GRÄY, (grä) *a.* White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dusky; dark; of the color of ashes. — Often written *grey*.
 GRÄY, *n.* A gray color; an animal of a gray color, as a horse; a badger; a kind of salmon.
 GRÄY'BEARD, *n.* An old man. *Shak.*
 GRÄY'BEARD-ED,* *a.* Having a gray beard. *Campbell*.
 GRÄY'BRÉAST-ED,* *a.* Having a gray breast. *Hill*.
 GRÄY'COAT-ED,* *a.* Having a gray coat. *Shak.*
 GRÄY'FLY, *n.* The trumpet-fly. *Milton*.
 GRÄY'GROWN,* *a.* Grown gray by age. *Thomson*.
 GRÄY'HAIRD,* (-hård) *a.* Having gray hair. *Young*.
 GRÄY'HEAD-ED,* *a.* Having a gray head. *Milton*.
 GRÄY'HOOD-ED,* (-håd-ød) *a.* Covered with a gray hood. *Milton*.
 GRÄY'ISH, *a.* Approaching to a gray color.
 GRÄYLE, (gräl) *n.* See *GRAIL*.
 GRÄY'LING, *n.* A fish resembling the trout; umber.
 GRÄY-MÄL'KIN,* *n.* A cat. *Shak.* See *GRIMALKIN*.
 GRÄY-MÄRE,* *n.* A cant term for a wife who rules her husband. *Craven Dialect*.
 GRÄY'MILL,* *n.* The greenwell; a plant. *Ash*.
 GRÄY'NESS, *n.* The quality of being gray. *Sherwood*.
 GRÄY'STÖNE,* *n.* A volcanic rock composed of felspar, iron, and augite or hornblende. *Scrope*.
 GRÄY'WÄC-KE,* or GRÄU'WÄC-KE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A term applied to some of the lowest secondary strata; a kind of arenaceous rock. *Brande*.
 GRÄZE, *v. n.* [*Sax.*] [*i.* GRAZED; *pp.* GRAZING, GRAZED.] To eat grass; to feed on grass; to supply grass. — [*raser*, Fr.] To touch lightly.
 GRÄZE, *v. a.* To feed or supply with grass; to feed on grass; to tend on grazing cattle. — [*raser*, Fr.] To strike lightly.
 GRÄZ'ER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on grass.
 GRÄZ'TER, (grä'zhër) *n.* One who feeds cattle; a farmer who raises and deals in cattle.
 GRÄZ'TER-LY,* *a.* Relating to or like a grazier. *Heber*.
 GRÄZ'ING,* *n.* The act of feeding on grass; the raising or feeding of cattle. *Richardson*. [*graco*, *Brande*.
 GRAZIOSO,* (grät-se'ó'só) [*It.*] (*Mus.*) With elegance and
 GRÉASE, (gräs) *n.* [*graisse*, Fr.] Animal fat in a soft state; unctuous matter. — (*Farricry*) A swelling in a horse's legs. — In this sense pronounced *gréz* by Jameson.
 GRÉASE, (gréz) *v. a.* [*i.* GRÉASED; *pp.* GRÉASING, GRÉASED.] To smear or anoint with grease. *Swift*. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. *Dryden*.
 GRÉAS'I-LY, *ad.* With grease; grossly.
 GRÉAS'I-NESS, *n.* State of being greasy.
 GRÉAS'Y, *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous; smeared with grease; gross; indelicate; indecent. *Marston*.
 GREAT, (grät) [*grät*, S. *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; grät, E.] *a.* Having magnitude; large in bulk or number; important; weighty; chief; principal; grand; venerable; awful; of high rank; of large power; eminent; noble; magnanimous; generous; magnificent; sublime; high-minded; proud; — very intimate; — distant by one or

more generations; as, *great-grandfather*. † “When I published the plan of my Dictionary,” says Dr. Johnson, “Lord Chesterfield told me that the word *great* should be so pronounced as to rhyme to *state*; and Sir Wm. Yonge sent me word that it should be pronounced so as to rhyme to *seat*; and that none but an Irishman would pronounce it *grait*. Now here are two men of the highest rank, the one the best speaker in the House of Lords, the other, the best speaker in the House of Commons, differing entirely.” — “The pronunciation is now settled, beyond question, in the mode stated by Lord Chesterfield.” *J. W. Croker*. [*den*]

GREAT, (grät) *n.* The whole; the gross; the lump. *Dry-*
 GREAT'BEL-LIED, (-bël-íd) *a.* Pregnant; teeming.
 GREAT'BÖRN,* *a.* Nobly descended. *Drayton*.
 GREAT'CHILD,* *n.* A large and long garment covering the other dress. *Smollett*.
 †GREAT'EN, (grä'tin) *v. a.* To make great. *Raleigh*.
 †GREAT'EN, *v. n.* To become large. *South*.
 GREAT-GRÄND'CHILD,* *n.* The child of a grandchild. *Wood*.
 GREAT-GRÄND'DÄUGH-TER,* *n.* A daughter in the fourth degree of descent from the ancestor; the daughter of a grandchild. *Addison*.
 GREAT-GRÄND'FÄ'THER,* *n.* The father of a grandparent. *Blackstone*.
 GREAT-GRÄND'SÖN,* *n.* The son of a grandchild. *Blackstone*.
 GREAT'GRÖWN,* *a.* Grown to a great size. *Shak.*
 GREAT'HEAD-ED,* *a.* Having a large head. *Hill*.
 GREAT'HEART-ED, *a.* High spirited; undejected; noble.
 GREAT'LY, *ad.* In a great degree; nobly; bravely.
 GREAT'NESS, (grät'nes) *n.* The quality of being great; largeness; dignity; power; grandeur; state.
 GREAT'SEAL,* *n.* The principal seal of a sovereign, or of the chief executive officer of a government, for the sealing of charters, commissions, &c. *Crabb*.
 †GRÉAVE, *n.* A grove. *Chaucer*. — [*groof*, Icel.] A groove. *Spenser*.
 GRÉAVE, *n.* [*grèves*, Fr.] *pl.* GRÉAVES, (grévz) Armor to defend the shins or legs. — Sediment of melted tallow; — written also *graves*.
 GRÉBE,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird. *Pennant*.
 GRÉ'CIAN, (gré'shan) *n.* [*Græcius*, L.] A native of Greece; a Greek; — one versed in the Greek language or literature.
 GRÉ'CIAN, (gré'shan) *a.* Relating to Greece.
 GRÉ'CIAN-FIRE, *n.* See *GREEK-FIRE*.
 GRÉ'CIAN-IZE, (gré'shan-íz) *v. n.* [*græcianiser*, Fr.] To play the Grecian; to speak Greek. *Cotgrave*.
 GRÉ'CIISM, *n.* [*Græcismus*, L.] A Greek idiom.
 GRÉ'CIZE, *v. a.* [*græciser*, Fr.] To translate into Greek. *Warton*.
 GRÉD'A-LIN, *n.* See *GRIDELIN*.
 †GRÉÉ, *n.* [*gré*, Fr.] Good-will; favor. *Spenser*. — [*græuds*, L.] A degree; rank; a step. *Wicliffe*. See *GREEZE*.
 †GRÉÉ, *v. n.* [*gréer*, old Fr.] To agree. *Mirror for Mag.*
 †GRÉECE, *n.* A flight of steps. *Bacon*. See *GREEZE*.
 GRÉED, *n.* Greediness. *Graham*. [*Obsolete or local*.]
 GRÉED'I-LY, *ad.* In a greedy manner; eagerly.
 GRÉED'I-NESS, *n.* State of being greedy; ravenousness; voracity; eagerness of appetite or desire.
 GRÉED'Y, *a.* Ravenous; voracious; hungry; eager.
 GRÉED'Y-GÜT, *n.* A glutton; devourer. *Cotgrave*. [*Vulgar*.]
 GRÉEK, *n.* [*Græcius*, L.] A native of Greece; a Grecian; the language of Greece or of the Greeks.
 GRÉEK, *a.* Belonging to Greece; Grecian.
 GRÉEK'ESS,* *n.* A Greek woman or female. *Taylor*.
 GRÉEK'-FIRE,* *n.* An artificial or factitious fire, which burnt under water; formerly used by the Greeks in war. *Hamilton*.
 GRÉEK'ISH, *a.* Grecian; like Greece. *Milton*.
 GRÉEK'ISM,* *n.* Same as *Grecism*. *Southey*.
 GRÉEK'ING, *n.* A beginner in Greek. *B. Jonson*.
 GRÉEK'ROSE, *n.* The flower *campion*. *Tate*.
 GRÉEN, *a.* Of the color of grass; verdant in color with a dark or lighter shade; flourishing; fresh; undecayed; new; pale; sickly; not dry; unripe; immature; inexperienced.
 GRÉEN, *n.* Green color; a grassy plain.
 GRÉEN, *v. a.* To make green. *Thomson*.
 GRÉEN'BÖÖM, *n.* A shrub. *Miller*.
 GRÉEN'CHÄP-ER,* *n.* A kind of beetle. *Ash*.
 GRÉEN'-CLOTH, *n.* (*Law*) The board or council which regulates matters of the king of England's household, or the counting-house of the household; so called because the table is covered with a green cloth.
 GRÉEN'-COL-ORED, (-kål-lörd) *a.* Pale; sickly.
 GRÉEN'ER-Y,* *n.* Verdure; green grass or plants. *Cotgrave*.
 GRÉEN'E-YED, (-íd) *a.* Having green eyes; — jealous. *Shak.*
 GRÉEN'EYINCH, *n.* A yellowish-green bird. *Mortimer*.

GREEN'FISH, *n.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
 GREEN'GAGE, *n.* A species of delicious plum.
 GREEN'GRÖ-ÇER, *n.* A retailer of greens or vegetables.
 GREEN'-HAÏRED,* (hård) *n.* Having green hair. *Collins.*
 GREEN'-HÄND,* *n.* One who is unaccustomed to any employment. *Holloway.*
 GREEN'-HÄAD-ED,* *a.* Having a green head. *Hill.*
 †GREEN'HOOD, (hüd) *n.* Immaturity. *Chaucer.*
 GREEN'HÖRN, *n.* A raw youth, easily imposed upon.
 GREEN'HÖUSE, *n.* A house in which exotics and tender plants are sheltered from cold and inclement weather.
 GREEN'ING,* *n.* A large green apple. *Ash.*
 GREEN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat green; tending to green.
 GREEN'ISH-NESS,* *n.* The quality of being greenish. *Scott.*
 GREEN'LAND-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of garnet. *Dana.*
 †GREEN'LY, *a.* Of a green color. *Gascogne.*
 GREEN'LY, *ad.* With greenness; newly; freshly.
 GREEN'NESS, *n.* Quality of being green; immaturity; unripeness; freshness.
 GREEN'OCK-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A hard, crystallized mineral. *Dana.*
 GREEN'RÖÖM,* *n.* A room near the stage, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.
 GREENS,* *n. pl.* Leaves and green vegetables used for food. *Ash.*
 GREEN'-SÄND,* *n.* Sand of a green color; green marle.—(*Coal*) A member of the tertiary formation of the cretaceous of chalk system of strata. *Mandell.*
 GREEN'SHÄNK,* *n.* A bird of the plover genus. *Pennant.*
 GREEN'SICK-NESS, *n.* A disease of young females which destroys their ruddy color; chlorosis.
 †GREEN'SICK-NESTED, (-näst) *a.* Sickly. *Bp. Rundle.*
 GREEN'STÄLL, *n.* A stall for selling greens and vegetables.
 GREEN'STÖNE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of trap composed of hornblende and felspar. *Lyell.*
 GREEN'SWÄRD, *n.* Turf covered with green grass.
 GREEN'SWÖRD, *n.* See GREENSWARD.
 GREEN'-VIT'RJ-OL,* *n.* Sulphate of iron, formerly so called. *Brande.*
 GREEN'-VÄX,* *n.* (*Law*) The estates of fines, issues, and amercements in the English exchequer, delivered to the sheriff under the seal of that court. *Crabb.*
 GREEN'WEED, *n.* Dyers' weed.
 GREEN'-WOOD, (-wüd) *n.* A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer; wood newly cut.
 †GREENS, *n. Keepe.* See GREE, and GREEZE.
 GRĒET, *v. a.* [i. GREETED; *pp.* GREETING, GREETED.] To address at meeting; to address with kind wishes; to salute; to congratulate; to compliment; to meet.
 GRĒET, *v. n.* To meet and salute. *Pope.*
 †GRĒET, *v. n.* To weep; to lament. See GRĒIT.
 GRĒET'ER, *n.* One who greets.
 GRĒET'ING, *n.* Salutation at meeting; compliment.
 †GREEZE, *n.* A flight of steps; a step. See GREE, GREECE, GRICE, and GRISE.
 †GRĒE'FJ-ER, *n.* [Fr.] A recorder; a registrar. *Bp. Hall.*
 GRĒE'GAL, *a.* [*gregis, gregis, L.*] Belonging to a flock. *Bailey.*
 †GRĒE-GÄ'RJ-AN, *a.* Of the common sort; ordinary. *Howell.*
 GRĒE-GÄ'RJ-OÜS, *a.* [*gregarius, L.*] Going in flocks, herds, or companies.
 GRĒE-GÄ'RJ-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a flock, herd, or company.
 GRĒE-GÄ'RJ-OÜS-NESS, *n.* The state of being gregarious.
 GRĒE-GÖ'RJ-AN, *a.* Belonging to Gregory, or to the style or method of computing time instituted by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582; as, the *Gregorian* calendar:—noting a reflecting telescope.
 †GRĒIT, *v. n.* To cry; to lament. *Spenser.*
 †GRĒITH, *v. n.* To prepare. See GRĒITH.
 GRĒE'MJ-AL, *a.* [*gremium, L.*] Pertaining to the lap or bosom.
 GRĒE-NÄDE', *n.* [Fr.] A hollow globe or ball of iron, about two inches and a half in diameter, to be filled with gunpowder, and thrown from the parapets of besieged places upon the invaders.
 GRĒN-A-DJĒR', [grĒn-a-dĒr', *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. b.*; grĒn-a-dĒr', *S. J.*] [*Fr.*] Originally, a soldier who threw a grenade; now, a tall foot-soldier. *Gay.*
 GRĒ-NÄD', *n.* See GRĒNÄDE.
 GRĒN-ÄT-TJ-AL,* *n.* (*Min.*) The staurolite. *Jameson.*
 GRĒS-SÖ'RJ-AL,* *a.* (*Ornith.*) Having toes adapted to stepping. *Hamilton.*
 †GRĒT, (gröt) *n.* A kind of fossil body. *Grew.*
 GREW, (grā) *i.* from *Grova*. See GROW.
 GREY, (grā) *a.* [*gris, Fr.*] Gray.—More properly *gray*. See GRAY.
 GREY'HÖND, (grā'hönd) *n.* [*griguhund, Sax.*] A tall dog, remarkable for keenness of sight, and for swiftness in the chase.
 GREY'LÄG,* (grā'läg) *n.* A species of goose; the fen-goose. *Pennant.*
 GREY'WÄK-FE,* (grā'wäk-ē) *n.* (*Min.*) *Lyell.* See GRAY-WÄCKE.
 †GRICE, *n.* A little pig:—a step. *Shak.* See GREE, and GREEZE.

GRİD'DLE,* *n.* An iron pan or vessel for baking cakes. *Palmer.*
 †GRİDE, *v. n.* To cut. *Spenser.*
 GRİD'E-LIN, *a.* [*gris de lin.*] Of a purplish color. *Dryden.*
 GRİD'IR-ON, (grīd'ir-urn) *n.* A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.
 GRİER, (grēf) *n.* [*grief, Fr.*] Sorrow; affliction; trouble for something past:—grivance; harm; pain.
 GRİEF'FUL, *a.* Full of sorrow or grief. *Collins.* [*R.*]
 GRİEF'LESS, *a.* Sorrowless; without grief. *Hulot.*
 †GRİEF'SHÖT, *a.* Pierced with grief. *Shak.*
 †GRİEV'Ä-BLE, *a.* Lamentable. *Gover.*
 GRİEV'ANCE, (grēv'ans) *n.* [*grēvance, old Fr.*] A wrong suffered; injury; cause of uneasiness.
 GRİEVE, (grēv) *v. a.* [*grever, Fr.*] [i. GRIEVED; *pp.* GRIEVING, GRIEVED.] To afflict; to hurt; to make sorrowful.
 GRİEVE, *v. n.* To be in pain; to mourn; to sorrow; to lament.
 GRİEV'ER, *n.* He or that which grieves.
 GRİEV'ING-LY, *ad.* In sorrow; sorrowfully. *Shak.*
 GRİEV'OUS, (grēv'us) *a.* [*gravis, L.*] Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne; causing sorrow; atrocious; heavy; vexatious.
 GRİEV'OUS-LY, *ad.* In a grievous manner; painfully.
 GRİEV'OUS-NESS, *n.* Sorrow; pain; calamity; atrociousness.
 GRİF'FIN, {*n.* [*griffynus, L.*; *griffon, Fr.*] A fabulous ani-
 GRİF'FON, } mal of antiquity, represented with the body
 and feet of a lion, the head of an eagle or vulture, and
 as furnished with wings and claws.
 GRİF'FIN-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a griffin. *Milton.*
 GRIG, *n.* A small eel. *Walton.* A merry creature. *Swift.*
 Health. *Grass.* [*Local, Eng.*]
 GRILL, *v. a.* To broil on a gridiron; to harass.
 †GRILL, *a.* Causing to shake through cold. *Chaucer.*
 GRILL,* *n.* A very small fish. *Crabb.*
 GRİL-LÄDE', [grīl-läd', *S. W. P. Sm.*; grīl'läd, *Ja.*] *n.* [Fr.]
 Any thing broiled on the gridiron.
 GRILLAGE,* *n.* [Fr.] A range of sleepers or cross-beams supporting a platform or structure on marshy grounds. *Francis.*
 †GRİL'LY, *v. a.* To harass; to hurt. *Hudibras.*
 GRİM, *a.* Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful; ghastly; ugly; ill-looking.
 GRİ-MÄCE', *n.* [Fr.] A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; air of affectation.
 GRİ-MÄCE',* *v. n.* To distort the countenance; to assume affected airs. *Martineau.*
 GRİ-MÄL'KIN, *n.* The name of an old cat.
 GRİME, *v. a.* [*gryma, Icel.*] [i. GRIMED; *pp.* GRIMING, GRIMED.] To dirt; to sully deeply; to daub with filth.
 GRİME, *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated. *Shak.*
 GRİM'-FÄCED, (-fäst) *a.* Having a stern countenance.
 GRİM'-GRİN-NING, *a.* Grinning horribly. *Shak.*
 GRİM'-LOOKED,* (-läkt) *a.* Having a grim or dismal aspect. *Shak.*
 GRİM'LY, *a.* Having a hideous look; grim. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 GRİM'LY, *ad.* Horribly; hideously; sourly; sullenly.
 GRİMM,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*
 GRİM'NESS, *n.* Horror; frightfulness of visage.
 GRİM'-VİS-AGED, (-viz-äjd) *a.* Grim-faced. *Shak.*
 GRİMY, *a.* Having grim; dirty; cloudy. *More.*
 GRİN, *v. n.* [i. GRINNED; *pp.* GRINNING, GRINNED.] To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips, in mirth, anger, or anguish; to show the teeth.
 GRİN, *n.* Act of grinning; an affected laugh.
 †GRİN, *n.* A snare; a trap; a gin. *Chaucer.*
 GRİND, *v. a.* [i. GROUND; *pp.* GRINDING, GROUND.] To reduce to powder by friction; to reduce wheat and other grain to meal or flour; to bite to pieces; to sharpen by rubbing; to rub together; to harass; to oppress.
 GRİND, *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to rub together.
 GRİND'ER, *n.* He or that which grinds; an instrument for grinding; one of the double or molar teeth.
 GRİND'ING,* *p. a.* Reducing to powder; sharpening; oppressing.
 †GRİND'ING-LY,* *ad.* With oppression or cruelty. *Qu. Rev.*
 GRİND'İLE-STÖNE, *n.* Same as *grindstone*. *B. Jonson.*
 GRİND'LET,* *n.* A small drain or ditch. *Crabb.*
 GRİND'STÖNE, or GRİND'STÖNE, [grīnd'ston, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm., commonly, grīn'stün, Smart.*] *n.* A circular sandstone for sharpening tools.
 GRİN'NER, *n.* One who grins. *Addison.*
 GRİN'NING,* *p. a.* Making grins; showing the teeth.
 GRİN'NING-LY, *ad.* In a grinning manner.
 GRİP, *n.* A little ditch or trench. *Ray.*—[A grasp; a gripe. Vulgar or obsolete.] See GRİPE.
 GRİP, *v. a.* To cut into ditches or furrows; to drain. *Holloway.*—To grasp by the hand; to gripe. *Brackett.*
 GRİP, {*n.* [*grypus, L.*] The fabulous animal called the
 GRİPE, } griffin. *Shak.*
 GRİPE, *v. a.* [*greipan, M. Goth.*; *gripper, Fr.*] [i. GRIPED; *pp.* GRIPING, GRIPED.] To hold with the fingers closed;

to hold hard; to seize; to close; to clutch; to grasp; to press; to pinch; to squeeze; to afflict.

GRIPPE, *v. n.* To feel the colic; to pinch:—to catch at money meanly.—(*Naut.*) A ship is said to *gripe* when she brings her head up to the wind when carrying sail on the wind.

GRIPPE, *n.* Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand; pressure; oppression; a pliable lever; a break.—(*Naut.*) The fore part of a ship; a machine formed by an assemblage of ropes, &c., used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at sea.—*pl. (Med.)* Pains in the bowels; colic.

GRIPPER, *n.* One who grips; oppressor.

GRIPING, *n.* Suffering; pain; colic; distress.

GRIPINGLY, *adv.* Holding fast; oppressing; giving pain.

GRIPINGLY, *adv.* With gripping pain or distress.

GRIPPLE, *a.* Greedy; oppressive; grasping. *Spenser.*

GRIPPLENESS, *n.* Covetousness. *Ep. Hall.*

GRIS, (*grés*) *n.* [*gris*, Fr.] A kind of fur. *Chaucer.*

GRIS-AM-BER, (*gris'am-ber*) *n.* Ambergis. *Milton.*

GRISSE, (*griz*) *n.* A swine; a step. *Shak.* See **GRACE**, and **GREEZE**.

GRIS-ÉTTE', (*gré-zét'*) *n.* [Fr.] The wife or daughter of a French tradesman. *Sterne.*

GRISKIN, *n.* The vertebrae of a hog.

GRISLE-A*, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants. *P. Cyc.*

GRISLED, (*griz'zld*) *a.* See **GRIZZLED**.

GRISLI-NESS*, *n.* The quality of being grisly. *Sidney.*

GRISLY, (*griz'le*) *a.* Horrible; hideous; frightful. *Spenser.*—*Grisly bear*, a fierce American bear.

GRITSON*, *n.* [L.] (*Zool.*) An animal resembling the wolverene. *P. Cyc.*

GRITSONS, [*griz'zunz*, Ja.; *griz'unz*, *Earnshaw*; *gré'zong*, *Sm.*] *n. pl.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps; also a canton of Switzerland.

GRIST, *n.* Corn to be ground; supply; provision.

GRISTLE, (*grist'el*) *n.* A substance in the animal body, next in hardness to bone; a cartilage.

GRISTLY, (*grist'le*) *a.* Cartilaginous; made of gristle.

GRIT, *n.* The coarse part of meal; oats hulled, or coarsely ground; sand; rough, hard particles; hard sandstone employed for millstones, grindstones, pavement, &c.

GRITH, *n.* Agreement; union. *Gower.*

GRITSTONE*, *n.* A stone or earth containing hard particles. *Pilkington.*

GRITTY-NESS, *n.* The quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer.*

GRITTY, *a.* Full of hard particles; consisting of grit.

GRIZE*, *n.* A step. *Shak.* See **GRISE**.

GRIZELIN, (*griz'e-lin*) *a.* See **GRIDELIN**. *Temple.*

GRIZILE, *n.* [*grisaille*, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray. *Shak.*

GRIZLED, (*griz'zld*) *a.* Interspersed with gray. *Zech. vi.*

GRIZZLY, *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish. *Bacon.*

GROAN, (*grón*) *v. n.* [*i.* *groaned*; *pp.* *groaning*, *groaned*.] To breathe or sigh with a deep murmuring noise, as in pain; to moan.

GROAN, *n.* A deep sigh from pain or sorrow; a hoarse sound. *Groaners**, *n.* One who groans.

GROANFUL, (*grón'fúl*) *a.* Sad; agonizing. *Spenser.*

GROANING, *n.* Lamentation; complaint on account of pain:—[childbirth or lying in. *Forby.*]—(*Hunting*) The cry of a buck. *Chambers.*

GROAT, (*gráwt*) [*gráwt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. K.*; *grót*, *Ja.*] *n.* [*groot*, D.] Four pence; an old English coin of the value of four pence, not now current.

GROATS, (*gráwts*) *n. pl.* Oats that have the hulls taken off; grits.

GROATS'WORTH, (*gráwts'wúth*) *n.* The value of a groat.

GROGGER, *n.* Literally, a dealer by the gross:—appropriately, a dealer in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, fruits, &c.

GROGGERY, *n.* The trade, business, or commodities of grocers; the shop of a grocer.

GROG, *n.* Spirit and water, commonly without sugar.

GROGGERY*, *n.* A place where grog is sold and drunk; a grog-shop. *Jarves.*

GROGGERY, *a.* Partially intoxicated; tipsy. [Vulgar.]—Applied to a horse that bears wholly on his heels in trotting.

GROGGRAM, *n.* Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.—Written also *grogeram* and *groggran*.

GROGSHÖP*, *n.* A place where grog or rum is sold by retail. *Murray.*

GROIN, *n.* The depression between the belly and thigh;—the hollow intersection of vaults crossing each other.—[the snout of a hog. *Chaucer.*]—(*Engineering*) A wooden breakwater to retain sand or mud thrown up by the tide.

GRÖIN, *v. n.* To grumble; to growl; to grunt. *Chaucer.*

GROMMET*, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of small ring or wreath, formed of the strand of a rope, used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to its stay. *Falconer.*

GROMWELL, *n.* A perennial plant.—Called also *gromill*, *graymill*, and *gray millet*.

GROOM, *n.* [*grom*, *Teut.*] A boy; a waiter; a servant; a man who tends a stable:—a bridegroom. *Dryden.*

GRÖÖM/PÖR-TER*, *n.* An officer of the king of England's court who had the direction of the games. *Warburton.*

GRÖÖVE, *v. a.* [*i.* *grooved*; *pp.* *grooving*, *grooved*.] To cut into channels or grooves; to hollow.

GRÖÖVE, *n.* A hollow in mines; a channel cut with a tool.

GRÖÖVER, *n.* One who grooves; a miner. *Grose.*

GRÖPE, *v. n.* [*i.* *grope*; *pp.* *gropeing*, *grope*.] To feel as in the dark; to feel or move where one cannot see.

GRÖPE, *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark. *Swift.*

GRÖPER, *n.* One who gropes.

GRÖ-RÖI/ITE*, *n.* (*Min.*) Earthy manganese; wad. *Dana.*

GRÖS/BEAK*, *n.* A kind of finch. *P. Cyc.* See **GROSSBEAK**.

GROSS, (*grös*) *a.* [*gros*, Fr.; *grosso*, It.] Thick; bulky; coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined; inelegant; dense; not refined; shameful; not pure; stupid; dull; rough; not delicate; fat; large; whole; taking in the whole, not net.—*Gross weight*, the total weight of merchandise, with the bag, box, or other vessel containing it.

GROSS, *n.* The main mass or body; the bulk; the whole; a large quantity.—[*Grosse*, Fr.] The number of twelve dozen.

GROSS/BEAK*, *n.* A bird called also the *hawfinch* and *greenfinch*. *Pennant.*—Written also *grosbeak*.

GROSS/FED*, *a.* Fed or supported grossly or by gross food *Savage.*

GROSS/HEAD-ED, *a.* Stupid; dull; thick-skulled. *Milton.*

GROSS/LY, *adv.* In a gross manner; coarsely.

GROSS/NESS, *n.* Quality of being gross; coarseness; thickness; fitness; want of delicacy.

GRÖS-SV-LÄ/CE-Æ*, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of exogenous plants, comprehending the gooseberry and currant. *P. Cyc.*

GRÖS/SV-LAR*, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of mineral. *Phillips.*

GRÖS/SV-LAR*, *a.* Like a gooseberry. *Smart.*

GRÖS-SV-LÄ/Ä*, *n.* (*Min.*) A green garnet. *Brande.*

GRÖT, *n.* [*grötte*, Fr.; *grotta*, It.] An ornamental cave; a cavern; a grotto.

GRO-TÉSQUE, (*gró-tésk'*) *a.* [Fr.] Oddly formed; odd; fantastic; wild; unnatural.

GRO-TÉSQUE', (*gró-tésk'*) *n.* Something whimsical, wild, or odd in the graphic arts; a wild design.

GRO-TÉSQUE/LY, (*gró-tésk'le*) *adv.* In a grotesque manner.

GRO-TÉSQUE/NESS*, *n.* Quality of being grotesque. *Ed. Rev.*

GRÖTIAN*, (*gró'shan*) *a.* Relating to Grotius; latitudinarian. *Coleridge.*

GRÖT/TA, *n.* [It.] A cavern. *Bacon.* See **GROTTO**.

GRÖT/TÖ, *n.* *pl.* **GRÖT/TÖS**. A cave; an ornamental cave formed for coolness and pleasure.

GRÖT/TÖ-WORK*, (*-würk*) *n.* Ornamental work in a grotto. *Covper.*

GRÖND, *n.* Earth; the earth as distinguished from air or water; land; the surface of land; country; estate; land occupied:—depth; bottom; floor; bottom of a depth:—the first stratum of paint; a foil:—a first hint; first principle; base; basis; foundation; that on which something is raised or transacted.—*pl.* Lees or sediment.—(*Arch.*) Pieces of wood flush with the plastering, for which they serve as guide.

GRÖND, *v. a.* [*i.* *grounded*; *pp.* *grounding*, *grounded*.] To place or set in the ground; to fix as on a foundation; to settle in first principles; to found; to rest; to base.

GRÖND*, *v. n.* To strike the bottom or the ground, and remain fixed. *Smart.*

GRÖND, *i. & p.* from *Grind*. See **GRIND**.

GRÖND/ÅGE, *n.* (*Mar. law*) A custom or payment for ground, or for a ship's standing in a port. *Bouvier.*

GRÖND/ÅSH, *n.* A sapling of ash taken from the ground.

GRÖND/BAIT, *n.* A bait thrown to the bottom to attract fish. *Walton.*

GRÖND/CHERY*, *n.* An American annual plant. *Farm. Ency.*

GRÖND/ED-LY, *adv.* Upon firm principles. *Bala.*

GRÖND/F-LÖÖR, (*grönd'föör*) *n.* The lower part of a house; that which is even with the exterior ground.

GRÖND/HÖG*, *n.* An American quadruped; the woodchuck. *P. Cyc.*

GRÖND/H-VY, (*grönd'h-ve*) *n.* Alchoof, or tanhoof. *Gill.*

GRÖND/LESS, *a.* Wanting ground; unfounded; not real.

GRÖND/LESS-LY, *adv.* Without reason; without cause.

GRÖND/LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of just reason. *Tillotson.*

GRÖND/LING, *n.* A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; hence one of the vulgar. *Shak.*

GRÖND/LY, *adv.* Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham.*

GRÖND/MALL*, *n.* (*Scotland*) A sum paid for the right of having a corpse buried in a churchyard. *Janieson.*

GRÖND/NEST*, *n.* A nest on or in the earth. *Milton.*

GRÖND/NÖT*, *n.* A plant and its esculent fruit, which grows in the ground. *Hamilton.*

GRÖND/ÖAK, *n.* A young oak raised from the acorn.

GRÖND/PINE*, *n.* A plant. *Hill.*

GRÖND/PLÄTE, (*Arch.*) The lower part of a timber building, which receives the principal and other posts;—called also *ground-sill*.

GRÖND/PLÖT, *n.* The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GRÖND-RENT, *n.* Rent paid for the ground, especially for ground occupied by a building.

GRÖND-RÖM, *n.* A room on the level with the ground.

GRÖNDS, * *n. pl.* Dregs; lees; sediment. *Smart.*

GRÖNDEL, * *n.* An annual plant; ragwort.

GRÖNDEL, or **GRÖNDEL**, [gründ'sil or grön'sil: — "familiarily, grün'sel" *Sm.*] *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest horizontal timber on which the exterior wall is erected; groundplate; the sill.

GRÖND-TAG/KLE, (gründ'täk-kl) *n.* (*Naut.*) The ropes and furniture belonging to anchors, used to secure a ship while at anchor.

GRÖND-WORK, (gründ'wörk) *n.* The foundation, literally or figuratively; base; basis; the first stratum or part; first principle.

GRÖUP, (gröp) *n.* [*groupe*, Fr.] An assemblage of figures, objects, animals, &c.; a cluster; a collection.

GRÖUP, (gröp) *v. a.* [i. GROUPED; *pp.* GROUPEING, GROUPED.] To form into groups; to collect together; to put into a collection.

GRÖUP'ING, * *n.* The art of composing or combining objects with a view to pictorial effect. *Hamilton.*

GRÖUSE, *n.* Red and black horthogame.

GRÖUT, *n.* Coarse meal; wort; sweet liquor; that which purges off; a wild apple; mortar in a fluid state; a mixture of plaster and other matter used for ceilings and mouldings. — *pl.* The grounds or sediment of liquor.

GRÖUT, * *v. a.* To fill up, as the joints or spaces between stones. *London.*

GRÖUT'ING, * *n.* A kind of liquid mortar poured over the upper beds throughout a course of masonry or brick-work. *Tanner.*

GRÖUTNÖL, *n.* A blockhead. See **GROWTHHEAD**.

GRÖVE, *n.* A small pleasant wood; a place set with trees.

GRÖVELL, (gröv'vl) *v. n.* [*gruella*, Icel.] [i. GROVELLED; *pp.* GROVELLING, GROVELLED.] To lie prone; to creep low on the ground; to be low or mean; to be busy in low employments.

GRÖVEL-LER, (gröv'vl-er) *n.* One who grovels.

GRÖVEL-LING, * *n.* Mean; sordid; lying prone. *Cowper.*

GRÖVY, *n.* Belonging to or abounding in groves. *Cotgrave*, [i.]

GRÖW, (grö'f) *v. n.* [i. GREW; *pp.* GROWING, GROWN.] To vegetate; to shoot; to issue, as plants; to increase in bulk; to become greater; to improve; to make progress; to advance; to be changed from one state to another; to proceed; to become.

GRÖW, (grö) *v. a.* To cause to grow; to raise by cultivation. *Campbell*. — An agricultural term; as, "to grow cotton."

GRÖWER, *n.* He or that which grows; a farmer.

GRÖW'ING, (grö'ing) *n.* Vegetation; increase; progression.

GRÖW'ING, * *p. a.* Increasing; making progress.

GRÖWL, (gröwl) *v. n.* [*growlen*, Flem.] [i. GROWLED; *pp.* GROWLING, GROWLED.] To murmur or to make a harsh noise, as in anger; to snarl like an angry cur; to grumble.

GRÖWL, *v. a.* To signify or express by growling. *Thomson.*

GRÖWL, *n.* A deep snarl or murmur, as of an angry cur.

GRÖWL'ER, * *n.* He that growls; an angry cur. *Bigelow.*

GRÖWN, (grön) *p. & p. a.* from **GROW**. Advanced in growth; being of full stature or size. See **GROW**.

GRÖWSE, (gröüz) *v. n.* To shiver; to shudder; to be chill before an ague fit. *Ray*. [*Local*, Eng.]

GRÖWTH, (gröth) *n.* Act of growing; state of being grown; vegetation; product; thing produced; increase; increase of stature; advance; advancement.

GRÖWTH'HEAD, *n.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*. — An idle, GRÖWTH'NÖL, } lazy fellow; a blockhead. *Tusser.*

GRÜB, *v. a.* [i. CRUBBED; *pp.* CRUBBING, CRUBBED.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground.

GRÜB, * *v. n.* To be occupied in digging; to be employed meanly. *Smart.*

GRÜB, *n.* A small worm or maggot; a dwarf; — food.

GRÜB-AXE, (grüb'äks) *n.* A tool used in grubbing.

GRÜB'BER, *n.* One who grubs: — an agricultural instrument having several teeth or prongs, and used for stirring the earth and freeing it from roots, &c.

GRÜB'BLE, *v. a.* [*grubelen*, Germ.] To feel in the dark; to grope. *Dryden.*

GRÜB'BLE, *v. n.* See **GRABBLE**.

GRÜB-STREET, *n. & a.* Originally, the name of a street near Moor-fields in London, much inhabited by scribblers for the press: — hence used mostly as an adjective, to designate a mean literary production; mean; low; vile. *Gay.*

GRÜDGE, (grü) *v. a.* [*gruger*, Fr.] [i. CRUDGED; *pp.* CRUDGING, CRUDGED.] To permit or grant with reluctance; to envy; to see with discontent; to give unwillingly; to begrudge.

GRÜDGE, *v. n.* To murmur; to be unwilling; to be reluctant or envious; to grieve.

GRÜDGE, *n.* Old quarrel; ill-will; envy; odium.

GRÜDGE'ONS, (grü'onz) *n. pl.* [*gruger*, Fr.] Coarse

meal; the part of corn which remains after sifting. *Beaun. & Fl.* See **GUNCORN**.

GRÜDGER, (grüd'jer) *n.* One who grudges. [envy]

GRÜD'ING, *n.* The act of one who grudges; discontent;

GRÜD'ING-LY, *ad.* Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly;

GRÜ'EL, *n.* [*gruau*, Fr.] Food made by boiling flour or meal in water. [rough; uncivil]

GRÜFF, *a.* [*groff*, D.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners;

GRÜFF'LY, *ad.* In a gruff manner; harshly.

GRÜFF'NESS, *n.* Harshness of look or manner; roughness.

GRÜM, *a.* Sour; surly; severe; grim. *Arbuthnot.*

GRÜM'BLE, (grüm'bl) *v. n.* [*grummler*, Fr.] [i. CRUM- BLED; *pp.* CRUMBLING, CRUMBLED.] To murmur with discontent; to growl; to complain; to find fault.

GRÜM'BLER, *n.* One who grumbles; a murmurer.

GRÜM'BLING, *n.* A murmuring through discontent.

GRÜM'BLING, * *p. a.* Finding fault; complaining.

GRÜM'BLING-LY, *ad.* Discontentedly; sourly.

GRÜME, (grüm) *n.* [*grumeau*, Fr.; *grumus*, L.] A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood.

GRÜM'LY, *ad.* In a grum manner; sullenly.

GRÜM'NESS, * *n.* Sourness; severity; harshness. *Ash.*

GRÜ-MÖSE, * *n.* Clotted; concretion; grumous. *Scott.*

GRÜ-MOUS, *a.* Thick; clotted; knotted. *Arbuthnot.*

GRÜ-MOUS'NESS, *n.* State of being concretion. *Wiseman.*

GRÜM'PI-LY, * *ad.* In a surly or gruff manner. *Mrs. Butler.*

GRÜM'PY, * *a.* Surly; angry; gruff. *Holway*. [*Local*, Eng.]

GRÜM'DEL, *n.* The fish called a *grounding*.

GRÜN'SSEL, *n.* Groundsel. *Milton.* See **GROUNDSEL**.

GRÜNT, *v. n.* [i. GRUNTED; *pp.* GRUNTING, GRUNTED.] To murmur or make a noise, as a hog.

GRÜNT, *n.* The noise of a hog; a groan.

GRÜNT'ER, *n.* One that grunts; a kind of fish; a pig.

GRÜNT'ING, *n.* The noise of a wind. *Gay.*

GRÜNT'ING-LY, *ad.* Murmuringly; mutteringly.

GRÜNT'LING, (grünt'lt) *v. n.* To grunt.

GRÜNT'LING, *n.* A young hog; a pig.

GRÜTCH, *v. n.* To envy; to grudge. *Widdie.*

GRÜTCH, *n.* Malice; ill will; grudge. *Hudibras.*

GRÜ, *n.* [*grü*] A hundredth part of an inch. *Locke.*

GRÜ-PLIE-LÄ, * *n.* [L.] [*Conch.*] A genus of conchifers, allied to the oyster. *P. Cuffin.*

GRÜPH'ON, *n.* See **GRYPHIN**. [*Brande.*]

GRÜ-PHÖ'SIS, * *n.* (*Med.*) A growing inwards of the nails.

GRÜTH, *n.* See **GRUTH**.

GUA-CHÄ'RÖ, * *n.* [*Sp.*] A nocturnal frugivorous bird of South America, of the size of a common fowl, and valued for its oil. *Humboldt*. [GUAIACTUM.]

GUA'IAC, * (gwä'yäk) *n.* A resin; gualacum. *Ure.* See **GUA'IAC**, * (gwä'yäk) *a.* Relating to gualacum. *Med. Jour.*

GUA'I-A-CUM, (gwä'yäk-küm) [gwä'yäk-küm, S. J. F. gwä'yäk-küm, W. P. Sm.; gwa'yäk-küm, E.; gwä'yäk-küm, Wb.] *n.* A peculiar resinous substance obtained from a tree of the West Indies; used in medicine.

GUA'NA, * *n.* A lizard four or five feet in length, valued for its flesh — called also *iguana*. *W. Enay.*

GUA-NÄ'CO, * *n. pl.* GUANACOS, A South American wool-bearing quadruped, called also the *llana*. *Darwin.*

GUA'NÖ, * *n.* [*Sp.*] A substance found on many small islands, especially in the Southern Ocean and on the coast of South America and Africa, which are the resort of large flocks of birds. It consists chiefly of their excrement, and is an excellent manure.

GUA'R-AN-TÉE, (gär-rän-tē) *n.* [*guarant*, old Fr.] (*Law*) An undertaking to answer for the failure of another; one who guarantees; surety. *Brande*. — He to whom a guarantee is made; correlative of *guarantor*. *Bowier*.

GUA'R-AN-TÉE, (gär-rän-tē) *v. a.* [*guarantir*, old Fr.] [i. GUARANTEED; *pp.* GUARANTEEING, GUARANTEED.] To undertake that another shall perform stipulations; to secure the performance of; to warrant; to insure. *John- son* says, "The substantive and the verb are indifferently written *guarantee* and *guaranty*." The verb is written *guaranty* in most of the English dictionaries; but in *Smart's* dictionary it is written *guarantee*; and this is now the prevailing orthography.

GUA'R-AN-TÖR, * (gär-rän-tör) *n.* (*Law*) One who gives surety or makes a guaranty. *Bowier*. *Dane*.

GUA'R-AN-TY, (gär-rän-tē) *n.* (*Law*) A surety for performance; an engagement to secure the performance of articles; a guarantee. *Bolingbroke*. See **GUARANTEE**.

GUA'R-AN-TY, (gär-rän-tē) *v. a.* To warrant. See **GUARANTEE**.

GUÄRD, *v. a.* [*gård*, W. J. F.; *gård*, P. Ja. S. E. K. R. Wb.; *gård*, Sm.] [*warda* or *garda*, low L.] [i. GUARDED; *pp.* GUARDING, GUARDED.] To watch by way of defence or security; to protect; to defend; to shield; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections; to guard.

GUÄRD, (gård) *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

GUÄRD, (gård) *n.* [*garde*, Fr.; *ward*, Teut.] A man, or body of men, employed for defence; — a state of caution or vigilance; protection; care; — part of the hilt of a sword. — (*Fencing*) A posture to defend the body; any thing that protects or guards. — *pl.* Troops attached to the person of a sovereign.

GUARD'A-BLE, (gärd'ä-bl) a. Capable of being protected.
 GUARD'AGE, (gärd'ä) n. State of wardship. *Shak.*
 GUARD'ANT, (gärd'ant) a. [† Acting as guardian. *Shak.*]
 (Her.) Having the face turned towards the spectator; as, "a leopard *guardant*."
 GUARD'ANT, (gärd'ant) n. A guardian. *Shak.*
 GUARD'-BOAT, n. A boat for observing ships in a harbor.
 GUARD'-CHAM-BER, n. A guard-room.
 GUARD'ED,* p. a. Watched; defended; cautious.
 GUARD'ED-LY, (gärd'ed-le) ad. Cautiously; warily.
 GUARD'ED-NESS, (gärd'ed-nés) n. Caution; wariness.
 GUARD'ER, (gärd'er) n. One who guards. *Sandys.*
 GUARD'FUL, (gärd'füll) a. Wary; cautious. *A. Hill.*
 GUARD'IAN, (gärd'je-an or gärd'yan) [gärd'je-an, P. Ja. R.; gärd'yan, S. E.; gärd'je-an or gärd'je-an, W.; gärd'je-an, J.; gärd'yan, F. K.; gärd'yan, Sm.] n. [*gardien*, Fr.] One who has the care of an orphan or of persons incapable of directing themselves; a protector; a keeper; a warden. — (*Law*) *Guardian of the spiritualities*, a person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. *Covel.* [over.
 GUARD'IAN, a. Protecting; superintending; watching
 GUARD'IAN-ESS, n. A female guardian. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 GUARD'IAN-TZE,* v. n. To act the part of a guardian. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]
 GUARD'IAN-SHIP, n. The office of a guardian.
 GUARD'-IR-ON,* (gärd'ir-ön) n. An arched bar placed over the ornamental figures on the head or bow of a ship. *Ash.*
 GUARD'LESS, a. Without guard or defence.
 GUARD'-ROOM, (gärd'röm) n. A room in which those who are appointed to watch, assemble. *Malone.*
 GUARD'SHIP, n. [*Care. Swift.*] A ship to guard the coast.
 GUAR'ISH, (gär'ish) v. a. [*guérir*, Fr.] To heal. *Spenser.*
 GUARY-MIR-A-CLE, (gwä're-mir'ä-kl) n. [*guare-mirkl*, Cornish.] A miracle-play. *Carew.*
 GUAVA, (gwä'vä) [gwä'vä, P. *Wb.*; gwä'vä, Sm.; gwä'vä, K.] n. The fruit of the *psidium pomiferum* of the West Indies, from which a jelly is made.
 GU'BER-NÄTE, v. a. [*gubern*, L.] To govern. *Cockeram.*
 GU'BER-NÄTION, n. Government. *Watts.* [R.]
 GU'BER-NÄTIVE, [gü'ber-nä-tiv, J. K. Todd, Maunder; gü'ber-nä-tiv, Sm. *Wb.*] n. A governing. *Chaucer.*
 GU'BER-NÄTORF-AL,* a. [*gubernator*, L.] Belonging to a governor. *Russell.* A word sometimes used in the U. S.
 GUD'DLE,* v. n. To drink much or greedily; to guzzle. *Jennings.* [Local, Eng.]
 GUD'DEON, (güd'djun) n. [*gowjon*, Fr.] A small fresh-water fish, easily caught; — a man easily cheated; — an iron pin on which a wheel turns. — (*Naut.*) An eye on which the rudder is hung. — To *snallow a guddeon*, to be deceived.
 GUEL'DER-ROSE, n. See GELDER-ROSE.
 GUELFs, (gwelfs) n. pl. A political party, in Italian history, during the middle ages, opposed to the *Ghibelines*.
 See GIBELINES.
 GUELF'IC,* (gwelf'ik) a. Noting a Hanoverian order of knighthood, founded, in 1815, by George IV., of England, then prince regent. *Brande.*
 GUELFHS,* (gwelfs) n. pl. Same as *Guefs*. See GUELFs.
 GUER'DON, (gër'dön) [gër'dön, W. P. F. Sm.; gwër'dun or gër'dun, Ja.; gwër'dun, S. K.] n. [Fr.] A reward; a recompense. *Spenser.* [R.]
 GUER'DON, (gër'dön) v. a. To reward. *B. Jonson.*
 GUER'DON-A-BLE, a. Worthy of reward. *Sir G. Buck.*
 GUER'DON-LESS, a. Unrewarded. *Chaucer.*
 GUE-RI-LLA,* (gë-ril'lä) n. [*guerrilla*, Sp.] pl. *GUERRILLAS*. A petty warfare; a skirmish; a partisan or irregular soldier or army. *Qu. Rev.*
 GUESS, (gëss) v. n. [*ghissen*, D.] [*i. GUESSED*; pp. *GUESSING*, *GUESSED*.] To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to surmise. *☞* It is much used, colloquially, in the sense of *believe*, *to suppose*, *to think*, in the United States, and also in some parts of England. *Palmer's Devonshire Dialect.*
 GUESS, (gëss) v. a. To hit upon by accident; to conjecture. *GUESS*, (gëss) n. Conjecture; judgment without certain grounds.
 GUESS'ER, (gëss'er) n. One who guesses; a conjecturer.
 GUESS'ING-LY, (gëss'ing-le) ad. Conjecturally. *Shak.*
 GUESS'WORK,* (gëss'wörk) n. Work done by guess; a conjecture. *Ure.*
 GUEST, (gëst) n. One entertained in the house or at the table of another; a visitor; a visitant; a stranger; one who comes newly to reside.
 GUEST'-CHAM-BER, n. A chamber of entertainment. *St. Mark.*
 GUEST'RITE, n. Office due to a guest. *Chapman.*
 GUEST'ROPE,* n. A rope by which a boat is kept steady while it is in tow. *Crabb.*
 GUESS'WICH, (gëst'wiz) ad. In the manner of a *Shak.*
 GUG'GLE, n. [*gorgogliare*, It.] See GUGGLE.
 GUIR,* (gür) n. (*Min.*) A loose, earthy deposit from water. *Cleaveland.*
 GUI-A-CUM,* (gwä-ä'kum) n. An improper spelling and pronunciation of *guaiacum*. *Walker.* See *GUAIACUM*.

GUID'A-BLE, (gid'ä-bl) a. That may be governed by counsel.
 GUID'ANCE, (gid'anj) n. The reward given to a guide.
 GUID'ANCE, (gid'ans) n. Direction; government; lead.
 GUIDER, (gid) [gid, S. W. J. F.; gid, P. E. Ja.; gid, K.; gid, Sm.] v. a. [*guider*, Fr.] [*i. GUIDED*; pp. *GUIDING*, *GUIDED*.] To direct or lead in a way; to influence; to govern by counsel; to instruct; to regulate; to conduct; to lead.
 GUIDER, (gid) n. [*guide*, Fr.] He or that which guides; a director; a conductor; a regulator.
 GUIDER-LESS, (gid'les) a. Having no guide. *Dryden.*
 GUIDER-POST, (gid'pöst) n. A post where two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow.
 GUID'ER, (gid'er) n. A director; a guide. *Shak.* [R.]
 GUID'ER-ESS, (gid'er-és) n. She who guides. *Carzon.*
 GUID'ON, (gid'on) n. [Fr.] A standard-bearer; a standard. *Ashmole.*
 GUILD, (gild) n. A society; a corporation; a fraternity or association, generally of merchants.
 GUILD'A-BLE, (gid'ä-bl) a. Liable to tax. *Spelman.*
 GUILD'ER,* (gid'er) n. A foreign coin; a florin. *Crabb.*
 GUILD'HALL, (gid'häl) n. The hall in which a corporation usually assembles; a town-hall. *Shak.*
 GUILLE, (gil) [gil, S. W. J. F.; gil, P. E. Ja.; gill, K.; gill, Sm.] n. [*guille*, gille, old Fr.] Craft; cunning; duplicity; deceit; fraud; insidious artifice.
 GUILLE, (gil) v. a. [*guiller*, Fr.] To disguise cunningly; to beguile. *Spenser.*
 GUILLED, (gid'ed) a. Treacherous; deceiving. *Shak.*
 GUILLE'FUL, (gil'füll) a. Insidiously; deceitful; treacherous.
 GUILLE'FUL-LY, (gil'füll-le) ad. Insidiously; treacherously.
 GUILLE'FUL-NESS, (gil'füll-nés) n. Secret treachery.
 GUILLE'LESS, (gil'les) a. Free from deceit or guile; honest.
 GUILLE'LESS-NESS, (gil'les-nés) n. Freedom from deceit.
 GUILLE'RY, (gil'er) n. A deceiver; a traitor. *Wielife.*
 GUILLE-MÖT,* (gid'e-möt) n. (*Ornith.*) A bird, similar to the auk. *Pennant.*
 GUILLO-TINE, (gid'lo-tën) [gid'lo-tën, P. Ja. K. R.; gülo-tën, Sm.; gid'lo-tin, *Wb.*] n. [Fr.] An instrument of capital punishment, used in France, which separates the head from the body at one stroke. It was named from its inventor, Joseph Ignace Guillotin.
 GUILLO-TINE', (gid'lo-tën') n. a. [*i. GUILLOTTINED*; pp. *GUILLOTTINING*, *GUILLOTTINED*.] To behead or decapitate by the guillotine.
 GUILT, (gilt) n. The state of being guilty, or of having violated a law; sin; criminality; a crime; an offence.
 GUILT'LY, (gilt'le) ad. In a guilty manner; criminally.
 GUILT'LESS, (gilt'les) n. The state of being guilty.
 GUILT'LESS, (gilt'les) a. Innocent; free from guilt.
 GUILT'LESS-LY, (gilt'les-le) ad. Without guilt; innocently.
 GUILT'LESS-NESS, (gilt'les-nés) n. Freedom from guilt.
 GUILT'-SICK, (gilt'sik) a. Diseased by guilt. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 GUILT'-STAINED,* (gilt'ständ) a. Polluted with crimes. *Maurice.*
 GUILT'Y, (gilt'e) a. Having guilt; justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent; criminal; wicked; corrupt.
 GUILT'Y-LIKE, (gilt'e-lik) ad. Guiltily. *Shak.*
 GUILM'BARD,* (gilm'bärd) n. A musical instrument; the jews-harp. *Maunder.*
 GUILM'PLE, n. See WIMPLE.
 GUILN'EA, (gin'e) n. An English denomination of money, of the value of 21 shillings sterling; formerly a coin, now disused. — Guineas were first coined, in 1662, of gold brought from *Guinea*; whence its name.
 GUILN'EA-CÖRN,* n. A vegetable growing on the coast of Africa, which produces a kind of grass. *Farm. Ency.*
 GUILN'EA-DEER,* (gin'e-dër) n. A small quadruped. *Hill.*
 GUILN'EA-DRÖP'PER, (gin'e-dröp'er) n. One who cheats by dropping guineas; a swindler. *Gay.*
 GUILN'EA-FÖWL,* n. A fowl from the coast of *Guinea*. *Burke.*
 GUILN'EA-GRASS,* n. A valuable plant or grass. *Farm. Ency.*
 GUILN'EA-HËN, (gin'e-hën) n. A domestic African fowl.
 GUILN'EA-PËP'PER, (gin'e-pëp'er) n. The seeds of two species of amomum, from Africa, powerfully aromatic, stimulant, and cordial.
 GUILN'EA-PÏG, (gin'e-pïg) n. A small Brazilian animal.
 GUILN'EA-WORM,* (gin'e-würm) n. A species of worm. *Hamilton.*
 GUILN'AD, (gwïn'äd) n. [*gwyn*, Welsh.] A fish called *whiting*.
 GUISE, (giz) n. [*guise*, Fr.] Manner; mien; habit; practice; custom; external appearance; dress.
 GUISE'RY, (giz'er) n. A mummer; a person in disguise.
 GUI-TÄR', (gë-tär') n. [*chitarra*, It.] A stringed instrument of music.
 GUI-SIGN, n. [*gulsign*, Teut.] To swallow voraciously. *Turberville.*
 GULCH, n. A glutton; a blockhead; voracity. *B. Jonson.*
 GUL'CHIN, n. Same as *gulch*. *Skinner.*
 GÜLES, (gülz) a. [*guelles*, Fr.] (*Her.*) Red. *Shak.*

GÜLF, *n.* [*golf*, It.; *golfe*, Fr.] An arm or part of a sea extending up into the land; a bay; an abyss; a deep place in the earth; depth; a whirlpool; any thing insatiable.

GÜLFY, *a.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Milton*.

GUÏLIST, *n.* A glutton. *Realty*.

GÜLL, *v. a.* [*guiller*, old Fr.] [*i.* **GULLED**; *pp.* **GULLING**, **GULLED**.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive. *Shak.* To form a channel by running water; to gully. *Forby*.

GÜLL, *n.* A cheat; a fraud; a trick; a stupid animal; one easily cheated; a sea-bird.

GÜLL-CATCH-ER, *n.* A cheat; one who cheats fools.

GÜLL-ER, *n.* One who gulls; a cheat.

GÜLL-ER-Y, *n.* Cheat; imposture. *Burton*. [*R.*]

GÜLL-ET, *n.* [*goulet*, Fr.] The throat, or passage for food; the neck of a vessel. [*A* small stream. *Keylin*.]

GÜLL-BL-I-TY, *n.* Weak erudition. *Burke*. [*Vulgar*.]

GÜLL-BLE,* *a.* Capable of being gulled or deceived. *W. Scott*.

GÜLLIED,* *p. a.* Worn away by friction. *Ash*.

GUÏLI-GÜT, *n.* [*gulo*, L.] A glutton. *Barret*.

GÜL-LION,* (*gülyun*) *n.* Gripes in horses. *Farm. Ency.* [*Local, Eng.*]

GUÏLISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid; absurd. *Burton*.

GUÏLISH-NESS, *n.* Foolishness; stupidity. *Tr. of Boccacini*.

GÜL-LY, *v. n.* [*i.* **GULLED**; *pp.* **GULLING**, **GULLED**.] To run with noise; to gurgle; to form a channel.

GÜL-LY,* *v. a.* To sweep away or form a channel by the force of running water; to wear away by friction. *Ash*.

GÜL-LY, *n.* [*goulet*, Fr.] A ditch; a channel; a gutter:— a large knife; a cleaver; a weapon of war. *Jamieson*. An iron tram plate or rail. *Francis*.

GÜL-LY-HOLE, *n.* A hole where a gutter, drain, or stream of water empties itself.

GÜLÖL,* *n.* [*L.*, *glutton*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of animals comprising the wolverene or glutton and the grison. *P. Cyc.*

GÜLÖS-I-TY, *n.* [*gulosus*, L.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. *Brownie*. [*R.*]

GÜLP, *v. a.* [*golpen*, D.] [*i.* **GULPED**; *pp.* **GULPING**, **GULPED**.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. *Gay*.

GÜLP, *n.* As much as can be swallowed at once. *More*.

GÜLPH, *n.* See **GULF**.

GÜM, *n.* [*gummi*, L.] A concrete vegetable substance which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface, being soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol; and whose resin is soluble only in alcohol or in spirit—the fleshy covering or socket of the teeth.

GÜM, *v. a.* [*i.* **GUMMED**; *pp.* **GUMMING**, **GUMMED**.] To smear with gum; to close with gum. *B. Jonson*.

GÜM,* *v. n.* To exude or form gum. *Loudon*.

GÜM-BÖLL,* *n.* A troublesome boil on the gums. *Perry*.

GÜM-CIS-TYS,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of rock-rose. *Miller*.

GÜM-MI-FER-OÜS,* *a.* Producing gum. *Loudon*.

GÜM-MI-NESS, *n.* The state of being gummy.

GUÏM-MÖS-I-TY, *n.* The nature of gum; gumminess. *Floyer*.

GÜM-MOÜS, *a.* Of the nature of gum; gummy. *Woodward*.

GÜM-MY, *a.* Consisting of or abounding in gum; of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GÜMP,* *n.* An awkward, foolish person; a dot. *Hollonay*. [*Colloquial and vulgar*.]

GÜMPTIG, (*gümshün*) *n.* Understanding; skill. *Pegge*. [*Vulgar*.]

GÜM-TRES-IN,* *n.* A substance composed of gum and resin, an exudation from many trees. *Brande*.

GÜM-WÄ-TER,* *n.* A distillation from gum. *Jöbrell*.

GÜN, *n.* A musket; a fowling-piece; a carbine; an instrument of destruction from which shot is discharged by fire. It includes all species of fire-arms, except, perhaps, the pistol and mortar.

GÜN, *v. n.* [*i.* **GUNNED**; *pp.* **GUNNING**, **GUNNED**.] To shoot with a gun. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GÜNAR-EHY, *n.* See **GYNARCHY**.

GÜN-BÄR-REL,* *n.* The metallic tube of a gun. *Maunder*.

GÜN-BÖAT,* *n.* A boat for carrying cannon; a small vessel of war carrying only one gun. *Falconer*.

GÜN'DECK,* *n.* A lower deck of a ship where the gunroom is. *Booth*.

GÜN'LÖCK,* *n.* The lock of a gun. *Booth*.

GÜN-MET-AL,* *n.* An alloy of copper and tin. *Hamilton*.

GÜN'NEL, *n.* (*Naut.*) Corrupted from *gunwale*. See **GUNWALE**.

GÜN'NEL,* *n.* A small spotted fish. *Storer*.

GÜN'NER, *n.* One who shoots; a cannoner; and naval officer who has the charge of the ordnance, ammunition, &c., of a ship.

GÜN'NER-Y, *n.* The science of using artillery; the art of managing guns and mortars.

GÜN'NING,* *n.* The sport or diversion of shooting; the use of the gun in shooting. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GÜN'NY,* *a.* A coarse sackcloth made in Bengal. *McCulloch*.—Often used as an adjective; as, "gunny cloth."

GÜ-NÖC-RA-CY, *n.* See **GYNEOCRACY**.

GÜN'PÖRT,* *n.* A hole in a ship for a cannon. *Parry*.

GÜN'PÖW-DER, *n.* Combustible powder put into guns to be fired; a composition of 78 parts of saltpetre, 12 of charcoal, and 10 of sulphur.

GÜN'PÖW-DER,* *a.* An epithet applied to a fine species of green tea, being a carefully picked hyson, the leaves of which are rolled and rounded so as to have a granular appearance. *Davis*.

GÜN'RÖÖM, *n.* (*Naut.*) The place in a ship where arms are deposited:—a room used as a dining-room for lieutenants, &c.

GÜN'SHÖT, *n.* The reach or range of a gun; the space or distance to which a shot can be thrown.

GÜN'SHÖT, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun. *Wiseman*.

GÜN'SMITH, *n.* A man whose trade it is to make guns.

GÜN'STÖK,* *n.* One who uses a gun; a gunner. *Tutler*. [*R.*]

GÜN'STÖCK, *n.* A stick for driving a charge into a gun; a rammer.

GÜN'STÖCK, *n.* The wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GÜN'STÖNE, *n.* A stone formerly shot from a gun. *Shak*.

GÜN'TER'S-CHAIN,* *n.* A chain used for measuring land.—*Gunter's line*, a logarithmic line engraved on scales, sectors, &c.—*Gunter's quadrant*, an astronomical instrument for finding the hour of the day, &c.—*Gunter's scale*, a scale having various lines and angles engraved on it, and used for resolving questions in navigation. *Brande*.

GÜN'WALE, (commonly pronounced, and sometimes spelled *gün'ng*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper part of the solid workmanship of a vessel's side; that piece of timber which reaches, on either side of the ship, from the half-deck to the forecastle; the lower part of any port where any ordnance is, is also termed the *gunwale*.

GÜRGE, *n.* [*gurges*, L.] A whirlpool; a gulf. *Milton*. [*R.*]

GUÏRGE, *v. a.* To swallow up. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

GUÏR'GEON, (*gürjün*) *n.* The coarser part of the meal sifted from the bran. *Hulshed*. See **GAUGEONS**.

GÜR'GLE, (*gür'gl*) *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, It.] [*i.* **GURGLD**; *pp.* **GURGLING**, **GURGLD**.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle; to flow with a purling noise.

GÜR'GLE,* *n.* A gush or flow of liquid. *Thomson*.

GÜR'LET,* *n.* An earthen vessel made very porous. *Mackintosh*.

GÜR'HOF-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A snow-white mineral. *Jamieson*.

GÜR'KIN, *n.* A pickled cucumber. See **GHERKIN**.

GÜR'NARD, *n.* [*gournauld*, old Fr.] A sea-fish having a bony head. *Crabb*.

GÜR'NET, *n.* A fish found on the coast of Devonshire, England, said by some to be the same as the garnard. *Shak*.

GÜR'RY,* *n.* (*East Indies*) A native fortification. *Hamilton*.

GÜSH, *v. n.* [*i.* **GUSHED**; *pp.* **GUSHING**, **GUSHED**.] To flow or rush out with violence or rapidly, as a fluid.

GÜSH, *n.* An emission of fluid with force.

GÜS'SET, *n.* [*gousset*, Fr.] An angular piece of cloth sewed at the upper end of a shirt sleeve, or as a part of the neck.

GÜST, *n.* [*gustus*, L.] Sense of tasting; power of enjoyment; liking; intellectual taste. *Dryden*.—[*gust*, Goth.] A sudden, violent blast of wind; a breeze; a gale. *Shak*.

GUÏST, *v. a.* To taste; to have a relish of. *Shak*.

GÜST'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be tasted. *Harvey*. [*R.*]

GUÏST'Ä-BLE, *n.* Any thing that may be tasted or eaten. *More*.

GUÏS-TÄTION, *n.* The act of tasting. *Brownie*.

GÜS-TÄ-TÖ-RY,* *a.* Relating to or having taste. *Ed. Rev.*

GUÏST'Ä-TÖL, *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted. *Hood*.

GÜST'Ä-TÖL-NESS, *n.* The relish of any thing. *Barrow*.

GUÏST'Ä-LESS, *a.* Tasteless; insipid. *Sir T. Brownie*.

GÜS'TÖ, *n.* [*It.*] The relish of any thing; taste; intellectual taste; liking. *Dryden*. [*R.*]

GÜS-TÖ'SÖ,* [*L.*] (*Mus.*) With taste. *Crabb*.

GÜS'TY, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous; windy. *Shak*.

GÜT, *n.* [*kuttela*, Germ.] The intestinal canal of an animal; an intestine; a passage.—*pl.* The receptacle of food; the stomach; intestines.

GÜT, *v. a.* [*i.* **CUTTED**; *pp.* **CUTTING**, **CUTTED**.] To eviscerate; to draw; to take out the inside; to plunder of contents. *Dryden*.

GUÏT'Ä,* *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **GUÏT'ÄE**. A drop; a gout.—(*Arch.*) A little cone in the form of a bell. *Crabb*.

GUÏT'Ä SE-RE'NA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye; drop-serene; amaurosis.

GUÏT'Ä-TED, *a.* Besprinkled with drops. *Bailey*.

GUÏT'TER, *n.* A passage or channel for water.

GUÏT'TER, *v. a.* To cut in small channels or hollows. *Shak*.

GUÏT'TER, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to run as a candle. *Scott*.

GUÏT'TLE, (*güt'tl*) *v. n.* To feed luxuriously; to gormandise; to guzzle. *Dryden*.

GUÏT'TLE, (*güt'tl*) *v. a.* To swallow. *L'Estrange*.

GUÏT'TLER, *n.* One who guttles; a greedy eater.

GUÏT'TV-LOÜS, *a.* [*guttula*, L.] In the form of a small drop. *Brownie*.

GUÏT'TVR-ÄL, *a.* Belonging to the throat; pronounced in or by the throat.

GUÏT'TVR-ÄL,* *n.* A letter pronounced chiefly by the throat. The gutturals are *k*, *g*, and *c* and *g* hard. *Hiley*.

GÜT-TUR-ÄL-TY, * n. The quality of being guttural. *Scord.*
 GÜT-TUR-ÄL-NËSS, n. The quality of being guttural. *Dict.*
 GÜZ'TY,* a. (*Her.*) Charged or sprinkled with drops. *Smart.*
 GÜT'WORT, (güt'wür) n. An herb.
 GUX, (gē) n. (*Naut.*) A rope used to swing a weight, or keep steady any heavy body and prevent it from swinging, while being hoisted or lowered; a sort of tackle
 GÜZ'ZLE, (güz'zl) v. n. [*gözzvigliare, It.*] [*i. ouzzled; pp. ouzzling, ouzzled.*] To eat or drink greedily; to gormandise; to swallow greedily.
 GÜZ'ZLE, v. a. To swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*
 †GÜZ'ZLE, n. An insatiable thing or person. *Marston.*
 GÜZ'ZLER, n. One who guzzles; a gormandizer.
 GWIN'AD,* n. A fish. *Crabb.* See GWINIAD.
 GY'ALL,* n. The East Indian jungle bull or ox. *P. Cyc.*
 GYBE, (jib) n. See GIBE. *Shak.*
 GYBE, (jib) v. n. To sneer. *Spenser.* See GIBE.
 GY'ING,* n. The shifting of the boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other. *Hamilton.*
 †GYE, (ē) v. a. To guide. *Chaucer.* See GIZ.
 †GYM-NÄ'SI-ÄRCH,* n. An Athenian officer who had the charge of providing oil and other necessities for the gymnasia. *Brand.*
 †GYM-NÄ'SI-ÄM, (jim-nä'she-üm) [*jim-nä'she-üm, W.; ĩim-nä'she-üm, Ja.; jim-näs'yum, K.; jim-nä'z'e-üm, colloquially jim-nä'zh'yum, Sm.; jim-nä'z'e-üm, Davis.*] n. [*L.; γυμνάσιον, Gr.*] pl. *L. GYM-NÄ'SI-Ä; Eng. GYM-NÄ'SI-ÜMS.* Formerly, a place for athletic exercises, in which such as practised them were nearly naked; any place of exercise; a school; a grammar school; a seminary.
 †GYM-NÄST,* n. One who practises or teaches gymnastics. *Dungison.*
 †GYM-NÄS'TIC, [*jim-näs'tik, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; ĩim-näs'tik, E. Ja.*] a. [*γυμναστικός.*] Relating to athletic exercises; athletic.
 †GYM-NÄS'TIC, n. A teacher of athletic exercises. *Cocheram.*
 GYM-NÄS'TI-CAL,* a. Relating to gymnastics. *Ash.*
 GYM-NÄS'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In a gymnastic manner.
 †GYM-NÄS'TICS,* n. pl. Athletic exercises; the art or science of properly applying athletic exercises. *Arbuthnot.*
 †GYM'NIC, a. Gymnastic. *Milton.*
 †GYM'NIC, n. Athletic exercise. *Burton.*
 †GYM'NIC-CAL, a. [*γυμνικός.*] Gymnastic. *Potter.*
 GYM'NITE,* n. (*Min.*) A species of serpentine. *Dana.*
 GYM'NÖPS,* n. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds. *Cuvier.*
 GYM-NÖS-O-PHIST, n. [*γυμνοσφοιστής.*] One of an austere sect of Indian philosophers, who lived naked in the woods. *Burton.*
 †GYM-NO-SPÉR'M,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant which has naked seeds. The gymnosperms form one of the five divisions of the vegetable kingdom. *P. Cyc.*
 †GYM-NO-SPÉR'MOVS, [*jim-no-spér'mys, S.W. K. Sm.; ĩim-no-spér'mys, Ja.*] [*γυμνός and σπέρμα.*] Having the seeds naked.
 GYM'NOTE,* n. The electric eel; gymnotus. *Good.*
 GYM'NOTUS,* n. [*L.*] A genus of fishes; the electric eel of Guiana. *P. Cyc.*
 GYM-NÖ'RA,* n. (*Zool.*) A small quadruped found in Sumatra. *Raffles.*
 †GYN, (ĩin) v. n. To begin. *Wicliffe.*
 GY-NË'CIAN, (jē-nē'shan) [*γυναικός, genitive of γυνή.*] Relating to women. *Ferrand.*

†GYN-Ä-ÖC'RA-CY, (jin-e-ök'ra-se) n. Female government; government by a woman. *Selden.*
 GY-NÄN'DER,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant the stamens of which are inserted in the pistil. *Smart.*
 GY-NÄN'DRI-Ä,* n. (*Bot.*) A class of plants which have their stamens and pistils consolidated into a single body. *P. Cyc.*
 GY-NÄN'DROUS,* a. Having stamens and pistils consolidated. *Loudon.*
 †GYN'AR-ÄIY, (jin'ar-ke) [*jim'ar-ke, Sm. R. Wb.; ĩin'ar-ke, Ja. K.*] n. [*γυνή and ἀρχή.*] Female government. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
 †GY-NË'CI-ÜM,* (jē-nē'she-üm) n. A private apartment for women. *Maunder.*
 †GYN-E-CÖC'RA-CY, [*jī-ne-kök'ra-se, F.; ĩin-e-kök'ra-se, E. K.; jin-e-kök'ra-se, Sm.*] n. [*γυναικοκρατία.*] Government by a female; female government or rule.
 GY'NO-BÄSE,* n. (*Bot.*) The elevated part of the growing point of a flower bud. *P. Cyc.*
 †GY-NÖC'RA-CY,* n. Government by woman; gynocracy.
 GYN'O-PHÖRE,* n. (*Bot.*) The stalk upon which some ovaria are situated in the passion flower. *Brand.*
 GY-PÄ'E-TÖS,* n. (*Ornith.*) The lacmegerger or bearded griffin. *P. Cyc.*
 †GY-P-O-GËR'A-NÜS,* n. (*Ornith.*) The secretary bird. *Illiger.*
 GY'PSE, (jips) n. [*gypse, Fr.*] Gypsum. *Pococke.*
 GY'PSE-ÖBÜS,* a. Relating to gypsum. *Chambers.*
 GY-PSE'ER-ÖBÜS,* a. Producing gypsum. *Ann. Phil.*
 GY'PSINE, (jip'sin) a. Same as gypsum. *Chambers.*
 GY'PSUM, (jip'sum) [*jip'sum, P. K. Sm. W. b.; ĩip'sum, Ja.*] n. [*γύψος, Gr.; gypsum, L.*] (*Min.*) Native sulphate of lime crystallized; a kind of plaster.
 GY'PSY, n. [*zingaro, It.; gitano, Sp.; Egyptien, Fr.*] pl. GY'PSIES, A word corrupted from *Egyptians*, and applied to a wandering race of people found in many countries of Europe; a vagrant; a fortune-teller. *Gyfford.*
 GY'PSY, a. Relating to or resembling the gypsies. *Burke.*
 GY'PSY-ISM, n. The state or habits of a gypsy. *Oberbury.*
 GY'RÄL,* a. Turning round; rotatory; circular. *Ed. Rev.*
 GY'RÄTE,* v. n. To turn round; to move in a circle. *Redfield.*
 GY'RÄTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Surrounded by an elastic ring. *P. Cyc.*
 GY-RÄTION,* n. [*gyro, L.*] The act of turning round a fixed center.
 GY'RÄ-TO-RY,* a. Moving round; vibrating; turning. *Brand.*
 †GYRE, (jir) n. [*gyrus, L.*] A circle described by anything moving in an orbit. *Spenser.*
 †GYRE, (jir) v. a. To turn round. *Bp. Hall.*
 GY'RED, (jir'ed) a. Falling in rings. *Johnson.*
 GYR'FÄL-CON, (jēr'fäw-kn) n. See GERFALCON.
 GY-RO-CÄR'PUS,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *P. Cyc.*
 GY-RO-DÜS,* n. A genus of fossil fishes. *Agassiz.*
 GY-RÖS'ON-ITE,* n. A body found in fresh-water deposits, being the seed-vessel of fresh-water plants. *Lyell.*
 GY'RO-MÄN-CY, [*jir'ro-män-se, Ja. K. Sm.; jir'o-män-se, W. b.*] n. [*ήρως and μάγεία.*] A sort of divination, performed by walking in or round a circle.
 GY'RÖN,* n. (*Her.*) One of the ordinaries. *Jameson.*
 GY-RÖSE,* a. Turned round like a crook; crooked. *Loudon.*
 GYVE, (jiv, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; ĩiv, S. E. K. n.) [*gevyin, Welsh.*] pl. GYVES. A fetter; fetters or chains for the legs. *Shak.*
 GYVE, (jiv) v. a. To fetter; to shackle. *Shak.*

H.

H, the eighth letter in the alphabet, is regarded as a note of aspiration, or mark of strong breathing; and it is, by many grammarians, accounted no letter. At the beginning of some words, it is mute; as, *heir, honor*; but in most cases it is articulated; as, *hand, head, heart*. It is used to denote a kind of iron rail, which, when cut transversely, presents the form of an H.
 HÄ, *interj.* [*L.*] An expression of wonder, surprise, or sudden exertion. *Shak.* An expression of laughter. *Job.*
 HÄ, n. An expression of wonder, surprise, or hesitation. *Shak.*
 HÄ, v. n. To express surprise; to hesitate. See HAW.
 HÄF,* n. The fishing of ling, cod, &c., in Shetland. *Jamieson.*
 HÄK, (häk) n. A fish. *Barret.* See HAKE.
 HÄ-ÄR'KIES,* n. [*Ger.*] (*Min.*) Capillary pyrites in very delicate acicular crystals; a native sulphure of nickel. *Brand.*

HÄBE-ÄS CÖR'PUS, [*L.*, you may have the body.] (*Law*) The most celebrated writ in English law, of which there are different kinds, for producing a person at a stated time and place, and stating the reasons why he is held in custody; for delivering a person from illegal confinement; for removing a person from one court to another, &c. The *habeas corpus act* was passed in England in 1679.
 HÄ'BECK,* n. An instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth. *Crabb.*
 HÄ-BËN'DRUM,* n. [*L.*] (*Law*) A word of form in a deed. *Blackstone.*
 HÄB'ER-DÄSH-ER, n. One who deals in miscellaneous goods or small wares, as ribbons, tape, pins, needles, and thread. [*Burke.*]
 HÄB'ER-DÄSH-ER-Y, n. Articles sold by haberdashers.
 HÄB-ER-DINE', [*häb-er-dēn', W. Ja.; häb'er-dēn, P.; häb'er-din, Sm.*] n. [*habordean, old Fr.*] A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HAB-BÈRE FÉ/C-ĀS POS-SÈS-SI-Ō'NEM,* [L., you may come to have possession.] (*Law*) A judicial writ, which lies where one has recovered a term of years in action of ejectment, to put him into possession. *Brande.*

HAB-BÈR/Ē-ŌN, [hā-b'èr-jē-ŋ, W. P. Ja.; hā-b'èr'jān, K.; hāb'er-jōn, Sm.] *n.* [*habit*, or *hals*, and *bergen*, Teut.; *hau-bergeon*, Fr.] Armor to cover the neck and breast.

HAB-ÈR-ĒCT* *n.* A sort of cloth of a mixed color. *Crabb.*

HAB'ĪLE, *a.* [Fr.] Qualified; fit for; nimble. *Dr. Walker.*

HAB-Ī'Ī-MĒNT, *n.* [*habillement*, Fr.] Dress; clothes; garment. *Spenser.*

†**HAB-Ī'Ī-TĀTE**, *v. a.* [*habilitet*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle.

†**HAB-Ī'Ī-TĀTE**, *a.* Qualified; entitled. *Bacon.*

†**HAB-Ī'Ī-TĀ'TĪŌN**, *n.* Qualification. *Bacon.*

†**HAB-Ī'Ī-TY**, *n.* Faculty; power:—now ability. *Spenser.*

HĀB'IT, *n.* [*habitus*, L.] State of any thing; as, "habit of body;" dress; accoutrement:—the effect of a frequent repetition of the same act; custom; long usage; ability acquired by doing frequently the same thing; manner; mien.

HĀB'IT, *v. a.* [*i.* HABITED; *pp.* HABITING, HABITED.] To dress; to accoutre; to array. *Shak.*

†**HĀB'IT**, *v. a.* [*habito*, L.] To inhabit; to dwell in. *Chaucer.*

HĀB-Ī-TĀ-BĪ'L'Ī-TY* *n.* Quality of being habitable. *Derham.*

HĀB'IT-Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be inhabited or dwelt in.

HĀB'IT-Ā-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being dwelt in. *More.*

†**HĀB'IT-Ā-CLE**, *n.* [*habitaculum*, L.] A dwelling. *Bale.*

†**HĀB'IT-Ā-NCE**, *n.* Dwelling; abode. *Spenser.*

†**HĀB'IT-ĀNT**, *n.* Dweller; inhabitant. *Milton.*

HĀB'IT-ĀNT, *n.* [L.] (*Natural history*) The place where plants, fishes, insects, &c., best thrive, and are usually found. *P. Cyc.*

HĀB-Ī-TĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; place of abode; a dwelling; a dwelling-house; home-stall; residence.

†**HĀB'Ī-TĀ-TŌR**, *n.* [L.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Brown.*

HĀB'IT-ĒD, *a.* Having a habit or dress; dressed. *Fuller.*

HĀ-BĪT'U-ĀL, (hā-bĪt'yū-əl) *a.* Formed by use; being in constant use; constant; customary; accustomed.

HĀ-BĪT'U-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In an habitual manner.

HĀ-BĪT'U-ĀL-NESS* *n.* The quality of being habitual. *Clarke.*

HĀ-BĪT'U-ĀTE, (hā-bĪt'yū-āt) *v. a.* [*habituat*, Fr.] [*i.* HABITUATED; *pp.* HABITUATING, HABITUATED.] To make habitual; to accustom.

HĀ-BĪT'U-ĀTE, *a.* Invertebrate; obstinate. *Hammond.* [R.]

HĀ-BĪT'U-Ā'TĪŌN, *n.* Act of habituating. *Dr. Barton.*

HĀB'Ī-TŪDE, *n.* [*habitudō*, L.] State with regard to something else; familiarity; converse; frequent use or intercourse; long custom; habit.

†**HĀ'BLE**, (hā'bl) *a.* [*habĭlis*, L.] Fit; proper. *Spencer.* See **ABLE**.

†**HĀ'NBĀ**, *ad.* At random; at the mercy of chance. *Lilly.*

HĀCK, *v. a.* [*i.* HACKED; *pp.* HACKING, HACKED.] To cut, hew, or chop, with repeated or random strokes; to injure by cutting; to stammer; to speak unreadily; or with hesitation. —(*Masonry*) To make up, in regular stone work, a part with stones smaller and less regular.

HĀCK, *n.* A notch; a hollow cut. *Shak.* A hesitating or faltering speech. *More.* An instrument with iron tines. — A horse let out for hire; hackney; — a drudge or person over-worked. *Goldsmith.* A carriage let for hire; a hackney-coach. *Pope, Taiter*, &c.

HĀCK, *a.* Hired; mercenary. *Wakefield.* [Low.]

HĀCK, *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute. *Hannar.*

HĀCK'BER-RY* *n.* A large American forest-tree. *Peck.*

HĀCK'ER-VY* *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle in India drawn by oxen. *Robinson.*

HĀCK'ING-CŌUGH* *n.* A faint, tickling cough. *Forby.*

HĀCK/KLE, *v. a.* [*hckelen*, Teut.] [*i.* HACKLED; *pp.* HACKLING, HACKLED.] To separate; to tear asunder; to hack. *Burke.* To dress flax. See **HATCHEL**.

HĀCK/KLE, (hāk'kl) *n.* A fly for angling. *Walton.* An instrument for combing or dressing flax or hemp. *Skelton.* See **HATCHEL**.

HĀCK'MA-TĀCK* *n.* The American red larch, a large, tall forest-tree, called in some parts the *tamarack*. *Farm. Ency.*

HĀCK'NEY, (hāk'ne) *n.* [*haenai*, Welsh.] *pl.* **HĀCK'NEYS.** A hired horse; a horse fit for the saddle or a carriage; a hireling; a prostitute; a coach or any thing let out for hire.

HĀCK'NEY, *a.* Worn out, like a hired horse; prostitute; vicious; much used; common; let out for hire.

HĀCK'NEY, *v. a.* [*i.* HACKNEYED; *pp.* HACKNEYING, HACKNEYED.] To practise; to accustom; to carry in a hackney-coach. *Cowper.*

HĀCK'NEY-CŌACH* *n.* A carriage let for hire:—called also a *hackney* and a *hack*. *Smart.*

HĀCK'NEY-CŌACH-MĀN, *n.* A driver of a hackney-coach.

HĀCK'NEYED* (hāk'nid) *a.* Much used; worn out.

HĀCK'NEY-MĀN, *n.* One who lets horses to hire. *Barret.* [R.]

†**HĀCK'STER**, *n.* A bully; a ruffian; an assassin. *Bp. Hall.*

HĀC'QUE-TŌN, (hāk'ē-jōn) *n.* [*haqueton*, Fr.] A stuffed jacket, formerly worn under armor; haketin. *Spenser.*

HĀD, *i. & p.* from *Have*. See **HAVE**.

†**HĀD'BOTE*** *n.* (*Law*) A recompense or amends made for violence offered to a person in holy orders. *Crabb.*

HĀD'DER, *n.* [*heid*, Ger.] Heath; ling. *Burton.*

HĀD'DOCK, *n.* [*hadot*, Fr.] A sea-fish of the cod kind, but smaller than the cod. *Cuvier.*

HĀD'DY* *n.* (*Scotland*) The haddock, a fish. *Jamieson.*

HĀDE, *n.* (*Mining*) The deviation from the vertical of a mineral vein; the steep descent of a shaft.

HĀ'DÈS* *n.* [Gr.] The place of the dead, or state of departed spirits. *Campbell.*

HĀD'ING* *n.* (*Mining*) The direction of a slip or fault in mineral strata. *Brande.*

HĀD-I-WĪST' A proverbial expression implying vain afterthought; "O that I had known!" *Gower.*

HĀDJ* *n.* (*Arab.*) A pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina. *Burkhardt.*

HĀD'JEE* *n.* Same as *hadji*. *Malcom.*

HĀD'JĪ* *n.* (*Arab.*) A Mussulman who has performed his pilgrimage to Mecca. *Burkhardt.*

†**HĀD-CĒ'Ī-TY*** *n.* The essence of individuality: literally *thiness*.—A scholastic term. *Smart.*

HĒM-Ā-TŌ'Ē-SIS* *n.* [*aima* and *έμέω*.] (*Med.*) The vomiting of blood from the stomach. *Brande.*

HĒM-Ā-TITE* *n.* (*Min.*) See **HĒMATITE**.

HĒM-Ā-TŌL'Ō-QY* *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the blood. *Crabb.*

HĒM-Ā-TŌ'SIS* *n.* The power of making blood. *Brande.*

HĒM-Ō'P'TY-SIS* *n.* [*aima* and *πρώω*.] (*Med.*) The disease of spitting blood. *Brande.*

HĀFT, *n.* A handle; that part of any instrument which is taken into the hand. *Gower.*

HĀFT, *v. a.* To set in a haft. *Ainsworth.*

†**HĀFT'ER**, *n.* A wrangler; a caviller; a crafty fellow. *Barret.*

HĀG, *n.* A witch; a fury; a goblin; an old ugly woman.

HĀG, *v. a.* To torment; to harass with vain terror. *Hudibras.*

HĀG'Ā-BĀG. *n.* See **HUCKABACK**.

HĀG'Ā-BŌRN, *a.* Born of a witch or hag. *Shak.*

HĀG'-FĪSH* *n.* A fish resembling a small eel. *Booth.*

HĀG'GARD, *a.* [*hagard*, Fr.] Wild; lean; pale; rugged; ugly; deformed.

HĀG'GARD, *n.* Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shak.* A species of hawk. *Sandys.* A hag. *Garth.* A stack-yard. *Howell.*

HĀG'GARD-LY, *ad.* In a haggard manner; deformedly.

HĀG'GED, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a hag; ugly; lean. *Gray.*

HĀG'GESS, or **HĀG'GJS**, *n.* A Scotch dist made in a sheep's maw, of the liver, lights, heart, &c., mixed with suet, onions, &c.

HĀG'GISH, *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

HĀG'GISH-LY*, *ad.* In the manner of a hag. *Dr. Allen.*

HĀG'GLE, *v. n.* [*hargler*, Fr.] [*i.* HAGGLED; *pp.* HAGGLING, HAGGLED.] To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HĀG'GLE, (hāg'gl) *v. a.* To hackle; to hack. *Shak.* See **HACK**.

HĀG'GLER, *n.* One who haggles.

HĀG'GLING* *n.* The act of making many words in a bargain.

†**HĀ-QĪ-ŌG'RA-CY*** *n.* The government of the priesthood; a sacred government; a hierarchy. *Ec. Rev.*

†**HĀ-gĪ-ŌG'RA-PHĀ**, *n. pl.* [*ἁγίως* and *γράφω*; L.] Holy writings; hagiography. *Abp. Newcome.*

†**HĀ-QĪ-ŌG'RA-PHĀL**, *a.* Denoting sacred writings. *Bp. Cosin.*

†**HĀ-QĪ-ŌG'RA-PHER**, [hā-jē-ŏg'ra-fer, P. K. Sm.; hā-jē-ŏg'ra-fer, Ja. R. Barclay.] *n.* A sacred writer; a writer of hagiography. *Whitby.*

†**HĀ-QĪ-ŌG'RA-PHY*** *n.* Holy or sacred writings; the sacred Scriptures:—a term applied to that part of the books of the Old Testament, which is distinct from the Law and the Prophets:—the history or legends of the saints. *Brande.*

†**HĀ-QĪ-ŌL'Ō-QY*** *n.* A treatise on sacred things; the history or lives of the saints. *Ch. Butler.*

HĀG'RĪD-DEN* (-dn) *a.* Tormented by hags or phantoms. *Beattie.*

HĀG'S-EED* *n.* The offspring of a hag. *Shak.*

HĀG'SHĀ, *n.* The title of a witch or hag. *Middleton.*

HĀG'TĀ-PĒR, *n.* A plant; the great woody mullein. *Booth.*

HĀGUE, (hāg) *n.* Same as *haguebut*.

HĀGUEBUT, (hāg) [hāg'būt, Ja.; hāg'ē-būt, Sm.] *n.* [*hacquebut*, old Fr.] A kind of fire-arms; an arquebuse. *Grose.*

HĀH, (hā) *interj.* An expression of sudden effort or surprise; ha. See **HA**. *Dryden.*

HÄ-HÄ', [hä-hä', *Sm. Maunder*; hä'hä, S.; hä'hä', K.] *n.* A sunk fence; a fence, bank, or ditch sunk between two slopes so as not to be seen till one comes close upon it. It is sometimes written *Haw-haw*. *Louden.*

HÄ-DIN'GER-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) An arsenate of lime. *Brewster.*

HÄIK,* *n.* The under coat of an Arab. *Th. Campbell.*

HÄIL, (häil) *n.* Frozen drops of rain or vapor. *Locke.*

HÄIL, *v. n.* [*i.* HAILED; *pp.* HAILING, HAILED.] To pour down, as hail.—To hail from, to have or assign as one's residence or place of abode.

HÄIL, *v. a.* To pour. *Shak.* To salute; to call to.

HÄIL, *interj.* A term of salutation; health. *Milton.*

HÄIL, *a.* Healthy; sound. See **HALE**.

HÄIL'-FÄL-LÖW, *n.* A companion. *Bp. Hall.*

HÄIL'SHÖT, *n.* Small shot scattered like hail. *Hayward.*

HÄIL'STÖNE, *n.* A particle or small ball of hail. *Josh. x.*

HÄIL'Y, *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail. *Pope.*

HÄI'NOUS, *a.* See **HEINOUS**.

HAIR, (här) *n.* Dry, elastic filaments arising from the skin of animals; one of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; any thing very small:—course, order, grain, as of the hair combed or lying in one way. *Shak.*

HAIR/BELL, *n.* A flower. See **HAREBELL**.

HAIR/BRAINED, *a.* See **HAREBRAINED**.

HAIR/BREÄDTH, *n.* The diameter of a hair; a very small distance or space. *Judg. xx.*

HAIR/BREÄDTH,* *a.* Of the breadth of a hair; very narrow. *Shak.*

HAIR/BRÖÖM,* *n.* A broom made of hair. *Booth.*

HAIR/BRÜSH,* *n.* A brush for the hair. *Booth.*

HAIR/CLÖTH, *n.* Cloth or stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

HAIR/DRÉSS-ER,* *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber. *More.*

HAIRED, (här'ed or här'd) *a.* Having hair. *Todd.*—Often used in composition; as, *long-haired*.

HAIR/GRASS,* *n.* A species of fine grass. *Booth.*

HAIR/HÜNG, *a.* Hanging by a hair. *Young.*

HAIR/NESS, *n.* The state of being hairy.

HAIR/LÄCE, *n.* A fillet or lace for tying the hair.

HAIR/LESS, *a.* Destitute of hair; wanting hair.

HAIR/LIKE,* *a.* Resembling hair. *Blount.*

HAIR/LINE,* *n.* A line made of hair; a very slender line. *Ash.*

HAIR/NÉÉ-DLE, *n.* A needle formerly used in dressing the hair; hair-pin.

HAIR/PIN, *n.* A pin formerly in use for dressing the hair.

HAIR/PÖV'DER,* *n.* Powder for the hair. *Booth.*

HAIR/SHIRT,* *n.* A shirt made of hair; a coarse shirt. *Pope.*

HAIR/WORM,* (här'würm) *n.* The gordius, a worm resembling a long and slender thread. *Rogee.*

HAIR'Y, *a.* Covered with or consisting of hair. *Dryden.*

HAIR'Y-HEAD-ÉD,* *a.* Having the head covered with hair. *Hull.*

HAKE, *n.* A kind of fish; a sort of blenny:—a pot-hook:—a frame for holding cheeses.

HÄ'KEM,* *n.* (*India*) The governor of a city. *Crabb.*

HÄK'E-MITE,* *a.* Relating to the caliph Hakem, or to astronomical tables published under the caliph Hakem. *Smart.*

HÄK'E-TYN,* *n.* A military coat of defence. *Crabb.*

HÄK'ÖT, *n.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HAL, in local names, is derived, like *al*, from the Saxon *halde*, *i. e.* a hall, a palace. *Gibson.*

HAL/BÉER, or **HÄL'BERD**, [hä'l'berd, S. W. P. J. F. K.; hä'l'berd, Ja. Sm.] *n.* [*halbeerde*, Fr.] A long pole terminating formerly in a battle-axe, now in a sort of dagger.

HAL-BER-DIER,* *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.

HAL'BERT,* *n.* A cross-bar on the toe of a horseshoe.—Written also *halberd*. *Ash.*

HALCE,* *n.* A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish, pickle, brine, &c. *Crabb.*

HAL/CY-ON, (hä'l'she-un or hä'l'se-un) [hä'l'she-un, W. P. E. F. Ja.; hä'l'shun, S. K.; hä'l'se-un, J. Sm.] *n.* [*halcyon*, L.] The kingfisher or alcedo, a bird said to lay her eggs in nests on rocks, near the sea, during the calm weather in winter, and to have a continuance of calm weather while she incubates.

HAL/CY-ON, *a.* An epithet applied to seven days before, and seven after, the winter solstice:—placid; quiet; still; peaceful; happy. *Denham.*

HAL/CY-ÖNF-AN, *a.* Peaceful; quiet; halcyon. *Sheldon.*

HAL'E, *n.* Welfare. *Spenser.*

HALE, *a.* Healthy; sound; hearty; whole; uninjured.

HALE, or **HÄLE**, [hä'l, J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; hä'l, S. P.; hä'l or hä'l, W. F.] *v. a.* To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely; to haul. *See HAUL.*

HALE, or **HÄLE**, *n.* A violent pull. *Congreve.*

HALE, or **HÄLE**, *n.* One who hales. See **HAULER**.

HA-LÉ'SIA,* (hä'l'é-zhe-sä) *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful American shrub, of two varieties, called the *silver-bell* and *snowdrop-tree*. *Farm. Ency.*

HÄLF, (häf) *n.*; *pl.* HALVES, (hävz) One of two equal parts; a moiety; an equal part.

HÄLF,* (häf) *a.* Consisting of a moiety or half.

HÄLF, (häf) *ad.* In part; equally. *Dryden.*—It is much used in composition; as, *half-blind*, *half-saline*, &c.

HÄLF, (häf) *v. a.* To halve. *Watton.* See **HALVE**.

HÄLF'-BLOOD, (häf'blüd) *n.* One of the same father only, or of the same mother only; one who is only half of the same blood or race:—used also as an adjective.

HÄLF'-BLOOD-ÉD, (häf'blüd-éd) *a.* Being of the same father only, or of the same mother only:—mean; degenerate.

HÄLF'-BLÖÖM,* (häf'blöm) *n.* A round mass of metals which comes out of the fiery. *Crabb.*

HÄLF-BRÉD,* *a.* Not well-bred; impolite. *Atterbury.*

HÄLF-BRÉD,* *n.* & *a.* Halfblood. *Missionary Herald.*

HÄLF-BRÖHER,* *n.* A brother connected with another by the father only, or the mother only. *Pope.*

†**HÄLF'-CÄP**, *n.* A cap partly put off; a half bow, or imperfect act of civility. *Shak.*

HÄLF'-CÉNT,* *n.* A copper coin of the United States of the value of five mills. *Patterson.*

HÄLF'-CÖCK,* *n.* The position of the cock of a gun at the first notch. *Booth.*

HÄLF'-CRÖWN,* *n.* A silver coin valued at two shillings and six-pence sterling. *Ash.*

HÄLF'-DÉAD, (häf'déd) *a.* Almost dead. *Milton.*

HÄLF'-DIME,* *n.* A silver coin of the United States of the value of five cents. *Bowier.*

HÄLF'-DÖL-LÄR,* *n.* A silver coin of the United States. *Patterson.*

HÄLF'-ÉA-GLÉ,* *n.* An American gold coin of the value of five dollars. *Patterson.*

†**HÄLF'ÉN**, (häf'fn) *a.* Wanting half its due qualities. *Spenser.*

†**HÄLF'ÉN-DÉAL**, (häf'fn-däl) *ad.* [*halfedeel*, Teut.] Nearly half. *Spenser.*

HÄLF'ÉR, (häf'er) *n.* One who possesses only half of a thing; a male fallow-deer gelded. *Pegge.*

HÄLF'-FÄCED, (häf'fäst) *a.* Showing only part of the face.

HÄLF' GÜIN-EÄ,* (häf'gün-é) *n.* An English gold coin valued at ten shillings and six-pence sterling. *Ash.*

HÄLF'-HÄCTHÉD, (häf'hächt) *a.* Imperfectly hatched.

HÄLF'-HÉÄRD, (häf'hérd) *a.* Imperfectly heard. *Pope.*

HÄLF'-HÉÄRT-ÉD,* *a.* Illiberal; ungenerous; unkind. *Southey.*

HÄLF'-LÉÄRN-ÉD, (häf'léärn-éd) *a.* Imperfectly learned.

HÄLF'-LÉNGTH,* *a.* Containing one half of the length. *Jervas.*

HÄLF'-LÖST, *a.* Nearly lost. *Milton.*

HÄLF'-MÄRK,* (häf'märk) *n.* A noble, or six shillings and eight-pence sterling. *Crabb.*

HÄLF'-MÉÄS-ÜRE,* (häf'mézh-ür) *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a feeble effort. *Bp. Watson.*

HÄLF-MÖÖN, *n.* The moon when half illuminated; any thing in the figure of a half-moon.

HÄLF'-PÄRT, *n.* One half of any thing. *Shak.*

HÄLF'-PÄY,* *a.* Having only one half of a salary or pay. *Boswell.*

HÄLF'-PÄY,* (häf'pä) *n.* Reduced pay, seldom literally half; a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in actual service:—used also as an adjective. *McCulloch.*

||**HALF'-PÉN-NY**, (hä'pén-ne, häp'pén-ne, or häf'pén-ne) [hä'pén-ne, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; häp'pén-ne or häf'pén-ne, K. Wb.] *n.*; *pl.* **HALF-PENCE**, (hä'pens or häf'pens) or **HALF-PENNIES** (hä'pén-nez) An English copper coin, of which two make a penny. †*Half-penny* and *half-pence* are, in this country, generally pronounced in accordance with their orthography, *häf'pén-ny* and *häf'pens*.

||**HALF'-PÉN-NY**, (hä'pén-ne) *a.* Of the value of a half-penny; of little value. *Shak.*

||**HALF'-PÉN-NY-WÖRTH**, (hä'pén-ne-würth) *n.* The worth of a half-penny. *Shak.*

HÄLF'-PÍKE, *n.* A small pike carried by officers.

HÄLF'-PÍNT, *n.* The fourth part of a quart. *Pope.*

HÄLF'-RÉÄD, (häf'réd) *a.* Partially read. *Dryden.*

HÄLF'-RÖÖND,* *a.* Semicircular. *Milton.*

HÄLF'-RÖÖND,* *n.* (*Arch.*) A semicircular moulding. *Francis.*

HÄLF'-SCHÖLÄR, (häf'skö'lär) *n.* One imperfectly learned.

HÄLF'-SÉÄS-Ö'VÉR, (häf'séz-ö'v'er) *a.* Half-drunk. *Dryden.*

HÄLF'-SÍGHÉ-ÉD, (häf'sít-éd) *a.* Seeing imperfectly. *Bacon.*

HÄLF'-SÍS-TER,* *n.* A sister by the father's side only, or the mother's side only. *Ash.*

HÄLF'-SPHÉRE, (häf'sfêr) *n.* A hemisphere. *B. Jonson.*

HÄLF'-STÄRVÉD, (häf'stärvéd) *a.* Almost starved. *Milton.*

HÄLF'-STRÄINÉD, (häf'stränd) *a.* Half-bred; imperfect; partly-trained.

HÄLF'-S'WÉRD, (häf'swärd) *n.* Close fight. *Shak.*

HÄLF'-TÍNT,* *n.* An intermediate color; middle-tint. *Francis.*

HÄNCE, or HÄUNCE, *v. a.* [*hausser*, Fr.] To enhance.
Chaucer.

HÄN'CES, or HÄNGH'ES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Falls of the fittings, placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck of a ship.—(*Arch.*) The ends of elliptical arches.

HÄND, *n.* The palm with the fingers; the length of four inches; the measure of the fist when clinched, equal to four inches; a palm:—side, right or left:—possession; act of giving or taking; thing given, held, or taken:—a person, considered as a workman, helper, or agent:—dexterity, or power of working or performing; reach or nearness:—an index of any kind, as of a clock, watch, &c.:—form or manner of writing; chiropography.—*At hand*, within reach.—*In hand*, in possession; in performance.—*Off hand*, immediately; promptly.—*On hand*, in possession.—*Hands off!* Keep off! forbear! desist!—*Hand over head*, negligently; rashly.—*Hand to hand*, close fight.—*Hand in hand*, in union; conjointly.—*Hand to mouth*, as want requires.—*To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation; to elude.—*To be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.—*To be on the mending hand*, to be valetscent. *Carr.*—*To bear a hand*, to make haste. *Grose.*

HÄND, *v. a.* [*h. HANDED*; *pp.* HÄNDING, HÄNDED.] To give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to seize; to manage; to handle.—(*Naut.*) To furl.

HÄND, *v. n.* To go hand in hand; to cooperate. *Massinger.*

HÄND, *a.* Belonging to or used by the hand.—It is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand; as, *hand-saw.*

HÄND'BÄLL, *n.* A game played with a ball.

HÄND'BÄR-RÖW, *n.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men. *Tusser.*

HÄND'BÄS-KET, *n.* A basket carried by the hand.

HÄND'BELL, *n.* A bell rung by the hand. *Bacon.*

HÄND'BILL, *n.* An instrument for pruning trees. *Booth.*

HÄND'BLÖW, *n.* A stroke or blow with the hand. *Drayton.*

HÄND'BOOK,* (*-bûk*) *n.* A manual; a small book for common or convenient use. *Hamilton.*

HÄND'RÖW, *n.* A bow managed by the hand.

HÄND'BREÄDTH, (*-brëdth*) *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

HÄND'CLÖTH, *n.* A handkerchief; a napkin.

HÄND'CRÄFT, *n.* Work performed by the hand. *Huloet.*

See HANDICRAFT.

HÄND'CRÄFTS-MAN, *n.* A workman. *Huloet.* Commonly written HANDICRAFTSMAN.

HÄND'CUFF, *n.* A manacle; a fetter for the hand.

HÄND'CUFF, *v. a.* [*h. HANDCUFFED*; *pp.* HÄNDCUFFING, HÄNDCUFFED.] To fasten or bind the hands; to manacle; to fasten by a chain.

HÄND'ED, *a.* Having the use of the hand, left or right, as, *right-handed*:—with hands joined. *Milton.*

HÄND'ER, *n.* One who hands; a transmitter.

HÄND'FÄST, *n.* Hold; custody; power of keeping. *Shak.*

HÄND'FÄST, *a.* Fast, as by contract; firm in adherence. *Bale.*

HÄND'FÄST, *v. a.* To betroth; to join by the hand. *B. Jonson.* To oblige by duty; to bind. *Abp. Sancroft.* To live together a year and a day in conditional marriage. *Sir W. Scott.* [R.]

HÄND'FÄST-ING, *n.* A kind of marriage contract.

HÄND'FET-TER, *n.* A manacle for the hands. *Sherwood.*

HÄND'FÜL, *n.*; *pl.* HÄND'FÜLS. As much as the hand can contain; a small number or quantity.

HÄND'GÄL-LOP, *n.* A slow, easy gallop, in which the hand restrains the full speed of the horse.

HÄND'-GEÄR,* *n.* An arrangement of levers and other contrivances for opening and shutting the valves of a steam-engine. *Francis.*

HÄND-GRE-NÄDE, *n.* A small iron shell. See GRENADE.

HÄND'GÜN, *n.* A gun wielded by the hand. *Camden.*

HÄND'HOOK,* (*-hûk*) *n.* An instrument used by smiths in twisting bars of iron. *Ash.*

HÄND'ICÄP,* *n.* A sort of vehicle for travelling. *Sir G. Head.*

HÄND'I-CRÄFT, *n.* Work performed by the hand; manual occupation. *Addison.* [A man who lives by manual labor; a handicraftsman. *Stief.*]

HÄND'I-CRÄFTS-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* HÄNDICRAFTSMEN. A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. *Shak.*

HÄND'I-CRÄFTS-WOMÄN,* (*-wûm'än*) *n.* A woman employed in manufactures. *Genl. Mag.*

HÄND'I-LY, *ad.* In a handy manner; with skill.

HÄND'I-NËSS, *n.* Readiness; dexterity. *Chesterfield.*

HÄND-IN-HÄND,* *ad.* With united operation. *Qu. Rev.*

HÄND'I-WORK, (*-würk*) *n.* [a corruption of *handwork*.] Work of the hand; manufacture. *Hooker.*

HÄND'KËR-CHËFE, (*hâng'kër-chif*) *n.* A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck.

HÄND'-LÄN-GUÄGE, (*-läng-gwä*) *n.* The science of converting by means of the hand. *Dalgarno.*

HÄND'LE, *v. a.* [*handelen*, D.] [*h. HANDED*; *pp.* HÄNDLING HÄNDLED.] To touch or feel with the hand; to manage; to wield; to make familiar to the hand; to treat; to discourse on; to deal with; to practise; to treat well or ill; to transact with.

HÄND'LE, *n.* That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haft; that of which use is made.

HÄND'LE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be handled. *Sherwood.*

HÄND'BLËR,* *n.* One who handles. *Pennant.*

HÄND'LESS, *a.* Having no hand. *Shak.*

HÄND'LËNE,* *n.* A species of net. *Pennant.*

HÄND'LËNG, *n.* Act of touching, handling, or managing; the act of using the hand.—(*Painting*) The management of the pencil by touch. *Brande.*

HÄND'LÖÖM,* *n.* A loom worked by the hand. *McCulloch.*

HÄND'MÄID, *n.* A waiting-maid at hand; a female ser vant.

HÄND'MÄI-DEN, (*-mä-dn*) *n.* A maid-servant; a handmaid

HÄND'-MÄL-LËT,* *n.* A mallet with a handle. *Crabb.*

HÄND'MËLL, *n.* A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*

HÄND'-RÄIL,* *n.* A rail supported by balusters or posts

Francis.

HÄND'SÄIL, *n.* A sail managed by the hand. *Temple.*

HÄND'SÄLE,* *n.* (*Law*) Act of selling by mutual shaking of hands, as anciently practised among the northern nations of Europe. *Bouvier.*

HÄND'SÄW, *n.* A small saw manageable by the hand.

HÄND'SCREW, (*-skrd*) *n.* A sort of engine for raising heavy timber, or great weights of any kind; a jack.

HÄND'SËL, *n.* [*hansel*, D.] The first act of using any thing, an earnest; money for the first thing sold. *Hooker.* [R.]

HÄND'SËL, *v. a.* To use or do the first time. *Dryden.*

HÄND'SHÖE,* *n.* A barbarous appellation for a glove. *Le-mon.*

HÄND'SMÖÖTH, *ad.* With dexterity; readily. *More.*

HÄND'SÖFF,* *interj.* Keep off! forbear! [*Vulgar.*]

HÄND'SÖME, (*hân'süm*) *a.* [*handsam*, D.] [Ready; gain-ly; convenient. *Spenser.*] Beautiful with dignity; gracefully; elegant; pretty; fine;—ample; liberal; as, a *handsome* fortune;—generous; noble; as, a *handsome* action.

HÄND'SÖME, *v. a.* To render elegant. *Donne.*

HÄND'SÖME-LY, *ad.* In a handsome manner; beautifully; gracefully; elegantly; generously.

HÄND'SÖME-NËSS, *n.* State of being handsome.

HÄND'SPIKE, *n.* A wooden lever to move great weights, to turn a windlass, capstan, crane, &c.

HÄND'STÄFF, *n.*; *pl.* HÄND'STÄVËS. A javelin. *Ezek. xxxix.*

HÄND'TRËE,* *n.* A singular Mexican tree, that produces a flower, the stamens of which are so arranged as to present an appearance somewhat like that of the human hand. *P. Cyc.*

HÄND'VËCE, *n.* A vice to hold small work in. *Mozon.*

HÄND'WEAP-ON, (*-wëp-n*) *n.* Any weapon which may be wielded by the hand. *Numb. xxxv.*

HÄND'WORK, (*-würk*) *n.* Same as *handwork*.

HÄND'WÖRKE, (*-würkt*) *a.* Made with hands.

HÄND'WËR'TING, (*-r'iting*) *n.* A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand; chiropography; a writing.

HÄND'Y, *a.* [Performed by the hand; as, "*handy work*."] Ready; dexterous; skillful; convenient.

HÄND'Y-BLÖW, *n.* A stroke by the hand. *Harmar.*

HÄND'Y-CUFF,* *n.* A blow with the hand. *Arbuthnot.*

HÄND'Y-DÄN-DY, *n.* A play among children, in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained. *Shak.*

HÄND'Y-GRËPE, *n.* Seizure by the hand or paw. *Hudibras.*

HÄND'Y-STROKE, *n.* A blow by the hand. *Beaumont & Fl.*

HÄND'Y-WÖRK, *n.* See HANDIWORK.

HÄNG, *v. a.* [*h. HUNG* or HÄNGED; *pp.* HÄNGING, HUNG or HÄNGED. *h. Hung* is most used; but when the word denotes suspension for the purpose of destroying life, the regular form, *hanged*, is to be preferred; yet *hung* is often used in this sense.] To suspend; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck; to display; to show aloft; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be movable; to cover with something suspended.—*To hang upon*, to regard with passionate affection.

HÄNG, *v. n.* To be suspended; to be supported above, not below; to depend; to dangle; to impend; to drag; to adhere; to be in suspense; to tend down; to be executed by the halter.—*To hang fire*, to linger in firing.—*To hang on*, to adhere to; to continue.—*To hang over*, to project at the top more than at the bottom; to incline or lean.

HÄNG,* *n.* A steep declivity; a slope. *Loudon.* [A crop of fruit hanging on the tree. *Halloway. Local.*]

HÄNG'BY, *n.* A dependant; a hanger-on. *Sp. Hall.*

HÄNG'DÖG,* *n.* One who deserves the gallows. *Congreve.*

HÄNG'ER, *n.* One who hangs; a hanger; that which hangs; that on which or by which any thing is hung:—a sort of broadsword, short and curved at the point.

HÄNG'ER-ÖN, *n.* A servile dependant; a parasite.

HÄNG'ING, *n.* Suspension; death by the halter; any thing

HARE/HÜNT-ER, *n.* One who is fond of hunting hares. *Pope.*
 HARE/HÜNT-ING, *n.* The diversion of hunting the hare.
 HARE/LIP, *n.* A malformation, consisting of a fissure in the lip; so named from its supposed resemblance to the upper lip of a hare.
 HARE/LIPPED, (-lĭp) *a.* Having a harelip. *Ainsworth.*
 HÄ'REM, or HÄ'REM, [hä'rem, *K. Sm. R.*; hä'rem, *Ja. W. b.*] [*Turk.*] The apartment in a seraglio, and in palaces and other houses in the East, appropriated exclusively to the use of the females of the family. *Clarke.*
 HARE/MINT, *n.* An herb.
 HA-REN/GJ-FÖRM, * *a.* Like a herring. *Stat.*
 HAR-PIPE, *n.* A snare to catch hares. *Smart. James I.*
 HARE'S/EAR, (hä'z-ēr) *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
 HARE'SKIN, * *n.* The skin of a hare. *Scott.*
 HARE'S/LÉT-TUCE, (-tis) *n.* The sow-thistle.
 HARE'S/TÄL, * *n.* A plant; a species of cotton-grass. *Booth.*
 HARE/WORT, (-würt) *n.* A plant.
 HÄR'FÄNG, * *n.* A species of owl. *Goldsmith.*
 HÄR'F-ÖÖT, (hä'r-f-ö) *n.* [*Fr.*] The kidney-bean; a French bean. *Ld. Chesterfield.*—A kind of ragout; a stew of meat and vegetables.
 HÄR'FER, *n.* A dog for hunting hares. *Blount.*
 HÄR'FE, * *n.* An annual plant with a fibrous root, called also *goosegrass, cleavers, cliders, and catchweed.* *Farm. Encyc.*
 †HÄR-I-O-LÄ'TION, *n.* Soothsaying. *Cockerm.*
 HÄR'ÖT, *n.* See HÄRIOT.
 †HÄR'ISH, *a.* Like a hare. *Huloet.*
 HÄRK, *v. n.* To listen; to hearken. *Hudibras.*
 HÄRK, *interj.* [the imperative of the verb *hark.*] Hear! listen!
 HÄRL, *n.* The skin or filaments of flax, &c. *Mortimer.*
 †HÄR'LE-QUIN, (hä'r-le-kin) [hä'r-le-kin, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; hä'r-le-quin, *Ja.*] [*Fr.*] A buffoon who carries a talismanic wand, and is dressed in party-colored clothes, or who plays tricks to divert the populace; a zany.
 †HÄR'LE-QUIN, (hä'r-le-kin) *v. a.* To conjure away. *Green.*
 †HÄR'LE-QUIN-ÄDE!, * *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of pantomime; a feat of buffoonery. *Ed. Rey.*
 HÄR'LOCK, *n.* A plant. *Drayton.*
 HÄR'LOT, *n.* [Formerly, a ribald or base person of either sex. *Chaucer.*] A prostitute; a strumpet.
 HÄR'LOT, *a.* Base; wanton; like a harlot. *Milton.*
 †HÄR'LOT, *v. n.* To play the harlot; to commit lewdness. *Milton.*
 †HÄR'LOT-IZE, * *v. n.* To play the harlot. *Warner.*
 HÄR'LOT-RY, *n.* The trade of a harlot; lewdness.
 HÄRM, *n.* Injury; crime; evil; misfortune; damage; mischief; detriment; hurt.
 HÄRM, *v. a.* [i. HARMED; pp. HARMING, HARMED.] To hurt; to injure. *Shak.*
 HÄR-MÄT-TÄN, * *n.* A very dry and noxious wind which blows periodically from the interior of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean. *Gent. Mag.*
 HÄRM-DÖ-ING, * *n.* Injury; mischief. *Milton.*
 HÄRM/FÜL, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous; injurious. *Spenser.*
 HÄRM/FÜL-LY, *ad.* Hurtfully; noxiously. *Ascham.*
 HÄRM/FÜL-NESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; mischievousness.
 HÄRM/LESS, *a.* Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful; unhurt.
 HÄRM/LESS-LY, *ad.* Innocently; without hurt.
 HÄRM/LESS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being harmless.
 HÄR-MÖN'IC, } *a.* [ἀρμονικός.] Relating to music or
 HÄR-MÖN'ICAL, } harmonics; having harmony or musical proportion; concordant; musical; harmonious.
 HÄR-MÖN'IC-A, * *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical instrument, consisting of a number of glass goblets resembling finger-glasses. *Hamilton.*
 HÄR-MÖN'ICAL-LY, *ad.* In an harmonical manner.
 HÄR-MÖN'ICÖN, * *n.* A musical instrument. *Ashken.*
 HÄR-MÖN'ICS, * *n. pl.* (*Mus.*) The doctrine of the differences and proportions of sounds with respect to acute and grave. *Burney.*
 HÄR-MÖN'IOÜS, *a.* Relating to or possessing harmony; adapted to each other; symmetrical; musical; symphonious.
 HÄR-MÖN'IOÜS-LY, *ad.* In an harmonious manner
 HÄR-MÖN'IOÜS-NESS, *n.* Proportion; concord; musicalness.
 HÄR/MÖN-IST, *n.* One who understands the concord of sounds; a musician; a harmonizer.
 HÄR/MÖN-IST, * or HÄR/MÖN-ITE, * *n.* One of a religious sect founded about 1780, by Rapp, in Wurtemberg, who afterwards emigrated to the United States. *Brande.*
 HÄR/MÖN-IZE, *v. a.* [i. HARMONIZED; pp. HARMONIZING, HARMONIZED.] To make harmonious; to adjust in fit proportions. *Dryden.*
 HÄR/MÖN-IZE, *v. n.* To agree; to correspond. *Lightfoot.*
 HÄR/MÖN-IZE-ER, *n.* One who harmonizes.
 HÄR/MÖN-Y, *n.* [ἀρμονία.] The just adaptation of parts to each other; the effect on the ear of proportional vibrations of sound; the result of the union of two or more

according musical sounds; musical concord; concord; agreement; concordance; unison; melody.
 HÄR/MÖST, * *n.* [ἀρμωστής.] A civil officer of ancient Greece; a Spartan governor. *Milford.*
 HÄR/MÖ-TÖNE, * *n.* (*Min.*) The staurolite or cross-stone. *Brande.*
 HÄR/NESS, *n.* [*harnais, Fr.*] Armor; equipage; furniture for carriage or draught horses.
 HÄR/NESS, *v. a.* [i. HARNESSED; pp. HARNESSING, HARNESSED.] To dress in harness; to equip; to defend.
 HÄR/NESS-ER, *n.* One who harnesses.
 HÄR/NESS-MAK-ER, * *n.* One who makes harness. *Booth.*
 HÄR/NESS-TÜB, * *n.* A cask of a peculiar form, fastened on the deck of a vessel, to receive the salted provisions for daily consumption. *Ch. Brown.*—Called also *harness-cask.*
 HÄRP, *n.* A musical stringed instrument of great antiquity, being strung with wire, and commonly struck with the finger; a lyre;—a constellation.
 HÄRP, *v. n.* [i. HARPED; pp. HARPING, HARPED.] To play on the harp; to touch any passion; to repeat the same thing tiresomely. [tiresomely.]
 HÄRP, *v. a.* To play on the harp; to touch repeatedly or tiresomely. [tiresomely.]
 HÄR/PÄX, * *n.* (*Conech.*) A genus of oblong fossil shells. *Brande.*
 HÄR'PER, *n.* A player on the harp. *Shak.*
 HÄR'PING-TRÖN, (i'p'rn) *n.* A bearded dart; a harpoon.
 HÄR'IST, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The breadth of a ship at the bow.
 HÄR'IT, *n.* A player on the harp; a harper. *Brown.*
 HÄR-PO-NÉE!, or HÄR-PÖN-ÉE!, *n.* [*harponneur, Fr.*] One who throws the harpoon in whale-fishing; a harpooner.
 HÄR-PÖÖN!, * *v. a.* [i. HARPOONED; pp. HARPOONING, HARPOONED.] To strike with a harpoon. *Twopen.*
 HÄR-PÖÖN!, *n.* [*harpon, Sp.*] A barbed dart or spear to strike whales with; a harping-iron.
 HÄR-PÖÖN-ER, *n.* One who harpoons; a harpooner.
 HÄR'SJ-EHÖRD, (-körd) *n.* [*harpschorde, old Fr.*] formerly written *harpsicon.*] A keyed musical instrument or harp, strung with wires, and played by striking the keys.
 HÄR'SJ-CÖN, * *n.* An old name for the spinnet and the harpsichord. *Crabb.*
 HÄR'Y, *n.* [*harpia, L.*] pl. HÄRPIES, (*Greek mythology*) A sort of filthy and rapacious birds, or rather furies or monsters, three in number, with the wings and claws of birds and faces of women;—an extortioner.
 HÄR/QUE-BÜSS, or HÄR/QUE-BÜSE, *n.* See ARQUEBUSE.
 HÄR/QUE-BÜSS-IER, *n.* See ARQUEBUSIER. *Knolles.*
 HÄRR, *n.* A storm at sea; a tempest; eagle. *Holloway.* [Provincial in England.]
 HÄR-RA-TÉEÖN!, * *n.* A kind of stuff or cloth. *Shenstone.*
 HÄR'RJ-CÖ, *n.* See HÄRICÖT.
 HÄR'RJ-DÄN, (hä'r-rj-dän) *n.* [corrupted from *haridelle, Fr.*] a worn-out, worthless horse. [A decayed strumpet. *Siefz.*]
 HÄR'RJ-ER, *n.* A dog for hunting hares. See HÄRIER.
 HÄR'RJING-TÖN-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Called also *mesole.* *Dana.*
 HÄR'RÖW, (hä'r-rö) *n.* [*charrue, Fr.*] A frame of timber set with teeth or spikes on one side, to be dragged over ploughed lands.
 HÄR'RÖW, (hä'r-rö) *v. a.* [i. HARROWED; pp. HARROWING, HARROWED.] To draw a harrow over in order to break the clods or cover seed; to tear up; to rip up;—[to strip; to invade; to disturb. *Shak.*] [tress. *Spenser.*]
 †HÄR'RÖW, *int.* [*haro, old Fr.*] An exclamation of dis-
 HÄR'RÖW-ER, *n.* One who harrows; a kind of hawk.
 †HÄR'RY, *v. a.* [*harier, old Fr.*] To tease; to hare; to ruffle; to harass. *Shak.*—(*Scotland*) To rob; to plunder.
 †HÄR'RY, *v. n.* To make a harassing incursion. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 HÄRSH, *a.* [*harsh, D.*] Austere; rough to the touch; peevish; unpleasant; rigorous.
 HÄRSH/LY, *ad.* In a harsh manner; severely.
 HÄRSH/NESS, *n.* The quality of being harsh; sourness; roughness; ruggedness; crabbedness.
 HÄRSH/SÖND-ING, * *a.* Having a harsh sound. *Shak.*
 HÄRS/LET, *n.* The heart, liver, lights, and part of the throat of a hog; called also *hasket*.
 HÄRT, *n.* A he-deer or stag; the male of the roe.
 HÄRT'ÄLL, * *n.* Orpiment, an oxide of arsenic, used as a yellow paint. *Ljungstedt.*
 HÄRT'-RÖÖT, * *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*
 HÄRT'-RÖY-ÄL, (hä'r-röy-ä) *n.* A plant.
 HÄRTS-CLO-VER, * or HÄRTS-TRÉ-FÖLL, * *n.* A plant; the mellot. *Booth.*
 HÄRTS/HÖRN, *n.* The horn of the hart:—a volatile spirit, being an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia, obtained by the distillation of the horn of the hart or of any kind of bone;—a plant or herb.—*Salt of hartshorn, a solid carbonate of ammonia.*
 HÄRTS/TÖNGUE, (härts'tüng) *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
 HÄRT'-WÖRT, (härt'würt) *n.* An unbelliferous plant.
 HÄRM-UM-SÄR/UM, *a.* Wild; harebrained; precipitate; giddy; flighty and hurried. [*Vulgar.*]
 HÄ-RÜS/PICE, * *n.* A Roman diviner or soothsayer. *Smart*
 HÄR'VEST, *n.* The season when any crop, especially of grain,

is reaped, mowed, or gathered; corn and other produce when gathered; the product of labor.

HÄR'VEST, *v. a.* [i. HARVESTED; *pp.* HARVESTING, HARVESTED.] To reap or mow, and gather in. *Sherwood.*

HÄR'VEST ER, *n.* One who works at the harvest.

HÄR'VEST-FIELD, *n.* A field from which a harvest is gathered. *Thomson.*

HÄR'VEST-FLY, *n.* A large four-winged fly. *Maunder.*

HÄR'VEST-HIND, *n.* A laborer employed in harvest. *Dryden.*

HÄR'VEST-HÖME', *n.* The song sung at the harvest feast; the time of harvest.

HÄR'VEST-ING, *n.* The act of gathering in the harvest. *Farm. Ency.*

HÄR'VEST-LÖRD, *n.* The head reaper at the harvest. *Tusser.*

HÄR'VEST-LÖUË, *n.* A very small troublesome insect. *Maunder.*

HÄR'VEST-MÄN, *n.* A laborer in harvest. *Alp. Parker.*

HÄR'VEST-MÖÖN, *n.* The lunation in the season of harvest. *Watts.*

HÄR'VEST-QUEËN, *n.* An image of Ceres carried at harvest.

HÄR'VEST-WOM-AN, * (wüm-an) *n.* A woman employed in the season of harvest. *Johnson.*

HÄS, * (häz) *n.* The third person singular of the verb *to have*.

HÄSE, * *v. a.* To hare; to frighten. *Booth.*

HÄSH, *v. a.* [*hacher*, Fr.] i. HASEHD; *pp.* HASHING, HASEHD.] To mince and mix; to chop into small pieces and mingle.

HÄSH, *n.* Mincéd meat; a dish of hashed ingredients. — A scarifier or instrument for cutting the surface of grass land. *London.*

HÄSHED, * (häsh) *p. a.* Cut in pieces and warmed up a second time. *Ash.*

HÄSH'MEAT, * *n.* A dish composed of minced meat. *Davies.*

HÄSK, *n.* [*hassas*, Swed.] A case or abode made of rushes or flags. *Spenser.*

HÄ'SLET, or HÄS'LET, [hä'slet, P. E.; hä'slet, S. K.; hä'slet, W.; häz'let, Ja. Sm.] *n.* [*hasla*, Icel.] The heart, liver, lights, and part of the throat of a hog; — written also *haslet*.

HÄSP, *n.* A clasp which folds over a staple and is fastened on with a padlock; an iron hook for fastening a door; a clasp; a spindle to wind silk, thread, or yarn upon.

HÄSP, *v. a.* [i. HASEPD; *pp.* HASEPING, HASEPD.] To shut or fasten with a hasp. *Garth.*

HÄS'SOCK, *n.* [*haseck*, Germ.] A thick mat, to kneel on at church. *Addison.* — A tuft of coarse grass growing on wet or marshy ground. *Förby.*

HÄST, the second person singular of *to have*. See *HAVE*.

HÄS'TATE, *a. (Bot.)* Having the form of a halbert-head. *P. Cyc.*

HÄS'TAT-ED, * *p. a.* Furnished with a spear; formed like the head of a halbert. *Ash.*

HÄS'TATE-LEAVED, * (-lëvd) *a.* Shaped like a spear. *Hill.*

HÄSTE, *n.* [*haste*, old Fr.] Voluntary speed; rapidity; hurry; nimbleness; precipitation; passion; vehemence.

HÄSTE, *v. n.* [i. HASTED; *pp.* HASTING, HASTED.] To make haste; to hasten.

HÄSTE, *v. a.* To push forward; to hasten.

HÄST'EN, (hä'sn) *v. n.* [i. HASTENED; *pp.* HASTENING, HASTENED.] To make haste; to be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.

HÄST'EN, (hä'sn) *v. a.* To push forward; to press on; to urge on; to precipitate; to drive more swiftly.

HÄST'EN-ER, (hä'sn-er) *n.* One who hastens or urges on.

HÄST'ER, * *n.* He or that which hastens; a tin meat-screen to reflect the heat. *Hunter.*

HÄS'TI-LY, *ad.* In a hasty manner; speedily; nimbly; quickly; rashly; precipitately; passionately.

HÄS'TI-NËSS, *n.* State of being hasty; haste; speed; hurry; precipitation; rash eagerness; vehemence.

HÄS'TING-PEAR, * *n.* A pear which ripens in July. *Crabb.*

HÄS'TINGË, *n.* Peas that come early; any early fruit.

HÄS'TY, *a.* [*hastif*, old Fr.] Quick; speedy; passionate; vehement; angry; rash; precipitate; cursory; slight; early.

HÄS'TY-FOOT-ED, * (-füt'ed) *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. *Shak.*

HÄS'TY-PÖD'DING, (hä'st-pöd'ding) *n.* A pudding made of milk or water and flour or meal boiled quick together.

HÄT, *n.* A cover or covering for the head.

HÄT-ABLE, *a.* That is to be hated; detestable.

HÄT-BÄND, *n.* A string tied round a hat.

HÄT-BÖX, *n.* A box or case for a hat; hatcase.

HÄT'BRÜSH, * *n.* A brush for the hat. *Booth.*

HÄT'CASE, *n.* A case or box for a hat.

HÄTCH, *v. a.* [*hecken*, Germ.] [i. HATCHED; *pp.* HATCHING, HATCHED.] To produce young from eggs; to quicken the egg by incubation; to produce by precedent action; to form by meditation; to contrive. — [*hacher*, Fr.] To draw or engrave line on line for the shading of a picture; to shade.

HÄTCH, *v. n.* To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HÄTCH, *n.* A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; disclosure; discovery. — [*hacca*, Sax.] A half door, or one that, being singly shut, leaves an opening over it; — the covering of a hatchway. — (*Naut.*) *pl.* The doors or openings for descending from one deck or floor of a ship to another; floodgates. — To be under *hatches*, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression. *Locke.*

HÄTCH'EL, (häch'el or häk'kl) [häch'el, P. Sm. R. Wb.; häk'kl, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.] *v. a.* [*hachelen*, Germ.] To dress, comb, and clean flax; to comb with a iron teeth.

HÄTCH'EL, *n.* An instrument formed with iron teeth set in a board for combing flax; — written also *hackle*, *heckle*, and *hetchel*.

HÄTCH'EL-LER, *n.* A cleaner of flax. *Cotgrave.*

HÄTCH'ER, *n.* One that hatches; a contriver.

HÄTCH'ET, *n.* [*hache*, *hachette*, Fr.] A small axe.

HÄTCH'ET-FACE, *n.* An ugly or ill-formed face.

HÄTCH'ET-INE, * *n.* A fusible wax-like substance, found occasionally in nodules of iron-stone. *Brande.*

HÄTCH'ING, *n.* A kind of drawing; an etching.

HÄTCH'MENT, [i. corrupted from *achievement*.] (*Her.*) A species of achievement or funeral escutcheon, suspended in front of a house to mark the decease of one of its inmates.

HÄTCH'WÄX, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large opening in a ship's deck for communicating with the decks below, the hold, &c.

HÄTCH'ÿ, * *n.* An intoxicating drug or poison, used by Turks, Arabs, &c., for the same purposes as opium. *Walsh.*

HÄTE, *v. a.* [i. HATED; *pp.* HATING, HATED.] To regard with hatred or ill-will; to detest; to abhor; to abominate.

HÄTE, *n.* Great dislike; hatred; detestation.

HÄTE'FUL, *a.* Odious; detestable; abominable; execrable; loathsome; malignant.

HÄTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a hateful manner; odiously.

HÄTE'FUL-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being hateful.

HÄTE'LESS, * *a.* Destitute of hatred. *Sidney.*

HÄT'ER, *n.* One who hates; an abhorrer.

HÄT'-MÄK-ER, * *n.* One who makes hats; a hatter. *Ash.*

HÄT'RED, *n.* Enmity; detestation; strong antipathy; repugnance; aversion; hate; ill-will; abhorrence.

HÄT'RED, *a.* Wearing a hat of any kind. *Tourneur.*

HÄT'REM-IST, * *n.* One of a religious sect in Holland, so called from Pontian van Hattem. *Brande.*

HÄT'TER, *n.* One who makes hats.

HÄT'TER, *v. a.* To harass; to weary. *Dryden.*

HÄT'TOCK, *n.* [*atock*, Erse.] A shock containing twelve sheaves of grain.

HÄT'-WOR-SHIP, * (-wür-ship) *n.* Respect shown by taking off the hat. *Jodrell.*

HÄÜ'BËRK, *n.* [*haubert*, Fr.] A coat of mail, being a jacket or tunic, with wide sleeves reaching a little below the elbow.

HÄÜD PÄS'SI-BËSS Ä'QUÿS, * [L.] "Not with equal steps."

HÄUGH, (häw) *n.* A Scotch term for a meadow or pasture. *Brande.* A little meadow; a dale. See *HAW*.

HÄUGHT, (häwt) *a.* [*haut*, Fr.] Haughty; insolent. *Shak.* High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenser.*

HÄUGH'TI-LY, (häw'të-lë) *ad.* Proudly; arrogantly.

HÄUGH'TI-NËSS, (häw'të-në) *n.* State of being haughty; pride; arrogance; disdain; loftiness.

HÄUGH'TY, (häw'të) *a.* Proud; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous; bold; adventurous; high; lofty.

HÄUL, *v. a.* [*haler*, Fr.] [i. HAULED; *pp.* HAULING, HAULED.] To pull; to draw; to tug; to drag by violence. — (*Naut.*) To haul the wind, to direct the course of a ship nearer to that point of the compass from which the wind arises.

HÄUL, *n.* Pull; a pulling by force; a draught or quantity taken, as of fishes.

HÄUL'ER, * *n.* One who hauls.

HÄULSE, *v.* See *HALSE*.

HÄUL'SER, *n.* See *HALSER*, and *HAWSER*.

HÄUM, *n.* The stem or stalk of grain after the seeds are reaped or gathered. *Tusser.* A horse-collar; a hame. *Sherwood.* Written also *hame*, *halim*, *haulm*, *hacm*, and *helm*.

HÄUNCH, (hänch) *n.* [*hancke*, D.; *hanche*, Fr.] The thigh; the hip; the hind part.

HÄUNCHED, (hänch'ed or häncht) *a.* Having haunches.

HÄUNT, (hant) [hänt, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; hänt or häunt, S.; häunt, E. K.] *v. a.* [*hanter*, Fr.] [i. HAUNTED; *pp.* HAUNTING, HAUNTED.] To resort to; to frequent; to come to frequently or troublesomely; to frequent, as a spirit or apparition.

HÄUNT, (hänt) *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

HÄUNT, (hänt) *n.* [†Custom; practice. *Chaucer.*] A place much frequented; habit of being in a place.

HÄUNT'ED, * *p. a.* Frequented; generally in an ill sense, as by apparitions.

HÄUNT'ER, (hänt'er) *n.* One who haunts. [*P. Cyc.*]

HÄUSS'MANN-ITE, * (*Mtn.*) A manganese mineral.

HAUST, *n.* [*haustus*, L.] A draught. *Coles.* A dry cough. *Ray.*
 HAUS'FEL-LATE,* *n.* (*Ent.*) One of a great class of insects which have the oral apparatus adapted for suction. *Brande.*
 HAUS'FEL-LATE,* *a.* Having power to drink or swallow. *Kirby.*
 HAUT'BÛÿ, (hó'bÿ) *n.* [*hautbois*, Fr.] A wind instrument; a sort of flute. *Shak.* A species of strawberry.
 HAUTEUR, (hó-tür' or hó-tür') [hó-tür', *Ja. K.*; hó-tür', *Sm.*; hó-tür', *Davis.*] *n.* [Fr.] Pride; insolence; haughtiness. *Ep. Ellis.*
 HAUT-GOUT, (hó-gó't) *n.* [Fr.] A strong relish; a strong scent.
 HAUVINE,* (ó'j'n) *n.* (*Min.*) A blue mineral found in granular or spherical masses. *Brande.*
 HÁVE, (háv) *v. a.* [*i. HAD*; *pp. HAVING*, *HAD.*—*Ind. pres. I have*, thou *hast*, he *has* or *hath*; we, you, they *have.*] Not to be without; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to hold; to contain.—*Have with you*, have me with you, signifying readiness to attend another.—*Have at*, denotes a purpose of an attack. \int *Have* is much used as an auxiliary verb to form the tenses.
 HÁVE'LESS, (háv'les) *a.* Having little or nothing. *Gower.*
 HÁ'VEEN, (háv'en) *n.* A secure harbor; a port; a station for ships; an asylum.
 HÁ'VEEN-ER, (há'vn-er) *n.* An overseer of a port. *Carew.*
 HÁ'VE'ER, *n.* Possessor; holder. *Shak.* [R.]
 HÁ'VE'ER, *n.* Oats.—*a. Oaten*; as, *haver-bread*, *paten bread.*—*A word used in the north of England.* *Brockett.*
 HÁ'VE'ER-SÁCK, *n.* A coarse bag in which soldiers carry provisions.
 HÁV'ING, *n.* [*possession*; *estate*; *fortune.* *Shak.*] The act or state of possessing. *Sidney.*—[*haef*, Su. Goth., from *haefan*] [*háv'ing*] *possession*; *regularity.* *Shak.*
 HÁV'ÍQB, (háv'yur) *n.* Conduct; manners; behavior. *Spenser.*
 HÁV'OC, *n.* Waste; destruction; wide devastation.
 HÁV'OC, *interj.* A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Shak.*
 HÁV'OC, *v. a.* To destroy; to lay waste. *Spenser!*
 HÁW, *n.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn; the sloe:—an excrescence in the eye:—a small piece of ground adjoining to a house; a hedge, or any enclosure; a dale; a haugh;—a hesitation in speech. *See HA.*
 HÁW, *v. n.* [*i. HAWED*; *pp. HAWING*, *HAWED.*] To ha; to speak slowly, with frequent intermission and hesitation. *Estrange.*
 HAWAIIAN,* (há-wá'yan) *a.* Relating to Hawaii or Owyhee. *P. Mag.*
 HÁW'FYNCH,* *n.* A bird; a species of finch. *Booth.*
 HÁW-HÁW, *n.* A fence or bank sunk between slopes; or a ditch not seen till one comes close upon it. *See HA-HA.*
 HÁWK, *n.* A bird of prey, anciently used much in sport to catch other birds.—[*hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.
 HÁWK, *v. n.* [*i. HAWKED*; *pp. HAWKING*, *HAWKED.*] To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at; to attack on the wing.—[*hoch*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise.
 HÁWK, *v. a.* [*hocker*, Germ.] To offer for sale by outcry in the streets.
 HÁWK-BÉLL,* *n.* (*Falconry*) A bell on the foot of a hawk. *Drayton.*
 HÁWK'BIT,* *n.* An herbaceous plant, of several varieties. *Farm. Ency.*
 HÁWK'ÉD, *a.* Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*
 HÁWK'ER, *n.* One who hawks; a falconer.
 HÁWK'KEY,* *n.* A game played by several boys on each side, with a ball and sticks called *hawkkey-bats.* *Holloway.*
 HÁWK'-EYED, (-id) *a.* Having a keen or a hawk's eye.
 HÁWK'ING, *n.* The act of one that hawks.
 HÁWK'ING-PÓLE,* *n.* A staff used in falconry. *Drayton.*
 HÁWK'MÓTH,* *n.* A sphinx; an insect. *Brande.*
 HÁWK'-NÓSED, (-nózd) *a.* Having an aquiline nose.
 HÁWK'S-BÉARD,* *n.* A plant; hawkweed. *Booth.*
 HÁWK'S-BÍLL,* *n.* A species of turtle. *Goldsmith.*
 HÁWK'WÉED, *n.* A perennial plant, of many varieties.
 HÁWSE, *n.*; *pl. HÁWSES.* The part of the bows next to the cables.—*Hawse-holes*, two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.
 HÁW'SEB, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large rope or small cable:—written also *halse.*
 HÁW'THÓRN, *n.* A beautiful shrub that bears the haw, and is often used for hedges; the whitethorn.
 HÁW'THÓRN-FLÿ, *n.* An insect. *Walton.*
 HÁY, (há) *n.* Grass cut and dried for fodder.—*To dance the hay*, to dance in a ring. *Davies.*
 HÁY, (há) *n.* A hedge. *Chaucer.* A net which encloses the haunt of an animal. *Harnar.*
 HÁY, *v. n.* To lay snares for rabbits. *Huloet.*
 HÁY'BÍRD,* *n.* An English bird; beam-bird or sylvia. *Booth.*
 HÁY'CÓCK, (há'kók) *n.* A heap of fresh hay. *Milton.*
 HÁY'DEN-ÍTÉ,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of mineral. *Cleveland.*

HÁY'-FÍELD,* *n.* A field where hay is gathered. *Cowper.*
 HÁY'ING,* *n.* The employment of making hay. *Beaman. & Fl.*
 HÁY'-KNÍF,* *n.* An instrument for cutting hay out of the stack. *Farm. Ency.*
 HÁY'LÓFT, *n.* A loft to put hay in. *Gay.*
 HÁY'MÁK-ÉB, *n.* One employed in making hay. *Pope.*
 HÁY'MÁK-ÍNG,* *n.* The art or act of making hay. *Loudon.*
 HÁY'-MÁR-KET, *n.* A place appropriated to the sale of hay.
 HÁY'MÓW, *n.* A mow or large mass of hay.
 HÁY'RÍCK, *n.* A rick or large pile of hay.
 HÁY'STÁCK, *n.* A stack of hay.
 HÁY'STÁLK, (há'stáwk) *n.* A stalk of hay.
 HÁY'THÓRN, *n.* Hawthorn. *Scott.* *See HAWTHORN.*
 HÁY'WÁRD, (há'wárd) *n.* An officer who had the care of the cattle of a town, village, or manor. *Sherwood.*
 HÁZ'ÁRD, *n.* [*hasard*, Fr.] Chance; accident; risk; danger; chance of danger; a game at dice.
 HÁZ'ÁRD, *v. a.* [*i. HAZARDED*; *pp. HAZARDING*, *HAZARDED.*] To put in danger; to expose to chance.
 HÁZ'ÁRD, *v. n.* To try the chance; to adventure.
 HÁZ'ÁRD-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to hazard or chance. *Brown.*
 HÁZ'ÁRD-ER, *n.* One who hazards.
 HÁZ'ÁRD-ÓDS, *a.* Dangerous; exposed to hazard. *Dryden.*
 HÁZ'ÁRD-ÓB-S-LÝ, *ad.* With danger or chance. *Sherwood.*
 HÁZ'ÁRD-RÝ, *n.* Temerity; precipitation; gaming. *Spenser.*
 HÁZE, *n.* Fog; mist; watery vapor. *Burke.*
 HÁZE, *v. n.* To be foggy or misty. *Ray.* [*Local.*]
 HÁZE, *v. a.* To amaze; to frighten. *Ainsworth.*—(*Naut.*) To punish by hard work. *Dana.*
 HÁZEL, (há'z'l) *n.* A shrub bearing a nut.
 HÁZEL, (há'z'l) *a.* Of the color of hazel; light brown.
 HÁZEL-LÝ, (há'z'l-é) *a.* Inclined to a light brown.
 HÁZEL-NÚT,* *n.* The fruit of the hazel. *Ash.*
 HÁZ'Í-NESS,* *n.* The state of being hazy. *Fielding.*
 HÁZ'Y, *a.* Dark; foggy; misty. *Burnet.*
 HÉ, (hé or hé) *pr.* [*pos.* *him*; *obj. him.*—*pl. they*; *pos. theirs*; *obj. them.*] The man; the person; the male understood or alluded to.—Sometimes used adjectively for *male*; as, a *he-goat*.
 HÉAD, (héd) *n.* That part of an animal which is the seat of sensation, and in man of thought; in man, the highest part of his frame; in other creatures, the highest or foremost part; figuratively, the whole creature; whatever part is most important, highest, or foremost, in relation to other parts; the brains; understanding; the first or chief; principal person; place of honor; the first place; place of command; front; fore part; resistance; the fore part of any thing, as of a ship; the top, or something on the top; the blade of an axe; upper part of a bed; dress of the head; principal topic of discourse; source of a stream; a height or quantity of water in a stream, pond, or basin, for the supply of a mill, &c.:—*crisis*; *pitch*; *power*; *force*; *license*; *freedom from restraint.*—(*Hunting*) The state of a deer's horn by which his age is known.
 HÉAD, (héd) *a.* Chief; principal; first; highest.
 HÉAD, (héd) *v. a.* [*i. HÉADED*; *pp. HÉADING*, *HÉADED.*] To lead; to direct; to govern; to behave; to take away the head; to fit with a head.—*To head down trees*, to lop or cut off their heads or tops.
 HÉAD,* *v. n.* To form a head, as a plant; to originate. *Smart.*
 HÉAD'ÁCHE, (héd'ák) *n.* Pain in the head; cephalalgia.
 HÉAD-ÁT-TÍRE,* *n.* Dress or ornament for the head. *Congreve.*
 HÉAD'BÁND, (héd'bánd) *n.* A fillet for the head; a top-knot.
 HÉAD'BÓARD,* *n.* A board at the head, as of a bed, &c. *Loudon.*
 HÉAD'BÓR-ÓUGH, (héd'búr-ó) *n.* (*England*) Formerly the chief officer of a borough; now an officer subordinate to a constable.
 HÉAD'DRESS, *n.* A dress or covering for a woman's head.
 HÉAD'ÉD, (héd'éd) *a.* Having a head, top, or chief. *Shak.* Much used in composition; as, *clear-headed*, &c. *Dryden.*
 HÉAD'ÉR, (héd'er) *n.* One who heads.—(*Arch.*) A brick or stone with its short face in front.
 HÉAD'ÉTL,* *a.* Full of thought; reflecting. *Fairfax.*
 HÉAD'GÁR-ÉLE, (héd'gár-é) *n.* A disease in cattle.
 HÉAD'GÁR, (héd'gár) *n.* Dress of a woman's head.
 HÉAD'Í-LÝ, *ad.* Hastily; rashly; impetuously. *Todd.*
 HÉAD'Í-NESS, *n.* Hurry; rashness; stubbornness.
 HÉAD'ÍNG,* *n.* Materials for the head of any work or vessel.—*foam on liquor*;—*enumeration of subjects or contents.* *Ch. Ob.*
 HÉAD'KNÓT,* (héd'nót) *n.* A bandage for the head. *Prior.*
 HÉAD'LÁCE,* *n.* A ribbon or fillet; hairlace. *Booth.*
 HÉAD'LAND, (héd'land) *n.* A promontory; cape; a ridge or border of unploughed land, on which the plough turns.
 HÉAD'LESS, (héd'les) *a.* Having no head; without a chief; obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant.
 HÉAD'-LÍNE,* *n.* The line at the top of a page of a book,

which contains the number of the page, and often the title or subject. *Brande*.

HEAD/LINES,* *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The lines or ropes which are next to the yards. *Ash*.

HEAD/LONG, (héd'lóng) *a.* Steep; precipitous; rash; thoughtless; sudden; precipitate. *Sidney*.

HEAD/LONG, (héd'lóng) *ad.* With the head foremost; rashly; without thought; precipitately; hastily.

HEAD/LUGGED,* (héd'lúg) *a.* Dragged with violence. *Shak*.

HEAD/MÁIN,* *n.* A principal ditch drawn from a river or stream of water, in order to convey water for irrigating land. *Louden*.

HEAD/MÁN, *n.:* *pl.* HEAD/MÉN. A chief. *Hulet*.

HEAD/MÁS-TER,* *n.* The principal master of a school. *Baswell*.

HEAD/MÖN-EY, (héd'mün-é) *n.* A capitation tax. *Milton*.

HEAD/MÖST,* *a.* (*Naut.*) Most advanced; first. *Ash*.

HEAD/MOULD-SHÖT, (héd'móuld-shöt) *n.* (*Med.*) An affection of the sutures of the skulls of infants, having their edges shot over one another. *Quincy*.

†HEAD/PÁN, (héd'pán) *n.* The brain-pan.

†HEAD/PÉNCE, *n. pl.* A kind of poll-tax.

HEAD/PIECE, (héd'pés) *n.* Armor for the head; helmet; morion. *Sidney*. Understanding; force of mind. *Shak*.

HEAD/QUAR/TERS, (héd'kwór'terz) *n. pl.* The place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army; a place whence orders are issued.

HEAD/RÖPE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of the boll-rope which terminates the sail on the upper edge, to which it is fastened. *Ash*.

HEAD/SÁIL,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail that belongs to the fore part of a ship. *Ash*.

HEAD/SÉA,* *n.* The waves that meet the head of a vessel. *Smart*.

HEAD/SÉR-VANT,* *n.* The principal servant. *Arbuthnot*.

HEAD/SHÁKE, *n.* A significant shake of the head. *Shak*.

HEAD/SHIP, *n.* Dignity; authority. *Hales*. [R.]

HEADS/MÁN, (hédz'mán) *n.:* *pl.* HEADS/MÉN. An executioner; one who cuts off heads. *Dryden*.

HEAD/SPRING, *n.* A fountain; origin. *Stapleton*.

HEAD/STÁLL, *n.* The part of a bridle that covers the head.

HEAD/STÖNE, (héd'stön) *n.* The first or capital stone; a stone at the head of a grave.

HEAD/STRÖNG, *a.* Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; obstinate; stubborn; heady; self-willed.

HEAD/STRÖNG-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy. *Gayton*.

HEAD/TRE, (héd'tir) *n.* Attire for the head; headgear.

HEAD/WÁY, *n.* The space under an arch or other structure. — (*Naut.*) The motion of advancing. — (*Arch.*) Clear height under an arch, &c.

HEAD/WIND,* *n.* A contrary wind. *Smart*.

HEAD/WÖRK,* (héd'würk) *n.* Labor of the mind or intellect. *Lee*.

HEAD/WÖRK/MÁN, (héd'würk'mán) *n.* The foreman. *Swift*.

HEADY, (héd'dé) *a.* Apt to affect the head; rash; hasty; violent; impetuous. *Shak*.

HEAL, (hél) *v.:* [*i.* HEAL; *pp.* HEALING, HEALED.] To restore from a disease, injury, or wound; to cure; to restore from hurt or sickness; to cause to cicatrize; to reconcile.

HEAL, *v.:* *n.* To grow well, sound, or healthy.

†HEAL, (hél) *v.:* *a.* To cover. See HELE.

HEAL/A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being healed. *Sherwood*.

HEALD,* *n.* The harness for guiding the warp threads in a loom; heddle. *Brande*.

HEAL/ER, (hél'er) *n.* One who cures or heals. *Isaiah*.

HEAL/ING, (hél'ing) *n.* The act or power of curing.

HEAL/ING, *a.* That heals; curing; mild; gentle; assuasive. — *Healing art*, the science of medicine.

HEALTH, (hélth) *n.* Soundness of body; freedom from pain or sickness; moral soundness; purity; goodness; salvation; wish of happiness, used in drinking.

HEALTH/FÜL, (hélth'fü) *a.* Free from sickness; sound; wholesome; salubrious; healthy; promoting health; salutary.

HEALTH/FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a healthful manner.

HEALTH/FÜL-NESS, *n.* State of being healthful.

HEALTH-GIV/ING,* *a.* Bestowing health; salubrious. *Shak*.

HEALTH/ILY, *ad.* Without sickness or pain. *Sherwood*.

HEALTH/INESS, *n.* The state of being healthful.

HEALTH/LESS, *a.* Weak; sickly; infirm. *Bp. Taylor*.

HEALTH/LESS-NESS,* *n.* Want of health. *Taylor*.

HEALTH-RE-STÖR/ING,* *a.* Restoring health. *Rowe*.

†HEALTH/SÖME, (hélth'süm) *a.* Wholesome; salutary. *Shak*.

HEALTH/WISH-ING,* *n.* A salutation. *Selden*.

HEALTHY, (hélth'é) *a.* Having health; causing health; healthful; free from sickness; hale; sound; conducive to health; wholesome.

HEAM, (hém) *n.* The after-birth in beasts.

HEAP, (hép) *n.* Many single things thrown together; a pile;

an accumulation; a mass; a considerable quantity; a crowd; a cluster.

HEAP, *v.:* *a.* [*i.* HEAPED; *pp.* HEAPING, HEAPED.] To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; to amass; to throw together; to accumulate; to lay up.

HEAP/ER, (hép'er) *n.* One who makes piles or heaps.

†HEAP/Y, (hép'é) *ad.* In heaps. *Hulet*.

HEAP/Y, (hép'é) *a.* Lying in heaps. *Rowe*.

HEAR, (här) *v.:* [*i.* HEARD; *pp.* HEARING, HEARD.] To perceive by the ear; to give an audience; to attend; to listen to; to overhear; to obey; to attend favorably; to try; to attend judiciously. — *To hear say*, an elliptical expression for *to hear people say*, or *to hear a thing said*.

HEAR, (här) *v.:* *n.* To enjoy the sense of hearing; to listen; to hearken; to be told.

HEARD,* (hërd) [hërd, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm. R. Scott*; hërd, *Wb.*] *i.* & *p.* from *Hear*. 𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃 “We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with *feared*. But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written *heard*, and considered as regular: the short sound, like *heard*, is certainly the true pronunciation, and the verb is irregular.” *Walker*.

†HEARD, *n.* A keeper; a herd. *Gibson*. See HERD.

†HEARD/GRÖÖM, *n.* A keeper of herds. See HERDGRÖÖM.

HEAR/ER, *n.* One who hears or attends.

HEAR/ING, *n.* The sense by which sounds are perceived, audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear; attention.

HEÄRK/EN, (härk'kn) *v.:* [*i.* HEARKENED; *pp.* HEARKENING, HEARKENED.] To listen; to attend; to pay regard, to hear.

†HEÄRK/EN, (härk'kn) *v.:* *a.* To hear by listening. *Milton*.

HEÄRK/EN-ER, (härk'kn-er) *n.* One who hearkens.

†HEÄR/SAL, (hër'sal) *n.* Rehearsal. *Spenser*.

HEÄR/SÄY, (hër'sä) *n.* Report; rumor. *Raleigh*.

HEÄR/SÄY,* *a.* Disseminated by, or founded on, rumor. *Blackstone*.

HEÄRSE, (hërs) *n.* A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

HEÄRSE, (hërs) *v.:* *a.* To enclose in a hearse or coffin. *Shak*.

HEÄRSE/CLÖÖTH, *n.* A covering for a hearse; a pall.

HEÄRSE-LIKE, (hërs'lik) *a.* Mournful; suitable to a funeral.

HEÄRT, (härt) *n.* The muscle which is the seat of life in an animal body; the seat of life; the vital, inner, or chief part of any thing; the chief part; the vital part; the inner part of any thing; — courage; spirit; seat of love; affection; love; feeling; earnestness; sincerity; good-will; ardor of zeal; disposition of mind: — memory; as, “to learn by *heart*.” — *A hard heart* is cruelty. — *To find in the heart*, to be inclined, or not wholly aware. It is much used, in composition, for *mind* or *affection*.

†HEÄRT, (härt) *v.:* *a.* To dishearten. *Bp. Prideaux*.

HEÄRT-ÄCHE, (här'täk) *n.* Sorrow; pang. *Shak*.

HEÄRT-ÄCH-ING,* *n.* A pain of the heart; sorrow. *Baileg*.

HEÄRT-AP-PÄLL/ING, *a.* Dismaying the heart. *Thomson*.

HEÄRT-BLÖÖD, (här'tblüd) *n.* The blood of the heart; life.

HEÄRTBÖND,* *n.* The lapping of one stone over two others, in the walls of a building. *Crabb*.

HEÄRT-BREÄK, (här'tbräk) *n.* Overpowering sorrow. *Shak*.

HEÄRT-BREÄK-ER, *n.* He or that which breaks the heart; indelicately applied to a woman's curl or other ornament.

HEÄRT-BREÄK-ING, *a.* Overpowering with sorrow. *Spenser*.

HEÄRT-BREÄK-ING, *n.* Overpowering grief. *Hacécill*.

HEÄRT-BRÉD, *a.* Bred in the heart. *Crashaw*.

HEÄRT-BRÖ-KEN, (här'tbrö-ken) *a.* Having the heart overpowered with grief; very sorrowful.

HEÄRT-BÜR-JED, (här'tbër-rid) *a.* Deeply immersed.

HEÄRT-BURN, *n.* A burning sensation near the heart, from an acid humor in the stomach; cardialgia.

HEÄRT-BÜR-NED, (här'tbürnd) *a.* Having the heart inflamed. *Shak*.

HEÄRT-BÜR-ING, *n.* Heart-burn; discontent; secret enmity.

HEÄRT-BÜR-ING, *a.* Causing discontent. *Middleton*.

HEÄRT-CHEER-ING,* *a.* Affording joy; animating. *Mere*.

HEÄRT-CHILLED, (här'tchilid) *a.* Having the heart chilled or distressed; cooled in feeling.

HEÄRT-CON-SÜM/ING, *a.* Distressing the heart.

HEÄRT-CÖR-RÖD/ING, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEÄRT-DÉÄR, (här'tdër) *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shak*.

HEÄRT-DÉEP, (här'tdép) *a.* Rooted in the heart. *Herbert*.

HEÄRT-DE-VÖÖR/ING,* *a.* Corroding the vital source. *Congreve*.

HEÄRT-DIS-CÖÖR/ÄQ-ING, *a.* Depressing the heart. *South*.

HEÄRT-EÄSE, (här'téz) *n.* Quiet. *Shak*. See HEÄRT'S-EÄSE.

HEÄRT-EÄS-ING, (här'téz-ing) *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton*.

HEÄRT-EÄT-ING, *a.* Preying on the heart. *Burton*.

HEÄRT-ÉD, (här'téd) *a.* Seated or fixed in the heart. *Shak*. — Used chiefly in composition; as, *hard-hearted*, &c.

HEÄRT-ÉD-NESS, *n.* Sincerity; heartiness. *Clarendon*.

HEART'EN, (här'tu) *v. a.* [i. HEARTENED; *pp.* HEARTENING, HEARTENED.] To encourage; to animate; to stir up; to meliorate; to enhearten. *Shak.*
 HEART'EN-ER, (här'tn-er) *n.* He or that which heartens.
 HEART'-EX-PAND'ING, *a.* Expanding the heart. *Thomson.*
 HEART'-FELT, (här't/felt) *a.* Felt deeply or at heart. *Pope.*
 HEART'-GRIEF, (här't/gräf) *n.* Affliction of the heart. *Milton.*
 HEARTH, (härth) [härth] *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.* ;
 härth, *Elphinstone, Buchanan.* *n.* The pavement of a room, under a chimney, on which a fire is made; a fireplace; the house, as the seat of comfort or hospitality; a home.
 HEART'-HÄR-DENED, (här't/här-dn) *a.* Very obdurate.
 HEART'-HÄR-DEN-ING, (här't/här-dn-ing) *a.* Making obdurate.
 HEART'-HÄ-TRED,* *n.* Thorough detestation. *C. J. Fox.*
 HEART'-BRÖÖM,* *n.* A broom for sweeping the hearth. *Boswell.*
 HEART'-BRÜSH,* *n.* A brush for sweeping the hearth.
 HEART'-HEAV'NESS, *n.* Heaviness of heart. *Shak.*
 HEART'-HEAV-ING,* *n.* The heaving of the heart or bosom. *Congreve.*
 HEART'-MÖN-ÉY, (härth'mün-é) *n.* An ancient English tax upon hearths; called also chimney-money. *Blackstone.*
 HEART'-PÉN-NY, *n.* Same as hearth-money.
 HEART'-STÖNE,* *n.* Fireside. *Scott.*
 HEART'-LY, (här't/é-le) *ad.* From the heart; fully; sincerely.
 HEART'INESS, *n.* Sincerity; cordiality; vigor; eagerness.
 HEART'LESS, (här't/les) *a.* Void of affection or courage; insincere; cold; indifferent.
 HEART'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without affection or courage.
 HEART'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of affection or spirit.
 HEART'LESS,* *n.* A little heart. *Good.*
 HEART'-LIKE,* *a.* Resembling the heart. *Joadrell.*
 HEART'-LINGS,* An exclamation used by Shakespeare.
 HEART'-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* Wounding the heart. *Shak.*
 HEART'-LIKE,* *a.* Resembling the heart. *Joadrell.*
 HEART'-PÉA, (här't/pé) *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
 HEART'-PIERC-ING,* *a.* Penetrating the heart or soul. *Pope.*
 HEART'-QUÉLL-ING, *a.* Subduing the affections. *Spenser.*
 HEART'-RÉND-ING, *a.* Killing with anguish. *Waller.*
 HEART'-RÖB-BING, *a.* Ecstatic; stealing the affections.
 HEART'-SÉARCH-ING,* *a.* Probing the heart or soul. *Cowper.*
 HEART'-ÉASE, (härts'éz) *n.* A plant:—quiet; peace of mind;—a toy or ornament. [*nant.*]
 HEART'-SHAPED,* (-shäpt) *a.* Formed like the heart. *Pen-Heart.*
 HEART'-SHÉD,* *a.* Shed from the heart. *Thomson.*
 HEART'SHÉLL,* *n.* (*Conch.*) A shell shaped like the heart. *Scott.*
 HEART'-SICK, (här't/sik) *a.* Pained in mind or heart; sick at heart; mortally ill; love-sick.
 HEART'-SICK'EN-ING,* *a.* Causing mental pain. *Everett.*
 HEART'SOME, *a.* Cheerful; lively. *Brockett.* [Local, Eng.]
 HEART'-SÖRE, *n.* That which pains the mind. *Spenser.*
 HEART'SÖRE, *a.* Violent with pain at heart. *Shak.*
 HEART'-SÖR-RÖW-ING, *a.* Sorrowing at heart. *Shak.*
 HEART'-STRIKE, *v. a.* To affect at heart. *B. Jonson.*
 HEART'STRING, *n.*; *pl.* HEARTSTRINGS. The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.
 HEART'-STRÜCK, *a.* Affected at the heart; shocked.
 HEART'-SWÉLL-ING, *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenser.*
 HEART'-SWÉLL-ING, *n.* Rancor; swelling passion. *Quarles.*
 HEART'-WHEÉL,* *n.* A mechanical contrivance for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one. *Brande.*
 HEART'-WHÖLE, (här't/höl) *a.* Having the affections yet unfix'd. *Shak.* With the vitals yet unimpaired.
 HEART'WOOD,* (här't/wöd) *n.* The inner wood of a tree, being within the sapwood. *P. Cyc.*
 HEART'-WÖUND-ÉD, *a.* Filled with love or grief. *Pope.*
 HEART'-WÖUND-ING, *a.* Filling with grief. *Rovee.*
 HEART'Y, (här'té) *a.* Sincere; cordial; warm; zealous; vigorous; strong; hard; durable; eager; having a good appetite; healthy.
 HEART'Y-HÄLE, *a.* Good for the heart. *Spenser.*
 HEART. See HEAT.
 HEAT, (hét) *n.* The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire, or of a hot body; the cause of that sensation; caloric; hot air or weather; effervescence; one act of making hot:—a course at a race; flush; agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence; party rage; ardor.
 HEAT, (hét) *v. a.* [i. HEATED; *pp.* HEATING, HEATED.] To subject or expose to the influence of caloric or heat; to make hot; to make feverish; to excite; to warm with passion or desire.
 HEAT, (hét) *p. p.* from Heat. Heated. *Brownne.* Heat or het is often used colloquially, but improperly, for heated.
 HEAT'ED,* *p. a.* Made hot; put in a passion.
 HEAT'ER, *n.* He or that which heats; an iron made hot, and put into an iron box, to smooth linen.
 HEATH, (héth) *n.* A shrub of low stature and of many species; a place overgrown with heath or with other shrubs.

HEATH'-CÖCK, *n.* A large fowl that frequents heaths. *gorcock; moorcock; grouse. Carva.*
 HEATH'EN, (héth'n) *n.*; *pl.* HEATH'EN or HEATH'ENÉS. A gentile; a pagan; a barbarian:—as a collective noun, pagans or gentiles; nations ignorant of divine revelation.
 HEATH'EN, (héth'n) *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addison.*
 HEATH'EN-DÖM,* *n.* The regions or portions of the earth in which heathenism prevails. *Ed. Rev.*
 HEATH'EN-ISH, (héth'thu-ish) *a.* Pagan; gentile; wild.
 HEATH'EN-ISH-LY, (héth'thu-ish-le) *ad.* Like heathens.
 HEATH'EN-ISH-NESS, (héth'thu-ish-nés) *n.* A profane state, like that of the heathens. *Prynne.*
 HEATH'EN-ISM, (héth'thu-izm) *n.* Gentilism; paganism.
 HEATH'EN-IZÉ, (héth'thu-izé) *v. a.* [i. HEATHENIZED; *pp.* HEATHENIZING, HEATHENIZED.] To render heathenish. *Firman.*
 HEATH'ER, (héth'er), *n.* Heath; a shrub. [Scotland.]
 HEATH'ER-RÖÖF,* *n.* A kind of roof which is thatched or covered with heather or heath. *Crabb.*
 HEATH'ER-RY,* *n.* A plantation of heaths. *Qu. Rev.*
 HEATH'ÉAME, *n.* A bird; a name of the grouse. *Smollett.*
 HEATH'GRÄSS,* *n.* A perennial grass with a leafy stem. *Farm. Ency.*
 HEATH'TIÉN,* *n.* The female of a species of grouse. *Thomson.*
 HEATH'-PÉA, (héth/pé) *n.* A species of bitter vetch.
 HEATH'-PÖUT, (héth/pöüt) *n.* A bird. *Dryden.*
 HEATH'-RÖSE, (héth/röz) *n.* A plant. *Amsoorth.*
 HEATH'-THICK-ÉT,* *n.* A place overgrown with shrubs. *Steele.*
 HEATH'-THRÖS'TLE,* (thrös'tl) *n.* A bird; a species of thrush. *Pennant.*
 HEATH'Y, *a.* Full of heath; covered with heath.
 HEAT'LESS, (hét/les) *a.* Cold; without warmth. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 HEAVE, (hév) *v. a.* [i. HEAVED or HOVE; *pp.* HEAVING, HEAVED or HOVEN.—*Love and hoven* are now rarely used except in sea language.] To lift; to raise; to hoist; to cause to swell; to force up from the breast; to exalt; to elevate; to throw.—(*Naut.*) To throw, raise, or lift, accompanied with several particles; *as, ahead, astern, down, in sight, out, to, up, &c.*
 HEAVE, (hév) *v. n.* To pant; to breathe with pain; to labor; to rise with pain; to swell and fall; to keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.
 HEAVE, (hév) *n.* A lift; exertion or effort upwards; a rising of the breast; an effort to vomit.
 HEAV'EN, (hév/vn) *n.* The celestial sphere, firmament, or sky; the space in which the celestial bodies are placed, or through which they apparently perform their diurnal revolutions:—the habitation of God, good angels, and blessed spirits; the abode of the blessed; state of bliss:—the Supreme or Divine Power; the Sovereign of heaven:—the pagan gods; the celestials:—elevation; sublimity.—It is often used in composition.
 HEAV'EN-AP-PÉAS'ING,* *a.* Conciliating heaven. *Thomson.*
 HEAV'EN-AS-PÉR'ING, *a.* Desiring to enter heaven. *Aken-side.*
 HEAV'EN-BÄN-ISHER, (hév/vn-bän'ish) *a.* Banished from heaven. *Milton.*
 HEAV'EN-BÉ-GÖT', *a.* Begot by a celestial power. *Dryden.*
 HEAV'EN-BÖRN, (hév/vn-börn) *a.* Descended from heaven.
 HEAV'EN-BRÉD, (hév/vn-bréd) *a.* Produced in heaven.
 HEAV'EN-BÜLT, (hév/vn-bit) *a.* Built by or in heaven.
 HEAV'EN-CÖN-DÜCT'ÉD,* *a.* Guided by heaven. *Thomson.*
 HEAV'EN-DE-SCÉND'ÉD,* *a.* Descended from heaven. *Seaward.*
 HEAV'EN-DIRÉCT'ÉD, *a.* Directed to heaven. *Pope.*
 HEAV'EN-FÄLLEN, (hév/vn-fäl'n) *a.* Fallen from heaven. *Milton.*
 HEAV'EN-GIFT'ÉD, *a.* Bestowed by heaven. *Milton.*
 HEAV'EN-IN-FLICHT'ÉD,* *a.* Inflicted by heaven. *Potter.*
 HEAV'EN-IN-SPIRÉD, *a.* Receiving inspiration from heaven. *Decker.*
 HEAV'EN-IN-STRÜCT'ÉD, *a.* Taught by heaven.
 HEAV'EN-IZÉ, *v. a.* To render like heaven. *Bp. Hall.*
 HEAV'EN-KISS'ING, *a.* Touching the sky. *Shak.*
 HEAV'EN-LJ-NESS, *n.* Supreme excellence. *Sir J. Davies.*
 HEAV'EN-LÖVED, (hév/vn-lüvd) *a.* Beloved of heaven. *Milton.*
 HEAV'EN-LY, (hév/vn-lé) *a.* Relating to or like heaven; supremely excellent; celestial; inhabiting heaven; divine; blissful.
 HEAV'EN-LY, *ad.* In a celestial manner; in accordance with heaven. *Pope.*
 HEAV'EN-LY-MIND'ÉD,* *a.* Religious; devout. *Hall.*
 HEAV'EN-LY-MIND'ÉD-NESS, *n.* A state of mind abstracted from the world, and directed to heaven. *Howe.*
 HEAV'EN-MÖV'ING,* *a.* Influencing heaven. *Shak.*
 HEAV'EN-PRO-TÉCT'ÉD,* *a.* Protected by heaven. *Pope.*
 HEAV'EN-SA-LÜT'ING, *a.* Touching the sky. *Crashan.*
 HEAV'EN-SÄUGT,* (hév/vn-täut) *a.* Instructed by heaven. *Pope.*
 HEAV'EN-WÄRD, *ad.* Towards heaven.

HEAV'EN-WAR'RING, *a.* Warring against heaven. *Milton.*
 HEAVE'ŌF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering made; among the
Jews. Numbers.
 HEAV'ER, *n.* One who heaves:—a staff or lever used by
 seamen.
 HEAV'ELY, (hēv'ē-lē) *ad.* With heaviness; with grief;
 grievously; severely; oppressively.
 HEAV'Y-NĒSS, (hēv'ē-nēs) *n.* The quality of being heavy;
 ponderousness; gravity; weight; defection; gloom; af-
 fliction.
 HEAV'ING, *n.* A pant; a motion of the heart; a swell.
 HEAV'Y, (hēv'ē) *a.* Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly
 to the centre; loaded; hindered; burdensome;—suf-
 ficiently; dejected; depressed; grievous; oppressive; af-
 flictive;—wanting alacrity, spirit, or activity; indolent;
 drowsy; dull; torpid; slow; sluggish; stupid; tedious;
 thick; cloudy; dark.—It is often used adverbially in
 composition; as, heavy-laden.
 †HEAV'Y, *v. a.* To make heavy. *Wicliffe.*
 HEAV'Y-GAIT'ED,* *a.* Moving heavily and slowly. *Shak.*
 HEAV'Y-HEART'ED,* *a.* Oppressed with sorrow; sad.
Smollett.
 HEAV'Y-SFĀR,* *n.* (*Mim.*) Native sulphate of baryta.
Brande.
 HEB'BER-MĀN, *n. pl.* HEBBERMEN. One who fishes at
 low water, or low tide, for whittings, smelts, &c. *Crabb.*
 HEB'ING-WEARS,* *n. pl.* Devices or nets laid for fish at
 ebbing time. *Crabb.*
 †HEB'DQ-MĀD, *n.* [*hebdomas, L.*] A week; the space of
 seven days. *Bronne.*
 HEB'DŌM'Ā-DĀL, } *a.* Relating to or including a week;
 HEB'DŌM'Ā-DĀ-RY, } weekly. *Bronne.*
 HEB'DŌM'Ā-DĀ-RY, *n.* A member of a chapter or convent,
 whose week it is to officiate in the cathedral.
 †HEB'DQ-MĀT'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Weekly. *Ep. Morton.*
 HEB'ĒN, *n.* [*ebène, Fr.*] Ebony. *Spenser.*
 HEB'Ē-TĀTE, *v. a.* [*hecto, L.*] [*i.* HEBTATED; *pp.* HEBE-
 TATING, HEBTATED.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy.
Harvey.
 HEB'Ē-TĀ'ŪION, *n.* Act of dulling; state of being dulled.
 †HEB'ĒTE, *a.* Dull; stupid. *Ellis.*
 HEB'Ē-TŪDE, *n.* [*hebetudo, L.*] Dulness; obtuseness;
 bluntness. *Harvey. [R.]*
 HEB'BRĀ'IC,* *a.* Relating to the Hebrews or Hebrew
 HE-BRĀ'Ī-CĀL,* *a.* language. *Bolingbroke.*
 HE-BRĀ'Ī-CĀL-LY,* *ad.* After the Hebrew manner. *Smart.*
 †HE-BRĀ'ĪSM, [hēbrā'izm, S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm. W. d. Rees;
 hēbrā'izni, W. J. F.] [*Hebraismus, L.*] A Hebrew idiom.
 †HE-BRĀ'ĪST, [hēbrā'ist, P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; hēbrā'ist, W.
 J. F.; hēbrā'ist, S. n.] [*Hebraeus, L.*] One who is versed
 in Hebrew.
 †HE-BRĀ'ĪS'TIC,* *a.* Relating to or like Hebrew. *Crom-*
 †HE-BRĀ'ĪS'TI-CĀL,* *a.* *bie.*
 †HE-BRĀ'ĪZE,* *v. a.* To conform to the Hebrew idiom. *Mil-*
ton.
 HEB'BREW, (hēbrā' n. [Ἑβραῖος.] A descendant of Heber;
 an Israelite; a Jew; the Hebrew language.
 HEB'BREW, (hēbrā' n. Relating to the people of the Jews.
 HEB'BREW-ESS, (hēbrā'ēs) *n.* An Israelitish woman.
 HE-BRŪ'CIAN, (hēbrā'šān) *n.* A Hebraist. *Raleigh.*
 HE-BRŪ'ĪAN, *a.* relating to the Hebraides or Western Is-
 lands of Scotland. *Johnson.*
 HEB'Ā-TŌMB, (hēk'ā-tōm) [hēk'ā-tōm, W. P. J. F. Ja. K.
 R.; hēk'ā-tōm, S. Sm.] [*ἐκάρτος, βήνη*] A sacrifice of a
 hundred oxen or cattle.
 HEB'Ā-TŌM'PĒ-DŌN,* *n.* [*ἑκατόμπεδος*] (*Arch.*) A
 temple one hundred feet long. *Holyoke.*
 HEB'Ā-TŌN'STY-LŌN,* *n.* (*Arch.*) A building having a
 hundred columns. *Brande.*
 HĒCK, *n.* A rack at which cattle are fed with hay. *Ray.*
 The winding of a stream:—a kind of fishing-net. *Cham-*
bers. A latch of a door. *Grose. [Local Eng.]*
 HĒCKLE,* *v. a.* To comb flax. *Loudon. See HATCHEL.*
 HĒCKLE, *n.* A flax-comb. *Brande. See HATCHEL.*
 HĒC'TĀRE,* *n.* [*Fr.*] A French land measure, equal to
 11,960 English square yards, or 2 acres, 1 rood, and 5
 perches. *Athenæum.*
 HĒC'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A constitutional fever, attended by de-
 bility, a small, quick pulse, loss of appetite, paleness, ex-
 cessive perspiration, and emaciation.
 HĒC'TIC, } *a.* Habitual; constitutional; consumptive;
 HĒC'TI-CĀL, } — applied to a kind of fever.
 HĒC'TI-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a hectic fever.
 HĒCTOLITRE,* (hēk'tō-lē'tr) *n.* [*Fr.*] A French measure
 of capacity, equal to 2 bushels, 6 gallons, and 7 pints
 English. *Hamilton.*
 HĒCTOMETRE,* (hēk'tō-mē'tr) *n.* [*Fr.*] A French mea-
 sure, equal to 100 metres, or 307 French feet, 10 inches,
 and 1½ lines. *Boiste.*
 HĒCTOR, *n.* [from *Hector*, the great *Homeric* warrior.] A
 bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.
 HĒCTOR, *v. a.* [*i.* HECTORED; *pp.* HECTORING, HECTORED.]
 To threaten; to treat insolently; to vex; to fret.
 HĒCTOR, *v. n.* To play the bully. *Stillington.*

HEC-TŌ'RI-AN,* *a.* Relating to or like *Hector*. *Pope.*
 HĒC'TOR-LY, *a.* Blustering; insolent. *Barrow. [R.]*
 HĒD'DLE,* *n.* Head. *Francis. See HEAD.*
 HĒD'EN-BĒRG-ITE,* *n.* (*Mim.*) A species of mineral.
Cleveland.
 HĒD'Ē-RĀ,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; ivy. *Ham-*
ilton.
 HĒD'Ē-RĀ'CEOUS, (*shys*) *a.* [*hederaceus, L.*] Relating to
 or producing ivy. *Bailey.*
 HĒD'Ē-RĀL,* *a.* Composed of ivy. *Lindley.*
 HĒD'Ē-RĀ'ĒR-OŪS,* *a.* Producing ivy. *Bailey.*
 HĒD'Ē-RŌSE'*, *a.* Belonging to ivy; full of ivy. *Scott.*
 HĒDGE, (hēj) *n.* A fence made of prickly bushes or shrubs.
 HĒDGE, *a.* Mean; vile; of the lowest class; as, a hedge
 press. *Swift.*
 HĒDGE, (hēj) *v. a.* [*i.* HEDGED; *pp.* HEDGING, HEDGED.]
 To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for de-
 fence; to shut up; to thrust in.
 HĒDGE, *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head; to skulk; to bet
 on both sides, as at horse-races.
 HĒDGE-BILL,* *n.* An instrument to trim hedges; a hedg-
 ing-bill. *Booth.*
 HĒDGE-BYRD,* *n.* A bird that seeks food and shelter in
 hedges. *Farm. Ency.*
 HĒDGE-BŌRN, *a.* Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shak.*
 HĒDGE-CREĒPER, *n.* One who skulks for bad purposes.
 HĒDGE-FŪ'M-TŌ-RY, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 HĒDGE-HŌG, *n.* A quadrup or mammal which is cov-
 ered with spines or prickles, and subsists chiefly on in-
 sects;—a plant; trefoil;—the globe-fish.
 HĒDGE-HŌG-TRE'FŌIL,* *n.* A kind of herb. *Scott.*
 HĒDGE-HŪS-SŌP, *n.* A species of willow-wort. *Hill.*
 HĒDGE-KNIFE,* *n.* An instrument for trimming hedges.
Farm. Ency.
 HĒDGE-LŌNG,* *a.* Extending along the hedge. *Dyer.*
 HĒDGE-MŪS'TARD, *n.* A plant of several varieties, most
 of which are worthless.
 HĒDGE-NĒT-TLE, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 HĒDGE-NŌTE, *n.* The note of a mere hedge-bird;—a
 vulgar style of writing.
 HĒDGE-PĀRS-LEY,* *n.* A useless weed, of different vari-
 eties. *Farm. Ency.*
 HĒDGE-PĪG, *n.* A young hedge-hog. *Shak.*
 HĒDGE-PRIĒST,* *n.* A poor, mean priest. *Shak.*
 HĒDGE'ER, *n.* One who makes hedges. *Milton.*
 HĒDGE-RHYME,* *n.* Vulgar, doggerel rhyme. *Covley.*
 HĒDGE-RŌW, *n.* A hedge of bushes in a row.
 HĒDGE-SCĒHŌOL,* (hēj'skŌl) *n.* A school kept by a hedge
 or in the open air in Ireland. *Carleton.*
 HĒDGE-SCĒS'ŌRS,* (hēj'siz'zŌr) *n. pl.* An instrument
 for trimming hedges. *Booth.*
 HĒDGE-SPĀR'RŌW, *n.* A sparrow that lives in bushes.
 HĒDGE-WEĀT'ĒR,* *n.* A Grubstreet writer; a mean au-
 thor. *Smart.*
 HĒDGE'ING,* *n.* The act of making hedges. *Maunder.*
 HĒDGE-ING-BILL, *n.* A cutting hook, used in making hedges.
 HĒD, *v. a.* [*i.* HEDDED; *pp.* HEDDING, HEDDED.] To at-
 tend to; to mind; to regard; to take notice of; to notice.
 HĒD, *v. n.* To mind; to consider; to take care. *Warton.*
 HĒD, *n.* Care; attention; caution; notice; regard.
 HĒD'FŪL, *a.* Watchful; cautious; attentive; careful.
 HĒD'FŪL-LY, *ad.* In a heedful manner; carefully.
 HĒD'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Caution; vigilance; attention.
 †HĒD'Ī-LY, *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully.
 †HĒD'Ī-NĒSS, *n.* Caution; vigilance; heed. *Spenser.*
 HĒD'LESS, *a.* Negligent; inattentive; careless; thought
 less.
 HĒD'LESS-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.
 HĒD'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* Carelessness; thoughtlessness.
 †HĒD'Y,* *a.* Careful; cautious; heedful. *Perry.*
 HĒEL, *n.* The hind part of the foot, particularly of the hu-
 man foot; the whole foot, particularly of animals; the
 hind part of the shoe, or stocking; any thing shaped like
 a heel; a spur; the hinder or latter part of any thing.
 —(*Naut.*) The after extremity of a ship's keel:—the foot
 of a mast.—To be at the heels of, to pursue closely; to at-
 tend closely.—To lay by the heels, to fetter.—To be out
 at heels, to be worn out.—To have the heels of, to outrun.
 —To take to the heels, to run away.
 HĒEL, *v. n.* [*i.* HEELED; *pp.* HEELING, HEELED.] To dance.
Shak.—(Naut.) To lean on one side, as a ship.
 HĒEL, *v. a.* To arm a cock; to add a heel to.
 HĒEL'ĒR, *n.* One that heels; a cock that strikes well with
 his heels.
 HĒEL'ING,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The square part left at the lower
 end of a mast. *Crabb.*
 HĒEL-PIECE, (*pēs*) *n.* Armor for the heels; a piece fixed
 on the hinder part of a shoe.
 HĒEL-PIECE, (*pēs*) *v. a.* To put leather on a shoe-heel.
Arbutnot.
 HĒEL-TAP,* *n.* A small piece of leather at the end of a
 high-heeled shoe; a heel-piece. *Herefordshire Words.*
 HĒFT, *n.* [*i.* Heaving; effort. *Shak.* Hand; haft. *Waller.*
 Hold. *Windham.*] Weight; heaviness. *Holloway.*—Often

HEM-MIN'THO-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) Fossil remains of worms *Hamilton*.
 HEL-MIN-THOL-O-GY,* n. [*ἕλιμις* and *λόγος*.] The natural history of worms. *Brande*.
 HELM/LESS,* a. Destitute of a helm. *Fairfax*.
 HELMS/MAN, n. One who manages the helm.
 HELM/WIND, n. A particular kind of wind in some of the mountainous parts of England. *Burn*.
 HEL'OT, [hél'ot, *K. Sm.*; hē'lot, *Wb. Davis.*] n. [*Holotes*, L., from *Helos*, a Laconian town conquered by the Spartans, who made all the prisoners slaves.] A Spartan slave; a slave.
 HELP, v. a. [*i.* HELPED; *pp.* HELPING, HELPED;—formerly *holpen*, which is now obsolete.] To assist; to support; to aid; to supply; to relieve; to succor; to serve; to cure; to heal; to prevent; to forbear; to avoid.—*To help off*, to assist in ridding.—*To help out*, to relieve from difficulty.—*To help up*, to raise.
 HELP, v. n. To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.
 HELP, n. Assistance; aid; support; succor; that which gives help; remedy.—(*C. S.*) A hired servant; a helper.
 HELP'ER, n. One who helps; an assistant.
 HELP'FUL, a. Giving help; aiding; useful; salutary.
 HELP'FUL-NESS, n. Assistance; usefulness. *Milton*.
 HELP'LESS, a. Destitute of help; wanting power to succor one's self; weak; irremediable; admitting no help.
 HELP'LESS-LY, ad. Without ability; without succor.
 HELP'LESS-NESS, n. Want of ability; want of succor.
 HELP'MATE, n. A companion; an assistant; a consort.
 HELP'-MÉT,* n. A suitable assistant; helpmate. *Milton*.
 HEL'TER-SKEL'TER, ad. In a hurry; without order. *Shak*.
 HELVE, n. The handle of an axe or hatchet.
 HELVE, v. a. To fit with a helve. *Cotgrave*.
 HEL-VET'IC,* a. Relating to Helvetia or Switzerland. *Murray*.
 HEL'VIN,* n. (*Min.*) A yellowish, crystallized mineral. *Phillips*.
 HEL'VINE,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant, having leaves like those of ivy. *Crabb*.
 HEM, *pron.* Them. *Spenser*.
 HEM, n. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed:—the noise uttered by a sudden expiration of the breath.
 HEM, v. a. [*i.* HEMMED; *pp.* HEMMING, HEMMED.] To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together; to horder; to edge; to enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut.
 HEM, v. n. [*hemmen*, D.] To utter hems or a stammering noise. *Shak*.
 HEM,* *interj.* An exclamation of which the utterance is a sort of half-voluntary cough. *Shak*.
 HEM'A-TINE,* n. (*Chem.*) The coloring principle of log-wood. *Brande*.
 HEM'A-TITE,* n. (*Min.*) The blood-stone; a kind of iron-stone; a variety of native oxide of iron. *Brande*.
 HEM-A-TIT'IC,* a. Relating to hematite. *Cleveland*.
 HEM-E-RA-LO'PI-A,* n. (*Med.*) Night-blindness. *Crabb*.
 HEM-E-RO-BAP'TIST,* n. [*ἡμεῖρα* and *βάπτισμα*.] One of a religious sect among the Jews, so named from their washing themselves daily as a religious rite. *Fulke*.
 HEM-E-RO'BI-AN,* n. (*Ent.*) A neuropterous insect. *Brande*.
 HEM-E-RO-CAL'LI'S,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the day-lily. *Hamilton*.
 HEM'I, A Greek prefix signifying *half*, equivalent to *Demi* and *Semi*; an abbreviation of the Greek *ἡμιον*.—It is used in composition.
 HEM'I-AMB,* n. Half an iamb. *Beck*.
 HEM'I-CRAN'IA,* n. (*Med.*) A pain in one side of the head. *Brande*. See HEMICRANV.
 HEM'I-CRAN'Y, n. [*ἡμιον* and *κρανιον*.] (*Med.*) A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy*.
 HEM'I-CY-CLE, (*est-ik*) n. [*ἡμικυκλιος*.] A half-cycle.
 HEM'I-DI-A-PEN'TE,* n. (*Mus.*) An imperfect fish. *Crabb*.
 HEM-ME'LA-ROUS,* a. [*ἡμιμεν* and *γάρου*.] (*Bot.*) Noting grasses when, of two florets in the spikelet, one is neuter and the other unisexual. *Brande*.
 HEM'I-NA, n. [L.] An ancient measure; three quarters of a pint.—(*Med.*) About ten ounces. *Quincy*.
 HEM'I-ŌPE,* n. (*Mus.*) An ancient wind-instrument, consisting of a tube with three holes. *Crabb*.
 HEM'I-PLĒ-ŌG,* a. Relating to hemiplegy. *Dunglison*.
 HEM'I-PLĒ-Ō-Y, n. [*ἡμιον* and *πληρωσις*.] (*Med.*) A paralysis of one side of the body.
 HE-MIP'TE-RA,* n. pl. [*ἡμισυς* and *πτερόν*.] (*Ent.*) A class of insects, having the upper wings half-crustaceous and half-membranous. *Kirby*.
 HE-MIP'TE-RAL,* a. Relating to the hemiptera; hemiptero-rous. *Booth*.
 HE-MIP'TE-ROUS,* a. Relating to the hemiptera. *Hamilton*.
 HEM'I-SPHĒRE, (hēm'e-sfēr) n. [*ἡμισφαίριον*.] A half of a globe; a map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.
 HEM-I-SPHĒR'IC, } a. Relating to a hemisphere; half-
 HEM-I-SPHĒR'IC-AL, } round; containing half a globe.
 HEM-IS-PHĒ-RŌID'AL,* a. Approaching to the figure of a hemisphere. *Crabb*.

HEM-I-SPHĒR'ULE,* n. A half spherule. *Rees*.
 HEM'IS-TICH, or HE-MIS'TICHĒ, [hē-mis'tik, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*; hēm'is-tik, *P. Sm. Wb. Johnson, Brande.*] n. [*ἡμιστιχον*.] Half a line in poetry.
 HE-MIS'TI-CHAL, (hē-mis'te-kal) a. Denoting a division of a line or verse. *Warton*.
 HEM'I-TŌNE,* n. (*Mus.*) A semitone or half-note. *Hamilton*.
 HEM'I-TRŌPE,* a. (*Min.*) Having two parts or halves. *Cleveland*.
 HEM'LOCK, n. A poisonous, biennial plant, of peculiar odor, and possessed of narcotic powers.—The hemlock of the ancients was a deadly poison.—A large, evergreen forest-tree.
 HE-MŌP'TY-SIS,* n. (*Med.*) See HĒMOPTYSIS. *Smart*.
 HEM'OR-RHAGE, (hēm'or-rāj) n. [*αιμορροια*.] A flux of blood from such a cause as the bursting of a vessel.
 HEM-OR-RHAG'IC,* (hēm-or-rāj'ik) a. Relating to hemorrhage. *Month. Rec.*
 HEM'OR-REA-GY, n. Same as hemorrhage.
 HEM'OR-RHŌID'AL, a. Belonging to the hemorrhoids.
 HEM'OR-RHŌIDS, (hēm'or-rhōidz) n. pl. [*αιμορροιδες*.] (*Med.*) The piles.
 HEMP, n. A plant, of the fibres of which coarse linen and ropes are made; the dressed fibres of the plant.
 HEMP-AG'R'I-MŌ-NY, n. A rough, perennial plant.
 HEMP'EN, (hēm'pn) a. Made of hemp. *Spenser*.
 HEMP-NĒ-TLE,* n. An annual weed of several varieties. *Farm. Ency.*
 HEMP'SĒED,* n. The seed of hemp:—a plant. *Pennant*.
 HEMP'Y, a. Resembling or containing hemp. *Howell*.
 HE'MUSE,* n. The roe in its third year. *Booth*.
 HEN, n. The female of any kind of fowl, but particularly of the barn-door fowl.
 HEN'BANE, n. A poisonous, perennial plant, fatal to poultry.
 HEN'BIT, n. Another name for the plant *archangel*.—*Great henbit*, dead-nettle.—*Small henbit*, speedwell.
 HENCE, ad. From this place; from this time, cause, occasion, word, expression, source, reason, &c.—*From hence* is a pleonasm, though sanctioned by custom and good use.
 HENCE, v. a. To send off; to despatch to a distance. *Sidney*.
 HENCE-FŌRTH', ad. From this time forward. *Milton*.
 HENCE-FŌR'WARD, ad. From this time to futurity.
 HENCE-FŌR'WARD'S,* ad. Same as henceforward. *Chesterfield*.
 HENCH'BOY,* n. A kind of page. *B. Jonson*.
 HENCH'MAN, n. A page; an attendant. *Chaucer*.
 HEN'-CŌOP, n. A cage in which poultry are kept.
 HEND, v. a. [*i.* HENT; *pp.* HENDING, HENT.] To seize; to lay hold on; to surround. *Shak*.
 HEND', } a. Gentle. *Chaucer*.
 HEND'Y, }
 HEN-DEC-A-GŌN, n. [*ἑνδεκα* and *γωνία*.] A figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.
 HEN-DEC-A-SYL-LĀB'IC,* n. A verse of eleven syllables. *Brande*.
 HEN-DEC-A-SYL/LA-BLE, n. [*ἑνδεκα* and *σύλλαβος*.] A metrical line consisting of eleven syllables. *Warton*.
 HEN-DI'A-DYS, n. [*διὰ δύο*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure, when two noun substantives are used instead of one substantive, or a substantive and adjective.
 HEN'-DRĪ-VER, n. A kind of hawk. *Walton*.
 HEN'-HARR, n. Same as *hen-harrier*. *Ainsworth*.
 HEN'-HAR-RI-ER, n. A species of falcon or kite.
 HEN'-HAR-RŌW-ER,* n. A hawk. *Ainsworth*. See HEN-HARRIER.
 HEN'-HĒART-ED, a. Dastardly; cowardly. *Gayton*.
 HEN'-HŌUSE, n. A place for sheltering poultry.
 HEN'MŌUL'D,* n. A kind of black, spongy soil. *Ash*.
 HEN'NA,* n. *Lævonia*; a plant, whose leaves are used by oriental women to stain their nails. *Th. Campbell*.
 HEN'-PECKED, (-pĕkt) a. Governed by a wife. *Dryden*.
 HEN-RY'CIAN,* (hēn-rish'an) n. A follower of the monk Henry, a reformer of the twelfth century. *Brande*.
 HEN'-RŌOST, n. The place where poultry roost.
 HENS'-FĒET, n. A plant; hedge-fumitory.
 HENT, v. a. To lay hold of; to hend. *Shak*. See HEND.
 HENT', n. Hold; seizure. *Shak*.
 HENT'ING,* n. The furrow between the ridges, that is formed in ploughing. *Crabb*.
 HEP, n. The fruit of the wild-brier or dogrose;—commonly written *hip*. *Bacon*. See HIP.
 HĒ'PAR,* n. [L.] The liver.—HĒ'PAR SŪL'PHUR-ŪRS, liver of sulphur; a combination of sulphur with an alkali. *Hamilton*.
 HĒP-A-TĀL'Ū-GI-A,* n. (*Med.*) A painful affection of the liver. *Brande*.
 HE-PĀT'IC, } a. [*hepaticus*, L.] Belonging to the liver;
 HE-PĀT'IC-AL, } containing a combination of sulphur
 with an alkali.
 HE-PĀT'IC-A,* n. [*hepar*, L.] pl. HEPATICAS. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; liverwort. *Farm. Ency.* A medicine

HER-A-TÏTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a brown color. *Hamilton.*
 HER-A-TÏTIS,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the liver. *Brande.*
 HER-A-TÏ-ZÏTION,* *n.* (*Med.*) Conversion into a liver-like substance. *Dunglison.*
 HER-A-TÏZE,* *v. a.* To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas:—to gorge with blood or plastic matter. *Dunglison.*
 HE-PÄT'Ö-CELE,* *n.* (*Med.*) A hernia of the liver. *Crabb.*
 HER-A-TÖG'RA-PHY,* *n.* [*ἥρα* and *γράφω*.] (*Med.*) A description of the liver. *Dunglison.*
 HER-A-TÖL'Ö-QÏ,* *n.* A treatise on the liver. *Dunglison.*
 HER-A-TÖS'Ö-QÏ,* *n.* Divination by the inspection of the liver. *Smart.*
 HE-P-TÄ-CÄP'SU-LAR, *a.* [*ἥρα*, *Gr.*, and *capsula*, *L.*] Having seven cavities or cells.
 HEPTÄ-CHÖRD, *n.* [*ἥρα* and *χορδή*.] A musical instrument of seven strings; a poetical composition played or sung in seven different notes or tones.
 HEPTÄ-HE'DRON,* *n.* *pl.* HEPTAEDRA. A solid figure having seven sides. *Crabb.*
 HEPTÄ-GÖN, *n.* [*ἥρα* and *γωνία*.] A figure with seven sides and seven angles.
 HEPTÄG'ÖNAL, *a.* Having seven angles or sides. *Selden.*
 HEPTÄG'YNI-AN,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Seven-fold feminine, or having seven pistils. *Smart.*
 HEPTÄM'E-REDE, *n.* [*ἥρα* and *μερίς*.] That which divides into seven parts.
 HEPTÄM'E-RÖN,* *n.* A book or treatise of the transactions of seven days. *Crabb.*
 HEPTÄN'DRI-AN,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Seven-fold masculine, or having seven stamens; heptandrous. *Lindley.*
 HEPTÄN'DROUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having seven stamens. *P. Cyc.*
 HEPTÄN'GU-LAR,* *a.* Having seven angles. *Hill.*
 HEPTÄ-PHYL'LOVS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having seven leaves. *Smart.*
 HEPTÄRECH,* *n.* One of seven rulers of a heptarchy. *J. M. Good.*
 HEPTÄRECH'IG, *a.* Relating to a heptarchy. *Warton.*
 HEPTÄR-CHIST, *n.* A ruler of a division of a heptarchy.
 HEPTÄR-CHY, *n.* [*ἥρα* and *ἀρχή*.] A government conducted by seven persons or sovereigns; a sevenfold government.
 HEPTÄ-TRÜEII, (hëp'tä-tük) *n.* [*ἥρα* and *τρυφή*.] A term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament.
 HEPTREË,* *n.* A plant or shrub; the dogrose. *Lee.*
 HER, *pron.* The objective case of the personal pronoun *she*, and the possessive form of *she* when the name of the thing possessed follows:—belonging to a female.
 HE-RÄC'LE-A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The water-hoarhound. *Crabb.*
 HER'ALD, *n.* [*hérald*, old *Fr.*] An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate all matters of ceremony at coronations, installations, funerals, and the like; and it was anciently his duty to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace:—a precursor; a harbinger; a proclaimer.
 HER'ALD, *v. a.* [*HERALDED*; *pp.* HERALDING, HERALDED.] To introduce, as by a herald. *Shak.*
 HER'ALD-ED,* *p. a.* Introduced by a herald. *Ed. Rev.*
 HE-RÄL'DIC, *a.* Relating to heraldry or blazonry. *Warton.*
 HE-RÄL'DI-CAL,* *a.* Relating to heraldry; heraldic. *Genl. Mag.*
 HE-RÄL'DI-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In the manner of heraldry. *Qu. Rev.*
 HE-RÄL'DRY, *n.* The art or office of a herald; the science of conventional distinctions impressed on shields, banners, and other military accoutrements; blazonry; registry of genealogies.
 HE-RÄLD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a herald. *Selden.*
 HERB, (ërb) [ërb, *W. P. F. Ja. R. Wb. Vares*; hërb, *S. J. E. K. Sm.*] *n.* [*herba*, *L.*] A plant; a vegetable; a plant that has a soft or succulent stalk that dies to the root every year.
 HER-BÄ'CEOUS, (-shus) *a.* Belonging to herbs; partaking of the nature of herbs; having green and cellular stalks; being annual as to stem, and perennial as to root.
 HERB'AGE, (ërb'aj or hërb'aj) [ërb'aj, *W. P. F. Ja.*; hërb'aj, *S. J. E. K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* [*herbage*, *Fr.*] Herbs, collectively; grass; pasture.—(*Law*) The liberty and the right of pasture in another's grounds.
 HERB'AGED, (-sjd) *a.* Covered with grass. *Thomson.*
 HERB'AL, (hërb'al) [hërb'al, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; ërb'al, *P.*] *n.* A book in which herbs or plants are classified and described; a collection of plants.
 HERB'AL, *a.* Pertaining to herbs. *Quarles.*
 HERB'AL-ISM,* *n.* The knowledge of herbs. *Scott.*
 HERB'AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in herbs; a botanist.
 HERB'AR, *n.* Herb; plant. *Spenser.*
 HERBÄ'RJ-AN,* *n.* A herbalist. *Hollinshed.*
 HERBÄ'RJ-ÄRIST, *n.* [*herbarius*, *L.*] A herbalist. *Boyle.* [*R.*]
 HER-BÄ'RJ-ÖM,* *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* HER-BÄ'RJ-Ä; *Eng.*

HER-BÄ'RJ-ÜMS, (a *Bot.*) A collection of dried plants for specimens; a place set apart for the cultivation of herbs. *Hamilton.*
 HERBÄ'RIZE, *v. n.* [*herboriser*, *Fr.*] To search for plants; to herborize. *Soame.*
 HERBÄ'RIZ-ING,* *n.* The act of gathering herbs.
 HERBÄ'RÏZ, *n.* A garden of herbs; an herbarium. *Warton.*
 HERBÄ'BN-NET,* *n.* A plant; the common avens. *Booth.*
 HERB-CHRÏS'TÖ-PHER, (ërb-kris'tö-fer) *n.* A plant; the baneberry. *Ash.*
 HERB'E-LEET, *n.* A small herb. *Shak.*
 HERB'ER, *n.* A herbary; an arbor. *Chaucer.*
 HERB'ESCENT, *a.* [*herbescent*, *L.*] Growing into herbs.
 HERB'ÏD, *a.* [*herbidus*, *L.*] Covered with herbs. *Bailey.*
 HER-BÏF'ER-ÖS,* *a.* Producing herbs or plants. *Maunder.*
 HERB'ÏST, *n.* One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. *Sherwood.*
 HER-BÏV'Ö-RA,* *n. pl.* Animals that feed upon grass or herbage. *Buckland.*
 HER-BÏV'Ö-RÖS,* *a.* Feeding on plants or herbage. *Paley.*
 HERB'LESS, *a.* Having no herbs; bare. *Warton.*
 HERBÖR, *n.* See HARBOR.
 HERBÖR-ÏST, *n.* One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. *Ray.*
 HERBÖR-RIZÄ'TION, *n.* [*herborisation*, *Fr.*] Act of herborizing; the appearance of plants in fossils. *Maly.*
 HERBÖR-RIZE,* *v. n.* To search for plants. *Smart.*
 HERBÖR-RÏZE,* *v. n.* To figure or form figures of plants on minerals. *Smart.*
 HERBÖR-LESS, *n.* See HARBORLESS.
 HERBÖR-RÜGH, *n.* [*herberg*, *Ger.*] Place of temporary residence; a harbor. *B. Jonson.*
 HERBÖUS, *a.* [*herbosus*, *L.*] Abounding with herbs. *Bailey.*
 HERB-PÄR'ÏS,* (ërb-pär'is) *n.* The truelove; the oneberry. *Ash.*
 HERB-TRÄE'LÖVE,* (ërb-trä'lüv) *n.* The herb-paris; a plant. *Ash.*
 HERB'U-LËNT, *a.* Containing herbs. *Bailey.*
 HERB'WOM-AN, (-wüm'an) *n.* A woman who sells herbs.
 HERB'Y, (ërb'ë) *a.* Having the nature of herbs; full of herbs.
 HER-CULÄNNE-AN,* *a.* Relating to Herculaneum. *Cooper.*
 HER-CÜLE-AN, [hërk-ül'ë-an, *P. F. K. Sm. Ash, Todd, Rees*; hërk-ül'ë-an, *Ja.*] *a.* Relating to or like Hercules; having or requiring extraordinary strength; large; massy.
 HER-CÏN'I-AN,* *a.* Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, now called the Thuringian forest. *Ency.*
 HËRD, *n.* A number of beasts feeding together, particularly of the bovine kind:—a company of men, generally in contempt or detestation:—[anciently, a keeper of cattle; a sense still retained in composition; as, *goatherd*.]
 HËRD, *v. n.* [*HERDED*; *pp.* HERDING, HERDED.] To unite or associate, as beasts; to take care of cattle.
 HËRD, *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd. *B. Jonson.*
 HËRD'ER,* *n.* One who takes care of cattle; a herdsman. *Month. Rev.*
 HER'DER-ÏTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in the form of a rhombic prism. *Brande.*
 HERD'ËSS, *n.* A shepherdess. *Chaucer.*
 HERD'GRÖÖM, *n.* A keeper of herds. *Spenser.*
 HERD'MAN, *n.* Now written *herdsman*. *Milton.*
 HERD'SMAN, *n.* *pl.* HERD'SMEN. One employed in tending herds:—formerly, an owner of herds.
 HERÉ, *ad.* In this place; in the present state.—It is also much used in the sense of *to this place*, instead of *hither*; and this use may be regarded as almost sanctioned by the universality of the practice.—It is sometimes used by way of exclamation, as in drinking a health.—It has, heretofore, been much used as a sort of *pronominal adverb*, prefixed to a preposition; as, *heréby*, *heréin*, &c.; and it still continues to be more or less so used; though most of these forms have now become antiquated.
 HERÉ'A-BÖÖT, *ad.* About this place. *Shak.*
 HERÉ'A-BÖÖTS, *ad.* Same as *herabout*. *Addison.*
 HERÉ-ÄF'TER, *ad.* In time to come; in a future state.
 HERÉ-ÄF'TER, *n.* A future time or state. *Addison.*
 HERÉ-ÄT', *ad.* At this place or thing. *Hooker.*
 HERÉ-BÏ', *ad.* At this place or thing. *Hooker.*
 HERÉD'I-TÄ-BL'I-TÏY,* *n.* Quality of being hereditary. *Sir E. Brydges.*
 HERÉD'IT-Ä-BLE, *a.* [*heres*, *L.*] Capable of being inherited. *Locke.*
 HERÉ-DITÄ-MËNT, [hëré-dit'ä-mënt, *W. P. J. F. Sm.*; hë-réd'e-tä-mënt, *S. E. K.*] *n.* [*heredium*, *L.*] (*Law*) An inheritance; property or a thing inherited.
 HERÉD'I-TÄR-LÏ, *ad.* By inheritance. *Selden.*
 HERÉD'I-TÄR-Y, *a.* [*hereditarius*, *L.*] That has descended from an ancestor to an heir; descending or claimed by inheritance.
 HERÉ-ÏN', *ad.* In this place or thing. *Hooker.*
 HËRE-ÏN'TÖ, or HËRE-ÏN-TÖ', [hë'r'in-4, *W. J.*; hë'r-in-tö', *P.*; hë'r-in'tö', *S. Sm. R. Wb.*; hë'r'in-tö', *K.*] *ad.* Into this place or thing. *Hooker.*
 HËRE'Ë-MÏTE, *n.* A hermit. *Bp. Hall.* See HERMITE
 HËRE-Ë-MÏT'Ä-CAL, *a.* [*ërnipus*, *L.*] Solitary; hermitical. *Pope.*

an insect, gnat, or midge, very destructive to wheat; wheat-fly. *Farm. Engr.*
 HES'SIAN-BIT,* n. A peculiar kind of jointed bit. *Booth.*
 HEST, n. Command; precept; injunction; behest. *Spenser.*
 HESTERN, a. Heterial. See *YASTRA.*
 HESTERNAL,* a. Relating to yesterday. *Smart.*
 HETCH'EL,* a. To clean flax. *Holland.* See *HATCHEL.*
 HET'E-RĀN-CHY, n. [ἑταρος and ἀρχή.] The government of an alien or foreigner. *Ep. Hall.*
 HET'E-RO-CĒPH'Ā-LOUS,* a. Having flower-heads, some male and some female. *Brande.*
 HET'E-RO-CLĪTE, [hēt'er-ō-klit, *W. J. F. J. K. Sm.*; hēt'er-ō-klit, *P. E.*; hēt'er-ō-klit', *S.*] *heteroclitus*, L. An irregular noun, or a noun not regularly declined; any thing irregular.
 HET'E-RO-CLĪTE, a. Irregular; anomalous; singular; deviating from common rules.
 HET'E-RO-CLIT'IC,* a. Same as *heteroclitical.* *Smart.*
 HET'E-RO-CLIT'ICAL, a. Deviating from the common rule.
 HET'E-RŌC'LI-TOUS, a. Heteroclitical. *Sir W. Petty.*
 HET'ER-Ō-DŌX, a. [ἑταρος and δόξα.] Deviating from the established opinion, or from the tenets of the Catholic church; opposed to orthodox; not orthodox; heretical.
 HET'ER-Ō-DŌX, n. A peculiar opinion. *Brownie.*
 HET'ER-Ō-DŌX-NESS,* n. Heterodoxy. *Morc. [R.]*
 HET'ER-Ō-DŌX-Y, n. The quality of being heterodox; an opinion that is unorthodox. *Bp. Bull.*
 HET'E-RŌG'Ā-MŌUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having florets of different sexes in the same flower-head. *Brande.*
 HET'ER-Ō-ŒNE, a. [ἑταρος and ἕνος.] Of another kind; dissimilar; heterogeneous. *B. Jonson.*
 HET'E-RO-ŒNE-AL, a. Heterogeneous. *Bacon.*
 HET'E-RO-ŒNE-AL-NESS,* n. Heterogeneity. *Booth.*
 HET'E-RO-ŒNE-I-TY, n. Heterogeneousness; opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. *Boyle.*
 HET'E-RO-ŒNE-ŌUS, [hēt'er-ŏ-je'ne-ūs, *W. P. A. J. Sm.*; hēt'er-ŏ-je'nyus, *E. F.*; hēt'er-ŏ-je'nyus, *S.*] *Of a different kind; opposed to homogeneous; unlike each other; opposite or dissimilar in nature.*
 HET'E-RO-ŒNE-ŌUS-LY,* *ad.* In a heterogeneous manner. *Johnson.*
 HET'E-RO-ŒNE-ŌUS-NESS, n. Dissimilitude in nature.
 HET'E-RŌN-Y-MŌUS,* a. Having a different name. *Watts.*
 HET'E-RO-GŌ'ISIAN,* a. Having a different nature. *Cud-*
 HET'E-RO-GŌ'SIŌUS,* *n.* *Booth.*
 HET'E-RŌP'Ā-TIY,* n. (*Med.*) Same as *allopthy*; the opposite of *homopathy.* *Scudamore.*
 HET'E-RO-PŌP,* n. An order of gastropods. *Brande.*
 HET'E-RŌP'TICUS,* n. *pl.* False optics. *Speaker.*
 HET'E-RŌS'CIAN, (hēt'er-ŏsh'an), a. [ἑταρος and ὀρία.] Having the shadow, at noon, always one way. *Gregory.*
 HET'E-RŌS'CIAN, (hēt'er-ŏsh'an), n. One of those whose shadows, at noon, are always in one direction, that is, always either north or south.
 HET'E-RO-ZITE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral containing phosphoric acid and iron. *Dana.*
 HET'MAN,* n. The chief commander of the Cossacks. *Ency.*
 HET'LAND-ITE,* n. (*Min.*) A species of zeolite. *Dana.*
 HEW, (hū) v. a. [*I. HEWED*; *pp.* HEWING, HEWN or HEWED.] To cut with an axe or other edged instrument; to hack; to chop; to form laboriously; to cut and form regularly, as timber.
 HEW, (hū) n. Destruction by cutting down. *Spenser.*
 HEWED,* (hūd) or HEWN, (hūn) *pp.* from *Heu.* See *HEW.*
 HEW'ER, (hū'er) n. One who hews or cuts.
 HEW'HOLE,* n. A name applied to a large woodpecker. *Booth.*
 HĒX-A-CĀP'SY-LĀR,* a. (*Bot.*) Having six seed-vessels. *Ash.*
 HĒX'Ā-CHŌRD, (hĒks'ā-kōrd) n. [ἕξ and χορδή.] (*Mus.*) A progression of six notes; a concord called a *sixth.*
 HĒX-A-DĀCTY-LOUS,* a. Having six toes or fingers. *Smart.*
 HĒX'ADE,* n. A series of six. *Smart.*
 HĒX'Ā-GŌN, n. [ἕξ and γωνία.] (*Geom.*) A figure of six sides and six angles.
 HĒX'ĀG'Ō-NĀL, a. Having six sides or angles.
 HĒX'ĀG'Ō-NĀL-LY,* *ad.* In the form of a hexagon. *Ash.*
 HĒX'ĀG'Ō-NY, n. A hexagon. *Bp. Bramhall.*
 HĒX-A-GY'N'E-AN,* a. (*Bot.*) Sixfold feminine, or having six pistils. *Lindley.*
 HĒX-A-HĒ'DRAL,* a. Having six sides. *Knowles.*
 HĒX-A-HĒ'DRON, n. [ἕξ and ἑδρα.] *pl.* HĒX-A-HĒ'DRA. (*Geom.*) A solid figure having six equal sides; a cube.
 HĒX-A-HĒ'E-RŌN,* n. The term of six days. *Smart.*
 HĒX'ĀM'E-TER, n. [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verse, or line of poetry, having six feet, either dactyls or sponces; the heroic, and most important, verse among the Greeks and Romans; — a rhythmical series of six metres. *Beck.*
 HĒX'ĀM'E-TER, a. Having six metrical feet. *Dr. Warton.*
 HĒX-A-MĒ'TRIC, } a. Consisting of hexameters. *War-*
 HĒX-A-MĒ'TRI-CAL, } *ton.*
 HĒX'ĀN'DRĀN,* a. (*Bot.*) Six-fold masculine, or having six stamens. *P. Cyc.*

HĒX'ĀN'DROUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having six stamens; hexan-
 drin. *Brande.*
 HĒX'ĀN'GY-LĀR, (hĒgz'āng'gu-lār) a. [ἕξ, Gr., and *angulus*, L.] Having six angles or corners.
 HĒX'Ā-PĒD,* a. Having six feet; hexapod. *Smart.*
 HĒX'Ā-PĒD, n. [ἕξ, Gr., and *pedes*, L.] The space of six feet; a fathom. *Cockram.*
 HĒX-A-PĒT'Ā-LOUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having six petals. *Crabb.*
 HĒX-A-PHY'L'LOUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having six leaflets. *Crabb.*
 HĒX'Ā-PLĀR,* a. Sextuple. *Smart.*
 HĒX'Ā-PLĀR, n. [L.] The combination of six versions of the Old Testament by Origen, viz., the Septuagint, Aquila, Theodotion, Symmachus, one found at Jericho, and another at Nicopolis. *P. Cyc.* — Written *hexaple* by *Brande.*
 HĒX'Ā-PŌD, n. [ἕξ and πόδες.] An animal with six feet. *Ray.*
 HĒX'Ā-PŌD,* a. Having six feet; hexaped. *Smart.*
 HĒX'Ā-PŌ-DY,* n. A series of six feet. *Beck.*
 HĒX'Ā-STĪCH, n. [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of six lines. *Selden.*
 HĒX'ĀS'TI-CŌN,* n. [Gr.] A poem consisting of six lines; hexastich. *Weever.*
 HĒX'Ā-STY'LE, n. [ἕξ and στόλος.] (*Arch.*) A temple or other building having six columns in the portico or in front.
 HEY, (hā) *interj.* An expression of joy or exhortation.
 HEY, (hā) See *HEYNDEGV.*
 HEY'DĀY, (hā'dā) *interj.* An expression of frolic and exultation.
 HEY'DĀY, (hā'dā) n. A frolic; wildness. *Shak.*
 HEY'WARD, (hā'wārd), (hā'dē-zī) n. The round in a dance. *Spenser.*
 HEY'WARD, (hā'wārd) n. See *HAYWARD.*
 HĒ-LĀ'TION, (hā'shūn) n. [*hio*, L.] The act of gaping. *Brownie.*
 HĒ-LĀ'TUS, n. [*hiatus*, L.] *pl. L. HĒ-LĀ'TVS*; Eng. HĒ-LĀ'TVS-ES. An aperture; an opening; the effect of vowel sounds without a consonant between them.
 HĒ-BĒR'NĀ-CLE,* n. Quarters or shelter for winter. *Smart.*
 HĒ-BĒR'NĀL, a. [*hibernus*, L.] Belonging to the winter; wintry. *Brownie.*
 HĒ-BĒR-NĀTE,* v. n. [*i. HIBERNATED*; *pp.* HIBERNATING, HIBERNATED.] To winter; to pass the winter. *Darwin.*
 HĒ-BĒR-NĀ-TE-ING,* v. a. Passing the winter, as birds. *Kirby.*
 HĒ-BĒR-NĀ'TION,* n. The act of wintering. *Evelyn.*
 HĒ-BĒR'NI-ĀN, n. [*Hibernia*, the Latin name of Ireland.] An Irishman.
 HĒ-BĒR'NI-ĀN, a. Relating to Hibernia or Ireland.
 HĒ-BĒR'NI-ĀN-ĪSM,* n. An Hibernian or Irish phrase or idiom; hibernicism. *Ed. Rev.*
 HĒ-BĒR'NI-CĪSM, n. An Irish idiom or mode of speech.
 HĒ-BĒR'NI-CĪZE,* v. a. To render into the language or idiom of the Irish. *West. Rev.*
 HĒ-BĒR-NĪ-ZĀ'TION,* n. The act of hibernating; hibernation. *Dr. Buckland.*
 HĒ-RĪS'CVS,* n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the malvaceous order, with large, showy flowers. *Brande.*
 HĒC'CI-ŪS DŌC-TI-ŪS, (hĒk'she-ūs-dŏk'shō-she-ūs) n. [corrupted from *Hic est doctus.*] A juggler.
 HĒC'COUGH, (hĒk'kup'or hĒk'kŏf) (hĒk'kup, *S. J. E. F. K.*; hĒk'kup'or hĒk'kŏf, *W. J. Sm.*; hĒk'kŏf, *P.*) n. A spasmodic affection of the diaphragm and glottis; a convulsive sob or cough. — Written also *hiccup* and *hiccup*. See *HICKUP.*
 HĒC'COUGH, (hĒk'kup) v. n. To utter a hiccup; to sob with convulsion of the diaphragm and glottis.
 HĒC'HĀLL,* n. A little spotted woodpecker. *Booth.*
 HĒC'Ō-RY,* n. A tree of several species, of the walnut genus; a large walnut-tree. *Farm. Ency.*
 HĒC'KUP, v. n. [corrupted from *hicough.*] Hicough. *Hudibras.* — It is commonly so pronounced, and often so spelled.
 HĒC'WĀLL, n. A bird; a species of small woodpecker; HĒC'WĀY, } hickhall. *Chambers.*
 HĒd, i. & p. from *HĒde*. See *HĒDE.*
 HĒ'DAGE, n. An English tax formerly laid on every hide of land.
 HĒ'DĀ'GŌ, n. [Sp.] A Spanish nobleman. *Terry.*
 HĒ'DĒN, (hĒd'dn) p. from *HĒde*. See *HĒDE.*
 HĒ'DĒN-LY, (hĒd'dn-le) *ad.* Privily; secretly. *Cotgrave.*
 HĒ'DĒN-NESS,* n. State of being hidden. *Wm. Low. [R.]*
 HĒDE, v. a. [*I. HĒD*; *pp.* HĒDING, HĒDDEN or HĒD.] To secrete; to conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge; to cover; to shelter; to screen.
 HĒDE, v. n. To lie hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*
 HĒDE,* v. a. [*I. HĒDDE*; *pp.* HĒDING, HĒDDE.] To beat. *Palmer. [Vulgar.]*
 HĒDE, n. The skin of an animal either raw or dressed: — a measure or quantity of land variously stated from 60 to 120 acres.
 HĒDE'ĀND-SĒEK', n. A play among children, in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. *Swift.*
 HĒDE'ŌUND, a. Having the skin close; applied to a horse when his skin cannot be pulled up or raised from his ribs and back; — applied to trees when the bark will not give

way to the growth; harsh; untractable; niggardly. *Milton.*
 ||HID'E-OÜS, [hid'ê-üs, P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; hid'yus, S. E. F. K.; hid'ê-üs or hid'jê-üs, W.] a. [hideuz, Fr.] Horrible; dreadful; shocking; detestable; ghastly; grim; frightful.
 ||HID'E-OÜS-LY, ad. In a hideous manner; horribly.
 ||HID'E-OÜS-NESS, n. Horribleness; dreadfulness.
 HID'ER, n. One who hides.
 HID'ING, n. Concealment; act of hiding;—a beating.
 HID'ING-PLÁCE, n. A place of concealm^t. *Shuckford*
 HIE, (hi) v. n. To hasten; to go in haste. *Spenser.* [R.]
 †HIE, (hi) n. Haste; diligence. *Chaucer.*
 HÍ'E-RÁRĒH, n. [εἰρῶς and ἀρχή.] The chief or ruler of a sacred order.
 HÍ'E-RÁR-ĒHÁL, a. Relating to a hierarchy. *Milton.*
 HÍ'E-RÁR-ĒHĪ-CÁL, a. Belonging to a hierarchy or a hierarch; hierarchal. *Abp. Sancroft.*
 HÍ'E-RÁR-ĒHĪ-CÁL-LY,* ad. In a hierarchical manner. *Kelly.*
 HÍ'E-RÁR-ĒHĪSM,* n. Hierarchical principles or power. *Kelly.*
 HÍ'E-RÁR-ĒHY, (hi'ê-rár-ê) n. A kingdom or government of sacred beings; the priesthood; an ecclesiastical government; an ecclesiastical establishment.
 HÍ'E-RÁT'IC,* a. Sacred; employed in sacred uses:—noting characters in writing, which give imperfect representations of visible objects. *Sharpe.*
 HÍ'E-RŪC'RA-CY,* n. A sacred government; a government by the priesthood; hierarchy. *Southey.*
 HÍ'E-RŪ-G-LÝPH, (hi'ê-rŪ-glíf) n. An emblem; a hieroglyphic.
 HÍ'E-RŪ-G-LÝPH,* v. a. To represent with hieroglyphics. *Ec. Rev.*
 HÍ'E-RŪ-G-LÝPH'IC, n. [εἰρῶς and γλῶφω.] pl. HÍ'E-RŪ-G-LÝPH'ICS. Sculpture-writing, or picture-writing, consisting of figures of animals, plants, and other material objects, such as are found sculptured or painted on Egyptian obelisks, temples, and other monuments.
 HÍ'E-RŪ-G-LÝPH'IC, } a. Relating to hieroglyphics;
 HÍ'E-RŪ-G-LÝPH'ICÁL, } emblematical.
 HÍ'E-RŪ-G-LÝPH'ICÁL-LY, ad. Emblematically.
 HÍ'E-RŪG'LÝ-PHIST,* n. One versed in hieroglyphics. *Sir H. Davy.*
 HÍ'E-RŪ-GRÁM, n. [εἰρῶς and γράμμα.] A species of sacred writing.
 HÍ'E-RŪ-GRÁM-MÁT'IC, a. Expressive of holy writing.
 HÍ'E-RŪ-GRÁM'MÁ-TÍST, n. A writer of hierograms; one versed in hieroglyphics.
 HÍ'E-RŪG'RA-PHER,* n. A writer of, or one versed in, hierography. *Baileý.*
 HÍ'E-RŪ-GRÁPH'IC, } a. Relating to hierography; de-
 HÍ'E-RŪ-GRÁPH'ICÁL, } noting sacred writing.
 HÍ'E-RŪG'RA-PHY, n. [εἰρῶς and γράφω.] Sacred writing.
 HÍ'E-RŪL'Á-TRÝ,* n. The worship of saints or things sacred. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 HÍ'E-RŪL'Ū-GÍST,* n. One who is versed in hierology. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 HÍ'E-RŪL'Ū-QŪY, n. [εἰρῶς; and λόγος.] A discourse on sacred things.
 HÍ'E-RŪ-MÁN-CY, [hi'ê-rŪ-mán-se, Ja. K. Sm. Todd, Crabb; hi'ê-rŪm'án-se, Wb.] n. [εἰρομαντεία.] Divination by sacrifices.
 HÍ'E-RŪ-ŲHÁNT, or HÍ'E-RŪ-ŲHÁNT, [hi'ê-r'Ų-fánt, W. Johnson; hi'ê-rŪ-fánt', S. K. Sm.] n. [εἰροφάντης.] One who expounds mysteries or sacred things; a priest. *Hale.*
 HÍ'E-RŪ-ŲHÁNT'IC,* a. Belonging to a hierophant. *Ash.*
 HÍ'E-ŲLE, (hi'êl) v. n. [hIGLED; pp. hIGGLING, hIG-LED.] To carry about provisions and offer them for sale; to peddle; to chaffer; to be hard in a bargain.
 HÍ'E-ŲLE-DY-PÍG'GLE-DY, ad. In confusion, like the goods in a biggles's basket. [Vulgar.]
 HÍ'E-ŲLER, n. One who biggles; one who carries about goods and sells from door to door. *South.*
 HÍ'E-ŲLING,* n. The practice of one who biggles. *Smith.*
 HIGH, (hi) a. Long upwards; rising above from the surface; elevated in place, in rank, in condition, in importance, in price, in antiquity, in sentiment, in strength, in power, in intellectual power:—exalted; lofty; tall; noble; proud; great; violent; full; difficult; exorbitant; dear; severe; tempestuous; loud; full; high-sounding; zealous; strenuous; earnest; not moderate; not low.—*High and dry, (Naut.)* used to denote the situation of a ship that is run aground, and to be seen on the beach.—*To be on high ropes,* to be in a passion or greatly excited.—*High* is much used in composition.
 HIGH, (hi) ad. Aloft; aloud; fully; in a great or high degree; profoundly.—*On high,* above; aloft:—[aloud. *Spenser.*]
 HIGH, (hi) v. n. To hasten. See HIE.
 HIGH-AIMED, (hi'áimd) a. Having lofty or grand designs.
 HIGH-ÁRCHED, (hi'árcht) a. Having lofty arches. *May.*
 HIGH-ÁS-PIR'ING, (hi'ás-pír'ing) a. Having great views.
 HIGH-ÁXT-TLED,* a. Renowned in battle or war. *Shak.*
 HIGH-BEAR-ING,* a. Courageous; haughty. *Ash.*
 HIGH-BLÉST, (hi'blést) a. Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HIGH-BLŌWN, (hi'blŏn) a. Swelled with wind; inflated.
 HIGH-BŌAST-ING,* a. Making great pretensions. *Dyer.*
 HIGH-BŌRN, (hi'bŏrn) a. Of noble or high extraction.
 HIGH-BŌUND,* v. n. To leap aloft. *Thomson.*
 HIGH-BRĒD,* (hi'bréd) a. Of high or genteel education. *Sidney.*
 HIGH-BRŌWĒD,* (hi'brŏwd) a. Having high brows. *Moore.*
 HIGH-BŪLT, (hi'bilt) a. Of lofty structure; elevated.
 HIGH-ĊHŪRĊH,* n. That part of the Episcopal church that maintains the highest notions respecting episcopacy, the authority of bishops, &c. *Addison.*
 HIGH-ĊHŪRĊH,* a. Strenuous for episcopal authority.—It is applied to those principles which tend to exalt episcopal authority and ecclesiastical power, and to the parties which embrace them. *Addison.*
 HIGH-ĊHŪRĊH'ÍSM,* n. The principles of high-churchmen. *Ch. Ob.*
 HIGH-ĊHŪRĊH'MÁN,* n. One who has high notions respecting episcopacy, and also the ceremonies, discipline, and authority of the church. *Brit. Crit.*
 HIGH-ĊLÍMB-ING, (hi'kílm-ing) a. Ascending aloft.
 HIGH-ĊŌL-RED, (hi'kŏl-réd) a. Of deep or glowing color.
 HIGH-ĊŌM-MÍ'S'ION,* (mísh'un) n. A court invested with high authority, formerly existing in England. *Milton.*
 HIGH-ĊŌN'STÁ-BLE,* n. An officer of police, in some cities. *Bouvier.*
 HIGH-ĊRĒST-ĒD,* a. Having a high crest. *Ash.*
 HIGH-DÁY, (hi'dá) a. Fine; befitting a holiday. *Shak.*
 HIGH-DE-SÍGN'ING, (hi'dê-sígn'ing) a. Having great schemes.
 HIGH-ĒM-BŌWĒD', (hi'em-bŏd') a. Having lofty arches.
 HIGH-ĒN-GĒN'DĒRED, (hi'en-jén'derd) a. Of high origin. *Shak.*
 HIGH-FĒD, (hi'féd) a. Pampered. *L'Estrange.*
 HIGH-FĒĒD-ING,* n. Luxury in diet. *Pope.*
 HIGH-FÍN-ÍSHĒD,* (-ísh) a. Finished with great care. *Cowper.*
 HIGH-FLÁM-ING, a. Throwing the flame to a great height.
 HIGH-FLÁ-VŌRED,* (-vŏrd) a. Having a high flavor. *Young.*
 HIGH-ĒL-ĒR, n. One who is of extravagant opinions.
 HIGH-ĒLŌWN, (hi'fŏn) a. Elevated; proud; turgid; extravagant.
 HIGH-ĒLŪSHĒD, (hi'lŭsh) a. Elevated; elated. *Young.*
 HIGH-ĒLÝ-ING, a. Extravagant in claims or opinions.
 HIGH-ĒLÝ-ING, a. Looking upwards. *Morc.*
 HIGH-GŌ-ING, a. Going at a great rate. *Massinger.*
 HIGH-GRŌWN, (hi'grŏn) a. Of high growth.
 HIGH-HÁND'ĒD,* a. Arbitrary; oppressive; unreasonable. *Martineau.*
 HIGH-HĒÁPED, (hi'hépt) a. Raised into high piles.
 HIGH-HĒÁRT-ĒD, (hi'hárt-éd) a. Full of heart or courage.
 HIGH-HĒĒLED, (hi'héld) a. Having the heel much raised.
 HIGH-HŪNG, (hi'hŭng) a. Hung aloft. *Dryden.*
 HIGH-LÁND, (hi'lánd) n. A mountainous region.
 HIGH-LÁND,* a. Relating to the highlands. *Scott.*
 HIGH-LÁND-ĒR, n. An inhabitant of the highlands, particularly of Scotland; a mountaineer.
 HIGH-LÁND-ÍSH, a. Relating to highlands.
 HIGH-LÍFT', (hi'v) a. To raise or lift aloft. *Cowper.*
 HIGH-LÝ, (hi'ly) a. In a high degree or manner; aloft; proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously; with esteem.
 HIGH-MĒT-TLED, (hi'mét-tid) a. Proud or ardent of spirit.
 HIGH-MÍND'ĒD, a. Proud; arrogant. *Rom. xi.* Elevated; noble; honorable. *Dr. Th. Arnold.* ☞ The modern use of this word is most commonly in a good sense.
 HIGH-MÍND'ĒD-NESS,* n. Quality of being high-minded. *C. W. Johnson.*
 HIGH-MŌST, (hi'mŏst) a. Highest; topmost. *Shak.*
 HIGH-NESS, (hi'nes) n. The state of being high; elevation; loftiness; dignity of nature; excellence;—the style or title of princes, formerly of kings.
 HIGH-PLÁĊĒD, (hi'plást) a. Elevated in situation or rank.
 HIGH-PRĒSS-ŲE,* (hi'prĒsh-Ų) n. A pressure which exceeds that of a single atmosphere, which is equal to 15 pounds on the square inch. *Hamilton.*
 HIGH-PRIĒST,* n. The chief priest among the Jews. *Newton.*
 HIGH-PRIĒST-SHIP,* n. The office or state of a high priest. *Morc.*
 HIGH-PRÍN'ĊI-PLED, (hi'prín'se-pld) a. Extravagant in notions. *Swift.* Of elevated or honorable principles.
 HIGH-PRŌŲ,* a. Very strong; rectified to a high degree, as brandy.
 HIGH-PRŌŲ,* ad. To the utmost degree. *Shak.*
 HIGH-RÁISED, (hi'rázd) a. Raised aloft; elevated.
 HIGH-RĒÁĊ-ING, a. Reaching upwards; ambitious; aspiring.
 HIGH-RĒÁRED, (hi'rĒrd) a. Of lofty structure. *Shak.*
 HIGH-RĒD, (hi'rĒd) a. Deeply red. *Boyle.*
 HIGH-RĒ-PĒNT'ĒD, a. Repented of to the utmost. *Shak.*
 HIGH-RĒ-SŌLV'ĒD', (hi'rĒ-zŏlv'd) a. Resolute; firm.
 HIGH-RÍGGĒD,* (hi'ríg) a. Furnished with high rigging. *Ash.*

HIGH-RÖAD,* *n.* A public road or passage. *Smollett.*
 HIGH-RÖÖRED, (hi'röf) *a.* Having a lofty roof. *Milton.*
 HIGH-SÄA,* *n.* Very strong, high waves; & a heavy sea. *Crabb.*
 HIGH-SÄA-SÖNED, (hi'se-znd) *a.* Piquant to the palate.
 HIGH-SÄAT-ED, *a.* Fixed above. *Milton.*
 HIGH-SHÖUL-DERED,* (-derd) *a.* Having high shoulders. *Goldsmit.*
 HIGH-SIGHT-ED, (hi'sit-ed) *a.* Always looking upwards.
 HIGH-SÖAR-ING,* *a.* Soaring to a great height. *Shak.*
 HIGH-SÖUND-ING,* *a.* Making a loud noise or sound. *Con-
 greve.*
 HIGH-SPÖR-T-ED, *a.* Bold; daring; proud; insolent.
 HIGH-STÖM-ÄCHED, (hi'stüm-äkt) *a.* Obstinate; lofty. *Shak.*
 HIGH-STRÖNG,* *a.* Strung to a full tone or a high pitch;
 high-spirited; proud; obstinate. *Thomson.*
 HIGH-SWELL-ING, *a.* Swelling to a great height.
 HIGH-SWÖLN,* *a.* Swollen to the utmost. *Shak.*
 †HIGH, (hit) *v.* & *p.* defective, ("used in a very peculiar
 way for some of the passive tenses, without the addition
 of *am* or *was*." *Nares*.) *Am* named; is named; to be
 named; was named; named. *Spenser.*
 †HIGH, (hit) *v.* *a.* To promise; to intrust; to direct. *Spen-
 ser.*— *On high*, *ad.* *Aloud.* *Spenser.*
 HIGH-TÄST-ED, *a.* Gustful; piquant. *Dénham.*
 †HIGHTH, (hiht) *n.* Height. *Milton.* See *HIGHTH.*
 HIGH-TÖND,* (-tönd) *a.* Having a high tone or strong
 sound; thorough; decided; staunch; firm. *Johnson.*
 HIGH-TÖP,* *n.* The summit of a ship. *Shak.*
 HIGH-TÖW-ERED, (hi'töw-erd) *a.* Having lofty towers.
 HIGH-TÖW-ER-ING,* *a.* Soaring aloft. *Milton.*
 HIGH-TREÄ/SON,* (hi'tröw/zn) *n.* (*Lava*) Treachery or trea-
 son against the sovereign or supreme government of a na-
 tion. *Crabb.*
 †HIGH-VÖICED, (hi'vöist) *a.* Enormously wicked. *Shak.*
 HIGH-VÖICED,* (-vöist) *a.* Having a strong tone of voice.
Jödrrell.
 HIGH-WÄ/TER, *n.* The utmost flow of the tide; high tide.
 HIGH-WÄ/TER-MÄRK,* *n.* The line or mark made on the
 shore by the tide, when it is at its greatest height. *Crabb.*
 HIGH-WÄY', (hi-wä') *n.* A great road; a public road; an
 open way.
 HIGH-WÄY-MÄN, (hi'wä-män) [hi'wä-män, *S. W. P. J. E.*
F. Ja. Sm.; hi'wä-män, K. Wb.] *n.* One who robs on the
 highway; a robber; a footpad.
 HIGH-WÄY-RÖB/BER,* *n.* One who robs on the highway.
Ash.
 HIGH-WÄY-RÖB/BER-Y,* *n.* Robbery committed on the
 highway. *Ash.*
 HIGH-WIT-ED,* *a.* Possessed of great wit. *Shak.*
 HIGH-WROUGHT, (hi'räwt) *a.* Agitated to the utmost.
Shak. Accurately finished; nobly labored. *Pope.*
 HIG/LA-PER, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 †HIL/A-RÄTE, *v.* *a.* To exhilarate. *Cockeram.*
 HI-LÄ/R-OÜS,* *a.* Full of hilarity; gay; merry; *Dickens.*
 HI-LÄ/R-I/TY, *n.* Mirth; cheerfulness; joviality; merriment;
 gayety.
 HIL/A-RY, *a.* (*Law*) Noting a term of holding courts in
 England, beginning on or about the 23d of January, the
 time of the festival of St. Hilary.
 HILL, *n.* [Hil, Sax.] A lord or lady; so *Hildebert* is a no-
 ble lord, *Mattild* an heroic lady. *Gibson.*
 †HILL-ING, *n.* A patty, cowardly man; & base woman. *Shak.*
 HILL,* *n.* (*Bot.*) See *HILUM.*
 HILL, *n.* An elevation of ground less than a mountain.
 HILL, *v.* [*L.* HILLED; *pp.* HILLING, HILLED.] To form hills
 or small elevations of earth. [†To cover. *Gower.*]
 HILLED, (hi'led or hild) *a.* Having hills. *Ep. Hurd.*
 HILL-NESS,* *n.* The state of being hilly. *Perry.*
 HILL-ING, *n.* A covering; an accumulation.
 HILL/LOCK, *n.* A little hill.
 HILL/LOCK-Y,* *a.* Abounding with hucks. *Ash.*
 HILL-SIDE,* *n.* The side or slope of a hill. *Milton.*
 HILL-SLOPE,* *n.* The slope or declivity of a hill. *Phillips.*
 HILL-TÖP,* *n.* The top or summit of a hill. *Milton.*
 HILL/Y, *a.* Full of hills; unequal in surface; lofty.
 HILT, *n.* A handle, particularly of a sword. *Shak.*
 HILT-ED, *a.* Having a hilt.
 HILT-ER-SKIL/TER,* *ad.* See *HELT-ER-SKELTER.*
 HIL/LUM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The scar left upon a seed when it is
 separated from the placenta, as in the bean. *P. Cyc.*
 HIN, *pron.* The objective of *He*.
 HIN-SELF, *pron.*, in the nominative or objective case. *He* or
him—used emphatically and reciprocally.—By himself,
 alone; unaccompanied.
 HIN, *n.* A Hebrew or Jewish measure of five quarts.
 HIND, *a.* [*comp.* HINDER; *sup.* HINDMOST or †HINDERMOST.]
 Backward; contrary in position to the face. *Ray.*
 HIND, *n.* The female of the stag;—a servant; & a peasant; &
 a boor; & a rustic.
 HIND-BER-RY, *n.* A sort of raspberry. *Brockett.*
 HIND/BOW,* *n.* The cantel of a saddle. *Booth.*
 HIND/CÄLF,* *n.* A hart of the first year. *Crabb.*

HIND/DER, *v.* *a.* [*i.* HINDERED; *pp.* HINDERING, HINDERED.]
 To prevent; to oppose; to thwart; to retard; & to embar-
 rass; to obstruct; to stop; to impede.
 HIND/DER, *v.* *n.* To raise obstacles; to cause impediment.
 HIND/ER, *a.* On the rear or back side. See *HIND.*
 HIND/ER-ANCE, *n.* Any thing that hinders; impediment;
 stop; obstruction.—Often written *hindrance*.
 HIND/ER-ER, *n.* He or that which hinders.
 †HIND/ER-LING, *n.* A patty, worthless animal. *Callander.*
 HIND/ER-MÖST, *a.* Hindmost. *Genesis*. [R.] See *HIND*
 HIND/HÖND,* *n.* The hinder part of a horse. *Booth.*
 HIND/MÄST,* *a.* *superl.* of *Hind*. The last; that comes in
 the rear. *Shak.*
 HIND-DÖÖ', *n.*; *pl.* HIN-DÖÖS'. An aboriginal native of Hin-
 dostan.
 HIN-DÖÖ/ISM,* *n.* The system or religion of the Hindoos.
Ep. D. Wilson.
 HIN-DOS-TÄN/EE,* *n.* The language of the Hindoos. *Mack-
 intosh.*
 HIN-DOS-TÄN/EE,* *a.* Relating to the Hindoos or Hindos-
 HIN-DOS-TÄN/Y, } *tan.* *Mackintosh.*
 HIN/DRANCE, *n.* See *HINDERANCE*.
 †HING, *v.* *n.* Formerly used for *hang*. *Machin.*
 HINGE, (hingi) *n.* The joint upon which a gate or door turns;
 that on which something depends;—one of the cardinal
 points, East, West, North, and South.—To be off the
 hinges, to be in a state of disorder.
 HINGE, (hingi) *v.* *a.* [*i.* HINGED; *pp.* HINGING, HINGED.] To
 furnish with hinges; to bend as a hinge. *Shak.*
 HINGE, (hingi) *v.* *n.* To turn up on a hinge; to hang.
 HINK,* *n.* A hook or twibil for reaping. *Loudon.*
 †HIN/NÄTE, } *v.* *n.* [*hinnio*, L.] To neigh. *B. Jonson.*
 †HIN/Y, }
 HIN/NY,* *n.* The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a
 mule. *Booth.*
 HINT, *v.* [*i.* HINTED; *pp.* HINTING, HINTED.] To bring to
 mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to suggest;
 to intimate; to mention imperfectly.—To hint at, to al-
 lude to; to touch slightly.
 HINT, *n.* Slight mention; remote allusion; intimation.
 HINT-KEEP-ER,* *n.* One who furnishes hints. *Butler*. [R.]
 HIP, *n.* The joint of the thigh; the haunch; the flesh of
 the thigh;—the fruit of the brier or dogrose; hep;—
 a piece of timber forming the angle of a hip-roof.—To
 have on the hip, to have an advantage over. *Shak.*—
 To smite hip and thigh, to overthrow completely. *Judges* xv.
 HIP, *v.* *a.* [*i.* HIPPED; *pp.* HIPPIING, HIPPEED.] To sprain or
 dislocate the hip. *Shak.*—To render hypochondriac or
 melancholy. *Smart*. [Colloquial.] See *HYP.*
 HIP, *interj.* Used in calling. *Ainsworth.*
 HIP/GÖÖT,* *n.* The sciatia, or gout in the hip. *Hamilton.*
 †HIP/HALT, *a.* Lane. *Gower.*
 HIP-HÖP, *ad.* With a hopping gait;—reduplication of *hop*.
 HIP/PAGE,* *n.* The rennet of a colt; cheese made of mare's
 milk. *Crabb.*
 HIPPEED, (hipt) *a.* Melancholy. *Green*. [Colloq.]—(*Arch.*)
 A roof is said to be *hipped* when the ends present a sloping
 surface, in the same degree with the sides. Such a
 roof is called a *hipped roof* or a *hip-roof*.
 HIP/FISH, or HYP/FISH, *a.* [from *hypochondriac*] Melan-
 choly; dejected; hypochondriacal. *Byron*. [Colloquial.]
 HIP/PO-CAMP, *n.* [*ἵπποκαμπος*]. A sea-horse. *Brownie.*
 HIP-PO-CÄM/PUS,* *n.* [L.] A sort of fish; the sea-horse. *Hill.*
 HIP-PO-CÄM/PÜR, *n.* [*ἵπποκένταυρος*]. A fabulous mon-
 ster, half horse and half man.
 HIP/PO-CRÄS, *n.* [*quasi vinum Hippocraticis*, L.] A medi-
 cated or spiced wine. *King.*
 HIP-PÖC/RÄ-TES'S-SLÉEV, *n.* A sort of bag made by join-
 ing the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel;
 used to strain sirups and decoctions. *Quincy.*
 HIP-PÖC/RÄ-TISM, *n.* The philosophy or medical system
 of Hippocrates, the ancient Greek physician. *Chambers.*
 HIP/PO-DÄME, *n.* A sea-horse. *Spenser*. See *HIPPOPTAMUS*.
 HIP/PO-DÖME, *n.* [*ἵππος and ὄρμος*]. A course for char-
 iot and horse races.
 HIP/PO-GRIFE, *n.* [*ἵππος and γρύψ*]. A winged horse. *Mil-
 ton.*
 HIP/PO-LITH,* *n.* A stone found in a horse's stomach.
Smart.
 HIP/PO-MÄNE,* *n.* [*hippomanes*, L.] An excrescence on
 the forehead of a foal, said to be devoured by the mother;
 a philter or charm. *Dryden*.—A plant; a tree.
 HIP-PO-PÄ-THÖL/O-GY,* *n.* Pathology of the horse; veteri-
 nary medicine. *Dunglison.*
 HIP-PÖPH-A-GÖÜS,* *a.* Feeding on horses. *Smart.*
 HIP-PÖPH-A-GY,* *n.* The act of feeding on horse-flesh. *Booth.*
 HIP-PO-PÖTÄ-MÜS, *n.* [L.; *ἵππος and ποταμῖς*] *pl.* L.
 HYP-PO-PÖTÄ-MI; Eng. HIP-PO-PÖTÄ-MÜS-DS. (*Zool.*)
 The river-horse, a large, aquatic, pachydermatous animal,
 which inhabits the rivers of Africa.
 HIP/PO-PÜS,* *n.* A genus of acephalous mollusks. *Brande.*
 HIP-PÜR/RIS,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the mare's-tail.
Crabb.
 HIP/PÜR/RIS,* *n.* A species of extinct mollusk. *Brande.*

HIP'-RÖÖF,* n. A roof whose ends slope in the same degree as the sides. *Francis*.

HIP'SHÖT, a. Sprained or dislocated in the hip. *L'Estrange*.

HIP'TILE,* n. A tile for covering a hip or ridge. *Francis*.

HIP'TREE,* n. A shrub; the dogrose. *Crabb*.

HIP'WORT, (hip'würt) n. A plant. *Jainsworth*.

†HIR, *pron.* Old and obsolete word for their. *Todd*.

HIR'CIC,* a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from hircine. *Ure*.

HIR'CINE,* n. (*Chem.*) A liquid, fatty substance contained in the oleine of mutton suet. *Ure*.

HIRE, v. a. [i. HIRED; pp. HIRING, HIRED.] To procure for temporary use at a certain price; to engage to temporary service for wages; to bribe; to engage for pay:—to let, and, in this sense, often followed by *out*.

HIRE, n. Recompense for the use of a thing; wages paid for service; allowance; stipend; pay; salary.

HIRE'LESS, a. Without hire; not rewarded. *Davenport*. [R.]

HIRE'LING, n. One who serves for wages; a mercenary.

HIRE'LING, a. Serving for hire; venal; mercenary.

HIRE'ER, n. One who hires.

HIRE'SEL,* n. A Scotch term for *herd*. *Loudon*.

HIRST, n. See *HURST*.

HIR-SUTE, a. [*hirsutus*, L.] Hairy; rough; rugged; shaggy; coarse.

HIR-SUTE'NESS, n. Hairiness; roughness. *Burton*.

HIR-SÜNDINE,* n. A swallow. *Genl. Mag.*

HIR-RÉN'DÖ,* n. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds, comprehending swallows, swifts, and martins. *Hamilton*.

HIS, (hiz) *pron. possessive, or the possessive case of he.* Of him; belonging to him.

HIS-SIN'ER-ITE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral containing oxide of iron. *Dana*.

HIS-PAN'I-CISM,* n. A Spanish phrase or idiom. *Ed. Rev.*

HIS'PID, a. [*hispidus*, L.] Rough; having stiff hairs or bristles. *More*.

HISS, v. n. [*hissens*, D.] [i. HISSING; pp. HISSING, HISSING.] To utter the sound of the letter *s*, or of a noise like that of a serpent; to express contempt or dislike.

HISS, v. a. To condemn by hissing; to explode; to follow with hisses.

HISS, n. The sound of the letter *s*; the voice of a serpent; censure; expression of contempt.

HISS'ING, n. The noise of a serpent, &c.; a hiss.

HISS'ING-LY, ad. With a hissing sound. *Sherwood*.

HIST, *interj.* Commanding silence; hush. *Milton*.

HIS'TER,* n. (*Ent.*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Brande*.

HIS-TÖ'R'I-AL, a. Historical. *Chaucer*.

HIS-TÖ'R'I-AN, n. [*historicus*, L.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history; one versed in history.

HIS-TÖ'R'I-AN-ISM,* n. Quality of an historian. *Museum*. [R.]

HIS-TÖ'R'IC, } a. Relating to history; containing histo-
HIS-TÖ'R'ICAL, } ry; giving an account of facts and past events.

HIS-TÖ'R'ICAL-LY, ad. In the manner of history.

†HIS-TÖ'R-IED, (his'to-rid) a. Recorded in history.

†HIS-TÖ'R'ER, n. An historian. *Martin*.

HIS-TÖ'R'É-TTE,* n. [Fr.] A pretty story; a tale; a novel. *Casket*.

HIS-TÖR'IF-Y, v. a. To relate; to record in history. *Sidney*.

HIS-TÖ-RI-ÖG'EA-PHER, n. [*ιστορία* and *γράφω*.] A professed historian.

HIS-TÖ-RI-O-GRÁPH'ICAL,* a. Relating to historiography. *Ch. Ob.*

HIS-TÖ-RI-ÖG'EA-PHY, n. The art or employment of an historian.

†HIS-TÖ-RI-ÖL'O-GY, n. [*ιστορία* and *λόγος*.] A treatise on history. *Cockeram*.

HIS-TO-RY, n. [*ιστορία*, Gr.; *historia*, L.] A narrative of past events; an account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations and states; narration; relation; the knowledge of facts.—*Civil or political history*, the history of states and empires.—*Ecclesiastical history*, the history of the Christian church.—*Sacred history*, the historical part of the Scriptures.—*Profane history*, history as written by uninspired authors;—another term for *civil history*.—*Natural history*, the history of all the productions of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral.

HIS-TO-RY,* v. a. To record; to relate. *Shak.*

HIS-TO-RY-PAINT'ING,* n. The art of representing historical subjects by the pencil. *Guardian*.

HIS-TO-RY-PIECE, n. A picture representing a real event. *Pope*.

†HIS-TRÍ-ÖN, n. [*histrío*, L.] A player. *Cockeram*.

HIS-TRÍ-ÖN'IC, } a. Relating to or befitting the stage or
HIS-TRÍ-ÖN'ICAL, } a player; theatrical; pantomimic.

HIS-TRÍ-ÖN'ICAL-LY, ad. In a histrionic manner.

HIS-TRÍ-ÖN-ISM, n. Theatrical representation. *Brown*.

HIS-TRÍ-ÖN-IZE,* v. a. To personate an actor. *Sir T. Urquhart*.

HIT, n. a. [*hitte*, Dan.] [i. HIT; pp. HITTING, HIT.] To strike; to touch as a mark; not to miss; to reach; to beat; to dash; to suit; to touch properly.—*To hit off*, to determine luckily; to represent or describe happily.

HIT, v. n. To clash; to chance luckily; not to miss; to succeed; to light on; to agree; to suit.

HIT, n. A stroke; a chance; a lucky chance; a fortuitous event; a well-applied blow.

HITCH, v. n. [i. HITCHED; pp. HITCHING, HITCHED.] To become entangled; to be caught; to be hooked in; to hobble; to move irregularly or by jerks.

HITCH, n. A catch; any thing that holds; impediment.—(*Naut.*) A particular kind of knot.

HITCH,* v. a. To fasten or bind to; to tie. *Ash*.

HITCH'EL, n. & v. See *HATCHEL*.

HITHE, (hitth) n. A small haven for boats.

HITHE'ER, (hitth'er) ad. To this place; used with verbs implying motion:—to this end or point.—*Hither and thither*, to this place and that.

HITHE'ER, a. [*superl. hithermost*.] Nearer; towards this part.

HITHE'ER-MÖST, a. *superl.* Nearest on this side.

HITHE'ER-TÖ, ad. To this time; yet; till now; thus far.

HITHE'ER-WÁRD, ad. Towards this place; this way. *Milton*.

HITHE'ER-WÁRDS, ad. Same as *hitherward*. *Shak.*

HIT-Y-TIT-Y,* See *HOTY-TOTY*.

HIVE, n. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees; the bees in a hive:—a company or society.

HIVE, v. a. [i. HIVED; pp. HIVING, HIVED.] To put into a hive; to harbor; to contain, as in hives.

HIVE, v. n. To reside or take shelter together. *Shak.*

HIVE'BEE,* n. A bee that keeps in the hive. *Lyell*.

HIVE'LESS,* a. Destitute of a hive. *Gascoigne*.

HIV'ER, n. One who hives. *Mortimer*.

HIVES,* n. *pl. (Med.)* The group, a disease characterized by sonorous and suffocating breathing. *Dunghison*.—Eruptions on the skin. *Brachett*.

HIZZ, v. n. To hiss. *Shak.* See *Hiss*.

HIZZ'ING, n. A hissing or hiss. *May*.

HÖ, *interj.* [*eho*, L.] Stop! cease! attend! O! A sudden exclamation to call attention or give notice.

†HÖ, n. Stop; bound; limit. *Harvey*.

HÖ, v. n. To call out.—An old sea-term. See *Hoy*. [Ho.]

HÖA, (hö) *interj.* An exclamation to give notice. *Shak.* See †HÖANE, n. A fine whetstone. *Cockeram*. See *Hone*.

HÖAR, (hör) a. White or gray with age; white with frost; [musty; mouldy. *Spenser*.]

HÖAR, (hör) n. Antiquity; hoariness. *Burke*.—Thick mist. *Loudon*.

†HÖAR, (hör) v. n. To become mouldy or musty. *Shak.*

HÖARD, (hörd) n. A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure. *Shak.* A fence enclosing a house and materials, while builders are at work. *Smart*.

HÖARD, (hörd) v. a. [i. HOARDED; pp. HOARDING, HOARDED.] To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly; to heap up; to accumulate.

HÖARD, (hörd) v. n. To make hoards; to lay up a store.

†HÖAR'ED, a. Mouldy; musty. *Josh. ix. 5, Matthews's Transl.*

HÖARD'ER, (hörd'er) n. One who hoards.

HÖAR'FRÖST, n. White frost; congelation of dew.

HÖAR'HÖND, n. A plant of several varieties; a plant with a hoary flower;—*gypsowort*.

HÖAR'Y-NESS, n. The state of being hoary.

HÖARSE, (hörs) a. Having the voice rough, as with a cold; rough in sound. *Shak.*

HÖARSE'LY, ad. In a hoarse manner.

HÖARSE'NESS, n. State of being hoarse; roughness of voice.

HÖAR'Y, (hö're) a. White; whitish; white or gray with age; white with frost; [mouldy; musty. *Knolles*.]

HÖAR'Y-HEAD-ED,* a. Having a gray head. *Shak.*

†HÖAST, n. A cough. See *Haust*.

HÖAST'MAN,* n.: *pl.* HOASTMEN. A coal-fitter; one of a company of coal-dealers at Newcastle, England. *Lord Eldon*.

HÖAX, (höks) n. An imposition played off as a joke; a deception.

HÖAX, (höks) v. a. [i. HOAXED; pp. HOAXING, HOAXED.] To deceive in joke; to impose on; to cajole. [Colloquial.]

HÖAX'ER,* n. One who hoaxes or deceives. *Smart*. [Colloquial.]

HÖB, n. A part of a grate to keep things warm on. *Smart*.—A clown; a fairy; a spirit. *Grose*. [Local.]

HÖB'ARD-DE-HÖBY, n. See *HOBLEDEHOY*.

HÖB'BSHM, (hö'b'izm) n. The opinions of the sceptical Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. *Skelton*.

HÖB'BST, n. A follower of Hobbes. *Dr. Warton*.

HÖB'BLE, (hö'b'bl) v. n. [i. HÖBBLED; pp. HÖBBLING, HÖBBLED.] To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move unevenly.

HÖB'BLE, (hö'b'bl) v. a. To perplex; to embarrass.

HÖB'BLE, n. Uneven, awkward gait; a difficulty.—[*hobbel*, Fland., a *knoll*.]

HÖB'BLE-DE-HÖBY, n. [Also written *hobbard-de-hoy*, *hob-bety-hoy*, and *hobdehoy*.] A stripling having an awkward gait; a stripling; a lad between fourteen and twenty-one; neither man, nor boy. *Tusser*.

HÖB'BLER, n. One who hobbles.—[*hobeler*, old Fr.] A kind of horse-soldier in Ireland who rode on a hobby.

HÖB'ELING-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; with a halting gait.
 HÖB'ELY, *a.* Rough; uneven; — applied to a road. *Forby.*
 HÖB'BY, *n.* [*hobereau*, Fr.] A species of hawk. *Bacon.* — An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a nag or riding-horse; a boy's stick or hobby-horse: — a favorite object, pursuit, or plaything.
 HÖB'BY-HÖRSE, *n.* A stick on which boys get astride and ride; a character in the old May-games: — a favorite object or pursuit; a hobby.
 HÖB-BY-HÖR'SI-CAL,* *a.* Relating to a hobby-horse; eccentric. *Booth.* [Low.]
 HÖB-BY-HÖR'SI-CAL-LY,* *ad.* Oddly; whimsically. *Booth.*
 HÖB-GÖB'LIN, *n.* [*Hob*, the *goblin*, i. e. Robin Goodfellow.] A fairy; a sprite; a frightful apparition.
 HÖB'L-ER,* *n.* [*hobeler*, old Fr.] A feudal tenant who was bound to serve as a light-horseman or Bowman. *Brande.*
 HÖB'LT, *n.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.
 HÖB'NAIL, *a.* Clownish; boorish. *Cotgrave.*
 HÖB'NAIL, *n.* A nail used in shoeing a horse. *Shak.* — A clownish person, in contempt. *Milton.*
 HÖB'NAILER, (*höb'näld*) *a.* Set with hobnails. *Dryden.*
 HÖB'NÖB, *ad.* Take or not take; a familiar call to reciprocal drinking. *Shak.*
 HÖB'OR NÖB. See HÖB'OR.
 HÖB'ÖY, *n.* A wind instrument. See HÄUTBOY.
 HÖB'SON'S-CHÖICE, *n.* That kind of choice in which there is no alternative; the thing offered or nothing. [See *Spectator*, No. 509.]
 HÖB'THRÜST, *n.* A hobgoblin. *Grose.* [Local, Eng.]
 HÖCK, *n.* The joint between the knee and the fetlock. See HÖUCH. — A white Rhenish wine, from Hockheim on the Maine, Germany.
 HÖCK, *v. a.* To disable in the hock. See HÖUCH.
 HÖCK'Ä-MÖRE, *n.* Formerly the name for Hock wine. *Hudibras.*
 HÖCK'EY, *n.* A holiday of harvest; harvest-home. *Brande.* [Local, Eng.]
 HÖCK'HERB, (*höck'ərb*) *n.* The mallows; a plant.
 HÖCK'KLE, (*höck'kl*) *v. a.* To cut the hough; to hough; to hamstring. *Hammer.* To mow stubble. *Mason.*
 HÖCK'TIDE,* *n.* The second Tuesday after Easter. *Crabb.*
 †HÖ'CVS, or HÖ'CVS-PÖ'CVS, *v. a.* To cheat. *L'Estrange.* [Low.]
 HÖ'CVS PÖ'CVS, *n.* [from *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon of the northern mythology.] A juggler; a juggler; incantation; a cheat. *Hudibras.*
 HÖD, *n.* A trough in which a bricklayer carries mortar, &c.
 HÖD'DING-GRÄY,* or HÖD'DEN-GRÄY,* *n.* A woollen cloth, manufactured, in the farming districts in Scotland, from the natural fleece. *W. Ency.*
 HÖD'DY-DÖD'DY, *n.* An awkward or ridiculous person. *B. Jonson.*
 HÖDQE-L-PÖDQE, *n.* A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients boiled together: — a commixture of lands. See HÖUCH-PÖ.
 HÖDQE-L-PÖD-DING,* *n.* A pudding or medley of ingredients. *Shak.*
 HÖD-J-ÉR'NAL, (*hö-d-ër'näl*) *a.* [*hodiernus*, L.] Of to-day, or this day.
 HÖD'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* HÖD'MEN. A laborer that carries mortar, &c. — A young scholar admitted from Westminster school to be a student at Christ Church, Oxford. *Crabb.*
 HÖD'MAN-DÖD, *n.* A shell-fish; the dodman; a shell-snail.
 HÖE, (*hö*) *n.* [*houe*, Fr.] A tool used in gardening, &c.
 HÖE, (*hö*) *v. a.* [f. HÖED; *pp.* HÖIUNG, HÖEL.] To dig, cut, stir or scrape with a hoe.
 HÖE'ING,* *n.* The act of stirring the earth with a hoe.
 †HÖ'FÜL, *a.* Careful. *Stapleton.*
 HÖ'FÜL-LY, *ad.* Carefully. *Stapleton.*
 HÖG, *n.* [*hwch*, Welsh.] The general name of swine; a castrated boar: — in some parts of England applied to a sheep a year old, and to some other animals. — (*Naut.*) A sort of scrubbing broom.
 HÖG, *v. a.* To carry on the back. *Grose.* To cut the hair short. — (*Naut.*) To scrub the bottom of a ship. — A ship is said to *hog*, or to be *hogged*, when, from weakness of structure, her extremities sink, so as to leave her middle the highest.
 HÖG'GAN-TE,* *n.* (*Mim.*) The natrolite. *Dana.*
 HÖG'CÖTE, *n.* A house for hogs; a hogsty. *Mortimer.*
 HÖG'GER-EL, *n.* A two-year-old ewe. *Ainsworth.* [Local.]
 HÖG'GETZ, *n.* [*hogetz*, Norm. Fr.] A sheep of two years old. *Skinner.* A colt of a year old. *Grose.* [Local, Eng.]
 HÖG'GISH, *a.* Like a hog; swinish; brutish; selfish.
 HÖG'GISH-LY, *ad.* Like a hog; greedily; selfishly. *Gascoigne.*
 HÖG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Brutality; greediness; selfishness.
 †HÖGH, (*hö*) *n.* A hill; rising ground; a cliff. *Spenser.*
 HÖG'HÉRD, *n.* One who keeps or tends hogs. *Brownie.*
 HÖG-LÖÖSE,* *n.* A millipede; an insect. *Ash.*
 HÖG'GÖ, *n.* [corrupted from *haut gout*, Fr.] A bad smell; high flavor; strong scent. *Griffith.* [Low.]
 HÖG'PEN, *n.* An enclosure for hogs; a hogsty.
 HÖG'RING-ÉR, *n.* One who rings hogs.

HÖG'S'BÄAN, (*högz'bän*) *n.* The name of a plant.
 HÖG'S'BREAD, (*högz'bréd*) *n.* A plant.
 HÖG'S'BREN-NEL, (*högz'fén-nel*) *n.* A perennial plant.
 HÖG'S'HEAD, (*högz'héd*) *n.* [*ogshood*, D.] A liquid measure containing half a pipe, the fourth part of a ton, or sixty-three gallons; a large barrel or cask.
 HÖG'SHEAR-ING, *n.* Much ado about nothing. *Dean Martin.* [Ludicrous.]
 HÖG'S'LÄRD,* *n.* The tried fat of hogs. *Booth.*
 HÖG'SMÜSH-RÖM, *n.* A plant.
 †HÖG'S'TEER, *n.* A wild boar of three years old. *Cockeram.*
 HÖG'STY, *n.* A house or an enclosure for hogs.
 HÖG'TROUGH,* or HÖG'S'TROUGH, (*-tröf*) *n.* A trough in which swine feed. *Oldham.*
 HÖG'WASH, (*-wösh*) *n.* Draff given to swine; swill.
 HÖG'WÉED,* *n.* An annual plant; ragweed; a common weed. *Booth.*
 HÖU'DEN, (*höü'dn*) *n.* [*heyde*, Teut.] A girl of rude or ill manners; [a rude, ill-behaved man. *Milton.*]
 HÖU'DEN, (*höü'dn*) *a.* Rustic; inelegant; ill-mannered.
 HÖU'DEN, (*höü'dn*) *v. n.* To romp indecently. *Swift.*
 HÖU'DENISH,* *a.* Rude; awkward; ill-behaved. *Palmer.*
 †HÖISE, (*höis*) *v. a.* [*hausser*, Fr.] To hoist. *Raleigh.* Now written *hoist*.
 HÖIST, *v. a.* [f. HÖISTED; *pp.* HÖISTING, HÖISTED.] To raise up; to lift up; to heave. *Shak.*
 HÖIST, *n.* A lift; the act of raising up. *Gayton.* — (*Naut.*) The height of a flag or ensign.
 †HÖIT, *v. n.* [*haute*, Icel.] To leap; to caper. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 HÖIT'Y-NÖIT'Y, *a.* [from *to hoit*.] Thoughtless; giddy. — *interj.* Nothing surprise. *Congreve.* — Written also *hityty*.
 HÖL/CAD,* *n.* A Greek ship of burden. *Smart.*
 HÖL'CVS,* *n.* A genus of grasses; soft-grass. *Farm. Ency.*
 HÖLD, *v. a.* [f. HELD; *pp.* HOLDING, HELD or HOLDEN. — Held is much the more common, but *holden* is generally used in legal forms.] To have or grasp in the hand; to have; to keep; to retain; to maintain as an opinion; to consider; to regard; to receive and keep in a vessel; to contain; to hoop; to hinder from escape; to possess; to suspend; to stop; to restrain; to detain; to celebrate; to continue; to support; to maintain; to occupy. — *To hold forth*, to offer; to exhibit; to propose. — *To hold in*, to restrain. — *To hold off*, to keep at a distance. — *To hold on*, to continue; to push forward. — *To hold out*, to extend; to offer; to continue to do or suffer. — *To hold up*, to raise aloft; to sustain; to support.
 HÖLD, *v. n.* To stand; to be right; to keep its parts together; to last; to endure; to continue without variation; to refrain; to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; to think or have an opinion. — *To hold forth*, to harangue; to speak in public. — *To hold in*, to restrain one's self. — *To hold off*, to keep at a distance. — *To hold on*, to continue; to proceed. — *To hold out*, to endure; not to yield. — *To hold over*, to keep or hold after the term has expired. — *To hold together*, to remain in union. — *To hold up*, to support one's self; not to be foul weather; not to rain; to continue the same speed. — *To hold with*, to adhere to. [Shak.]
 HÖLD, *interj.* (or *imperative mood*.) Forbear! stop! be still!
 HÖLD, *n.* Grasp; seizure; support; that which holds or keeps; a prison; custody; a place of custody; a fort, or fortified place. — (*Mus.*) A pause. — (*Naut.*) The whole interior cavity, or the inside of the bottom of a ship.
 HÖLD'LÄCK, *n.* Let; hind-rance. *Hammond.*
 HÖLD'ER, *n.* He or that which holds; a tenant; one who holds land under another; a possessor: — something to take hold of a thing with.
 HÖLD'ER-FÖRTH, *n.*; *pl.* HOLDERSFORTH. An haranguer; a public speaker, in contempt or reproach.
 HÖLD'FAST, *n.* A catch; a hook; support; hold.
 HÖLD'ING, *n.* Tenure; hold; influence; [burden of a song. *Shak.*]
 HÖLD'STER, *n.* See HOLSTER.
 HÖLE, *n.* A cavity; a perforation; a cave; a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation.
 HÖLE, *a.* Whole. *Chaucer.* [Obsolete orthography.]
 HÖLE, *v. n.* [f. HÖLED; *pp.* HÖLING, HÖLED.] To go into a hole. *B. Jonson.*
 HÖLE, *v. a.* To form a hole; to excavate; to put into a hole.
 HÖL'F-BÜT,* *n.* A fish. See HALIBUT.
 †HÖL'F-DÄM, *n.* [*holy dame* or *lady*.] An ancient oath. *Shak.* See HALIDOM.
 HÖL'F-DÄY, (*höf'ed-ä*) *n.* [*holy day*.] A day of some ecclesiastical festival; an anniversary feast: — a day of gayety, festivity, joy, or sport. — The holidays are considered, in England, to be those days, exclusive of Sundays, on which no regular public business is transacted at public offices. They are either fixed or variable. The variable holidays are seven, viz.: Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Holy Thursday, Whit Monday and Tuesday. — This word is often written *holiday*. See HOLYDAY.
 HÖL'F-DÄY,* *a.* Befitting a holiday; gay; cheerful.
 HÖL'LI-LY, *ad.* In a holy manner; piously; with sanctity.

[[HŌ-MŌ-QĒ'NE-OŪS, [hō-mō-jē'ne-ūs, *W. P. J. Ja. R.*: hō-mō-jē'nyus, *E. F. K.*; hō-mō-jē'nyus, *S.*; hō-mō-jē'ne-ūs, *Sm.*] *a.* [ὁμογενής.] Having the same nature or principles; opposed to *heterogeneous*.
 [[HŌ-MŌ-QĒ'NE-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Participation of the same principles or nature; sameness of nature.
 †HŌ-MŌQ'Ē-NŪ, [hō-mōd'jē-ne, *W. P. J. Sm.*: hō-mōd'jē-ne, *S. K.*; hōm'q-jē-ne, *Ja.*] *n.* [ὁμογενεία.] Joint nature. *Bacon*.
 HŌM'Ō-GRĀPH,* *n.* (*Mil.*) A system of telegraphic signals performed by means of a white pocket-handkerchief. *Crabb*.
 HŌ-MŌI-ŌU'SIAN,* *a.* [ὁμοιοσύσιος.] Having a similar nature. *Cudworth*.
 HŌ-MŌL'Ō-GĀTE,* *v. a.* (*Civil law*) To confirm. *Lewis*.
 HŌ-MŌL'Ō-GĀ'TION,* *n.* (*Civil law*) The confirmation by a court of justice; a judgment which orders the execution of some act. *Bouvier*.
 HŌ-MŌL'Ō-GŌŪS, *a.* [ὁμολογος.] Having the same ratio or proportion.
 HŌ-MŌL'Ō-Q'Ē-Y,* *n.* The doctrine of similar parts. *Dunglison*.
 HŌM'Ō-NŪ,* *n.* Food made of maize, or Indian corn. *Boucher*. See *HOMINY*.
 HŌM'Ō-NŪM,* *n.* A word which agrees in sound with another, but has a different signification; as the substantive *bear* and the verb *bear*. *Brande*.
 HŌ-MŌN'Y-MŌUS, *a.* [ὁμῶνυμος.] Equivocal; ambiguous.
 HŌ-MŌN'Y-MŌUS-LŪ,* *ad.* In an homonymous manner. *Harris*.
 HŌ-MŌN'Y-MŪ, *n.* Sameness of name where there is a difference of meaning; equivocation; ambiguity.
 HŌ-MŌ-ŌU'SIAN,* *a.* [ὁμοούσιος.] Having the same name. *Cudworth*.
 HŌ-MŌPI'Ō-NOŪS,* *a.* (*Mus.*) Of the same sound or pitch; unisonal. *Brande*.
 HŌ-MŌPI'Ō-NŪ,* *n.* Sameness of sound. *Brande*.
 HŌ-MŌP'TE-RĀN,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of insect. *Brande*.
 HŌ-MŌT'Ō-NOŪS, *a.* [ὁμότροπος.] (*Med.*) Equable; proceeding in the same tenor from beginning to end.
 HŌ-MŌT'RO-PĀL,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the same direction. *Brande*.
 HŌ-MŌN'Ō-CŪ-LŪS,* *n.* [*L.*] A manikin; a dwarf. *Sterne*.
 HŌNE, *n.* A sort of fine whetstone for razors.
 HŌNE,* *v. a.* [*i.* HONED; *pp.* HONING, HONED.] To sharpen on a hone. *Smart*.
 HŌNE, *v. n.* To pine; to whine. *Burton*. [Obsolete or local.]
 HŌN'ĒST, (hōn'Ēst) *a.* [honestus, *L.*] Upright; true; sincere; chaste; just; equitable; pure; righteous; giving to every man his due.
 †HŌN'ĒST, (hōn'Ēst) *v. a.* To adorn; to grace. *Sandys*.
 †HŌN'ĒS-TĀTE, (hōn'Ēs-tāt) *v. a.* To honor. *Cockeram*.
 †HŌN'ĒS-TĀ'TION, (hōn'Ē) *n.* Adornment. *W. Mountagu*.
 HŌN'ĒST-LŪ, (hōn'Ēst-le) *ad.* With honesty; uprightly.
 HŌN'ĒST-NĀ'TURED,* (hōn'Ēst-nā'tjurd) *a.* Of honest disposition. *Shak*.
 HŌNE-STŌNE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Novaculite. *Hamilton*.
 HŌN'ĒS-TRŪ, (hōn'Ēs-le) *n.* [honestas, *L.*] Constant adherence to truth and rectitude; probity; integrity; uprightness; equity; justice; virtue; purity.
 HŌN'ĒY, (hūn'Ē) *n.* A sweet, viscid substance, collected and elaborated by bees from flowers; sweetness; a word of tenderness.
 HŌN'ĒY, (hūn'Ē) *v. a.* [*i.* HONEYED; *pp.* HONEYING, HONEYED.] To sweeten.—*v. n.* To talk fondly. *Shak*.
 HŌN'ĒY,* (hūn'Ē) *a.* Of the nature of honey; sweet. *Shak*.
 HŌN'ĒY-BĀG, (hūn'Ē-) *n.* The stomach of the bee.
 HŌN'ĒY-CŌMB, (hūn'Ē-kōm) *n.* The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey. *Dryden*.
 HŌN'ĒY-CŌMBED, (hūn'Ē-kōmd) *a.* Having little cavities.
 HŌN'ĒY-DEW, (hūn'Ē-dē) *n.* A sweet substance found on certain plants, in small drops;—a plant.
 HŌN'ĒYED, (hūn'Ēd) *a.* Covered with honey; sweet.
 HŌN'ĒY-ĒD-NESS, (hūn'Ē-Ēd-nēs) *n.* Sweetness; allure-ment.
 HŌN'ĒY-FLŌW-ER, (hūn'Ē-flō-Ēr) *n.* A plant. *Miller*.
 HŌN'ĒY-GNĀT, (hūn'Ē-nāt) *n.* An insect. *Ainsworth*.
 HŌN'ĒY-HĀR-VEST, *n.* Honey collected. *Dryden*.
 HŌN'ĒY-HĒAV-Y,* *a.* Clummy; viscid. *Shak*.
 HŌN'ĒY-LĒSS, (hūn'Ē-lēs) *a.* Being without honey. *Shak*.
 HŌN'ĒY-LŌ'ŪST,* *n.* A beautiful tree, called also the sweet locust and triple thorn. *Farm. Ency*.
 HŌN'ĒY-MŌNTH, (hūn'Ē-mūnth) *n.* The honey-moon. *Taiter*.
 HŌN'ĒY-MŌDN, (hūn'Ē-mōn) *n.* The first month after marriage.
 HŌN'ĒY-MŌUTHED, (hūn'Ē-mōuthd) *a.* Smooth in speech.
 HŌN'ĒY-STĀLK, (hūn'Ē-stāwk) *n.* Clover-flower.
 HŌN'ĒY-STŌNE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mellate of alumine. *Jameson*.
 HŌN'ĒY-SŪC-KLE, (hūn'Ē-sūk-kl) *n.* A plant or ornamental shrub of several species; the woodbine; the flower of the plant.
 HŌN'ĒY-SWĒĒT, *a.* Sweet as honey. *Chaucer*.

HŌN'ĒY-TŌNGUED, (hūn'Ē-tūngd) *a.* Using soft speech.
 HŌN'ĒY-WŌRT, (hūn'Ē-würt) *n.* A plant.
 HŌNG,* *n.* The Chinese name for a foreign factory at Canton, where different nations have separate factories or hongs;—hence the term *hong merchants*, applied to those Chinese who are permitted to trade with foreigners. *Hamilton*.
 HŌN'ŌR, (hōn'Ōr) *a.* [honor, *L.*; honor, *Sp.*; honneur, *Fr.*] Esteem or regard founded on worth or opinion; dignity; high rank; reputation; fame; nobleness of mind; magnanimity; reverence; due veneration; female chastity; glory; public mark of respect; privilege of rank; a title;—the style of a judge or other high officer; in *England*, distinctively given to the vice-chancellor and the master of the rolls.—*Honor*, or *On my honor*, is a form of protestation used by the English lords in judicial decisions.
 HŌN'ŌR, (hōn'Ōr) *v. a.* [honor, *L.*] [*i.* HONORED; *pp.* HONORING, HONORED.] To treat with civility and respect; to reverence; to reverence; to dignify; to raise to greatness; to glorify; to accept or pay when presented, as a draft, bill, &c. note.
 HŌN'ŌR-Ā-BLE, (hōn'Ōr-ā-bl) *a.* Deserving or implying honor; having honor; illustrious; noble; great; ungracious; generous.—*In England*, it is used as a style of nobility or implying noble parentage.—*In the United States*, it is prefixed to the names of such as sustain, or have sustained, high public office.
 HŌN'ŌR-Ā-BLE-NESS, (hōn'Ōr-ā-bl-nēs) *n.* The quality of being honorable; eminence; generosity.
 HŌN'ŌR-Ā-BLY, (hōn'Ōr-ā-blē) *ad.* In an honorable manner; magnanimously; generously.
 HŌN'Ō-RĀ'RĪ-ŪM,* *n.* [*L.*] A salary; a fee paid to a professor, a physician, &c. *Brande*.
 HŌN'ŌR-Ā-RŪ, (hōn'Ōr-ā-rē) *a.* [honorarius, *L.*] Done in honor; made in honor; conferring honor.
 HŌN'ŌR-Ā-RŪ,* (hōn'Ōr-ā-rē) *n.* A fee; present; reward. *Smith*.
 HŌN'ŌRED,* (hōn'Ōrd) *p. a.* Reverenced; dignified; held in honor.
 HŌN'ŌR-ĒR, (hōn'Ōr-Ēr) *n.* One who honors.
 HŌN'ŌR-GĪV'ING,* (hōn'Ōr-gĪv'ing) *a.* Bestowing honor. *Shak*.
 HŌN'Ō-RĪF'IC,* (hōn'Ō-rĪf'ik) *a.* Confering honor. *Fo. Qu. Rev*.
 HŌN'ŌR-LĒSS, (hōn'Ōr-lēs) *a.* Without honor. *Warburton*.
 HOOD, (hōd) *n.* Used in composition, as a suffix, signifies state, quality, character, condition; as, *knighthood, childhood, fatherhood*. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch form; as, *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively; as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity.
 HOOD, (hōd) *n.* A covering for the head; a woman's, a monk's, or a hawk's, hood; a cowl; a covering; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.
 HOOD, (hōd) *v. a.* [*i.* HOODED; *pp.* HOODING, HOODED.] To dress in a hood; to blind; to cover.
 HOOD'LESS,* (hōd'lēs) *a.* Having no hood. *Chaucer*.
 HOOD'MAN-BLIND, *n.* A play; blindman's buff. *Shak*.
 HOOD'SHEAF,* (hōd'shēf) *n.* A sheaf used to cover other sheaves. *Loudon*.
 HOOD'WINK, (hōd'wĪnk) *v. a.* [*i.* HOODWINKED; *pp.* HOODWINKING, HOODWINKED.] To blind by covering the eyes; to cover; to deceive; to impose upon.
 HŌDF, *n.* The hard, horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of many quadrupeds.
 HŌDF, *v. n.* To walk or move as cattle.
 HŌDF-BŌND, *a.* Having dry, contracted hoofs.
 HŌDFED, (hōfd) *a.* Furnished with hoofs. *Greav*.
 HŌDF'LESS,* *a.* Having no hoof. *Dr. Allen*.
 HŌDF-SHĀPED,* (hōdf'shāpt) *a.* Shaped like a hoof. *Booth*.
 [HOOK, (hōk) [hāk, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K.*: hāk, *P. J. Sm.* *Wb.*] *n.* Any thing bent so as to catch hold; a snare; a trap; a sickle; an instrument to cut or lop with; the part of a hinge fixed to the post; something that catches; a catch; an advantage.—*Off the hooks*, in disorder.—*By hook or by crook*, in one way or other.
 [HOOK, (hōk) *v. a.* [*i.* HOOKED; *pp.* HOOKING, HOOKED.] To catch with a hook; to entrap; to insnare; to draw as with a hook; to fasten as with a hook; to draw by force or artifice; to gore, wound, or strike with a horn.
 [HOOK, (hōk) *v. n.* To bend; to have a curvature.
 HŌ'Ō'KĀH,* *n.* A sort of tobacco-pipe used in the East. *Jameson*.
 [HOOKED, (hōk'Ēd or hōkt) *a.* Bent; curved.
 [HOOK'ĒD-NESS, (hōk'Ēd-nēs) *n.* State of being bent like a hook.
 [HOOK'ĒR, (hōk'Ēr) *n.* He or that which hooks; a sort of Dutch vessel, called also *hooker*.
 [HOOK'LAND,* (hōk'land) *n.* Land ploughed and sowed every year. *Crabb*.
 [HOOK-NŌSE,* (hōk'nōz) *n.* An aquiline nose. *Ash*.
 [HOOK-NŌSED, (hōk'nōzd) *a.* Having the nose aquiline or curved, rising in the middle. *Shak*.
 [HOOK'Y, (hōk'Ē) *a.* Relating to or having hooks. *Hulvet*.
 [HOOP, (hōp or hōp) [hōp, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; hōp,

P. Wh. *n.* Any thing circular by which something else is bound or may be bound, as a barrel; a piece of whalebone formerly used to extend the petticoats in female attire:—(*hóp*) a shout; whoop. *Bp. Parker.* A measure containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike. *Grose.* The bird called *hoopoo*. *Ray.*
 [[*HOOP*, (*hóp* or *hóp*), *v. a.* [*i.* *HOOPED*; *pp.* *HOOPING*, *HOOPED*.] To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle.—(*hóp*) To drive with a shout; to whoop.
HÓOP, *v. n.* To shout; to make an outcry. See *WHOOP*.
 [[*HOOPER*, *n.* One who hoops:—a bird; a name of the wild swan.
 [[*HÓOP'ING-CÓUGH*! (*hóp'ing-kóf*) *n.* A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; pertussis. See *WHOOPING-COUGH*.
HÓOP'ÓÓ, or *HÓOP'ÓE*, *n.* [*Yuppa*, L.] A bird, called also the *hoop*, of the class of *picæ*. *Ray.*
HÓOT, *n.* [*hwt*, Welsh.] [*i.* *HOOTED*; *pp.* *HOOTING*, *HOOTED*.] To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl; to shout.
HÓOT, *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts. *Shak.*
HÓOT, *n.* A shout in contempt; clamor; noise.
HÓOT'ING, *n.* A shout; a clamor. *Cutgrave.*
HÓOVE, ** n.* A disease of cattle, by which the stomach or paunch is inflated. *P. Cyc.*
HÓP, *v. n.* [*i.* *HOPPED*; *pp.* *HOPPING*, *HOPPED*.] To dance; to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to limp.
HÓP, *v. a.* To impregnate with hops; to miltimate.
HÓP, *n.* A dance; a jump; a leap; a jump on one leg.
HÓP, *n.* [*hop*, D.] A plant, and its flower, which is used in brewing, to give a flavor to malt liquors.
HÓP'BIND, *n.* The stem of the hop. *Blackstone.*
HÓPE, *n.* Expectation of good; desire joined with belief; anticipation; trust; confidence; that which gives hope; the object of hope. [† A sloping plain between ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth*.]
HÓPE, *v. n.* [*i.* *HOPED*; *pp.* *HOPING*, *HOPED*.] To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in another.
HÓPE, *v. a.* To expect with desire. *Heb.*
HÓPE'FUL, *a.* Full of hope; giving hope; promising good; encouraging.
HÓPE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a hopeful manner; with hope.
HÓPE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being hopeful.
HÓPE'LESS, *a.* Being without hope; despairing; desperate; giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.
HÓPE'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a hopeless manner.
HÓPE'LESS-NESS, ** n.* The state of being hopeless. *Morc.*
HÓP'ER, *n.* One who hopes. *Swift.*
HÓP-GÁRD-DEN, (*hóp'gar-dn*) *n.* A garden for hops.
HÓP-GRÓUND, ** n.* Land appropriated to hops; *hop-yard*.
Miller.
HÓP'ING-LY, *ad.* With hope. *Hammond.*
HÓP'ITE, ** n.* [*Min.*] A transparent, light-colored mineral.
Dana.
HÓP'ITE, ** n.* [*ἡπίτης*.] A kind of Greek soldier. *Brande.*
HÓP-OAST, (*hóp'óst*) *n.* A kiln for drying hops.
HÓP'PER, *n.* One who hops:—the box frame or funnel for supplying corn to a mill, fuel to a close furnace, &c.:—a basket for carrying seed;—sometimes written *hoppet*. *Grose.*
HÓP'PERS, *n. pl.* [Commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.
HÓP-PICK-ER, *n.* One who gathers hops.
HÓP'PING, *n.* A dance; act of leaping.
HÓP'PLE, *v. a.* To tie the feet together. *Grose.*
HÓP'PÓ, ** n.* [*China*] A collector; a tribunal that has in charge the collection of the revenue of the government, derived from navigation and trade. *Ljungstedt.*
HÓP-PÓLE, *n.* The pole which supports the hop.
HÓP'SCÓTCH, *n.* A game. See *HOPPESS*.
HÓP-YARD, *n.* Ground in which hops are planted.
HÓ'RAL, *a.* Relating to an hour; horary.
HÓ'RAL-LY, *ad.* By the hour; hourly. *Cockeram.*
HÓ'RA-RY, [*hó'ra-re*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *hó'a-re*, *Sm.*] [*horarius*, L.] Relating to an hour; continuing an hour.
HÓRDE, (*hord*) *n.* [*Tartarian*.] A migratory nation, or body of men, like the Tartars; a clan; a migratory crew.
HÓR'DE-INE, ** n.* A modification of starch, containing about 55 per cent. of barley meal. *Proust.*
HÓR-DE'Q-L'UM, ** n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A tumor on the eyelid; a sty. *Brande.*
 †*HÓRE*, or *HÓORE*, *n.* The old word for *whore*.
HÓRE'HÓUND, ** n.* A plant or herb. *Farm. Ency.* See *HOAR-HOUND*.
HÓ-RÍ'ZON, [*hó-rí'zun*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *hó-rí'zun* or *hó'r'e-zun*, *P.*; *hó'r'e-zon* or *hó-rí'zun*, *Wh.*] *n.* [*ὁρίζων*.] The line that terminates the view, when the eye is carried round in a level direction; this is called the *sensible horizon*. The *rational horizon* is an imaginary great circle, whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir. It divides the globe or sphere into two equal parts or hemispheres.
HÓ-RÍ-ZON or *a.* Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon; on a level; at right angles to a perpendicular.
HÓR-I-ZON-TÁL'I-TY, ** n.* The state of being horizontal. *Phil. Jour.*

HÓR-I-ZÓN-TÁL-LY, *ad.* In a horizontal manner.
HÓRN, *n.* The hard, pointed substance which grows on the heads of some quadrupeds; an antler; something made of horn; something pointed or like a horn:—a brass musical wind instrument, of a spiral form:—a feather of an insect:—an imaginary antler of a cuckold.
HÓRN, *v. a.* To bestow horns upon. *B. Jonson.*
HÓRN'BEAK, *n.*
HÓRN'FISH, *n.* The gar-fish. *Ainsworth.*
HÓRN'BEAM, *n.* A tree, of which the timber is very tough.
HÓRN'BEAST, ** n.* An animal that has horns. *Shak.*
HÓRN'BILL, ** n.* A bird whose bill has a protuberance resembling a horn. *Crabb.*
HÓRN'BLÉNDE, ** n.* [*Min.*] A simple mineral, of a dark green or black color, abounding in oxide of iron, and found in trap-rock. *Lyell.*
HÓRN'BLÉNDE-SCHÍST, ** n.* [*Min.*] A slaty variety of hornblende. *Brande.*
HÓRN-BLÉN'DIC, ** a.* Relating to or containing hornblende. *P. Cyc.*
HÓRN'BLOW-ER, *n.* One who blows a horn.
HÓRN'BOOK, (*-bók*) *n.* The first book of children, which used to be covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.
HÓRN'BÜG, ** n.* A kind of beetle. *Farm. Ency.*
HÓRN'ED, *a.* Furnished with, or shaped like, a horn.
HÓRN'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being horned. *Brande.*
HÓRN'ED-PÓP'PY, ** n.* A plant and handsome flower. *Farm. Ency.*
HÓRN'ER, *n.* One who works or deals in horn.
HÓR'NET, *n.* A large, stinging insect of the wasp kind.
HÓR'NET-FLY, ** n.* A large sort of fly. *Hill.*
HÓR'NET, (*-fít*) *a.* Having horny feet or hoofs.
HÓRN'I-FY, *v. a.* To bestow horns upon. *Beaumont & Fl.*
HÓR'ING, *n.* Appearance of the moon increasing. *Gregory.*—(*Scotch law*) An execution or distress on goods and chattels. *Jamieson.*
HÓRN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat resembling horn; horny.
HÓRN'LESS, *a.* Having no horns.
HÓRN'LET, ** n.* A little horn. *Sir W. Jones.*
HÓRN'MÁD, ** n.* A mad from matrimony; frantic. *Shak.*
HÓRN'MÁK-ER, ** n.* A maker of horns, or of cuckolds. *Shak.*
HÓRN'ÓWL, *n.* A kind of owl. *Ainsworth.*
HÓRN'PIPE, *n.* A Welsh wind instrument; a kind of pipe a tune; a characteristic British dance.
HÓRN'SHÁV-ING, *n. pl.* The scrapings of horn or of hartshorn.
HÓRN'SIL-VER, ** n.* [*Min.*] A white or brownish mineral, sectile like wax or horn; an ore of silver. *Ure.*
HÓRN'SPÓON, *n.* A spoon made of horn. *B. Jonson.*
HÓRN'STONE, *n.* A variety of flint, called also *chert*.
HÓRN'WORK, (*-wúrk*) *n.* A work, in fortification, having angular points or horns.
HÓRN'WORT, (*-wúrt*) *n.* A genus of water plants. *Farm. Ency.*
HÓR'NY, *a.* Made of horn; resembling horn; hard.—*Horny frog*, the prominence in the hollow of a horse's foot. *Lockhart.*
HÓ-RÓG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of constructing dials, or drawing hour lines:—an account of the hours.
HÓR'O-LÓGE, [*hó'r'ól-jé*, *W. P. F. K. Sm.*; *hó'r'ól-jé*, *J. E. Ja.*; *hó'r'ól-jé*, *S.*] *n.* A clock, a watch, or other machine for measuring time. *Shak.*
HÓR-O-LÓG'I-CÁL, ** a.* Relating to a clock, or horology. *Blackstone.*
HÓR-O-LÓ-GI-ÓG'RA-PHER, ** n.* A clock or dial maker. *Maunder.*
HÓR-O-LÓ-GI-Q-GRÁPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling.
HÓR-O-LÓ-GI-ÓG'RA-PHY, *n.* An account of instruments that tell the hours; also, the art of constructing dials; horography.
HÓR-ÓL-Q-GY, [*hó-ról'q-jé*, *W. P. Ja.*; *hó'r'ól-q-jé*, *S. K.*; *hó'r'ól-q-jé*, *S.*] *n.* An explanation of the method of measuring hours; the art of constructing time-pieces; a time-piece; a clock; a watch.
HÓR-ÓM'E-TER, ** n.* An instrument to measure hours. *Maunder.*
HÓR-ÓM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring hours.
HÓR-ÓP'TER, ** n.* [*Optics*] A right line drawn through the point of concourse, parallel to that which joins the centre of the eye. *Crabb.*
HÓR-Q-SCÓPE, *n.* [*Astrol.*] Observation of the aspect of the heavenly bodies, at the hour of birth, or any particular moment.
HÓR'OS-CÓ-PER, ** n.* One versed in horoscopy. *Shaftebury.*
HÓR'OS'CO-PÍST, ** n.* *bury.*
HÓR'OS'CO-PY, ** n.* Observation of the planets at the time of birth; horoscope. *Hobbes.*
HÓR'RENT, *a.* Pointed outwards; bristled or standing on end with terror. *Milton*. [R.]
HÓR'RÍ-BLE, (*hó'r're-bl*) *a.* Exciting horror; dreadful; terrible; frightful; horrid; shocking; hideous; enormous.
HÓR'RÍ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being horrible. *Cranner*
HÓR'RÍ-BLY, *ad.* In a horrible manner.

HÖR'RID, *a.* [*horridus*, L.] [Rugged; rough. *Dryden*.]—Frightful; hideous; dreadful; shocking; enormous; offensive; unpleasing; horrible.

HÖR'RID-LY, *ad.* In a horrid manner. *Shak.*

HÖR'RIP-NÉSS, *n.* Hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*

HÖR'RIF[C], *a.* [*horrificus*, L.] Causing horror; terrible.

HÖR'RIF-YÉ,* *v. a.* [i. HORRIFIED; *pp.* HORRIFYING, HORRIFIED.] To impress with dread or horror. *Ec. Rev.*

HÖR-RIP-LÄ'TION,* *n.* [from *horripilo*, L.] The standing of the hair on end; a shuddering sensation. *Brande.*

HÖR-RIS/O-NOÛS, *a.* [*horrisonus*, L.] Sounding dreadfully. *Bailey.*

HÖR'ROR, *n.* [*horror*, L.; *horreur*, Fr.] The passion produced by terrible and hateful objects; terror mixed with detestation; dreadful thoughts or sensations; gloom; dreariness; a shuddering; dread.

HORS DE COMBAT,* (hör'dé-köm-bät') [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.

HÖRSE, *n.* A well-known animal, used for draught, for burden, and for riding with the use of a saddle:—cavalry, or soldiers on horseback:—a frame or machine by which something is supported, as garments; the paper of a printer, &c.:—a constellation.—(*Naut.*) A foot-rope, to support the feet of seamen while leaning over a yard or boom to furl the sail.—*To take horse*, to set out to ride. *Addison*.—It is used in composition, often to denote something large or coarse.

HÖRSE, *v. a.* [i. HORSED; *pp.* HORING, HORSED.] To mount upon a horse; to carry on the back; to furnish with a horse or horses; to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HÖRSE, *v. n.* To get on horseback. *Shelton.*

HÖRSE'BACK, *n.* The back of a horse; riding posture; the state of being on a horse.

HÖRSE'BÄR-RACKS,* *n. pl.* Barracks for cavalry. *Booth.*

HÖRSE'BÉAN, *n.* A bean, usually given to horses.

HÖRSE'BÖCK, *n.* A block or stage used in mounting a horse.

HÖRSE'BÖAT, *n.* A boat moved by horses, or to convey horses.

HÖRSE'BÖY, *n.* A boy who takes care of horses; a groom.

HÖRSE'BRÄM-BLE, *n.* A species of brier; wild rose. *Grass.*

HÖRSE'BREÄK-ER, *n.* A tamer of horses.

HÖRSE'CHRÉST-NÛT, *n.* A handsome flowering tree and its nut.

HÖRSE'CLÖTH,* *n.* An ornamental cloth for a horse. *Steele.*

HÖRSE'CÖURS-ER, *n.* One who runs or deals in horses.

HÖRSE'CRÄB, *n.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HÖRSE'CÛM-BER, *n.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

HÖRSE'DÉAL-ER,* *n.* One who deals in horses. *Booth.*

HÖRSE'DÖC-TÖR,* *n.* One who cures horses. *Booth.*

HÖRSE'DRÉNCH, *n.* Physic for a horse. *Shak.*

HÖRSE'DÜNG, *n.* The excrement of horses. *Peacham.*

HÖRSE'EM-MÉT, *n.* A large kind of emmet.

HÖRSE'FACE, *n.* A large and indelicate face.

HÖRSE'FAIR,* *n.* A place where horses are sold. *Jones.*

HÖRSE'FLÉSH, *n.* The flesh of horses. *Bacon.*

HÖRSE'FLY, *n.* A fly that stings horses.

HÖRSE'FOOT, (-füt) *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HÖRSE'GÜÄRDS, (-gärdz) *n. pl.* A body of cavalry forming the king of England's life-guard.

HÖRSE'HAIR, *n.* The hair of horses. *Dryden.*

HÖRSE'HEËL, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HÖRSE'HÖE,* *n.* A sort of hoe or harrow drawn by a horse. *Loudon.*

HÖRSE'JÖCK-EY,* *n.* One who trains, rides, or deals in horses. *Booth.*

HÖRSE'JÖCK'EY-SHIP,* *n.* The state or quality of a horsejockey. *Knöz.*

HÖRSE'KEÉP-ER, *n.* One employed to take care of horses.

HÖRSE'KNÄVE, (-näv) *n.* A groom. *Gower.*

HÖRSE'LAUGH, (-läf) *n.* A loud, rude laugh.

HÖRSE'LÉCH, *n.* A leech that bites horses:—a farrier.

HÖRSE-LÉCH'E-RY,* *n.* The art of curing the diseases of horses. *Crabb.*

HÖRSE'LIT-TÉR, *n.* A carriage hung upon poles and borne by and between two horses.

HÖRSE'LOAD, *n.* As much as a horse can carry.

HÖRSE'LY, *a.* Relating to a horse. *Chaucer.*

HÖRSE'MÄCK'ER-FL,* *n.* A species of fish; the scad. *Booth.*

HÖRSE'MÄN, *n.*; *pl.* HORSEMEN. One skilled in riding; a rider; a man on horseback; a mounted man:—a variety of pigeon.

HÖRSE'MÄN-SHIP, *n.* The art of riding or of managing a horse.

HÖRSE'MÄR-TÉN, *n.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

HÖRSE'MÄTCH, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HÖRSE'MÉAT, *n.* Food for horses; provender. *Bacon.*

HÖRSE'MÉLL, *n.* A mill turned by a horse. *Barret.*

HÖRSE-MIL/LIN-ER, *n.* One who supplies ribbons or other decorations for horses. *Pegge.*

HÖRSE'MINT, *n.* A large, coarse, wild mint.

HÖRSE'MÜS-GLE, (-sl) *n.* A large muscle. *Bacon.*

HÖRSE'NÄIL,* *n.* A nail for the shoe of a horse. *Congreve.*

HÖRSE'PÄTCH,* *n.* A path for horses; a towing path. *Booth.*

HÖRSE'PLAY, *n.* Coarse, rough play. *Dryden.*

HÖRSE'PÖND, *n.* A pond for horses.

HÖRSE-PÖW-ER,* *n.* (*Mech.*) The power or strength of a horse in draught.—The force of a horse diminishes as his speed increases. *Prof. Leslie* gives the following proportions.—If, when his velocity is at 2 miles an hour, his force is represented at 100, his force, at 3 miles an hour, will be 81; at 4 miles, 64; at 5 miles, 49; and at 6 miles, 36. *Grier*.—(*Steam Engine*) The weight which a horse is capable of raising to a given height in a given time, estimated by Watt at 32,000 pounds avoirdupois, lifted to the height of one foot in a minute. *Brande.*

HÖRSE'RÄC,* *n.* A match of horses in running.

HÖRSE'RÄC-ING,* *n.* The act of matching horses in running. *Garrick.*

HÖRSE-RÄD'ISH, *n.* A root acrid and biting, often eaten as a condiment and an ingredient in sauces.

HÖRSE'RÄKE,* *n.* A large rake drawn by a horse. *Loudon.*

HÖRSE'SHÖE, (-shü) *n.* A plate of iron nailed to the foot of a horse:—an herb.—(*Fort.*) A work of a round or oval form.

HÖRSE'SHÖE,* *a.* Having the form of a horseshoe; as, "a horseshoe magnet," or "horseshoe-crab." *Loudon.*

HÖRSE'SHÖE-HEAD, *n.* A disease in infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open; the opposite to *head-mould-shot*.

HÖRSE'STEAL-ER, *n.* A thief who steals horses. *Shak.*

HÖRSE'STEAL-ING,* *n.* The crime of stealing horses. *Booth.*

HÖRSE-STING-ER, *n.* The dragon-fly. *Todd.*

HÖRSE-TÄIL, (-täil) *n.* A perennial plant; scouring rush.

HÖRSE-THEF,* *n.* One who steals horses. *Booth.*

HÖRSE'TÖNGUE, (-tüng) *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HÖRSE'WÄY, *n.* A broad way by which horses may travel.

HÖRSE'WHIP, *n.* A whip to strike a horse with.

HÖRSE'WHIP, *v. a.* [i. HORSEWHIPPED; *pp.* HORSEWHIPPING, HORSEWHIPPED.] To strike or lash with a horsewhip.

HÖRSE'WÖM-ÄN,* (-wöm-än) *n.* A woman who rides on a horse. *Genl. Mag.*

HÖR'SY,* *a.* Relating to or like a horse. *Spenser.*

HÖR-TÄ'TION, *a.* [*hortatio*, L.] Exhortation.

HÖR-TÄ-TIVE, *n.* [*hortor*, L.] Exhortation; incitement.

HÖR-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* Encouraging; hortatory. *Bullockar.*

HÖR-TÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Implying exhortation; persuasive; encouraging; animating; advising.

HÖR-TÉN'SIAL, *a.* [*hortensis*, L.] Fit for a garden. *Evelyn.*

HÖR-TIC'U-LIST,* *n.* A horticulturist. *Dodslay.*

HÖR-TIC'U-LY-RAL, *a.* Relating to horticulture.

HÖR-TIC'U-LTÛRE, (hör-te-kült'yur) *n.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, L.] The culture or cultivation of kitchen gardens and orchards; gardening.

HÖR-TIC'U-LTÛR-IST, *n.* One who is versed in horticulture; a gardener.

HÖR-TÛ-LÄN, (hört'yü-län) *a.* Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*

HÖR-TÛS SIC'UTS, *n.* [L.] A collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved in books or papers. *Johnson.*

HÖRTYÄRD, *n.* A garden of fruit-trees. *Sandys.*

HÖ-SÄN'NA, *n.* [Heb.] pl. HÖ-SÄN'NAŠ. An exclamation, literally signifying *Save now*; an exclamation of praise to God.

HÖSE, (hözn; *pl.* HÖSE, formerly HÖSEN.) Formerly used for breeches, or the whole lower part of a man's dress; now only for stockings:—a flexible tube for conveying water.

HÖ'SIER, (hözher) *n.* One who makes or sells stockings.

HÖ'SIER-Y,* (hözher-e) *n.* The trade of a hosier; the manufacture of stockings; stockings in general. *Pilkington.*

HÖS'PICE,* *n.* [Fr.] A sort of hospital for monks. *Southey.*

HÖS'PI-TÄ-BLE, (hös'pe-tä-bl) *a.* [*hospitatis*, L.] Giving entertainment to strangers; attentive or kind to strangers.

HÖS'PI-TÄ-BLE NÉSS, *n.* Kindness to strangers.

HÖS'PI-TÄ-BLY, *ad.* In a hospitable manner; with kindness to strangers. *Prior.*

HÖS'PI-TÄGE, *n.* [*hospitium*, L.] Hospitality. *Spenser.*

HÖS'PI-TÄL, (hös'pe-täl, *P. Ja. Sm. Wb. Kenrick*; hös'pe-täl, *W. E. F. K. R.*; hös'pe-täl, *S. J. J.*) [*hospitatis*, L.] A building in which provision is made for the sick, the wounded, lunatics, or other unfortunate persons.

HÖS'PI-TÄL, *a.* Kind to strangers; hospitable. *Hovell.*

HÖS-PI-TÄL'Y-TY, *n.* Quality of being hospitable; the practice of entertaining strangers; attention or kindness to strangers.

HÖS'PI-TÄL-ER, *n.* [*hospitater*, Fr.] One of a religious community whose office it was to relieve the poor, &c. *Chaucer.* A knight of a religious order; usually spoken of the Knights of Malta. *Fuller.*

HÖS'PI-TÄTE, *v. n.* [*hospitor*, L.] To reside as a guest. *Greiv.*

HÖS'PI-TÄTE, *v. a.* To entertain as a host. *Cockeram.*

HÖS-PY'TY-EM,* (hös-pish'e-im) *n.* [L.] (*Law*) An inn of court.—A monastery; an inn for entertaining travellers. *Hamilton.*

HÖS'PÖ-DÄR,* *n.* The lieutenant or governor of Moldavia

or Wallachia, appointed by the Porte or the sultan of Turkey, since 1829, for life. *Branda*.

HÖST, *n.* [*hoste*, old Fr.; *hospes*, L.] One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn.— [*hostia*, L.] An army; a great number.— [*hostia*, L.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Roman Catholic church; the consecrated wafer.

†**HÖST**, *v. n.* To take up entertainment. *Shak.* To encounter in battle. *Milton.* To muster.

†**HÖST**, *v. a.* To give entertainment to another. *Spenser.*

HÖST'**AGE**, *n.* [*hostage*, old Fr.] One given in pledge as security for the performance of certain conditions.

†**HÖS**'**TEL'**, (*hö-tél'*) *n.* [old Fr.] Now written *hotel*. See **HOTEL**.

HÖS'**TEL**'**ER**, (*hö's/sl-er*) *n.* See **HOTLER**.

HÖS'**TEL**'**RY**, (*hö'tel-rē* or *hö's'tel-rē*) *n.* [*hostel*, *hostelerie*, old Fr.] An inn; a hotel. *Chaucer.* [Obsolete or local.] See **HOTLERY**.

HÖS'**T**'**ESS**, *n.* [*hostesse*, old Fr.] A female host; a landlady; a woman who keeps a house of public entertainment.

HÖS'**T**'**ESS**'**SHIP**, *n.* The character or state of a hostess. *Shak.*

†**HÖS**'**T**'**IE**, (*hö's'te*) *n.* [Fr.; *hostia*, L.] The consecrated wafer; host. *Burnet.*

†**HÖS**'**T**'**ILE**, (*hö's'til*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *hö's'til*, *Ja.*) *a.* [*hostilis*, L.] Adverse; inimical; repugnant; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

†**HÖS**'**T**'**ILE**'**LY**, *ad.* In a hostile manner.

HÖS'**T**'**IL**'**TY**, *n.* [*hostilité*, Fr.] The practice of war; the practice of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war; enmity; animosity.

HÖS'**T**'**R**'**LIZE**, *v. a.* To make an enemy. *Seward.* [R.]

†**HÖS**'**T**'**ING**, *n.* An assemblage of armed men; a muster. *Spenser.*

HÖS'**T**'**LER**, (*hö's'ter*) [*ös'ter*, *S. W. J. E. F. Sm.*; *öst'ter*, *P. Ja. K. R.*; *hö's'ter*, *Wb.*] *n.* One who has the care of horses at an inn or stable.

HÖS'**T**'**LE**'**RY**, (*hö'tl-rē* or *hö's'tl-rē*) *n.* An inn. [Used in Cornwall, England.]

HÖS'**T**'**LESS**, *a.* [†Inhospital. *Spenser.*]— Without a host.

HÖS'**T**'**RY**, *n.* [*hosterie*, Fr.] A lodging-house. *Howell.* A place where the horses of guests are kept. *Dryden.* [R.]

HÖT, *a.* Having the power to excite the sense of heat; having heat; contrary to *cold*; fiery; burning; lustful; violent; furious; ardent; vehement; eager; pungent; acrid.

†**HÖT**, †**HÖTE**, †**HÖT**'**TEN**, *pret.* of the old verb *hight*. Named. *Spenser.* Was named or called. *Gower.*

HÖT'**B**'**ED**, *n.* A bed of earth made of horse-dung, tanner's bark, or leaves, and earth, and covered with glass, for rearing early plants.

HÖT'**B**'**R**'**A**'**IN**'**ED**, (*hö't/b'ränd*) *a.* Violent; vehement; furious.

HÖT'**C**'**H**'**P**'**ÖT**, (*n.* [*hoetchpot*, old Fr.] (*Law*) A mixture

HÖT'**C**'**H**'**P**'**ÖT**'**CH**, } or mingling of hands of several tenures, for the equal division of them. *Littleton.*— A mingled hash; a mixture. *Camden.*— A commixture; a hedge-podge. See **HODGE-PODGE**.

HÖT'**C**'**ÖC**'**K**'**LES**, (*hö't/hök-klz*) *n. pl.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

HÖ'**T**'**EL**', *n.* [Fr.] A superior lodging-house with the accommodations of an inn; a genteel inn; a public house; an inn.

HÖTEL **DIEU**,* (*hö-tél'déu'*) [Fr.] A hospital. *Cyc.*

HÖT'**F**'**L**'**ÖE**,* *n.* An apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which padded and printed calicoes are dried hard. *Ure.*

HÖT'**H**'**E**'**A**'**D**'**E**'**D**, (*hö't/höd-éd*) *a.* Vehement; violent; passionate. *Arbutnot.*

HÖT'**H**'**Ö**'**S**'**E**, *n.* A house or enclosure kept warm for rearing tender plants and ripening fruits. [†A bathing-house. *Shak.* A brothel. *B. Jonson.*]

HÖT'**L**'**I**'**V**'**E**'**R**'**E**'**D**,* (-*erd*) *a.* Of irascible temper. *Milton.*

HÖT'**L**'**P**'**L**', *ad.* In a hot manner; with heat.

HÖT'**M**'**Ö**'**T**'**H**'**E**'**D**, (*hö't/möüthd*) *a.* Headstrong; unruly.

HÖT'**N**'**E**'**S**'**S**, *n.* State of being hot; vengeance.

HÖT'**P**'**R**'**E**'**S**'**S**,* *v. a.* [† *HOT* PRESSED; *pp.* *HOT* PRESSING, *HOT* PRESSED.] To press paper, &c. between hot plates. *Francis.*

HÖT'**P**'**R**'**E**'**S**'**S**'**I**'**N**'**G**,* *n.* The art of pressing between hot metal plates. *Booth.*

HÖT'**S**'**P**'**Ü**'**R**, *n.* A man violent, passionate, and precipitate:— a kind of pea, of speedy growth.

HÖT'**S**'**P**'**Ü**'**R**, *a.* Violent; impetuous. *Spenser.* [R.]

HÖT'**S**'**P**'**Ü**'**R**'**E**'**D**, (*hö't/spürd*) *a.* Vehement; rash. *Peacham.*

HÖT'**T**'**E**'**N**'**T**'**Ö**'**T**, (*hö't/tn-töt*) *n.* A savage native of the south of Africa. *Addison.*

HÖT'**T**'**E**'**N**'**T**'**Ö**'**T**'**C**'**H**'**E**'**R**'**R**'**Y**, *n.* A plant. *Chambers.*

HÖT'**W**'**A**'**L**'**L**,* *n.* (*Hort.*) A wall for the growth of fruit-trees, which is heated in severe weather. *Brande.*

HÖU'**D**'**A**'**H**,* *n.* A seat to fix on an elephant's or a camel's back, to accommodate riders. *Macintosh.*

||**HÖUGH**'**E**'**R**,* (*hök'er*) *n.* One who houghs or hamstringings *Swift*.

HÖÜ'**L**'**E**'**T**, *n.* See **HOWLER**.

†**HÖÜ**'**L**'**T**, (*hö't*) *n.* A small wood. *Fairfax.*

HÖÜ'**N**'**D**, *n.* A species of dog used in the chase.

HÖÜ'**N**'**D**, *v. a.* To set on the chase; to hunt. *Bp. Bramhall.*

HÖÜ'**N**'**D**'**F**'**I**'**S**'**H**, *n.* A kind of shark. *Ainsworth.*

HÖÜ'**N**'**D**'**S**'**T**'**Ö**'**N**'**G**'**U**'**E**, (*höändz'tüing*) *n.* A variety of several varieties.

HÖÜ'**N**'**D**'**T**'**R**'**E**'**E**, *n.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*

HÖÜ'**R**, (*höp*) *n.* The hoopoe.

HÖÜ'**R**, (*hö'r*) *n.* [*heure*, Fr.; *hora*, L.] The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

HÖÜ'**R**'**-G**'**L**'**A**'**S**'**S**, (*hö'r/gläs*) *n.* A glass filled with sand for measuring time or hours.

HÖÜ'**R**'**-H**'**A**'**N**'**D**, (*hö'r/händ*) *n.* That part of a clock or watch which points out the hour.

HÖÜ'**R**'**J**, [*hö'r'e*, *Ja. Sm.*; *hö're* or *höü're*, *K.*] *n. pl.* **HOUR**-ES. Among Mahometans, a beautiful virgin or nymph of paradise.

HÖÜ'**R**'**-L**'**I**'**N**'**E**,* (*hö'r/lin*) *n.* A line that marks the hour. *Ash.*

HÖÜ'**R**'**L**'**Y**, (*hö'r/le*) *a.* Happening every hour; frequent.

HÖÜ'**R**'**L**'**Y**, (*hö'r/le*) *ad.* Every hour; frequently.

HÖÜ'**R**'**-P**'**L**'**A**'**T**'**E**, (*hö'r/plät*) *n.* The dial-plate on which the hours pointed out by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HÖÜ'**S**'**A**'**G**'**E**, *n.* (*Law*) A fee paid for keeping goods in a house.

†**HÖÜ**'**S**'**A**'**L**, *a.* Domestic. *Cotgrave.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**, (*höüa*) *n.*; *pl.* **HÖÜ**'**S**'**E**'**S**. A sheltered place of human abode; a sheltered place; an abode; a habitation; a dwelling; a domicile:— a hotel:— the place of a religious or academical institution; college:— manner of living; the table:— astrological station of a planet:— a family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; lineage; race; a household:— a legislative body.— *House of correction*, a house for confining and punishing disorderly persons.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**, *v. a.* [† *HÖUSED*; *pp.* *HÖUSING*, *HÖUSED*.] To harbor; to admit to residence; to shelter; to keep under a roof; to invite to shelter.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**, (*höüze*) *v. n.* To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside; to have an astrological station.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**B**'**O**'**A**'**T**, *n.* A boat with a covering in it, like a room.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**B**'**O**'**R**'**E**, *n.* (*Law*) An allowance of timber or wood for the repair of a house and the supply of fuel.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**B**'**R**'**E**'**A**'**K**'**E**'**R**, *n.* (*Law*) A robber or thief who forcibly enters a house, especially by daylight.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**B**'**R**'**E**'**A**'**K**'**I**'**N**'**G**, *n.* The crime of forcibly entering a house, especially by daylight. See **BUCLARY**.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-C**'**R**'**I**'**C**'**K**'**E**'**T**,* *n.* A cricket which infests houses. *Crabb.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-D**'**O**'**G**, *n.* A dog kept to guard a house. *Addison.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**H**'**Ö**'**L**'**D**, *n.* A family living together; family life.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**H**'**Ö**'**L**'**D**,* *a.* Domestic; belonging to the house. *Milton.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**H**'**Ö**'**L**'**D**'**-B**'**R**'**E**'**A**'**D**, *n.* Bread made in the family.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**H**'**Ö**'**L**'**D**'**-E**'**R**, *n.* The occupier of a house; the master of a family.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**H**'**Ö**'**L**'**D**'**-S**'**T**'**Ü**'**F**'**F**, *n.* The furniture of a house.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**K**'**E**'**E**'**P**'**-E**'**R**, *n.* Householder. *Locke.* One who keeps a house; one who lives much at home:— a woman or female servant who has the chief care of a family.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**K**'**E**'**E**'**P**'**-I**'**N**'**G**, *n.* The management of a household.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**K**'**E**'**E**'**P**'**-I**'**N**'**G**, *a.* Domestic; useful to a family.

†**HÖÜ**'**S**'**E**'**L**, *n.* The holy eucharist. *Chaucer.*

†**HÖÜ**'**S**'**E**'**L**, *v. a.* To give or receive the eucharist. *Chaucer.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**L**'**A**'**M**'**B**, (*-äm*) *n.* A lamb fed in the house.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**L**'**E**'**E**'**K**, *n.* A plant, of several varieties, very tenacious of life; *sempervivum*.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**L**'**E**'**S**'**S**, *a.* Wanting a house or abode.

†**HÖÜ**'**S**'**E**'**L**'**I**'**N**'**G**,* *a.* Sacramental. *Spenser.* See **HÖUSLING**.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**M**'**A**'**I**'**D**, *a.* A female mental servant.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-P**'**A**'**I**'**N**'**T**'**E**'**R**,* *n.* One who paints houses. *Ash.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-P**'**I**'**P**'**-E**'**O**'**N**, (-*pid-jin*) *n.* A tame pigeon.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**R**'**A**'**I**'**S**'**-E**'**R**, *n.* One who raises a house.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-R**'**E**'**N**'**T**,* *n.* Rent paid for the use of a house. *Jodrell.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**R**'**Ö**'**D**'**O**'**M**, *n.* Space or room in a house.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-R**'**Ö**'**L**'**E**,* *n.* Domestic rule or authority. *Milton.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-S**'**E**'**R**'**-V**'**A**'**N**'**T**,* *n.* A domestic servant. *Boswell.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-S**'**N**'**A**'**I**'**L**, *n.* A kind of snail.

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-S**'**P**'**A**'**R**'**-R**'**O**'**W**,* *n.* A species of sparrow. *Goldsmith.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-S**'**P**'**I**'**-E**'**R**,* *n.* A spider that infests houses. *Hill*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-S**'**T**'**E**'**W**'**-A**'**R**'**D**,* *n.* A domestic employed in the care and management of a family. *Johnson.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-S**'**W**'**A**'**L**'**-L**'**O**'**W**,* (-*swöl-lo*) *n.* A species of swallow. *Pennant.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-T**'**Ö**'**P**,* *n.* The top or summit of a house. *Milton.*

HÖÜ'**S**'**E**'**-W**'**A**'**R**'**M**'**-I**'**N**'**G**, *n.* Act of warming a house; a feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.

||**HÖÜ**'**S**'**E**'**W**'**I**'**F**'**E**, (*höü'wif* or *höü's/wif*) [*höü'wif*, *S. W. F. K. Sm.*; *höü'zif*, *P. J. E. Ja.*; *höü's/wif*, *Wb.*] *n.* The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in

female business:—a little case or bag, for pins, needles, scissors, thread, &c. See *HUSWIFE*.

||HOUSE/WIFE-LY, *a.* Relating to domestic economy; economical; thrifty.

||HOUSE/WIFE-LY, *ad.* Like a housewife.

||HOUSE/WIFE-RY, *n.* Domestic or female business or economy; management becoming the mistress of a family.

HÖUSE/WRIGHT, (-rit) *n.* A builder; an architect.

HÖUSE/ING, *n.* A covering; a horse-cloth or a saddle-cloth. [Houses collectively. *Grundt.*]—(*Arch.*) The space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of another.

||HÖUSE/LING, *a.* Sacramental, alluding to the marriages of antiquity; as, the *housing* fire. *Spenser.*

HÖÜSS, *n.* A saddle-cloth; housing. *Dryden.*

HÖÜS-TÖ/NFA,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; a flower. *Craib.*

HÖVE,* *n.* A disease of sheep; wind colic. *Loudon.*

HÖVE, *i.* from *Heave*. See *HEAVE*.

||HÖVE, *v. n.* To hover about; to halt; to loiter. *Gower.*

HÖV'EL, *n.* A shed or place for ploughs, carts, &c.; a shelter; a mean habitation; a cottage.

HÖV'EL, *v. a.* To shelter in a hovel. *Shak.*

||HÖV'EN, (-vn) *p.* from *Heave*. *Tusser*. See *HEAVE*.

||HÖV'ER, [hü'ver, *W. J. F. Sm. Kenrick, Elphinston*; höv'er, *S. P. E. Ja. K. R.*] *v. n.* [*hövio*, Welsh, *to hang over*]. [*i.* *HOVERED*; *pp.* *HOVERING*, *HOVERED*.] To hang fluttering in the air overhead; to wander about one place.

||HÖV'ER, *n.* A protection; a shelter by hanging over. *Carro.*

||HÖV'ER-ER,* *n.* He or that which hovers. *Chapman.*

||HÖV'ER-GRÖUND, *n.* Light ground. *Ray*. [*Local*, Eng.].

HÖW, *ad.* In what manner; to what degree; for what reason; by what means; in what state.—It is used interjectionally, interrogatively, and argumentatively.

||HÖW'BE, *ad.* Same as *howbeit*. *Spenser.*

||HÖW-BE'IT, *ad.* [*how be it*.] Nevertheless; yet. *Hooker.*

HÖW'DY, *n.* A midwife. *Grose*. [*North of England*.]

HÖW'D'YE, (hö'd/de-y) [*contracted from How do ye?*] In what state is your health? *Pope*. [*Colloquial*.]

HÖW'EL,* *n.* A cooper's tool for smoothing the inside of a cask. *Proctor.*

HÖW-EV'ER, *ad.* In whatever manner or degree; at all events; at least; nevertheless; yet.

HÖW'ITZ, *n.* Same as *howitzer*. See *HOWITZER*.

HÖW'IT-ZER, (hö'it-zer, *K. Sm. Wb.*; hö'wit-zer, *Ja.*) *n.* A species of mortar, or piece of ordnance, of iron or brass.

HÖW'KER, *n.* A sort of Dutch vessel, carrying from fifty to two hundred tons. *Chambers.*

HÖWL, (hö'l) *v. n.* [*huglen*, D.; *ululo*, L.] [*i.* *HOWLED*; *pp.* *HOWLING*, *HOWLED*.] To cry, as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to make a loud cry.

HÖWL, *n.* The cry of a wolf or dog; a mournful cry.

HÖWL'ER, *n.* [*ululote*, Fr.] A bird of the owl kind.

HÖWL'ING, *n.* The cry of a wolf or dog; a loud noise.

HÖWL'ING,* *p. a.* Crying as a dog or wolf; vociferating.

HÖW'SÖ, *ad.* [*abbreviation of howsoever*.] Although. *Daniel.*

HÖW-SÖ-EV'ER, *ad.* In what manner soever; although; however. *Shak.* See *HOWEVER*.

||HÖWVE, *n.* The old word for a *hood*.

||HÖX, *v. a.* To hough; to hamstring. *Shak.*

HÖY, *n.* [*heu*, Fr.] A small vessel, having generally one mast.

HÖY, (höi) *interj.* [*hue*, Fr.] An exclamation or call; *stop! halt!*

HÜB,* *n.* A nave of a wheel; a mark to be thrown at; the hit of a weapon.—“Up to the hub,” as far as possible, or to the utmost. *Forby.*

HÜB'BÜB, *n.* A shout; a tumult; a riot; confusion. *Ld. Clarendon*. [*Vulgar*.]

HÜB-BÜB-BÖÖ, *n.* A cry or howling, as at an Irish funeral. *Hudibras*.

HÜCK, *v. n.* [*hucker*, or *hoecker*, Teut.] To haggle; to deal as a huckster. *Hales*. [*R.*]

HÜCK'A-BÄCK, *n.* A coarse kind of linen cloth, having the web alternately crossed, to produce an uneven surface.

||HÜCK'LE, (-kl) *n.* The hip. *Hudibras*.

HÜCK'LE-BÄCKED, (-bäkt) *a.* Crooked-backed.

HÜCK'LE-BER-RY,* *n.* A small shrub and its fruit; a small, globular, black, sweet fruit, common in many parts of the United States.—It resembles the *whortleberry* of England. *Bigelow*.

||HÜCK'LE-BÖNE, *n.* The hip-bone. *Gamm. Gurton*.

HÜCK'STER, *n.* [*hucker*, *hoecker*, Teut.] A retailer; a pedler; a trickster.

HÜCK'STER, *v. n.* To deal in petty bargains. *Swift*.

||HÜCK'STER, *v. a.* To expose to sale; to sell. *Milton*.

HÜCK'STER-AGE, *n.* The business of a huckster. *Milton*.

HÜCK'STER-ER, *n.* Same as *huckster*. *Swift*.

HÜCK'STER-ESS, *n.* A female huckster. *Sherwood*.

HÜD, *n.* The husk or shell of a nut.—*v. a.* To take off the husk or shell. *Grose*.

HÜD'DLE, (hü'di) *v. a.* [*hüdeln*, Ger.] [*i.* *HUDDLED*; *pp.* *HUDDLED*, *HUDDLED*.] To mangle; to put on in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.

HÜD'DLE, *v. n.* To come or press together in confusion.

HÜD'DLE, *n.* Crowd; tumult; confusion.

HÜD'DLER, *n.* [*händler*, Ger.] One who huddles; a bungler.

Cotgrave.

HÜD'DERÄS'TIC,* *a.* Being in the style of Hudibras; doggerel. *Maunder*.

HÜD'SON-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A dark-colored mineral. *Beck*.

HÜE, (hä) *n.* Color; dye; tint:—a clamor; a shouting, joined with *cry*. See *HUE-AND-CRY*.

HÜE-AND-CRY,* *n.* (*Law*) The common process of pursuing a felon; loud clamor. *Brande*.

HÜED, (hä'ed or hä'd) *a.* Colored. *Chaucer*.

HÜE'LESS,* *a.* Having no hue; colorless. *Butler*.

||HÜE'ER, *n.* One who calls out to others. *Carro*.

HÜFF, *n.* Swell of sudden anger or arrogance:—a bully *South*.

HÜFF, *v. a.* [*i.* *HUFFED*; *pp.* *HUFFING*, *HUFFED*.] To swell to puff; to beuffed; to treat with insolence. [*Vulgar*.]

HÜFF, *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to boast.

HÜFF,* *a.* Angry; buffish. *Gray*.

HÜFF'ER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully. *Hudibras*.

HÜFF'NESS, *n.* Arrogance; petulance; resentment. *Todd*.

HÜFF'ISH, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring. [*Low*.]

HÜFF'ISH-LY, *ad.* With arrogant petulance.

HÜFF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Petulance; arrogance.

HÜFF'Y,* *a.* Petulant; blustering; angry; being in ill humor. *Palmer*. [*Colloquial*.]

HÜG, *v. a.* [*i.* *HUGGED*; *pp.* *HUGGING*, *HUGGED*.] To press close in an embrace; to fondle; to treat with tenderness; to hold fast; to embrace; to clasp; to squeeze; to gripe:—to congratulate; used reciprocally, and followed by *one's self*, or *himself*, &c.

HÜG, *n.* Close embrace; a gripe in wrestling.

HÜGE, *a.* Vast; immense; very great; enormous, great, even to deformity or terribleness.

HÜGE'LY, *ad.* Immensely; enormously; greatly.

HÜGE'NESS, *n.* Enormous bulk; vast size or extent.

HÜGE'OTS, *a.* Vast; enormous. [*A low word*. R.]

HÜG'GER,* *n.* One who hugs or embraces. *Otway*.

HÜG'GER-MÜG-GER, *n.* Secrecy; by-place. *Spenser*. [*Low*.]

HÜG'GER-MÜG-GER,* *a.* Clandestine; poor; mean; confused. *Holloway*.

HÜG'GLE,* *v. a.* To hug. *Holland*.

HÜG'VE-NÖT, (hä'ge-nöt) *n.* One of the reformed religion in France; a French Calvinist. *Dryden*.

HÜG'VE-NÖT-ISM, (hä'ge-nöt-izm) *n.* The profession or principles of a Huguenot. *Sherwood*.

HÜG'Y, *v. a.* Vast; great; huge. *Dryden*. [*R.*]

||HÜG'Y, (häv'isher) *n.* [*huissier*, Fr.] An attendant; a door-keeper.—Now written *usher*. *B. Jonson*.

HÜKE, *n.* [*haque*, old Fr.] A cloak; a mantle. *Bacon*.

HÜLCH, *n.* A bunch; a bump; a hunch. *Cotgrave*.

HÜLCH'BACKED, (-bäkt) *a.* Crooked-backed. *Cotgrave*.

||HÜLCH'ED, *a.* Swollen; puffed up. *Cotgrave*.

||HÜLCH'Y, *a.* Much swelling; gibbous. *Sherwood*.

HÜLFS'TÖN,* *n.* [*Güll*] (*Mus.*) The secondary or superior note in a shake. *Brande*.

HÜLK, *n.* A ship; the body of a ship. *Shak.*—At present, the body of a ship, or an old vessel laid by as unfit for service.

HÜLK, *v. a.* To exonerate; as, to hulk a hare. *Ainsworth*.

HÜLK'Y, *a.* Large or unwieldy. [*Colloquial and local*.]

HÜLL, *n.* [*hullen*, Ger.] A husk or integument; outer covering.—(*Naut.*) The body of a ship, exclusive of the masts, rigging, &c.; the hullk.—To lie a hull, to lie as a hull only, when sails are useless, or would be dangerous.

HÜLL, *v. a.* [*i.* *HULLED*; *pp.* *HULLING*, *HULLED*.] To peel off the hull or husk of any seed; to fire into, so as to pierce the hull of a ship.

HÜLL, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To float; to drive, without sails or rudder.

HÜLL'Y, *a.* Having hulls or husks; husky.

HÜL'VER, *n.* The holly; a tree. *Tusser*.

HÜM, *v. n.* [*hummeln*, D.] [*i.* *HUMMED*; *pp.* *HUMMING*, *HUMMED*.] To make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to pause in speaking; to sing low; to buzz; to make a low, dull noise; to murmur.

HÜM, *v. a.* [†] To applaud. *Milton*.] To sing low; to utter indistinctly. *Pope*. To impose upon.

HÜM, *n.* The noise of bees, or insects; a low, confused, or dull noise; a buzzing noise; a pause:—a jest; a hoax; an imposition. [†] An expression of applause. *Spectator*.—† A strong liquor. *B. Jonson*.

HÜM, *interj.* A sound implying doubt and suspense. *Shak.*

HÜM'AN, (hü'man, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; yü'man, P.) *a.* [*humānus*, L.] Having the qualities of a man; belonging to man or mankind; not divine; manly.

||HÜM'AN-ATE, *a.* Invested with humanity. *Alp. Cranmer*.

HÜM'AN-E, *a.* [*humān*, Fr.] Having qualities which be-

come a man as a social being; kind; civil; benevolent; tender.

HÜ-MÄNE'LY, *ad.* In a humane manner; kindly.

HÜ-MÄNE'NESS, *n.* Tenderness; humanity. *Scott.*

HÜ-MÄN-ISM, * *n.* A modern term for polite learning. *Gordon.*

HÜ-MÄN-IST, *n.* [*humaniste*, Fr.] One versed in the knowledge of humanity or human nature:—a philologist; a grammarian; a student of, or one versed in, polite learning. *Brande.*

HÜ-MÄN-I-TÄ'RJ-AN, * *n.* One who believes Christ to be a mere man. *Brande.*

HÜ-MÄN-I-TÄ'RJ-AN, * *a.* Relating to humanitarians or humanitarianism. *Ch. Ob.*

HÜ-MÄN-I-TÄ'RJ-AN-ISM, * *n.* The doctrine that Jesus Christ was possessed of a human nature only. *Panoplist.*

HÜ-MÄN'I-TY, *n.* [*humanitas*, L.] Human nature; the nature of man; humankind; the collective body of mankind:—kindness; benevolence; tenderness.—(*Scotland*) The knowledge of the learned languages or the ancient classics; philology.—(*European seminaries*) *pl.* Polite literature; grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, including the study of the ancient classics.

HÜ-MÄN-I-ZÄ'TION, * *n.* The act of humanizing. *Mickle.*

HÜ-MÄN-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* HUMANIZED; *pp.* HUMANIZING, HUMANIZED.] To render humane; to civilize; to soften.

HÜ-MÄN-IZ-ER, * *n.* One who humanizes. *Burney.*

HÜ-MÄN-KIND, * *n.* The race of man; mankind. *Pope.*

HÜ-MÄN-LIKE, * *a.* Resembling man or the human form. *Goldsmith. [R.]*

HÜ-MÄN-LY, *ad.* In a human manner; after the manner of men. [*Kindly. Pope.*]

HÜ-MÄ'TION, *n.* [*humatio*, L.] Interment. *Chambers. [R.]*

HÜ-M'BIRD, *n.* The humming-bird; trochilus. *Brownie.*

||HÜM'BLE, (hüm'bl or üm'bl) [üm'bl, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; hüm'bl, E. Ja. Wb.] *a.* [*humble*, Fr.] Having a low estimate of one's self; possessed of humility; lowly; submissive; unpretending; not proud; modest; low; not high.

||HÜM'BLE, *v. a.* [*i.* HUMBLED; *pp.* HUMBLING, HUMBLED.] To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility; to mortify; to crush; to break; to subdue.

||HÜM'BLE-BEE, *n.* [*hommelen*, Teut.] A large kind of bee, called also *bumblebee*.—[An herb. *Ainsworth.*]

||HÜM'BLE-BEE-EAT'FR, * *n.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth.*

||HÜM'BLE-MÖÜTHED, (-möüth) *a.* Mild; meek. *Shak.*

||HÜM'BLE-NESS, *n.* Humility; absence of pride. *Sidney.*

||HÜM'BLE-PLÄNT, *n.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer.*

||HÜM'BLER, *n.* One who humbles or subdues.

HÜM'BLEŞ, (üm'blz) *n. pl.* Entrails of a deer. See UM-BLES.

||HÜM'BLESS, *n.* [*humblisse*, old Fr.] Humbleness; humility. *Spenser.*

||HÜM'BLING, *n.* Humiliation; abatement of pride. *Milton.*

||HÜM'BLING, * *p. a.* Making humble; mortifying.

||HÜM'BLY, *ad.* Without pride; with humility; modestly.

HÜM'BÖLDT-INE, * (hüm'bölt-in) *n.* (*Min.*) A native oxalate of the protoxide of iron. *Brande.*

HÜM'BÖLDT-ITE, * (hüm'bölt-it) *n.* (*Min.*) A borosilicate of iron, a variety of datholite. *Brande.*

HÜM'BÜG, *n.* An imposition; a hoax. *Tweedell. [Low.]*

HÜM'BÜG, * *v. a.* [*i.* HUMBEGGED; *pp.* HUMBEGGING, HUMBEGGED.] To impose upon; to deceive. *Fo. Qu. Rev. [Vulgar.]*

HÜM'BÜG-GER, * *n.* One who humbogs. *Brookes. [Low.]*

HÜM'DRÜM, *a.* Dull; dronish; stupid. *Hudibras.*

HÜM'DRÜM, * *n.* A small, low cart, with three wheels:—a dull, tiresome person:—a dronish tone of voice; dull monotony. *Holloway.*

HÜM'DRÜM, * *v. n.* To pass time in a dull manner. *Swift.*

HÜ-MECT', *v. a.* To wet; to humectate. *Wiseman. [R.]*

HÜ-MEC'TÄTE, *v. a.* [*humecto*, L.] To wet; to moisten. *Brownie. [R.]*

HÜ-MEC-TÄ'TION, *n.* The act of wetting; moistening. *Bacon. [R.]*

||HÜ-MEC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to wet or moisten.

HÜ-ME-FY, * *v. a.* To steep or soften with water. *Goldsmith. [R.]*

HÜ-ME-RAL, *a.* [*huméral*, Fr., from *humerus*, L.] Belonging to the shoulder.

||HÜ-MIC, * *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to humine; as, *humic acid*. *Brande.*

||HÜ-MI-CY-BÄ'TION, *n.* [*humii et cubo*, L.] Act of lying on the ground. *Bp. Branchall.*

HÜM.O, *a.* [*humiditas*, L.] Wet; moist; damp; watery.

HÜ-MI'I-TY, *n.* [*humidité*, Fr.] State of being humid; dampness; moisture.

HÜ-MID-NESS, * *n.* The state of being humid. *Scott.*

HÜ-MILE, * *a.* Lowly; humble. *Gay. [R.]*

||HÜ-MILE, *v. a.* [*humiliter*, Fr.] To humble. *Bp. Fisher.*

HÜ-MIT'ÄTE, * *v. a.* [*i.* HUMILIATED; *pp.* HUMILIATING, HUMILIATED.] To humble; to mortify; to prostrate. *Ld. Brougham.*

HÜ-MIT'ÄT-ING, * *p. a.* Humbling; mortifying; disgracing. *A. Smith.*

HÜ-MIT-IÄ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of humbling; abasement; descent from greatness; mortification.

HÜ-MIT'ITY, *n.* [*humilité*, Fr.] Quality of being humble; lowliness of self-estimation; freedom from pride; the opposite quality to pride; modesty.

HÜ-MINE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) The black nutritive matter of vegetables, as derived from the ground, peat, or turf, consisting of carbon united with oxygen. *Brande.*

HÜ-MITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in yellow-brown or colorless crystals on Monte Somma. *Brande.*

HÜ-M'EL, * *v. a.* To separate the awns of barley from the kernel. *Farm. Ency.*

HÜM'MEL-LER, * *n.* One who hummels; an instrument for separating the awns or hulls of barley from the seed. *Farm. Ency.*

HÜM'MER, *n.* He or that which hums.

HÜM'MING, *n.* The act or noise of one that hums.

HÜM'MING, * *p. a.* Uttering a hum; making a noise.

HÜM'MING-ABLE, *n.* Sprightly *ale. Dryden.*

HÜM'MING-BIRD, *n.* The smallest of birds, very beautiful; named from the noise it makes:—called also *humbird*. See HUMBIRD.

HÜM'MOCK, *n.* A little hill; hillock; protuberance of the earth in a swamp of wet land; a hammock. *Hawkesworth.*

HÜM'MOCK-Y, * *a.* Full of hummocks. *Scoresby.*

HÜM'MUMS, *n. pl.* [Per.] Sweating-places or baths.

||HÜM'OR, (yü'mor or hü'mor) [yü'mur, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.; yäm'ur, Fr.; hä'mor, E. Wb. Kenrick; yäm'ur or hä'm'ur, Sm.] *n.* [*humor*, L.; *humeur*, Fr.] Moisture; animal fluid; the moisture or fluid of the animal body:—general turn or temper of mind; disposition; mood; temporary inclination; caprice; whim; pleantry; jocularly; a species of wit flowing from the humor of a person. *S.* Smart pronounces this word *hä'mur* when it means moisture, as in a man's body, and *yäm'ur* in its other senses.

||HÜ'MOR, (yäm'mor) *v. a.* [*i.* HUMORED; *pp.* HUMORING, HUMORED.] To gratify; to soothe by compliance; to fit; to comply with; to indulge.

||HÜ'MOR-AL, (yäm'mor-äl or hä'mor-äl) *a.* [*humoral*, Fr.] Relating to the humors.

||HÜ'MOR-ÄL-ISM, * *n.* Humorism. *Caldwell. [R.]* See HUMORISM.

||HÜ-MO-RIF'IC, * (yäm-mo-rif'ik) *a.* Producing humor. *Coleridge.*

||HÜ'MOR-ISM, * (yäm'mor-izm or hä'mor-izm) *n.* The disposition or habits of a humorist. *Coleridge.*—(*Med.*) The influence of the humors on disease. *Dunglison.*

||HÜ'MOR-IST, (yäm'mor-ist) *n.* [*humoriste*, Fr.] A whimsical person; one who has odd conceits or a talent for humor; a wag; a droll:—one who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humors.

||HÜ-MOR-IS'TIC, * (yäm-mor-is'tik) *a.* Like a humorist. *Coleridge.*

||HÜ'MOR-OÜŞ, (yäm'mor-üs) *a.* [Moist; humid. *Drayton.*]—Capricious; irregular; whimsical; jocose; merry; jocular.

||HÜ'MOR-OÜŞ-LY, (yäm'mor-üs-ly) *ad.* With humor; jocosely.

||HÜ'MOR-OÜŞ-NESS, (yäm'mor-üs-nés) *n.* Quality of being humorous; jocularly; oddness of conceit.

||HÜ'MOR-SÖME, (yäm'mor-süm) *a.* Peevish; petulant; odd.

||HÜ'MOR-SÖME-LY, (yäm'mor-süm-le) *ad.* Peevishly; petulantly.

HÜMP, *n.* [*umbo*, L., a *tump* or *hillock*.] A protuberance; the protuberance formed by a crooked back.

HÜMP'BACK, *n.* A crooked back; one who has a crooked back.

HÜMP'BACKED, (-bäkt) *a.* Having a crooked back.

HÜMPED, * (hümp'ed or häkt) *a.* Having a hump or protuberance on the back. *Goldsmith.*

HÜM'STRÜM, * *n.* A musical instrument. *Boswell.*

HÜN, *n.*; *pl.* HUNŞ. A barbarous people of Scythia, who, after subduing Pannonia, gave to it the present name of Hungary.

HÜNCH, *v. a.* [*husch*, Ger.] [*i.* HUNCHED; *pp.* HUNCHING, HUNCHED.] To punch with the fist or elbow; to jostle; to shove:—to crook the back.

HÜNCH, *n.* A blow; a punch; a shove; a hump; a hunch.

HÜNCH'BACK, * *n.* A humpback. *Smart.*

HÜNCH'BACKED, (hünsh'bäkt) *a.* Humpbacked. *Dryden.*

HÜN'DRED, (hün'dred, P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; hün'dred or hün'durd, W.; hün'durd, S.) *a.* Consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

HÜN'DRED, *n.* The number 100, or of ten multiplied by ten;—a division of a county; a district.

HÜN'DRED-CÖURT,* *n.* (*Law*) A larger court-baron. *Blackstone.*

HÜN'DRED-ER, *n.* [*hundredarius*, low *L.*] (*Law*) One of a jury dwelling in the hundre; a bailiff of a hundred. *Covel.*

HÜN'DRED-FÖLD,* *n.* A hundred times as much. *Bible.*

HÜN'DREDTH, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.

HÜNG, *i.* & *p.* from *Hang*. See *HANG*.

HUNG-Ä'R-I-AN,* *a.* Relating to Hungary. *Encyc.*

HÜN'GA-RY, *a.* Hungarian.—It is applied to a distilled water first made for the queen of Hungary.

HÜN'GER, (hüng'gër) *n.* An eager desire or want of food; a craving appetite; pain felt from fasting; violent desire.

HÜN'GER, (hüng'gër) *v. n.* [*i.* HUNGERED; *pp.* HUNGERING, HUNGERED.] To feel the pain of hunger; to desire eagerly; to long.

HÜN'GER, (hüng'gër) *v. a.* To famish. [*Rare* or local.]

HÜN'GER-BIT, *a.* Same as *hungerbitten*. *Milton.*

HÜN'GER-BIT-TEN, (hüng'gër-bit-t'n) *a.* Pained with hunger. *Job.*

HÜN'GERED, (hüng'gërd) *a.* Hungry. See HUNGERED.

HÜN'GER-LY, (hüng'gër-le) *a.* Hungry. *Shak.* [*R.*]

HÜN'GER-LY, (hüng'gër-le) *ad.* Hungrily. *Shak.* [*R.*]

HÜN'GER-RÖT,* *n.* A disease in sheep caused by poor living. *Farm. Ency.*

HÜN'GER-STÄRVE, *v. a.* To famish. *Hulot.*

HÜN'GER-STÄRVED, (-stärvd) *a.* Starved with hunger. *Shak.*

HÜN'GRED, (hüng'gërd) *a.* [Usually with an prefixed, corresponding to *athirst*.] Hungry. *St. Mattheu.*

HÜN'GERI-LY, (hüng'gër-le) *ad.* With hunger. *Dryden.*

HÜN'GERY, (hüng'gër) *a.* Feeling pain from want of food; wanting food; pained with hunger; famishing.

HÜNKS, *n.* A sordid wretch; a miser. *Faenius.*

HÜNT, *v. a.* [*i.* HUNTED; *pp.* HUNTING, HUNTED.] To chase for prey or sport; to pursue; to follow close; to search for; to direct in the chase.

HÜNT, *v. n.* To follow the chase; to pursue or search.

HÜNT, *n.* A chase; pursuit; a pack of hounds.

HÜNT'-CÖUNT-ER,* *n.* A worthless dog; a blunderer. *Shak.*

HÜNT'ER, *n.* One that hunts or chases; one who practises hunting; a hunting-house.

HÜNT'ER-CREW,* (-kr'd) *n.* A set of sportsmen. *Somerville.*

HÜNT'ER-TRÄIN,* *n.* A band of sportsmen. *Somerville.*

HÜNT'ER-TRÖÖP,* *n.* A band of sportsmen. *Pope.*

HÜNT'ING, *n.* The diversion of the chase; a searching.

HÜNT'ING-HÖRN, *n.* A bugle; a horn used in hunting.

HÜNT'ING-HÖRSE, *n.* A horse used in hunting; a hunter. *Spectator.*

HÜNT'ING-MITCH,* *n.* A chase of animals. *Dryden.*

HÜNT'ING-SEAT, *n.* A temporary residence for hunting.

HÜNT'RESS, *n.* A woman that follows the chase. *Milton.*

HÜNTS'MAN, *n.* *pl.* HUNTSMEN. A hunter; a servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

HÜNTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*

HÜNTS'-UP,* *n.* A tune formerly played to wake the hunters. *Shak.*

HÜNT-THE-SLIP'PER,* *n.* A well-known English game. *Holloway.*

HÜ'BAUL-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral. *Dana.*

HÜR'DEN, (-dn) *n.* A coarse linen. *Shenstone.* [*R.*]

HÜR'DLE, *n.* A texture of sticks woven together; a crate; a kind of wicker-work; a frame of wood or iron;—a sort of sledge used to draw traitors to execution.

HÜR'DLE, *v. a.* [*i.* HURDLED; *pp.* HURDLING, HURDLED.] To hedge, cover, or close with hurdles. *Seward.*

HÜRDS, *n. pl.* The refuse of flax. See *HARDS*.

HÜR'DY-GÜR'DY, *n.* A stringed portable instrument, played by a wheel and with keys, much used by mendicants.

HÜR-KÄ'RÜ,* *n.* A Hindoo errand-boy or messenger. *Malcom.*

HÜR'L, *v. a.* [*i.* HURLED; *pp.* HURLING, HURLED.] To throw with violence; to drive impetuously; to cast; to utter with vehemence.

HÜR'L, *v. n.* To *nr.* rapidly; to whirl. *Thomson.*

HÜR'L, *n.* The act of casting; a throw; tumult; riot.

HÜR'L-BÄT, *n.* An old kind of weapon; whirbat.

HÜR'L'BÖNE,* *n.* A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse. *Crabb.*

HÜR'L'ER, *n.* One who throws or hurls.

HÜR'L'WIND, *n.* A whirlwind. *Sandys.*

HÜR'LY, *n.* [*hurler*, Fr.] A tumult; a hurly-burly. *Shak.*

HÜR'LY-BÜR'LY, *n.* Tumult; commotion; bustle. *Shak.*

HÜR'LY-BÜR'LY, *n.* Tumultuous; bustling. *Shak.*

HÜR'LY-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A yellowish-green mineral. *Dana.*

HÜR'B,* *v. n.* To make a trilling sound, as the letter *B.* *Johnson.*

HÜR-RÄH, (hür-rä') *interj.* [*hurra*, Goth.] A shout of joy, or triumph, or applause, or encouragement; huzza.

HÜR'R-CÄSE, *n.* [*huracan*, Sp.] A violent storm of wind, generally accompanied by thunder and lightning, and often causing great destruction; a violent tempest; a tornado.

HÜR-RI-CÄ'NÖ, *n.* A hurricane;—an old orthography. *Shak.*

HÜR'RIED,* *p. a.* Hastened; urged on; done in a hurry.

HÜR'RLED-LY,* *ad.* In a hurried manner. *West. Rev.*

HÜR'RLED-NESS,* *n.* State of being hurried. *Scott.*

HÜR'RER, *n.* One who hurries; a disturber;—one who draws a corve or wagon in a coal-mine.

HÜR'RY, *v. a.* [*horra*, *hurra*, or *hyra*, Goth.] [*i.* HURRIED; *pp.* HURRYING, HURRIED.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to precipitate; to drive confusedly;—to draw a corve or wagon in coal mines.

HÜR'RY, *v. n.* To move or act with precipitation.

HÜR'RY, *n.* A driving forward; haste; precipitation; tumult; commotion.

HÜR'RY-SKÜR'RY,* *n.* Haste and confusion. *Forby.* [*Colloquial.*]

HÜR'RY-SKÜR'RY, *ad.* In a bustle; with tumult. *Gray.*

HÜRST, *n.* A small wood; a grove. *Drayton.* [*Obs.* or local.]

HÜR'T, *v. a.* [*i.* HURT; *pp.* HURTING, HURT.] To harm; to injure; to bruise; to damage; to wound; to pain by some bodily harm.

HÜR'T, *n.* Harm; mischief; wound; bruise; injury.

HÜR'T'ER, *n.* One who hurts or harms;—a flatted iron fixed against the body of an axletree. *Crabb.*

HÜR'T'FUL, *a.* Mischievous; pernicious; injurious; noxious; detrimental; prejudicial; harmful.

HÜR'T'FUL-LY, *ad.* Mischievously; perniciously.

HÜR'T'FUL-NESS, *n.* Mischievousness; perniciousness.

HÜR'TLE, (hür'tl) *v. n.* [*urtare*, It.] [*i.* HURTLED; *pp.* HURTLING, HURTLED.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against anything; to jostle; to rush; to wheel round. *Shak.* [*R.*]

HÜR'TLE, *v. a.* To push with violence; to whirl; to hurl. *Spenser.* [*R.*]

HÜR'TLE-BÉR-RY, (hür'tl-bër-e) *n.* A shrub and its fruit. See *HUCKLEBERRY*, and *WHORTLEBERRY*.

HÜR'TLESS, *a.* Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.

HÜR'TLESS-LY, *ad.* Without hurt or harm.

HÜR'TLESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HÜR'T'BAND, (hür't/b'nd) *n.* [*hossband*, Danish.] The correlative to *wife*; a man married to a woman; a master of a family; a husbandman; an economist; a tiller of the ground; a farmer;—the male of a brute pair.

HÜR'BAND, *v. a.* [*i.* HUSBANDED; *pp.* HUSBANDING, HUSBANDED.] To supply with a husband; to manage with frugality; to till; to cultivate.

HÜR'BAND-Ä-BLE, *a.* Manageable with frugality. *Sterwood.*

HÜR'BAND-LÈSS, *a.* Without a husband. *Shak.*

HÜR'BAND-LY, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. *Tusser.*

HÜR'BAND-MAN, *n.* *pl.* HUSBANDMEN. A farmer; one who practises husbandry; a cultivator; one who works in tillage.

HÜR'BAND-RY, *n.* Tillage; culture of land; agriculture; thrift; frugality; parsimony; care of domestic affairs.

HÜRSE,* *n.* See *HUSO*. *Bailey.*

HÜRSH, *interj.* [*houische*, old Fr.] Silence! be still! no noise! *whist!*

HÜRSH, *a.* Still; silent; quiet. *Shak.*

HÜRSH, *v. a.* [*i.* HUSHED; *pp.* HUSHING, HUSHED.] To still; to silence; to quiet. *Shak.*—*To hush up*, to suppress in silence.

HÜRSH, *v. n.* To be still; to be silent. *Spenser.*

HÜRSH-Ä-BY,* *a.* Tending to quiet or lull. *Ec. Rev.*

HÜRSH'MÖN-EY, (-mün-e) *n.* Money given as a bribe for silence, or to hinder information.

HÜRSK, *n.* [*huldsck*, D.] The integument or covering of certain fruits or seeds.

HÜRSK, *v. a.* [*i.* HUSKED; *pp.* HUSKING, HUSKED.] To strip off the husk or outward integument.

HÜRSK'ED, *a.* Covered with a husk. *Sterwood.*—*p.* Stripped or divested of husks.

HÜRSK'IG-NESS, *n.* Hoarseness; the state of being husky.

HÜRSK'Y, *a.* Abounding in husks; consisting of husks;—hoarse; rough in tone; having a cough.

HÜR'SÖ,* *n.* A large fish, found in the Danube, from which isinglass is made; called also *isinglass fish*. *Goldsmith.*

HÜR'SÄR, (hür-zär') *n.* [*husar*, Ger.] Originally, a Hungarian horse-soldier, light-armed; an equestrian soldier; a sort of cavalry.

HÜRSTRE, *n.* A follower of John Huss, of Prague, the reformer, who was burnt alive in 1415.

HÜR'SY, (hür'z'e) *n.* [corrupted from *houische*, taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or worthless woman.—It is often used jocosely.

HŪS'TINGS, *n. pl.* A council; a city court. *Blackstone* A meeting, or the place of meeting, to choose a member of parliament. *Burke.*
 HŪS'TLE, (hūs/sl) *v. a.* [*hutsen, hutselen, Teut.*] [*i. hUSTLED; pp. HUSTLING, HUSTLED.*] To shake together in confusion.
 HŪS'WIFE, (hūz/zif) [hūz/zif, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; hūz/wif, *Sm.*] *n.* A bad manager; a hussy; a sorry woman. *Shak.* An economist; a thrifty woman. See HOUSEWIFE.
 HŪS'WIFE, (hūz/zif) *v. a.* To manage with economy. *Dryden.*
 HŪS'WIFE-LY, (hūs/zif/le) *a.* Thrifty; frugal. *Tusser.*
 HŪS'WIFE-LY, (hūz/zif/le) *ad.* Thriftily; like a housewife. *Barré.*
 HŪS'WIFE-RY, (hūz/zif/re) *n.* Management, good or bad; domestic economy. *Tusser.* See HOUSEWIFE.
 HŪT, *n.* A poor cottage; a temporary lodging for soldiers.
 HŪT, *v. a.* [*hutter, Fr.*] To lodge in huts, as troops.
 HŪTCH, *n.* [*hucke, Fr.*] A chest; a coffer; a hollow trap for taking vermin, and also a kind of cage for keeping rabbits.
 HŪTCH, *v. a.* [*i. HUTCHED; pp. HUTCHING, HUTCHED.*] To board; to lay up as in a chest. *Milton.* [*r.*]
 HŪTCH-IN-SŌ'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, in England, a naturalist and philosopher, who rejected Newton's doctrine of gravitation.
 HŪT-TŌ'NI-AN, **a.* Relating to the theory of Dr. Hutton, which refers the structure of the solid parts of the earth to the action of fire; hence called also the *Plutonian theory.* *Ency.*
 HŪX' **v. a.* To catch pike with a line and bladder. *Ash.*
 HŪX'TER, **v. n.* To higgie; to huckster. *Grant.* See HUCKSTER.
 HŪZZ, *v. n.* To buzz; to murmur. *Barré.*
 HŪZ-ZĀ', (hū-zā') [hū-zā-zā', *W. J. Ja.*; hūz-zā', *S. F. E. K.*; hūz-zā', *P. Sm. R. Wp.*] *interj.* An exclamation of joy or triumph; hurrah. — *Hurrah* is more commonly used.
 HŪZ-ZĀ', *n.* A shout; a cry of acclamation. *Arbutnot.*
 HŪZ-ZĀ', *v. n.* [*i. HUZZAED; pp. HUZZAING, HUZZAED.*] To cry hurza; to shout. *King.* [*dison.*]
 HŪZ-ZĀ', *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation. *Ad.*
 HŪY-A-CINTI, *n.* [*hyacinthin, L.*; *ἵακίνθος, Gr.*] (*Bot.*) A plant and beautiful flower, of several varieties. — (*Min.*) A yellow, brown, or reddish mineral or gem; a crystal of zircon.
 HŪY-A-CŪN'TH-AN, **a.* Hyacinthine. *Richardson.*
 HŪY-A-CŪN'THINE, **n.* (*Min.*) A brown or greenish mineral in eight-sided prisms, and transparent. *Brandé.*
 HŪY-A-CŪN'THINE, *a.* Made of or resembling hyacinths.
 HŪY-A-DEŚ, (hū'a-dēz) *n. pl.* [*L.*; *Ύάδες, Gr.*] The Hyads. See HYADS.
 HŪY'ADS, (hū'adz) *n. pl.* (*Astron.*) A cluster of five stars in the face of Taurus.
 HŪY-A-LINE, *a.* [*ἵακίνθος*] Glassy; crystalline. *Milton.*
 HŪY-A-LITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A yellow or gray variety of uncleanable quartz or opal. *Brandé.*
 HŪY-A-LŌID, **a.* (*Anat.*) Applied to a transparent membrane. *Brandé.* [*Dana.*]
 HŪY-A-LŌ-SĪD'ER-ĪTE, **n.* (*Min.*) A variety of chrysolite.
 HŪY-BER-NĀ'TION, **n.* See HIBERNATION.
 HŪY'BLA-BEE, **n.* A species of honey-bee. *Shak.*
 HŪY-LE'AN, **a.* Belonging to Mount Hybla, in Greece. *Ash.*
 HŪY'BRID, **or* HŪY'RĪD, * [*hibrid, K. Sm. R. Ash, Maunders*] *hibrid, J. A. Wb.*] *n.* (*Bot. & Zool.*) A mongrel plant or animal; the produce of a female plant or animal which has been impregnated by a male of a different variety, species, or genus. *Ency.*
 HŪY'BRID, *or* HŪY'RĪD, *a.* [*ἵβρις, Gr.*; *hybrida, L.*] Mongrel; of different species; — applied to plants and animals.
 HŪY'BRID-ĪSM, **or* HŪY'RĪD-ĪSM, **n.* The quality of being hybrid. *Latham.*
 HŪY-BRĪD'Ī-TY, **n.* The quality of being hybrid; hybridism. *Pritchard.*
 HŪY'RĪ-DOŪS, [hū'brē-dūs, *S. W. P. Ja.*; hū'brē-dūs, *K. Sm. Ash.*] *a.* Mongrel; hybrid. *Ray.*
 HŪY-DĀ'TĪD, **or* HŪY'DĀ-TĪD, * [*he-dā'tid, P. Cyc. Brandé*; hū'dā-tid, *Wb.*] *n.* [*hydatis, L.*] *pl.* HŪY-DĀ'TĪDS, A little bladder of water. *Rogee.* — An animal formed like a bladder, and distended with an aqueous fluid, which infests the entrails of the human body, particularly the liver. *Kirby.* An insect in the skull of sheep. *London.*
 HŪY'DĀ-TIS, *n.* [*L.*; *ὑδωρ, Gr.*] *pl.* HŪY-DĀ'TĪ-DES, (*Med.*) A drop or little bladder of water. *Quincy.* See HYDATID.
 HŪY'DRA, *n.* [*hydrā, L.*] *pl.* L. HŪY'DRĀS; Eng. HŪY'DRAS, A water-serpent; a many-headed monster slain by Hercules; any manifold evil; a southern constellation.
 HŪY'DRĀCĪD, **n.* An acid containing hydrogen. *Brandé.*
 HŪY'DRA-GŌGUE, (hū'drā-gōg) *n.* [*ὑδωρ and γωγ.*] (*Med.*) A violent cathartic to expel watery secretions.
 HŪY'DRĀN'GĒ-A, **n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; a beautiful water-plant. *Crabb.*
 HŪY'DRANT, **n.* A pipe for discharging water. *Stone.*
 HŪY-DRĀR-GĪL'LĪTE, **n.* (*Min.*) A native phosphate of alumina. *Brandé.*

HŪY-DRĀR'QY-RŪM, **n.* [*L.*] Quicksilver or mercury. *Rowbotham.*
 HŪY'DRATE, **n.* (*Chem.*) A compound in definite proportions of a metallic oxide with water. *Brandé.*
 HŪY-DRĀU'LIC, } *a.* Relating to water-pipes, or to the
 HŪY-DRĀU'LI-CAL, } conveyance of water through pipes.
 HŪY-DRĀU'LI-CŌN, **n.* (*Mus.*) A musical instrument acted upon by water; a water-organ. *Burney.*
 HŪY-DRĀU'LPIC, *n. pl.* [*ὑδωρ and πῦλς.*] That branch of hydrodynamics which treats of fluids in motion, and of conveying water through pipes.
 HŪY'DRI-O-DĀTE, **or* HŪY'DRI'O-DĀTE, **n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by hydriodic acid with a base. *Brandé.*
 HŪY-DRĪ-Ō'IC, **a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of hydrogen and iodine. *Brandé.*
 HŪY'RĪ-ŌT, **n.* A native of the Greek island of Hydra. *Ezrahsap.*
 HŪY-DRŌ-CĀR'ŌN, **n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrogen and carbon; hydrocarburet. *Brandé.*
 HŪY-DRŌ-CĀR'ŌN-RĒT, **n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrogen and carbon. *Brandé.*
 HŪY-DRŌ-CĀR'DĪ-A, **n.* (*Med.*) A dropsy of the pericardium. *Scott.*
 HŪY'DRŌ-CĒLE, [hū'drŌ-sēl, *S. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; hū'drŌ-sēl *or* hū'drŌ-sēle, *W. Ja.*; hū'drŌ-sēle, *P. J.*] (*Med.*) A collection of watery or serous fluid in the scrotum or spermatic cord.
 HŪY'DRŌ-CĒPH'A-LŪS, (hū'drŌ-sēf'a-lūs) *n.* [*ὑδωρ and κεφαλή.*] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the brain, or water in the head.
 HŪY-DRŌ-ĒHĪŌ'RĪC, **a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid commonly called *muratic acid.* *Ure.*
 HŪY-DRŌ-DŪ-NĀM'ICS, **n. pl.* [*ὑδωρ and δύναμις.*] The science which applies the principles of dynamics to determine the conditions of motion or rest in fluid bodies. It comprises hydrostatics and hydraulics. *Brandé.*
 HŪY'DRŌ-GĒN, (hū'drŌ-jēn) *n.* [*ὑδωρ and γεννάω.*] (*Chem.*) A gas which, combined with oxygen, produces water. It is colorless, tasteless, inodorous, and inflammable.
 HŪY'DRŌGĒ-NOŪS, **a.* Relating to hydrogen. *Phillips.*
 HŪY-DRŌGĒ'RA-PĒR, *n.* [*ὑδωρ and γράφοι.*] One versed in hydrography.
 HŪY-DRŌ-GRĀPH'IC, **a.* Belonging to hydrography. *Ash.*
 HŪY-DRŌ-GRĀPH'Ī-CAL, *a.* Relating to hydrography.
 HŪY-DRŌGĒ'RA-PĒY, *n.* The science, knowledge, or description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.
 HŪY-DRŌGĒ'U-RĒT, **n.* A compound of hydrogen with a metal. *Brandé.*
 HŪY-DRŌL'Ō-Ū-Ū, **n.* One skilled in hydrology. *Maunder.*
 HŪY-DRŌL'Ō-Ū-Ū, *n.* [*ὑδωρ and λόγος.*] The doctrine or knowledge of the nature and properties of water.
 HŪY'DRŌ-MĀN-CY, *n.* [*ὑδωρ and μαντεία.*] Divination by water. *Ayliffe.*
 HŪY'DRŌ-MĒL, *n.* [*ὑδωρ and μέλι.*] Liqueur formed of honey and water.
 HŪY-DRŌMĒ-TER, *n.* [*ὑδωρ and μέτρον.*] An instrument for measuring the extent or profundity, specific gravity, density, &c., of water, or other fluids.
 HŪY-DRŌ-MĒT'RĪC, **a.* Relating to hydrometry. *Francis.*
 HŪY-DRŌ-MĒT'RŌ-GRĀPH, **n.* An instrument for measuring and recording the quantity of water discharged in a given time. *Dr. Black.*
 HŪY-DRŌMĒ-TRY, *n.* The art or art of measuring fluids.
 HŪY-DRŌ-PĀTH'IC, **a.* Relating to hydrophy. *Clar.*
 HŪY-DRŌ-PĀTH'Ī-CAL, **a.* *Idge.*
 HŪY-DRŌMĒ'THĪST, **n.* One who is versed in, or who practises, hydrophy. *Claridge.*
 HŪY-DRŌMĒ-THY, **n.* [*ὑδωρ and πάθος.*] (*Med.*) Water cure, or the method of curing diseases by means of water. *Claridge.*
 HŪY'DRŌ-PHĀNE, **n.* [*ὑδωρ and φαῖνον.*] (*Min.*) A variety of opal which is white and opaque when dry, but transparent in water. *Brandé.*
 HŪY-DRŌPH'A-NOŪS, **a.* (*Min.*) Transparent in water. *Cleaveland.*
 HŪY'DRŌ-PĒHĒT, **n.* (*Min.*) A variety of serpentine. *Dana.*
 HŪY-DRŌ-PĒHĒT, [hū'drŌ-phŏ'hē-a, *W. P. J. E. F. J. Sm.*; hū'drŏ-phŏ'hē-a, *S. J.*] *n.* [*ὑδροφωβία.*] (*Med.*) A preternatural dread of water, a symptom of canine madness; the disease itself.
 HŪY-DRŌ-PHŌ'IC, **a.* Relating to hydrophobia. *Med. Jour.*
 HŪY'DRŌ-PHŌ-BY, *n.* Hydrophobia. *Birch.*
 HŪY-DRŌPH-THĀL'MY, **n.* (*Med.*) A disease in the eye which causes it so to distend as almost to start out of the socket. *Crabb.*
 HŪY'DRŌ-PHYTE, **n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which thrives in water. *Brandé.*
 HŪY-DRŌP'IC, } *a.* [*ὑδροπικτός.*] Dropsical; diseased with
 HŪY-DRŌP'Ī-CAL, } extravasated water; resembling dropsy.
 HŪY-DRŌP'Ī-CAL-LY, **ad.* In an hydrophical manner. *Browné.*
 HŪY'DRŌP-SY, *n.* The dropsy. *Thomson.* [*r.*]
 HŪY'DRŌ-SCŌPE, **n.* An instrument anciently used for measuring time, by the flowing of water through a small orifice. *Brandé.*
 HŪY-DRŌ-STĀT'IC, **a.* Relating to hydrostatics. *Ency.*

(*Anat.*) The two spaces lying on each side of the epigastric region.—hypochondria. *Quincy.*
 ||HYP-O-CHON'DRI-A, (hīp-o-kōn'drī-ə) n. [L.] (*Anat.*) The part of the abdomen, on both sides, that lies under the spurious ribs.—(*Med.*) Melancholy; vapors; hypochondriasis. See HYPCHONDRIASIS.
 ||HYP-O-CHON'DRI-ĀC, [hīp-o-kōn'drē-āk, *W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; hīp-o-kōn'drī'āk, *S. E.*; hīp-o-kōn'drē-āk, *Ja.*] n. One who is morbidly melancholy or disordered in imagination.
 ||HYP-O-CHON'DRI-ĀC, a. Relating to hypochondria or hypochondriasis; melancholy; dispirited; disordered in imagination.
 ||HYP-O-CHON'DRI'Ā-CAL, a. Same as hypochondriac.
 ||HYP-O-CHON'DRI'Ā-CISM, n. Melancholy; hypochondriasis.
 ||HYP-O-CHON'DRI'Ā-SIS, n. (*Med.*) The hypochondriac affection, which is attended by uneasiness about the region of the stomach and liver, or the hypochondriac region; melancholy; vapors; spleen; disordered imagination; low spirits.
 ||HYP-O-CHON'DRI-ĀSM,* n. Hypochondriacism. *D'Israeli.*
 ||HYP-O-CHON'DRI-ĀST,* n. One afflicted with hypochondria; a hypochondriac. *Coleridge.*
 ||HYP-O-CHON'DRY, n. Hypochondria. *Burton.*
 ||HYP-O-CIST, n. [ὑποκίστις.] A parasitical plant growing from the roots of the cistus; also an insipidated juice expressed from its fruit.
 HYP-O-CRĀS, n. See HYPOCRAS.
 HYP-O-CRĀ-TĒR'Ī-FŌRM,* a. (*Bot.*) Salver-shaped. *P. Cyc.*
 HYP-O-CRĪ-SY, n. The practice of supporting a character different from what is real; false profession; pretence; dissimulation; deceit.
 HYP-O-CRĪTE, n. [ὑποκριτής.] One who practises hypocrisy; a dissemler in morality or religion.
 HYP-O-CRĪT'ĪC, } a. Partaking of hypocrisy; dissem-
 HYP-O-CRĪT'Ī-CAL, } bling; insincere; false; appearing differently from the reality.
 HYP-O-CRĪT'Ī-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a hypocritical manner.
 HYP-O-GĀS'TRĪC, a. [ὑπό and γαστήρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.
 HYP-O-GĀS'TRŌ-CĒLE,* n. (*Med.*) A rupture of the lower belly. *Smart.*
 HYP-O-GĒNE,* a. (*Min.*) Relating to a class of rocks, commonly called primary rocks. *Lyell.*
 HYP-O-ΓΕ'ΥΜ, n. [L.; ὑπό and γῆ, Gr.] pl. *HYPOGEA.* (*Arch.*) A cellar or vault arched over.
 HYP-PŌ'Y-NOŪS,* a. (*Bot.*) Arising from immediately below the pistil. *P. Cyc.*
 HYP-O-MŌCH'Ī-ŌN,* n. [L.] The fulcrum of a lever. *Brande.*
 HYP-O-PHŪ'LOUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Being under the leaf. *Lou-don.*
 HYP-PŌ'PI-ŪM,* n. (*Med.*) A deposition of matter in the anterior chamber of the eye. *Smart.*
 HYP-PŌS'TA-SIS, n. [L.; ὑπόστασις, Gr.] pl. HYP-PŌS'TA-SĒS. Distinct substance; personality;—a term used by the Greek fathers to express the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Spirit.—(*Med.*) Sediment of urine.
 HYP-PŌS'TA-SĪZE,* v. n. To speculate on personality. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 HYP-PŌ-STĀT'Ī-CAL, a. Relating to hypostasis; constitutive; personal.

HYP-PŌ-STĀT'Ī-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a hypostatical manner.
 HYP-PŌS'TĀ-TĪZE, v. a. To attribute proper personal existence to. *Burton.*
 HYP-PŌT'Ē-NŪSE, n. See HYPOTHENUSE.
 HYP-PŌ-THE'Ī-CA,* n. [L.] (*Law*) An obligation by which the effects of a debtor are made over to his creditor. *Crabb.*
 HYP-PŌTH'Ē-CĀTE, v. a. [*hypotheca*, L.] [i. HYPOTHĒ-CATED; pp. HYPOTHĒCATING, HYPOTHĒCATED.] To pawn; to give in pledge. *Burke.* To state by hypothesis. *Ch. Oh.*
 HYP-PŌTH-Ē-CĀTION,* n. The act of hypotheating.—(*Law*) The right which a creditor has over a thing belonging to another:—a sort of pledge. *Bowrier.*
 HYP-PŌTH-Ē-NŪS'AL,* a. Belonging to the hypothenus. *Ash.*
 HYP-PŌTH'Ē-NŪSE, [hī-pōth'ē-nūs, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Wh.*; hī-pōth'ē-nūs, *Sm.*; hī-pō-thē-nūs', *Kenrick, Barclay, Johnson.*] n. [ὑπό and νεῖος.] (*Geom.*) The longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.—Written also *hypotenuse*.
 HYP-PŌTH'Ē-SĪS, n. [ὑπόθεσις.] pl. HYP-PŌTH'Ē-SĒS. A supposition made with a view to draw from it some consequence which establishes the truth or falsehood of a proposition, or solves a problem; an opinion; a system formed upon some principle not proved.
 HYP-PŌTH'Ē-SĪZE,* v. n. To form hypotheses. *Warburton.*
 HYP-PŌ-THE'T'ĪC, } a. Including or depending on an
 HYP-PŌ-THE'T'Ī-CAL, } hypothesis; implying supposition; conditional.
 HYP-PŌ-THE'T'Ī-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a hypothetical manner.
 HYP'RĀX,* n. [ὑραξ.] (*Zool.*) A small mammal of the pachydermatous order. *Brande.*
 HYP'RSE, n. [*hirse*, Ger.] (*Bot.*) Millet. *Coles.*
 HYP'RST, HŪRST, HĒRST, n. A wood or grove. *Gibson.*
 HYP'SON,* n. An excellent species of green tea.—*Hyson-skin* is an inferior kind of young leaf.—*Young hyson* originally consisted of a delicate young leaf, but became corrupted. *Davis.*
 HYP'SŌP, or HYS'SOP, [hīz'zop, *J. E. Ja.*; hīz'zop or hī'sop, *W. F.*; hīs'sop, *K. Sm.*; hī'sop, *S.*] n. [*hyssopus*, L.] A perennial medicinal plant or herb, of different varieties.
 HYS'TĒR-ĪTE,* n. (*Min.*) A titaniferous iron ore. *Dana.*
 HYS-TĒR-Ī-A,* n. [ὑστέρια.] (*Med.*) A species of neurosis or nervous disease which generally attacks unmarried women from the age of 15 to 35, and is supposed to have its seat in the womb; hysterics. *Brande.*
 HYS-TĒR'ĪC, } a. [ὑστερικός.] Relating to hysteria or
 HYS-TĒR'Ī-CAL, } hysterics; spasmodic; troubled with fits.
 HYS-TĒR'ĪCS, n. pl. Fits peculiar to women. See HYS-TĒR-ĪA.
 HYS-TĒR'ĪQ-CĒLE,* n. (*Med.*) A rupture of the womb. *Crabb.*
 HYS-TĒ-RŌL'Q-GŪY,* n. (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which the ordinary course of thought is inverted in expression, and the last put first. *Brande.*
 HYS-TĒ-RŌN-PRŌT'Ē-RŌN, n. [ὑστερον πρότερον.] (*Rhet.*) Same as *hystereslogy*.
 HYS-TĒ-RŌT'Q-MŪ,* n. (*Med.*) A dissection of the womb. *Crabb.*
 HYP'HE, (hīth) n. A port. See HITH.

I.

I the third vowel and the ninth letter of the alphabet, was formerly confounded with the consonant J, from which it is now commonly kept distinct. It has two principal sounds; one long, as in *fine*, the other short, as in *fin*.—I is a numeral for one. It is also used as an abbreviation for *id*; as, *i. e.*, *id est*, (*that is*.)

I, *pron. personal*, of the first person. Myself, the person speaking.—*Pos. MINE*; *obj. ME*.—*pl. WE*, *OURS*, *US*.

I'AMB,* n. Same as *iambic* or *iambus*. *Smart.*

I-AM'BI-C, n. [*iambicus*, L.] A verse composed of iambi or iambic feet.—Iambics are a species of verse much used by the Greek and Latin poets, especially by the Greek tragic poets. They were originally used for satire; hence the word sometimes means satire.

I-AM'BI-C, a. Relating to an iambus; composed of iambic feet. *Addon.*

I-AM'BI-CAL,* a. Same as *iambic*. *Ch. Ob.*

I-AM'BI-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In the manner of an iambic. *Ch. Ob.*
 I-AM'BIZE,* v. a. To satirize; to use iambics. *Twining.*
 I-AM-BŌ'RA-PHER,* n. A writer of iambic poetry. *Beck.*

I-AM'BUS,* n. [L.] pl. I. IAMBUS; Eng. IAMBUSES. A poetic foot consisting of a short and a long, or of an unaccented and an accented syllable; as, *adore*, *defend*. *Crabb.*

I-AT'RI-CAL,* a. Relating to medicine or physicians. *Byron.*

†I-Ā-TRŌ-LĒM'ĪST,* n. A chemical physician. *Bailey.*

†I-Ā-TRŌ-LĒM'ĪC, a. [*ἰατρὸς* and *λαίψω*.] That cures by anointing.

I'BEEX,* n. [L.] (*Zool.*) A kind of wild goat. *Crabb.*
 I-BĒ'DEM,* *ad.* [L.] In the same place. *Answorth.*—It is used as a note of reference; often contracted to *ibid*.

I'BIS, n. [L.] An Egyptian bird, approaching to the stork kind, venerated for destroying serpents.

I-BIS'CUS,* n. [L.] (*Bot.*) See HISSICUS.

I-CĀ'RĪ-ĀN,* a. Daringly or unfortunately adventurous, as *Icarus*, the son of Dædalus. *Smart*.
 ICE, (is) n. Water or other liquor made solid by cold; cream and sugar congealed; ice-cream. — To break the ice, to make a beginning.
 ICE, v. a. [I'CED; pp. ICING, ICED.] To cover with ice; to turn to ice; to cover with congeated sugar; to chill; to freeze.
 ICE/BĒRG,* n. A large mass or mountain of ice, such as floats in the polar or northern seas. *Lyell*. [*der.*]
 ICE/BĪRD,* n. A species of bird found in Greenland. *Malm-berg*.
 ICE/BLINK,* n. A dazzling whiteness about the horizon, caused by the reflection of light from a field of ice. *Qu. Rev.*
 ICE/BŌAT,* n. A boat formed to pass on the ice; a boat or barge formed to break and pass through the ice. *Francis*.
 ICE/BROOK,* (is'brūk) n. A congealed brook or stream. *Shak.*
 ICE/BULT,* n. Formed of heaps of ice. *Gray*.
 ICE/CRĒAM,* n. A confection formed of cream, sugar, &c., congealed or frozen. *Nichols*.
 ICE/FLOAT,* n. A large mass of floating ice. *Goldsmith*.
 ICE/FLOĒ,* n. A large mass of floating ice; icefloat. *Lyell*.
 ICE/HŌUSE,* n. A house for the preservation of ice in summer.
 ICE/LĀND-ĒR, n. A native of Iceland. *Serenius*.
 ICE-LĀND/IC,* n. The language of the people of Iceland. *Latham*.
 ICE-LĀND/IC,* a. Relating to Iceland. *Earnshaw*.
 ICE/MŌN-TĀIN,* n. Same as iceberg. *Goldsmith*.
 ICE/PLĀNT,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant sprinkled with pellucid, glittering, icy-looking blisters. *Crabb*.
 ICE/SĀW,* n. A large saw for cutting through ice. *Francis*.
 ICE/SPĀR,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of felspar. *Brande*.
 ICE/WORK,* (is'wŭrk) n. A construction of ice. *Savage*.
 ICH DIEN,* [Ger.] "I serve;" the motto taken by the Black Prince, and since borne in the arms of the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent of the crown of England. *Crabb*.
 ICH-NEŪ'MON, (ik-nū'nŏn) n. [L; ἰχθυόμων, Gr.] (*Zool.*) A small animal, or sort of a weasel, noted for destroying the eggs of the crocodile.
 ICH-NEŪ'MON-FLŪ,* n. (*Ent.*) A fly or insect that feeds on other insects.
 ICH-NEŪ'MŌN'I-DE,* n. pl. (*Ent.*) A class of hymenopterous insects. *P. Cyc.*
 ICH-NEŪ'MŌN'I-DĀN,* n. (*Ent.*) One of the ichneumonidae. *Kirby*.
 ICH-NŌ-GRĀPH/I-CAL, a. Relating to ichnography.
 ICH-NŌG'RA-PHY, n. [ἰχνοσ and γράφω.] (*Arch.*) The representation of the ground-plot of a building; plain drawing.
 ICH-NŌ-LITE,* n. (*Geol.*) A stone retaining the impression of a footprint of a fossil animal. *Rogers*.
 ICH-NŌL'Ō-Q-Y,* n. [ἰχνοσ and λόγος.] (*Geol.*) A treatise relating to the footsteps, or footmarks, impressed by animals on the strata of the earth. *P. Cyc.*
 ICHŌR, (i'kŏr) n. [ἰχρῶ.] (*Med.*) A thin, watery humor, or discharge; sanious matter flowing from an ulcer.
 ICHOR-ŌŪS, (i'kŏr-ŭs) a. Serous; sanious; thin; undigested.
 ICH-THY-ŌG'RA-PHY,* n. A description of fishes. *Dr. Black*.
 ICH-THY-Ō-LITE,* n. A petrified or fossil fish. *Hamilton*.
 ICH-THY-Ō-LŌG'I-CAL,* a. Relating to ichthyology or fishes. *Hill*.
 ICH-THY-ŌL'Ō-Q-I-ST,* n. One versed in ichthyology. *Qu. Rev.*
 ICH-THY-ŌL'Ō-Q-Y, (ik-the-ŏl'ŏ-je) n. [ἰχθυολογία.] The science of fishes, or that branch of natural history which treats of the nature, uses, and classification of fishes.
 ICH-THY-ŌPH'Ā-Q-I-ST,* n. One that lives or feeds on fish. *Ash*.
 ICH-THY-ŌPH'Ā-GŌŪS,* a. Feeding on fish. *Smart*.
 ICH-THY-ŌPH'Ā-Q-Y, n. [ἰχθύσ and φάγω.] The practice of eating fish.
 ICH-THY-ŌPH'ĀL'MĪTE,* n. (*Min.*) A species of zeolite, of a pearly lustre, resembling the eye of a fish; fish-eye stone. *Brande*.
 ICH-THY-Ō-SĀUR'US,* n. (*Geol.*) A huge, fish-like lizard, an extinct animal. *Buckland*.
 I'CI-CLE, (i'sik-kl) n. A pendant shoot of ice.
 I'CI-NESS, n. The state of being icy.
 I'CI'NG, (is'ing) n. A covering of ice or congeated sugar.
 I'CKLE, (ik'kl) n. An icicle. *Grose*. [Local, North of England.]
 I'CON, n. [εἰκών.] An image; a picture. *Browne*.
 I'CON/I-CAL,* a. Relating to or consisting of figures or pictures. *Blount*.
 I'CO-NĪSM,* n. (*Rhet.*) A representation to the life. *Crabb*.
 I'CON'Ō-CLĀST, n. [εἰκονολάστης.] A breaker of images. *Young*.
 I'CON-Ō-CLĀS'TIC, a. Breaking or destroying images.
 I'CO-NŌG'RA-PHY, n. [εἰκῶσ and γράφω.] A description of pictures, statues, and similar monuments of ancient art.
 I'CO-NŌLĀ-TER, n. [εἰκῶσ and λᾶτρησ.] A worshipper of images.

I'CO-NŌL'Ō-Q-Y, n. [εἰκῶσ and λέγω.] The doctrine of picture or representation, as a means used in worship.
 I'CO-NŌM/I-CAL,* a. Hostile to images. *Browne*.
 I'CO-SĀ-HE'DRŌN,* a. Having twenty equal sides. *Smart*.
 I'CO-SĀ-HE'DRŌN,* n. pl. I'CO-SĀ-IĒ'DRA. A figure comprehended under twenty equal sides. *Grier*.
 I'CO-SĀN'DRI-Ā,* n. pl. (*Bot.*) A class of plants having twenty or more perigynous stamens. *Crabb*.
 I'CO-SĀN'DRI-ĀN,* a. (*Bot.*) Icosandrous. *Smart*.
 I'CO-SĀN'DRŌV'S,* a. (*Bot.*) Having twenty or more perigynous stamens. *P. Cyc.*
 I'CE-TRĪ-ĀS,* n. [L.] (*Min.*) A precious stone or gem. *Crabb*.
 I'CE-TRĪ'IC,* n. (*Med.*) A remedy for the jaundice. *Smart*.
 I'CE-TRĪ'IC,* a. Good against the jaundice; icteric. *Ash*.
 I'CE-TRĪ'CAL, a. [icterus, L.] Afflicted with the jaundice; good against the jaundice.
 I'CE-THY-ŌL'Ō-Q-Y, n. See ICHTHYOLOGY.
 I'CY, (i'se) a. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty; frigid; without warmth or affection.
 I'CY-PĒARLED', (i'se-pĕrd') a. Studded with pearls, as of ice. *Milton*.
 I'd, (id) Contracted for *I would*.
 I-DE-Ā, n. [idéa.] pl. I-DE-ĀS. The image or resemblance of any object conceived by the mind; mental image; conception; perception; thought; imagination; notion.
 I-DE-ĀL, a. Mental; intellectual; imaginary; relating to or consisting of ideas; existing in the mind.
 I-DE-ĀL-ĪSM,* n. The system or theory which denies the existence of matter. *Stewart*.
 I-DE-ĀL-ĪST,* n. One who believes in idealism. *Stewart*.
 I-DE-ĀL'I-TY,* or I-DE-ĀL'I-TY,* n. The quality of being ideal. *P. Cyc.* — (*Phrēn.*) The talent for poetry or works of imagination. *Combé*.
 I-DE-ĀL-I-ZĀ'TIŌN,* n. The act of idealizing. *Lockhart*.
 I-DE-ĀL-IZE, v. n. [I. IDEAMIZED; pp. IDEALIZING, IDEALIZED.] To imagine; to form ideas. *Maty*.
 I-DE-ĀL-IZ-ER,* n. One who idealizes; an idealist. *Cole-ridge*.
 I-DE-ĀL-LY, ad. Intellectually; mentally.
 I-DE-ĀTE, v. a. To fancy; to form in idea. *Donne*.
 I-DE-ĀT,* [L.] The same; — often contracted to *id*. *Clarke*.
 I-DE-ĀTICAL, a. Identical. *Hudibras*.
 I-DE-ĀT'ICAL, a. [identique, Fr.] The same; the very same.
 I-DE-ĀT'ICAL-LY, ad. With sameness or identity.
 I-DE-ĀT'ICAL-NESS, n. State of being identical.
 I-DE-ĀT'IFI-Ā-BLE,* a. That may be identified. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 I-DE-ĀT'IFI-CĀ'TIŌN, n. Act of identifying.
 I-DE-ĀT'IFY, v. a. [I. IDENTIFIED; pp. IDENTIFYING, IDENTIFIED.] To make or prove identical; to prove sameness; to make the same. — v. n. To become identical. *Smart*.
 I-DE-ĀT'ITY, n. [identité, Fr.] State of being the same; sameness.
 I-DE-Ō-GRĀPH'IC,* } a. [idéa and γράφω.] Represent-
 I-DE-Ō-GRĀPH'I-CAL,* } ing figures, notions, or ideas;
 as hieroglyphic or Chinese characters. *Brande*.
 I-DE-Ō-GRĀPH'I-CAL-LY,* ad. In an ideographical manner. *Du Ponceau*.
 I-DE-Ō-GRĀPH'ICS,* n. pl. A method of writing in ideographic characters. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 I-DE-ŌG'RA-PHY,* or I-DE-ŌG'RA-PHY,* n. A system or treatise of short-hand writing. *Th. Howe*.
 I-DE-Ō-LŌG'I-CAL,* a. Relating to ideology. *Qu. Rev.*
 I-DE-ŌL'Ō-Q-I-ST,* or I-DE-ŌL'Ō-Q-I-ST,* n. One versed in ideology. *P. Cyc.*
 I-DE-ŌL'Ō-Q-Y,* or I-DE-ŌL'Ō-Q-Y,* n. [idéa and λόγος.] The science of the mind; the history and evolutions of human ideas. *D. Stewart*.
 IDES, (idz) n. [idus, L.] One of the three epochs or divisions of the ancient Roman month. The *calends* were the first days of the several months; the *ides*, days near the middle; and the *nones*, the ninth days before the *ides*. In the months of March, May, July, and October, the *ides* fell on the 15th; in the other months, on the 13th.
 I'D EST,* [L.] "That is;" commonly abbreviated to *i. e.*
 I-D-ŌC'RA-SY, n. [ιδίος and κρᾶσις.] A peculiarity of constitution.
 I-D-I-Ō-GRĀT'IC,* a. Same as *idiclerical*. *Smart*.
 I-D-I-Ō-GRĀT'I-CAL, a. Peculiar in constitution.
 I-D'I-Ō-Q-Y, n. [ιδιώτεια.] The state of an idiot; want of understanding; foolishness.
 I-D'I-QM, n. [ιδίωμα.] A mode of expression peculiar to a language; particular cast of a language; peculiarity of phrase; dialect; phraseology.
 I-D-I-Ō-MĀT'IC, } a. Relating to idioms; peculiar to a
 I-D-I-Ō-MĀT'I-CAL, } language; phraseological.
 I-D-I-Ō-MĀT'I-CAL-LY,* ad. According to an idiom. *Ash*.
 I-D-I-Ō-PA-THĒT'IC,* a. Relating to idiopathy; idiopathic. *Month Rev.*
 I-D-I-Ō-PĀTH'IC,* a. Relating to idiopathy; primary; independent of other disease. *Brande*.
 I-D-I-Ō-PĀTH'I-CAL,* a. Same as *idiopathic*. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

IG-ŌP'A-THY, n. [ἰδῶς and πάθος.] A peculiar affection or feeling. — (*Med.*) A primary disease, or a disease belonging to the part affected, and not arising from sympathy with other parts.

IG-Ō-SYN-CRA-SY, n. [ἰδῶς, σύν, and κράσις.] A temper or disposition of body peculiar to the individual.

IG-Ō-SYN-CRAT'IC,* a. Relating to idiosyncrasy; **IG-Ō-SYN-CRAT'ICAL,* a.** having peculiar temperament. *Warburton.*

IG-Ō-T, n. [ἰδιότης.] A person devoid of understanding; a fool; a natural.

IG-Ō-T-CY, n. Idiocy. See **IDIOCY.**

IG-Ō-T'IC, a. Devoid of understanding; stupid; fool-**IG-Ō-T'ICAL,* ish.**

IG-Ō-T'ICAL-LY,* ad. In the manner of an idiot.

IG-Ō-T'ICŌN,* n. [Gr.] A dictionary confined to a particular dialect; a glossary. *Brande.*

IG-Ō-T-ISM, n. [ἰδιωτισμός.] An idiom of language. *Dryden.* — Idiocy; want of understanding; folly.

IG-Ō-T-IZE, v. n. To become stupid. *Persian Letters.*

IG-Ō-T-RY,* n. Idiotism or idiocy. *Warburton.* [R.]

IDLE, (t'dl) a. Lazy; doing nothing; slothful; sluggish; unemployed; being at leisure; not engaged; useless; vain; ineffectual; trifling.

IDLE, (t'dl) v. n. [*i. IDLED; pp. IDLING, IDLED.*] To lose time in inactivity; to play lightly.

IDLE, (t'dl) v. a. To waste idly; to trifle with; to consume.

IDLE-HEAD'ED, a. Foolish; unreasonable; infatuated.

IDLE-LY, (t'dl-ē) ad. Idly. *Bp. Hall.*

IDLE-NESS, (t'dl-nēs) n. State of being idle; laziness; sloth; absence of employment; trivialness.

IDLE-PAT'ED, a. Idle-headed; stupid. *Overbury.*

IDLER, n. An idle or lazy person; a sluggard.

IDLES-BY, (t'diz-be) n. An idler. *Whitlock.*

IDLESS, n. Idleness. *Spenser.*

IDLY, ad. In an idle manner; lazily; foolishly; vainly.

ID'Ō-CRASE,* n. (*Min.*) A hard mineral; called also *pyramidal green, hyacinth, and volcanic chrysolite.* *Aikin.*

IDOL, n. [εἰδώλον, Gr.; *idolum, L.*] A figure representing a divinity; an image worshipped as a god; an image; a representation; one loved or honored to adoration.

IDOL'A-TER, n. [*idololatra, L.*] A worshipper of idols or images; an adorer; a pagan.

IDOL'A-TRÉSS, n. She who worships idols. *Honell.*

IDOL'A-T'R-IAL, a. Idolatrous. *Bp. Hooper.* Tending to idolatry.

IDOL'A-T'RIZE, v. a. To worship idols; to idolize. [R.]

IDOL'A-T'RIZE, v. n. To offer idolatrous worship. *Fotherby.*

IDOL'A-T'RŌUS, a. Relating or tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry.

IDOL'A-T'RŌUS-LY, ad. In an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDOL'A-T'RŪ, n. [*idololatria, L.*] The worship of idols or images; paganism.

IDOL-ISH, a. Idolatrous. *Milton.*

IDOL-ISM, n. Idolatrous worship. *Milton.*

IDOL-IST, n. An idolater. *Milton.*

IDOL-IZE, v. a. [*i. IDOLIZED; pp. IDOLIZING, IDOLIZED.*] To worship as an idol or idolatrously; to adore; to love or reverence to adoration.

IDOL-IZ-ER, n. One who idolizes, or loves to adoration.

IDOL-ŌUS, a. Idolatrous. *Balc.*

IDOL-WORSHIP,* (t'dol-wür'ship) n. The worship of idols or images. *Rove.*

IDŌNE-ŌUS, a. [*idoneus, L.*] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate. *Boyle.* [R.]

ID'R-I-LINE,* n. A fusible, inflammable substance found in a mineral, from the quicksilver mines of Idria. *Brande.*

IDYL, (t'dil) n. [εἰδύλλιον.] A short pastoral poem; an eclogue.

I. E. For *id est, (that is.)* *Locke.*

IF, conj. Used as the sign of condition; give or suppose that; allowing that; though. — It is derived from *gif*, the imperative mood of the Saxon verb *gifan*, to give.

IF FAITH, ad. [abbreviation of *in faith.*] Indeed; truly. *Shak.*

IG-A-SŪ'RIC,* a. (*Chem.*) Noting a peculiar acid. *Brande.*

IG-Ō-TE,* n. (*Min.*) Another name for *aragonite.* *Dana.*

IG-NĀ'RŌ, n. [*Ignarus, L.*] An ignoramus; a block-head. *Mountagu.* [*fiery.*]

IG-NE-ŌUS, a. [*igneus, L.*] Consisting of or containing fire; **IG-NĒS-CENT,* a.** Taking fire; emitting sparks. *Smart.*

IG-NIC'Ō-LIST,* n. A worshipper of fire. *Maurice.*

IG-NIF'ER-ŌUS,* a. Producing or bringing fire. *Ash.*

IG-NIF'LV-ŌUS, a. [*ignifluus, L.*] Flowing with fire. *Cockram.* [R.]

IG-NIF-Y, v. a. [*i. IGNIFIED; pp. IGNIFYING, IGNIFIED.*] [*ignis and fio, L.*] To form into fire. *Stakely.* [R.]

IG-NIP'Ō-TĒNT, a. [*ignis and potens, L.*] Presiding over fire. *Pope.*

IG-NIS FĀT'Ū-ŌS, n. [*L.*] pl. *IG-NĒS FĀT'Ū-F.* A kind of luminous meteor seen in summer nights in marshy places; a Jack-with-a-lantern, or Jack-a-lantern; Will-with-the-wisp.

IG-NITE, v. a. [*ignis, L.*] [*i. IGNITED; pp. IGNITING, IG-NITED.*] To kindle; to set on fire. *Gron.*

IG-NITE, v. n. To become red hot; to take fire.

IG-NIT'ED,* v. a. Kindled; set on fire.

IG-NIT'IBLE, [ig-nit'-ē-ble, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ig'ni tibil, S.] a. Inflammable; capable of being set on fire.

IG-NIV'ŌTION, [ig-nish'-nŌn, n.] Act of kindling or of igniting.

IG-NIV'Ō-MŌUS, a. [*ignivomus, L.*] Vomiting fire. *Derham.*

IG-NO-BLE'IT-Y, n. Want of magnanimity. *Balc.*

IG-NO'BLE, a. [*ignobilis, L.*] Not noble; of low birth; mean; worthless.

IG-NO'BLE,* v. a. To make vile or ignoble. *Bacon.*

IG-NO'BLE-NESS, n. State of being ignoble.

IG-NO'BL-Y, ad. Ignominiously; meanly; dishonorably.

IG-NO MIN'Ū-ŌUS, [ig-no-min'jus, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] Ignominious; mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonorable.

IG-NO-MIN'Ū-ŌUS-LY, ad. Meanly; scandalously. *South.*

IG-NO-MIN-Y, n. [*ignominia, L.*] Disgrace; reproach; shame dishonor; infamy; opprobrium.

IG-NO-MY, n. An abbreviation of *ignomy.* *Shak.*

IG-NO-RĀ'MUS, [L., we ignore, or we are ignorant.] (Law) The indorsement of a grand jury on a bill of indictment, equivalent to "not found."

IG-NO-RĀ'MUS, n. [*L.*] pl. **IG-NO-RĀ'MUS-ES.** An ignorant fellow; a vain pretender to knowledge. *South.* [Colloquial.]

IG-NO-RANCE, n. State of being ignorant; want of knowledge; illiteracy;nescience; unlearnedness.

IG-NO-RANT, a. [*ignorans, L.*] Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened; uninformed; unacquainted with.

IG-NO-RANT, n. An ignorant person. *B. Jonson.*

IG-NO-RANT-LY, ad. Without knowledge or information.

IG-NŌRE, v. a. [*ignoro, L.*] (*Law*) To declare ignorance of; not to know; as a grand jury ignore a bill, when they do not find such evidence as to make good the presentment. *Boyle.*

IG-NŌS-CI-BLE, a. [*ignoscibilis, L.*] Pardonable. *Bailey.*

IG-NŌZE, v. a. [*ignatus, L.*] Unknown. *Sir M. Sandys.*

IG-UĀ'NĀ,* n. (*Zool.*) A genus of beautiful lizards, esteemed for food; — called also *guana.* *Brande.*

IG-UĀN'Ō-DŌN,* n. (*Geol.*) A gigantic extinct fossil reptile, resembling the iguana. *Backland.*

IL, one of the forms of I: used before words beginning with *l*, commonly negating the word to which it is prefixed.

IL, n. [corrupted from *alle, Fr.*] A walk in a church. *Pope.* Properly *aisle*. — An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*

IL'Ē-ŪS, n. [*L.*] (*Med.*) The iliac passion. *Arbutnot.*

IL'Ē-X, n. [*L.*] The great scarlet oak. *Mortimer.*

IL'Ē-X-C, a. [*ilicæus, L.*] Relating to the lower bowels, or ilia. — (*Med.*) The iliac passion is a spasmodic, or violent and dangerous, colic, characterized by deep-seated pain in the abdomen.

IL'Ē-CAL,* a. Same as *ilicæ.* *Bravone.*

IL'Ē-AD,* n. The Greek epic poem of Homer, so named from *Ilium*, another name of Troy. *Clarke.*

ILX, a. The same; each; every. *Spenser.* *Ū* It is still used in Scotland and the north of England, and denotes each; as, "ikl one of you," every one of you. It also signifies the same; as, "Mackintosh of that ilk" denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, "Mackintosh of Mackintosh."

ILL, a. Bad; not good; evil; ailing; sick; not in health.

ILL, n. Wickedness; depravity; misfortune; misery.

ILL, ad. Not well; not right; not easily; with pain. — It is used in composition to express a bad quality; as, *ill-formed, ill-timed, &c.*

ILL-LA-BIL'Ū-TY,* n. Security against falling. *Cheyne.*

ILL-LĀC'ER-A-BLE, a. [*illacrabilis, L.*] That cannot be torn. *Cockeram.*

ILL-LĀC'ER-MA-BLE, a. [*illacrymabilis, L.*] Incapable of weeping. *Bailey.*

ILL-LĀPSE'ABLE,* a. That may illapse. *Glanville.*

ILL-LĀPSE, n. [*illapsus, L.*] A sliding in; a falling on.

ILL-LĀPSE,* v. n. To fall, pass, or glide into. *Cheyne.*

ILL-LĀ'QUE-ĀT, [il-lĀ'kwē-āt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; il-lĀ'kwē-āt, P. Sm.] v. a. [*illaqueo, L.*] To entangle; to entrap; to insnare. *More.* [R.]

ILL-LĀ-QUE-ĀTION, n. Act of insnaring; a snare.

ILL-LĀTION, n. [*illatio, L.*] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

ILL-LĀ-TIVE, a. [*illatus, L.*] Relating to or implying illation; inferential; conclusive.

ILL-LĀ-TIVE, n. A particle denoting illation. *Bp. Hall.*

ILL-LĀ-TIVE-LY, ad. By illation or conclusion. *Richardson.*

ILL-LĀUD'ABLE, a. [*illaudabilis, L.*] Not laudable; unworthy of praise or commendation.

ILL-LĀUD'ABLY, ad. Without deserving praise.

ILL-BRED,* a. Not wellbred; uncivil; impolite. *Davis.*

ILL-BRED'ING,* n. Want of good breeding; ill manners. *Day.* [*Sir T. Elyot.*]

ILL-LE'CE-BROUS, a. [*illicebrossus, L.*] Full of allurement.

[L-L'E'GAL, a. [in and legalis, L.] Contrary to law; not legal; unlawful.
 IL-L'E'GAL'I-TY, n. Contrariety to law; unlawfulness.
 IL-L'E'GAL-IZE, v. a. To render illegal.
 IL-L'E'GAL-LY, ad. In a manner contrary to law.
 IL-L'E'GAL-NESS, n. The state of being illegal. *Scott*.
 IL-L'E'G'I-BIL'I-TY, n. Incapability of being read.
 IL-L'E'G'I-BLE, a. [in and legibilis, L.] That cannot be read; not readable; not legible.
 IL-L'E'G'I-BLY, ad. In an illegible manner; not to be read.
 IL-L'E'G'I-T'MA-CY, n. [in and being illegitimate.]
 IL-L'E'G'I-T'IMATE, a. [Ita and legitimus, L.] Not produced as the laws prescribe; begotten or born out of wedlock; not legitimate.
 IL-L'E'G'I-T'IMATE, v. a. To render illegitimate; to prove a person illegitimate. *Sir H. Wotton*.
 IL-L'E'G'I-T'IMATE-LY, ad. Not legitimately.
 IL-L'E'G'I-T'IMÄ-TION, n. Act of illegitimizing; illegitimizing.
 IL-L'E'G'I-T'IMÄ-TIZE, * v. a. To render illegitimate; to illegitimate. *Athanasium*.
 IL-L'E'V'I-A-BLE, a. That cannot be levied or exacted.
 ILL-FACED, (-fast) a. Having an ugly face. *Ep. Hall*.
 ILL-FÄ'VORED, (-vurd) a. Deformed; ugly.
 ILL-FÄ'VORED-LY, ad. With deformity.
 ILL-FÄ'VORED-NESS, n. Deformity.
 IL-LIB'ER-AL, a. [illiberalis, L.] Not liberal; not candid; disingenuous; not generous; sparing; mean.
 IL-LIB'ER-AL-ISM, * n. Illiberal principles or practice. *Ch. Ob.*
 IL-LIB'ER-AL'I-TY, n. Quality of being illiberal.
 IL-LIB'ER-AL-LY, ad. In an illiberal manner.
 IL-LIB'ER-AL-NESS, * n. Illiberality. *Johnson*.
 IL-LIC'I-T, a. [illicitus, L.] Not permitted or licensed; illegal; unlawful.
 IL-LIC'I-T-LY, ad. Unlawfully; illegally.
 IL-LIC'I-T-NESS, n. Unlawfulness.
 IL-LIC'I-T-OUS, a. Unlawful. *Cotgrave*.
 IL-LIGHT'EN, (il-lit'n) v. a. To enlighten. *Raleigh*.
 IL-LIM'I-T-A-BLE, a. That cannot be limited; boundless.
 IL-LIM'I-T-A-BLE-NESS, * a. Boundlessness. *Channing*.
 IL-LIM'I-T-A-BLY, ad. Without susceptibility of bounds.
 IL-LIM'I-TÄ-TION, n. Want of limitation. *Ep. Hall*.
 IL-LIM'I-T-ED, a. Unbounded; unlimited. *Ep. Hall*.
 IL-LIM'I-T-ED-NESS, n. Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon*.
 IL-LI-N'ITION, * (il-le-nish'qn) n. (Min.) A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals. *Ure*.
 IL-LI-QUÄ'TION, * n. The melting of one thing into another. *Smart*.
 IL-LU'ISION, * (il-lizh'qn) n. The act of striking into or against. *Brown*.
 IL-LY'T'ER-A-CY, n. Want of learning; ignorance. *Pope*.
 IL-LY'T'ER-AL, a. Not liberal. *Davson*.
 IL-LY'T'ER-AL, n. [illiteratus, L.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned;—applied to persons:—rude;—applied to things.
 IL-LY'T'ER-ATE-LY, * ad. In an illiterate manner. *Savage*.
 IL-LY'T'ER-ATE-NESS, n. Want of learning; ignorance.
 IL-LY'T'ER-A-TURE, n. Want of literature. *Zyliffe*.
 ILL-LIVED, (-lvd) a. Leading a bad or wicked life. *Ep. Hall*.
 ILL-LÜCK', * n. Misfortune; bad luck. *Shak*.
 ILL-NÄ'T'URE, (il-nät'yur) n. Evil nature of disposition; bad temper; moroseness; crabbedness; malevolence.
 ILL-NÄ'T'URED, (il-nät'yurd) a. Of bad disposition or temper; cross; fretful; malevolent; wanting kindness.
 ILL-NÄ'T'URED-LY, (il-nät'yurd-le) ad. With illnature.
 ILL-NÄ'T'URED-NESS, (il-nät'yurd-nés) n. Illnature.
 ILL-NESS, n. Badness; sickness; malady; disorder of health; disease; indisposition; distemper.
 IL-LO-CÄL'I-TY, * n. Want of locality or place. *Cudworth*.
 IL-LÖ'Q'I-CAL, a. Not logical; contrary to the rules of logic or reason.
 IL-LÖ'Q'I-CAL-LY, ad. In an illogical manner.
 IL-LÖ'Q'I-CAL-NESS, n. State of being illogical.
 ILL-STÄRRED, (-stard) a. Influenced by evil stars with respect to fortune; unlucky. *Fanshawe*.
 ILL-TÄM'PERED, * (-perd) a. Morose; crabbed. *Black*.
 ILL-TIMED, * (-timd) a. Done at a wrong time; timed badly. *Ed. Rev*.
 ILL-TÜRN, * n. An offensive or unkind action or deed. *Foster*.—A short illness; a period of ill health. [Colloquial].
 IL-LÜDE', v. a. [illudo, L.] [i. ILLUDED; pp. ILLUDING, ILLUDING.] To play upon; to deceive; to mock; to derude. [Shak].
 IL-LÜME', v. a. [illuminer, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate.
 IL-LÜ'MIN-A-BLE, * a. That may be illuminated. *Ash*.
 IL-LÜ'MIN-A-RY, * a. Relating to illumination. *Scott*.
 IL-LÜ'MIN-ATE, v. a. [illuminer, Fr.; lumen, L.] [i. ILLUMINATED; pp. ILLUMINATING, ILLUMINATED.] To enlighten; to supply with natural, intellectual, or spiritual light; to adorn with artificial light, for a festive or joyful occa-

sion; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to adorn with colored pictures and ornamented initial letters
 IL-LÜ'MIN-ATE, a. Enlightened. *Ep. Hall*.
 IL-LÜ'MIN-ATE, n. One enlightened, or pretending to be so; one of the Illuminati.
 IL-LÜ-M'NÄ'TI, n. pl. [L.] The enlightened;—a term assumed, at different times, by different sects; particularly by a secret society, formed in 1776, chiefly by Adam Weishaupt, professor of law at Ingolstadt, Bavaria.—It was suppressed by the Bavarian government in 1784.
 IL-LÜ'MINÄ-TING, * n. A kind of miniature painting, anciently much used for ornamenting books. *Hamilton*.
 IL-LÜ-MINÄ-TION, n. The act of illuminating; festal lights hung out as a token of joy; brightness; splendor.
 IL-LÜ'MIN-A-TIVE, a. Having the power to give light.
 IL-LÜ'MINÄ-TOR, n. One who illuminates; one who adorns books with colored pictures, &c.
 IL-LÜ'MINE, v. a. [i. ILLUMINED; pp. ILLUMINING, ILLUMINATED.] To enlighten; to illuminate; to adorn.
 IL-LÜ'MIN-ER, * n. An illuminator. *Scott*.
 IL-LÜ'SION, (il-lü'zhqn) n. [illusio, L.] False show; fallacy; deception; error; delusion; chimeria; phantasm.
 IL-LÜ'SIVE, a. Deceiving by false show; deceptive; fallacious; delusive; illusory.
 IL-LÜ'SIVE-LY, ad. In an illusive, deceptive manner.
 IL-LÜ'SIVE-NESS, n. Deception; false appearance. *Ash*.
 IL-LÜ'SO-RY, a. [in and lusorius, L.] Deceiving; fallacious; illusive; delusive; deceptive.
 IL-LÜ'STRÄTE, v. a. [illustro, L.] [i. ILLUSTRATED; pp. ILLUSTRATING, ILLUSTRATED.] To make bright, plain, or clear; to brighten with honor; to explain; to clear; to elucidate:—to render famous or illustrious.
 IL-LÜ'STRÄTE, * a. Famous; renowned; illustrious. *Shak*.
 IL-LÜ'STRÄ-TION, n. Act of illustrating; that which illustrates; explanation; elucidation; exposition.
 IL-LÜ'STRÄ-TIVE, a. Tending to illustrate; explanatory.
 IL-LÜ'STRÄ-TIVE-LY, ad. By way of illustration.
 IL-LÜ'STRÄ-TOR, n. [L.] One who illustrates.
 IL-LÜ'STRÄ-TOR-Y, * a. Illustrative. *J. A. Rev*. [R.]
 IL-LÜ'STRÄ-ÖS, a. [illustris, L.] Bright; conspicuous; noble; eminent; distinguished; famous; celebrated; renowned.
 IL-LÜ'STRÄ-ÜS-LY, ad. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.
 IL-LÜ'STRÄ-ÜS-NESS, n. Eminence; nobility; grandeur.
 IL-LUX'ÜR-I-ÖS, (il-lux-zä'r-üs) n. Not luxurious.
 ILL-WILL, n. Evil will; disposition to envy or hatred; enmity; hatred; rancor.
 ILL-WILL'ER, n. One who wishes or intends ill. *Barrow*.
 ILL-WISH'ER, * n. One who wishes evil; an enemy. *Al-dison*.
 ILL'LY, ad. Ill; not well. *Strype*.—[Rarely used by good writers].
 ILL'MEN-ITE, * n. (Min.) An iron-black mineral. *Dana*.
 I'M, (im) Contracted from *I am*.
 IM, used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters, is from the *Latin*, and corresponds to *em*, which is from the *French*. Like other forms of *in*, it is sometimes positive and sometimes negative. See *IN*.
 I'M'AGE, (im'aj) n. [image, Fr.] A corporeal representation; a statue; a picture; an effigy:—a representation of the Deity in stone, wood, or metal; an idol; a false god:—likeness; semblance; show; an idea; a picture in the mind; and the appearance of an object.
 I'M'AGE, v. a. [I. IMAGED; pp. IMAGING, IMAGED.] To form a likeness in the mind; to fancy; to imagine. *Dryden*.
 I'M'AGE-A-BLE, * a. That may be imaged. *Coleridge*.
 I'M'AGE-LESS, * a. Destitute of an image. *Coleridge*.
 I'M'A-GER-Y, or I'M'AGE-RY, [im'aj-er-ri, W. F. J. Fa. Sm.; im'aj-er, S. E. K. Wb.] n. Sensible representations; pictures; statues; show; appearance:—forms of fancy; phantasms.—It is a term for similes, allegories, metaphors, and such other rhetorical figures as denote similitude and comparison.
 I'M'AGE-WOR-SHIP, (-wü'rship) n. Worship of images.
 IM-Ä'G'IN-A-BLE, a. [imaginabile, Fr.] That may be imagined; conceivable.
 IM-Ä'G'IN-A-BLE-NESS, * n. State of being imaginable. *Ash*.
 IM-Ä'G'IN-A-BLY, * ad. In an imaginable manner. *Barrow*.
 IM-Ä'G'INÄNT, a. Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon*.
 IM-Ä'G'INÄNT, n. One who imagines or fancies. *Bacon*.
 IM-Ä'G'INÄNT-NESS, * n. State of being imaginary. *Scott*.
 IM-Ä'G'INÄ-RY, a. [imaginaire, Fr.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination; fanciful; ideal.
 IM-Ä'G'INÄ-TION, (e-mä'd-jit-sion) n. [imaginatio, L.] The act of imagining; that which is imagined; the faculty of the mind by which it either bodies forth the forms of things unknown, or produces original thoughts, or new combinations of ideas, from materials stored up in the memory; invention; conception; idea; image in the mind; fancy; contrivance.
 IM-Ä'G'INÄ-TIVE, a. Forming mental images; imagining; fancying.
 IM-Ä'G'INÄ-TIVE-NESS, * n. State of being imaginative. *Scott*.

[**IM-ĀG'INE**, *v. a.* [*imaginer*, Fr.] [*Ī* IMAGINED; *pp.* IMAGINING, IMAGINED.] To form in the mind, or out of mental suggestions; to conceive; to think; to fancy; to scheme; to contrive.

[**IM-ĀG'INE**, **v. n.* To form or combine mental images; to have a notion or idea; to think; to fancy. *Carpenter.*

[**IM-ĀG'IN-ER**, (*ġ-mād'jīn-er*) *n.* One who imagines.

[**IM-ĀG'IN-ING**, *n.* Act of fancying; imagination.

[**IM-ĀM'**, or **IM-ĀUM'**, * or **IM-ĀN'**, * *n.* A Mahometan priest or minister of religion. *Ed. Rev.*— Various written and pronounced; by *Brande*, *I-mān'* or *I-mām'*; by *Hamilton*, *I-naum'*; by *Smart*, *U'mān*.

[**IM-BĀLM'**, (*im-bām'*) *v. a.* See **EMBALEM**.

[**IM-BĀNK'**, * *v. a.* [*imbanked*]. See **IMBANKING**, **IMBANKED**.] To enclose or defend with a bank; to embank. *Smart.*

[**IM-BĀNK'MENT**, * *n.* That which is enclosed with a bank; a bank that encloses; embankment. *Ash.*

[**IM-BĀN'NERED**, * (-*nerd*) *a.* Provided with banners. *Pollok.*

[**IM-BĀR'GŌ**, *n.* See **EMBARGO**.

[**IM-BĀRK'**, *v. n.* See **EMBARK**.

[**IM-BĀR'MENT**, *n.* Hindrance. See **EMBAR**.

[**IM-BĀRN'**, *v. a.* To lay up in a barn. *Herbert*. [*R.*]

[**IM-BĀSE'**, *v. a.* See **EMBASE**.

[**IM-BĀSE'**, *v. n.* To sink in value. *Hales.*

[**IM-BĀS'TARD-IZE**, *v. a.* To bastardize. *Milton.*

[**IM-BĀTHE'**, *v. a.* To bathe all over. *Milton.*

[**IM-BĒ'C'ILE**, or **IM-BĒ-C'ILE'**, [*im-bēs'ī* or *im-bē-sēl'*, *W. F.*; *im-bē-sēl'*, *S. K. Sm.*; *im-bēs'ī*, *J. E. Ja.*; *im-bēs-īl*, *R. W. b.*] *a.* [*Fr.*; *imbecillus*, L.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of mind or body; infirm.

[**IM-BĒ'C'ILE**, or **IM-BĒ-C'ILE'**, *v. a.* To weaken. *Bp. Taylor.*

[**IM-BĒ-C'IL'I-TĀTE**, *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Wilson.*

[**IM-BĒ-C'IL'I-TY**, *n.* Weakness; feebleness of mind or body; debility; infirmity.

[**IM-BED'**, * *v. a.* To lay as in a bed. See **EMBED**.

[**IM-BED'DED**, *p. a.* See **EMBEDDED**.

[**IM-BEL'LIC**, *a.* Not warlike. *Junius.*

[**IM-BĒZ'ZLE**, *v. a.* See **EMBEZZLE**.

[**IM-BĒZ'ZLE-MĒNT**, *n.* See **EMBEZZLEMENT**.

[**IM-BIBE'**, *v. a.* [*imbibō*, L.] [*IMBIBED*; *pp.* IMBIBING, IMBIBED.] To drink in; to receive or admit into the mind; to saturate; to swallow up; to take in; to consume.

[**IM-BIB'ER**, *n.* He or that which imbibes.

[**IM-BIB'ER'ION**, (*bi-sh'ūn*) *n.* Act of imbibing. *Bacon.*

[**IM-BIT'TER**, *v. a.* [*imbittered*]; *pp.* IMBITTERING, IMBITTERED.] To make bitter; to make unhappy; to exasperate.

[**IM-BIT'TER-ER**, *n.* He or that which makes bitter.

[**IM-BLĀ'ZON**, *v. a.* See **EMBLAZON**.

[**IM-BŌD'I-MĒNT**, * *n.* The act of embodying or embodying. *Cent. Mag.*

[**IM-BŌD'Y**, *v. a.* To form into a body. See **EMBODY**.

[**IM-BŌD'Y**, *v. n.* To unite into one mass. See **EMBODY**.

[**IM-BŌIL'**, *v. n.* To exustate; to effervesce. *Spenser.*

[**IM-BOLD'EN**, (*-dn*) *v. a.* To make bold. See **EMBOLDEN**.

[**IM-BŌN'I-TY**, *n.* Want of goodness. *Burton.*

[**IM-BŌR'DER**, *v. a.* [*imbordered*]; *pp.* IMBORDERING, IMBORDERED.] To furnish with a border. *Milton.*

[**IM-BŌSK'**, *v. n.* [*imboscare*, It.] To lie concealed, as in a wood. *Milton.*

[**IM-BŌSK'**, *v. a.* To conceal; to hide. *Skelton.*

[**IM-BŌS'OM**, (*-hūz'ūm*) *v. a.* [*imbosomed*; *pp.* IMBOSOMING, IMBOSOMED.] To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart.

[**IM-BŌSS'**, *v. a.* See **EMBOSS**.

[**IM-BŌUND'**, *v. a.* To enclose; to shunt in. *Shak.*

[**IM-BŌW'**, or **IM-BŌW'**, [*im-bōw'*]; *S. W. E. Ja. K.*; *im-bōw'*, *P. J. F. Sm. R.*] *v. a.* To arch; to vault. *Bacon.*

[**IM-BŌW'EL**, *v. a.* See **EMBOWEL**.

[**IM-BŌW'ER**, *v. a. & n.* To place or lodge in a bower. *Sandys.* See **EMBOWER**.

[**IM-BŌW'MENT**, *n.* Arch; vault. *Bacon*. [*R.*]

[**IM-BŌX'**, *v. a.* To shut or close up, as in a box. *Cotgrave.*

[**IM-BRAID'**, *v. a.* See **EMBRaid**.

[**IM-BRĀN'GLE**, *v. a.* To entangle. *Hudibras.*

[**IM-BRĒD'**, *a.* See **INBRED**.

[**IM-BRĒD'**, *v. a.* To produce. *Sir E. Sandys.* See **INBRED**.

[**IM-BRI-CATE**, *a.* [*imbricatus*, L.] Laid one under another in part, as tiles; imbricated. *Russell.*

[**IM-BRI-CĀT-ED**, *a.* Indented with concavities; bent and indented, like a roof or gutter-tile; overlapping.

[**IM-BRI-CĀTION**, *n.* [*imbrez*, L.] State of being imbricated; concave indention. *Derham.*

[**IM-BRO-CĀ'DŌ**, * *n.* Cloth of gold or silver. *Crabb.*

[**IMBROGLIO**, * (*im-brŏ'jŏ-ŏ*) *n.* [*It.*] A plot of a romance or drama when much perplexed and complicated. *Branda.*

[**IM-BRŌWN'**, *v. a.* [*ī* IMBROWNED; *pp.* IMBROWNING, IMBROWNING.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Milton.*

[**IM-BRŪE'**, (*im-brū'*) *v. a.* [*ī* IMBRUED; *pp.* IMBRUING, IMBRUED.] To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.

[**IM-BRŪTE'**, *v. a.* [*ī* IMBRUTED; *pp.* IMBRUTING, IMBRUTED.] To degrade to brutality.

[**IM-BRŪTE'**, *v. n.* To sink down to brutality. *Milton.*

[**IM-BRŪTE'MENT**, * *n.* Act of making brutish. *Sir E. Brydges*. [*R.*]

[**IM-BŪE'**, (*im-bū'*) *v. a.* [*imbua*, L.] [*ī* IMBUED; *pp.* IMBUING, IMBUED.] To tinge deeply; to tincture; to soak with any liquor or dye; to steep; to cause to imbibe.

[**IM-BŪRSE'**, *v. a.* [*bourse*, Fr.] To stock with money; to emburse. *Sherwood.*

[**IM-BŪRSE'MENT**, * *n.* Money laid up; act of imbursement. *Ash.*

[**IM-BŪT'ION**, * *n.* Act of imbuing. *Lee*. [*R.*]

[**IM-I-TĀ-BĪ'L'I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being imitable.

[**IM'I-TĀ-BLE**, *a.* [*imitabilis*, L.] That may be imitated; worthy of being imitated; within reach of imitation.

[**IM'I-TĀ-BLE-NESS**, * *n.* State of being imitable. *Ash.*

[**IM'I-TĀTE**, *v. a.* [*imitor*, L.] [*ī* IMITATED; *pp.* IMITATING, IMITATED.] To follow the way, manner, or action of another; to copy; to endeavor to resemble; to counterfeit; to follow; to mimic.

[**IM-I-TĀ'TION**, *n.* [*imitatio*, L.] The act of imitating; that which is produced by imitating; a copy; resemblance; counterfeit.

[**IM-I-TĀ'TION-AL**, * *a.* Relating to imitation; resembling. *Qu. Rev.*

[**IM'I-TĀ-TIVE**, *a.* [*imitativus*, L.] Inclined to imitate or copy; as, "Man is an imitative being;"—aiming at resemblance; as, "Painting is an imitative art;"—formed after a model.

[**IM'I-TĀ-TIVE**, * *n.* A verb which expresses imitation or likeness. *Crabb.*

[**IM'I-TĀ-TIVE-NESS**, * *n.* Quality of being imitative. *Martineau.*

[**IM'I-TĀ-TOR**, *n.* [*L.*] One who imitates or copies.

[**IM'I-TĀ-TOR-SHIP**, *n.* The office of an imitator.

[**IM'I-TĀ-TRESS**, * *n.* She who imitates. *Cotridge.*

[**IM'I-TĀ-TRIX**, * *n.* She who imitates; imitatrix. *Ash.*

[**IM-MĀC'U-LĀTE**, *a.* [*immaculatus*, L.] Free from spot, stain, or defect; spotless; pure; undefiled.

[**IM-MĀC'U-LĀTE-LY**, *ad.* Without blemish; purely.

[**IM-MĀC'U-LĀTE-NESS**, *n.* Purity; innocence.

[**IM-MĀILED'**, (*-mald*) *a.* Wearing mail. *Brownie.*

[**IM-MĀL'LE-ABLE**, *a.* Not malleable.

[**IM-MĀN'A-CLE**, *v. a.* To fetter; to manacle. *Milton.*

[**IM-MĀ-NĀ'TION**, * *n.* A flowing in; inherency. *Good.*

[**IM-MĀNE'**, *a.* [*immansis*, L.] Vast; very great;—cruel; wild. *Sheldon*. [*R.*]

[**IM-MĀN'E-LY**, *ad.* Monstrously; cruelly. *Milton*. [*R.*]

[**IM-MĀ-NĒNCE**, * *n.* Internal dwelling; inherency. *Bib. Rep.* [*R.*]

[**IM-MĀ-NĒN-CY**, *n.* Internal dwelling. *Pe arson.*

[**IM-MĀ-NĒNT**, *a.* [*immanent*, Fr.] Intrinsic; inherent. *Glanville*. [*R.*]

[**IM-MĀN'I-FĒST**, *a.* Not manifest; not plain. *Brownie.*

[**IM-MĀN'I-TY**, *a.* [*immanitas*, L.] Barbarity. *Shak.* [*R.*]

[**IM-MAR-CĒS'CI-BLE**, *a.* [*in and marcesco*, L.] Unfading. *Bp. Hall.*

[**IM-MĀR'TIAL**, *a.* Not warlike; unarmal. *Chapman*. [*R.*]

[**IM-MĀSK'**, *v. a.* To cover; to disguise; to mask. *Shak.*

[**IM-MĀTCH'I-ABLE**, *a.* Unmatchable. *Mirror for Mag.*

[**IM-MĀ-TĒ'R-I-AL**, *a.* [*immatériel*, Fr.; *in and materia*, L.] Not consisting of matter; not material; incorporeal; void of matter;—unimportant; without weight.

[**IM-MĀ-TĒ'R-I-ĀL-ĪSM**, * *n.* The doctrine of the existence of immaterial substances; spiritual existence. *P. Cye.*

[**IM-MĀ-TĒ'R-I-ĀL-ĪST**, *a.* A believer in immateriality.

[**IM-MĀ-TĒ'R-I-ĀL'I-TY**, *n.* State of being immaterial; incorporeity; distinctness from matter.

[**IM-MĀ-TĒ'R-I-ĀL-ĪZE**, * *v. a.* To make incorporeal. *Ash.*

[**IM-MĀ-TĒ'R-I-ĀL-ĪZED**, (*-īzd*) *a.* Incorporeal.

[**IM-MĀ-TĒ'R-I-ĀL-LY**, *ad.* In an immaterial manner.

[**IM-MĀ-TĒ'R-I-ĀL-NESS**, *n.* State of being immaterial.

[**IM-MĀ-TĒ'R-I-ĀTE**, *a.* Incorporeal; immaterial. *Bacon.*

[**IM-MĀ-TŪRE**, *a.* [*immaturus*, L.] Not mature; not ripe; not perfect; not arrived at completion; premature; crude; hasty; early.

[**IM-MĀ-TŪRED**, * (*-tūrd*) *a.* Not mature; immature. *Jour. Sci.*

[**IM-MĀ-TŪRE-LY**, *ad.* Too soon; too early; before ripeness.

[**IM-MĀ-TŪRE'NESS**, *n.* Unripeness; immaturity. *Boyle.*

[**IM-MĀ-TŪ'R-I-TY**, *n.* State of being immature; unripeness; incompleteness; crudeness.

[**IM-MĒ-A-BĪ'L'I-TY**, *n.* [*immeabilis*, L.] Want of power to pass. *Arbutnot.*

[**IM-MĒAS'Ū-RA-BLE**, (*im-mēz'h'Ū-rā-bl*) *a.* That cannot be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive.

[**IM-MĒAS'Ū-RA-BLE-NESS**, * *n.* Immensity. *Dr. Allen.*

[**IM-MĒAS'Ū-RA-BLE-LY**, *ad.* Beyond measure.

[**IM-MĒAS'UREB**, (*im-mēz'h'Ūrd*) *a.* Unmeasured. *Spenser.*

[**IM-MĒ-HĀN'I-CĀL**, *a.* Not mechanical. *Cheyna.*

[**IM-MĒ'DI-A-CY**, *n.* Immediate power; absence of a second cause. *Shak.* [*R.*]

[**IM-MĒ'DI-ĀTE**, [*im-mē'dē-āt*, *P. J. Sm.*; *Im-mē'd'ŷat*, *S. E.*

F. K.; *Im-mé'dé-át, Ja.*; *Im-mé'dé-át or Im-mé'jé-át, W.* [*in and medius, L.*] Having nothing intervening, either as to place, time, or action; direct; proximate; not acting by second causes; instant; instantaneous.
 ||*IM-MÉ'DI-ÁTE-LY, ad.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly; directly; without delay.
 ||*IM-MÉ'DI-ÁTE-NÉSS, n.* Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.
 ||*IM-MÉ'DI-Á-TÍSH, * n.* Quality of being immediate. *D. Stewart.*
IM-MÉ'DI-CÁ-BLE, a. [*immedicabilis, L.*] That cannot be cured; incurable. *Milton.*
IM-MÉ'L-Ó'DI-ÓÚS, a. Unmelodious. *Drummond.*
IM-MÉM'Q-RÁ-BLE, a. [*immemorabilis, L.*] Not memorable; not worth remembering.
IM-MÉ-MÓ'R-I-ÁL, a. That commenced or existed beyond the time of memory; that cannot be remembered; past the time of memory.—(*Eng. low*) Further back than the beginning of the reign of Richard I. *Blackstone.*
IM-MÉ-MÓ'R-I-Á-L-Y, ad. Beyond memory. *Bentley.*
IM-MÉ-NSE', a. [*immensus, L.*] Unlimited; unbounded; vast; enormous; huge; illimitable.
IM-MÉ-NSE'LY, ad. Without limit measure or limits.
IM-MÉ-NSE'NESS, n. Unbounded greatness. *Mare.*
IM-MÉ-NSE'Y, n. [*immensitas, Fr.*] State of being immense; unlimited extent; unbounded greatness.
 ||*IM-MÉNS-U-RÁ-BÍ'L-I-TY, n.* Impossibility to be measured.
 ||*IM-MÉNS-U-RÁ-BLE, (im-méns-yur-á-bl)* [*im-mén'shiq-rá-bl, S. W. P. Ja.*; *im-méns'yur-á-bl, K. a.*] [*in and mensurabilis, L.*] That cannot be measured.
 ||*IM-MÉNS-U-RÁTE, a.* Unmeasured. *W. Mountague.*
 ||*IM-MÉRGE', v. a.* [*immergo, L.*] [*i. IMMERGED; pp. IMMERGING, IMMERGED.*] To put under water; to plunge into a fluid; to immerse.
IM-MÉR'IT, n. [*immerito, L.*] Want of desert; demerit. *Suckling.*
IM-MÉR'IT-ED, a. Not deserved; unmerited. *K. Charles.*
IM-MÉR'IT-ÓÚS, a. Undeserving; of no value. *Milton.*
IM-MÉRSE', v. a. [*immersus, L.*] [*i. IMMERSED; pp. IMMERSEING, IMMERSED.*] To put under water; to plunge into a fluid; to immerse; to sink or cover deep.
IM-MÉRSE', a. Buried; covered; sunk deep. *Bacon.*
*IM-MÉR'S-I-BLE, * a.* That cannot be merged:—that may be immersed. *Blount.*
IM-MÉR'SION, n. [*immersio, L.*] The act of immersing; the state of being in a fluid, below the surface; an overwhelming; submersion.
*IM-MÉR'SION-IST, * n.* One who adheres to immersion in baptism. *Hinton.*
IM-MÉ-THÓD'I-CÁL, a. Wanting method; confused.
IM-MÉ-THÓD'I-CÁL-LY, ad. Without method; without order.
IM-MÉ-THÓD'I-CÁL-NÉSS, n. Want of method; confusion.
*IM-MÉTH'ÓD-ÍZE, * v. a.* To render immethodical. *Qu. Rev.*
IM-MÉW', v. a. See *EMMEW*.
*IM-MI-GRÁNT, * n.* One who removes into a country. *Ec. Rep.* This word, reputed to be of American origin, is now occasionally used by English writers.
IM-MI-GRÁTE, v. n. [*immigro, L.*] [*i. IMMIGRATED; pp. IMMIGRATING, IMMIGRATED.*] To enter or pass into a country in order to dwell in it. *Cockram.*—An old English word, of modern revival.
IM-MI-GRÁ'TION, n. The act of immigrating; an entering or passing into a place. *Warton.*
IM-MI-NÉNCE, n. Ill impending; near danger. *Shak. [R.]*
IM-MI-NÉNT, a. [*imminens, L.*] Threatening closely; ready to fall upon; impending.
IM-MIN'GLE, v. a. [*i. IMMINGLED; pp. IMMINOLING, IMMINOL-ED.*] To mingle; to mix; to commingle.
IM-MI-NÚ'TION, n. [*imminuo, L.*] Diminution. *Ep. Cosin.*
IM-MIS-CÍ-BÍ'L-I-TY, n. Incapacity of being mixed. [*R.*]
IM-MIS-CÍ-BLE, a. That cannot be mixed. *Richardson.*
IM-MIS'SION, (im-mish'un) *n.* [*missio, L.*] The act of sending in; contrary to emission. *Bp. Hall.*
IM-MIT', v. a. [*imitto, L.*] To send in; to inject. *Greenhill. [R.]*
IM-MIT'I-GÁ-BLE, a. Not to be softened. *Harris.*
*IM-MIT'I-GÁ-BLY, * ad.* Without mitigation. *Dr. Allen.*
IM-MIX', v. a. To mingle; to mix. *Bp. Reynolds.*
IM-MIXÁ-BLE, a. Impossible to be mingled. *Wilkins. [R.]*
IM-MIX-ED, (im-míkt') *a.* [*immixtus, L.*] Unmixed. *Str. T. Herbert.*—*p.* from *Immix*. Mixed; mingled.
*IM-MIX'T'URE, * (-yur)* *n.* Freedom from mixture. *Montague.*
*IM-MÓB'ILE, * a.* Immovable. *Hovitt. [R.]*
IM-MÓ-BÍ'L-I-TY, n. [*immobilitas, Fr.*] Unmovableness; want of motion; resistance to motion. *Arbutnot.*
IM-MÓD'ÉR-Á-CY, n. Excess. *Brounce.*
IM-MÓD'ÉR-ÁTE, a. [*immoderatus, L.*] Not moderate; excessive; exceeding the due mean.
IM-MÓD'ÉR-ÁTE-LY, ad. In an excessive degree.
IM-MÓD'ÉR-ÁTE-NÉSS, n. Want of moderation.
IM-MÓD'ÉR-Á'TION, n. Want of moderation; excess.
IM-MÓD'ÉST, a. [*immodeste, Fr.*] Not modest; wanting

modesty; delicacy, chastity, or shame; indecent; indelicate; unchaste; obscene.
IM-MÓD'ÉST-LY, ad. In an immodest manner.
IM-MÓD'ÉST-Y, n. Want of modesty; impudence.
IM-MÓ-LÁTE, v. a. [*immolo, L.*] [*i. IMMOLATED; pp. IMMOLATING, IMMOLATED.*] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.
IM-MÓ-LÁ'TION, n. Act of immolating; a sacrifice.
IM-MÓ-LÁ-TOR, n. One who immolates. *Hulot.*
IM-MÓ'MÉNT, a. Trifling; of no importance. *Shak.*
IM-MÓ'MÉ'NÓUS, a. Unimportant. *Scoward.*
IM-MÓR'ÁL, a. Contrary to morality; not moral; vicious; dishonest.
IM-MÓ-RÁL'I-TY, n. Quality of being immoral; contrariety to morality; vice; dishonesty.
*IM-MÓR'ÁL-LY, * ad.* In an immoral manner. *Ash.*
 †*IM-MÓ-RÍG'ÉR-ÓÚS, a.* [*immorigerus, L.*] Disobedient. *Stackhouse.*
 †*IM-MÓ-RÍG'ÉR-ÓÚS-NÉSS, n.* Disobedience. *Bp. Taylor.*
IM-MÓR'TÁL, a. [*immortalis, L.*] Not mortal; exempt from death; deathless; being never to die; never-ending; perpetual; endless; eternal.
*IM-MÓR'TÁL, * n.* One who never dies. *Bryant.*
IM-MÓR-TÁL'I-TY, n. Quality of being immortal; exemption from death; endless life.
IM-MÓR-TÁL-I-ZÁ'TION, n. Act of immortalizing.
IM-MÓR-TÁL-ÍZE, v. a. [*immortaliser, Fr.*] [*i. IMMORTALIZED; pp. IMMORTALIZING, IMMORTALIZED.*] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death or oblivion.
IM-MÓR-TÁL-ÍZE, v. n. To become immortal. *Pope.*
IM-MÓR-TÁL-ÍZ-ED, (-ízd) *p. a.* Made immortal.
IM-MÓR-TÁL-LY, ad. With exemption from death.
IM-MÓR-TÍ-FÍ-CÁ'TION, n. Want of mortification.
 †*IM-MÓULD', (im-móld')* *v. a.* To mould. *G. Fletcher.*
IM-MÓV'A-BÍ'L-I-TY, n. Immovableness.
IM-MÓV'A-BLE, a. That cannot be moved; firm; steadfast; stable; unshaken.—(*Law*) Fixed; real.
IM-MÓV'A-BLE-NÉSS, n. Quality of being immovable.
*IM-MÓV'A-BLES, * n.* Goods or things that are immovable. *Bowrier.*
IM-MÓV'Á-BLE, ad. In a state not to be moved.
 †*IM-MÚND', a.* [*immundus, L.*] Unclean. *Burton.*
 †*IM-MÚN-DÍ'C'I-TY, n.* [*immundicité, Fr.*] Uncleanness. *W. Mountague.*
IM-MÚN'I-TY, n. [*immunitas, L.*] Freedom or exemption from obligation; privilege; prerogative; right; liberty; freedom.
IM-MÚRE', v. a. [*in and murus, L.*] [*i. IMMURED; pp. IMMURING, IMMURED.*] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.
 †*IM-MÚRE', n.* A wall; an enclosure. *Shak.*
IM-MÚ'SI-CÁL, a. Inharmonious; unmusical. *Bacon.*
IM-MÚ-TÁ-BÍ'L-I-TY, n. Quality of being immutable; exemption from change; unchangeableness.
IM-MÚ-TÁ-BLE, a. [*immutabilis, L.*] Not mutable; not subject to change; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.
IM-MÚ-TÁ-BLE-NÉSS, n. Unchangeableness.
IM-MÚ-TÁ-BLY, ad. Unalterably; unchangeably.
IM-MÚ-TÁ'TION, n. Change; mutation. *Mare. [R.]*
 †*IM-MÚTE', v. a.* To change; to commute. *Brounce.*
IMP, n. [*imp, Welsh.*] †*A graft; a scion; a son; a youth. Spenser.* †*A subaltern devil; a puny devil; an evil spirit; a demon. Milton.*
IMP, v. a. To graft. *Chaucer.* To lengthen or enlarge; to insert. A term of filconry. *Shak.*
IM-PÁ-CÁ-BLE, a. [*impactus, L.*] Not to be softened or appressed; implacable. *Spenser.*
 †*IM-PÁCT', v. a.* [*impactus, L.*] To drive close or hard. *Woodward.*
*IM-PÁCT, * n.* (*Mech.*) The instantaneous action of one body on another to put it in motion. *Brande.*
*IM-PÁ'QES, * n. pl.* [*Arch.*] The rails of a door. *Brande.*
 †*IM-PÁINT', v. a.* To paint. *Shak.*
IM-PÁIR', (im-pár') *v. a.* [*empirer, Fr.*] [*i. IMPAIRED; pp. IMPAIRING, IMPAIRED.*] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to decrease.
IM-PÁIR', v. n. To be lessened, or grow worse. *Spenser.*
 †*IM-PÁIR', n.* Diminution; decrease. *Brounce.*
 †*IM-PÁIR', a.* [*impar, L.*] Unsuitable. *Shak.*
IM-PÁIR'ER, n. He or that which impairs.
 †*IM-PÁIR'MÉNT, n.* Diminution; injury. *Carow.*
IM-PÁL'A-TÁ-BLE, a. Unpalatable. See *UNPALATABLE*.
IM-PÁLE', v. a. See *EMPALE*.
 †*IM-PÁL'LID, v. a.* [*pallidus, L.*] To make pale. *Feltham.*
 †*IM-PÁLM', (im-pám')* *v. a.* [*in and palma, L.*] To seize or take into the hand; to grasp. *Cotgrave. [R.]*
IM-PÁL-PA-BÍ'L-I-TY, n. The state of being impalpable.
IM-PÁL'PA-BLE, a. Not palpable; not perceptible by touch; not to be felt; very fine; not coarse.
*IM-PÁL'PA-BLY, * ad.* In an impalpable manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 †*IM-PÁ'NÁTE, a.* Embodied in bread. *Abp. Cranmer.*
 †*IM-PÁ'NÁTE, v. a.* To embody in bread. *Waterland.*
 †*IM-PÁ-NÁ'TION, n.* [*impanatus, low L.*] The supposed

presence of the body of Christ in the sacramental bread; assumption; consubstantiation. *Waterland.*

IMPAN'EL, *v. a.* [*i.* IMPANELLED; *pp.* IMPANELLED, IMPANELLED.] To write or enter by name into a schedule or panel; and thus constitute a jury; to enroll.

IMPAN-A-DISE, *v. a.* [*i.* IMPARADISED; *pp.* IMPARADISING, IMPARADISED.] To put into paradise, or a state of felicity.

IMPAR'AL-LELED, (-léd) *n.* Unparalleled. *Burnet.*

IMPAR-A-SYL-LAB'IC, * *n.* Having unequal syllables. *Latham.*

IMPARDON-A-BLE, *a.* Unpardonable. *South.*

IMPARI'TY, *n.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, *L.*] Inequality; disproportion; oddness; difference.

IMPARK', *v. a.* To enclose in a park, or as a park.

IMPAR/LANCE, *n.* (*Law*) The time given by the court to either party to answer the pleading of his opponent; a delay or continuance of a cause.

IMPAR'SON-ÉE', * *a.* (*Law*) Inducted to a living, and having full possession. *Whishaw.*

IMPART', *v. a.* [*impartio*, *L.*] [*i.* IMPARTED; *pp.* IMPARTING, IMPARTED.] To grant as a partaker; to give; to reveal; to discover; to disclose; to make known; to communicate.

IMPART', * *v. n.* To hold a conference. *Blackstone.*

IMPART'ÉR, * *n.* One who imparts. *B. Jonson.*

IMPARTIAL, (im-pár'shál) *a.* [*impartial*, *Fr.*] Not partial; free from bias or prejudice; equitable; disinterested; just; candid; fair.

IMPARTIAL-IST, (im-pár'shál-íst) *n.* One who is impartial.

IMPARTIAL-ITY, (im-pár-shé-ál'e-ty) *n.* State or quality of being impartial; equitableness; justice.

IMPARTIAL-LY, *ad.* With impartiality; equitably.

IMPARTIAL-NESS, * *n.* Impartiality. *Temple.*

IMPART-I-BIL'ITY, * *n.* The quality of being impartial. *Harris.*

IMPART-I-BLE, *a.* [*impartible*, *Fr.*] That may be imparted; communicable; — not partible; indivisible.

IMPART'EMENT, *n.* Communication; disclosure. *Shak.*

IMPAS'SA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

IMPAS'SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapability of passage.

IMPAS-SI-BIL'ITY, *n.* [*impassibilité*, *Fr.*] State of being impassible; insusceptibility of suffering; exemption from pain or injury.

IMPAS'SI-BLE, *a.* [*impassible*, *Fr.*] Incapable of suffering; exempt from pain, or the agency of external causes.

IMPAS'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impassibility.

IMPAS'SION, (im-pásh'un) *v. a.* [*i.* IMPASSIONED; *pp.* IMPASSIONING, IMPASSIONED.] To move with passion; to affect strongly. *Milton.*

IMPAS'SION-ATE, (im-pásh'un-át) *a.* Strongly affected; without feeling; — free from passion. *Burton.*

IMPAS'SION-ATE, *v. a.* To affect strongly; to impassion. *More.*

IMPAS'SIVE, *a.* Not passive; impassible; exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPAS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being impassive.

IMPAS-TÁTION, *n.* Act of impasting; a mixture of materials united by paste or cement, and hardened by air or fire.

IMPASTE', *v. a.* [*empaster*, old *Fr.*] [*i.* IMPASTED; *pp.* IMPASTING, IMPASTED.] To knead into paste; to paste. — (*Painting*) To lay on colors thick and bold.

IMPAT'IBLE, *a.* Intolerable; not to be borne. *Cockeram.*

IMPATIENCE, (im-pá'shens) *n.* [*impatiencia*, *L.*] Want of patience; velleitence of temper; inability to suffer pain or delay; uneasiness; eagerness.

IMPATIENT-CY, * *n.* Impatience. *Hooker.*

IMPATIENT, (im-pá'shént) *a.* [*impatiens*, *L.*] Not patient; not able to endure; very uneasy; fretful; hot; hasty; eager; ardently desirous.

IMPATIENT, (im-pá'shént) *n.* One who is impatient. [*R.*]

IMPATIENT-LY, (im-pá'shént-le) *ad.* With impatience.

IMPATRON-JÁTION, *n.* Act of impatronizing.

IMPATRON-IZE, [im-pá'tron-íz, *P. K. R. Wb.*; im-pá'tron-íz, *Ja. Sm.*] *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, *Fr.*] To put in possession of the supremacy of a seignior. *Bacon.*

IMPAWN', *v. a.* [*i.* IMPAWNED; *pp.* IMPAWNING, IMPAWNED.] To pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

IMPEACH', *v. a.* [*empécher*, *Fr.*] [*i.* IMPEACHED; *pp.* IMPEACHING, IMPEACHED.] [*T.*] To hinder. *Darvies.*] To accuse by public authority; to bring into question; to show or declare, by legal authority, to be unworthy; to censure; to charge; to arraign.

IMPEACH, *n.* Hindrance; impediment. *Shak.*

IMPEACH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be impeached; accusable.

IMPEACH'ÉR, *n.* One who impeaches; an accuser.

IMPEACHMENT, *n.* The act of impeaching; a process against a person accused of treason or of high public crimes and misdemeanors; public accusation; charge preferred; imputation; censure.

IMPEARL', (im-pérl') *v. a.* [*emperlter*, *Fr.*] To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls. *Milton.*

IMPÉC-CÁ-BIL'ITY, *n.* State of being impeccable.

IMPÉC-CÁ-BLE, *a.* [*impeccable*, *Fr.*] Exempt from possibility of sin; not liable to sin; infallible.

IMPÉC-CAN-CY, *n.* Impeccability. *Waterhouse.*

IMPÉC-CANT, * *a.* Unerring; sinless. *Byron.*

IMPÉC-CÚ-NÍ-ÓS'ITY, * *n.* Want of money. *Sir W. Scott. [R.]*

IMPEDE', *v. a.* [*impedio*, *L.*] [*i.* IMPEDED; *pp.* IMPEDING, IMPEDING.] To hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to retard.

IMPE'DI-BLE, * *a.* That may be impeded. *Taylor.*

IMPE'DI-MENT, *n.* [*impedimentum*, *L.*] An obstruction; an obstacle; hindrance; entanglement; a defect in speech, preventing a fluent utterance.

IMPE'DI-MENT, *v. a.* To hinder; to impede. *Bp. Reynolds.*

IMPE'DI-MÉN'TAL, *a.* Causing obstruction. *W. Mountague.*

IM'PE-DITE, *v. n.* [*impedio*, *impeditus*, *L.*] To retard; to impede. *Maimwaring.*

IM'PE-DITE, * *a.* Obstructed; impeditive. *Taylor.*

IM'PE-DÍ-TIVE, (im-pé-dish'un) *n.* Hindrance. *Cockeram.*

IM'PE-DÍ-TIVE, *a.* Causing hindrance. *Bp. Sanderson.*

IMPEL', *v. a.* [*impello*, *L.*] [*i.* IMPELLED; *pp.* IMPELLING, IMPELLED.] To drive on; to urge forward; to press on; to instigate; to incite; to encourage; to move; to animate.

IMPEL'LENT, *n.* An impulsive power; a driving force.

IMPEL'LENT, * *a.* Having power to impel. *Boyle.*

IMPEL'LER, *n.* One who impels.

IMPEL'LING, * *p. a.* Driving forward; urging on.

IMPE'N, *v. a.* [*i.* IMPENNED; *pp.* IMPENNING, IMPENNED.] To shut up; to enclose in a pen.

IMPE'N, *v. n.* [*impendo*, *L.*] [*i.* IMPENDED; *pp.* IMPENDING, IMPENDED.] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly; to threaten.

IMPE'N-DENCE, *n.* State of hanging over; near approach. *Hale.*

IMPE'N-DEN-CY, *n.* A hanging over; impendence. *Hammond.*

IMPE'ND'ENT, *a.* Imminent; hanging over; impending.

IMPE'NDING, * *p. a.* Hanging over; ready to fall; near; threatening.

IMPE'NE-TRA-BIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being impenetrable; insusceptibility of impression.

IMPE'NE-TRA-BLE, *a.* [*impenetrabilis*, *L.*] That cannot be penetrated; impervious; not to be taught, affected, or moved; hard; unfeeling.

IMPE'NE-TRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being impenetrable.

IMPE'NE-TRA-BLY, *ad.* With impenetrability.

IMPE'N-TÉNCE, *n.* Want of penitence; want of repentance or contrition; obduracy.

IMPE'N-TÉN-CY, *n.* Same as *impentence*. *Tillotson.*

IMPE'N-TÉNT, *a.* [*impénitent*, *Fr.*] Not penitent; not repenting of sin or crime; obdurate; hardened.

IMPE'N-TÉNT, *n.* An impenitent person. *Hammond.*

IMPE'N-TÉNT-LY, *ad.* Obdurately; without repentance.

IMPE'N-TRÁ-ÉD, * *a.* Not penetrated; unexplored. *Ency.*

IMPE'NNÁTE, * *n.* A term applied to a tribe of swimming birds having short wings, as the penguin. *Brande.*

IMPE'NNÁTE, * *a.* Having no feathers or wings. *P. Cyc.*

IMPE'NNOUS, *a.* Wanting wings. *Brown.*

IMPE'OPLE, (im-pé'pl) *v. a.* To form into a community.

IM'PE-RÁNT, * *a.* Commanding. *Baxter.*

IM'PE-RÁTE, (*imperatus*, *L.*) Done by direction or impulse of the mind. *South.*

IMPE'RA-TIVE, (*imperatīvus*, *L.*) Commanding; expressing, or having the form of expressing, command; authoritative. — *Imperative mood*, (*Gram.*) that form of the verb which denotes command or entreaty.

IMPE'RA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an imperative manner.

IMPE-RÁ'TOR, * *n.* [*L.*] A title of honor conferred on Roman generals after a great victory; a commander-in-chief; a general. *Shak.*

IMPE-RÁ-TÓR'IAL, *a.* [*imperatorius*, *L.*] Commanding. *Norris.*

IMPE-RÉIV-A-BLE, * *a.* Imperceptible. *South.*

IMPER-ÉP-TI-BIL'ITY, * *n.* The quality of being imperceptible. *Scott.*

IMPER-ÉP'TI-BLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Not perceptible; not to be perceived; very small; subtle; impalpable.

IMPER-ÉP'TI-BLE, *n.* Something too small to be perceptible. *Tatler.*

IMPER-ÉP'TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imperceptible. *Hale.*

IMPER-ÉP'TI-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPER-ÉP'TION, * *n.* Want of perception. *More.*

IMPER-ÉP'TIVE, * *a.* Not able to perceive. *Tucker.*

IMPER-ÉP'Í-ÉNT, *n.* Not having perception. *Baxter.*

IMPE-RÍ-BIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being imperdible. *Derham.*

IMPE-RÍ-BLE, *a.* [*imperdītus*, *L.*] Not to be destroyed. *Feltham.*

IMPE-RÉFECT, *a.* [*imperfectus*, *L.*] Not perfect; not complete; not absolutely finished; defective; frail; not completely good.

IMPE-RÉFECT, *v. a.* To make imperfect. *Brown.*

IM-PER-FÉC'TION, *n.* Want of perfection; defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; weakness; vice.
 IM-PER-FÉC'T-LY, *ad.* In an imperfect manner; not fully.
 IM-PER-FÉC'T-NÉSS, *n.* Imperfection. *Pope.* [R.]
 IM-PER-FÓ-RÁ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be bored through.
 IM-PER-FÓ-RÁ-TÉ, *a.* Not pierced through; closed. *Sharp.*
 IM-PER-FÓ-RÁ-T-ÉD, *a.* Not pierced through; closed.
 IM-PER-FÓ-RÁ'TION, *n.* The state of being closed.
 IM-PER-Í-AL, *a.* [*imperialis*, L.] Relating to an emperor or an empire; possessing supremacy; supreme; regal; royal; monarchical.
 IM-PER-Í-AL-ÍST, *n.* One who adheres or belongs to an emperor.
 IM-PER-Í-AL-I-TY, * *n.* Imperial power, authority, or right. *Smart.*
 IM-PER-Í-AL-ÍZED, (*im-pér-í-ál-í-zd*) *a.* Made imperial. *Ful-ler.*
 IM-PER-Í-AL-LY, *ad.* In an imperial manner.
 IM-PER-Í-AL-TY, *n.* Imperial power; imperality. *Sheldon.*
 IM-PER-Í-L, *v. a.* To bring into danger. *B. Jonson.*
 IM-PER-Í-Ó-S, *a.* [*imperiosus*, L.] Assuming command; commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; domineering.
 IM-PER-Í-Ó-S-LY, *ad.* In an imperious manner.
 IM-PER-Í-Ó-S-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being imperious.
 IM-PER-Í-SH-A-BLE, *a.* [*imperiabile*, Fr.] Not liable to perish; everlasting; not to be destroyed.
 IM-PER-Í-ÚM IN IM-PER-Í-Ú, * [L.] A government within another government. *Macdonnell.*
 IM-PER-I-WIGGED, (*im-pér-é-wígd*) *a.* Wearing a periwig.
 IM-PER-Í-MÁ-NÉNCÉ, *n.* Want of permanence; instability.
 IM-PER-Í-MÁ-NÉNC-Y, *n.* Same as *impermanence*. *W. Mountague.*
 IM-PER-Í-MÁ-NÉNT, * *a.* Not permanent. *More.* [R.]
 IM-PER-Í-MÉ-A-BÍ-L-I-TY, *n.* The state of being impermeable.
 IM-PER-Í-MÉ-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be passed through.
 IM-PER-Í-MÉ-A-BLY, * *ad.* So as not to be passed through. *Dr. Allen.*
 IM-PER-Í-MÉ-SCRÚ-TÁ-BLE, * *a.* That cannot be searched out. *More.*
 IM-PER-Í-SÉV'É-RÁNT, * *a.* Strongly persevering. *Shak.*
 IM-PER-Í-SÓN-AL, *a.* [*impersonalis*, L.] Having no person; not personal. — (*Gram.*) Not varied according to the persons. — *Impersonal verb*, a verb used only in the third person singular; as, "licet, it is lawful."
 IM-PER-Í-SÓN-AL, * *n.* (*Gram.*) That which wants personality. *Harris.*
 IM-PER-Í-SÓN-Á-L-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being impersonal.
 IM-PER-Í-SÓN-Á-L-LY, *ad.* Without personality or persons.
 IM-PER-Í-SÓN-ÁTE, *v. a.* [L. *impersonate*; pp. *impersonating*, *impersonated*.] To make personal; to personify. *Watson.*
 IM-PER-Í-SÓN-Á-T'ÍON, * *n.* The act of impersonating. *Langhorne.*
 IM-PER-Í-SÍ-CÚ-I-TY, *n.* Want of clearness or perspicuity.
 IM-PER-Í-SÍ-CÚ-OÚS, *a.* Not perspicuous; not clear. *Bailey.*
 IM-PER-SUÁ-DÁ-BLE, * *a.* That cannot be persuaded; impersuadable. *Ec. Rev.* [R.]
 IM-PER-SUÁ-DÁ-BLE-NÉSS, * *n.* Quality of being impersuadable. *Ec. Rev.* [R.]
 IM-PER-SUÁ-SÍ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be persuaded.
 IM-PER-TÍ-NÉNCÉ, *n.* Quality of being impertinent; irrelevancy; trifling; rudeness; insolence; intrusion.
 IM-PER-TÍ-NÉNC-Y, *n.* Same as *impertinence*. *Addison.*
 IM-PER-TÍ-NÉNT, *a.* Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; irrelevant; of no weight; intrusive; meddling; trifling; rude; insolent; impudent.
 IM-PER-TÍ-NÉNT-LY, *ad.* In an impertinent manner; rudely.
 IM-PER-TRÁN-SÍ-BÍ-L-I-TY, *n.* State of being impertinable. *Hale.*
 IM-PER-TRÁN-SÍ-BLE, * *a.* Not to be passed through. *Smart.*
 IM-PER-TÚR-BA-BÍ-L-I-TY, * *n.* Quality of being imperturbable. *Wilson.*
 IM-PER-TÚR-BA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be disturbed.
 IM-PER-TÚR-BÁ'TION, *n.* [*imperturbatus*, L.] Calmness; tranquillity. *Wharton.*
 IM-PER-TÚR-BÉD, (*r-túrb'd*) *a.* Undisturbed; calm. *Bailey.*
 IM-PER-VÍ-A-BÍ-L-I-TY, * *n.* Impenetrability. *Ed. Rev.*
 IM-PER-VÍ-A-BLE, * *a.* Impervious; impenetrable. *Ed. Rev.*
 IM-PER-VÍ-Ó-S, *a.* [*impervius*, L.] Not pervious; impenetrable; impassable; impenetrable; inaccessible.
 IM-PER-VÍ-Ó-S-LY, *ad.* Impenetrably; impenetrably.
 IM-PER-VÍ-Ó-S-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being impervious.
 IM-PÉ-Ū, * *v. a.* To fill with pestilence; to infest. *Puz.*
 IM-PÉ-Ū-Ū, *v. a.* [*impestro*, old Fr.] To trouble; to harass; to pester. *Cotgrave.*
 IM-PÉ-Ū-Ū-Ū, *v. a.* [*impetigo*, L.] Scurfy; having scabs.
 IM-PÉ-Ū-Ū-Ū, * *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) An eruption of small pustules on the skin, sometimes called the *moist tetter*; tetter. *Brande.*
 IM-PÉ-TRA-BLE, *a.* [*impetrabilis*, L.] Possible to be obtained. *Bailey.*

IM-PÉ-TRÁTE, *v. a.* [*impetro*, L.] [i. *IMPETRATED*; and pp. *IMPETRATING*, *IMPETRATED*.] To entreat; to obtain by entreaty. *Abp. Usher.*
 IM-PÉ-TRÁTE, *a.* Obtained by entreaty. *Ld. Herbert.*
 IM-PÉ-TRÁ'TION, *n.* Act of impetrating; entreaty. *Ld. Herbert.*
 IM-PÉ-TRÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Able to obtain by entreaty. *Bp. Hall.*
 IM-PÉ-TRÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Beseeching; entreating. *Bp. Taylor.*
 IM-PÉ-TY-Ó-S-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being impetuous; violence; fury; vehemence.
 IM-PÉ-TY-Ó-S, (*im-pét-yú-s*) *a.* [*impétueux*, Fr.; from *impetus*, L.] Violent; forcible; vehement; rapid; furious; hasty; passionate.
 IM-PÉ-TY-Ó-S-LY, *ad.* In an impetuous manner; violently.
 IM-PÉ-TY-Ó-S-NÉSS, *n.* Vehemence; violence; fury.
 IM-PÉ-TÍS, *n.* [L.] (*Mech.*) Force applied to any thing; momentum; motion; violent tendency to any point.
 IM-PÍ-C'TURED, (*im-pík'túrd*) *a.* Painted. *Spenser.*
 IM-PÍ-ÉR, (*im-pír*) *n.* The old word for *empire*, *fluolet*.
 IM-PÍ-ÉRCE, (*im-pérs*) *v. a.* To pierce through; to empierce. *Drayton.* [R.]
 IM-PÍ-ÉRCE-A-BLE, (*im-pér-sá-bl*, *W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; *im-pér-sá-bl*, *S.*) *a.* Impenetrable. *Spenser.* [R.]
 IM-PÍ-É-TY, *n.* [*impietas*, L.] Want of piety; irreligion; wickedness; irreverence with respect to God or sacred things; want of duty to parents.
 IM-PÍ-G'NÓ-RÁTE, *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, L.] To pawn; to pledge. *Bailey.*
 IM-PÍ-G'NÓ-RÁ'TION, *n.* Act of pawning. *Bailey.*
 IM-PÍNGE', (*im-pínj'*) *v. n.* [*impingo*, L.] [i. *IMPINGED*; and pp. *IMPINGING*, *IMPINGED*.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.
 IM-PÍNGE'MENT, * *n.* Act of impinging. *D. Clinton.*
 IM-PÍN'GENT, * *a.* Falling against or upon. *Sat. Mag.*
 IM-PÍN'GUÁTE, (*im-píng'gwát*) *v. a.* To make fat. *Bailey.*
 IM-PÍ-Ó-S, *a.* [*impius*, L.] Not pious; irreligious; wicked; profane.
 IM-PÍ-Ó-S-LY, *ad.* In an impious manner; profanely.
 IM-PÍ-Ó-S-NÉSS, *n.* Impiety. *Sir W. Cornwallis.*
 IMP'ÍSH, * *a.* Relating to or like imps. *Dr. Allen.*
 IM-PLÁ-CA-BÍ-L-I-TY, *n.* State of being implacable; inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; malice.
 IM-PLÁ-CA-BLE, *a.* [*implacabilis*, L.] Not placable; not to be appeased or pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in animosity.
 IM-PLÁ-CA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being implacable.
 IM-PLÁ-CA-BLY, *ad.* With implacability; inexorably.
 IM-PLÁNT', *v. a.* [i. *IMPLANTED*; and pp. *IMPLANTING*, *IMPLANTED*.] To infix; to insert; to ingraft; to set; to plant.
 IM-PLÁN-TÁ'TION, *n.* The act of implanting; plantation; inoculation.
 IM-PLÁU-SÍ-BÍ-L-I-TY, * *n.* Want of plausibility. *Smart.*
 IM-PLÁU-SÍ-BLE, (*im-pláw'ze-bl*) *a.* Not plausible; unplausible; not specious; not likely to persuade. *Barrow.*
 IM-PLÁU-SÍ-BLE-NÉSS, * *n.* Want of plausibility. *Dr. Allen.*
 IM-PLÁU-SÍ-BLY, *ad.* Without show of probability.
 IM-PLÉACH', (*im-pléch'*) *v. a.* To interweave. *Shak.*
 IM-PLÉAD', *v. a.* [*implauder*, old Fr.] [i. *IMPLEADED*; and pp. *IMPLEADING*, *IMPLEADED*.] (*Law*) To sue or prosecute; to accuse; to indict.
 IM-PLÉAD'ER, *n.* One who impléads; an accuser.
 IM-PLÉAS'ING, *a.* Unpleasing. *Overbury.*
 IM-PLÉDGE', *v. a.* To pledge; to pawn. *Sherrwood.*
 IM-PLÉDGE'D, * (*im-pléj'd*) *a.* Pledged. *Taylor.*
 IM-PLÉ-MÉNT, *n.* [*implementum*, L.] Something that supplies want; an instrument; a tool; a utensil; a vessel.
 IM-PLÉ-MÉNT, * *v. a.* To fulfil; to supply. *Ec. Rev.* [R.]
 IM-PLÉ-TÍO, (*im-pléto*, L.) Act of filling; state of being full.
 IM-PLÉX, *a.* [*implexus*, L.] Intricate; complicated. *Addison.*
 IM-PLÍ-A-BLE, * *a.* Not pliable; unyielding. *Qu. Rev.*
 IM-PLÍ-CÁTE, *v. a.* [*implico*, L.] [i. *IMPLICATED*; and pp. *IMPLICATING*, *IMPLICATED*.] To involve; to entangle; to involve; to connect or include with.
 IM-PLÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of implicating; involution; inference not expressed, but tacitly intimated or implied.
 IM-PLÍ-CÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Having implication.
 IM-PLÍ-CÁ-TÍVE-LY, *ad.* By implication.
 IM-PLÍ-C'IT-ÍVE, (*im-plís'ít*) *a.* [*implicatus*, L.] [Infolded; complicated. *Pope.*] Inferred; tacitly comprised, though not expressed. *South.* Resting on the authority of others; received or admitted without examination or proof.
 IM-PLÍ-C'IT-NÉSS, *n.* State of being implicit. *Scott.*
 IM-PLÍ-C'IT-Y, *n.* [*implicitus*, old Fr.] Implicitness. *Cotgrave.*
 IM-PLÍ-ÉD-LY, *v. a.* By implication; by inference comprehended or included, though not expressed.
 IM-PLÓ-RÁ'TION, *n.* Solicitation; supplication. *Bp. Hall.*
 IM-PLÓ-RÁ-TÓ-RY, * *n.* One who implóres or entreats. *Shak.*
 IM-PLÓ-RE', *v. a.* [*imploro*, L.] [i. *IMPLORÉD*; and pp. *IMPLORING*, *IMPLORÉD*.] To supplicate; to entreat; to beseech; to crave; to solicit; to beg.
 IM-PLÓ-RE', *n.* The act of begging; entreaty. *Spenser*

IM-FLÖR'ER, *n.* One who implores; a solicitor.
 IM-FLUMED' (im-plünd') *a.* [*implumis*, L.] Without feathers; unfeathered. *Bailey*.
 IM-FLU'XIOUS, *a.* Naked of feathers; unfeathered. *Johnson*.
 IM-PLUNGE', *v. a.* [i. IMPLUNGED; *pp.* IMPLUNGING, IM-PLUNGED.] To plunge; to hurry into. *Fuller*.
 IM-PLY', *v. a.* [*implicare*, L.] [i. IMPLIED; *pp.* IMPLYING, IM-PLIED.] To involve; to comprise or include by implication, or as a consequence; to infold; to denote; to signify; to betoken.
 †IM-PÖCK'ET, *v. a.* To pocket. *Carleton*.
 †IM-PÖ'ISON, (im-pöt'zn) *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.] [i. IMPOI-SONED; *pp.* IMPOISONING, IMPOISONED.] To kill with poison; to poison; to empoison.
 IM-PÖ'ISON-MÉNT, (im-pöt'zn-mént) *n.* Act of poisoning; state of being poisoned. *Pope*.
 †IM-PÖ'LA-RI-LY, *ad.* Not in the direction of the poles. *Brown*.
 IM-PÖL'I-CY, *n.* Want of policy; state of being impolitic; imprudence; indiscretion; want of forecast.
 IM-PO-LITE', *a.* Not polite; rude; uncivil; unpolished.
 IM-PO-LITE'LY, *ad.* With impoliteness; rudely. *Scott*.
 IM-PO-LITE'NESS, *n.* Want of politeness. *Ld. Chesterfield*.
 IM-PÖL'I-TIC, *a.* Not politic; wanting policy or prudence; tending to injure; imprudent; indiscreet; injudicious.
 IM-PO-LIT'I-CAL, *a.* Same as *impolitic*. *Mickle*. [R.]
 IM-PO-LIT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Impolitically. *Mickle*.
 IM-PÖL'I-TIC-LY, *ad.* Without policy or forecast; indiscreetly.
 IM-PÖL'I-TIC-NESS, *n.* Quality of being impolitic. *Scott*.
 IM-PÖN'DER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be weighed. *Francis*.
 IM-PÖN'DER-ÖS, *a.* Void of perceptible weight. *Brown*.
 †IM-PÖNE', *v. a.* To put down, or stake, as a wager. *Shak*.
 †IM-PÖR', *v. a.* To make poor. *W. Browne*.
 IM-PÖR'U-LAR, *a.* Unpopular. *Bolingbroke*.
 IM-PÖROUS, *n.* State of being imporous.
 IM-PÖRÖS'I-TY, *a.* [i. *Imporo*, L.] [i. IMPORTED; *pp.* IMPORTING, IMPORTED.] To bring or carry into a country from abroad; opposed to *export*; — to imply; to infer; to signify; to denote; to mean. — [*importer*, Fr.] To be of importance or interest; to concern. *Milton*.
 IM-PÖRT, [im'pört, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R.; im'pört or im'pört', Ja.] *n.* Importance; moment; consequence; tendency; — anything brought from abroad or imported; opposed to *export*; merchandise imported.
 IM-PÖRT-A-BLE, *a.* [*importable*, old Fr.] [†Insupportable. *Spenser*.] That may be imported.
 †IM-PÖR'TANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Quality of being important; consequence; moment; weight. — [†Importunity. *Shak*.]
 IM-PÖR'TANT, [im-pör'tant, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R.; im-pör'tant, Ja.; im-pör'tant or im-pör'tant, W.] *a.* Momentous; weighty; of great consequence; forcible; consequential.
 †IM-PÖR'TANT-LY, *ad.* Weightily; forcibly. *Hammond*.
 IM-PÖR-TÄ'TION, *n.* The act of importing; conveyance.
 IM-PÖRT'ER, *n.* One who imports.
 †IM-PÖRT'LESS, *a.* Of no moment or consequence. *Shak*.
 †IM-PÖRT'U-NA-CY, *n.* The act of importuning. *Shak*.
 †IM-PÖRT'U-NÄTE, (im-pört'yü-nät) *a.* [*importunus*, L.] Incessant in solicitation; urgent; pressing; pertinacious; troublesome.
 †IM-PÖRT'U-NÄTE-LY, *ad.* In an importunate manner.
 †IM-PÖRT'U-NÄTE-NESS, *n.* Incessant solicitation.
 †IM-PÖRT'U-NÄ-TÖR, *n.* An importuner. *Sir E. Sandys*.
 IM-PÖR-TÜNE', *v. a.* [*importunus*, L.] [i. IMPORTUNED; *pp.* IMPORTUNING, IMPORTUNED.] To tease; to harass or disturb by reiteration; to solicit earnestly; to entreat.
 †IM-PÖR-TÜNE', *a.* Vexatious; unseasonable; troublesome; importunate. *Milton*.
 †IM-PÖR-TÜNE'LY, *ad.* Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser*.
 IM-PÖR-TÜN'ER, *n.* One who importunes. *Todd*.
 IM-PÖR-TÜN'I-TY, *n.* Incessant solicitation; urgency.
 IM-PÖS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be imposed.
 †IM-PÖSE', (im-pöz') *v. a.* [*imposer*, Fr.] [i. IMPOSED; *pp.* IMPOSING, IMPOSED.] To lay on; to inflict; to lay on as a penalty, a burden, a duty, or a law. — (*Printing*) To lay the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase. — To impose on or upon, to deceive; to cheat.
 †IM-PÖSE', *n.* Command; injunction. *Shak*.
 †IM-PÖSE'MÉNT, *n.* Imposition. *More*.
 IM-PÖS'ER, *n.* One who imposes.
 IM-PÖS'ING, *p. a.* Deceiving; laying on; commanding; impressive; making a show or pretension.
 IM-PÖS'ING, *n.* The act of one who imposes. — (*Printing*) The act of arranging and wedging up the pages of a sheet for printing. *Brand*.
 IM-PÖS'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being imposing. *Brit. Critic*.
 IM-PO-SÜ'TION, (im-pö-zish'un) *n.* [Fr.] The act of imposing; that which is imposed; act of laying on; a tax; duty; excise; injunction; constraint; oppression; cheat; fallacy; imposture.

IM-PÖS'I-TÖR, *n.* One who imposes; imposer. *Ash*. [R.]
 IM-PÖS-ÍS-BIL-I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of rendering impossible. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 IM-PÖS-ÍS-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*impossibilité*, Fr.] State of being impossible; that which is impossible; impracticability.
 IM-PÖS-ÍS-BLE, *a.* That cannot be; that cannot be done; not possible; unattainable; impracticable.
 IM-PÖS-ÍS-BLE, *n.* An impossibility. *Chaucer*. [R.]
 IM-PÖS-ÍS-BLY, *ad.* Not possibly. *North*.
 IM-PÖST, *n.* [*impost*, old Fr.] A tax; a toll; duty; custom. — (*Arch.*) [*imposte*, Fr.] The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch.
 †IM-PÖST'HU-MÄTE, (im-pöst'yü-mät) [im-pöst'hü-mät, K. Sm. R.; im-pöst'yü-mät, S. E. F. Ja.; im-pöst'chü-mät, W. J.] *v. n.* [*impostumatum*, Fr.] IMPOSTHUMATED. To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or imposthume; to imposthume.
 †IM-PÖST'HU-MÄTE, *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.
 †IM-PÖST'HU-MÄTE, *a.* Corrupted; morbid. *Pope*.
 †IM-PÖST'HU-MÄTION, *n.* Act of forming an abscess.
 †IM-PÖST'HÜME, (im-pöst'hüm) [im-pöst'hüm, S. E. F. Ja.; im-pöst'hüm, W. J.; im-pöst'hüm, P. K. Sm. R.] *n.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst; an abscess; an aposteme.
 †IM-PÖST'HÜME, *v. n.* To imposthume. *Huloet*. [R.]
 †IM-PÖST'HÜME, *v. a.* To affect with an imposthume. *Hayward*. [R.]
 IM-PÖS'TÖR, *n.* [*impostor*, L.; *imposture*, Fr.] One who is guilty of imposition; one who pretends to be what he is not; a fictitious character; a false pretender; a deceiver.
 †IM-PÖS'TÖR-SHIP, *n.* The character or act of an impostor. *Milton*.
 IM-PÖST'ÜME, *n.* See IMPOSTHUME.
 †IM-PÖST'ÜR-ÄGE, *n.* Imposition; cheat. *Bp. Taylor*.
 †IM-PÖST'ÜR, (im-pöst'yür) *n.* [*imposture*, Fr.; *impostura*, L.] The conduct of an impostor; a cheat committed by putting on a false appearance; deception; imposition; cheat; fraud.
 †IM-PÖST'URED, *a.* Containing imposture. *Beaumont*.
 IM-PÖST'ÜR-ÖS, *a.* Deceitful; cheating. *Beaumont*. § *Fl.*
 IM'PO-TÉNCÉ, *n.* [*impotentia*, L.] State of being impotent; want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness; incapacity; defect; want of vigor to begot.
 IM'PO-TÉNCY, *n.* Same as *impotence*. *Bentley*.
 IM'PO-TÉNT, *a.* [*impotens*, L.] Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power; disabled by nature or disease; unable to begot.
 IM'PO-TÉNT, *n.* One who languishes under disease. *Shak*.
 IM'PO-TÉNT-LY, *ad.* In an impotent manner.
 IM-PÖUND', *v. a.* [i. IMPOUNDED; *pp.* IMPOUNDING, IM-POUNDED.] To enclose, as in a pound; to shut up; to confine.
 IM-PÖUND'ÄGE, *n.* The act of impounding cattle. *Ash*.
 IM-PÖV'ER-ISH, *v. a.* [i. IMPOVERISHED; *pp.* IMPOVERISHING, IMPOVERISHED.] To make poor; to reduce to poverty; to exhaust of strength, riches, or fertility.
 IM-PÖV'ER-ISH-ER, *n.* He or that which impoverishes.
 IM-PÖV'ER-ISH-MÉNT, *n.* The act of making poor; reduction to poverty; cause of poverty.
 IM-PÖW'ER. See EMPOWER.
 IM-PRÄC-TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being impracticable.
 IM-PRÄC-TI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not practicable; that cannot be performed; unfeasible; impossible; untractable; unmanageable.
 IM-PRÄC-TI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being impracticable; impossibility; untractableness.
 IM-PRÄC-TI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In an impracticable manner. *Johnson*.
 IM'PRE-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*imprecor*, L.] [i. IMPRECATED; *pp.* IMPRECATING, IMPRECATED.] To pray for some evil or curse to fall upon.
 IM-PRÉ-CÄTION, *n.* [*imprecatio*, L.] Invocation of evil; malediction; execration; curse.
 IM'PRÉ-CÄ-TÖ-RY, [im'pre-kä-tür-e, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; im-prék'a-tür-e, S.; im-pre-kä'tür-e, E.] *a.* Containing wishes of evil; invoking evil.
 IM-PREGN', (prén') *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, L.] [i. IMPREGNED; *pp.* IMPREGNING, IMPREGNED.] To fill; to impregnate.
 IM-PREG'NÄ-BLE, *a.* [*imprenable*, Fr.] That cannot be taken or stormed; unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.
 IM-PREG'NÄ-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being impregnable. *Ash*.
 IM-PREG'NÄ-BLY, *ad.* In an impregnable manner.
 IM-PREG'NÄTE, *v. a.* [i. *in* and *pregno*, L.] [i. IMPREGNATED; *pp.* IMPREGNATING, IMPREGNATED.] To fill with young; to make prolific. — [*imprégner*, Fr.] To fill; to saturate.
 IM-PREG'NÄTE, *a.* Impregnated; made prolific. *South*.
 IM-PREG-NÄTION, *n.* Act of impregnating; state of being impregnated; fecundation.
 IM-PRE-JÜ'DI-CÄTE, *a.* Unprejudiced; impartial. *Brown*.
 IM-PRÉP-A-RÄTION, *n.* Want of preparation. *Hooker*.
 IM-PRÉ-SCRIP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being imprescriptible. *Smart*.

IM-PRE-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] (*Law*) That cannot be lost or impaired by claims founded on prescription. *Nares.*

IM-PRE-SCRIP'TI-BLY, ** ad.* In an imprescriptible manner. *Coxe.*

IM-PRESS', *v. a.* [*impressum, L.*] [*i.* IMPRESSED; *pp.* IMPRESSING, IMPRESSED.] To fix on the mind; to print by pressure; to stamp; to fix deep; to mark; to press or force into naval or military service; to compel.

IM-PRESS', *n.* Mark made by pressure; stamp; device; motto; impression; impressment.

IM-PRESSE'D', *(-pres't) p. a.* Marked by pressure; forced into service.

IM-PRES-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being impressed.

IM-PRES-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be impressed; susceptible.

IM-PRES'SION, (*im-pres'hun*) *n.* [*impressio, L.*] Act of impressing; state of being impressed; that which is impressed; mark made by pressure; stamp; image fixed in the mind; efficacious agency; operation; influence; effect produced:—edition; number of copies printed at once; one course of printing.

IM-PRES'SIVE, *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible; capable of making impression; powerful.

IM-PRES'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a powerful or impressive manner.

IM-PRES'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being impressive.

IM-PRES'SMENT, ** n.* The act of impressing or of forcing another into service by compulsion; the forcible levying of seamen into the public service. *Brande.*

IM-PRES'SURE, (*im-pres'hur*) *n.* Impression. *Shak.*

IM-PREST', *n.* [*imprestans, It., from imprestare.*] Earnest-money; money advanced.

IM-PREST', ** v. a.* [*i.* IMPRESSED; *pp.* IMPRESSING, IMPRESSED.] To advance or pay in advance. *Burke. [R.]*

IM-PREVALEN-CY, *n.* Want of prevalence. *Bp. Hall.*

IM-PRÉ-MI'ATUR, *n.* [*L., Let it be printed.*] A license to print; a term applied to the license or privilege in countries subjected to the censorship of the press.

IM-PRIM'ER-Y, *n.* [*imprimerie, Fr.*] A print; a printing-house; the art of printing. *Coles.*

IM-PRINIS, *ad.* [*L.*] First of all; in the first place.

IM-PRINT', *v. a.* [*imprimere, Fr.*] [*i.* IMPRINTED; *pp.* IMPRINTING, IMPRINTED.] To mark by pressure; to mark by types; to print; to fix on the mind or memory.

IM-PRINT, *n.* A designation of the printer's name and abode, and of the date, affixed to a printed work.

IM-PRISON, (*im-priz'zn*) *v. a.* [*i.* IMPRISONED; *pp.* IMPRISONING, IMPRISONED.] To put into prison; to shut up; to confine.

IM-PRISON-ER, *n.* One who imprisons. *Todd.*

IM-PRISON-MENT, (*im-priz'zn-mént*) *n.* Act of imprisoning; confinement; state of being shut in prison.

IM-PROB'ABLE-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of probability; unlikelihood.

IM-PROB'ABLE, *a.* [*improbabilis, L.*] Not probable; not to be expected; unlikely; incredible.

IM-PROB'ABLY, *ad.* Without probability or likelihood.

IM-PRO-BATE, *v. a.* [*in and probbo, L.*] Not to approve. *Ainsworth.* To disapprove. *Sir W. Jones. [R.]*

IM-PRO-BATION, *n.* Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth.—(Law)* The act of proving perjury or falsehood.

IM-PROB'I-TY, *n.* [*improbitas, L.*] Want of probity; knavery; dishonesty; baseness.

IM-PRO-FIT'ENCE, (*im-pro-fish'ens*) *n.* Want of improvement. *Bacon. [R.]*

IM-PROFIT-ABLE, *a.* Unprofitable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

IM-PROGRESS'IVE, ** a.* Not progressive; not advancing. *Ec. Rev.*

IM-PRO-LIF'IC, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful. *Todd.*

IM-PRO-LIF'IC-ATE, *v. a.* To impregnate. *Browne.*

IM-PRO-MPT', *n.* Not ready; not prepared. *Sterne. [R.]*

IM-PRO-MPT', *v. n.* [Fr.] An extemporaneous effusion; a short, pointed production, epigram, or poem, supposed to be brought forth on the spur of the moment.

IM-PRO-MPT'LY, ** ad.* Without premeditation; off-hand.—*a.* Unpremeditated. *Qu. Rev.*

IM-PROPER, *a.* [*improprius, L.*] Not proper; unsuitable; incorrect; unqualified; unfit.

IM-PROPER-LY, *ad.* In an improper manner; not fitly.

IM-PROPER-TY, *n.* See IMPROPRIETY.

IM-PRO-P'RTIOUS, *a.* Unpropitious. *Wotton.*

IM-PRO-POR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not proportionable. *B. Jonson. [R.]*

IM-PRO-POR'TION-ATE, *a.* Not adjusted to. *Smith. [R.]*

IM-PRO-PRÍ-ATE, *v. a.* [*in and proprius, L.*] [*i.* IMPROPRIATED; *pp.* IMPROPRIATING, IMPROPRIATED.] (*Eng. law*) To convert to private or personal use; to put church property into the hands of laymen.

IM-PRO-PRÍ-ATE, *a.* Devolved into the hands of laymen.

IM-PRO-PRÍ-ATION, *n.* Act of appropriating; the condition of ecclesiastical property when in the hands of laymen; alienation of the possessions of the church.

IM-PRO-PRÍ-ATOR, [*im-pro-pré-atur, P. K. Sm. R. Wb.; im-pro-pré-atur, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*] *n.* One who impro-

priates; a layman who has the possession of church property.

IM-PRO-PRÍ-Á-TRÍX, ** n.* A woman possessed of church lands. *Toller.*

IM-PRO-PRÍ-É-TY, *n.* [*impropriété, Fr.*] That which is improper; unfit; unsuitableness; inaccuracy:—an offence or error in language by using words in a sense different from their established signification.

IM-PROSP'ER-I-TY, *n.* Unhappiness. *Newton.*

IM-PROSP'ER-OUS, *a.* Unprosperous. *Hammond.*

IM-PROSP'ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Unprosperously. *Drayton.*

IM-PROSP'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Ill fortune. *Hammond.*

IM-PROV'ABLE-I-TY, *n.* Capability of improvement.

IM-PROV'ABLE, *a.* Capable of improvement.

IM-PROV'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of improvement.

IM-PROV'Á-BLY, *ad.* In a manner that admits of melioration.

IM-PROVE', *v. a.* [*in and probus, L.*] [*i.* IMPROVED; *pp.* IMPROVING, IMPROVED.] To raise from good to better; to make better; to meliorate; to advance; to increase:—to use or make good use of, as, "to improve time; to improve opportunity." *Orton.* In the U. S. it is often used in the senses of *to occupy; to make use of; to employ; as, "to improve [to occupy] a house or farm; "to improve [to employ or make use of] a person as a witness."* It is used in a similar manner by some British writers; though this use is little sanctioned by good authors.

IM-PROVE', *v. n.* To make improvement; to grow better; to advance in goodness.

IM-PROV'EMENT, *n.* Act of improving; state of being improved; melioration; advancement; progress from good to better; good use; proficiency; amendment; increase; instruction; edification.

IM-PROV'ER, *n.* He or that which improves.

IM-PROV'ID'É, *a.* [*improvisus, L.*] Unprovided. *Spenser.*

IM-PROV'IDENCE, *n.* Want of forethought or care; thoughtlessness; carelessness; negligence.

IM-PROV'ID-ÉNT, *a.* [*improvidus, L.*] Not provident; wanting forecast; wanting care to provide; careless.

IM-PROV'ID-ÉNT-LY, *ad.* In an improvident manner.

IM-PROV'ING, ** p. a.* Making better; becoming better.

IM-PROV'IS-Á-TE, *v. a. & n.* [*improvisare, It.*] To compose and sing extemporaneously; to improvise. *S. Oliver.*

IM-PROV'IS-Á-TION, ** n.* Act of improvisating. *Qu. Rev.*

IM-PROV'IS-Á-TOR, ** n.* One who composes and sings extemporaneously; an improvisatore. *Ec. Rev.*

IM-PROV'IS-Á-TÓ'RE, ** n.* [*It.*] *pl.* IMPROVISATORI. A poet who composes and sings verses, poems, or songs, on a given subject immediately and without premeditation. *Burney.*

IMPROVISATRICE, ** (im-prov-e-sá-tó'che) n.* [*It.*] An extemporaneous poetess. *Betham.*

IM-PRO-VISE', ** v. a. & n.* To improvise; to speak extempore. *Qu. Rev.*

IM-PRO-VÍ'SION, (*im-pro-vízh'un*) *n.* Improvidence.

IM-PRUD'ENCE, *n.* Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest; carelessness.

IM-PRUD'ÉNT, *a.* [*imprudens, L.*] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent; careless.

IM-PRUD'ÉNT-LY, *ad.* Without prudence; indiscreetly.

IM-PUB'ER-TY, ** n.* Want of puberty. *Paley.*

IM-PV-DENCE, *n.* Shamelessness; immodesty; insolence; arrogance; assurance; rudeness.

IM-PV-DÉNT, *n.* Impudence. *King Charles. [R.]*

IM-PV-DÉNT, *a.* [*impudens, L.*] Shameless; wanting modesty; insolent; saucy; rude; impertinent; immodest.

IM-PV-DÉNT-LY, *ad.* In an impudent manner; insolently.

IM-PV-DIC'I-TY, *n.* [*impudicitia, L.*] Immodesty. *Sheldon.*

IM-PUGN' (im-pun') [*im-pün, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; im-pün, P. Kenrick.*] *v. a.* [*impugno, L.*] [*i.* IMPUGNED; *pp.* IMPUGNING, IMPUGNED.] To attack; to assault by law or argument; to oppose.

IM-PUGN'Á-BLE, ** (im-pug'ná-bl) n.* That may be impugned. *Qu. Rev.*

IM-PUGN'Á-TION, *n.* Opposition; resistance. *Bp. Hall.*

IM-PUGN'ER, (*im-pün'er*) *n.* One who impugns.

IM-PUGN'MENT, ** (im-pün'mént) n.* Act of impugning. *Ec. Rev.*

IM-PUL'SÁ-NCE, [*im-pú's-sáns, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; im-pu-l's-sáns, P. Wb.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

IM-PULSE, *n.* [*impulsus, L.*] Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another; influence on the mind; motive; action; impression.

IM-PULSE', ** v. a.* To instigate; to impel. *Pope. [R.]*

IM-PUL'SION, (*im-pú'shun*) *n.* Act of impelling; impulse.

IM-PULSIVE, *a.* [*impulsivus, Fr.*] Tending to impel; forcing; having impulse; moving; impellent.

IM-PULSIVE, *n.* Impellent cause or reason. *Wotton.*

IM-PULSIVE-LY, *ad.* By or with impulse. *Sterne.*

IM-PUNCT-U-AL-I-TY, * *n.* Want of punctuality. *Al. Hamilton.* [R.]
IM-PŪ'NI-BLY, *ad.* Without punishment. *Ellis.*
IM-PŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [impunitas, L.] Exemption from penalty or punishment; freedom from injury or loss.
IM-PŪRE, *a.* [impurus, L.] Not pure; unclean; defiled; unholly; unhalloved; unchaste; lewd; feculent; foul; drossy.
IM-PŪRE, *v. a.* To render impure; to defile. *Bp. Hall.*
IM-PŪRE/LY, *ad.* In an impure manner; with impurity.
IM-PŪRE/NESS, *n.* Impurity. *Feldham.* [R.]
IM-PŪR-I-TY, *n.* [impuritas, L.] Want of purity; want of sanctity; unchastity; filthiness; feculence; base admixture.
IM-PŪR/PLE, *v. a.* [empourprer, Fr.] [i. IMPURPLED; pp. IMPURPLING, IMPURPLED.] To color as with purple. *Milton.*
IM-PŪ-TA-BIL-I-TY, * *n.* Quality of being imputable. *Bp. Watson.*
IM-PŪ/TA-BLE, *a.* That may be imputed; chargeable.
IM-PŪ/TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being imputable.
IM-PŪ-TA/TION, *n.* Act of imputing; that which is imputed; attribution of any thing to another as his own; censure; reproach.
IM-PŪ/TA-TIVE, *a.* That may impute or be imputed.
IM-PŪ/TA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By imputation. *Stackhouse.*
IM-PŪTE, *v. a.* [imputo, L.] [i. IMPUTED; pp. IMPUTING, IMPUTED.] To charge upon; to ascribe; to attribute, generally ill, sometimes good; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.
IM-PŪT'ED, * *p. a.* Charged upon; set down to a person's account, though it does not properly belong to him.
IM-PŪT'ER, *n.* One who imputes. [Smart.]
IM-PŪ-TRĒS/CJ-BLE, * *a.* Not subject to putrefaction.
IN, *prep.* [L. & Sax.] Noting the place where any thing is present; & noting the state present at any time; noting time, power, proportion, or entrance; concerning; close; near; within; not without.
IN, *ad.* Within some place; not out. *ſ. In* is much used in composition, commonly as a particle of negation; as, *inactive*. *In*, thus used, is equivalent to *un*; and *in* and *un* are, in some cases, used indifferently; as, infrequent or unfrequent, inelastic or unelastic. — *In* before *l* is changed into *i*; as, *illegal*; — before *r*, into *ir*; as, *irregular*; — and before some other consonants, into *im*; as, *impatient*.
IN-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Want of ability or power; impotence.
IN-Ā/BLED, * (in-ā/bld) *a.* Disabled. *Harrington.*
IN-ĀB/STI-NENCE, *n.* Want of abstinence; indulgence.
IN-ĀB-STRĀCT'ED, * *a.* Not abstracted. *Hooker.*
IN-ĀB/SIVE-LY, *ad.* Without abuse. *Lord North.*
IN-ĀC-CĒS/SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State of being inaccessible.
IN-ĀC-CĒS/SI-BLE, *a.* Not accessible; unapproachable; not to be reached or approached.
IN-ĀC-CĒS/SI-BLE-NESS, * *n.* State of being inaccessible. *Ash.*
IN-ĀC-CĒS/SI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be approached.
IN-ĀC/CU-RA-CY, *n.* Want of accuracy; incorrectness.
IN-ĀC/CU-RATE, *a.* Not accurate; not exact; incorrect.
IN-ĀC/CU-RATE-LY, *ad.* Not correctly. *Hurd.*
IN-ĀC-QUĀINT'ANCE, * *n.* Want of acquaintance. *Russell.*
IN-ĀC-QUI-ES'CENT, * *a.* Not acquiescent. *Scott.*
IN-ĀC/TION, *n.* Forbearance of activity or labor; inactivity; want of activity; indolence.
IN-ĀC/TIVE, *a.* Not active; idle; indolent; sluggish.
IN-ĀC/TIVE-LY, *ad.* Idly; without activity.
IN-ĀC/TIV-I-TY, *n.* State of being inactive; idleness.
IN-ĀCT/V-ATE, *v. a.* To put into action. *Glanville.*
IN-ĀCT-VĀ/TION, *n.* Operation. *Glanville.*
IN-ĀD'Ē-QUA-CY, * *n.* The state of being inadequate; insufficiency; defectiveness. *Abp. Whately.*
IN-ĀD'Ē-QUATE, *a.* Not adequate; insufficient; defective.
IN-ĀD'Ē-QUATE-LY, *ad.* Not adequately; defectively.
IN-ĀD'Ē-QUATE-NESS, *n.* State of being inadequate.
IN-ĀD'Ē-QUĀ/TION, *n.* Want of exact correspondence.
IN-ĀD-MIS-SI-BIL-I-TY, * *n.* Quality of being inadmissible. *Dr. Mill.*
IN-ĀD-MIS/SI-BLE, *a.* [inadmissible, Fr.] Not admissible; not to be allowed or admitted.
IN-ĀD-VĒR/TENCE, { *n.* Carelessness; negligence; inat-
IN-ĀD-VĒR/TENT-CY, } tention; effect of negligence.
IN-ĀD-VĒR/TENT, *a.* Negligent; careless; heedless.
IN-ĀD-VĒR/TENT-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently.
IN-ĀD-VĒR/TĒS-MĒNT, *n.* Inadvertence. *Broom.*
IN-ĀF-FABIL-I-TY, *n.* Want of affability. *Coles.*
IN-ĀF-FABLE, *a.* Not affable; unsocial; reserved. *Scott.*
IN-ĀF-FĒC-TĀ/TION, *n.* Freedom from affectation. *Scott.*
IN-ĀF-FĒCT'ED-LY, *ad.* Unaffectedly. *Cockeram.*
IN-ĀID/A-BLE, *a.* Unaidable. *Shak.*
IN-ĀL/IĒN-A-BLE, (in-ālyen-ā-bl) *a.* That cannot be alienated, transferred, or granted to another.
IN-ĀL/IĒN-A-BLE-NESS, (in-ālyen-ā-bl-nēs) *n.* The state or quality of being inalienable.

IN-ĀL/IĒN-A-BLY, * *ad.* In an inalienable manner. *Robertson.*
IN-ĀL-I-MĒN'TAL, *a.* Affording no nourishment. *Bacon.*
IN-ĀL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* Unalterable. *Hakewill.*
IN-Ā/MĪ-A-BLE, *a.* Unamiable. *Cockeram.*
IN-Ā/MĪ-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unamiableness. *Scott.*
IN-Ā/MIS/SI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be lost. *Hammond.*
IN-Ā/MIS/SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being inamissible. *Scott.*
IN-ĀM-O-RĀ/TŪ, * *n.* [inamōrata, It.] A female in love; a mistress. *Sherburne.*
IN-ĀM-O-RĀ/TŪ, [in-ām-ō-rā'tō, J. F. Ja. K.; in-ām-ō-rā'tō, P. E. Sm.] *n.* [inamōrata, It.] A person enamored or in love; a lover.
IN-ĀND-IN, * *a.* Applied to a system of breeding from animals of the same parentage; opposed to cross-breeding. *Loudon.*
IN-ĀNE', *a.* [inanis, L.] Empty; void; useless. *Locke.*
IN-ĀN'I-MĀTE, *v. a.* To animate; to quicken. *Donne.*
IN-ĀN'I-MĀTE, *a.* Void of life; lifeless; wanting animation; inert; dead.
IN-ĀN'I-MĀT-ED, * *a.* Not animated; inanimate.
IN-ĀN'I-MĀTE-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being inanimate. *Mountague.*
IN-ĀN-I-MĀ/TION, *n.* [Animation. *Donne.*] — Want of animation.
IN-ĀN'I/TION, (in-ā-nish'un) *n.* [inanis, L.] Emptiness; vacuity; want of fullness in the vessels of an animal.
IN-ĀN'I-TY, *n.* [inanité, Fr.] Emptiness; void space; vanity.
IN-ĀP'Ā-THY, * *n.* Feeling; sensibility. *EL Rev. [R.]*
IN-ĀP'ĒAL/A-BLE, * *a.* Not to be appealed from. *Cole-ridge.*
IN-ĀP'ĒS/A-BLE, * *a.* Unappeasable. *Anal Rev.*
IN-ĀP'PE-TENCE, *n.* Want of appetite or desire. *Boyle.*
IN-ĀP'PE-TĒN-CY, *n.* Want of appetence; inappetence.
IN-ĀP'PLI-CA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State of being inapplicable.
IN-ĀP'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not applicable; unfit; unsuitable.
IN-ĀP'PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, * *n.* State of being inapplicable. *Scott.*
IN-ĀP'PLI-CĀ/TION, *n.* Want of application.
IN-ĀP'PO-SITE, *a.* Not apposite; unsuitable; unfit.
IN-ĀP'PRŌ/CĪ-A-BLE, * (in-āp-prŏ/she-ā-bl) *a.* Not appreciable; that cannot be estimated or measured. *Cole-ridge.*
IN-ĀP'PRE-HĒN/SI-BLE, *a.* Not apprehensible. *Milton.*
IN-ĀP'PRE-HĒN/SION, * *n.* Want of apprehension. *Hurd.*
IN-ĀP'PRE-HĒN/SIVE, *a.* Not apprehensive. *Bp. Taylor.*
IN-ĀP'PRŌACH/A-BLE, * *a.* Unapproachable. *Qu. Rev.*
IN-ĀP'PRŌ/PRI-ATE, * *a.* Not appropriate; unsuitable. *Qu. Rev.*
IN-ĀP'PRŌ/PRI-ATE-LY, * *ad.* Not appropriately. *Edge-worth.*
IN-ĀP'PRŌ/PRI-ATE-NESS, * *n.* State of being inappropriate. *Jour. Roy. Ins.*
IN-ĀPT', * *a.* Not apt; unapt. *Qu. Rev.*
IN-ĀPT/TŪDE, *n.* Want of aptitude; unfitness.
IN-ĀPT/LY, * *ad.* Unaptly. *Coleridge.*
IN-ĀPT/NESS, * *n.* Inaptitude. *Wordsworth.*
IN-Ā/QUATE, *a.* Embodied in water. *Abp. Cramer.*
IN-Ā/QUĀ/TION, *n.* State of being inaque. *Bp. Gardiner.*
IN-ĀR/A-BLE, *a.* Not arable; not capable of tillage.
IN-ĀRCH', *v. a.* [i. INARCHED; pp. INARCHING, INARCHED.] To graft by approach, that is, by uniting a scion to the stock without separating it from its parent tree.
IN-ĀRCH'ING, * *n.* A method of grafting; grafting. *Miller.*
IN-ĀR-TIŪ-LĀTE, *a.* [inarticulé, Fr.; in and articulate.] Not articulate; indistinct; not uttered with articulation like that of the syllables of human speech.
IN-ĀR-TIŪ-LĀTE-LY, *ad.* In an inarticulate manner.
IN-ĀR-TIŪ-LĀTE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inarticulate.
IN-ĀR-TIŪ-LĀ/TION, *n.* Want of articulation; confusion of sounds; indistinctness in pronouncing.
IN-ĀR-TI-FI'CIAL, (in-ār-tē-fish'al) *a.* Not artificial; natural; not made by art; plain; simple; artless; rude.
IN-ĀR-TI-FI'CIAL-LY, (in-ār-tē-fish'al-lē) *ad.* Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.
IN-ĀR-TI-FI'CIAL-NESS, (in-ār-tē-fish'al-nēs) *n.* State of being inartificial. *Scott.*
IN-ĀS'MŪCH', * *ad.* Seeing; seeing that; since. *Dr. Deatry.*
IN-ĀT-ĒN'TION, *n.* Want of attention; negligence.
IN-ĀT-ĒN'TIVE, *a.* Not attentive; inadvertent; thoughtless; heedless; careless; negligent; remiss.
IN-ĀT-ĒN'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Without attention; heedlessly.
IN-ĀT-ĒN'TIVE-NESS, * *n.* Want of attention. *Paley.*
IN-ĀU'DI-BIL-I-TY, * *n.* State of being inaudible. *Butler.*
IN-ĀU'DI-BLE, *a.* Not audible; that cannot be heard.
IN-ĀU'DI-BLE-NESS, * *n.* Inaudibility. *Dr. Allen.*
IN-ĀU/GU-RAL, * *a.* Relating to inauguration. *Blair.*
IN-ĀU/GU-RATE, *v. a.* [inauguro, L.] [i. INAUGURATED;

pp. INAUGURATING, INAUGURATED.] To introduce into an office with certain ceremonies; to institute; to consecrate; to invest.

IN-AU/GU-RATE, *a.* Invested with office. *Drayton.*

IN-AU/GU-RÁ/TÍON, *n.* Act of inaugurating; installation; investiture.

IN-AU/GU-RÁ-TOR,* *n.* One who inaugurates. *Coleridge.*

IN-AU/GU-RÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Relating to inauguration. *Johnson.*

IN-AU-RÁ/TÍON, *n.* [*incauro*, L.] Act of covering with gold. *Arbutnot.*

IN-AUS/PI-CATE, *a.* Inauspicious. *Sir G. Buck.*

IN-AU-SPI/'CIOUS, (in-áw-spish/qs) *a.* Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate; unfavorable; unpropitious.

IN-AU-SPI/'CIOUS-LY, (in-áw-spish/qs-le) *ad.* In an inauspicious manner; with ill omens.

IN-AU-SPI/'CIOUS-NÉSS, (in-áw-spish/qs-nés) *n.* The state or quality of being inauspicious; misfortune.

IN-BÉ/ING, *n.* Inherence; inseparableness. *Watts.*

IN-BORN, *a.* Innate; implanted by nature; natural.

IN-BREAK/ING,* *n.* Act of breaking in; invasion. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-BREÁTHE,* *v. a.* To infuse by breathing; to breathe in. *Coleridge.*

IN-BREÁTHED', (in-bréth'd') *a.* Inspired; infused by inspiration.

IN-BRED, *a.* Produced within; generated within; innate; not acquired by effort or habit.

IN-BREED', *v. a.* [*i.* INBRED; *pp.* INBREEDING, INBRED.] To produce; to raise. *Bp. Reynolds.*

IN'CA,* *n.*; *pl.* IN'CA'S. The title of a king or prince of Peru, before its conquest by the Spaniards. *Robertson.*

IN-CÁGE', *v. a.* [*i.* INCAGED; *pp.* INCAGING, INCAGED.] To shut up; to confine, as in a cage; to encage.

IN-CÁGE/MENT, *n.* Confinement in a cage. *Shelton.* [R.]

IN-CÁL/CU-LÁ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be calculated; beyond calculation; not to be reckoned. *Burke.*

IN-CÁL/CU-LÁ-BLY,* *ad.* Beyond calculation. *Maurice.*

IN-CA-LES/CENCE, *n.* [*incalasco*, L.] State of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

IN-CA-LES/CEN-CY, *n.* Incipient heat; incalcescence. *Ray.*

IN-CA-LES/CENT,* *a.* Growing warm or hot. *Boyle.*

IN-CAN-DES/CENCE,* *n.* A white heat; the luminousness of a body when heated to a certain point. *Brande.*

IN-CAN-DES/CENT,* *a.* White, or glowing with a white heat. *Beech.*

IN-CAN-TÁ/TÍON, *n.* [*incantation*, Fr.] A magical charm; enchantment.

IN-CÁN'TÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* [*incanto*, L.] Enchanting; magical.

IN-CÁN'TING, *a.* Enchanting; delightful. *Sir T. Herbert.*

IN-CÁN/TON, *v. a.* To unite into a canton. *Addison.*

IN-CÁ-PA-BÍL/I-TY, *n.* The state of being incapable.

IN-CÁ/PA-BLE, *a.* Not capable; unable to hold, contain, or comprehend; unfit; disqualified; inadequate; insufficient; incompetent.

IN-CÁ/PA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Incapability; inability.

IN-CÁ/PA-BLY,* *ad.* In an incapable manner. *West. Rev.*

IN-CA-PÁ/CIOUS, (in-ká-pá'shús) *a.* Not capacious; wanting capacity; narrow; of small content.

IN-CA-PÁ/CIOUS-NÉSS, *n.* Incapacity; narrowness.

IN-CA-PÁ/CÍ-TÁ-TE, *v. a.* [*incapacitated*; *pp.* INCAPACITATING, INCAPACITATED.] To render incapable; to disable; to weaken; to disqualify.

IN-CA-PÁ/CÍ-TÁ/TÍON, *n.* Disqualification. *Burke.*

IN-CA-PÁ/CÍ-TY, *n.* Want of capacity; want of power or ability; inability.

IN-CÁR/CER-ATE, *v. a.* [*incarcero*, L.] [*i.* INCARCERATED; *pp.* INCARCERATING, INCARCERATED.] To put in a dungeon or prison; to imprison; to confine.

IN-CÁR/CER-ATE, *a.* Imprisoned; incarcerated. *More.*

IN-CÁR-CER-Á/TÍON, *n.* Imprisonment; confinement.

IN-CÁRN', *v. a.* [*incarno*, L.] To cover with flesh. *Wiseman.* [R.]

IN-CÁRN', *v. n.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.* [R.]

IN-CÁR/NA-DINE, *v. a.* To dye red. *Shak.*

IN-CÁR/NA-DINE, *a.* [*incarnadin*, Fr.] Of a red color. *Loveace.*

IN-CÁR/NÁTE, *v. a.* [*incarnar*, Fr.; *incarno*, L.] [*i.* INCARNATED; *pp.* INCARNATING, INCARNATED.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

IN-CÁR/NÁTE, *a.* Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

IN-CÁR/NÁ/TÍON, *n.* The act of incarnating or of assuming body of flesh; the assumption of a human body and human nature;—process of healing and filling with new flesh.

IN-CÁR/NA-TÍVE, *n.* A medicine that generates flesh.

IN-CÁR/NA-TÍVE,* *a.* Generating flesh. *Wiseman.*

IN-CÁSE', *v. a.* [*i.* INCASED; *pp.* INCASING, INCASED.] To cover; to incase; to invwrap. *Pope.*

IN-CÁSE/MENT,* *n.* Act of incasing; a covering. *Dr. Alton.*

IN-CÁSK', *v. a.* To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*

IN-CÍS'/TEL-LÁT-ED, (in-kís'tel-lát-ed) *a.* Enclosed in a castle.

IN-CÁS'/TELLED,* (in-kás'sl'd) *a.* Hoof-bound;—enclosed in a castle. *Crabb.*

IN-CÍT-E-NÁ/TÍON,* *n.* The act of linking together. *Goldsmith.*

IN-CÁU/TÍON,* *n.* Want of caution. *Pope.* [R.]

IN-CÁU/TIOUS, (in-káw'shús) *a.* Unwary; heedless.

IN-CÁU/TIOUS-LY, (in-káw'shús-le) *ad.* Unwarily; heedlessly.

IN-CÁU/TIOUS-NÉSS, (in-káw'shús-nés) *n.* Want of caution.

IN-CA-VÁT-ED,* *a.* Made hollow;—bent round or in. *Smart.*

IN-CÁVED',* (in-kávd') *a.* Enclosed in a cave. *Savage.*

IN-CÁV/ERNED,* (ernd) *a.* Enclosed in a cavern. *Drayton.*

IN-CE-LEB'RÍ-TY,* *n.* Want of celebrity. *Coleridge.*

IN-CÉ/ND', *v. a.* [*incendo*, L.] To stir up; to inflame. *Marston.*

IN-CÉ/NDÍ-A-RÍ/SM,* *n.* The act of an incendiary; the act of maliciously setting buildings or other combustible property on fire. *Ld. Brougham.*

IN-CÉ/NDÍ-A-RY, [in-sén'dé-á-re, P. J. Ja. R.; in-sén'dé-á-re or in-sén'jé-á-re, W.; in-sén'dyar-e, S. E. F. K. Sm.] *n.* [*incendiarius*, L.] One who maliciously sets houses or other buildings on fire; one who inflames factions or promotes quarrels; an exciter.

IN-CÉ/NDÍ-A-RY,* *a.* Relating to the malicious burning of buildings; inflammatory; exciting.

IN-CÉ/NDÍ-OÜS,* *a.* Promoting faction; incendiary. *Bacon.*

IN'CÉ/NSE, *n.* [*incensum*, L.] Perfume exhaled by fire in worship; an honorary offering.

IN'CÉ/SE', *v. a.* [*incensus*, L.] [*i.* INCENSED; *pp.* INCENSING, INCENSED.] To enkindle or inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate.

IN'CÉ/SE, *v. a.* To perfume with incense. *Barrow.*

IN'CÉ/SE-BREÁTH/ING,* *a.* Exhaling incense. *Gray.*

IN'CÉ/SE/MENT, *n.* Rage; heat; fury. *Shak.* [R.]

IN'CÉ/NSION, (in-sén'shun) *n.* [*incensio*, L.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.* [R.]

IN'CÉ/NSÍVE, *a.* That incites; inflammatory. *Barrow.*

IN'CÉ/NS'OR, *n.* [L.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer. *Hayward.*

IN'CÉ/NSO-RY, or IN-CÉ/NS'OR-Y, [in'sen-sur-e, S. W. J. F. Sm.; in-sén'so-re, Ja. K. Wb.] *n.* A vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Jansworth.*

IN-CÉ/NS'UR-A-BLE,* (in-sén'shur-á-bl) *a.* Not censurable; uncensurable. *Dwight.*

IN-CÉ/NS'UR-A-BLY,* *ad.* So as not to be censured. *Shelley.*

IN-CÉ/NS'IVE, *n.* That which kindles, provokes, or incites; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur.

IN-CÉ/NS'IVE, *a.* Inciting; encouraging. *Phillips.*

IN-CÉ/NS'IVE, *n.* A beginning. *Bacon.*

IN-CÉ/NS'IVE, *a.* Beginning; initiatory.

IN-CÉ/NS'IVE,* *n.* That which begins. *Watts.*

IN-CÉ/NS'TOR, *n.* [L.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments; a person who is on the point of taking the degree of A. M. at an English university.

IN-CE-RÁ/TÍON, *n.* Act of covering with wax.

IN-CÉ-RÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Cleaving like wax. *Cotgrave.*

IN-CÉ/R'TAIN, *a.* Uncertain. *Shak.*

IN-CÉ/R'TAIN-LY, (in-sér'tin-le) *ad.* Uncertainly. *Huloet.*

IN-CÉ/R'TAIN-TY, (in-sér'tin-le) *n.* Uncertainty. *Shak.*

IN-CÉ/R'TÍ-BLE, *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness. *Burke.*

IN-CÉS'SÁ-TÓDE, *a.* Unceasing; continual. *Shelton.*

IN-CÉS/SAN-CY,* *n.* The quality of being incessant. *Smart.*

IN-CÉS/SANT, *a.* Unceasing; unintermitted; unremitting; uninterrupted; perpetual; continual.

IN-CÉS/SANT,* *n.* Quality or state of being incessant. *Scott.*

IN-CÉS/SANT-LY, *ad.* Without intermission; continually.

IN-CÉS/SANT-NÉSS,* *n.* The state of being incessant. *Scott.*

IN'CÉST, *n.* [*inceste*, Fr.; *incestum*, L.] (Law) Carnal knowledge between persons who are related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited.

IN-CÉST/V-OÜS, (in-sést/vy-üs) *a.* Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural or impious cohabitation.

IN-CÉST/V-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In an incestuous manner.

IN-CÉST/V-OÜS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being incestuous.

INCH, *n.* A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot; a small quantity; a nice point of time.

INCH, *v. a.* To drive or to deal out by inches. *Bp. Hall.*

INCH, *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time. *Dryden.*

IN-CHÁM/BER, *v. a.* [*enchambre*, old Fr.] To lodge in a chamber.

IN-CHÉ/NGE-A-BÍL/I-TY,* *n.* Unchangeableness. *Kenrick.*

IN-CHÉ/NT', *v. a.* See ENCHANT.

IN-CHÁR/Í-TÁ-BLE, *a.* Uncharitable. *Shak.*

IN-CHÁSE', *a.* See ENCHASE.

IN-CHÍS/TÍ-TY, *n.* Want of chastity; unchastity. *Jordan.*

INCHED, (incht) *a.* Containing inches; as, four-inched. *Shak.*

IN-CHÉST', *v. a.* To put into a case or chest. *Sherwood.*

INCH/PÍN, *n.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Answoorth.*

INCH/MEAL, *n.* A piece an inch long. *Shak.*

INCH/MEAL,* *ad.* By inches; by little and little. *C. Lamb.*

IN'CHO-ÁTE, (Ing'kó-át) *v. a.* [*inchoo*, L.] [*i.* INCHOATED; *pp.* INCHOATING, INCHOATED.] To begin. *More.* [R.]

IN'CHO-ÁTE, (Ing'kó-át) *a.* Begun; not finished. *Bp. Hall.*

IN/CHQ-ATE-LY, *ad.* In an incipient degree. *Bp. Hall.*
 IN-CHQ-ATION, *n.* Inception; beginning. *Bacon.*
 [IN-CHQ-ATIVE, [in-kh'ə-tiv, S. W. P. J. Ja.; in/kh'ə-tiv, Sm. R.] *a.* Inceptive; noting beginning.
 IN-CHQ-ATIVE, **n.* That which begins. *Harris.*
 IN-CIC/U-RA-BLE, **a.* That cannot be tamed. *Perry.*
 IN-CIDE, *v. a.* [*incido*, L.] (*Med.*) To cut or separate, as phlegm, by some drug; to incise. *Arbutnot.*
 IN-CI-DENCE, *n.* [*incido*, L.] The manner or direction in which one body falls on or strikes another. — *Angle of incidence* means the angle made by the line of incidence and the plane struck: — It is also used for the angle made by the line of incidence and a perpendicular to the plane struck.
 IN-CI-DEN-CY, *n.* Incidence. — [†] Incident; accident. *Shak.*
 IN-CI-DENT, *a.* [*incident*, Fr.; *incidents*, L.] Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally or beside the main design.
 IN-CI-DENT, *n.* Something happening beside the main design; casualty; occurrence; an event; circumstance; accident.
 IN-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* Issuing beside the main design; not premeditated; incident; occasional; casual.
 IN-CI-DENT'AL, **n.* An incident; a casualty. *Pope.*
 IN-CI-DENT'AL-LY, *ad.* In an incidental manner; casually.
 IN-CI-DENT'AL-NESS, **n.* State of being incidental. *Ash.*
 IN-CI-DENT-LY, *ad.* Occasionally; incidentally. *Bacon.* [R.]
 IN-CIN/ER-A-BLE, **a.* That may be reduced to ashes. *Bronne.* [R.]
 [IN-CIN/ER-ATE, *v. a.* [in and *cineres*, L.] [i. INCINERATED; pp. INCINERATING, INCINERATED.] To burn to ashes. *Bacon.*
 [†] IN-CIN/ER-ATE, *a.* Burnt to ashes. *Bacon.*
 IN-CIN-ER-ATION, *n.* The act of burning to ashes. *Skelton.*
 IN-CIP/I-EN-CY, *n.* Beginning; commencement.
 IN-CIP/I-EN-CY, *a.* [*incipiens*, L.] Commencing; beginning.
 IN-CIP/CLE, *v. a.* See ENCIRCLE.
 IN-CIP/CLET, *n.* *Sidney.* See ENCIRCLET.
 IN-CIR-CUM-SCRIP/TI-BLE, *a.* Not circumscribable. *Cranmer.* [R.]
 IN-CIR-CUM-SPÉC/TION, *n.* Want of circumspection.
 IN-CISE, *v. a.* [*incisus*, L.] [i. INCISED; pp. INCISING, INCISED.] To cut; to engrave; to carve; to incise.
 IN-CISED, (-sizd') *a.* Cut; made by cutting. *Wiseman.*
 IN-CI'SION, (-sizh'un) *n.* [*incisio*, L.] A cut; a gash; a wound made with a sharp instrument; a separation.
 IN-CI/SIVE, *a.* [*incisif*, Fr.] Cutting; dividing; separating.
 IN-CI/SOR, *n.* [L.] A cutter; a fore-tooth that cuts and divides the food.
 IN-CI/SO-RY, *a.* [*incisoire*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.
 IN-CIS/URE, (-sizh'ur) *n.* [*incisura*, L.] A cut; an incision. *Derham.* [R.]
 IN-CI/TANT, **n.* That which incites; stimulant. *Smart.*
 IN-CI/TATION, *n.* Incitement; incentive; impulse.
 IN-CITE, *v. a.* [*incito*, L.] [i. INCITED; pp. INCITING, INCITED.] To stir up; to push forward; to animate; to spur; to urge on; to excite; to provoke; to stimulate; to encourage.
 IN-CITE-MENT, *n.* Act of exciting; excitement; encouragement; motive; incentive; impulse; a spur.
 IN-CIT/ER, *n.* He or that which incites.
 IN-CIV/IL, *a.* [*incivilis*, Fr.] Uncivil. See UNCIVIL.
 IN-CI-VIL/I-TY, *n.* Want of civility or courtesy; rudeness.
 IN-CI-VIL-LY, *ad.* See UNCIVILLY.
 IN-CIV/ISM, **n.* Hostility to the state or government. *Cole-ridge.* [R.]
 IN-CLASP, *v. a.* [i. INCLASPED; pp. INCLASPING, INCLASPED.] To hold fast; to clasp. *Cudworth.*
 IN-CLA-VAT-ED, *a.* Fixed or locked in; set; fast fixed.
 IN-CLÉM/EN-CY, *n.* [*inclementia*, L.] Severity; rigor; harshness; roughness.
 IN-CLÉM/ENT, *a.* [in and *clemens*, L.] Void of clemency; severe; rough; stormy; boisterous; harsh.
 IN-CLÉM/ENT-LY, **ad.* In an inclement manner. *Dr. Al-len.*
 IN-CLIN/A-BLE, *a.* Having an inclination; favorably disposed; willing; having a tendency. [*Brady.*]
 IN-CLIN/A-BLE-NESS, **n.* The state of being inclinable.
 IN-CLIN-ATION, *n.* [*inclination*, L.] Tendency towards a point; act of bowing; bent; bias; proneness; propensity: — predilection; favorable disposition; incipient desire; love; affection; regard: — the stooping or decanting of a vessel: — the dip of the magnetic needle, or the angle which it makes with the plane of the horizon.
 [†] IN-CLIN/A-TO-RY-LY, *ad.* With inclination. *Bronne.*
 [†] IN-CLIN/A-TO-RY, [in-klín'a-tur-é, W. Ja.; in-klín'na-tur-é, S. P. K. Sm.] *a.* Tending; inclining.
 IN-CLINE, *v. n.* [*inclino*, L.] [i. INCLINED; pp. INCLINING, INCLINED.] To lean; to tend towards any part; to bend the body; to bow: — to be favorably disposed.
 IN-CLINE, *v. a.* To give a tendency or direction to; to turn desire towards: — to bend; to incurvate.

IN-CLINED' (* (in-klind') *p. a.* Bent; directed to some point; disposed — An inclined plane (*Mech.*) is a plane inclined to the horizon, or making an angle with it; one of the five simple mechanical powers.
 IN-CLIN/ER, *n.* One who inclines: — an inclined dial.
 IN-CLIN/ING, **p. a.* Leaning; bending; having inclination.
 IN-CLIP, *v. a.* To grasp; to enclose; to surround. *Shak.*
 IN-CLOS/ETER, *v. a.* To encloister; to cloister. *Love-ace.*
 IN-CLOSE, *v. a.* [i. INCLOSED; pp. INCLOSING, INCLOSED.] To environ; to encircle; to surround; to include. — Written perhaps more commonly *enclose*. See ENCLOSURE.
 IN-CLOS/ER, *n.* He or that which incloses. See ENCLOSURE.
 IN-CLOS/URE, (in-kló'zhur) *n.* That which incloses; space or thing inclosed. See ENCLOSURE.
 IN-CLOUD, *v. a.* To darken; to obscure. *Shak.* [R.]
 IN-CLÜDE, *v. a.* [*cludo*, L.] [i. INCLÜDED; pp. INCLÜDING, INCLÜDED.] To enclose; to shut in; to comprise; to comprehend; to contain; to embrace.
 IN-CLÜD/ING, **p. a.* Enclosing; comprising; taking in.
 IN-CLÜ/ISA, **n. pl.* [L.] A tribe of shell-bearing, acephalous mollusks, characterized by the closed state of the mantle. *Brande.*
 IN-CLÜ'SION, *n.* The act of including.
 IN-CLÜ/SIVE, *a.* Enclosing; encircling; including: — comprehended in the sum or number; as, from Wednesday to Saturday inclusive; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday inclusive.
 IN-CLÜ/SIVE-LY, *ad.* Taken into the number.
 IN-CLÜ/SIVE-TY, *ad.* The thing mentioned being included.
 IN-COACH, *v. a.* See ENCOACH.
 † IN-CO-ACT, *v. a.* See ENCOACT.
 † IN-CO-ACT'ED, *a.* [*incoactus*, L.] Unconstrained. *Coles.*
 IN-CO-AG/U-LA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of concretion.
 IN-CO-A-LÉS/ENCE, **n.* Want of coalescence. *Walker.*
 IN-CO-ER/CI-BLE, **a.* That cannot be coerced. *Ure.*
 IN-CO-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* State of not coexisting. *Locke.*
 IN-COG, *a.* & *ad.* Incognito. *Addison.* — A colloquial word contracted from *incognito*. See INCOGNITO.
 IN-COG/I-TA-BLE, *a.* [*incogitabilis*, L.] Not to be thought of. *Dean King.* [R.]
 IN-COG/I-TANCE, **n.* Same as incogitancy. *Coleridge.*
 IN-COG/I-TANT, *n.* Want of thought. *Ferrand.*
 IN-COG/I-TANT, *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate. *Milton.* [R.]
 IN-COG/I-TANT-LY, *ad.* Without consideration. *Knatchbull.*
 IN-COG/I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*
 IN-COG-I-TA-TIV/I-TY, **n.* Quality of being incogitative. *Wollaston.*
 IN-COG/NI-TA, **n.* [It.] A female unknown or in disguise. *Centlivre.*
 † IN-COG/NI-TANT, **a.* Ignorant. *Mather.*
 IN-COG/NIT-O, *a.* [*incognitus*, L.; *incognito*, It.] Unknown. *Tatler.* — *ad.* In private; in a state of concealment. *Prior.*
 IN-COG/NIT-O, **n.* Concealment; state of concealment. *Dr. Arnold.*
 IN-CO-HE'RENCE, **n.* Want of cohesion or connection; IN-CO-HE'REN-CY, } looseness; incongruity; inconsequence.
 IN-CO-HE'RENCE, **a.* Wanting cohesion; wanting connection; loose; inconsequential; inconsistent; incongruous. IN-CO-HE'REN-TI-C, **a.* Causing incoherence. *Cole-ridge.*
 IN-CO-HE'REN-TLY, *ad.* In an incoherent manner.
 IN-CO-HE'REN-TNESS, **n.* Want of coherence. *Ash.*
 † IN-CO-LÉ/MI-TY, *n.* Safety; security. *Howell.*
 † IN-COM-BER, *v. a.* See ENCUMBER.
 † IN-COM-BINE, *v. n.* To differ; not to agree. *Milton.*
 IN-COM-BÜS-TI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Want of combustibility.
 IN-COM-BÜS-TI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be consumed by fire.
 IN-COM-BÜS-TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incombustibility.
 IN-CÖME, (in'küim) *n.* Revenue; produce; profit.
 IN-CÖM-ER, **n.* One who comes in; one who takes possession of land or a farm. *Farm. Ency.*
 IN-CÖM-ING, **n.* Income; revenue. *Frazer's Mag.*
 IN-CÖM-ING, *a.* Coming in. *Burke.*
 IN-CÖM/I-TY, **n.* Incivility; want of comity. *Maunder.*
 IN COM-MENS'DAM,* [L.] (*Law*) See COMMENDAM.
 IN-COM-MENS-U-RA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The state of being incommensurable, or of having no common measure.
 IN-COM-MENS-U-RA-BLE, [in-köm-mén'shu-ra-bl, W. P. J. F.; in-köm-mén'su-ra-bl, S. Ja. Sm. R.] *a.* Not to be reduced to any common measure; incommensurable.
 IN-COM-MENS-U-RA-BLE-NESS, **n.* Incommensurability. *Boyle.*
 IN-CÖM-MENS-U-RATE, *a.* Having no common measure.
 IN-CÖM-MENS-U-RATE-NESS, **n.* State of being incommensurate. *Ash.*
 IN-COM-MIS/CI-BLE, **a.* That cannot be mixed. *Smart.*
 IN-COM-MIX/TURE, (in-köm-mixt'yur) *n.* The state of being unmixed. *Sir T. Browne.*
 † IN-CÖM-MO-DATE, *v. a.* To incommode. *Bp. Hall.*
 † IN-CÖM-MO-DATION, *n.* Inconvenience. *Todd.*
 IN-CÖM-MÖDE, *v. a.* [*incommodo*, L.] [i. INCOMMÖDED; pp. INCOMMÖDING, INCOMMÖDED.] To be inconvenient to; to molest; to disquiet; to disturb; to annoy.

†IN-COM-MÔD'É-MENT, *n.* Want of accommodation. *Cheyne.*
 †IN-COM-MÔ'DI-OÛS, [in-kom-mô'de-üs, *P. J. Ja.*; in-kom-mô'düs, *S. E. F. K.*; in-kom-mô'de-üs or in-kom-mô'düs, *W.*] *a.* Vexatious without great mischief; inconvenient; annoying.
 †IN-COM-MÔ'DI-OÛS-LY, *ad.* Inconveniently; not at ease.
 †IN-COM-MÔ'DI-OÛS-NÉSS, *n.* Inconvenience. *Burnet.*
 †IN-COM-MÔ'DI-TY, *n.* [incommodité, *Fr.*] Inconvenience. *Spenser.*
 IN-COM-MÛ-NI-CA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being incommunicable; impartibility.
 IN-COM-MÛ-NI-CA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be communicated or imparted; not impartible.
 IN-COM-MÛ-NI-CA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Want of communicability; incommunicability.
 IN-COM-MÛ-NI-CA-BLY, *ad.* Without communication.
 †IN-COM-MÛ-NI-CÁT-ÉD, *a.* Uncommunicated. *More.*
 †IN-COM-MÛ-NI-CÁT-ING, *a.* Not communicating. *Halé.*
 IN-COM-MÛ-NI-CA-TÍVE, *a.* Not communicative. *Smart.*
 IN-COM-MÛT'A-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* State of being unchangeable.
 IN-COM-MÛT'A-BLE, *a.* Not commutable unchangeable.
 IN-COM-PÁCT', *a.* Not joined; not compact; loose;
 IN-COM-PÁCT'ÉD, *ed.* not dense. *Boyle.*
 IN-COM-PA-RA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be compared; excellent beyond comparison. See *COMPARABLE.*
 IN-COM-PA-RA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Excellence beyond comparison.
 IN-COM-PA-RA-BLY, *ad.* Beyond comparison; excellently.
 †IN-COM-PÁRED', *a.* Uncompared. *Spenser.*
 †IN-COM-PÁ'S'ÍON, (in-kom-pásh'un) *n.* Want of compassion. *Saunderson.*
 IN-COM-PÁ'S'ÍON-ATE, (in-kom-pásh'un-át) *a.* Not compassionate; void of pity; void of tenderness. *Sherburne.*
 IN-COM-PÁ'S'ÍON-ATE-LY, (in-kom-pásh'un-át-ly) *ad.* Without pity or compassion.
 IN-COM-PÁ'S'ÍON-ATE-NÉSS, (in-kom-pásh'un-át-nés) *n.* Want of tenderness or pity. *Granger.*
 IN-COM-PÁT-I-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* State of being incompatible.
 IN-COM-PÁT-I-BLE, *a.* [incompatibile, *Fr.*] That cannot subsist, or be possessed, with something else; inconsistent.
 IN-COM-PÁT-I-BLE, *n.* Something inconsistent. *Harris.*
 IN-COM-PÁT-I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Incompatibility. *Coleridge.*
 IN-COM-PÁT-I-BLY, *ad.* Inconsistently.
 IN-COM-PÉN'SÁ-BLE, *a.* Incapable of recompense. *Maunder.*
 IN-COM-PE-TÉNCÉ, *n.* Want of competence; incompetency. *South.*
 IN-COM-PE-TÉNCY, *n.* Want of competency; inability.
 IN-COM-PÉ-TÉNT, *a.* Not competent; inadequate; insufficient; not suitable; not proportionate; legally unable.
 IN-COM-PÉ-TÉNT-LY, *ad.* Inadequately; unsuitably.
 IN-COM-PLÉTE, *a.* Not complete; not perfect; unfinished.
 IN-COM-PLÉTE'LY, *ad.* In an incomplete manner. *Burnet.*
 IN-COM-PLÉTE'NESS, *n.* Imperfection; unfinished state.
 IN-COM-PLÉ'TÍON, *n.* State of being incomplete or unfinished. *Latham.*
 IN-COM-PLÉX', *a.* Not complex; simple. *Barrow.*
 IN-COM-PLI'A-BLE, *n.* Not compliable. *Dr. Allen.*
 IN-COM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* Want of compliance; resistance.
 †IN-COM-PÔSED', (-pôzd') *a.* Discomposed. *Milton.*
 †IN-COM-PÔS'ÉD-LY, *ad.* With discomposure. *Scott.*
 †IN-COM-PÔS'ÉD-NÉSS, *n.* Want of composure. *Scott.*
 IN-COM-PÔS'ÍTE, [in-kom-pôz'it, *Sm. Ash, Crabb, Maunder*; in-kom'pô-zit, *W. B.*] *a.* Not composite; uncompound-
 ed. *P. Cyc.*
 †IN-COM-PÔS-SI-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something. *More.*
 †IN-COM-PÔS-SI-BLE, *a.* Not possible together.
 IN-COM-PRE-HÉN-SI-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* [incomprehensibility, *Fr.*] Quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.
 IN-COM-PRE-HÉN-SI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be comprehended, conceived, or understood; inconceivable.
 IN-COM-PRE-HÉN-SI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Inconceivableness. *Watts.*
 IN-COM-PRE-HÉN-SI-BLY, *ad.* Inconceivably.
 IN-COM-PRE-HÉN'SÍON, *n.* Want of comprehension. *Bacon.*
 IN-COM-PRE-HÉN'SIVE, *a.* Not comprehensive; limited.
 IN-COM-PRE-HÉN'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being incomprehensive. *Perry.*
 IN-COM-PRÉS-SI-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* State of being incompressible.
 IN-COM-PRÉS-SI-BLE, *a.* Not compressible; not to be compressed or reduced to a smaller compass.
 IN-COM-PRÉS-SI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Incompressibility. *Ash.*
 IN-COM-PÛT'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be computed. *Manu.*
 IN-COM-CÉAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not concealable.
 IN-COM-CÉIV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be conceived; incomprehensible.
 IN-COM-CÉIV'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being inconceivable.

IN-COM-CÉIV'A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond comprehension.
 IN-COM-CÉP'TI-BLE, *a.* Inconceivable. *Halé.*
 †IN-COM-CÍNE', *a.* Unsuitable. *More.*
 †IN-COM-CÍNE'TY, *n.* [inconcinnitas, *L.*] Unsuitableness; disproportion. *More.* [R.]
 IN-COM-CLÛ'DÉNT, *a.* Inferring no conclusion. *Jyliffe.* [R.]
 †IN-COM-CLÛ'DÉNG, *a.* Inferring no conclusion. *Pearson.*
 IN-COM-CLÛ'SIVE, *a.* Not conclusive; not settling the disputed point; unsatisfactory.
 IN-COM-CLÛ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an inconclusive manner.
 IN-COM-CLÛ'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being inconclusive.
 †IN-COM-CÓCT', *a.* Unconcocted. *Bacon.*
 †IN-COM-CÓCT'ÉD, *a.* Unconcocted; immature. *Bacon.*
 IN-COM-CÓCT'ING, *n.* Want of concoction. *Bacon.*
 IN-COM-CÛ'R'ING, *a.* Not concurring. *Browné.* [R.]
 IN-COM-CÛ'S'SI-BLE, *a.* [inconcussus, *L.*] Not to be shaken. *Bp. Reynolds.*
 IN-COM-DÉN-SI-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being not condensible. *Smart.*
 IN-COM-DÉN-SI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be condensed. *Smart.*
 IN-COM-DÉTE, or IN-COM'DITE, [in'kôn-dit, *W. Ja.*; in-kôn'dit, *J. F.*; in-kôn-dit', *S. K.*; in-kôn'dit, *P. Sm. Wb.*] *a.* [inconditus, *L.*] Not constructed with art; irregular; rude; unpolished.
 †IN-COM-DI'TÍON-AL, (-dîsh'un-ál) *a.* Unconditional. *Browné.*
 †IN-COM-DI'TÍON-ATE, (-dîsh'un-át) *a.* Unconditional. *Boyle.*
 †IN-COM-FÓRM'A-BLE, *a.* Unconformable. *Heylin.*
 †IN-COM-FÓRM'I-TY, *n.* Want of conformity; non-conformity. *Abp. Laud.*
 †IN-COM-FÛS'D', (-fúz'd') *a.* [inconfusus, *L.*] Unconfused. *Bacon.*
 IN-COM-FÛ'SÍON, *n.* Distinctness. *Bacon.*
 †IN-COM-GÉAL'A-BLE, *a.* Uncongealable. *Cockeram.*
 †IN-COM-GÉAL'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being uncongealable. *Scott.*
 IN-COM-GRU-ÉNCÉ, (in-kung'gru-éns) *n.* Unsuitableness; want of congruence or congruity. *Boyle.*
 IN-COM-GRU-ÉNT, *a.* Unfit; incongruous. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 IN-COM-GRU'I-TY, *n.* Want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety; want of symmetry.
 IN-COM-GRU-OÛS, (in-kung'gru-üs) *a.* Unsuitable; not fitting; improper; inconsistent; absurd.
 IN-COM-GRU-OÛS-LY, *ad.* With incongruity; unfitly.
 IN-COM-NÉCT'ÉD, *a.* Unconnected. *Warburton.*
 IN-COM-NÉCTÍON, *n.* Want of connection. *Bp. Hall.*
 †IN-COM-NÉX'ÉD-LY, *ad.* Without connection. *Browné.*
 †IN-CÓN'SÍON-A-BLE, (in-kôn'shun-á-bl) *a.* Unconscionable. *Spenser.*
 IN-CÓN'SÉ-QUÉNCÉ, (in-kôn'sé-kwéns) *n.* Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.
 IN-CÓN'SÉ-QUÉNT, *a.* Not following from the premises.
 IN-CÓN'SÉ-QUÉNT'IAL, *a.* Not leading to consequences.
 IN-CÓN'SÉ-QUÉNT'IAL'I-TY, *n.* State of being inconsequential. *N. M. Mag.* [R.]
 IN-CÓN'SÉ-QUÉNT'IAL-LY, *ad.* In an inconsequential manner. *Warburton.*
 IN-CÓN'SÉ-QUÉNT-NÉSS, *n.* State of being inconsequent. *Scott.*
 IN-CÓN-SÍD'ÉR-A-BLE, *a.* Not considerable; unimportant.
 IN-CÓN-SÍD'ÉR-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Small importance.
 IN-CÓN-SÍD'ÉR-A-BLY, *ad.* In a small degree. *Smart.*
 †IN-CÓN-SÍD'ÉR-A-CY, *n.* Inconsideration. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
 †IN-CÓN-SÍD'ÉR-ANCE, *n.* Inconsideration. *Cockeram.*
 IN-CÓN-SÍD'ÉR-ATE, *a.* [inconsideratus, *L.*] Not considerate; careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent.
 IN-CÓN-SÍD'ÉR-ATE-LY, *ad.* Negligently; thoughtlessly.
 IN-CÓN-SÍD'ÉR-ATE-NÉSS, *n.* Carelessness; negligence.
 IN-CÓN-SÍD'ÉR-Á'TÍON, *n.* Want of thought; inattention.
 IN-CÓN-SÍST'ÉNCÉ, *n.* Want of consistence; inconsistency.
 IN-CÓN-SÍST'ÉNCY, *n.* Want of consistency; such opposition that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together; absurdity; incongruity; disagreement; unsteadiness.
 IN-CÓN-SÍST'ÉNT, *a.* Not consistent; incompatible; not suitable; incongruous; contrary; absurd.
 IN-CÓN-SÍST'ÉNT-LY, *ad.* In an inconsistent manner.
 †IN-CÓN-SÍST'ÉNT-NÉSS, *n.* Want of consistency. *More.*
 †IN-CÓN-SÍST'ING, *a.* Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*
 IN-CÓN-SÔL'A-BLE, *a.* Not consolable; that cannot be comforted; sorrowful beyond relief.
 IN-CÓN-SÔL'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being inconsolable. *Scott.*
 IN-CÓN-SÔL'A-BLY, *ad.* In an inconsolable manner. *Ash.*

IN-CÓN/SQ-NÁNCE, * n. Discordance; inconsonancy. *Smart*.
 IN-CÓN/SQ-NÁN-CY, n. Disagreement; a discordance.
 IN-CÓN-SPÍC/U-OÚS, a. Not conspicuous; obscure.
 IN-CÓN-SPÍC/U-OÚS-LY, * ad. Not conspicuously. *Boyle*.
 IN-CÓN-SPÍC/U-OÚS-NESS, * n. Want of conspicuousness. *Boyle*.
 IN-CÓN-STÁN-CY, n. Want of constancy; unsteadiness; variability; mutability of temper or affection.
 IN-CÓN-STÁNT, a. [*inconstans*, L.] Not constant; not firm; not steady in affection; changeable; mutable; variable; fickle.
 IN-CÓN-STÁNT-LY, ad. Unsteadily; changeably.
 IN-CÓN-SÚM'A-BLE, a. Not to be wasted. *Greenhill*.
 IN-CÓN-SÚM'MATE, a. Not consumed. *Hale*.
 †IN-CÓN-SÚM'P'TÍ-BLE, (in-kón-súm'te-bl) a. Not capable of being consumed or burnt. *Digby*.
 IN-CÓN-TÁM'Í-NATE, a. Not contaminated; genuine. *Hackett*.
 IN-CÓN-TÉS'TA-BLE, a. That cannot be contested or disputed; indisputable; uncontrovertible.
 IN-CÓN-TÉS'TA-BLE-NESS, * n. Quality of being uncontested. *Scott*.
 IN-CÓN-TÉS'TA-BLY, ad. Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.
 IN-CÓN-TÉS'T'ED, * a. Uncontested. *Addison*.
 IN-CÓN-TÍG/U-OÚS, a. Not contiguous; not joined.
 IN-CÓN'TÍ-NENCE, n. Want of restraint, particularly as regards appetite, and especially sexual appetite; lewdness.
 IN-CÓN'TÍ-NÉN-CY, n. Same as *incontinnence*. *Dryden*.
 IN-CÓN'TÍ-NÉNT, a. [*incontinens*, L.] Wanting restraint; indulging unlawful pleasure; lewd; unchaste.
 IN-CÓN'TÍ-NÉNT, n. One who is unchaste. *E. Jonson*.
 †IN-CÓN'TÍ-NÉNT, ad. Without delay; immediately. *Spenser*.
 IN-CÓN'TÍ-NÉNT-LY, ad. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites. *Woolton*.—[†Immediately. *Hayward*.]
 IN-CÓN-TRÁCT'ED, a. Not contracted; uncontracted. *Blackwall*.
 IN-CÓN-TRÓL/LA-BLE, a. Uncontrollable. *Sir E. Sandys*.
 IN-CÓN-TRÓL/LA-BLY, ad. Uncontrollably. *South*.
 IN-CÓN-TRÓ-VÉRT-I-BÍL'I-TY, * n. State of being uncontrollable. *Ash*.
 IN-CÓN-TRÓ-VÉRT'I-BLE, a. That cannot be controverted; unquestionable; indisputable.
 IN-CÓN-TRÓ-VÉRT'I-BLY, ad. Beyond controversy or dispute.
 †IN-CÓN-VÉN'IENCE, (in-kón-vén'yens or in-kón-vé'ne'ens) [*in-kón-vé'nyens*, S. E. F. K.; *in-kón-vé'ne'ens*, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.] n. Want of convenience; unfitness; annoyance; incommodiousness; molestation.
 †IN-CÓN-VÉN'IENCE, v. a. To trouble; to incommode. *Hales*.
 †IN-CÓN-VÉN'IEN-CY, n. Same as *inconvenience*. *Atterbury*.
 †IN-CÓN-VÉN'IÉNT, [in-kón-vé'nyent, S. E. F. K.; in-kón-vé'ne'ent, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.] a. [*inconvenient*, Fr.] Inconvenient; disadvantageous; unfit; inexpedient.
 †IN-CÓN-VÉN'IÉNT-LY, ad. Unfitly; incommodiously.
 IN-CÓN-VÉRS'A-BLE, a. Unsocial; unconvertible. *Morre*.
 IN-CÓN-VÉRT'I-BLE, a. Not convertible; not transmutable; unchangeable.
 IN-CÓN-VÉRT'I-BLE-NESS, * n. State of being unconvertible. *Scott*.
 †IN-CÓN-VÍCT'ED-NESS, * n. State of not being convicted. *Morre*.
 IN-CÓN-VÍN'CÍ-BLE, a. That cannot be convinced.
 IN-CÓN-VÍN'CÍ-BLY, ad. Without admitting conviction.
 IN-CÓN'NY, or IN-CÓN'Y, [in-kón'ne, P. Wh. Ash; in-kón'e, K. Sm.] a. Unlearned; unlucky; mischievous.—[*In irony*] Accomplished. *Shak*. [r.]
 †IN-CÓR/PO-RÁI, a. Immaterial; incorporeal. *Raleigh*.
 IN-CÓR/PO-RÁL'I-TY, n. Immateriality; incorporeity.
 †IN-CÓR/PO-RÁL-LY, ad. Immaterially; incorporeally.
 IN-CÓR/PO-RÁTE, v. a. [*incorporer*, Fr.] [i. INCORPORATED; pp. INCORPORATING, INCORPORATED.] To form into a mass, or a body; to conjoin; to form into a corporation or body politic; to establish with certain rights; to associate; to imbody. *Sidney*.
 IN-CÓR/PO-RÁTE, v. n. To unite into one mass or body. *Bacon*.
 IN-CÓR/PO-RÁTE, a. Mixed or united into one mass or body;—conjoined inseparably; associated.—[Immaterial. *Raleigh*.]
 IN-CÓR/PO-RÁT'ED, * p. a. Formed into a body; associated; established by an act of incorporation.
 IN-CÓR/PO-RÁ'TÍON, n. Act of incorporating; the act by which a corporation is created; formation of a body; union; association.
 IN-CÓR/PÓ'RE-AL, a. [*incorporalis*, L.] Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; immaterial; unbodyed.
 IN-CÓR/PÓ'RE-AL-I-SM, * n. Immateriality; spiritual existence or nature. *Cudworth*.
 IN-CÓR/PÓ'RE-AL-ÍST, * n. An adherent to incorporealism. *Cudworth*.
 IN-CÓR/PÓ'RE-AL-LY, ad. Immaterially; without body.

IN-CÓR/PO-RÉ'I-TY, n. Immateriality; distinctness from body.
 †IN-CÓR/PSE', v. a. To incorporate. *Shak*.
 IN-CÓR-RÉCT', a. Not correct; not exact; inaccurate.
 †IN-CÓR-RÉC'TÍON, n. Want of correction. *Archd. Arway*.
 IN-CÓR-RÉCT'LY, ad. Inaccurately; not exactly.
 IN-CÓR-RÉCT'NESS, n. Want of correctness. *Warton*.
 IN-CÓR-RE-SPÓN'D'ENCE, * n. Want of correspondence; IN-CÓR-RE-SPÓN'D'EN-CY, * n. disproportion. *Coleridge*.
 IN-CÓR-RE-SPÓN'D'ING, * a. Not corresponding. *Coleridge*.
 IN-CÓR-RÍ-GÍ-BÍL'I-TY, n. Depravity beyond amendment.
 IN-CÓR/RÍ-GÍ-BLE, (in-kór're-jí-bl) a. That cannot be corrected; incapable of amendment; hopeless.
 IN-CÓR/RÍ-GÍ-BLE-NESS, n. State of being incorrigible.
 IN-CÓR/RÍ-GÍ-BLY, ad. Beyond all means of amendment.
 IN-CÓR-RÚP'T', a. Not corrupt; uncorrupt. *Burnet*.
 †IN-CÓR-RÚP'T'ED, a. Uncorrupted. *Whitehead*.
 IN-CÓR-RÚP'T-I-BÍL'I-TY, n. [*in corruptibilit'*, Fr.] State of being incorruptible; insusceptibility of corruption.
 IN-CÓR-RÚP'TÍ-BLE, a. That cannot be corrupted; incapable of corruption or decay.
 IN-CÓR-RÚP'TÍON, n. Exemption from corruption.
 IN-CÓR-RÚP'TÍVE, a. Free from corruption. *Akenside*.
 IN-CÓR-RÚP'T'LY, * ad. Uncorruptly. *Milton*.
 IN-CÓR-RÚP'T'NESS, n. Purity; honesty; integrity; incorruption.
 IN-CRÁS'SÁTE, v. a. [*in and crassus*, L.] [i. INCRASSATED; pp. INCRASSATING, INCRASSATED.] To thicken; to make thick or fat. *Brownie*.
 IN-CRÁS'SÁTE, v. n. To become thick or fat; to grow fat. *Hammond*.
 IN-CRÁS'SÁTE, a. Fattened; filled. *Hammond*.
 IN-CRÁS-SÁ'TÍON, n. The act of incrassating.
 IN-CRÁS-SÁ-TÍVE, a. Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey*.
 IN-CRÉÁS'A-BLE, a. That may be increased. *Sherwood*.
 IN-CRÉÁS'A-BLE-NESS, * n. The quality of being increaseable. *Lavo*.
 IN-CRÉÁSE', v. n. [*increseo*, L.] [i. INCREASED; pp. INCREASING, INCREASING.] To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to advance.
 IN-CRÉÁSE', v. a. To make more or greater; to enlarge.
 IN-CRÉÁSE, or IN-CRÉÁSE', [in'krés, W. P. Ja. Sm.; in'krés', S. Wb. Johnson, Ash, Kenrick, Entick.] n. Augmentation; growth; accession; addition; produce; generation; progeny.
 †IN-CRÉÁSE'RÚL, a. Abundant of produce. *Shak*.
 IN-CRÉÁS'ER, n. One who increases.
 †IN-CRÉÁTE, a. Not created; uncreated. *Milton*.
 †IN-CRÉ-ÁTE-ED, a. Not created; uncreated. *Cheyne*.
 IN-CRÉD-I-BÍL'I-TY, n. The quality of being incredible or of surpassing belief.
 IN-CRÉD'I-BLE, a. [*incredibilis*, L.] That cannot be credited or believed; not credible; surpassing belief.
 IN-CRÉD'I-BLE-NESS, n. Incredibility. *M. Casaubon*.
 IN-CRÉD'I-BLY, ad. In a manner not to be believed.
 IN-CRÉ-DÚL'I-TY, n. Quality of being incredulous; disbelief; unbelief; scepticism; indisposition to believe.
 IN-CRÉD'U-LOÚS, (in-kred'yú-lús) [in-kred'á-lús, S. J. Ja. K. Sm.; in-kred'yú-lús or in-kred'á-lús, W.] a. [*incredulus*, L.] Not credulous; not believing; hard of belief; refusing credit.
 IN-CRÉD'U-LOÚS-LY, * ad. With incredulity. *Scott*.
 IN-CRÉD'U-LOÚS-NESS, n. Hardness of belief; incredulity.
 †IN-CRÉM'A-BLE, a. Not consumable by fire. *Bronne*.
 IN-CRÉ-MÉNT, (in'kré-mént) n. [*incremensum*, L.] Increase; matter added; a gradual or small increase.
 †IN-CRÉ-PÁTE, v. a. [*increpo*, L.] To reprehend. *Cockran*.
 IN-CRÉ-PÁ'TÍON, n. [*increpatio*, L.] Reprehension. *South*.
 IN-CRÉS'CENT, * a. Increasing; growing larger. *Smart*.
 IN-CRÍM'I-NÁTE, * v. a. To charge with a crime; to criminate. *Ec. Rev.*
 IN-CRÓACH', v. n. See *ENCRÓACH*.
 †IN-CRU-ÉN'TÁL, a. [*incruentus*, L.] Unbloody; bloodless. *Brevint*.
 IN-CRÚST', v. a. [*incrusto*, L.] [i. INCRUSTED; pp. INCRUSTING, INCRUSTED.] To cover with a crust or hard coat; to form a crust on.
 IN-CRÚS'TÁTE, v. n. a. To incrust. *Bacon*. [r.]
 IN CRUS'TÁ'TÍON, n. The forming of a crust; a crust.
 IN-CRÚST'MÉNT, * n. Act of incrusting. *Ed. Rev.* [r.]
 IN-CRYS-TÁL-LÍZ'A-BLE, * a. Incrystallizable. *Smart*.
 IN-CU-BÁTE, (ing'ky-bát) v. n. [*incubatio*, L.] [i. INCUBATED; pp. INCUBATING, INCUBATED.] To sit upon eggs, as a hen.
 IN-CU-BÁ'TÍON, n. [*incubatio*, L.] Act of incubating or sitting upon eggs to hatch them.
 †IN-CÚB'E', * v. a. To involve; to incorporate. *Milton*.
 IN-CÚB'I-TÚRE, n. [*incubitus*, L.] Incubation. *Ellis*.
 IN-CU-BÚS, (ing'ky-bús) n. [L.] pl. L. *INC'U-BÍ*; Eng. *INC'U-BÚS-ÈS*. [An imaginary fiend, fairy, or demon. *By Hall*.] The nightmare; a distressing sensation during sleep.

IN-CŪL/CĀTE, *v. a.* [*inculo*, L.] [*i. IN-CULCATED*; *pp. IN-CULCATED, IN-CULCATED.*] To impress on the mind by frequent admonitions; to enforce by repetition; to infuse; to instil; to implant.

IN-CŪL-CĀTION, *n.* Act of inculcating; charge.

IN-CŪL/CĀ-TOR, * *n.* He who inculcates. *Boyle.*

IN-CŪL/PĀ-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, L.] Not culpable; unblamable.

IN-CŪL/PĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unblamableness.

IN-CŪL/PĀ-BLY, *ad.* Unblamably; without blame.

IN-CŪL/PĀTE, * *v. a.* [*i. IN-CULCATED*; *pp. IN-CULCATING, IN-CULCATED.*] To bring into blame; to censure; to accuse of crime. *Roscoe.*

IN-CŪL/PĀTION, * *n.* Act of inculcating; censure. *Dr. Allen.*

IN-CŪL/PĀ-TORY, * *a.* Imputing blame; reprehensive. *Qu. Rev.*

†IN-CŪLT', *a.* [*incultus*, L.] Uncultivated. *Burton.*

†IN-CŪLT/VĀT-ED, *a.* Uncultivated. *Sir T. Herbert.*

†IN-CŪL-TI-VĀTION, *n.* Want of cultivation. *Berington.*

†IN-CŪLT/VĀRE, (IN-KŪL'YUR) *n.* Want of culture. *Feltham.*

IN-CŪM/BEN-CY, *n.* State of being incumbent; state of lying upon; imposition as a duty; the state of keeping or holding a benefice or an office.

IN-CŪM/BENT, *a.* [*incumbens*, L.] Resting or lying upon; imposed as a duty; obligatory.

IN-CŪM/BENT, *n.* One who possesses a benefice; the holder of an office.

IN-CŪM/BENT-LY, * *ad.* In an incumbent manner. *Chalmers.*

IN-CŪM/BER, *v. a.* [*embarber*, Fr.] To embarrass. *Milton.* See EN-CUMBER.

IN-CŪM/BRANCE, *n.* See EN-CUMBRANCE.

†IN-CŪM'BROUS, *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome. *Chaucer.*

IN-CŪ-NĀP/TĪ-LĀ, * *n. pl.* [L., *a cradle.*] (*Bibliography*) Books printed during the early period of the art; generally confined to those which were printed before the year 1500. *Brand.*

IN-CŪR', *v. a.* [*incurro*, L.] [*i. IN-CURRED*; *pp. IN-CURRING, IN-CURRED.*] To become liable to; to bring down.

IN-CŪ-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being incurable.

IN-CŪ-RA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be cured; not admitting remedy; irremediable; hopeless.

IN-CŪ-RA-BLE, * *n.* A lunatic or patient who cannot be cured. *Mead.*

IN-CŪ-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not admitting any cure.

IN-CŪ-RA-BLY, *ad.* Without remedy; hopelessly. *Locke.*

IN-CŪ-RI-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* [*incuriositas*, Fr.] Want of curiosity. *Wotton.* [R.]

IN-CŪ-RI-ŌUS, *a.* Not curious; negligent; inattentive.

IN-CŪ-RI-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Without care or curiosity. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-CŪ-RI-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Negligence; carelessness. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-CŪ-R'SION, (IN-KŪR'SHUN) *n.* [*incurro*, L.; *incurSION*, Fr.] Attack; a partial invasion, or an invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

IN-CŪ-R'SIVE, * *a.* Making incursion; aggressive. *Goldsmith.*

IN-CŪ-RVĀTE, *v. a.* [*incurvo*, L.] [*i. IN-CURVATED*; *pp. IN-CURVATING, IN-CURVATED.*] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*

IN-CŪ-RVĀTE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Incurved; bent inward. *Crabb.*

IN-CUR-VĀTION, *n.* The act of incurvating; state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; flexion.

IN-CURVE', *v. a.* To bend inward; to incurvate. *Cockeram.*

IN-CUR'VE-TY, *n.* Crookedness; state of bending inward.

IN-CUS'SION, * *n.* Act of striking; concussion. *Maunder.* [R.]

†IN-DA-GĀTE, *v. a.* [*indago*, L.] To search. *Cockeram.*

†IN-DA-GĀTION, *n.* Search; examination. *Boyle.* [R.]

†IN-DA-GĀTOR, *n.* A searcher; an examiner. *More.* [R.]

IN-DĀM'AGE, *v. a.* See EN-DAMAGE.

†IN-DĀM'AGED, * (IN-DĀM'ĀJD) *a.* Undamaged. *Milton.*

IN-DĀRT', *v. a.* To dart in; to strike in. *Shak.*

IN-DEAR', *v. a.* See EN-DEAR.

IN-DEAR'MENT, *n.* See EN-DEARMENT.

IN-DEB-I-TĀTUS AS-SŪMP'SIT, * [L.] (*Law*) An action brought to recover in damages the amount of a debt or demand. *Whishaw.*

†IN-DEBT', (IN-DĒT') *v. a.* To put into debt. *Daniel.*

IN-DEBT'ED, (IN-DĒT'ĒD) *a.* Being in debt; obligated; obliged by something received.

IN-DEBT'ED-NESS, * (IN-DĒT'ĒD-NĒS) *n.* The state of being indebted. *Chancellor Kent.* A modern word, repented of American origin; not often used by English writers, yet it is found in the recent English dictionaries of Knowles and Smart.

IN-DEBT'MENT, (IN-ĒT'mĕnt) *n.* State of being in debt. *Bp. Hall.* [R.]

IN-DE/CEN-CY, *n.* [*indécence*, Fr.] Want of decency; indecorum; indelicacy; a violation of good manners; any thing unbecoming.

IN-DE/CENT, *a.* Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears; not decent; indelicate; immodest; improper.

IN-DE/CENT-LY, *ad.* In an indecent manner.

IN-DE-CID/U-ŌUS, (IN-DE-SID'yū-ŪS) *a.* Not deciduous; not falling yearly, as leaves of trees; evergreen.

IN-DE/C'Y-MA-BLE, *a.* Not liable to be decimated or tithed. *Cowd.*

IN-DE-CY/PHER-A-BLE, * *a.* That cannot be deciphered. *Genl. Mag.*

IN-DE-CI'ISION, (IN-DE-SĪZH'YUN) *n.* Want of decision.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive; inconclusive.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-LY, * *ad.* In an indecisive manner. *Smart.*

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being indecisive.

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, L.] (*Gram.*) Undeclinable; not varied by terminations.

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, * *n.* A word that is not declined. *Churchhill.*

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLY, *ad.* Without variation; constantly. *Mountagu.*

IN-DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE, * *a.* That cannot be decomposed. *Brand.*

IN-DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being indecomposable. *Smart.*

†IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS, or IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS, (IN-dĕk'ŏ-rūs, P. J. Ash, Wb.; IN-dĕ-kŏ'rūs, S. E. Ja. Sm. R.; IN-dĕk'ŏ-rūs or IN-dĕ-kŏ'rūs, W. F. K.) [*indecorus*, L.] Not decorous; indecent; unbecoming. See DECOROUS.

†IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS-LY, or IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS-LY, *ad.* In an unbecoming manner.

†IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS-NESS, or IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* Impropry of conduct; indecency. *Scott.*

IN-DE-CŌ'RUM, *n.* [L.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

IN-DEED', *ad.* [*in* and *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact — It is often used interjectionally. — It is sometimes used as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable; as, "I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; though, indeed, I had no reason so to think." *Bacon.* — It is used to note concession in comparisons; as, "Ships not so great of bulk, indeed, but of a more nimble motion." *Bacon.*

IN-DE-FĀT'I-GA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Indefatigableness. *Perry.*

IN-DE-FĀT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [*indefatigabilis*, L.] Unwearied; not tired; unceasing; persevering.

IN-DE-FĀT'I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unweariness. *Parnell.*

IN-DE-FĀT'I-GA-BLY, *ad.* Without weariness. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-DE-FĀT'I-GĀTION, *n.* Unweariness. *Gregory.*

IN-DE-FĒA-SI-BIL'I-TY, * *n.* State of being indefeasible. *Smart.*

IN-DE-FĒA'SI-BLE, (IN-de-fĒ-zĕ-h) *a.* Incapable of being defeated, vacated, or made void.

IN-DE-FĒA'SI-BLY, * *ad.* In an indefeasible manner. *Boswell.*

IN-DE-FĒC-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being indefectible.

IN-DE-FĒC'TI-BLE, *a.* Not liable to defect or decay.

IN-DE-FĒC'TIVE, *a.* Not defective; perfect. *South.*

IN-DE-FĒI'SI-BLE, (IN-de-fĒ-zĕ-h) *a.* See INDEFEASIBLE.

IN-DE-FĒN'SI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *defensus*, L.] That cannot be defended or justified; censurable; faulty.

IN-DE-FĒN'SI-BLY, * *ad.* In an indefensible manner. *Michael.*

IN-DE-FĒN'SIVE, *a.* Having no defence. *Sir T. Herbert.*

IN-DE-FI'CIEN-CY, (IN-de-fĪsh'en-se) *n.* The quality or state of being inefficient.

IN-DE-FI'CIENT, (IN-de-fĪsh'ĕnt) *n.* Not deficient; not failing; perfect; complete. *Bp. Reynolds.*

IN-DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be defined.

IN-DE-FI'NITE, *a.* [*indefinitus*, L.] Not definite; having no assigned limits; not determined; not settled.

IN-DE-FI'NITE-LY, *ad.* In an indefinite manner.

IN-DE-FI'NITE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being indefinite.

†IN-DE-FIN'I-TŪDE, *n.* Indefiniteness. *Hale.*

IN-DE-HIS/CENT, * *a.* Not opening when ripe. *P. Cyc.*

IN-DE-LĒCT'A-BLE, * *a.* Unpleasant; unamiable. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* Not deliberate; unpremeditated.

IN-DE-LIB'ER-ĀT-ED, *a.* Undeliberated. *Bramhall.*

IN-DE-LI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being indelible. *Bp. Horsley.*

†IN-DE-LI-BLE, (IN-dĕl'ĕ-bl) *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; IN-dĕl'ĕ-bl, P. J. a.* That cannot be effaced or blotted out; not to be cancelled; permanent.

†IN-DE-LI-BLE-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being indelible. *Ash.*

IN-DE-LI-BLY, *ad.* In an indelible manner.

IN-DEL'I-CACE, *a.* Want of delicacy; indecency.

IN-DEL'I-CATE, *a.* Wanting delicacy or decency; offensive to good manners or propriety; indecent.

IN-DEL'I-CATE-LY, * *ad.* In an indelicate manner. *Smart.*

IN-DEM-NI-FI-CATION, *n.* Act of indemnifying; compensation for loss or injury; reimbursement.

IN-DEM'NIFY, *v. a.* [*in* and *dammif*.] [*i. INDEMNIFIED*; *pp. INDEMNIFYING, INDEMNIFIED.*] To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unharmed; to compensate for loss or injury.

IN-DEM'NITY, *n.* [*indemnitas*, Fr.] Security or exemption from loss or injury; compensation for loss; remuneration.

IN-DE-MŌN'STRA-BLE, *a.* Not demonstrable. *Sandys.*

IN-DE-MÓN'STRÁ-BLE-NÉSS,* *n.* State of being indemonstrable. *Jsh.*
 †[IN-DÉN-J-ZÁ'TIÖN, *n.* The act of making free. *Bullockar.*
 †[IN-DÉN-JZE, *v. a.* To make free. *Bullockar.* See ENDEZENIZE.
 †[IN-DÉN-J-ZEN, (in-dén-'jzén) *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize; to endenizen. *Oberbury.*
 †[IN-DÉNT, *v. a.* [i. INDENTED; pp. INDENTING, INDENTED.] To mark with inequalities, like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate:—to bind by contract or indenture.
 †[IN-DÉNT, *v. n.* To run in and out; to have indentations; to contract; to bargain.
 †[IN-DÉNT, *n.* Inequality; incisure; indentation; stamp.
 †[IN-DÉN-TÁ'TIÖN, *n.* Act of indenting; a notch; a waving in any figure.
 †[IN-DÉNT'ED, *p. a.* Cut with teeth like a saw; marked with inequalities:—stipulated or bound by indenture.
 †[IN-DÉNT'ED-LY, ** ad.* By indentation. *Scott.*
 †[IN-DÉNT'ING, ** n.* Indentation; impression.
 †[IN-DÉNT'MENT, *n.* An Indenture. *Ep. Hall.*
 †[IN-DÉNT'URE, (in-dén'tyur) *n.* A writing containing a contract between two or more parties; a covenant; a written contract:—indentation.
 †[IN-DÉNT'URE, (in-dén'tyur) *v. a.* To indent; to bind by indentures.
 †[IN-DÉNT'URE, *v. n.* To run in and out; to indent. *Heywood.*
 IN-DE-PÉN'DENCE, *n.* State of being independent; freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power, control, or authority.
 IN-DE-PÉN'DEN-CY, *n.* State of being independent; independence.
 IN-DE-PÉN'DENT, *a.* Not dependent; having power to act free from the control, or without the assistance, of others; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled; not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power.
 IN-DE-PÉN'DENT, *n.* (*Theology*) One who holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority; a Congregationalist.
 IN-DE-PÉN'DENT-LY, *ad.* In an independent manner.
 †[IN-DÉP'RE-CA-BLE, *a.* [indep'recabiilis, L.] That cannot be entreated. *Cockeram.*
 †[IN-DÉP-RE-HÉN'SJ-BLE, *a.* [indep'rehensibilis, L.] That cannot be found out. *Ep. Morton.*
 IN-DE-PRÍV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be taken away. *Harris.*
 IN-DE-SCRÍB'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be described.
 IN-DE-SÉRR', *n.* Want of merit; ill-desert. *Phillips.*
 IN-DES'J-NENT, *a.* Incessant. *Baxter.* [R.]
 IN-DES'J-NENT-LY, *ad.* Without cessation. *Ray.*
 IN-DE-SIR'A-BLE,* *a.* Undesirable. *Month. Anth.* [R.]
 IN-DE-STRÚC-TJ-BÍL'TY,* *n.* Quality of being indestructible. *Sir H. Davy.*
 IN-DE-STRÚC'TJ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be destroyed.
 IN-DE-STRÚC'TJ-BLY,* *ad.* In an indestructible manner. *N. A. Rev.*
 IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NÁ-BLE, *a.* Not to be fixed, defined, or settled.
 IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NÁ-BLY,* *ad.* In an indeterminable manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NÁTE, *a.* Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.
 IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NÁTE-LY, *ad.* In an indeterminate manner.
 IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NÁTE-NÉSS,* *n.* State of being indeterminate. *Perry.*
 IN-DE-TÉR'MI-NÁ'TIÖN, *n.* Want of determination.
 IN-DE-TÉR'MINED, (mínd) *a.* Undetermined. *Locke.*
 †[IN-DE-VÖTE, *a.* [indevot, Fr.] Little affected or devoted. *Bentley.*
 IN-DE-VÖT'ED, *a.* Not devoted; undevoiced. *Ld. Clarendon.*
 IN-DE-VÖT'IÖN, *n.* Want of devotion; irreligion.
 IN-DE-VÖÖT', *a.* [indevot, Fr.] Not devout; undevoiced. *Ep. Hall.*
 IN-DE-VÖÖT'LY, *ad.* Without devotion; undevoicedly.
 IN'DEX, *n.* [L. pl. IN'DEX-ES or IN'DI-CÉS. A directing point or pointer; a hand that points to any thing; the fore finger; a director; direction:—an alphabetical table of the principal subjects of a work, or words employed in it, with references to the pages.—(*Arith.*) An exponent of a power, as the small figure in the expression 3².
 IN'DEX,* *v. a.* To place in an index or table. *Talfourd.*
 IN'DEX EX-PÜR-GÁ-TÖ'RJ-ÜS,* [L.] “An expurgatory index;” a list or catalogue of books which the church of Rome prohibits the faithful from reading, or condemns as heretical. It is annually published at Rome. *Brande.*
 IN'DEX-HÁND,* *n.* A hand that points to something. *Pope.*
 IN-DÉX'J-CÁL,* *a.* Relating to or like an index. *Smart.*
 IN-DÉX'J-CÁL-LY,* *ad.* In the manner of an index. *Swift.*
 IN'DEX LÍ-BRÖ'RUM PRO-HÍB-JTÖ'RUM,* [L.] A list or catalogue of books absolutely prohibited. *Encyc.*
 IN-DEX-TÉR'J-TY, *n.* Want of dexterity; awkwardness. *Harcey.*
 IN'DIA-MÁN,* *n.* A large ship engaged in the India trade. *Encyc.*

IND'IAN,* (Ind'yán) [In'dyan, S. J. A. K. Sm.; In'de-an, In'-je-an, or Ind'yán, W.] *n.* A native of India or of the West Indies; an aboriginal American. *Pope.*
 IND'IAN,* (Ind'yán) *a.* Belonging to India or the Indians.
 IND'IAN-ÁR'ROW-RÖÖT, (Ind'yán-) *n.* See ARROW-ROOT.
 IND'IAN-BÉR'RÝ,* *n.* A berry having an intoxicating quality; *Cocculus Indicus.* *Booth.*
 IND'IAN-CÖRN,* *n.* Maize; an American grain. *Ingham.*
 IND'IAN-CRÉSS, *n.* A plant. *Müller.*
 IN-DIAN-ÉÉR',* *n.* A large English ship engaged in the India trade, or in the trade between India and China; an Indianman. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 IND'IAN-ÍNG, *n.* The cactus:—the banian-tree.
 IND'IAN-FÍK, *n.* A species of solid ink, brought from the East, and used in Europe for the lines and shadows of drawings.
 IND'IAN-ÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A hard white or gray mineral, associated with garnet, felspar, and hornblende. *Brande.*
 IND'IAN-OÁK,* *n.* The oak-tree. *Hamilton.*
 IND'IAN-RÉD, *n.* A species of ochre. *Hill.*
 IND'IAN-RÜB'BER,* *n.* *McCutlock.* See INDIA-RUBBER.
 IND'IAN-TÜR'NJIP,* *n.* An acrid plant; wake-robin. *Farm. Encyc.*
 IN-DIA-RÜB'BER,* (in'djá-rüb'bér) *n.* Caoutchouc; gum-elastic; Indian-rubber. *Keene.*
 IN'DJ-CÁNT, *a.* [indicans, L.] Showing; pointing out a remedy.
 IN-DJ-CÁNT,* *n.* (*Med.*) That which points out a remedy. *Daugliam.*
 IN'DJ-CÁTE, *v. a.* [indico, L.] [i. INDICATED; pp. INDICATING, INDICATED.] To show; to point out; to mark; to point out a remedy.
 IN-DJ-CÁ'TIÖN, *n.* Act of indicating; that which indicates; mark; token; sign; note; symptom.—(*Med.*) The manifestation made by a disease of what is proper to be done for its removal.
 IN-DIC'A-TÍVE, [in-dik'a-tív, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. Wb.; In'de-ká-tiv or in-dik'a-tiv, Sm.; in-dik'a-tiv or in'de-ká'tiv, K.] *a.* Showing; informing; pointing out.—(*Gram.*) A term applied to a mood of a verb, expressing affirmation or a simple or unconditional judgment.
 IN-DIC'A-TÍVE-LY, *ad.* In an indicative manner.
 IN-DJ-CA-TÖR, *n.* He or that which shows or points out; a muscle in the arm.—(*Mech.*) An instrument for ascertaining the amount of the pressure of steam and the state of the vacuum throughout the stroke of a steam-engine. *Grier.*—(*Ornith.*) A genus of birds belonging to the cuckoo tribe.
 IN'DJ-CA-TÖR-Y, *a.* Demonstrative; indicative. *Domne.*
 IN-DJ-CÁ'VET,* *n.* [L.] (*Law*) A writ of prohibition. *Blackstone.*
 †[INDICE, (in'dis) *n.* [indice, Fr.] Signification; sign; index. *B. Jonson.*
 IN-DJ'ÇJ-A,* (in-dish'e-ə) *n. pl.* [L.] Discriminating marks. *Burrows.*
 IN-DIC'O-LÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) *Cleveland.* See INDIGOLITE.
 IN-DÍCT, (in-dít') *v. a.* [indictor, old Fr.] [i. INDICTED; pp. INDICTING, INDICTED.] (*Law*) To impeach; to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor by a bill of indictment; to declare guilty of a penal offence.
 IN-DÍCT'A-BLE, (in-dít'a-bl) *a.* Liable to be indicted.
 IN-DÍCT-ÉÉR',* (in-dít-tér') *n.* (*Law*) One who is indicted. *Bouvier.*
 IN-DÍCT'ER, (in-dít'er) *n.* One who indicts or accuses.
 IN-DÍCT'IÖN, (*n.*) Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*—(*Chronology*) A cycle, or period of fifteen years, the origin of which is involved in obscurity; but it is said by some to have been instituted by Constantine the Great, in place of the Olympiads.
 IN-DÍCT'IVE, *a.* [indictivus, L.] Proclaimed; declared. *Kenel.* [R.]
 IN-DÍCT'MENT, (in-dít'mént) *n.* (*Law*) Act of indicting; a written accusation of a crime or misdemeanor, presented to, and preferred by, a grand-jury, under oath, to a court.
 IN-DÍCT'ÖR,* (in-dít'ör or in-dít-ör') *n.* (*Law*) One who indicts. *Bouvier.*
 IN-DÍF'ER-ÉNCE, *n.* State of being indifferent; neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side; impartiality; negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.
 IN-DÍF'ER-ÉN-CY, *n.* Indifference. *Locke.* [R.]
 IN-DÍF'ER-ÉNT, *a.* [indifferens, L.] Having no choice or preference; neutral; not determined to either side; unconcerned; impartial; not interested; passable; tolerable; middling; not good, nor very bad.
 IN-DÍF'ER-ÉNT-ÍSM,* *n.* Want of zeal; indifference. *Ep. Jebb.*
 IN-DÍF'ER-ÉNT-ÍST,* *n.* One who is indifferent or neutral. *Brit. Crit.*
 IN-DÍF'ER-ÉNT-LY, *ad.* In an indifferent manner; without distinction; without preference; equally; impartially; passably.
 IN-DÍ-ÉNCE, *n.* State of being indigent; want; penury; poverty; need; destitution.

IN-DI-GĒN-CY, *n.* Want; indigence. *Bentley*. [R.]
 IN-DI-GĒNE, *n.* [*indigena*, L.] A native animal or plant.
Evelyn.
 IN-DIG'Ē-NOŪS, (in-dī'ē-nūs) *a.* Native to a country; originally produced or born in a place or region; natal.
 IN-DI-GĒNT, *a.* [*indigenus*, L.] Being in want or poverty; destitute; poor; needy; necessitous.
 †IN-DI-GĒST', *a.* Not digested; indigested. *Shak*.
 IN-DI-GĒST'ĒD, *a.* [*indigestus*, L.] Not digested; not concocted; not brought to supuration; undigested.
 IN-DI-GĒST'ĒD-NĒSS, * *n.* State of being indigested. *Burnet*.
 IN-DI-GĒST'Ē-BLE, *a.* That cannot be digested; that cannot be received or endured.
 IN-DI-GĒST'Ē-BLE-NĒSS, * *n.* Quality of being indigestible.
Ash.
 IN-DI-GĒST'ĪON, (in-dē-jēst'iyun) *n.* Want of power to digest food; want of digestion; a morbid weakness of the stomach; dyspepsy.
 IN-DIG'Ī-TATE, *v. a.* [*indigito*, L.] To point out with the fingers; to indicate. *Brown*.
 IN-DIG'Ī-TATION, *n.* Act of pointing out with the finger.
 †IN-DIGN', (in-dīn') *a.* [*indignus*, L.] Unworthy; disgraceful. *Shak*.
 IN-DIG'NANCE, } *n.* Indignation. *Spenser*. [R.]
 IN-DIG'NAN-CY, }
 IN-DIG'NANT, *a.* [*indignans*, L.] Affected by or feeling indignation; angry; resentful.
 IN-DIG'NANT-LY, *ad.* With indignation.
 IN-DIG'NĀTION, *n.* [*indignatio*, L.] Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superior; the effect of such anger; resentment.
 †IN-DIG'NI-FY, *v. a.* To treat disdainfully. *Spenser*.
 IN-DIG'NI-TY, *n.* [*indignitas*, L.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.
 †IN-DIGN'LY, (in-dīn'le) *ad.* Unworthily. *Bp. Hall*.
 IN-DI-GŌ, *n.* [*indicum*, L.] An American and Asiatic plant, (*indigofera*); a substance obtained from the plant, used in dyeing blue.
 IN-DI-GŌ-GĒNE, * *n.* White or ochrydated indigo. *Brande*.
 IN-DI-GŌ-LĪTE, * *n.* (*Min*) Blue tourmaline. *Brande*.
 IN-DI-GŌT'IC, * *a.* (*Chem*) Noting an acid obtained from indigo. *Brande*.
 †IN-DIL'Ā-TO-RY, *a.* Not slow; not delaying. *Cornwallis*.
 IN-DIL'Ī-GĒNCE, *n.* Slothfulness; carelessness. *B. Jonson*.
 †IN-DIL'Ī-GĒNT, *a.* [*indiligent*, Fr.] Not diligent; careless. *Feltham*.
 IN-DIL'Ī-GĒNT-LY, *ad.* Without diligence. *Bp. Hall*.
 †IN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Undiminshable. *Milton*.
 IN-DI-RECT', *a.* [*indirectus*, L.] Not direct; not straight; not rectilinear; not tending directly, but only obliquely, to the point or purpose: — wrong; improper; not fair; not honest.
 IN-DI-RECT'ĪON, *n.* Indirect course or means. *Shak*.
 IN-DI-RECT'LY, *ad.* In an indirect manner; unfairly.
 IN-DI-RECT'NESS, *n.* Obliquity; unfairness; dishonesty.
 †IN-DI-SĒRNP'Ī-BLE, (in-dī-zērnp'ē-bl) *a.* Not perceptible; indiscernible. *Denham*.
 IN-DI-SĒRNP'Ī-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Undiscernibleness. *Hammond*.
 IN-DI-SĒRNP'Ī-BLY, (in-dī-zērnp'ē-bl) *ad.* Undiscernibly.
 IN-DI-SĒRNP'Ī-BIL'Ī-TY, *n.* Indiscernibility. *Bailey*.
 IN-DI-SĒRNP'Ī-BLE, *a.* Indiscernible. *Mora*.
 IN-DI-SĒRNP'Ī-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being indiscernible. *Todd*.
 IN-DI-SĒRNP-TĪ-BIL'Ī-TY, *n.* Incapability of dissolution.
 IN-DI-SĒRNP-TĪ-BLE, *a.* Not separable into parts; incapable of being broken or destroyed. *Bp. Butler*.
 IN-DI-SĒRNP-TĪ-BLY, * *ad.* In an indiscernible manner. *Dr. Allen*.
 IN-DIS'CI-PLĪN-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be disciplined.
 IN-DIS'CI-PLĪNE, * *n.* Want of discipline. *Qu. Rev*.
 IN-DIS'COV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Undiscoverable. *Conybeare*.
 †IN-DIS'COV'ER-Y, *n.* The state of being hidden. *Bronne*.
 IN-DI-SĒRĒT', *a.* Not discreet; wanting discretion; imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.
 IN-DI-SĒRĒT'LY, *ad.* Without discretion or prudence.
 IN-DI-SĒRĒT'NESS, * *n.* Want of discretion. *Ash*.
 IN-DI-SĒRĒTE', *a.* [*indiscretus*, L.] Not discreet; not separated.
 IN-DI-SĒRĒT'ĪON, (in-dīs-krēsh'un) *n.* An indiscreet act; imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.
 IN-DI-SĒRIM'Ī-NATE, *a.* [*indiscriminatus*, L.] Being without discrimination; confused; undistinguishable.
 IN-DI-SĒRIM'Ī-NATE-LY, *ad.* Without discrimination.
 IN-DI-SĒRIM'Ī-NĀTION, *a.* Undiscriminating. *Warton*.
 IN-DI-SĒRIM'Ī-NĀTION, *n.* Want of discrimination. *Bp. Horsley*.
 IN-DI-SĒSSĒD', (-kūst') *a.* Not discussed; undiscussed. *Donne*.
 IN-DIS-PĒN-SA-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being indispensable.
 IN-DIS-PĒN-SA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be dispensed with; not to be omitted, remitted, or spared; necessary.
 IN-DIS-PĒN-SA-BLE-NĒSS, * *n.* State of being indispensable.

IN-DIS-PĒN-SA-BLY, *ad.* To a degree not to be remitted or abated; necessarily.
 IN-DIS-PĒRSED', (in-dīs-pērst') *a.* Undispersed. *Mora*.
 IN-DIS-PŌSE', *v. a.* [*indisposed*; *pp.* *INDISPOSING*, *INDISPOSED*.] To make unfit; to disincline; to make averse; to disqualify; to disorder.
 IN-DIS-PŌSD', * (-pōzd') *a.* Not disposed; disinclined; slightly disordered in health. *Smart*.
 IN-DIS-PŌS'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* Indisposition; unfitness. *Hall*.
 IN-DIS-PO-SĪ'ĪON, (in-dīs-pō-zish'un) *n.* State of being indisposed; disorder of health; slight disease or illness; disinclination; dislike; aversion.
 IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, (in-dīs-pu-tā-bl, S. J. E. F. Ja. Sm., in-dīs-pu-tā-bl, W. P. K.) *a.* That cannot be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; unquestionable; undeniable.
 IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being indisputable.
 IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLY, *ad.* Without controversy; certainly.
 IN-DIS-SŌ-LU-BIL'Ī-TY, *n.* [*indissolubilit*, Fr.] State of being indissoluble; firmness; perpetuity of obligation.
 IN-DIS-SŌ-LU-BLE, *a.* [*indissolubilis*, L.] That cannot be dissolved; not separable; firm; binding for ever; subsisting for ever.
 IN-DIS-SŌ-LU-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Indissolubility. *Hale*.
 IN-DIS-SŌ-LU-BLY, *ad.* In an indissoluble manner.
 IN-DIS-SŌLY-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be dissolved, separated, or broken; indissoluble. *Ayliffe*.
 IN-DIS-SŌLY-A-BLE-NĒSS, * *n.* State of being indissoluble. *Dupin*.
 †IN-DIS'TAN-CY, *n.* State of inseparation. *Pearson*.
 IN-DIS-TĪNC', *n.* Not distinct; not plain; not clear; confused; obscure.
 IN-DIS-TĪNC'Ī-BLE, *a.* Undistinguishable. *Warton*. [R.]
 IN-DIS-TĪNC'ĪON, *n.* Confusion; uncertainty; omission of discrimination. *Sprat*.
 IN-DIS-TĪNC'LY, *ad.* Confusedly; uncertainly.
 IN-DIS-TĪNC'NESS, *n.* Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.
 IN-DIS-TĪN'GUSH-A-BLE, (in-dīs-tīng'gwīsh-ē-bl) *a.* That cannot be distinguished; confused; undistinguishable.
 IN-DIS-TŪRB'ANCE, *n.* Freedom from disturbance. *Pearson*.
 IN-DITCH', *v. a.* To bury in a ditch. *Bp. Hall*.
 IN-DITĒ', *v. a.* [*inditē*; *pp.* *INDITING*, *INDITED*.] To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written; to compose; to write.
 IN-DIT'ER, *n.* One who indites.
 †IN-DI-VID'Ī-A-BLE, *a.* Indivisible. *Shak*.
 †IN-DI-VID'ĒD, *a.* Undivided. *Patrick*.
 †IN-DI-VID'Ī-AL, (in-dē-vid'ū-āl) [in-dē-vid'ū-āl, S. J. F. Ja.; in-dē-vid'ū-āl or in-dē-vid'ū-āl, W.] *a.* [*individuus*, L.] Relating to the person or thing; particular; separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one; undivided.
 †IN-DI-VID'Ī-AL, *n.* A single person, or being, or thing. — In the plural, it is seldom used but of persons.
 †IN-DI-VID'Ī-AL-ĪSM, * *n.* Quality of being individual. *Ec. Rev*.
 IN-DI-VID'Ī-AL'Ī-TY, *n.* Separate or distinct existence.
 †IN-DI-VID'Ī-AL'Ī-ZĀTION, * *n.* Act of individualizing. *Coleridge*.
 †IN-DI-VID'Ī-AL'ĪZE, * *v. a.* [*INDIVIDUALIZED*; *pp.* *INDIVIDUALIZING*, *INDIVIDUALIZED*.] To single out; to mark with individual features. *Qu. Rev*.
 †IN-DI-VID'Ī-AL'ĪZER, * *n.* One who individualizes. *Coleridge*.
 †IN-DI-VID'Ī-AL-LY, *ad.* With separate or distinct existence; numerically; not separably.
 †IN-DI-VID'Ī-ATE, *v. a.* To distinguish; to individualize. *Mora*.
 †IN-DI-VID'Ī-ATE, *a.* Undivided. *The Student*. [R.]
 †IN-DI-VID'Ī'ĪON, *n.* Act of making single. *Watts*.
 †IN-DI-VĪ-DŪ'Ī-TY, *n.* Separate existence.
 †IN-DI-VĪ-Ī-TY, *n.* Want of divine power. *Brown*.
 IN-DI-VĪ-Ī-BIL'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being indivisible.
 IN-DI-VĪ-Ī-BLE, *a.* That cannot be divided; inseparable.
 IN-DI-VĪ-Ī-BLE, *n.* An elementary part. *Mora*.
 IN-DI-VĪ-Ī-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Indivisibility.
 IN-DI-VĪ-Ī-BLY, *ad.* So that it cannot be divided.
 †IN-DI-VĪ'ĪON, * *n.* State of being undivided. *Mora*.
 †IN-DŌC'Ī-BLE, (in-dōs'ē-bl, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R., in-dōs'ē-bl, P. Wb.) *a.* Unteachable; indocile. *Bp. Hall*.
 †IN-DŌC'Ī-BLE-NĒSS, * *n.* State of being indocile. *Taylor*.
 IN-DŌC'Ī-BLE, (in-dōs'ē-bl) [in-dōs'ē-bl, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; in-dōs'ē-bl, P. Wb.] *a.* [*indocilis*, L.] Not docile; unteachable; untractable.
 IN-DŌ-CĪ'Ī-TY, *n.* Want of docility; unteachableness.
 †IN-DŌC'TRĪN-ATE, *v. a.* [*endoctrinator*, old Fr.] [*INDOCTRINATED*; *pp.* *INDOCTRINATING*, *INDOCTRINATED*.] To instruct; to inculcate with any science or doctrine.
 IN-DŌC'TRĪNĀTION, *n.* Instruction from pain. *Burnet*.] Quality of being indolent; laziness; inattention; listlessness.
 IN-DŌ-LĒN-CY, *n.* Indolence. *Burnet*. [R.]

IN-DO-LÉNT, *a.* [Fr.] [Free from pain; as, an *indolent* tumor.] Careless; lazy; idle; not industrious; listless.
 IN-DO-LÉNT-LY, *ad.* In an indolent manner; lazily.
 IN-DÔM'A-BLE, *a.* [*indomabilis*, L.] Indomitable. *Cockerm.*
 IN-DÔM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [*indomitus*, L.] Untamable. *Herbert.*
 IN-DÔM'ITE, *a.* [*indomitus*, L.] Wild; untamed. *Salkeld.*
 IN-DOOR, *a.* Being within doors; as, "an *in-door* servant." *Qu. Rev.*
 IN-DÔR'SA-BLE, *a.* That may be indorsed. *Blackstone.*
 IN-DOR-SÂTION, *n.* Indorsement. *Blount.*
 IN-DÔRSE, *v. a.* [i. INDORSED; *pp.* INDORSING, INDORSED.] To write upon; to write, as a name, on the back of a paper or written instrument; to assign, by writing an order on the back of a note or bill. — Also written *endorse*.
 IN-DÔR-SEË', *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a bill, &c., is indorsed. *Blackstone.*
 IN-DÔRSE-MENT, *n.* The act of indorsing; superscription; a writing, or a name written, on the back of a paper or written instrument; a sum indorsed. *Whishaw.*
 IN-DÔRS'ER, *n.* One who indorses. — (*Law*) When opposed to *indorse*, it is written and pronounced *in-dôrs-er*. *Blackstone.*
 IN-DÔW', *v. a.* See *Endow*.
 IN-DRAUGHT, (*in*/'drâft) *n.* An opening from the sea into the land; inlet; passage inwards. *Bacon.*
 IN-DRENC'H', *v. a.* To soak; to drench. *Shak.*
 IN-DÛB'I-OÛS, *a.* Not dubious; not doubtful; certain. *Harvey.*
 IN-DÛB'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [*indubitabilis*, L.] Undoubted; unquestionable.
 IN-DÛB'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being indubitable.
 IN-DÛB'I-TA-BLY, *ad.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably.
 IN-DÛB'I-TATE, *a.* [*indubitatus*, L.] Unquestioned; certain. *Bacon.*
 IN-DÛCE', *v. a.* [*induco*, L.] [i. INDUCED; *pp.* INDUCING, INDUCED.] To influence; to persuade; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction; to move; to actuate; to impel; to urge; to persuade; to allure.
 IN-DÛCE'MENT, *n.* That which induces, allures, or persuades to any thing; motive; cause; reason; incitement.
 IN-DÛC'ER, *n.* One who induces; a persuader.
 IN-DÛC'IBLE, *a.* That may be induced or caused.
 IN-DÛCT, *v. a.* [*inductus*, L.] [i. INDUCTED; *pp.* INDUCTING, INDUCTED.] To introduce; to bring in; to put into actual possession of a benefice or office.
 IN-DÛC'TILE, *a.* Not ductile; not easily drawn out. *Smart.*
 IN-DÛC'TION, *n.* [*inductio*, L.] Act of inducting; introduction; entrance; investiture. — (*Physics*) Illation or inference; a mode of reasoning from particulars to generals, or the act of establishing the credibility of some general proposition by the experiment of single facts, or by widely collected analogies.
 IN-DÛC'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to induction, inductive. *Maunder.*
 IN-DÛC'TIVE, *a.* Leading; persuasive; producing; — relating to, conformed to, or proceeding by, induction.
 IN-DÛC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By induction; by inference.
 IN-DÛC'TOR, *n.* The person who induces another.
 IN-DÛE', (*in*-dû') *v. a.* [*induo*, L.] [i. INDUVED; *pp.* INDUING, INDUVED.] To invest; to clothe; to endow; to endue. See *Endue*.
 IN-DÛE'MENT, *n.* Endowment. *W. Mountague.*
 IN-DÛLGE', (*in*-dûlj') *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, L.] [i. INDULGED; *pp.* INDULGING, INDULGED.] To encourage by compliance; to favor; to gratify; to humor; to cherish; to foster; to fondle.
 IN-DÛLGE', *v. n.* To give or practise indulgence.
 IN-DÛLGE'MENT, *n.* Act of indulging. *Penny Mag.* [R.]
 IN-DÛL'GENCE, *n.* Act of indulging; fondness; fond kindness; forbearance; tenderness; favor granted; compliance; gratification. — (*Theol.*) A power claimed by the Roman Catholic church of granting, to its contrite members, remission, for a certain term, either on earth or in purgatory, of the penalty incurred by their transgressions. *Brande.*
 IN-DÛL'GENT-CY, *n.* Same as *indulgence*. *Wotton.* [R.]
 IN-DÛL'GENT, *a.* Disposed to indulge; kind; gentle; mild; favorable; gratifying; giving way to.
 IN-DÛL'GENTIAL, (*in*-dûl-jên'shal) *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Romish church. *Brevint.*
 IN-DÛL'GENT-LY, *ad.* In an indulgent manner.
 IN-DÛL'GER, *n.* One who indulges. *W. Mountague.*
 IN-DÛL'GE', *n.* [Fr.] A privilege; same as *indulgo*.
 IN-DÛL'TO, *n.* [It.] A privilege; a pardon. *Drummond.*
 IN-DÛ'MENT, *n.* Endowment. *Lilly.*
 IN-DÛ'MÉN'TUM, *n.* [L.] (*Zool.*) The plumage of birds. *Brande.*
 IN-DÛ'P'I-CATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Doubled inwards. *P. Cyc.*
 IN-DÛ-RÂTE, (*in*-dû-rât, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.*; *in*-dû-rât, *Ash.*) *v. n.* [*induro*, L.] [i. INDURATED; *pp.* INDURATING, INDURATED.] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon.*

IN-DÛ-RÂTE, *v. a.* To make hard; to harden.
 IN-DÛ-RATE, *a.* Hard; not soft; made hard. *Burton.*
 IN-DÛ-RE-TED, *a.* Hardened; being hard; compact.
 IN-DÛ-RÉTION, *n.* Act of indurating; state of being indurated; obduracy; hardness.
 IN-DÛ'SIAL, *a.* (*Ent.*) Noting a fresh-water limestone found in Auvergne, abounding in the *indusia* or cases of the larvæ of case-worm flies, or *Phryganea*. *Brande.*
 IN-DÛ'SI-UM, (*in*-dû'zhe-ûm) *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The membrane that overlies the sori of ferns. *P. Cyc.*
 IN-DÛS'TRI-AL, *a.* [*industrialis*, Fr.] Relating to industry; performed by manual labor; laboring. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]
 IN-DÛS'TRI-AL-ISM, *n.* Industry; manual labor. *Carlyle.*
 IN-DÛS'TRI-AL-LY, *ad.* In an industrial manner. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 IN-DÛS'TRI-OÛS, *a.* [*industrius*, L.] Practising industry; diligent; laborious; assiduous; active.
 IN-DÛS'TRI-OÛS-LY, *ad.* In an industrious manner; not idly.
 IN-DÛS'TRY, (*in*-dûs'trê, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.*; — *in*-dûs'trê, *vulgar.*) *n.* [*industria*, L.] A habit of being constantly employed; diligence; assiduity.
 IN-DÛWÉLL, *v. n.* To dwell or exist inwardly. *Newton.*
 IN-DÛWÉLL-ER, *n.* An inhabitant. *Spenser.*
 IN-DÛWÉLL-ING, *n.* Act of dwelling within; interior abode. *Whately.*
 IN-DÛWÉLL-ING, *a.* Residing within; internal. *R. Baxter.*
 IN-E'BRI-ANT, *a.* Intoxicating; tending to intoxicate. *Smart.*
 IN-E'BRI-ANT, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates. *P. Cyc.*
 IN-E'BRI-ATE, [*in*-e'brê-ât, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *in*-êbrê-ât, *Ja.*] *v. a.* [*inebrio*, L.] [i. INEBRIATED; *pp.* INEBRIATING, INEBRIATED.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.
 IN-E'BRI-ATE, *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*
 IN-E-BRI-ÂTION, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication. *Browne.*
 IN-E-BRI-ÉTY, *n.* Drunkenness; ebriety. *Walker.*
 IN-ÉD'IT-ED, *a.* [*ineditus*, L.] Not edited; unpublished.
 IN-EF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unspeakeableness. [R.]
 IN-EF'FA-BLE, *a.* [*ineffabilis*, L.] That cannot be spoken; unspeakable; unutterable; inexpressible.
 IN-EF'FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unspeakeableness. *Scott.*
 IN-EF'FA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be expressed.
 IN-EF-FACE-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be effaced. *Southey.*
 IN-EF-FACE-A-BLY, *ad.* Not to be effaced. *Ec. Rev.*
 IN-EF-FE-C'TIVE, *a.* Not effective; producing no effect; ineffectual; inefficient.
 IN-EF-FE-C'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Without effect. *Bp. Taylor.*
 IN-EF-FE-C'TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being ineffective. *Browne.*
 IN-EF-FE-C'TU-AL, (*in*-e'fêkt'yu-âl) *a.* Not effectual; producing no effect; insufficient; weak; wanting power.
 IN-EF-FE-C'TU-AL-LY, *ad.* Without effect.
 IN-EF-FE-C'TU-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being ineffectual.
 IN-EF-FER-VES'GENCE, *n.* Want of effervescence. *Brande.*
 IN-EF-FER-VES'CENT, *a.* Not effervescent. *Ure.*
 IN-EF-FI-C'IOUS, (*in*-e'fê-kî'ush) *a.* [*inefficax*, L.] Not efficacious; unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.
 IN-EF-FI-C'IOUS-LY, *ad.* Without efficacy. *Scott.*
 IN-EF-FI-C'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Inefficacy.
 IN-EF-FI-C-ACY, *n.* Want of power; want of effect.
 IN-EF-FI'CIEN-CY, (*in*-e'fîsh'en-se) *n.* Want of power.
 IN-EF-FI'CIENT, (*in*-e'fîsh'ent) *a.* Not efficient; having little energy; inactive.
 IN-É-LÂB'O-RATE, *n.* Not done with much care. *Cockeram.*
 IN-É-L'E-GANCE, *n.* Want of elegance, grace, or beauty.
 IN-É-L'E-GANT, *a.* Same as *inelegance*. [R.]
 IN-É-L'E-GANTY, *a.* [*inelegans*, L.] Not elegant; not beautiful or graceful.
 IN-É-L'E-GANT-LY, *ad.* In an inelegant manner; coarsely.
 IN-É-L'I-G-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being ineligible. *Perry.*
 IN-É-L'I-G-I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be chosen. *Perry.*
 IN-É-L'I-G-I-BLY, *ad.* Not eligibly. *Dr. Allen.*
 IN-É-L'O-QUENT, *a.* Not eloquent; not oratorical.
 IN-É-LÛC'T'A-BLE, *a.* [*ineluctabilis*, L.] Not to be overcome. *Pearson.*
 IN-É-LÛ'DI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be eluded.
 IN-É-M'BRY-O-NATE, *a.* Having no embryo. *Reid.*
 IN-É-NÂR'R-A-BLE, *a.* [*inenarrabilis*, L.] That cannot be told. *Cockeram.*
 IN-ÉPT', *a.* [*ineptus*, L.] Not apt or fit; trifling; foolish. — *IN-ÉPTI-TUDE*, *n.* Unfitness. *Wilkins.*
 IN-ÉPT'LY, *ad.* Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly. *More.*
 IN-ÉPT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness; ineptitude. *More.* [R.]
 IN-É-QUA-BLE, *a.* Not equal; unequal. *Maunder.*
 IN-É-QUAL, *a.* [*inequalis*, L.] Unequal. *Shenstone.* [R.]
 IN-É-QUAL'I-TY, (*in*-e'kwôl'ê-te) *n.* [*inequalitas*, L.] State of being unequal; difference in quantity, degree, or quality; disparity; unevenness.
 IN-É-QUI-LÂT-É-R-AL, *a.* Not equilateral. *P. Cyc.*
 IN-É-QUI-LÂT-É-R-Ô-S, [*L.*] In an even pose or balance. *Crabb.*
 IN-É-QU'I-TA-BLE, (*in*-êk'we'th-â) *n.* Not equitable; unjust.
 IN-É-QUI-VÂLVE, *a.* Having unequal valves. *Pennant.*
 IN-É-R'MOÛS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Without prickles; unarmed. *Smart.*

IN-ER-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Exemption from error. *Bp. Hall.*
 IN-ER-RA-BLE, *a.* Exempt from error. *Brown.*
 IN-ER-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Exemption from error. *Hammond.*
 IN-ER-RA-BLY, *ad.* With security from error; infallibly.
 IN-ER-RAN-CY,* *n.* Freedom from error. *Prof. G. Bush. [R.]*
 IN-ER-RING-LY, *ad.* Unerringly. *Glanville.*
 IN-ERT', *a.* [iners, L.] Destitute of power to move itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; dull; sluggish; motionless.
 IN-ERT-A,* (In-ër/she-a) *n.* [L.] Inactivity; that property of matter which causes it to continue in the same state, whether of motion or rest. *Hamilton.*
 IN-ERT'ION,* *n.* Want of activity; inertia. *Smart. [R.]*
 IN-ER-TI-TUDE,* *n.* Want of activity; inertia. *Smart. [R.]*
 IN-ERT'LY, *ad.* With inertness; sluggishly; dully.
 IN-ERT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being inert.
 IN-ER-U-DITE,* *a.* Not erudite; not learned. *S. Oliver. See ERUDITE.*
 IN-ES-CATE, *v. a.* [inesco, inescacio, L.] To lay a bait for. *Burton.*
 IN-ES-CATION, *n.* The act of baiting. *Hallywell.*
 IN-ES-CUCH'EON,* (In-es-küch'on) *n.* (Her.) A small escutcheon borne within a shield. *Crabb.*
 IN ES'SE,* [L.] (*Law*) A Latin phrase signifying *in being* or *actually existing*:—distinguished from *in posse*, which denotes that a thing is not, but may be. *Hamilton.*
 IN-ES-SENTIAL,* *a.* Having no essence; unessential. *Brooks.*
 IN-ES-TI-MA-BLE, *a.* [inestimabilis, L.] Too valuable to be rated or estimated; invaluable; transcending all price.
 IN-ES-TI-MA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be estimated.
 IN-E-VÁ'SI-BLE,* *a.* That cannot be evaded. *Ec. Rev.*
 IN-E-VI-DENCE, *n.* Obscurity; uncertainty. *Barrow. [R.]*
 IN-E-VI-DENT, *a.* Not evident; obscure. *Bp. Hall.*
 IN-E-VI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being inevitable. *Bramhall.*
 IN-E-VI-TA-BLE, *a.* [inevitabilis, L.] That cannot be avoided; unavoidable; not to be escaped.
 IN-E-VI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Certainty; inevitability.
 IN-E-VI-TA-BLY, *ad.* Without possibility of escape.
 IN-EX-ÁCT,* *a.* Not exact; deviating from rule. *Smart.*
 IN-EX-CÚ'SA-BLE, (In-eks-kú'sa-bl) *a.* [inexcusabilis, L.] That cannot be excused; not admitting an excuse or apology.
 IN-EX-CÚ'SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being inexcusable.
 IN-EX-CÚ'SA-BLY, *ad.* To a degree beyond excuse.
 IN-EX-E-CÚ'TION, *n.* Non-performance. *Spence.*
 IN-EX-HÁ-LA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be exhaled. *Brown.*
 IN-EX-HÁUST'ED, *a.* Not exhausted; unexhausted.
 IN-EX-HÁUS-TI-BIL'I-TY,* *n.* Inexhaustibility. *Reeder.*
 IN-EX-HÁUS-TI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be exhausted or spent.
 IN-EX-HÁUS-TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being inexhaustible.
 IN-EX-HÁUS-TI-BLY,* *ad.* In an inexhaustible manner. *Wordsworth.*
 IN-EX-HÁUS-TIVE, *a.* Inexhaustible. *Thomson.*
 IN-EX-HÁUST'LESS,* *a.* Inexhaustible. *Boise.*
 IN-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Want of being; want of existence.
 IN-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Not existing; not having being.
 IN-EX-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being inexorable.
 IN-EX-O-RA-BLE, (In-ëks'o-ra-bl) *a.* [inexorabilis, L.] That cannot be entreated; unyielding; unrelenting.
 IN-EX-O-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inexorable.
 IN-EX-O-RA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be moved by entreaty.
 IN-EX-PÉ-C-TÁ'TION, *n.* Want of expectation. *Feltham.*
 IN-EX-PÉCT'ED, *a.* [inexpectatus, L.] Unexpected. *Bp. Hall.*
 IN-EX-PÉCT'ED-LY, *ad.* Unexpectedly. *Bp. Hall.*
 IN-EX-PÉ'DI-ENCE, } *n.* Want of expediency, fitness, or
 IN-EX-PÉ'DI-ENT-CY, } propriety; unsuitableness.
 IN-EX-PÉ'DI-ENT, [In-ëx-pé'de-nt, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; in-
 ex-pé'dyent, S. E. F. K.] *a.* Not expedient; inconvenient; unfit; improper.
 IN-EX-PEN'SIVE,* *a.* Unexpensive. *Ec. Rev. See UNEX-PENSIVE.*
 IN-EX-PÉ'R-I-ENCE, *n.* Want of experience.
 IN-EX-PÉ'R-I-ENCED, (In-ëks-pé'r-q-ënst) *a.* Not experienced.
 IN-EX-PÉRT', *a.* [inexpertus, L.] Not expert; not dexterous; unskilful; unskilled.
 IN-EX-PÉRT'NESS,* *n.* State of being inexpert. *E. Farrar.*
 IN-EX-PI-A-BLE, *a.* [inexpiabilis, L.] Not expiable; not to be expiated or atoned.
 IN-EX-PI-A-BLE-NESS,* *n.* State of being expiable. *Ash.*
 IN-EX-PI-A-BLY, *ad.* To a degree beyond atonement.
 IN-EX-PLÁIN'A-BLE, *a.* Unexplainable. *Cockeram.*
 IN-EX-PLÉ-A-BLY, *ad.* Insatiably. *Sandys.*
 IN-EX-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY,* *n.* Inexplicableness. *Dr. Johnson.*
 IN-EX-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being explained; unaccountable; strange; mysterious.
 IN-EX-PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inexplicable.
 IN-EX-PLI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be explained.
 IN-EX-PLI-CIT,* *a.* Not explicit; not clear. *Story.*
 IN-EX-PLÓ'R-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be explored.
 IN-EX-PRES'SI-BLE, *a.* Not to be expressed; unutterable.

IN-EX-PRES'SI-BLY, *ad.* Unspeakably; unutterably.
 IN-EX-PRES'SIVE, *a.* Not expressive; unexpressive. *Aken-side. See UNEX-PRESSIVE.*
 IN-EX-PUG-NA-BLE, *a.* [inexpugnabilis, L.] Impregnable not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued. *Skelton.*
 IN-EX-TÉND'ED,* *a.* Unextended. *Watts.*
 IN EX-TÉN'SÓ,* [L.] In full; with full extent. *Qu. Rev.*
 IN-EX-TINCT', *a.* [inextinctus, L.] Not extinct; not quenched.
 IN-EX-TÍNG'UISH-A-BLE, (In-ëks-ting'gwish-a-bl) *a.* That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.
 IN-EX-TÍR'PA-BLE, *a.* Not to be extirpated. *Cockeram.*
 IN-EX-TRÍ-CA-BLE, *a.* [inextricabilis, L.] That cannot be disentangled; not to be unravelled or cleared.
 IN-EX-TRÍ-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inextricable.
 IN-EX-TRÍ-CA-BLY, *ad.* In an inextricable manner.
 IN-EX-Ú'PER-A-BLE, (In-ëk-sú'per-a-bl) *a.* [inexpugnabilis, L.] Not exuperable. *Cockeram.*
 IN-EYE', (in-í) *v. n.* [i. INEYED; pp. INEYING, INEYED.] To inoculate, as a tree or plant; to bud. [R.]
 IN-FÁB'RÍ-CÁ-T'ED, *a.* [infabricatus, L.] Not fabricated. *Cockeram.*
 IN-FÁL-LI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being infallible; exemption from error, failure, or fault.
 IN-FÁL-LI-BLE, *a.* Not fallible; not liable to err; exempt from error or failure; certain.
 IN-FÁL-LI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Infallibility. *Sidney.*
 IN-FÁL-LI-BLY, *ad.* Without failure or mistake; certainly.
 IN-FÁME', *v. a.* [infamia, L.] To defame. *Bacon.*
 IN-FÁM-IZE,* *v. a.* To make infamous. *Coleridge. [R.]*
 IN-FÁM'Ó-NIZE,* *v. a.* To brand with infamy; to defame. [Shak. [Ludicrous].
 IN-FÁ-MÓUS, *a.* [infamis, L.] Publicly branded by conviction of a crime; notoriously bad; of ill report; shameless; disgraceful.
 IN-FÁ-MÓUS-LY, *ad.* With infamy; shamefully.
 IN-FÁ-MÓUS-NESS, *n.* Infamy. *Bailey.*
 IN-FÁ-MY, *n.* [infamia, L.] Public reproach or disgrace; ignominy; notoriety of bad character.
 IN-FÁN-CY, *n.* [infantia, L.] The state of an infant; childhood:—the first part of life, extended by naturalists to seven years; by law, to twenty-one:—beginning; origin.
 IN-FÁN'DOUS, *a.* [infandus, L.] So bad as not to be expressed. *Hovell.*
 IN-FÁNG'THER, *n.* [Sax.] (*English law*) A privilege or liberty granted to lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Covel.*
 IN-FÁNT, *n.* [infans, L.] A babe; a child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.—(*Law*) A person not of age, or under twenty-one.—(*Spain and Portugal.*) [infante, Sp.] One of the sons of the king, the heir apparent excepted.
 IN-FÁNT, *a.* Not mature; young; infantile. *Shak.*
 IN-FÁNT,* *v. a.* To bring forth; to produce. *Milton.*
 IN-FÁN'TA, *n.* (*Spain and Portugal*) A princess of the royal blood.
 IN-FÁN'TI-CÍ-DAL,* *a.* Relating to infanticide. *Booth.*
 IN-FÁN'TÍ-CIDE, *n.* [infanticidium, L.] Murder of an infant; child-murder; the murderer of an infant:—the slaughter of infants by Herod.
 IN-FÁN-TILE, or IN-FÁN-TILE, [in-fán-tíl, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. R.; in-fán-tíl, P. Sm.; in-fán'tíl, Ash.] *a.* [infantilis, L.] Pertaining to an infant; childish; infantine. *Derham.*
 IN-FÁN-TINE, or IN-FÁN-TINE, [in-fán-in, W. Ja. R.; in-fán-in, Sm.; in-fán'in, K.] *a.* [infantia, Fr.] Childish; young; tender; infantile. *Burke.*
 IN-FÁN'T-LIKE, *a.* Like an infant. *Shak.*
 IN-FÁN'T-LY, *a.* Like a child. *Beaumont & FL.*
 IN-FÁN'TRY, *n.* [infanterie, Fr.] Foot soldiers; the portion or soldiers of an army who serve on foot.
 IN-FÁRCE', *v. a.* [infarcio, L.] To stuff; to swell out. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 IN-FÁR-CATION, (in-fárk'shun) *n.* Stuffing; constipation. *Harvey.*
 IN-FÁSH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Unfashionable. *Beaumont & FL.*
 IN-FÁT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [infatigabilis, L.] Indefatigable. *Sherrwood.*
 IN-FÁT-YU-ÁTE, (in-fát'yú-át) *v. a.* [infatuus, L.] To make foolish; to affect with folly; to stupefy.
 IN-FÁT-YU-ATE, (in-fát'yú-át) *a.* Stupefied; infatuated. *Philips.*
 IN-FÁT-YU-ATION, (in-fát-yú-át'shun) *n.* The act of infatuating; state of being infatuated; folly; stupefaction; deprivation of reason.
 IN-FÁUST'ING, *n.* [infustus, L.] Act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*
 IN-FÉA-SÍ-BIL'I-TY,* *n.* Quality of being infeasible. *Perry.*
 IN-FÉA-SÍ-BLE, (In-fé'ze-bl) *a.* Impracticable. *Glanville.*
 IN-FÉA-SÍ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impracticability. *W. Mountague.*
 IN-FÉCT', *v. a.* [infectus, L.] [i. INFECTED; pp. INFECTING, INFECTED.] To affect with communicated qualities; to communicate disease by being near a person; to corrupt; to pollute; to taint.
 IN-FÉCT', *a.* Infected; polluted. *Bp. Fisher.*

IN-FECT'ED, * *p. a.* Hurt by infection; contaminated; tainted.

IN-FECT'ER, * *n.* He or that which infects. *Smart.*

IN-FEC'TION, (in-fek'shun) *n.* [infection, Fr.; infectio, L.] Act of infecting; the propagation of disease through the medium of the air, distinguished from *contagion*. See **CONTAGION**:—taint; poison.

IN-FEC'TIOUS, (in-fek'shus) *a.* Communicated by the breath, air, &c., as a disease; implying infection; pestilential; contagious.

IN-FEC'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* By infection; contagiously.

IN-FEC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being infectious.

IN-FEC'TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of infection. *Sidney.*

IN-FEC'UND, [in-fek'und, *W. Ja. Sm.*; in-fe-kund', *S. P. K.*] *a.* [infecundus, L.] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derham.*

IN-FEC'UNDI-TY, *n.* [infecunditas, L.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

IN-FEE'BLE, *v. a.* See **ENFEEBLE**.

IN-FE-LI'C'ITOUS, * *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-FE-LI'C'ITY, *n.* [infelicitas, L.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

IN-FELT, * *a.* Felt within or deeply. *Dodd.*

IN-FEO-DATION, (in-fu-d'ashun) *n.* See **INFEDUATION**.

IN-FER'VE, (in-fer) *v. a.* See **ENFERVE**.

IN-FER', *v. a.* [infero, L.] [i. INFERRED; *pp.* INFERRING, INFERRED.] To assume, from the observation of particular facts, some general fact; to draw as a conclusion from premises; to deduce; to conclude; to imply.

IN-FER'ABLE, * *a.* That may be inferred; inferrible. *Burke.*

IN-FER'ENCE, *n.* Conclusion drawn from premises.

IN-FER'ENTIAL, * *a.* Containing inference. *John Tyler.* [R.]

IN-FER'ENTIAL-LY, * *ad.* By way of inference. *Lord Stowell.*

IN-FER'IOR, *a.* [inferior, L.; inférior, Fr.] Lower in place, station, rank, value, or excellence; subordinate; subservient.

IN-FER'IOR, *n.* One in a lower rank or station.

IN-FER'IOR-I-TY, *n.* Quality or state of being inferior; subordination; lower state of dignity or value.

IN-FER'IOR-LY, * *ad.* In an inferior manner. *Month. Rev.*

IN-FER'NAL, *a.* [infernal, Fr.; infernus, L.] Relating to hell or the lower regions; hellish; tartarean; deistic. — *Infernal stone*, an antiquated name for *lunar caustic*.

IN-FER'NAL, * *n.* An infernal being. *Ash.*

IN-FER'NAL-LY, *ad.* In an infernal manner. *Todd.*

IN-FER'RI-BLE, * *a.* That may be inferred; deducible from premises grounds. — Written also *inferible* and *inferable*.

IN-FER'TILE, *a.* Unfruitful; not productive; unfruitful.

IN-FER-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

IN-FEST', *v. a.* [infesto, L.] [i. INFESTED; *pp.* INFESTING, INFESTED.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.

IN-FEST', *a.* Mischievous; hurtful. *Spenser.*

IN-FEST-TATION, *n.* [infestatio, L.] Act of infesting; molestation.

IN-FEST'ED, * *p. a.* Harassed; troubled; diseased.

IN-FEST'ER, * *n.* He or that which infests. *Smart.*

IN-FEST'ERED, *a.* Ranking; mischievous. *Spenser.*

IN-FEST'IVE, *a.* Without mirth or festivity. *Cockeram.*

IN-FESTIV'I-TY, *n.* Want of cheerfulness. [R.]

IN-FESTU'OUS, *a.* [infestus, L.] Mischievous. *Bacon.*

IN-FEU-DATION, *n.* (*Law*) The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. *Hale.*

IN-FI-DEL, *n.* [infidelis, L.] An unbeliever; an atheist; a deist; one who rejects Christianity, or all revealed religion.

IN-FI-DEL, *a.* [infidèle, Fr.] Unbelieving; wanting belief.

IN-FI-DEL-I-TY, *n.* [infidelitas, L.] Want of faith; disbelief of Christianity:—want of fidelity; unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons.

IN-FIELD, * *n.* Land continually cropped. *Jamieson.* [Scotland.]

IN-FIL'TER, * *v. a.* To filter or sift in. *Med. Jour.*

IN-FIL'TRATE, * *v. n.* To enter a substance by penetrating its pores. *Smart.*

IN-FIL'TRATION, * *n.* The act of infiltrating. *Smart.*

IN-FIN-ITE, (in-fe-nit) *a.* [infinitus, L.] Without limits; without end; unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense:—hyperbolically used for *very large*; *very great*.

IN-FIN-ITE-LY, *ad.* Without limits; immensely.

IN-FIN-ITE-NESS, *n.* Immensity; infinity. *Sidney.*

IN-FIN-I-TES-I-MAL, *a.* Infinitely small or divided.

IN-FIN-I-TES-I-MAL, * *n.* An infinitely small quantity. *Month. Rev.* [Brit. Critic.]

IN-FIN-I-TES-I-MAL-LY, * *ad.* In an infinitesimal manner.

IN-FIN-I-TIVE, *a.* [infinitivus, L.] (*Gram.*) Not limited;—a term applied to the mood of a verb, which expresses its meaning without limiting it to number or person.

IN-FIN-I-TIVE, * *n.* (*Gram.*) A mood of the verb. *Harris.*

IN-FIN-I-TUDE, *n.* Infinity; immensity.

IN-FIN-I-TÜ-PLE, * *a.* An infinite number of times repeated. *Wollaston.*

IN-FIN-I-TY, *n.* [infinitas, L.] State of being infinite; immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities; endless number.

IN-FIRM', *a.* [infirmus, L.] Not firm; imbecile; weak; feeble; disabled; irresolute.

IN-FIRM', *v. a.* [infirmo, L.] To weaken; to enfeeble. *Raleigh.*

IN-FIRM'A-RY, *n.* [infirmierie, Fr.] A residence for the sick; a hospital.

IN-FIRM'A-TIVE, *a.* [infirmatif, Fr.] Weakening; enfeebling. *Colgrave.*

IN-FIRM'A-TORY, * *n.* An infirmary. *Evelyn.*

IN-FIRM'I-TY, *n.* [infirmité, Fr.] Unsound or unhealthy state of body or mind; weakness of reason, purpose, or temper; falling; fault; disease; malady.

IN-FIRM'LY, * *ad.* Weakly; feebly. *Swift.*

IN-FIRM'NESS, *n.* Weakness; feebleness. *Boyle.*

IN-FIX', *v. a.* [inficis, L.] [i. INFIXED; *pp.* INFIXING, INFIXED.] To fix or set in; to drive in; to fasten.

IN-FLAME', *v. a.* [inflammo, L.] [i. INFLAMED; *pp.* INFLAMING, INFLAMED.] To set on fire; to kindle; to fire with passion; to heat; to excite excessive action in the blood; to provoke; to incense; to aggravate; to irritate.

IN-FLAME', *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, or painful.

IN-FLAMED', * (in-fländ') *p. a.* Set on fire; incensed; irritated.

IN-FLAM'ER, *n.* The person or thing that inflames.

IN-FLAM-MABILI-TY, *n.* Quality of being inflammable.

IN-FLAM-MABLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be inflamed or set on fire; ignitable; passionate.

IN-FLAM-MABLE-NESS, *n.* Inflammability.

IN-FLAM-MABLY, * *ad.* In an inflammable manner. *Dr. Allen.*

IN-FLAM-MATION, *n.* [inflammatio, L.] The act of inflaming; the state of being in flame or inflamed.—(*Med.*) A swelling and redness caused by excessive action of the blood, attended by heat.

IN-FLAM-MATIVE, * *a.* Causing inflammation. *Scott.* [R.]

IN-FLAM-MATO-RY, *a.* Tending to inflame; fiery; inflaming.

IN-FLATE', *v. a.* [inflatus, L.] [i. INFLATED; *pp.* INFLATING, INFLATED.] To swell with wind or breath; to distend; to puff up mentally.

IN-FLAT'ED, * *p. a.* Filled with wind or breath; swelled.

IN-FLATION, *n.* [inflatio, L.] The act of inflating; state of being inflated or puffed up; flatulence.

IN-FLECT', *v. a.* [inflecto, L.] [i. INFLECTED; *pp.* INFLECTING, INFLECTED.] To bend; to turn; to vary by deviations; to vary by rehearsing the different terminations of a noun or a verb.

IN-FLECTION, *n.* [inflectio, L.] The act of turning or inflecting; a bending; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

IN-FLECTION-AL, * *a.* Relating to inflection. *Phil. Museum.*

IN-FLECTIVE, *a.* Having the power of bending. *Sprat.*

IN-FLEX', * *v. a.* To bend; to curve. *Phillips.*

IN-FLEX'IBLE, (in-flek's) *a.* [inflexus, L.] Bent. *Feltham.*

IN-FLEX-I-BILI-TY, *n.* Quality of being inflexible.

IN-FLEX-I-BLE, *a.* [inflexibilis, L.] That cannot be bent; stiff; firm; unchangeable; immovable.

IN-FLEX-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inflexibility; stiffness.

IN-FLEX-I-BLY, *ad.* In an inflexible manner.

IN-FLEX'URE, * (in-flek'shur) *n.* Inflection. *Browne.*

IN-FLECT', *v. a.* [inflecto, L.] [i. INFLECTED; *pp.* INFLECTING, INFLECTED.] To lay on; to put in act, execute, or impose, as a punishment.

IN-FLECT'ER, *n.* One who inflicts.

IN-FLECT'ION, *n.* The act of inflicting; punishment inflicted; calamity.

IN-FLECTIVE, *a.* [inflectif, Fr.] Tending to inflict.

IN-FLO-R'ES-CENCE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The collection of flowers upon a plant; a flowering or unfolding of flowers or blossoms. *P. Cye.*

IN-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [influo, L.] An impulsive or directing power; a power whose operation is known only by its effect; credit; favor; authority; sway.

IN-FLU-ENCE, *v. a.* [i. INFLUENCED; *pp.* INFLUENCING, INFLUENCED.] To act upon with directing or impulsive power; to modify; to bias; to guide or lead; to sway.

IN-FLU-ENC'ER, * *n.* One who influences. *Swift.*

IN-FLU-ENC'ING, * *p. a.* Exerting an influence.

IN-FLU-ENC'IVE, * *a.* Having influence; influential. *Coleridge.*

IN-FLU-ENT, *a.* [influens, L.] Flowing in. *Arbutnot.*

IN-FLU-ENTIAL, (in-flu-én'shal) *a.* Exerting influence; having influence, authority, or popularity. *Southey.*

IN-FLU-ENTIAL-LY, *ad.* In an influential manner. *Browne.*

IN-FLU-EN'ZA, * *n.* [It.] An epidemic catarrh; a severe cold which affects many people at the same time. *Hamilton.*

IN-FLUX, *n.* [influzus, L.] Act of flowing in; infusion; intromission; influence; power.

IN-FLUX'ION, *n.* Infusion; influx. *Bacon.*

IN-FLUX'IOUS, *a.* Influential. *Hovell.*

IN-FLUX'IVE, *a.* Having influence. *Holdsworth.*

IN-FOLD', *v. a.* [i. INFOLDED; *pp.* INFOLDING, INFOLDED.] To involve; to inwrap; to enclose with involutions.

[N-FÖ/LI-ÄTE, v. a. [in and folium, L.] To cover or carve with leaves; to form foliage. *Hovell*.
 [N-FÖRM', v. a. [informo, L.] [i. INFORMED; pp. INFORMING, INFORMED.] †To animate. *Milton*. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint; to acquaint with the facts of; to apprise.
 [N-FÖRM', v. n. To give intelligence. — To inform against, to communicate facts by way of accusation.
 [N-FÖRM', a. Shapeless; ugly. *Cotton*.
 [N-FÖRM/MAL, a. Not formal; not according to the usual forms, particularly official forms; irregular; not official.
 [N-FÖR-MÄL'I-TY, n. Quality of being informal; want of regular form, or of official forms.
 [N-FÖR/MAL-LY, ad. In an informal manner.
 [N-FÖRM'ANT, n. One who informs; an informer.
 [N-FÖR'MA PÄU'P-ER-IS,* [L.] (Law) In the form or condition of a pauper. *Brande*.
 [N-FÖR-MÄTION, n. [informatio, L.] Act of informing; intelligence given; instruction; charge or accusation.
 [N-FÖR-MÄ-TIVE, a. [informatus, L.] Having power to animate. *Mora*.
 [N-FÖR'MED', a. [informe, Fr.] †Unformed. *Spenser*. — *Informed stars*, such stars as are not included in any constellation. — p. from *inform*.
 [N-FÖR'MER, n. One who informs; — one who discovers offenders to the magistrate; one who gets a livelihood by recovering fines for offences against the laws; an accuser; — he or that which animates. *Thomson*.
 [N-FÖR/MI-DA-BLE, a. [in and firmidabilis, L.] Not formidable; not to be dreaded. *Milton*. [R.]
 [N-FÖR'MI-TY, n. [informis, L.] Shapelessness. *Brownie*.
 [N-FÖR'MOUS, a. Shapeless; of no regular figure. *Brownie*.
 [N-FÖR'Q ÖDN-SÖF-EN'TI-ZE,* (kön-she-én'she-ë) [L.] (Law) "Before the tribunal of conscience." *Blackstone*.
 [N-FÖR'TU-NATE, a. [infortunatus, L.] Unfortunate. *Bacon*.
 [N-FÖR'TU-NATE-LY, ad. Unfortunately. *Hulcot*.
 [N-FÖR'TUNE, n. [infortuna, Fr.] Misfortune. *Sir T. Elyot*.
 [N-FRACT', v. a. [infractus, L.] To break. *Thomson*. [R.]
 [N-FRACTI-BLE,* a. That may be broken. *Cooke*.
 [N-FRACT'ION, n. [infractio, L.] Act of breaking; breach; infringement; violation of treaty. *Waller*.
 [N-FRACT'OR, n. A breaker; a violator. *Ld. Herbert*.
 [N-FRÄ'GRÄNT,* a. Not fragrant. *Ed. Rev*.
 [N-FRA-LAP-SÄ'R-I-AN,* n. (Theol.) One of a class of Calvinists, who suppose that God intended to glorify his justice in the condemnation of some, as well as his mercy in the salvation of others. *Adams*.
 [N-FRA-LAP-SÄ'R-I-AN-ISM,* n. Same as *sublapsarianism*. *P. Cyc*.
 [N-FRA-MÜN'DÄNE,* a. Being beneath the world. *Smart*.
 [N-FRÄN'CHISE, v. a. See ENFRANCHISE.
 [N-FRÄN'QI-BLE, a. Not to be broken or violated.
 [N-FRÄN'QI-BLE-NESS,* n. State of being infrangible. *Ash*.
 [N-FRE'QUENCE, n. [infréquence, old Fr.] Infrequency. *Bp. Hall*.
 [N-FRE'QUEN-CY, n. Uncommonness; rarity. *Young*.
 [N-FRE'QUENT, a. [infræquens, L.] Not frequent; rare; uncommon.
 [N-FRE'QUENT-LY,* ad. Unfrequently. *Dr. Allen*.
 [N-FRIG'I-DÄTE, v. a. [in and frigidus, L.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle*. [R.]
 [N-FRIG'I-DÄTION, n. The act of rendering cold. *Tatler*.
 [N-FRING'E, v. a. [infringo, L.] [i. INFRINGED; pp. INFRINGING, INFRINGED.] To violate; to break; as laws or contracts; to destroy; to encroach; to invade; to intrude; to transgress.
 [N-FRINGE'MENT, n. A breach; a violation; an invasion.
 [N-FRING'ER, n. One who infringes; a breaker.
 [N-FRUG'AL, a. Not frugal; prodigal. *Goodman*.
 [N-FÜMED', (in-fumd') a. [infumatus, L.] Dried in smoke. *Hovet*.
 [N-FUN-DIB'U-LAR,* a. Relating to or like a funnel. *Kirby*.
 [N-FUN-DIB'U-LI-FÖRM, a. [infundibulum and forma, L.] Of the shape of a funnel or fun-dish.
 [N-FÜRI-ÄTE, a. Enraged; raging; mad. *Milton*.
 [N-FÜRI-ÄTE, v. a. [i. INFURIATED; pp. INFURIATING, INFURIATED.] To make furious; to enrage.
 [N-FÜRI-ÄT-ED,* p. a. Filled with rage or fury; mad. *Qu. Rev*.
 [N-FÜS'CÄTE,* v. a. To make dark or black; to darken. *Smart*.
 [N-FÜS-CÄTION, n. [infuscatus, L.] Act of darkening or blackening.
 [N-FÜSE', (in-füz') v. a. [infuser, Fr.; infusus, L.] [i. INFUSED; pp. INFUSING, INFUSED.] To pour into the mind; to pour in; to instil; to inspire; to steep; to make an infusion with.
 [N-FÜSE', n. Infusion. *Spenser*.
 [N-FÜS'ER, n. One who infuses.
 [N-FÜS'I-BIL'I-TY,* n. Quality of being infusible. *Smart*.
 [N-FÜS'I-BLE, (in-füz-ë-bl) a. That may be infused: — incapable of fusion; not fusible; not to be melted.
 [N-FÜS'ION, (in-füz'zhun) n. [infusio, L.] Act of infusing or instilling; instillation; that which is infused; inspira-

tion; the act of steeping any thing in liquor without boiling; the liquor made by infusion.
 [N-FÜS'IVE, a. Having the power of infusion.
 [N-FÜ-SÖ'R-I-A,* n. (Min.) A silicious mineral. *Phil. Mag.*
 [N-FÜ-SÖ'R-I-A,* n. pl. [infundo, L.] (Nat. history) Microscopic animals, insects, or animalcules, found in water. *P. Cyc*. See INFUSORY.
 [N-FÜ-SÖ'R-I-AL,* a. Relating to or containing infusoria or [N-FÜ-SÖ-RY,* a. infusories; obtained by infusion of certain plants. *Kirby*.
 [N-FÜ-SÖ-RY,* n.; pl. INFUSORIES. (Nat. history) A microscopic animal, insect, or animalcule, found in water. *Kirby*.
 [ING, n. A common pasture or meadow. *Gibson*.
 [IN-GAN-NÄTION, n. [ingannare, It.] Cheat; fraud; juggler; delusion. *Brownie*.
 [IN'GÄTE, n. Entrance; passage in. *Spenser*.
 [IN'GÄTHER-ING, n. Act of gathering in, as the harvest.
 [INGE, n. See ING.
 [IN-GE'LÄ-BLE, a. [ingelabilis, L.] That cannot be frozen. *Cocheran*.
 [IN-GE'MI-NÄTE, v. a. [ingemino, L.] To double. *Sandys*.
 [IN-GE'MI-NÄTE, a. Redoubled. *Bp. Taylor*.
 [IN-GE'M-I-NÄTION, n. Repetition; reduplication. *Walsall*.
 [IN-GEN'DER, v. a. See ENGENER.
 [IN-GEN'DER-ER, n. See ENGENERER.
 [IN-GEN'ERÄ-BIL'I-TY,* n. Quality of being ingenerable. *Cudworth*.
 [IN-GEN'ERÄ-BLE, a. That cannot be produced. *Boyle*.
 [IN-GEN'ERÄ-BLY,* ad. In an ingenerable manner. *Cudworth*.
 [IN-GEN'ERÄTE, v. a. [ingenero, L.] [i. INGENERATED; pp. INGENERATING, INGENERATED.] To beget; to produce. *Made*.
 [IN-GEN'ERÄTE, a. [ingeneratus, L.] Inborn; innate; generated. *Bacon*.
 [IN-GEN'IOUS, (in-jén'yus or in-jén'jé-üs) [in-jén'yus, S. E. F. K.; in-jén'jé-üs, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.] a. [ingeniosus, L.] Witty; inventive; possessed of genius or ingenuity.
 [IN-GEN'IOUS-LY, ad. In an ingenious manner; wittily.
 [IN-GEN'IOUS-NESS, n. Ingenuity; wittiness; subtlety.
 [IN-GEN'ITE, or IN'GEN-ITE, [in-jén'it, S. P. J. F. Sm.; in'jen-it, W. Ja.] a. [ingenitus, L.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South*. [R.]
 [IN-GE-NÜ'I-TY, n. [from ingenious.] † Openness; candor; ingenuousness. *Wotton*.] — [from ingenious.] Quality of being ingenious; power of invention; wit; invention; genius; acuteness.
 [IN-GEN'Ü-ÖUS, (in-jén'yü-üs) a. [ingenuus, L.] Open; fair; artless; frank; candid; generous; noble; [freeborn; not servile.]
 [IN-GEN'Ü-ÖUS-LY, ad. Openly; fairly; candidly.
 [IN-GEN'Ü-ÖUS-NESS, n. Openness; fairness; candor.
 [IN'GE-NY, n. [ingenium, L.] Genius; wit. *Boyle*.
 [IN'GEST', v. a. [ingestus, L.] [i. INGESTED; pp. INGESTING, INGESTED.] To throw into the stomach. *Brownie*.
 [IN'GEST'ION, (in-jést'jün) n. The act of ingesting.
 [ING'LE, (ing'el) n. Fire; flame; fireplace. *Ray*. A catamite; a paramour. *Blount*.
 [IN-GLÖBE', v. a. To involve; to encircle. *Milton*.
 [IN-GLÖR'I-ÖUS, a. [inglorius, L.] Not glorious; ignominious; disgraceful; void of honor; mean.
 [IN-GLÖR'I-ÖUS-LY, ad. In an ignominious manner.
 [IN-GLÖR'I-ÖUS-NESS, n. State of being inglorious. *Todd*.
 [IN-GLÜ'I-ËS,* n. [L.] (Ornith.) The crop or dilatation of the æsophagus, in which the food is accumulated and macerated, but not digested. *Brande*.
 [N-GÖRGE', v. a. See ENGORGE.
 [IN'GÖT, n. [ingot, Fr.] A mass of unwrought metal, as gold or silver, often in the form of a wedge.
 [N-GRÄFF', v. a. To engrave. *May*.
 [N-GRÄT', v. a. [i. INGRAFTED; pp. INGRAFTING, INGRAFTED.] To insert the sprig or scion of one tree into the stock of another; to graft; to fix deep; to settle.
 [N-GRÄT'FER,* n. One who ingrafts. *Goodwin*.
 [N-GRÄT'MENT, n. Act of ingrafting; sprig ingrafted.
 [N-GRÄIN', (in-grän') v. a. [i. INGRAINED; pp. INGRAINING, INGRAINED.] To dye in the grain; to infix deeply.
 [N-GRÄP'PLED, (in-gräp'pld) a. Seized on. *Drayton*.
 [N-GRÄTE', a. [ingratus, L.] Ungrateful. *Pope*.
 [N-GRÄTE',* or IN'GRATE,* n. One guilty of ingratitude. *Somerville*.
 [N-GRÄTE'FÜL, a. Ungrateful; unthankful. *Milton*.
 [N-GRÄTE'FÜL-LY, ad. Ungratefully. *Sir A. Wotton*.
 [N-GRÄTE'FÜL-NESS, n. Unthankfulness. *Bullock*.
 [N-GRÄ'TI-ÄTE, (in-grä'she-ät) v. a. [in and gratia, L.] [i. INGRATIATED; pp. INGRATIATING, INGRATIATED.] To put in favor; to recommend to kindness; to secure favor with another, using reciprocity.
 [N-GRÄ'TI-ÄT-ING, (in-grä'she-ät-ing) n. Act of putting in favor.
 [N-GRÄ'TI-TÜDE, n. Want of gratitude; retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.
 [N-GRÄVE', v. a. To bury. *Gamaga*. See ENGRAVE.

†[IN-GRÄV'-DÄTE, v. a. [*gravidatus*, L.] To impregnate; to make prolific. Fuller.
 [IN-GRÄV'-DÄTION, n. State of pregnancy. *Maunder*.
 [IN-GREAT', (in-grät') v. a. To make great. *Fotherby*.
 [IN-GRE/DE-ENT, [in-gré/de-ent, P. J. Ja. Sm.; in-gré/jent, S. W.; in-gré/dyent, E. F. K.] n. [*ingrédient*, Fr.; *ingrediens*, L.] That which forms a part of a compound; a component part of a compound body.
 IN-GRESS, (in-grés') n. [*ingressus*, L.] Entrance; power of entrance; intramission.
 [IN-GRESS', v. n. To make an entrance. *Dwight*. [R.]
 [IN-GRESS/ION, (in-grésh'un) n. Act of entering; entrance.
 IN-GRES'S'UV, n. [L.] (*Lavo*) A writ of entry, whereby a man seeks entry into lands or tenements. *Whishaw*.
 [IN-GROSS', v. a. See ENROSS.
 [IN-GROST', p. Engrossed. *Shak*. See ENROSS.
 [IN-GUIN-AL, (In-gwé-näl) a. [*inguen*, L.] Belonging to the groin.
 [IN-GULF', v. a. [i. INGULFED; pp. INGULFING, INGULFED.] To swallow up in a vast profusion; to cast into a gulf. — Often written *engulf*. *Hayward*.
 [IN-GULF/MENT, n. State of being engulfed. *Buckland*.
 [IN-GÜR/QTÄTE, v. a. [*ingurgio*, L.] [i. INGOURGATED; pp. INGOURGATING, INGOURGATED.] To swallow greedily; to plunge into; to engulf.
 [IN-GÜR/QTÄTE, v. n. To drink largely; to swig. *Burton*.
 [IN-GÜR/QTÄTION, n. Act of ingurgitating. *Sir T. Elyot*.
 [IN-GUS/TA-BLE, a. Not perceptible by the taste. *Brown*.
 [IN-HÄB/ILE, (In-häb'il, S. J. F. K. Sm.; in-häb'il or in-hä-bäl', W. P.) a. [*inhabilis*, L.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified; unable.
 [IN-HÄ-BIL'I-TY, n. Unskilfulness; inability. *Barrow*.
 [IN-HÄB/IT, v. a. [*habito*, L.] [i. INHABITED; pp. INHABITING, INHABITED.] To live in; to dwell in; to hold as a dweller; to occupy.
 [IN-HÄB/IT, v. n. To dwell; to live; to sojourn; to reside. *Milton*.
 [IN-HÄB'I-TÄ-BLE, a. That may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation. — [*inhabitable*, Fr.] [† Uninhabitable. *Shak*.]
 [IN-HÄB'I-TÄNCE, n. Inhabitation; inhabitancy. *Curew*. [R.]
 [IN-HÄB'I-TÄN-CY, n. Act of inhabiting. *Ld. Mansfield*.
 [IN-HÄB'I-TÄNT, n. One who inhabits; a dweller.
 [IN-HÄB'I-TÄTION, n. Act of inhabiting; habitation; abode; residence; dwelling-place.
 [IN-HÄB'I-TÄ-TIVE-NÉSS, n. (*Phren*.) A tendency or inclination to select a peculiar dwelling. *Combe*.
 [IN-HÄB/IT-ÉR, n. One who inhabits; an inhabitant.
 [IN-HÄB'I-TRESS, n. A female inhabitant. *Bp. Richardson*.
 [IN-HÄ-LÄTION, n. The act of inhaling. *Dr. Woodward*.
 [IN-HÄLE, v. a. [*inhalo*, L.] [i. INHALED; pp. INHALING, INHALED.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire. *Arbutnot*.
 [IN-HÄL/ÉR, n. One who inhales. *P. Cyc*.
 [IN-HÄNCE, v. a. See ENHANCE.
 [IN-HÄR-MÖN/IC, n. Wanting harmony; inharmonic.
 [IN-HÄR-MÖN/I-CAL, a. Not harmonic; discordant.
 [IN-HÄR-MÖN/OÜS, a. Not harmonious; unmusical.
 [IN-HÄR-MÖN/OÜS-LY, ad. Without harmony. *Burney*.
 [IN-HÄR-MÖN/OÜS-NÉSS, n. Want of harmony. *Trucker*.
 [IN-HÄR-MÖN/ÖF, n. Want of harmony. *Dr. Delamater*. [R.]
 [IN-HÄRSE', v. n. [*inhero*, L.] [i. INHERED; pp. INHERING, INHERED.] To exist or be fixed in something else.
 [IN-HÄR/ENCE, n. Existence in something else, so as to INHER/EN-ÖF, } be inseparable from it; inhesion.
 [IN-HÄR/ENT, a. [*inherens*, L.] Existing inseparably in something else; not adventitious; innate; inbred; inborn; naturally pertaining to.
 [IN-HÄR/ENT-LY, ad. In an inherent manner. *Bentley*.
 [IN-HÄR/IT, v. a. [*inheritor*, old Fr.] [i. INHERITED; pp. INHERITING, INHERITED.] To receive or possess by inheritance; to possess.
 [IN-HÄR'I-TÄ-BIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being inheritable. *Coleridge*.
 [IN-HÄR'I-TÄ-BLE, a. That may be inherited.
 [IN-HÄR'I-TÄ-BLY, ad. By inheritance.
 [IN-HÄR'I-TÄNCE, n. Act of inheriting; that which is inherited, or which descends to an heir; patrimony; hereditary possession; possession.
 [IN-HÄR'I-TÖR, n. One who inherits; an heir.
 [IN-HÄR'I-TRESS, n. An heirress; an inheritor. *Bacon*.
 [IN-HÄR'I-TRIX, n. A female who inherits; an heirress.
 [IN-HÉ/SION, (in-hé/zshun) n. [*inhesio*, L.] Act of inhering; inherence.
 [IN-HI-ÄTION, n. [*inhiatio*, L.] A gaping after. *Bp. Hall*.
 [IN-HIB/IT, v. a. [*inhibeo*, L.] [i. INHIBITED; pp. INHIBITING, INHIBITED.] To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check; to prohibit.
 [IN-HI-BITION, (in-hé-bish'un) n. [*inhibitio*, L.] Restraint; hinderance; prohibition. — (*Lavo*) A writ issuing out of a higher court to restrain the proceedings of a lower.
 [IN-HIB'I-TÖ-RY, n. a. Prohibiting; tending to restrain; prohibitory. *Southey*.
 [IN-HIVE', v. a. To put into a hive; to hive. *Cotgrave*.

†[IN-HÖLD', v. a. To have inherent; to contain in itself. *Raleigh*.
 [IN-HÖP', (hüp) v. a. To confine in an enclosure. *Shak*.
 [IN-HÖS/P'I-TÄ-BLE, a. Not hospitable; affording no aid, shelter, support, or comfort to strangers; repulsive; unkind.
 [IN-HÖS/P'I-TÄ-BLE-NÉSS, n. Want of hospitality; want
 [IN-HÖS/P'I-TÄL'I-TY, } of courtesy to strangers. *Bp. Hall*.
 [IN-HÖS/P'I-TÄ-BLY, ad. In an inhospitable manner.
 [IN-HÖ'MAN, a. [*inhumanus*, L.] Wanting humanity; brutal; barbarous; savage; cruel.
 [IN-HÜ'MÄN'I-TY, n. [*inhumanitas*, Fr.] Want of humanity; cruelty; savageness; barbarity.
 [IN-HÜ'MAN-LY, ad. Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.
 [IN-HÜ'MÄTE, v. a. To bury; to inhum. *Bailey*.
 [IN-HÜ'MÄTE, v. n. A burying; sepulture. *Waterhouse*. — (*Chem*.) A method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth.
 [IN-HÜME', v. a. [*inhumo*, L.] [i. INHUMED; pp. INHUMING, INHUMED.] To bury in the ground; to inter. *Pope*.
 [IN-IM-ÄP'I-NA-BLE, a. Unimagination. *Pearson*.
 [IN-IM'I-CAL, or IN-IM'I-CAL, (in-im'é-kal, P. E. R. Todd, Rees, Wb.; in-im'é-kal or in-e-m'i'kal, W. J. F. Ja. K.; in-e-m'i'kal, Sm.) a. [*imicus*, L.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse. *Brand*, 1796. — A modern word, first used in England in the latter part of the 18th century. *Walker*.
 [IN-IM-I-CAL'I-TY, n. Hostility; unfriendliness. *J. Boucher*.
 [IN-IM'I-CAL-LY, * or IN-IM'I-CAL-LY, * ad. With hostility. *Smart*.
 [† IN-IM'I-CÖÜS, * a. Unfriendly; inimical. *Evelyn*.
 [IN-IM-I-TÄ-BIL'I-TY, n. Incapacity to be imitated.
 [IN-IM'I-TÄ-BLE, a. [*imitabilis*, L.] That cannot be imitated or copied; above imitation; very excellent.
 [IN-IM'I-TÄ-BLE-NÉSS, n. Quality of being imitable. *Ash*.
 [IN-IM'I-TÄ-BLY, ad. In a manner not to be imitated.
 [IN-IQ/UITÖÜS, (in-ik/wé-tüs) a. Unjust; wicked; nefarious.
 [IN-IQ/UITY, (in-ik/wé-te) n. [*iniquitas*, L.; *iniquité*, Fr.] Want of equity; injustice; wickedness; crime.
 [IN-ÏQUOUS, a. [*iniquus*, L.] Unjust; iniquitous. *Brown*.
 [IN-ISLE', (in-il') v. a. To encircle; to insulate. *Drayton*.
 [IN-ÏTIAL, (in-ish'al) a. [*initialis*, L.] Beginning; incipient; placed at the beginning.
 [IN-ÏTIAL, * (in-ish'al) n. A letter at the beginning of a word. *Ash*.
 [IN-ÏTIAL-LY, (in-ish'al-le) ad. In an incipient degree. *Barrow*.
 [IN-ÏTI-ÄTE, (in-ish'é-ät) v. a. [*initio*, L.] [i. INITIATED; pp. INITIATING, INITIATED.] To give entrance to, as to an art, science, custom, or society; to introduce; to instruct in the rudiments.
 [IN-ÏTI-ÄTE, (in-ish'é-ät) v. n. To do the first part; to perform the first act or rite. *Pope*.
 [IN-ÏTI-ÄTE, (in-ish'é-ät) n. Unpractised; newly admitted; fresh, like a novice; initiated. *Young*.
 [IN-I-TÄTION, (in-ish'é-äshun) n. [*initiation*, L.] Act of initiating; reception; admission; entrance.
 [IN-ÏTI-ÄTIVE, * (in-ish'é-ä-tiv) n. (*Politics*) The right, power, or act of introducing or proposing measures or laws in legislation; beginning; first attempt. *Brand*.
 [IN-ÏTI-ÄTIVE, * a. Beginning; inceptive. *Brit. Crit*.
 [IN-ÏTI-Ä-TÖ-RY, (in-ish'é-ä-tö-ry) a. Introductory; initiating.
 [IN-ÏTI-Ä-TÖ-RY, (in-ish'é-ä-tö-ry) n. Introductory rite. *L. Addison*.
 [IN-ÏTION, (in-ish'un) n. Beginning. *Newton*.
 [IN-ÏJECT', v. a. [*injecatus*, L.] [i. INJECTED; pp. INJECTING, INJECTED.] To throw in; to dart in.
 [IN-ÏECTION, (in-jék'shun) n. [*injection*, L.] The act of injecting. — (*Med*.) The act of injecting a medicine into the body by a syringe; liquid thrown in; a clyster: — the act of throwing a colored substance into the vessels of a dead body, in order to show their ramifications.
 [IN-JÖIN', v. a. [*enjungo*, Fr.; *injungo*, L.] See ENJOIN.
 [IN-JÖINT', v. a. To unite together as joints; to adjoin. *Shak*.
 [IN-JU-CÖN/DI-TY, n. Unpleasantness. *Cockerm*.
 [IN-JÜ/DI-CA-BLE, a. Not cognizable by a judge. [R.]
 [IN-JU-DI/CIAL, (in-ju-dish'al) a. Not judicial. [R.]
 [IN-JU-DI/CIAL, (in-ju-dish'us) a. Not judicious; unwise; void of judgment; without judgment.
 [IN-JU-DI/CIOUS-LY, (in-ju-dish'us-le) ad. In an injudicious manner; not wisely.
 [IN-JU-DI/CIOUS-NÉSS, (in-ju-dish'us-nés) n. Want of judgment. *Whitlock*.
 [IN-JÜNGTION, (in-jüngk'shun) n. [*injunctio*, L.] The act of enjoining; the thing enjoined; command; order; precept. — (*Lavo*) A writ or kind of prohibition issued by a court of equity, in certain cases, to stay proceedings at common law, or for the purpose of preserving property in dispute pending a suit.
 [IN-JURE, (in-jür) v. a. [*injuria*, L.] [i. INJURED; pp. IN-

JURING, INJURED.] To do wrong to; to damage; to impair; to harm; to wrong; to hurt unjustly.

IN/JURED,* (in'jurd) *p. a.* Wronged; hurt; annoyed.

IN/JUR-ER, *n.* One who injures.

IN-JŪ'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* Guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous; unjustly hurtful; detractory; contumelious; wrongful; hurtful; detrimental; noxious; prejudicial.

IN-JŪ'RĪ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In an injurious manner; hurtfully.

IN-JŪ'RĪ-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being injurious.

IN/JUR-RY, *n.* [injuria, L.] Hurt without justice; wrong; disadvantage; mischief; detriment; annoyance. — [*pl.* (injures, Fr.)] Contumelious language.]

IN-JUS'TICE, (in-jūs'tis) *n.* [Fr.; *injustitia*, L.] An unjust act; violation of right; inquiry; wrong.

INK, (ingk) *n.* A fluid used in writing; a coloring matter used in printing and other arts, commonly black.

INK, (ingk) *v. a.* [I. INKED; *pp.* INKING, INKED.] To black or daub with ink.

INK/BAG,* *n.* (*Naz. hist.*) Bag containing ink. *Buckland.*

INK/FISH,* *n.* The cuttle-fish. *Hill.*

INK/GLASS,* *n.* A glass vessel for holding ink. *Cooper.*

INK/HORN, (ingk'hörn) *n.* A vessel for holding ink; an inkstand; a portable case for the instruments of writing. *Shak.*

†INK/HORN, *a.* Pedantic; affectedly learned. *Bale.*

INK/NESS, *n.* Quality of being ink; blackness.

INK/LE, (ing'le) *n.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Shak.*

INK/LING, (ingk'ling) *n.* [inklingen, Teut.] Hint; whisper; intimation; desire; incitation.

INK/MAK-ER, (ingk'māk-er) *n.* One who makes ink.

†INK-NŌT', (in-nōt') *v. a.* To bind as with a knot. *Fuller.*

INK/POT,* *n.* A vessel for holding ink. *Swift.*

INK/STAND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and other apparatus for writing.

INK/STONE,* *n.* A stone used in making ink. *Smart.*

INK/Y, (ingk'e) *a.* Consisting of or resembling ink; black.

IN-LACE', *v. a.* [I. INLACED; *pp.* INLACING, INLACED.] To bind; to lace; to embellish with variegations.

IN-LA-GĀ'TION,* *n.* (*Law.*) The restitution of one outlawed to the protection of the law. *Bouvier.* [bodies.]

IN-LAID',* *p. a.* Diversified by the insertion of different

IN/LAND, *a.* Interior; lying remote from the sea.

IN/LAND, *n.* The interior part of a country. *Spenser.*

IN/LAND-ER, *n.* A dweller remote from the sea.

IN/LAND-ISH, *a.* Native; opposed to *outlandish*. *Reeve.* [R.]

†IN-LĀP'-DATE, *v. a.* To turn to stone; to petrify. *Bacon.*

IN-LĀRD', *v. a.* See ENLARD.

IN-LAW', *v. a.* To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

IN-LAY', (in-lā') *v. a.* [I. INLAI; *pp.* INLAYING, INLAI'D.] To diversify with substances inserted into the ground or substratum; to veneer; to variegate.

IN/LAY, (in'lā) *n.* Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

IN-LAY-ER, (in-lā'er) *n.* One who inlays. *Evelyn.*

IN-LAY-ING,* *n.* The art of diversifying work with various materials or different sorts of wood. *Evelyn.*

IN/LĒT, *n.* Place of ingress; entrance; a bay or recess in a shore or between islands.

IN-LĒ'DAN,* *n.* A species of myriapod. *Brande.*

IN-LIGHT-EN, *v. a.* See ENLIGHTEN.

IN LĒ'Ū-NĒ,* [L.] "At the threshold;" at the beginning or outset. *Hamilton.*

IN-LIST',* *v. a.* To enlist. *Bailey.* See ENLIST.

IN-LOCK', *v. a.* [I. INLOCKED; *pp.* INLOCKING, INLOCKED.] To close; to lock, set, or shut one thing within another.

IN LŌ'CO,* [L.] "In the place;" in the proper place; upon the spot. *Macdonnel.*

IN-LŪ'MINE, *v. a.* See ENLUMINE.

IN/LY, *a.* Interior; internal; secret. *Shak.*

IN/LY, *ad.* Internally; within; secretly. *Spenser.*

IN/MĀTE, *n.* One who lives in the same house with another, and uses the same entrance; a fellow-lodger; a fellow-boarder.

IN/MĀTE, *a.* Admitted as an inmate. *Milton.*

IN MĒ'DI-AS RĒS,* [L.] "Into the midst of things." *Soudamora.*

IN/MOST, *a.* Deepest within; most inward.

INN, *n.* A house of entertainment for travellers; a public house; a hotel; — a house where students were boarded and taught; as, *an inn of court*, which in England is a college of common law.

INN, *v. n.* To take up temporary lodging. *Donne.*

INN, *v. a.* To take up; to lodge; to put under cover or into a barn.

†IN-NĀTE', [in-nāt', S. W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; in'nāt, F. Wb.] *a.* [innatus, L.] Inborn; ingenerate; inbred; natural; not superadded; not accititious; inherent.

†IN-NĀTE'D, *a.* Same as *innate*. *Howell.*

†IN-NĀTE/LY, *ad.* Naturally; inherently.

†IN-NĀTE/NESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.

†IN-NĀV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [innavigabilis, L.] That cannot be navigated. *Dryden.*

IN/NER, *a.* Interior; internal; not outward. *Spenser.*

†IN/NER-LY, *ad.* More within. *Barret.*

†IN/NER-MOST, *a.* Inmost; deepest within; most interior.

IN-NER-VĀ'TION,* *n.* (*Med.*) The nervous influence necessary for the maintenance of life and the functions of the various organs. *Dunngison.*

INN/HOLD-ER, *n.* One who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

INN/ING, *n.* Ingathering of corn: — the term for using the bat in the game of cricket. — *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea.

IN-NIX/ION,* *n.* Incumbency; a resting upon. *Derham.*

INN/KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps an inn.

INN/O-CĒNCE, *n.* Freedom from guilt or wrong; purity; untainted integrity; harmlessness; simplicity of heart.

INN/O-CĒN-CY, *n.* Same as *innocence*. *Shak.*

INN/O-CĒNT, *a.* [innocens, L.] Free from guilt; guiltless; pure; harmless; inoffensive; ignorant.

INN/O-CĒNT, *n.* One free from guilt or harm; an ignorant person; a natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*

INN/O-CĒNT-LY, *ad.* Without guilt; with innocence.

INNŌC'U-OŪS, (in-nōk'ku-ūs) *a.* [innocuus, L.] Harmless; not hurtful; doing no harm. *Burton.*

INNŌC'U-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Without harm or injury. *Brown.*

INNŌC'U-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness. *Digby.*

IN-NŌM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* [innominabilis, L.] Not to be named. *Chaucer.* [R.] [Herbert.]

†IN-NŌM'I-NĀTE, *v. a.* Without a name; anonymous. *Sir T.*

IN-NŌ-VĀTE, *v. a.* [innovo, L.] [I. INNOVATED; *pp.* INNOVATING, INNOVATED.] To change or alter by bringing in something new; to bring in as a novelty.

IN-NŌ-VĀTE, *v. n.* To introduce novelties. *Bacon.*

IN-NŌ-VĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of innovating; change; novelty; introduction of novelty.

IN-NŌ-VĀ'TION-IST,* *n.* One who favors innovations. *Brit. Crit.*

IN-NŌ-VĀ-TIVE,* *a.* Causing innovations. *Ch. Ob.*

IN-NŌ-VĀ-TOR, *n.* One who innovates.

IN-NŌX/IOUS, (in-nōk'shūs) *a.* [innozius, L.] Not noxious; harmless; not injurious; inoffensive.

IN-NŌX/IOUS-LY, (in-nōk'shūs-le) *ad.* Harmlessly.

IN-NŌX/IOUS-NESS, (in-nōk'shūs-nēs) *n.* Harmlessness.

IN-NŪ-ĒN'DŌ, *n.* [innuendo, from *innuo*, L.] *pl.* IN-NŪ-ĒN'DŌES. An indirect allusion; an oblique hint; intimation; insinuation.

†IN-NŪ-ĒNT, *a.* [innuens, L.] Significant. *Burton.*

IN-NŪ-MER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being innumerable.

IN-NŪ-MER-A-BLE, *a.* [innumerabilis, L.] That cannot be numbered or counted; countless; numberless.

IN-NŪ-MER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Innumerable. *Sherwood.*

IN-NŪ-MER-A-BLY, *ad.* Without number.

†IN-NŪ-MER-ŌUS, *a.* [innumerus, L.] Not numerous; — innumerable. *Milton.*

IN-NŪ-TRĪ'TIOUS,* (in-nŷ-trish'ūs) *a.* Not nutritious. *C. Lamb.*

IN-NŪ-TRĪ-TIVE,* *a.* Not nutritive; innutritious. *Good.*

IN-O-BĒ'DI-ENCE, *n.* [old Fr.] Disobedience. *Bp. Bedell.*

IN-O-BĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* [old Fr.] Disobedient.

IN-O-BĒRV'ABLE, *a.* [inobservabilis, L.] Unobservable. *Bullaker.*

IN-O-BĒRV'ANCE, *n.* Want of observance; negligence; heedlessness. *Bacon.*

IN-O-BĒRV'ANT,* *a.* Not observant; heedless. *Hard.*

IN-O-BĒRV'Ā'TION, *n.* Want of observation. *Shuckford.*

IN-OB-TRŪSIVE,* *a.* Unobtrusive. *Colevige.*

IN-ŌC-CŪ-PĀ'TION,* *n.* Want of employment. *C. E. Brown.*

IN-ŌC'U-LĀTE, (in-ōk'ku-lāte) *v. a.* [inoculo, in and oculus, L.] To insert so that the eye of a bud shall be fixed in another stock; to insert in something different; to bud: — to communicate disease, as the small-pox, by inserting virus into the flesh; to vaccinate.

IN-ŌC'U-LĀTE, *v. n.* To practise inoculation. *Reid.*

IN-ŌC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of inoculating; a method of grafting in the bud: — a method of communicating disease by the insertion of infectious matter, particularly the small-pox, by inserting the virus of the small-pox. The insertion of the virus of the cow-pox is called *vaccination*.

IN-ŌC'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who inoculates.

†IN-Ō'DI-ATE, *v. a.* To make hateful. *South.*

†IN-Ō'DOR-ATE, *a.* Inodorous. *Bacon.*

IN-Ō'DOR-OŪS, *a.* Having no odor, scent, or smell.

IN-ŌF-FĒN'SIVE, *a.* Not offensive; unoffending; harmless; hurtless; innocent.

IN-ŌF-FĒN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an inoffensive manner.

IN-ŌF-FĒN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-ŌF-FĪ'CĪAL,* (in-ōf-fish'al) *a.* Unofficial. *Smart.*

IN-ŌF-FĪ'CĪOUS, (in-ōf-fish'ūs) *a.* [inofficiosus, L.] Not officious; careless; not civil; not attentive to others. *B. Jonson.*

IN/O-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A carbonate of lime. *Dana.*

†IN-ŌP-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Internal agency; influence. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-ŌP-ER-A-TIVE,* *a.* Not working; inactive. *South.*

†IN-ŌP'I-NĀTE, *a.* [inopinatus, L.] Not expected; not thought of. *Bailey.*

IN-ÖP-PÖR-TÜNE, *a.* [inopportunos, L.] Not opportune; unseasonable; inconvenient.
 IN-ÖP-PÖR-TÜNE/LY, *ad.* Not opportunely; unseasonably.
 IN-ÖP-PÖR-TÜN'I-TY, **n.* Unseasonableness. *Qu. Rev.*
 IN-ÖP/U-LÉNT, **a.* Not opulent. *Sir A. Shirley.*
 IN-ÖR/DI-NA-CY, *n.* Irregularity; disorder. *Ep. Taylor.*
 IN-ÖR/DI-NATE, *a.* [in and ordinatus, L.] Immoderate; irregular; disorderly; excessive; deviating from right.
 IN-ÖR/DI-NATE-LY, *ad.* Immoderately; irregularly.
 IN-ÖR/DI-NATE-NESS, *n.* State of being inordinate.
 IN-ÖR/DI-NÄTION, **n.* Irregularity; excess. *Bp. Taylor.*
 IN-ÖR-GÄN/C, **a.* Destitute of organs; inorganical. *Roget.*
 IN-ÖR-GÄN/Y-CAL, **a.* Not organical; destitute of organs; inorganic; void of organs.
 IN-ÖR/GÄN-IZED, **a.* Not organized; unorganized. *Smart.*
 [IN-ÖS/CV-LÄTE, *v. n.* [in and osculum, L.] [i. INOSCLATED; *pp.* INOSCLATING, INOSCLATED.] To unite, as lips in kissing; to unite by apposition or contact.
 [IN-ÖS/CV-LÄTE, *v. a.* To insert; to join in or among; to cause to unite or grow together.
 [IN-ÖS-CV-LÄTION, *n.* [inosculatio, L.] Act of inosculating; conjunction; the union of vessels by conjunction of their extremities; anastomosis.
 IN PÉTR TÖ, * [I.] "In the breast;"—in reserve or secrecy. *Macdonnell.*
 IN PÖS/SE, * [L.] A thing in posse is one which may exist, though it does not yet exist. *Hamilton.* See IN ESSE.
 INQUÉST, *n.* [enquete, old Fr.] Inquiry; examination; search.—(Law) A judicial inquiry, or an inquisition of jurors in causes civil or criminal; a jury summoned to inquire concerning any violent or sudden death, and give in their opinion on oath.
 †IN-QUÉ/ÉT, *v. a.* [inquieteur, Fr.] To disquiet. *Bp. Fisher.*
 †IN-QUÉ/É-TÄTION, **n.* Disturbance; inquietude. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 IN-QUÉ/É-TÜDE, *n.* [Fr.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; disquietude.
 †IN-QU/I-NÄTE, *v. a.* [inquinö, L.] To pollute. *Brownie.*
 IN-QU/I-NÄTION, **n.* Corruption; pollution. *Bacon.*
 IN-QU/I-RÄ-ABLE, *a.* That may be inquired into. *Bacon.*
 IN-QUIRE/, (in-kwí'r) *v. n.* [inquirö, L.; enquirir, Fr.] [i. INQUIRED; *pp.* INQUIRING, INQUIRED.] To ask questions; to make search:—to ask a question, used with of;—to seek for truth or a fact by investigation, used with about, after, for, or into. ¶ This word and its derivatives are very often written with en, in the first syllable, from the French enquirir, instead of in, from the Latin inquirö. See ENQUIRE.
 IN-QUIRE/, *v. a.* To ask about; to seek out.
 †IN-QUIR/ÉNT, *a.* [inquirens, L.] Making inquiry. *Shenstone.*
 IN-QUIR/ÉR, *n.* One who inquires; a searcher.
 IN-QUIR/ING, **p. a.* Making inquiry; searching.
 IN-QUIR/Y, **n.* Act of inquiring; search by question; examination; investigation; scrutiny; research.
 †IN-QUIS/IBLE, **a.* (Law) Capable of judicial inquiry. *Hale.*
 IN-QUI-S/ITION, (in-kwe-zish'un) *n.* [inquisitio, L.] Inquiry; examination.—(Law) Judicial inquiry in criminal matters.—A court or tribunal, instituted in some Catholic countries, to inquire into offences against the established religion, especially heresy.
 IN-QUI-S/ITION-AL, (in-kwe-zish'un-al) *a.* Busy in making inquiry; relating to the inquisition. *Sterne.*
 IN-QUI-S/ITION-A-RY, **a.* Inquisitory; inquisitional. *E. Erving.*
 IN-QUIS/I-TIVE, *a.* [inquisitus, L.] Busy in making inquiry; curious; prying; busy in search.
 IN-QUIS/I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an inquisitive manner.
 IN-QUIS/I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inquisitive.
 IN-QUIS/I-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who examines judicially; a sheriff:—an officer in the Catholic court of inquisition who searches for offenders and punishes them; and an ecclesiastical judge.
 IN-QUIS/I-TÖR/RI-AL, *a.* Relating to the inquisition or to an inquisitor.
 IN-QUIS/I-TÖR/RI-ÖS, *a.* Inquisitorial. *Milton.*
 [IN-QUIS/I-TÖR/RI-ÉNT, **a.* Inquisitorial. *Milton.*
 IN-RÄIL/, *v. a.* [i. INRAILED; *pp.* INRAILING, INRAILED.] To rail in; to enclose within rails.
 IN/RÖAD, *n.* Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.
 IN-RÖLL/, **v. a.* To enroll. *Milton.* See ENROLL.
 IN-SÄFE/TY, *n.* Want of safety. *Vauvont.*
 IN-SÄL-I-VÄTION, **n.* Mixture of food with saliva. *Dun-gison.*
 IN-SÄ-LÜ/BRI-ÖS, **a.* Not salubrious; unhealthy. *Young.*
 IN-SÄ-LÜ/BRI-TY, *n.* [insalubrité, Fr.] Want of salubrity; unhealthiness. *Gregory.*
 IN-SÄL/U-TÄ-RY, **a.* Not salutory; unwholesome. *Smart.*
 IN-SÄN-A-BIL/I-TY, **n.* State of being insanable. *Med. Jour.*
 IN-SÄN/A-BLE, *a.* [insanabilis, L.] Incurable. *Cockeram.*

IN-SÄNE, *a.* Mad; distracted; delirious; deranged; crazy.—[Making mad. *Shak.*
 IN-SÄNE/LY, **ad.* Without reason; madly. *Smart.*
 IN-SÄN/I-TY, *n.* State of being insane; lunacy; want of sound mind; madness. *Hale.*
 IN-SÄ/PÖR-Y, *a.* Tasteless; unsavory. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 IN-SÄ/TI-A-BIL/I-TY, * (in-sä-she-ä-bil/é-te) *n.* Quality of being insatiable. *Johnson.*
 IN-SÄ/TI-A-BLE, (in-sä-she-ä-bil) *a.* [insatiabilis, L.] That cannot be satisfied or satiated; greedy beyond measure.
 IN-SÄ/TI-A-BLE-NESS, (in-sä-she-ä-bl-nés) *n.* The quality of being insatiable; greediness.
 IN-SÄ/TI-A-BLY, (in-sä-she-ä-ble) *ad.* In an insatiable manner.
 IN-SÄ/TI-ÄTE, (in-sä-she-at) *a.* Insatiable; very greedy.
 IN-SÄ/TI-ÄTE-LY, (in-sä-she-at-é) *ad.* Insatiably.
 IN-SÄ/TI-ÄTE-NESS, **n.* The quality of being insatiate. *Ash.*
 IN-SÄ-TI-É-TY, *n.* Insatiableness; great greediness.
 †IN-SÄT-IS-FÄCTION, *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Bacon.*
 IN-SÄT/U-RÄ-BLE, *a.* [insaturabilis, L.] That cannot be saturated or filled.
 †IN/SCT-ENCE, *n.* Ignorance; unskilfulness. *Bailey.*
 [IN-SCÖNE, *v. a.* See ENSCÖNE.
 IN-SCRIB/A-BLE, **a.* That may be inscribed. *Dr. Allen.*
 IN-SCRIBE/, *v. a.* [inscribo, L.] [i. INSCRIBED; *pp.* INSCRIBING, INSCRIBED.] To write on; to mark with writing; to assign or address to:—to draw a figure within another.
 IN-SCRIB/ÉR, *n.* One who inscribes.
 IN-SCRIP/TION, (in-skríp/shun) *n.* [inscriptio, L.] Act of inscribing; that which is inscribed; a title, name, character, or address, either written or engraved:—a consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.
 IN-SCRIP/TIVE, *a.* [inscriptus, L.] Written as an inscription. *Mathias.*
 IN-SCROLL/, *v. a.* [i. INSCROLLED; *pp.* INSCROLLING, INSCROLLED.] To write on a scroll. *Shak.*
 IN-SCRU/TÄ-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being inscrutable.
 IN-SCRU/TÄ-BLE, *a.* [inscrutabilis, L.] That cannot be searched out or traced; unsearchable.
 IN-SCRU/TÄ-BLE-NESS, **n.* State of being inscrutable. *Ash.*
 IN-SCRU/TÄ-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be traced out. [R.]
 [IN-SCÜLP/, *v. a.* [insculpo, L.] To engrave; to cut. *Shak.*
 †IN-SCÜLP/ITION, (in-skülp/shun) *n.* Inscription. *Town-our.*
 IN-SCÜLP/TURE, *n.* An engraving; sculpture. *Shak.*
 [IN-SEÄM/, *v. a.* [i. INSEAMED; *pp.* INSEAMING, INSEAMED.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix. *Pope.*
 †IN-SEÄRCH/, *v. n.* To make inquiry. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 IN/SECT, *n.* [insectum, L.] A numerous class of minute animals, divided into two great classes, the winged and the wingless; a small invertebrate animal with a body cut or divided in the middle, the parts being connected together, as a wasp or fly; or an articulated animal distinguished by the presence of antennæ and of breathing organs, composed of ramified tracheæ, with or without air-sacs:—any thing very small.
 IN/SECT, **a.* Like an insect; little; small; mean. *Paley.*
 †IN-SEC-TÄ/TÖR, *n.* [insector, L.] One who pursues. *Bailey.*
 †IN/SECT-ÉD, *a.* Having the nature of an insect. *Hovell.*
 IN-SEK/TILE, (in-sék/t'il) *a.* Having the nature of insects.
 †IN-SEK/TILE, (in-sék/t'il) *n.* An insect. *Wotton.*
 IN-SECT/ION, **n.* The act of cutting into. *Maunder.*
 IN-SEC-TIV/Ö-RA, **n. pl.* [insectum and voro, L.] (*Nat. hist.*) A class of animals that feed upon insects. *Roget.*
 IN-SEC-TIV/Ö-RÖS, **a.* Feeding on insects. *Roget.*
 †IN-SEC-TÖL/Ö-FÉR, *n.* An entomologist. *Derham.*
 IN-SEC-TÖL/Ö-GY, **n.* Entomology. *Booth.*
 IN-SE-CÜRE/, *a.* Not secure; wanting security; not safe.
 IN-SE-CÜRE/LY, *ad.* Without security or safety.
 IN-SE-CÜRE-NESS, **n.* Want of security; insecurity. *Ash.*
 IN-SE-CÜR/TY, *n.* Want of security; danger; hazard.
 †IN-SEM/I-NÄTE, *n.* [inseminatio, L.] Pursuit. *Chapman.*
 IN-SEM/I-NÄTE, *v. a.* [insemino, L.] To sow. *Cockeram.* [B.]
 IN-SEM/I-NÄTION, **n.* Act of scattering seed on ground.
 IN-SENSÄTE, *a.* [insensatus, It.] Insensible; dull; thoughtless; stupid.
 IN-SENSÉ, *v. a.* To instruct. *Grose.* [Local, Eng.]
 IN-SÉN/SI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* [insensibilité, Fr.] State of being insensible; want of sensibility; want of feeling; stupidity; dullness; torpor.
 IN-SÉN/SI-BLE, *a.* Imperceptible by the senses; not sensible; not perceived by reason of slowness; imperceptible; gradual; void of feeling, either mental or corporeal; void of emotion or affection; hard; unfeeling.
 IN-SÉN/SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insensibility. *Ep. Hall.*
 IN-SÉN/SI-BLY, *ad.* In an insensible manner; without feeling or perception; imperceptibly.
 IN-SÉN/TIENT, (-shént) *a.* Not sentient; senseless; inert; not having sensation or perception. *Reid.*

sum of money due. — *Payment by instalments* is payment by parts, at different times.

IN-STAMP, * *v. a.* To enstamp. *Witherspoon.*

IN-STANCE, * *n.* [*instance*, Fr.] *Importunity*; urgency; solicitation; motive; influence; pressing argument; that which is present as a proof; a case occurring; example; document; state of any thing; occasion; act.

IN-STANCE, * *v. n.* [*i. INSTANCED*; *pp. INSTANCING, INSTANCED.*] To give or offer an example. *Tillotson.*

IN-STANCE, * *v. a.* To mention as an example. *Addison.*

INSTANCED, (*in'stānst*) *p. a.* Given as an example.

IN-STAN-CY, *n.* Urgency: — same as *instance*. *Hooker.*

IN-STANT, *a.* [*Fr.*; *instans*, L.] Pressing; urgent; earnest; immediate; present; quick; making no delay. — *The month instant*, the present or current month.

IN-STANT, *n.* A point in duration; a moment; a particular time.

IN-STAN-TA-NĒ/Ī-TY, *n.* Instantaneousness. *Shenstone.*

IN-STAN-TĀ/NE-OŪS, *a.* [*instantaneus*, L.] Done or occurring in an instant; direct; immediate; instant.

IN-STAN-TĀ/NE-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In an instant; at the moment.

IN-STAN-TĀ/NE-OŪS-NĒSS, * *n.* Quality of being instantaneous. *Ash.*

† **IN-STAN-TĀ-NY**, *a.* Instantaneous. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-STAN-TĒ/ER, * *ad.* [L.] (*Law*) Instantly; presently. *Hamilton.*

IN-STANT-LY, *ad.* Without any intervention of time; in an instant; immediately. [† *Earnestly*. *Luke.*]

IN-STĀR, * *v. a.* To spot or stud with stars. *Harte.*

IN-STĀR *ŪM/NĪ-ŪM*, * [L.] An example which may suffice for all. *Qu. Rev.*

IN-STĀTE, * *v. a.* [*i. INSTATED*; *pp. INSTATING, INSTATED.*] To place in a certain rank or condition; to institute; to establish.

IN STĀTY QŪD, * [L.] *In the state in which it was in time past.* *Hamilton.*

IN-STĀU/RATE, *v. a.* To restore; to repair. *Todd.* [R.]

IN-STĀU-RĀ/TION, *n.* [*instauratio*, L.] Restoration. *Selden.* [R.]

IN-STĀU-RĀ/TOR, * *n.* [L.] A renewer; a restorer. *More.* [R.]

IN-STĒAD, (*in-stēd*) *ad.* In the stead; in the place; in the room, — followed by *wf.* 𐄂 “A corrupt pronunciation of this word,” says Walker, “prevails in London, as if it were written *instid*.” This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States.

IN-STĒEP, * *v. a.* [*i. INSTEEPED*; *pp. INSTEEPING, INSTEEPED.*] To soak; to lay under water; to steep.

IN-STĒP, *n.* The prominent part of the foot above, corresponding to the hollow of the sole underneath: — the part of a horse's hind leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern joint.

IN-STĪ-GĀTE, * *v. a.* [*instigo*, L.] [*i. INSTIGATED*; *pp. INSTIGATING, INSTIGATED.*] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime; to encourage; to impel; to stimulate.

IN-STĪ-GĀ/TION, * *n.* Act of instigating; encouragement; incitement to a crime; impulse to ill.

IN-STĪ-GĀ/TOR, * *n.* One who instigates; inciter to ill.

IN-STĪL, * *v. a.* [*instillo*, L.] [*i. INSTILLED*; *pp. INSTILLING, INSTILLED.*] To infuse slowly or by drops; to insinuate imperceptibly; to infuse.

IN-STĪL-LĀ/TION, * *n.* The act of instilling; infusion.

IN-STĪL-LĀ/TOR, * *n.* An instiller. *Coleridge.* [R.]

IN-STĪL-LĀR, * *n.* One who instills.

IN-STĪL-MĒNT, * *n.* Act of instilling; any thing instilled; instillation. *Shak.* [*eram.*]

† **IN-STĪM/V-LĀTE**, * *v. a.* [*instimulo*, L.] To stimulate. *Cock-*

IN-STĪMCT, * *n.* [*Fr.*; *instinctus*, L.] Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; a natural aptitude or faculty by which animals are directed to do whatever is necessary for their preservation; natural impulse.

IN-STĪNGT, [*in-sīngkt*, *S. W. P. Ja.*; *in'sīngkt*, *K. Sm.*] *a.* That is urged or stimulated by something within; moved; animated. *Milton.*

† **IN-STĪNCT**, * *v. a.* To impress, as by an animating power. *Bentley.*

IN-STĪNCTĪON, * *n.* Instinct. *Sir T. Elyot.*

IN-STĪNCTĪVE, * *n.* Acting or prompted by instinct; natural.

IN-STĪNCTĪVE-LY, *ad.* By instinct; by nature.

IN-STĪ-TŪTE, * *v. a.* [*instiitue*, *institutum*, L.] [*i. INSTITUTED*; *pp. INSTITUTING, INSTITUTED.*] To fix; to establish; to found; to erect; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe; to educate; to instruct; to form by instruction: — to invest with a sacred office, or the spiritual part of a benefice.

IN-STĪ-TŪTE, *n.* [*institutum*, L.] Established law; settled order; precept; maxim; principle: — a scientific body; the principal philosophical and literary society of France, formed in 1795. — *pl.* A book of principles or laws, especially Roman laws.

IN-STĪ-TŪTION, * *n.* [*institutio*, L.] Act of instituting; establishment; settlement; positive law; education: — the act of investing a clerk, clergyman, or minister, with office.

IN-STĪ-TŪTION-AL, *a.* Enjoined; relating to an institution; institutional. *Todd.*

IN-STĪ-TŪTION-ĀRY, *a.* Elemental; institutional. *Brown.*

IN-STĪ-TŪ-TĪST, * *n.* One who is versed in or writes institutes or instructions.

IN-STĪ-TŪ-TĪVE, *a.* Able to establish. *Barrow.*

IN-STĪ-TŪ-TŌR, * *n.* [L.] One who institutes; an establisher.

IN-STŌP, * *v. a.* To close up; to stop. *Dryden.* [R.]

IN-STŌCV, * *v. a.* [*instruo*, L.] [*i. INSTRUCED*; *pp. INSTRUCTING, INSTRUCED.*] To teach; to form by precept; to educate; to inform; to direct or inform authoritatively.

IN-STŌCV'ER, * *n.* See *INSTRUCTOR*.

IN-STŌCV'Ī-BLE, *a.* That may be instructed. *Bacon.*

IN-STŌCV'TĪON, * *n.* The act of instructing; teaching; information; precept; direction; mandate.

IN-STŌCV'TĪVE, *a.* Conveying instruction or knowledge.

IN-STŌCV'TĪVE-LY, *ad.* So as to convey instruction.

IN-STŌCV'TĪVE-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being instructive.

IN-STŌCV'TŌR, * *n.* One who instructs; a teacher.

IN-STŌCV'TRESS, * *n.* A female who instructs.

IN-STŌV-MĒNT, * *n.* [*Fr.*; *instrumentum*, L.] That by means of which something is done; a tool used for any work or purpose; an agent or subordinate actor: — a frame or artificial machine for yielding musical sounds: — a writing containing a deed, contract, or order.

IN-STŌV-MĒNTAL, *a.* [*Fr.*] Relating to or done by an instrument; conducive as means to some end; organical; helpful; produced by instruments; not vocal.

IN-STŌV-MĒNTAL-ĪST, * *n.* One who plays on an instrument. *Lord. Athenaeum.*

IN-STŌV-MĒNTĀLĪTY, * *n.* State of being instrumental; subordinate or instrumental agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

IN-STŌV-MĒNTAL-LY, *ad.* By means of instruments.

IN-STŌV-MĒNTAL-NĒSS, * *n.* Instrumentality. *Hammond.*

IN-STŌV-MĒNT'ĀRY, * *a.* (*Law*) Instrumental. *Judge Story.*

IN-STŌV-MĒNT-MĀ'KER, * *n.* A maker of instruments. *Burney.*

† **IN-STŪLE**, * *v. a.* To denominate; to call; to style. *Crashaw.*

IN-SŪĀV'ĪTY, (*in-swāv'e-tē*) *n.* [*insuavitas*, L.] Unpleasantness. *Burton.*

IN-SŪB-JĒCTĪON, * *n.* Want of subjection or obedience.

IN-SŪB-MĒRG'Ī-BLE, * *a.* Incapable of being submerged. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-SŪB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀTE, * *a.* Resisting authority; disorderly. *Ency.*

IN-SŪB-ŌR-DĪ-NĀ/TION, * *n.* Want of subordination; resistance to authority; disorder.

† **IN-SŪB-STĀN'TIAL**, *a.* Unsubstantial. *Shak.*

† **IN-SŪC-CĀ/TION**, * *n.* [*insuccatus*, L.] Soaking. *Encycl.*

IN-SŪP-PĒR-Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be endured or permitted; intolerable; insupportable; detestable.

IN-SŪP-PĒR-Ā-BLY, *ad.* Intolerably; beyond endurance.

IN-SŪP-FĪ'CIENCE, (*-fish'ens*) *n.* Inadequateness; deficiency.

IN-SŪP-FĪ'CIENCE-CY, (*-fish'en-se*) *n.* *ciency.*

IN-SŪP-FĪ'CIENT, (*in-sūf-fish'ent*) *a.* Not sufficient; incompetent; incomplete; inadequate; incapable; unfit.

IN-SŪP-FĪ'CIENT-LY, (*-fish'ent-ly*) *ad.* Not sufficiently.

IN-SŪP-FLĀ/TION, * *n.* Act of breathing upon. *Fulke.*

IN-SŪIT, * *n.* A petition; a request. *Shak.*

IN-SŪIT'Ā-BLE, *a.* Unsuitable. *Burnet.*

† **IN-SŪ-LĀR**, [*in'su-lār*, *S. P. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; *in'sh-lār*, *W. F.*] [*insularis*, L.] Belonging to an island; surrounded by water.

† **IN-SŪ-LĀR**, * *n.* An islander. *Bp. Berkeley.*

† **IN-SŪ-LĀR'Ī-TY**, * *n.* The state or quality of being an island, or of being surrounded by water. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-SŪ-LĀRY, *a.* Same as *insular*. *Howell.*

IN-SŪ-LĀTE, * *v. a.* [*i. INSULATED*; *pp. INSULATING, INSULATED.*] To make an island of. *Pennant.* To detach; to place in a detached situation, so as to have no communication with surrounding objects.

IN-SŪ-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* [*insula*, L.] Not contiguous; not connected; standing clear from a wall, as, “an insulated column.” *Burke.*

IN-SŪ-LĀ/TION, * *n.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated. *Smart.*

IN-SŪ-LĀT-ŌR, * *n.* He or that which insulates. *Phil. Mag.*

IN-SŪLSEL, *a.* [*insulans*, L.] Dull; heavy; stupid. *Milton.*

IN-SŪL-SĪ-TY, * *n.* Stupidity. *Cockeram.*

IN-SŪLT, * *n.* Act of insulting; an act or speech of insolence or contempt; an affront; an outrage; a. offence; indignity.

IN-SŪLT, * *v. a.* [*insulto*, L.] [*i. INSULTED*; *pp. INSULTING, INSULTED.*] [†] To leap or trample upon. *Shak.*] To treat with insolence, contempt, or abuse.

IN-SŪLT, * *v. n.* To behave with insolence. *B. Jonson.*

† **IN-SŪLTĀ/TION**, * *n.* Act of insulting. *Foltham.*

IN-SŪLT'ER, * *n.* One who insults.

IN-SŪLT'ING, * *n.* Act or speech of contempt or insolence.

IN-SŪLT'ING, * *p. a.* Treating with insolence; bestowing insult.

IN-SŪLT'ING-LY, *ad.* With insult; insolently. *Dryden.*

†[IN-SULT'MENT,* n. Act of insulting; insult. *Shak.*
 †[IN-SŪME', v. a. [*insumo*, L.] To receive or take in.
Evelyn.
 IN-SŪ-PER-A-BIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being insuperable.
 IN-SŪ-PER-A-BLE, a. [*insuperabilis*, L.] That cannot be surmounted or overcome; invincible; insurmountable.
 IN-SŪ-PER-A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being insuperable.
 IN-SŪ-PER-A-BLY, ad. Invincibly; insurmountably.
 IN-SŪ-POR-T'A-BLE, a. [*insupportable*, Fr.] That cannot be supported or endured; intolerable; insufferable.
 IN-SŪ-POR-T'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being insupportable.
 IN-SŪ-POR-T'A-BLY, ad. Beyond endurance; intolerably.
 IN-SŪ-PŌS'A-BLE,* a. That is not to be supposed. *Ec. Rev.*
 IN-SŪ-PRES'S'IBLE, a. That cannot be suppressed.
 †IN-SŪ-PRES'S'IVE, a. Not to be suppressed. *Shak.*
 IN-SŪ-R'A-BLE, (in-shŭr'ā-bl) a. That may be insured.
 IN-SŪ-R'ANCE, (in-shŭr'āns) n. Act of insuring; security against loss, for which a present payment is made; premium paid in insuring; assurance.—Written also *ensurance*. See ASSURANCE.
 †IN-SŪ-R'AN-CER, (in-shŭr'an-ser) n. An insurer. *Dryden.*
 IN-SŪ-R'E', (in-shŭr') v. a. [i. INSURE; pp. INSURING, INSURED.] To make sure or secure; to secure; to secure safety from a contingent loss.—Written also *ensure*. See ENSURE.
 IN-SŪ-R'E',* (in-shŭr') v. n. To practise insurance; to underwrite. *Smart.*
 IN-SŪ-R'ER, (in-shŭr'er) n. One who insures. See ENSURER.
 IN-SŪ-R'ER-CY,* n. The act of rising in rebellion against government. *Dr. R. Vaughan.*
 IN-SŪ-R'ĒNT, n. [*insurgens*, L.] One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his country; a rebel.
 IN-SŪ-R'ĒNT,* a. Rising in opposition to lawful authority. *Ed. Rev.*
 IN-SŪ-R-MŌNT'A-BLE, a. [*insurmountable*, Fr.] That cannot be surmounted; insuperable; unconquerable.
 IN-SŪ-R-MŌNT'A-BLE-NESS,* n. State of being insurmountable. *Ash.*
 IN-SŪ-R-MŌNT'A-BLY, ad. Invincibly; unconquerably.
 IN-SŪ-R-RECT'ION, n. [*insurrectio*, L.] A seditious rising against government; a rebellion; a revolt.
 IN-SŪ-R-RECT'ION-AL,* a. Insurrectionary. *Walsh.*
 IN-SŪ-R-RECT'ION-ARY, a. Relating to an insurrection.
 IN-SŪ-R-RECT'ION-IST,* n. One who excites insurrection; an insurgent. *Wilberforce.*
 IN-SŪS-CĒP-T'IBIL'I-TY,* n. Quality of not being susceptible. *Smart.*
 IN-SŪS-CĒP-T'IBLE, a. Not susceptible; not capable.
 IN-SŪS-CĒP-T'IVE,* a. Not susceptible. *Rambler.*
 †IN-SŪ-SŪ-R'R'ATION, n. [*insusurro*, L.] The act of whispering into something. *Bailey.*
 IN-TACT',* a. Untouched; not touched. *Sir R. Peel.*
 †IN-TACT'IBLE, a. Not perceptible to the touch. *Bailey.*
 IN-TAG'LĪA-TED, (in-tā'j-lī-ted) a. Engraved. *Warton.*
 IN-TAG'LĪŌ, (in-tā'j-lō) n. [It.] Something cut or engraved; a precious stone with a head or inscription engraved on it.
 IN-TAIL', n. See ENTAIL.
 IN-TAN-GI-BIL'I-TY,* } n. Quality of being intangible.
 IN-TAN-GI-BLE-NESS,* } *Smart.*
 IN-TAN-GI-BLE, a. That cannot be touched; not perceptible by the touch. *Wilkins.*
 IN-TAN-GI-BLY,* ad. In an intangible manner. *Cudworth.*
 IN-TAN'GLE, v. See ENTANGLE.
 †IN-TAST'A-BLE, a. That cannot be tasted. *Greco.*
 †IN-TE-QER, n. [L.] The whole; not a part; a whole number.
 IN-TE-GRAL, a. [Fr.] Whole; comprising all its parts; not divided; complete; not defective; total; entire; not fractional.—*Integral calculus* (*Math.*) is the reverse of differential calculus, and corresponds to the inverse method of fluxions. ¶ This word is sometimes corruptly pronounced *in-tē'gral*; but this pronunciation is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists.
 IN-TE-GRAL, n. The whole made up of parts. *Hale.*
 †IN-TE-GRAL'I-TY, n. Wholeness; completeness. *Whitaker.*
 IN-TE-GRAL-LY, ad. Wholly; completely. *Whitaker.*
 IN-TE-GRĀTE, a. Contributing to make up a whole.
 IN-TE-GRĀTE, v. a. [*integrō*, *integratus*, L.] [i. INTEGRATED; pp. INTEGRATING, INTEGRATED.] To make up a whole; to contain all the parts of.
 IN-TE-GRĀTION, n. The act of integrating. *Cockeram.*
 IN-TE-GRI-TY, n. [*integritas*, L.] Honesty; uprightness; probity; uncorruptedness; genuine, unadulterated state.
 IN-TE-GŪ-MENT, n. [*integumentum*, L.] Any thing that covers or envelops, as the skin of an animal; a covering; an envelope.
 IN-TE-GŪ-MENT'ARY,* a. Relating to integuments; covering. *P. Mag.*
 IN-TE-GŪ-MENT'ATION,* n. That part of physiology that treats of integuments. *Smart.*
 IN-TEL-LĒCT', n. [Fr.; *intellectus*, L.] The power of un-

derstanding; the intelligent or rational mind; the understanding; genius; talent.
 IN-TEL-LĒCT'ION, n. [Fr.; *intellectio*, L.] Act of understanding.
 IN-TEL-LĒCT'IVE, a. [*intellectif*, Fr.] Having power to understand; mental; perceptible only by the intellect, not the senses.
 IN-TEL-LĒCT'IVE-LY,* ad. In an intellectual manner. *Warner.*
 †IN-TEL-LĒCT'Ū-AL, (in-tel-lĒkt'yŭ-əl) a. [*intellectuel*, Fr.] Relating to the intellect or mind; perceptible by or proposed to the intellect; mental; ideal; having the power of understanding.
 †IN-TEL-LĒCT'Ū-AL, n. Intellect; understanding. *Milton.*
 IN-TEL-LĒCT'Ū-AL-ISM,* n. Intellectual quality or power. *Ec. Rev.*
 †IN-TEL-LĒCT'Ū-AL-IST, n. [One who overrates the powers of the human understanding. *Bacon.*] One who holds that human knowledge is derived from pure reason. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 †IN-TEL-LĒCT'Ū-AL'I-TY, n. Intellectual power. *Hallywell.*
 †IN-TEL-LĒCT'Ū-AL-IZE,* v. a. To treat or reason upon in an intellectual manner. *Coldridge.*
 †IN-TEL-LĒCT'Ū-AL-LY,* ad. In an intellectual manner. *Hale.*
 IN-TEL-LI-GĒNCE, n. [Fr.; *intelligentia*, L.] Information; notice; news; advice; instruction; knowledge; account of things distant or secret; spirit; understanding; skill.
 IN-TEL-LI-GĒN-CER, n. One who imparts intelligence.
 †IN-TEL-LI-GĒN-CING, a. Conveying information. *Milton.*
 †IN-TEL-LI-GĒN-CY, n. Intelligence. *Stillington.*
 IN-TEL-LI-GĒNT, a. [Fr.; *intelligens*, L.] Possessed of intelligence; well informed; having knowledge or skill; knowing; instructed; skillful.
 IN-TEL-LI-GĒNTIAL, (shəl) a. Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual; intelligent. *Milton.*
 †IN-TEL-LI-GĒNTI-ARY, n. An intelligent. *Holinshed.*
 IN-TEL-LI-GĒNT-LY,* ad. With intelligence. *Boyle.*
 IN-TEL-LI-GI-BIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being intelligible; comprehensibility.
 IN-TEL-LI-GI-BLE, a. [Fr.; *intelligibilis*, L.] That can be understood; clear; plain; comprehensible.
 IN-TEL-LI-GI-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being intelligible.
 IN-TEL-LI-GI-BLY, ad. In an intelligible manner.
 †IN-TĒM-PER-ATE, } a. [*intemperatus*, L.] Undeified. *Parth.*
 †IN-TĒM-PER-ATE, } *Sætra.*
 IN-TĒM-PER-ATE-NESS, n. State of being undeified. *Donne.*
 IN-TĒM-PER-ATE-MENT, n. Want of rule or balance in the elements of the animal frame; bad constitution.
 IN-TĒM-PER-ANCE, n. State of being intemperate; want of temperance or moderation; excess; excessive indulgence of appetite, especially in intoxicating drink.
 †IN-TĒM-PER-AN-CY, n. Intemperance. *Hakewill.*
 IN-TĒM-PER-ATE, a. [*intemperatus*, L.] Not temperate; immoderate in drink; drunken; gluttonous; passionate; excessive.
 †IN-TĒM-PER-ĀTE, v. a. To disorder; to put out of order. *Whitaker.*
 IN-TĒM-PER-ATE-LY, ad. In an intemperate manner; excessively.
 IN-TĒM-PER-ATE-NESS, n. Intemperance. *Ainsworth.*
 IN-TĒM-PER-Ā-TURE, n. Excess of some quality. *Cotgrave.*
 †IN-TĒM-PES'TIVE, a. [*intempestivus*, L.] Unseasonable. *Burton.*
 †IN-TĒM-PES'TIVE-LY, ad. Unseasonably; unsuitably. *Burton.*
 †IN-TĒM-PES-TIV'I-TY, n. Unsuitableness as to time. *Hale.*
 IN-TĒN'A-BLE, [in-tĕn'ā-bl] *W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.* & *in-tĕn'ā-bl*, *Jai.* a. Indefensible; untenable. *Warburton.*
 IN-TĒND', v. a. [*intendo*, L.] [i. INTENDED; pp. INTENDING, INTENDED.] [To] stretch out; to regard. *Spenser.* [To] mean; to design; to purpose.
 IN-TĒND',* v. n. To extend; to stretch forward. *Pope.* [R.]
 IN-TĒND'AN-CY,* n. The office or jurisdiction of an intendant; a geographical or civil division of a country. *Ency.*
 IN-TĒND'ANT, n. [Fr.] An officer who superintends: a superintendent. *Arabianist.* The chief magistrate of a city, corresponding to *mayor*. [Charleston, S. C.]
 IN-TĒNDER, n. One who intends. *Feltham.*
 IN-TĒNDER, v. a. See EXTENDER.
 †IN-TĒND'MENT, n. [*intendement*, Fr.] Attention; patient hearing; understanding; consideration; thought. *Spenser.*
 IN-TĒND'MENT, n. [*intendement*, Fr.] Intention; design. *Shak.*—(*Law*) The understanding, intention, or true meaning. *Whishaw.*
 IN-TĒN'DER-ĀTE, v. a. [in and *tener*, L.] [i. INTENERATED; pp. INTENERATING, INTENERATED.] To make tender; to soften. *Daniel.* [R.]
 IN-TĒN'DER-ĀTE,* a. Tender; soft; intenerated. *Richardson.* [R.]

IN-TÉN-ER-Á-TÍON, *n.* The act of interenerating or softening. *Bacon.* [R.]
 †IN-TÉN-Í-BLE, *a.* Intenable. *Shak.*
 IN-TÉN-SÁTE,* *v. a.* To render intense; to strengthen. *Ed. Rev.* [R.]
 IN-TÉN-SE', *a.* [intensus, L.] Strained; having the powers exerted to excess; forced; not lax; ardent; kept on the stretch; and anxiously attentive.
 IN-TÉN-SE/LY, *ad.* In an intense manner; earnestly.
 IN-TÉN-SÍ-NESS, *n.* The state of being intense; intensity; force; vehemence; ardency; great attention; earnestness.
 IN-TÉN-SÍ-PÝ,* *v. a.* [INTENSIFIED; *pp.* INTENSIFYING, INTENSIFIED.] To render intense; to strengthen; to intensate. *Ec. Rev.* [R.]
 IN-TÉN-SÍON, *n.* [intensio, L.] The act of forcing or straining; the state of being intense. *Bacon.*
 IN-TÉN-SÍ-TY, *n.* State of being intense; utmost exertion or effort; earnestness; vehemence; excess.
 IN-TÉN-SÍVE, *a.* Exerting or adding force; fully exerted or stretched out; intent; unremitted.
 IN-TÉN-SÍVE-LY, *ad.* By increase of degree; eagerly.
 IN-TÉN-SÍVE-NESS,* *n.* The state of being intensive. *Hale.*
 IN-TÉN-T, *a.* [intensus, L.] Anxiously diligent; eager; earnest.
 IN-TÉN-T, *n.* A design; a purpose; intention; aim; drift; a view formed; meaning. — To all intents, in all senses.
 IN-TÉN-TÍON, *n.* [intensio, L.] Closeness of attention; deep ardor of mind. *Locke.* That which is intended; design; purpose; end; aim.
 IN-TÉN-TÍON-AL, *a.* [intentionnel, Fr.] Having intention; voluntary; designed; done by design.
 IN-TÉN-TÍON-ÁL/TY,* *n.* Quality of being intentional. *Coleridge.*
 IN-TÉN-TÍON-ÁL-LY, *ad.* By design; with fixed choice.
 IN-TÉN-TÍON-ED,* (in-tén-shund) *a.* Having intentions; disposed; as, well-intentioned. *Richardson.*
 †IN-TÉN-TÍVE, *a.* Diligently applied; attentive. *Bacon.*
 †IN-TÉN-TÍVE-LY, *ad.* With application; attentively. *Bp. Hall.*
 †IN-TÉN-TÍVE-NESS, *n.* State of being tentative. *W. Mountague.*
 IN-TÉN-TLY, *ad.* With close attention; with eager desire.
 IN-TÉN-NESS, *n.* The state of being intent. *South.*
 IN-TÉR', *v. a.* [enterrer, Fr.] [i. INTERRED; *pp.* INTERRING, INTERRED.] To bury in the ground; to cover with earth.
 IN-TÉR-ACT, *n.* A short piece between others; the time between the acts of the drama; interlude. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
 IN-TÉR-ÁCTÍON,* *n.* An intervening action. *Ed. Rev.*
 IN-TÉR-ÁD/DÍ-TÍVE,* *n.* Something inserted parenthetically or between other things. *Coleridge.*
 IN-TÉR-Á/GENT,* *n.* An agent that acts between two parties; a mediator. *Kirby.*
 IN-TÉR-ÁM/MÍ-AN, *a.* [inter and amnis, L.] Situated between rivers. *Byron.*
 IN-TÉR-ÁR-TÍC/V-LÁR,* *a.* Situated between the articulations. *Dunglison.*
 †IN-TÉR-BÁS-TÁ-TÍON, *n.* [interbasté, Fr.] Patch-work. *Smith.* [LARY.]
 IN-TÉR/GA-LAR, *a.* Inserted; interary. See INTERCALAR.
 IN-TÉR/GA-LÁ-RY, [in-tér-ka-lá-re, S. P. Ja. K. Spa. R. Rees, Wb.; in-ter-ka-lá-re, W. J. F.] *a.* [intercalaris, L.] Inserted out of the common order, to preserve the equation of time; as the 29th of February, in a leap year, is an intercalary day.
 IN-TÉR/GA-LÁ-TE, *v. a.* [i. INTERCALATED; *pp.* INTERCALATING, INTERCALATED.] To insert out of the usual order, so as to preserve the account of time, as an extraordinary day.
 IN-TÉR-GA-LÁ-TÍON, *n.* [Fr.; intercalatio, L.] Act of intercalating; an insertion.
 IN-TÉR-GÉ-DE', *v. n.* [intercedo, L.] [i. INTERCEDED; *pp.* INTERCEDING, INTERCEDED.] To pass or act between; to interpose; to mediate; to plead in favor of one; to act between two parties by persuasion.
 IN-TÉR-GÉ-DE-NT,* *a.* Passing between; mediating. *Smart.*
 IN-TÉR-GÉ-DE-TER, *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.
 IN-TÉR-GÉ-DE-ING, *n.* Intercession. *Pearson.*
 IN-TÉR-GÉ/LV-LÁR,* *a.* (Bot.) Lying between the cells. *Roget.*
 IN-TÉR-GÉ-PT', *v. a.* [interceptus, L.] [i. INTERCEPTED; *pp.* INTERCEPTING, INTERCEPTED.] To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated.
 IN-TÉR-GÉ-PT-ÉR, *n.* One who intercepts; an opponent.
 IN-TÉR-GÉ-PTÍON, *n.* [interceptio, L.] Act of intercepting; stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction.
 IN-TÉR-GÉS-SÍON, (in-tér-sesh'un) *n.* [Fr.; intercessio, L.] Act of interceding; mediation; interposition; agency between two parties.
 IN-TÉR-GÉS-SÍON-Á-TE, *v. a.* To entreat. *Nash.*
 IN-TÉR-GÉS-SÍOR or IN-TÉR-GÉS-SÍOR, *n.* [intercessor, L.] One who intercedes; mediator; an agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

IN-TÉR-GÉS-SÍOR/RÍ-AL,* *a.* Relating to or implying intercession; intercessory. *Bp. Horne.* [R.]
 IN-TÉR-GÉS-SÍOR-RY, *a.* Relating to or containing intercession.
 IN-TÉR-CHÁIN', *v. a.* [i. INTERCHAINED; *pp.* INTERCHAINING, INTERCHAINED.] To chain; to link together. *Shak.*
 IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE', *v. a.* [inter and change.] [i. INTERCHANGED; *pp.* INTERCHANGING, INTERCHANGED.] To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange reciprocally; to succeed alternately.
 IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE, *n.* Commerce; permutation of commodities; alternate succession; mutual exchange; reciprocity. [Pg.]
 IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE-A-BÍL/I-TY,* *n.* Interchangeableness. *Payson.*
 IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being interchanged; reciprocal; given and taken mutually; following alternately.
 IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being interchangeable.
 IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE-A-BLY, *ad.* By interchange; alternately.
 IN-TÉR-CHÁNGE-MENT, *n.* Interchange. *Shak.* [R.]
 †IN-TÉR/CÍ-DE-NT,* *a.* Coming between; happening. *Boyle.*
 IN-TÉR-CÍP/I-ENT, *a.* [intercipiens, L.] Obstructing; intercepting.
 IN-TÉR-CÍP/I-ENT, *n.* He or that which intercepts.
 †IN-TÉR-CÍ/SÍON, *n.* [intercisio, L.] Interruption. *Brown.*
 IN-TÉR-CLÁ-VÍC/V-LÁR,* *a.* Being between the clavicles. *Dunglison.*
 IN-TÉR-CLÓSE,* *v. a.* To shut in or within. *Boyle.*
 IN-TÉR-CLÓUD', *v. a.* To shut within clouds; to cloud. *Daniel.*
 IN-TÉR-CLÓDE', *v. a.* [intercludo, L.] [i. INTERCLUDED; *pp.* INTERCLUDING, INTERCLUDED.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening, to intercept.
 IN-TÉR-CLÓ/SÍON, *n.* Act of intercluding; obstruction; interception.
 IN-TÉR-CÓ-LÓ/NÍ-AL,* *a.* Relating to the intercourse between different colonies. *Nova-Scotian.*
 IN-TÉR-CÓ-LÚM-NÍ-Á-TÍON, *n.* [inter and columna, L.] (Arch.) The space between two columns or pillars.
 †IN-TÉR-CÓ-ME', (in-ter-kúm') *v. n.* To interpose.
 IN-TÉR-CÓ-MÓN, *v. n.* [i. INTERCOMMUNED; *pp.* INTERCOMMUNING, INTERCOMMUNED.] To feed at the same table; to feed in the same pasture.
 IN-TÉR-CÓ-MÓN-ÁGE,* *n.* Joint use of the same commons. *Roberts.*
 IN-TÉR-CÓ-MÚNE', *v. n.* To commune together. *C. J. Fox.*
 IN-TÉR-CÓ-MÚ/NÍ-CA-BLE,* *a.* Mutually communicable. *Coleridge.*
 IN-TÉR-CÓ-MÚ/NÍ-CÁ-TE,* *v. n.* To communicate mutually. *Holland.*
 IN-TÉR-CÓ-MÚ/NÍ-CÁ-TÍON,* *n.* Mutual communication. *Coleridge.*
 IN-TÉR-CÓ-MÚNÍ-ÓN,* (in-ter-kóm-mún'yún) *n.* Mutual communion. *Law.*
 IN-TÉR-CÓ-MÚNÍ-TY,* *a.* A mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion.
 IN-TÉR-CÓ/S-TÁL, *a.* [Fr.; inter and costa, L.] Placed between the ribs.
 IN-TÉR-CÓURSE, (in-ter-kórs) *n.* [entrecours, Fr.] Commerce; mutual exchange; communication; connection.
 IN-TÉR-CÓSS', *v. a.* To cross mutually. *Shaftesbury.*
 †IN-TÉR-CÚR', *v. n.* [intercurro, L.] To intervene; to happen. *Shelton.*
 IN-TÉR-CÚR-RE-NCÉ, *n.* Passage between; intervention.
 IN-TÉR-CÚR-RE-NT, *a.* [intercurrans, L.] Running, coming, or happening between; intervening.
 IN-TÉR-CÚ-TÁ-NE-ÓUS, *a.* Within the skin. *Evelyn.*
 IN-TÉR-DÁSH', *v. a.* To dash at intervals; to intersperse. *Cowper.*
 †IN-TÉR-DEÁL', *n.* Traffic; intercourse. *Spenser.* [cis.]
 IN-TÉR-DE-ÁL-TÍL,* *n.* The space between two dentils. *Franklin.*
 IN-TÉR-DE-PÉND-É-NCÉ,* *n.* Mutual dependence. *Coleridge.*
 IN-TÉR-DÍCT', *v. a.* [interdicter, Fr.; interdicó, L.] [i. INTERDICTED; *pp.* INTERDICTING, INTERDICTED.] To forbid; to prohibit; to forbid communion with the church.
 IN-TÉR-DÍCT, *n.* A prohibition; a papal prohibition of the sacrament or other religious rites.
 IN-TÉR-DÍCTÍON, *n.* Act of interdicting; interdict; prohibition; forbidding decree.
 IN-TÉR-DÍCTÍVE, *a.* Having power to prohibit. *Milton.*
 IN-TÉR-DÍCTÓ-RY, *a.* Relating to or containing interdiction. [Mag.]
 IN-TÉR-DÍG/I-TÁL,* *a.* Being between the fingers. *Phil.*
 IN-TÉR-DÚCE,* *n.* (Corp.) An intertie. *Smart.*
 †IN-TÉR-ESS, *n.* [interesse, It.] Interest; concern; right. *Spenser.*
 †IN-TÉR-ESS, *v. a.* [intéresser, Fr.] To concern; to interest. *Hooker.*
 IN-TÉR-EST, *v. a.* [interest, L.] [i. INTERESTED; *pp.* INTERESTING, INTERESTED.] To excite interest or concern in; to concern; to affect; to exert; to give share in.

IN-TER-EST, *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections of.

IN-TER-EST, *n.* Concern; advantage; good; influence; share; participation; regard to private profit; surplus; — a premium or sum of money given for the loan or use of another sum of money.

IN-TER-EST-ED, *a.* Having an interest; concerned in the consequences; not uninterested; not disinterested. *Todd.*

IN-TER-EST-ING, *a.* Exciting interest or attention; affecting.

IN-TER-EST-ING-LY, *ad.* In an interesting manner. *Cole-ridge.*

IN-TER-FACIAL, *(In-ter-fa'sh'al)* *a. (Min.)* Contained by two faces of a crystal, as, an *interfacial* angle. *Dana.*

IN-TER-FERE, *v. n.* [inter and *ferio*, L.] [i. INTERFERED; *pp.* INTERFERING, INTERFERED.] To interpose; to intermeddle; to clash; to oppose; to strike reciprocally, as a horse when his legs strike each other.

IN-TER-FER-ENCE, *n.* Act of interfering; an intermeddling; a clashing; interposition.

IN-TER-FER-ER, *n.* One who interferes. *Dr. Reeder.*

IN-TER-FER-ING, *n.* Clashing; contradiction; interference.

IN-TER-FUL-ENT, *a.* [interfluens, L.] Flowing between. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-FUL-OUS, *a.* Flowing between; interfluent. *Smart.*

IN-TER-FÖ-LI-Ä-CÉOUS, *(-fö-le-ä-shüs)* *a.* Being placed alternately between leaves. *P. Cyc.*

IN-TER-FÖ-LI-ÄTE, *v. a.* To interleave. *Todd.*

IN-TER-FUL-GENT, *a.* [inter and *fulgens*, L.] Shining between.

IN-TER-FÜSED, *(In-ter-füz'ul)* *a.* [interfusus, L.] Poured or spread between.

IN-TER-FÜSION, *(-zhün)* *n.* Act of pouring or spreading between. *Coleridge.*

IN-TER-IM, *n.* [interim, L.] The mean time; intervening time. *Shak.* The name given to a decree of the Emperor Charles V.

IN-TER-IOR, *a.* [interior, L.; *intérieur*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not superficial; not outward; opposed to *exterior*.

IN-TER-IOR, *n.* That which is within; the inner part; inside; the inland part of a country. — (*Politics*) One's own country, or the home department; as, "minister of the interior." *Ed. Rev.*

IN-TER-IÖR-TY, *n.* The quality of being interior. *Clissold.*

IN-TER-IÖR-LY, *ad.* Internally; inwardly. *Donne.*

IN-TER-IÖC-EN-CY, *n.* [interjucens, L.] Act or state of lying between.

IN-TER-IÖCENT, *a.* Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*

IN-TER-IÖCT, *v. a.* [interjucens, L.] [i. INTERJUCED; *pp.* INTERJUCING, INTERJUCED.] To put between; to throw in; to insert. *Wotton.*

IN-TER-IÖCT, *v. n.* To come between. *Sir G. Buck.*

IN-TER-IÖCTION, *n.* [Fr.; *interjectio*, L.] Act of throwing between; intervention. (*Gram.*) An exclamation, or a word thrown in by the force of some passion or emotion; as, "O! Alas!"

IN-TER-IÖCTION-AL, *a.* Relating to or like an interjection; thrown in. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-TER-IÖCTION-ARY, *a.* Relating to or like an interjection; interjectional. *Palmer.*

IN-TER-JÖIN, *v. a.* [i. INTERJOINED; *pp.* INTERJOINING, INTERJOINED.] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shak.*

IN-TER-JÖIST, *n.* The space between joists. *Francis.*

IN-TER-JÜCTION, *n.* A mutual joining. *Smart.*

IN-TER-KNIT, *v. a. & n.* To knit together. *Southey.*

IN-TER-KNÖWL-EDGE, *(In-ter-nöl'ej)* *n.* Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

IN-TER-LACE, *v. a.* [entrelacer, Fr.] [i. INTERLACED; *pp.* INTERLACING, INTERLACED.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

IN-TER-LACE-MENT, *n.* Act of interlacing. *Med. Jour.*

IN-TER-LÄPSE, *n.* Lapse of time between two events.

IN-TER-LÄRD, *v. a.* [entrelarder, Fr.] [i. INTERLARDÉD; *pp.* INTERLARDING, INTERLARDÉD.] To insert fat pork or bacon into lean meat; to insert between; to diversify by mixture.

IN-TER-LÄY, *v. a.* [i. INTERLAID; *pp.* INTERLAYING, INTERLAID.] To lay between or among. *Daniel.*

IN-TER-LÉAF, *n.*; *pl.* **IN-TER-LÉAVES**. A leaf inserted among other leaves. *Smart.*

IN-TER-LÉAVE, *v. a.* [i. INTERLEAVED; *pp.* INTERLEAVING, INTERLEAVED.] To insert a blank leaf, or blank leaves, between other leaves.

IN-TER-LIBEL, *v. n.* To libel reciprocally. *Bacon.*

IN-TER-LINE, *v. a.* [i. INTERLINED; *pp.* INTERLINING, INTERLINED.] To write in alternate lines; to correct by writing between the lines. *[bles.]*

IN-TER-LINÉ-AL, *a.* Between lines; interlineary. *Vena-*

IN-TER-LINÉ-ÄR, *a.* [interlinearis, L.] Inserted between lines; having insertions between lines. *Ep. Hall.*

IN-TER-LINÉ-ÄR-LY, *ad.* By interlineation. *Ep. Hall.*

IN-TER-LINÉ-ÄRY, *a.* Inserted between lines; having insertions between lines; interlinear. *Milton.*

IN-TER-LINÉ-ÄRY, *n.* A book interlined. *Milton.*

IN-TER-LINÉ-ÄTION, *n.* Act of interlining; any thing inserted between lines.

IN-TER-LINÉNG, *n.* Correction; a writing between lines.

IN-TER-LINK, *v. a.* [i. INTERLINKED; *pp.* INTERLINKING, INTERLINKÉD.] To connect by uniting links; to join one in another.

IN-TER-LINK, *n.* An intermediate link or connection. *Cole-ridge.*

IN-TER-LÖ-CÄTION, *n.* [inter and *locatio*, L.] An interplac-ing; an interposition.

IN-TER-LÖCK, *v. n.* To communicate with, or flow into, one another. *Maunder.*

IN-TER-LÖ-CÜTION, *n.* [Fr.; *interlocutio*, L.] Dialogue. *Hooker.* — (*Law*) An intermediate act or decree before final decision. *Ayliffe.*

IN-TER-LÖCÜ-TÖR, [In-ter-lök'u-tör, S. P. F. *Jä. Sm. Wb.*; In-ter-lök'u-tör or In-ter-lök-kä'tör, *W.*; In-ter-lök-kä'tör, *Nares.*] *n.* [inter and *loquor*, L.] A dialogist; one who speaks among other persons. — (*Scotch law*) An interlocutory judgment.

IN-TER-LÖCÜ-TÖ-RY, [In-ter-lök'u-tö-re, S. W. P. J. F. *Jä. K. Sm.*; In-ter-lök-kä'tör, *E.*] *a.* Consisting of dialogue; preparatory to final decision.

IN-TER-LÖPE, *v. n.* [inter and *loopen*, D.] [i. INTERLOPED; *pp.* INTERLOPING, INTERLOPED.] To run or leap into a business in which one has no concern; to run between parties and intercept advantage; to intrude.

IN-TER-LÖP-ER, *n.* One who interlopes; one who runs into business in which he has no concern or right; an intruder.

IN-TER-LÜ-CÄTE, *v. a.* [interluco, L.] To let in light by cutting away branches or boughs; to thin the branches of a wood. *Cockeram.* *[elym]*

IN-TER-LÜ-CÄTION, *n.* Act of thinning or opening. *Ev.*

IN-TER-LÜ-CENT, *a.* [interlucens, L.] Shining between. [R.]

IN-TER-LÜDE, *n.* [inter and *ludus*, L.] Something played at the intervals of a play, drama, or festive entertainment; a short dramatic piece. — [† *a* farce. *Bacon.*]

IN-TER-LÜD-ED, *p. a.* Performed with interludes. *Dwight.*

IN-TER-LÜD-ER, *n.* A performer in an interlude. *B. Jon-son.*

IN-TER-LÜ-EN-CY, *n.* [interluco, L.] A flowing between; water interposed. *Hale.* [R.]

IN-TER-LÜ-NÄR, } *a.* [inter and *luna*, L.] Belonging to
IN-TER-LÜ-NÄ-RY, } the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

IN-TER-MÄR-RIAGE, (In-ter-mär'rij) *n.* Reciprocal marriage; marriage between two families where each takes one and gives another.

IN-TER-MÄR-RY, *v. n.* [i. INTERMARRIED; *pp.* INTERMARRING, INTERMARRIED.] To marry reciprocally with another family, tribe, or nation.

IN-TER-MÄX-IL-LÄ-RY, *a.* Situated between the jaw-bones. *Rogee.*

IN-TER-MEAN, *n.* An intermediate act; an interact.

IN-TER-MÉD-LE, *v. n.* [i. INTERMEDDLED; *pp.* INTERMEDDLING, INTERMEDDLED.] To meddle or interpose officiously; to intrude.

IN-TER-MÉD-LE, *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle. *Spenser.*

IN-TER-MÉD-LE-ER, *n.* One who intermeddles; an intruder.

IN-TER-MÉD-DLING, *n.* Officious interference. *Burke.*

IN-TER-MÉDE, *n.* A sort of interlude in a drama; a short musical piece, generally of a burlesque character. *Brande.*

IN-TER-MÉ-DI-Ä-CY, *n.* Interposition; intervention. *Der-ham.* [R.]

IN-TER-MÉ-DI-ÄL, [In-ter-mé-de-äl, P. J. *Jä. Sm. R.*; In-ter-mé-dyäl, S. E. F. *K.*; In-ter-mé-de-äl or In-ter-mé-jé-äl, *W.*] *a.* [inter and *medius*, L.] Intervening; lying between. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-TER-MÉ-DI-ÄTE, *a.* [intermédiat, Fr.; inter and *medius*, L.] Lying between; between extremes; intervening; interposed.

IN-TER-MÉ-DI-ÄTE, *v. n.* To intervene; to interpose. *Shceere.*

IN-TER-MÉ-DI-ÄTE-LY, *ad.* By way of intervention.

IN-TER-MÉ-DI-ÄTION, *n.* Intervention; interposition. *Burke.*

IN-TER-MÉ-DI-ÜM, *n.* [L.] Intermediate space; an intermediate age. *Coleridge.*

IN-TER-MÉLL, *v. n.* [entremêler, Fr.] To intermeddle. *Marston.*

IN-TER-MÉLL, *v. a.* To mix; to mingle. *Bp. Fisher.*

IN-TER-MÉNT, *n.* [enterrement, Fr.] Act of interring; burial; sepulture.

IN-TER-MÉNTION, *v. a.* To mention among; to include.

IN-TER-MI-CÄTION, *n.* A shining between or among. *Smart.*

IN-TER-MI-GRÄTION, *n.* [inter and *migro*, L.] Reciprocal migration; act of removing from one place to another, so as that, of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other. *Hale.*

IN-TER-MI-NÄ-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *termino*, L.] Having no limits; unbounded; unlimited; immense.

IN-TER-MI-NABLE, *n.* He whom no limit confines. *Milton.*
 IN-TER-MI-NABLE-NESS, *n.* State of being interminable.
 IN-TER-MI-NATE, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman.*
 †IN-TER-MI-NATE, *v. a.* [intermino, L.] To threaten. *Ep. Hall.*
 †IN-TER-MI-NATION, *n.* Menace; threat. *Bp. Taylor.*
 IN-TER-MINGLE, (in-ter-ming'gl) *v. a.* [i. INTERMINGLED; pp. INTERMINGLING, INTERMINGLED.] To mingle; to mix together.
 IN-TER-MINGLED, *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated. *Shak.*
 †IN-TER-MISE, **n.* Interference; interposition. *Bacon.*
 IN-TER-MIS'SION, (in-ter-mish'ſhun) *n.* [Fr.; intermissio, L.] Act of intermitting; space or time between two periods, performances, events, or paroxysms; cessation for a time; pause; rest; stop; interruption.
 IN-TER-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Coming by fits; alternating; not continual.
 IN-TER-MIT, *v. a.* [intermitto, L.] [i. INTERMITTED; pp. INTERMITTING, INTERMITTED.] To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt.
 IN-TER-MIT, *v. n.* To subside; to abate; to cease for a time; to be interrupted.
 IN-TER-MIT'TENT, *a.* Ceasing and returning at intervals; alternating; coming by fits.
 IN-TER-MIT'TENT, **n.* An intermittent fever. *Sydenham.*
 IN-TER-MIT'TING, **p. a.* Coming by fits. *Maunder.*
 IN-TER-MIT'TING-LY, *ad.* At intervals; not long together.
 IN-TER-MIX, (in-ter-miks') *v. a.* [i. INTERMIXED; pp. INTERMIXING, INTERMIXED.] To mingle or mix together; to intermingle.
 IN-TER-MIX, *v. n.* To be mingled together.
 IN-TER-MIX'ED-LY, **ad.* With intermixture. *Locke.*
 IN-TER-MIX'TURE, (in-ter-mix'tyur) *n.* That which is intermixed; mass formed by mingling bodies; a mixture.
 IN-TER-MO-DILL'ION, * (yuan) *n.* (Arch.) The space between two modifications. *Francis.*
 IN-TER-MUNDANE, *a.* Being between worlds. *Locke.*
 IN-TER-MUNDANE, **a.* Intermundane. *Coleridge.*
 IN-TER-MURAL, *a.* [inter and murus, L.] Lying between walls.
 IN-TER-MUS'CU-LAR, **a.* Between the muscles. *Dunglison.*
 IN-TER-MUTATION, **n.* Mutual interchange. *Smart.*
 †IN-TER-MUT'U-AL, *a.* Mutual. *Daniel.*
 †IN-TER-MUT'U-AL-LY, **ad.* Reciprocally; mutually. *Daniel.*
 †IN-TERN, **a.* Inward; intestine; not foreign. *Honell.*
 IN-TERNAL, *a.* [internus, L.] Inward; not external; spiritual; not literal; interior; intrinsic.
 IN-TER-NAL'TY, **n.* Quality of being internal. *Clissold.*
 IN-TER-NAL-LY, *ad.* Inwardly; mentally; intellectually.
 IN-TER-NATION-AL, * (in-ter-nash'un-ſh) *a.* Relating to the intercourse between different nations; common to two or more nations; as, "international law."—A modern word, now in established use, and said to have been first used by *Jeremy Bentham.*
 IN-TER-NE'CI-ARY, * (in-ter-nesh'ſh-ſh) *a.* Mutually destructive; exterminating. *Macintosh.*
 IN-TER-NE'CI-AL, **a.* Mutually destructive. *Qu. Rev.*
 IN-TER-NE'CI-NE, **a.* [internecinus, L.] Mutually destroying. *Hudibras.*
 IN-TER-NE'CI-ON, (in-ter-nesh'un) *n.* [internecio, L.] Mutual or entire destruction; massacre; slaughter.
 IN-TER-NE'CI-VE, **a.* Same as *interneciary*. *Carlyle.*
 †IN-TER-NEC'TION, *n.* [internecto, L.] Connection. *Moultage.*
 IN-TER-NODE, **n.* (Bot.) Space between two knots or nodes. *P. Cyc.*
 IN-TER-NOD'IAL, **a.* Between joints, nodes, or knots. *Brown.*
 IN-TER NŌS, * [L.] "Between ourselves." *Maedonnel.*
 IN-TER-NUN'CI-Ō, (in-ter-nun'sh'ſh-ſh) *n.* [internuncius, L.; internunzio, It.] A messenger between two parties:—an envoy of the pope sent to small states and republics; distinguished from a *nuncio*, who represents the pope at the courts of emperors and kings. *Milton.*
 IN-TER-ŌS'SEAL, * (in-ter-ſh'al) *a.* Same as *interosseous*. *Smart.*
 IN-TER-ŌS'SE-ŌUS, * (in-ter-ſh-ſh-ſh) *a.* (Anat.) Noting small muscles between the metacarpal bones of the hand, and the metatarsal bones of the foot. *Brande.*
 †IN-TER-PĀL, *v. a.* [interpello, L.] To interrupt; to interpell. *More.*
 †IN-TER-PĀL', *v. a.* To interrupt. *B. Jonson.*
 IN-TER-PĀL'ATION, *n.* An interruption; earnest address; intercession. *Ep. Taylor.*—(Law) A summons. *Ay-kiffe.*
 IN-TER-PĒN'Ē-TRĀTE, **v. a.* To penetrate within. [Key.]
 IN-TER-PĒN'Ē-TRĀTION, **n.* Interior penetration. *Coleridge.*
 IN-TER-PĒN'ĀL-ARY, **a.* Situated between petals. *Smith.*
 IN-TER-PĒL'ĀS'TERY, **n.* (Arch.) The space between two pilasters. *Brande.*
 IN-TER-PLĒAD', **v. a.* [i. INTERPLEADED; pp. INTERPLEADING, INTERPLEADED.] (Law) To discuss or try a point happening, as it were, incidentally or between, before the principal cause can be determined. *Whishaw.*

IN-TER-PLĒAD'ER, **n.* (Law) One who interpleads:—a bill in equity. *Whishaw.*
 IN-TER-PLĒDGE', *v. a.* To give and take a pledge. *Davenant.*
 IN-TER-POINT', *v. a.* [i. INTERPOINTED; pp. INTERPOINTING, INTERPOINTED.] To distinguish by spots or marks; to point. *Daniel.*
 [IN-TER-PO-LĀTE, (in-ter'pō-lāt, S. W. P. E. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; in-ter'pō-lāt, Wb.) *v. a.* [interpolo, L.] [i. INTERPOLATED; pp. INTERPOLATING, INTERPOLATED.] To insert into another composition or piece; to foist into a place; to renew.
 [IN-TER-PO-LĀT-ED, **p. a.* Foisted in; inserted improperly.
 [IN-TER-PO-LĀTION, *n.* Act of interpolating; something added to, or foisted into, the original matter.
 [IN-TER-PO-LĀ-TOR, (in-ter'pō-lā-tur, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; in-ter'pō-lā-tur, Wb.) One who interpolates or foists.
 IN-TER-PŌL'ISH, *v. a.* To polish between. *Milton.*
 IN-TER-PŌN'ENT, **n.* He or that which interposes. *Heywood.*
 IN-TER-PŌ'SAL, *n.* Interposition; intervention. *South.*
 IN-TER-POSE', *v. a.* [interpono, L.; interposer, Fr.] [i. INTERPOSED; pp. INTERPOSING, INTERPOSED.] To place between; to thrust in; to offer as a relief.
 IN-TER-POSE', (in-ter-pōz') *v. n.* To mediate; to act between two parties by authority; to interfere; to intermeddle; to intercede; to put in by way of interruption.
 †IN-TER-POSE, *n.* Interposal. *Spenser.*
 IN-TER-PŌ'S'ER, *n.* One who interposes; a mediator.
 IN-TER-PŌ'S'IT, **n.* A place of deposit between one commercial city or nation and another. *Miford.*
 IN-TER-PO-SITION, (in-ter-pō-zish'un) *n.* [Fr.; interpositio, L.] Act of interposing; interference; mediation; agency between parties.
 †IN-TER-PŌ'SURE, (in-ter'pō-zhūr) *n.* Interposition. *Glanville.*
 IN-TER-PRET, *v. a.* [i. INTERPRETED; pp. INTERPRETING, INTERPRETED.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to expound; to elucidate.
 IN-TER-PRET-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being interpreted. *Collier.*
 †IN-TER-PRE-TA-MĒNT, **n.* Interpretation. *Milton.*
 IN-TER-PRE-TATION, *n.* [Fr.; interpretatio, L.] Act of interpreting; explanation; the sense or meaning given by an interpreter; exposition.
 IN-TER-PRE-TATIVE, *a.* Collected by interpretation; containing explanation; expositive. *Barrow.*
 IN-TER-PRE-TATIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of interpretation. *Ray.*
 IN-TER-PRE-TER, *n.* One who interprets; an explainer.
 IN-TER-PRE-TING, **p. a.* Explaining; giving interpretation.
 IN-TER-PŪN'CTION, (in-ter-pūng'kshun) *n.* [interpungo, L.] Act of interpointing; punctuation. *Dr. Jackson.*
 IN-TER-RĒ'GENT-CY, **n.* The space of time, or the government, while there is no lawful sovereign on the throne. *Blount.*
 IN-TER-RĒ'GNUM, *n.* [L.] The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of one sovereign and the accession of another.
 IN-TER-REIGN', (in-ter-rān') *n.* [interregne, Fr.] Interregnum. *Bacon.*
 [IN-TER-RER, *n.* One who inters. *Cotgrave.*
 IN-TER-RĒX, * [in-ter-rēx, K. Wb. Ash, Crabb, Brande; interrex, Latin.] *n.* [L.] One who discharges the royal authority between the death of one king and the accession of another; a regent during an interregnum. *Arnold.*
 [IN-TER-RŌ-GĀTE, *v. a.* [interrogo, L.] [i. INTERROGATED; pp. INTERROGATING, INTERROGATED.] To examine by questioning; to question; to inquire of.
 [IN-TER-RŌ-GĀTE, *v. n.* To ask; to put questions. *Bacon.*
 †IN-TER-RŌ-GĀTE, *n.* Question put; inquiry. *Ep. Hall.*
 [IN-TER-RŌ-GĀ-TEĒ, **n.* One who is interrogated. *Brit. Crit.*
 [IN-TER-RŌ-GĀ-TĒŌN, *n.* The act of interrogating; a question put; an inquiry:—a note or point, thus [?], denoting a question.
 IN-TER-RŌG'ATIVE, *a.* [interrogatus, L.] Asking a question; denoting a question; interrogatory.
 IN-TER-RŌG'ATIVE, *n.* A pronoun or word used in asking questions; as, *who? what? which? whether?*
 IN-TER-RŌG'ATIVE-LY, *ad.* In form of a question.
 [IN-TER-RŌ-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who interrogates or questions.
 IN-TER-RŌ-GĀ-TŌRY, *n.* [interrogatoire, Fr.] A question; an inquiry. *Sidney.*
 IN-TER-RŌG'Ā-TŌRY, *a.* Containing or expressing a question; interrogative.
 IN-TER-RŌ'GĒM, * [L.] "By way of threat or terror;" in order to terrify.
 IN-TER-RŪP', *v. a.* [interruptus, L.] [i. INTERRUPTED; pp. INTERRUPTING, INTERRUPTED.] To stop or hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder; to divide; to separate.
 IN-TER-RŪP', *a.* Containing a chasm; broken. *Milton.* [R.]

IN-TER-RÜPT'ED-LY, *ad.* Not in continuity; with interruption or stoppage.

IN-TER-RÜPT'ER, *n.* One who interrupts. *South.*

IN-TER-RÜPT'ION, (In-ter-rüp'shun) *n.* Interruption, [L.] Act of interrupting; state of being interrupted; that which interrupts; intervention; interposition; hindrance; stop.

IN-TER-RÜP'TIVE,* *a.* Causing interruption. *Coleridge.*

IN-TER-SCÄP'U-LAR, *a.* Placed between the shoulders.

IN-TER-SCIND', (In-ter-sind') *v. a.* To cut off. *Bailey.*

IN-TER-SCRIBE', *v. a.* [inter and scribo, L.] To write between. *Bailey.*

IN-TER-SECTANT, *a.* [intersecans, L.] Dividing into parts.

IN-TER-SECT', *v. a.* [interseco, L.] [i. INTERSECTED; *pp.* INTERSECTING, INTERSECTED.] To cut or divide mutually.

IN-TER-SECT', *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

IN-TER-SECT'ION, *n.* [intersectio, L.] Act of intersecting; the meeting or concurrence of two lines or surfaces; the point where lines cross each other.

IN-TER-SERT', *v. a.* [intersero, L.] To put in between; to insert. *Brerewood.*

IN-TER-SERT'ION, *n.* An insertion; thing inserted.

IN-TER-SÖM'NI-ÖUS,* *a.* Between sleeping and waking. *Dublin Rec.*

IN-TER-SPACE, *n.* Intervening space. *Todd.*

IN-TER-SPÉECH,* *a.* A speech interposed between others. *Blount.*

IN-TER-SPÉRSE', *v. a.* [interspersus, L.] [i. INTERSPERSED; *pp.* INTERSPERSING, INTERSPERSED.] To scatter here and there among other things.

IN-TER-SPÉRS'ION, *n.* The act of interspersing.

IN-TER-SPÉ'NOUS,* *a.* (Anat.) Being between the spinous bones. *Rogee.*

IN-TER-STATE,* *a.* (Law) Existing between different states or governments. *J. Story.*

IN-TER-STÉLLAR, *a.* [inter and stella, L.] Intervening between the stars. *Bacon.*

IN-TER-STICE, or IN-TER'STICE, [In-ter-stis, P. J. F. Wb. Johnson, Ash, Scott, Bailey; In-ter-stis, S. Ja. K. Sm. R. Kenrick, Nares, Rees; In-ter-stis or in-ter-stis, W.] *n.* [interstitium, L.] Space between, generally of things closely set; a small intervening space.

†IN-TER-STINCT'IVE, *a.* [interstinctus, L.] Distinguishing. *Wallis.*

IN-TER-STY'GIAL, (-stish'äl) *a.* Containing interstices.

IN-TER-STRÄT'IFIED,* (-fid) *a.* Stratified among or between parts or bodies. *Ure.*

†IN-TER-TÄLK'(-häwk') *v. n.* To talk together. *Carew.*

IN-TER-TÄN'GLE, *v. a.* To intertwist. *Beaumont & Fl.*

IN-TER-TÉX',* *v. a.* To interweave. *B. Jonson.*

IN-TER-TÉXTURE, (In-ter-téxt'yur) *n.* [intertexto, L.] Act of interweaving; any thing interwoven; diversification.

IN-TER-TIE,* *n.* (Arch.) A horizontal piece of timber framed between two posts to keep them together. *Brande.*

IN-TER-TRAN-SPIC'U-ÖUS,* *a.* Translucent between the parts. *Shelley.*

IN-TER-TRÖP'IC-ÄL,* *a.* Being between the tropics. *P. Cyc.*

IN-TER-TWINE', *v. a.* [i. INTERTWINED; *pp.* INTERTWINING, INTERTWINED.] To twine mutually.

IN-TER-TWINE',* *v. n.* To be mutually interwoven. *Cowper.*

IN-TER-TWIST', *v. a.* [i. INTERTWISTED; *pp.* INTERTWISTING, INTERTWISTED.] To twist one with another.

IN-TER-VAL, *n.* [intervalum, L.] Space between places; interstice; vacancy; vacancy; vacant space; time between two acts or events; remission. — (*Mus.*) The imaginary space between two sounds.

IN-TER-VAL,* *n.* Low or alluvial land on the margins of rivers; — so called in New England. Similar land is called, in the Western States, *bottom land*. *Peck.* — Sometimes written *intervale*.

IN-TER-VAL,* *a.* Denoting alluvial lands. *Belknap.* [U. S.]

IN-TER-VEINED', (-väind') *a.* Intersected, as with veins. *Milton.*

IN-TER-VÉNE', *v. n.* [intervenio, L.] [i. INTERVENED; *pp.* INTERVENING, INTERVENED.] To come between persons or things, or points of time; to interfere; to be intermediate.

†IN-TER-VÉNE', *n.* Opposition; meeting. *Wotton.*

IN-TER-VÉ'NÉNT, *a.* [interveniens, L.] Interceding; passing between.

IN-TER-VÉN'ING,* *p. a.* Coming between; interrupting.

IN-TER-VÉNT'ION, *n.* [Fr. *intervenio*, L.] Act of intervening; state of being interposed; interposition; interference. — (*Politics*) The interposition or interference of one state with the domestic affairs of another.

†IN-TER-VÉN'UE, *n.* [intervenu, Fr.] Intervention. *Blount.*

IN-TER-VÉRT', *v. a.* [interverto, L.] To turn to another course. *Wotton.* [Dunghison.]

IN-TER-VÉR'TE-BRAL,* *a.* Being between the vertebrae.

IN-TER-VIEW', (-vü) *n.* [entrevue, Fr.] Mutual sight or view; a meeting; a formal meeting for conference.

IN-TER-VIS'IT,* *n.* An intermediate visit. *Qu. Rec.*

IN-TER-VÖ-LÜ'TION,* *n.* State of being interwoven. *Campbell.*

IN-TER-VÖLVE', *v. a.* [intervolvo, L.] [i. INTERVOLVED; *pp.* INTERVOLVING, INTERVOLVED.] To involve one within another. *Milton.*

IN-TER-WEAVE', *v. a.* [i. INTERWOVE or INTERWEAVED; *pp.* INTERWEAVING, INTERWOVEN or INTERWEAVED.] To weave together; to intermix; to intermingle.

IN-TER-WEAVING, *n.* Intertexture. *Milton.*

IN-TER-WISH', *v. a.* To wish mutually. *Donne.* [R.]

†IN-TER-WÖRK'ING, *n.* Act of working together. *Milton.*

IN-TER-WÖR'K,* *n.* from *Interweave*. See *INTERWEAVE*.

IN-TER-WÖVEN',* (In-ter-wövn) *p.* from *Interweave*. See *INTERWEAVE*.

IN-TER-WRÉATHED', (-rëthd) *a.* Woven in a wreath.

IN-TÉS'TA-BLE, *a.* [intestabilis, L.] Not qualified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*

IN-TÉS'TACY, *n.* State of being or dying without a will.

IN-TÉS'TATE, *a.* [intestatus, L.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

IN-TÉS'TI-NÄL, (In-tës'të-näl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; In-tës-të-näl, Johnson.) *a.* [intestinal, Fr.] Belonging to the intestines.

IN-TÉS-TI-NÄ'L-LI-A,* [intestina, L.] *n. pl.* (Zool.) A class of animals which infest the interior of other animal bodies. *Brande.*

IN-TÉS'TINE, *a.* [intestinus, L.] Internal; inward; not external; contained in the body: — domestic; not foreign.

IN-TÉS'TINE, *n.* [intestinum, L.] *pl.* IN-TÉS'TINES. A gut or guts; the bowels; entrails.

†IN-TI'RIST', *v. a.* To make thirsty. *Ep. Hall.*

IN-THRÄL', *v. a.* [i. INTHRALLED; *pp.* INTHRALLING, INTHRALLED.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude.

IN-THRÄL'MENT, *n.* Act of enthraling; servitude.

IN-THRÖNE', *v. a.* To enthrone. *Thomson.* See *ENTHRONE*.

IN-THRÖNG',* *v. n.* To crowd together; to throng. *Fairfax*

IN-THRÖ-NI-ZÄ'TION, *n.* Act of enthroning. *Weever.*

IN-THRÖNIZE, *v. a.* [intronizer, old Fr.] To enthrone. *Bulokar.*

IN-TICE', *v. a.* See *ENTICE*.

IN-TI-MÄCY, *n.* State of being intimate; close familiarity; acquaintance; fellowship.

IN-TI-MÉ, *a.* [intimus, L.] Inmost; inward; intestine: — near; not kept at distance: — familiar; close in friendship; closely acquainted.

IN-TI-MÄTE, *n.* A familiar friend; a confidant.

IN-TI-MÄTE, *v. a.* [intimer, Fr.] [i. INTIMATED; *pp.* INTIMATING, INTIMATED.] [†] To share as friends. *Spenser.* [To suggest obscurely; to insinuate; to hint; to point out indirectly.]

IN-TI-MÄTE-LY, *ad.* Closely; nearly; familiarly.

IN-TI-MÄTION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of intimating; suggestion; insinuation; hint.

†IN-TIME, *a.* Inward; internal; intimate. *Digby.*

IN-TIM'ID-ÄTE, *v. a.* [intimidare, Fr.] [i. INTIMIDATED; *pp.* INTIMIDATING, INTIMIDATED.] To overawe; to frighten; to make fearful.

IN-TIM'IDÄTION, *n.* Act of intimidating; fear.

IN-TIM'IDÄ-TÖ-RY,* *a.* Causing intimidation. *Sir J. Graham.*

IN-TINC'TIV'ITY,* *n.* The want of the quality of coloring other bodies. *Smart.*

IN-TIRE', *a.* [entier, Fr.] Entire. *Hooker.* See *ENTIRE*.

IN-TIRE'NESS, *n.* Entireness. *Donne.* See *ENTIRENESS*.

IN-TIT'LE, *v. a.* See *ENTITLED*.

IN-TIT'ULE,* *v. a.* [i. & *p.* INTITULED.] To entitle. *Spenser.*

IN-TÖ, *prep.* Noting entrance with regard to place, or with regard to a new state; noting penetration beyond the outside.

IN-TÖL'ÉR-Ä-BLE, *a.* [intolerabilis, L.] That cannot be tolerated, endured, or borne; insufferable.

IN-TÖL'ÉR-Ä-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being intolerable.

IN-TÖL'ÉR-Ä-BLY, *ad.* Not tolerably; insufferably.

IN-TÖL'ÉR-ÄNCE, *n.* [Fr.] Want of toleration, patience, or forbearance.

IN-TÖL'ÉR-ÄN-CY,* *n.* Intolerance. *Bailey.* [R.]

IN-TÖL'ÉR-ÄNT, *a.* [Fr.] Not tolerant; not able to endure.

IN-TÖL'ÉR-ÄNT, *n.* One who is intolerant. *Lowth.*

IN-TÖL'ÉR-ÄT-ED, *a.* Not endured or tolerated. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

IN-TÖL'ÉR-ÄTION, *n.* Want of toleration. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

IN-TÖMB', (-töm') *v. a.* *Hooker.* See *ENTOMB*.

IN-TÖ-NÄTE, *v. a.* [intono, L.] [i. INTONATED; *pp.* INTONATING, INTONATED.] To sound; to sound loudly; to sing together; to thunder.

IN-TÖ-NÄTION, *n.* The act of intoning, sounding, or singing together; manner of sounding, as of the voice, flute, &c.; chant.

IN-TÖNE', *v. n.* To make a slow, protracted noise. *Pope.*

IN-TÖRT', *v. a.* [intortus, L.] [i. INTORTED; *pp.* INTORTING, INTORTED.] To twist; to wreath; to wind.

IN-TÖRT'ION,* *n.* A winding or twisting. *Smart.*

IN TŪTŌ,* [L.] "In the whole;" entirely. *Macdonnell*.
IN-TŌX-I-CĀTE, v. a. [*in* and *toxicum*, L.] [i. INTOXICATED; pp. INTOXICATING, INTOXICATED.] To inebriate; to make drunk; to infatuate.
†IN-TŌX-I-CĀTE, n. Intoxicated. *More*.
IN-TŌX-I-CĀT-ING,* p. a. Causing intoxication; making drunk.
IN-TŌX-I-CĀT-IŌN, n. Inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; infatuation.
IN-TRĀC-TĀ-BĪL-I-TY, n. State of being intractable.
IN-TRĀC-TĀ-BĪLE, a. [*intractabilis*, L.] Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate; unmanageable; furious.
IN-TRĀC-TĀ-BĪLE-NĒSS, n. Obstinacy; perverseness.
IN-TRĀC-TĀ-BĪLY, ad. Unmanageably; stubbornly.
IN-TRĀC-TĪLE,* a. Incapable of being drawn out; not tractile. *Bacon*.
IN-TRĀN-DŌS,* n. (*Arch.*) The interior and lower line or curve of an arch, the exterior and upper being *extrados*. *Brande*.
IN-TRĀ-MĀR-ĜĪN-ĀL,* a. Being within the margin. *Lou-don*.
IN-TRĀ-MŪN-DĀNE,* a. Being within the world. *Ec. Rev.*
IN-TRANCE', v. a. See ENTRANCE.
IN-TRAN-QUĪL-I-TY, n. Unquietness; want of rest.
IN-TRANS-CĀ-LENT,* a. Impervious to heat. *Turner*.
IN-TRĀN-SĪENT, (-shĕnt) a. Not transient; stable.
IN-TRĀN-SĪ-TĪVE, a. [*intransitivus*, L.] (*Gram.*) Expressing a meaning which does not pass over to an object, as a verb which requires not a noun or pronoun in the accusative or objective case.
IN-TRĀN-SĪ-TĪVE-LY, ad. In the manner of an intransitive verb.
IN TRĀN-SĪ-TŪ,* [L.] "In the act of passing;" as merchandise, from one place to another. *Hamilton*.
IN-TRANS-MĪS-SĪ-BĪLE,* a. That cannot be transmitted. *Smart*.
IN-TRANS-MŪ-TĀ-BĪL-I-TY,* n. State of being intransmissible. *Perry*.
IN-TRANS-MŪ-TĀ-BĪLE, a. That cannot be transmuted.
†IN-TRĀNT,* n. One who makes an entrance. *Hume*.
†IN-TRĀNT,* a. Making entrance; — entering. *Smart*.
IN-TRĀP', v. a. See ENTRAP.
†IN-TRĒĀS-ŪRE, (in-trĕzh'v) v. a. To lay up as in a treasury. *Shak*.
IN-TREAT', v. a. See ENTREAT.
†IN-TREĀT-FŪL, a. Full of entreaty. *Spenser*.
IN-TRENCH', v. n. [i. INTRENCHED; pp. INTRENCHING, INTRENCHED.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another; to trench.
IN-TRENCH', v. a. To make a trench or hollow in; to fortify with a trench.
†IN-TRENCH-ĀNT, a. Not dividing; not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible. *Shak*.
IN-TRENCH-MENT, n. (*Fort.*) A fortification with a trench or ditch; a ditch or trench with a rampart.
IN-TREP'ID, a. [*intrepidus*, L.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave; undaunted; courageous; valiant.
IN-TRE-PĪD-I-TY, n. [*intrepiditĕ*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; bravery; valor; boldness.
IN-TREP'ID-LY, ad. In an intrepid manner; fearlessly.
†IN-TRI-CĀ-BĪLE, a. Entangling; ensnaring. *Shelton*.
†IN-TRI-CĀ-CY, n. State of being intricate or entangled; perplexity; involuption; complexity.
IN-TRI-CĀTE, a. [*intricatus*, L.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure; difficult.
IN-TRI-CĀTE, v. a. To perplex; to darken. *Camden*. [R.]
IN-TRI-CĀTE-LY, ad. With intricacy or perplexity.
IN-TRI-CĀTE-NĒSS, n. Perplexity; obscurity; intricacy.
†IN-TRI-CĀ-TĪŌN, n. An entanglement; snare. *Cotgrave*.
†IN-TRIGUE', (in-trĕg') n. [*intrigue*, Fr.] A plot or scheme of secret contrivance, to effect some object of an individual, of a party, of government, or of illicit love; a stratagem; an amour; a complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.
IN-TRIGUE', v. n. [*intriguer*, Fr.] [i. INTRIGUED; pp. INTRIGUING, INTRIGUED.] To form plots; to carry on private designs by intrigue, as of illicit love.
†IN-TRIGUE', v. a. (*intrico*, L.) To perplex. *L Addison*.
IN-TRIGU'ER, (in-trĕg'er) n. One who intrigues.
†IN-TRIGU'ER-Y,* (in-trĕg'er-ĕ) n. Arts or practice of intriguing. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]
IN-TRIGU'ING,* (in-trĕg'ing) p. a. Adapted to or practising intrigue.
IN-TRIGU'ING-LY, ad. With intrigue.
IN-TRIN'SIC, a. Inward; internal; real; true; genuine; native; inherent; not extrinsic; not accidental.
†IN-TRIN'SICĀL, a. [*intrinsecus*, L.] Internal; solid; real; genuine; intrinsic. — Written also *intrinsecal*.
†IN-TRIN'SICĀL-LY, ad. Internally; naturally; really.
†IN-TRIN'SICĀL-NĒSS,* n. Quality of being intrinsic. *Ash*.
†IN-TRIN'SICĀTE, a. Perplexed; entangled. *Shak*.
IN-TRO-CĒS-SĪŌN,* (in-tro-sĕsh'un) n. (*Med.*) The depression or sinking of any parts inwards. *Crabb*.

IN-TRO-DŪCE', v. a. [*introduco*, L.] [i. INTRODUCED; pp. INTRODUCING, INTRODUCED.] To lead, bring, conduct, or usher in; to make known; to present; to bring into notice; to produce.
IN-TRO-DŪC'ER, n. One who introduces.
IN-TRO-DŪC'ĪŌN, n. [Fr.; *introducĭo*, L.] The act of introducing; state of being introduced; presentation; — exordium; preface; the preliminary part of a book.
IN-TRO-DŪC'TIVE, a. [*introducĭf*, Fr.] Serving to introduce; introductory.
IN-TRO-DŪCT'OR, n. One who introduces; introducer. *Johnson*.
IN-TRO-DŪC'TŌR-I-LY,* ad. By way of introduction. *Baxter*.
IN-TRO-DŪC'TŌR-Y, a. Serving to introduce; preliminary; prefatory; previous.
IN-TRO-DŪC'TRESS,* n. A female who introduces. *Holds-worth*.
IN-TRO-FĒLEX,* (-flĕxt) a. Bent inward. *Smith*.
IN-TRO-GRES'SĪŌN, n. [*ingressio*, L.] Entrance.
†IN-TRŌ'T', (in-trŏ't) n. [*Sm.*: in-trŏ't, K. *Wb.*] n. [*intrŏtt*, Fr.] A psalm sung, in the Catholic service, while the priest enters within the rails of the altar.
IN-TRO-MĪS'ĪŌN, (-mish'un) n. [*intrmissio*, L.] Act of sending in; admission. — (*Scottish law*) The act of intermeddling with another's effects.
IN-TRO-MĪT', v. a. [*intrimitto*, L.] [i. INTROMITTED; pp. INTROMITTING, INTROMITTED.] To send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter.
IN-TRO-MĪT, v. n. (*Scotch law*) To intermeddle with the effects of another. *Stuart*.
IN-TRO-PRES'SĪŌN,* (-prĕsh'un) n. Internal pressure. *Bat-tin*. [R.]
IN-TRO-RE-CEP'TĪŌN, n. Act of admitting into.
IN-TRŌRSE',* a. (*Bot.*) Turned inwards. *Brande*.
IN-TRO-SPEC'T', v. a. [*introspectus*, L.] To view within; to look into.
IN-TRO-SPEC'TĪŌN, n. A view of the inside. *Hale*.
IN-TRO-SPEC'TIVE,* a. Viewing inwardly. *N. A. Rev.*
†IN-TRO-SŪME', v. a. To suck in. *Evelyn*.
IN-TRO-SUS-CEP'TĪŌN, n. Act of taking in. *Smith*.
†IN-TRO-VĒNI-ENT, a. Entering. *Browne*.
IN-TRO-VĒSĪŌN, n. The act of introverting. *Berkeley*.
IN-TRO-VĒRT', v. a. [i. INTROVERTED; pp. INTROVERTING, INTROVERTED.] To turn inwards. *Copper*.
IN-TRŪDE', v. n. [*intrudo*, L.] [i. INTRUDED; pp. INTRUDING, INTRUDED.] To thrust one's self into a place or business; to enter without invitation or permission; to encroach.
IN-TRŪDE', v. a. To force or thrust in rudely, or without right or welcome; to cast in; to obtrude; to infringe.
IN-TRŪD'ER, n. One who intrudes; interloper.
IN-TRŪD'ING,* p. a. Making intrusion; thrusting in.
IN-TRŪ'SĪŌN, (in-trŪ'zhun) n. [Fr.; *intrusio*, L.] The act of intruding; encroachment; unwelcome entrance or transaction; obstruction.
IN-TRŪ'SĪŌN-ĪST,* (in-trŪ'zhun-Īst) n. One who intrudes or favors intrusion. *Chalmers*.
IN-TRŪ'SIVE, a. Intruding upon; apt to intrude; obtrusive.
IN-TRŪST', v. a. [i. INTRUSTED; pp. INTRUSTING, INTRUSTED.] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of.
IN-TŪ'YĪŌN, (in-tŪ'ish'un) n. The act of the mind by which a truth is immediately perceived, and, as it were, beheld, without any previous process of analysis or ratiocination; act of seeing at once by the mind; intuitive perception.
IN-TŪ'YĪ-TIVE, a. [*intuitivus*, low L.] Seen by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; perceiving at once; seeing, or seen, at once with clearness.
IN-TŪ'YĪ-TIVE-LY, ad. By intuitive perception.
IN-TŪ-MĒSCE',* (in-tŪ-mĕs') v. n. To swell; to become tumid with heat. *Smart*.
IN-TŪ-MĒS-CĒNCE, n. [*intumescere*, L.] A swelling; a tumor; tumid state. *Browne*.
IN-TŪ-MĒS-CĒN-CY, n. Same as *intumescence*.
†IN-TŪ-MŪ-LĀT-ĒD, a. [*intumultus*, L.] Unburied. *Cock-eram*.
†IN-TUR-ĜĒS-CĒNCE, n. [*in* and *turgesco*, L.] Act of swelling; turgid state. *Browne*.
IN-TŪS-SUS-CEP'TĪŌN,* n. (*Med.*) The introduction of one part of the intestinal canal into another; intussusception. *Dunglison*.
†IN-TŪSE, n. [*intusus*, L.] Bruise. *Spenser*.
IN-TWINE', v. a. [i. INTWINED; pp. INTWINING, INTWINED.] To twine together; to twine around; to twist or wreath together.
IN-TWINE-MENT,* n. The act of intertwining. *Todd*.
IN-TWIST', v. a. To twist together; to intertwine. *Smart*.
IN-U-ĒN'DŌ, n. See INUNDŌ.
IN-U-LĀ,* n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants; elecampane; starwort.
IN-U-LINE,* n. (*Chem.*) A peculiar vegetable substance extracted from *inula helenium*, or elecampane. *P. Cye*.

[N-ŪM'BRĀTE, v. a. [*inumbro*, L.] [i. INUMBRATED; pp. INUMBRATING, INUMBRATED.] To shade; to cover with shade. *Bailey*.
 †[N-ŪNC'T'ĒD, a. [*inunctus*, L.] Anointed. *Cockeram*.
 †[N-ŪNC'T'ION, n. Act of anointing. *Burton*.
 †[N-ŪNC'T-U-ŌS'I-TY,* n. Want of oiliness. *Smart*.
 [N-ŪND'ANT, a. Overflowing. *Skenstona*, [R.]
 [N-ŪN'DĀTE, v. a. [*inundo*, L.] [i. INUNDATED; pp. INUN-DATING, INUNDATED.] To overflow with water; to overwhelm; to submerge.
 IN-ŪN-DĀ'T'ION, n. Act of inundating; state of being inundated; overflow; flood; deluge.
 †[N-ŪN-DE-R-STĀND'ING, a. Void of understanding. *Pearson*.
 IN-ŪR-BĀNE'/,* a. Wanting urbanity; uncivil. *Scott*.
 IN-ŪR-BĀNE'/LY,* ad. In an impolite manner. *Dr. Allen*.
 IN-ŪR-BĀN'I-TY, n. Want of urbanity. *Ep. Hall*.
 [N-ŪRE', (in-ŷūr') v. a. [i. INURED; pp. INURING, INURED.] To habituate; to make ready by practice; to accustom.
 [N-ŪRE', (in-ŷūr') v. n. (*Law*) To come into use or power; to have effect. *Todd*.
 [N-ŪRE'MENT, n. Act of inuring; practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. *Wotton*.
 [N-ŪRN', v. a. [i. INURNED; pp. INURNING, INURNED.] To intomb; to bury. *Shak*.
 IN-Ū-SĪ-TĀ'T'ION, n. [*inuisatus*, L.] Disuse; want of use. *Paley*.
 †[N-ŪST'ION, (in-ŷst'jyn) n. [*inustio*, L.] Act of burning or branding. *Bailey*.
 †[N-ŪT'TLE, n. [Fr.; *inutilis*, L.] Useless; unprofitable. *Bacon*.
 IN-ŪT'I-L'ITY, n. Uselessness; unprofitableness. *Hurd*.
 IN-ŪT'TER-Ā-BLE, a. Unutterable. *Milton*.
 IN VĀC'ŪŌ,* [L.] "In a void," or empty space. *Hamilton*.
 [N-VĀDE', v. a. [*invado*, L.] [i. INVADED; pp. INVADING, INVADED.] To enter with a hostile army; to infringe; to encroach upon; to attack; to assail; to assault.
 [N-VĀDER, n. One who invades; an assailant.
 IN-VĀG-I-NĀ'T'ION,* n. Intussusception. *Palmer*.
 †[N-VĀ-LĒS'CFENCE, n. [*invalesco*, L.] Strength; health. *Bailey*.
 IN-VĀL-E-T'Ū/DI-NĀ-RY, a. Wanting health; infirm. [R.]
 IN-VĀL'ID, a. [*invalidus*, L.] Not valid; weak; of no weight; of no legal force.
 IN-VĀ-LID', a. [*invalid*, Fr.] Infirm; weak; sick. *Carpenter*.
 IN-VĀ-LID', (in-vā-lēd') n. A person who is disabled, weak, or infirm;—often applied to a man worn out by warfare.
 IN-VĀ-LID', v. a. [i. INVALIDED; pp. INVALIDING, INVALID-ED.] To affect with disease; to register as an invalid. *Qu. Rev.*
 IN-VĀL'Ū-DĀTE, v. a. [i. INVALIDATED; pp. INVALIDATING, INVALIDATED.] To make invalid; to weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.
 IN-VĀL'Ū-DĀ'T'ION, n. Act of invalidating. *Burke*.
 IN-VĀ-LĪDE', (-lēd') n. [Fr.] *Prior*. See INVALID.
 IN-VĀ-LID'Ū-TY, n. State of being invalid; want of validity or force; weakness; infirmity.
 IN-VĀL'OR-ŪS,* a. Not valorous; cowardly. *D. O'Connell*.
 IN-VĀL'Ū-Ā-BLE, (in-vāl'yū-ā-bl) a. That cannot be valued; above all value; very precious; inestimable.
 IN-VĀL'Ū-Ā-BLY, ad. Inestimably. *Ep. Hall*.
 IN-VĀL'ŪED,* (in-vāl'yūd) a. Inestimable. *Maurice*.
 IN-VĀ-RĪ-A-BIL'Ū-TY,* n. Invariableness. *Digby*.
 IN-VĀ-RĪ-A-BLE, a. Not variable; immutable; unchangeable; unalterable; constant.
 IN-VĀ-RĪ-A-BLE-NESS, n. Immutability; constancy.
 IN-VĀ-RĪ-A-BLY, ad. Unchangeably; immutably.
 IN-VĀ'RĪED, (-rīd) a. Not varying. *Blackwall*.
 [N-VĀ'S'ION, (in-vā'zhyn) n. [Fr.; *invasio*, L.] Act of invading; hostile entrance or encroachment; attack; incursion; irruption; inroad.
 IN-VĀ'SIVE, a. Making invasion; aggressive. *Dryden*.
 †[N-VĒC'ŪTION, n. [*invectio*, L.] Reproachful accusation; invective. *Fulke*.
 [N-VĒC'TIVE, n. (*Investitive*, Fr.) Harsh censure; abuse; reproach; an abusive or angry speech.
 [N-VĒC'TIVE, a. Satirical; abusive; censorious. *Dryden*.
 [N-VĒC'TIVE-LY, ad. Satirically; abusively. *Shak*.
 [N-VĒIGH', (in-vē'ġ) v. n. [*inveho*, L.] [i. INVEIGHED; pp. INVEIGHING, INVEIGHED.] To utter censure or reproach; to rail; to declaim.
 [N-VĒIGH'ER, (in-vē'ġ) n. One who inveighs. *Jackson*.
 [N-VĒIGLE, (in-vē'ġ) v. a. [*invoigare*, It.] [i. INVEIGLED; pp. INVEIGLING, INVEIGLED.] To persuade to something bad; to wheedle; to entice; to seduce.
 [N-VĒIGLE-MĒNT, (in-vē'ġl-mēnt) n. Seduction; enticement.
 [N-VĒIGLER, (in-vē'ġlġer) n. A seducer; deceiver.
 [N-VĒILED', (in-vāld') a. Covered as with a veil. *W. Browne*.
 IN-VĒN-DI-BIL'Ū-TY,* n. Unsalableness. *Browne*.
 IN-VĒND'Ū-BLE,* a. Unsalable. *Ash*.
 IN-VĒN'OM, v. a. See ENVENOM.
 [N-VĒNT', v. a. [*inventor*, Fr.] [i. INVENTED; pp. INVENTING, INVENTED.] To discover; to find out; to ex-

late; to produce something not made before; to form by the imagination; to device; to frame; to forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate; to feign.
 [N-VĒN'T'ER, n. One who invents. See INVENTOR.
 [N-VĒN'T'ĒL, a. Full of invention. *Gifford*.
 [N-VĒN'T'Ē-BLE, a. Discoverable; capable of being invented.
 [N-VĒN'T'ION, (in-vēn'shun) n. [*inventio*, L.] Act of inventing; thing invented; device; contrivance; ingenuity; act or power of producing something new; forgery; fiction.
 †[N-VĒN'T'IOUS,* a. Ingenious; inventive. *B. Jonson*.
 [N-VĒN'T'IVE, a. [*inventiv*, Fr.] Apt to invent; ingenious; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.
 [N-VĒN'T'IVE-NESS,* n. Quality of being inventive. *Channing*.
 [N-VĒN'T'OR, n. [*inventor*, L.] One who invents; a contriver.
 IN-VĒN-TŌ'RĪ-ĀL,* a. Belonging to an inventory. *Maunder*.
 IN-VĒN-TŌ'RĪ-ĀL-LY, ad. In the manner of an inventory. *Shak*.
 IN-VĒN-TŌ-RY, [in'ven-tūr-ē, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. *Wb.*] [in-vēnt'ō-re, *Johnson*, *Kenrick*.] n. [*inventarium*, L.] An account or catalogue of goods or movables.
 IN-VĒN-TŌ-RY, v. a. To register; to place in a catalogue. *Shak*.
 [N-VĒN'T'RESS, n. [*inventrice*, Fr.] A female who invents. *Burnet*.
 IN-VĒN-TSĪ-MĪL'Ū-TUDE,* n. Want of verisimilitude. *Cotteridge*, [R.]
 IN-VĒRS'E', a. [*inversus*, L.] Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct.—*Inverse ratio*, the ratio of the reciprocals of two numbers.—*Inverse proportion*, the proportion in which more requires less, and less requires more.
 IN-VĒRS'E'LY,* ad. In an inverse order. *Maunder*.
 IN-VĒR'S'ION, (in-vēr'shun) n. Act of inverting; state of being inverted; change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and the first last; change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.
 IN-VĒRT', v. a. [*inverto*, L.] [i. INVERTED; pp. INVERTING, INVERTED.] To turn upside down; to place in contrary position or order to that which was before; to place the last first; to subvert; to reverse.
 IN-VĒR'TĒ-BRAL,* a. Destitute of a vertebral column. *P. Cyc.*
 IN-VĒR'TĒ-BRATE,* n. (*Zool*). An animal which is devoid of vertebrae, or of an internal bony skeleton. *Brande*.
 IN-VĒR'TĒ-BRATE,* } a. Destitute of a backbone, or of
 IN-VĒR'TĒ-BRĀTĒD,* } vertebra. *Lyell*.
 IN-VĒR'TĒD,* p. a. Turned upside down; changed by inversion.
 IN-VĒR'TĒD-LY, ad. In contrary or reversed order.
 [N-VĒST', v. a. [*investio*, L.] [i. INVESTED; pp. INVESTING, INVESTED.] To dress; to clothe; to array; to endow; to endue; to clothe figuratively, as with an office or dignity;—to vest; to fix or place in something permanent, as money;—to enclose; to surround so as to intercept entrance, as in a siege.
 †[N-VĒST'IENT, (in-vēst'yent) a. Covering. *Woodward*.
 IN-VĒS'TĪ-GĀ-BLE, a. That may be investigated. *Hooker*.
 [N-VĒS'TĪ-GĀTE, v. a. [*investigo*, L.] [i. INVESTIGATED; pp. INVESTIGATING, INVESTIGATED.] To search out; to inquire into; to examine; to scrutinize.
 [N-VĒS-TĪ-GĀ'T'ION, n. Act of investigating; research; inquiry; scrutiny; examination.
 IN-VĒS'TĪ-GĀ-TIVE, a. Searching; making inquiry. *Pegge*.
 IN-VĒS'TĪ-GĀ-TOR, n. [L.] One who investigates.
 [N-VĒS'TĪ-TŪRE, n. [Fr.] Act or right of clothing with an office; the act of giving legal possession; endowment.
 [N-VĒS'TIVE, a. Encircling; clothing. *Mirror*, [R.]
 [N-VĒS'TMENT, n. Act of investing; thing invested;—dress; clothes; garment; habit; vestment.
 [N-VĒS'TOR,* n. One who invests or makes an investment. *Jacob*.
 IN-VĒS'TURE,* (in-vēst'yūr) n. Investiture. *Burnet*.
 IN-VĒT'ĒR-Ā-CY, n. [*inverteratio*, L.] State of being inveterate; long continuance of any thing bad, as an ill habit, disease, &c.; obstinacy confirmed by time.
 IN-VĒT'ĒR-ĀTE, a. [*inveterus*, L.] Old; long-established; fixed or obstinate by long continuance.
 [N-VĒT'ĒR-ĀTE, v. a. [*invetero*, L.] To fix by long continuance. *Bacon*.
 IN-VĒT'ĒR-ĀTE-LY,* ad. In an inveterate manner. *Warburton*.
 IN-VĒT'ĒR-ĀTE-NESS, n. Long continuance; inveteracy. *Locke*.
 [N-VĒT'ĒR-Ā'T'ION, n. Act of making inveterate. [R.]
 [N-VĒD'Ū-ŌS, (in-vīd'ē-ūs, P. J. Ja. Sm.; in-vīd'yūs, S. E. F. K.; in-vīd'ē-ūs or in-vīd'jē-ūs, W.) a. [*invidiosus*, L.] Envious; malignant; likely to incur ill-will or hatred.
 [N-VĒD'Ū-ŌS-LY, ad. In an invidious manner.
 [N-VĒD'Ū-ŌS-NESS, n. Quality of being invidious.
 IN-VĒĠ'Ū-LANCE,* n. Want of vigilance; carelessness. *Smart*.

Ir' SE DIX' IT, [L.] (He himself said.) A mere assertion. *Major.* [Ch. Ob.]
IR-SIS'SI-MA VÉR'BA, [L.] "The very same words."
IR'SO FÁ' C' ZÓ, [L.] (Law) "By the deed or fact itself;" in the very deed or fact. *Hamilton.*
IR-RÁ'NJ-ÁN, a. Relating to Iran or Persia. *Latham.*
IR-RÁ'S-C'BL'Í-TY, a. Propensity to anger. *Johnson.*
IR-RÁ'S-C'BLE, a. [*irascibilis*, low L.] Partaking of anger; prone to anger, passionate; hasty.
IR-RÁ'S-C'BLE-NĒSS, n. State of being irascible.
IRE, n. [*ira*, L.] Anger; wrath; rage; passionate hatred.
IR-FŪL, a. Angry; raging; furious. *Shak.*
IR-FŪL-LY, ad. With ire; in an angry manner. *Drayton.*
*IR-FŪL-NĒSS, * n.* Anger; violent passion. *Scott.*
IRĒ-NĀREKH, (Ir'ē-nārk) n. [*σιτυνός*, Gr.] An officer of the old Greek empire, employed to preserve public tranquillity. *Todd.*
IRĒ-NĪ-CAL, a. Promoting peace; pacific. *Todd.*
*IR'Í-DĀL, * a.* Same as *irised*. *Smart.*
*IR-Í-DĒS'CENCE, ** [*ir-í-dēs'sens*, K. Wb.; *Ir-í-dēs'sens*, Sm.] n. The color of the rainbow. *Roget.*
*IR-Í-DĒS'CĒNT, * a.* Colored as the rainbow; irised. *Ed. Ency.*
*IR-ID'Í-ŪM, * n.* (*Chem.*) A metal associated with the ore of platinum, and not malleable. *Brande.*
IR'IS, n. [L.] pl. L. *IR'Í-DĒS*; Eng. *IR'IS-ĒS*. The rainbow; any appearance resembling the rainbow; the prismatic circle round the pupil of the eye:—the flower-de-luce.
*IR'IS-ĀT-ED, * a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colors. *Smart.*
IR'ISED, (Í'rist) a. Relating to the iris or rainbow. *Bonny-castle.*
IR'ISH, n. The Irish language; a game of elder times; linen made in Ireland.—pl. The people of Ireland.
IR'ISH, a. Belonging to Ireland; produced or made in Ireland.
IR'ISH-ISM, n. An Irish idiom; hibernicism.
IR'ISH-RY, n. The people of Ireland. *Bryskett.*
*IR'ITIS, * n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the iris of the eye. *Brande.*
IRK, (Írk) v. a. [*yrk*, Icelandic.] To weary; to give pain to.—Scarcely used except impersonally; as, "It irks me."
IRK'SOME, (Írk'sum) a. Wearisome; tedious; tiresome.
IRK'SOME-LY, (Írk'sum-lē) ad. Wearisomely; tediously.
IRK'SOME-NĒSS, (Írk'sum-nēs) n. Tediousness.
IR'ON, (Í'urn) (Í'urn, S. W. P. J. E. Sm. Í'urn, E. Ja. K. Nares.) n. The most common and useful of the metals, extremely hard, yet malleable and fusible:—an instrument made of iron.—pl. Potters; manacles.
IR'ON, (Í'urn) a. Made of iron; resembling iron in color; harsh; stern; indissoluble; hard; impenetrable:—rude and miserable, as opposed to *golden* or *silver* in the sense of happy; as, "the iron age."
IR'ON, (Í'urn) v. a. [*IRONED*; pp. *IRONING, IRONED*.] To smooth with an iron; to shackle with irons.
IR'ON-BŌND, (Í'urn-) a. Encircled with iron. *Drayton.*
*IR'ON-CRŌWŪN, * n.* The crown of the ancient Lombard kings;—used to signify the crown or sceptre of Italy. *Ency.*
IR'ONED, (Í'urnd) a. Armed; dressed in iron; fettered.
IR'ON-FĪNT, (Í'urn-) n. (*Min.*) A substance containing oxide of iron, united with silica. *Hamilton.*
IR'ON-HEĀRT-ED, (Í'urn-hārt-ed) a. Hard-hearted.
IRŌN'IC, a. Ironical. *B. Jonson.*
IRŌN'Í-CAL, a. Relating to or containing irony; expressing one thing and meaning another.
IRŌN'Í-CAL-LY, ad. By the use of irony. *Bacon.*
*IRŌN'Í-CAL-NĒSS, * n.* State of being ironical. *Ash.*
IRŌN-ÍST, (Í'urn-íst) n. One who deals in irony. *Hurd.*
IR'ON-MŌN-ĒR, (Í'urn-mūng-ēr) n. A dealer in iron.
IR'ON-MŌULD, (Í'urn-möld) n. A mark or spot on linen, occasioned by the rust of iron. *Junius.*
IR'ON-SID-ED, (Í'urn-) a. Hardy; rough; strong. *Forby.*
IR'ON-WŪD, (Í'urn-wúd) n. A very hard and heavy wood. *McCulloch.*
IR'ON-WŌRK, (Í'urn-wŭrk) n.; pl. *IR'ON-WŌRKS, (Í'urn-wŭrks)* A place where iron is manufactured; manufacture of iron. *Addison.*
IR'ON-WŌRT, (Í'urn-wŭrt) n. A plant. *Miller.*
IR'ON-Y, (Í'urn-ē) a. Made of iron; partaking of iron.
IRŌN-Y, (Í'urn-ē) n. [*ειρωνεία*.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words, or in which praise is bestowed when censure is intended; a delicate species of sarcasm.
IRŌUS, a. Angry; passionate; ireful. *Chaucer.*
IR-RÁ'DI-ANCE, n. [*irradío*, L.] Emission of rays of light on an object; beam of light emitted.
IR-RÁ'DI-AN-CY, n. Same as *irradiance*. *Brown.*
*IR-RÁ'DI-ANT, * a.* Emitting rays of light. *Boysie.*
IR-RÁ'DI-ĀTE, [ir-rá'dē-āt, W. P. J. Sm. R.; ir-rá'dyāt, S. E. F. K.] v. a. [*irradiā*, L.] [*irradiat*, Fr.] To dart rays upon; to adorn

with light; to brighten; to enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments.
IR-RÁ'DI-ĀTE, v. n. To emit rays; to shine. *Sp. Horne.*
IR-RÁ'DI-ĀTE, a. Adorned with light or brightness. *Mason.*
IR-RÁ-DI-Ā'TIŌN, n. [Fr.] Act of irradiating; illumination.
*IR-RÁ'DI-CĀTE, * v. a.* To fix by the root; to insert firmly. *Clissold.*
IR-RÁ'Ū'TIŌN-ĀL, (Ir-rásh'un-ā) [ir-rásh'un-ā], S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; ir-rá'sh'un-ā, Wb.] a. [*irrationális*, L.] Not rational; void of reason or understanding; absurd; contrary to reason; foolish.
IR-RÁ'Ū'TIŌN-ĀL'Í-TY, (Ir-rásh'un-ā'l'í-tē) n. Quality of being irrational; want of reason.
IR-RÁ'Ū'TIŌN-ĀL-LY, (Ir-rásh'un-ā-l-ē) ad. Without reason.
IR-RÁ'Ū'TIŌN-ĀL-NĒSS, (Ir-rásh'un-ā-l-nēs) n. Irrationality. *Scott.*
IR-RE-CLĀM'Ā-BLE, a. That cannot be reclaimed; incorrigible; hopeless.
IR-RE-CLĀM'Ā-BLY, ad. So as not to be reclaimed.
IR-RE-CŌN-CĪL'Ā-BLE, a. [*irreconciliable*, Fr.] That cannot be reconciled, appeased, or made consistent; unappeasable; inconsistent.
IR-RE-CŌN-CĪL'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, n. Impossibility of being reconciled.
IR-RE-CŌN-CĪL'Ā-BLY, ad. In an irreconcilable manner.
IR-RE-CŌN-CĪLED, v. a. To alienate. *By Taylor.*
IR-RE-CŌN-CĪLED, (Ir-rēk'ŏn-sīd) a. Not reconciled. *Prideaux.*
IR-RE-CŌN-CĪLE-MĒNT, n. Want of reconciliation. *Wake.*
IR-RE-CŌN-CĪL'Ā-TIŌN, n. Want of reconciliation.
IR-RE-CŌRD'Ā-BLE, a. Not to be recorded. *Cockeram.*
IR-RE-CŌV'ÉR-Ā-BLE, (Ir-rē-kŭv'ēr-ā-bl) a. That cannot be recovered, restored, or remedied; not recoverable.
IR-RE-CŌV'ÉR-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, n. State of being irrecoverable.
IR-RE-CŌV'ÉR-Ā-BLY, ad. Beyond recovery.
IR-RE-CŪ'PER-Ā-BLE, a. [Fr.; *irrecuperabilis*, L.] Irrecoverable. *Cotgrave.*
IR-RE-CŪ'PER-Ā-BLY, ad. Irrecoverably. *Bullocker.*
IR-RE-CŪRED, (Ir-rē-kŭrd) a. Not cured. *Rous.*
*IR-RE-DĒEM'Ā-BLE, * a.* That cannot be redeemed. *Cole-ridge.*
*IR-RE-DĒEM'Ā-BLY, * ad.* So as not to be redeemed. *Blair.*
IR-RE-DŪ'CF-BLE, a. Not to be reduced. *Boyle.*
*IR-RE-DŪ'CF-TIVE, * a.* Not reflective. *Whewell.*
IR-RĒF'Ā-GĀ-BL'Í-TY, n. Quality of being irrefragable.
IR-RĒF'Ā-GĀ-BLE, [ir-rēf'ā-gē-bl, S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Rees; ir-rēf'ā-g-ā-bl, P. E.; ir-rēf'ā-g-ā-bl or Ir-rā-f'ā-g-ā-bl, W.] a. [*irrefragabilis*, L.] That cannot be refuted or overthrown; irrefutable; indisputable.
IR-RĒF'Ā-GĀ-BLE-NĒSS, n. Quality of being irrefragable. *Todd.*
IR-RĒF'Ā-GĀ-BLY, ad. With force above confutation.
IR-RE-FŪT'Ā-BLE, or IR-RĒF'Ū-TĀ-BLE, [ir-rē-fūt'ā-bl, S. P. Ja. Sm.; ir-rēf'ŭ-tā-bl, J. F. K.; ir-rē-fūt'ā-bl or ir-rēf'ŭ-tā-bl, W.] a. [*irrefutabilis*, L.] That cannot be refuted; unanswerable; indisputable.
*IR-RE-FŪT'Ā-BLY, * or IR-RĒF'Ū-TĀ-BLY, * ad.* Without refutation. *Walker.*
*IR-RE-ĒN-ĒR-Ā'TIŌN, * n.* Unregenerated state. *N. E. Elders.*
IR-RĒG'Ū-LĀR, a. [*irregularis*, L.] Not regular; deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical; not restrained as to personal conduct; disorderly.
IR-RĒG'Ū-LĀR, n. One not following a settled rule. *Hall.*
*IR-RĒG'Ū-LĀR-ÍST, * n.* An irregular person. *Baxter.*
IR-RĒG'Ū-LĀR'Í-TY, n. Want of regularity; deviation from rule; disorderly; disorderly practice; vice.
IR-RĒG'Ū-LĀR-LY, ad. In an irregular manner.
IR-RĒG'Ū-LĀRE, v. a. To make irregular. *Brown.*
*IR-RĒG'Ū-LOUS, * a.* Licentious; lawless; irregular. *Shak.*
*IR-RĒ-JĒCT'Ā-BLE, * a.* That cannot be rejected. *Boyle.*
IR-RĒL'Ā-TIVE, a. Not relative; single; unconnected.
IR-RĒL'Ā-TIVE-LY, ad. Unconnectedly. *Boyle.*
IR-RĒL'Ē-VĀN-CY, n. State of being irrelevant. *Todd.*
IR-RĒL'Ē-VĀNT, a. Not relevant; not assisting the matter in hand; not being to the purpose; not applicable.
IR-RĒL'Ē-VĀNT-LY, ad. Without being to the purpose.
IR-RĒ-LĒ'Ē-BLE, a. Not admitting relief. *Hargrave.*
IR-RĒ-LĒ'ŌIŌN, (Ir-rē-lid'ŏn) n. Contempt of religion; impiety.
*IR-RĒ-LĒ'ŌIŌN-ÍST, * n.* One who is irreligious. *Et. Rev.*
IR-RĒ-LĒ'ŌIŪS, (Ir-rē-lid'ŏs) a. Contemning religion; impious; contrary to religion; profane.
IR-RĒ-LĒ'ŌIŪS-LY, ad. In an irreligious manner.
IR-RĒ-MĒ'Ā-BLE, a. [*irremediabilis*, L.] Admitting no return. *Dryden.*
IR-RĒ-MĒ'Ā-BLE, [ir-rē-mē'd-ā-bl, S. W. J. Ja. Sm.; ir-rē-mē'd-ā-bl, P.] a. [Fr.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.
IR-RĒ-MĒ'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, n. State of being irremediable

[IR-RE-MÉ/DI-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond remedy or cure.
 IR-RE-MIS/SI-BLE, *a.* [irremissible, Fr.] That cannot be remitted or pardoned.
 IR-RE-MIS/SI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being irremissible.
 IR-RE-MIS/SI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be pardoned. *Sherwood.*
 IR-RE-MIS/SIVE, *a.* Not to be remitted. *Coleridge.*
 IR-RE-MÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Not removable; immovable. *Shak.*
 IR-RE-MÖV'A-BLY, *ad.* Immovably. *Evelyn.*
 IR-RE-MÜ/NER-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be rewarded. *Cockeram.*
 IR-RE-NÖW'NED', (ir-ré-nöund') *n.* Unrenowned. *Spenser.*
 IR-RE-P'A-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being irreparable.
 IR-RE-P'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [irreparabilis, L.] That cannot be repaired or recovered; irreparable.
 IR-RE-P'A-RA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being irreparable. *Ash.*
 IR-RE-P'A-RA-BLY, *ad.* Without recovery or remedy.
 IR-RE-P'EAL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being irreparable. *Smart.*
 IR-RE-P'EAL/A-BLE, *a.* That may not be repealed. *Todd.*
 IR-RE-P'EAL/A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond the power of repeal.
 IR-RE-PÉNT'ANCE, *n.* Impenitence. *Mountague.*
 IR-RE-PÉV'I-A-BLE, *a.* (Law) Not to be redeemed; irreplevisable.
 IR-RE-PÉV'I-SA-BLE, *a.* (Law) Not to be replevied or redeemed. *Bouvier.*
 IR-RE-PÉHÉNS'I-BLE, *a.* [irreprehensibilis, L.] Not reprehensible; blameless; faultless.
 IR-RE-PÉHÉNS'I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being irreprehensible. *Smart.*
 IR-RE-PÉHÉNS'I-BLY, *ad.* Without blame or censure.
 IR-RE-PÉHÉNS'ABLE, *a.* Not representable. *Stillingfleet.*
 IR-RE-PÉSS'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be represented.
 IR-RE-PRÖACH'A-BLE, (ir-ré-pröch'a-bl) *a.* Not reproachable; free from blame; free from reproach.
 IR-RE-PRÖACH'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Blamelessness. *Smart.*
 IR-RE-PRÖACH'A-BLY, *ad.* Without blame or reproach.
 IR-RE-PRÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Not reprobable; irreproachable.
 IR-RE-PRÖV'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being irreprovable. *Ash.*
 IR-RE-PRÖV'A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond reproach. *Weaver.*
 IR-RE-PT'I'TIOUS, (ir-ré-ptish'us) *a.* Creeping. *Elphinston.*
 IR-RE-PT'IA-BLE, *a.* Disreputable. *Bp. Lav.*
 IR-RE-SIST'ANCE, (ir-ré-zist'ans) *n.* Want of resistance; non-resistance; gentleness under sufferings. *Paley.*
 IR-RE-SIST-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being irresistible.
 IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE, (ir-ré-zis'te-bl) *a.* That cannot be resisted; superior to opposition. [Hall]
 IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Power above opposition. *Bp.*
 IR-RE-SIST'I-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be opposed.
 IR-RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* Irresistible; resistless. *Glanville.* [Barbarous.]
 IR-RES'Q-LV-BLE, (ir-réz'q-lv-bl) *a.* [in and resolvable, L.] That cannot be dissolved or resolved into parts; indissoluble. *Bp. Hall.*
 IR-RES'Q-LV-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being irresolvable.
 IR-RES'Q-LÜTE, *a.* Not resolute; wanting resolution; not firm; timid.
 IR-RES'Q-LÜTE-LY, *ad.* Without resolution or firmness.
 IR-RES'Q-LÜTE-NÉSS, *n.* Want of firmness; irresolution.
 IR-RES'Q-LÜT'ION, *n.* Want of resolution or firmness.
 IR-RE-SÖL-V'A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being irresolvable. *Museum.*
 IR-RE-SÖL'VA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be resolved. *Herschel.*
 IR-RE-SÖL'VED-LY, *ad.* Without determination. *Boyle.*
 IR-RE-SPÉC'TIVE, *a.* Not respective; having no regard to circumstances; absolute.
 IR-RE-SPÉC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Without regard to circumstances.
 IR-RES'PI-RA-BLE, *a.* Not respirable. *Turner.*
 IR-RE-SPÖN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of responsibility.
 IR-RE-SPÖN-SI-BLE, *a.* Not responsible; not answerable; wanting responsibility.
 IR-RE-SPÖN'SIVE, *a.* Not responsive. *Ed. Rev.*
 IR-RE-TÉN'I'VE, *a.* Not retentive. *Skelton.*
 IR-RE-TRIÉV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be retrieved or repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.
 IR-RE-TRIÉV'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being irretrievable. *Smart.*
 IR-RE-TRIÉV'A-BLY, *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.
 IR-RE-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* Not returnable.
 IR-RE-VÉR'ÉNCÉ, *n.* [irreverentia, L.; irrövence, Fr.] Want of reverence or veneration.
 IR-RE-VÉR'ÉND, *a.* Irreverent. *Sir C. Cornwallis.*
 IR-RE-VÉR'ÉNT, *a.* Not reverent; not expressing due reverence, veneration, or respect.
 IR-RE-VÉR'ÉNT-LY, *ad.* In an irreverent manner.
 IR-RE-VÉRS'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reversed or changed; unchangeable.
 IR-RE-VÉRS'I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being irreversible.
 IR-RE-VÉRS'I-BLY, *ad.* In an irreversible manner.
 IR-RE-VÖ-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being irrevocable; impossibility of recall.
 IR-RE-VÖ-CA-BLE, *a.* [irrevocabilis, L.] That cannot be revoked or recalled; irrevocable.
 IR-RE-VÖ-CA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being irrevocable.

IR-RÉV'Ö-CA-BLY, *ad.* In an irrevocable manner.
 IR-RÉV'Ö-LV-BLE, *a.* [irrevoluto, L.] That has no revolution. *Milton.* [Smart]
 IR-RHE-TÖR'I-CAL, *a.* Not rhetorical; not persuasive.
 IR-RIG-GÄTE, *v.* [irrigo, L.] [i. IRRIGATED; pp. IRRIGATING, IRRIGATED.] To sprinkle water on; to wet; to moisten; to water.
 IR-RIG-GÄTION, *n.* Act of irrigating; a sprinkling; act of watering lands by drains or channels.
 IR-RIG'VÖ-ÜS, *a.* Watery; watered; dewy; moist. *Milton.*
 IR-RIS'I-BLE, *a.* Not risible; incapable of laughter. *Campbell.*
 IR-RIS'ION, (ir-rizh'un) *n.* [irrisio, L.] The act of laughing at another; a laugh. *Fotherby.*
 IR-RI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being irritable.
 IR-RI-TA-BLE, *a.* [irritabilis, L.] Easily provoked or irritated; irascible; fretful.
 IR-RI-TA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being irritable. *Perry.*
 IR-RI-TÄN-CY, *n.* [irritus, L.] (Scotch law) Act of becoming void. *Crabb.*
 IR-RI-TÄNT, *n.* Something that irritates. *Month. Rev.*
 IR-RI-TÄNT, *a.* [irritans, L.] Irritating. — (Law) [irritus, L.] Rendering void. *Hayward.*
 IR-RI-TÄTE, *v.* a. [irrite, L.] [i. IRRITATED; pp. IRRITATING, IRRITATED.] To excite ire or anger in; to exasperate; to provoke; to tease; to fret; to stimulate; to heighten; to agitate; to excite heat or redness in the skin by friction.
 IR-RI-TÄTE, *v.* a. [irritus, L.] To render null or void. *Bp. Brankhall.*
 IR-RI-TÄTE, *a.* Heightened; excited. *Bacon.*
 IR-RI-TÄTING, *n.* p. a. Tending to irritate; provoking.
 IR-RI-TÄTION, *n.* [irritatio, L.] Act of irritating; exasperation; provocation.
 IR-RI-TÄTIVE, *a.* Tending to irritate. *Smart.*
 IR-RI-TÄTÖ-RY, *a.* Stimulating; irritating. *Hales.*
 IR-RÖ-RÄTION, *n.* A bedewing; a sprinkling. *Chambers.*
 IR-RÜ'BRI-CAL, *a.* Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric. *Ch. Ob.*
 IR-RÜP'TION, (ir-rüp'shun) *n.* [irruptio, L.] A sudden invasion or incursion; forcible entrance; inroad.
 IR-RÜP'TIVE, *a.* Breaking in. *Whitehouse.*
 IS, The third person singular of the verb *To be*. See *Be*.
 IS-A-GÖN'I-CAL, *a.* [isagoygikos, G.] Introductory. *Gregory.*
 IS-A-GÖN'I-CAL, *n.* A figure having equal angles. *Grier.*
 IS-CH-I-ÄD'IK, (is-ké-äd'ik) *a.* [ischadökös, G.] [Anat.] Relating to the hip or the parts near it.
 IS-CH-I-ÄT'IC, *a.* Same as *ischadic*. *Dunglison.*
 IS-CHV-RÉT'IC, (is-ky-rét'ik) *n.* (Med.) Medicine for curing ichury. [urine]
 IS-CHV-RY, (is'ky-ré) *n.* [ischuria, G.] (Med.) A stoppage of urine.
 IS-É-RINE, *n.* (Min.) An oxide of titanium. *Jameson.*
 ISH, [isc, Sax.] A termination added to an adjective to express diminution; as, *bluish*, tending to blue. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective; as, *Swedish*, *Danish*. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as, *fool*, *foolish*.
 I/SI-CLE, (i'sik-kl) *n.* See *ICICLE*.
 I/SIN-GLÄSS, (i'zing-gläs) *a.* A pure form of gelatine or white glutinous substance prepared from parts of the entrails of certain fresh-water fishes: — a name applied to mica.
 IS'LÄM, *n.* The religion of Mahomet; Mahometanism or Mohammedism; also the body of Mahometans or of the faithful; — so termed by the Mahometans themselves. *Brande.*
 IS'LÄM-ISM, *n.* Among Mahometans, orthodox or the true faith; the Mahometan religion; islam. *Ed. Rev.*
 IS'LÄM-IT'IC, *a.* Relating to islamism; Mahometan. *Salisbury.*
 IS'LÄM-IZE, *v.* a. To conform to islamism; to Mahometanize. *Salisbury.*
 ISLÄND, (i'land) *n.* [insula, L.; isola, It.] A tract of land entirely surrounded by water.
 ISLÄND-ED, (i'land-ed) *n.* Insulated; formed as an island. *Shelly.*
 ISLÄND-ER, (i'land-er) *n.* An inhabitant of an island.
 ISLÄND-Y, (i'land-y) *a.* Full of islands. *Cotgrave.* [R.]
 ISLE, (il) *n.* [old Fr.; insula, L.] An island; a small island. — It is sometimes incorrectly written for *isle*.
 ISLET, (i'let) *n.* [islette, old Fr.] A little island. *Watson.*
 IS-NÄR'DI-A, *n.* (Bot.) A genus of aquatic plants. *Farm. Ency.*
 I-SÖ-CHV'MAL, *a.* Having equal temperature in winter. *Whennell.*
 I-SÖ-CHV'M'E-NAL, *a.* Having the same temperature in winter; isochimal. *Francis.*
 I-SÖ-CHV'RÖ-MÄT'IC, *a.* [isos and χρόμα.] Having the same colors. *Brande.*
 I-SÖCH'RO-NAL, *a.* [isos and χρόνος.] Having equal times; performed in equal times. *Bp. Berkeley.*
 I-SÖCH'RO-NISM, *n.* Equality of time, as in the vibration of the pendulum. *Hamilton.*

MÏEN, SÏR; MÖVE, NÖR, SÖN; BÖLL, BÜR, RÜLE. — Ç, Ç, Ğ, soft; Ç, Ç, Ğ, Ğ, hard; Ş as Z; X as ĞZ; — THIS.

I-SÖCH'RO-NÖN,* n. An equal time-keeper, or a sort of clock which is designed to keep perfectly equal time. *Drielsma.*
 I-SÖCH'RO-NOÜS,* a. Performed in equal times; isochronal. *Grier.*
 I-SÖD'Ö-NÖN,* n. [Gr.] (*Arch.*) A species of ancient walling, in which all the courses were of the same height. *Elmes.*
 I-SO-Q-Ë-O-THËR'MAL,* a. Having equal temperature below the surface of the earth. *Smart.*
 I-SÖG'IA-PHY,* n. Imitation of handwriting. *Ency.*
 ||S'Ö-LÄTE,* [Iz'ö-lät, W. J. F. Sm.; Is'ö-lät, E. Wb.; Is'ö-lät, K.] v. a. [i. ISOLATED; pp. ISOLATING, ISOLATED.] To place in a detached situation; to detach; to insulate. [*Lon.*]
 ||S'Ö-LÄT-ED, a. [*isolé*, Fr.] Detached; separate. *Warbur.*
 ||S'Ö-LÄT-ED-IY,* ad. In an isolated manner. *Qu. Rev.*
 I-SÖ-LÄT'ION,* n. The state of being isolated. *Ed. Rev.*
 I-SÖM'E-R-IC,* a. Containing the same elements in the same ratio, yet exhibiting distinct chemical qualities. *Turner.*
 I-SÖM'E-R-ISM,* n. [*isos* and *mêros*]. A compound which contains the same elements in the same ratio, and exhibits distinct chemical qualities. *Brande.*
 I-SO-MËT'R-I-CAL,* a. Having equal dimensions. *Farish.*
 I-SO-MÖR'PHISM,* n. Sameness or equality of form. *Johnston.*
 I-SO-MÖR'PHOUS,* a. Equal or similar as to form; preserving the original form. *Brande.*
 I-SÖM'Ö-MY,* n. Equal law or equal rights. *Smart.*
 I-SO-PËR-I-MËT'R-I-CAL, a. [*isos*, *περι*, and *μέτρον*]. (*Geom.*) Having equal perimeters or circumferences.
 I-SO-PË-RIM'E-TRY,* n. A branch of high geometry which treats of the properties of isoperimetric figures. *Hamilton.*
 I'SO-PËRE,* n. (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, lime, and peroxide of iron. *Brande.*
 I-SÖS'CE-LËS, a. [Gr.; *isocèle*, Fr.] (*Geom.*) Having two legs or sides equal, as a triangle. *Harris.*
 I-SO-STËM'Ö-NOÜS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having stamens equal in number to the petals. *Brande.*
 I-SÖTH'E-R-AL,* a. Having equal temperature in summer. *Whewell.*
 I-SO-THËR'MAL,* a. Having equal heat or temperature. — *Isothermal lines* are imaginary lines which pass through those points, on the surface of the earth, at which the mean annual temperature is the same. *Brande.*
 I-SO-TÖN'IC,* a. Having equal tones. *Smart.*
 I-SO-U-A-BLE, (ish'shu-ä-bl) a. That may be issued; so as to bring to issue or decision. *Blackstone.*
 IS'SU-INE,* (ish'shü-änt) a. (*Hec.*) Issuing or coming up from another, as a charge or hearing. *Brande.*
 IS'SUE, (ish'shü) n. [*issue*, Fr.] Act of passing out; exit; egress or passage out; event; consequence; effect; result; termination; conclusion: — a fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humors; evacuation: — progeny; offspring. — (*Med.*) An artificial ulcer. — (*Law*) Legitimate offspring; profit: — the point or matter depending in suit, on which two parties join and put their cause to trial, and are hence said to *join issue*; — and an issue upon a matter of fact may be general or special; general, when it is left to the jury to determine, guilty or not guilty; special, when a material point, alleged by the defendant in his defence, is to be tried, as in assault and battery, where the defendant pleads that the plaintiff struck first.
 IS'SUE, (ish'shü) v. n. [i. ISSUED; pp. ISSUING, ISSUED.] To come out; to pass out; to break out; to proceed; to be produced; to arise; to flow; to spring; to emanate.
 IS'SUE, v. a. To send out; to send out judicially.
 IS'SUED, (ish'shüd) a. Descended. *Shak.*
 IS'SUE-LESS, (ish'shü-lës) a. Having no issue or offspring.
 IS'SUE-ER,* (ish'shü-er) n. One who issues. *Ed. Rev.*
 IS'SU-ING, (ish'shü-ing) n. Act of passing or going out.
 ISTR'MI-AN,* (ist'me-an) a. Noting certain Grecian games, celebrated at the Isthmus of Corinth. *Mitford.*
 ISTR'MUS, (ist'mus) n. [*isthmus*, L.] pl. ISTHMUSES. A

neck of land joining a peninsula to the main land, or two parts of a continent or of an island together.
 IT, *pron.* (*pos. ITS*) of the neuter gender, used for the thing spoken of before. Sometimes there is no definite antecedent; as, "It rains."
 I-TÄL'IAN, (it-täl'yan) n. A native of Italy; the language of Italy.
 I-TÄL'IAN, (it-täl'yan) a. Relating to Italy.
 I-TÄL'IAN-ÄTE, (it-täl'yan-ät) v. n. To make Italian; to Italianize. *Wilson.*
 I-TÄL'IAN-IZE, v. n. & a. [*Italianiser*, Fr.] To speak Italian; to make Italian. *Cotgrave.*
 I-TÄL'IC,* n.; pl. I-TÄL'ICS. An Italic letter or type. *Bosworth.*
 I-TÄL'IC, (it-täl'ik) a. Relating to Italy; but applied particularly to a type first used by Italian printers, and now usually employed to distinguish words or sentences, or render them emphatic; cursive.
 I-TÄL'IC-SIM,* n. An Italian idiom or phrase. *Jodrell.*
 I-TÄL'IC-IZE, v. n. & a. [i. ITALICIZED; pp. ITALICIZING, ITALICIZED.] To represent in Italic letters.
 ITCH, n. An uneasy sensation of the skin, which is eased by scratching: — a very contagious disease of the skin, consisting of an eruption of minute itching vesicles; the *psora*: — a constant teasing desire.
 ITCH, v. n. [i. ITCHED; pp. ITCHING, ITCHED.] To feel an uneasiness in the skin, which is removed by rubbing; to long; to have continual desire.
 ITCH'ING,* n. The state of the skin when one desires to scratch it; teasing desire. *Good.*
 ITCH'ING,* p. a. Feeling the itch: — teasing; irritating.
 ITCH'Y, a. Infected with the itch; uneasy. *Donne.*
 I'TËM, ad. [L.] Also. — A word used in catalogues, &c., when any article is added to the former.
 I'TËM, n. A new article; a single entry; any thing which might form part of a detail; a hint; an innuendo.
 I'TËM, v. a. To make a memorandum of. *Addison.*
 I'TËR-ABLE, a. That may be repeated. *Sir T. Browne.*
 I'TËR-ANCE,* n. Repetition. *Shak.*
 I'TËR-ANT, a. Repeating. *Bacon.* [R.]
 I'TËR-ÄTE, v. a. [*itero*, L.] [i. ITERATED; pp. ITERATING, ITERATED.] To go over or do a second time; to recite again; to repeat; to utter again.
 I'TËR-ÄTION, n. [*iteratio*, L.] Act of iterating; repetition; recital over again.
 I'TËR-Ä-TIVE, a. Repeating; redoubling. *Cotgrave.*
 I-TIN'ËR-ÄN-CY,* n. The act or habit of travelling. *H. More.*
 I-TIN'ËR-ÄNT,* n. One who travels about; an itinerant preacher. *Ch. Ob.*
 I-TIN'ËR-ÄTE, a. [*itinerant*, Fr.] Travelling; wandering; not settled.
 I-TIN'ËR-ÄRY, n. [*Itinerarium*, L.] A book of travels; a guide for travelling.
 I-TIN'ËR-ÄRY, a. Relating to travel; travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.
 I-TIN'ËR-ÄTE, v. n. [*itineror*, *itineratus*, L.] [i. ITINERATED; pp. ITINERATING, ITINERATED.] To journey; to travel. *Cockeram.*
 ITS,* *neuter pron.* Possessive case from *It*.
 IT-SELF, *pron.* The neuter reciprocal pronoun of *It*.
 ITT'NER-ITE,* n. (*Min.*) A bluish or ash-gray mineral. *P. Cye.*
 I'VIED, (t'vjd) a. Overgrown with ivy. *Warton.*
 I'VO-RY, n. [*ivoire*, Fr.] A hard substance of a fine white color, being the tusk of the elephant, when removed from the animal and properly prepared.
 I'VO-RY, a. Made of, prepared from, or like, ivory.
 I'VO-RY-BLÄCK,* n. A substance produced by burning and grinding ivory; a fine kind of blacking. *Booth.*
 I'VY, (i'vye) n. A parasitical plant of different species.
 I'VY-BËR'RY,* n. The fruit of the ivy. *Booth.*
 I'VY-MÄN'TLED,* (-tld) a. Encircled with ivy. *Gray.*
 IX'Ö-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral found in bituminous coal. *Dana.*
 IZ'ZARD,* n. Another name of the letter Z. *Brockett.*

J.

J, a consonant, and the tenth letter of the alphabet, has been heretofore identified with the vowel i, and mingled with it in all the English dictionaries, as it still is in many of them. It has invariably the same sound as g soft in *giant*; as, *jet, just*.
 JÄB'BER, v. n. [*gabberen*, D.] [i. JABBERED; pp. JABBER-

ING, JABBERED.] To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or idly; to chatter.
 JÄB'BER, n. Idle talk; prate; indistinct talk. *Todd.*
 JÄB'BER-ER, n. One who jabbars.
 JÄB'BER-MËNT, n. Idle talk; prate. *Milton.* [R.]
 JÄB'BER-NÖWL, n. See JOBBERNÖWL.

JĀ-BĪRN, *n. A species of wading bird. *Brande*.
JĀB'-RŪ, *n. (*Orath*). A genus of wading birds. *P. Cyc*.
JĀB'LE, * (jāb'bi) v. n. To bemire; to wet; to jarble or jav-el. *Johnson*. [North of Eng.] See **JARBLE** and **JAVEL**.
JĀC-A-MĀR, *n. A genus of scansorial birds. *Brande*.
JĀC-O-NĒT, *n. A light species of muslin. *W. Ency*.
JĀC'Q-Ū, [*jacques*, L.] Lying at length. *Wotton*.
JĀC'CENTI, n. The same with *hyacinth*. See *HACINTH*.
JĀCK, n. The diminutive of *John*—used as a general term of contempt for a saucy or a paltry fellow, or for one who puts himself forward in some office or employment:—an instrument to pull off boots; an engine to turn a spout; an engine or instrument for raising heavy weights; a wooden wedge:—a young pike:—a coat of mail; a cup made of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers:—a part of a virginal, a harpsichord, or a spinet; a support to saw wood on:—the male of animals, as a *jack-ass*.—(*Naut.*) A flag or colors used in making signals.—(*Provincial, Eng.*) A pint. *Grose*. A half-pint. *Peage*.
JĀCK, *a. Noting those timbers which are shorter than others in the same row or line. *Francis*.
JĀCK'-A-DĀN'DY, n. A little, impertinent fellow. *Todd*.
JĀCK'AL, [jāk'āl, S. J. E. F. Sm.; jāk'āl', W. P. Ja.] n. [*tchakkal*, Ar.] A wild species of dog, of gregarious habits, hunting in packs, found in India and Africa.
JĀCK'-A-LĀN'TERN, *n. Same as *Jack-with-a-lantern*; *ignis fatuus*. *Smart*. See **JACK-WITH-A-LANTERN**.
JĀCK'AL-ĒNT, n. A sort of puppet, formerly thrown at in *Lent*. *Shak*. A boy, in ridicule.
JĀCK'AN-ĀPES, n. A monkey; an ape:—one full of apish tricks; a coxcomb.
JĀCK'ASS, n. The male of the ass.
JĀCK'-AT-ĀLL-TRĀDES, *n. One who is expert at any business. *Cleveland*.
JĀCK'-AT-A-PINCH, *n. A poor hackney parson. *Grose*.
JĀCK'-BĀCK, *n. The largest jack of the brewer. *Urc*.
JĀCK'-BŌOTS, n. pl. Boots which serve as armor to the legs.
JĀCK'-BY-THE-HEDGE, n. A plant; erysimum.
JĀCK'DAW, n. A common English bird of the crow genus.
JĀCK'ET, n. [*jaquette*, Fr.] A short coat; a waistcoat.
JĀCK'ET-ED, a. Wearing a jacket. *Huloet*.
JĀCK-IN-THE-BOX, *n. A toy:—a plant. *Smart*.
JĀCK'-KĒTC'H, *n. A common hangman. *Grose*.
JĀCK'KNIFE, (jāk'knif) n. A pocket whittling knife, which opens and shuts like a penknife.
JĀCK'-O-THE-CLŌCK-HŪSE, n. A figure of a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock. *Shak*.
JĀCK'-PŌD'DYNG, n. A zany; a merry Andrew. *Guardian*.
JĀCK'-SĀUCE, n. An impudent fellow; a saucy Jack. *Shak*.
JĀCK'-SLĀVE, *n. A low servant; a vulgar fellow. *Shak*.
JĀCK'SMITH, n. A smith that makes jacks. *Malone*.
JĀCK'SNIPE, *n. A small species of snipe; the judcock. *Booth*.
JĀCK'-STRĀW, *n. A servile dependent. *Milton*.
JĀCK'-WITH-A-LĀN'TERN, n. An *ignis fatuus*. *Johnson*. Called also *Jack-a-lantern*, and *Will-with-a-wisp*.
JĀC'O-BIN, n. [*Jacobin*, Fr., from a convent near the street of *St. Jacques*, in Paris, (Latin, *Jacobus*).] A friar of the order of *St. Dominic*; a gray or white friar:—a pigeon with a high tuft:—one of a political faction or club, which bore a distinguished part in the first French revolution; so named for their meeting in a monastery of *Jacobin* friars.
JĀC'O-BIN, a. *Jacobinical*. *Burke*.
JĀC'O-BINE, n. See *JACOBIN*. *Ainsworth*.
JĀC'O-BIN'IC, *a. Relating to *Jacobins*; *Jacobinical*. *Qu. Rev*.
JĀC'O-BIN'ICAL, a. Relating to *Jacobinism* or *Jacobins*.
JĀC'O-BIN'ISM, n. The principles of the *Jacobins*. *Burke*.
JĀC'O-BIN'IZE, v. a. To infect with *Jacobinism*. *Burke*.
JĀC'O-BITE, n. One of a sect of heretics who were anciently a branch of the *Eutychians*.—(*English history*) One attached to the cause of *James II.* after his abdication, and to the subsequent Pretenders of the *Stuart* line. *Tatler*.
JĀC'O-BITE, a. Of the principles of the *Jacobites*.
JĀC'O-BIT'ICAL, *a. Relating to the *Jacobites*. *Sir W. Scott*.
JĀC'O-BIT-ISM, n. The principles of the *Jacobites*.
JĀC'OB'S-LĀD'DER, n. A rope-ladder with wooden steps or spokes.—(*Bot.*) The blue or Greek valerian, or *polemonium*; a perennial plant.
JĀC'OB'S-STĀFF, n. A pilgrim's staff; a staff concealing a dagger; a cross staff; a kind of *astrolabe*. *Cleveland*.
JĀC'OBUS, n. [L.] A gold coin, struck in the reign of *James I.*, value 2s.
JĀC'O-NĒT, *n. A coarse muslin. *Smart*. See *JACONET*.
JĀC-QUĀRD', * (jāk-kārd') n. A piece of mechanism applicable to silk and muslin looms, for the purpose of weaving figured goods. *Brande*.
JĀC'TĀN-CY, n. A throwing; a boasting. *Cockeram*.
JĀC-TĀ'TION, *n. Act of throwing; *jaculation*. *Temple*.

JĀC-TĀ'TION, n. [*jacito*, L.] A tossing; motion; vain boasting.—(*Canon law*) A false pretension to marriage.
JĀC'V-LĀTE, v. a. [*jaculo*, L.] To dart. *Cockeram*.
JĀC'V-LĀ'TION, n. [*jaculatio*, L.] The act of *jaculating* or throwing darts, &c.
JĀC'V-LĀ-TŌR, *n. The shooting fish:—one who darts. *Hamilton*.
JĀC'V-LĀ-TŌ-RY, a. Throwing out; darted out; *ejaculatory*.
JĀDE, n. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a hack:—a woman, in contempt; a young woman, in irony.—(*Min.*) The nephrite, a hard silicious mineral, the figure-stone of the Chinese.
JĀDE, v. a. [*i. JADED*; *pp. JADING, JADERED*.] To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary; to overbear; to degrade; to employ in vile offices.
JĀDE, v. n. To lose spirit; to sink. *South*.
JĀD'ĒR-Y, n. *Jadish* tricks. *Beaum. & Fl. R.*
JĀD'ISH, a. *Vicious*; bad; unchaste; incontinent.
JĀG, or **JĀGG**, v. a. [*i. JAGGED*; *pp. JAGGING, JAGGED*.] To cut into indentures, notches, or teeth.
JĀG, n. A protuberance, denticulation, or notch. *Ray*. A small load, as of hay or grain. *Forby*.
JĀG'GED, *p. a. Cut in notches; indented.
JĀG'GED-NESS, n. State of being *gagged*; unevenness.
JĀG'GHER-ŌRY, *n. A species of coarse, dark-colored sugar, obtained from the sap of the cocoa-nut palm. *P. Cyc*.
JĀG'GINE-IR'ON, * (jāg'ing-i-rŏn) n. An instrument used by pastry cooks. *Ash*.
JĀG'GY, a. *Uneven*; denticulated; notched. *Addison*.
JĀG-HĪR-DĀR', * or **JĀG-HĪR-DĀH'**, *n. One who holds a jaghire. *Smart*.
JĀG'HIRE, * (jāg'ġer) n. A portion of land, or a share in the produce of it, assigned, in India, by the government, to an individual. *Malcom*.
JĀG-VĀR', *n. (*Zool.*) The largest and most formidable feline quadruped of America, called the American tiger. *Brande*.
JĀH, *n. [Heb.] One of the names of God. *Psalms*.
JĀIL, n. [*gaiola*, low L.; *geole*, or *gaiolo*, Fr.] A prison; a place where criminals are confined; a gaol.—Written both *jail* and *gaol*. See *GAOL*.
JĀIL'-BĪRD, n. One who has been in a jail.
JĀIL'ER, n. The keeper of a prison or jail; *gaoler*.
JĀIL'-KĒP-ĒR, *n. One who keeps a jail. *Savage*.
JĀKES, n. [Of uncertain etymology.] A privy. *Shak*.
JĀL'AP, [jāl'ap, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; jōl'ap, S. K.] n. [*Jalapium*, low L.] A medicinal purgative root, named from *Kalapa*, or *Jalapa*, in Mexico, whence it originally came.
JĀL'A-PINE, *n. The supposed base of *Jalap*. *Francis*.
JĀM, n. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water:—a sort of frock for children:—a thick bed of stone in a lead mine.
JĀM, v. a. [*i. JAMMED*; *pp. JAMMING, JAMMED*.] To squeeze together; to compress two bodies; to tread down; to squeeze tight.—Written also *jamb*.
JĀM'A-DĀR, *n. A Hindostance officer. *Maunder*.
JĀ-MĀI-CA-PĒP'PER, n. See *ALLSPICE*.
JĀMB, (jām) n. [*jambe*, Fr.] The side of a door, window, fireplace, or other opening in a building.
JĀM-BĒĒ', n. Formerly, a fashionable sort of cane. *Tatler*.
JĀM'BEUX, (zhām'bō) n. pl. [*jambes*, Fr.] Armor for the legs; greaves. *Dryden*.
JĀM'Ē-SŌN-ITE, *n. (*Mia.*) A mineral containing antimony. *Dana*.
JĀNE, n. A coin of Genoa:—a kind of *fustian*.
JĀNE-ŌP-ĀPES, *n. A pert girl; a female counterpart of *Jackanapes*. *Massingier*.
JĀN'GLE, (jāng'l) v. n. [*jangler*, old Fr.] [*i. JANGLED*; *pp. JANGLING, JANGLED*.] To prate; to quarrel; to bicker in words.
JĀN'GLE, v. a. To make to sound discordantly; to jingle.
JĀN'GLE, n. [*janglerie*, old Fr.] Prate; wrangle; babble; discordant sound; jingle.
JĀN'GLER, n. A noisy fellow; a prater; a wrangler.
JĀN'GLING, n. Babble; prate; altercation; quarrel.
JĀN'I-TŌR, n. [L.] A door-keeper; a porter. *Warton*.
JĀN-I-ZĀ'RJ-ĀN, a. Relating to the *Janizaries*. *Burke*.
JĀN'I-ZĀ-RY, or **JĀN'IS-SĀ-RY**, n. [Turk.] A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards, a celebrated militia of the Ottoman empire, abolished in 1836.
JĀN'NOCK, n. Oat bread; bannock. [North of Eng.]
JĀN'SEN-ISM, n. The doctrine concerning grace which was held and taught by *Cornelius Jansen*, bishop of *Ypres*, in Flanders, who died in 1638; opposed to that of the *Jesuits*.
JĀN'SEN-IST, n. One who adheres to *Jansenism*.
JĀNT, *v. n. To wander here and there; to ramble. See *JAUNT*.
JĀN'TH-NA, *n. (*Zool.*) A genus of turbinate testaceous mollusks. *P. Cyc*.
JĀN'T-I-LY, *ad. In a janty manner. *Scott*.

JĀNT'Ī-NESS, *n.* Airiness; flutter; finicalness.
 JĀNT'Y, [jān'te, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; zhān'te, *S.*; jān'te, *F.*] *a.* [*gentil*, *Fr.*] Airy; showy; fluttering; finical.
 JĀN'U-A-RY, *n.* [*Januarius*, *L.*] The first month of the year:—by some derived from *Janus*; by others, from *Janua*, a gate.
 JĀ-PĀN', *n.* A varnish; work figured and varnished, like that done by the natives of Japan.
 JĀ-PĀN', *v. a.* [*i. JAPANNE*; *pp. JAPANING, JAPANNE*.] To varnish and embellish with gold and raised figures; to make black and glossy.
 JĀ-PĀN',* *v. a.* Noting a kind of varnish, or japanned work.
 JĀP-AN-ÈSE',* *a.* Belonging to Japan. *Cook*.
 JĀP-AN-ÈSE',* *n. sing. & pl.* A native of the natives of Japan. *Murray*.
 JĀ-PĀN'NER, *n.* One who practises japanning.
 JĀ-PĀN'NING,* *n.* The art of varnishing and drawing figures on wood, leather, metal, paper, &c. *Hamilton*.
 JĀPE, *v. n.* [*gēpa*, *Ice*.] To jest. *Chaucer*.
 JĀPE, *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon; to sport with. *Chaucer*.
 JĀPE, *n.* A jest; a trick. *Chaucer*.
 JĀP'ER, *n.* A jester; a buffoon. *Chaucer*.
 JĀ-PHĒT'IC,* *a.* Relating to Japhet, the son of Noah. *Bosworth*.
 JĀR, *v. n.* [*i. JARRED*; *pp. JARRING, JARRED*.] To strike together with a kind of short rattle or imperfect vibration; to clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to quarrel; to wrangle; to dispute.
 JĀR, *v. a.* To make to jar or sound untunably; to shake.
 JĀR, *n.* A rattling vibration of sound; harsh sound; discord; disagreement; quarrel; clash of interests or opinions:—a shake:—a large earthen or glass vessel or bottle.—A door is *a-jar* when left unfastened or partly opened.
 JĀR'BLE, *v. a.* To bemire; to wet; to jarry. *Bracton*.
 [North of Eng.]
 JĀRDES, [jārdz, *Ja.*; zhārdz, *Sm.*; jārdz or zhārdz, *K.*] *n. pl.* [*Fr.*] Hard, callous tumors on the legs of a horse, below the bend of the ham.
 JĀR'GLE, *v. n.* To emit a harsh sound. *Bp. Hall*.
 JĀR'GOG-LE,* [jār'gōg-ŋ] *v. a.* To jumble; to confuse. *Locke*.
 JĀR'GON, *n.* [*jargon*, *Fr.*] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.—(*Min.*) A variety of zircon.
 JĀR-GO-NĒLLE', (nē'l') *n.* [*Fr.*] A species of early pear.
 JĀR'GÖÖN,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of zircon. *Brande*. See *JARGON*.
 JĀR'NŪT,* *n.* A tuberous root; the pignut or earthnut. *Booth*.
 JĀR'RING, *n.* Quarrel; dispute; a clashing; a shaking. *Burnet*.
 JĀ'SEY,* [jā'ze] *n.* A worsted wig. *Smart*.
 JĀS'HĀWK, *n.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth*.
 JĀS'MINE, or JĀS'MINE, [jās'min, *W. Sm.*; jās'mjn, *P. Ja.*; jēs'mjn, *S. K.*] *n.* [*jasmine*, *Fr.*] A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower:—a plant of several species, as the *Arabian jasmine*, the *Persian jasmine*, the *yellow jasmine*, &c.—Often called *jessamine*.
 JĀS'P, *n.* [*jaspis*, *L.*] *Jasper*, *Spenser*.
 JĀS'PA-CHĀZE,* *n.* Agate jasper. *Smart*.
 JĀS'PER, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious mineral of various colors, sometimes spotted, banded, or variegated; used in jewelry.
 JĀS'PER-IT-ED,* *a.* Mixed with jasper. *Smart*.
 JĀS'PER-Y,* *a.* Relating to or containing jasper. *Shepherd*.
 JĀS'SA,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of amphipodous crustaceans. *P. Cyc*.
 JĀUM, *n.* See *JAMB*.
 JĀUNCE, (jāns) *v. n.* [*jancer*, *Fr.*] To jaunt. *Shak*.
 JĀUN'DICE, (jān'dis) *n.* [*jaunisse*, *Fr.*] A disease accompanied by a suffusion of bile, giving the eyes and skin a yellow hue, and making things appear yellow to the patient.
 JĀUN'DICEP, (jān'dist) *a.* Infected with the jaundice:—prejudiced. *Pope*.
 JĀUNT, (jānt) *v. n.* [*jancer*, *Fr.*] [*i. JAUNTED*; *pp. JAUNTING, JAUNTED*.] To ramble; to wander here and there; to bustle about.
 JĀUNT, (jānt) *n.* Ramble; flight; excursion.—[*jante*, *Fr.*] A felly of a wheel.
 JĀUNT'Ī-NESS, *n.* See *JANTINESS*.
 JĀUNT'Y, *a.* Showy; fluttering. See *JANTY*.
 JĀV'EL, *v. a.* To bemire; to soil.—Used in Scotland.
 JĀV'EL, *n.* A wandering or dirty fellow. *Spenser*.
 JĀV'ELIN, (jāv'lin) *n.* [*javeline*, *Fr.*] A spear or half-pike, nearly six feet long, anciently used by foot or horse.
 JĀW, *n.* The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are set; the mouth; talk talk; gross abuse.
 JĀW, *v. a. & n.* [*i. JAWED*; *pp. JAWING, JAWED*.] To abuse grossly; to scold.
 JĀW'BONE,* *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed. *Pope*.
 JĀWED, (jāwd) *a.* Having jaws.

JĀW'FĀLL, *n.* Depression of the jaw:—figuratively, depression of mind or spirits. *Dr. M. Griffith*.
 JĀWN, *v. n.* To open; to chaun; to yawn. *Marston*.
 JĀW'TOOTH,* *n.* One of the grinders. *Perry*.
 JĀW-Y, *a.* Relating to the jaws. *Gayton*.
 JĀY, (jā) *n.* A chattering bird, having handsome plumage.
 JĀ'ZEL, *n.* A precious stone of an azure or blue color.
 JĀL'OUS, (jēl'us) *a.* [*jaloux*, *Fr.*] Suspicious of a rival, particularly in love; suspiciously fearful; ready to suspect; emulous; full of competition; zealously cautious; suspiciously vigilant, careful, or fearful.
 JĀL'OUS-HOOD,* (jēl'us-hūd) *n.* Jealousy. *Shak*.
 JĀL'OUS-LY, (jēl'us-ŋ) *ad.* Suspiciously; emulously.
 JĀL'OUS-NESS, (jēl'us-nēs) *n.* State of being jealous; suspicion.
 JĀL'OUS-Y, (jēl'us-ŋ) *n.* Quality of being jealous; suspicion in love; suspicious fear; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.
 JĀN,* *n.* A twilled cotton cloth. *W. Ency*. See *JANE*.
 JĀN, *v. n.* [*i. JĒRED*; *pp. JĒERING, JĒERED*.] To scoff; to flout; to mock.
 JĒR, *n.* To treat with scoffs; to mock. *Howell*.
 JĒR, *n.* Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.—(*Naut.*) A rope for swaying the yards.
 JĒR'ER, *n.* A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.
 JĒR'ING, *n.* Mockery. *Bp. Taylor*.
 JĒR'ING-LY, *ad.* Scornfully; with contempt or scorn.
 JĒRS,* *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Strong tackles for raising the lower yards. *Brande*.
 JĒR'FER-SŌN-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of the pyroxene. *Dana*.
 JĒ'GET, *n.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsworth*.
 JĒ-HŌ'VAH, *n.* The Hebrew proper name of God. *Ezod*. vi.
 JĒ-JŪNE', [jē-jūn', *S. W. J. F.*; jē-jūn', *P. E.*; jē-jūn, *Ja.*; jēd'jun, *Sm.*; zha-zhūn', *K.*] *a.* [*jejunus*, *L.*] Wanting; empty; vacant; hungry; dry; bare; barren; unaffacting.
 JĒ-JŪNE'/LY,* *ad.* In a jejune manner. *Bp. Taylor*.
 JĒ-JŪNE'NESS, *n.* Penury; dryness; barrenness.
 JĒ-JŪN'ITY, *n.* Barrenness or dryness of style. *Bentley*.
 JĒ'L'IED, (jē'l'id) *a.* Glutinous; reduced to jelly.
 JĒ'L'LY, *n.* [*gelatinum*, *L.*] Any thing brought to a glutinous state; a gelatinous substance; a sweatmeat in a state of jelly:—a coarse sand:—written also *gelly*.
 JĒ'L-Y-ĪG, *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.
 JĒM'MI-NESS, *n.* Spruceness; neatness; [Colloquial].
 JĒM'MY, *a.* Spruce; neat; well dressed. *Whiter*. [Colloquial].
 JĒ'NITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, called also *genite*. *Cleaveland*.
 JĒ'NET, *n.* A Spanish horse. *Prior*. See *GENET*.
 JĒ'NET-ING, *n.* [corrupted from *Juneating*, an apple ripe in June.] A species of early apple. *Mortimer*.
 JĒ'NI-ZĒR-ER-FĒ-FĒ'DI,* *n.* (*Turkey*) An officer whose duties are similar to those of a provost-marshal in European armies. *Jameson*.
 JĒ'NY,* *n.* A machine for spinning; a spinning-jenny. *Arkwright*.
 JĒ'NY-ASS,* *n.* The female ass. *Booth*.
 JĒ'PAL,* (jē'pāl) *n.* (*Law*) A term by which an oversight in pleading is acknowledged. *Blackstone*.
 JĒ'PARD, (jē'pārd) *v. a.* [*i. JEOPARDED*; *pp. JEOPARDING, JEOPARDED*.] To hazard; to put in danger. *North*.
 JĒ'PARD-ER, (jē'pārd-er) *n.* One who puts to hazard. [*R.*] *JEO'PARD-IZE*,* *v. a.* To put in jeopardy; to jeopard. *Richardson*. *Examiner*.—A word sometimes used in England, and oftener in the United States.
 JĒ'PARD-OBS, *a.* Hazardous; dangerous. *Bale*. [*R.*] *JEO'PARD-OBS-LY*, *ad.* In danger; dangerously. *Hulot*.
 JĒ'PARD-Y, (jē'pārd-ŋ) *n.* Hazard; danger; peril. *Spenser*.
 JĒR'BO-A,* *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal resembling the dormouse. *Crabb*.
 JĒR-ĒED',* or JĒR-ĒD',* *n.* (*Oriental*) A light javelin. *W. Scott*.
 JĒR'FAL-CON,* (jēr'fāl-kūn) *n.* *Booth*. See *GERFALCON*.
 JĒR, *v. a.* [*i. JĒRRED*; *pp. JĒRJKING, JĒRJKED*.] To strike with a quick, smart blow; to lash; to throw, as a stone, by hitting the arm against the side:—to cut into long thin pieces and dry, as beef.
 JĒR, *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. *Dryden*.
 JĒRK, *n.* A smart, quick lash; a sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts; a throw; a cast.
 JĒR'KED,* (jērkt) *p. a.* Struck.—*Jerked beef*, beef cut into thin slices and dried. *Kendall*.
 JĒR'KER, *n.* One who jerks; a whipper. *Colgrave*.
 JĒR'KIN, *n.* A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. *Shak*.
 A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth*.
 JĒR'SEY, (jēr'ze) *n.* Fine yarn of wool. *Evans*.
 JĒ-RŪ'SA-LĒM ĀR'TI-CHŌKE, *n.* A plant and its root; a species of sunflower.
 JĒR'VINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable base, derived from the roots of the hellebore. *Phil. Mag*.
 JĒSS, *n.* [*gect*, old *Fr.*; *getto*, *It.*] *pt.* *JESSES*. A short strap

of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which it is held on the fist; a ribbon.

JES'SA-MINE, *n.* A fragrant flower. *Spenser.* See JASMINE.
 JES'SE, *n.* A large branched candlestick in churches, so called from its resembling the genealogical tree of *Jesse*, — of which a picture used to be hung up in churches.
 JESS'ED, *a. (Her.)* Having jesses on.
 JEST, *v. n.* [*jesticulus*, L.] [*l. JESTED*; *pp.* JESTING, JESTED.] To divert or make merry by words or actions; to sport; to joke; to make game.
 JEST, *n.* Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; any joke; the object of jests; a laughing-stock.
 JEST'ER, *n.* One given to jesting or sport; a buffoon.
 JEST'FUL, *a.* Full of jest; jesting. *C. B. Brown.* [R.]
 JEST'ING, *n.* Utterance of jests; joking.
 JEST'ING, *p. a.* Using jest; sporting; making merry.
 JEST'ING-LY, *ad.* In jest; with merriment. *Herbert.*
 JEST'ING-STÖCK, *n.* A laughing stock. *Googe.*
 JES'U-IT, (*jéz'u-it*) *n.* [*Jésuite*, Fr.] One of a religious and learned order, called the *Society of Jesus*, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534. — To the Jesuits, besides the qualities of great learning, policy, and address, have been attributed those of craft and deceit: — hence the meaning usually given to *jesuitism* and *jesuitical*.
 JES'U-IT-ED, *a.* Conformed to the principles of the Jesuits.
 JES'U-IT-ESS, *n.* A woman of Jesuitical principles. *Bp. Hall.*
 JES'U-IT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to a Jesuit: — crafty; art-
 JES'U-IT'IC-AL, } ful; deceitful; equivocating.
 JES'U-IT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a Jesuitical manner.
 JES'U-IT-ISM, *n.* The principles and practice of the Jesuits.
 JES'U-ITS-BÄRK, *n.* Peruvian bark; cinchona. *Hamilton.*
 JET, *n.* A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep-black color; pitch coal, a bituminous carbon: — a channel or tube for introducing melted metal into a mould: — a spout or shoot of water. — [A yard. *Tusser.* — Drift; scope; gist. *Wyndham.*]
 JET, *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.] [*l. JETTED*; *pp.* JETTING, JETTED.] To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out; to strut; to throw the body out in walking; to jolt.
 JET-D'EAU, * (*zhä-dö'*) *n.* [Fr.] pl. *JETS-D'EAU* (*zhä-dö')* An ornamental water-spout; a fountain which throws up water to some height. *Brande.*
 JET'SAM, *n.* [*jetter*, Fr.] [*Law*] The act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a ship; the goods so thrown after they have floated ashore.
 JET'SON, or JET'T-SON, *n.* Same as *jetsam*.
 JET'TEE, *n.* [*jetée*, Fr.] A projection in building. *Florida.* A kind of pier. See *JETTY*.
 JET'TER, *n.* A spruce fellow; one who struts. *Cotgrave.*
 JET'TY-NESS, *n.* Quality of being jetty; blackness. *Pennant.*
 JET'TON, * *n.* A piece of brass or other metal with a stamp, used in playing cards; a counter. *Gent. Mag.*
 JET'TY, *a.* Made of jet; black as jet. *Brown.*
 JET'TY, *v. n.* To jut; to jutty. *Florida.*
 JET'TY, * *n.* A mole projecting into the sea; a pier; a mole. *Smart.* — Called also *jettee*, and *jutty*.
 JET'U-RIS, * *n. (Bot.)* A disease in plants causing them to turn yellow. *Brande.* [*Macdonnell.*]
 JEU DE MOTS, * (*zhü'de-mö')* [Fr.] A play upon words.
 JEU D'ESPRIT, * (*zhü'de-spré')* A play of wit: — a witicism. *Macdonnell.*
 JEW, (*jü*) *n.* [from *Judah*.] A Hebrew; an Israelite.
 JEW'EL, (*jü'el*) *n.* [*jewelen*, D.] Any ornament of dress of precious stone, metal, or other valuable material; a precious stone; a gem: — a name of fondness.
 JEW'EL, *v. a.* [*i.* JEWELLED; *pp.* JEWELLING, JEWELLED.] To dress or adorn with jewels. *B. Jonson.*
 JEW'EL-HÖUSE, or JEW'EL-ÖFFICE, *n.* The place where the English royal ornaments are repositied. *Shak.*
 JEW'EL-LER, *n.* A dealer in, or a maker of, jewels.
 JEW'EL-LER-Y, * *n.* Jewels collectively; jewelry. *Ure.* — *Jewellery* is the more regularly formed word; but *jewelry* is perhaps the more common.
 JEW'EL-LIKE, *a.* Brilliant as a jewel. *Shak.*
 JEW'EL-LING, * *n.* The art or employment of a jeweller. *P. Cyc.*
 JEW'EL-RY, * (*jü'el-ré*) *n.* Jewels collectively; the manufacture, and trade in, jewels. *Smart.* See *JEWELLERY*.
 JEW'ESS, (*jü'es*) *n.* A female Jew.
 JEW'ISH, (*jü'ish*) *a.* Denoting a Jew; relating to the Jews.
 JEW'ISH-LY, (*jü'ish-le*) *ad.* In a Jewish manner. *Donne.*
 JEW'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality or religion of Jews.
 JEW'RY, *n.* Judea; a district inhabited by Jews; whence probably the street so called in London. *Chaucer.*
 JEW'S-EAR, *n.* A fungus, tough and thin, and, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup.
 JEW'S-HÄRP, *n.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the vibratory motion of a thin metal tongue fixed to its circular base.
 JEW'S-MÄL'LÖW, (*jü-z-mäl'löw*) *n.* A plant. *Müller.*
 JEW'S-STÖNE, or JEW'-STÖNE, *n.* The fossil spine of a large egg-shaped echinus. *Brande.*

JEW'S-TRÜMP, *n.* Same as *Jews-harp*. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 JEZ'Û-BËL, *n.* The wife of Anah: — a forward, impatient, rapacious, or vile woman. *Spectator.*
 JIB, *n.* The projecting beam or arm of a crane. — (*Naut.*) A large triangular sail between the fore-topmast head and the boom (thence called *jib-boom*) which projects beyond the bowsprit.
 JIB, *v. a.* [*i.* JIBBED; *pp.* JIBBING, JIBBED.] To shift a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.
 JIB-BÖÖM, * *n. (Naut.)* A spar run out from the bowsprit, being a continuation of it, on which the jib is set. *Hamilton.*
 JIB-DÖÖR, * (*jib'dör*) *n. (Arch.)* A door made flush with the wall on both sides, without dressings or mouldings, and having no appearance of a door. *Francis.*
 JIRE, *v. a.* See *GIBE*.
 JICK'A-JÖG, *n.* A shake; a push. *B. Jonson.* [A cant word.]
 JIF'FY, *n.* An instant; a moment. [Colloquial.]
 JIG, *n.* [*giga*, It.] A light, quick tune played on a fiddle; a light, careless dance; a ballad; a song.
 JIG, *v. n.* [*i.* JIGGED; *pp.* JIGGING, JIGGED.] To dance carelessly; to dance. *Milton.*
 JIG'GER, *n.* One who jigs. — (*Naut.*) A machine to stay or keep steady the cable in heaving it on board a ship.
 JIG'GISH, *a.* Disposed or suitable to a jig. *Hamilton.*
 JIG'GLE, * *v. n.* To practise affected or awkward motions; to wriggle. *Mrs. Farrer.*
 JIG'GUM-BÖB, *n.* A trinket; a knickknack. *Hudibras.* [Low.]
 JIG'JÖG, * *n.* A jolting motion; a jog; a push. *Smart.*
 JIG'-MÄK-ER, *n.* A player or writer of jigs. *Shak.*
 JIG'-PIN, * *n.* A pin used by miners to hold the turnbeams and prevent them from turning. *Smart.*
 JILL, *n.* A woman, in contempt; written also *gill*.
 JIL'LET, * *n. (Scotland)* A giddy girl; gill-firt. *Jamieson.*
 JIL'-FLIRT, *n.* A giddy, light, or wanton girl or woman; a flirt. *Guardian.*
 JILT, *n.* A woman who deceives and disappoints in love; a coquette; a name of contempt for a woman.
 JILT, *v. a.* [*i.* JILTED; *pp.* JILTING, JILTED.] To trick or deceive in love affairs; to coquet.
 JILT, *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceptions.
 JIM, * or JIM'MY, * *n.* A Neat. Same as *jenny* and *jimp*. *Brockett.* [North of England.]
 JIM'MER, *n.* A jointed hinge. *Bailey.*
 JIMP, *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape. *Brockett.* [North of England.] See *GRIM*.
 JIN'GLE, (*jing'gl*) *v. n.* [*i.* JINGLED; *pp.* JINGLING, JINGLED.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle. *Shak.* Written also *gingle*.
 JIN'GLE, *v. a.* To shake so as to make a shrill noise. *Pope.*
 JIN'GLE, *n.* A clink; a sharp, rattling sound; a rattle.
 JING'LING, * *n.* A shrill or sharp sound. *Blair.*
 JING'LING, * *a.* Making a jingle; clinking.
 JINK'ERS, * *p. a.* "By jinkers," a sort of vulgar oath, a variation of *zingo*. *Brockett.*
 JIN'PÖ, *n.* [*juppe*, old Fr.] A waistcoat; a jacket; a kind of stays worn by ladies, called also a *jump*.
 JÖB, *n.* A petty work or labor; a piece of chance work; a piece of labor undertaken at a stated price, an undertaking set on foot for the purpose of some private, unfair, or unreasonable emolument or benefit.
 JÖB, *v. a.* [*i.* JÖBBED; *pp.* JÖBBING, JÖBBED.] To strike, hit, or chop at; to strike. *Tusser.*
 JÖB, *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope.* To work at jobs; to hire or let horses, &c.
 JÖB,* or JÖBE,* *v. a.* To chide; to reprimand. — A cant word used in the English universities. *Scott, Ash, &c.*
 JÖ-BÄ'TION, * *n.* A long, vexatious scolding. *Smart.* [Low.]
 JÖ'B'ER, *n.* One who jobs; a dealer in the funds; one who buys of importers and manufacturers, and sells to retailers.
 JÖ'B'ER-NÖWL, *n.* Loggerhead; blockhead. *Marston.*
 JÖB'ING, * *n.* The executing of jobs. *Spectator.*
 JÖB'S-TEARS, (*jöb-z-terz'*) *n.* An herb.
 JÖCK'EY, (*jök'e*) *n.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *Jackey*.] One who rides horses in the race; one who deals in horses; a cheat; a trickish fellow.
 JÖCK'EY, (*jök'e*) *v. a.* [*i.* JÖCKEYED; *pp.* JÖCKEYING, JÖCKEYED.] To play the jockey; to cheat; to trick.
 JÖCK'EY-ISM, * *n.* The character and practice of a jockey. *Borroso.*
 JÖCK'EY-SHIP, * *n.* The character or quality of a jockey. *Copper.*
 JÖ-CÖSE', *a.* [*jocosus*, L.] Merry; waggish; given to jests or jokes; jocular; facetious.
 JÖ-CÖSE'LY, *ad.* Waggishly; in jest; in game.
 JÖ-CÖSE'NESS, *n.* Waggy; merriment; mirth.
 JÖ-CÖ-SE'RI-ÖDS, *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness.
 JÖ-CÖS'I-TY, *n.* Waggy; jocoseness. *Brown.*
 JÖC'U-LAR, *a.* [*jocularis*, L.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish; facetious.
 JÖC'U-LÄR'I-TY, *n.* Merriment; disposition to jest.

JÖC'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a jocose or jocular manner.
JÖC'U-LÄ-TÖR, *n.* [*Joculator*, L.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel; a kind of strolling player. *Strutt*. [E.]
JÖC'U-LÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Droll; merrily spoken. *Cockeram*.
JÖC'UND, *a.* [*jocundus*, L.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.
JÖ-CUND'T-Y, *n.* Gayety; mirth. *Holcut*.
JÖC'UND-LY, *ad.* Merrily; gayly. *South*.
JÖC'UND-NESS, *n.* State of being jocund. *Sherwood*.
JÖG, *v. a.* [*i. JOGGED*; *pp. JOGGING, JOGGED*.] To push or shake, as with the hand or elbow; to push; to give notice by a push.
JÖG, *v. n.* To move by small shocks, as in a slow trot; to travel idly and heavily.
JÖG, *n.* A push; a slight shake; a hint given by a push; a rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion; an unevenness; an indentation or projection; a jag.
JÖG'GEB, *n.* One who jogs or moves heavily and dully.
JÖG'GING, *n.* Act of shaking, or making jogs.
JÖG'GLE, (*jög'gl*) *v. a.* [*i. JOGGLED*; *pp. JOGGING, JOGGLED*.] To push or shake; to disturb by pushing; to jog; to jostle; to jostle; — to form a joint in masonry.
JÖG'GLE, *v. n.* To push or shake; to totter. *Beaman & Fl.*
JÖG'GLE*, *n.* A push; a jog; — a joint in masonry; a separate piece of hard stone introduced into a joint. *Francis*.
JÖ-HÄN'NĒS*, *n.* [L.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of about 8 dollars; often contracted into *joë*. *Kelley*.
JÖ-HÄN'NĒTE*, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphate of the protoxide of uranium. *Dana*.
JÖHN, (*jön*) *n.* A proper name, often used as a common name, in contempt; as, a country *John*. See *JACK*. *Todd*.
JÖHN-A-NÖKES, (*jön-ä*) *n.* A fictitious name made use of in law proceedings. It is, as well as that of *John-a-Stiles*, usually attending it, a subject of humorous distinction by several writers. *Spectator*.
JÖHN'-ÄP-PLĒ, (*jön'äp-pl*) *n.* A kind of apple, that keeps well.
JÖHN-A-STĪLES, (*jön'ä-stilz'*) *n.* See *JOHN-A-NÖKES*.
JÖHN-DÖ'RY, *n.* A kind of fish. See *DORÉE*.
JÖHN'ITE*, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of turquoise. *Fischer*.
JÖHN'NY-CÄKE*, (*jön'e-häk*) *n.* A cake made of Indian meal, baked before the fire. *Boucher*.
JÖHN-SÖ'NI-ÄN-ISM*, *n.* A peculiarity of Johnson. *Ed. Rev.*
JÖHN'S'-WÖRT*, (*jönz'würt*) or *ST. JÖHN'S'-WÖRT** *n.* A plant of several varieties. *Farm. Ency.*
JÖIN, *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr.] [*i. JOINED*; *pp. JOINING, JOINED*.] To place in connection with; to add to; to couple; to combine; to unite; to collide; to encounter; to associate; to unite in one act, league, or concord.
JÖIN, *v. n.* To adhere; to be contiguous; to close; to clash; to unite in any league; to become confederate; to league.
JÖIN'DER, *n.* Conjunction. *Shak.* — (*Law*) Act of joining; the putting of two or more causes of action into the same declaration.
JÖIN'ER, *n.* One who joins; one who makes the wood-work for finishing houses, especially the interior.
JÖIN'E-RY, *n.* The art or work of a joiner, as doors, sashes, shutters, &c.
JÖIN'-HÄND*, *n.* A mode of writing with the letters
JÖIN'ING-HÄND*, (*n.*) joined. *Addison*.
JÖIN'ING, *n.* Hinge; joint; juncture.
JÖINT, *n.* [*joint*, Fr.] The joining of two or more things; the articulation of limbs; juncture of movable bones in animal bodies; hinge; a knot of a plant; the junction of two pieces in one line; a limb or part of an animal cut off by the butcher. — *Out of joint*, being out of the socket; going wrong; disordered.
JÖINT*, *v. n.* To coalesce as joints. *Temple*.
JÖINT, *a.* Shared by two or more; combined; united; acting together: — used in composition; as, *joint-heirs*, *joint-owners*.
JÖINT, *v. a.* [*i. JOINED*; *pp. JOINING, JOINED*.] To form with joints or articulations; to form many parts into one; to join; to divide a joint; to cut into joints.
JÖINT'ED, *a.* Having joints, knots, or commissures.
JÖINT'ED-LY*, *ad.* In a jointed manner. *Smith*.
JÖINT'ER, *n.* A sort of long plane used by joiners.
JÖINT'ER-HEIR*, (*är*) *n.* One who is heir with another. *Johnson*.
JÖINT'ING*, *n.* The forming of joints. *Allen*.
JÖINT'LY, *ad.* Together; in conjunction or union.
JÖINT'RESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.
JÖINT'-STÖCK*, *n.* Stock held in company. *Marshall*.
JÖINT'-STÖÖL, *n.* A stool made by a nice joining of parts.
JÖINT-TĒN'AN-CY*, *n.* (*Law*) A tenure by unity of title; a mode of jointly possessing land or goods under certain regulations. *Blackstone*.
JÖINT-TĒN'ANT*, *n.* (*Law*) One who holds any thing in joint-tenancy. *Blackstone*.
JÖINT'URE, (*jöint'yur*) *n.* [*jointure*, Fr.] An estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.
JÖINT'URE, (*jöint'yur*) *v. a.* [*i. JOINTURED*; *pp. JOINTURING, JOINTURED*.] To endow with a jointure. *Cooley*.

JÖIST, *n.* [*joindre*, Fr.] The timber of a floor to which the boards, or the boards and laths for ceiling, are nailed.
JÖIST, *v. a.* To fit in the joists or beams of a floor.
JÖKE, *n.* [*jocus*, L.] A jest; sport; fun; something not serious.
JÖKE, *v. n.* [*jocare*, L.] [*i. JOKED*; *pp. JOKING, JOKED*.] To sport; to make a joke; to jest; to be merry in words or actions.
JÖKE*, *v. a.* To cast jokes at; to rally. *Smart*.
JÖK'ER, *n.* One who jokes; a jester.
JÖK'ING, *n.* Utterance of a joke. *Milton*.
JÖK'ING-LY, *ad.* In a jesting or joking manner.
JÖLE, *n.* The face or cheek. *Collier*. The head of a fish. *Hovell*. Written also *jowl*.
JÖLL, *v. a.* To beat the head against; to clash with. *Shak*.
JÖL-LI-FĒ-CĀ'TĪON*, *n.* A scene of merriment, mirth, or festivity. *Wm. Howitt*. [Colloquial or vulgar.]
JÖL'LI-LY, *ad.* In a jolly manner; gayly. *Dryden*.
JÖL'LI-MĒNT, *n.* Mirth; merriment; gayety. *Spenser*.
JÖL'LI-NESS, *n.* Gayety; jollity. *Sherwood*.
JÖL'LI-TY, *n.* Gayety; merriment; mirth. *Addison*.
JÖL'LY, *a.* [*joli*, Fr.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; jovial; plump.
JÖL'LY-BÖAT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term for a ship's small boat; a corruption of *yawl* or *yawl-boat*.
JÖLT, *v. n.* [*i. JOLTED*; *pp. JOLTING, JOLTED*.] To shake, as a carriage on rough ground; to agitate.
JÖLT, *v. a.* To shake or agitate as a carriage does.
JÖLT, *n.* Shock; violent agitation. *Arbutnot*.
JÖLT'ER, *n.* He or that which shakes or jolts.
JÖLT'HEAD, (*-häd*) *n.* A dolt; a blockhead. *Shak*.
JÖLT'ING*, *p. a.* Shaking as a carriage on rough ground.
JÖN-KWĪLE*, (*jön-kwīl*) [*jün-kwīl*, *W. F. J. F. Ja.*; *jün-kēl*, *S.*; *jön-kēl*, *K.*; *jüng'kwil*, *Sm.*; *jön'kwil*, *Wb.*] *n.* [Fr.] A species of dafoëdii, of several varieties.
JÖR'DEN, (*jör'dn*) *n.* A vessel for chamber uses. *Shak*.
JÖ'RUM, *n.* A bowl or drinking vessel. *Todd*.
JÖ'SEPH, *n.* A riding coat or habit for women with buttons down to the skirts. *Todd*.
JÖ'SEPH-FLÖW'ER, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.
JÖ'S'TLE, (*jös'tl*) *v. a.* [*joustier*, old Fr.] [*i. JOSTLED*; *pp. JOSTLING, JOSTLED*.] To knock or rush against; to jostle. *Young*.
JÖST'LING*, (*jös'tling*) *n.* A running against; a shaking. *Smart*.
JÖT, *n.* [*lōra*.] A point; a tittle; an iota; the least quantity.
JÖT, *v. a.* [*i. JOTTED*; *pp. JOTTING, JOTTED*.] To set down; to make a memorandum of. *Todd*.
JÖT'TING, *n.* A memorandum; as, cursory *jottings*. *Todd*.
JÖU'Ä-SÄNCE, *n.* [*jouissance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment. *Spenser*.
JÖUNCE*, *n.* A shake; a jolt. *Grose*.
JÖUNCE, *v. a.* To shake; to jolt. *Grose*.
JÖURNAL, *n.* [*journal*, Fr.] An account kept of daily transactions; a daily register; a diary; a paper published daily.
JÖURNAL, (*jür'nal*) *a.* Daily; quotidian. *Spenser*.
JÖURNAL-BOOK*, (*-bük*) *n.* A book for making daily records. *Swift*.
JÖURNAL-ISM*, *n.* The management or conduct of journals. *Sir R. Peel*.
JÖURNAL-IST, (*jür'nal-ist*) *n.* A writer of journals.
JÖURNAL-IZE, (*jür'nal-ize*) *v. a.* [*i. JOURNALIZED*; *pp. JOURNALIZING, JOURNALIZED*.] To enter in a journal. *Johnson*. — *v. n.* To write for a journal.
JÖUR'NEY, (*jür'ne*) *n.* [*journee*, Fr.] The travel of a day; travel generally, but particularly by land; a tour; passage from place to place.
JÖUR'NEY, (*jür'ne*) *v. n.* [*i. JOURNEYED*; *pp. JOURNEYING, JOURNEYED*.] To travel; to pass from place to place.
JÖUR'NEY-BÄT-ED*, *a.* Fatigued or worn with a journey. *Shak*.
JÖUR'NEY-ER*, *n.* One who journeys. *Ee. Rev.*
JÖUR'NEY-ING*, *n.* Act of making a journey; travel.
JÖUR'NEY-MAN, (*jür'ne-män*) *n.*; *pl.* *JOURNEYMEN*. [*journee* (day), Fr. and man.] A hired workman, mechanic, artisan, or artificer.
JÖUR'NEY-WÖRK, (*jür'ne-würk*) *n.* Work done for hire.
JÖUST, (*jüst*) *n.* [*jouste*, old Fr.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. — Sometimes spelled *just*.
JÖUST, (*jüst*) *v. n.* [*jouster*, old Fr.] [*i. JOUSTED*; *pp. JOUSTING, JOUSTED*.] To run in the tilt.
JÖUST'ER*, *n.* One who jousts or takes part in a joust. *Observer*.
JÖVE*, *n.* One of the names of the heathen deity Jupiter. *Pope*.
JÖ'VI-ÄL, *a.* [*jovialis*, L.] [*i.*] Being under the influence of Jupiter. *Browné*. — Gay; airy; jolly; merry; cheerful.
JÖ'VI-ÄL-IST, *n.* One who lives jovially. *By. Hall*.
JÖ'VI-ÄL-LY*, *ad.* In a convivial merriment. *Phillips*.
JÖ'VI-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a jovial manner; merrily.
JÖ'VI-ÄL-NESS, *n.* Gayety; merriment. *Hicely*.
JÖ'VI-ÄL-TY, *n.* Merriment; festivity; joviality. *Barrow*.

JÖWL, (jöl) *n.* The head; as, "cheek by jowl." See **JOLE**.
JÖWL'ER, or **JÖWL'ER**, [jöl'er, *W. Sm.*; jöl'er *S. K.*] *n.*
 A hunting dog or beagle. *Dryden*.
JÖW'TER, *n.* A fish-driver. *Carew*. [R.]
JÖY, (jój) *n.* [*joie*, Fr.] Gladness of mind, or delight arising from the contemplation of present or future good; fruition; exultation; gaiety; merriment; festivity; happiness; felicity; gladness.
JÖY, *v. n.* [*i. JOYED*; *pp. JOYING, JOYED*.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.
†JÖY, *v. a.* To congratulate; to entertain kindly; to gladden; to enjoy. *Milton*.
†JÖY'ANCE, *n.* [*joyant*, old Fr.] Gaiety; festivity. *Spenser*.
JÖY'FUL, *a.* Full of joy; glad; exulting; happy.
JÖY'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a joyful manner; gladly.
JÖY'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* Gladness; joy; great gratification.
JÖY'LESS, *a.* Void of joy; feeling or giving no pleasure.
JÖY'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without feeling or giving pleasure.
JÖY'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being joyless. *Donne*.
JÖY'-MIXT,* *a.* Blended with delight or joy. *Thomson*. [R.]
JÖY'OUS, (jój'us) *a.* [*joyeux*, Fr.] Glad; gay; merry; joyful.
JÖY'OUS-LY, *ad.* In a joyous manner; with joy.
JÖY'OUS-NÉSS, (jój'us-nés) *n.* State of being joyous.
†JÖB, *n.* A bottle; a vessel; jug. *Chaucer*.
JÖ'B-LANT, *a.* [*jubilans*, L.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing. *Milton*.
JÖ-BI-LÁ'TE,* *n.* [L.] A name given to the third Sunday after Easter; — a public festival. *Brande*.
JÖ-BI-LÁ'TION, *n.* [*jubilation*, L.] Act of declaring triumph. *Sp. Hall*.
JÖ'BILÉ, *n.* [*jubilé*, Fr.; *jubulum*, L.] A public festivity; a season of joy; — among the *Jews*, the grand sabbatical year, which was celebrated after every seven septenaries of years.
JÜ-CÖN'DI-TY, *n.* [*juvanditas*, L.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.
JÜ-DÁ'IC,* *a.* Relating to the Jews; judaical. *Ec. Rev.*
JÜ-DÁ'ICAL, *a.* [from *Judah*.] Jewish; belonging to the Jews.
JÜ-DÁ'ICAL-LY, *ad.* After the Jewish manner. *Milton*.
JÜ-DÁ'ISM, *n.* The religion of the Jews. *Bp. Cosin*.
JÜ-DÁ'IST,* *n.* An adherent to Judaism. *Ec. Rev.*
JÜ-DÁ'IZE, *v. n.* [*i. JUDAIZED*; *pp. JUDAIZING, JUDAIZED*.] To conform to the manners or rites of the Jews.
JÜ-DÁ'IZ-ÉR, *n.* One who conforms to the rites of the Jews.
JÜ-DÁ'IZ-ING,* *p. a.* Tending or conforming to Judaism.
JÜ-DAS-TRÉÉ, *n.* A small, beautiful, flowering tree of several species.
JÜ'D'COCK, *n.* A small snipe. — Called also the *jack-snipe*.
JÜ-DE'AN,* *n.* A native of Judea. *Shak*.
JÜDGE, (jüd) *n.* [*judge*, Fr.; *judex*, L.] One who is invested with authority to determine a question at issue in a court of law; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who is competent to decide on any thing; one who judges or decides. — *Judge advocate*, the prosecuting officer in a court-martial.
JÜDGE, *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr.] [*i. JUDGED*; *pp. JUDGING, JUDGED*.] To pass sentence; to form an opinion; to discern; to decide; to sentence.
JÜDGE, *v. a.* To pass sentence upon; to examine; to determine finally; to pass severe censure.
JÜDGE'ER, *n.* One who judges; a judge. *Bale*.
JÜD'G'É,* *n. pl.* The name of the seventh book of the Old Testament. *Bible*.
JÜDGE'SHIP, *n.* Office or dignity of a judge. *Barrov*.
JÜD'GEMENT, (jüd'jment) *n.* [*judgement*, Fr.] Act of judging; power of judging; administration of law; the sentence, determination, or decision of one who judges; discernment; penetration; discrimination; sagacity; intelligence; criticism; opinion; notion; condemnation; punishment inflicted by Providence; distribution of justice; judiciary law; statute; the last doom.

† The following words, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, and *judgment*, are to be found, with the orthography here given, in the English dictionaries which preceded the publication of Mr. Todd's improved edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Todd altered Johnson's orthography of these words, by the insertion of an *e*, thus, *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, *judgement*; and he remarks, "Several authors have revived this orthography, retaining the *e* to soften, as Lowth observes on *judgement*, the preceding *g*, and as Johnson himself analogically writes *lodgement*."
 The English dictionaries of Jameson and Smart, which have appeared since the publication of Todd's edition of Johnson, also retain the *e*; and Smart remarks, in relation to the three words in question, that "Todd restores the *e* in order that they may not exhibit the otherwise unexampled irregularity of *g* soft before a consonant;" and he "adopts the more correct, however less usual spelling." Many respectable writers now insert the *e* in these words. The omission of it, however, has been hitherto, and still continues to be, the prevailing

usage; but it is perhaps not very improbable that the usage may yet be changed, and the more consistent orthography be generally adopted.
JÜD'GEMENT-DAY,* *n.* The day of final judgment. *Milton*.
JÜD'GEMENT-SEAT,* *n.* The seat of judgment. *Glyn*.
JÜ'DI-CÁ-BLE,* *a.* That may be judged. *Taylor*.
JÜ'DI-CÁ-TIVE, *a.* Having power to judge. *Hammond*. [R.]
JÜ'DI-CÁ-TÖ-RE, *n.* [*judice*, L.] The dispensation of justice; court of justice; judicature. *Clarendon*.
JÜ'DI-CÁ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Dispensing Justice; judicially pronouncing.
JÜ'DI-CÁ-TÖRE, *n.* [*judicature*, Fr.] The power of dispensing justice; a court of justice.
JÜ-DI'CIÁL, (ju-dish'al) *a.* [*judicium*, L.] Relating to a judge or to justice; practised in courts of justice; proceeding from, or inflicted by, a court; inflicted on as a penalty.
JÜ-DI'CIÁL-LY, (ju-dish'al-ly) *ad.* In a judicial manner.
JÜ-DI'CIÁ-RY, (ju-dish'-q-á-ry) *a.* [*judiciarius*, L.] Passing judgment.
JÜ-DI'CIÁ-RY,* (ju-dish'-q-á-ry) *n.* The judiciary power, or the power that administers justice; judicature. *Judge Story*. — This word is often used as a substantive in the United States, but not often so used in England.
JÜ-DI'CIÖUS, (ju-dish'us) *a.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Acting with, or regulated by, judgment or discretion; prudent; wise; discreet; skillful.
JÜ-DI'CIÖUS-LY, (ju-dish'us-ly) *ad.* Skillfully; wisely.
JÜ-DI'CIÖUS-NÉSS, (ju-dish'us-nés) *n.* State of being judicious.
JÜG, *n.* [*jugge*, Dan.] A vessel with a small mouth and gibbous belly, for holding liquors.
JÜG, *v. n.* To emit a particular sound, as certain birds.
JÜG, *v. a.* To cook by putting into a jug immersed in boiling water; — to call by imitating the sound of a bird. *Gauden*.
JÜ'GÁ'RD,* *n.* Yoked or coupled together. *Maunder*.
JÜ'G'GLE, (jüg'gl) *v. n.* [*jongler* or *jonglers*, Fr.] [*i. JUGLED*; *pp. JUGGLING, JUGGLED*.] To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.
JÜ'G'GLE, *n.* A trick by legerdemain; imposture; deception.
JÜ'G'GLE, *v. a.* To effect by artifice or trick; to deceive. *Shak*.
JÜ'G'GLER, *n.* One who practises jugglery or sleight of hand; a cheat; a trickish fellow.
JÜ'G'GLER-ESS,* *n.* A female juggler. *T. Warton*.
JÜ'G'GLER-Y,* *n.* The feats of a juggler; legerdemain. *Maunder*.
JÜ'GLING, *n.* Deception; imposture. *Blount*.
JÜ'GLING-LY, *ad.* In a deceptive manner.
JÜ'GLAN'S,* *n. [L.]* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the walnut-tree. *Crabb*.
JÜ'GÜ-LAR, *a.* [*jugulum*, L.] Belonging to the throat.
JÜICE, (jüs) *n.* [*jus*, Fr.; *jus*, D.] The sap of vegetables; the water of fruit; succulence; the fluid in animal bodies.
†JÜICE, (jüs) *v. a.* To moisten. *Fuller*.
JÜICE'LESS, (jüs'les) *a.* Dry; without moisture. *Mora*.
JÜI'CI-NÉSS, (jüs'-nés) *n.* Plenty of juice; succulence.
JÜI'CY, (jüs'se) *a.* Abounding in juice; moist; succulent.
†JÜISE, (jüs) *n.* Judgment; justice. *Cowser*.
JÜJ'ÜBE, *n.* A plant and its fruit, which resembles a small plum, and is used as a sweetmeat or dessert fruit.
JÜJ'ÜRE, *v. n.* [*jujurer*, Fr.] To perch, as birds. *L'Estrange*.
JÜJ'ÜS, *n.* [*Julianum*, low L.] (*Med.*) A sweet drink; a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture.
JÜL'IAN, (jül'jan) *a.* Relating to Julius; noting the reform of the calendar introduced at Rome by Julius Cæsar, and used in all Christian countries till it was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582; — noting an era in chronology.
JÜ'LUS, *n.* [jöl'nos;] (*Bot.*) A catkin; an inflorescence of the willow, hazel, &c. — (*Anat.*) The first down on the chin.
JÜ-LÝ, (ju-lí) *n.* [*Julius*, L.; *juillet*, Fr.] [The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honor of Julius Cæsar:] — the seventh month in the year from January.
JÜ-LY-FLÖW-ER, *n.* The gillyflower. See **GILLYFLOWER**.
JÜ'MART, *n.* [Fr.] The offspring of a bull and a mare.
JÜ'M'BLE, (jüm'bl) *v. a.* [*i. JUMBLE*; *pp. JUMBLING, JUM-BLED*.] To mix confusedly together.
JÜ'M'BLE, *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swift*.
JÜ'M'BLE, *n.* A confused mass, mixture, or agitation.
JÜ'M'BLE-MÉNT, *n.* Confused mixture. *Hancock*. [Low.]
JÜ'M'BLER, *n.* One who mixes things confusedly.
JÜ'M'BLING,* *n.* The act of mixing confusedly. *Swift*.
†JÜ'MÉNT, *n.* [Fr.; *jumentum*, L.] A beast of burden. *Burton*.
JÜMP, *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Teut.] *i.* JUMPED; *pp. JUMPING, JUMPED*.] To spring over a distance by raising both feet; to leap; to skip; to jolt; to agree; to tally; to join.
JÜMP, *v. a.* To venture on; to risk; to hazard; to leap over.

K.

K, the eleventh letter of the alphabet, and borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet, has, before all the vowels, one invariable sound, as in *keen*, *kill*. *K* is silent before *n*; as, *knife*, *knee*.
KÄ-BÄS'SÖU, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of armadillo. *Goldsmith*.
KÄ-BÖB', *v. a.* See **CABOB**.
KÄK'QX-ENE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral with brown or red radiated crystals. *Brande*.
KÄLE, or **KÄIL**, *n.* A kind of cabbage; colewort:—a sort of pottage.
KÄ-LEU'DQ-SCOPE, * *n.* [*καλός, εἶδος, and σκοπεῖω.*] An optical instrument or toy, which exhibits a great variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms, invented by Sir David Brewster. *Ed. Ency.*
KÄ-LEI-DQ-SCÖP'IC, * *a.* Relating to the kaleidoscope. *Stone*.
KÄL'EN-DAR, *n.* An account of time. *Shak.* See **CALENDER**.
KÄL'EN-DÄ'RJ-AL, * *a.* Relating to the kalendar. *Loudon*.
KÄL'EN-DER, *n.* A sort of dervise. See **CALENDER**.
KÄLE'-YÄRD, * *n.* (*Scotland*) A kitchen garden. *Booth*.
KÄ'LI, (*kä'le*) *n.* [*Arab.*] A species of *salsola*, a plant, the ashes of which are used in making glass:—hence the word *alkali*. Potassa is sometimes called *kali*.
KÄ'LI-UM, * *n.* (*Chem.*) Potassium:—a term used by German chemists. *Brande*.
KÄL-LIG'RA-PHY, *n.* Beautiful writing. See **CALLIGRAPHY**.
KÄL'MT-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of American evergreen shrubs, having beautiful white or pink flowers; the American laurel.
KÄ-LÖ'YER, *n.* See **CALOYER**.
KÄM, *a.* Crooked; awry; athwart. *Shak.*
KÄM'NER-ER-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A reddish violet mineral. *Dana*.
KÄM'SIN, * *n.* A noxious wind of Egypt, called also *simoom*. *Cent. Mag.*
KÄM'T'CHA-DÄLE, * *n.* A native of Kamtchatka. *P. Cyc.*
KÄN-GÄ-RÖÖ', (*käng-gä-rö'*) *n.* (*Zool.*) A marsupial quadruped of New Holland, having short fore legs, and long hind legs, on which it leaps.
KÄN'TI-AN, * *a.* Relating to Kantism or to the German philosopher Kant. *P. Cyc.*
KÄN'TISM, * *n.* The doctrine or tenets of Kant. *Ed. Rev.*
KÄN'T'IST, * *n.* A follower of Kant. *Ed. Rev.*
KÄ'Q-LINE, * *n.* The Chinese name for porcelain clay.
KÄR'Ä-GÄN, * *n.* A species of fox found in Tartary. *Booth*.
KÄ'ROB, * *n.* (*With goldsmiths*) the 24th part of a grain. *Crabb*.
KÄR'PHQ-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and manganese, in stellated crystals. *Brande*.
KÄR-PHQ-SID'E-RITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated phosphate of iron. *Brande*.
KÄRS'TER-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Another name of anhydrite. *Dana*.
KÄ'TY-DID, * *n.* An insect, a species of grasshopper, found in the United States; *platyphyllum concavum*. *Dr. T. W. Harris*.
KÄ-VIER', * *n.* See **CAVIAR**. *Booth*.
KÄW, *v. n.* To cry as a crow or rook. See **CAW**.
KÄYLE, (*käl*) *n.* [*quille*, Fr.] A ninepin; a kettiepin.—The game of *keyles* is a game played in Scotland with nine poles and an iron bullet.
†KECK, *v. n.* [*kecken*, D.] To heave the stomach; to retch at vomiting. *Bacon*.
†KECK, * *n.* An effort to vomit. *Cheyne*.
KEC'KLE, (*kék'kl*) *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To defend a cable by winding a rope round it.
KEC'SY, *n.* Hemlock:—called also *kez*. *Shak.*
KECK'Y, *a.* Resembling a *kez*. *Grew*.
KEEDGE, *v. a.* [*kaedge*, D.] [*i. keedge*; *pp.* **KEEDING**, **KEEDGED**.] (*Naut.*) To bring or drive a vessel down or up a river with the tide, and set the sails so as merely to avoid the shore, when the wind is contrary. *Mar. Dict.*
KEEDGE, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A small anchor used to keep a ship steady and clear from her bower anchor, while riding in a harbor or a river. *Mar. Dict.*
KEEDGE, or **KIDQE**, *a.* Brisk; lively; hale. *Ray*. [*Local*, **KEDDQ'**.]
KEDDQ'ER, *n.* A small anchor:—a fish-man. *Grose*. See **KEDEE**.
KED'LÄCK, *n.* A weed among corn; charlock. *Tusser*.
KÉE, *n. pl.* of *Coc. Kine*. *Grose*. [*Provincial*, England.]

†KEECH, *n.* A solid lump or mass, as of tallow. *Bp. Percy*.
KEEL, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal piece of timber in a ship, extending, at the lower part of the hull, exteriorly from head to stern:—a ship; a low, flat-bottomed vessel.—(*Bot.*) The two lowest petals of some flowers.
KEEL, *v. a.* [*i. KEELED*; *pp.* **KEELING**, **KEELED**.] [*†To cool*. *Shak.*]
 —To navigate; to turn keel upwards. *Smart*.
†KEEL, *v. n.* To become cold; to lose spirit. *Gower*.
KEEL'AGE, *n.* Duty paid for a ship coming into the port of Hartlepool, in England. *Blount*.
KEEL'BÖAT, * *n.* A low, flat-bottomed boat. *Crabb*.
KEELED, * (*kéld*) *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Carinated. *Smart*.
KEEL'ER, *n.* A small tub; a tub for holding stuff for calking ships; a keelman. *Crabb*.
†KEEL'FÄT, *n.* Cooler; a cooling vat.
KEEL'HÄLE, [*kél'häl*, *W. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kél'häwl*, *S. P. J.*; *kél'häl* or *kél'häwl*, *F.*] *v. a.* Same as *keelhaul*.
KEEL'HÄUL, *v. a.* [*i. KEELHAULED*; *pp.* **KEELHAULING**, **KEELHAULED**.] (*Naut.*) To punish by hauling the culprit under the keel of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
KEEL'ING, *n.* A kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is made. *Cotgrave*.
KEEL'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **KEELMEN**. One who manages the keels; a bargeman. *Todd*.
KEEL'RAKE, * *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To keelhaul. *Mar. Dict.*
KEEL'ROPE, * *n.* A hair rope running between the keelson and keel of a ship. *Crabb*.
†KEELS, *n. pl.* Same as *keyles*. *Sidney*. See **KAYLE**.
KEEL'SON, or **KEEL'SON**, (*kél'sun* or *kél'sun*) [*kél'senn*, *J. F. Sm.*; *kél'sun*, *S. W. Ja. K.*; *kél'sun* or *kél'sun*, *P.*] *n.* (*Naut.*) The piece of timber in a ship, right over her keel, next above the floor timber.
KEEN, *a.* Sharp; acute; severe; piercing; eager; penetrating; cutting; shrewd.
KEEN, *v. a.* To sharpen. *Thomson*. [*R.*]
KEEN'LY, *ad.* Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.
KEEN'NESS, *n.* State of being keen; sharpness; rigor of weather; severity; asperity; eagerness; vehemence; acuteness.
KEEN-WIT-TED, * *a.* Having a keen or sharp wit. *Scott*.
KEEP, *v. a.* [*i. KEPT*; *pp.* **KEEPING**, **KEPT**.] To retain; not to lose; to have in possession, in use, in care, or in custody; to hold; to preserve; to protect; to guard; to restrain from flight; to detain; to tend; to regard; to attend; to practise; to copy carefully; to observe; to maintain; to support with the necessaries of life; to have in the house; to restrain; to withhold.—*To keep back*, to reserve; to withhold; to retain.—*To keep company with*, to have familiar intercourse.—*To keep in*, to conceal; to restrain.—*To keep off*, to bear to a distance; not to admit; to hinder.—*To keep up*, to maintain without abatement; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.—*To keep down* or *under*, to oppress; to subdue.
KEEP, *v. n.* To remain or continue in some place or state; to stay; to remain unhurt; to last; to dwell; to lodge.—*To keep from*, to abstain; to refrain; to forbear.—*To keep on*, to go forward.—*To keep up*, to continue unsubdued.
KEEP, *n.* The donjon or strongest part of the old castles:—custody; guard; care; guardianship; restraint; condition; keeping.
KEEP'ER, *n.* One who keeps; a defender; a preserver.—*Keeper of the Great Seal*, or *Lord Keeper*, an officer of high dignity in the English government, the same as the *Lord Chancellor*.—*Keeper of the Privy Seal*, styled *Lord Privy Seal*, a high officer in the English government, who keeps the king's privy seal, which is used for charters, grants, pardons, &c.
KEEP'ER-BÄCK, * *n.* One who holds back. *Shak.*
KEEP'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a keeper. *Carew*.
KEEP'ING, *n.* Charge; custody; care; maintenance.—(*Painting*) The management of light and shade, so as to make all the other parts of a picture keep their proper relationship to the main part or chief figure.
KEEP'ING-RÖÖM, * *n.* The general sitting-room of the family; the common parlor. *Forby*. [*Used in the eastern parts of England and in New England.*]
KEEPSAKE, *n.* A gift in token of remembrance, to be kept by the sake of the giver.
KEEVE, *n.* A large vessel to ferment liquors in; a large tub; a mashing tub; keever. *Grose*. [*Local*, Eng.]
KEEVE, *v. a.* To put into a tub or keeve; to overturn or lift up a cart so that it may unload at once. *Ray*. [*Local.*]

KĒV'ĒR,* *n.* A brewing vessel for the liquor to work in before it is put into the cask; a keeve. *Craab.*
 †KĒV'ĒL,* *n.* The head. *Somerville.*
 †KĒG,* *n.* [*caque*, Fr.] A small barrel or cask:—written also *caq*. See *CAG.*
 KĒLL,* *n.* [*caul*, Welsh.] The omentum; caul. *Wiseman.* A chrysalis. *B. Jonson.* A sort of pottage. *Ainsworth.*
 KĒLP,* *n.* Sea-weed; the alkaline calcined ashes of the weed, used in the manufacture of glass.
 KĒL'PY,* *n.* A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland: described as a quadruped of the form of a horse. *Jamieson.*
 KĒL'SON,* *n.* (*Naut.*) See *KEELSON.*
 KĒLT,* *n.* (*Scotland*) Cloth with the nap; generally of native black wool. *Jamieson.* See *KILT.*
 KĒLT,* *n.* } See *CELT*, and *CELTIC.*
 KĒL'TIC,* *a.* }
 KĒL'TĒR,* *n.* [*ketter*, Danish.] Order; ready or proper state. *Barrow.*—Written also *kiltter.*
 †KĒMB,* (*kĕm*) *v. a.* To comb. *B. Jonson.*
 KĒMB'Ō,* *n.* See *KIMBO.*
 †KĒM'Ū-LIN,* *n.* [*κεμήλιον*.] A brewer's vessel; a tub. *Chaucer.*
 KĒN,* *v. a.* [*i. KENNED*; *pp.* *KENNING*, *KENNED*.] To see at a distance; to descry; to know. *Shak.*
 KĒN,* *v. n.* To look round; to direct the eye. *Burton.*
 KĒN,* *n.* View; sight; the reach of the sight. *Shak.*
 KĒN'DAL-GĒĒN,* *n.* A kind of green cloth, made at Kendal in England. *Shak.*
 KĒN'NEL,* *n.* [*chenil*, Fr.] A cot for dogs; a number of dogs or hounds kept in a kennel:—the hole of a fox or other wild beast.—[*kennel*, D.; *chenal*, Fr.; *canalis*, L.] The watercourse of a street. *Bp. Hall.*
 KĒN'NEL,* *v. n.* [*i. KENNELLED*; *pp.* *KENNELLING*, *KENNELLED*.] To lie; to dwell;—used of beasts, and of man in contempt. *Milton.*
 KĒN'NEL,* *v. a.* To keep in a kennel. *Tatler.*
 KĒN'NEL-CŌAL,* *n.* See *CANAL-COAL.*
 KĒN'NEL-RĀ'KER,* *n.* A scavenger. *Arbutnot.*
 KĒN'NING,* *n.* View; sight; ken. *Bacon.*
 KĒN'TLE,* or *KĒN'TAL,* n.* A hundred weight. See *QUINTAL.*
 KĒN'TLEDGE,* *n.* A sort of ballast; iron pigs used for ballast. *McCulloch.*
 KĒPT,* *i. & p.* from *Keep*. See *KEEP.*
 KĒPT'-MIS'TRESS,* *n.* A woman supported by a man, and cohabiting with him, though not married; a concubine. *Booth.*
 KĒR-A-MŌ-GRĀPH'IC,* *a.* Applied to a globe recently invented by Mr. Addison, which may be used as a slate. *Scudamore.*
 KĒR'A-SITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) See *CERASITE.*
 KĒR'RĀTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A substance of a corneous nature. *Hamilton.*
 KĒRB,* }
 KĒRB'STŌNE,* } *n.* See *CURB*, and *CURBSTONE.*
 KĒR'CHIEF,* (*kĕr'chif*) *n.* A head-dress of a woman; any loose cloth used in dress.
 KĒR'CHIEFD,* (*kĕr'chift*) *a.* Dressed; hooded. *Milton.*
 KĒRF,* *n.* The way or opening made by a saw; the sawn-away slit in timber or wood.
 KĒRĪ-CHĒTIB,* *n.* (*Hĕb.*) (*Philology*) A name given to various readings in the Hebrew Bible. *Brande.*
 KĒR'MĒS,* *n. sing. & pl.* A small insect, found on the scarlet oak, in Asia and the south of Europe, used as a scarlet dye.
 KĒR'MĒS-MIN'ĒR-ĀL,* *n.* (*Min.*) A reddish mineral. *P. Cyc.*
 KĒRN,* *n.* An Irish foot-soldier; an Irish boor. *Spenser.*—(*Law*) An idler; a vagrant. *Whishaw.* A hand-mill; a quern.
 †KĒRN,* *v. n.* To harden, as corn; to granulate. *Grew.*
 KĒRN-BĀ'BY,* or *CŌRN-BĀ'BY,* n.* An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their harvest-home. *Farm. Ency.*
 KĒR'NEL,* *n.* The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit; any thing included in a husk; the seed of pulpy fruits; a grain; the central part of any thing.
 KĒR'NEL,* *v. n.* To ripen to or form kernels. *Mortimer.*
 KĒR'NEL-LY,* *a.* Full of kernels; having kernels.
 KĒR'NEL-WORT,* (*würt*) *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 †KĒR'NĪSH,* *a.* Boorish; clownish. *Milton.*
 KĒR'Q-DŌN,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of herbivorous rodents. *Brande.*
 KĒR'Q-LĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A kidney-shaped mineral. *Dana.*
 KĒR'SĒY,* *n.* [*barsaye*, D.] A kind of coarse cloth, usually ribbed, and woven with long wool.
 KĒR'SĒY-MĒRE,* *n.* A thin, woollen, twilled stuff, generally woven from the finest wools. It is said to derive its name from *Cashmere*, and it is often spelled *cassimere*. See *CASSIMERE.*
 KĒR'SĒY-NĒTTE,* *n.* A thin woollen or stuff; cassinette. *Adams.*
 †KĒRYE,* *v. a.* To cut; to carve. *Sir T. Elyot.*

†KĒR'ĒR,* *n.* A carver. *Chaucer.*
 †KĒ'SĀR,* *n.* (*Cesar*, L.) An emperor. *Spenser.*
 †KĒST,* The old imperfect tense of *Cast*. *Spenser.*
 KĒS'TREL,* *n.* A kind of bastard hawk. *Spenser.* See *COITRIL.*
 KĒTCH,* *n.* [*caico*, It.] (*Naut.*) A heavy ship; as, a bomb ketch; a vessel with two masts, usually from 100 to 250 tons' burden:—a hangman. *Grose.* See *JACK-KETCH.*
 KĒTCH'UP,* *n.* See *CATCHUP.*
 KĒT'TLE,* *n.* A metal vessel in which liquor is boiled.
 KĒT'TLE-DRŪM,* *n.* A drum made of metal, except the head.
 KĒT'TLE-PĪNS,* *n. pl.* Ninepins; skittles. *Gayton.*
 KĒŪ'PER,* *n.* (*Geol.*) The German term for the upper portion of the new, red sandstone formation. *P. Cyc.*
 KĒV'ĒL,* *n.* A kind of antelope. *P. Cyc.*—(*Naut.*) A wooden pin on shipboard;—a kind of frame formed of two pieces of timber, used in extending the main-sail. *Mar. Dict.*
 KĒX,* *n.* Hemlock; kecksy:—a dry stalk; the stem of the teasel. *Shelton.*
 KĒY,* (*kĕ*) *n.* An instrument by which a lock is fastened and unfastened:—a wedge-shaped piece of wood for fastening:—an instrument by which something is screwed or turned:—that which solves a difficulty:—a mole; a a quay. See *QUAY*.—(*Mus.*) The part of a musical instrument which, being struck by the fingers, produces a required note; the principal or fundamental note in a composition.—(*Arch.*) A piece of wood let into the back of another, to keep it from warping.—(*Bot.*) A husk.—[*cayes*, Fr.] A rock lying near the surface of the water.
 KĒY'ĀQE,* (*kĕ'qj*) *n.* Money paid for lying at the key or quay; quaysage. *Ainsworth.*
 KĒY'-BOARD,* *n.* (*Mus.*) The series of levers in a keyed instrument. *Brande.*
 †KĒY'CŌLD,* *a.* Lifeless; cold, as an iron key.
 KĒYED,* (*kĕd*) *a.* Furnished with keys; set to a key. *Booth.*
 KĒY'HŌLE,* (*kĕ'hŏl*) *n.* An aperture or hole for receiving a key.
 KĒY'-NŌTE,* *n.* (*Mus.*) The note or tone adapted to the composition of a piece of music. *Kames.*
 KĒY'STŌNE,* (*kĕ'stŏn*) *n.* The top or fastening stone of an arch.
 KHĀM'SĪN,* *n.* A noxious wind. See *KAMĪN.*
 KHĀN,* (*kān* or *kān*) *n.* [*Turk.*] In *Persia*, a governor or high officer; in *Tartary*, a prince or sovereign:—an oriental inn or caravansary.
 KHĀ-NĀT'*, *n.* A country governed by a kham. *P. Cyc.*
 KHŌT'ĀH,* (*kŏt'bā*) *n.* A Mahometan form of prayer. *Brande.*
 KĪBE,* *n.* An ulcerated chiblain; a chap in the heel caused by cold. *Shak.*
 KĪBED,* (*kĭbd*) *a.* Troubled with kibes; as, *kibed* heels. *KĪ-BĪT'KA,* n. & pl.* [*KĪBĪTKAS*.] A Russian vehicle covered with leather, used for travelling in winter. *Heber.*
 KĪ'BY,* *a.* Having kibes; sore with kibes. *Shelton.*
 KICK,* *v. a.* [*kauchen*, Ger.] [*i. KICKED*; *pp.* *KICKING*, *KICKED*.] To strike with the foot. *South.*
 KICK,* *v. n.* To thrust out the foot; to resist.
 KICK,* *n.* A blow with the foot. *Dryden.*
 KICK'ĒR,* *n.* One that kicks or strikes with the foot.
 KICK'ING,* *n.* The act of striking with the foot. *Smart.*
 KICK'SĀW,* *n.* [*a* corruption of *quelque chose*.] Something fantastical; a made-up dish of cookery.
 †KĪCK'SHŌE,* *n.* A dancer, in contempt; a caperer. *Milton.*
 †KĪCK'SY-WICK'Y,* *n.* A wife, in contempt. *Shak.*
 KĪD,* *n.* The young of a goat.—[*idweln*, Welsh.] A bundle of heath.
 KĪD,* *v. n.* [*i. KIDDED*; *pp.* *KIDDING*, *KIDDED*.] To bring forth kids. *Cotgrave.*
 †KĪD,* *v. a.* To discover; to show; to make known. *Gower.*
 KĪD'DĒD,* *a.* Fallen, as a young kid. *Cotgrave.*
 KĪD'DĒR,* *n.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth.* A travelling trader. *Ray.* [*Local*.]
 KĪD'DLE,* [*i. idellus*, low L.] A wear in a river, to catch fish.—Corruptly called, in some places, *kittle*, or *kettle*.
 KĪD'DŌW,* *n.* A web-footed bird, called also the *guillemot*, or *guillem*, the *sea-hen*, and *skout*. *Chambers.*
 †KĪD'FŌX,* *n.* A fox. *Shak.*
 KĪD'LING,* *n.* A young kid. *W. Browne.*
 †KĪD'NĀP,* *v. a.* [*i. KĪDNĀPPED*; *pp.* *KĪDNAPPING*, *KĪDNAPPED*.] To steal children; to steal human beings.
 KĪD'NĀP-PĒR,* *n.* One who kidnaps; a man-stealer.
 KĪD'NĀP-PING,* *n.* The stealing of human beings. *Blackstone.*
 KĪD'NEY,* (*kĭd'ne*) *n. & pl.* *KIDNEYS.* The two organs or large glands, which separate the urine from the blood:—a cant term for sort or kind.
 KĪD'NEY-BĒAN,* *n.* A bean much cultivated, shaped like a kidney.
 KĪD'NEY-SHĀPED,* (*-shāpt*) *a.* Formed like a kidney. *Pennant.*
 KĪD'NEY-YĒTCH,* *n.* A medicinal plant; anthyllis.

KID'NEY-WORT, (-würt) *n.* A plant; starchy or hairy saxifrage.

KIE, *n.* Kine. [North of Eng.] See KEE.

KIL'DER-KIN, *n.* [*kil'deken*, D.] A liquid measure containing eighteen gallons; a small barrel.

KILL, *v. a.* [i. KILLED; *pp.* KILLING, KILLED.] To deprive of life; to put to death; to destroy; to deprive of active qualities.

KIL/LAS, *n.* (*Min.*) Clay-slate, so called by Cornish miners. *Urc.*

KIL/LEN-ITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A mineral. *P. Cyc.* See KILLINITE.

KILL'ER, *n.* One who kills or deprives of life.

KILL/HÉRB, **n.* A parasitical plant; broomrape. *Booth.*

KILL'ING, **p. a.* Depriving of life; destroying.

KIL/LIN-ITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A variety of spudomene. *Brande.*

KIL/LOW, *n.* A blackish or deep blue earth. *Woodward.* A Turkish measure.

KILN, (*kil*) *n.* A stove or furnace for drying or burning;—commonly annexed to another word; as, a brick-kiln, lime-kiln, malt-kiln, or hop-kiln.

KILN'DRY, (*kil'dri*) *v. a.* [i. KILNDRIED; *pp.* KILNDRYING, KILNDRIED.] To dry in a kiln.

KILN'DRY-ING, **n.* The act of drying in a kiln.

KIL/O-GRAM, **n.* [*kilogramme*, Fr.] A French weight, equal to 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drs. avoirdupois. *Brande.*

KILOLITRE, * (*kil'o-lit'r*) *n.* [*kilolitre*, Fr.] A French measure of a thousand litres. *P. Cyc.*

KILOMETRE, * (*kil'o-mé-tr*) *n.* [*kilomètre*, Fr.] A French measure of a thousand metres. *P. Cyc.*

KILT, *p.* Killed; hurt; wounded. *Spenser.*

KILT, * or KILT, **n.* A loose dress extending from the belly to the knee, in the form of a petticoat, worn in the Scotch Highlands by the men, and in the Lowlands by young boys;—called by the Highlanders *fillbeg*. *Jamieson.*

KIL'TER, **n.* Condition; order; kelter. *Holloway.* See KALTER.

KIM'BO, *a.* Crooked; bent; arched. *Dryden.* See A-KIMBO.

KIM'NEL, *n.* See KEMELIN.

KIN, *n.* Relationship by blood or marriage; people related to each other; relationship by the nature of the things; relations; relatives; kindred.

KIN, *a.* Of the same nature; kindred. *Chaucer.*

KIN'ATE, **n.* (*Chem.*) Kinic acid with a base. *P. Cyc.*

||KIND, [*kind*, *P. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *kynd*, *S. W. J. F.*; *keind*, *K.*] *a.* Benevolent; filled with general good-will; favorable; beneficent; mild; tender; indulgent; compassionate; gentle; benignant; gracious; lenient.

||KIND, *n.* [*kund*, *Goth.*] Race; generic class; genus; classification; sort; species; nature; manner; way.

†KIND'ED, *a.* Begotten. *Spenser.*

||KIND'-HEART'ED, (*kind'-hárt'ed*) *a.* Having great benevolence. *Thomson.*

KIND'-HEART'ED-NESS, **n.* Kindness of heart. *Arbutnot.*

KIN'DLE, (*kin'dl*) *v. a.* [*cygne* or *cygneu*, *Welsh*; *kyndell*, *Goth.*] [i. KINDLED; *pp.* KINDLING, KINDLED.] To set on fire; to light; to make to burn; to inflame, as the passions:—[to bring forth. *Shak.*]

KIN'DLE, *v. n.* To take fire; to grow into rage.

KIN'DLER, *n.* One who kindles or inflames.

†KIND'LESS, *a.* Unkind; unnatural. *Shak.*

KIND'LI-NESS, *n.* Favor; affection; good-will.

KIND'LING, **n.* The act of setting on fire.

KIND'LING, **p. a.* Setting on fire; inflaming.

KIND'LY, *a.* Congenial; fit; proper; consonant to nature; kind; benevolent; mild.

KIND'LY, *ad.* Benevolently; favorably; mildly; fitly.

KIND'NESS, *n.* The quality of being kind; humanity; benevolence; beneficence; good-will; favor; love; benefit conferred; a kind act or deed.

KIND'RED, *n.*; *pl.* KINDRED or KINDREDS. A person or persons of the same descent; relation by birth or marriage; consanguinity; people related to each other; relationship; relatives.

KIND'RED, *a.* Congenial; related; cognate; of the same kind.

KINE, *n.*; *pl.* of *Cow*. Cows. [Obsolete, except in poetry.]

KING, *n.* The ruler of a nation or kingdom; a monarch; a sovereign:—a piece or card representing a king in a game.—*King* at arms, a principal officer at arms that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are, in England, three, viz., *Quarter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarenceux*.

KING, *v. a.* To supply with a king; to make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shak.* [Ludicrous.]

KING'AP-PLE, *n.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

KING'CRÄFT, *n.* Craft of kings; art of governing. *King James.*

KING'CUP, *n.* A flower; crowfoot. *Peacham.*

KING'DOM, *n.* A country or nation governed by a king; the dominion of a king; a region; a tract:—a division in natural history; as, the animal or vegetable kingdom.

†KING'DOMED, (*king'dumd*) *a.* Proud of kingly power. *Shak.*

KING'FISH, **n.* A fish having splendid colors. *Crabb.*

KING'FISH-ER, *n.* A bird that feeds on fish.

†KING'HOOD, (*king'håd*) *n.* State of being a king. *Shaker.*

KING'/KILL'ER, **n.* One who kills a king; regicide. *Gov.*

KING'/LIKE, *a.* Like a king; kingly. *Saunders.*

KING'/LI-NESS, **n.* The quality of being kingly. *Coleridge.*

KING'/LING, **n.* An inferior sort of king. *Churchill.*

KING'/LY, *a.* Belonging to a king; royal; regal; august.

KING'/LY, *ad.* With an air of royalty; as a king.

KING'/POST, **n.* (*Arch.*) The middle post of a framed roof, reaching from the centre of the tie-beam to the ridge at top. *Brande.*

KINGS, **n.* The title of two books of the Old Testament. *Bible.*

KING'S/-BENCH, **n.* The English court of judicature in which the lord chief-justice presides as the king's deputy. *Blackstone.*

KING'S-E-VIL, (*kingz-é'vl*) *n.* The scrofula, a disease formerly believed to be cured by the touch of a king.

KING'S/SHIP, *n.* Royalty; state of a king. *King Charles.*

KING'S/SPEAR, (*kingz/spér*) *n.* A plant.

KING'S/STONE, (*kingz/stón*) *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KI'NIC, **a.* (*Chem.*) Denoting a vegetable acid, derived from cinchona, and sometimes called *cinchonic acid*. *P. Cyc.*

KINK, *n.* An entanglement or knot in thread, &c.; a twist or turn in a rope or cable. *Crabb.* A fit of laughter; a fit of coughing. *Brockett.*

KINK, *v. n.* [i. KINKED; *pp.* KINKING, KINKED.] To be entangled; to run into knots; to set fast or stop:—[to be disentangled. *Forby.* To laugh immoderately. *Brockett.*]

KIN/KAL-JÖT, **n.* (*Zool.*) A plantigrade quadruped of South America, of arboreal habits. *Brande.*

KINK'HAUST, *n.* The chin-cough. [Lancashire, England.]

KIN'KLE, **n.* Same as *kinl*. *Francis.*

KI'NÖ, **n.* An astringing vegetable extract, containing tannin, gum, and extractive matter. *Brande.*

KINS/FOLK, (*kinz/fók*) *n.* Relations; kindred. *Obsolescent.*

KINS'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* KINSMEN. A man of the same race or family; a relative.

KINS'WOM-AN, (*kinz/wóm-an*) *n.* A female relation.

KIN'TAL, *n.* See QUINTAL.

KIN'TIDGE, **n.* (*Naut.*) Ballast; kentledge. *Mar. Dict.*

KI'-ÖSK', **n.* [Turk.] A kind of open pavilion or summer-house, supported by pillars. *Brande.*

KIPE, **n.* An osier basket for catching fish. *Crabb.*

KIP'PER, *a.* Lean and unfit for use:—a term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered.

KIP'PER, **a.* Lively; nimble; light-footed. *Craven Dialect.*

KIP'PER-NÛT, **n.* A tuberos root; earthenut. *Booth.*

KIP'PER-TIME, **n.* The time between the 3d and 12th of May, in which fishing for salmon on the Thames, in England, is prohibited. *Ash.*

KIRK, *n.* (*Scotland*) A church; the church of Scotland.

KIRK'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* KIRKMEN. One of the church of Scotland.

KYRN, *n.* See KERN.

KIRSCH'WASS-ER, **n.* (*Ger.*) An alcoholic liquor obtained by fermenting and distilling bruised berries. *Urc.*

KIR'TLE, (*kir'tl*) *n.* An upper garment or gown; an outer petticoat.

KIR'TLED, (*kir'tld*) *a.* Wearing a kirtle. *Milton.*

KIR'WAN-ITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A dark, olive-green mineral. *Dana.*

KISS, *v. a.* [i. KISSED; *pp.* KISSING, KISSED.] To salute by applying the lips; to caress; to treat with fondness; to touch gently.

KISS, *n.* A salute by kissing or by joining lips.

KISS'ER, *n.* One who kisses.

KISS'ING-CÖM'FIT, (*küm'fít*) *n.* Perfumed sugar-plums for sweetening the breath. *Shak.*

KISS'ING-CRÜST, *n.* Crust formed when one loaf, in baking, has touched another.

KIST, *n.* A chest. [Provincial, north of England.]

KIST, **n.* (*In India*) The amount of a stated payment. *Crabb.*

KIT, *n.* A small fiddle:—a large bottle:—a milking pail:—a sort of churn:—a wooden vessel in which salmon is sent to London:—a kiten or young cat:—[a soldier's knapsack and its contents:—the tools of a shoemaker:—a sailor's chest and contents. *Gross.*]

KIT'CÄT, *a.* Applied to a club in London, of which Addison and Steele were members, so named from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook, who supplied the club with muton-pies:—also applied to a portrait about three quarters in length, such as was used for the members of this club.

KIT'CÄT, **n.* A game played by three or more players. *Forby.*

KIT'CÄT-RÖLL, **n.* A belled roller for land drawn by a horse. *Forby.*

KITCH'EN, (*kich'en*) *n.* [*kegin*, *Welsh*; *kyshen*, *Erse.*] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked; a utensil or apparatus for cooking.

KITCH'EN, *v. a.* To entertain with the fare of the kitchen. *Shak.*

KITCH'EN, **a.* Belonging to or used in the kitchen. *Ash.*

KITCH'EN-GAR'DEN, (kích'én-gar'dn) n. A garden in which vegetables for the table are raised.

KITCH'EN-MAID, n. A maid employed in the kitchen.

KITCH'EN-STÜFF, n. The fat collected from pots and dripping-pans. *Donne*.

KITCH'EN-WENCH, n. [*kitchen* and *wench*.] A maid employed to clean the kitchen instruments of cookery.

KITCH'EN-WORK, (kích'én-würk) n. Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE, n. A bird of prey:—a rapacious man:—a paper toy raised by a string and the action of the wind into the air. [*The belly*, *Brockett*. North of England.]

KIT'S/FOOT, (kíts'fút) n. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

KITH, n. [*Acquaintance*, *Gover*.]—“*Kith and kin*,” friends and relatives. *Brockett*.

KITH'A-RA, * n. A musical instrument; cithara. *Thomson*.

KIT'LING, n. [*catulus*, L.] A young cat; a kitten. *Forby*.—A whelp; the young of a beast. *B. Jonson*.

KIT'REN, (kít'tn) n. [*kateken*, D.] A young cat.

KIT'REN, (kít'tn) v. n. [*i. KITTED*; *pp. KITTING*, *KIT-TENED*.] To bring forth young cats.

KIT'RY-WAKE, n. An English bird of the gull kind.

KIT'TLE, (kít'tl) v. a. To tickle. *Sherwood*.

KIYE, n. A washing vat or tub; keeve. *Sir W. Petty*.

KIY'ER, v. a. To cover. *Huloet*. [Obsolète or vulgar.]

KLICK, v. n. [*i. CLICKED*; *pp. CLICKING*, *CLICKED*.] To make a small, sharp noise; to click:—to pilfer or steal away suddenly with a snatch. *Dr. Johnson*.

KLICK'ER, * n. He or that which clicks. *Bailey*.

KLICK'ING, * n. A regular, sharp noise. *Maunder*.

KLINK'STÖNE, * n. (*Min*). A basaltic stone, of the flötz trap formation. *Crabb*. See GLINKSTONE.

KL-NÖM'E-TER, * n. An instrument for measuring the inclination of stratified rocks, the declivity of mountains, &c. *Hamilton*. See CHROMETER.

KNÄB, (náb) v. a. [*knappen*, D.] [*i. KNABBED*; *pp. KNABBING*, *KNABBED*.] To bite; to bite something brittle; to nab.

KNÄB'BLE, (náb'bl) v. n. To bite; to nibble. *Brownie*.

KNÄCK, (näck) n. A little machine; a toy; a knick-knack:—a readiness; a facility; a dexterity in some slight operation.

KNÄCK, v. n. [*knacken*, Teut.] To make a sharp, quick noise, as when a stick breaks; to speak finely or affectedly. *Gross*. [R.]

KNÄCK'ER, (näck'er) n. [A maker of knacks or toys; a harness-maker. *Mortimer*. A rope-maker. *Ainsworth*.] One who buys old horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's-meat. *Smart*.

KNÄCK'ISH, } a. Knavish; trickish; practising tricks or
KNÄCK'Y, } knacks. *More*. [R.]

KNÄCK'ISH-NÉSS, n. Artifice; trickery. *More*. [R.]

KNÄCK'-KNÉED, * p. a. Having knees which strike against each other. *Brockett*.

KNÄG, (näg) n. A knot in wood; a peg; a shoot of a deer's horn:—a rugged top of a rock or hill.

KNÄG'LI-NÉSS, * n. The state of being knaggy. *Scott*.

KNÄG'GY, (näg'gē) a. Knotty; rough; ill-humored.

KNÄP, (náp) n. [*cnap*, Welsh.] A protuberance; a hillock. *Bacon*. See NAP.

KNÄP, (náp) v. a. [*knappen*, D.] To bite; to break short; to gnash. [R.]

KNÄP, (náp) v. n. To make a short, sharp noise; to snap; to knock. *Wiseman*.

KNÄP'BÖT-TLE, (náp'böt-tl) n. A plant.

†KNÄP'PISH, (náp'pish) a. Snappish; froward. *Barret*.

†KNÄP'PLE, (náp'pl) v. n. To break off with a sharp, quick noise; to snap. *Ainsworth*.

†KNÄP'PY, (náp'pē) a. Full of knobs or hillocks. *Huloet*.

KNÄP'SÄCK, (náp'säck) n. [*knappen*, Germ.] A bag or sack in which a soldier carries his provisions on his back.

KNÄP'WÉED, (náp'wéd) n. A genus of plants; black centuary.

KNÄR, (när) n. [*knor*, Germ.] A hard knot. *Dryden*. [R.]

KNÄRL, * n. A knot in wood; a knurl. *Brockett*.

KNÄRL'ED, (när'l'ed) a. Knotted; gnarled.

KNÄR'RY, (när'rē) a. Knotty; stubby. *Chaucer*.

KNÄVE, (näv) n. [*A boy*, *Wicliffe*.] A servant. *Gover*.] A petty rascal; a scoundrel:—a card with a soldier painted on it.

KNÄV'ER-Y, (näv'er-ē) n. Dishonesty; fraud; petty villainy.

KNÄV'ISH, (näv'ish) a. Dishonest; fraudulent; mischievous.

KNÄV'ISH-LY, (näv'ish-lē) ad. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

KNÄV'ISH-NÉSS, (näv'ish-nés) n. Quality of being knavish.

KNÄW, (näv) v. a. Sometimes written for *gnaw*. See GNAW.

KNÉAD, (néd) v. a. [*i. KNÉADED*; *pp. KNÉADING*, *KNÉADED*.] To work of press ingredients into a mass, as in making flour into dough.

KNÉAD'ER, (néd'er) n. One who kneads; a baker.

KNÉAD'ING-TROUGH, (néd'ing-tróf) n. A trough in which the dough or paste of bread is worked together.

KNÉBEL-ITE, * (nē'bel-it) n. (*Min*). An oxide of manganese. *Cleveland*.

KNÉE, (nē) n. The joint of the leg where it is joined to the thigh; something resembling the human knee when bent, as a crooked piece of timber or metal, or the angle where two pieces join.

KNÉE, (nē) v. a. To supplicate by kneeling. *Shak*.

KNÉE'-CRÖÖK'ING, (nē'krök'ing) a. Obsequious. *Shak*.

KNÉED, (néd) a. Having knees or joints; geniculated.

KNÉE'-DÉEP, (nē'dép) a. So deep as to reach the knees.

KNÉED'GRÄSS, (nē'dgräs) n. An herb.

KNÉE'HÖLM, (nē'hölm) n. A plant, called also *knee-holly* and *butcher's-broom*.

KNÉE'-JOINT-ÉD, * a. (*Bot*). Geniculate. *P. Cyc*.

KNÉEL, (nēl) v. n. [*i. KNÉLT* or *KNÉELED*; *pp. KNÉELING*, *KNÉEL* or *KNÉELED*.] To bend the knee; to bend or rest one or both knees on the ground.

KNÉEL'ER, n. One who kneels.

KNÉEL'ING, * p. a. Bending the knee.

KNÉE'PÄN, (nē'pän) n. A little, round bone on the fore part of the knee.

KNÉE'S-TRING, * n. A ligament of the knee. *Addison*.

KNÉE'-TIM-BER, n. Timber with crooks or angles.

KNÉE'-TRIB-UTE, (nē'trib-yüt) n. Genuflexion; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling. *Milton*.

KNÉLL, (nēl) n. The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KNÉLL, * v. n. To sound as a bell; to knoll. *Beaum. & Fl*.

KNÉLT, * (nēl) i. & p. from *Knée*. See KNÉEL.

KNÉW, (nü) i. from *Knaw*. See KNOW.

KNIFE, (nif) n.; *pl. KNIVES*. An instrument with a sharp edge, for cutting; of various forms and for various uses.

KNIFE/HÄN-DLE-SHÉLL, * n. A bivalve shellfish. *Booth*.

KNIGHT, (nit) n. An attendant; a military attendant. *Shak*. A champion. *Spenser*. A man on whom the king of England, or his lieutenant, has conferred the distinction of being addressed by the style of *Sir* before his Christian name; as, “*Sir William*.”—*Knight of the post*, a sub-orned rove or witness; a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory.—*Knight of the shire*, one who represents the shire or county in the English parliament.

KNIGHT, (nit) v. a. [*i. KNIGHTED*; *pp. KNIGHTING*, *KNIGHT-ÉD*.] To dub or make a knight.

KNIGHT'AGE, * (nit'áj) n. The body of knights. *J. B. Burke*.

KNICK-KNÄCK, (ník'näck) n. Any trifle or toy. [Colloquial.]

KNIGHT-BÄCH'E-LÖR, * n. A young, unmarried man admitted to the order of knighthood. *Booth*.

KNIGHT-BÄR'O-NÉT, * n. A baronet; an hereditary English title and rank. *Booth*.

KNIGHT-ÉR-RÄNT, (nit'er-ränt) n.; *pl. KNIGHTS-ERRANT*. (*Chivalry*) A knight wandering in search of adventures.

KNIGHT-ÉR-RÄNT-RY, (nit'er-ränt-rē) n. The character, manners, and adventures of wandering knights.

KNIGHT-ÉR-RÄT'IC, * a. Relating to knight-errantry. *Qu. Res*.

KNIGHT'HOOD, (nit'höd) n. The character or dignity of a knight; the order and fraternity of knights.

†KNIGHT'LESS, (nit'les) a. Unbecoming a knight. *Spenser*.

KNIGHT'LI-NÉSS, (nit'le-nés) n. Quality of a knight. *Spenser*.

KNIGHT'LY, (nit'le) a. Relating to or befitting a knight.

KNIGHT'LY, (nit'le) ad. In a manner becoming a knight.

KNIGHT'-SÉR'VICE, * n. (*English law*) A tenure of land. *Blackstone*.

KNIT, (nit) v. a. [*i. KNIT* or *KNITTED*; *pp. KNITTING*, *KNIT* or *KNITTED*.] To make, unite or weave by texture with one a loom; to tie; to join; to unite.

KNIT, (nit) v. n. To weave without a loom; to unite.

KNIT, (nit) n. Act of knitting; texture. *Shak*.

KNIT'CH, (nit'ch) n. A burden of wood; a fagot. *Wicliffe*.

KNIT'TA-BLE, (nit'ta-bl) a. That may be knit. *Huloet*.

KNIT'TER, (nit'ter) n. One who weaves or knits.

KNIT'TING, (nit'ting) n. Junction; the work of a knitter:—a weed.

KNIT'TING, * p. a. Weaving with needles; uniting.

KNIT'TING-NÉE'DLE, (nit'ting-nē'dl) n. A wire used in knitting.

KNIT'TING-SHÉATH, * n. A sheath for knitting-needles. *Ash*.

KNIT'TLE, (nit'tl) n. A purse-string.—(*Naut*) A small line used for a hammock-string, &c.

KNIVES, (nivz) n.; *pl. of Knife*. See KNIFE.

KNÖB, (nób) n. A protuberance; a hard bunch.

KNÖBBED, (nóbd) a. Having knobs or protuberances.

KNÖB'BI-NÉSS, (nób'bē-nés) n. The quality of having knobs

KNÖB'BY, (nób'bē) a. Full of knobs; hard; stubborn.

KNÖCK, (nök) v. n. [*i. KNÖCKED*; *pp. KNÖCKING*, *KNÖCKED*.] To strike or beat with something hard, followed by *to*; to clash; to be driven together.—*To knock under*, to give in; to yield.

KNÖCK, (nök) v. a. To give blows; to beat; to strike; to collide.—*To knock down*, to fell by a blow.—*To knock up*, (*Printing*) To make a pair of balls; to make the printed sheets even at the edges.

KNÖCK, (nök) *n.* A sudden stroke; a blow; a loud stroke at a door for admission.

KNÖCK'ER, (nök'er) *n.* One who knocks; a striker; the hammer of a door.

KNÖCK'ING, (nök'ing) *n.* A striking; a beating at the door.

KNÖLL, (nöl) *v. a.* To ring, as a bell for a funeral; to toll. *Shak.*—The word is now chiefly used in relation to a funeral.

KNÖLL, (nöl) *v. n.* To sound as a bell; to knell. *Shak.*

KNÖLL, (nöl) *n.* A little round hill; a hillock; the top of cap of a hill or mountain. *Wynnam.*—A turnip. *Ray.* [Local.]

†**KNÖLL'ER**, (nöl'er) *n.* One who knolls or tolls. *Sherwood.*

†**KNÖP**, (nöp) *n.* [*knappe*, Teut.] A bud; a protuberance; a knob. *Chaucer.*

†**KNÖPFED**, (nöp't) *a.* Having knobs; fastened by knobs. *Chaucer.*

KNÖP'PERN,* (nöp'pörn) *n.* A species of gallnut or excrescence formed by an insect upon several species of oak, and used for tanning and dyeing. *Brande.*

†**KNÖB**, (nöp) *n.* A knot; a gnarl; knurl. *Todd.*

KNÖT, (nöt) *n.* A complication of a cord or string not easily disentangled; a part which is tied:—a place in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and a consequent transverse direction of the fibres:—a joint in a plant:—a complicated intersection or entanglement:—an epaulet:—a difficulty; intricacy:—a confederacy; an association; a small band; a cluster; a collection:—a bird of the snipe kind.—(*Naut.*) A division of the log-line; a mile, or the space between one knot and another, answering to a mile of a ship's progress.

KNÖT, (nöt) *v. a.* [*i.* **KNOTTED**; *pp.* **KNOTTING**, **KNOTTED**.] To complicate in knots; to entangle; to unite; to tie:—to prevent the knots from appearing in painting.

KNÖT, (nöt) *v. n.* To form buds, knots, or joints, in vegetation:—to knit knots for fringes.

KNÖT'BÄR-RY,* or **KNÖUT'BÄR-RY**,* *n.* The cloudberry. *Booth.*

KNÖT'BÄR-RY-BÜSH, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KNÖT'GRÄSS, (nöt'gräs) *n.* A plant of several kinds; a jointed plant; an oat-like grass; a troublesome weed.

KNÖT'LESS, (nöt'les) *a.* Without knots or difficulty.

KNÖT'TED, (nöt'ted) *a.* Full of knots; uneven; knotty.

KNÖT'TI-NÄSS, (nöt'te-näs) *n.* Fullness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty; a protuberance.

KNÖT'TY, (nöt'te) *a.* Full of knots; hard; rugged; intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

KNÖT'WÄED,* *n.* A plant or weed. *Farm. Ency.*

KNÖUT,* (nöt) *n.* An instrument of punishment used in Russia, consisting of a handle, a leather thong, and a ring with a strip of hide; punishment by the knout. *Brande.*

KNÖUT,* *v. a.* To punish with the knout or whip. *Jamson.*

KNÖW, (nö) *v. a.* [*i.* **KNÆW**; *pp.* **KNOWING**, **KNOWN**.] To perceive intellectually, whether intuitively or by the use of means; to have knowledge of; to be informed of; to distinguish; to recognize; to be no stranger to; to have sexual commerce with.

KNÖW, (nö) *v. n.* To have intellectual perception; to be informed; to have knowledge.

KNÖW'A-BLE, (nö'a-bl) *a.* That may be known. *Bentley.*

KNÖW'A-BLE-NÄSS,* *n.* The quality of being knowable. *Locke.*

KNÖW'ÄLL,* *n.* One who knows every thing. *Trucker.*

KNÖW'ER, *n.* One who has knowledge.

KNÖW'ING, (nö'ing) *a.* Having knowledge; skillful.

KNÖW'ING, (nö'ing) *n.* Knowledge. *Shak.*

KNÖW'ING-LY, (nö'ing-le) *ad.* With skill or knowledge.

KNÖW'ING-NÄSS,* *n.* The state of having knowledge. *Coleridge.*

KNÖW'LEDGE, (nö'lej) [nö'lej, S. P. J. E. Ja. Sm.; nö'lej or nö'lej, W. E.] [nö'lej or nö'lej, K.] *n.* Truth ascertained; belief or evidence when it ends in moral certainty; certain perception; indubitable apprehension;

learning; erudition; skill; acquaintance; cognizance; notice; information; intelligence.

†**KNÖWL'EDGE**, (nö'lej) *v. a.* To acknowledge. *Wicliffe.*

KNÖWN,* (nön) *p.* from *Know*. See *Know*.

KNÖW'NÖTH'ING,* *a.* Thoroughly ignorant. *Forby.* [Colloquial.]

†**KNÜB'BLE**, (nüb/bl) *v. a.* To beat. *Skinner.*

KNÜC'KLE, (nük'kl) *n.* A joint of the finger, particularly when protuberant by closing the finger; the knee joint of a calf.—[The joint of a plant. *Bacon.*]

KNÜC'KLE, (nük'kl) *v. n.* [*i.* **KNUCKLED**; *pp.* **KNUCKLING**, **KNUCKLED**.] To bend the fingers; to yield; to submit.

KNÜC'KLED, (nük'kld) *a.* Jointed. *Bacon.*

†**KNÜFF**, (nüt) *n.* A lout; a clown. *Hayward.*

†**KNÜR**, (nür) *n.* [*knor*, Ger.] A knot; a knurl. *Huloet.*

KNÜRL, (nür) *n.* A knot in wood or timber; knarl. *Bailey.*

KNÜRL'ED, *a.* Set with knurls; knotty. *Sherwood.*

KNÜR'LY,* *a.* Having knurls or knobs; hard. *Smith.*

†**KNÜR'RY**, (nür'te) *n.* Full of knots. *Drayton.*

KÖB,* or **KÖ'BA**,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*

KÖBELLITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphuret of lead and bismuth. *Dana.*

KÖB'QLD,* *n.* A German word for spectre or goblin. *Brande.*

KÖFF,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A Dutch vessel with a main and foremast. *Crabb.*

KÖHL'RA'BI,* (hö'rä'bi) *n.* A singular variety of German cabbage. *Farm. Ency.*

KÖL'LY-RITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of clay. *Cleveland.*

†**KÖN'ED**, *For* *conned* or *conned*, i. e. knew. *Spenser.*

KÖÖ'DÖÖ,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*

KÖ'PECK,* *n.* A Russian copper coin, about the size of a cent. *Kelley.*

KÖ'RAH, *n.* [*Arab.*] Alcoran:—the same as *alcoran*, the prefix *al* being equivalent to *the*. See *ALCORAN*.

KÖS'TER,* *n.* A fish; a species of sturgeon. *Booth.*

KÖÜ'PHO-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of zeolite or prehnite, from the Pyrenees, of a yellowish or green color. *Crabb.*

KRÄ'AL,* *n.* A rude hut or cabin of the Hottentots, with conical or round tops. *Campbell.*

KRÄ'KEN,* *n.* A fabulous marine monster of gigantic size. *Goldsmith.*

KRÄ'MA,* *n.* (*India*) A wooden sandal worn by women. *Crabb.*

KRÉM'LIN,* *n.* The imperial palace, together with the arsenal and some other public buildings at Moscow. *Clarke.*

KRË'O-SÖTE,* *n.* (*Med.*) See *CRÆSOTE*.

KRY'O-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated fluete of alumina and soda. *Brande.*

KŞÄR, (zär) *n.* See *CZAR*.

KÜ'FIC,* *a.* An epithet applied to the ancient Arabic characters, from Kufa, a town on the Euphrates. *Brande.*

KÜ'MISS,* } *n.* A liquor which is made by the Calmucs, }
KÖU'MISS,* } fermenting mare's milk. *Urc.*

†**KY**, *n. pl.* Kine. See *KEE*, and *KIE*.

KY-AN,* *n.* A pungent pepper; a powerful condiment and stimulating medicine; commonly written *cayenne*. *Brande.* See *CAYENNE*.

KY'A-NITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, called also *distheme* and *sappare*;—also written *cyanite*. *Brande.*

KY'A-NIZE,* *v. a.* [*i.* **KYANIZED**; *pp.* **KYANIZING**, **KYANIZED**.] To preserve timber from the dry rot, by the use of a solution of corrosive sublimate; a process invented by Mr. Kyan. *Francis.*

†**KYD**, *v. n.* To know. See *KID*.

KY'LOES,* *n. pl.* A term applied to the cattle of the Hebrides. *Loudon.*

KY'R-I-E-E-LE'I-SQ-N,* [Gr.] "Lord, have mercy on us;" a form of invocation in the Catholic liturgy. *Bailey.*

KYR-I-O-LÖG'I-CAL,* *a.* Applied by Warburton to that class of Egyptian hieroglyphics, in which a part is conventionally put to represent a whole; cyriologic. *Brande.*

L.

L the twelfth letter of the alphabet, is a liquid consonant, which always preserves the same sound in English; as in *like*, *fall*.—As a numeral, it stands for 50; as an abbreviation, for *liber*, a book; *libra*, a pound in money; *lb.*, a pound in weight; *LL. D.* *legum doctor*, doctor of laws.

LÄ, (läw) *interj.* [*Sax.*] See! look! behold! lo! *Shak.*—It is the Saxon form of the interjection *lo*, often taking its place in the old English dramas, and in vulgar use.

LÄ,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A note or term of music. *Crabb.*

†**LÄB**, *n.* A blab; a great talker. *Chaucer.*

LÄB'A-RUM,* *n.* [*L.*] The Roman imperial standard, on which Constantine blazoned the monogram of Jesus Christ, and added a cross. *Gibbon.*

LÄB'DA-NÜM, *n.* A resin which exudes from a shrub (*cistus creticus*) in Crete; iadanum.

LÄB'E-ÄC'TIQN,* *n.* A weakening or impairing. *Smart.*

†**LÄB'E-FY**, *v. a.* [*labefacio*, *L.*] To weaken; to impair. *Bailey.*

L^ABEL, *n.* [*labellum*, L.] A name or title affixed to any thing, or a narrow slip of any material containing a name or title, and affixed to something to indicate its nature or contents:—a kind of tassel:—a cordicel:—a thin brass rule used in taking altitudes:—an appendage consisting of fillets to the family arms:—a slip of parchment or paper containing a seal affixed to a deed or writing.—(*Arch.*) A moulding projecting over a door, window, &c.

L^ABEL, *v. a.* [*i.* LABELLED; *pp.* LABELING, LABELLED.] To affix a label to.

L^A-BEL'ZUM, * *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The lower lip of a labiate corolla. *Brande.*

L^ABENT, *a.* [*labens*, L.] Sliding; gliding; slipping.

BAILEY, [R.]

L^AB-E-O, * *n.* (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes. *P. Cyc.*

L^AB-I-AL, *a.* [*labialis*, L.] Relating to or uttered by the lips.

L^AB-I-AL, * *n.* A letter pronounced chiefly by the lips.—The labials are *b, p, v, f, m.* *Brande.*

L^AB-I-ATE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling lips; formed like a lip; having lips; labiated. *P. Cyc.*

L^AB-I-AT-ED, *a.* [*labium*, L.] Having parts resembling lips.

L^A-B-I-O-DEN'TAL, *a.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth.

L^AB-L^AS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants. *P. Cyc.*

L^AB-O-RANT, *n.* A chemist. *Boyle.*

L^AB-O-RA-TO-RY, *n.* A place fitted up for chemical investigations; a chemist's shop or lecture-room.

L^A-B^O-R-I-O-S, *a.* [*laboriosus*, L.] Using labor; requiring labor; industrious; diligent in work; assiduous; tire-some; arduous; difficult.

L^A-B^O-R-I-O-S-LY, *ad.* In a laborious manner; with labor.

L^A-B^O-R-I-O-S-N^{ESS}, *n.* Toil-someness; difficulty; assiduity.

L^ABOR, *v. n.* [*labor*, L.; *labour*, Fr.] The act of doing what requires an exertion of strength; pains; toil; work; performance; drudgery; task; exercise:—childbirth; travail.

L^ABOR, *v. n.* [*laboro*, L.] [*i.* LABORED; *pp.* LABORING, LABORED.] To make exertion or effort; to toil; to act with painful effort; to do work; to take pains; to strive; to move with difficulty; to be in distress; to be pressed:—to be in childbirth; to be in travail.—(*Naut.*) To move with the action of all its parts, as a ship.

L^ABOR, *v. a.* To bestow labor on; to beat; to elaborate.

L^ABORED, * (*lab'ored*) *p. a.* Performed with labor; elaborate; having the appearance of labor; not free or easy.

L^ABOR-ER, *n.* [*labourer*, Fr.] One who labors; one employed in labor; a workman.

L^ABOR-ING, * *p. a.* Performing labor; working; industrious.

L^ABOR-LESS, *a.* Not laborious. *Brewerwood.* [R.]

L^ABOR-O-S, *a.* The old word for *laborious*. *Spenser.*

L^ABOR-O-S-LY, *ad.* Laboriously. *Sir T. Elyot.*

L^ABOR-SAV'ING, * *a.* Saving or diminishing labor. *Smith.*

L^ABOR-SOME, *a.* Laborious. *Abp. Sandys.*

L^ABRA, *n.* [*labio*, Sp.] A lip. *Shak.*

L^AB-RA-DOR'ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Labrador spar; a beautiful variety of opalescent felspar from Labrador. *Brande.*

L^ABRAX, * *n.* A genus of fishes which includes the rock-fish or striped bass of the United States. *P. Cyc.*

L^A-BRÖSE, * or L^ABRÖSE, * *a.* Having lips. *Ash.*

L^ABRUM, * *n.* [L.] pl. L^ABRA. A lip. *Ency.*

L^A-BÜR'NUM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub; a tree found on the Alps, called by botanists the *cytissus*.

L^AB-Y-RINTH, *n.* [*labyrinthus*, L.] A place, usually subterranean, full of inextricable windings; a maze.—(*Anat.*) The internal part of the ear.—(*Metalurgy*) A series of troughs attached to a stamping-mill, through which a current of water passes.

L^AB-Y-RIN'TH-AN, *a.* Having windings; like a labyrinth.

L^AB-Y-RIN'THIC, * *a.* Relating to or like a labyrinth; labyrinthian. *Maunder.*

L^AB-Y-RIN'TH-CAL, * *a.* Same as *labyrinthic*. *Ed. Rev.*

L^AB-Y-RIN'TH-FORM, * *a.* Formed like a labyrinth. *Kirby.*

L^AB-Y-RIN'THINE, * *a.* Relating to or like a labyrinth. *P. Mag.*

L^AB-Y-RIN'THO-DON, * *n.* An extinct genus of reptiles, supposed to have been of the batrachian order. *Brande.*

LAC, *n.* A resinous substance considered as a gum, but inflammable and not soluble in water. It flows from the *Acacia Indica* and some other trees. The commercial varieties are *stick lac*, *seed lac*, and *shell lac*.

LAC'IC, * *a.* (*Chem.*) Applied to an acid obtained from stick lac. *Brande.*

LAC'INE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A hard, brittle, yellow substance, derived from lac, or shell lac. *P. Cyc.*

LACE, *n.* [*lacet*, Fr.] An ornamental fabric of fine linen or cotton thread; a platted string for fastening female dress; ornaments of fine thread, curiously woven; texture of thread with gold or silver. [*l*] Spirits added to beverage. *Prior.*

LACE, *v. a.* [*i.* LACED; *pp.* LACING, LACED.] To tie; to bind, as with a cord; to fasten with a string run through eyelet-

holes; to adorn, as with lace, gold, silver, or other embellishments; to beat, as with a cord or rope's end:—to add spirits to beverage.

LACED'-CÖS'EFFE, (*läst'(-)*) *n.* Coffee having spirits in it. *Ad-dison.*

LACED'-MÜT'TON, (*läst'müt'tn*) *n.* A prostitute. *Shak.*

LACE'MÄK-ER, * *n.* One employed in making lace. *Ash.*

LACE'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* LACEMEN. One who deals in lace.

LAC'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be lacinated or torn.

LAC'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [*lacero*, L.] [*i.* LACERATED; *pp.* LACER-ATING, LACERATED.] To tear; to rend.

LAC'ER-ATION, *n.* The act of lacinating; a breach.

LAC'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear.

LAC-ER'ITA, * *n.* [L.] (*Zool.*) The lizard.—(*Astron.*) A northern constellation. *Brande.*

LA-CER'TIAN, * *a.* Relating to lizards or saurians. *Brande.*

LA-CER'TIAN, * *a.* Relating to lizards or saurians. *Brande.*

LA-CER'TIUS, * *n.* [L.] The lizard fish. *Smart.*

LACE'-WINGED, (-winged) *a.* Having wings like lace. *Kirby.*

LACE'WOM-AN, (*läs'wöm-än*) *n.* She who deals in lace.

LÄCH'ES, * *n. pl.* [*läche*, Fr.] (*Lac.*) Negligence. *Whishaw.*

LÄCH'RY-MA-BLE, *a.* [*lachrymabilis*, L.] Lamentable. *Ld. Morley.* [R.]

LÄCH'RY-MAL, (*läk'rë-mäl*) *a.* [*lacrymal*, Fr.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*

LÄCH'RY-MÄ-RY, *a.* [*lachryma*, L.] Containing tears. *Ad-dison.*

LÄCH'RY-MÄ'TION, *n.* Act of shedding tears. *Cockeram.*

LÄCH'RY-MÄ-TO-RY, *n.* [*lacrymatoire*, Fr.] A vessel in which tears are gathered and preserved in honor of the dead.

LÄCH-RY-MÖSE', * *a.* Producing or shedding tears. *Month. Rev.*

LÄCH-RY-MÖSE'LY, * *ad.* With grief or sorrow. *Athenæum.*

LÄC'ING, * *n.* A binding.—(*Naut.*) A rope or line to confine the heads of sails; a piece of compass. *Crabb.*

LA-CIN'-ATE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Cut or divided into segments; jagged; lacinated. *Loudon.*

LA-CIN'-AT-ED, *a.* [*lacinia*, L.] Adorned with fringes.—(*Bot.*) Jagged.

LÄCK, *v. a.* [*lacka*, Goth.] [*i.* LACKED; *pp.* LACKING, LACKED.] To be destitute of; to want; to need; to be without.

LÄCK, *v. n.* To be in want; to be wanting.

LÄCK, *v. n.* Want; need; failure.—(*Commerce in the East Indies*) A lack of rupees, the sum of 100,000 rupees, or 12,000*l.* sterling.

LÄCK-A-DÄ'SI'-CAL, * *a.* Affectedly pensive; sorrowful. *Maunder.*

LÄCK-A-DÄY', (*läk-ä-dä'*) *interj.* Alas! alas the day!

LÄCK'BEARD, * *n.* One destitute of beard. *Shak.*

LÄCK'BRAIN, *n.* One who wants wit or sense. *Shak.*

LÄCK'ER, *n.* One who lacks:—a yellow varnish. See LAC-QUER.

LÄCK'ER, *v. a.* To varnish. *Pope.* See LACQUER.

LÄCK'EV, (*läk'ë*) *n.* [*l'equais*, Fr.] A servant; a footboy; a footman. *Shak.*

LÄCK'EV, (*läk'ë*) *v. a.* [*i.* LACKEVED; *pp.* LACKEVING, LACK-EVED.] To attend servilely. *Shak.*

LÄCK'EV, (*läk'ë*) *v. n.* To act as a servant or footboy.

LÄCK'LIN-EN, *n.* Wanting linen or shirts. *Shak.*

LÄCK'LÖVE, * *n.* One who is indifferent to love. *Shak.*

LÄCK'LÜS-TRE, (*läk'lüs-ter*) *a.* Wanting brightness. *Shak.*

LÄ-CÖN'IC, *a.* [*laconicus*, L.] After the manner of the Lacones or Spartans; pithy; concise; short; brief.

LA-CÖN'IC, * *n.* Conciseness of language. *Adisson.* [R.]

LA-CÖN'ICAL, *a.* [*laconicus*, L.] Concise; brief; laconic.

LA-CÖN'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a laconic manner; briefly.

LA-CÖN'I-CISM, * *n.* Concise style; laconism. *Pope.*

LÄC'O-NISM, (*läk'o-nizm*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *läk'o-nizm*, W. B.) *n.* [*laconismus*, L.] A concise style; a brief, pithy phrase or saying.

LÄC'QUER, * (*läk'ër*) *n.* A yellow varnish, consisting chiefly of a solution of pale shell lac in alcohol, tinged with saffron, annatto, or other coloring matter. *Ure.*

LÄC'QUER, * (*läk'ër*) *v. a.* [*i.* LACQUERED; *pp.* LACQUERING, LACQUERED.] To varnish with lacquer. *P. Cyc.*

LÄC-R-FRÖ'SÖ, * [It.] (*Mus.*) A term implying a plaintive movement, as if weeping. *Hamilton.*

LÄC'TAGE, *n.* [*lac*, *lactis*, L.] Produce from animals yielding milk. *Shuckford.*

LÄC'TA-RY, *a.* [*lactarius*, L.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

LÄC'TA-RY, *n.* [*lactarium*, L.] A milk-house; a dairy-house. *Farm. Ency.*

LÄC'TATE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of lactic acid with a base. *P. Cyc.*

LÄC'TATION, *n.* [*lacto*, L.] The act or time of giving suck.

LÄC'TE-AL, (*läk'të-äl*, P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *läk'të-äl* or *läk'chë-äl*, W. B.) *a.* Milky; resembling milk; conveying chyle.

LÄC'TE-AL, * *n.* The absorbent of the mesentery; a vessel that conveys chyle.

LÄC'TE-AN, *a.* [*lacteus*, L.] Milky; lacteal. *Mozon.*

LÄC'TE-O-S, *a.* Milky; lacteal; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*

LAC-TÉS/CENCE, *n.* [*lactesco*, L.] Tendency to milk or milky color. *Boyle*.

LAC-TÉS/CENT, *a.* Producing milk or a white juice.

LÁCTIC, * *a.* [*Chem.*] Produced from milk; as, *lactic acid*. *P. Cyc.*

LAC-TIF-ER-ŌUS, *a.* That conveys or brings milk. *Ray*.

LAC-TIF'IC, * *a.* Causing or producing milk. *Asb.*

LAC-TIF'I-CAL, * *a.* {

LAC-TŌM'Ū-TER, * *n.* A glass tube for ascertaining the proportion which the cream bears to the milk; a galactometer. *Brande*.

LA-CŪ'NA, * *n.* [L.] *pl.* LA-CŪ'NÆ. A ditch; a pool; a furrow; an opening; a vacant space. *Hamilton*.

LA-CŪ'NAR, * *n.* [L.] A ceiling or soffit ornamented with panels. *Francis*.

LÁC-U-NŌSE, * *a.* [*Bot. & Zool.*] Having depressions or excavations on the surface. *P. Cyc.*

LA-CŪ'NOUS, * *a.* Furrowed; pitted; lacunose. *Smart*.

LA-CŪS/TRINE, * *a.* Belonging to a lake. *Buckland*.

LÁD, *n.* A boy; a stripling; a youth; a young man.

LÁD, *The old preterit of Lead*; now *led*. *Spenser*.

LÁD'A-NŪM, * *n.* A gum resin obtained from cistus, used by the Turks as a perfume; labdanum. *P. Cyc.*

LÁD-A-VĒĒ', * *n.* [*India*] A release or acquaintance. *Crabb*.

LÁD'DER, *n.* A contrivance or machine for facilitating ascent; a frame with steps between two upright pieces of timber; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.

LÁDE, *n.* The mouth of a river. *Gibson*.

LÁDE, *v. a.* [i. LADED; *pp.* LADING, LADEN or LADED.] To load; to freight; to heave out; to throw out.

LÁDE, *v. n.* To draw water. *Bp. Hall*.

LÁ'DIES'-TRÁ'CES, * *n.* [*Bot.*] *Bigelow*. See LADY'S TRACES.

LÁ'DI-FY, *v. a.* To make a lady of. *Massinger*. [R.]

LÁ'DING, *n.* The freight of a ship; burden; cargo; load; weight.

LÁD'KIN, *n.* A small lad; a boy. *More*.

LÁ'DLE, (lād'l) *n.* A large, deep spoon for lading fluids; a vessel with a long handle: — the receptacle of a mill wheel.

LÁ'DLE-FUL, *n.*; *pl.* LADLEFULS. As much as a ladle holds. *Swift*.

LÁ'DY, *n.*; *pl.* LÁ'DIES. A well-bred woman; a mistress of a family; a title of respect. — In England the title is correlative to *lord*, and properly belongs to every woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or who is a daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl; though it is there, as it is here, given to almost all well-dressed and well-bred women.

LÁ'DY-BIRD, *n.* Same as *lady-bug*. *Gay*.

LÁ'DY-BŪG, *n.* A small, red insect that feeds upon plant lice.

LÁ'DY-CŌW, } *n.* An insect; same as *lady-bug*.

LÁ'DY-FLY, }

LÁ'DY-DÁY, *n.* The 25th of March, the day on which the annunciation of the blessed Virgin is celebrated.

LÁ'DY-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a lady; like a lady; delicate.

LÁ'DY-LŌVE, * *n.* A female sweetheart; a lady who is loved. *Walker Scott*.

LÁ'DY'S-BĒD'STRAW, *n.* [*Bot.*] A species of galium.

LÁ'DY'S-BŌW'ER, * *n.* [*Bot.*] A climbing plant; a species of climata. *Crabb*.

LÁ'DY'S-FIN'GER, * *n.* A plant; kidney-vetch. *Farm. Ency.*

LÁ'DY-SHIP, *n.* The title of a lady. *Shak*.

LÁ'DY'S-MÁN'TLE, *n.* [*Bot.*] A genus of plants; alchemilla.

LÁ'DY'S-SLIP'PER, *n.* A plant and flower; cypripedium.

LÁ'DY'S-SMŌCK, *n.* A genus of plants; cardamine.

LÁ'DY'S-TRÁ'CES, * *n.* A genus of plants; an orchidaceous plant and flower; neottia. *Farm. Ency.*

LÁG, *a.* [*Upp. Swed.*] Coming behind; slow; tardy; last. *Shak*. [R.]

LÁG, *n.* The lowest class; the rump; the *fig-end*. *Shak*. He that comes last, or hangs behind. *Dryden*.

LÁG, *v. n.* [i. LAGGED; *pp.* LAGGING, LAGGED.] To loiter; to move slowly; to stay behind. *Dryden*.

LÁGAN, * *n.* [*Law*] Goods sunk in the sea. *Crabb*.

LÁG'GARD, *a.* Backward; sluggish; slow. *Collins*.

LÁG'GARD, * *n.* One who lags behind; a loiterer. *W. Irving*.

LÁG'GER, *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.

LA-GŌ'MŪS, * or LÁG'Ō-MŪS, * *n.* [*ἄγος* and *μῦς*.] [*Zool.*] A Siberian rodent, called *rat-hare*. *Brande*.

LA-GŌŌN', * *n.* A large pond or lake; a marsh; an inlet or body of water separated from the sea by a strip of land. *Latrobe*.

LA-GŌ'THRĪX, * or LÁG'Ō-THRĪX, * *n.* [*ἄγος* and *θηρίξ*.] [*Zool.*] A genus of South American monkeys. *P. Cyc.*

LÁ'IC, *n.* [*laïque*, Fr.] A layman; one of the people, distinct from the clergy. *Bp. Morton*.

LÁ'IC, *a.* Belonging to the laity; lay; laical. *Milton*.

LÁ'I-CAL, *a.* [*laicus*, L.] Lay; belonging to the laity, not the clergy; laic.

[LÁ-I-CAL'I-TY, * *n.* The quality of a layman. *Asb.*

LÁID, *i. & p.* from *Lay*. See LAY.

LÁID'LY, *a.* [*laid*, Fr.] Ugly; loathsome; foul. *Brockett*. [North of Eng.]

LÁID'ŪP, * *p. a.* Deposited; laid aside; confined to the bed: — noting the situation of a ship that is unrigged and not used. *Crabb*.

LÁIN, (lān) *p.* from *Lie*. See LIE.

LÁIR, (lār) *p.* [*laeher*, Teut.] The couch of a boar or other wild beast. *Milton*. Grass or pasture land: — soil and dung. *Farm. Ency.* [Local.]

LÁIRD, (lārd) *n.* The lord of a manor in Scotland.

LÁ'ISM, * *n.* The name of the Buddhist religion in Mongolia and Tibet. *P. Cyc.*

LÁ'ITER, *n.* The whole number of eggs which a hen lays before she incubates: — Written also *lafter* and *lavter*. *Brockett*. [Local, Eng.]

LÁ'ITY, *n.* [*laici*, L.] The people, as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift*. The state of a layman. *Jay's*.

LÁKE, *n.* [*lac*, Fr.; *lacus*, L.] A large collection or body of water in the interior of a country. — A term applied to many yellow and red vegetable colors, when made of aluminous earth and some other coloring matter.

LÁKE, *v. n.* [*laikan*, Goth.] To play. *Ray*. [North of Eng.]

LÁKE/LET, * *n.* A small lake; a pond. *Southery*.

LÁ'KEN, * or LÁ'KEN'S, * *n.* A diminutive of *our lady*. *Shak*.

LÁK'ER, * *n.* A frequenter or visitor of lakes. *Wülfen*.

LÁ'KY, *a.* Belonging to a lake. *Sherwood*. [R.]

LÁL-LÁ'TION, * *n.* The imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, which is made to sound like *l*. *Brande*.

LÁ'MA, * *n.* The high priest or sovereign pontiff of the Asiatic Tartars; the head of the Buddhist religion in Tibet; called also *Dalai Lama* or *Grand Lama*. *P. Cyc.*

LÁ'MA, * *n.* A quadruped. See LLAMA.

LA-MÁN'TINE, * *n.* [*Zool.*] The sea-cow; a species of her bivorous cetacea. *Lyell*.

LÁMB, (lām) *n.* [*lamb*, Goth. & Sax.] The young of a sheep: — typically, the Saviour of the world.

LÁMB, (lām) *v. n.* To bring forth lambs. *Sherwood*.

LÁMB-ÁLE, (lām'āl) *n.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs. *Warton*.

LÁMB'BA-TIVE, *a.* [*lambo*, L.] Taken by licking; accompanied by an action as of the tongue in licking.

LÁMB'BA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LÁMB'DA-CĪSM, * *n.* The too full pronunciation of the letter *l*. *Crabb*.

LÁMB-DŌD'AL, *a.* [*λῆμβδα* and *εἶδος*.] Having the form of the Greek letter *lambda*, or Λ .

LÁMB'ENT, *a.* [*lambens*, L.] Playing about, as the tongue of a snake; licking.

LÁMB'BI-TIVE, *a.* Taken by licking; lambative. *Bailey*.

LÁMB'KIN, (lām'kīn) *n.* A little lamb. *Spenser*.

LÁMB-LIKE, (lām'lik) *a.* Mild; innocent as a lamb.

LÁMB'S-LĒT-TUCE, * *n.* A plant; corn salad. *Farm. Ency.*

LÁMB'S-QUÁR-TERS, * *n.* Mountain spinach. *Farm. Ency.*

LÁMB'S-TŌNGUE, * (lāmz'tíng) *n.* A plant. *Maunder*.

LÁMB'S-WŌOL, (lāmz'wūl) *n.* The fleece of a lamb: — a favorite beverage among the common people in England, formed of ale and roasted apples. *Nares*.

LÁME, *a.* Crippled; disabled in the limbs; hobbling; imperfect; unsatisfactory; not smooth; as a foot of verse.

LÁME, *v. a.* [i. LAMEE; *pp.* LAMING, LAMED.] To make lame; to cripple. *Shak*.

LA-MĒ'LA, * *n.* [L.] *pl.* LA-MĒ'L'ŪÆ. [*Bot.*] A gill, a scale, or thin plate; a foliaceous erect scale appended to the corolla of some plants. *Brande*.

LÁM'EL-LAB, *a.* [*lamella*, L.] Composed of thin scales or lamellæ; lamelated. *Kirwan*.

LÁM'EL-LÁT-ED, *a.* Composed of or covered with scales, lamelle, or laminae. *Derham*.

LA-MĒL-LĪ-BRÁNHĪ-ATE, * *n.* An acephalous mollusk. *Brande*.

LA-MĒL'LĪ-CŌRN, * *n.* One of a family of insects. *Brande*.

LÁM-EL-LĪB'ER-ŌUS, * *a.* Composed of or producing thin plates or leaves. *Lyell*.

LA-MĒL'LĪ-FŌRM, * *a.* Having the form of lamellæ. *P. Cyc.*

LÁM-EL-LŌSE', * *a.* Covered with, or in the form of, plates. *Hill*.

LÁME'LY, *ad.* In a lame manner; imperfectly.

LÁM'NESS, *n.* The state of being lame; loss or inability of limbs; imperfection; weakness.

LA-MĒNT', *v. n.* [*lamentor*, L.] [i. LAMENTED; *pp.* LAMENTING, LAMENTED.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to be moan; to deplore; to regret.

LA-MĒNT', *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to sorrow for.

LA-MĒNT', *n.* [*lamentum*, L.] Lamentation; sorrow; expression of sorrow; elegy.

LÁM'EN-TÁ-BLE, *a.* [*lamentabilis*, L.] That is to be lamented; deplorable; causing sorrow; mournful; sorrowful: — in contempt or ridicule, miserable; despicable.

LÁM'EN-TÁ-BLE-NĒSS, * *n.* The state of being lamentable. *Scott*.

LÁM'EN-TÁ-BLY, *ad.* With sorrow; mournfully; pitifully.

LÁM-EN-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of lamenting; lament; expression of sorrow; audible grief.

LA-MĒNT'ED, * *p. a.* Bemoaned; bewailed.

LA-MĒNT'ER, *n.* One who mourns or laments.

LA-MÉN'TINE, *n.* A fish; a sort of walrus, sea-cow, or manatee. *Bailey*. See LAMANTINE.

LA-MÉN'TING, *n.* Lamentation; expression of sorrow.

LÁM'I-Á, *n.* [L.] A kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to devour children; a hag; a witch. *Mossinger*.

LÁM'I-Á, *n.* [L.] pl. LÁM'I-Á. A thin plate; a scale; a blade; one coat or plate laid over another.

LÁM'I-NA-BLE, * *a.* That may be formed into laminae. *Ure*.

LÁM'I-NÁR, * *a.* Consisting of layers. *Smart*.

LÁM'I-NA-RY, * *a.* Composed of layers. *Maunder*.

LÁM'I-NÁT-ED, *a.* Plated; consisting of thin plates.

LÁM'I-NÁT-IÓN, * *n.* State of being laminated. *Phillips*.

LÁM'ISH, *a.* Slightly lame; hobbling. *A. Wood*.

†LÁM'V, *v. a.* [Lámen, Teut.] To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Beaum. & Fl.* [Vulgar.]

LÁM'MAS, or LÁM'MAS-DÁY, *n.* The first of August.

LÁM'MAS, * *a.* Belonging to the first of August. *Ash*.

LÁM'MAS-TIDE, * *n.* The first day of August. *Shak*.

LÁMP, *n.* [lampo, Fr.; lampas, L.] A light produced from oil with a wick; the implement containing the oil and wick; a light of any kind.

LÁM'P, *n.* [lampas, Fr.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LÁM'PATE, * *n.* (Chem.) A substance formed of lamic acid with a base. *Ure*.

LÁM'PBLÁCK, *n.* Finely-divided charcoal or soot; a pigment or soot obtained by the imperfect combustion of resin and of turpentine.

LÁM'PER-EEL, * *n.* A lamprey; an eel. *Forby*.

LÁM'PERN, * *n.* A species of lamprey; lampron. *Hill*.

LÁM'PERN, * *n. pl.* A disease in horses when the throat is swelled. *Crabb*. See LAMPASS.

LÁM'PIC, * *a.* (Chem.) Denoting an acid obtained from using a lamp, or from the slow combustion of ether. *Ure*.

†LÁM'PING, *a.* [lampante, It.] Shining; sparkling. *Spenser*.

LÁM'PLESS, * *a.* Having no lamp. *Beaum. & Fl.*

LÁM'PÓN, * *n.* [lamper, Fr.] A personal satire to vex rather than reform; bitter censure; virulent abuse.

LÁM'PÓN, * *n. a.* [LAMPPOON; *pp.* LAMPPOONING, LAMPPOONED.] To abuse with personal satire or virulence.

LÁM'PÓN'ER, *n.* One who lampoons.

LÁM'PÓN'RY, * *n.* Abusive language; personal satire. *Swift*.

LÁM'PREY, (lám'pre) *n.* A fish much like the eel. *Walton*.

LÁM'PRON, *n.* The lamprey, or a fish of the same kind.

LÁM'P-RINE, * *n.* (Ent.) A coleopterous insect. *Brande*.

LÁM'NA-RY, * *a.* A store-place for wool. *Smart*.

LÁM'NATE, * *a.* Covered with wool, or soft, fine hair. *Brande*.

LÁM'NÁT-ED, * *a.* Woolly; resembling wool. *Smart*.

LÁNCE, *n.* [lance, Fr.; lancea, L.] A long spear, or a weapon consisting of a long shaft with a sharp point.

LÁNCE, *v. a.* [i. LANCED; *pp.* LANCIING, LANCED.] To cut or pierce with a lance; to open or cut with a lancet; to cut; to throw.

LÁNCE/HEAD, * *n.* The head of a lance. *Blackwood*.

†LÁNCE/LY, *a.* Suitable to a lance. *Sidney*.

LÁN-CE/O-LÁ, * *n.* (Zool.) A genus of crustaceans. *Say*.

LÁN-CE/O-LÁTE, * *a.* (Bot.) Shaped like a lance. *P. Cye*.

LÁN-CE/O-LÁT-ED, * *a.* (Bot.) Shaped like a lance. *P. Cye*.

LÁNCE-PE-SÁDE, * *n.* [lancia spetzata, It.] An officer under a corporal. *J. Hall*.

LÁN'C'ER, *n.* One who uses a lance; a soldier who carries a lance. [† A lancet. 1 *Kings*.]

LÁN'C'ER, *n.* [lancette, Fr.] A small, pointed, surgical instrument, used for letting blood, &c.; a narrow-pointed window.

LÁN'CET-WIN'DÓW, * *n.* A window having a lancet or pointed arch. *Francis*.

LÁNCE/WOOD, * (láns'wúd) *n.* A genus of evergreen shrubs. *Farm. Ency*.

LÁNCH, *v. a.* [lancer, Fr.] To dart; to cast, as a lance; to let fly. *Dryden*. See LANUCH.

LÁN'C'I-NÁTE, *v. a.* [lancino, L.] [i. LANCIATED; *pp.* LANCIATING, LANCIATED.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate; — lacerating pains, shooting pains.

LÁN-C'I-NÁT-IÓN, *n.* Act of tearing; laceration.

LÁND, *n.* A country; a district under water, or as opposed to sea; ground; real estate; — nation, people. [Urine. *Hammer*.] — To make land, to approach land when at sea.

LÁND, *v. a.* [i. LANDED; *pp.* LANDING, LANDED.] To disembark; to set on shore. *Shak*.

LÁND, *v. n.* To come or go on shore. *Bacon*.

LÁND'DÁM-MÁN, * *n.* The title of the president of the diet of the Helvetic or Swiss republic. *Brande*.

LÁN-DÁU, [lánd-áw], *W. P. J. Ja. K.*: kán'dáw, *Sm. Wb.* [Fr.] A coach which opens and closes at the top.

LÁN-DÁU-LÉT, * *n.* A four-wheeled carriage resembling a post-chaise, and opening as a landau. *Ency*.

LÁND-BRÉEZE, * *n.* A breeze blowing from the land to the sea. *Smollett*.

LÁND-CAR-RIAGE, * *n.* Conveyance by land. *Addison*.

LÁND'CRÁB, * *n.* A sort of shellfish that frequents the land. *Goldsmith*.

†LÁND'DÁMN, (lánd'dám) *v. a.* To damn so as to prevent living in the land; to banish. *Shak*.

LÁND'ED, *a.* Consisting of land; possessing land.

LÁND'-ÉS-TÁTE, * *n.* Property consisting in land; landed estate. *Arbutnot*.

LÁND'FÁLL, *n.* The falling of land or real estate to any one by a death. — (Want.) The first land seen after a voyage.

LÁND'FISH, * *n.* An amphibious animal. *Shak*.

LÁND'-FLOOD, (lánd'flood) *n.* An inundation. *Clarendon*.

LÁND'-FORCE, *n.* A land army; a warlike force not naval.

LÁND'FÓWL, * *n.* Birds that frequent land. *Booth*.

LÁND'GRAVE, *n.* A German title of dominion.

LÁND-GRÁV-JÁTE, * *n.* The jurisdiction or territory of a landgrave. *Ency*.

LÁND-GRÁ-VINE, * *n.* The wife of a landgrave; a lady of the rank of a landgrave. *Booth*.

LÁND'HÓLD-ER, *n.* One who owns or holds land.

LÁND'ING, *n.* The act of going on shore; a landing-place. — (Arch.) The top of stairs, or the first part of a floor at the head of the stairs.

LÁND'ING-PLÁCE, *n.* A place at which vessels land.

LÁND'ING-WÁIT'ER, * *n.* An English officer of the customs. *P. Cye*.

LÁND'JÓB-BER, *n.* One who buys and sells land; a speculator in land.

LÁND-LÁ-DY, *n.* A female landholder; a mistress of an inn.

LÁND'LESS, *a.* Without property; destitute of land. *Shak*.

LÁND'LÓCK, * *v. a.* [i. LANDLOCKED; *pp.* LANDLOCKING, LANDLOCKED.] To enclose or encompass by land. *P. Cye*.

LÁND'LÓCKED, (lánd'lókt) *a.* Enclosed with land.

LÁND'LÓ-PEAN, *n.* A term of contempt for a landman.

LÁND'LÓRD, *n.* One who owns and rents or leases lands or houses; the host or master of an inn; an innkeeper.

†LÁND'LÓRD-RY, *n.* State of a landlord. *Bp. Hall*.

LÁND'LÚB-BER, * *n.* One who lives on the land, used in contempt; a landloper. *Sir J. Hanikins*.

LÁND'MAN, *n.* One who lives or serves on land. *Burnet*.

LÁND'MÁRK, *n.* A mark to designate the boundary; a guide on land for ships at sea.

LÁND'MÓN-STER, * *n.* A monster inhabiting the land. *Hume*.

LÁND-NÍMPT, * *n.* A nymph dwelling on the land. *Prior*.

LÁND'-ÓF-FICE, * *n.* An office or place in which the sale and management of the public lands are conducted. *Ingham*.

LÁND'-ÓWN-ER, * *n.* An owner or proprietor of land. *C. Cushing*.

LÁND'-PIKE, * *n.* (Zool.) An American animal resembling a fish, but having legs instead of fins. *Crabb*.

LÁND'-PI-LOT, * *n.* A pilot or conductor by land. *Milton*.

LÁND'-PI-RATE, * *n.* One who robs on the highway. *Asher*.

LÁND'RÁIL, * *n.* A swift-running bird; the corncrake. *W. Ency*.

LÁND'REEVE, * *n.* A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the land-steward. *Brande*.

LÁND-RÉNT, * *n.* Rent or income from land. *Arbutnot*.

LÁND'SCÁPE, *n.* A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend at a view; a region; a picture representing an extent of country.

LÁND'SCÁPE, *v. a.* To represent in landscape. *Smart*. [R.]

LÁND'SCÁPE-PÁINT'ER, * *n.* A painter of landscapes or rural scenery. *Morgan*.

LÁND-SÉR-VÍCE, * *n.* Service on land, not on the sea. *Goldsmith*.

†LÁND'SKIP, * *n.* The same as landscape. *Addison*.

LÁND'SLÍDE, * *n.* Same as landslip. *Lyell*.

LÁND'SLÍP, * *n.* A portion of land that has slid down, in consequence of disturbance by an earthquake, or from being undermined by the action of water. *Brande*.

LÁND'SMÁN, * *n.* A novice in the sea-service; landman. *Smart*.

LÁND'-STEWÁRD, * *n.* A steward who has the care of lands. *Steele*.

LÁND'STRÁIT, *n.* A narrow strip of land. *Mountagu*.

LÁND'-SÚR-VEY'QR, * (-vá'qr) *n.* A surveyor of lands. *Jodrell*.

LÁND-TÁX, * *n.* A tax laid upon land and houses.

LÁND-TÓR-TOISE, * (tór'tis) *n.* A tortoise that lives on land; land-turtle. *Goldsmith*.

LÁND-TÚR-TLE, * *n.* A turtle that lives on land. *Smollett*.

LÁND-ÚR-CHIN, * *n.* A hedgehog. *Carew*.

LÁND-WÁIT-ER, * *n.* A custom-house officer who waits for and watches the landing of goods.

LÁND'WÁRD, *ad.* Towards the land. *Sandys*.

LÁND-WÍND, *n.* A wind blowing from the land to the sea. *Goldsmith*.

LÁND-WÓRK-ER, (-wúrk-er) *n.* A tiller of land.

LÁNE, *n.* [laen, D.; lana, Sax.] A narrow way between hedges or fences; a narrow street; an alley; a passage.

LÁN'GATE, * *n.* (Med.) A linen roller for a wound. *Crabb*.

LÁN'GRÁGE, * *n.* A sort of chain-shot; langrel. *Mar. Dict.*

LÁN'GRÉL, * *n.* A kind of chain-shot, formed of bolts, nails, bars, and other pieces of iron, tied together; langrage; — called also langrel-shot.

LÄNG'SËT-TLE, *n.* A long wooden settee or bench. *Holloway.* [North of England.]
 LÄNG-SYNE,* *ad.* (*Scotch*) Long since; long ago. *Jamieson.*
 LÄNG-TER-Ä-LÖÖ' *n.* An old game at cards. *Tatler.*
 LÄNG'UAGE, (läng'gwaj) *n.* [*langage*, Fr.] Human speech; the speech of one nation; tongue; diction; dialect; style; manner of expression; a nation distinguished by language.
 †LÄNG'UAGE, *v. a.* To give language to; to express. *Lovelace.*
 LÄNG'UAGE, (läng'gwajd) *n.* A skillful in language; eloquent; having language. *Pope.*
 †LÄNG'UAGE-LESS,* *a.* Wanting language or speech. *Shak.*
 LÄNG'UAGE-MÄS'TER, *n.* A teacher of languages.
 LÄN-GUEN'TE,* [It.] (*Mus.*) Noting a soft and languishing manner. *Brande.*
 LÄN'GUET, (läng'zət) *n.* [*languet*, Fr.] Any thing in the form of a tongue. [R.]
 LÄN'GUJD, (läng'gwjd) *a.* [*languidus*, L.] Faint; weak; feeble; exhausted; drooping; irresolute; dull.
 LÄN'GUJD-LY, *ad.* In a languid manner; feebly.
 LÄN'GUJD-NESS, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; faintness.
 LÄN'GUISH, (läng'gwish) *v. n.* [*languir*, Fr.; *languo*, L.] [i. LANGUISHED; *pp.* LANGUISHING, LANGUISHED.] To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength, spirit, or vigor; to decline; to look with softness or tenderness.
 †LÄN'GUISH, *v. a.* To make feeble; to depress. *Shak.*
 LÄN'GUISH, *n.* State of pining; soft appearance. *Pope.*
 LÄN'GUISH-ER, *n.* One who pines or languishes.
 LÄN'GUISH-ING, *n.* Feebleness; loss of strength.
 LÄN'GUISH-ING-LY, *p. a.* Growing feeble; decaying gradually.
 LÄN'GUISH-ING-LY, *ad.* In a languishing manner; feebly.
 LÄN'GUISH-MENT, *n.* Act of languishing; feebleness; decay; softness. *Dryden.*
 LÄN'GUOR, (läng'gwör) *n.* [*languor*, L.; *languor*, Fr.] Lassitude; faintness; weariness; listlessness; softness; laxity.
 †LÄN'GUOR-OÜS, *a.* [*languoreux*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy. *Spenser.*
 †LÄN'GURE, *v. n.* [*languo*, L.] To languish. *Chaucer.*
 LÄN'IÄ-RY, or LÄN'IÄ-RY, *n.* [*lanio*, L.] [A flesh-market. *Cockeram.*] — A long, conical, sharp-pointed tooth, next between the incisors; canine tooth. *Brande.*
 LÄN'JÄTE, or LÄN'JÄTE, [läng'ät, S. W. P. J. Ja.; läng'ät, Sm. Wb.] *v. a.* To tear in pieces; to lacerate. *Cockeram.*
 LÄ-NI'E-R-ÖÜS,* *a.* Bearing wool, as plants; woolly. *P. Cyc.*
 †LÄN'FICE, *n.* [*lanificium*, L.] Woollen manufacture. *Bacon.*
 LÄ-NI'E-R-ÖÜS, *a.* [*laniger*, L.] Bearing wool; laniferous.
 LÄNK, (längk) *a.* [*lancke*, D.] Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender; faint.
 LÄNK, *v. n.* To become lank; to fall away. *Shak.* [R.]
 LÄNK'LY, (längk'le) *ad.* Loosely; thinly. *Sir J. Hill.*
 LÄNK'NESS, (längk'nes) *n.* Want of plumpness. *Sherwood.*
 LÄNK'Y, (längk'e) *a.* Tall and thin; slender; lank.
 LÄN'NER, *n.* [*lanier*, Fr.; *lanarius*, L.] A species of hawk.
 LÄN'NER-ËT, *n.* A little hawk. *Butler.*
 LÄN'SEH,* or LÄNG'SAL,* *n.* A tree and highly esteemed fruit, found in the Malayan Archipelago. *P. Cyc.*
 LÄN'SQUE-NËT, (läns'ke-nët) *n.* [Fr. *lance* and *knecht*, D.] A common foot-soldier: — a game at cards vulgarly called *lambskinet*.
 LÄNT, *n.* The game of loo. — Urine. *Brockett.* [Local.]
 LÄN-TÄN'J-ÖM,* *n.* A metallic substance associated with the oxide of cerium. *Brande.*
 LÄN'TER-LOÖ, *n.* See LANTERNALOO.
 LÄN'TERN, *n.* [*lanterne*, Fr.; *lanterna*, L.] A transparent case for a candle or lamp; a lamp or light with a protection from the wind; a lighthouse. — (*Arch.*) A little turret or drum-shaped erection on the top of a dome, or on the top of an apartment, to give light.
 LÄN'TERN, *a.* Thin; haggard. — *Lantern-jaws*, a thin visage. *Addison.*
 LÄN'TERN,* *v. a.* To provide or furnish with a lantern. *C. Lamb.*
 LÄN'TERN-FLY,* *n.* The glow-worm. *Smart.*
 LÄN'UQ'NOÜS, *a.* [*lanuginosus*, L.] Downy; covered with hair.
 LÄN'YARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of line or rope for fastening the tackle of a ship.
 LÄP, *n.* That part of a person sitting, which reaches from the waist to the knees, or the clothes covering the part; any loose part or flap of a garment.
 LÄP, *v. a.* [i. LAPPED; *pp.* LAPPING, LAPPED.] To infold; to wrap; to involve; — to lick up.
 LÄP, *v. n.* To be spread or turned over any thing. *Greene.* — To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby.*
 LÄP'A-RO-GËLE,* *n.* (*Med.*) A rupture through the side of the belly. *Crabb.*
 LÄP'DOG, *n.* A little dog, fondled in the lap.
 LÄ-PËL, *n.* That part of the coat which laps over; facing.
 LÄ-PËLLED,* [lä-pëld'] *a.* Furnished with laps. *C. Lamb.*
 LÄP'FUL, *n.*; *pl.* LAPFULS. A quantity that fills the lap.
 †LÄP'F-CIDE, *n.* [*lapicida*, L.] A stone-cutter. *Bailey.*
 LÄP-I-DÄRI-AN,* *a.* Inscribed on stone; lapidary. *Croker.*

LÄP'I-DÄ-RY, *n.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who cuts and polishes gems or precious stones; one skilled in the nature of precious stones; a dealer in gems.
 LÄP'I-DÄ-RY, *a.* Monumental; inscribed on stone. — *Lapidary style*, the style proper for monumental and other inscriptions; a terse, expressive style.
 †LÄP'I-DÄTE, *v. a.* [*lapido*, L.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Bailey*
 †LÄP'I-DÄTION, *n.* [*lapidatio*, L.] Act of stoning. *Ep. Hall.*
 LÄ-PID'E-OÜS, *a.* Of the nature of stone, stony. *Ray.* [R.]
 LÄP-I-DËS'CËNCE, *n.* [*lapidesco*, L.] Stony concretion. *Bronze.*
 LÄP-I-DËS'CENT, *a.* Growing or turning to stone. *Evelyn.*
 LÄP-I-DËS'CENT, *a.* Forming stones; changing to stone. *Greene.*
 LÄP-I-DËF'ICAL,* *a.* Forming into stone; lapidific. *Ash.*
 LÄ-PID-I-FI-CÄTION, *n.* The act of forming stones. *Bacon.* — The art of cutting and polishing precious stones.
 LÄ-PID-I-FY,* *v. a.* To change into stone. *Ure.*
 LÄ-PID-I-FY,* *v. n.* To become stone. *Ure.*
 LÄP'I-DIST, *n.* A dealer in stones or gems; a lapidary.
 LÄ-PLE'LES, *n.* [L.] *pl.* (*Cool.*) Small volcanic cinders. *Lyell.*
 LÄP'PS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* LÄP'P-ËS. A stone.
 LÄP'PS CALÄ-MÄ-NÄ'ËS, *n.* [L.] (*Min.*) The calamine stone; the oxide of zinc. *Crabb.*
 LÄP'PS LÄP'P-LÄ, *n.* The azure stone; a blue mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and soda. It forms a pigment called ultramarine.
 †LÄP'LING, *n.* One wrapped in sensual delights. *Hewyt.*
 LÄP'PER, *n.* One who laps or licks.
 LÄP'PET, *n.* A little lap or flap hanging loose.
 LÄP'PIE,* *n.* The opening or barking of a dog at his game. *Crabb.*
 LÄP'SÄBLE,* *a.* That may lapse or fall. *Dr. H. More.*
 LÄPSE, *n.* [*lapsus*, L.] Flow; fall; glide; smooth course: — a little fall or error. — (*Law*) A transfer of right from one to another by some neglect.
 LÄPSE, *v. n.* [i. LAPSED; *pp.* LAPSING, LAPSED.] To glide slowly; to fall by degrees; to fail; to slip; to slip in law or conduct. — (*Law*) To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.
 LÄPSE, (läps) *v. a.* To suffer to slip, or to be vacant.
 LAPSED, (läpst) *p. a.* Fallen; transferred; corrupted. — *Lapsed legacy*, (*Law*) When the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is lapsed.
 LÄP'STONE, *n.* A shoemaker's or a cobbler's stone, on which he hammers his leather. *Todd.*
 LÄP'SYS LÄN'GÜZ,* [L.] "A slip of the tongue." *Macdonnel.*
 LÄP'WING, *n.* A bird that flaps its wings much; the pewit.
 LÄP'WORK, (läp'wörk) *n.* Work in which one part laps over another. *Greene.*
 LÄR, *n.* [L.] *pl.* LÄR'ËS. A household god. *Lovelace.*
 LÄR'BOARD, (lärb'örd) *n.* (*Naut.*) The left-hand side to a person on shipboard looking towards the head: — it is opposed to *starboard*.
 LÄR'BOARD,* *a.* Belonging to the left side of a ship. *Ash.*
 LÄN'CE-NY, *n.* [*larcin*, Fr.; *latrocinium*, L.] (*Law*) The theft of another's goods in his absence, or without his knowledge. It is divided in some of the states into *grand* and *petit larceny*; this depends on the value of property stolen. — In *England*, if the value of the goods stolen is less than 12*d.* it is *petty larceny*; if more, *grand larceny*. *Mixed larceny* includes some atrocious circumstances.
 LÄRCHI, *n.* [*larix*, L.] A beautiful deciduous tree of the fir kind, valued for timber.
 LÄRD, *n.* [*lardum*, L.; *lard*, Fr.] The fat of swine melted; bacon.
 LÄRD, *v. a.* [*larder*, Fr.] [i. LARDED; *pp.* LARDING, LARDED.] To stuff with lard or bacon; to fatten; to mix with something else by way of improvement; to interlard.
 LÄRD, *v. n.* To grow fat. *Dryden.*
 LÄR-DÄ'CEOUS,* (lä-dä'sliüs) *a.* Relating to or containing lard. *Coze.*
 LÄRD'ER, *n.* [*lardier*, old Fr.] The place where meat is kept.
 LÄRD'ER-ER, *n.* One who has the charge of the larder.
 LÄRD'ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for agalmatolite. *Dana.*
 LÄRD'NOÜS, *n.* [Fr.] A thin slice of bacon. *Bailey.*
 LÄRD'NY, (lärd'ny) *n.* Same as *larder*. *Warner.*
 LÄRE, *n.* Learning; scholarship. — Same as *tere*. *Brockett.* [North of England.]
 LÄRGE, *a.* [Fr.; *largus*, L.] Spread out in size; extensive; big; bulky; wide; liberal; abundant; plentiful; comprehensive; capacious; great. — *At large*, without restraint; diffusely; in the full extent. *Watts.*
 LÄRQE'Ä-CRED,* (-ä'krd) *a.* Having great estates. *Pope.*
 LÄRQE'Ä-HÄND-ED,* *a.* Having large hands; rapacious. *Shak.*
 LÄRQE'Ä-HEART-ED,* *a.* Munificent; generous. *Walker.*
 LÄRQE'Ä-HEART-ËD-NESS, *n.* Largeness of heart.
 LÄRQE'Ä-LÄMBED,* (lärg'länd) *a.* Having large limbs. *Milton.*
 LÄRQE'Ä-LY, *ad.* Widely; extensively; amply; liberally.
 LÄRQE'Ä-NESS, *n.* The state of being large; bigness; liberality; greatness; comprehension; amplitude.
 LÄR'GËSS, *n.* [*largesse*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

- LÄR-GHËT TÖ**, (lä'r-ghët'tö) n. [It.] (*Mus.*) A movement a little quicker than largo.
- LÄR-GRÏTTON**, n. [*largo*, It.] The act of giving. *Bailey.*
- LÄR'GÖ**, n. [It.] (*Mus.*) A slow movement.
- LARIAT**,* n. A noosed cord or rope used for catching wild horses west of the Mississippi; a lasso. *W. Irving.*
- LÄR'IN**,* n. An old Persian coin. *Crabb.*
- LÄRK**, n. A small singing bird which rises almost perpendicularly in the air while it sings.
- LÄRK'ER**, n. A catcher of larks. *Dict.*
- LÄRK'LIKE**, a. Resembling the manner of a lark. *Young.*
- LÄRK'SHËEL**, n. A flower called also *Indian cress*. *Tate.*
- LÄRK'SPUR**, n. A plant and beautiful flower, of several varieties.
- LÄR'MJ-ER**,* n. (*Arch.*) The flat, jutting part of a cornice; the eave or drip of a house; corona. *Brande.*
- LÄR'UM**, or **LÄR'RUM**, [lä'r'um, *W. J. E. F. Sm.*; lä'r'um, *P. Ja.*: lä'r'um, *K.*] n. [*alarum* or *alarm*.] Alarm; noise noting danger.
- LÄR'UM**,* v. a. To sound an alarm. *Pope.* [R.]
- LÄR'VA**,* n. [L.] pl. **LARVÆ**. A flying insect in a masked or caterpillar state, when the parts to be unfolded are concealed under the skin; the second state of the insect. *P. Cyc.*
- LÄR'VÄT-ED**, a. [*larvatus*, L.] Covered with a mask; masked; closed in a mask, as larvæ.
- LÄRVE**,* n. n. pl. **LARVES**. Same as *larvæ* — thus Anglicised by *Kirby*.
- LÄRVE**,* a. Relating to, or being in, the caterpillar state. *Kirby.*
- LÄ-RYN'GÆ-AL**,* a. Relating to the larynx. *Louden.*
- LÄ-RYN'GÆ-AN**,* a. Relating to the larynx; laryngeal. *Dr. Traill.*
- LÄ-RYN-GÏTIS**,* n. Inflammation of the larynx. *Brande.*
- LÄ-RYN-GÏLO-GÏY**,* n. A treatise on the larynx. *Dunglison.*
- LÄ-RYN-GÖPH'Q-NÏ**,* n. The sound of the voice as heard by applying the stethoscope over the larynx. *Brande.*
- LÄ-RYN-GÖT'Q-MÏ**; n. [*ἀρύνε* and *τύπος*.] (*Med.*) The operation of making an opening into the larynx.
- LÄR'YNX**, or **LÄR'RYNX**, [lä'r'ringks, *P. K. Sm. R. Wb. Ash*; lä'r'ingks, *W. Ja.*] n. [*ἀρύνξ*.] (*Anat.*) The upper part of the trachea, a cartilaginous cavity the superior opening of which is called the *glottis*.
- LÄS-CÄR'**, or **LÄS'CÄR**, [läs'kä'r, *J. Sm.*; äs'kä'r, *Wb. Todd.*] n. A native seaman of India.
- LÄS-CIV'Ï-EN-CY**, n. Wantonness. *Hallywell.*
- LÄS-CIV'Ï-ENT**, a. Frolicsome; lascivious. *More.*
- LÄS-CIV'Ï-OÜS**, a. [*lascivus*, L.] Lewd; lustful; wanton; soft.
- LÄS-CIV'Ï-OÜS-LY**, ad. Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.
- LÄS-CIV'Ï-OÜS-NESS**, n. Wantonness; looseness.
- LÄ'SER**,* n. [L.] A gum resin obtained from the north of Africa, greatly esteemed by the ancients. *Brande.*
- LÄSH**, n. [*lascchen*, Germ.] The thong or pliant part of a whip; a scourge; a stroke with a whip or thong; a stroke of satire; a sarcasm.
- LÄSH**, v. a. [L. **LASHED**; pp. **LASHING**, **LASHED**.] To strike with a whip or with any thing pliant; to scourge; to strike with a sharp sound; to scourge with satire. — (*Naut.*) To tie or bind, as with a lash; to lace.
- LÄSH**, v. n. To ply the whip. *Spenser.* — †*Lash* out, [*lausgan*, Goth.] To break out; to become unruly; to launch out. *Feltham.*
- LÄSH'ER**, n. One who lashes. *Sherwood.*
- LÄSH'FRËE**, a. Free from the stroke of satire. *B. Jonson.*
- LÄSH'ING**,* n. A beating; act of tying; a rope or band. *Smart.*
- LÄSH'ING-SÖT**, n. Extravagance; unruliness. *South.*
- LÄS'ION-ITE**,* n. (*Min.*) Another name for *wavellite*. *Dana.*
- LÄS'K**, n. [*laxus*, L.] A looseness; a lax; a flux. *Burton.*
- LÄS'KËTS**,* n. pl. (*Naut.*) Small lines like loops, fastened by sewing them into the bonnets. *Crabb.*
- LÄSS**, n. [from *lad* is formed *laddess*, by contraction *lass*.] A girl; a maid; a country or rustic girl.
- LÄS'SÏE**,* n. (*Scottish*) A lass; a girl. *Phil. Museum.*
- LÄS'SÏ-TÜDE**, n. [*lassitudo*, L.] Weariness; fatigue; languor.
- LÄSS'LÖRN**, a. Forsaken by his mistress. *Shak.*
- LÄS'SO**,* n. [*las*, Sp.] pl. **LASSOS**. A strap, line, or rope used in South America for catching wild horses, &c. *Sir F. Head.*
- LÄST**, a. [superlative. — See **LÄTE**.] That comes after all the rest in time; that is after all the rest in order of place; hindmost; that has none beyond; lowest; meaneast; next before the present; utmost; ultimate; latest. — *At last*, in conclusion; at the end. — *The last*, the end.
- LÄST**, ad. The last time; in conclusion. *Dryden.*
- LÄST**, v. n. [L. **LASTED**; pp. **LASTING**, **LASTED**.] To endure; to continue; to persevere; to remain.
- LÄST**,* v. a. To form on or by a last. *Simonds.*
- LÄST**, n. The mould on which shoes are formed: — a load; a weight or measure of uncertain quantity, generally estimated at 4000 lbs. A last of corn is 80 bushels, or 8 quarters.
- LÄST'AGE**, n. [*lestage*, Fr.] Custom or duty paid for freightage; ballast.
- LÄST'AGED**, (*läst'äjd*) a. Ballasted. *Hulot.*
- LÄST'ER-Y**, n. A red color. *Spenser.*
- LÄST'ING**, p. a. Of long continuance; durable; perpetual.
- LÄST'ING**,* n. A woollen stuff, commonly black, used for shoes. *W. Ency.*
- LÄST'ING-LY**, ad. Perpetually; durably. *Sir T. Browne.*
- LÄST'ING-NESS**, n. Durableness; continuance. *Sidney.*
- LÄST'LY**, ad. In the last place; in conclusion; at last.
- LÄTCH**, n. [*lete*, Teut.; *laccio*, It.] A catch or fastening of a door, moved by a string or handle.
- LÄTCH**, v. a. [L. **LATCHED**; pp. **LATCHING**, **LATCHED**.] To catch; to fasten; to fasten with a latch. — [*lécher*, Fr.] To smear. *Shak.*
- LÄTCH'ËS**, (*läch'ez*) n. pl. (*Naut.*) Small lines, like loops, used in connecting the head and foot of a sail.
- LÄTCH'ËT**, n. [*lacet*, Fr.] A sort of shoe-buckle, or fastening of a shoe.
- LÄTE**, a. [*comp. later* or *latter*; superl. *latest* or *last*.] After the usual time; not early; far in the season, the day, or the night; tardy; slow; recent; existing a little time since; last in station, place, or time; having recently left some office or station; recently deceased; as, "the late Dr. Johnson."
- LÄTE**, ad. After long delays; after a long time: — often preceded by *too*; as, "Misery never comes *too late*." — lately; not long ago; far in the day or night. — *Of late*, lately; in times recently passed.
- LÄTE**, v. a. [*lata*, Icel.] To seek; to search. *Brockett.* [North of England.]
- LÄT'ED**, a. Belated; surprised by the night. *Shak.*
- LÄ-TËEN-SÄIL**,* n. (*Naut.*) A triangular sail used by Arabs and other small vessels in the Mediterranean and Eastern seas. *Mar. Diet.*
- LÄT'LY**, ad. Not long ago; recently.
- LÄT'EN-CY**, n. [*latens*, L.] The state of being latent or hidden; obscurity; abstruseness. *Paley.*
- LÄT'ENESS**, n. State or quality of being late; time far advanced; comparatively, modern time.
- LÄT'ENT**, a. [*latens*, L.] Hidden; occult; concealed; secret. — *Latent heat*, heat insensible to the thermometer, upon which the liquid and æriform states of bodies are supposed to depend. *Brande.*
- LÄT'ENT-LY**,* ad. In a latent manner. *Phil. Museum.*
- LÄT'ER-AL**, a. [*lateralis*, L.] Of or belonging to the side; proceeding from, or connected with, the side.
- LÄT'ER-ÄL'Ï-TY**, n. The quality of having distinct sides. *Brownie.*
- LÄT'ER-ÄL-LY**, ad. By the side; sidewise. *Holder.*
- LÄT'ER-RÄN**,* n. The pope's palace at Rome. *Q. Rev.*
- LÄT'ERERD**, (*lä'terd*) p. a. Delayed. *Chaucer.*
- LÄT'ER-FÖ'LI-OÜS**,* a. (*Bot.*) Growing on the side of a leaf, at the base. *Lindley.*
- LÄT'ER-RÏTIOUS**, (*lä't-erish'us*) a. Relating to or resembling brick: — applied to a sediment deposited by urine. *Brande.*
- LÄTE'WARD**, a. Backward; as, *lateward* fruit. *Hulot.* [R.]
- LÄTE'WARD**, ad. Somewhat late. [R.]
- LÄ'TËX**,* n. [L.] (*Bot.*) The vital fluid of vegetables. *P. Cyc.*
- LÄTH**, n. pl. **LÄTHS**. A thin cleft or sawed piece of wood used in tiling, slating, and plastering. — [† A part of a county in Ireland. *Spenser.*]
- LÄTH**, v. a. [*latter*, Fr.] [L. **LATHED**; pp. **LATHING**, **LATHED**.] To fit up with laths.
- LÄTH'BRICK**,* n. A long kind of brick. *Ash.*
- LÄTHE**, n. A turner's machine; an engine by which any substance, as wood, ivory, &c., is cut out and turned: — a territorial division in Kent, England.
- LÄTH'ER**, n. A foam made of soap and water; foam or froth, as the sweat of a horse.
- LÄTH'ER**, (*läth'er*) v. n. [L. **LATHERED**; pp. **LATHERING**, **LATHERED**.] To form a foam.
- LÄTH'ER**, v. a. To cover with lather or foam of water and soap.
- LÄTH'ER-RËEVE**,* n. (*Law*) An officer who presides over a division of a county in England. *Blackstone.*
- LÄTH'ING**,* n. A covering made of laths. *Moxon.*
- LÄTH'Ï**, (*läth'ö*) a. Thin or long as a lath.
- LÄTH'Ï-RËS**,* n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Fern. Ency.*
- LÄ-TÏB'Ï-LËM**,* n. [L.] pl. **LATIBULA**. A hiding-place; a cave; a burrow. *Ainsworth.*
- LÄT'Ï-LÄVE**,* n. [*lativarius*, L.] A broad stripe worn by Roman senators and patricians on their robes. *Brande.*
- LÄT'IN**, a. [*Latinus*, king of the Laurentes.] Relating to the Latins or Romans; Roman.
- LÄT'IN**, n. The language of the ancient Romans.
- LÄT'IN**, v. a. To render into Latin. *Wilson.*
- LÄT'IN-ÏSM**, (*lä'tin-izm*) n. A Latin idiom or mode of speech.
- LÄT'IN-ÏST**, n. One skilled in Latin. *Lord Herbert.*
- LÄT-ÏN-ÏST'ÏC**,* a. Partaking of Latin or Latinism. *Cole-ridge.*

LA-TIN-I-TÁS-TER, * n. A smatterer in Latin. *Walker*.
 LA-TIN-I-TY, n. Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.
 LÁT-IN-I-ZÁ'TIÖN, * n. The act of rendering into Latin.
Lover.
 LÁT-IN-IZE, v. n. [i. LATINIZED; pp. LATINIZING, LATIN-
 IZED] To use Latin words or phrases.
 LÁT-IN-IZE, v. a. To give Latin terminations to.
 †LÁT-IN-LY, ad. So as to understand or write Latin. *Hey-
 lin*.
 LÁT-IÖN, * n. The translation or motion of a natural body
 from one place to another. *Crabb*.
 LÁT-I-RÖS'TROUS, a. [latus and rostrum, L.] Broad-
 beaked. *Bronze*.
 LÁT'ISH, a. Somewhat late.
 LÁT'I-TÁN-CY, n. The state of lying hid. *Bronze*.
 LÁT'I-TÁNT, a. Concealed; lying hid. *Bronze*.
 LÁT'I-TÁT, n. [L.] (*Eng. law*) A writ to summon a per-
 son as from his hiding-place before the Court of King's
 Bench.
 †LÁT-I-TÁ'TIÖN, n. The state of lying concealed.
 LÁT-I-TÜDE, n. [latitudo, L.] Breadth; width; in bodies
 of unequal dimensions, the shorter axis; in equal bodies,
 the line drawn from right to left; room; space; extent;
 laxity; undefined freedom. — (*Geog.*) The distance of a
 place from the equator, north or south, expressed in de-
 grees of the earth's circumference. — (*Astron.*) The dis-
 tance of a body from the ecliptic reckoned towards the
 poles of the ecliptic, either north or south.
 LÁT-I-TÜ'DI-NÁL, a. Relating to latitude. *Smart*.
 LÁT-I-TÜ'DI-NÁ'R-AN, a. Not restrained; not confined;
 free in opinions, particularly religious opinions; not
 rigidly orthodox; liberal.
 LÁT-I-TÜ'DI-NÁ'R-AN, n. One who indulges in latitude
 of opinion, particularly religious opinion.
 LÁT-I-TÜ'DI-NÁ'R-AN-ISM, n. Freedom of opinion.
 LÁT-I-TÜ'DI-NÖS, * a. Latitudinarian. *M. Van Buren*. [R.]
 LÁT'ITANT, a. [latrans, L.] Barking. *Tickell*.
 †LÁT'TRÁTE, v. n. [latro, L.] To bark like a dog. *Cock-
 eram*.
 †LA-TRÁ'TIÖN, n. The act of barking. *Cockeram*.
 †LA-TRÉÜ'TI-CÁL, * a. Adapted to serve or minister. *Ep*.
Hall.
 LÁ'TRÉ-A, [lá'trə-ə, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; lá'tr'i'ə, Sm. Ash,
 Johnson; lá'trə-ə, K.] n. [*Arceps*, Gr.; *latric*, Fr.] The
 highest kind of worship, as distinguished from *dulia*.
 The former is sometimes understood as the worship of
 God; the latter, as adoration paid to saints.
 LÁ'T-RÖB-ITE, * n. (*Min.*) A translucent mineral of a pale
 red color. *Brande*.
 †LÁ'T-RÖ-GÍN-Y, n. [*latrocinium*, L.] Robbery; larceny.
Stackhouse.
 LÁ'T-TÉN, n. [*latteo*, D.] A fine kind of brass or bronze;
 also iron-plate covered with tin.
 LÁ'T-TÉN-BRÁSS, * n. Plates of milled brass. *Smart*.
 LÁ'T-TÉR, a. Existing after something else; opposed to
former; mentioned last of two; modern; recent. — It is
 an irregular comparative of *late*, but differs in its use
 and application from the regular comparative *late*, and is
 used when no comparison is expressed. See *LATE*.
 LÁ'T-TÉR-LY, ad. Of late; recently. *S. Richardson*. † Dr.
 Johnson designates this, "a low word largely hatched."
 It is now much used, and by the best writers, as *Abp*.
Whately, *Southey*, &c.
 LÁ'T-TÉR-MÁTH, n. The after or second mowing; the
 aftermath.
 LÁ'T-TICE, (lá't'is) n. [*latis*, Fr.] A reticulated window;
 a window with leaden frames; any work of wood or
 iron made by crossing laths or thin pieces, and forming
 open squares like net-work.
 LÁ'T-TICE, (lá't'is) v. a. [i. LATTICED; pp. LATTICING,
 LATTICED.] To form with cross-bars and open work; to
 furnish with a lattice.
 LÁ'T-TICE-WÖRK, * (lá't'is-würk) n. A reticulated work
 or partition. *Burn*.
 LÁ'T-YUS-REC'TUM, * n. (*Conic Sections*) Same as *parameter*.
Brande.
 LAUD, n. [laus, L.] Praise; honor paid; that part of wor-
 ship which consists in praise. *Pope*. [Obsolent.]
 LAUD, v. a. [laudo, L.] [i. LAUDED; pp. LAUDING, LAUDED.]
 To extol; to praise; to celebrate.
 LAUD-A-BIL'I-TY, n. Laudableness. *Todd*. [R.]
 LAUD-A-BLE, a. Deserving praise; commendable.
 LAUD-A-BLE-NÉSS, n. Praiseworthiness. *Stackhouse*.
 LAUD-A-BLY, ad. In a manner deserving praise.
 LAUD-ÁN-UM (láw'dá-nüm or lá'd'á-nüm) [lá'd'á-nüm, S. W.
 J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; láw'dá-nüm, P. E.] n. A preparation
 of opium; opium dissolved in spirit, wine, or other liquid.
 LAUD-DÁ'TIÖN, n. [*laudatio*, L.] Act of bestowing praise.
Parfr. [R.]
 LAUD-A-TIVE, n. [*laudativus*, L.] Panegyric; praise. *Bacon*.
 LAUD-DÁ'TÖR, * n. One who lauds; a lauder. *West*. *Rev*.
 LAUD-A-TÖRY, a. Containing praise; bestowing praise.
 LAUD-A-TÖRY, n. That which contains praise. *Milton*.
 LAUD'ÉR, n. A praiser; a commender. *Cotgrave*.

LÁUGH, (láf) v. n. [*lachen*, Ger.] [i. LAUGHED; pp. LAUGH-
 ING, LAUGHED.] To make that noise which sudden mer-
 riment excites; to be convulsed by merriment; to titter;
 to giggle. — (*Poetry*) To appear gay, pleasant, lively, or
 fertile.
 LÁUGH, (láf) v. a. To deride; to scorn. — *To laugh at*, to
 ridicule; to deride.
 LÁUGH, (láf) n. The convulsion caused by mirth or mer-
 riment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.
 LÁUGH-A-BLE, (láf'á-bl) a. That may be laughed at; ridic-
 ulous.
 LÁUGH-AND-LÁY-DÖWN, n. A game at cards. *Skelton*.
 LÁUGH'ÉR, (láf'ér) n. One who laughs. *Shak*.
 LÁUGH'ING, * (láf'ing) p. a. Practising laughter; gay;
 mirthful.
 LÁUGH'ING-LY, (láf'ing-ly) ad. In a merry way; merrily.
 LÁUGH'ING-STÖCK, (láf'ing-stök) n. A butt; an object of
 ridicule.
 LÁUGH'TÉR, (láf'tér) n. Convulsive merriment; an in-
 articulate expression of sudden merriment; giggle; titter.
 LÁUGH'TÉR-LESS, * (láf'tér-lés) a. Without laughter. *Qu*.
Res.
 †LÁUGH'-WÖR-THY, (láf'wür-thé) a. Deserving to be
 laughed at. *B. Jonson*.
 LAU'MON-ITE, * n. (*Min.*) A variety of zeolite. *Brande*.
 LAUNCE, n. See *LANCE*.
 LAUNCH, (láunch) v. a. [i. LAUNCHED; pp. LAUNCHING,
 LAUNCHED.] To move or cause to slide into the water, as
 a vessel; to send from the hand; to dart; to lance; to
 plunge into.
 LAUNCH, (láunch) v. n. To move or slide into the water; to
 rove at large; to expatiate; to plunge.
 LAUNCH, (láunch) n. The act of launching a ship; a kind
 of boat, lower, longer, and more flat-bottomed than a
 long-boat.
 †LÁUND, n. [laude, Fr.] Lawn; a plain between woods.
Chaucer.
 LÁUN'DÉR, (láun'dér) n. [*lavandière*, Fr.] One who washes;
 a laundress.
 †LÁUN'DÉR, (láun'dér) v. a. To wash; to wet. *Shak*.
 LÁUN'DÉR-ÉR, n. A man who washes clothes. *Butler*.
 LÁUN'DRESS, (láun'dres) n. A woman whose employment
 is to wash and iron clothes; a washer-woman.
 †LÁUN'DRESS, v. n. To do the work of a laundress.
Blount.
 LÁUN'DRY, (láun'dré) n. [*lavanderie*, Fr.] The room in
 which clothes are washed and ironed; the act or state
 of washing.
 LÁURÉ-ÁTE, v. a. [*laureatus*, L.] [i. LAUREATED; pp.
 LAUREATING, LAUREATED.] To crown with laurel, or
 with a token of merit.
 LÁURÉ-ÁTE, a. Invested with a laurel or a token of merit.
 LÁURÉ-ÁTE, n. One crowned with laurel; — the poet
 of the king of England's household, first so called in
 King Edward IV.'s time.
 LÁURÉ-ÁTE-SHIP, * n. The office of laureate or poet-laure-
 ate. *C. Lamb*.
 LÁURÉ-Á'TIÖN, n. The act of laureating; the act of con-
 ferring degrees. *Warton*.
 LAU'REL, (láur'el or láw'r'el) [láur'el, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.;
 láur'el, P. K. Wb.] n. [*laureus*, L.] A genus of evergreen
 trees or shrubs; the bay-tree.
 LAU'REL, * (láur'el or láw'r'el) a. Belonging to or made
 of laurel. *Ash*.
 LAU'RELLED, (láur'eld or láw'r'eld) a. Crowned with laurel.
 LÁURUS-TINE, n. [*laurustinus*, L.] An evergreen shrub;
 the wild bay-tree.
 LÁUR'ET, * n. An English gold coin of the time of James I.
Crabb.
 LÁUR'INE, * n. A fatty matter, of acrid taste, found in the
 berries of the common laurel. *Brande*.
 LÁUR'US, * n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs; laurel.
Farm. Ency.
 LÁURUS-TÍNUS, n. [L.] Same as *laurestine*. *Crabb*.
 LÁUS DÉ'Ö, * [L.] a Praise be to God.' *Macdonnell*.
 LÁ'VA, or LÁ'VÁ, [lá'və, W. Sm.; lá'və, J. W. B.; lá'və or
 lá'və, K.] n. [L.] pl. *LAVAS*. Matter which is discharged
 by volcanoes, and flows down in a melted state.
 LÁV-A-RÉT, * n. A fish of the salmon kind. *Crabb*.
 LÁ-VÁT'IC, a. Consisting of or like lava; lavic. *Maunder*.
 LÁ-VÁ'TIÖN, n. The act of washing. *Hakewill*.
 LÁ-VÁ-TÖRY, n. [*lavo*, L.] A washing or fluid for washing
 diseased parts; — a place for washing.
 LÁV-A-TÖRY, * a. Washing; cleansing by washing. *Month*.
Res.
 LÁVE, v. a. [*lavo*, L.] [i. LAVED; pp. LAVING, LAVED.] To
 wash; to bathe; to throw up; to lade out; to hale.
 LÁVE, v. n. To wash one's self; to bathe. *Pope*.
 †LÁVE'-ÉARED, (láv'ér'd) a. Having large ears. *Sp. Hall*.
 †LÁV-ÉÉR', v. n. [*veeren*, D.] To change direction, as a ship;
 to veer. *Lovelace*.
 LÁVE'MENT, * n. [Fr.] Act of washing. *Jas. Johnson*. [R.]
 LÁV'ÉN-DÉR, n. [*lavendula*, L.] A genus of aromatic
 plants or shrubs.

LÄV'ER, *n.* [*lavare, lavar, Fr.*] One who laves:—a washing-vessel; a large basin:—an aquatic plant:—a vegetable substance from some marine plants; laver-bread.

LÄV'ER-BREAD, * *n.* A sort of food made of a sea plant, sometimes called *oyster-green*, or *sea-laver-wort*. *Hamilton.*

LÄV'ER-ÖCK, *n.* A lark. *Chaucer.* See **LEVEROCK**.

LÄV'IC, * *a.* Relating to or like lava. *Fo. Qu. Rep.*

LÄV'ISH, *a.* Prodigal; wasteful; extravagant; indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste; profuse; wild; unrestrained.

LÄV'ISH, *v. a.* [I. LAVISHED; *pp.* LAVISHING, LAVISHED.] To scatter with profusion; to waste.

LÄV'ISH-ER, *n.* One who lavishes; a prodigal.

LÄV'ISH-LY, *ad.* Profusely; wastefully; prodigally.

LÄV'ISH-MENT, *n.* Prodigality; profusion. *Fletcher.* [R.]

LÄV'ISH-NÉSS, *n.* Prodigality; lavishness. *Spenser.* [R.]

LÄ-VÖLT', * *n.* A dance; volta. *Shak.*

LÄ-VÖLT'Ä, *n.* [*la volta, It.*] An old sprightly dance. *Shak.*

LÄV, *n.* [*loi, Fr.; laugh, Erse.*] A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established; an act or enactment of a legislative body; a statute; a body of rules, or all the rules applicable to a given subject; judicial process; jurisprudence; the study of law:—the principle or rule by which any thing is regulated; as the law of nature, of motion, of gravitation, &c. — (*Theol.*) The decalogue; the Mosaic or Levitical institutions, as distinguished from the Gospel; the Pentateuch and Hagiography of the Old Testament, as distinguished from the Prophets. — *Divine law*, the rule of action enjoined on mankind either by revealed or natural religion. — *Canon law*, the law relating to ecclesiastical affairs. — *Civil law*, municipal law, or the law of a state or country; appropriately, the institutes of the Roman law. — *Common law*, the unwritten law. See **COMMON LAW**.

LÄV, * *n. a.* To mutilate the claws of a dog. *Blackstone.*

LÄV, * *interj.* An exclamation expressing wonder; *la Palmer.* See **LA**.

LÄV'-BOOK, * (-båk) *n.* A book containing laws, or relating to laws. *Blackstone.*

LÄV'-BREÄK-ER, *n.* One who violates a law.

LÄV'-BREÄK'ING, * *a.* Violating the law. *Ld. Mansfield.*

LÄV'-DÄY, (-dä) *n.* A day of open court. *Shak.*

LÄV'FÖL, *a.* Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legal.

LÄV'FÖL-LY, *ad.* In a lawful manner; legally.

LÄV'FÖL-NÉSS, *n.* State of being lawful; legality.

LÄV'GIV-ER, *n.* Legislator; one who makes laws.

LÄV'GIV'ING, *a.* Enacting laws; legislative.

LÄV'ING, * *n.* The act of complying with a forest law by cutting off the claws and balls of a mastiff's fore-feet. *Whishavo.*

LÄV'-LÄN-GUÄGE, * *n.* The technical language of the law. *Hawkins.*

LÄV'-LÄX-IN, * *n.* A corrupt sort of Latin, used in the law. *Blackstone.*

LÄV'LESS, *a.* Unrestrained by law; not subject to law; contrary to law; illegal.

LÄV'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.

LÄV'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* Disorder; disobedience to law.

LÄV'MÄK-ER, *n.* One who makes laws; a legislator.

LÄV'MÄK-ING, * *a.* Making law; legislating. *Ld. Mansfield.*

LÄV'MÖN-GER, *n.* A smatterer in law; a pettifogger. *Milton.*

LÄVN, *n.* [*lande, Fr.; land, Dan.; llan, Welsh.*] An open space between woods; a plain not ploughed. — [*linon, Fr.*] A sort of fine linen used for the sleeves of bishops, &c.

LÄVN, *a.* Made of lawn; resembling lawn. *Parson.*

LÄVN'-SLÄEVE, * *n.* A sleeve made of lawn; a part of a bishop's dress. *Wycherly.*

LÄVN'-SLÄEVE, (-släv) *a.* Having lawn-sleeves. *Savage.*

LÄVN'Y, *a.* Having lawns; made of lawn. *Bp. Hall.*

LÄV'-ÖFFIC-ER, * *n.* An officer vested with legal authority. *Jones.*

LÄV'SÖIT, (-süt) *n.* A prosecution of right before a judicial tribunal; an action; a process in law.

LÄV'YER, *n.* One versed in the laws; a practitioner of law; an attorney; an advocate; a counsellor.

LÄV'YER-LIKE, * *a.* Resembling a lawyer. *Coleridge.*

LÄV'YER-LY, *a.* Like a lawyer; judicial. *Milton.* [R.]

LÄX, *a.* [*laxus, L.*] Loose; not confined; slack; not firmly united; not rigidly exact; vague; dissolute; licentious; loose; not healthily retentive in body; diarrhetic.

LÄX, *n.* A looseness; a diarrhæa. — [*A kind of salmon.*]

LÄX-Ä'TION, *n.* [*laxatio, L.*] Act of loosening; looseness.

LÄX'Ä-TIVE, *a.* [*laxatif, Fr.*] Loosening; relieving costiveness; purgative.

LÄX'Ä-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels.

LÄX'Ä-TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* Power of easing costiveness. *Sherwood.*

LÄX'Ä-TY, *n.* [*laxitas, L.*] Quality or state of being lax; want of precision; slackness; looseness; openness.

LÄX'LY, *ad.* Loosely; without exactness or precision.

LÄX'NESS, *n.* Want of tension or of precision; laxity.

LÄY, (*lä*) *i.* from *Lie*. See **LIE**.

LÄY, (*lä*) *v. a.* [I. LAID; *pp.* LAYING, LAID.] To place; to put; to beat down; to keep from rising; to settle; to still; to fix deep; to dispose regularly; to calm; to quiet; to allay; to prohibit from walking, as a spirit; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager; to stake; to reposit any thing; to exclude eggs; to apply; to impute; to charge; to impose; to enjoin. — *To lay aboard*, to bring a ship to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to keep clear of the land, and get her out to sea. — *To lay apart or aside*, to put away. — *To lay by*, to reserve for a future time; to put from one. — *To lay down*, to deposit as a pledge; to quit; to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition. — *To lay hold of*, to seize. — *To lay in*, to store; to treasure. — *To lay on*, to apply with violence; to beat. — *To lay open*, to show; to expose. — *To lay over*, to incrust. — *To lay out*, to expend; to display; to discover; to dispose; to plan; to dress in grave-clothes, and place in decent posture; — with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth. — *To lay to*, to charge upon; to apply with vigor; to attack. — *To lay to heart*, to permit to affect deeply. — *To lay under*, to subject to. — *To lay up*, to confine to the bed or chamber; to store; to treasure.

LÄY, *v. n.* To produce eggs. — [*To contrive. Daniel.*] — *To lay about*, to strike on all sides; to act with vigor. — *To lay at*, to aim at with a blow. — *To lay on*, to strike. — *To lay out*, to purpose; to take measures.

LÄY, (*lä*) *n.* A row; a stratum; a layer; a wager:—a song; a poem:— [a pasture or meadow, — properly *lea*.]

LÄY, (*lä*) *a.* [*laicus, L.; laos, Gr.*] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; laic; laical.

LÄY'-BRÖT'N-ER, * *n.* A layman admitted into a convent to perform the civil services belonging to it. *Milton.*

LÄY'ER, (*lä'er*) *n.* One that lays; that which is laid; a stratum, or row; a bed; a twig or shoot laid or put under ground for propagation.

LÄY'ER-ING, * *n.* An operation by which the propagation of plants is effected by laying down or bending the shoots, so that a portion of them can be covered with earth. *P. Cyc.*

LÄY'ER-ÖUT, *n.* One who expends money. *Huloot.*

LÄY'ER-ÖP, *n.* One who reposes for future use. *Shak.*

LÄY'ING, * *n.* The act of placing; a coat of any thing, as of plaster put upon a partition. *Francis.*

LÄY'-LÄND, *n.* Fallow ground which lies untilled.

LÄY'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* LAYMEN. One of the people, distinct from the clergy; a laic; — an image used by painters.

LÄY'STÄLL, *n.* A heap of dung; a dunghill.

LÄZ'AR, *n.* [from *Lazarus* in the Gospel.] One infected with a pestilential disease, or with filthy sores; a leper.

LÄZ'Ä-RËT, *n.* [Fr.] Same as *lazaretto*. *Blackstone.*

LÄZ-Ä-RËT'TO, *n.* [*lazaretto, It.*] A hospital; a lazaret-house; a pest-house.

LÄZ'ÄR-HÖUSE, *n.* A house for lazars; a hospital.

LÄZ'Ä-RËST, * *n.* A missionary, so termed from the priory of St. Lazarus, at Paris, the head-quarters of the order. *Brande.*

LÄZ'ÄR-LIKE, } *a.* Full of sores; leprous. *Bp. Hall.*

LÄZ'ÄR-LY, }

LÄZ-ZÄ-RÖ'NI, * *n. pl.* [It.] Beggars; houseless or unsheltered poor. *Ency.*

LÄZ'ÄR-WORT, (-würt) * *n.* A plant.

LÄZE, *v. n.* To live idly; to be idle. *Middleton.*

LÄZE, *v. a.* To waste in laziness or sloth. *Whately.* [R.]

LÄZ'LY, *ad.* Idly; sluggishly; heavily. *Locke.*

LÄZ'NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being lazy; idleness.

LÄZ'ING, * *a.* Sluggish; idle. *South.* [R.]

LÄZ'Q-LI, *n.* The azure stone, the *lapis lazuli*.

LÄZ'Q-LITE, * *n.* (*Mtn.*) A blue mineral from Styria and Tyrol. *Brande.*

LÄZY, *a.* [*laxer, Dan.; losig, D.*] Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work; indolent; slothful; inactive; tedious.

LÄ. An abbreviation or contraction of *lord*.

LÄÄ, (*lä*) *n.* An extensive plain; a meadow; a pasture.

LÄÄCH, *v. a.* [I. LEACHED; *pp.* LEACHING, LEACHED.] To pass water through ashes to form lye; to percolate; to filtrate:—written also *leech* and *lech*.

LÄÄCH, * or **LÄÄCH-TÜB**, * *n.* A tub in which ashes are leached. See **LEECH**.

LÄÄD, (*läd*) *n.* A soft, heavy, ductile metal, of a dull whitish color, with a cast of blue; a plummet for sounding at sea; a space line of type metal used in printing. — *pl.* A flat roof covered with lead.

LÄÄD, (*läd*) *v. a.* [I. LEADED; *pp.* LEADING, LEADED.] To fit with lead in any manner.

LÄÄD, (*läd*) *v. a.* [I. LED; *pp.* LEADING, LED.] To guide by

the hand; to conduct; to go before in showing the way; to conduct, as a chief; to direct; to entice; to allure; to induce; to prevail on; to pass.

LEAD, *v. n.* To go before; to take precedence; to act as leader. — *To lead off*, to begin.

LEAD, *n.* Guidance; first place; precedence; direction.

LEAD'EN, (léd/dn) *a.* Made of lead; heavy; unwilling; motionless; dull; stupid; absurd.

LEAD'EN-HEART'ED, (léd/dn-hárt-éd) *a.* Unfeeling; stupid.

LEAD'EN-HÉELED, (léd/dn-héld) *a.* Slow in progress. *Ford.*

LEAD'EN-STÉP-PING, *a.* Slowly moving. *Milton.*

LEAD'ER, *n.* He or that which leads; a chief; a commander; — the principal wheel in machinery; — the foremost horse in a team.

LEAD'ER-SHIP,* *n.* The office of a leader. *Qu. Rev.*

LEAD'HILL-ITE,* *n. (Min.)* A carbonate and sulphate of lead. *Dana.*

LEAD'ING, *pp. a.* Taking the lead; principal; chief.

LEAD'ING, *n.* Act of guiding or conducting; guidance.

LEAD'ING-LY,* *adv.* In a leading or directing manner.

LEAD'ING-STRINGS,* *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported before they can walk without help.

LEAD'MAN, *a.* One who leads a dance. *B. Jonson.*

LEAD-MINE,* *n.* A mine containing lead, or lead ore. *Drayton.*

LEADS'MAN,* *n.; pl. LEADSMEN. (Naut.)* The man who heaves the lead. *Crabb.*

LEAD'SPÁR,* *n. (Min.)* A sulphate of lead. *Hamilton.*

LEAD'WORT, (léd/wúrt) *n.* A genus of flowering plants.

LEAD'Y, (léd/e) *a.* Of the color of lead. *Hulot.*

LEAF, (láf) *n.; pl. LEAVES.* The green, deciduous part of plants and flowers; a petal; any thing foliated; that which resembles a leaf in thinness and extension, as a part of a book whose two sides are pages, one side of a double door, the movable side of a table, gold leaf, &c.

LEAF, (láf) *v. n. [i. LEAFED; pp. LEAFING, LEAFED.]* To shoot out or produce leaves.

LEAF'AGE, *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage. [R.]

LEAF-BRIDGE,* *n.* A kind of draw-bridge. *Francis.*

LEAF-BÜD,* *n.* An organ of a plant, consisting of leaves in a rudimentary state. *P. Cyc.*

LEAFED, (láf) *a.* Bearing or having leaves. *Hulot.* See **LEAVED**, which is chiefly used.

LEAF'Y-NÉSS,* *n.* The quality of being leafy. *Southey.*

LEAF'LESS, *a.* Destitute or bare of leaves.

LEAF'LET,* *n.* A division of a compound leaf; a small leaf. *P. Cyc.*

LEAF'LÓUSE,* *n.* An insect. *Goldsmith.*

LEAF'STÁLK,* (láf'stáwk) *n.* The stalk which supports the leaf. *Loudon.*

LEAF'Y, (láf/e) *a.* Full of leaves; having leaves. *Dryden.*

LEAGUE, (lég) *n. [ligue, Fr.; ligo, L.]* A confederacy; a combination of interest or friendship; an alliance; a coalition; — a measure of distance of three nautical or geographical miles in length.

LEAGUE, (lég) *v. n. [i. LEAGUED; pp. LEAGUING, LEAGUED.]* To form a league or confederacy; to unite; to confederate.

LEAGUED, (légd) *a.* Confederated. *Phillips.*

LEAF'GUER, (láf/gúr) *n.* One who unites in a league. — [A camp; an investment. *Shak.*] [R.]

LEAF'GUER,* (láf/gúr) *v. a.* To besiege; to beleague. *Pope.*

LEAK, (lák) *n. [leke, D.]* A hole which lets water in or out.

LEAK, *a.* Leaky. *Spenser.*

LEAK, *v. n. [i. LEAKED; pp. LEAKING, LEAKED.]* To let water in or out; to drop through a breach; to pass out.

LEAK, *v. a.* To let out. *Hooker.*

LEAK'AGE, *n.* State of a vessel that leaks; loss by leaking; allowance made for accidental loss out of vessels holding liquids.

LEAK'Y, *a.* Letting water in or out; — revealing secrets; loquacious; not close.

LEAM, *n.* A string to hold a dog; a leash; — a flash. See **LEME**.

LEAM'ER,* *n.* A dog; a sort of hound. *Ash.*

LEAN, (léan) *v. n. [i. LEANED OR LEANT; pp. LEANING, LEANED OR LEANT. — Leant (léant) is not now much used, except colloquially.]* To incline or deviate from an upright position; to rest against; to propend; to tend towards; to be in a bending posture; to bend; to waver; to totter.

LEAN, *v. a.* To cause to lean. *Shak.* — [†To conceal. *Ray.*]

LEAN, (léan) *a.* Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; not unctuous; thin; low; poor; in opposition to *great* or *rich*; jejune; not comprehensive; not embellished; shallow; dull.

LEAN, *n.* That part of flesh which is distinct from the fat.

LEAN-FÁCED,* (léan/fásh) *a.* Having a lean or thin face. *Ash.*

LEAN-FLÉSHED,* (léan/flésh) *a.* Being lean in flesh. *Genesis.*

LEAN'LY, *ad.* In a lean manner; meagrely.

LEAN'NESS, *n.* State of being lean; want of flesh; meagreness; thinness; poverty.

LEAN'TÓ,* *n. (Arch.)* A building whose rafters pitch against a lean on another building; a shed. *Brande.*

LEAN'WIT-TE'D,* *a.* Having little understanding. *Shak.*

LEAN'Y, *a.* Alert; active. *Spenser.*

LEAP, (lép, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.;* lép, *S. J. v. n. [i. LEAPED, (lépt or lépt) (lépt, S. M. Nares, Elphinstone; lépt, K. Wb.) — pp. LEAPING, LEAPED.]* To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet; to rush with vehemence; to bound; to spring; to start. — *To leap* "The past time of this verb is generally heard with the diphthong short; and, if so, it ought to be spelled *lept*, rhyming with *kept*." *Walker.* — "The *l* and *p*, are regular in spelling, i. e. *leaped*, but are pronounced *lépt*." *Smart.*

LEAP, *v. a.* To pass over, or into, by leaping; to compress, as the male of certain beasts. *Dryden.*

LEAP, *n.* Bound; jump; act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; embrace of animals; hazard. — [†A weel for fish; a basket. *Wicliffe.*]

LEAP'ER, *n.* He or that which leaps or capers.

LEAP'ER-FRÖG, (lép/frög) *n.* A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shak.*

LEAP'ING-LY, *ad.* By leaps. *Hulot.*

LEAP'Y-ÉAR, *n.* Bissextile; every fourth year, which has one day more than other years, (366 days), February having, that year, 29 days. It is so called from its *leap* over a day in forming the succession of the days of the week.

LEAP, *a.* See **LEARE**.

LEARN, (lérn) *v. a. [i. LEARNED OR LEARNT; pp. LEARNING, LEARNED OR LEARNT.]* To gain knowledge or of skill in; to study and acquire; to copy. — [†To teach. *Shak.*]

LEARN, (lérn) *v. n.* To gain or receive knowledge.

LEARN'ABLE,* *a.* That may be learned. *Ed. Rev.*

LEARN'ED, (lérn/éd) *a.* Possessed of learning; versed in knowledge or literature; erudite; knowing.

LEARN'ED-LY, (lérn/éd-ly) *ad.* With knowledge; with skill.

LEARN'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being learned. *Barclay.*

LEARN'ER, (lérn/ér) *n.* One who learns; a pupil.

LEARN'ING, (lérn/ing) *n.* Erudition; literature; skill in literature, languages, or sciences.

LEAS'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being let by lease. *Sherwood.*

LEASE, (léas) *n. [laisser, Fr.]* A conveyance, for a fixed term, of lands or tenements, or a contract for a temporary possession of houses or land; the instrument by which the contract is made valid; temporary possession or tenure.

LEASE, (léas) *v. a. [i. LEASED; pp. LEASING, LEASED.]* To let; to let by a written contract; to let by lease. *Ayliffe.*

LEASE, (léz) *v. n. [i. LEASED; pp. LEASING, LEASED.]* To glean; to gather what harvest-men leave. *Dryden.* [R.]

LEASE'HOLD, *a.* Held by lease; as, a *leasehold* tenement.

LEASE'HOLD',* *n.* A tenure held by lease. *Smart.*

LEASE'HOLD'ER,* *n.* A tenant under a lease. *Richardson.*

LEAS'ER, (léz/ér) *n.* Gleaner. *Swift.* — [A liar. *Bp. Hall.*] [R.]

LEASH, (lésh, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.;* lés, *S. J. n. [lesse, Fr.; lasche, Ger.]* A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a huntsman his dog; a band for tying any thing; three things held together by a leash, as three greyhounds, three foxes, &c.; a brace and a half.

LEASH, *v. a. [i. LEASHED; pp. LEASHING, LEASHED.]* To bind; to hold in a string. *Shak.*

LEAS'ING, (léz/ing) *n.* Lies; falsehood. *Psal. iv.*

LEAS'OW, (léz/ow) *n.* A pasture. *Wicliffe.*

LEAST, (lést) *a.* The superlative of *little*; little beyond others; smallest.

LEAST, *ad.* In the smallest or lowest degree. — *At least, At the least*, to say no more; not to speak or affirm more strongly; at the lowest degree.

LEAST'WISE, OR **AT LEAST'WISE**, *ad.* Least, or at least. *Hooker.*

LEAS'Y, (léz/ze) *a. [loisir, Fr.]* Flimsy; of weak texture. *Ashbam.*

LEAT, *n.* An artificial trench to convey water to or from a mill. *Francis.*

LEATH'ER, (léth/ér) *n.* The skin or hide of an animal, tanned and curried, or prepared for use; a piece of leather; skin, ludicrously.

LEATH'ER, *v. a.* To beat; to lash, as with a thong of leather. *Grose.* [Low.]

LEATH'ER,* *a.* Leathern; made of leather. *Ash.*

LEATH'ER, OR **LETH'ER**, *v. n.* To proceed with noise or violence; to push forward eagerly. *Todd.* [Low.]

LEATH'ER-CÓAT, *n.* An apple with a tough rind.

LEATH'ER-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who dresses leather.

LEATH'ER-JÁCK'ET, *n.* A jacket of leather; — a fish of the Pacific Ocean.

LEATH'ER-MŪTHED, (lĕth'er-mūthd) *a.* Applied to fish that have their teeth in their throat, as the chub. *Warton.*

LEATH'ERN, (lĕth'ern) *a.* Made or consisting of leather.

LEATH'ER-SELL'ER, *n.* One who deals in leather and vend it.

LEATH'ER-WINGED, (-wingd) *a.* Having leathery wings.

LEATH'ER-WOOD,* (-wōd) *n.* A small shrub. *Farm. Eucy.*

LEATH'ER-Y, (lĕth'er-e) *a.* Resembling or partaking of leather.

LEAVE, (lĕv) *n.* Grant of liberty; permission; permission to depart; license; allowance; farewell; adieu; departure. — *To take leave*, to bid adieu; to depart.

LEAVE, (lĕv) *v. a.* [I. LEFT; *pp.* LEAVING, LEFT.] To quit; to forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish; to give up; to depart from; to have remaining at death; not to deprive of; to suffer to remain; not to carry away; to reject; not to choose; to bequeath; to give up; to resign. — *To leave off*, to desist from; to forbear. — *To leave out*, to omit; to neglect. — *To be left to one's self*, to be deserted.

LEAVE, *v. n.* To cease; to desist. — *To leave off*, to desist; to stop.

†**LEAVE**, (lĕv) *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.] To levy; to raise. *Spenser.*

LEAVED, (lĕvd) *a.* Having leaves; furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

†**LEAVELESS**, *a.* Having no leaves; leafless. *Carew.*

LEAV'EN, (lĕv'vn) [lĕv'vn, S. P. J. *Ja. Wh.*; lĕv'en, *W. F. Sm.*; lĕvn, *K.*] *n.* [*levain*, Fr.] A fermenting mixture; something used to raise a substance and make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

LEAV'EN, (lĕv'vn) *v. a.* [I. LEAVENED; *pp.* LEAVENING, LEAVENED.] To raise or ferment by a leaven; to ferment; to taint; to imbue.

LEAV'EN-ING, *n.* Act of imbuing with leaven; ferment.

LEAV'EN-ŌUS, (lĕv'vn-ŭs) *a.* Containing leaven; tainted. *Milton.*

LEAV'ER, *n.* One who leaves or forsakes.

LEAVES, (lĕvz) *n.*; *pl.* of *Leaf*. See LEAF.

LEAVE-TAKING,* *n.* Act of taking leave; a parting salutation. *Shaks.*

LEAV'ENESS, *n.* Leafiness. See LEAFINESS. *Sherwood.*

LEAV'INGS, (lĕv'inz) *n. pl.* Things left; relics; refuse.

LEAV'Y, *a.* Full of leaves; leafy. *Sidney.* See LEAFY.

LE-CAN'Ō-MĀN-CY,* *n.* Divination by water in a basin. *Crabb.*

†**LĒCH**, *v. a.* To smear or lath. *Shaks.* See LATCH.

LECH'ER, *n.* [*leichen*, Ger.] A man given to lewdness.

LECH'ER, v. n. To practise lewdness. *Shaks.*

LECH'ER-ŌUS, *a.* Practising lewdness; lewd; lustful.

LECH'ER-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.

LECH'ER-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Lewdness.

LECH'ER-Y, *n.* [*lecherie*, old Fr.] Lewdness; lust. *Ascham.*

LEC-TŪCA,* *n.* [L.] A sort of couch or palanquin used by the Romans. *Brande.*

LEC'TION, (lĕk'shun) *n.* [*lectio*, L.] A reading; a variety of reading; a mode of reading a passage in an author in which some variation is proposed; a lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

LEC'TION-A-RY, *n.* [*lectionarium*, low L.] A book containing parts of Scripture which are read in churches. *Warton.*

LECT'U-AL,* *a.* (*Med.*) Confining to the bed. *Crabb.*

LECT'URE, (lĕkt'yūr) *n.* [Fr.] The act of reading; a discourse by reading; a discourse pronounced upon any subject; a magisterial reprimand; a pedantic discourse.

LECT'URE, (lĕkt'yūr) *v. a.* [I. LECTURED; *pp.* LECTURING, LECTURED.] To instruct formally or by lecture; to instruct insolently and dogmatically.

LECT'URE, v. n. To read in public; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse.

LECT'UR-ER, (lĕkt'yūr-er) *n.* One who lectures; a teacher by way of lecture; a preacher; a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

LECT'URE-SHIP, (lĕkt'yūr-ship) *n.* The office or station of a lecturer.

†**LĒCT'URN**, (lĕkt'yūr'n) *n.* A reading-desk. *Chaucer.*

LĒD, *i.* from *Lead*. See LEAD.

LĒD-ŌU'RTAIN, (-tjn) *n.* An humble attendant; a favorite that follows, as if led by a string. *Swift.*

†**LĒDEN**, or **LĒD'DĒFN**, *n.* Language; true meaning. *Spenser.*

LĒDGE, (lĕdj) *n.* [*leggen*, D.] A row; layer; stratum; a ridge rising above the rest; any prominence or rising part.

LĒDGE'ER, (lĕdj'er) *n.* A horizontal pole used in scaffolding; — an account-book. See LEGEN.

LĒDGE'ER-LINE,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A line either above or below the staff. *Brande.*

LĒD-HŌRS, *n.* A sumpter-horse; a horse that is led.

LĒE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) Lying under or to the lee of the ship; having the wind blown on it or directed to it; as, "a lee shore." *Hamilton.*

LĒE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A calm or sheltered place; that side which is under the shelter of the ship, or opposite to the quar-

ter whence the wind blows; the shore on which the wind blows. — *pl.* Dregs. See LEAS.

†**LĒE**, *v. n.* To utter a falsehood; to lie. *Chaucer.*

LĒE'BOARD,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A small platform of planks used to oppose the action of the wind, driving a vessel to the leeward. *Brande.*

LĒECH, *or* **LĒECH-TŪB**,* *n.* A vessel to hold ashes for making lye. *Moor.*

LĒECH, v. a. [I. LĒCHED; *pp.* LĒECHING, LĒCHED.] To form lye by percolating or filtering water through ashes. *Moor.* — To treat with medicament; to heal. *Chaucer.* Written also *leach* and *letch*. See LEACH.

LĒECH, *n.* A sort of aquatic worm that sucks blood; a blood-sucker. [A physician. *Spenser.* — The compounds, *cow-leech* and *horse-leech* are still used.]

†**LĒECH'CRĀFT**, *n.* The art of healing. *Davies.*

LĒE-CHĒĒ,* *n.* An East Indian fruit. *Hamilton.*

LĒECH-WAX, *n.* The path in which the dead are carried to be buried. [*Provincial*, England.]

LĒEF, *a.* Pleasing; willing. — *ad.* Willingly. *Spenser.* See LIEF.

LĒE, *n.* A biennial plant with a bulbous root. — It is the emblem of Wales, as the rose is of England, the thistle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland.

LĒEL'TE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A pink, silico-aluminous mineral, tinged by oxide of manganese. *Brande.*

LĒER, *n.* [Complexion; face; cheek. *Shak.*] An oblique view; a labored cast of countenance.

LĒER, v. n. [I. LĒERED; *pp.* LĒERING, LĒERED.] To look obliquely; to look archly; to smile; to squint.

LĒER, v. a. To beguile with smiles or leering. *Dryden.*

†**LĒER**, *a.* Empty; frivolous; foolish. *B. Jonson.*

LĒER'ING,* *p. a.* Smiling archly or sneeringly; squinting.

LĒER'ING-LY, *ad.* With a kind of arch smile or sneer.

LĒES, (lĕz) *n. pl.* [*lĕe*, Fr.] Dregs; sediment: — *sing.* unusual.

LĒE-SHŌRE, *v. a.* To lose; to hurt; to destroy. *Wicliffe.*

LĒE-SHŌRE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The shore upon which the wind blows. *Mar. Dict.*

LĒE-SIDE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) That half of a ship, lengthwise, which lies between a line drawn through the middle of her length, and the side which is farthest from the point of wind. *Mar. Dict.*

LĒET, *n.* A law-day, or the period or day of holding legal inquiries; an ancient English court of jurisdiction.

†**LĒET'ALE**, *n.* A feast at the time of the lect. *Warton.*

||**LĒE'WARD**, (lĕ'ward or lū'urd) [*lĕ'ward*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wh.*; lĕ'ward or lū'urd, *K. Sm.*; lū'urd, *S.*] *a.* (*Naut.*) Under the wind; on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows.

||**LĒE'WARD**,* *ad.* From the wind; towards the lee. *Bowditch.*

LĒE'WĀY,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The deviation of the course actually run by a ship from the course steered upon. *Brande.*

†**LĒE**. See LEEF, and LIEF.

LĒFT, *i.* & *p.* from *Leave*. See LEAVE.

LĒFT, *a.* [*lufte*, D.] Sinistrous; not right; weak.

LĒFT'HĀND,* *n.* The hand on the left side. *Ash.*

LĒFT'HĀND,* *a.* Relating to the left hand; sinistrous; left-handed. *Prior.*

LĒFT'HĀND'ED, *a.* Using the left hand, rather than the right; not dexterous; not expert; awkward; unlucky.

LĒFT'HĀND'ED-NESS, *n.* Habitual use of the left hand.

LĒFT'HĀND'NESS, *n.* Left-handedness. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LĒFT'ŌFF,* *p. a.* Laid aside; no longer worn. *Genl. Mag.*

†**LĒFT'WIT'ED**,* *a.* Dull; stupid; foolish. *B. Jonson.*

LĒG, *n.* [*leg*, Dan.] The limb by which we walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot; that by which any thing is raised from, and supported on, the ground; one of the two shorter sides of a triangle. — *To stand on his own legs*, to support himself.

LĒG'A-CY, *n.* [*legatum*, L.] A bequest; a particular thing or sum of money given by last will and testament.

LĒG'A-CY-HŪNT'ER, *n.* One who flatters or uses other arts in order to get legacies.

LĒG'A-CY-HŪNT'ING,* *n.* An eager pursuit of legacies. *Havkins.*

LĒGAL, *a.* [Fr.] Permitted or authorized by law; legitimate; done according to law; lawful; according to the law of Moses; adhering to the law.

LĒ-GĀ' LIS HŌ'MŌ,* [L.] (*Law*) One who stands *rectus in curia*, not outlawed. *Crabb.*

LĒGAL-ISM,* *n.* Adherence to law; legal doctrine. *Ch. Ob.*

LĒGAL-IST,* *n.* An adherent to the law; an adherent to good works. *Morr.*

LĒGAL'ITY, *n.* [*legalité*, Fr.] State of being legal; adherence to law; lawfulness.

LĒGAL'IZ-Ā'TION,* *n.* The act of legalizing. *Elliot.*

LĒGAL'IZE, *n.* *a.* [*legaliser*, Fr.] [I. LEGALIZED; *pp.* LEGALIZING, LEGALIZED.] To make legal or lawful; to authorize.

LĒGAL-LY, *ad.* Lawfully; according to law.

LĒG'A-TĀ-RY, *n.* [*légataire*, Fr.] Legatee. *Ayliffe.* [R.]

LĒG'ATE, [lĕg'at, S. P. J. K. Wb.; lĕg'at, W. F. Ja. Sm.; lĕg'at, Buchanan.] *n.* [legatus, L.] A deputy; an ambassador; an ambassador from the pope to a foreign power, generally a cardinal or bishop.
 LĒG-A-TĒE', *n.* [legatus, L.] One to whom a legacy is left. *Dryden.*
 LĒG'ATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legate. *Notstock.*
 LĒG'AT-INE, *a.* Made by or belonging to a legate.
 LĒG'ATION, *n.* [legatio, L.] Deputation; commission; embassy; the persons deputed on an embassy.
 LĒG-A-TŌR', [lĕg-a-tŏr', S. W. Ja. Sm.; lĕ-g'atŏr, P. K. Wb.] *n.* [lego, L.] One who bequeaths, or makes a will and leaves legacies; correlative of *legatee*.
 LĒG'AIL, *n.* A flight or running away from justice:—used in a ludicrous style. *Jamison.*
 †LĒGE, *v. a.* [allege, L.] To allege; to assert;—to lighten. *Chaucer.*
 †LĒG'END, OR LĒG'END, [lĕ'jend, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.; lĕd'jend, E. Sm. Wb. Ash.] *n.* [legenda, L.] A book originally used at divine service in the Roman church, in which are recorded the lives of saints and martyrs; a chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; any incredible, inauthentic narrative:—an inscription, as on medals or coins.
 †LĒG'END, *v. a.* To detail as in a legend. *Bp. Hall.*
 †LĒG'EN-DĀ-RE, [lĕd'jen-dā-re, W. P. E. K. Sm.; lĕ'jen-dā-re, Ja.] *a.* Fabulous; romantic; partaking of the nature of a legend.
 †LĒG'EN-DĀ-RY, *n.* A book or a relater of legends. *Sheldon.*
 LĒG'ER, (lĕd'jer) *n.* [legger, D.] Any thing that lies in a place; as a *leger* ambassador, a resident. *Bacon.*—A leger-book, the chief book used in merchants' accounts.
 LĒG'ER-BOOK, (lĕd'jer-bŭk) *n.* The chief book used in merchants' accounts, in which the several accounts are collected.
 LĒG-ER-DE-MĀIN', *n.* [leger and de main, Fr.] Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick.
 LĒG-ER-DE-MĀIN'IST, *n.* One who practises legerdemain. *Observer.*
 LĒG'ER-TY, *n.* [lĕgĕretĕ, Fr.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Shak. [R.]*
 †LĒGGE, (lĕg) *v. a.* To lay. *Wicliffe.*
 LĒGGED, (lĕgd) *a.* Having legs; furnished with legs:—used in composition; as, long-legged. *Dryden.*
 LĒG'GET, *n.* A tool used in thatching houses. *Loudon.*
 LĒG-GĒ-Ā'DRŌD, [It.] (*Mus.*) Lively; gay. *Hamilton.*
 LĒG'GIN, *n.* Same as *legging*. *Murray.*
 LĒG'GING, *n.*; *pl.* LĒGGINGS. A covering for the leg. *Cave.*—A sort of gaiters for protecting the legs, or for keeping snow out of the shoes. [U. S.]
 LĒG-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being read.
 LĒG-I-BLE, *a.* [legibilis, L.] That may be read; readable; clear in its characters; apparent; discoverable.
 LĒG-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being legible.
 LĒG-I-BLY, *ad.* In legible manner.
 LĒG'ION, (lĕ'jun) *n.* [legio, L.] A body of Roman soldiers, consisting generally of about five or six thousand; a military force; any great number.—*Legion of honor*, an order instituted by Bonaparte for merit, both military and civil.
 LĒG'ION-ARY, (lĕ'jun-ā-re) *a.* Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great, indefinite number.
 LĒG'ION-ARY, *n.* One of a legion; a soldier. *Milton.*
 LĒG'ION-RY, *n.* A body of legions. *Poolek. [R.]*
 LĒG'IS-LĀTE, *v. n.* [i. LEGISLATE; *pp.* LEGISLATING, LEGISLATED.] To make or enact a law or laws.
 LĒG-IS-LĀTION, *n.* Act of legislating; act of making laws.
 LĒG-IS-LĀ-TIVE, (lĕd'jis-lā-tiv, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; lĕd-jis-lā-tiv, Ash, Scott, Dyche; lĕ'jis-lā-tiv, Ja.) *a.* Relating to a legislature; making or enacting laws; lawgiving.
 LĒG-IS-LĀ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a legislative manner. *Ch. Ob.*
 LĒG-IS-LĀ-TŌR, [lĕd'jis-lā-tŏr, S. W. J. E. F. Sm.; lĕd-jis-lā-tŏr, P. Ash; lĕ'jis-lā-tŏr, Ja.] *n.* [L.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws.
 LĒG-IS-LĀ-TŌR-IAL, *a.* Relating to a legislature. *Ed. Rev.*
 LĒG-IS-LĀ-TŌR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legislator; power of making laws. *Ld. Halifax.*
 LĒG-IS-LĀ-TRESS, *n.* A female lawgiver. *Shaftesbury.*
 LĒG-IS-LĀ-TURE, (lĕd'jis-lāt-yŭr) [lĕd'jis-lāt-yŭr, K.; lĕd-jis-lā-chŭr, S.; lĕd'jis-lā-chŭr, W.; lĕd'jis-lā-tŭr, J. E. F. R.; lĕ'jis-lāt-yŭr, Ja.; lĕd-jis-lāt-yŭr, P.] *n.* [Fr.] The body or bodies in a state in which is vested the power of making laws. ☞ We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, lĕ-gis-lā-tŭre, (also *legislative*, lĕ-gis'lā-tive), a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists.
 LĒG'IST, *n.* [lĕgiste, Fr.] One skilled in law; a lawyer. *Marston.*
 LĒ-GIT'I-MĀ-CY, *n.* Lawfulness of birth; the state of a child born in lawful wedlock.—(*Politics*) The accordance of an action or of an institution with the municipal law of the land.
 LĒ-GIT'I-MĀTE, *a.* [legitimus, L.] Lawful; in a special

sense, lawfully begotten; born in marriage; genuine, not spurious; legal.
 LĒ-GIT'I-MĀTE, *v. a.* [legitimer, Fr.] [i. LEGITIMATED; *pp.* LEGITIMATING, LEGITIMATED.] To make lawful or legitimate; to procure to any one the rights of legitimate birth.
 LĒ-GIT'I-MĀTE-LY, *ad.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully; genuinely. *Dryden.*
 LĒ-GIT'I-MĀTE-NESS, *n.* State of being legitimate.
 LĒ-GIT-I-MĀTION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of legitimating; lawful birth.
 LĒ-GIT'I-MĀ-TIST, *n.* An advocate for legitimacy. *Month. Rev.*
 LĒ-GIT'I-MĀTIST, *n.* The same as *legitimatist*. *Qu. Rev.*
 LĒ-GIT'I-MIZE, *v. n. a.* To legitimate. *McCulloch.*
 LĒG'LESS, *a.* Destitute of legs. *N. A. Rev.*
 LĒG-LŌCK, *n.* A lock for the leg. *West. Rev.*
 LĒG'ŪME, (lĕg'gŭm) *n.* (*Bot.*) Any kind of fruit like the pod of a pea; pulse; legumen.
 LĒ-GŪ'MEN, *n.* [legumen, L.] *pl. l.* LĒ-GŪ'MI-NA; Eng. LEGUMENS. Pulse; peas or beans; legume.
 LĒ-GŪ'MINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from peas. *Brande.*
 LĒ-GŪ'MIN-OŪS, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, pulse.
 LĒ'GER, LĒ'GER-BOOK, *n.* See *LEGER*, and *LEGER-BOOK*.
 LĒ'Q-THRIX, *n.* A genus of birds. *Swinson.*
 †LĒ'SŪR-A-BLE, (lĕ'zhŭr-a-bl) *a.* Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure; leisurely. *Brown.*
 †LĒ'SŪR-A-BLY, (lĕ'zhŭr-a-ble) *ad.* At leisure. *Hooker.*
 LĒ'SŪRE, (lĕ'zhŭr) [lĕ'zhŭr, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; lĕzh'ŭr, Nares, Barclay; lā'zhŭr, E.; lĕ'zhŭr OR lā'zhŭr, Kenrick.] *n.* [loisir, Fr.] Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; convenience of time. ☞ "Between lĕ'sŭre and lĕ'sŭre there is little, in point of good usage, to choose." *Smart.*
 †LĒ'SŪRE, (lĕ'zhŭr) *a.* Free from business; idle; vacant.
 †LĒ'SŪRED, (lĕ'zhŭrd) *a.* Having leisure; unemployed. *Ed. Rev.*
 †LĒ'SŪRE-LY, (lĕ'zhŭr-lĕ) *a.* Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry.
 †LĒ'SŪRE-LY, (lĕ'zhŭr-lĕ) *ad.* Not in a hurry; deliberately.
 †LĒ'MAN, (lĕ'man, P. Ja. K.; lĕm'an, Sm.) *n.* A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress. *Chaucer.*
 LĒ'MAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of feldspar. *Dana.*
 †LĒME, *n.* A ray; a beam; a flash. *Chaucer.*
 †LĒME, *v. n.* To shine; to blaze. *Huloet.*
 LĒ'MER, *n.* (*Med.*) A white humor in the eye. *Crabb.*
 LĒ'MĀ, *n.* [L.; λήμα.] *pl. l.* LĒ'MĀ-TA; Eng. LĒ'MĀS. (*Geom.*) An assumption or preliminary supposition laid down for the purpose of facilitating the demonstration of a theorem, or the construction of a problem.
 LĒ'MĀNG, *n.* (*Zool.*) A rodent quadruped, as large as a rat, with black and yellow fur, very abundant in the north of Europe. *Brande.*
 LĒ'MĀN-AN, *a.* Relating to Lemnos; noting a kind of silicious earth found in the island of Lemnos. *P. Cyc.*
 LĒ'M-NIS'GĀTE, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve in the form of the figure 8. *Crab.*
 LĒ'M'ON, [lĕmon, Fr.] An acid fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons.
 LĒ'M'ON, *a.* Belonging to or impregnated with lemon. *P. Cyc.*
 LĒ'MON-ĀDE', *n.* [limonade, Fr.] Liquor made of lemon-juice, water, and sugar.
 LĒ'MON-KĀLI, *n.* A beverage combining the properties of ginger-beer and soda-water. *Liv. Chron.*
 LĒ'MON-PĒEL, *n.* The peel of a lemon. *Prior.*
 LĒ'MŪR, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal resembling a monkey; one of the family of *lemuride*. *Roget.*
 LĒ'MŪR-RĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] Hobboblins; evil spirits. *Milton.*
 LĒND, *v. a.* [i. LENT; *pp.* LENDING, LENT.] To afford or supply on condition of return or repayment; to afford; to grant for a time; correlative of *borrow*.
 LĒND'ABLE, *a.* That may be lent. *Sherwood.*
 LĒND'ER, *n.* One who lends; a granter of loans.
 LĒND'ING, *n.* What is lent; act of lending.
 †LĒND'S, *n. pl.* Loins. *Wicliffe.*
 LĒNGTH, *n.* The measure or extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line parallel to the sides of a body; extent, whether of space or duration; reach; full extent; uncontracted state.—*At length*, at last; in conclusion.
 †LĒNGTH, *v. a.* To extend; to make longer. *Sackville.*
 LĒNGTH'EN, (lĕng'thn) *v. a.* [i. LENGTHENED; *pp.* LENGTHENING, LENGTHENED.] To extend in length; to draw out; to make longer; to elongate; to protract.
 LĒNGTH'EN, (lĕng'thn) *v. n.* To increase in length.
 LĒNGTH'ENED, (lĕng'thnd) *a.* Prolonged; having length.
 LĒNGTH'EN-ING, (lĕng'thn-ing) *n.* Protraction.
 LĒNGTH'FUL, *a.* Of great length; long. *Pope. [R.]*
 LĒNGTH'I-LY, *ad.* With length; not briefly. *Th. Camp-bell.*
 LĒNGTH'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being lengthy or long. *J. Bentham.*

LENGTHWAYS, **ad.* Same as *lengthwise*. *Pennant*.
 LENGTHWISE, *ad.* In the direction of the length.
 LENGTHY, **a.* Having length; long; not brief; tiresomely long; applied often to dissertations or discourses; as, "a lengthy oration;" "a lengthy speech."—This word is much used in the United States, especially as a colloquial word; and it is generally considered as of American origin. It is to be found in the writings of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton, though most of our best writers forbear it. It has, however, within a few years, been considerably used in England, and has been countenanced by some distinguished English writers, as Bishop Jebb, Lord Byron, Dr. Dibdin, Mr. Coleridge, Dr. Araold, Professor Latham, &c. also by the Brit. Crit., Ch. Ob., Ed. Rev., Qu. Rev., Fo. Qu. Rev., Ec. Rev., Gent. Mag., Blackwood's Mag., Sat. Mag., P. Cyc., &c. It has also been admitted into the recent English dictionaries of Knowles, Smart, and Reid; yet Smart says of it: "The word is an Americanism."
 LENI-ENCE, **n.* Mildness; gentleness; lenity. *Ed. Rev.*
 LENI-EN-CY, **n.* [leniens, L.] Assuasive; softening; mild; laxative.
 LENI-ENT, *n.* That which softens; an emollient.
 LENI-FY, *v. a.* [lenifier, Fr.] [i. LENIFIED; pp. LENIFYING, LENIFIED.] To assuage; to mitigate. *Bacon*.
 LENI-MENT, *n.* [lenimentum, L.] An assuaging. *Cockeram*.
 LENI-TIVE, *a.* [lenitivus, Fr.] Assuaging; emollient; softening. *Bacon*.
 LENI-TIVE, *n.* A medicine to relieve pain; a palliative.
 LENI-TIVE-NESS, **n.* The quality of being lenitive. *Scott*.
 LENI-TY, *n.* [lenitas, L.] Mildness in temper; clemency; forbearance; mercy; tenderness. *Shak*.
 LEN-OBJ-NANT, **a.* Enticing to evil; alluring. *More*.
 LENS, (lénz) *n.* [L., lentil] *pl.* LENSSES. (*Optics*) A thin piece of glass, or other transparent substance, having, on both sides, polished spherical surfaces, or on one side a spherical, and on the other a plane surface, and having the property of changing the direction of the rays of light passing through it; a sight-glass.
 LENT, *i. & p.* from *lens*. See *LENS*.
 LENT, *n.* The quadragesimal fast, continuing forty days, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter; a time of abstinence. *Camden*. [A loan-*vowel*.]
 LÉNT, *a.* Slow; mild. *B. Jonson*.
 LÉNT-EN, (lén'ten) *a.* Such as is used in Lent; sparing.
 LÉNTI-CÉLLE, **n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) A minute tubercle on a stem. *Brande*.
 LEN-TIC'U-LA, **n.* A small concave or convex glass. *Crabb*.
 LEN-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.
 LÉNTI-FÓRM, *a.* [lens and *forma*, L.] Having the form of a lentil or lens; lenticular.
 LEN-TIG'U-NOUS, *a.* [lentigo, L.] Scurfy; furfuraceous; freckly. *Chalmers*.
 LEN-TÍ'GÓ, [lén-tí'gó, S. W. Sm.; lén-té'gó, Ja.; lén'te'gó, J. K.] *n.* [L.] A freckle, or freckly eruption upon the skin.
 LÉNTIL, *n.* [lentille, Fr.] A plant of the vetch kind; a sort of pulse with orbicular seeds, which are generally convex.
 LEN-TIS'CUS, *n.* [L.] The mastic-tree; lentisk. *Berkeley*.
 LÉNTISK, *n.* [lentiscus, L.] The tree which produces mastic. *Bailey*.
 LÉNTI-TÉ-TUDE, *n.* [lentus, L.] Sluggishness; slowness. *Bailey*.
 LÉNT-NER, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Walton*.
 LÉNTÓ, **[It.]* (*Mus.*) Slow; a movement between *largo* and *grave*. *Hamilton*.
 LÉNTÓR, *n.* [L.] Viscosity; slowness; coldness. *Arbuthnot*. — (*Med.*) A viscosity or siziness of any fluid; the coagulated part of the blood.
 LÉNTOUS, *a.* Viscous; viscid; tenacious. *Brown*.
 LÉNTYN-ITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, white and translucent. *Brande*.
 LÉ'Ó, *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) The Lion; the fifth sign of the zodiac.
 LÉ'ÓD, *n.* The people; a nation; a country. *Gibson*.
 LÉ'ÓE, *n.* Love. — *Leovino* is a winner of love. *Gibson*.
 LÉ'Ó-HÚNT-ÉR, **n.* One who seeks lions or objects of curiosity; lion-hunter. *Qu. Rev.* [Low.].
 LEONHARDITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resembling lamnite. *Dana*.
 LÉ'Ó-NINE, *a.* [leoninus, L.] Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion. *Leovine verses* are Latin verses of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from *Leo*, or from *Leominis*, the inventor; as, "Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum."
 LÉ'Ó-NINE-LY, **ad.* In the manner of a lion. *Harris*.
 LÉ-Ó'NTO-DÓN, **n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the dandelion. *P. Cyc.*
 LÉÓP'ARD, (lép'ard) *n.* [leo and *pardus*, L.] A spotted beast of prey, of the felis or cat genus.
 LÉÓP'ARD'S-BÁNE, (lép'ard-bán) *n.* An herb.
 LÉP'A-DITE, **n.* A cirripid; the goose-barnacle. *Brande*.
 LÉP'A-DÓ-QÁS'TER, **n.* A species of fish. *Brande*.

LÉP'AL, **n.* (*Bot.*) A sterile stamen. *Brande*. [R.]
 LÉP'AS, **n.* [L.] (*Zool.*) An invertebrate animal, of the genus *Cyrcopa*; a barnacle; the limpit of the ancients &c. *Cyrcopa*.
 LÉP'ÉR, *n.* [*lepra*, L.] One infected with a leprosy.
 LÉP'ÉR-OUS, *a.* Infected with leprosy; leprous. *Shak*.
 LÉP'ÍD, *a.* [*lepidus*, L.] Pleasant; merry; quick. *Barron*.
 LÉP-I-DÓ-BÉN'DRÓN, **n.* : *pl.* LÉPIDOBENDRA. (*Geol.*) A genus of fossil plants found in coal formations. *Buckland*.
 LÉP'I-DÓD, **n.* An extinct fossil life. *Buckland*.
 LÉP'I-DÓ-LITE, **or* LÉ-PÍD'Ó-LITE, **n.* [*Λεπίς* and *λίθος*,] (*Min.*) A mineral of pinkish color, and granular and foliated texture. *Brande*.
 LÉP-I-DÓP'TE-RA, **n. pl.* [*Λεπίς* and *πτερόν*.] (*Ent.*) An order of insects having four wings, including butterflies and moths. *Brande*.
 LÉP-I-DÓP'TER-AL, **a.* Relating to the lepidoptera
 LÉP-I-DÓP'TER-OUS, **n.* *Booth*.
 LÉP-I-DÓ'SIS, **n.* (*Med.*) An efflorescence of scales on the body. *Scudamore*.
 LÉP'I-DÓTE, **a.* (*Bot.*) Covered with a sort of scurfiness. *P. Cyc.*
 LÉP-I-PHYLL'UM, **n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil leaf which occurs in coal formation. *Brongniart*.
 LÉ-PÓR'I-DÆ, **n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A family of rodent animals, including the hare, rabbit, &c. *P. Cyc.*
 LÉP'Ó-RINE, *or* LÉP'Ó-RINE, [lép'ó-rín, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; lé'pó-rín, S.; lép'ó-rín, K. Wb.] *a.* [*leporinus*, L.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.
 LÉ'PRA, **n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A disease affecting the skin; leprosy. *P. Cyc.*
 LÉ-PRO'SÍ-TY, *n.* A leprosy or squamous disease. *Bacon*.
 LÉ'P'RÓ-SY, *n.* [*lepra*, L.] A loathsome disease of the skin, characterized by scaly patches of a nearly circular form. It appears to have been of more frequent occurrence in ancient than in modern times.
 LÉ'P'RÓUS, (lép'ras) *a.* Infected with leprosy; scurfy.
 LÉ'P'RÓUS-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a leper. *Tourneur*.
 LÉ'P'RÓUS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being leprous. *Sherwood*.
 LÉP-TÓ'LO-GY, **n.* A discourse on small matters. *Crabb*.
 LÉP-TÓ-PH'NÁ, **n.* A long, slender serpent. *Bell*.
 LÉP-TÓ-SÓ'MUS, **n.* A genus of birds. *P. Cyc.*
 LÉP-TÚN'TIC, **n.* An attenuating, cutting medicine. *Crabb*.
 LÉP'TYN-ITE, **n.* (*Min.*) Same as *granulite*. *Dana*.
 LÉRE, *n.* A lesson; lore; doctrine; learning; skill. *Spenser*.
 LÉRE, *a.* Empty; ready; prepared. *Bulwer*.
 LÉRE, *v. a.* To learn. *Chaucer*. To teach. *Fairfax*.
 LÉ-RIS'TA, **n.* A genus of serpents. *Bell*.
 LER-NÉ'AN, **n.* One of the *lernae*, a genus of crustaceous animals, which are parasites of fishes; the epizoa. *Brande*.
 LÉRRY, *n.* A rating; a lecture. [*Rustic word*.]
 LÉS'BI-AN, **a.* Belonging to Lesbos. *Eney*.
 LÉS'SION, (lé'shun) *n.* A hurting; an injury. — (*Law*) Injury suffered in consequence of inequality of situation. *Whishaw*.
 LESS, *A* negative or privative termination. — [*Les*, Sax.] Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive; as, *lifeless*, without life.
 LESS, *a.* *comp.* of *Little*. Smaller; not so great.
 LESS, *n.* Not so much; opposed to *more*, or to *as much*.
 LESS, *ad.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree.
 LESS, *conj.* Unless; lest. *B. Jonson*.
 LESS, *v. a.* To make less; to lessen. *Gower*.
 LES-SÉ'F, *n.* The person to whom a lease is given.
 LÉS'SEN, (lés'sen) *v. a.* [i. LESSENEED; pp. LESSENING, LESSENEED.] To make less; to diminish in bulk, degree, or quality; to abate.
 LÉS'SEN, (lés'sen) *v. n.* To grow less; to decrease.
 LESS'ÉR, *a.* Less; smaller. 3- It is a corruption of *less*, the comparative of *little*, of long and established use in certain cases; as, "the *Lesser Asia*." It may be used instead of *less* whenever the rhythm can be aided, or the double occurrence of a termination avoided; as, "Attended to what a *lesser* *Mus* indites." *Bp. Hurd*.
 LESS'ÉR, *ad.* Less. *Shak*.
 LÉS'SÉS, *n. pl.* [*laissez*, Fr.] The dung of beasts left on the ground. *Bailey*.
 LÉS'SON, (lés'son) *n.* [*leçon*, Fr.; *laissons*, Goth.] Any thing read or repeated to a teacher in order to improvement; the instruction or lecture given at one time by a teacher; a task, exercise, or subject given to a pupil; precept: — portion of Scripture read in divine service. — a rating lecture.
 LÉS'SON, (lés'son) *v. a.* To teach; to instruct. *Shak*. [R.]
 LÉS'SÓN, *or* LÉS-SÓN, [lés'sór, S. W. P. E. F. K.; lé's-ór, J.; lé's-ór, Ja.; lé's-ór or lé's-ór, Sm.] *n.* One who lets any thing by lease. 3- This word is a law term, and when used as a correlative of *lessee*, is pronounced lé's-ór.
 LÉST, [lést, P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; lést or lést, S. W.] *conj.* That not; for fear that.
 LÉT, *v. a.* [i. LET; pp. LETTING, LET.] To allow; to suffer; to permit; to leave in some state or course; to lease; to

LÉV'Y, *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.] [*i. LEVIED*; *pp.* LEVYING, LEVIED.] To raise; to collect; to impose:—to raise, applied to men, for an army, sometimes to money.

LÉV'Y, *n.* Act of raising money or men; the quantity, amount, or number raised.

LEV'Y-ING, * *n.* The act of raising by a levy.

LEVYNE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized, hydrated aluminosilicate of lime and soda. *Brandé.*

LEW, (*li*) *a.* [*lieu*, D.] Tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan. *Wichiffe.*

LEW'D, (*liid*) *a.* [*Lay*; not clerical. *Wichiffe.*] Wicked; bad; dissolute. *Whitgift.* Lustful; libidinous.

LEW'D'LY, (*liid'le*) *ad.* In a lewd manner; lustfully.

LEW'D'NESS, *n.* Quality of being lewd; wickedness; debauchery; lustful licentiousness.

LEW'D'STER, *n.* One given to criminal pleasures. *Shak.*

LEW'IS, * *n.* A mechanical instrument consisting of thin wedges of iron. *Hamilton.*

LEWIS D'OR, (*li'e-dor'*) *n.* See *LOUIS D'OR.*

LEX-IC-OG-RA-PHER, *n.* [*λεξίκον*, *γράφω*.] One versed in lexicography; a writer of dictionaries. *Watts.*

LEX-IC-O-GRAPH'IC, * *a.* Relating to lexicography.

LEX-IC-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, * *a.* *Richardson.*

LEX-IC-O-GRÁ-PHY, *n.* The art or practice of composing, compiling, or writing dictionaries; lexicology.

LEX-IC-OL'O-GY, * *n.* The science of the meaning and just application of words; lexicography. *Brandé.*

LEX'IC-ÓN, *n.* [*λεξίκον*.] A dictionary; particularly a Greek dictionary.

LEX-IGRÁPH'IC, * *a.* Representing words; relating to

LEX-IGRÁPH'IC-AL, * *a.* lexicography. *Du Ponceau.*

LEX-IGRÁ-PHY, * *n.* A representation of words by the combination of other words. *Du Ponceau.*

LEX NÓN SCRÍPTA, * [*L.*] (*Law*) "Law not written;" the common law. — *Lex scripta*, "written law;" statute law. *Scudamore.*

LEX TAL-Í-Ó-NIS, * [*L.*] (*Law*) "The law of retaliation." *Whishaw.*

LEX TER'RE, * [*L.*] (*Law*) "The law of the land." *Scudamore.*

LÉY, (*li*) *n.* A field or pasture. *Gibson.* See *LEA.*

LÉY-DE-N-PI'ÁL, * *n.* (*Electricity*) A glass phial, or jar, coated inside with some conducting substance, for the purpose of being charged and used in making experiments. *Hamilton.*

LÉZE-MIX'ES-TY, * *n.* (*Law*) A crime committed against the sovereign power in a state. *Brandé.*

LÍ, * *n.* A Chinese itinerary measure equal to 1879 English feet. *Hamilton.*

LÍ-A-BIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being liable; liability. *Richardson.* — [*Modern, but in good use.*]

LÍ-A-BLE, *a.* [*liable*, old Fr., from *lier*.] Answerable; bound; not exempt; subject; obnoxious; exposed.

LÍ-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being liable; obnoxiousness; subjection; liability. *Hammond.*

LIATSON, * (*li'e-zong'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A binding or fastening together; a bond of union. *Qu. Rev.*

LÍ'AR, *n.* One who lies or tells lies.

LÍ'ARD, *a.* [*liart*, old Fr.] Gray. *Chaucer.*

LÍ'AS, * *n.* (*Min.*) A blue-colored, clayey limestone. *Lyell.*

LÍ-B, *v. a.* [*libben*, D.] To castrate. *Chapman.* [*Local, Eng.*]

LÍ-BÁ'TION, *n.* [*libatio*, L.] The act of pouring wine on the ground in honor of some deity; the wine so poured.

LÍ'BÁRD, *n.* [*libaert*, Ger.] A leopard. *Spenser.*

LÍ'BÁRD'S-BÁNE, *n.* A poisonous plant. *B. Jonson.*

LÍ'BEL, *n.* [*libellus*, L.; *libelle*, Fr.] (*Law*) A malicious publication in writing or printing, or by signs, pictures, &c., designed to render a person odious; a lampoon:—an original declaration or charge in a civil action.

LÍ'BEL, *v. a.* [*i.* LIBELLED; *pp.* LIBELLING, LIBELLED.] To defame maliciously; to satirize; to lampoon; to traduce; to vilify. — (*Law*) To bring a charge against.

LÍ'BEL, *v. n.* To spread defamation, written or printed.

LÍ'BEL'ÍV-LÁ, * *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of fly; the dragon-fly. *Brandé.*

LÍ'BEL-LÁNT, * *n.* (*Law*) One who brings or files a libel or charge in a chancery or admiralty case; corresponding to *plaintiff* in actions in common-law courts. *Bouvier.*

LÍ'BEL-ÉR, *n.* One who libels; a lampooner.

LÍ'BEL-ÍNG, *n.* Act of defaming or abusing.

LÍ'BEL-ÍO-ÚS, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a libel; defamatory.

LÍ'BER, * *n.* [*L.*, *inner bark*; *a book*.] — (*Bot.*) The newly-formed, inner bark of trees or plants. *P. Cyc.*

LÍ'BER-ÁL, *a.* [*liberalis*, L.] Not mean; becoming a gentleman; munificent; generous; bountiful; not parsimonious; candid; catholic; allowing freedom of opinion; free to excess; latitudinarian.

LÍ'BER-ÁL, * *n.* An advocate for liberal principles. *Ed. Rev.*

LÍ'BER-ÁL-ÍSM, * *n.* The principles or practice of liberals; liberal principles; free-thinking. *Brit. Crit.*

LÍ'BER-ÁL-ÍST, * *n.* An adherent to liberal principles. *Ch. Ob.*

LÍ'BER-ÁL-ÍST'IC, * *a.* Relating to liberalism. *M. Y. Rev.* [*R.*]

LÍ'BER-ÁL'Í-TY, *n.* Quality of being liberal; munificence;

bounty; generosity; generous profusion; freedom of opinion; catholicism; liberal principle or conduct.

LÍ'BER-ÁL-ÍZE, *v. a.* [*i.* LIBERALIZED; *pp.* LIBERALIZING, LIBERALIZED.] To make liberal; to enlarge. *Burke.*

LÍ'BER-ÁL-LY, *ad.* In a liberal manner; bountifully; freely.

LÍ'BER-ÁL-MÍND'ED, * *a.* Having a liberal mind; enlightened; catholic. *Johnson.*

LÍ'BER-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*i.* LIBERATED; *pp.* LIBERATING, LIBERATED.] To release; to set at large; to deliver; to rescue; to free; to set free. *Adam Smith.*

LÍ'BER-Á'TION, *n.* The act of setting free; deliverance.

LÍ'BER-Á'TOR, *n.* One who liberates; a deliverer.

LÍ'BER-TÍ-CÍDE, * *n.* [*liberticide*, Fr.] A destroyer of liberty; destruction of liberty. *Southey.*

LÍ'BER-TÍN-ÁGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Libertinism. *Warburton.*

LÍ'BER-TINE, *n.* [*libertin*, Fr.] One who lives dissolutely or without personal restraint, particularly as regards commerce with the other sex; a debauchee. — (*Law*) [*libertinus*, L.] A freedman, or the son of a freedman. *Ayliffe.*

LÍ'BER-TINE, *a.* Lax in morals; licentious. *Bacon.*

LÍ'BER-TÍN-ÍSM, *n.* The character or conduct of a libertine; dissoluteness; licentiousness.

LÍ'BER-TY, *n.* [*libertas*, L.; *liberté*, Fr.] Power of acting without restraint; the state or condition of society which secures to every individual the right or power of acting under no restraint except such as is caused by equitable laws, operating equally on all the citizens; or except such as is approved and sanctioned by enlightened reason, and a well-trained conscience; freedom, as opposed to slavery; freedom, as opposed to necessity; privilege; exemption; immunity; license; leave; permission. — *pl.* The precincts or outer districts of a city. — *Liberty of the press*, (*Law*) The right to print and publish the truth from good motives, and for justifiable ends.

LÍ-BETH'É-ÍTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of copper. *Dana.*

LÍ-BÍD'NÍST, *n.* One devoted to lewdness. *Janius.* [*R.*]

LÍ-BÍD'NÓUS, *a.* [*libidinuosus*, L.] Lewd; lustful.

LÍ-BÍD'NÓUS-LY, *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully. *Bp. Lavington.*

LÍ-BÍD'NÓUS-NESS, *n.* Lewdness; lustfulness.

LÍ'BRÁ, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* LÍ'BRÆ. A balance; scales. — (*Astron.*) The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac.

LÍ'BRÁL, *a.* [*libralis*, L.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.* [*R.*]

LÍ'BRÁ'R-ÍAN, *n.* [*librarius*, L.] One who has the care of a library.

LÍ'BRÁ'R-ÍAN-SHÍP, *n.* The office of a librarian.

LÍ'BRÁ-RY, *n.* [*librarie*, Fr.] An arranged collection of books, public or private; a building or apartment in which the collection is kept; a book-room.

LÍ'BRÁTE, *v. a.* [*libra*, L.] [*i.* LIBRATED; *pp.* LIBRATING, LIBRATED.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LÍ'BRÁ'TION, (*li-brá'shun*) *n.* [*libratio*, L.] Act of librating; state of being balanced. — (*Astron.*) An apparent irregularity in the moon's motion, by which she seems to librate about her axis.

LÍ'BRÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Balancing; playing like a balance.

LÍ-BRÉ'T'Ó, * *n.* [*It.*] A little book; a book containing the words of an opera. *Chambers.*

LÍ'BS, * *n.* [*L.*] The south-west wind. *Shenstone.*

LÍ'CE, *n.* *pl.* of *Louse*. See *LOUSE*.

LÍ'CE-BÁNE, *n.* A plant.

LÍ'CENS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be licensed. *Cotgrave.*

LÍ'CENSE, *n.* [*licentia*, L.; *licence*, Fr.] Leave; permission; liberty:—excess; exorbitant liberty; contempt of necessary restraint:—a grant of permission to do some lawful act; the instrument granting permission:—often written *licence*.

LÍ'CENSE, *v. a.* [*i.* LICENCED; *pp.* LICENSING, LICENCED.] To permit by a legal grant; to dismiss; to send away.

LÍ'CENSED, * (*i.* LICENSÉ) *p. a.* Furnished with a license.

LÍ'CENSE-ÉE, * *n.* One to whom a license is granted. *Story.*

LÍ'CENSE-FR, *n.* One who licenses or grants permission.

LÍ'CENSURE, * *n.* Act of licensing; license. *Godwin.*

LÍ'CÉN'T-ÁTE, (*li-sén'sh'e-at*) [*li-sén'sh'e-at*, P. J. Ja.; *li-sén'sh'e-at*, W. F. Sm.; *li-sén'sh'e-t*, S. E.] *n.* [*licentia*, low L.] One who has a license; one who has a degree in a Spanish university; one who has a license to preach or to practise any art or profession.

LÍ'CÉN'T-ÁTE, (*li-sén'sh'e-at*) *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.] To permit; to license. *L'Estrange.*

LÍ'CÉN'TÍOÚS, (*li-sén'shus*) *a.* Using license, in a bad sense; unrestrained by law or morality; dissolute; lax; loose; vague; unconfined.

LÍ'CÉN'TÍOÚS-LY, (*li-sén'shus-ly*) *ad.* In a licentious manner; dissolutely; without just restraint.

LÍ'CÉN'TÍOÚS-NESS, (*li-sén'shus-nés*) *n.* Quality of being licentious.

LÍ'CH, *a.* Like; resembling; equal. *Gower.*

LÍ'CH, *n.* A dead carcass. *Webber.*

LÍ'CH'EN, OR LÍ'CH'EN, * [*i.* LICHEN, *Ja.*: *lich'en*, K. R.; *lik'en*, W. B.; *lich'en*, (as the name of a letter, *i.* KEN.) Sm.] *n.* [*λεχεν*, Gr.; *lichen*, L. & Fr.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants of very long organization, which grow on the bark of trees, on rocks, and on the ground, containing many species employed in the arts as pigments, and also as

articles of food, one of which is Iceland moss. — (*Med.*) An eruption of the skin; a cutaneous distemper affecting the head with scabs; a tetter. *Brande.*

☞ The majority of the few English orthoëpists who have given the pronunciation of this word, pronounce it *li'chen*; but as a Greek and Latin word, it is pronounced *li'ken*; the French keep the *ch* hard, pronouncing it *li'ken*; and the pronunciation of *li'ken* appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists.

||LICHEN'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from lichens. *P. Cyc.*

||LICH'EN-NINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable product obtained from a species of lichen, and sometimes called *lichen starch*. *Brande.*

||LICH-EN-O-GRÁPH'IC,* *a.* Relating to lichens or

||LICH-EN-O-GRÁPH'I-CAL,* *n.* Lichenography. *P. Cyc.*

||LICH-EN-ÓG'RA-PHIST,* *n.* One versed in lichenography. *Knobles.*

||LICH-EN-ÓG'RA-PHY,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A description of lichens. *P. Cyc.*

LICH'I,* (*li'ch'g*) *n.* A favorite Chinese fruit, about the size of an apricot. *Malcom.*

LICH'OWL, *n.* A sort of owl supposed to foretell death. *li'ch'ow*, (*lis'it*) *a.* [*lietus*, L.] Lawful. *Port Royal Gr.* [R.]

||LICH'IT-LE, (*lis'it'le*) *ad.* Lawfully. *Throckmorton.* [R.]

||LICH'IT-NESS, (*lis'it'nes*) *n.* Lawfulness. [R.]

LICK, *v.* *a.* [LICKED; *pp.* LICKING, LICKED.] To pass over with the tongue; to lap; to take in by the tongue.

— [To beat; to strike. *Todd.*— Colloquial in England and the U. S.] — To lick up, to devour.

LICK, *n.* A blow; a stroke. *Dryden.* Act of licking; that which is licked up. *Dryden.*— A salt spring, so named from the earth around being curiously furrowed by buffaloes and deer which lick the ground on account of the saline particles; a salt-lick. *Inlay.* [U. S.]

LICK'ER, *n.* One who licks or laps up.

LICK'ER-ISH, *a.* Nice in the choice of food; nice; delicate; dainty; eager; greedy.

LICK'ER-ISH-LY, *ad.* In a lickerish manner. *Chaucer.*

LICK'ER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being lickerish.

||LICK'ER-OUS, *a.* Same as *lickerish*. *Bp. Hall.*

||LICK'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Same as *lickerishness*. *Chaucer.*

LICK'ING,* *n.* A beating; a whipping. *Forby.* [Vulgar.]

LICK'-SPIT-TLE,* *n.* A mean, servile flatterer. *Hollo-way.* [Low.]

LIC'O-RICE, (*lik'ó-ris*) *n.* [*liquiritia*, It.] A root of sweet taste.

||LIC'O-ROUS, *a.* Lickerish. *Bailey.*

||LIC'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Lickerishness. *Woolton.*

LIC'Q'ER, *n.* [L.] A beadle or officer among the Romans, who attended the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.

LID, *n.* A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel:— the membrane which, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye; the eyelid:— the calyx that falls off from the flower in a single piece.

LID'LESS,* *a.* Destitute of a lid. *Shelley.*

LIE, (*li*) *n.* A criminal falsehood; a falsehood intended to deceive and mislead; a charge of falsehood; an untruth; falsity; a fiction.

LIE, (*li*) *v.* *n.* [LIED; *pp.* LYING, LIED.] To utter criminal falsehood; to represent falsely; to violate truth; to falsify.

LIE, (*li*) *n.* [*li* LAY; *pp.* LYING, LAIN or LIEN.— *Lien*, formerly in use, is nearly obsolete.] To rest horizontally or nearly so; to be in a state of rest or repose; to recline; to rest; to press upon; to be repositied in the grave; to remain; to reside; to be placed or situated; to be in any state; to consist; to be valid.— *To lie by*, to rest; to remain still.— *To lie down*, to rest; to sink into the grave.— *To lie in*, to be in childbed.— *To lie under*, to be subject to; to be oppressed by.— *To lie with*, to converse with in bed.

LIE, (*li*) [*li*, *W. P. J. E. R. A. K. Sm.*; *li*, S.] *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salt. See *Lye*.

LIEF, (*li*) *a.* Dear; beloved. *Spenser.*

LIEF, (*li*) *ad.* Willingly; with inclination or good will.

LIEGE, (*li*) *a.* [*lige*, Fr.] Bound by some feudal tenure or connection; subject; sovereign. *Spenser.*— This word is joined indifferently to lord or subject, as, *liege-lord*, the lord of liege-men, or *liege-man*, a subject of a liege-lord.

LIEGE, (*li*) *n.* Sovereign; superior lord. *Phillips.* [R.]

LIEGE'MAN, *n.* A subject. *Spenser.* [R.] See *LIEGE*.

LIEG'ER, (*li'jer*) [*li'jer*, S. *W. P. K.*; *li'jer*, *Sm. Wb.*] *n.* A resident ambassador. *Denham.* Written also *leger* and *legier*.

LIE'GAN-CY,* *n.* (*Lane*) Such a duty or fealty as a man cannot bear or owe to more than one lord. *Crabb.*

||LI'EN. The old participle of *lie*. *Gen. xxvi.* See *LIE*.

||LI'EN-*, or LI'EN,* [*li'en*, *Ja. Sm.*; *li'en*, *K.*; *len*, *Wb.*] *n.* [Fr.] (*Lane*) The right of a creditor to retain the property of the debtor till the debt is paid; or an obligation, tie, or hold, annexed to any property, without satisfying which, such property cannot be demanded by its owner. *Brande.*

LI-EN-TÉR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a lientery. *Green.*

LI'EN-TÉR-Y, [*li'en-tér-ē*, S. *W. P. J. K. Sm. Wb.*; *li'en-tér-ē*, *Bailey*, *Fleming*, *Dunghison*, *n.* [*λειον* and *έντερον*] (*Med.*) A flux of the bowels in which the food passes with little alteration.

LI'ER, *n.* One who rests or lies down.

LIEÜ, (*li*) *n.* [Fr.] Place; stead; as, *in lieu of*; hardly ever used except in this phrase.

||LIEU-TÉN-AN-CY, (*lev-tén'an-se* or *ly-tén'an-se*) *n.* The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

||LIEU-TÉN-ANT, (*lev-tén'ant* or *ly-tén'ant*) [*lev-tén'ant*, *W. Sm.*; *li-tén'ant*, S. *E. Barclay*; *ly-tén'ant*, P. J. R.; *lü-tén'ant*, *Ja. Wb.*; *ly-tén'ant* or *lü-tén'ant*, F.; *left-tén'ant*, K.] *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) One who holds the next rank to a captain in the army, or to a commander in the navy; one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination; a deputy.

||LIEU-TÉN-ANT-COLONEL,* (*lev-tén'ant-kür'nel*) *n.* An officer next below a colonel. *Crabb.*

||LIEU-TÉN-ANT-GEN'ER-AL,* (*lev-*) *n.* An officer next below a general. *Crabb.*

||LIEU-TÉN-ANT-GOV'ERN-OR,* *n.* A deputy governor. *P. Cyc.*

||LIEU-TÉN-ANT-RY,* (*lev-*) *n.* Lieutenancy. *Shak.*

||LIEU-TÉN-ANT-SHIP, (*lev-tén'ant-ship*) *n.* Lieutenancy.

LIEVE, (*lev*) *ad.* Willingly; lief. *Shak.* See *LIEF*.

LIFE, *n.* *pl.* LIVES. The state of a naturally-organized being, in which the organs, or the most important of them, perform their functions; union and coöperation of soul with body; vitality; animation; present state; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; conduct; manner of living; condition; continuance of our present state; the living form; exact resemblance; the course of things; living person; narrative of a life past; spirit; briskness; vivacity; sprightliness; good cheer; resolution; animated existence; system of animal nature; vegetable existence and growth:— as a term of endearment, heart or soul.

LIFE-AN-NÜ'I-TY,* *n.* A periodical payment or annuity during the life of the person to whom it belongs. *Crabb.*

LIFE/BLOOD, (*blüd*) *n.* The blood necessary to life.

LIFE/BLOOD, (*blüd*) *a.* Necessary as the blood to life; vital.

LIFE/BÖAT,* *n.* A boat constructed with great strength, to resist violent shocks, and at the same time possessing sufficient buoyancy to enable it to float, though loaded with men and filled with water. *P. Cyc.*

LIFE-BUOY,* (*böi*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A buoy with a mast to render it conspicuous, to be thrown into the sea upon a man's falling overboard. *Brande.*

LIFE-DROP,* *n.* A vital drop or particle. *Byron.*

LIFE/ES-TATE,* *n.* An interest or estate for the term of life. *Blackstone.*

LIFE-ÉV-ER-LÁST'ING, *n.* A plant or herb. *Ainsworth.*

LIFE/GIV'ING, *a.* Imparting life; invigorating.

LIFE/GUARD, (*lif'gärd*) *n.* The guard of a king's person.

LIFE/HÁRM-ING,* *a.* Injurious to life. *Shak.*

LIFE/IN-TER-EST,* *n.* An interest which continues through life.

LIFE/LÉAV-ING,* *n.* Departure from life. *Shak.*

LIFE/LESS, *a.* Destitute of life; wanting life; dead; unanimated; inanimate; spiritless.

LIFE/LESS-LY, *ad.* Without vigor; frigidly; jejunely.

LIFE/LESS-NESS,* *n.* The state of being lifeless. *Bailey.*

LIFE/LIKE, *a.* Like life or a living person. *Pope.*

LIFE/LINE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope stretched along for the safety of the men in bad weather. *Brande.*

LIFE/LÖNG,* *a.* Continuing through life. *Qu. Rev.*

LIFE/PRE-SÉRV'ING,* *a.* Preserving life. *Shak.*

LIFE/RE-NEW'ING,* *a.* Renewing life; reanimating. *Comper.*

LIFE/RENT,* *n.* A rent for the term of life. *Phillips.*

LIFE/RE-STRÖRING,* *a.* Restoring or recovering life. *Comper.*

LIFE/STRING, *n.* A nerve or string imagined to convey life.

LIFE/SUS-TAIN'ING,* *a.* Supporting or sustaining life. *Pope.*

LIFE/TIME, *n.* Continuance or duration of life.

LIFE/WÉARY, (*wé-re*) *a.* Tired of living. *Shak.*

LIFT, *v.* *n.* [*li* LIFTED; *pp.* LIFTING, LIFTED.— *Lift*, formerly used as the imperfect tense and participle, is now obsolete.] To raise from the ground; to elevate; to bear; to support; to hoist; to heave; to erect; to exalt; to elevate mentally.— [†To steal. *Dryden*.]

LIFT, *v.* *n.* To strive to raise.— [†To steal. *B. Jonson*.]

LIFT, *n.* The manner of lifting; the act of lifting; effort; struggle.— (*Scottish*) The sky.— (*Naut.*) A rope to raise or lower a sail.

LIFT'ER, *n.* One who lifts or raises.

LIFT'ING, *n.* The act of lifting; assistance. *Swift.*

LIFT/LÖCK,* *n.* A portion of a canal enclosed between two gates, which, on being filled with water, or emptied, elevates or depresses a boat, and enables it to pass from one level to another. *Tanner.*

LIFT/WÁLL,* *n.* The cross wall of a lock-chamber of a canal. *Francis.*

||LIG, *v.* *n.* [*liggen*, D.] To lie. *Chaucer.*

LIG'A-MENT, *n.* [*Ligamentum*, L.] A strong, elastic membrane or substance connecting the extremities of the movable bones; a cord; a bond; a band.

LIG-A-MEN'TAL, *a.* Relating to a ligament. *Brown.*

LIG-A-MEN'TOUS, *a.* Ligamental. *Wiseman.*

LIG'AN,* *n.* (*Law*) That which, being thrown upon the sea, sinks, unless sustained by a buoy; lagan. *Blackstone.*

LIG-GA'TION, *n.* [*ligatio*, L.] Act of binding; state of being bound.

LIG'A-TURE, *n.* [*ligatura*, L.] Any thing tied round another; bandage; a cord; a band.

LIG'GER,* *n.* The horizontal timber of a scaffolding, called also *ledger*. *Francis.*

LIGHT, (*lit*) *n.* That which produces the sense of seeing, of which renders objects visible; the ethereal medium of sight, opposed to darkness; the transparency of the air caused by the rays of the sun, &c.; the medium by which objects are discerned:—day; life;—artificial illumination:—illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge; reach of knowledge; mental view:—point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls; public view; explanation:—any thing that gives light; a pharos; a light-house; a taper.—(*Painting*) The part most illuminated; opposed to *shade*.

LIGHT, (*lit*) *a.* Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy; not burdensome; easy; not difficult; not heavily armed; active; nimble; slight; not great; unsteady; gay; airy; trifling; not chaste; not regular in conduct; bright; clear; not dark; tending to whiteness.

LIGHT, (*lit*) *ad.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

LIGHT, (*lit*) *v. n.* [*i.* LIGHTED or LIT; *pp.* LIGHTING, LIGHTED or LIT.—*Lit* is obsolete or colloquial.] To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire; to give light to; to guide by light; to illumine; to illuminate; to fill with light; to lighten.

LIGHT, (*lit*) *v. n.* [*i.* LIGHTED or LIT; *pp.* LIGHTING, LIGHTED or LIT.—*Lit* is used colloquially only.] To happen to find; to fall upon by chance; to fall in any particular direction; to fall; to strike on; to descend from a horse or carriage; to alight.

LIGHT'-ARMED, (*lit'armed*) *a.* Not heavily armed. *Milton.*

LIGHT'-BEAR-ER, (*lit'bear-er*) *n.* A torch-bearer.

LIGHT'BRAIN, *n.* A trifling, empty-headed person. *Martin.*

LIGH'TEN, (*lit'n*) *v. n.* [*i.* LIGHTENED; *pp.* LIGHTENING, LIGHTENED.] To flash, burst forth, or dart as lightning; to shine like lightning:—figuratively, to dart out words with vehemence.

LIGH'TEN, (*lit'n*) *v. a.* To illumine; to enlighten; to make light; to exonerate; to unload; to make less heavy.

LIGHT'ER, (*lit'er*) *n.* One who lights.—(*Naut.*) A strong vessel or barge for transporting goods or stores, usually on rivers or canals.

LIGHT'ER-AGE,* (*lit'er-aj*) *n.* Money paid for carrying goods in a lighter. *Crabb.*

LIGHT'ER-MAN, *n.* One who manages a lighter; a bargeman.

LIGHT'-FIN-GERED, (*lit'fin-gered*) *a.* Nimble in fingering; thievish.

LIGHT'-FOOT, (*lit'fit*) *a.* Nimble; light-footed.

LIGHT'-FOOT, (*lit'fit*) *n.* Venison.—A cant word.

LIGHT'-FOOT-ED, (*lit'fit-ed*) *a.* Nimble in running. *Drayton.*

LIGHT'-HEAD-ED, (*lit'hed-ed*) *a.* Disordered in the head or brain; delirious; unsteady; thoughtless; weak.

LIGHT'-HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being light-headed.

LIGHT'-HEART-ED, (*lit'hart-ed*) *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

LIGHT'-HEELED,* (*lit'held*) *a.* Swift of foot. *Shak.*

LIGHT'-HORSE,* *n.* Cavalry with light arms or armor. *Crabb.*

LIGHT'-HOUSE, (*lit-*) *n.* An establishment or a conspicuous building for the exhibition of light; a landmark to direct the mariner.

LIGHT'-IN-FAN-TRY,* *n.* A body of lightly armed men; the left flank company of a regiment, which is lightly armed for the sake of activity. *Booth.*

LIGHT'-LEGGED, (*lit'legd*) *a.* Nimble; swift. *Stdney.*

LIGHT'LESS, (*lit'les*) *a.* Wanting light; dark. *Shak.*

LIGHT'LY, (*lit'le*) *ad.* In a light manner; without weight, seriousness, or difficulty; easily; gaily.

LIGHT'-MIND-ED, (*lit-ic*) *a.* Unsettled; unsteady.

LIGHT'NESS, (*lit'nes*) *n.* State or quality of being light; want of weight; inconsistency; agility.

LIGHT'NING, *n.* The flash that attends thunder, or an electric phenomenon produced by the passage of electricity between one cloud and another, or between a cloud and the earth:—mitigation; abatement. *Shak.*

LIGHT'-ROOM,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A small room from which the light is afforded to the powder magazine of a ship. *Brande.*

LIGHTS, (*lits*) *n. pl.* The lungs; the organs of breathing in brute animals, corresponding to the lungs in men.

LIGHT'SOME, (*lit'sum*) *a.* [Luminous; not dark. *Dryden.*]
—Gay; airy; cheerful. *South.*

LIGHT'SOME-NESS, (*lit'sum-nes*) *n.* State of being light-some; cheerfulness; merriment; levity. [*n.*]

LIGHT'-TOUCH,* (*lit'tuch*) *a.* To touch or execute with a light hand. *Thomson.*

LIGHT'-WINGED,* (*lit'wingd*) *a.* Having light wings. *Shak.*

LIGN-AL'ORES, (*lin-al'oz* or *lig-nal'oz*) [*lin-al'oz*, *K. Taylor*, *Carr*; *lig-nal'oz*, *S. W. Sm.*] *n.* [*lignum aloës*, L.] Aloes-wood. *Numb. xxiv.*

LIGN'E-OUS, *a.* [*ligneus*, L.] Made of or like wood; consisting of wood; wooden.

LIGN'-FORM,* *a.* Having the form or appearance of wood. *Ure.*

LIGN'IN,* *n.* [*lignum*, L.] (*Chem.*) The woody fibre; the proximate chemical principle of wood. *Brande.*

LIGN'-PÈR'DOUS,* *a.* Destroying wood, applied to certain insects. *Luell.*

LIGN'ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Wood converted into a kind of coal. *Lyell.*

LIGN'OUS, *a.* [*lignosus*, L.] Wooden; ligneous. *Eeolyn* [*n.*]

LIGNUM-VITÆ, (*lig-num-vit'e*) *n.* [*n.*] "Wood of life":—galuacum; a very hard wood.

LIG'U-LA,* *n.* [*n.*] (*Bot. & Ent.*) A membranous expansion from the top of the petiole in grasses; a membranous appendage. *P. Cyc.*

LIG'U-LATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Denoting such flowers as have a monopetalous corolla slit on one side, and opened flat, as in the dandelion lilac. *P. Cyc.*

†**LIG'URE**, [*lig'ur*, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; *lig'yur*, *Ja.*; *li'gür* or *lig'yur*, *K.*] *n.* A precious stone. *Ezod. xxviii.*

LIG'UR-EÆ,* *n. pl.* [*n.*] The natives of Liguria. *Earnshaw.*

LIG'UR-IA,* *a.* Relating to Liguria. *Encyc.*

LIG'URITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in talc rock. It occurs in yellow-green crystals; and, as a gem, it resembles chrysolite. *Brande.*

LIKE. A frequent termination of adjectives in English, from the Saxon form *lic*, softened into *ly*, as *manlike*, *manly*.

LIKE, *a.* Resembling; similar; alike; equal; likely.

LIKE, *n.* Some person or thing resembling another:—attachment or thing liked, as "*likes* and *dislikes*."—Near approach or probability; as, "This vehicle had *like* to have fallen into the sea." *Cowper.*

LIKE, *ad.* In the same or similar manner; likely.

LIKE, *v. a.* [*i.* LIKED; *pp.* LIKING, LIKED.] To choose with some degree of preference; to approve; to be pleased with.

LIKE, *v. n.* To be pleased; to choose; to list. *Atterbury.*—To be in a fair way; to come near; as, "He *liked* to have fallen." [Colloquial.]

LIKE'LIHOOD, (*lik'le-hud*) *n.* Appearance of truth; similitude; probability.

LIKE'LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being likely; likelihood. *Hooker.*

LIKE'LY, *a.* Probable; reasonable; credible:—that may be liked; that may please; handsome.—(*U. S.*) Respectable; worthy of esteem; sensible. [Colloquial.]

LIKE'LY, *ad.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought.

LIKE'-MIND'ED,* *a.* Having similar mind or views. *Milton.*

LIK'EN, (*lik'en*) *v. a.* [*i.* LIKENED; *pp.* LIKENING, LIKENED.] To represent as having resemblance; to compare.

LIKE'NESS, *n.* State of being like; representation; comparison; resemblance; similitude; similarity; a picture an image; an effigy; form.

LIKE'WISE, *ad.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

LIL'ING, *n.* [*i.* PLUMPNESS. *Shak.*]—Inclination; desire; delight in; pleasure in.

†**LIL'ING**, *a.* Plump; in a state of plumpness. *Dan. i.*

LIL'IAE, [*li'jak*, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.* *lib.*; *li'jak*, *Kenrick*; *li'jak* or *li'jak*, *K.*; sometimes, corruptly, *li'jak*.] *n.* [*lilae*, L.] An ornamental flowering shrub.—Often written *lilac*.

LIL'IA-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a violet or lilac color. *Smart.*

LIL-I-AC'EOLUS,* (*li-è-à'shys*) *a.* Relating to or partaking of the lily. *Kirby.*

LIL'IED, (*li'lid*) *a.* Embellished with lilies. *Milton.*

LIL-I-PÈT'IAN,* *n.* An inhabitant of the imaginary island of Liliput:—a very diminutive person. *Swift.*

LIL-I-PÈT'IAN,* *a.* Very small; pygmean. *Lloyd.*

†**LILL**, *v. a.* To lol: to pass of the tongue. *Spenser.* See *LOLL*.

LILT, *v. n.* To jerk in gait while dancing, or with the voice while singing; to skip; to be active. *Pegge.* [*Local*, Eng.]

LIL'Y, *n.* [*lilium*, L.] *pl.* LIL'IES. A genus of plants and flowers of many species.—*Lily* of the valley, may-lily; a species of convallaria; a plant and flower.

LIL'Y-DAY'FO-DIL, *n.* A plant and flower.

LILY-HÄND-ED, *a.* Having hands white as the lily. *Spenser.*
 LILY-HYÄ-CINTH, *n.* A plant and flower. *Miller.*
 LILY-LIV-ERED, (-*ord*) *a.* White-livered; cowardly. *Shak.*
 LI-MÄ/CEOUS,* (*li-mä'shqs*) *a.* Relating to snails; snailly.
Blount.
 LIMÄIL,* *n.* The filings of a metal; limature. *Crabb.*
 LIMÄTÜR-Ä, (*limätura*, *L.*) A filing; particles rubbed off by a file.
 LFMÄX,* *n.* [*L.*] The slug or naked snail. *Roget.*
 LIMB, (*lim*) *n.* A jointed or articulated part of an animal body; a branch of a tree; a member. — [*limbe*, *Fr.*] (*Astron.*) A border or edge, as of the sun or moon.
 LIMB, (*lim*) *v. a.* [*i.* LIMBED; *pp.* LIMBING, LIMBED.] To supply with limbs: — to tear asunder; to dismember.
 LIM/BÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a colored and dilated surface. *Louder.*
 LIM/BEC, *n.* A still; an alembic. *Fairfax.*
 LIM/BEC, *v. a.* To strain as through a still. *Sir E. Sandys*. [*R.*]
 LIMBED, (*limd*) *a.* Having limbs; as, large-limbed. *Pope.*
 LIM/BER, *a.* [*temper*, *Dan.*] Flexible; easily bent; pliable; plant.
 LIM/BER-NESS, *n.* State of being limber.
 LIM/BERS, *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) Two-wheel carriages having boxes for ammunition. — (*Naut.*) Little square apertures cut in the timbers of a ship to convey the bilge water to the pump. *Todd*. — Thills or shafts. *Todd*. [*Local*, *Eng.*]
 LIM/BIL-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A hard, compact mineral. *P. Cyc.*
 LIMB/LESS, (*lim'les*) *a.* Destitute of limbs.
 LIMB/MÄAL, (*lim'mäl*) *ad.* Piecemeal; in pieces. *Shak.*
 LIM/BÖ, (*n.* [*limbus*, *L.*] *pl.* LIM/BÖS. A border; frontier of hell, or hell itself; a place where there is neither pleasure nor pain; a place of misery or restraint. *Milton.*
 LIM/BÖS, *n.* [*L.*] A border; limbo. *Bp. Patrick*. — (*Bot.*) The broad, expanded part of a petal which is supported by the *unguis*.
 LIME, *n.* A calcareous earth, obtained by exposing limestone to a red heat, and used in making mortar and other cements; quicklime: — a viscous substance laid on twigs, to entangle, and so to catch birds, called *bird-lime*: — a species of lemon; the tree bearing it: — also the linden-tree.
 LIME, *v. a.* [*i.* LIMED; *pp.* LIMING, LIMED.] To entangle; to insnare; to smear with lime or birdlime: — to cement; to manure with lime.
 LIME-BÜRN-ER, *n.* One who burns stones to lime. *Hulot.*
 LIME/HÖND, *n.* A limmer, or large dog, led by a leam or string, used in hunting the wild boar. *Spenser.*
 LIME-KILN, (-*kil*) *n.* A kiln for burning lime.
 LIME/LESS,* *a.* Destitute of lime. *Savage.*
 LIME-PLÄNT,* *n.* A plant, called also *May-apple*. *Farm. Ency.*
 LIME/STÖNE, *n.* A carbonate of lime; calcareous stone; the stone of which lime is made.
 LIME-TWIG, *n.* A twig smeared with lime.
 LIME-TWIGGED, (-*twig*) *a.* Smeared with lime; prepared to entangle. *L. Addison.*
 LIME-WÄ-TER, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.
 LIME/WÖRT,* (-*würt*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of dianthus or pink. *Booth.*
 LIM/IT, *n.* [*limite*, *Fr.*] Bound; boundary; border; utmost reach or extent; a determinate quantity.
 LIM/IT, *v. a.* [*limiter*, *Fr.*] [*i.* LIMITED; *pp.* LIMITING, LIMITED.] To confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe; to bound; to restrict; to confine; to restrain from a lax or general signification.
 LIM/IT-Ä-BLE,* *a.* That may be limited. *Smart.*
 LIM-I-TÄ-N-ÖS, *a.* Belonging to the bounds. *Bailey.*
 LIM-I-TÄ-RY, *a.* Placed as a boundary, or at the boundary. *Milton.*
 LIM-I-TÄ/TION, *n.* [*limitatio*, *L.*] Act of limiting; state of being limited; restriction; circumscription; confinement; limited time or space.
 LIM/IT-ED,* *a.* Having limits; circumscribed; narrow.
 LIM/IT-ED-LY, *ad.* With limitation. *Barrow.*
 LIM/IT-ED-NESS,* *n.* The quality of being limited. *Johnson.*
 LIM/IT-ER, *n.* He or that which limits: — formerly, one limited, as a friar who had license to beg or teach within a certain district. *Spenser.*
 LIM/IT-LESS, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Sidney.*
 LIM/MER, *n.* [*limier*, *Fr.*] A mongrel engendered by a hound and mastiff; a limehound: — a thill, shaft, or limber; a thill-horse. *Sherwood*. [*Local*, *Eng.*]
 LIMN, (*lim*) *v. a.* [*delimitare*, *Fr.*] [*i.* LIMNED; *pp.* LIMNING, LIMNED.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Shak.*
 LIMN-ER, *n.* [*corrupted from enluminare*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker. *Glanville.*
 LIM/NING,* *n.* The art of painting in water colors. *Brande.*
 LIM/MOUS, *a.* [*limosus*, *L.*] Muddy; slimy. *Brownie.*
 LIMP, *a.* [*Vapid*; weak. *Walton*.] Flexible; limber. [*Local*, *England*.]

LIMP, *v. n.* [*i.* LIMPED; *pp.* LIMPING, LIMPED.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Bacon.*
 LIMP, *n.* A halt; the act of limping.
 LIMP/ER, *n.* One who limps in his walking.
 LIMP/PET, *n.* A small shellfish, often adhering to oysters.
 LIMP/PID, *a.* [*impidus*, *L.*] Clear; pure; transparent.
 LIMP/PID-LY,* *n.* Quality of being limp; clearness. *Ure*
 LIMP/PID-NESS, *n.* Clearness; purity.
 LIMP/ING,* *n.* Act of limping; a halting.
 LIMP/ING-LY, *ad.* In a lame, halting manner.
 LIM/PÄ-TÜDE, *n.* [*limpiudo*, *L.*] Limpidness. *Cockeram.*
 LIM/Y, (*lim'e*) *a.* Viscous; glutinous; containing lime.
 LIM, *n.* A pool from which rivers spring. *Drayton.*
 LIN, *v. n.* [*linna*, *Ice.*] To yield; to cease; to give over. *Spenser.*
 LINCH/PIN, *n.* An iron pin used to prevent a wheel from sliding off the axle-tree.
 LIN/COLN GREEN, (*ling'kun-grën*) *n.* The color of stuff or cloth originally made at Lincoln, *Eng.* *Spenser.*
 LINCT/VRE, (*link't'yur*) *n.* [*lincturus*, *L.*] Medicine licked up by the tongue. *Burton.*
 LINC/TVS, *n.* [*L.*] Same as *lincture*.
 LIND, *n.* The linden-tree. *Chaucer.*
 LIND/EN, *n.* A large, handsome tree; the lime-tree.
 LIND/EN,* *a.* Belonging to the lime or linden-tree. *Ash.*
 LINE, (*linea*, *L.*) Longitudinal extension; that which has length without breadth; a thread; a string; a small cord: — the tenth part of an inch: — in French measure, a twelfth part of an inch: — a lineament or mark in the hand or face; delineation; sketch; contour; outline: — as much as is written from one margin to the other: — a verse: — rank of soldiers; regular infantry: — an extended defence; trench; extension; limit: — equator; equinoctial circle: — a series; a succession; a course: — a family as traced through successive generations. — *pl.* A letter; a series of lines. — *A ship of the line*, a line-of-battle ship; a ship having from 64 to 120 guns.
 LINE, *v. a.* [*i.* LINED; *pp.* LINING, LINED.] To cover on the inside; to put any thing in the inside; to mark with lines; to guard within; to cover or defend, as by military lines; to cover with something soft: — to impregnate.
 LIN/E-AGE, *n.* [*lignage*, *Fr.*] Race; house; generation; progeny; genealogy; family, ascending or descending.
 LIN/E-AL, *a.* [*linealis*, *L.*] Composed of lines; descending in a direct genealogy; hereditary; allied by descent.
 LIN/E-AL-LY, *ad.* In a lineal or direct manner.
 LIN/E-A-MÄNT, *n.* [*Fr.*] Feature; form; discriminating mark.
 LIN/E-AR, *a.* [*linearis*, *L.*] Composed of lines; having the form of lines; like a line; lineal.
 LIN/E-ATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Marked longitudinally. *Louder.*
 LIN/E-Ä/TION, *n.* [*lineatio*, *L.*] Draught of a line; delineation.
 LIN/EN, *n.* Cloth made of flax; cloth made of hemp; the under part of dress, whether of linen or cotton.
 LIN/EN, *a.* [*lineus*, *L.*] Made of linen; resembling linen.
 LIN/EN-DRA'PER, *n.* One who deals in linen. *B. Jonson.*
 LIN/EN-ER, } *n.* A linen-draper. *B. Jonson.*
 LIN/EN-MÄN, }
 LING, [*Sax.*] This termination notes commonly diminution; as, *kitling*; — sometimes a quality; as, *firstling*, &c.
 LING, *n.* A species of heath; long grass: — a kind of sea-fish.
 LING/GEL, *n.* A little tongue or thong of leather. *Crabb.*
 LING/GER, (*ling'ger*) *v. n.* [*i.* LINGERED; *pp.* LINGERING, LINGERED.] To remain long in hesitation, suspense, inactivity, languor, or pain; to hesitate; to remain long; to loiter; to lag; to saunter.
 LING/GER, *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. *Shak.*
 LING/GER-ER, (*ling'ger-er*) *n.* One who lingers.
 LING/GER-ING, *n.* Tardiness. *Milton.*
 LING/GER-ING,* *p. a.* Remaining long; declining gradually.
 LING/GER-ING-LY, *ad.* With delay; tediously. *Hale.*
 LING/GET, *n.* [*lingot*, *Fr.*] A small mass of metal. *Camden.*
 LING/GLE, (*ling'gl*) *n.* [*linguel*, *Fr.*] A shoe-latchet; a shoemaker's thread; lingel. *Drayton.*
 LING/GÖ, *n.* [*Port*; *lingua*, *L.*] Language; tongue; speech. *Congreve*. [*A low word*.]
 LING/GUÄ/CIOUS, (-*shus*) *a.* [*linguax*, *L.*] Loquacious. *Bailey.*
 LING-GUÄ-DÄNTÄL, (*ling-gwä-dän'täl*) *a.* [*lingua* and *dens*, *L.*] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder.*
 LING/GUÄL,* (*ling'gwäl*) *n.* A letter pronounced by the tongue. *Baxter.*
 LING/GUÄL,* *a.* Relating to the tongue. *Maunder.*
 LING/GUÄ-PÖRM,* *a.* Having the form of a tongue. *Louder.*
 LING/GUÄST, *n.* [*lingua*, *L.*] One versed or skilled in languages.
 LING-GUÄS/TIC,* } *a.* Relating to language. *P. Cyc.*
 LING-GUÄS/TI-CÄL,* }
 LING/WÖRT, (-*würt*) *n.* A plant or herb.
 LING/GV-LÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Tongue-shaped; linguiform. *Louder.*
 LIN/NIG/ER-ÖS,* *a.* Bearing flax; producing linen. *Scott.*
 LIN/NÄ-MÄNT, *n.* [*linimentum*, *L.*] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

LIN'ING, *n.* The inner covering of any thing; that with which any thing is lined.

LIN'K, *n.* [*elenke*, Ger.] A single ring or division of a chain; any thing doubled and closed together; any thing connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences.—*Land measure*, 7.92 inches.—[A torch made of pitch and taw or hard. *Dryden*.]

LINK, *v. a.* [*LINKED*; *pp.* LINKING, LINKED.] To complicate; as the links of a chain; to unite; to conjoin; to join; to connect; to join by confederacy or contract.

LINK, *v. n.* To be connected. *Burke*.

LINK-BÖY, *n.* One who carries a torch or link to accompany LINK-MAN, } modate passengers with light. *More*.

LINN*, *n.* A cascade; a waterfall; a precipice. *Brockett*. [*Local, Eng.*]

LIN-NÆ'AN*, *a.* Relating to Linnaeus, or his system, according to which natural history is divided into five branches, viz., class, order, genus, species, and varieties; the subsequent division being, in each case, subordinate to the preceding one. *Hamilton*.

LIN'NET, *n.* A small singing bird that feeds on flaxseed.

LIN'NOUS*, *a.* Relating to or in a line. *J. Herschel*.

LIN'SEED, *n.* The seed of flax; flaxseed.

LIN'SEED-OIL*, *n.* A pellucid oil expressed from linseed, much used in painting. *P. Cyc*.

LIN'SEY, *n.* [a corruption of *linen*.] Linsey-woolsey. *Bentley*.

LIN'SEY-WOOL-SEY, (*lin'se-wül-se*) *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed; a light coarse stuff.

LIN'SEY-WOOL-SEY, (*lin'se-wül-se*) *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of bad mixture.

LIN'STÖCK, *n.* A staff or stock holding some lint, and so forming a match used by gunners.

LINT, *n.* A soft, flaxen substance; linen scraped into a soft, downy substance, to lay on sores.

LINTÉL, *n.* [*linateo*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door, window, or other opening in a house.

LION, *n.* (*lion*, Fr.; *leo*, L.) The largest, most formidable, and most noble of the carnivorous animals, of the genus *Felis*—a sign in the zodiac.

LION'ANT*, *n.* A species of ant. *Goldsmith*.

LION-CAT*, *n.* An Asiatic quadruped, the cat of Angora. *Goldsmith*.

LION-DÖG*, *n.* A species of dog which has a flowing mane. *Booth*.

LION-ÉL*, *n.* A lion's whelp; a young lion. *Phillips*.

LION-ESS, *n.* A female lion, or a she-lion.

LION-EYED*, (-id) *a.* Having the eyes of a lion. *Goldsmith*.

LION-HEART-ED*, *a.* Brave; magnanimous. *Pope*.

LION-ISM*, *n.* The act of attracting notice, as a lion; the pursuit of curiosities or shows. *Cent. Mag.*

LION-LEAF, (-lef) *n.* A plant. *Miller*. See LION'S-LEAF.

LION-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a lion. *Bp. Hall*.

LION-LY, *a.* Like a lion. *Milton*.

LION-MÉT-TLED*, *a.* Courageous as a lion. *Shak*.

LION'S-EAR*, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant. *Booth*.

LION-SHIP*, *n.* The quality of a lion. *Goldsmith*.

LION'S-LEAF*, *n.* A plant; wild chervil. *Lee*.

LION'S-MÖÜTH, }
LION'S-PÄW, }
LION'S-TÄIL, } *n.* The names of plants or herbs.
LION'S-TÖÖTH, }
LION-TÖÖTHED*, *a.* Having teeth like those of a lion. *Smith*.

LIP, *n.* The outer part of the mouth; the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, of so much use in speaking that their name often stands for all the organs of speech; the edge of any thing.—(*Bot.*) One of the two divisions of a monopetalous corolla; labellum.—*To make a lip*, to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt. *Shak*.

LIP, *v. a.* To kiss. *Shak*.

LIP-DE-VÖ'TION, (*lip-de-vö'shun*) *n.* Devotion uttered by the lips, without the concurrence of the heart. *South*.

LIP-GOOD, (-güd) *a.* Good in talk without practice. *B. Jonson*.

LIP-LÄ-BÖR, *n.* Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments. *Bale*.

LIP-LESS*, *a.* Having no lip. *Byron*.

LIP-LET*, *n.* A little lip. *Kirby*.

LIP-Ö-GRÄM*, *n.* A writing that leaves out or dispenses with one of the letters of the alphabet. *Addison*.

LIP-Ö-GRÄM-MÄT'IC*, *a.* Applied to works or writings in which a particular letter is omitted throughout. *Brande*.

LIP-Ö-GRÄM'MÄ-TIST*, *n.* A composer of lipograms. *Addison*.

LIPÖTIN'Y-MÖÜS, *a.* Swooning; fainting. *Harvey*.

LIPÖTIN'Y-MY, *n.* [*λεπθυμία*.] Swoon; fainting fit. *Bp. Taylor*.

LIPPED, (*lip't*) *a.* Having lips; as, thick-lipped.

LIP-PI-TÜDE, *n.* [*lippitudo*, L.] Blearedness of eyes. *Bacon*.

LIP-WIS-DÖM, *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice. *Sidney*.

LIP-WÖRK*, (-würk) *n.* Same as lip-labor. *Milton*.

LIP'UA-BLE, (*lik'wä-bl*) *a.* [*liquo*, L.] That may be melted.

LIP'UÄTE, *v. n.* To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward*.

LIP-QUÄ'TION, *n.* Act of melting; liquefaction. *Brown*.

LIP-UE-FÄC'TION, (*lik-wö-fäk'shun*) *n.* [*liquefactio*, L.] The act of melting; the state of being melted. *Bacon*.

LIP'UE-FI-A-BLE, (*lik'wö-frä-bl*) *a.* That may be melted.

LIP'UE-FI, (*lik'wö-fr*) *v. a.* [*liquefier*, Fr.] [*LIQUEFIED*; *pp.* LIQUEFYING, LIQUEFIED.] To melt; to dissolve.

LIP'UE-FI, (*lik'wö-fr*) *v. n.* To grow liquid. *Addison*.

LIP-QUÉS'GEN-CY, (*lik-kwés'gen-se*) *n.* Aptness to melt.

LIP-QUÉS'CENT, (*lik-kwés'ent*) *a.* [*liquescens*, L.] Melting; becoming fluid.

LIP-QUEÜR', (*le-kür'*) *n.* [Fr.] Any spirituous and high-flavored liquid or cordial. *Shenstone*.

LIP'UID, (*lik'wid*) *a.* [*liquidus*, L.] Fluid; flowing, like water; not solid; soft; clear;—flowing readily as a consonant into some other vowel or consonant sound. [Capable of being discharged, as a debt. *Ayliffe*.]

LIP'UID, (*lik'wid*) *n.* A liquid substance; liquor;—a liquid consonant.—The liquids are *l, m, n, and r*.

LIP'UID-ÄTE, (*lik'wö-dät*) *v. a.* [*LIQUIDATED*; *pp.* LIQUIDATING, LIQUIDATED.] To clear; to adjust, as an account;—to dissolve; to lessen or clear away, as debts; to decrease; to diminish.

LIP-UI-DÄ'TION, (*lik-wö-dä'shun*) *n.* Act of liquidating; the adjustment of an account in order to payment.

LIP-UI-DÄ-TÖR*, *n.* He or that which liquidates. *Ure*.

LIP-UID'Y-TY, (*le-kwid'ä-te*) *n.* Thinness; liquidness. *Glavinille*.

LIP'UID-IZE*, (*lik'wid-iz*) *v. a.* To make liquid. *Ure*.

LIP'UID-LY*, (*lik'wid-ly*) *ad.* In a liquid manner. *Smart*.

LIP'UID-NÉSS, (*lik'wid-nés*) *n.* Quality of being liquid.

LIP'UÖR, (*lik'ür*) *n.* [*liquor*, L.; *liqueur*, Fr.] A liquid or fluid substance, particularly spirituous liquid; strong drink.

LIP'UÖR, (*lik'ür*) *v. a.* To drench or moisten. *Bacon*.

LIP'UÖR-ICE, (*lik'ür-is*) *n.* See LICORICE.

LIP'UÖR-ISH, (*lik'ür-ish*) *a.* See LICERISH.

LIP-Ö-DEN-FÄN'CY, *n.* A flower.

LIP-Ö-DEN'DRÖN*, *n.*; *pl.* LIRIODENDRA. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the tulip-tree. *Hamilton*.

LIP'Ö-DÖP, *n.* [*Urripitio*, old Fr.] The hood of a graduate. *Henry*. [R.]

LIP'Ö-ÖN-TÉ*, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, generally crystallized. *Dana*.

LIS*, *n.* A Chinese long measure, equal to about 180 fathoms. *Crabb*.

LIS'BON, *n.* A light-colored wine exported from Lisbon.

LISNE, (*lin*) *n.* A cavity; a hollow; lin. *Hale*.

LISP, *v. n.* [*LIPTED*; *pp.* LISPIING, LISPIED.] To pronounce the letters *s* and *z*, and sometimes other consonants, nearly as *th*; to articulate like a child.

LISP, *v. a.* To utter with a lisp. *Crashaw*.

LISP, *n.* The act of lisp; a faulty articulation.

LISP'ER, *n.* One who lisps. *Huloet*.

LISP'ING-LY, *n.* Imperfect speech or pronunciation.

LISP'ING-LY, *ad.* With a lisp; imperfectly. *Holder*.

LIS'SOM, *a.* Limber; supple; relaxed; loose. *Pegge*. [*Local, Eng.*]

LIST, *n.* [*liste*, Fr.] A roll; a catalogue; a register.—[*lice*, Fr.] Enclosed ground in which tills are run and combats fought; bound; limit; a border;—a strip or selvage of cloth;—a fillet. See LISTEL. Desire; willingness; choice. *Shak*.

LIST, *v. a.* [*LI LISTED*; *pp.* LISTING, LISTED.] To enlist; to enroll or register; to enclose for combats;—to sew together in such a sort as to make a party-colored show;—to hearken to; to listen.

LIST, *v. n.* To choose; to desire; to be disposed. [Used as an impersonal verb; it pleases. *Spenser*.]

LIST'ED, *a.* Striped; party-colored in long streaks. *Milton*.

LIS'TEL*, *n.* A list or fillet in architecture. *Brande*.

LIS'TEN, (*lis'sn*) *v. n.* [*LI LISTENED*; *pp.* LISTENING, LISTENED.] To hearken; to give attention.

LIS'TEN, (*lis'sn*) *v. a.* To hear; to attend. *Shak*.

LIS'TEN-ÉR, (*lis'sn-ér*) *n.* One who listens. *Hovell*.

LIS'TFUL, *a.* Attentive; heedful. *Spenser*. [R.]

LIS'TING*, *n.* Act of putting on list; a kind of border.

LIS'TLESS, *a.* Inattentive; careless; heedless; supine.

LIS'TLESS-LY, *ad.* Without thought; without attention.

LIS'TLESS-NÉSS, *n.* Inattention; carelessness.

LIS'TS*, *n. pl.* A place enclosed for combats, races, wrestlings, &c. *Encyc.* See LIST.

LIT, *i. & p.* from *light*. Lighted. See LIGHT.

LIT'Ä-NY, *n.* [*litania*.] A general supplication; a form of supplicatory prayer.

LIT'CH', *n.* A pleasant Chinese fruit. *W. Ency.* See LICHI.

LIT'É, *a.* Little. *Chaucer*.

LIT'É, *n.* A little; a small portion. *Chaucer*.

LIT'ÉR-ÄL, *a.* [*litteral*, Fr.; *litera*, L.] Consisting of letters; according to the letter; following the exact words; plain; not figurative.

LIT'ÉR-ÄL, *n.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown*.

LIT'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* Accordance with the letter. *Milton.*
 LIT'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to the letter. *Milton.*
 LIT'ER-AL-ITY, *n.* Quality of being literal; literal or original meaning. *Brown.* [R.]
 LIT'ER-AL-IZE, * *v. a.* To render literal; to conform to the letter. *Ec. Rev.*
 LIT'ER-AL-LY, *ad.* In a literal manner; according to the letter or words; not figuratively.
 LIT'ER-AL-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being literal. *N. M. Mag.*
 LIT'ER-AR-Y, *a.* [*literarius*, L.] Relating to letters, to literature, to learning, or to men of letters; devoted to literature; learned.
 LIT'ER-ATE, *a.* Versed in letters; literary. *Johnson.*
 LIT'ER-ATE, * *n.* One who has received an education out of a university or college; a man educated, but not graduated. *Ch. Ob.*
 LIT'ER-AT'Y, *n. pl.* [*literati*, It.; *literatus*, pl. *literati*, L.] The learned; literary men. The singular, *literatus*, is rarely used.
 LIT'ER-AT'Y, * *ad.* [L.] Letter by letter; literally. *Qu. Rev.*
 LIT'ER-AT'OR, *n.* [L.] A teacher of letters or literature; a literary man; a schoolmaster. *Burke.*
 LIT'ER-AT'URE, *n.* [*literatura*, L.] The results of learning, knowledge, and fancy, preserved in writing; learning; skill in letters; philological learning, as distinguished from learning in the physical sciences; letters; erudition.
 LIT'ER-AT'US, * *n.* [L.] A man of letters. *Fo. Qu. Rev.* [R.] See LITERATI.
 LITH, *n.* A joint; a limb. *Chaucer.*
 LITH-AN'THRAX, * *n.* (*Min.*) Stone or pit coal. *Hamilton.*
 LITH-ARGE, *n.* [*lithargyrum*, L.] Fused oxide of lead; a vitreous oxide of lead produced in refining silver by cupellation with lead.
 LITHE, *a.* Limber; flexible; soft; pliant; easily bent.
 LITHE, *v. a.* To smooth; to soften. *Chaucer.* To listen.
 LITHE'NESS, (*lith'ness*) *n.* Limberness; flexibility.
 LIT'HER, (*lith'er*, *Sm. Wb.*; *lith'er*, *P.*; *lith'er* or *lith'er*, *K.*) *a.* Soft; pliant. *Shaks. Bad*; corrupt. *Woolton.*
 LIT'HER-LY, *ad.* Slowly; lazily. *Barret.*
 LIT'HER-NESS, *n.* Idleness; laziness. *Barret.*
 LITHE'SOME, * (*lith'sum*) *a.* Pliant; nimble; limber. *Scott.*
 LIT'IA, * *n.* [*λίθειος*] (*Chem.*) A rare alkaline substance, found in the mineral petalite, and some other lapideous bodies. *Brande.*
 LIT'HA-SIS, * *n.* (*Med.*) The stone in the bladder or kidneys. *Brande.*
 LIT'H-ATE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed from lithic acid and a base. *Ure.*
 LIT'HC, * *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to or obtained from stone; as, lithic acid. *Brande.*
 LIT'H-UM, * *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of lithia. *Brande.*
 LIT'HO-CÁRP, * *n.* A petrified fruit. *P. Cyc.*
 LIT'HO-CÓL/LA, * *n.* A glue or cement for writing on stone. *Smart.*
 LIT'HO-DÉN'DRÓN, * *n.* A term applied to coral. *Brande.*
 LIT'HO'D-O-MY, * *n. pl.* Molluscous animals which bore into and lodge themselves in solid rocks. *Lyell.*
 LIT'HO'D-MÓUS, * *a.* Relating to the lithodomi. *Lyell.*
 LIT'HO-QÉN'E-SY, * *n.* (*Min.*) The science of the natural production of minerals, and the causes of their forms and qualities. *Smart.*
 LIT'HO-GLÝPH, * *n.* The art of engraving on precious stones. *Francis.*
 LIT'HÓG'LY-PHITE, * *n.* A stone which presents the appearance of being engraved. *Smart.*
 LIT'HO-GRÁPH, * *n.* A print from a drawing on stone. *Phil. Mag.*
 LIT'HO-GRÁPH, * *v. a.* [*lithographo*, pp. *LITHOGRAPHING*, *LITHOGRAPHED*.] To represent, draw, engrave, or etch on stone. *Lyell.*
 LIT'HÓG'RA-PHER, * *n.* One who practises lithography. *Qu. Rev.*
 LIT'HO-GRÁPH'IC, * } *a.* Relating to lithography. *P.*
 LIT'HO-GRÁPH'IC-AL, * } *Cyc.*
 LIT'HO-GRÁPH'IC-AL-LY, * *ad.* In the manner of lithography. *Smart.*
 LIT'HÓG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*λίθος* and *γράφω*.] Art of engraving, drawing, and printing on stone.
 LIT'HÓYDAL, * *a.* Resembling stone; stony. *Lyell.*
 LIT'HO-LÓG'IC, * } *a.* Relating to lithology; being of a
 LIT'HO-LÓG'IC-AL, * } stony structure. *Lyell.*
 LIT'HÓL-O-GÝST, * *n.* One who is versed in lithology. *Smart.*
 LIT'HÓL-O-GÝST, * *n.* The natural history of stones. *Smart.*
 LIT'HO-MÁN-CY, [*lith'o-mán-se*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *lith'o-mán-se*, *S.*; *lith'óm'an-se*, *P. K.*] *n.* [*λίθος* and *μαρτίρα*.] Divination or prediction by stones. *Brown.*
 LIT'HO-MÁRGE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Stone-marrow, a variety of talc. *Brande.*
 LIT'HÓN-TRÍP-TIC, *n.* [*λίθος* and *τριβω*.] (*Med.*) Medicine to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
 LIT'HÓN-TRÍP-TIC, * } *a.* Dissolving the stone in the blad-
 LIT'HÓN-TRÍP-TIC, * } der; relating to lithotripsy. *London.*
 LIT'HÓN-TRÍP-TIST, * } *n.* An operator in lithotripsy or li-
 LIT'HÓN-TRÍP-TIST, * } thotripsy; a lithotritist. *Knowles.*

LIT'HÓN-TRÍP-TOR, * *n.* An instrument for breaking stones or calculi, in the bladder, into small particles. *Brande.*
 LI-THÓPH'A-GÝ, * *n. pl.* Animals that eat stones. *Lyell.*
 LI-THÓPH'A-GÓUS, * *a.* Feeding on or eating stones. *Smart.*
 LIT'HÓ-PHÝTE, * *n.* A stone plant; coral. *Smart.*
 LIT'HÓ-S-TRÓ'TION, * *n.* A sort of fossil; madrepore. *Fleming.*
 LIT'HÓ-THEÝP-TIC, * *a.* [*λίθος* and *θερπνω*.] (*Med.*) Dissolving the stone in the bladder, or preventing its formation; same as *lithotriptic*. *Scudamore.* See LIT'HÓN-TRÍP-TIC.
 LIT'HÓ-TÝN, * *n.* A stone tint, dye, or color. *Hullmandel.*
 LIT'HÓ-TÓM-CAL, * *a.* Relating to lithotomy. *Med. Jour.*
 LI-THÓT'O-MÝST, * *n.* One who practises lithotomy.
 LI-THÓT'O-MY, *n.* [*λίθος* and *τέμνω*.] The art or practice of cutting into the bladder for the removal of a stone.
 LIT'HÓ-TRÍP-SY, * } *n.* The operation of triturating the stone
 LIT'HÓ-TRÍP-TY, * } in the bladder; lithotripsy.
 LI-THÓT'R-TIST, * *n.* One who practises lithotripsy. *Knowles.*
 LIT'HÓ-TRÍ-TOR, * *n.* Same as *lithotriptor*. *Smart.*
 LI-THÓT'R-TÝST, * } *n.* One who lithotrites. *Brande,*
 LI-THÓ-TRÝTE, * } (*Med.*) The operation
 LI-THÓ-TRÝTE, * } of breaking or bruising the stone in the bladder. *Dunglison.*
 LI-THÓX'YLE, * *n.* Petrified wood; lithoxylite. *Smart.*
 LI-THÓX'YL-ITE, * *n.* Petrified wood. *Hamilton.*
 LIT'H-U-ÁN'IC, * *a.* Relating to Lithuania. *Latham.*
 LI'U'HY, *a.* Pliable; bending easily; lithe. *Fulcoet.*
 LI'U-GÁ-BLE, * *a.* Subject to litigation. *Lytellon.*
 LI'U-GÁNT, *n.* [*litigans*, L.] One engaged in a suit of law.
 LI'U-GÁNT, *a.* Contending in a suit of law. *Ayliffe.*
 LI'U-GÁTE, *v. a.* [*litigo*, L.] [*litigated*, pp. *LITIGATING*, *LITIGATED*.] To contend, dispute, or contest in law.
 LI'U-GÁTE, *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.
 LI'U-GÁ'TION, *n.* [*litigatio*, L.] Act of litigating; judicial contest; suit at law.
 LI'U-GÁ'TOR, * *n.* One who litigates. *Coloridge.*
 LI'U-G'ÓS'I-TY, * *n.* (*Scotch law*) The pendency of a suit. *Bovier.*
 LI-TÍG'IOUS, (*le-tíd'jus*) *a.* [*litigiosus*, Fr.] Inclined to litigation; engaged in lawsuits; quarrelsome; wrangling.
 LI-TÍG'IOUS-LÝ, (*le-tíd'jus-le*) *ad.* In a litigious manner.
 LI-TÍG'IOUS-NESS, (*le-tíd'jus-nés*) *n.* A litigious disposition.
 LIT'MUS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A lichen used in dyeing; orchil; a blue liquid color obtained from the orchil. *Francis.*
 LI'TO-TÉS, * *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a speaker seems to extenuate or lessen what he speaks, though he means otherwise. *Smart.*
 LI-TRÁM'E-TER, * *n.* An instrument to ascertain the specific gravity of liquids. *Dr. Hare.*
 LI'TRE, * (*lít'yr*) *n.* [*litre*, Fr.] A French standard measure of capacity in the decimal system, a little less than an English quart. *Brande.*
 LI'T'EN, *n.* A place where the dead are reposed; a churchyard. [*Local Eng.*] *Todd.*
 LI'T'ER, *n.* [*litère*, Fr.] A carriage with a bed for conveying a person in a recumbent posture; — a bed for beasts; straw, hay, &c., scattered; — the young produced at a birth by a quadruped, as a sow, bitch, or cat; birth of animals.
 LI'T'ER, *v. a.* [*littered*; pp. *LITTERING*, *LITTERED*.] To bring forth, applied to quadrupeds, as pigs, dogs, and cats; — to cover or scatter about carelessly; to cover with straw; to supply cattle with bedding.
 LI'T'ER, *v. n.* To be supplied with bedding. *Habington.*
 LI'T'LE, (*lít'tl*) *a.* [*comp. LESS*, (*sometimes LESSER*). See *LESSER*] *superl. LEAST*] Small in size, in extent, in duration, or in importance; not great; diminutive; not much; not many; paltry; mean.
 LI'T'LE, *n.* A small space, part, proportion, affair, &c.
 LI'T'LE, *ad.* In a small degree of quantity; not much.
 LI'T'LE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being little; smallness.
 LI'TO-RÁL, *a.* [*littoralis*, L.] Belonging to the shore; on or near the shore.
 LI'T'U-ÍTE, * *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil shell partially coiled up into a spiral form at the smaller end. *Buckland.*
 LI-TÚR'GIC, } *a.* Belonging to a liturgy or formulary of
 LI-TÚR'GIC-AL, } public devotions.
 LI-TÚR'GICS, * *n. pl.* The doctrine or theory of liturgies. *Ec. Rev.*
 LI-TÚR-GÝST, * *n.* One versed in, or attached to, a liturgy. *Milton.*
 LI'T'UR-GY, (*lít'ur'ogýia*) *a.* A form of prayer; a formulary of public devotions.
 LI'T'UR-GÝS, * *n.* [L.] A crooked staff resembling a crozier, used by the ancient Roman augurs; a sort of spiral. *P. Cyc.*
 LIVE, (*lív*) *v. n.* [*i. LIVED*; pp. *LIVING*, *LIVED*.] To have life; to be in a state of animation; to be not dead; to continue in life; to exist; to subsist; to live, emphatically; to be in a state of happiness; to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual; to remain undestroyed; to continue; not to be lost; to converse; to cohabit; to feed; to maintain one's self; to vegetate; to be unextinguished.
 LIVE, (*lív*) *a.* Alive; having life; not dead; vegetating;

quick; active; not extinguished; vivid; lively, spoken of color. — *Live stock*, the quadrupeds and other animals kept on a farm.

†LIVE, (lív) *a.* Having life: — used in composition; as, long-lived, short-lived.

†LIVE/LESS, *a.* Lifeless. *Shak.*

LIVE/LY-HOOD, (lív'le-húd) *n.* Support of life; maintenance; means of living; subsistence; living; sustentation.

†LIVE/LY-LY, *ad.* In a lively manner; lively. *South.*

†LIVE/LY-NESS, *n.* State of being lively; vivacity.

†LIVE/LÓNG, *n.* Maintenance; livelihood. *Spenser.*

LIVE/LÓNE, *a.* That lives or continues long; tedious.

LIVE/LY, (lív'le) *a.* Having animation or life; brisk; vivacious; gay; airy; representing life; active; agile; nimble; sprightly.

LIVE/LY, *ad.* With life; briskly. *Dryden. [R.]*

LIV'ER, *n.* One who lives. — One of the entrails, a viscus of reddish color, in which the bile is secreted. — *Liver of sulphur*, fused sulphuret of potassium.

LIV'ER-CÓL-OR, (lív'er-kól-úr) *n.* & *a.* Dark red. *Woodward.*

LIV'ER-CÓL-ORED, *a.* Having the color of the liver. *Ash.*

LIV'ER-ED, (lív'ér-d) *a.* Having a liver; as, white-livered.

LIV'ER-GROWN, (-grón) *a.* Having a great liver.

LIV'ER-WORT, (-wúrt) *n.* A plant; a lichen; one of the algae.

LIV'ER-Y, *n.* [*livrer, Fr.*] Delivery, or the act of giving possession; release from wardship: — the state of being kept at a certain rate: — a uniform or particular dress given to servants: — a gab worn as a token of consequence of any thing. — (*London*) The collective body of liverymen. — *Livery of seisin, (Law)* a delivery of possession of lands, &c.

LIV'ER-Y, *v. a.* To clothe in a livery. *Shak.*

LIV'ER-Y-GÓWÑ, *n.* The gown of the freemen of London. *Ash.*

LIV'ER-Y-MÁN, *n.*; *pl.* LIVERYMEN. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind. — (*In London*) The liverymen are a number of men belonging to the freemen of 91 companies, which embrace the different trades of the metropolis.

LIV'ER-Y-STÁ/BLE, *n.* A stable where horses are kept and let out to hire. *Phillips.*

LIVES, (lívz) *n.*; *pl.* of *Life*.

LIVE-STÓCK, *n.* The animals necessary for the stocking and cultivation of a farm. — *P. Cyc.*

LIV'ID, *a.* [*lividus, L.*] Discolored, as by a blow; black and blue.

LIV'ID/TY, *n.* Same as *lividness*. *Arbutnot.*

LIV'ID-NESS, *n.* The state of being livid. *Scott.*

LIVING, *a.* Having life; vigorous; active; being in motion; lively.

LIVING, *n.* Course of life; support; maintenance; fortune; livelihood; sustentation: — the benefice of a clergyman.

LIVING-LY, *ad.* In the living state. *Brown.*

LIV-RÁ-ÓN, *n.* [*liv-ra-zón*] *n.* [*Fr.*] A delivery; the portion of a book or publication issued and delivered at once. *Gent. Mag.*

LÍVRE, (lív'vur) [*liv'vur, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; l'v'vur, E. K.; l'vur, Ja.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] A French money of account, now disused, of a little less value than a franc, 80 francs being equal to 81 livres.

LIX-IV'-AL, (ljk-sív'e-ál) *a.* Impregnated with salts like a lixivium; obtained by lixiviation.

LIX-IV'-ATE, *v. a.* To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes. *Ure.*

LIX-IV'-ATE, } *a.* Containing, or impregnated with, lixivium.
LIX-IV'-AT-ED, }
LIX-IV'-ATION, *n.* The formation of lixivium or lye. *Hamilton.*

LIX-IV'-OÜS, *a.* Belonging to lye; lixivial. *Scott.*

LIX-IV'-ÜM, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* LIX-IV'-A. Lye, or alkaline salt in solution. A term used by the old chemists.

LIZ'ARD, *n.* [*lizard, Fr.*] Lacerta, a reptile whose body is scaly and its feet palmate, resembling a serpent with legs added. The genus includes the crocodile and alligator. *Calm.*

LIZ'ARD-STÓNE, *n.* A kind of stone.

LIZ'ARD-TAIL, *n.* A perennial plant.

LLÁ'MA, (lá'ma) *n.* A South American animal resembling the camel, very useful to man. *P. Cyc.* Written also *lama*.

LL. D. [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of laws.

LÓ, *interj.* Look! see! behold!

LÓACH, (lóch) *n.* [*loche, Fr.*] A little fish inhabiting small, clear streams, and excellent for food.

LÓAD, (lód) *n.* A burden; a freight; lading; weight; pressure; encumbrance. — (*Mining*) A metallic or mineral vein; also written *lade*.

LÓAD, (lód) *v. a.* [*i.* LOADED; *pp.* LOADING, LOADED, LADEN, or LOADEN. — *Loaden* is now very rarely used.] To burden; to freight; to encumber; to charge, as a gun

LÓAD'ER, (lód'er) *n.* One who loads. *Dryden.*

†LÓAD'MÁN-AGE, (lód'mán-ídj) *n.* Pilotage; the art of navigation. *Chaucer.*

†LÓADS'MAN, (lódz'mán) *n.* A pilot. *Chaucer*

LÓAD'S'TÁR, (lód'stár) *n.* The pole-star; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star. *Sidney. [R.]*

LÓAD'STÓNE, (lód'stón) *n.* The magnet; an oxide of iron which has the property of attracting iron, and by which the needle of the mariner's compass is directed.

LÓAF, (lóf) *n.*; *pl.* LÓAVEŠ. A large cake or mass of bread as formed by the baker; any thick mass.

LÓAF'ER, *n.* [*laufer, Ger.*] a runner; a running footman.] An idle or mischievous person; an idler; a vagrant. *Stevens.*

LÓAM, (lóm) *n.* Dark-colored, rich vegetable mould or earth; mould; marl.

LÓAM, (lóm) *v. a.* To smear or cover with loam; to clay.

LÓAM/Y, (lóm'e) *a.* Consisting of, or like, loam; marly.

LÓAN, (lón) *n.* Any thing lent; money lent on interest; sum lent; time during which any thing is lent.

LÓAN, (lón) *v. a.* [*i.* LOANED; *pp.* LOANING, LOANED.] To lend. — [*A gentleman loaned him a manuscript.*] *Sat. Mag., London, 1839.* This verb is inserted by Todd on the authority of Huloet (1552) and Langley (1664), and noted, "Not now in use." It is, however, much used in this country, though rarely in England.

LÓAN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lent. *M. Gouge. [R.]*

LÓAN'ER, *n.* One who lends money. *C. Green. [R.]*

LÓATH, (lót) [*loth, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; lóth, W. B.*] *a.* Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined.

LÓATHE, (lót) *v. a.* [*i.* LOATHED; *pp.* LOATHING, LOATHED.] To feel nausea or disgust for; to abhor; to detest; to abominate; to hate.

LÓATHE, *v. n.* To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.

LÓATH'ER, (lót'er) *n.* One who loathes. *Sherwood.*

LÓATH'FUL, (lót'h'fúl) *a.* Abhorring; abhorred. *Spenser. [R.]*

LÓATH'ING, (lót'h'ing) *n.* Disgust; disinclination.

LÓATH'ING, *p. a.* Feeling disgust; hating from disgust.

LÓATH'ING-LY, *ad.* With disgust or aversion.

†LÓATH/LÍ-ESS, *n.* What excites hatred or abhorrence.

†LÓATH/LY, *a.* Hatful; abhorred. *Chaucer.*

LÓATH/LY, (lót'h'le) *ad.* Unwillingly; without liking. *Sidney.*

LÓATH/NESS, (lót'h'nes) *n.* Unwillingness. *Shak.*

LÓATH/SOME, (lót'h'sóm) *a.* Disgusting; abhorred; detestable; causing disgust; abhorrent.

LÓATH/SOME-LY, (lót'h'sóm-le) *ad.* So as to excite disgust.

LÓATH/SOME-NESS, *n.* Quality of being loathsome.

LÓAVES, (lövz) *n.*; *pl.* of *Loaf*.

LÓB, *n.* Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish; a large worm. *Shak. — Lob's pound, a prison. Addison.*

LÓB, *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. *Shak.*

LÓB'ATE, *a.* } *a.* Being in the form of a lobe. *P. Cyc.*
LÓB'AT-ED, }

LÓB'BY, *n.* [*laube, Ger.*] An opening hall before a room, or a way or passage to a principal apartment, presenting considerable space from the first entrance.

LÓB'CÓCK, *n.* A sluggish, stupid person; a lob. *Breton. [L'W.]*

LÓBE, *n.* [*lobé, Fr.; λοβός, Gr.*] A division; a distinct part; used for a part of the lungs, also for the lower soft part of the ear.

LÓBE/LET, *n.* A little lobe. *Loudon.*

LÓ-BÉ/LÍ-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the cardinal-flower. *Crabb.*

LÓB'LING, *n.* A large kind of fish. *Ash.*

LÓB'LÓL-LY, *n.* (*Naut.*) Water-gruel or spoon-meat. *Chambers.* — A luxuriant, flowering, evergreen American tree; a species of bay-tree and of fir-tree. *Farm. Ency.*

LÓB'LÓL-LY-BÓY, *n.* (*Naut.*) A surgeon's attendant. *Mar. Diet.*

LÓB'QUITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of idocrase. *Cleveland.*

LÓB'SCÓUSE, *n.* A sort of sea-dish, made of salt beef minced with onions, &c. *Gros.*

LÓB'STER, *n.* A crustaceous fish, or shell-fish, black before being boiled and red afterwards. *Bacon.*

LÓB'ÜLE, *n.* A little lobe. *Chambers.*

LÓB'WORM, (lób'wúrm) *n.* A worm used in angling. *Crabb.*

LÓCAL, *a.* [*Fr.; locus, L.*] Relating to place; limited or confined to, or having the properties of a place.

LÓ-CÁLE, *n.*; *pl.* of *Local*. A place; locality. *Mirror. [R.]*

LÓ'CAL-ÍŠM, *n.* A word or phrase limited to a particular place; a local community or interest. *Ec. Rev.*

LÓ-CÁL/TY, *n.* State of being local; situation; existence in place; relation of place or distance; place; geographical position, as of a mineral or plant.

LÓ-CAL-TZÁ'TION, *n.* The act of making local. *Dr. Th. Chambers.*

LÓ'CAL-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* LOCALIZED; *pp.* LOCALIZING, LOCALIZED.] To place; to make local. *P. Mag.*

LÓ'CAL-LY, *ad.* In a local manner; in a place.

LÓ'CÁTE, *v. a.* [*i.* LOCATED; *pp.* LOCATING, LOCATED.] To place. *Cumberland.* "The climate in which they are located." *Qu. Rev.* To establish; to set off, as land. [Used in this manner in the U. S.]

LÓ'CÁTE, *v. n.* To reside; to be placed; to adopt or form a fixed residence. *Minutes of the Meth. Epis. Ch. [R.]*

LŌ-CĀTĪŌN, n. [*locatio*, L.] Act of locating; state of being placed; situation.—(U. S.) Land set off and surveyed; that which is located.—(Civil law) A leasing on rent.
 LŌEH, (lōk) n. [*loch*, Gael.] A lake, in Scotland; same as loch in Ireland.
 LŌEH, n. (*Med.*) Liquid confection. Same as lochoch.
 LŌCHES, n. pl. [*Λοχία*, L.] Same as lochia. See LOCHIA.
 LŌ-CHĀ'BER-ĀXE, * n. A tremendous weapon, formerly used by the Scotch Highlanders. *Crabb*.
 LŌEH'AGE, * n. [*Λοχαγός*, L.] An officer who commanded a *lochos*, or a certain body of ancient Greek soldiers. *Mitford*.
 LŌ-CHĪ'A, * (lō-kt'ā) n. pl. [*Λοχία*, L.] (*Med.*) Evacuations which follow childbirth. *Dunglison*.
 LŌ'CHĪ-AL, * a. Relating to lochia, or to discharges consequent on childbirth. *Loudon*.
 LŌCK, n. An instrument containing springs and bolts, used to fasten doors, drawers, chests, &c.; any thing that fastens.—the part of the gun by which fire is struck:—a hug; a grapple:—a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft:—an enclosure in a canal, between two floodgates, to confine water, by means of which a boat or vessel is transferred from a higher to a lower level, or from a lower to a higher.
 LŌCK, v. a. [*i.* LOCKED; *pp.* LOCKING, LOCKED.] To shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine, as with locks; to close fast.
 LŌCK, v. n. To become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion; to interlock.
 LŌCK'AGE, * n. The construction of locks; materials for locks; the quantity of water used for filling a lock and passing a vessel through it; toll paid for passing locks. *Brande*.
 LŌCK'-CHĀM-BER, * n. The cavity of a canal-lock. *Francis*.
 LŌCKED'-JĀW, * (lōkt'jāw) n. (*Med.*) A spasmodic affection of the jaw; tetanus. Same as lock-jaw. *Crabb*.
 LŌCK'ER, n. He or that which locks; any thing closed with a lock; a drawer; a box or cupboard.
 LŌCK'ET, [*lognet*, Fr.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament; a little case attached to a necklace.
 LŌCK'IST, * n. A follower of John Locke. *D. Stewart*.
 LŌCK'JĀW, * n. (*Med.*) A spasmodic affection of the jaw; tetanus. *Brande*. See TETANUS.
 LŌCK'LESS, * a. Destitute of locks. *Byron*.
 LŌCK'RAM, n. A sort of cloth made of coarse locks. *Shak*.
 LŌCK'RON, n. A kind of ranunculus, called also *golden knap* or *nep*.
 LŌCK'SMĪTH, n. A man whose trade it is to make locks.
 LŌCK'Y, a. Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood*.
 LŌ'CO-CĒS'SĪON, * (lō'kō-sēs'h'un) n. (*Law*) A yielding; a giving place. *Crabb*.
 LŌ'CO-DE-SCRĪPTĪVE, * a. Descriptive of particular places. *Maunder*.
 LŌ-Ā-CŌ-MŌ'TĪŌN, n. Power or act of changing place.
 LŌ-Ā-CŌ-MŌ'TĪVE, a. [*locus* and *moveo*, L.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place; moving forward, as a steam-engine.
 LŌ-Ā-CŌ-MŌ'TĪVE, * n. A locomotive engine; an engine for moving a railroad car. *Ec. Rev.*
 LŌ-Ā-CŌ-MŌ-TĪV'Ī-TY, n. Power of changing place. *Bryant*.
 LŌ'V-LĀ-MĒNT, * n. (*Bot.*) The cell, in the pericarp of a plant, in which the seed is lodged. *Loudon*.
 LŌ'V-LĀ-R, * a. (*Bot.*) Having one or more cells. *Farm. Ency.*
 LŌ'V-LĪ-CĪ'DĀL, * a. (*Bot.*) Opening with the cells broken through at the back. *P. Cyc.*
 LŌ'V-LOŪS, * a. Having cells; locular. *Brande*.
 LŌ'VUM TĒ'NĒNS, * [L.] A deputy; a substitute; lieutenant. *Macdonnel*.
 LŌ'CVST, n. [*locusta*, L.] (*Ent.*) A migratory, devouring insect, of several species.—(*Bot.*) A tree of several varieties.
 LŌ-CŪS'TĀ, * n. (*Bot.*) A spikelet or collection of florets of a grass. *P. Cyc.*
 LŌ'CVST-TREE, n. An ornamental tree; locust.
 LŌ-CŪTĪŌN, n. Discourse; mode of speech; phrase. *Bale*.
 LŌDAM, * n. A game at cards. *Mason*.
 LŌDE, * n. (*Mining*) A metallic or mineral vein. *Ure*.—Written also *load*.
 LŌDE'SHĪP, * n. (*Naut.*) A small fishing-vessel. *Crabb*.
 LŌDE'STĀR, n. See LOADSTAR.
 LŌDE'STONE, n. The magnet. See LOADSTONE.
 LŌDGE, (lōj) n. [*i.* LODGED; *pp.* LODGING, LODGED.] To set, lay, or place for keeping or preservation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to plant; to fix; to settle; to harbor or cover; to afford place to; to lay flat, as grain.
 LŌDGE, (lōj) v. n. To reside; to take a temporary habitation, or a residence at night; to lie flat.
 LŌDGE, (lōj) n. [*logis*, Fr.] A small house; a den; a cave; any small house appendant to a greater; as, "a porter's lodge."
 LŌDGE'ABLE, a. That affords lodging. *Sir J. Finett*.
 LŌDGE'MĒNT, n. [*logement*, Fr.] Disposition or colloca-

tion; accumulation; collection; the establishing of a post in the advances towards a besieged place.
 LŌDGE'ER, (lōj'er) n. One who lodges or resides.
 LŌDGE'ING, n. A temporary residence or habitation:—rooms hired in the house of another:—place of residence:—a bed; harbor; covert.
 LŌDGE'ING-HŌUSE, * n. A house to lodge in. *Smollett*.
 LŌDGE'ING-RŌOM, * n. A room to lodge in. *Smollett*.
 LŌDGE, (lōf) v. n. To laugh. *Shak*.
 LŌFT, n. [*loft*, Goth.] An elevation; a story in a building over another; a floor; a part of a building under the roof; cockloft.
 LŌFT'I-LY, *ad.* In a lofty manner; on high; proudly.
 LŌFT'Y-NESS, n. Quality of being lofty; elevation.
 LŌFT'Y, a. High; hovering; elevated in place, condition, or character; tall; exalted; sublime; proud; haughty.
 LŌG, n. A bulky piece of wood; part of the trunk of a large tree:—a piece of wood which, with a line, serves to measure the course of a ship at sea:—a Hebrew measure, about five sixths of a pint.
 LŌG, v. n. [*i.* LOGGED; *pp.* LOGGING, LOGGED.] To move to and fro. *Poltnkele*. [*Local*, Eng.] To get logs for timber. *N. A. Rev.* [U. S.]
 LŌG'AN, * } n. A rocking-stone; a large rock so balanced
 LŌG'GAN, * } as to be easily moved. *Qu. Rev.*—Used also
 as an adjective; as, a *loggan* stone. *Ch. Ob.*
 LŌG'A-RĪTHM, n. [*λόγος* and *ἀριθμός*, L.] A rational number, or a number having a ratio or proportion to another number.—Logarithms are a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, answering to another series of numbers in geometrical progression.
 LŌG-A-RĪTH-MĒT'IC, * } a. Relating to logarithms; log-
 LŌG-A-RĪTH-MĒT'IC-AL, * } arithmic. *Crabb*.
 LŌG-A-RĪTH-MĒT'IC-AL-LY, * *ad.* By the use of logarithms. *Ash*.
 LŌG-A-RĪTH'MIC, } a. Relating to or consisting of log-
 LŌG-A-RĪTH'MI-CAL, } arithms.
 LŌG'-BOARD, (-bōrd) n. A table or board containing an account of a ship's way measured by the log.
 LŌG'BOOK, (lōg'bōk) n. (*Naut.*) A book or register into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board, &c.
 LŌG'GĀTS, n. pl. An ancient game like ninepins. *Hammer*.
 LŌG'GER, * n. A man employed in getting logs or timber, in America. *Minot's Hist. of Mass.*
 LŌG'GER-HEAD, (-hēd) n. A dolt; a blockhead; a thick-skull. *Shak*.—(*Naut.*) A spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used for heating tar. *Mar. Dict.*—To fall or go to loggerheads, to scuffle; to fight without weapons. *L'Estrange*.
 LŌG'GER-HEAD-ED, *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shak*.
 LŌG'IC, (lōd'jĭk) n. [*logica*, L.] The science or art of reasoning, or the science of the laws of thought, and the correct or just connection of ideas.
 LŌG'ICAL, a. Pertaining to logic; conformed to logic, or to correct principles of reasoning; versed in logic.
 LŌG'ICAL-LY, *ad.* According to the laws of logic.
 LŌ-GĪ'CIAN, (lō-jĭsh'ān) n. [*logicien*, Fr.] A teacher or professor of logic; one versed in logic.
 LŌ-GĪS'TIC, * a. Applied to certain logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, used in astronomical calculations. *Crabb*.
 LŌ-GĪS'TI-CAL, * a. Logistic; logarithmic. *Ash*.
 LŌG'-LINE, n. (*Naut.*) A line of about 150 fathoms, fastened to the log. *Mar. Dict.*
 LŌG'MAN, n. One who gets or carries logs; logger. *Shak*.
 LŌ-GŌG'RĀ-PHY, * n. The art or act of taking down the words of an orator without having recourse to shorthand:—a method of printing, in which whole words in type are used, instead of single letters. *Brande*.
 LŌG'O-GRĪPH, (lōg'o-grĭf) n. [*λόγος* and *γραφία*, L.] A sort of riddle. *B. Jonson*.
 LŌ-GŌM'Ā-CRĪST, * n. One who contends in words. *Knowles*.
 LŌ-GŌM'Ā-CHY, (lō-gŏm'ā-ke) n. [*λογμαχία*, L.] A war of words; a contention in or about words. *Howell*.
 LŌ-GŌM'E-TER, * n. A scale for measuring chemical equivalents. *Genl. Mag.*
 LŌG-O-MĒT'RIC, * } a. Relating to a scale for measuring
 LŌG-O-MĒT'RI-CAL, * } chemical equivalents; noting a
 scale for measuring ratios. *Dr. Black*.
 LŌG'Ō-TĒRE, * n. An accountant; a receiver or treasurer of the public money. *Gibbon*.
 LŌG'Ō-TYPE, * n. Two or more letters cast in one piece; as, *ff*, *cc*, &c. *Francis*.
 LŌG'WOOD, (-wūd) n. Wood of a very dense and firm texture, found in the tropical part of America, much used in dyeing and calico-printing.
 LŌ'HŌEH, (lō'hōk) n. [*Ar.*] (*Med.*) A medicine of a consistence between a soft electuary and a sirup; loch.
 LŌY'MIC, * a. Relating to the plague or contagious disorders. *Brande*.
 LŌYN, n. [*lwynn*, Welsh.] The back of an animal, cut for food.—*pl.* The reins, or the lower part of the human back adjoining the hip on each side.
 LŌY'TER, v. n. [*loteren*, Teut.] [*i.* LOTTERED; *pp.* LOTTER-

ING, LOITERED.] To be idly slow in moving; to lag; to linger; to idle.

LŌ'ITER, *v. a.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly.

LŌ'ITER-ER, *n.* One who loiters; a lingerer.

LŌK,* *n.* (*Northern myth.*) A malevolent deity. *Brande.*

LŌK-LĪ'GŌ,* *n.* [*L.*] *LO-LĪGĪ'NĒS*; (*Joh. & Geol.*) The ink-fish; the cuttle-fish; a fossil fish. *Buckland.*

LŌLĪ-BĪM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses; rye-grass. *P. Cyc.*

LŌLL, *v. n.* [*lolla*, *Icel.*] [*l. LOLLED*; *pp.* LOLLING, LOLL'D.] To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing; to hang out the tongue. *Dryden.*

LŌLL, *v. a.* To put out, as the tongue. *Dryden.*

LŌLL'LARD, *n.* [*lollaerā*, *Teut.*] An early religious reformer; a follower of Wicliffe. — First applied as a term of contempt.

LŌLL'LARD-ISM,* *n.* The principles of the Lollards. *Ec. Rev.*

LŌLL'LARD-Y, *n.* The doctrine of the Lollards. *Gower.*

LŌLL'LER, *n.* Same as *Lollard*. *Chaucer.* [*n.*]

LŌLL'LOP, *v. n.* To loll. *Brockett.* [*Vulgar and local.*]

LŌM'BARD,* *n.* A native of Lombardy; a goldsmith or banker. *P. Cyc.*

LŌM'BARD'IC, *a.* Relating to Lombardy and the Lombards; — also to an alphabet introduced into Italy in the sixth century.

LŌM'MENT,* *n.* (*Lomentum*, *L.*) (*Bot.*) A kind of legume, falling in pieces when ripe. *Loudon.*

LŌM-MEN-TACEOUS,* (*-shus*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing loment or pericarpis. *Loudon.*

LŌ-MĒN'TVM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of legume; loment. *P. Cyc.*

LŌM'Q-NITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of the zeolite family. *Crabb.*

LŌMP, (*lump*) *n.* A kind of roundish fish.

LŌN'DON-ER, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of London.

LŌN'DON-ISM, *n.* A mode of expression peculiar to London.

LŌN'DON-IZE,* *v. a. & n.* To conform to the manners or character of London. *Smart.*

LŌN'DON-PRIDE,* *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

LŌNE, *a.* Solitary; lonely; retired; standing alone; single; not conjoined; unmarried; or in widowhood.

LŌNE, } *n.* A lane. *Todd.* [*Local.* — North of Eng.]

LŌN'NIN, } See LONING.

LŌNE'LY-NESS, *n.* State of being alone; solitude.

LŌNE'LY, *a.* Solitary; being alone, or in solitude.

LŌNE'NESS, *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Fletcher.* [*R.*]

LŌNE'SOME, (*lōn'sum*) *a.* Solitary; secluded; lonely; dismal; unhappy by being alone.

LŌNE'SOME-LY, *ad.* In a lonesome manner.

LŌNE'SOME-NESS, *n.* State of being lonesome.

LŌNG, *a.* [*longus*, *L.*] [*comp.* LONGER, (*tōng'ēr*) *sup.* LONGEST, (*tōng'ēst*)] Extended; not short; having length; drawn out in a line, or in time; of any certain measure in length: — dilatory; tedious in narration: — longing; desirous; as, a *long look*: — protracted; as, a *long note*.

LŌNG, *ad.* To a great length; to a great extent; not for a short time; not soon; at a point of time far distant; all along; throughout. — It is used in composition; as, *long-armed*, *long-legged*, *long-necked*, &c.

LŌNG, *n.* A character of music, equal to two breves. — *The long and the short*, the whole of a thing, embracing all its parts.

LŌNG, *v. n.* [*I. LONGED*; *pp.* LONGING, LONG'ED.] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued.

†LŌNG, *v. n.* [*langen*, *Ger.*] To long. *Chaucer.*

LŌN-GA-NIM'ITY, *n.* [*longanimitas*, *L.*] Forbearance; patience in enduring offences. *Woolton.* [*R.*]

LŌNG'-ARMED,* (*-ārm'd*) *a.* Having long arms. *Goldsmith.*

LŌNG'-BACKED,* (*-bākt*) *a.* Having a long back. *Copper.*

LŌNG'-BOAT, (*-bōt*) *n.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.

LŌNG'-BŌD'IED,* (*-j'd*) *a.* Having a long body. *Hill.*

LŌNG'-BŌW,* *n.* An instrument for shooting arrows. *Drayton.*

LŌNG'-BREATHED,* (*-brēth*) *a.* Having a long or good breath; long-winded. *Ash.*

LŌNG'E, (*lūn*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A thrust with a sword; allonge. *Smollett.* A long, leathern thong. *Loudon.*

LŌNG'E,* (*lūn*) *v. n.* To make a pass with a rapier; to allonge. *Smart.*

LŌNG'-EARED,* (*-ērd*) *a.* Having long ears. *Pope.*

LŌNG'ER,* *n.* One who longs for something. *Smart.*

LŌNG'ER,* (*tōng'ēr*) *a. comp.* See LONG.

LŌN-GĒ'VAL, *a.* [*longavus*, *L.*] Living long; long-lived. *Pope.*

LŌN-GĒ'VITY, *n.* Length of life; long life.

LŌN-GĒ'VOUS, *a.* Long-lived; longeval. *Brown.*

LŌNG'-HAND-ED,* *a.* Having long hands. *Johnson.*

LŌNG'-HEAD-ED,* *a.* Having a long head; wise. *Bailey.*

LŌNG'-HORNED,* (*-hōrd*) *a.* Having long horns. *Pennant.*

LŌNG'Q-CŌRN,* *n.* (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect. *Brande.*

LŌN-QĪM'ANOUS, *a.* [*longimanus*, *L.*] Having long hands.

LŌN-QĪM'E-TRY, *n.* [*longus*, *L.* and *μετρέω*, *Gr.*] The art or practice of measuring distances.

LŌNG'ING, *n.* Earnest desire; continual wish.

LŌNG'ING-LY, *ad.* With incessant desires or wishes.

†LŌN-QĪN'QUITY, *n.* [*longinuitas*, *L.*] Great distance. *Barrow.*

LŌN-QĪ-PĒN'NĀTE,* *n.* A long-winged, swimming bird. *Brande.*

LŌN-QĪ-RŌS'TER,* *n.* A long-billed, wading bird. *Brande.*

LŌN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat long.

LŌN'QĪ-TŪDE, (*tū*) *n.* [*longitudo*, *L.*] Length; the greatest dimension. — (*Geog.*) The circumference of the earth, measured east and west; the distance of any part of the earth, to the east or west, from a meridian or from any place, estimated in degrees. — (*Astron.*) The distance of a heavenly body from the first degree of Aries, reckoned on the ecliptic.

LŌN-QĪ-TŪ'DĪ-NĀL, *a.* Relating to longitude; measured by the length; running in the longest direction.

LŌN-QĪ-TŪ'DĪ-NĀL-LY,* *ad.* In a longitudinal direction. *P. Cyc.*

LŌN-QĪ-TŪ'DĪ-NĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Extended in length. *Goldsmith.* [*R.*]

LŌNG'-LEAVED,* (*lēvd*) *a.* Having long leaves. *Drayton.*

LŌNG'-LĒGGED,* (*-lēgd* or *lēg'ēd*) *a.* Having long legs. *Hill.*

LŌNG'LEGS,* *n.* An insect having long legs. *Hamilton.*

LŌNG'-LIVED, (*līvd*) *a.* Having great length of life.

†LŌNG'LY, *ad.* Tediously; longingly. *Shak.*

LŌNG'-NECKED,* (*-nēkt* or *nēk'ēd*) *a.* Having a long neck. *Drayton.*

†LŌNG'NESS, *n.* Length; extension. *Cotgrave.*

LŌNG'-NĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Long-headed; sagacious. *Johnson.*

LŌNG'-PRĪM'ER,* *n.* (*Printing*) A sort of type intermediate between small pica and bourgeois. *Brande.*

LŌNG'-PRĪM'ER,* *a.* Noting a kind of type of a size intermediate between small pica and bourgeois. *Crabb.*

LŌNG'-RŪN,* *n.* The ultimate result; the issue. *Ec. Rev.*

LŌNG'-SHANKED, (*-shānt*) *a.* Having long legs.

LŌNG'-SIGHT'ED,* *a.* Seeing far or to a great distance; sagacious. *Farrar.*

LŌNG'-SIGHT'ED-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being long-sighted. *Dunghison.*

†LŌNG'SOME, *a.* Tedious; wearisome. *Bacon.*

LŌNG'SPŪN, *a.* Carried to an excessive length; tedious.

LŌNG-SŪFF'ER-ANCE, *n.* Clemency; long-suffering. *Common Prayer.*

LŌNG-SŪFF'ER-ING, *a.* Patient; not easily provoked.

LŌNG-SŪFF'ER-ING, *n.* Patience of offense; clemency.

LŌNG'TĀIL, *n.* A gentleman's dog, or one qualified to hunt, other dogs formerly having their tails cut. — *Cut and long-tail*, a cant phrase for gentlefolks and others. *Shak.*

LŌNG'TĀIL,* *a.* Having the tail uncut, as a dog. *Smart.*

LŌNG'TĀILED,* (*-tāld*) *a.* Having a long tail. *Addison.*

LŌNG'-TŌNGUED, (*-tūngd*) *a.* Having a long tongue; babbling.

LŌNG'-VĪS-ĀGED,* (*-āgd*) *a.* Having a long face. *Hawkins.*

LŌNG'WAYS, *ad.* Longwise; lengthwise. *Addison.* [*R.*]

LŌNG-WIND'ED, *a.* Long-breathed; tedious. *Swift.*

LŌNG'-WINGED,* (*-wīngd*) *a.* Having long wings. *Pope.*

LŌNG'WISE, (*-wīz*) *ad.* In the longitudinal direction; lengthwise. *Bacon.*

LŌNG'WORT,* (*-wōrt*) *n.* A species of herb. *Ash.*

LŌN'ING, *n.* A lane. [*Local.* — North of Eng.] See LONE.

LŌN'ISH, *a.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

LŌN, *n.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

LŌN, *v. n.* To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game. *Skensona.*

LŌŌ'HĪ-LY, *a.* Awkward; clumsy; lubberly. *L'Estrange.*

LŌŌ'RY, *n.* A lubber; a clumsy clown; booby. *Swift.* [*R.*]

[[LŌOP, (*lōf*) *n.* [*lof*, *Fr.*] (*Naut.*) The after part of a ship's bow, or where the planks begin to be incurvated as they approach the stern.

[[LŌOF, (*lōf*) [*lōf*, *S. W. P. J.*; *lōf*, *Ja. K. Sm.*] *v. a.* To bring a ship close to the wind; to luff. See LUFF.

[[LOOK, (*lōk*) [*lōk*, *S. P. J. Sm. Wb.*; *lōk*, *W. E. F. Ja. K.*] *v. n.* [*I. LOOKED*; *pp.* LOOKING, LOOK'ED.] To direct the eye; to see; to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care; to watch: — to seem to the look of others; to have a particular appearance, air, or manner; to appear. — *To look about one*, to be alarmed; to be vigilant. — *To look after*, to attend; to take care of. — *To look black*, to frown. — *To look far*, to expect. — *To look into*, to examine; to sift. — *To look on*, to esteem; to regard; to consider; to conceive of; to be a spectator. — *To look over*, to examine; to try one by one. — *To look out*, to search; to seek; to be on the watch. — *To look to*, to watch; to take care of; to behold.

[[LOOK, (*lōk*) *v. a.* To seek; to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks.

[[LOOK, (*lōk*) *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe!

[[LOOK, (*lōk*) *n.* Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance; act of looking; view; watch.

[[LOOK'ER, (*lōk'ēr*) *n.* One who looks. — *Looker-on*, a spectator; one who is not an agent.

[[LOOK'ING,* (*lōk'īng*) *p. a.* Using the eye; expecting; having an appearance.

||LOOK'ING-FÜR, (dák'ing-für) *n.* Expectation. *Hebrews.*
 ||LOOK'ING-GLASS, (lák'ing-glás) *n.* A glass which shows forms reflected; a mirror.
 ||LOOK'-ÖÖT,* (lák) *n.* Observation; a habit of observing; a place of observation. *Qu. Rev.*
 LÖÖM, *n.* A frame or machine for weaving cloth:—that part of the oar in rowing which is within the boat:—a large-sized bird.
 LÖÖM'-GALE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A gentle, easy gale of wind. *Mar. Dict.*
 LÖÖP, *v. n.* To appear large at sea, as a ship.
 LÖÖM'ING,* *n.* (*Naut.*) An enlarged, indistinct view of an object; an apparent elevation of objects into the air; an optical illusion; mirage. *P. Cyc.*
 LÖÖN, *n.* A sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a lown. *Dryden.* A bird, the great speckled diver. *P. Cyc.*
 LÖÖP, *n.* [*loopen, D.*] A doubling or folding of a string or like substance through which another string may be drawn; a noose; a loophole; a small aperture.
 LÖÖPED, (löpt) *a.* Full of holes. *Shak.*
 LÖÖP'HÖLE, *n.* Aperture; hole to give a passage, particularly to fire-arms:—a shift; an evasion.
 LÖÖP'HÖLED, (-höd) *a.* Full of holes or openings.
 LÖÖP'ING,* *n.* (*Metalurgy*) The running together of the matter of an ore into a mass when the ore is heated only for calcination. *Ure.*
 ||LÖÖRD, *n.* [*luyard, Teut.*] An idle, slothful fellow; a drone. *Spenser.*
 ||LÖÖS, *n.* [*laus, L.*] Praise; renown. *Chaucer.*
 LÖÖSE, *v. a.* [*i.* LOOSED; *pp.* LOOSING, LOOSED.] To unwind; to untie; to relax; to free; to set at liberty; to disengage; to unloose.
 LÖÖSE, *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor.
 LÖÖSE, *a.* Unbound; untied; not fast; not fixed; not tight; not crowded; not close; not concise; vague; indeterminate; not strict; not rigid; slack; unconnected; rambling; lax of body; not costive; lax in personal conduct; wanton; unchaste.—*To break loose, to gain liberty.—To let loose, to set at liberty.—At loose ends, having no regular employment. Hunter.*
 LÖÖSE, *n.* Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Dryden.*
 LÖÖSE'LY, *ad.* In a loose manner; not fast; not firmly; irregularly; negligently; carelessly.
 LÖÖSEN, (lö'sn) *v. a.* [*i.* LOOSENED; *pp.* LOOSENING, LOOSENED.] To make loose; to untie; to free from tightness, restraint, or costiveness; to loose.
 LÖÖSEN, (lö'sn) *v. n.* To become loose; to part.
 LÖÖSE'NESS, *n.* State of being loose; irregularity; neglect of laws; laxness; unchastity; diarrhoea; flux.
 LÖÖSE'STRIFE, *n.* A four-leaved plant; a name of several plants, most of them perennials, with yellow flowers.
 LÖÖS'tsh,* *a.* Somewhat loose. *Earl of Pembroke.*
 LÖP, *n. v.* [*laube, Ger.*] [*i.* LOPPED; *pp.* LOPPING, LOPPED.] To cut off, as the top or extreme part; to cut or shorten.
 LÖP, *n.* That which is cut from trees:—a flea.
 ||LÖPE, *i.* from Leap. Leaped. *Spenser.* See LEAP.
 LÖP'ER,* *n.* A machine for laying lines. *Crabb.*
 LÖ-PHI'-O-DÖN, or LÖPH'I'-O-DÖN,* *n.* [*Λόφος* and *όδον.*] (*Geol.*) A genus of animals in a fossil state, resembling the tapir and rhinoceros. *P. Cyc.*
 LÖP'FARD,* *n.* A tree with the top lopped or cut off. *Allen.*
 LÖP'FED-MILK,* *n.* Milk that is sour and curdled. Same as loppered milk. *Farm. Ency.* [*Local.*]
 LÖP'FER, *n.* One who lops or cuts trees.
 LÖP'FERED, (-perd) *a.* Coagulated; as, loppered milk. *Ainsworth.* [*Local.—Scotland.*]
 LÖP'PING, *n.* That which is cut off. *Cotgrave.*
 LÖ-QUÄ'CIÖUS, (lö-kwä'shüs) *a.* [*loquax, L.*] Full of talk; talkative; garrulous.
 LÖ-QUÄ'CIÖUS-LY,* *ad.* In a loquacious manner.
 LÖ-QUÄ'CIÖUS-NÉSS, (lö-kwä'shüs-nés) *n.* Loquacity.
 LÖ-QUÄ'CI'-TY, (lö-kwä's'e-te) *n.* [*loquacitas, L.*] A propensity to talk much; talkativeness; too much talk.
 LÖ-RÄN'THUS,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant. *P. Cyc.*
 LÖ'RÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a thong or strap. *London.*
 LÖRD, *n.* A monarch; ruler; governor; master; supreme person:—the Supreme Being:—a husband.—*In England,* a nobleman or peer of the realm; specially a baron, as distinguished from the higher degrees of nobility; by courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis, and the eldest son of an earl; officially, the mayor of London, of York, and of Dublin, and a judge while presiding in court:—[a ludicrous title, given by the vulgar to a hump-backed person; traced, however, to the Greek *λῶπός*, crooked.]
 LÖRD, *v. n.* [*i.* LORDED; *pp.* LORDING, LORDED.] To dominate; to rule despotically.
 LÖRD, *v. a.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord. *Shak.*
 LÖRD'DOM,* *n.* The dominion of lords. *J. M. Mag.*
 ||LÖRD'ING, *n.* Sir; master; an ancient mode of address. *Chaucer.*—A little lord. Same as *lording*. *Shak.*
 LÖRD'-LIEU-TÉN'ANT,* (-liew-tén'ant) *n.* The chief ex-

ecutive officer or viceroy of Ireland.—*Lord-lieutenant of a county*, in England, an officer who has the chief management of the military affairs of the county. *Booth.*
 LÖRD'LIKE, *a.* Lordly: like a lord; proud. *Dryden.*
 LÖRD'LÍ-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being lordly; pride.
 LÖRD'LING, *n.* A little lord; a lord, in contempt.
 LÖRD'LY, *a.* Befitting a lord; proud; haughty; imperious.
 LÖRD'LY, *ad.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly. *Dryden.*
 LÖRD'SHIP, *n.* State, quality, or dignity of a lord; dominion; signiory; a title of honor given to lords, judges, &c., in England. See *Lord*.
 LÖRE, *n.* Learning; erudition; lesson; doctrine; instruction.—(*Ornth.*) The space between the bill and the eye.
 ||LÖRE, *i.* & *p.* [*loren, Sax.*] Lost; left. *Spenser.* See *LORE*.
 ||LÖR'EL, *n.* A scoundrel; a vagrant; a losel. *Chaucer.*
 ||LÖRES'MAN, *n.* An instructor. *Gower.*
 LÖ-RÍ'FCA,* *n.* [*L.*] A cuirass or crest of mail, made of leather, and set with plates of metal. *Brande.*
 LÖR'I'-CÄRE, *v. a.* [*loricatus, L.*] [*i.* LORICATED; *pp.* LORICATING, LORICATED.] To plate over; to cover, as with a crust or coat of mail. *Ray.*
 LÖR-I-CÄTION, *n.* Act of loricating; a surface like mail.
 ||LÖR'Í-MER, *n.* [*lormier, Fr.*] A saddler; a bridle-maker, ||LÖR'I'-NER, or maker of bits, spurs, and metal-mountings. *Chalmers.*
 ||LÖR'ING, *n.* Instructive discourse. *Spenser.*
 ||LÖR'I'-ÖT, *n.* [*Fr.*] The bird called a *vital*. *Cotgrave.*
 LÖR'I'-PÉD,* *n.* (*Conch.*) A species of crustacean. *Kirby.*
 LÖR'IST,* *n.* A bird fabled to cure the jaundice. *Crabb.*
 ||LÖRN, *i.* & *p.* [*loren, Sax.*] Lost; left; forlorn. *Spenser.*
 LÖR'RY,* *n.* A bird of the parrot kind. *Crabb.* A sort of monkey. *Goldsmith.*
 LÖS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lost. *Boyle.*
 LÖSE, (löz) *v. a.* [*i.* LOST; *pp.* LOSING, LOST.] To cease to have in possession; to be disposed of; to forfeit; to be deprived of; to possess no longer; to miss, so as not to find; to separate or alienate; to ruin; to bewilder; to deprive of; not to enjoy; to squander; to throw away; to suffer to vanish from view; to employ ineffectually; to miss; to part with.
 LÖSE, (löz) *v. n.* Not to win; to decline; to fail.
 ||LÖ'SSEL, (lö'sl) [lö'sl, *Ja. Sm.*; löz'sl, *P.*] *n.* A scoundrel; a sorry, worthless fellow. *Spenser.*
 ||LÖS'EN-ÖER, *n.* A deceiver; a flatterer. *Chaucer.*
 LÖS'ER, (löz'er) *n.* One who loses or forfeits.
 LÖS'ING, (löz'ing) *n.* Loss; deprivation; diminution.
 LÖS'ING,* *p.* *a.* Suffering loss; failing; declining.
 LÖSS, *n.* Detriment; the contrary to *gain*; damage; miss; privation; deprivation; forfeiture; destruction; useless application.—*To be at a loss, to be in difficulty, or unable to proceed or do.*
 ||LÖSS'ÖU, *a.* Detrimental; noxious. *Ep. Hall.*
 ||LÖSS'LESS, *a.* Exempt from loss. *Milton.*
 LÖST, *i.* & *p.* from *Lose*. See *Loss*.
 LÖT, *n.* That which comes to one as his portion; fortune; state assigned; destiny; fate; doom; a chance:—a die, or any thing used in determining chances:—a portion or parcel; one division of an aggregate:—proportion of taxes; as, to pay scot and lot.—(*U. S.*) A division or portion of land measured off; a ground plot, or ground for a house. *P. Mag.*
 LÖT, *v. a.* [*i.* LOTTED; *pp.* LOTTING, LOTTED.] To assign; to set apart; to distribute into lots; to catalogue; to portion.
 LÖTE, or LÖTE-TREE, *n.* [*lote, Fr.*] (*Antiquity*) A tree of two kinds, one found in Africa, and the other in Italy; the lotos.—(*Modern*) The nettle-tree.
 LÖTE, *n.* The eel-pout; a fish resembling the eel.
 LÖTH, *a.* See *LOATH*.
 LÖT'ION, *n.* [*lotio, L.*] A wash for medical purposes.
 LÖ'TÖS, or LÖ'TÖVS, *n.* [*L.*] A plant and tree; the water lily of the Nile; the lote-tree. See *Lotz*.
 LÖT'TER-Y, *n.* [*loterie, Fr., from lot.*] A game of hazard in which small sums are ventured for the chance of obtaining a greater value; a sortilege; distribution of prizes and blanks by chance.—[*Allotment*. *Shak.*]
 LÖÖD, *a.* Strong or powerful in sound; striking the ear with great force; noisy; clamorous; vociferous; turbulent.
 LÖÖD, *ad.* So as to sound with force; noisily.
 LÖÖD'LY, *ad.* In a loud manner; noisily.
 LÖÖD'NESS, *n.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence.
 LÖÖD'-VÖCE'D,* (-vöst) *a.* Having a loud voice. *Pope.*
 LÖUGH, (lök) [lök, *S. W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm.*] *n.* [*lough, loch, Irish.*] A lake in Ireland; same as *loch* in Scotland.
 ||LÖUGH, (löf) *i.* from *Lough*. Laughed. *Chaucer.*
 LOUIS D'OR, (lö'e-dör) *n.* [*Fr.*] A French gold coin, first struck in the reign of Louis XIII., valued at about 20s. sterling. *Spectator.*
 LÖÖNQE, (löän) *v. n.* [*longis, old Fr.*] [*i.* LOUNGED; *pp.* LOUNGING, LOUNGED.] To idle; to loiter; to live lazily.
 LÖÖN'QER, (löän'qer) *n.* One who lounges; an idler.

LÖCNG'ING, * *p. a.* Indulging idleness; indolent.
 LÖÖR, *v. n.* See **LOWER**.
 LÖUR'DAN, *n.* A lord. See **LURDAN**.
 LÖÖSE, *n.*; *pl.* **LICE**. A small insect, of which there are many species that live on animal bodies.
 LÖÖSE, (hüz) *v. a.* To clean from lice. *Spenser*.
 LÖÖSE'WORT, (-würt) *n.* The name of a plant.
 LÖÖ'SI-LY, *ad.* In a paltry, vile manner.
 LÖÖ'SI-NESS, (hü'ze-nés) *n.* The state of being lousy.
 LÖÖ'SY, (hü'ze) *a.* Infested with lice; vile; dirty; bred on the dunghill; mean; contemptible.
 LÖÖT, *n.* [*leute*, Ger.] An awkward fellow; a bumpkin; clown.
 †LÖÖT, *v. n.* To pay obeisance; to bend; to bow. *Gower*.
 †LÖÖT, *v. a.* To overpower. *Mirror for Magistrates*.
 LÖÖT'ISH, *a.* Clownish; awkward; bumpkinly.
 LÖÖT'ISH-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a lout or clown.
 LÖÖT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Clownishness. *Todd*.
 LÖU'VER, (lö'ver) *n.* [*Powert*, Fr.] An opening in the roof of a cottage for the smoke to escape. *Spenser*. A window in a church steeple left open or crossed by bars.
 LÖV'A-BLE, (hü'v'a-bl) *a.* Worthy to be loved; amiable.
 LÖV'AGE, (hü'v'aj) *n.* A genus of aromatic plants, of several species.
 LÖVE, (hüv) *v. a.* [*i. LOVED*; *pp.* **LOVING**, **LOVED**.] To regard with good-will, with affection, or with tenderness; to regard with the affection of a lover, a husband or wife, a parent, a child, a friend, or near connection; to be fond of; to be pleased with; to delight in.
 LÖVE, (hüv) *v. n.* To delight; to take pleasure. *Bacon*.
 LÖVE, (hüv) *n.* The passion between the sexes, between parents and children, or between friends; affection; attachment; fondness; kindness; good-will; friendship; courtship; tenderness; parental care; object beloved; — picturesque representation of love: — a word of endearment: — due reverence to God.
 LÖVE, * *a.* Relating to or partaking of love. *Johnson*.
 LÖVE'-AP-PLE, *n.* A plant and its fruit; tomato.
 LÖVE'-BRÖK-ER, * *n.* A negotiator in matters of love. *Shak*.
 †LÖVE'-DAY, *n.* A day, in old times, appointed for the amicable settlement of differences. *Chaucer*.
 LÖVE'-FÄ-VOR, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love. *Bp. Hall*.
 LÖVE'-FÉAT, * *n.* An amour; a deed of gallantry. *Shak*.
 LÖVE'-GRÄSS, * *n.* A beautiful kind of grass. *Farm. Ency*.
 LÖVE-IN-IDLE-NESS, *n.* A kind of violet. *Shak*.
 LÖVE-KNÖT, (hü'v'nöt) *n.* A complicated knot; a sort of love-favor.
 LÖVE'-LÄ-BORED, * *a.* Labored through love. *Milton*.
 LÖVE'-LÄSS, *n.* A sweetheart; lass beloved.
 LÖVE'-LESS, *a.* Void of love or affection. *Milton*.
 LÖVE'-LÉT-TER, *n.* Letter of courtship; a billet-doux.
 LÖVE'-LIES-A-BLEED'ING, *n.* A species of amaranth.
 LÖVE'-LI-LY, *ad.* In a lovely manner. *Otway*. [R.]
 LÖVE'-LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being lovely; amiableness.
 LÖVE'-LÖCK, *n.* A particular sort of curl, worn by the men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. *Lily*.
 LÖVE'LÖRN, *a.* Forsaken of one's love or lover. *Milton*.
 LÖVE'LY, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable; delightful; charming.
 LÖVE'LY, *ad.* Charmingly. *Phillips*. [R.]
 LÖVE'MÖN-GER, *n.* One who deals in affairs of love. *Shak*.
 LÖVE'QUICK, *a.* Eager through love. *Daniel*.
 LÖVER, *n.* One who loves; an admirer; a friend.
 LÖVER, *n.* An opening for smoke. See **LOUVER**.
 LÖVER-LIKE, * *a.* Being in the manner of a lover. *Milton*.
 LÖVE'-SE-CRÉT, *n.* A secret between lovers.
 LÖVE'SHÉFT, *n.* The arrow of Cupid.
 LÖVE'SICK, *a.* Disordered or languishing with love.
 LÖVE'SICK-NESS, * *n.* Sickness caused by love. *Wycherley*.
 LÖVE'SOME, *a.* Lovely. *Dryden*.
 LÖVE'SÖNG, *n.* An amorous song; a song expressing love.
 LÖVE'SUIT, (hü'v'süt) *n.* Courtship. *Shak*.
 LÖVE'-TÄLE, *n.* Narrative of love. *Milton*.
 LÖVE'-THOUGHT, (hü'v'thät) *n.* Amorous fancy. *Shak*.
 LÖVE'-TÖ-KEN, (-kn) *n.* A present in token of love. *Shak*.
 LÖVE'-TÖY, (hü'v'töy) *n.* A love-token. *Arbuthnot*.
 LÖVE'-TRICK, *n.* An artifice expressive of love.
 LÖV'ING, *a.* Feeling or expressing love; affectionate.
 LÖV'ING-KIND-NESS, *n.* Tenderness; favor; mercy. *Palms*.
 LÖV'ING-LY, (hü'v'ing-le) *ad.* Affectionately; with kindness.
 LÖV'ING-NESS, *n.* Kindness; affection. *Sidney*.
 LÖV, (lö) *a.* [*lav*, Dan.; *lo*, Icel.] Not high; not rising far upwards; not elevated; not coming up to some mark or standard: — humble; lowly; base; mean; abject: — depressed or mean in rank, in importance, in sentiment, in speech, intellect, &c. — not rising into antiquity: — not near the north or south pole: — not amounting to much in price, number, or quantity: — not carrying a principle very far or to extremes: — grave in music, as opposed to high or acute; soft, as opposed to loud.

LÖW, (lö) *aa.* Not aloft; not on high; not at a high price down; softly as to voice.
 LÖW, (lö) *n.* [*lohe*, Ger.] Flame; fire; heat. *Brockett* [North of Eng.]
 †LÖW, (lö) *v. a.* To make low; to lower. *Chaucer*. *Swift*.
 LÖW, (lö) [lö, S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. *Wb. Scott*, *Barclay*; löö, *P. Nares*, *Kenrick*; löü or lö, *W.*] *v. n.* [*i.* **LOWED**; *pp.* **LOWING**, **LOWED**.] To bellow, as a cow.
 LÖW'ANCE, * *v. a.* To put upon an allowance; to limit; to allowance. *Holloway*. [Local.]
 LÖW'BELL, (lö'bél) *n.* A net with a bell attached, used with a light at night for catching birds.
 LÖW'BELL, *v. a.* To scare as with a lowbell. *Hammond*.
 LÖW'BÖRN, * *a.* Having a mean birth. *Johnson*.
 LÖW'BRÉD, * *a.* Having a mean education; vulgar. *Garrick*.
 LÖW'-CHÜRCH, * *a.* Not carrying the principles or the authority of the church or of episcopacy to extremes; opposed to high-church. *Ch. Ob*.
 LÖWE, the termination of local names, comes from the Saxon *leaze*, a hill, heap, or barrow. *Gibson*.
 LÖW'ER, (lö'er) *v. a.* [*i.* **LOWERED**; *pp.* **LOWERING**, **LOWERED**.] To bring or make low or lower; to humble; to reduce; to degrade; to lessen; to make less in price or value.
 LÖW'ER, (lö'er) *v. n.* To grow lower or less; to fall; to sink.
 LÖW'ER, (lö'er) *v. n.* [*loeren*, D.] [*i.* **LOWERED**; *pp.* **LOWERING**, **LOWERED**.] To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded; to frown; to look sullen.
 †LÖW'ER, (lö'er) *n.* Cloudiness; gloominess. *Sidney*.
 LÖW'ER-CÄSE, * *n.* A printer's case of boxes that hold the small letters of printing type. *Francis*. — Used as an adjective to denote small letters, as opposed to capitals.
 LÖW'ER-ING, * *a.* Cloudy; overcast; gloomy.
 LÖW'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* With cloudiness; gloomily.
 LÖW'ER-MÖST, *a.* Lowest. *Bacon*.
 LÖW'ER-Y, *a.* Threatening to be wet; overcast. *Todd*.
 LÖW'ING, *n.* The cry of black cattle. See **LOW**.
 LÖW'LÄND, *n.* Country that is low; marsh.
 †LÖW'LI-HOOD, (lö'le-häd) *n.* A low state. *Chaucer*.
 LÖW'LI-LY, *ad.* In a lowly manner; humbly.
 LÖW'LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being lowly; humility; freedom from pride; want of dignity.
 LÖW'LY, *a.* Humble; meek: — mean; wanting dignity; not great; not lofty; not sublime; not elevated; low.
 LÖW'LY, *ad.* Not highly; meanly; humbly; meekly.
 LÖW'-MIND-ED, * *a.* Having a low and vulgar mind; mean; base. *Johnson*.
 LÖWN, (öün or lön) *n.* A scoundrel; a rascal; a heavy, stupid fellow. *Shak*. See **LOON**.
 LÖWND, *a.* [*logn*, Icel.] Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter. [North of England.]
 LÖW'NESS, *n.* State of being low; meanness; want of elevation, rank, dignity, or sublimity; depression; dejection.
 LÖW-PRESS'URE, * (-prësh'ür) *a.* Applied to a steam-engine, the motion or force of which is produced by forming a vacuum within the cylinder by drawing off the steam into a condenser. *Francis*.
 LÖW'-PRICED, * (-prist) *a.* Having a low price. *Ed. Rev*.
 LÖW'-RÖÖFED, * (-röft) *a.* Having a low roof. *Collins*.
 LÖW-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Dejected; depressed; not lively.
 LÖWT, *n.* & *v.* See **LOUT**.
 LÖW-THOUGHT'ED, (lö'thätw'éd) *a.* Mean of sentiment.
 LÖW'-VÖICED, * (-vöist) *a.* Having a low voice. *Shak*.
 LÖW'-WÄ'TER, * *n.* The lowest point to which the tide ebbs; ebb-tide. *Crabb*.
 LÖW'-WÄ'TER, * *a.* Relating to the ebb of the tide. *Pennant*.
 LÖW-WINES, * *n. pl.* The product obtained by a single distillation of molasses, or of fermented saccharine and spirituous liquid. *Francis*.
 LÖW'-WORM, * (-würm) *n.* A disease in horses like the shingles. *Crabb*.
 LÖX-O-DRÖM'ICS, *n. pl.* [*λοξός* and *δρόμος*.] The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb; a table of rhombs with a table of latitudes and longitudes.
 LÖX-O-DRÖM'IC, * *a.* Relating to oblique sailing. — *Loxodromic curve or spiral*, a kind of logarithmic spiral traced on the surface of a sphere. *Brande*.
 LÖX-ÖD'RO-MIS'M, * *n.* The tracing of a loxodromic curve or line. *Ed. Rev*.
 LÖX-ÖD'RO-MY, * *n.* (*Naut.*) The line which a ship describes in sailing on the same collateral rhomb. *Hamilton*.
 LÖY, * *n.* A long, narrow spade, used in stony lands. *Farm. Ency*.
 LÖY'AL, (lö'al) *a.* [Fr.] Faithful or true to a prince or superior; obedient; devoted; faithful in love.
 LÖY'AL-ISM, * *n.* Loyalty. *Ed. Rev*. [R.]
 LÖY'AL-IST, *n.* One who is faithful to his sovereign.
 LÖY'AL-LY, *ad.* In a loyal manner; with fidelity.
 LÖY'AL-NESS, * *n.* Same as *loyalty*. *Stov*. [R.]

LÖV'AL-TY, *n.* [*loyauté*, old Fr.] Quality of being loyal; fidelity to a prince, a superior, a lady, or a lover.
 LÖZ'EL, (löz'el) *n.* See LOSER.
 LÖZ'ENGE, (löz'enj) *n.* [*losange*, Fr.] (*Geom.*) An oblique-angled parallelogram, or rhomb.—(*Med.*) A form of medicine, to be held in the mouth till melted:—a cake of preserved fruit.—(*Her.*) A bearing in the shape of a parallelogram, with two obtuse and two acute angles.
 LÖZ'ENGEDE, (-enjd) *a.* Having the shape of a lozenge.
 LÖZ'EN-ÖY, *a.* (*Her.*) Having the field or charge covered with lozenges.
 LP. A contraction for *lordship*.
 LÜ, *n.* A game at cards. *Fug.* See Loo.
 LÜ'B'ARD, *n.* A lazy, sturdy fellow; a lubber. *Swift*.
 LÜB'BER, *n.* A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky booby.
 LÜB'BER-LY, *a.* Lazy and bulky. *Shak.*
 LÜB'BER-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; clumsily. *Dryden*.
 LÜ'BRIC, *a.* [*lubricus*, L.] Slippery; smooth; unsteady; wanton; lewd.
 LÜB'RI-CAL, * *a.* Smooth; slippery; lubric. *B. Jonson*.
 LÜB'RI-CANT, * *n.* Any thing which lubricates. *Knovles*.
 LÜB'RI-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*lubricatus*, L.] [i. LUBRICATED; pp. LUBRICATING, LUBRICATED.] To make smooth or slippery; to smooth. *Arbuthnot*.
 LÜB'RI-CÄTOR, *n.* He or that which lubricates. *Burke*.
 LÜB'RI-CÄTE, *v. a.* To smooth; to lubricate.
 LÜB'RI-CÄTY, *n.* [*lubricus*, L.] Slipperiness; smoothness; uncertainty; instability; wantonness; lewdness.
 LÜB'RI-CÖS, *a.* Slippery; uncertain; lubric. *Glanville*.
 LÜB'RI-FÄCT'ION, *n.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, L.] The act of lubricating. *Bacon*.
 LÜB'RI-FJ-CÄT'ION, *n.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, L.] The act of smoothing. *Ray*.
 LUCAMA, * *n.* A fruit of Chill, like a peach. *Farm. Ency.*
 LUCE, *n.* [*lucius*, L.] A pike full grown. *Walton*.
 LÜ'CENT, *a.* [*lucens*, L.] Shining; bright; splendid; lucid. *B. Jonson*.
 LÜ'CERN, *n.* [*lucerna*, Fr.] A plant of several species; a species of grass cultivated for fodder.
 LÜ'CERNAL, * *a.* Relating to a lamp or candle; noting a species of microscope. *Francis*.
 LÜ'CID, *a.* [*lucidus*, L.] Shining; bright; transparent; clear; perspicuous; bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness; rational.
 LÜ-CID'I-TY, *n.* Splendor; brightness. *Turner*. [R.]
 LÜ'CID-NÉSS, *n.* Transparency; clearness. *W. Mountague*.
 LÜ'CI-FER, * *n.* A name of the devil; a fallen angel:—the name of the planet Venus when she is the morning star. *Hamilton*.
 LÜ-CI-FER-RIAN, *a.* Relating to Lucifer; devilish.
 LÜ-CI-FER-RIAN, * *n.* A follower of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the 4th century, who believed the soul to be of a carnal nature, or material.
 LÜ-CIF-ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*Lucifer*, L.] Giving light; making clear. *Boyle*.
 LÜ-CIF-ER-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* So as to enlighten. *Brown*. [R.]
 LÜ-CIF-IC, *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, L.] Producing light. *Green*.
 LÜ-CI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the nature of light. *Ep. Berkeley*.
 LÜ-CIM'E-TER, * *n.* An apparatus for measuring the intensity of light; photometer. *Hamilton*.
 LÜCK, *n.* [*geluck*, D.] That which happens by chance; chance; accident; hap; fortune, good or bad.
 LÜCK'LY, *ad.* In a lucky manner; fortunately.
 LÜCK'NESS, *n.* State of being lucky; good fortune.
 LÜCK'LESS, *a.* Unfortunate; unhappy. *Spenser*.
 LÜCK'PEN-NY, * *n.* A small sum given back by a person who receives money in consequence of a bargain. *Jamison*. [Local].
 LÜCK'Y, *a.* Fortunate; successful; happy by chance.
 LÜ'CRÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*lucratus*, L.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.
 LÜ'CRE, (lū'ker) *n.* [*lucrum*, L.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage.
 LÜ'CRE, (lū'ker) *v. n.* To have a desire of gain. *Anderson*.
 LÜ-CRIF-ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, L.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle*.
 LÜ-CRIF'IC, *a.* Producing gain.
 LÜ-CRÄ-T'ION, *n.* [Fr.] Struggle; effort; contest. *Faringdon*.
 LÜCT'U-AL, *a.* [*luctus*, L.] Lamentable. *Sir G. Buck*.
 LÜ'CV-BRÄTE, *v. n.* [*lucubrator*, L.] To watch or study by candle-light. *Cockeram*.
 LÜ'CV-BRÄT'ION, *n.* [*lucubratio*, L.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.
 LÜ'CV-BRÄ-TÖR, * *n.* One who makes lucubrations. *Spectator*.
 LÜ'CV-BRÄ-TÖRY, *a.* Composed by candle-light. *Pope*.
 LÜ'CV-LÉNT, *a.* [*luculentus*, L.] Clear; transparent; lucid; evident.
 LÜ-CÜL'LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A black limestone, often polished for ornamental purposes. *Brande*.
 LÜ-DI-B'RI-ÖUS, *a.* Sportive; ridiculous. *Todd*.

LÜ'DI-CROÜS, *a.* [*ludicr*, L.] Burlesque; sportive; exciting laughter; ridiculous; laughable; comical.
 LÜ'DI-CROÜS-LY, *ad.* In a ludicrous manner.
 LÜ'DI-CROÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Burlesque; sportiveness.
 LÜ'DI-FI-CÄT'ION, *n.* [*ludificatio*, L.] Act of mocking. *Bailey*.
 LÜ'DI-FI-CÄ-TÖRY, *a.* Mocking; making sport. *Barrow*.
 LÜ'ÉSS, * *n.* [i. LUFFED; pp. LUFFING, LUFFED.] (*Naut.*) To keep close to the wind.—Sometimes written *loof*.
 LÜFF, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A sailing close to the wind; weather-gage; the roughest part of the bow of a ship; the fore or weather part of a sail. *Mar. Dict.*
 LÜFF, *n.* [*lofa*, Goth.] The palm of the hand. [North of Eng.]
 LÜFF'K-KLE, * *n.* A large tackle. *Mar. Dict.*
 LÜG, *v. a.* [*lugga*, Su. Goth.] [i. LUGGED; pp. LUGGING, LUGGED.] To haul or drag; to pull with effort or violence:—to pull by the ears. *Pegge*.
 LÜG, *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily. *Dryden*.
 LÜG, *n.* A kind of small fish. *Carew*. The ear. *More*. A land measure; a pole or perch. *Spenser*. [R.]
 LÜG'GAGE, *n.* Any thing cumbersome that is to be carried away; a traveller's packages or baggage.
 LÜG'GER, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A small vessel carrying two or three masts, with a running bowsprit. *Mar. Dict.*
 LÜG'SAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A quadrilateral sail bent upon a yard which hangs obliquely from the mast.
 LÜ-GÜ-BRI-ÖS'I-TY, * *n.* Sorrowfulness; sadness. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]
 LÜ-GÜ'BRI-ÖUS, *a.* [*lugubris*, L.] Mournful; sorrowful. *Hammond*.
 LÜKE, *a.* Not fully hot; lukewarm. *Prompt. Par.*
 LÜKE'NESS, *n.* Moderate warmth. *Ort. Vocab.*
 LÜKE'WÄRM, *a.* Moderately warm, but not at all hot; tepid:—indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.
 LÜKE'WÄRM-LY, *ad.* In a lukewarm manner or state.
 LÜKE'WÄRM-NÉSS, *n.* State of being lukewarm; indifference.
 LÜKE'WÄRMTH, * *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness; indifference. *Addison*.
 LÜLL, *v. a.* [*lulla*, Danish; *lullo*, L.] [i. LULLED; pp. LULLING, LULLED.] To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet; to put to rest.
 LÜLL, *n.* Power or quality of soothing. *Young*.
 LÜLL-LÄ-Y, *n.* A song to still babes. *Fairfax*.
 LÜLL'ER, *n.* One that lulls; a dandler. *Cotgrave*.
 LÜM, *n.* The chimney of a cottage. *Pegge*. [Local].
 LÜ'MA-CHEL, * *n.* (*Min.*) A calcareous stone composed of shells and coral conglutinated. *Smart*.
 LÜ-MA-CHEL-LÄ, * *n.* Shell marble, sometimes called *fire-marble*; lumachel. *Brande*.
 LÜM-BÄGG'NOÜS, * *a.* Relating to the lumbago. *Med. Dict.*
 LÜM-BÄ'GÖ, *n.* [*lumbi*, L.] (*Med.*) Pain in the loins; a rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.
 LÜM'BAL, *a.* Same as *lumbiar*. *Todd*. [R.]
 LÜM'BÄR, *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to the loins.
 LÜM'BER, *n.* Any thing useless, cumbersome, or bulky.—[Harm; mischief. *Pegge*.]—(*U. S.*) Timber in general, as boards, shingles, staves, &c. *Pikin*.
 LÜM'BER, *v. a.* [i. LUMBERED; pp. LUMBERING, LUMBERED.] To heap, like useless goods, irregularly.
 LÜM'BER, *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with its own bulk. *Dryden*.—(*U. S.*) To get lumber or timber from the forest.
 LÜM'BER-ER, * *n.* One employed in getting or obtaining lumber or timber; a woodcutter. *Chambers*.
 LÜM'BER-HÖÖSE, * *n.* A house or room for lumber or valuable lumber.
 LÜM'BER-RÖÖM, * *n.* A room for lumber.
 LÜM'BER-LY, * *n.* The act of getting lumber or timber. *Chandler*.
 LÜM'BRIC-AL, *a.* [*lubricus*, L.] (*Anat.*) Applied to small muscles in the hands and feet; also to the earthworm.
 LÜM-BRI'G-FÖRM, * *a.* Shaped like a worm. *Smart*.
 LÜ'M-NÄ-RY, *n.* [*luminare*, L.] He or that which gives or diffuses light, or enlightens; a luminous body; an enlightener; an instructor.
 LÜ'MI-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*luminare*, L.] To illuminate. *Cockeram*.
 LÜ-MI-NÄT'ION, *n.* Illumination. *Bailey*.
 LÜ'MINE, *v. a.* To illuminate. *Spenser*.
 LÜ-MI-NIF-ER-ÖUS, * *a.* Producing or sustaining light; luciferous. *Whewel*.
 LÜ-MI-NÖS'I-TY, * *n.* The state of being luminous. *Brande*.
 LÜ'MI-NOÜS, *a.* [*lumineux*, Fr.] Shining; emitting light; enlightened; bright.
 LÜ'MI-NOÜS-LY, *ad.* In a bright or luminous manner.
 LÜ'MI-NOÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Brightness; emission of light.
 LÜMP, *n.* [*lombe*, Teut.] A small mass of matter; a mass; the whole together; the gross.
 LÜMP, *v. a.* [i. LUMPED; pp. LUMPING, LUMPED.] To throw or unite in the gross; to take in the gross.
 LÜMP'EN, * *n.* A long, greenish fish. *Smart*.
 LÜMP'FISI, *n.* A sort of fish, thick, and very ill shaped, called also the *sucker*, and the *sea-owl*.

LÜMP'ING, *a.* Large; heavy; great. *Arbuthnot*. [Low.]
 LÜMP'ISH, *a.* [lumpsch, Teut.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky.
 LÜMP'ISH-LY, *ad.* With heaviness; with stupidity. *Sherwood*.
 LÜMP'ISH-NÈSS, *n.* Stupid heaviness. *Harmar*.
 LÜMP'Y, *a.* Full of lumps; full of compact masses. *Mortimer*.
 LÜ'NA, * *n.* [L.] The moon. — (*Chem.*) Silver. *Crabb*.
 LÜ'NA-CÖR'NE-A, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A muriate of silver. *Hamilton*.
 LÜ'NA-CY, *n.* [*luna*, L.] Insanity or great disorder of the mind, generally periodical and regular; formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon; — madness in general; derangement.
 LÜ'NAR, *a.* [*lunaris*, L.] Relating to the moon; measured by the moon; as, a *lunar month*: — resembling the moon.
 LÜ'NAR-CÄUS'IC, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A nitrate of silver, or nitric acid in combination with silver. *Hamilton*.
 LÜ'NÄ'RJ-AN, * *n.* An inhabitant of the moon. *Herschel*.
 LÜ'NÄ-RY, *a.* Relating to the moon; lunar.
 LÜ'NÄ-RY, *n.* [*lunaris*, L.] A plant, called also *moonwort*.
 LÜ'NÄTE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like a crescent. *P. Cyc.*
 LÜ'NÄT-ED, *a.* Formed like a crescent or half-moon; lunate.
 LÜ'NÄ-TIC, *a.* [*lunaticus*, L.] Under the influence of the moon, as was formerly supposed of persons affected with a sort of madness; — relating to lunatics or to insanity; insane; mad; deranged.
 LÜ'NÄ-TIC, *n.* A person affected with lunacy; a madman.
 LÜ'NÄ'TION, *n.* [*lunation*, Fr.] The revolution of the moon; a time from one new or full moon to the next.
 LÜ'NCH, *n.* [*lonja*, Sp.] A small or partial meal between breakfast and dinner: — formerly it was between dinner and supper: — a little food; luncheon.
 LÜ'NCH, * *v. n.* [i. LUNCHED; pp. LUNCHING, LUNCHED.] To eat a lunch; to take refreshment. *Gent. Mag.*
 LÜ'NCH'EON, (lünch'ün) *n.* Same as lunch.
 LÜ'NE, *n.* [*luna*, L.] Any thing in the shape of a half-moon: — [pl. fit of lunacy. *Shak.*] A leash; as, the *lune of a hawk*.
 LÜ'NET, *n.* A little moon, or satellite. *Bp. Hall*.
 LÜ'NÈTTE', (lü-nët') *n.* [Fr.] A small half-moon. — (*Fort.*) A small half-moon, or work similar to a ravelin. — (*Arch.*) An aperture for the admission of light; lunet.
 LÜ'NG, *n.*; pl. LÜNGS. The viscera or organ by which respiration is carried on in man; — in brute animals, the lungs. — The right lung is divided into three lobes, the left into two. — Formerly, an alchemist's attendant who puffed his coals.
 LÜ'NGE, *n.* A thrust or pass. See *LONGE*, and *ALLONGE*.
 LÜ'NGED, (lündg) *a.* Having lungs; having the nature of lungs.
 LÜ'NG'E-OÜS, *a.* Spiteful; malicious. *Grose*. [Local.]
 LÜ'NGE'GRÖW, *a.* (*Med.*) Having the lungs grown fast to the membrane that lines the breast. *Harvey*.
 LÜ'NG'IS, *n.* [*longis*, Fr.] A lubber; a lounger. *Cotgrave*.
 LÜ'NG'LESS, * *a.* Destitute of lungs. *Good*.
 LÜ'NG'WORT, (-würt) *n.* A genus of perennial plants; pulmonaria.
 LÜ'NIFORM, * *a.* Shaped like the moon. *Loudon*.
 LÜ'NISO'LAR, *a.* [*luna* and *solaris*, L.] Combining the motions or revolutions of the sun and moon. — A *lunisolar period* is that after which the eclipses again return in the same order.
 LÜ'NISTICE, * *n.* The farthest point of the moon's northing or southing. *Cyc.*
 LÜ'NT, *n.* [*lonte*, D.] The match-cord with which guns are fired.
 LÜ'NU-LAR, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a crescent or moon.
 LÜ'NU-LÄTE, * *n.* *Loudon*.
 LÜ'NÜLE, * *n.* *Lune*. *Crabb*. See *LUNE*.
 LÜ'PÉR'CAL, * *n.* The feast of Pan in ancient Rome. — *a.* Relating to the lupercalia or feasts of Pan. — Shakespeare accents it incorrectly LÄ'pér-cal.
 LÜ'PÉR-CÄ'LF-A, * *n. pl.* [L.] The ancient feasts celebrated in honor of Pan. *Hamilton*.
 LÜ'PIN-ÄS-TER, * *n.* The bastard lupine. *Hamilton*.
 LÜ'PINE, *n.* [*lupinus*, L.] A genus of plants; a leguminous plant; a kind of pulse.
 LÜ'PINE, *a.* Wolfish; like a wolf. *Gauden*.
 LÜ'PIN-INE, * *n.* A substance of gummy appearance, obtained from lupines. *Ure*.
 LÜ'PIN-ITE, * *n.* A bitter substance extracted from the white lupine. *Brande*.
 LÜ'POUS, * *a.* Wolfish; like a wolf. *Maunder*. [R.]
 LÜ'PU-LINE, * *n.* The active principle of the hop; called also *lupulite*. *Brande*.
 LÜ'PU-LITE, * *n.* A peculiar principle extracted from hops. *P. Cyc.*
 LÜRCH, *n.* A helpless state; deserted condition. — (*Naut.*) A heavy roll of a ship at sea. — To *leave in the lurch*, to leave in a forlorn or deserted condition. *Denham*.
 LÜRCH, *v. n.* [*locren*, D.] [i. LURCHED; pp. LURCHING, LURCHED.] (*Naut.*) To roll suddenly to one side, as a ship. *Smart*. To shift; to play tricks. *Shak.* To lurk. *L'Estrange*.

LÜRCH, *v. a.* [*lurcor*, L.] To devour greedily. *Bacon*. To defeat; to disappoint. *South*. To steal; to pilfer. [R.]
 LÜRCH'ER, *n.* One who lurches, or watches to steal; a dog that watches for his game. — [*lurco*, L.] A glutton.
 LÜR'DAN, *n.* [*lourdin*, old Fr.] A clown; a blockhead; a lazy person. *Florio*.
 LÜR'DAN, * *a.* Stupid.
 LÜR'DY, * *a.* Stupid; lazy; sluggish. *Cotgrave*.
 LÜRÉ, *n.* [*lurre*, Fr.] Originally, something held out to call a hawk; a bait; any enticement; allurement.
 LÜRÉ, *v. a.* [i. LURED; pp. LURING, LURED.] To bring hawks to the lure; to attract; to entice; to allure.
 LÜRÉ, *v. n.* To call hawks. *Bacon*.
 LÜR'ID, *a.* [*luridus*, L.] Gloomy; dismal; of a color between a purple, yellow, and gray. *Thomson*.
 LÜRK, *v. n.* [*lurer*, Danish.] [i. LURKED; pp. LURRING, LURKED.] To lie in wait; to lie hid; to keep out of sight; to skulk.
 LÜRK'ER, *n.* One who lurks, skulks, or lies in wait.
 LÜRK'ING-HÖLE, * *n.* A hole or place to hide in. *Addison*.
 LÜRK'ING-PLÄCE, *n.* A hiding-place; secret place.
 LÜR'RY, *n.* A confused heap. *Milton*.
 LÜS'CIOUS, (lüh'sus) *a.* Sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; delicious.
 LÜS'CIOUS-LY, (lüh'sus-ly) *ad.* In a luscious manner.
 LÜS'CIOUS-NÈSS, *n.* Immoderate sweetness.
 LÜ'SÈRN, *n.* A kind of wolf, called the *stag-wolf*; a lynx.
 LÜS'I, *a.* Juicy; full; succulent; rank. *Golding*.
 LÜSK, *a.* [*läche*, Fr.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Sir T. More*.
 LÜSK, *n.* A lubber; a tite; a lazy fellow. *Bale*.
 LÜSK, *v. n.* To be idle, indolent, or unemployed. *Warner*.
 LÜSK'ISH, *a.* Inclined to laziness or indolence. *Marston*.
 LÜSK'ISH-LY, *ad.* Lazily; indolently.
 LÜSK'ISH-NÈSS, *n.* A disposition to laziness. *Spenser*.
 LÜ-SÖR'R-OÜS, *a.* [*lusorius*, L.] Used in play; sportive. *Burton*.
 LÜ-SÖ-RY, *a.* Used in play; luscious. *Bp. Taylor*.
 LÜST, *n.* [i. DESIRE; inclination; will. *Ezod*. Vigor; power. *Bacon*.] Carnal desire; any violent, irregular, or unlawful desire.
 LÜST, *v. n.* [i. LUSTED; pp. LUSTING, LUSTED.] To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to have irregular desires or dispositions.
 LÜST-DI-ET-ED, * *a.* Pampered by lust. *Shak.* [R.]
 LÜST'ER, *n.* One inflamed with lust.
 LÜST'FUL, *a.* Libidinous; having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.
 LÜST'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a lustful or irregular manner.
 LÜST'FUL-NÈSS, *n.* Libidinousness. *Sherwood*.
 LÜST'Y-HEAD, (-héd) *n.* Vigor; sprightliness; corporal
 LÜST'Y-HOOD, (-hüd) *n.* ability. *Spenser*.
 LÜST'Y-LY, *ad.* Stoutly; with vigor; with mettle. *Foz*.
 LÜST'Y-NÈSS, *n.* Stoutness; strength; vigor of body.
 LÜST'ING, * *n.* Eager desire; impure desire.
 LÜST'LESS, *a.* Not vigorous; weak. *Gover*.
 LÜST'RAL, *a.* [*lustralis*, L.] Relating to purification. *Garth*.
 LÜST'RÄTE, *v. a.* [*luströ*, L.] To purify; to survey. *Ld. Herbert*.
 LÜS'TRÄTION, *n.* Purification by water; a cleansing.
 LÜS'TRE, (lüs'ter) *n.* [*lustre*, Fr.] Brightness; splendor; glitter; splendor of birth, of deeds, or of fame: — a bright brass chandelier suspended from a ceiling; a sconce with lights: — a lustrum.
 LÜS'TRE-LESS, (lüs'ter-les) *a.* Having no lustre. *Walsh*.
 LÜS'TRÉ-CAL, * *a.* Relating to purification. *Middleton*.
 LÜSTRING, (lüs'tring or lüs'tring) [lüs'tring or lät'string, W. F. J., ät'string, S.; lüs'tring, J. Sm.; lüs'tring, K.] *a.* shining silk. — Corruptly written *lutestring*. See *LÜSTRING*.
 LÜS'TROUS, (lüs'trus) *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.
 LÜS'TROUS-LY, * *ad.* In a lustrous manner. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 LÜS'TRUM, *n.* [L.] pl. LÜS'TRA. A space of five years, or of fifty complete months, among the Romans; — so called from the periodical lustration of the city at that time.
 LÜST-STAINED, * (-ständ) *a.* Stained by lust. *Shak.*
 LÜST-WEÄ-RIED, * *a.* Satiated with lust. *Shak.*
 LÜST'WORT, (-würt) *n.* An herb.
 LÜST'Y, *a.* [*lustigh*, Teut.] Stout; corpulent; vigorous; healthy; able of body. [† Handsome. *Gover*. Pleasant. *Spenser*. Saucy. *Shak.*]
 LÜS'US NA-TÜR'RÆ, * [L.] "Play or sport of nature: — in natural history, a monster, or something monstrous. *Qu. Rev.*
 LÜT-ÄN-IST, *n.* One who plays upon the lute. *Tatler*.
 LÜT-TÄ'R-OÜS, *a.* [*lutarius*, L.] Living in mud; of the color of mud.
 LÜ-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*lutatus*, L.] Act of luting or cementing.
 LÜTE, *n.* [*luth*, lat, Fr.] A stringed instrument of music, of the guitar species. *Shak.* — [*lutum*, L.] A sort of paste or clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.
 LÜTE, *v. a.* [i. LUTED; pp. LUTING, LUTED.] To coat or close with lute.
 LÜTE'-CASE, * *n.* A case for a lute. *Shak.* [weld. *Ure*.
 LÜTE-O-LINE, * *n.* A yellow coloring matter, found in

— a medley; something extravagant: — a droll; a fool; a fop; a coxcomb.

MÁC-A-RÖN'N-ÁN,* *a.* Of a confused mixture; macaronic. *Richardson.*

MÁC-A-RÖN'N'IC, *n.* A confused heap or mixture. *Cotgrave.*

MÁC-A-RÖN'IC, *a.* Applied to a kind of burlesque poetry, intermixing several languages, Latinizing words of vulgar use, and modernizing Latin words. *Harton.*

MÁC-A-RÖÖN', *n.* [*macaron*, Fr.] A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar: — a pert, meddling fellow; a fop; a macaroni. *Donne.*

MA-CÁW', *n.* A large, beautiful species of parrot.

MA-CÁW'-TREE', *n.* A species of the palm-tree, from the nut of which palm-oil is obtained. *Miller.*

MÁC'QO-BÖY,* *n.* [*macaba*, Fr.] A species of snuff. *Adams.*

MÁC-CU-BÁU',* *n.* Same as *macobby*. *Smart.*

MACE, *n.* [A club. *Chaucer*.] An ensign of authority carried before magistrates: — the heavier rod used in billiards: — a kind of spice, from the middle bark of the covering of the nutmeg.

MÁCE'ÁLE, *n.* Ale spiced with mace. *Wiseman.*

MÁCE'BEAR-ER, *n.* One who carries the mace in a procession, or before a magistrate.

MÁCE-PRÖÖF,* *a.* Secure against arrest. *Shirley.*

MÁ'CEER,* *n.* (*Med*.) A medicinal bark, useful in dysentery. *P. Cyc.*

MÁC'ER-ÁTE, (mäs'er-ät) *v. a.* [*macero*, L.] [i. MACERATED; *pp.* MACERATING, MACERATED.] To make lean; to wear away; to mortify; to steep in water almost to solution.

MÁC-ER-ÁTION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of macerating, making lean, or steeping; mortification; infusion.

MÁCE-RÉED, *n.* A perennial plant; great cat's-tail.

MA-CHÁI'RO-DÜS,* *n.* (*Geol*.) An extinct mammal allied to the bear. *Brande.*

MÁCH-I-A-VÉL'IAN, (mák-é-a-vél'yan) [mák-é-a-vél'yan, *K. Sm. R. Wb.*; mák-é-a-vél'yan, *Ja.*] *n.* A follower of the opinions of Nicholas Machiavel, or Machiavelli, a Florentine of the fifteenth century, and author of a work entitled "The Prince": — a refined, artful, or unprincipled politician.

MÁCH-I-A-VÉL'IAN, (mák-é-a-vél'yan) *a.* Relating to Machiavel; crafty; subtle; roguish. *Bp. Morton.*

MÁCH'I-A-VÉL'ISHM, *n.* The principles of Machiavel; cunning; roguery.

MA-CHIC'QO-LÁT-ÉD,* *a.* [*machicoulis*, Fr.] (*Arch*.) Having parapets projecting beyond the faces of the walls, and supported by arches; having apertures or open work, as in a battlement of a wall or gate. *Brande.*

MÁCH-I-CO-LÁ'TION,* *n.* [*machicolatum*, low L.] An opening or aperture in the parapet of a fortified building: — the act of pouring down, in old castles, heavy or burning substances, through apertures, on assailants. *P. Cyc.*

MÁCH'INAL, or MA-CH'INAL, [mák'ke-nal, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*; másh'é-nal or mák'é-nal, *P.*; má-shé'nal, *Sm.*] *a.* [*machina*, L.] Relating to machines. *Bailey.*

MÁCH'INÁTE, *v. a.* [*machinar*, L.] [i. MACHINATED; *pp.* MACHINATING, MACHINATED.] To plan; to contrive.

MÁCH-INÁ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; contrivance; scheme.

MÁCH'IN-ÁTOR, *n.* [L.] One who plots or forms schemes.

MA-CHÍNE', (má-shén') *n.* [*machina*, L.; *machine*, Fr.] An artificial work which serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion; an engine; a piece of mechanism. — [Supernatural agency in a poem. *Addison*.]

MA-CHÍNE',* *v. n.* To be employed upon or in machinery. *Dryden*. [R.]

MÁCH-I-NÉÉ',* *n.* A large West Indian tree. *Maunder.*

MA-CHÍN'ER-Y, (má-shén'er-é) *n.* Machines collectively; the works of a machine; enginery; — the superhuman beings and their actions introduced into a poem.

MA-CHÍN'ING, (má-shén'ing) *a.* Denoting the machinery of a poem. *Dryden.*

MA-CHÍN'IST, [má-shén'ist, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; mák'é-nist, *K.*] *n.* [*machiniste*, Fr.] A constructor or director of machinery or engines.

MÁCIENO,* (má-chén'yó) *n.* [It.] (*Min*.) A hard, silicious sandstone. *Brande.*

†MÁC'I-LÉN-CY, *n.* Leanness. *Bailey.*

†MÁC'I-LÉNT, *a.* [*macilentus*, L.] Lean. *Bailey.*

MÁC-RÁW'-TREE',* *n.* See *MACA*-TREE.

MÁCK'ER-ÉL, *n.* [*mackerel*, D.] A small, well-known sea-fish, having a streaked or spotted back; — a pander; a pimp.

MÁCK'ER-ÉL-GÁLE, *n.* A strong breeze. *Dryden.*

MÁCK'ER-ÉL-MINT,* *n.* Another name of *spear-mint*. *Booth.*

MÁCK'ER-ÉL-SKÝ, *n.* A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel.

MÁCKLE,* *v. a.* To sell weavers' goods to shopkeepers. *Bailey*. [Local.]

MÁ'CLE,* *n.* (*Min*.) A mineral, called also *chiastolite*, found in prismatic crystals, embedded in clay slate. *Brande.*

MÁC-LÜRE'ITE,* *n.* (*Min*.) A mineral of yellowish or brown color, and vitreous lustre, called also *chondrodite*. *P. Cyc.*

MÁC-RÖ-BI-ÖT'IC,* *a.* [*μακρός* and *βίος*.] (*Med*.) Living a long time. *Dunglison.*

MÁ'CRQ-CÖSM, [mä'krö-közm, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; mä'krö-közm, *Ja. Wb.*] *n.* [*μακρός* and *κόσμος*.] The great or whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the *microcosm*, or little world of man.

MA-CRÖL'Q-ÖS, *n.* [*μακρός* and *λόγος*.] Long and tedious talk, with little matter; a too diffuse style. *Bullockar.*

MA-CRÖM'É-TEH,* *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance of inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors. *Hamilton.*

MÁC-RQ-PÖ'DI-ÁN,* *n.* (*Zool*.) A species of crustacean animal. *P. Cyc.*

MÁC'RQ-PÜS,* *n.* [*μακρός* and *πύς*.] (*Zool*.) The generic name of the kangaroo. — (*Ent*.) A genus of beetles. *Brande.*

MA-CRÖÜ'RAN,* *n.* (*Zool*.) A species of decapod crustaceans; the lobster. *Brande.*

MA-CRÖÜ'ROÜS,* or MA-CRÖÜ'ROÜS,* *a.* (*Zool*.) Relating to the lobster; long-tailed. *P. Cyc.*

MÁC-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*macratus*, L.] Act of killing for sacrifice. *Shuckford.*

MÁC'Ü-LÁ, *n.* [L.] pl. MÁC'Ü-LÆ. A spot; a spot upon the skin; a spot upon the sun, moon, or planets.

MÁC'Ü-LÁTE, *v. a.* [*maculo*, L.] [i. MACULATED; *pp.* MACULATING, MACULATED.] To stain; to spot. *Sir T. Elyot.*

MÁC'Ü-LÁTE, *a.* Spotted; maculated. *Shak.*

MÁC'Ü-LÁTION, *n.* Act of maculating; stain; spot.

MÁC'ÜLE, *n.* A spot; a stain; macula. [R.]

MÁC'Ü-LÖSE',* *a.* Spotted; maculated. *Bailey.*

MÁD, *a.* [*mad*, Goth.] Disordered in the mind; distracted; insane; crazy; raging with passion; enraged; furious.

MÁD, *v. a.* To make mad; to madden. *Dryden*. [R.]

MÁD, *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious. *Milton*. [R.]

MÁD,* *n.* An earthworm. *Ray.*

MÁDE, *n.*

MÁD'AM, *n.* [*madame*, Fr.] The term of compliment used in address to a gentlewoman; also to ladies of every degree; a title given to a respectable, elderly lady.

MA-DÁME',* *n.* [Fr.] pl. MENDAZIES, (má-däm') *Madam*; ladyship; a title of respect for a married lady. *Boyer.*

MÁD'BRÄIN,* *n.* A giddy person; one disordered in mind. *Ash.*

MÁD'BRÄIN, *a.* Disordered in mind; madbrained. *Shak.*

MÁD'BRÄINED, (-bränd) *a.* Disordered in mind; hot-headed.

MÁD'CÁP, *n.* A madman; a wild, hot-brained fellow.

MÁD'DEN, (-dn) *v. a.* [i. MADDENED; *pp.* MADDENING, MADDENED.] To make mad. *Thomson.*

MÁD'DEN, (-dn) *v. n.* To become mad; to act as mad.

MÁD'DER, *n.* A plant, or the prepared root of the plant, used as a red dye-stuff.

MÁDE, *i. & p.* from *Make*. See *MAKE*.

MÁD'É-CÁSS,* *n.*; pl. MÁD-É-CÁSS-SEŞ. A native of Madagascar. *Earnshaw.*

†MÁD-É-FÁCT'ION, *n.* The act of making wet. *Bacon.*

†MÁD-É-FÁCT'ION,* *n.* Same as *madfaction*. *Smart.*

†MÁD'É-FÝ, *v. a.* [*madefio*, L.] To moisten; to make wet.

MA-DÉ'RA, (má-dé'ra or má-dá'ra) [má-dé'ra, *Ja. K. Sm. Bigland*, *Earnshaw*; má-dá'ra, *Wb.*] *n.* A rich wine made in the island of Madeira.

MÁD-ÉM-OI-SÉLLE', (mád-ém-wá-zél') *n.* [Fr.] The daughter of the French king's brother: — the compellation of a young, unmarried French lady; a young lady; a young girl.

MÁDQE-HÖÜ'LET, *n.* [*machette*, Fr.] An owl. [R.]

MÁD-HEAD'ÉD, *a.* Hot-headed; full of fancies. *Shak.*

MÁD'HÖÖSE, *n.* A house for lunatics; an insane hospital.

MÁD'I-A,* *n.* (*Bot*.) A genus of composite plants of America, useful as a source of vegetable oil. *Brande.*

†MÁD'ID, *ad.* [*madidus*, L.] Wet; moist; dropping. *Bailey.*

MÁD'LY, *ad.* With madness; furiously; wildly.

MÁD'MÁN, *n.*; pl. MÁD'MÉN. A man void of reason; a maniac.

MÁD'NESS, *n.* Violent and confirmed insanity; want of reason; frenzy; lunacy; distraction; fury; wildness; rage.

MA-DÖ'NA, *n.* [Sp.] Same as *madonna*.

MA-DÖN'NA, *n.* [It.] pl. MA-DÖN'NAS. *Madam*: — a name given to pictures of the Virgin Mary.

MÁD'RE-PÖRE,* *n.* [*madrépore*, Fr.] A submarine substance like coral, inhabited by a small animal; a genus of corals, but generally applied to all the corals distinguished by superficial, star-shaped cavities. *Lyeell.*

MÁD'RE-PÖ-RITE,* *n.* (*Min*.) A species of columnar carbonate of lime, found in Norway and Greenland. *Brande.*

MÁD-RÍER', or MÄD'RÍ-ÉR, [mäd-rí', *J. Wb. Ash*; mád'r-ér, *K. Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil* engineering) A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of a petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate or any thing intended to be

broken down:—a long plank used in sapping and mining. *Chambers.*
 MÄD'RJ-GÄL, *n.* A pastoral song; any light, airy song.
 MÄD'RJ-GÄL-LER, **n.* A writer of madrigals. *Wyckley.*
 MÄD'WOM-AN, **(mäd'wüm-an)* *n.* A woman deprived of reason. *Jsh.*
 MÄD'WORT, *(mäd'wört)* *n.* A perennial plant;—called also *mad-apple.*
 MÆ-NE-SU, **n. (Ornith.)* A singular genus of birds found in New South Wales; the lyre-bird or lyre-tail. *P. Cyc.*
 MÄ-ES-VÖ'SÖ, [mä-es-tö'sö, K.; mä-es-tö'zö, Sm.; mäs-tö'zö, Ja.] *ad.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With grandeur, strength, and firmness.
 †MÄE'FLE, *v. n.* [*maffelen*, Teut.] To stammer. *Barret.*
 †MÄE'FLER, *n.* A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*
 MÄG'A-LÄIZE, **n. (Min.)* A shining mineral like antimony. *Crabb.*
 MÄG-A-ZINE', (mä-g-zin') *n.* [*magasin*, Fr.] A storehouse, commonly for gunpowder, ammunition, or arms; sometimes for provisions:—a periodical literary, scientific, or miscellaneous publication or pamphlet, distinct from a newspaper and a review. The oldest publication with this title is the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which first appeared in London in 1731.
 MÄG-A-ZIN'ER, *n.* A writer for a magazine. *Goldsmit.*
 †MÄG'BÖTE, **n. (Law)* In ancient times, a compensation for murdering one's kinsman. *Whishaw.*
 MÄG'DA-LÉN, **n.* An inmate of a female penitentiary. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 MÄG-DÄ'LE-ÖN, **n. (Med.)* A roll of plaster or salve. *Crabb.*
 †MÄGE, (mä) *n.* [*magus*, L.; *mage*, Fr.] A magician; a magian. *Spenser.*
 MÄG-EL-LÄN'IC, **a.* Applied to three nebulae in the southern hemisphere, named after Magellan, who first discovered them. *Brande.*
 MÄG-GIÖ'RE, **(mä-jö're)* *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Greater. *Crabb.*
 MÄG'GOT, *n.* A worm or grub, particularly the egg of the green or blue fly, which turns into a fly. *Ray.* A whim; caprice; odd fancy. *Shak.*
 MÄG'GOT-I-NÉSS, *n.* The state of abounding with maggots.
 MÄG'GOT-Y, *a.* Full of maggots; capricious; whimsical.
 MÄG'GOT-Y-HÉAD'ED, *a.* Having a head full of fancies.
 MÄ'GÛ, *n. pl.* [L.] Wise men of the East:—a caste of priests among the Persians and Medes:—magians; magicians.
 MÄ'GÛ-AN, *a.* Relating to the magi or magians.
 MÄ'GÛ-AN, **n.* One of the ancient Magi; one of a caste of hereditary priests among the ancient Medes and Persians. *Dr. Campbell.*
 MÄ'GÛ-AN-ISM, **n.* The doctrines of the Magi. *Smart.*
 MÄG'IC, *n.* [*magia*, L.] The art practised by the magi; the art of putting in action the power of spirits, or the occult powers of nature; sorcery; enchantment.
 MÄG'IC, **a.* [*magicus*, L.] Done or produced by magic; MÄG'IC-ÄL, **a.* proceeding from magic; enchanted; necromantic.
 MÄG'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* By magic or enchantment.
 MÄG'ICIAN, (mä-jish'an) *n.* [*magician*, Fr.] One who practises, or is skilled in, magic; an enchanter; a necromancer.
 MÄG'IC-LÄNTERN, **n.* An optical instrument by means of which small painted figures are magnified at pleasure on the walls of a dark room. *Francis.*
 MAGILP, **n.* A gelatinous compound of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors. *Brande.*—Written also *magilph* and *megilph.*
 MÄG'I-LÜS, **n. (Zool.)* A genus of testaceous mollusks; a gastropod. *Brande.*
 MÄ-ßI'STER, **n.* [L.] Contracted to *Master*, *Mister*, or *Mr.*, a title of power or authority. An appellation given, in the middle ages, to persons of scientific or literary distinction; equivalent to the modern title of *Doctor*. *Brande.*
 MÄG-IS-TE'RJ-ÄL, *a.* [*magister*, L.] Pertaining or suitable to a master; authoritative; domineering; lordly; majestic; lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotic.—(*Alchemy*) Prepared, as a magisterial matter.
 MÄG-IS-TE'RJ-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a magisterial manner.
 MÄG-IS-TE'RJ-ÄL-NÉSS, *n.* Haughtiness; air of a master.
 †MÄG-IS-TÉR-Y, *n.* [*magisterium*, L.] (*Alchemy*) A powder, or precipitate, produced by the dilution of certain solutions with water.
 MÄG'IS-TRÄ-CY, *n.* [*magistratus*, L.] Office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.
 †MÄG'IS-TRÄL, *a. (Med.)* Prepared extemporaneously, as medicine. *Dunglison.* Magisterial; masterly. *B. Jonson.*
 †MÄG'IS-TRÄL, *n.* A sovereign medicine. *Burton.*
 †MÄG'IS-TRÄL'I-TY, *n.* Despotic authority in opinions. *Bacon.*
 †MÄG'IS-TRÄL-LY, *ad.* Magisterially. *Bp. Bramhall.*
 MÄG'IS-TRÄTE, *n.* [*magistratus*, L.] A public civil officer invested with authority; a president; a governor; a justice of the peace.
 MÄG-IS-TRÄT'IC, *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate. *Bp. Taylor.*

MÄG-IS-TRÄT'IC-ÄL, **a.* Relating to a magistrate. *Macaulay.*
 MÄG'IS-TRÄT-VRE, **n.* The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates. *West. Rev.* [R.]
 MÄG'MÄ, **n.* [L.] A crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in a thin pasty state. *Ure.*
 MÄG'NA-Ä PHÄR'TÄ, (mäg'nä-kär'tä) *n.* [L.] (*English history*) The "Great Charter of the Realm," signed by King John, in 1215, and confirmed by his successor, Henry III.
 †MÄG-NÄL'I-TY, *n.* [*magnalia*, L.] A great thing; something great. *Brown.*
 MÄG-NÄ-NÄM'I-TY, *n.* Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul; magnanimous disposition; generosity.
 MÄG-NÄN'I-MÖÜS, (mäg-nän'fö-müs) *a.* [*magnanimus*, L.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; noble; generous; liberal; brave.
 MÄG-NÄN'I-MÖÜS-LY, *ad.* With magnanimity; bravely.
 MÄG'NÄTE, **n.* [*magnum*, L.; *magnates*, pl., low L.] *pl.* MÄG'NÄTES, A grandee; a nobleman; a man of rank, opulence, or fashion:—the title of the noble estate in the national representation of Hungary. *Lockhart.*
 †MÄG'NÄS, *n.* [L.] Magnet. *Spenser.* See *MAGNET.*
 MÄG-NÉ'SI-Ä, (mäg-né'si-ä) *n.* [*magnésite*, Fr.] (*Chem.*) A primitive earth; a white, tasteless, earthy substance, gently magnetic; used in medicine.
 MÄG-NÉ'SI-ÄN, **(mäg-né'si-än)* *a.* Relating to or containing magnesia. *Brande.*
 MÄG-NÉ-SITE, **n. (Min.)* Carbonate of magnesia, or native magnesia. *Brande.*
 MÄG-NÉ'SJ-ÖM, **(mäg-né'sj-öm)* *n. (Chem.)* The metallic base of magnesia. *Brande.*
 MÄG'NET, *n.* [*magnes*, L.] The loadstone; one of the oxides of iron, which possesses peculiar properties, and attracts iron.
 MÄG-NÉT'IC, **a.* Relating to the magnet or magnetism; containing magnetism; having power to attract; attractive.
 MÄG-NÉT'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* By the power of attraction.
 MÄG-NÉT'IC-ÄL-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being magnetic.
 †MÄG-NÉT'IC-NÉSS, *n.* Magneticalness. *Waterhouse.*
 MÄG-NÉT'ICS, **n. pl.* The principles or science of magnetism. *Smart.*
 MÄG'NET-ISM, *n.* [*magnétisme*, Fr.] The science which investigates the phenomena presented by natural and artificial magnets, and the laws by which they are connected:—power of attraction.
 MÄG'NET-IST, **n.* One versed in magnetism. *Qu. Rev.*
 MÄG-NÉT-I-ZÄ'TION, **n.* Act of magnetizing. *Jour. of Science.*
 MÄG-NÉT-IZE, **v. a.* [i. MAGNETIZED; *pp.* MAGNETIZING, MAGNETIZED] To impregnate or imbue with magnetism. *Brande.*
 MÄG'NET-IZ-ER, **n.* He or that which magnetizes. *P. Cyc.*
 MÄG-NÉT'Ö-É-LEC-TRIC'I-TY, **n.* That branch of natural philosophy which is established on the ascertained fact, that magnetism and electricity have certain principles in common. *Faraday.*
 MÄG-NÉT'Ö-MÖTÖR, **n.* A voltaic series of two or more large plates, employed to exhibit electro-magnetic phenomena. *Brande.*
 MÄG'NI-FI-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be magnified or extolled.
 MÄG-NIF'IC, **a.* [*magnificus*, L.] Great; noble; illustrious; grand. *Fulke.*
 MÄG-NIF'IC-ÄL, **a.* trious; grand. *Fulke.*
 MÄG-NIF'ICÄT, **n.* [L.] The song of thanksgiving to the Virgin Mary. *Genl. Mag.*
 †MÄG-NIF'ICÄTE, *v. a.* To praise or commend highly. *Marston.*
 MÄG-NIF'ICÄTION, **n.* The act of magnifying. *Coleridge.*
 MÄG-NIF'ICÉNCÉ, *n.* [*magnificentia*, L.] State of being magnificent; grandeur of appearance; splendor; pomp.
 MÄG-NIF'ICÉNT, *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous; fond of splendor; showy; majestic.
 MÄG-NIF'ICÉNT-LY, *ad.* With magnificence; splendidly.
 MÄG-NIF'ICÖ, *n.* [It.] A grandee of Venice. *Shak.*
 MÄG'NI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which magnifies; an extoller.
 MÄG'NI-FY, *v. a.* [*magnifico*, L.] [i. MAGNIFIED; *pp.* MAGNIFYING, MAGNIFIED.] To make great; to exaggerate; to increase the bulk to the eye, as by a convex glass; to raise greatly; to extol highly; to exalt; to elevate; to raise in pride or pretension. [i. v. n.] To have effect: a cant use. *Spectator.*
 MÄG'NI-FY-ING, **p. a.* That magnifies; making great.
 MÄG'NI-FY-ING-GLÄSS, **n.* A glass that magnifies. *Hallifax.*
 MÄG-NIL'Ö-QUÉNCÉ, *n.* [*magniloquentia*, L.] Pompous or lofty language; boasting.
 MÄG-NIL'Ö-QUÉNT, **a.* Big in words; lofty in speech. *Ec. Ren.*
 MÄG-NIL'Ö-QUÉNT-LY, **ad.* With pompous language. *Ec. Ren.*
 MÄG-NIL'Ö-QUÖÜS, **a.* Big in words; magniloquent. *Smart.*
 MÄG'NI-TÜBE, *n.* [*magnitudo*, L.] Greatness; grandeur; comparative size or bulk.
 MÄG-NÖ'LI-Ä, *n.* A tree and shrub, of several species, of

great beauty, usually with evergreen leaves and large, fragrant flowers.

MIG'OT-PIE, *n.* See MAORIE.

MIG'PIE, (má'pí) *n.* A bird of the crow tribe, having black and white feathers, sometimes taught to talk.

MIG'US, *n.* [L.] pl. *MIG'Í.* An ancient Oriental philosopher; one versed in magic; a magician. *Littleton.*

MIG'Y-DARE, (má'jé-dár) *n.* [*magudaris*, L.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MA-HÁ'RA-TA,* *n.* A great Indian epic poem, the subject of which is a long civil war between two dynasties of ancient India. *P. Cyc.*

MA'HA-DÓ,* *n.* A name of one of the Indian deities, from whom the Ganges is fabled to spring. *Brande.*

MAHALEB,* *n.* A shrub, the fruit of which affords a violet dye. *Ure.*

MAHA-RÁT'TAS,* (má-rát'táz) *n. pl.* Natives of Maharatta. *Earnshaw.*

MÁH-BÜB'*, *n.* A Turkish gold coin answering to the sequin. *Crabb.*

MA-HÖG'A-NY, *n.* A hard, reddish wood, from the tropical parts of America, valued for cabinet furniture.

MA-HÖM'É-DAN, *n.* A Mahometan. See MAHOMETAN.

MA-HÖM'É-TAN, *n.* A follower or disciple of Mahomet; a Mohammedan; a Mussulman: — written also MOHAMMEDAN, which see.

MA-HÖM'É-TAN, *a.* Relating to Mahomet or Mahometans.

MA-HÖM'É-TAN-ÍSM, *n.* The religion of Mahometans, or the religion taught by Mahomet and contained in the Alcoran; Mohammedanism.

MA-HÖM'É-TAN-ÍZE, *v. a.* To render conformable to Mahometanism. *Swinburne.*

†MÁ'HO-MET-ÍSM, *n.* *Prideaux.*

†MA-HÖM'É-T-RY, *n.* *Sir T. Herbert.* } See MAHOMETANISM.

†MÁ'HY-MET-ÍSM, *n.* *Fanshawe.*

†MA-HÖM'É-T-IST, *n.* See MAHOMETAN. *Falke.*

MA-HÖNE',* *n.* A Turkish ship of great burden. *Crabb.*

†MÁ'HÖND, *n.* A contemptuous name formerly used for Mahomet; sometimes also for the devil. *Skelton.*

†MA-HÖM'É-TAN, *n.* See MAHOMETAN. *Cole.*

MÁ'IAN,* (má'yan) *n.* (*Zool.*) A tribe of brachyurous crustaceans. *P. Cyc.*

MAID, (mád) *n.* An unmarried woman; a virgin; a female servant; a female; a maiden.

MAID,* *a.* Female; as, "a maid-servant," "a maid-child." *Leviticus.*

MAID, *n.* A species of skate-fish. *Dryden.*

MAID'EN, (má'dn) *n.* An unmarried woman; a virgin; a maid: — a washing machine: — a sharp-edged instrument formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals.

MAID'EN, (má'dn) *a.* Relating to or consisting of virgins; fresh; new; unused; unpolluted. [†Strong; impregnable, as a castle. *Warton.*]

MAID'EN, (má'dn) *v. n.* To act like a maiden. *Bp. Hall.*

MAID'EN-AS-SÍZE',* *n.* (*Law*) An assize at which no person is condemned to death. *Hamilton.*

MAID'EN-HÁIR, (má'dn-hár) *n.* A delicate and beautiful fern; adiantum.

MAID'EN-HÉAD, (má'dn-héd) *n.* Virginity; maidenhood.

MAID'EN-HÖDE, (má'dn-höd) *n.* Maidenhood.

MAID'EN-HOOD, (má'dn-höd) *n.* The state of a maid; virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination; freshness.

MAID'EN-LIKE, (má'dn-lík) *a.* Maidenly. *Mora.*

MAID'EN-LÍ-NESS, (má'dn-lí-nés) *n.* The behavior of a maiden; gentleness; modesty. *Sherwood.*

MAID'EN-LÍP, (má'dn-líp) *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MAID'EN-LY, (má'dn-lé) *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest.

MAID'EN-LY, (má'dn-lé) *ad.* Like a maid. *Skelton.*

MAID'EN-PINK,* *n.* A species of dianthus. *Booth.*

MAID'HOOD, (má'dhód) *n.* Maidenhood. *Shak.*

MAID-MÁ'RI-AN, (má'd-má're-án) [má'd-má'r'yan, S. W. K.; má'd-má're-án, Sm. R.] *n.* A kind of dance; the queen of May; a buffoon or boy dressed in girl's clothes to dance a Morris dance; a malkin.

MAID'-PALE, *a.* Pale like a sick virgin. *Shak.*

MAID'-SER-VANT, *n.* A female servant. *Swift.*

†MAI-ÉU'TI-CAL,* (má-yú'té-kál) *a.* Obstetrical. *Cudworth.*

MAIL, (mál) *n.* [*mailla*, Fr.] A coat of steel network worn for defence; any armor: — a bag; particularly a bag in which letters, &c., are enclosed for public conveyance; the person or carriage which carries the bag. [A spot; a mole: — a tribute, rent, or money, (*black mail*) paid to freebooters. — North of England.]

MAIL, *v. a.* [i. MAILED; pp. MAILING, MAILED.] To arm defensively; to cover, as with armor: — to bundle in a wrapper: — to send by mail.

MAIL-ABLE,* *a.* That may be mailed or carried in the mail. *Merrick.*

MAIL'-COACH,* *n.* A coach which carries the mail. *Smart.*

MAILE,* *n.* A silver halfpenny of the time of Henry V. *Crabb.*

†MÁILED, (máid) *a.* [*maelen*, Teut.] Spotted; speckled. *Sherwood.*

MÁIM, (mám) *v. a.* [*mehaigner*, old Fr.] [i. MAIMED; pp. MAIMING, MAIMED.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb; to mutilate; to mangle.

MÁIM, *n.* Privation of some essential part; lameness produced by a wound or amputation; injury; defect. As a law term it is written *mayhem*.

MÁIM'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being lame or maimed. *Bolton.*

MÁIN, (mán) *a.* Principal; chief; leading; mighty; substantial; important; belonging to a continent; as, "the main land:" — directly and forcibly applied; as, "by main strength."

MÁIN, *n.* The gross; the bulk; the greater part; the sum; the whole: — the ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from bays and rivers: — the continent, as distinguished from neighboring islands: — a great duct, as distinguished from smaller ones: — a ditch: — violence; force: — a hand at dice: — a cockfighting match: — a hamper.

MÁIN'-BÖD-Y,* *n.* The second line or corps of an army. *Booth.*

MÁIN'-BÖÖM,* *n.* The spar of a small vessel on which the mainsail is extended. *Booth.*

MÁIN'-HÁMP-ER,* *n.* A hand-basket to carry grapes to the press. *Crabb.*

MÁIN'LÁND, *n.* A continent. *Spenser.*

MÁIN'LY, *ad.* Chiefly; principally; greatly; mightily.

MÁIN'MÁST, *n.* (*Naut.*) The chief or middle mast.

MÁIN'OR,* *n.* (*Law*) A thing stolen by a thief and found in his hands. *Whishaw.*

MÁI-NÓ'TÍ,* *n. pl.* The natives of Maina in Greece.

MÁI-NÓTES,* } *Earnshaw.*

MÁI'PER-NÁ-BLE, *a.* (*Law*) Bailable; that may be bailed.

MÁI'PER-NÓR, *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a man is delivered out of prison or custody on becoming bound for his appearing; surety; bail.

MÁI'PRÍSE, *n.* [*main and pris*, Fr.] (*Law*) Delivery into the custody of a friend upon security given for appearance; bail.

MÁI'PRÍSE, (mán'pí-zé) *v. a.* [i. MAINPRISED; pp. MAINPRISED, MAINPRISED.] (*Law*) To take into custody and give surety for appearance; to bail.

MÁI'NSÁÍL, *n.* The principal sail of a ship; the sail of the mainmast.

MÁI'NSHÉET, *n.* The rope attached to the lower corner of the mainsail. *Dryden.*

MÁI'NSWEAR, (mán'swár) *v. n.* (*Law*) To swear falsely. *Blount.*

MÁI'N-TÁIN', (mán-tán' or mán-tán') *v. a.* [*maintenir*, Fr.] [i. MAINTAINED; pp. MAINTAINING, MAINTAINED.] To preserve; to keep; to defend; to assert; to sustain; to vindicate; to justify; to continue; to keep up; to support.

MÁI'N-TÁIN', (mán-tán') *v. n.* To assert as a tenet. *Dryden.*

MÁI'N-TÁIN'-ABLE, (mán-tán'-á-bl) *a.* Defensible; justifiable.

MÁI'N-TÁIN'ER, (mán-tán'er) *n.* Supporter; cherisher.

MÁI'N-TÁIN'OR,* *n.* (*Law*) One who maintains or seconds a cause depending between others by furnishing money, &c. *Whishaw.*

MÁI'N-TEN-ANCE, [mán'ten-ans, P. J. E. F. Sm. R.; mën'ten-ans, S. W.] *n.* [Fr.] The act of maintaining; livelihood; subsistence; support; defence; supply of the necessaries of life; sustenance. — (*Law*) An officious intermeddling in a suit by assisting either party with money or otherwise.

MÁI'N'TÓP, *n.* (*Naut.*) The top of the mainmast.

MÁI'N'YÁRD, *n.* (*Naut.*) The yard of the mainmast.

†MÁIS'TER, (má's'tér) *n.* A master. *Spenser.*

†MÁIS'TRESS, (má's'trés) *n.* Mistress. *Chaucer.*

MÁIZE, (máz) *n.* A plant and grain; Indian corn. — (Botanical name, *zea mays*.)

†MÁJ-ES-TÁT'IC, } *a.* Majestic. *Pococke.*

†MÁJ-ES-TÁT'ICAL, } *a.* Having dignity or majesty; august; grand; imperial; regal; stately; pompous; splendid; sublime; elevated; lofty; magnificent.

MA-JES'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* With dignity; with grandeur.

MA-JES'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Majesty. *Oldenburg.*

MA-JES'TI-C-NESS, } *n.* Majesty. *Oldenburg.*

MÁJ'ES-TY, (má'd'jes-té) *n.* [*majestas*, L.] Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; power; sovereignty; magnificence; elevation of manner; the style or title of kings and queens.

MÁJ'OR, *a.* [L.] Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity. — (*Logic*) The major term, in a syllogism, is the predicate of the conclusion; the major premise is that which contains the major term.

MÁJ'OR, *n.* He who is greater or older. — (*Mil.*) A field officer, next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel. [†A mayor of a town.] — (*Logic*) The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality.

MÁ-JÖ-RÁT'T,* (má-žó-rát') *n.* [Fr.] Birthright; a privilege inherited by birth; the right of succession to property according to age. *Brande.*

MÁJ'OR-ÍTE,* *n.* The office of major; majority. *Booth.*

†MÁJ'ÖR-Á'TÍÖN, *n.* Increase; enlargement. *Bacon.*

MA-JÖR/CAN,* n. A native of the island of Majorca. *Earnshaw.*
 MÄJÖR-DÖMÖ, n. [*major domus*, L.] The master of a house; one who holds occasionally a station in a house next to the master; a steward.—In the courts of kings, in the middle ages, a great officer of the palace. *Brande.*
 MÄJÖR-GEN'ER-AL, n. A military officer, next to a lieutenant-general. *Hume.*
 MÄJÖR-GEN'ER-AL-SHIP,* n. The office of a major-general. *Qu. Rev.*
 MA-JÖR'I'TY, n. The state of being greater; the greater number; the part of any number which is greater than the other part, or than the sum of all the other parts; the excess of the greater part of a number above the other part or parts.—A plurality is the greatest of the several numbers or parts into which any number may be divided; whereas a majority is a number greater than the sum of all the other parts.—Full age; the state or condition of a person at full age; end of minority;—the rank or office of a major.
 MA-JÜS/DÜLE,* n.; pl. MAJUSCULES. [*majuscula litera*, L.] (*In diplomas or ancient manuscripts*) Capital letters, such as were used in ancient manuscripts. *Hamilton.*
 MÄK'Ä-BLE, a. Effectible; feasible. *Cotgrave.* [R.]
 MAKE, v. a. [L. MADE; pp. MAKING, MADE.] To create; to form; to compose; to produce or effect; to perform; to cause; to keep; to force; to constrain; to compel; to reach; to gain.—To make away, to destroy; to transfer.—To make account, to reckon.—To make account of, to esteem.—To make free with, to treat without ceremony.—To make good, to maintain; to fulfil; to accomplish.—To make light of, to consider as of no consequence.—To make love, to court.—To make merry, to feast.—To make much of, to cherish.—To make of, to understand; to produce from; to consider; to account; to esteem; to cherish.—To make over, to transfer; to place with trustees.—To make out, to clear; to explain; to prove; to evince.—To make sure of, to consider as certain; to secure.—To make up, to get together; to reconcile; to compose; to repair; to shape; to supply; to make less deficient; to compensate; to balance; to settle; to adjust; to accomplish; to conclude; to complete.—To make water, to void urine.—(*Naut.*) To make the land, to discover land.—To make sail, to increase the quantity of sail.—To make stern-way, to retreat or move with the stern foremost.—To make water, to leak, by letting in water.
 MAKE, v. n. To tend; to travel; to contribute; to have effect; to operate; to act as a proof, or argument, or cause; to show; to appear; to compose.—To make away with, to destroy; to kill; to make away.—To make bold, to presume; to use freedom.—To make for, to advantage; to favor.—To make up for, to compensate; to be instead of.—To make with, to concur.
 MAKE, n. Form; structure; shape; texture; nature. [†A companion; a mate. *Spenser.*]
 MÄK'ÄRE, n. A breeder of quarrels. *Sidney.*
 MÄK'E/LESS, a. Matchless; without a mate. *Shak.*
 MÄK'E/PEACE, n. Peacemaker; reconciler. *Shak.*
 MÄK'ER, n. One who makes; the Creator.
 MÄK'E/SHIP,* n. An expedient adopted to serve a present purpose or turn; a temporary substitute. *Ed. Rev.*
 MÄK'E/WEIGHT, (mäk'wät) n. That which assists to make up weight, or that contributes to something not sufficient of itself.
 MÄK'ING, n. Composition; structure; form; formation.
 MÄL,* [*male*, L.; *mal*, Fr.] A prefix. See MALÉ.
 MÄL/A-CA-TÜNE,* n. (*Min.*) A kind of peach; melocoton. *Kerrick.*
 MÄL/A-EHITE, (mä'l-ä-ht) n. [*malächyl*.] (*Min.*) Native carbonate of copper, either blue or green.
 MÄL/A-CO-DERM,* n. (*Ent.*) A sericicorn beetle. *Brande.*
 MÄL/A-CO-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of green augite. *Brande.*
 MÄL/A-CÖL/O-GY,* n. [*malakou* and *λόγος*.] The natural history or science of mollusks or molluscous animals, or of shells and shell-fish, including conchology. *Swainson.*
 MÄL/A-CÖP-TE-RYQ'I-AN,* n. (*Ich.*) A species of fish. *Brande.*
 MÄL/A-CÖS/TO-MÖUS,* a. Soft-jawed, as fish. *Swainson.*
 MÄL/A-CÖS/TRA-CÄN,* n. [*μαλακός* and *στρακόν*.] (*Zool.*) A species of crustacean. *Brande.*
 MÄL-AD-MIN-IS-TRÄ'TION, n. See MALADMINISTRATION.
 MÄL/A-DY, n. [*Maladie*, Fr.] An illness; a disease; a disorder; disorder.
 MÄ'LA FV'DE,* [L.] "In bad faith":—with a design to deceive. *Macdonnel.*
 MÄL/A-GA, n. A wine from Malaga in Spain.
 MA-LÄG'MA,* n. (*Med.*) A poultice. *Brande.*
 MÄ'LA IN SE,* n. pl. [L.] "Evils in themselves." See MALUM IN SE.
 MÄL/AN-DER, n. [*malandré*, Fr.] pl. MÄL/AN-DERS. A disease in the feet of horses. See MALLINDERS.
 MÄL/A-PERT, a. Saucy; impudent; quick with impudence; sprightly; without respect or decency. *Shak.*
 MÄL/A-PERT-LY, ad. Impudently; saucily. *Skelton.* [R.]
 MÄL/A-PERT-NESS, n. Quality of being malapert.

MÄL-ÄP-RÖ-PÖS', (mä'l-äp-prö-pö') ad. [*mal à propos*, Fr.] Unseasonably; unsuitably. *Dryden.*
 MÄ'LAR,* a. [*mala*, L.] Belonging to the cheek. *Smart.*
 MÄL-Ä'R/I-Ä,* n. [*mal'aria*, It.] An exhalation from marshy districts, which produces intermittent fever or disease; a noxious exhalation. *Brande.*
 MÄL-Ä'R/I-OÜS,* a. Relating to or containing malaria. *Ed. Rev.*
 MÄ'LE-ÄTE,* n. (*Chem.*) A salt formed of malic acid with a base. *P. Cyc.*
 †MÄ-LÄX'ÄTE, v. a. [*malaxo*.] To soften. *Bailey.*
 †MÄL-ÄX-TION, (mä'l-äks-ä'shün) n. The act of softening.
 MA-LÄY',* n. A native of Malaya or Malacca. *Murray.*
 MA-LÄY'AN,* a. Relating to Malaya or Malacca. *Murray.*
 MÄL-DÄ'N/ÄN,* n. (*Zool.*) A family of sedentary annelids. *P. Cyc.*
 MÄLE, a. [Fr.] Of the sex that begets young; not female:—applied to a screw with a spiral thread.
 MÄLE, n. The he of any species.
 MÄLE, [mä'l, S. P. J. A. K. Sm. R. Scott, *Kerrick*; mä'l, W. J. F.] [*male*, L.; *mal*, Fr.] A prefix from the Latin, which, in composition, signifies ill or evil. This syllable, as a prefix, is almost always pronounced short; and the e, which is sunk in the pronunciation, is often omitted in the orthography. Dr Webster spells this prefix *mal*; but almost all other lexicographers spell it *male*. There are words in which *male* has the same origin and meaning; but the letters are not so separable as to have the character of a prefix; as, *malefactor*.
 MÄLE-AD-MIN-IS-TRÄ'TION, n. Bad management of affairs.
 MÄLE-CÖN-FÖR-MÄ'TION,* n. An ill or defective conformation. *Smart.*—Written also *malconformation*.
 MÄLE/CON-TENT, n. One who is dissatisfied.—Written also *malcontent*.
 MÄLE/CON-TENT, } a. Discontented; dissatisfied.
 MÄLE-CON-TENT'ED, }
 MÄLE-CON-TENT'ED-LY, ad. With discontent.
 MÄLE-CON-TENT'ED-NESS, n. Discontentedness. *Spectator*.
 †MÄL-E-DI/CEN-CY, n. [*maledicentia*, L.] Reproachful speech. *Atterbury.*
 †MÄL-E-DI/CENT, a. Speaking reproachfully. *Sir E. Sandys.*
 †MÄL-E-DI/C'ED, a. Accused. *Bailey.*
 MÄL-E-DI/C'TION, n. [*maledictio*, L.] A curse; execration; denunciation.
 MÄL-E-FÄC'TION, n. A crime; an offence. *Shak.* [R.]
 MÄL-E-FÄC'TÖR, n. An offender against law; a criminal; a culprit; a felon; a convict.
 MÄLE-FEA/SANCE,* [mä'l-fö'zans, K. Wb.; mä'l-fä'zans, Sm.] (*Law*) Evil doing; an evil deed. *Whitman.*
 †MÄ-LF'IC, a. [*maleficus*, L.] Mischievous; hurtful. *Bailey.*
 †MÄL/F-ICE, (mä'l-f'is) n. [Fr., *sorcery*.] An evil act or deed. *Chaucer.*
 MÄ-LER'/CHANCE,* n. Active ill-will; injury. *Maunder.* [R.]
 MÄ-LER'/CENT, a. [*maleficus*, L.] Wicked; doing evil. *Burke.* [R.]
 †MÄL-FI/C'I-ÄTE, (mä'l-f'ish-é-ät) v. a. To bewitch. *Burton.*
 MÄL-E-FI-C'I-ÄTION, (mä'l-f'ish-é-ä'shün) n. Witchcraft. *Ep. Hal.*
 MÄLE-FÖR-MÄ'TION,* n. Ill or wrong formation. *Good.*
 †MÄ-LÉN'GINE, n. [*malengin*, Fr.] An evil contrivance; guile; deceit. *Milton.*
 MÄLE-Ö'DOR,* n. A bad odor or smell. *Qu. Rev.*
 MÄLE-PRÄC'TICE, n. Practice contrary to rules; bad conduct.—Written also *malpractice*.
 MÄLE-SPIR'IT-ED, a. Having the spirit of a man. *B. Jonson.*
 †MÄL'ET, n. [*malette*, Fr.] A budget; a portmanteau. *Shelton.*
 MÄLE-TRÄAT', v. a. [†. MALETREATED; pp. MALETREATING, MALETREATED.] To treat ill; to abuse. See MALTRREAT.
 MÄLE-TRÄAT'MENT, n. Ill usage. See MALTRREATMENT.
 MA-LEV'O-LENCE, n. Ill-will; malignity; malice.
 MÄ-LEV'O-LENT, a. [*malevolus*, L.] Ill-disposed towards others; wishing ill; malicious; malignant.
 MÄ-LEV'O-LENT-LY, ad. Malignantly; with ill-will.
 †MÄ-LEV'O-LOUS, a. Malevolent; malicious. *Warburton.*
 MÄL'IC,* a. (*Chem.*) Derived from apples; as, "malic acid." *Brande.*
 MÄL'ICE, (mä'l'is) n. [*malice*, Fr.] A wicked intention to do injury; badness of design; deliberate mischief; ill intention; malignity; ill-will; spite.
 †MÄL'ICE, v. a. To regard with ill-will. *Spenser.*
 †MÄL'I-CHÖ',* n. [*malicho*, Sp.] Mischief; injustice. *Smart.*
 MA-LI'V'IOUS, (mä-l'ish'us) a. [*malicious*, Fr.] Full of malice; partaking of malice; ill-disposed; intending ill; malignant; malevolent.
 MA-LI'V'IOUS-LY, (mä-l'ish'us-ly) ad. With malice or malignity.
 MA-LI'V'IOUS-NESS, (mä-l'ish'us-näs) n. Malice; malignity.
 MA-LI'GN, (mä-l'in) a. [*maligne*, Fr.] Having malice and envy; unfavorable; ill-disposed; malicious; malignant; fatal; pestilential.

MAL-LĪG'N, (mā-līn') *v. a.* [I. MALIGNED; *pp.* MALIGNING, MALIGNED.] To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to harm; to defame; to vilify.

†MAL-LĪG'N, (mā-līn') *v. n.* To entertain malice. *Milton.*

MA-LĪG'NĀN-CY, *n.* Malevolence; malice; unfavorableness; destructive tendency; malignity.

MA-LĪG'NĀNT, *a.* [malignus, L.] Partaking of malice and envy; malign; envious; malicious. — (*Med.*) Hostile to life; threatening death to the patient; as, *malignant* fevers.

MA-LĪG'NĀNT, *n.* A malevolent person; — a term applied to Cavaliers by the Puritans in the time of Cromwell.

MA-LĪG'NĀNT-LY, *ad.* With ill intention; maliciously.

MA-LĪG'NER, (mā-līn'ēr) *n.* One who maligns.

MA-LĪG'NĪ-TY, *n.* [maligntē, Fr.] Malice; maliciousness; malevolence; contrary to life; destructive tendency; evilness of nature.

MA-LĪG'NĪ-LY, (mā-līn'le) *ad.* Enviously; with ill-will.

MA-LĪN'QER-ĪNG, **a.* [malinger, Fr.] (Mil.) Sickly; lingering; being long in recovering health. *Ed. Rep.*

MAL'Ī-ŠON, (māl'ē-zn) *n.* A malediction. *Chaucer. Ec. Rev.* 1839.

MAL'KIN, (māw'kīn) *n.* A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; a dirty witch. See *MAIDMARIAN*.

MALL, [Mall, P. J. E. Ja. *Wb.*: māl, S. W. F. Sm.: māl or māwl, K.] *n.* [malleus, L.] A kind of hammer or beetle; a heavy wooden hammer; a mallet.

MALL, [māl, S. P. Sm. *Wb.*: mēl, W. E. Ja.: māl or māwl, K.] *n.* A public walk. — *Pall Mall*, a street in London, is pronounced *pēl mēl*. *W. & Sm.*

MALL, *v. a.* [I. MALLED; *pp.* MALLING, MALLED.] To beat or strike with a mallet; to maul.

MAL'ĪARD, *n.* [malart, Fr.] The drake of the wild duck. *Shak.*

MAL-LE-A-BIL'Ī-TY, *n.* Quality of being malleable.

MAL-LE-A-BLE, *a.* [malleable, Fr.] Capable of being spread, extended, or drawn out by being beaten with a hammer.

MAL-LE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Malleability; ductility.

MAL-LE-ĀTE, *v. a.* [I. MALLEATED; *pp.* MALLEATING, MALLEATED.] To beat with a hammer; to hammer.

MAL-LE-ĀTION, *n.* [old Fr.] Act of beating or hammering.

MAL'LET, *n.* [mailet, Fr.] A wooden hammer. *Boyle.*

MAL'LIN-DERS, **n. pl.* A disease in horse's feet. *Loudon.*

MAL'LOW, *n.*; *pl.* MAL'LOWS. An annual plant. — Seldom used but in the plural form.

MALM'SEY, (mām'ze) *n.* A luscious white wine, prepared in various places, particularly in the island of Madeira, but originally from *Malvasia* in the Morea — a rich sort of grape.

MALOPE, **n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of malvaceous plants. *P. Cyc.*

MAL-PIG'HI-A, **n.* (*Bot.*) The Barbadoes cherry; a genus of plants. *Hamilton.*

MALT, *n.* Grain, commonly barley, steeped in water and made to germinate, then dried on a kiln.

MALT, (māl) *v. a.* [I. MALTED; *pp.* MALTING, MALTED.] To make into malt. — *v. n.* To become malt.

MALT, **a.* Made of or containing malt. *Gent. Mag.*

†MALT'AL-ĒNT, *n.* Ill humor; spleen. *Chaucer.*

MALT'DRINK, *n.* Beverage made of malt. *Floyer.*

MALT'DUST, *n.* The dust or remains of malt.

MAL-TĒSE, **n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Malta. *Murray.*

MAL-TĒSE, **a.* Belonging to Malta. *Gent. Mag.*

MALT'FLOOR, (māl'tflōr) *n.* A floor on which malt is dried.

MAL'THA, **n.* (*Min.*) A mineral pitch; a soft, glutinous substance. *Urs.*

MALT'HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt.

MALT'HÖUSE, **n.* A house in which malt is made. *Maunder.*

MALT'KILN, *(-kīl) *n.* A kiln or oven for drying malt. *Francis.*

MALT'MAN, *n.* A maltster.

MALT'MILL, **n.* A mill for grinding malt. *Perry.*

MAL-TREAT, *v. a.* [I. MALTREATED; *pp.* MALTREATING, MALTREATED.] To treat ill; to use roughly; to abuse. — Written also *maltreat*.

MAL-TREAT'MENT, **n.* Ill usage; bad treatment. *Blackstone.*

MALT'STER, *n.* One who makes malt.

MALT'WORM, (māl'twōrm) *n.* A tippler. *Shak.*

MĀ'LUM (pl. MĀ'LA) ȲN SĒ, **n.* [L.] (*Lav.*) A thing that is wrong or evil in itself; an offence at common law. *Tomlins.*

MĀ'LUM PRO-HĪB'Ī-TŪM, * [L.] pl. MĀ'LA PRO-HĪB'Ī-TA. (*Lav.*) A thing or act that is wrong because it is forbidden. *Tomlins.*

MĀL-VĀ'COVOVS, (māl-vā'shats) *a.* [*malva*, L.] Relating to mallows.

MĀL-VĒR-SĀ'TION, [Fr.] Bad shifts; mean artifices. *Burke.*

MĀM, *n.* [contracted from *mamma*.] *Mamma. Bailey.*

MĀM'Ē-LŪKE, *n.* [*Mamlic*, Arab.] A name applied to the male slaves who were imported from Cirassia into Egypt, and once formed the military force of the country.

MĀM-MĀ', *n.* [*mamma*, L.] The fond word for *mother*, used especially by young children.

MĀM'Ā, **n.* [L.] pl. MĀM'ĀE. (*Anat.*) The breast; a glandular part of a female in which milk is prepared. *Roget.*

MĀM'MĀL, **n.* (*Zool.*) An animal that suckles its young; one of the class of mammalia. *P. Cyc.*

MĀM-MĀ'Ī-A, **n. pl.* [*mamma*, L.] (*Zool.*) The class of animals that suckle their young; mammals. *P. Cyc.*

MĀM-MĀ'Ī-ĀN, **a.* Relating to mammalia or mammals. [*P. Cyc.*]

MĀM-MĀL'Q-ĪST, **n.* One who is versed in mammalogy.

MĀM-MĀL'Q-ĪY, **n.* [*mamma*, L., and *λόγος*, Gr.] The science which has for its object the study and classification of animals that suckle their young; *mammalogy*. *P. Cyc.*

MĀM'MĀ-RY, **a.* Relating to the breast; noting an artery or gland which supplies the breast. *Kirby.*

MĀM-MĒ'A, **n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of American trees. *P. Cyc.*

MĀM-MĒ'Ē, (mām-mē') *n.* A tree so called; *mamnea*. *Müller.*

†MĀM'MĒR, *v. n.* To be in suspense; to hesitate. *Drant.*

MĀM'MĒT, **n.* A puppet; a figure dressed up. *Shak.*

MĀM'MĒR, **n.* (*Zool.*) An animal with breasts for nourishing its young; a mammal. *P. Cyc.*

MĀM-MĒR'Ē-ŪS, **a.* Having breasts. *Lyell.*

MĀM'MĒ-FŌRM, *a.* [*mamma* and *forma*, L.] Having the form of breasts, paps, or dugs. *P. Cyc.*

MĀM'MĒ-LĀ-RY, (mām'mī-lā-rē, W. J. F. Ja. *Sm. Wb.*; mam-mī-lā-rē, S. E. K.; mam-mī-lā-rē or mām'mī-lā-rē, P.) *a.* [*mammillaris*, L.] Belonging to the breasts, teats, nipples, paps, or dugs; resembling breasts or nipples; protuberant. † See *CAPILLARY*.

MĀM'MĒ-LĀT-ĒD, **a.* Having small nipples or little globe-like nipples. *Loudon.*

†MĀM'MŌCK, *n.* A shapeless piece. *Sir T. Herbert.*

†MĀM'MŌCK, *v. a.* [I. MĀM'MŌCKED; *pp.* MĀM'MŌCKING, MĀM'MŌCKED.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces. *Milton.*

MĀM'MŌN, **n.* [*Syriac*.] Riches; worldly riches or gain; the demon of riches. *St. Luke* xvi.

MĀM'MŌN-ĪST, **n.* One devoted to worldly gain. *Hammond.*

MĀM'MŌTI, **n.* A fossil elephant: — the term is also often applied to an extinct animal of huge dimensions, known only by its fossil remains, called the *mastodon*. *Lyell.* See *MASTODON*.

MĀN, *n.* [*man*, *mon*, Sax.] *pl.* MĒN. A human being, in which sense it is of both genders; a male of the human race, as distinguished from a woman; an adult male, as distinguished from a boy; a husband, as, "man and wife;" — a person having manly qualities; a servant; an individual: — a piece at chess, draughts, &c. — *Man-of-war*, a ship of war.

MĀN, *v. a.* [I. MANNED; *pp.* MANNING, MANNED.] To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify; to strengthen. [†To tame, as a hawk; to wait on, as a servant; to direct in hostilely. *Shak.*]

MĀN'A-CLE, (mān'ā-kī) *n.* [*manica*, from *manus*, L.] *pl.* MĀN'A-CLES, (mān'ā-kīz) Shackles or chains for the hands.

MĀN'A-CLE, (mān'ā-kī) *v. a.* [I. MANACLED; *pp.* MANACLING, MANACLED.] To handcuff; to chain the hands; to shackle.

MĀN'AGE, *v. a.* [*ménager*, Fr.] [I. MANAGED; *pp.* MANAGING, MANAGED.] To conduct; to carry on; to govern; to make tractable; to wield; to direct; to contrive; to concert; to husband; to treat with caution or decency; to train to graceful action, as a horse.

MĀN'AGE, *v. n.* To superintend or conduct affairs.

MĀN'AGE, *n.* [*ménage*, Fr.] Conduct; administration; use; [†Horsemanship; a riding-school. *Shak.* — Now managed.]

MĀN-AGE-A-BIL'Ī-TY, **n.* Manageableness. *L. Jour. Sci.*

MĀN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be managed; governable.

MĀN'AGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being manageable.

MĀN'AGE-A-BLY, **ad.* In a manageable manner. *Chalmers.*

MĀN'AGE-LESS, **a.* Unmanageable. *Wilson.* [R.]

MĀN'AGE-MĒNT, *n.* [*management*, Fr.] Act of managing; superintendance; direction; economy; charge; conduct; administration; practice; transaction.

MĀN'Ā-GER, *n.* One who manages; a director.

†MĀN'Ā-GER-Y, *n.* Conduct; direction; administration; husbandry; management. *Clarendon.*

MĀN'Ā-KĪN, **n.* (*Ornith.*) A group of birds remarkable for the rich tints of their plumage. *P. Cyc.*

MĀN'Ā-KĪN, *n.* See *MANIKIN*.

MĀN'Ā-TĒĒ, **n.* An herbivorous cetacean; the sea-cow. — Written by some *manit*. *Brande.* See *MANATUS*.

MĀN'Ā-TĪN, **n.* (*Zool.*) Same as *manatus*. *Kirby.*

†MĀ-NĀ'TION, *n.* [*manatio*, L.] Act of issuing from something else; emanation. *Bailey.*

MA-NĀ'TUS, **n.* [*manus*, L.] (*Zool.*) A genus of herbivorous cetaceans, including the species called sea-cows. *Brande.*

MANCHE, (mānsh) *n.* [Fr.] A sleeve; a maunch.

†MANCHE'ET, *n.* A small loaf of fine bread. *Bacon.*

MĀN-CHILD, **n.* A male child. *Ash.*

MĀNCH-I-NĒĒL, *n.* [*manzanilla*, L.] A tree of the West

Indies, noted for its poisonous qualities; valued for timber.

MÁN'/CJ-CATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having hairs interwoven into a mass. *P. Cyc.*

MÁN'/CJ-NITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A brown silicate of copper. *Dana.*

MÁN'/CJ-PÁTE, *v. a.* [*manipeo*, L.] To enslave. *Burton.*

MÁN'-CJ-PÁ'TION, *n.* Slavery; servitude. [*R.*]

MÁN'/CJ-PLÉ, (mán'se-pl) *n.* [*maniceps*, L.] The steward of a community; a purveyor, particularly the purveyor of a college.

MÁN'CVS,* *n.* A Saxon coin of about the size of a half-crown. *Spelman.*

MÁN-DÁ'MVS, *n.* [L., "We commend." (*Law*) A writ issued from a superior court directed to a person, corporation, or an inferior court.

MÁN-DA-RÍN', (mán-dá-rín') *n.* [*mandarin*, Port.; *mandarin*, Fr.] A Chinese nobleman, magistrate, or public officer, either civil or military.

MÁN'DA-TÁ-RY, *n.* [*mandataire*, Fr.] (*Law*) One to whom a mandate, command, or charge is given:—a priest who holds a mandate from the pope for his benefice.

MÁN'DATE, *n.* [*mandatum*, L.] Command; precept; injunction; charge; commission.—(*Law*) A bailment of personal property, in regard to which the bailor engages to do some act without reward. [*Sylléfe.*]

MÁN-DÁ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A director:—a bailor of goods.

MÁN'DA-TÓ-RY, *a.* Preceptive; directory. *Abp. Usher.*

MÁN'DA-TÓ-RY, *n.* Same as *mandatary*. *Fell.*

MÁN'DER, *v. n.* See *MANDER*.

MÁN'DE-RIL,* *n.* A sort of wooden pulley belonging to a turner's lathe; mandrel. *Crabb.*

MÁN'DJ-BLE, *n.* [*mandibula*, L.] The jaw; the instrument of mastication.—(*Zool.*) The lower jaw of animals; applied to both jaws of birds, and to the upper pair of jaws of insects.

MÁN-DÍN'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the jaw. *Gayton.*

MÁN-DÍN'U-LATE,* *n.* (*Ent.*) One of a class of insects which preserve their organs of mastication in their last or perfect stage of metamorphosis. *Brande.*

MÁN-DÍN'U-LATE,* *a.* That masticates; using jaws. *Kirby.*

MÁN'DIL, *n.* [*mandille*, Fr.] A sort of mantle. *Herbert.*

MÁN'DI'LION, (mán-dí'yun) *n.* [*maniglion*, It.] A soldier's coat; a loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Ainsworth.*

MÁN-DÍN'GŌ,* *n.*; *pl.* MÁN-DÍN'GŌES. A native of Mandingo. *Earnshaw.*

MÁN'DISC,* *n.* The American name of the plant called *cassava*, and by botanists, *jatropha manihot*. Tapioca is one of its products. *Brande.*

MÁN'DŪ'MENT, *n.* [*mandement*, Fr.] Commandment. *Wicliffe.*

MÁN'DŪ-LIN, *n.* [*mandoline*, Fr.] A kind of cithern or harp.

MÁN'DŪRE,* *n.* A musical instrument of four strings, of the lute kind. *P. Cyc.*

MÁN-DRÁG'Ō-RÁ, *n.* Same as *mandrake*. *Shak.*

MÁN'DRAKE, *n.* A species of melon. *Taylor.*—A plant about which fabulous stories are related, said to resemble the human form.—The mandrake mentioned in Genesis is supposed, by some, to have been an herb or plant which was used as a philtre; but what it was is unknown. *Dr. Adam Clarke.*

MÁN'DRĀL, *n.* [*mandrin*, Fr.] A revolving shank to which turners affix their work in a lathe; mandril.

MÁN'DRILL,* *n.* A catarrhine monkey; a baboon; the largest, most brutal, and ferocious of the baboons. *Brande.*

MÁN'DŪ-CĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be chewed or eaten.

MÁN'DŪ-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*manduco*, L.] [*i.* MANDUCATED; *pp.* MANDUCATING, MANDUCATED.] To chew; to eat. *Ep. Taylor.*

MÁN-DŪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of chewing or eating.

MĀNE, *n.* [*maene*, D.] The long, coarse hair, which hangs down on the neck of horses and some other animals.

MĀN'EAT-ĒR, *n.* One who eats human flesh; a cannibal.

MĀNĒD, (mānd) *a.* Having a mane.

MĀ-NEGE', (mā-nāzh') *n.* [Fr.] A place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding-school:—the art of horsemanship.

MĀ-NEGE'*, (mā-nāzh') *v. a.* To train a horse for riding or to graceful motion. *Dict. of Arts.*

MĀ'NEH,* *n.* A Hebrew weight of gold consisting of 100 shekels; a weight of silver consisting of 60 shekels. *Ezekiel.*

MĀ-NE'RĪ-AL, *a.* Manorial. *Warton.* See *MANORIAL*.

MĀ'NĒS', (mā'nēz) *n. pl.* [L.] A ghost; shade; a departed soul; the remains of the dead.

MĀNE'-SHĒĒT,* *n.* A sort of covering for the upper part of a horse's head. *P. Cyc.*

MĀN'FŪL, *a.* Becoming a man; manly; bold; stout; daring.

MĀN'FŪL-LY, *ad.* As it becomes a man; boldly.

MĀN'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being manful. *Bale.*

MĀNG, *n.* Barley and oats ground with husks for swine, &c. *Brockett.* [*Local*, Eng.]

MĀNG-GĀ-NĒS', [māng-gā-nēz', *Sm. R.*; māng-gā-nēs', *K.*; māng-gā-nēs, *Ja. Wh.*] *n.* [*manqanseria*, low L.] (*Chem.*) A black mineral:—a metal of gray color, hard, brittle, and

difficult of fusion:—a native black oxide of a metallic substance:—a mixed substance used in clearing glass.

MĀN-GĀ-NĒ'SI-AN,* (mān-gā-nē-zhe-an) *a.* Relating to manganese. *Ure.*

MĀN'GA-NĒTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of an oxide of manganese, useful in the manufacture of glass. *Dana.*

MĀNG'GŌRN, *n.* [*mengen*, D.] Corn of several kinds mixed.

MĀNGE, (māng) *n.* [*démangeaison*, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle, dogs, &c. See *CHANGE*.

MĀN'GĒL-WŪR'ZEL,* (māng'gl-wür'zl) *n.* Literally, root of scarcity; because used as a substitute for bread in times of scarcity; a root of the beet kind, cultivated chiefly for food for cattle. *Brande.*

MĀN'GĒR, *n.* [*manoeuvre*, Fr.] A trough in which horses and cattle are fed with grain.—(*Naut.*) A sort of trough in a ship to receive the water that beats in from the hawse-holes

MĀN'GĒR-BOARD,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The bulk-head of a ship's deck that separates the manger. *Brande.*

MĀN'GĒ-NĒSS, *n.* Infection with the mange. *Sherwood.*

MĀN'GĒLE, (māng'le) *v. a.* [*manqelen*, D.] [*i.* MANGLED; *pp.* MANGLING, MANGLED.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piecemeal; to hack; to butcher:—to polish or smooth; to press in order to smooth.

MĀN'GĒLE, (māng'le) *n.* An instrument or rolling-press for smoothing linen; a sort of calender.

MĀN'GĒLER, *n.* One who mangles; a hacker.

MĀN'GĒLING,* *n.* The act of business of pressing and smoothing linen with a mangle. *Ure.*

MĀN'GŌ, (māng'gō) *n.* A very large fruit-tree of the East and West Indies; also its fruit:—a pickle; a green muskmelon stuffed and pickled.

MĀN'GŌ-NĒL, (māng'gō-nēl) *n.* [*manqoneau*, Fr.] An engine for throwing large stones, and battering walls. *Chaucer.*

MĀN'GŌ-NĒSM, *n.* [*manqonisme*, Fr.] The art of polishing and rubbing. *Evelyn.*

MĀN'GŌ-NĒZE, (māng'gō-nīz) *v. n.* [*manqonizo*, L.] To polish and rub up for sale. *B. Jonson.*

MĀN-GŌŌSE',* or MĀN-GŌŌZI,* *n.* A sort of monkey. *P. Cyc.*

MĀN-GŌ-STĀN,* *n.* Same as *manqosten*. *W. Ency.*

MĀN'GŌ-STĒEN,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *garcinia mangostana*, growing in Java and the Molucca islands. It is about the size of the orange, and of most delicious flavor. *Brande.*

MĀN'GŌRŌVE, (māng'gŏrŏv) *n.* A tree which forms dense groves in the tropical parts of the globe:—also a plant which grows in and near salt water.

MĀN'GY, (māng'je) *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby.

MĀN'HĀ'DEN,* *n.* A species of herring, called also *menhaden*, *bonny-fish*, *mosshanker*, *marsbanker*, *hardhead*, and *paughgan*. *Farm. Ency.*

MĀN'HĀT-ĒR, *n.* One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

MĀN'HOLE,* *n.* An opening to a cess-pool, drain, &c., large enough to admit a man to clean it out. *Loudon.*

MĀN'HŌOD, (-hūd) *n.* State or quality of being a man; not womanhood or childhood; man's estate; human nature; virility.—[Courage; bravery. *Sidney.*]

MĀN'IA, *n.* [L.; *mania*, Gr.] Violent insanity; madness; rage or vehement desire for any thing.

MĀN'IA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Manageable; tractable. *Bacon.*

MĀN'IA-C, *a.* Affected with mania; maniacal.

MĀN'IA-C, *n.* A person affected with mania; a mad person

MĀ-NĪ'A-CAL, *a.* [*maniacus*, L.] Affected with mania or madness; raving; mad; insane.

MĀN-I-ĒHĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to the Manichees. *Wollaston.*

MĀN-I-ĒHĒ'AN, (mān-ē-kē'an) } *n.* A follower of Manes, a
MĀN-I-ĒHĒ'Ē, (mān-ē-kē'ē) } Persian of the 3d century, who taught that there were two deities and two principles of all things, coeternal and coequal, the one good, and the other evil.

MĀN-I-ĒHĒ'ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Manichees.

MĀN-I-ĒHĒ'IST,* *n.* Same as *Manichee*. *Brande.*

MĀN'I-ĒHÖRD, (mān'ē-körd) *a.* [*manichordion*, Fr.] A musical instrument sounded by the hand, like a spinet.

MĀN'I-CŌN, *n.* [L.] A kind of nightshade. *Hudibras.*

MĀN'IE, (mā'ne) *n.* Mania. *Chaucer.*

MĀN'I-ESE, *a.* [*manifestus*, L.] Plain; open; evident; not concealed; apparent; visible; obvious; detected.

MĀN'I-ESE, *n.* (*Com.*) An invoice; a draught of a cargo of a ship, showing what is due for freight.—[*A* manifesto.]

MĀN'I-ESE, *v. a.* [*manifesto*, L.] [*i.* MANIFESTED; *pp.* MANIFESTING, MANIFESTED.] To make appear; to make public; to show plainly; to discover; to declare; to reveal; to evince.

MĀN-I-ESE-TABLE, *a.* That may be manifested. *Morc.*

MĀN-I-ESE-TĀ'ION, *n.* Act of manifesting; state of being manifested; discovery; publication; show.

MĀN'I-ESE-ŪD-NĒSS,* *n.* State of being manifested. *Ec. Rev.*

MAN-I-FES/TI-BLE, *a.* See MANIFESTABLE.

MAN'I-FEST-LY, *ad.* Clearly; evidently; plainly.

MAN'I-FEST-NESS, *n.* Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MAN-I-FES/TŌ, *n.* [It.] pl. MAN-I-FES/TŌES. (*Politics*) A declaration of a sovereign, or a government, containing reasons for some public proceeding, as the entering into a war; a public protestation.

MAN'I-FOLD, *a.* Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.

†MAN-FÖLD'ED, *a.* Having many complications. *Spenser.*

MAN'I-FÖLD-LY, *ad.* In a manifold manner.

MAN'I-FÖLD-NESS, *n.* State of being manifold. *Sherwood.*

MA-NIGL'ION, (mā-nil'yōn) *n.*; *pl.* MANIGLIONS. (*Gun-*

ner.) Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

MAN'I-HÖT, *n.* See MANIOC.

MAN'I-KIN, *n.* [*männken*, Teut.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA-NIL'IÖ, (mā-nil'yō) *n.* [*maniglio*, It.] An ornament for the hand, wrist, or leg, worn in Africa. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MA-NIL'LA,* *n.* King-money, a sort of coin. *Cent. Mag.*

MA-NIL'LE, (mā-nil'lē) *n.* [Fr.] Same as *manillo*.

MAN'NI-ÖC, *n.* The Indian name of a starch obtained from the shrub called *Jatropha manihot*; cassava or tapioca.

MAN'I-PLE, (mān'p-lē) *n.* [*manipulus*, L.] A handful; a small body, as of soldiers; a fanon; a kind of ornament worn about the arm of the mass priest.

MA-NIP'U-LAR, *a.* Relating to a manipule.

MA-NIP'U-LÄTE,* *v. a. & n.* [*MANIPULATED*; *pp.* MANI-

PLATING, MANIPULATED.] To operate or work with the hands; to handle. *Phren. Jour.*

MA-NIP-U-LÄ'TION, *n.* Work by the hand; manual operation in a chemical laboratory; manner of digging ore.

MA-NIP'U-LÄ-TIVE,* *a.* Relating to manipulation. *I. Taylor.*

MAN'NIS,* *n. pl.* MÄN'I-SĒŞ. (*Zool.*) An edentate mammal, covered with large, strong, horny scales. *Brande.*

MAN'I-TRUNK,* *n.* (*Ent.*) The anterior segment of the trunk. *Brande.*

MAN'-KILL-ER, *n.* One who kills men; murderer.

MAN'-KILL-ING, *a.* Destroying men; murderous. *Dryden.*

MAN'KIND, [mān'kind', S. E. Ja. Sm.; mān-kyind', W. J. F.; mān-keind', K.; mān'kind, *Ash, Bailey*,] *n.* The

race; the human race; men collectively.

Both syllables of *mankind* are fully pronounced; and when it is used in opposition to *womankind*, the accent is on the first syllable.

†MAN'KIND, *a.* Resembling man, not woman. *Frobisher.*

MANKS,* *n.* The language of the Isle of Man. *Ch. Ob.* See MANX.

MAN'LESS, *a.* Without men; not mated. *Bacon.*

MAN'LIKE, *a.* Becoming a man; like man; manly.

MAN'LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being manly; dignity.

†MAN'LING, *n.* A little man; mankin. *B. Jonson.*

MAN'LY, *a.* Becoming a man; manful; firm; brave; stout;

undaunted; undismayed; not womanish; not childish.

MAN'LY, *ad.* With courage like a man; like a man. [*E.*]

MAN'-MID'WIFE, [mān'mid'if, W. Ja.; mān'mid'wif, K.; mān-mid'wif, Sm.] *n.* A physician who practises midwifery; an accoucheur. *Taitler.*

MAN'-MIL'LI-NER,* *n.* A man who makes millinery. *Carlyle.*

MAN'NA, *n.* [Heb.] (*Antiquity*) A substance given by God to the Israelites for food in the wilderness. — (*Modern*)

A saccharine substance which exudes from the bark of the *fraxinus ornus*, and some other species of ash, natives of the south of Europe, used in medicine.

MAN'NER, *n.* [*manière*, Fr.] Form; method; custom; habit; fashion; way; mode; certain degree; sort; kind; mien; air; look; aspect; appearance. — *pl.* Morals; behavior. See MANNERS.

†MAN'NER, *v. a.* To instruct in morals; to form. *Shak.*

MAN'NERED,* (mān'nērd) *a.* Having manners. *Temple.*

MAN'NER-ISH,* *n.* Sameness of manner. *Richardson.*

MAN'NER-IST, *n.* An artist who adheres to one manner.

MAN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* Civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale.*

MAN'NER-LY, *a.* Civil; ceremonious; complaisant.

MAN'NER-LY, *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness. *Shak.*

MAN'NERŞ,* *n. pl.* Morals; polite behavior; habits; behavior considered as decorous or indecorous, polite or impolite, pleasing or displeasing. *Morc.*

MAN'NERŞ-BIT,* *n.* A portion of a dish left by guests, that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation. *Hunter.* [*Local.*]

MAN'NI-KIN, *n.* [*männken*, Teut.] See MANIKIN.

MAN'NISH, *a.* Human; like a man; bold; masculine.

MAN'NITE,* *n.* A species of sugar obtained from manna. *P. Cyc.*

MA-NGÜ'VRE, (mā-nd'vēr) *n.* [Fr.] A stratagem; a plot; dexterous management; cunning contrivance; — adroit management or operation in naval or military affairs.

MA-NGÜ'VRE, (mā-nd'vēr) *v. n.* [*manœuvrer*, Fr.] [*MANŒUVRED*; *pp.* MANŒUVRING, MANŒUVRED.] To perform

manœuvres; to act by stratagem or manœuvres; to manage military or naval tactics adroitly.

MA-NGÜ'VRER,* *n.* One who manœuvres. *West. Rev.*

MÄN'-ÖR-WÄR,* *n.* A ship of war: — a large ship of war, carrying from 20 to 120 guns. *Mar. Dict.* — Another name for the bird albatross. *P. Cyc.*

MA-NÖM'F-TER,* *n.* An instrument for measuring the rarefaction and condensation of elastic fluids. *Grier.*

MÄN'ÖN,* *n.* A genus of zoophytes. *P. Cyc.*

MÄN'ÖR, [*manoir*, Fr.] A district, jurisdiction, or land of a court baron, lord, or great personage; a mansion or dwelling-house and lands attached to it; a large ladded estate.

MÄN'ÖR-HÖUSE, } *n.* The house of the lord or owner of

MÄN'ÖR-SĒAT, } a manor. *Cowley.*

MA-NÖ'RJ-ÄL, *a.* Belonging to a manor; denoting a manor.

MÄN'Ö-SCÖPE,* *n.* An instrument for showing the changes in the rarity and density of the air; a manometer. *Dr. Black.*

†MÄN'QÜELL-ER, *n.* A murderer; manslayer. *Wicliffe.*

MÄN'SÄRD,* (*Arch.*) Applied to a roof; same as *curb-roof*. *Brande.*

MÄNSE, [*maison*, Fr.; *mansio*, L.] A farm-house and land. *Warton.* A parsonage-house, particularly in Scotland.

MÄN'SION, (mān'shun) *n.* [*mansio*, L.] The lord's house in a manor; a large house of residence; a house; an abode.

†MÄN'SION, (mān'shun) *v. n.* To dwell, as in a mansion. *Mede.*

MÄN'SION-HÖUSE,* *n.* A large house of residence. *Blackstone.*

†MÄN'SION-RY, (mān'shun-rē) *n.* Place of residence. *Shak.*

MÄN'SLÄUGH-TER, (mān'slaw-ter) *n.* The killing of a man. — (*Law*) The unlawful killing of a man, though without malice or deliberate intention, as in a sudden quarrel.

MÄN'SLÄY-ER, *n.* One who has killed a man.

MÄN'STEAL-ER, *n.* One who steals and sells men.

MÄN'STEAL-ING, *n.* The act of stealing men.

†MÄN'STĒTE, (mān'swēt) *n.* [*mansuetus*, L.] Mild; gentle; tame. *Ray.*

†MÄN'STĒ-TUDE, (mān'swē-tūd) *n.* [*mansuetudo*, L.] Mildness; gentleness; tameness. *Brjshkett.*

MÄN'SWEAR, *v. n.* See MAINSWEAR.

MÄN'TEAU,* (mān'tō) *n.* [Fr.] *pl.* MANTEAUX, (mān'tōz) A cloak; a mantle. *Dr. Johnson.*

MÄN'TEL, (mān'tl) *n.* [*mantel*, Ger.] A beam or timber resting on the jamba of a fireplace to support the work above: — written also *mantle*. See MANTLE.

MÄN'TE-LĒT', [mān'tē-lēt', S. W. F. Ja.; mān'tē-lēt, J. K. Sm.; mān'tel', P.] *n.* [Fr.] A little covering; a cloak. — (*Fort.*) A movable parapet constructed of boards, covered with tin, iron, or leather.

MÄN'TEL-PĒCE,* (mān'tl-pēs) *n.* The shelf placed against the mantel, often called the *mantel* simply. *Hunter.* See MANTLE.

MÄN'TI-GER, [mān'ti'gēr, S. W.; mān'ti'gēr, Sm.; mān'te-ger, Wb.; mān'te-ger, K.] *n.* [*mantichora*, L.; *mantichore*, Fr.] A monkey or baboon. *Arbuthnot.*

MAN-TL'LA,* *n.* [Sp.] A woman's head covering; a light covering thrown over the dress of a lady. *Newman.*

MÄN'TIS,* *n.*; *pl.* MÄN'TI-SĒŞ. [*μάντις*,] (*Ent.*) An orthopterous insect. *Brande.*

MÄN'TIS'SA,* *n.* The decimal part of a logarithm. *Brande.*

MÄN'TLE, (mān'tl) *n.* [*manteau*, Fr.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress. *Shak.* — (*Zool.*) The external fold of the skin of the mollusks. *Brande.*

(*Arch.*) A beam resting on the jamba of a fireplace, and supporting the wall or brick-work above: — called also *mantle-tree* and *mantle-piece*, or *mantel-tree* and *mantel-piece*, and often written *mantel*. *Britton.*

MÄN'TLE, (mān'tl) *v. a.* [*MANTLED*; *pp.* MANTLING, MANTLED.] To cloak; to cover; to disguise. *Spenser.*

MÄN'TLE, (mān'tl) *v. n.* To spread the wings as a hawk; to revel; to expand; to spread luxuriantly: — to gather a covering on the surface; to froth; to ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.

MÄN'TLE-PĒCE,* } *n.* A beam resting on the jamba of a

MÄN'TLE-TREE,* } fireplace. *Copper.* See MANTLE.

MÄN'TLET,* *n.* Same as *mantel*. *Richardson.*

MÄN'TLING, *n.* (*Her.*) The drapery about a coat of arms.

MÄN'TÖL, *n.* [H.] *pl.* MÄN'TÖŞ. A robe; a cloak. *Ricaut.*

MÄN'TÖL'Ö-ŞY,* *n.* The gift or art of prophecy. *Mason.*

MÄN'TRAP,* *n.* A trap for ensnaring a man when committing a trespass. *Cent. Mag.*

MÄN'TUA, (mān'tu-ā or mān'tu-ā) [mān'tu-ā, J. F. Ja.; mān'tū, S. E.; mān'clup-ā, W.; mān'tū, K. Sm.] *n.* [*μαρτύρα*, Gr.; *manto*, It.] A lady's gown or dress. *Pope.*

MÄN'TUA-MÄK'ER, (mān'tu-māk'er) *n.* One who makes gowns or dresses for women; a dress-maker.

MÁN'U-AL, (mân'yü-al) *a.* [*manuális*, L.] Relating to the hand; performed by the hand; used by the hand
MÁN'U-AL, *n.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand; the service-book of the Roman church.
MÁN'U-AL-IST, **n.* An artificer; a workman. *Maunder*. [R.]
MÁN'U-AR-Y, *a.* Performed by the hand; manual. *Fotherby*.
[Má-nü'bi-ál, *a.* [*manubias*, L.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war. *Bailey*.
MÁN'U-BER-ER, *n.* [L.] A handle. *Boyle*. [R.]
MÁN'U-DUC'TION, *n.* [*manuductio*, L.] Guidance by the hand. *Brownie*.
MÁN'U-DUC'TOR, *n.* Conductor; guide. *Jordan*.
MÁN'U-FÁCT, *n.* Any thing made by art. *Majdman*.
MÁN'U-FÁCTÓ-RY, *n.* [Manufacture. *Lord Bolingbroke*.]
A building or place where a manufacture is carried on.
MÁN'U-FÁCTÓ-RY, *a.* Relating to manufactures *Swift*.
MÁN'U-FÁCT'U-RÁL, **a.* Relating to manufactures. *Maunder*. [R.]
MÁN'U-FÁCT'URE, (mân-y-fákt'yur) *n.* [*manus* and *facio*, L.] The process of making any thing by art, or of reducing materials into a form fit for use by the hand, or by machinery; any thing made or manufactured by hand or manual dexterity, or by machinery.
MÁN'U-FÁCT'URE, *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, Fr.] [i. MANUFACTURED; *pp.* MANUFACTURING, MANUFACTURED.] To form by manufacture or workmanship, by the hand or by machinery; to make by art and labor; to work up.
MÁN'U-FÁCT'URE, *v. n.* To be engaged in manufacture.
MÁN'U-FÁCT'UR-ER, (mân-y-fákt'yur-er) *n.* One who manufactures; an artificer.
MÁN'U-MISE, *v. a.* [*manumitto*, L.] To manumit. *Waller*.
MÁN'U-MIS'SION, (mân-y-mish'un) *n.* [*manumissio*, L.] The act of manumitting; liberation from slavery; emancipation; enfranchisement.
MÁN'U-MIT', *v. a.* [i. MANUMITTED; *pp.* MANUMITTING, MANUMITTED.] To set free; to release from slavery.
MÁN'UR'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be manured or cultivated. *Hale*.
MÁN'UR'AGE, *n.* Cultivation. *Warner*.
MÁN'UR'ANCE, *n.* Agriculture; cultivation. *Spenser*.
MÁN'URÉ, *v. a.* [*manureor*, Fr.] [i. MANURED; *pp.* MANURING, MANURED.] [†] To cultivate by manual labor. *Milton*.
To cultivate or fertilize by manure, dung, or compost; to enrich; to dung.
MÁN'URÉ, *n.* Dung or compost, or any thing that fertilizes land.
MÁN'URÉMENT, *n.* Cultivation; improvement. *Wotton*.
MÁN'UR'ER, *n.* One who manures or fertilizes.
MÁN'U-SCRIPT, *n.* [*manuscriptum*, L.] A book or paper written, not printed; a writing.
MÁN'U-SCRIPT, **a.* Written; written, not printed. *Burney*.
MÁN'U-TÉN'EN-CY, *n.* [*manutentia*, L.] Maintenance. *Shp. Saneiroff*.
MÁN'X, or MANKS, **n.* The language of the Isle of Man. *McCulloch*.
MÁN'X, **a.* Relating to the Isle of Man or its language. *W. Scott*.
MÁN'Y, (mên'y) *a.* [*comp.* MORE; *superl.* MOST.] Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few. ☞ It is used distributively before a noun in the singular number; as, "many a time," "many a day."
MÁN'Y, (mên'y) *n.* Many persons or people; the bulk of the people; the multitude; as, "the many;" "a great many." [*manus*, old Fr. —] Retinue of servants; household; family. *Chaucer*. — Many is used much in composition; as, many-colored, many-sided, &c.
MÁN'Y-CÓL-ORED, (mên'y-kól-ürd) *a.* Having various colors.
MÁN'Y-CÓR-NERED, (mên'y-kór-nerd) *a.* Polygonal; having many corners, or more than twelve.
MÁN'Y-HEAD-ED, (mên'y-héd-ed) *a.* Having many heads.
MÁN'Y-LÁN'GUAGED, (mên'y-láng'gwajd) *a.* Having many languages. *Pope*.
MÁN'Y-LEAVED, * (mên'y-lévd) *a.* Having many leaves. *Smart*.
MÁN'Y-PÉ'PLED, (mên'y-pé'pld) *a.* Populous. *Sandys*.
MÁN'Y-PÉ'T-ALLED, * (mên'y-pé't-ald) *a.* Having many petals. *Louison*.
MÁN'Y-TIMES, (mên'y-tímz) *ad.* Often; frequently.
MÁN'Y-TWINK-LING, * *a.* Gleaming variously. *Gray*.
MÁP, *v.* [*i.* MAPPA, low L.] A geographical picture or delineation of any portion of land and water, accompanied with lines of latitude and longitude; a plan or delineation of the earth or any part of it; a chart.
MÁP, *v. a.* [i. MAPPED; *pp.* MAPPING, MAPPED.] To delineate geographically; to set down.
MÁP'LE, (má'pl) *n.* A tree, of many species.
MÁP'LE, **a.* Relating to or derived from the maple. *Ash*.
MÁP'PER-Y, *n.* The art of planning and designing maps; mapping. *Shak*.
MÁP'PING, **n.* The art of delineating maps. *Arrowsmith*.
MÁP'SÉLL-ER, **n.* One who sells maps or charts. *Jodrell*.
MÁP, *v. a.* [i. MARRED; *pp.* MARRING, MARRED.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to damage; to deface.

MÁP, *n.* A blot; an injury. *Ascham*. A mere. *Grose*.
MÁP-Á-BÓUT, **n.* [Fr.] A house or edifice for worship among the Mohammedans, containing the tomb of a saint. *Jackson*. — A term for a saint among the Moors. *Campbell*.
MÁP-Á-NÁ'T'Á, [már-á-ná'th, *W. J. F. Ja.*; má-á-ná'th, *K. Sm.*; má-rán'á'th, *S.*] *n.* [Syriac, the Lord comes.] A course or form of anathematizing among the Jews. *It signifies* "the Lord will come," i. e., to take vengeance. *Sieriale*.
MÁP-RÁN'TÁ, **n.* (Bot.) Indian arrow-root, a genus of plants. *Crabb*.
MÁP-ÁS-ERH'NÓ, **n.* A liquor distilled from the cherry. *W. Ency*.
MÁP-RÁS'MUS, *n.* [*μαρασμός*.] (*Med.*) Atrophy; emaciation. *Harvey*.
MÁP-RÁUD', **v. n.* [i. MARAUDED; *pp.* MARAUDING, MARAUDED.] To lay waste; to rove as a freebooter or soldier in quest of plunder. *Addison*.
MÁP-RÁUD'ER, [má-ráw'dér, *J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; má-ró'dér, *W. F.*] [*marauder*, Fr.] A plunderer; a pillager; a freebooter.
MÁP-RÁUD'ING, *a.* Roving about in quest of plunder; robbing; plundering.
MÁP-RÁUD'ING, **n.* The act of roving about in quest of plunder. *Maunder*.
MÁP-Á-VÉ'DI, *n.* [Arab.] A small Spanish copper coin, of less value than a farthing; now disused.
MÁP'BLE, (már'bl) *n.* [*marbre*, Fr.; *marmor*, L.] A limestone or carbonate of lime of many varieties, having a granular and crystalline texture, and capable of a high polish; — that which is made of marble or stone; — a little ball which boys play with; — a stone remarkable for some sculpture or inscription; as, the Arundelian marbles.
MÁP'BLE, *a.* Made of marble; variegated like marble.
MÁP'BLE, (már'bl) *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr.] [i. MARBLED; *pp.* MARBLING, MARBLED.] To variegate or vein like marble. *Boyle*.
MÁP'BLE-BRÉAST'ED, **a.* Insensible; hard-hearted. *Shak*.
MÁP'BLE-CÓN'STANT, **a.* Firm or hard as marble. *Shak*.
MÁP'BLE-HÉART-ED, (már'bl-hárt-ed) *a.* Cruel; hard-hearted.
MÁP'BLING, **n.* The act of variegating, as marble. *Smart*.
MÁP'BL'Y, **a.* Containing or resembling marble. *Mrs. Jameson*.
MÁP'C, **n.* Matter which remains after the pressure of any fruit, or of any substance that yields oil; pomace. *Farm. Ency*.
MÁP'CA-SÍTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral body having metallic particles in it, as gold, silver, or copper, called by the Cornish miners *mundic*; a variety of iron pyrites.
MÁP-CA-SÍT'-I-CAL, **a.* Relating to or containing marcasite. *Boyle*.
MÁP-CÁS'SIN, **n.* (*Her.*) A wild boar represented in a coat of armor. *Crabb*.
MÁP-CÉS'CENT, **a.* (Bot.) Fading; withering, but not falling. *Farm. Ency*.
MÁP-CÉS'CI-BLE, **a.* Liable to fade. *Ash*. [R.]
MÁP'CH, *n.* [from *Mars*.] The third month of the year.
MÁP'CH, *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr.] [i. MARCHED; *pp.* MARCHING, MARCHED.] To move by steps, or in military form; to walk in a grave or stately manner. [†] To border upon. *Gower*.
MÁP'CH, *v. a.* To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.
MÁP'CH, *n.* [*marche*, Fr.] A military movement; journey of soldiers; a stately or regulated walk or step; a signal to move. — *pl.* Borders. See MARCHES.
MÁP'CH'ER, *n.* One who marches: — the president of the marches or borders. *Davies*.
MÁP'CH'ÉS, **n. pl.* Borders, limits, or confines of a country. *Shak*.
MÁP'CH'ING, *n.* Military movement; passage of soldiers.
MÁP'CH'ION-ÉSS, (már'shun-és) [már'shun-és, *W. Sm. R. Wb. Kenrick*; már'chun-és, *S. J. E. F. Ja.*; már'chun-és or már'shun-és, *K.*] *n.* The wife of a marquis; a lady of the rank of marquis. ☞ *Marchioness*, as it stands in its alphabetical place in the different editions of Walker's Dictionary, is pronounced már'chun-és; but this is doubtless a misprint; for in his "Principles," No. 288, he spells it for pronunciation már'shun-és; and again, No. 352, for the pronunciation *ch*, he classes *marchioness* with *chaise*, *chevalier*, *machine*, &c.
MÁP'CH'PÁNE, *n.* [*massépain*, Fr.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit.
MÁP'CID, *a.* [*marcidus*, L.] Lean; pining; withered. *Harvey*.
MÁP-CÍD'I-TY, **n.* Leanness; meagreness. *Perry*.
MÁP'CIÓN-ÍTE, * (már'shun-it) *n.* A follower of Marcion, a heretic of the second century, who adopted the notion of two conflicting principles, one good and the other evil. *Ency*.
MÁP'COR, *n.* [*marcor*, L.] Leanness. *Brownie*. [R.]
MÁP'D, *n.* See MERR.
MÁP'E, *n.* The female of the horse. — [from *marva*, a spirit.] An incubus; nightmare. See NIGHTMARE.

MÄR'E-KAN-ITE, * n. (*Min.*) A variety of obsidian. *Brande.*
 MÄR'E-SCHAL, (mär'shal) n. [*maréchal*, Fr.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.* See *MARSHAL.*
 MÄR'E'S-MILK, * n. The milk of a mare. *Booth.*
 MÄR'E'S-NĒST, * n. Something ridiculously absurd; a hoax. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 MÄR'E'S-TÄIL, * n. An aquatic plant; the hippuris or horse-tail. *Booth.*
 MÄR'GA-RÄTE, * n. (*Chem.*) A salt formed of margaric acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*
 MAR-GAR'IC, * a. (*Chem.*) Noting a fatty acid prepared from hog's-lard and potato, or from soap made of olive oil and potash. *P. Cyc.*
 MÄR'GA-RINE, * n. A solid, fatty matter, obtained from olive oil and some other vegetable oils. *Brande.*
 MÄR'GA-RITE, n. [*margarita*, L.] (*Min.*) A pearl; a mineral.
 MÄR'GA-RITES, n. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 MÄR-GA-RIT'IC, * a. (*Chem.*) Noting a fatty acid. *Brande.*
 MÄR-GA-RIT'IEB-OÜS, * a. Producing pearls. *Maunder.*
 MÄR'GA-RÖN, * n. (*Chem.*) A white, solid, fatty matter, which is obtained by distilling margaric acid with excess of lime. *P. Cyc.*
 MÄR'GA-ROUS, * a. Noting a fatty acid; margaric. *Brande.*
 †MÄRGE, n. [*marzo*, L.; *marge*, Fr.] Margin. *Spenser.*
 †MÄR'GENT, n. Margin. *Shak.*
 †MÄR'GENT, v. a. To margin. *Mirror for Mag.*
 MÄR'GIN, n. A border; brink; verge; edge; particularly the blank edge, or border of the page of a book.
 MÄR'GIN, v. a. To note in the margin; to border. *Bourne.*
 MÄR'GIN-AL, a. [Fr.] Relating to or being on the margin.
 MÄR'GIN-ÄLLA, * n. pl. Notes written on the margin of books. *Coleridge.*
 MÄR'GIN-ÄLLY, ad. In the margin. *Abp. Newcome.*
 MÄR'GIN-ÄTE, v. a. To make margin. *Cockeram.*
 MÄR'GIN-ÄT-ED, a. Having a margin.
 MÄR'GIN-ED, (mär'jind) a. Having a margin. *Goldsmith.*
 MÄR'GRÄVE, n. [*marck* and *graft*, Ger.] A title of sovereignty or rank formerly used in Germany, and equivalent to the English *marquis.*
 MAR-GRÄ'V-ÄTE, * n. The jurisdiction of a margrave. *Ency.*
 MÄR'GRA-VINE, * n. The wife of a margrave. *Maunder.*
 MÄR'IR-ÄN, * a. Relating to Mary, Virgin or Queen. *Southey.*
 MÄR'IR-ĒT, n.; pl. MÄR'IR-ĒTS. A kind of violet.
 MÄR'IGÖLD, [mär'e-göld, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; mä're-göld, *S. K.*] n. [*Mary* and *gold*.] A yellow flower, of several varieties. — *Marigold windows*, circular windows often found in cathedrals.
 MÄR'IR-NÄTE, v. a. [*mariner*, Fr.] [i. MARINATED; pp. MARINATING, MARINATED.] To dip in the sea or salt water; to salt and preserve. *King.*
 MA-RINE', (mä-rén') a. [*marinus*, L.; *marin*, Fr.] Belonging to the sea; serving at sea; maritime; naval; nautical.
 MA-RINE', (mä-rén') n. Sea affairs; a navy; the whole naval force: — a soldier employed on shipboard.
 MÄR'IR-NĒR, n. [*marinier*, Fr.] One who gains his living at sea; a seaman; a sailor.
 MÄR'IR-ÖLÄ-TRY, * n. The worship of the Virgin Mary. *Ch. Ob.*
 †MÄR'ISH, n. A bog; a fen; a swamp; a marsh. *Hayward.*
 †MÄR'ISH, a. Fenny; boggy; swampy. *Bacon.*
 MÄR'ITÄL, [mär'e-täl, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja.*; mä-ri'täl, *Sm.*; mä-ri'täl or mä'e-täl, *K.*] n. [*maritus*, L.] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*
 †MÄR'ITÄT-ED, a. Having a husband. *Bailey.*
 MA-RIT'Ä-MÄL, [mä-ri'te-mäl, *S. W. P. Ja.*; mär'e-ti-mäl, *Sm.*] a. Maritime. *Boileig.* [Fr.]
 MÄR'ITIME, (mär'e-tim) a. [*maritimus*, L.; *maritime*, Fr.] Relating to the sea; performed at sea; bordering on or near the sea; marine; naval; nautical.
 MÄR'JOR-ÄM, n. [*majorana*, It.] A fragrant plant of many kinds.
 MÄRK, n. [*marc*, Welsh.] A token by which any thing is known; a stamp; an impression; a print; a sign; note; symptom; indication; vestige; track; trace; badge; stigma; notice; a proof, as of a horse's age; an evidence; any thing at which a missile weapon is directed: — a cross or character made by one who cannot write his name. — [*marc*, Fr.] An old English coin, value 13s. 4d.; a German coin, value 1s. 4d. sterling; — a weight for gold, silver, &c. — [*marque*, Fr.] A license, commonly written *marque*. See *MARQUE.*
 MÄRK, v. a. [*merken*, D.] [i. MARKED; pp. MARKING, MARK-ED.] To impress with a token or evidence; to notify as by a mark or stamp; to note; to take notice of; to heed; to notice; to observe; to show; to point out; to indicate; to impress; to stamp; to brand.
 MÄRK, v. n. To note; to take notice; to observe.
 †MÄR'K-Ä-BLE, a. Remarkable. *Sir E. Sandys.*
 MÄR'KED, (märkt) p. a. Impressed with a mark; noted; prominent.
 MÄR-KĒÉ', * n. See *MARQUEE.*
 MÄR'KĒR, n. One who marks or notes.

MÄR'KET, n. [*mercatus*, L.; *marketé*, Fr.] A public place and appointed time for buying and selling; a place for buying and selling, especially provisions; a market; purchase and sale: — rate; price.
 MÄR'KET, v. n. [i. MARKETED; pp. MARKETING, MARKET-ED.] To deal at a market; to buy or sell. — v. a. To sell.
 MÄR'KET-Ä-BLE, a. Current in or fit for sale in the market; such as may be sold.
 MÄR'KET-Ä-BLE-NĒSS, * n. State of being marketable. *Coleridge.*
 MÄR'KET-BĒLL', n. A bell to give notice of the time of a market.
 MÄR'KET-CRĒER, * n. A crier or in the market. *Lee.*
 MÄR'KET-CRÖSS', n. A cross set up where a market is held.
 MÄR'KET-DÄY', n. The day on which a market is held.
 MÄR'KET-FÖLKS, (mär'ket-föks) [See *FOLK*.] n. pl. People who go to the market. *Shak.*
 MÄR'KET-MÄID, n. A woman or girl who goes to market.
 MÄR'KET-MÄN, n.; pl. MÄR'KET-MĒN. A man who goes to market.
 MÄR'KET-PLÄCE, n. A place where a market is held.
 MÄR'KET-PRICE, } n. The price at which any thing is cur-
 MÄR'KET-RÄTE, } rently sold.
 MÄR'KET-TÖW'N, * n. A town that has a stated market.
 MÄR'KET-WOM-ÄN, * (mär'ket-wöm-än) n., pl. MÄR'KET-
 WOM-EN. A woman who goes to market. *Ash.*
 MÄR'KING-INK, * n. Ink for marking cloth, &c. *Hooker.*
 MÄR'MAN, n. Same as *marksman*. *Shak.*
 MARKS'MAN, n.; pl. MARKSMEN. A man skilled to hit a mark: — one who cannot write his name, but makes his mark for it.
 MARKS'MAN-SHIP, * n. Dexterity of a marksman. *Silliman.*
 MÄRL, n. [*marl*, Welsh.] A fertilizing earth, or a sort of calcareous earth compounded of carbonate of lime and clay.
 MÄRL, v. a. [i. MARLED; pp. MARLING, MARLED.] To manure with marl. — (*Naut.*) To fasten or wind marlines.
 MÄR'LEON, n. See *MERLIN.*
 MÄR'LINE, (mär'lin) n. (*Naut.*) A small line of two strands, but little twisted, used for winding round ropes or cables, to prevent their being fretted.
 MÄR'LINE-SPIKE, n. (*Naut.*) A little piece of iron used in splicing small ropes.
 MÄR'LING, * n. The act of winding with marlines. *Smart.*
 MÄR'LING-SPIKE, * n. Same as *marlinespike*. *Hamilton.*
 MÄR'LITE, * n. (*Min.*) A variety of marl. *Ure.*
 MÄR-LIT'IC, * a. Relating to or containing marlite. *Smart.*
 MÄR'L-PTI, n. A pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*
 MÄR'LSTÖNE, * n. (*Geol.*) A sandy, calcareous, and iron stratum, which divides the upper from the lower lias layers. *P. Cyc.*
 MÄR'Y, a. Abounding with or like marl.
 MÄR'MA-LÄDE, n. [*marmelade*, Fr.] A confect made of quinces or other fruit, boiled to a consistence with sugar.
 †MÄR'MA-LĒT, n. Marmalade. *Johnson.*
 MÄR'MA-LĒT, * n. (*Min.*) A black sulphuret of zinc. *Dana.*
 JÄR-MITE', * n. [Fr.] A French cooking vessel. *W. Ency.*
 MÄR'MO-LITE, * n. (*Min.*) A foliated variety of serpentine. *Dana.*
 †MÄR-MO-RÄ'TION, n. [*marmor*, L.] Incrustation with marble.
 MÄR-MO-RÄ'TUM, * n. [L.] A cement formed of pounded marble and lime. *Brande.*
 MAR-MO'RĒ-AN, a. Made of or like marble. *Hamilton.*
 MÄR'MÖSE, * n. (*Zool.*) An animal resembling the opossum, but less. *Ency.*
 MÄR-MÖSE-TY, * n. [*marmoset*, Fr.] A small monkey. *Shak.*
 MÄRMOT, or MÄR-MÖT', [mär-möt', *S. W.*; mär'mot, *Ja. K. R. Ash, W. B.*; mär-mö't, *P. Sm.*] n. [Fr.: *marmotte*, It.] The Alpine mouse; a rodent animal nearly allied to the squirrel.
 MÄR-MÖT'TÖ, n. [It.] The marmot. *Ray.*
 MÄR'ON-ITE, * n. A follower of Maro; an inhabitant of Libanus and Antilibanus in Syria. *Brande.*
 MA-RÖÖN', * n. A free negro, or a runaway negro slave, in the West Indies, living in the mountains. *Ed. Rev.*
 MA-RÖÖN', * v. a. [i. MAROONED; pp. MAROONING, MAROON-ED.] (*Naut.*) To leave, as sailors, on a desolate island; to place in the condition of maroons. *Crabb.*
 MÄRQUE, * (märk) n. [Fr.] (*Law*) A license; reprisal. — *Letters of marque and reprisal* are commissions or letters which authorize reprisals on a foreign state, particularly on the merchant vessels of an enemy. *Crabb.*
 MÄR-QUEÉ', * (mär'ke') n. [Fr.] A field-tent, or covering, made of strong canvas, to keep off the rain. *Crabb.*
 MÄR'QUESS, (mär'kwĕs) n. [*marques*, Sp.] Same as *marquis*. *Selden.* ☞ Till of late, *marquis* was the usual and almost only form; but *marquess* has now become common.
 MÄR'QUET-RY, (mär'ket-re) n. [*marqueterie*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) Inlaid work consisting of different pieces of divers colored woods; checkered work; an ornamental kind of wood flooring; inlaid wood-work; parquetry. *W. Ency.*
 MÄR'QUIS, (mär'kwĭs) n. [*marquis*, Fr.] A title of dignity

in England, France, and Germany, next in rank to that of duke. [† A marchioness:—*marquise*, Fr. *Shak.*]
MAR-QUISS-ATE, (már'kwis-ät) *n.* [*marquisat*, Fr.] The seignior of a marquis.
MAR-QUISE,* (már-ké'z) *n.* [Fr.] The wife of a marquis; a marchioness. *Cooke.*
MAR-RER, *n.* One who mars, spoils, or hurts. *Ascham.*
MAR-RI-A-BLE, *a.* [*mariable*, Fr.] Marriageable. *Huloet*. [R.]
MAR-RI-AGE, (már'rij) *n.* [*marriage*, Fr.] The act of marrying, or uniting a man and woman for life; matrimony; wedlock; wedding; nuptials.—It is sometimes used as an adjective, and it is often used in composition; as, *marriage-articles*, *marriage-bed*, &c.
MAR-RI-AGE-A-BLE, (már'rij-ä-bl) *a.* Fit for wedlock; of age to be married; capable of union.
MAR-RI-AGE-A-BLE-NESS,* *n.* State of being marriageable. *Asch.*
MAR-RI-AGE-PÖR-TION,* *n.* A portion given to a woman at her marriage. *Burrows.*
MAR-RIED, (már'rijd) *a.* United in marriage; conjugal; conjugal.
MAR-RJ-ER,* *n.* One who marries. *Ann. Reg.*
MAR-RÖN,* *a.* [Fr.] Of a chestnut color. *Hunter.*
MAR-RÖT,* *n.* A name of the auk, a sea-bird. *Booth.*
MAR-RÖW, (már'rö) *n.* A soft, oleaginous substance, contained in the bones of animals; pith:—the essence or best part of any thing. [A fellow; a companion. *Ray*. North of England.]
MAR-RÖW, *v. a.* To fill as with marrow; to glut. *Quarles.*
MAR-RÖW-BÖNE, *n.* A bone containing marrow.—*pl.* (*in butesque*) The knees. *Dryden.*
MAR-RÖW-FÄT, *n.* A rich kind of pea.
MAR-RÖW-ISH, *a.* Of the nature of marrow. *Burton.*
MAR-RÖW-LESS, *a.* Void of marrow. *Shak.*
MAR-RÖW-Y, *a.* Medullary; pithy. *Cotgrave.*
MAR-RY, *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr.] [*i.* MARRIED; *pp.* MARRYING, MARRIED.] To join or unite in marriage; to give in marriage; to take for husband or wife.
MAR-RY, *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.
MAR-RY, *interj.* Indeed; forsooth:—originally, *By Mary*; that is, by the Virgin Mary. *Chaucer.*
MAR-S, *n.* [L.] (*Mythol.*) The heathen god of war.—(*Astron.*) A planet, the fourth in the order of distance from the sun.—(*Old chem.*) Iron.
MARSH, *n.* A fen; bog; swamp; a watery tract of land.
MAR-SHAL, *n.* [*maréchal*, Fr.] A title of honor in many European countries, applied to various dignities and high offices; a chief officer of arms, or of an army; a field-marshal; the master of horse:—an officer who regulates combats in the lists:—one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or other assembly; a master of ceremonies, or of a public celebration:—a herald; a harbinger; a pursuivant.
MAR-SHAL, *v. a.* [*i.* MARSHALLED; *pp.* MARSHALLING, MARSHALLED.] To arrange; to rank in order; to lead, as a harbinger.
MAR-SHAL-LER, *n.* One who marshals or arranges.
MAR-SHAL-SÉA, (-sé) *n.* A prison in Southwark, Eng., belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
MAR-SHAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a marshal.
MAR-SH-ÉL-DER, *n.* A gelder-rose, of which it is a species.
MAR-SH-HÄR-RJ-ER,* *n.* A bird; the harpy-falcon. *Booth.*
MAR-SH-LÄND,* *n.* Swampy or marshy land. *Drayton.*
MAR-SH-MÄL-LÖW, *n.* A genus of plants; hollyhock; *althæa*.
MAR-SH-MÄR-I-GÖLD, *n.* A perennial plant and flower.
MAR-SH-RÖCK-ET, *n.* A species of watercress.
MAR-SH-TRE-FÖLL,* *n.* A plant; buckbean. *Farm. Ency.*
MAR-SH-Y, *a.* Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.
MAR-SÜ-PÄL,* *n.* [*marsupium*, L.] (*Zool.*) One of the marsupialia, a mammiferous quadruped, the female of which has a sort of pouch, which serves as a temporary abode for her young. *Brande.*
MAR-SÜ-PÄL,* *a.* Having a sack or pouch under the belly for carrying young, as certain animals. *Lyllé.*
MAR-SÜ-PÄL-LÄ,* *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A class of animals, the females of which are furnished with a *marsupium* or pouch for carrying their young. *Buckland.* See *MARSUPIAL*.
MAR-SÜ-PÄN,* *a. & n.* Same as *marsupial*. *Kirby.*
MAR-SÜ-PÄ-TÄ,* *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) Same as *marsupialia*. *P. Cyp.*
MÄRT, *n.* A place of public traffic; a market. [†Bargain. *Shak.*]
MÄRT, *v. a.* To traffic; to buy or sell. *Shak.*
MÄRT, *v. n.* To trade dishonorably. *Shak.*
MÄR-TÄ-GÖN, *n.* A kind of lily. *Sir T. Brovne.*
MÄR-TÄL, *v. n.* To strike; to make a blow. *Spenser.*
MÄR-TÄL-LÖ,* *a.* Applied to a tower, or circular building of masonry.—Martello towers were erected along the different parts of the British coasts, as a defence against the meditated invasion of Bonaparte.—The name is supposed to be derived from a fort in Martella Bay, Corsica. *Brande.*

MÄR-TEN, *n.* [*marté*, *martre*, Fr.] A large and beautiful kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued:—a bird; a kind of swallow. See *MARTIN*.
MÄR-TERN, *n.* Same as *martin*.
MÄR-TIAL, (már'shjal) *a.* [*martial*, Fr.; *martialis*, L.] Relating to Mars or war; warlike; given to war; brave; military; not civil.—(*Old chem.*) Having the qualities of iron.
MÄR-TIAL-ISM, *n.* Bravery; warlike exercises. *Prince.*
MÄR-TIAL-IST, *n.* A warrior. *Brovne.*
MÄR-TIN,* *n.* A sort of swallow that builds its nest in the eaves of houses; called also *martlet* and *martinet*:—a large weasel. *Crabb.*—Written also *marten*. See *MARTEN*.
MÄR-TIN-ÉT, *n.* [*martinet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow; a martin.—(*Mil*) A very severe disciplinarian.—(*Naut.*) A small rope or line fastened to the leech of a sail; a martnet.
MÄR-TIN-GÄL, or **MÄR-TIN-GÄLE**, *n.* [*martingale*, Fr.] A strap passing between the fore legs of a horse, from the nose-band to the girth, to prevent his rearing.—(*Naut.*) A rope to confine the jib-boom.
MÄR-TIN-MÄS, *n.* The feast of St. Martin; the 11th of November; often called *martilmas*, or *martlemas*.
MÄR-TNET, *n.* A swallow; same as *martin*.—(*Her.*) A fanciful bird, depicted without feet, noting a fourth son.
MÄR-TNET,* *pl.* **MÄR-TNETS**. (*Naut.*) Small lines fastened to the leech of the sail, to bring that part of the leech which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard.
MÄR-TYR, (már'tyr) *n.* [*martyr*, Gr.] One who dies for the truth, or who suffers death or persecution on account of his belief.
MÄR-TYR, (már'tyr) *v. a.* [*i.* MARTYRED; *pp.* MARTYRING, MARTYRED.] To make a martyr of by putting to death; to torment; to murder; to destroy.
MÄR-TYR-DÖM, *n.* The death of a martyr; the honor of a martyr; testimony borne to truth by voluntary submission to death.
MÄR-TYR-IZE, *v. a.* [*martyrizer*, Fr.] To make a martyr of. *Spenser*. [R.]
MÄR-TYR-LY, *a.* Relating to martyrs or martyrdom. *Bp. Gauden.*
MÄR-TYR-Q-LÖGE, *n.* [*μάρτυρ* and *λόγος*.] Martyrology. *Bp. Hall.*
MÄR-TYR-Q-LÖG-F-CAL, *a.* Relating to martyrology. *Osborne.*
MÄR-TYR-ÖL-Q-GIST, *n.* A writer of martyrology.
MÄR-TYR-ÖL-Q-GY, *n.* A register of martyrs; a book treating of the names, lives, acts, and sufferings of martyrs.
MÄR-VEL, *n.* [*merveille*, Fr.] A wonder; any thing astonishing; a prodigy; a monster; a miracle.
MÄR-VEL, *v. n.* [*i.* MARVELLED; *pp.* MARVELLING, MARVELLED.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Shak.*
MÄR-VEL-LIZE,* *v. a.* To render marvellous; to represent as marvellous. *Fo. Qu. Rev.* [R.]
MÄR-VEL-LOUS, *a.* Wonderful; strange; astonishing; extraordinary; surpassing credit.—*The marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power; opposed to the *probable*.
MÄR-VEL-LOUS-LY, *ad.* Wonderfully; strangely.
MÄR-VEL-LOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being marvellous.
MÄR-VEL-ÖF-PE-RÖ,* *n.* A flower and perennial plant. *Tate.*
MÄR-Y-BÜD, *n.* The marigold. *Shak.*
MASCAGNIN,* (mäs-kän'yin) *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of ammonia, in volcanic districts. *Brande.*
MÄS-CLE, (mäs'kl) *n.* (*Her.*) A bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated.
MÄS-CV-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*masculus*, L.] To make strong. *Cockran.*
MÄS-CV-LINE, *a.* [*masculin*, Fr.] Male; not female; resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate.—(*Gram.*) Considered of the male gender.
MÄS-CV-LINE-LY, *ad.* In a masculine manner. *B. Jonson.*
MÄS-CV-LINE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being masculine.
MÄS-CV-LIN-F-TY,* *n.* The quality of being masculine. *Wakley.*
MÄS-DEÜ,* *n.* [Fr.] A species of French wine. *W. Ency.*
MÄSH, *n.* [*masche*, D.] A mixture of ingredients beaten together; a mixture for a horse; a mesh. See *MESH*.
MÄSH, *v. a.* [*mascher*, old Fr.] [*i.* MASHED; *pp.* MASHING, MASHED.] To mix or beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.
MÄSH-TÖN,* *n.* A large vessel or tun, used by brewers for holding ground malt and water. *W. Ency.*
MÄSH-VÄT,* *n.* Same as *mask-tub*. *Maunder.*
MÄSH-Y, *a.* Of the nature of a mash. *Thomson.*
MÄSH, *n.* [*masque*, Fr.] A cover to disguise the face; a visor; a cloak; a blind; any pretence or subterfuge:—an entertainment, in which the company is masked; a masquerade; a revel; a piece of mimicry:—a species of drama, which, on account of the allegorical persons

introduced, required the actors to be masked: — a hideous face or visor in sculpture. — Often written *masque*.
MÄSK, *v. a.* [*masquer*, Fr.] [*i.* MASKING, MASKED.] To disguise with a mask or visor; to cover; to hide.
MÄSK, *v. n.* To revel; to play the mummer; to be disguised.
MÄSKED,* (*mäsk'ed* or *mäskt*) *p. a.* Covered with a mask; so covered as not to create suspicion or distrust. *Crabb*.
MÄSK'ER, *n.* One who revels in a mask; a mummer.
†MÄSK'ER-Y, *n.* Dress or disguise of a masker. *Marston*.
MÄSK'HÖUSE, *n.* A place where masks are performed.
MÄS'LÆH,* *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine prepared from opium. *Crabb*.
MÄS'LÄN,* *n.* A mixture of different sorts of grain, as rye and wheat. *McCulloch*.
MÄS'LÄN, *a.* [*mastelugn*, Teut.] Composed of various kinds; as, *maslin* bread, made of wheat and rye. — Written also *mastlin*, *meslin*, and *mislin*.
MÄ'SON, (*mäs'n*) *n.* [*magon*, Fr.] A builder in stone or brick; one who prepares or cuts stone: — one of a society bearing the epithet of *free* and *accepted*; a freemason.
MÄ-SÖN'IC, *a.* Relating to masons or freemasons.
MÄ'SON-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of foliated hornblende. *Dana*.
MÄ'SON-RY, *n.* [*maçonnerie*, Fr.] The craft of a mason; the work of a mason; freemasonry.
MÄS'Q-RÄZ, *n.* [*Heb.*] (*Hebrew* *theat.*) A critical work containing remarks on the verses, words, letters, and vowel-points of the Hebrew text of the Bible, by several learned rabbins. — Written also *masorra*, and *masora*.
MÄS-Q-RÉT'IC,* *a.* Same as *masoretical*. *Chambers*.
MÄS-Q-RÉT'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to or employed in the Masorah.
MÄS-Q-RITE, *n.* One of those who composed the Masorah.
||MÄS-QUER-ÄDE', (*mäs-ker-äd'*) *n.* [*mascardade*, Fr.; *mascherata*, It.] A diversion, amusement, or ball, in which the company is masked; disguise.
||MÄS-QUER-ÄDE', *v. n.* [*i.* MASQUERADED; *pp.* MASQUERADING, MASQUERADED.] To go in disguise; to assemble in masks.
||MÄS-QUER-ÄDE', *v. a.* To put into disguise. *Killingbeck*.
||MÄS-QUER-ÄD'ER, *n.* A person in a mask; a buffoon.
MÄSS, *n.* [*masse*, Fr.; *massa*, L.] A body; a lump; a quantity; bulk; a vast body; a heap; congeries; confused assemblage; gross body; the general; the whole quantity. — [*messe*, Fr.; *missa*, L.] The celebration of the Lord's supper in the Roman Catholic church. — *High mass* is the performance of this service accompanied with music.
†MÄSS, *v. n.* To celebrate mass. *Bale*.
†MÄSS, *v. a.* To thicken; to strengthen. *Hayward*.
MÄS'SA-CRE, (*mäs'sä-ker*) *n.* [Fr.] Butchery; carnage; slaughter; indiscriminate destruction; murder.
MÄS'SA-CRE, (*mäs'sä-ker*) *v. a.* [*massacrer*, Fr.] [*i.* MASSACRED; *pp.* MASSACRING, MASSACRED.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.
MÄS'SA-CRER, (*mäs'sä-krer*) *n.* One who massacres. *Burke*.
MÄS'SA-CRING,* *n.* Act of slaughtering indiscriminately. *Month. Rev.*
MÄSS'-BOOK,* (-bäk) *n.* A book of divine service among the Roman Catholics. *Milton*.
†MÄSS'ER, *n.* A priest who celebrates mass. *Bale*.
MÄS'SE-TER, *n.* [*masseter*, Fr.; *μασσοειται*, Gr.] (*Anat.*) A muscle of the lower jaw.
MÄS-SE-TER'IC,* } *a.* Belonging to the masseter. *Dungli-*
MÄS-SE-TER-INE,* } *son*.
MÄSS'-HÖUSE,* *n.* A Roman Catholic church. *Hume*.
MÄS'SJ-CÖT, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A yellow color, being an oxide of lead; when slowly heated, so as to take a red color, it is called *minium*.
MÄS'SJ-NÄSS, *n.* State of being massy; weight.
MÄS'SIVE, *a.* [*massif*, Fr.] Bulky; weighty; ponderous; massy.
MÄS'SIVE-NÄSS, *n.* State of being massive; massiness.
MÄS'SY, *a.* Bulky; weighty; ponderous; massive.
MÄS'SY-PRÖÖF,* *a.* Capable of sustaining a great weight. *Milton*.
MÄST, *n.* [*mast*, *mät*, Fr.] A large and long piece of timber raised nearly perpendicularly to the keel of a vessel, to support the yards or gaffs on which the sails are extended. — The fruit of the beech, oak, and chestnut. In this sense used only in the singular.
MÄST'ED, *a.* Furnished with masts.
MÄST'ER, *n.* [*magister*, L.] One who has servants or other persons in subjection; one who has any rule or direction over others; a governor; owner; proprietor; a ruler; chief; head; possessor; an adept; the commander of a trading vessel; one uncontrolled: — a compellation of respect formerly, but now generally applied to an inferior, to a young gentleman in his minority, or to a boy; as, *Master Henry*: — one who teaches; a teacher; one who has obtained superiority in some art or science: — a title of dignity in the universities; as, *master of arts*; an official

title in the law; as, *master of the rolls*, a *master* in chancery. — It is used in composition to denote superiority. — *Master in chancery*, an officer in the court of chancery. — *Master of ceremonies*, one who receives and conducts ambassadors, &c., to the audience of the king, &c. — *Master of the mint*, an officer who oversees every thing belonging to the mint. — *Master of ordnance*, an officer to whom the care of the ordnance and artillery is committed. — *Master of the rolls*, an officer who assists the lord-chancellor in the English high court of chancery, and, in the absence of the chancellor, hears causes there, and also at the court of the rolls. *Whiskac*.
† "When this word is only a compellation of civility, as, *Mr. Locke*, *Mr. Boyle*, &c., the *a* is sunk, and an *i* substituted in its stead, as if the word were written *mister*, rhyming with *sister*." *Walker*. — But when applied to a boy, it is pronounced *mäs'ter*. See *MESSEURS*.
MÄS'TER, *v. a.* [*i.* MASTERED; *pp.* MASTERING, MASTERED.] To be a master over; to rule; to govern; to conquer; to overpower; to execute with skill.
MÄS'TER, *v. n.* To excel or be skillful in any thing. *B. Jonson*.
MÄS'TER,* *a.* Belonging to a master; chief; principal. *Jsh*.
MÄS'TER-BUILD'ER,* *n.* A chief builder; an architect. *Jsh*.
MÄS'TER-CHÖRD,* *n.* The principal chord. *Moore*.
MÄS'TER-DÖM, *n.* Dominion; rule. *Shak*. [R.]
†MÄS'TER-FÖL, *a.* Imperious; like a master; artful. *Milton*.
MÄS'TER-FÖL-LY,* *ad.* In an imperious manner. *Month. Rev.* [R.]
MÄS'TER-HÄND, *n.* A man or hand eminently skillful.
MÄS'TER-JEST, *n.* A principal jest. *Hudibras*.
MÄS'TER-KÄY, (-ke) *n.* A key which opens many locks; a clew out of many difficulties.
MÄS'TER-LÄAVER,* *n.* One who leaves his master. *Shak*.
MÄS'TER-LESS, *a.* Wanting a master; ungoverned.
MÄS'TER-LY-NÄSS, *n.* Eminent skill.
MÄS'TER-LY, *a.* Suitable to a master; executed with the skill of a master; skillful; imperious.
MÄS'TER-LY-AD, *ad.* With the skill of a master. *Shak*.
MÄS'TER-MÄ'SON,* *n.* A superior or head mason. *Fenton*.
MÄS'TER-MIND,* *n.* A predominant intellect. *Pope*.
MÄS'TER-PÄS'SION,* (-päsh'un) *n.* A predominant passion. *Pope*.
MÄS'TER-PIECE, *n.* An excellent performance or piece of workmanship in any art; chief excellence.
MÄS'TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a master; mastery; dominion; rule; power; superiority; preëminence; skill.
MÄS'TER-SIN'EW, (-sin'un) *n.* A large sinew that surrounds and divides the hough of a horse.
MÄS'TER-SPIRIT,* *n.* A predominant mind. *Milton*.
MÄS'TER-SPRING, *n.* The spring which sets in motion or regulates the whole work or machine.
MÄS'TER-STROKE, *n.* Capital performance or achievement; masterpiece.
MÄS'TER-TÖÖTH, *n.*; *pl.* MASTER-TEETH. One of the principal teeth.
MÄS'TER-TOUCH, (-tüch) *n.* The finishing touch; capital performance. *Tuttler*.
MÄS'TER-WORK, (-würk) *n.* A chief work.
MÄS'TER-WORK'MAN,* (-würk'man) *n.* The head or chief workman.
MÄS'TER-WORT, (-wür't) *n.* A plant.
MÄS'TER-Y, *n.* Dominion; rule; superiority; preëminence; skill; dexterity; mastership.
MÄS'TÖL, *a.* Abounding in mast, or fruit of beech, &c. *Dryden*.
MÄS'T'HEAD,* *n.* The top of the mast of a ship. *Wood*.
MÄS'TIC, *n.* [*masitic*, Fr.] The lentisk-tree; a gum or pecu liar resin which exudes from the tree, used in varnishes: — a kind of mortar or cement.
MÄS'TIC,* *a.* Gummy; adhesive, as gum. *Garth*.
MÄS'TIC-BLE,* *a.* That can be masticated. *Jour. Sci.*
MÄS'TI-CÄPE,* *v. a.* [*i.* MASTICATED; *pp.* MASTICATING, MASTICATED.] To chew; to crush with the teeth. *Cotton*.
MÄS-TI-CÄTION, *n.* [*masticatio*, L.] The act of masticating or chewing. *Ray*.
MÄS-TI-CA-TÖ-RY, *n.* A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed. *Bacon*.
MÄS-TI-CA-TÖ-RY,* *a.* Grinding or chewing with the teeth. *London*.
MÄS-TI-CÖT, *n.* See *MASICOT*. *Dryden*.
MÄS'TJEF, *n.* [*mastin*, old Fr.; *mastino*, It.] *pl.* properly, *MASTIFFS*, *Dryden* and *Swift*; *MASTIVES*, *Johnson*. A large, fierce species of dog, of great strength and courage.
MÄS-TI-GÖPPI'O-ROÜS,* *a.* [*μαστιγοφόρος*.] Carrying a wand, scourge, or whip. *E. Rev.*
MÄS-TI'TIS,* *n.* [*μαστιτις*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the breast of women. *Brande*.
MÄST'LESS, *a.* Having no mast; bearing no mast.

MÄTRON-AGE, * *n.* The quality of a matron; the body of matrons. *Burke.*
MÄTRON-AL, or **MÄTRON-AL**, [mä'trön-äl, *S. Ja. K. Sm.*; mä'trön-äl or mä'trön-äl, *W. F.*; mä'trön-äl or mä'trön-äl, *P.*; mä'trön-äl, *R. W. D. Ash, Scott.*] a. [old Fr.] Relating or suitable to a matron; motherly.
MÄTRON-HOOD,* (-hüd) *n.* State of a matron. *Jewsbury.*
MÄTRON-IZE, *v. a.* [i. MATRONIZED; pp. MATRONIZING, MATRONIZED.] To render matronly or sedate.
MÄTRON-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a matron; matronly.
MÄTRON-LY, [mä'trön-le, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; mä'trön-le, *W. b.*] *a.* Grave; becoming a wife or matron.
MA-TRÖSS, * *n.*; pl. MA-TRÖSS'ES. (*Mil.*) An artillery-man, or sort of soldier, under a gunner, who assists in traversing the guns, and sponging, firing, and loading them.
MATE,* (mät) *n.* [Fr.] The French name of Paraguay tea. *Boiste.* See **MATE**.
MÄT'ED,* *a.* Twisted together; entangled. *Clarke.*
MÄT'ER, *n.* [*matière*, Fr.; *materia*, L.] That which is visible or tangible; that which occupies space; body; substance; a substance extended and divisible; elementary substance perceptible by any of the senses, usually divided into four kinds, solid, liquid, æriform, and imponderable: — materials; that of which any thing is composed: — subject; thing treated of; the whole; the very thing supposed; affair; business; cause of disturbance; subject of suit or complaint; — import; consequence; importance; moment; — thing; object; that which has some particular relation; question considered; space or quantity nearly computed: — substance excreted; pus; purulent running. *Qu.* "Of the ultimate nature of matter, the human faculties cannot take cognizance; nor can data be furnished, by observation or experiment, on which to found an investigation of it. All we know of it is its sensible properties." *Brande.*
MÄT'ER, *v. n.* To be of importance; to import. *E. Jonson.* To generate matter by supuration. *Sidney.*
MÄT'ER, *v. a.* To regard not to neglect. *Branston.*
MÄT'ER-LESS, *a.* Void of matter. *B. Jonson.*
MÄT'ER-ÖF-FÄCT, * *n.* A reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful, hypothetical, or hyperbolic. — *a.* Treating of facts or realities. — *Matter-of-fact man*, one who adheres strictly to fact, or never wanders beyond realities.
MÄT'ER-Y, *a.* [Important; full of matter. *B. Jonson.*] Generating pus or matter.
MÄT'TOCK, *n.* A tool of husbandry used for digging, and for grubbing up roots of trees and weeds; a kind of pickaxe having the ends of the iron part broad.
MÄT'TRESS, [mä't'tres, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. b.*] *n.* [*materas*, old Fr.; *mattress*, Welsh.] A quilted bed, stuffed with hair, wool, or other soft material, instead of feathers. It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced mä'träs'.
MÄT'V-RÄNT,* *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes supuration. *Good.*
MÄT'V-RÄTE, (mä't'vyrät) *v. a.* [*maturatus*, L., from *maturō*.] [I. MATURED; pp. MATUREATING, MATURED.] To ripen; to bring to supuration.
MÄT'V-RÄTE,* *v. n.* To grow ripe; to suppurate.
MÄT'V-RÄTION, *n.* Act of maturating; state of being matured; ripeness; suppuration.
MÄT'V-RÄ-TIVE, [mä'ch'v-rä-tiv, *W. J.*; mä't'v-rä-tiv, *K. Sm.*; mä't'v-rä-tiv, *S. P.*] *a.* Ripening; conducive to ripeness; conducive to supuration.
MÄT'V-RÄ-TIVE,* *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes maturation. *Danlison.*
MA-TÜRE, *a.* [*maturus*, L.] Perfected by time; perfect in growth, in years, or in condition; complete; ripe; well-digested.
MA-TÜRE, *v. e.* [I. MATURED; pp. MATURING, MATURED.] To ripen; to advance to ripeness; to advance towards perfection.
MA-TÜRE, *v. n.* To become ripe; to be perfected.
MA-TÜRE-LY, *ad.* Ripely; completely; considerably; early.
MA-TÜRE-NESS,* *n.* Maturity; mature state. *Knowles.*
MÄT-V-RÉS-CENT,* *a.* Approaching to maturity. *Smart.*
MA-TÜR-ET-Y, *n.* [*maturitas*, L.] Mature state; ripeness; completion. — (*Law*) The time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.
MÄT'V-TI-NÄL, [mä't'v-ti-näl, *Ja. Sm. W. b.*; mä'tü-ti-näl, *K.*] *a.* [*matutinus*, L.] Relating to the morning. *Pegge.*
MÄT'V-TINE, *a.* Same as *matutinal*. *Sir T. Herbert.*
MÄT'WÉED,* *n.* A plant of the genus *lyceum*. *Crabb.*
MÄU'DLE,* *v. e.* To put out of order; to besot. *Phillips.*
MÄUD'LIN, *a.* [The corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes and disordered look.] Drunk; fuddled. *Southerne.*
MÄU'DLIN, *n.* A perennial plant; sweet milfoil.
MÄU'GRE, (mäw'gur) *ad.* [*malgré*, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. *Shak.* [Now used only in burlesque.]
MÄU'KIN, *n.* A dish; a clout; a drag to sweep an oven; a malkin; a scarecrow; a coarse or dirty wench; called also, vulgarly, a *mawks*. *Barton.* [Low.]
MÄUL, *n.* [*malleus*, L.] A heavy, wooden hammer; a mallet. See **MALL**.

MÄUL, *v. a.* [i. MAULED; pp. MAULING, MAULED.] To beat, to bruise; to hurt in a coarse manner. *Burton.* See **MALL**.
MÄUL-STICK, *n.* [*mahlen*, Ger.; *maela*, Su. Goth.] The stick by which painters keep their hand steady in working.
MÄUNCH, (mäns) *n.* A sort of loose sleeve; manche. *Sir T. Herbert.*
MÄUND, (mänd) [*mänd*, *W. Ja. Sm.*; mäwnd, *P. E. J. K.*] *n.* A basket or hamper; a hand-basket. *Shak.* A weight, in India, variable in quantity from 6 lbs. to 74.
MÄUND, (mänd) *v. n.* [*mendier*, Fr.] To mutter, as beggars do; to mumble; to use unintelligible terms; to maulnder. *B. Jonson.*
MÄUN'DER, (män'der) [män'der, *W. F. Ja. Sm.*; mäwnder, *S. P. J. K.*] *v. n.* To grumble; to murmur; to beg. *Wiseman.*
MÄUN'DER, (män'der) *n.* A beggar. *Broomer.*
MÄUN'DER-ER, (män'der-er) *n.* A murmurer; a grumbler.
MÄUN'DER-ING, (män'der-ing) *n.* Complaint. *South.*
MÄUN'DRILL,* *n.* (*In coal mines*) A pick with two shanks. *Brande.*
MÄUNDY-THÜRS'DAY, (mäund'e thürz'de) *n.* The Thursday preceding Good-Friday and Easter, on which the king of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, so named from *maunds*, or baskets in which the gifts were formerly contained. *Brande.*
MÄU-SÖ-LÉ'AN, *a.* Relating to a mausoleum. *Burton.*
MÄU-SÖ-LÉ'UM, [mäw-sö-lé'üm, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. b.*; mäw-sö-lé-üm, *Barclay.*] *n.* [L.] pl. L. **MÄU-SÖ-LÉ'Ä**; Eng., rarely, **MÄU-SÖ-LÉ'UMS**. A sepulchral building, or a magnificent tomb or monument, so called from *Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom such a monument was erected about 353 B. C.
MÄÜ'THER, *n.* A foolish young girl. *B. Jonson.* [Local, Eng.]
MÄUVAISE HONTE,* (mö-väz'önt') [Fr.] False modesty. *Qu. Rev.*
MÄU'VIS, *n.* [*mauvie*, Fr.] A thrush, or bird like a thrush *Spenser.*
MÄW, *n.* The stomach of animals; the craw of birds: — an old game at cards.
MÄWK, *n.* A maggot. *Grose.* A slattern; a mawk; called also a *mawks*. [Vulgar and local.]
MÄWK'IN, *n.* See **MÄWKIN**.
MÄWK'ING-LY, *a.* Slatternly. *Bp. Taylor.*
MÄWK'ISH, *a.* Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.
MÄWK'ISH-LY,* *ad.* In a mawkish manner. *Dr. Allen.*
MÄWK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Aptness to cause loathing.
MÄWKS,* *n.* A large, awkward, ill-dressed girl. *Smart.* [Vulgar.]
MÄWKY, *a.* Maggoty; full of maggots. *Grose.* [Local.]
MÄW'MET, *n.* [a corruption of *Mahomet*.] Originally an effigy to represent Mahomet; a puppet; an idol. *Wicliffe.*
MÄW'MET-RY, *n.* The religion of Mahomet; idolatry. *Chaucer.*
MÄW'SKIN, *a.* Provoking disgust; nauseous. *L'Estrange.*
MÄW'SKIN,* *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for making cheese; rennet. *Farm. Ency.* [Local.]
MÄW'-WORM, (mäw'würm) *n.* A worm infesting the stomach.
MÄX-IL-LÄ,* *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The jaw-bone; the upper jaw-bone. *Brande.*
MÄX-IL-LÄR, or **MÄX'IL-LÄR**, [mäx-il'lär, *S. W. Ja.*; mäx-il'lär, *P. K. Sm. W. b.*] *a.* [*maxillaris*, L.] Same as *maxillary*.
MÄX'IL-LÄ-RY, [mäx'il-lä-rj, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; mäx-il-lä-rj, *Ash, Kennell.*] *a.* Relating to the maxilla or jaw-bone. *See* **CAPILLARY**.
MÄX-IL-LI-FÖRM,* *a.* In the form of a jaw-bone. *Dr. Allen.*
MÄX'IM, *n.* [*maxime*, Fr.; *maximum*, L.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth; an adage; an aphorism; a proverb.
MÄX'IM-IST,* *n.* One who deals in maxims. *Qu. Rev.*
MÄX'IM-IZE,* *v. e.* To increase to the highest degree. *Qu. Rev.* [r.]
MÄX'IM-ÖM, *n.* [L.] pl. **MÄXIMA**. The greatest quantity or degree attainable in any given case, as opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.
MÄY, (mä) *auxiliary verb.* [i. MIGHT.] To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; to be possible; to be by chance: — used to express desire; as, "May you prosper." — Formerly used for *can*. *Spenser.*
MÄY, (mä) *n.* [*Maius*, L.] The fifth month of the year: — the early or gay part of life. [†A virgin; a maid. *Chaucer.*]
MÄY, *v. n.* To gather flowers on May morning. *Sidney.*
MÄY'-ÄP-PLÉ,* *n.* A plant with a tuberous root; wild mandrake; hog-apple. *Farm. Ency.*
MÄY'-BE, *ad.* Perhaps; it may be that. *Spenser.*
MÄY'-BÉÉ-TLE,* *n.* A name of the cockchafer. *Booth.*
MÄY'BLÖÖM, (mä'blöm) *n.* The hawthorn.
MÄY'-BÜG, *n.* An insect; the chafer.
MÄY'-DÄY, (mä'dä) *n.* The first day of May. *Shak.*

MAY'-FLŌW-ER, *n.* A flower that blossoms in May.
 MAY'-FLY, (mā'dī) *n.* An insect; the water-cricket.
 MAY'-GAME, *n.* A game fit for May-day; diversion.
 MAY-HAP, *ad.* It may happen; perhaps. *Ed. Rev. [R.]*
 MAY'HEM, (mā'hēm or mām) [mā'hēm, Ja. K.; mām, Sm.]
n. (*Law*) Privation of some essential part; lameness;
 main. See MAIM.
 MAY'ING, * *n.* The act of gathering flowers in May, or
 May-day. *Cowper.*
 MAY'-LĀ'DY, *n.* The queen of May, in old May-games.
 MAY'-LĪLY, *n.* The same as *lily of the valley*.
 MAY'-MŌRN, * *n.* Morning of May; freshness. *Shak.*
 MAY'OR, (mā'ūr) [mā'ūr, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; mā, S. K.]
n. [*māteur*, old Fr.; *major*, L.] The chief magistrate of a
 city or borough.
 MAY'OR-ĀL-TY, (mā'ūr-āl-te) *n.* The office of a mayor.
 MĀ-YŌR-ĀZ'ŌŌ, * *n.* [Sp.] The right of the eldest born to
 inherit property; majorat. *Brande.*
 MAY'OR-ESS, (mā'ūr-ēs) *n.* The wife of a mayor. *Tatler.*
 MAY'-PŌLE, *n.* A high pole to be danced round on May-
 day.
 MAY'-WEED, *n.* A plant; a species of camomile which
 grows wild.
 MĀZ'ARD, *n.* [*māchoire*, Fr.] [† A jaw. *Shak.*] A dark-colored
 cherry.
 †MĀZ'ARD, *v. a.* To knock on the head. *B. Jonson.*
 MĀZ-A-RINE', * *n.* A deep blue color; — a particular way
 of dressing fowls: — a little dish set in a larger. *Crabb.*
 MĀZE, *n.* A labyrinth; a place or state of perplexity; con-
 fusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.
 MĀZE, *v. a.* To bewilder; to amaze. *Gower.*
 †MĀZE, *v. n.* To be bewildered or amazed. *Chaucer.*
 †MĀZ'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Confusion; astonishment. *Chaucer.*
 †MĀZ'ER, *n.* [*mæser*, D.] A broad cup or bowl; a maple
 cup. *Dryden.*
 MĀZ'I-LY, * *ad.* In a mazy or perplexed manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 MĀZ'I-NĒSS, * *n.* State of being mazy. *Dr. Allen.*
 MĀ-ZŌL'Ō-Q-Y, * *n.* [μαζός and λόγος.] (*Zool.*) The natural
 history of mammalia; mammalogy; mastology. *Ed. Ency.*
 See MAMMALOGY.
 MĀZY, *a.* Perplexed with windings; confused. *Spenser.*
 MĀZ'ZARD, * *n.* A dark cherry. *Ash.* See MAZARD.
 M. D. [*medicina doctor.*] Doctor of medicine or physic.
 MĒ, *pron.*; *objective case of I.*
 MĒA'COCK, (mē'kōk) *n.* [*mes, i. e. mal, and cog*, Fr. *Skinner.*]
 An effeminate man; a coward. [R.]
 †MĒA'COCK, *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shak.*
 MĒAD, (mēd) *n.* A kind of drink made of water and honey:
 — meadrow; used in poetry for meadow.
 MĒAD'ŌW, (mēd'ō) *n.* Land unploughed, green with grass,
 and variegated with flowers: grass land annually mown
 for hay. — In the United States it is often applied to mow-
 ing lands which are marshy or too wet to be ploughed,
 and producing a coarse kind of hay, which is called meadow
 hay, in distinction from that which grows on uplands,
 which is called English hay.
 MĒAD'ŌW, * *a.* Belonging to or obtained from a meadow.
Ash.
 MĒAD'ŌW-FŌX'TĀIL, * *n.* A species of foxtail. *Farm. Ency.*
 MĒAD'ŌW-GRĀSS, * *n.* A genus of grass; poa: — grass
 growing in a meadow. *Farm. Ency.*
 MĒAD'ŌW-PINK, * *n.* A species of dianthus. *Booth.*
 MĒAD'ŌW-RŪE, * *n.* A plant. *Booth.*
 MĒAD'ŌW-SĀF-FRON, (mēd'ō-sāf'furn) *n.* A genus of bul-
 bous plants; a plant. *Miller.*
 MĒAD'ŌW'S-QUEEN, * *n.* A flower. *B. Jonson.*
 MĒAD'ŌW-SWĒET, *n.* A perennial plant; queen of the
 meadow.
 MĒAD'ŌW-WŌRT, (mēd'ō-würt) *n.* A plant. *Drayton.*
 MĒAD'ŌW-Y, * *a.* Containing or resembling meadows. *Smart.*
 MĒA'GRE, (mē'gur) *a.* [*magre*, Fr.] Lean; thin; wanting
 flesh; emaciated; poor; hungry.
 †MĒA'GRE-I-Y, (mē'gur-īe) *ad.* Poorly; thinly; barrenly.
 MĒA'GRE-NĒSS, (mē'gur-nēs) *n.* Leanness; thinness.
 †MĒAK, (mēk) *n.* A hook with a long handle. *Tusser.*
 MĒAL, (mēl) *n.* A repeat; the food eaten at one time: — the
 loaf or edible part of corn or grain.
 MĒAL, (mēl) *v. a.* To sprinkle with meal; to mingle. *Shak.*
 MĒAL-I-NĒSS, * *n.* The quality of being meal. *Ash.*
 MĒAL'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* MĒALMEN. One who deals in meal.
 MĒAL'MŌN-ĒR, * *n.* One who deals in meal. *Booth.*
 MĒAL-TĪME, * *n.* The time for eating a meal. *Ruth.*
 MĒAL-Y, (mē'le) *a.* Having the taste or quality of meal;
 resembling meal; besprinkled, as with meal.
 MĒAL-Y-MŌTHĒD, (mē'le-mōthd) *a.* Using soft words;
 not expressing the plain truth; bashful or soft of speech.
 MĒAL-Y-MŌTH'ED-NĒSS, (mē'le-mōth'ed-nēs) *n.* Quali-
 ty of being mealy-mouthed.
 MĒAN, (mēn) *a.* Wanting dignity or rank; low-minded;
 base; ungenerous; spiritless; contemptible; low in worth
 or power; abject; vile; sordid; penurious; niggardly. —
 [*moyen*, Fr.] Middle; moderate; without excess; inter-
 vening; intermediate.

MĒAN, *n.* [*moyen*, Fr.] *pl.* MĒANS. A middle state between
 two extremes; mediocrity; middle rate; medium: —
 instrument. — *pl.* Income; resources. See MEANS.
 MĒAN, *v. n.* [i. MEANT; *pp.* MEANING, MEANT. — *Meant, i. &*
p., is rarely used.] To have in the mind; to purpose; to
 think; to intend; to design. — [*To moan. Brockett. Local.*]
 MĒAN, *v. a.* To purpose; to intend; to design; to signify;
 to denote; to imply; to import; to hint covertly.
 MĒAN-BŌRN, * *a.* Of low or mean birth. *Shak.*
 MĒ-AN'DER, *n.* A winding like that of the river Meander,
 in Phrygia; a winding course; maze; labyrinth; flexu-
 ous passage.
 MĒ-AN'DER, *v. a.* [i. MEANDERED; *pp.* MEANDERING, ME-
 ANDERED.] To wind; to turn round; to make flexuous.
 MĒ-AN'DER, *v. n.* To run in windings; to be intricate.
 MĒ-AN'DER-ING, * *p. a.* Running with a serpentine course;
 winding.
 MĒ-AN'DRĪ-AN, *a.* Winding; flexuous. *King. [R.]*
 MĒ-AN'DROUS, *a.* Winding; meandering. *Fuller. [R.]*
 †MĒ-AN'DRY, *a.* Winding; meandering. *Bacon.*
 MĒAN'ING, *n.* Intention; sense; signification; import.
 MĒAN'ING-LESS, * *a.* Destitute of meaning. *C. Lamb.*
 MĒAN'LY, *ad.* With meanness; poorly; ungenerously.
 MĒAN'NESS, *n.* Want of excellence or dignity; baseness;
 lowliness of mind; sordidness; niggardliness.
 MĒANS, * *n. sing. & pl.* An instrument; method; mode;
 way; that which is used in order to any end. — In this
 sense it is generally used in the singular number, with a
 verb or adjective singular; but if more than one thing is
 referred to, it is plural. "By this means." *Pope.* "By that
 means." *Addison.* "This is one of those anomalies which
 use has introduced and established, in spite of analogy:
 we should not be allowed to say, 'a mean of making men
 happy.'" *By. Hurd.* — *pl.* Revenue; income; fortune;
 resources. — *By all means*, without doubt; certainly. —
By no means, in no way; not at all. — *By any means*, in
 any way. — *By no manner of means*, not at all; not in any
 way. A colloquial pleonasm, in use for the sake of em-
 phasis.
 MĒAN-SPIR-IT-ED, * *a.* Having a mean spirit; base. *Shen-*
stone.
 MĒANT, (mēnt) *i. & p.* from *Mean*. See MEAN.
 MĒAN'TIME, *ad.* In the intervening time; meanwhile.
Dryden.
 MĒAN'WHILE, *ad.* In the intervening time. *Addison.*
 †MĒAR, *n.* A boundary. See MERE.
 †MĒAR, *v. a.* See MERE.
 MĒASE, (mēs, S. W. Ja.; mēz, P. K. Sm.) *n.* [*mass*, Ger.]
 The quantity or number of five hundred, applied to her-
 rings; as, "a mease [500] of herrings."
 †MĒA'SLE, (mē'zli) *n.* [*mas, masel*, Ger.] A leper. *Wicliffe.*
 MĒA'SLED, (mē'zld) *a.* Infected with the measles.
 MĒA'SLED-NĒSS, (mē'zld-nēs) *n.* State of being measly.
 MĒA'SLES, (mē'zls) *n. pl.* A contagious disease, usually
 characterized by small, red spots: — also a disease in
 swine and in trees.
 MĒA'SLY, (mē'zle) *a.* Infected with the measles. *Swift.*
 MĒAS'U-RA-BLE, (mēzh'ū-rā-bl) *a.* That may be measured;
 moderate; being in small quantity.
 MĒAS'U-RA-BLE-NĒSS, (mēzh'ū-rā-bl-nēs) *n.* The quality
 of admitting to be measured.
 MĒAS'U-RA-BLY, (mēzh'ū-rā-blē) *ad.* Moderately.
 MĒAS'URE, (mēzh'ūr) *n.* [*mesure*, Fr.] That by which any
 thing is measured; a standard; a rule; degree; that
 which is measured or dealt out; proportion; quantity
 settled; a stated quantity; sufficient quantity; allotment;
 portion allotted. — (*Mus.*) The number counted in each
 bar or cadence. — (*Poetry*) The number counted in each
 foot or verse. — (*Dancing*) The proportion of the steps to
 each other. — *pl.* Ways; proceedings; expedients; means
 to an end. — *Hard measure*, hard treatment.
 MĒAS'URE, (mēzh'ūr) *v. a.* [*mesurer*, Fr.] [i. MEASURED;
pp. MEASURING, MEASURED.] To compute as to quantity
 or extent by a rule or standard; to pass through; to judge
 of quantity, or extent, or greatness; to adjust; to propor-
 tion; to mark out, allot, or distribute, by measure.
 MĒAS'URE-LESS, (mēzh'ūr-lēs) *a.* Immeasurable.
 MĒAS'URE-MĒNT, (mēzh'ūr-mēnt) *n.* Act of measuring;
 mensuration. *Burke.*
 MĒAS'UR-ER, (mēzh'ūr-ēr) *n.* One who measures.
 MĒAS'UR-ING, (mēzh'ūr-īng) *a.* That measures, or is meas-
 ured: — applied to a cast. *Walker.*
 MĒAT, *n.* [†Food in general. *Bible.*] Flesh to be eaten.
 MĒAT'ED, *a.* [†Fed; †foddered. *Tusser.*] Having meat.
 MĒATH, (mēth) *n.* A drink like mead, or the same. *Milton.*
 Option; preference. *Grose. [Local.]*
 MĒAT'LESS, * *a.* Destitute of meat. *Th. More.*
 MĒAT-ŌF-FER-ING, * *n.* An offering consisting of food.
Ezodus.
 MĒAT-PĪE, * *n.* A pie made of meat; a mince-pie. *Ash.*
 MĒAT'Y, (mē'te) *a.* Fleshy, but not fat. *Grose. [Local.]*
 MĒAW, (mā) } *v. n.* See MEW, and MEWL.
 MĒAWL, (mūl) }
 MĒAZ'LING, (mē'zling) *p.* See MIZZLING. *Arbuthnot.*

MĒ-ĊHĀN'IC, (mĕ-kān'nik) *n.* One employed in mechanical or manual labor; an artificer.

MĒ-ĊHĀN'IC, } *a.* [mechanicus, L.; μηχανικός, Gr.] Relat-
MĒ-ĊHĀN'IC-AL, } ing to mechanics or mechanism; hav-
ing the properties of a machine; employed in manual labor;
skilled in mechanics:—mean; servile. *Shak.*—The
six mechanical powers are the lever, wheel and axle, pulley,
inclined plane, wedge, and screw. *Francis.*—Brande, in
enumerating the six mechanical powers, omits the *inclined*
plane, and adds the *funicular machine*.

†MĒ-ĊHĀN'IC-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To render mean or low. *Cot-
grave.*

MĒ-ĊHĀN'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to the laws of mechan-
ism.

MĒ-ĊHĀN'IC-AL-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being mechanical.

MĒĊH-A-N'ICIAN, (mĕk-ə-nish'an) *n.* [mécanicien, Fr.] A
maker of machines.

MĒ-ĊHĀN'ICS, *n. pl.* The science of the laws of matter and
motion, particularly as applied to the construction of
machines; the science that treats of forces and powers, and
their action on bodies, either directly or by the inter-
vention of machinery.

MĒĊH-AN-ISM, (mĕk'an-izm) *n.* [mécanisme, Fr.] Action
according to mechanic laws; the construction of a ma-
chine, or the parts of a machine adapted to the intended
effect.

MĒĊH-AN-IST, (mĕk'an-ist) *n.* A mechanician; a maker
of machines:—a philosopher who refers all the changes in
the universe to the effect merely of mechanical forces.

MĒĊH-AN-IZE, * (mĕk'an-iz) *v. a.* To form mechanically.
Coleridge. [R.]

MĒ-ĊHĀ-ŃO-GRĀPH'IC, * *a.* Treating of mechanics. *Maunder.*
[R.]

MĒĊH-LIN, * (mĕk'lin) *n.* Lace made at Mechlin. *Smart.*

MĒĊH-LIN, *a.* Relating to or made at Mechlin, as a kind
of lace.

MĒĊH-ŃO'IC, * (mĕk'Ńo'ik) *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid
formed by passing chlorine gas over fused meconine. *P.
Cyc.*

MĒ-ĊHŃO'-ĊĀN, or MĒ-ĊHŃO'-ĊĀN, [mĕ-kŃo'ə-kān, J. K.
Sm. Wb.] *n.* A large root or white jalap from Mechoacan
in Mexico, a mild purgative. *Hill.*

MĒĊO-NATE, * *n.* A salt formed of meconic acid and a
base. *Brande.*

MĒ-ĊŃN'IC, * *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from opium.
Brande.

MĒĊO-NINE, * or MĒ-ĊŃN'IA, * *n.* A white, fusible sub-
stance obtained from opium. *Brande.*

MĒ-ĊŃN'ĪM, *n.* [μυκόνιον.] The juice of the white pop-
py; opium:—the first feces of children.

MĒD'AL, *n.* [médaille, Fr.] An ancient coin:—a piece of
metal, in the shape of a coin, with figures and devices,
struck in memory of some person or event.

MĒD'AL-LĒT, * *n.* A little medal. *Pinkerton.*

MĒ-DĀL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to medals. *Addison.*

MĒ-DĀL'ION, (-yŃn) *n.* [médaillon, Fr.] A large antique
stamp or medal; the representation of a medal in paint-
ing or sculpture.

MĒD'AL-LIST, *n.* [médailliste, Fr.] One skilled or curious
in medals:—one who gains a prize-medal. *Ed. Rev.*

MĒD'AL-LŪR-ŃY, * *n.* The art of making and striking med-
als and coins. *Brande.*

MĒD'DLE, (mĕd'dl) *v. n.* [i. MEDDLED; pp. MEDDLING, MEDDLED.] To have to do; to interpose;
to act in any thing; to interpose or intervene officiously;
to interfere.

†MĒD'DLE, *v. a.* [medler, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser.*

MĒD'DLER, *n.* One who meddles; a busy-body.

MĒD'DLE-SŃME, *a.* Intermeddling; officious.

MĒD'DLE-SŃME-NĒSS, *n.* An intermeddling; officious-
ness.

MĒD'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition. *South.*

MĒD'DLING, * *p. a.* Interfering importunately; officious.

MĒD'DI, *n. pl.* See MĒDIUM.

MĒD-I-Ē'VAL, * (mĕd-ĕ-ŕ'val) *a.* Relating to the middle
ages. *Ed. Rev.*—Written also *medieval*.

MĒD-I-Ē'VAL, * *n.* One belonging to the middle age. *Ed.
Rev.*

MĒD'DI-AL, * *a.* Noting a medium or average; mean. *Smart.*

MĒD'DI-AN, * *a.* (Anat.) Middle; situated in the middle.—
The *median line* is a vertical line supposed to divide the
body longitudinally into two equal parts. *Dunglison.*

MĒD'DI-ANT, * *n.* (Mus.) The chord which is a major or mi-
nor third higher than the key-note, according as the mode
is major or minor. *Brande.*

MĒ-DI-ĀS'TINE, *n.* [médias-tin, Fr.; mediastinum, L.] (Anat.)
Same as *mediastinum*. *Arbutnot.*

MĒ-DI-ĀS-TI'NUM, * *n.* [L.] (Anat.) The duplicature of the
pleura, which divides the cavity of the thorax into two
parts. *Brande.*

MĒD'DI-ĀTE, *v. n.* [medius, L.] [i. MEDIATED; pp. MEDIAT-
ING, MEDIATED.] To interpose, as a common friend, be-
tween two parties; to intercede; to be between two.

MĒD'DI-ĀTE, *v. a.* To effect by mediation.

MĒD'DI-ĀTE, *a.* [médial, Fr.] Intervening; middle; be-
tween two extremes.

MĒD'DI-ĀTE-LY, *ad.* By a secondary or intervening cause.

MĒD'DI-ĀTE-NĒSS, * *n.* State of being mediate. *Bannister.*

MĒD'DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of mediating; interposi-
tion; intervention; agency interposed; intercession.

MĒD'DI-ĀT-I-ZĀ'TION, * *n.* The annexation of smaller sov-
ereignities to larger contiguous states, as in Germany, af-
ter the dissolution of the German empire in 1806. *Brande.*

MĒD'DI-Ā-TIZE, * *v. a.* [i. MEDIATIZED; pp. MEDIATIZING,
MEDIATIZED.] To annex a small state, governed by a sov-
ereign prince, to a larger one, yet allowing the ruler of the
small state to retain his princely rank, rights, and
privileges. *P. Cyc.*

MĒD'DI-Ā-TŃR, *n.* [mediator, L.; médiateur, Fr.] One who
mediates; an intercessor; one of the characters of our
blessed Savior.

MĒD'DI-Ā-TŃRI-ĀL, *a.* Belonging to mediation or a medi-
ator; intercessory.

MĒD'DI-Ā-TŃR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator. *Pearson.*

MĒD'DI-Ā-TŃRY, *a.* Mediatorial. *Sp. Hopkins.* [R.]

MĒD'DI-Ā-TRESS, *n.* A female mediator. *Sheldon.* [R.]

MĒD'DI-Ā'TRIX, *n.* A female mediator. *Warton.*

MĒD'IC, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants; a kind of tre-
foil.—[Fr.] The science of medicine. *Spenser.*

MĒD'IC, * *a.* Medical. *Powfrat.* [R.]

MĒD'I-ĊĀ-BLE, *a.* [médicabilis, L.] That may be healed.
Bailey.

MĒD'I-ĊĀL, *a.* [medius, L.] Relating to medicine or the
art of healing; medicinal.

MĒD'I-ĊĀ-LY, *ad.* Physically; medicinally.

MĒD'I-ĊĀ-MĒNT, [mĕd'ĕ-kā-mĕnt, S. P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.;
mĕd'ĕ-kā-mĕnt or mĕ-dik'ā-mĕnt, W. F.; mĕ-dik'ā-mĕnt,
K.] *n.* [medicamentum, L.] Any thing used in healing; a
topical application.

MĒD'I-ĊĀ-MĒNT'ĀL, *a.* Relating to medicaments.

MĒD'I-ĊĀ-MĒNT'ĀL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of medi-
cine. *Brownie.*

MĒD'I-ĊĀS-TER, *n.* [médiastre, Fr.] A pretender to medi-
cine; a quack. *Whitlock.*

MĒD'I-ĊĀTE, *v. a.* [medico, L.] [i. MEDICATED; pp. MEDI-
CATING, MEDICATED.] To tincture or impregnate with
any thing medicinal.

MĒD-I-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* Act of medicating; use of physic.

MĒD'I-ĊĀ-TIVE, * *a.* Tending to cure; medicinal. *Stewart.*

MĒ-DĪĊ-IN-A-BLE, *a.* Useful for healing; sanative.

MĒ-DĪĊ'Ī-NĀL, [mĕ-dis'ĕ-nāl, P. F. K. Sm. Wb.; mĕ-dis'ĕ-
nāl or mĕd-ĕ-s'Ī-nāl, S. W. J. Ja.] *a.* [medicinalis, L.]
Having the power of healing; belonging to physic or
medicine; sanative. † Sometimes pronounced, in
poetry, mĕd-i-Ċ'Ī-nāl.

MĒ-DĪĊ'Ī-NĀL-LY, *ad.* By means of medicine.

MĒD'I-ĊINE, [mĕd'ĕ-de-sin, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. mĕd'sin, S.
K. *Elphinstone*; mĕd'ĕ-sin, colloquially mĕd'sin, Sm. n.]
[medicina, L.] That branch of physic which relates to
the healing of diseases; physic; a drug or other sub-
stance used as a remedy for disease. *Prov. xvii.*—[méde-
cin, Fr.—†A physician. *Shak.*

†MĒD'I-ĊINE, *v. a.* To restore or cure by medicine. *Shak.*

MĒD'DI-ĊTY, *n.* [médiate, Fr.] Middle state; participation
of two extremes; half. *Brownie.* [R.]

MĒD'DI-ĊRAL, * *a.* Of middle quality; mediocre. *Addi-
son.*

MĒD'DI-ĊRE, (mĕd'ĕ-Ċ-kr) [mĕd'ĕ-Ċ-kr, K. Sm. J.; mĕ-
ĕ-Ċr, J. A. *Maunder*; mĕ-d'ĪĊ-kr, Todd.] *a.* [Fr., from
mediocris, L.] Of moderate degree; of middle rate; mid-
dling. *Pope.*

MĒD'DI-ĊRE, * (mĕd'ĕ-Ċ-kr) *n.* One of middling quality,
talents, or merit; mediocreist. *Southey.*

MĒD'DI-ĊRIST, [mĕd'ĕ-Ċ-krist, Sm. Wb.; mĕ-d'ĪĊ-krist,
K.; mĕ-d'ĪĊ-krist, Todd, *Maunder*.] *n.* [mediocris, L.]
One of middling abilities. *Swift.*

MĒD'DI-ĊRĪ-TY, [mĕd-ĕ-Ċrĕ-tĕ, P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; mĕ-
ĕ-Ċrĕ-tĕ or mĕ-jĕ-Ċrĕ-tĕ, W.; mĕ-jĕk'ĕ-tĕ, S.] *n.*
[mediocritas, L.] [mĕd'ĕ-Ċ'Ī-tĕ, Fr.] Middle state, rate, or
degree; moderate degree; moderation.

MĒD'I-TĀTE, *v. a.* [meditor, L.] [i. MEDIATED; pp. MEDI-
TATING, MEDIATED.] To plan; to contrive; to think on;
to revolve in the mind; to contemplate.

MĒD'I-TĀTE, *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate.

MĒD-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [meditatio, L.] Act of meditating; deep
thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation;
thought employed upon sacred objects; a series of
thoughts.

MĒD'I-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Addicted to meditation; reflecting.

MĒD'I-TĀ-TIVE-LY, * *ad.* With meditation. *Coleridge.*

MĒD'I-TĀ-TIVE-NĒSS, * *n.* Quality of being meditative.
Coleridge.

†MĒD-I-TĒR-RĀNE, *a.* Mediterranean. *Brerewood.*

MĒD-I-TĒR-RĀNE-AN, *a.* Encircled by land, as a sea; ly-
ing between lands; inland; remote from the sea:—not-
ing the sea lying between Europe, Africa, and Asia.

MĒD-I-TĒR-RĀNE-ŃS, *a.* [medius and terra, L.; méditer-
ranée, Fr.] Mediterranean. *Barnet.* [R.]

MEL/LATE,* n. (*Chem.*) A salt formed of mellitic acid and a base. *Ure.*

MEL-LIF/ER-OÜS, a. Producing honey.

MEL-LIF/IC,* a. Making or producing honey. *Phillips.*

MEL-LIF-CÄ/TION, n. [*mellifico*, L.] The making or the production of honey. *Arbuthnot*. [R.]

MEL-LIF/LV-ENCE, n. A flow of honey or sweetness.

MEL-LIF/LV-ENT, } a. [*mél* and *fluo*, L.] Flowing as with
MEL-LIF/LV-OÜS, } honey; flowing with sweetness.
Shak.

MEL-LIF/E-NOÜS,* a. Having the qualities of honey. *Smart.*

MEL-LIF-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) Same as *mellitite*. *Brande.*

MEL-LIF/O-QUENT,* a. Speaking sweetly. *Maunder*. [R.]

MEL/LI-TATE,* n. (*Chem.*) A compound of mellitic acid and a base. *Turner.*

MEL/LITE,* n. [*μελί* and *λίθος*.] (*Min.*) The honey-stone, a yellow, crystallized mineral composed of mellitic acid and alumine. *Brande.*

MEL-LIT/IC,* a. Relating to the honey-stone. *Brande.*

MEL/LON,* n. A lemon-yellow substance composed of carbon and nitrogen. *Brande.*

MEL/LÖW, (mél'lö) a. Soft with ripeness; fully ripe:—soft in sound; soft to the taste; to the touch, or tread, or to the eye; soft with liquor; drunk.

MEL/LÖW, (mél'lö) v. a. [i. MELLOWED; pp. MELLOWING, MELLOWED.] To make mellow; to soften; to ripen; to mature.

MEL/LÖW, (mél'löw) v. n. To be soft, ripe, or mature.

MEL/LÖW-LY,* ad. With mellowness. *Mrs. Butler.*

MEL/LÖW-NESS, n. State of being mellow; softness. *Hart.*

MEL/LÖW-Y, (mél'lö-é) a. Soft; unctuous. *Drayton.*

MEL/O-Q-TÖN', n. [*melocoton*, Sp.] A quince:—a kind of peach; malacutane. *Bacon.*

MEL-LÖ'DI-OÜS, (mél'jö'de-üs, P. J. Ja. Sm.; mē-lö'dyus, S. E. F. K.; mē-lö'de-üs or mē-lö'je-üs, W.) a. Having melody; musical; harmonious.

MEL-LÖ'DI-OÜS-LY, ad. Musically; harmoniously.

MEL-LÖ'DI-OÜS-NESS, n. Sweetness of sound; musicalness.

MEL/O-DIST,* n. One versed in melody; a musician. *Dr. Allen.*

MEL/O-DIZE,* v. a. [i. MELODIZED; pp. MELODIZING, MELODIZED.] To make melodious; to reduce to the form of melody. *Langhorne.*

MEL/O-DRÄ'MA,* n. Same as *melodrame*. *Dickens.*

MEL/O-DRÄ-MÄT/IC,* a. Relating to a melodrame. *Gent. Mag.*

MEL/O-DRÄ'M'A-TIST,* n. One who is versed in melodrame. *Qu. Rev.*

MEL/O-DRÄME, [mél'ö-dräm, Ja.; mē'lo-dräm, K.; mē'lo-dräm, Sm.; mē'lo-dräm, Wb.] n. [Fr., from *μέλος* and *δράμα*.] A dramatic performance accompanied with songs or music; a sort of pantomime.

MEL/O-DY, n. [*μελωδία*.] The arrangement, in succession, of different sounds for a single voice or instrument; music; sweetness of sound; harmony; concord.

MEL/ON, n. [*melon*, Fr.; *melo*, L.] A plant of several varieties, and its fruit.

MEL/ON-THIS/TLE, (-sl) n. A plant. *Miller.*

MEL/O-PÆ'IÄ,* (mél'ö-pē'ya) n. The art of melody. *Burney.*

MEL/RÖSE, n. [*mél* and *rose*.] The honey of roses.

MELT, v. a. [i. MELTED; pp. MELTING, MELTED.—The old preterit, *molten*, is obsolete, and the old participle, *molten*, is now used only as an adjective.] To change from a solid to a liquid state; to dissolve; to make liquid; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away.

MELT, v. n. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be softened to pity or tenderness; to lose substance; to be subdued.

MELT, n. See MELT.

MELT/ED,* p. a. Dissolved; softened; made liquid or tender.

MELT/ER,* n. One who melts metals, &c.

MELT/ING,* p. a. Dissolving; softening; affecting.

MELT/ING, n. Act of dissolving or softening; inteneration.

MELT/ING-LY, ad. Like something melting.

MELT/ING-NESS, n. Disposition to melt or be softened.

MEL/Ü-S/INEL,* n. [Fr.] An imaginary beautiful nymph or fairy. *Brande.*

MEL/WEL, n. A kind of fish.

MEM/BER, n. [*membrum*, L.; *membre*, Fr.] A part of any thing; a limb; a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause; any part of an integral; one of a community, society, or association.

MEM/BERED, (mēm'berd) a. Having limbs.—(*Her.*) Applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

MEM/BER-SHIP, n. State of being a member; union.

MEM-BRÄ-N/CEOUS, (mēm-brä-n'shjus) a. Constructed as a membrane; membranous. *Crabb.*

MEM/BRÄNE, n. [Fr.; *membrana*, L.] The expansion of any of the tissues of the body into a thin layer; a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together.

MEM-BRÄ/NE-OÜS, a. Consisting of membranes; membranous. *Boyle.*

MEM-BRÄ-NIF/ER-OÜS,* a. Having or producing membranes. *Buckland.*

MEM-BRÄ/NI-FÖRM,* a. Having the form of a membrane or parchment. *Smart.*

MEM-BRÄ-NÖL/Q-ÜY,* n. The science of the membranes. *Crabb.*

MEM/BRÄ-NOÜS, a. Relating to or consisting of membranes; formed as membranes; membranous. *Ray.*

MÈ-MÈN'TÖ, n. [L.] pl. MÈ-MÈN'TÖS. A memorial; a notice; a hint.

MÈ-MÈN'TÖ MÖ'R/I,* [L.] "Remember death." *Macdon.*

MÈ-MÖIR', (mè-möir' or mēm'wär) [mè-möir' or mēm'wär, W. P. F. Ja.; mè-möir' or mēm'wär, S.; mēm'wär, J. K. Sm.] n. [*mémoire*, Fr.] pl. MEMOIRS. A notice of something remembered; a biographical notice; a short essay; an account of transactions or events familiarly written, or as they are remembered by the narrator.

MÈ-MÖIR/IST,* n. A writer of memoirs. *Carlyle.*

MÈ-MÖ-RA-BILL/I-A,* n. pl. [L.] Things worthy to be remembered or recorded. *Ency.*

MÈ-MÖ-RA-BLE, a. [Fr. *memorabilis*, L.] Worthy of remembrance; signal; extraordinary; remarkable.

MÈ-MÖ-RA-BLE-NESS,* n. Quality of being memorable. *Ash.*

MÈ-MÖ-RA-BLY, ad. In a manner worthy of memory.

MÈ-MÖ-RÄ/N'DUM, n. [L.] pl. L. MEMORANDA; Eng. MEMORANDUMS. A note to help the memory; a memorial notice.

MÈ-MÖ-RÄ/N'DUM-BOOK,* (-bûk) n. A book in which matters are recorded to assist the memory. *Baswell.*

MÈ-MÖ-RÄTE, v. a. [*memoro*, L.] To make mention of a thing. *Cockeram.*

MÈ-MÖ-RÄ-TIVE, a. Preserving memory. *Hammond.*

MÈ-MÖ/RJ-AL, n. A monument; something to preserve memory; a remembrancer; an address of solicitation; an address containing an exposition of facts and circumstances, and soliciting attention to them.

MÈ-MÖ/RJ-AL, a. Preservative of or contained in memory.

MÈ-MÖ/RJ-ÄL-IST, n. One who writes, presents, or signs a memorial.

MÈ-MÖ/RJ-ÄL-TIZE,* v. a. [i. MEMORIALIZED; pp. MEMORIALIZING, MEMORIALIZED.] To address by a memorial. *Ch. Ob.*

MÈ-MÖ/RJ-A TECH/NI-CA,* [L.] Artificial memory; a method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances; mnemonics. *Scudamore.*

MÈ-MÖ-RIST, n. One who memorizes. *Browne.*

MÈ-MÖ/RJ-TER,* ad. [L.] From memory; by heart. *Ec. Rev.*

MÈ-MÖ-RIZE, v. a. [i. MEMORIZED; pp. MEMORIZING, MEMORIZED.] To record; to cause to be remembered. *Shak.*

MÈ-MÖ-RY, n. [*memoria*, L.] The power or capacity of having what was once present to the senses or the understanding, suggested again to the mind, accompanied by a distinct consciousness of past existence; the power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; remembrance; reminiscence; recollection; exemption from oblivion; time of knowledge or remembrance; attention.

MÈ-MÖ-RY, v. a. To lay up in the memory. *Chaucer.*

MÈ-MPHI-AN,* a. Relating to Memphis; Egyptian. *Smart.*

MÈ/N, n.; pl. of MAN. See MAN.

MÈ/NACE, v. a. [*menacer*, Fr., from *minax*, *minacis*, L.] [i. MENACED; pp. MENACING, MENACED.] To threaten; to threaten.

MÈ/NACE, n. [Fr.] A threat; a denunciation of ill.

MÈ/NÄ-CER, n. One who menaces; a threatener.

MÈ-NÄCH/ÄN-TE,* n. (*Min.*) Ferruginous oxide of titanium. *Brande.*

MÈ/NÄ-CING, n. Act of threatening; threat.

MÈ/NÄ-CING-LY,* ad. By the use of threats. *Brooke.*

MÈ-NÄGE, (mè-nähz') n. [Fr.] A menagery; manage. *Addison*. [R.] See MANAGE, and MANAGE.

MÈ-NÄGE' (*mè-nähz') v. a. To train horses; to manage. *Spenser*. See MANAGE.

MÈ-NÄG'E-RIE, (mè-nähz'he-rè) or MÈ-NÄG'E-ERY, [mè-nähz'er-è, W. Ja.; mè-nähz'he-rè, P. K. Sm.; mè-nähz'è-rè, E.; mē'nähz'er-è, Wb.] n. [Fr.] A collection of foreign or wild animals; the place in which they are kept.

MÈ/NÄ-GÖGUE, (mē'nä-gög) n. [*μνίς* and *γύω*.] (*Med.*) A medicine to promote the flux of the menses.

MÈ/NÄLD, } a. Variegated; spotted. *Cotgrave.*
MÈ/NÄLD, }

MÈND, v. a. [*emendo*, L.] [i. MENDED; pp. MENDING, MEND ED.] To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to help; to improve; to rectify; to reform; to amend; to emend.

MÈND, v. n. To grow better; to advance in any good.

MÈNDÄ-BLE, a. Capable of being mended. *Sherwood.*

MÈND-DÄ/OÜS, (mēn-dä'shjus) a. [*mendax*, *mendacis*, L.] False; lying; deceitful; fallacious.

MÈNDÄQ/I-TY, (mēn-däs'è-te) n. A habit of lying; a falsehood; a lie; untruth.

MÈND/ER, n. One who mends.

MÈN'DI-CÄN-CY, n. Beggary; mendicity. *Burke.*

MÉN-DI-CĀNT, *a.* [*mendicans*, L.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary; belonging to a begging fraternity.
 MÉN-DI-CĀNT, *n.* A beggar; one of a begging fraternity.
 †MÉN-DI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [*mendico*, L.] To beg; to ask alms
Cockeram.
 MÉN-DI-CĀTION, * *n.* The act of begging. *Browne.*
 MÉN-DI-CĀTY, *n.* [*mendicitas*, L.] Act of begging; habit of begging; condition of habitual beggars; mendicancy
 †MÉNDĪMENT, *n.* Amendment. *Bp. Gordon.*
 MÉN-DŌ'ĀNS, * (mēn-dō'sanz) *n. pl.* The natives of the Marquesas. *Earnshaw.*
 †MÉNE, * *a.* For *Amends*. *Shak.*
 MÉNE,* *a.* Chaldaic word, which is used in Daniel, and signifies numeration. *Dr. A. Clarke.*
 MÉN-HĀ'DEN, * *n.* A fish. *Storer.* See *MANHADEN.*
 MÉNĪ-ĀL, *a.* Belonging to a train of servants; low with respect to office or employment; servile.
 MÉNĪ-ĀL, *n.* One of a train of servants; a domestic servant.
 MÉNĪ-LĪTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral allied to opal. *Brande.*
 MÉ-NĪŪ'ĒS, *n. pl.* [*μνῆρις*] (*Anat.*) Two membranes that envelop the brain, called the *pia mater* and *dura mater.*
 MÉ-NĪS'ĀL, * *a.* Relating to a meniscus. *Enfield.*
 MÉ-NĪS'ĀS, * *n.* A lens, convex on one side, and concave on the other. *Brande.*
 MÉNĪ-SĪR'MUM, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, having fruit of a crescent-like form. *P. Cyc.*
 MÉNĪ-VEB, *n.* [*mēn-vair*, Fr.] A small Russian animal with fine white fur; the fur itself. *Chaucer.*
 MÉN'NON-TE, * *n.* One of the followers of Menno, a contemporary of Luther, who held opinions similar to those of the Anabaptists. *P. Cyc.*
 ME-NŌL'Ō-GY, *n.* [*μηνολόγιον*] A register of months. *Stillingfleet.*
 MÉN'Ō-PŌME, * *n.* An amphibious animal. *Brande.*
 MÉN'ŌW, *n.* A fish. See *MINNOW.*
 MÉN'-PLEAS'ER, *n.* One too careful to please; a flatterer.
 MÉN'-PLEAS-ING, * *n.* Act of endeavoring to please others, or to gain popular favor. *Milton.*
 MÉN'SA ĒT THŌ'RŌ, * [L.] (*Law*) "From board and bed." — A divorce *a mensa et thoro*, is when the parties are allowed to live separate, though the marriage is not dissolved. *Whishaw.*
 MÉN'SAL, *a.* [*mensalis*, L.] Belonging to or transacted at table. *Richardson.* Monthly. *Month. Rev.*
 MÉNSE, *n.* Propriety; decency; manners. *Brockett.* [Provincial, north of England.]
 MÉNSE'FUL, *a.* Graceful; mannerly. *Brockett.* [Local.]
 MÉNSE'LESS, *a.* Indecent; uncivil. *Brockett.* [Local.]
 MÉN'SĒS, * *n. pl.* [L.] Months. — (*Med.*) The catamenial or monthly discharges. *Crabb.*
 MÉN'STRU-ĀL, *a.* [*menstruus*, L.] Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.
 MÉN'STRU-ĀTE, * *v. n.* [*i.* MENSTRUATED; *pp.* MENSTRUATING, MENSTRUATED.] To discharge the menses. *Med. Journ.*
 MÉN'STRU-ĀTION, * *n.* The flow of the menses. *Crabb.*
 MÉN'STRU-ŌUS, *a.* Monthly; having the catamenia.
 MÉN'STRU-ŪM, *n.* [L.] *pl.* MÉN'STRU-Ā. A fluid substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.
 MÉNS-V-RA-BILĪ-TY, *n.* Capacity of being measured.
 MÉNS-V-RA-BLE, (mēns'v-rā-bl) [mēns'sh-rā-bl, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; mēns'v-rā-bl, Ja.] *a.* [*mensura*, L.] That may be measured; measurable.
 MÉNS-V-RA-BLE-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being measurable. *Asch.*
 MÉNS-V-RAL, (mēns'v-rāl) *a.* Relating to measure.
 †MÉNS-V-RĀTE, *v. a.* To measure. *Bailey.*
 MÉNS-V-RĀTION, *n.* Act of measuring; measurement. — (*Geom.*) The art of ascertaining the extension, solidity, and capacity of bodies, by measuring lines and angles.
 MÉN'TAL, *a.* [*mental*, Fr.; *mentis*, L.] Relating to the mind; existing in the mind; intellectual; ideal.
 MÉN'TAL-LY, *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind.
 MÉN-TI-CŪLTĪV-RĀL, * *a.* Cultivating the mind. *Maunder.* [R.]
 MÉN'TION, (mēn'shun) *n.* [*mention*, Fr.; *mentio*, L.] Act of mentioning; notice or remark signified by words, oral or written; a recital; hint.
 MÉN'TION, (mēn'shun) *v. a.* [*mentioner*, Fr.] [*i.* MENTIONED; *pp.* MENTIONING, MENTIONED.] To notice or signify in words; to express; to name.
 MÉN'TION-Ā-BLE, * *a.* That may be mentioned. *Qu. Rev.*
 MÉN'TŌR, * *n.* The faithful friend of Ulysses: — a wise counsellor. *Fenelon.*
 MÉN-TŌ-RI-ĀL, * *a.* Containing advice; monitorial. *Smart.*
 MÉ-PHĪ'TIC, * *a.* [*mephitis*, L.] Relating to mephitis; ME-PHĪ'TI-CĀL, * *a.* foul; noxious.
 MÉ-PHĪ'TIS, * [mē-fī'tis, *Ainsworth*, *Crabb*, *Brande*, *Dunglison*; mēfī'tis, *Sm. K. Wb.*] *n.* [L.] *pl.* ME-PHĪ'TĒS, (*Chem.*) A noxious exhalation, particularly applied to carbonic acid gas. *Brande.*

MĒPHĪ'TĪSM,* *n.* Any noxious exhalation; mephitis
Dunglison.
 †MĒ-RĀ'ĪŌVUS, (mē-rā'shus) *a.* [*meracus*, L.] Strong; racy. *Bailey.*
 †MĒR'Ā-BLE, *a.* [*mercor*, L.] That may be sold or bought. *Bailey.*
 †MĒR-CAN-TĀN'TĒ, [mēr'kan-tānt, W. P.; mēr'kan-tāntā, Ja.; mēr-kan-tāntā, K. Sm.] *n.* [*mercatante*, It.] A foreign trader; a merchant. *Shak.*
 MĒR-CAN-TĪLE, [mēr'kan-tīl, W. J. F. Ja.; mēr'kan-tīl, S. E. K. Sm.] *a.* Relating to trade or commerce; trading; commercial. ☞ This word is often incorrectly pronounced in this country, *mēr-cān'tile* and *mēr'cān-tile*; but these modes have no countenance from the orthoëpists.
 MĒR-CĀP'TĀN,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid composed of sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen, which acts powerfully on mercury. *Brande.*
 †MĒR'CAT, *n.* [*mercatus*, L.] Market; trade. *Sprat.*
 †MĒR-CĀ-TŪRE, *n.* [*mercatura*, L.] Commerce. *Bailey.*
 MĒR'CE-NA-RĪ-NESS, *n.* Quality of being mercenary; venality.
 MĒR'CE-NA-RY, [*mercenarius*, Fr.; *mercenarius*, L.] Serving for pay; venal; hired; sold for money; sordid; sycaricious; too studious of profit.
 MĒR'CE-NA-RY, * *n.* A hireling; one serving for pay.
 MĒR'ĀCER, *n.* [*mercier*, Fr.] One who deals in silks and woollen cloths.
 MĒR'ĀCER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a mercer. *Howell.*
 MĒR'ĀCER-Y, *n.* [*mercerie*, Fr.] Trade, goods, or wares of mercers.
 †MĒR'ĀCĀND, *v. n.* [*marchander*, Fr.] To transact by traffic. *Bacon.*
 MĒR'ĀCĀND-DĪSE, *n.* [*marchandise*, Fr.] Traffic; commerce; trade; goods; wares; commodities; any thing to be bought or sold.
 MĒR'ĀCĀND-DĪSE, *v. n.* To trade; to traffic. *Harmar.*
 †MĒR'ĀCĀND-DRY, *n.* Merchandise. *Bp. Sanderson.*
 MĒR'ĀCĀNT, [mēr'chant, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; mār'chant, S.] *n.* [*marchant*, old Fr.] then *marchand*, from *mercans*, L.] One who traffics to foreign countries; one who carries on commerce; an importer; a wholesale trader. — [†*a* ship of trade. *Dryden.*] — In the U. S. *merchant* is often used for a *retail-trader*. ☞ "Mr. Sheridan pronounces the *c*, in the first syllable of this word, like the *a* in *march*; and it is certain that about thirty years ago, [i. e. 1770.] this was the general pronunciation; but since that time the sound of *a* has been gradually wearing away; and the sound of *c* is so fully established, that the former is now become gross and vulgar, and is only to be heard among the lower orders of people. *Sermon, service*, &c., are still pronounced by the vulgar as if written *sarmon* and *sarvice*; but this analogy is now totally exploded, except with respect to *clerk*, *serjeant*, and a few proper names." *Walker.* See *CLERK*, and *SERJEANT*.
 MĒR'ĀCĀNT, * *a.* Relating to trade or commerce. *P. Cyc.*
 †MĒR'ĀCĀNT, *v. n.* To traffic. *L. Addison.*
 MĒR'ĀCĀNT-Ā-BLE, *a.* Passing current in trade; fit to be bought or sold; marketable.
 MĒR'ĀCĀNT-LIKE, *a.* Like a merchant. *Ainsworth.*
 †MĒR'ĀCĀNT-LY, *a.* Relating to a merchant. *Bp. Gauden.*
 MĒR'ĀCĀNT-MĀN, *n.* *pl.* MĒR'ĀCĀNT-MĒN. A merchant-ship; a ship of trade. *Bp. Taylor.*
 MĒR'ĀCĀNT-SHIP, * *n.* A ship engaged in commerce. *Swift.*
 MĒR'ĀCĀNT-TĀI'LŌR,* *n.* A tailor who furnishes cloths and other materials for the garments which he makes. *Encyc.*
 †MĒR'ĀCĒT,* *n.* (*Law*) A fine anciently paid in England by inferior tenants to lords, for liberty to dispose of their daughters in marriage. *Whishaw.*
 †MĒR'ĀCĪ-Ā-BLE, (mērsēs-ā-bl) *a.* Merciful. *Gower.*
 MĒR'ĀCĪ-FŪL, *a.* Full of mercy; compassionate; tender; kind; gracious; benignant.
 MĒR'ĀCĪ-FŪL-LY, *ad.* In a merciful manner; tenderly.
 MĒR'ĀCĪ-FŪL-NESS, *n.* Tenderness; willingness to spare.
 †MĒR'ĀCĪ-FŪ, *v. a.* To pity. *Spenser.*
 MĒR'ĀCĪ-ĒSS, *a.* Void of mercy; hard-hearted; cruel.
 MĒR'ĀCĪ-ĒSS-LY, *ad.* In a merciless manner.
 MĒR'ĀCĪ-ĒSS-NESS, *n.* Want of mercy or pity.
 MĒR-CŪ'RĪ-ĀL, *a.* [*mercurialis*, L.] Consisting of mercury; containing mercury or quicksilver; active; sprightly; — giving intelligence.
 MĒR-CŪ'RĪ-ĀL, *n.* An active, sprightly, gay person. *Bacon.*
 MĒR-CŪ'RĪ-ĀL-ĪST, *n.* One under the influence of Mercury; one resembling Mercury in character. *Dean King.*
 MĒR-CŪ'RĪ-ĀL-ĪZE, *v. n.* [†To be humorous, gay, or spirited. *Cotgrave.*] — *v. a.* To render mercurial; to impregnate with mercury.
 MĒR-CŪ'RĪ-ĀL-LY,* *ad.* In a mercurial manner. *Hawkins.*
 MĒR-CŪ'RĪ-ĀL-S, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Preparations of mercury.

MÉS/O-TYPE, * n. (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and soda; called also *natrolite*. *Brande*.
 †MÉS-PRÍSE, n. [*me-pris*, old Fr.] Contempt; scorn. *Synon.*
 MESS, n. [*mass*, Ger.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together, or for a certain number; a hotch-potch; a mixture; an allowance of food; an ordinary, as of military men:—a number of persons who eat together at the same table; a company; a crew:—a medley; a mass; a set.
 MESS, v. n. [*i. MESSER*; *pp.* MESSING, MESSIED.] To take meals in common with others; to contribute to support a common table; to eat; to feed.
 MÉS/SAGE, n. [Fr.] An errand; a mission; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.—(*U. S.*) An address or communication of a president, or a governor, on public affairs, to the legislature.
 †MÉS/SÁ-GER, * n. [Fr.] A messenger. *Gover.*
 MÉS/SÉN-GER, n. [*messenger*, Fr.] A bearer of a message; an emissary.—(*Naut.*) A hawser or small cable wound round the capstan.
 MÉS-SÍ/AD, * n. The modern epic poem of Germany, written by Klopstock, relating to the sufferings and triumph of the Messiah. *Brande*.
 MÉS-SÍ/AH, n. The Hebrew of the Greek word *Christ*; the Anointed; the Christ.
 MÉS-SÍ/AH-SHIP, n. The office of the Messiah. *South*.
 MÉS-SÍ/XN/IC, * a. Relating to the Messiah. *Ec. Rev.* [r.]
 MÉS/SIEURS, (més/yrz or més/yerz) [més/sürz, S.: mész/shörz or mész-shörz, W.; mész/sérz, P.; mész-shürz, J.; mész/sürz, E.; mész/ürz, F.; mész/shörz, Ja.; mész/ürz, Sm.] n. [Fr.; pl. of *monsieur* or *Mr.*] Sirs; gentlemen; plural of *Mr.*; abbreviated to *Messrs.* See *MASTER*.
 MESS/MÁTE, n. One who eats at the same table.
 MÉS/SO-RE-LIÉF, * n. *Francis*. See *MEZZO-RILIEVO*.
 MÉS/SUAQE, (més/swa) n. [*messuagium*, low L.] (*Law*) The dwelling-house, adjoining land, offices, &c., appropriated to the use of the household; the site of a manor.
 MÉS-TÉE/Í, * n. (*West Indies*) The offspring of a white and a quadroon:—written also *mustee*. *P. Cyc.*
 MÉS-TÍ/NÓ, * n. The offspring of a Spaniard or creole and a native Indian; a mestizo. *Brande*.
 MÉS-TÍVÓ, * n. [Sp.] pl. MÉS-TÍVÓS. (*Spanish America*) The offspring of a Spaniard or white person and an American Indian; a mestizo. *Murray*.
 MÉS-SYMN/ICUM, * n. A repetition at the end of a stanza; refrain. *Walker*.
 MÊT, i. & p. from *Meet*. See *MEET*.
 MÊT, * n. A measure of four pecks. *Hunter*. [Provincial, Eng.]
 MÊTA, [metrá] a. A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *beyond, over, after, with, between*; frequently answering to the Latin *trans*. *Smart*.
 MÊ-TÁB'A-SÍS, n. [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another; a transition.
 MÊ-TÁB'O-LÁ, n. [*μεταβολή*, (*Med.*)] A change of time, air, or disease.
 MÊT-A-BÓ/LI-AN, * n. (*Ent.*) An insect that undergoes a metamorphosis. *Kirby*.
 MÊT-A-CÁR/PAL, a. Belonging to the metacarpus. *Sharp*.
 MÊT-A-CÁR/PUS, n. [*μετακαρπιον*, (*Anat.*)] The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.
 MÊ-TÁKH/RÓ-NÍSM, (mê-ták/ró-níz-m) n. [*μετά and χρόνος*.] An error in chronology by placing an event after its proper time.
 MÊT'A-CÍSM, * n. The too frequent occurrence of the letter *n*. *Maunder*.
 MÊT-A-GÁL/LATE, * n. A salt formed from metagallic acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*
 MÊT-A-GÁL/LIC, * a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by a partial decomposition of gallic acid. *P. Cyc.*
 MÊ/TÁQE, n. Measurement of coals; price of measuring.
 MÊT-A-GRÁL'MA-TÍSM, n. [*μετά and γράμμα*.] The art or practice of transposing letters so as to form new words; anagrammatism.
 MÊT'AL, (mêt/tl or mêt'al) [mêt/tl, S. W. P. E. Wb.; mêt'al, F. Ja. K. Sm.; mêt/tl, J.] n. [Fr.; *metallum*, L.] An uncombined body, of peculiar lustre, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, and capable, in the state of an oxide, of uniting with acids, and forming with them metallic salts.—The metals known to the ancients were seven, viz.: gold, silver, iron, copper, mercury, lead, and tin; but chemical science now reckons forty-two metals. *Brande*. [Courage; spirit. *Clarendon*. See *METLE*.]
 MÊT-A-LÉP/SIS, n. [*μετάληψις*,] pl. MÊT-A-LÉP/SÉS. (*Rhet.*) A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.
 MÊT-A-LÉP/TIC, * a. Acting transversely; relating to MÊT-A-LÉP/TI-CAL, * metaphlepsi. *Maunder*.
 MÊT-A-LÉP/TI-CAL-LY, ad. In a metaphleptic manner.
 MÊT'ALLED, (mêt/tl) a. See *METLE*.
 MÊ-TÁL/LIC, a. Relating to metal; containing metal; consisting of metal; resembling metal.

MÊ-TÁL/LI-CAL, a. Metallic. *Wotton*. [r.]
 MÊT-AL-LIÉ/ÉR-OÛS, a. [*metallum and fero*, L.] Producing metals. *Bailey*.
 MÊ-TÁL/LI-FÓRM, * a. Having the form of a metal. *Smart*.
 MÊT'AL-LINE, (mêt'al-lín, W. J. Wb.; mêt'al-lín, E. F.; mêt-tál-lín, S. Ash; mêt-tál-lín or mêt'al-lín, Ja. K.) a. Impregnated with metal; consisting of metal; metallic.
 MÊT'AL-LIST, n. A worker in, or one skilled in, metals.
 MÊT-ÁL-LI-ZÁ/TION, * n. [*metallisation*, Fr.] Act of changing into metal. *Francis*.
 MÊT'AL-LÍZE, * v. a. [*i.* METALIZING; *pp.* METALIZING, METALIZED.] To give a substance metallic qualities. *Smart*.
 MÊT-AL-LÖÖH/RÓ-MY, * n. The art of coloring metals. *Nobilit*.
 MÊT-AL-LÖG/RÁ-PHY, n. [*metallum*, L., and *γράφω*, Gr.] An account or description of metals.
 MÊT'AL-LÖID, * n. (*Chem.*) A non-metallic, inflammable body, as sulphur, phosphorus, &c.;—applied also to the metallic bases of the fixed alkalis and alkaline earths. *Brande*.
 MÊT'AL-LÖID, * a. Relating to metalloid; like metal. *Buckland*.
 MÊT-AL-LÜR/GIC, * a. Relating to metallurgy. *Ec*.
 MÊT-AL-LÜR/GI-CAL, * a. *Rev.*
 MÊT'AL-LÜR/GIST, n. A worker in metals.
 MÊT'AL-LÜR-GY, [mêt'al-lür-je, W. P. E. F. K. Sm. Ash, Nares, Wb.; mêt-tál-lür-je, J. Ja. Johnson; mêt-tál-lür-je, S.] n. [*metallum*, L., and *εργον*, Gr.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ores.
 MÊT'AL-MÁN, n. A worker in metals.
 MÊT-A-MÖR'PHIC, * a. Noting change; changeable.—(*Min.*) Noting a class of rocks, called also *stratified primary rocks*. *Lyell*.
 MÊT-A-MÖR'PHIZE, * v. a. To transform; to metamorphose. *Wallston*.
 MÊT-A-MÖR'PHOSE, (mêt-á-mör'fós) v. a. [*μεταμορφόω*,] [*i.* METAMORPHOSÉD; *pp.* METAMORPHOSING, METAMORPHOSÉD.] To change the form or shape of.
 MÊT-A-MÖR'PHOSE, * n. A transformation; metamorphosis. *Thompson*.
 MÊT-A-MÖR'PHO-SER, n. One who metamorphoses.
 MÊT-A-MÖR'PHO-SIC, a. Transforming; changing form.
 MÊT-A-MÖR'PHO-SIS, n. [*μεταμορφωσις*,] pl. MÊT-A-MÖR'PHO-SÉS. Transformation; change of form or shape.
 MÊT'Á-PHÖR, n. [*μεταφορά*,] (*Rhet.*) A comparison or simile comprised in a word; a figure by which a word is transferred from a subject to which it properly belongs, to another, in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed; as, "the silver moon" is a metaphor; "moon bright as silver," a comparison.
 MÊT-Á-PHÖR/IC, * a. Relating to or partaking of metaphor; figurative.
 MÊT-Á-PHÖR/IC-CAL-LY, ad. Figuratively; not literally.
 MÊT-Á-PHÖR/IC-CAL-NÉSS, * n. Quality of being metaphorical. *Ash*.
 MÊ-TÁPH/O-RÍST, or MÊT'Á-PHÖR-ÍST, [mê-táf'ó-ríst, Todd, Maunder; mêt'á-fór-íst, K. Wb.; mêt'á-fór-íst, Sm.] n. A maker of metaphors.
 MÊT'Á-PHÉRÁSE, (mêt'á-fráz) n. [*μετέφρασις*,] A transfer of phrases or idioms, without alteration, into another language; a mere verbal translation.
 MÊ-TÁPH/RÁ-SÍS, * n. [Gr.] A merely verbal translation; a metaphrase. *Crabb*.
 MÊT'Á-PHÉRÁST, n. [*μεταφραστής*,] A maker of a metaphor; a literal translator; an interpreter.
 MÊT-Á-PHÉRÁ/TIC, a. Close in interpretation; literal.
 MÊT-Á-PHÝS/I-CO-THÉ-O-LÖG/IC-CAL, * a. Embracing metaphysics and theology. *D'Israeli*.
 MÊT-Á-PHÝS/IC, n. Same as *metaphysics*. *Watts*. [r.]
 MÊT-Á-PHÝS/IC, * a. Versed in metaphysics; relating MÊT-Á-PHÝS/IC-CAL, to metaphysics; existing only in thought; abstract; general; beyond nature; supernatural.
 MÊT-Á-PHÝS/IC-CAL-LY, ad. In a metaphysical manner.
 MÊT-Á-PHÝ-SH/ICIAN, (mêt-á-fé-zish'n) n. One versed in metaphysics.
 MÊT-Á-PHÝS/ICS, (mêt-á-fíz'iks) n. pl. [*μεταφυσική*,] The philosophy of mind, as distinguished from that of matter; a science of which the object is to explain the principles and causes of all things existing:—according to Brande, "the science which regards the ultimate grounds of being, as distinguished from its phenomenal-modifications;" a speculative science which soars beyond the bounds of experience:—intellectual philosophy; ontology; psychology.
 MÊ-TÁPH/Y-SÍS, * n. Transformation; metamorphosis. *Hamillon*.
 MÊT'Á-PLÁSM, n. [*μεταπλασμός*,] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.
 MÊ-TÁS'TA-SÍS, n. [*μετάστασις*,] pl. MÊ-TÁS'TA-SÉS. (*Med.*) The removal of the seat of a disease from one place to another.
 MÊT-Á-STÁT/IC, * a. Relating to metastasis. *Dunglison*.

MET-A-TĀR'SAL, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus. *Sharp.*
 MĒT-A-TĀR'SUS, *n.* [*μετὰ* and *ταρσός*.] (*Anat.*) The in-
 step; the sole of the foot between the toes and the ankle.
 MĒ-TĀTH'Ē-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* MĒ-TĀTH'Ē-SĒS. (*Rhet.*) The
 transposition of words or letters.
 MĒT-A-THĒT'ICAL, *a.* Relating to, or containing, trans-
 position. *Forby.*
 MĒT-A-THŌ'RAX, *n.* [Gr.] The third thorax or trunk of
 an insect. *Rogét.*
 MĒT'A-TŌME, *n.* (*Arch.*) The space between one dentil
 and the next. *Brande.*
 MĒTE, *v. a.* [*metior*, L.] [i. METED; *pp.* METING, METED.]
 To measure; to reduce to measure.
 †MĒ-TEMP'SY-CHŌSE, *v. a.* To translate from body to
 body. *Peacham.*
 MĒ-TEMP-SY-CHŌS'IS, (mĒ-tĕmp-sĕ-kŏ'sis) *n.* [*μετεμψύ-
 χωσις*.] The transference of the soul from one body to
 another, or through different successive bodies.
 MĒ-TEMP-TŌS'IS, *n.* A falling or happening a day after
 the time, or "the day after the fair." *Brande.*
 MĒ-TE-OR, (mĒ'tĕ-ur, P. J. Ja. K. Sm.; mĒ'tyur, S. E. F.;
 mĒ'tĕ-ur or mĒ'chĕ-ur, W.) *n.* [*μετ'ώρα*.] Any natural
 phenomenon in the atmosphere or clouds; a fiery or lu-
 minous body occasionally seen moving rapidly through the
 atmosphere; a fire-ball, called also a *falling star*; —
 anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.
 MĒ-TE-ŌR'IC, *a.* Relating to meteors; bright, dazzling,
 and transient. *Brande.*
 MĒ-TE-ŌR'ICAL, *a.* Meteoric. *Bp. Hall.*
 MĒ-TE-OR-ĪTE, *n.* A meteoric stone; a meteorolite. *Ure.*
 MĒ-TE-OR-ĪZE, *v. a.* To ascend in evaporation. *Evchn.*
 MĒ-TE-O-RŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the weather and
 meteorology. *Month. Rev.*
 MĒ-TE-ŌR'Ō-LĪTE, [mĒ'tĕ-ŏr'ŏ-lit, Sm.; mĒ'tĕ-ŏ-rŏ-lit, K.
 Wb.] *n.* (*Min.*) A meteoric stone; a semi-metallic mass
 falling from the atmosphere. *Brande.*
 MĒ-TE-ŌR-Ō-LŌG'IC, *a.* Meteorological. *Smart.*
 MĒ-TE-ŌR-Ō-LŌG'ICAL, *a.* Relating to the atmosphere
 and its phenomena; relating to meteorology; registering
 the weather.
 MĒ-TE-Ō-RŌL'Ō-QĪST, *n.* One versed in meteorology.
 MĒ-TE-Ō-RŌL'Ō-QŪY, *n.* [*μετ'ώρα* and *λέγω*.] The science
 of meteors; the science of the atmosphere and its vari-
 ous phenomena, particularly the state of the weather.
 MĒ-TE-ŌR'Ō-MĀN-CY, *n.* Divination by meteors. *Smart.*
 MĒ-TE-ŌR'Ō-SCŌPE, * or MĒ-TE'Ō-RŌ-SCŌPE, [mĒ'tĕ'ŏ-
 rŏ-skŏp, W.; mĒ'tĕ-ŏr'ŏ-skŏp, Sm.] *n.* An instrument for
 taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies.
 MĒ-TE-OR-ŌS'CO-PY, *n.* That part of astronomy which
 treats of the differences of the remote heavenly bodies,
 their distances, &c. *Crabb.*
 †MĒ-TE'Ō-ROBS, *a.* Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*
 MĒTER, *n.* One who metes or measures; as, a coal-meter,
 a land-meter.
 MĒTE-STICK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A staff to measure the height
 of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast. *Crabb.*
 †MĒTE-WAND, (-wŏnd) *n.* A meteyard. *Ascham.*
 †MĒTE-YARD, *n.* A measuring rod; a yard.
 MĒ-THĒG'LIN, *n.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh.] A beverage made
 of honey and water, fermented by yeast.
 MĒ-THINKS, *v. impersonal.* [i. MĒTHOUGHT.] I think; it
 seems to me. *Spenser. Addison.*
 MĒTHŌD, [*μεθόδος*.] A suitable or convenient arrange-
 ment with a view to some end; a regular order; way;
 manner; system; rule; mode; regularity.
 MĒ-THŌD'IC, *a.* [*methodicus*, Fr.] Having method; regu-
 lar; methodical.
 MĒ-THŌD'ICAL, *a.* Having method; regular; orderly;
 systematic; exact; methodic.
 MĒ-THŌD'ICAL-LY, *ad.* According to method and order.
 MĒTHŌD'IS'M, *n.* The system or principles of the Meth-
 odists.
 MĒTHŌD-IST, *n.* An observer of method. — (*Med.*) A phy-
 sician who practises by method or rule. — (*Theol.*) One
 of a religious denomination, who date their rise from 1729,
 at the English university of Oxford. The leaders were
 John Wesley and George Whitefield.
 MĒTHŌD-IST'IC, *a.* Methodistical. *Month. Rev.*
 MĒTHŌD-IST'ICAL, *a.* Relating to the Methodists.
 MĒTHŌD-IST'ICAL-LY, *ad.* In a methodistical manner.
Ch. Ob.
 MĒTHŌD-IZE, *v. a.* [i. METHODIZED; *pp.* METHODIZING,
 METHODIZED.] To regulate; to dispose in order.
 MĒTHŌD-IZER, *n.* One who methodizes. *Stewart.*
 MĒTHŌD-ŌL'Ō-QŪY, *n.* A discourse concerning method.
Month. Rev.
 MĒ-THOUGHT', (-thăwt') *i.* from *Methinks*. I thought.
 MĒTHY-LENE, *n.* [*μεθάνηλη*.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar liq-
 uid compound of carbon and hydrogen, extracted from pyrox-
 idic spirit. *Ure.*
 MĒT'IC, *n.* [*μετροικός*.] One living with others in their
 dwelling or city. *Milford.*
 †MĒ-TIC'Ū-LOŪS, *a.* [*meticulosus*, L.] Fearful; timid.
Coles.

†MĒ-TIC'Ū-LOŪS-LY, (-lŭs-lĕ) *ad.* Timidly. *Browné*
 MĒT'LA, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American plant. *Tate.*
 MĒ-TŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to Meton, or a cycle of 19 yea's,
 so named from Meton, an Athenian. *Encyc.*
 MĒT-O-NŪM'IC, *a.* Relating to metonymy; metonymical.
Ash.
 MĒT-O-NŪM'ICAL, *a.* Put for something else; not literal.
 MĒT-O-NŪM'ICAL-LY, *ad.* By metonymy; not literally.
 MĒ-TŌN'IC-MY, or MĒT'Ō-NŪM-Y, [mĒ-tŏn'ĕ-me, P. J. F.
Rees, Ash; mĒ'tŏ-nim-ĕ, S. E. K. Sm. Nares; mĒ-tŏn'ĕ-me
 or mĒ'tŏ-nim-ĕ, W. Ja.] *n.* [*μετωνομία*.] (*Rhet.*) A
 figure by which the name of one idea or thing is substi-
 tuted for that of another, to which it has a certain rela-
 tion; as, "gray hairs," for "old age."
 MĒT'Ō-PĒ, *n.* [*μετὰ* and *ὄψῃ*.] (*Arch.*) A square space be-
 tween triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order, often or-
 namented with sculpture.
 MĒT'Ō-PO-SCŌP'ICAL, *a.* Relating to metoposcopy. *W.*
Scott.
 MĒT'Ō-PŌS'CO-PĪST, *n.* One versed in metoposcopy.
 MĒT'Ō-PŌS'CO-PY, *n.* [*μέτροπον* and *ακονία*.] The art of
 divination by inspecting the forehead; the study of physi-
 ognomy. *Burton.*
 MĒTRE, (mĒ'trĕ) *n.* [*metrum*, L.; *μέτρον*, Gr.] The sub-
 division of a verse; measure as applied to verse; verse.
 — [Fr.] The unity of the French measure of length, equal
 to 39.37 English inches.
 MĒTRĪ-CAL, *a.* [*metricus*, L.] Pertaining to metre or num-
 bers; having metre or rhythm; measured; consisting of
 verse.
 MĒTRĪ-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a metrical manner. *Jodrell.*
 †MĒ-TRĪ'CIAN, (mĒ-trish'an) *n.* A versifier; a poet. *Hall.*
 MĒTRĪ-FĪ-ĒR, *n.* A metrist; a versifier. *Southey.*
 MĒTRIST, *n.* A versifier; a poet. *Bale.* [R.]
 MĒ-TRŌL'Ō-QŪY, *n.* [*μέτρον* and *λόγος*.] A treatise on, or
 exposition of, weights and measures. *Kelly.*
 MĒTRO-NŌME, *n.* [*μέτρον* and *νόμος*.] (*Mus.*) An instru-
 ment or pendulum used for determining the movement,
 i. e., the quickness or slowness, of musical compositions.
P. Cyc.
 MĒ-TRŌP'Ō-LĪS, *n.* [*metropolis*, L.; *μήτηρ* and *πόλις*, Gr.]
 The mother city of a colony: — the chief city of a coun-
 try.
 †MĒ-TRŌ-PŌL'Ī-TAN, [mĒ'trŏ-pŏl'ĕ-tan, W. J. F. Ja. R.
 Wb.; mĒ-trŏ-pŏl'ĕ-tan, S. P. K. Sm.] *n.* A bishop of the
 mother church; an archbishop.
 †MĒ-TRŌ-PŌL'Ī-TAN, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis, or an
 archbishopric.
 †MĒ-TRŌP'Ō-LĪTE, *n.* A metropolitan. *Barrow.*
 †MĒ-TRŌ-PŌL'Ī-TIC, *a.* Chief; archiepiscopal. *Selden.*
 †MĒ-TRŌ-PO-LĪT'ICAL, *a.* Chief; principal; archiepisco-
 pal. *Bp. Hall.*
 MĒT'TLE, (mĒ't'lt) *n.* [corrupted from *metal*.] Tempera-
 ment easily warmed or excited; ardent; spirit; courage;
 substance.
 MĒT'TLED, (-ld) *a.* Ardent; fiery; brisk; gay.
 MĒT'TLE-SŌME, (mĒ't'lt-sŭm) *a.* Ardent; lively; gay;
 brisk.
 MĒT'TLE-SŌME-LY, *ad.* Ardently; briskly.
 MĒT'TLE-SŌME-NESS, *n.* Quality of being mettlesome.
Bailey.
 MĒT'WAND, (-wŏnd) *n.* *Burke.* See METREWAND.
 MĒ'WĀN ĒT TĒ'UM, [L.] (*Law*) "Mine and thine;"
 — used in law for the proper guides of right. *Whishaw.*
 MĒW, (mŭ) *n.* [*muca*, Fr.] *pl.* MEWS, (mŭz) A sea-fowl: —
 a cage for hawks; an enclosure. — *pl.* Stables or places
 for horses; as, "the king's mews."
 MĒW, (mŭ) *v. a.* [i. MEWED; *pp.* MEWING, MEWED.] To
 shut up; to confine; to enclose: — to shed, as feathers;
 to moult.
 MĒW, *v. n.* [*muere*, Fr.] To change feathers; to cry, as a
 cat; to mewl.
 MĒW'ING, *n.* The cry of a cat; a moulting.
 MĒWL, (mŭl) *v. n.* [*miauler*, Fr.] [i. MEWLED; *pp.* MEWL-
 ING, MEWLED.] To snarl, as an infant; to squall.
 MĒW'LER, *n.* One who squalls or mewls.
 MĒWS, (mŭz) *n. pl.* Places for enclosing horses; stables.
 — Originally, they were places for hawks. *Qu. Rev.*
 MĒX'Ī-CĀN, *n.* A native of Mexico. *Murray.*
 MĒX'Ī-CĀN, *a.* Relating to Mexico. *Tudor.*
 †MĒYNT, *a.* Mingle. See MEINE.
 MĒ-ZĒ'RE-ŌN, *n.* A species of daphne or spurge-laurel; a
 shrub that flowers very early.
 MĒZ'ZA-NINE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A story of small height intro-
 duced between two higher ones. *Brande.*
 MEZZŌO, (mĒ'zŏ or mĒ'zŏ) *n.* [It.] Middle; mean. *Smart.*
 MĒZ'Ō-Ō-RĪ-LĒ'ĒVŌ, (mĒ'zŏ-rŏ-lĕ'vŏ or mĒ'zŏ-rĕ-lĕ'vŏ)
n. [It.] Middle relief, or demi-relief, between bass-relief
 and high-relief.
 MĒZ'Ō-TINT, *n.* A kind of engraving; mezzotint. —
Mezzotint is the Anglicized form, and is used by some
 respectable authorities. *Gent. Mag.*
 MĒZ-Ō-TINT'ER, *n.* One who practises mezzotint.
Walpole.

||MEZ-ZO-TIN'TŌ, (mēd-zō-tin'tō or mēz-zō-tin'tō) [mēt-zō-tin'tō, S. W. P. J. F.; mēt-zō-tin'tō, *Ja. Sm.*; mēz-zō-tin'tō, E. K. *Wb.*] *n.* [It.] A kind of engraving on copper, resembling drawings in Indian ink.

||MEZ-ZO-TIN'TŌ, *s. v.* *a.* To engrave or represent in mezzotint. *Genl. Mag.* [R.]

MEZ-ZO-TINT-PAINT'ER, ** n.* One who paints in mezzotint. *Genl. Mag.*

MHĀR' (mōr) *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*

MĪ-ĀR'GYR-ITE, ** n.* (*Min.*) A species of rare mineral. *Dana.*

MĪ-ĀSM, [mī'āsm, S. W. K. *Sm. Wb.*; mī'āsm, *Ja.*] [*mī'āsm*] *pl.* MĪ-ĀSM. A noxious or infectious exhalation or particle floating in the air; *misma. Harvey.*

MĪ-ĀS'MA, ** n.* [*mī'āsmā*] *pl.* MĪ-ĀS'MA-TA. A noxious particle, substance, or exhalation floating in the air:—same as *miasm*. *Qu. Rev.* See *MIASM*.

MĪ-ĀS'MAL, ** a.* Same as *miasmatic*. *James Johnson.*

MĪ-ĀS-MĀT'IC, ** a.* Relating to or containing *miasma*

MĪ-ĀS-MĀT'IC-CAL, ** a.* or *miasm*. *Qu. Rev.*

MĪ-ĀS'MA-TIST, ** n.* One versed in *miasma*. *Barton.*

MĪ-CA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Min.*) A mineral generally found in thin, smooth, elastic, transparent laminae; talc; *glist*. See *GRANITE*.

MĪ-CA'CEOUS, (mī-kā'shūs) *a.* Partaking of, or like, mica; glittering; shining.

MĪ-CA-SCHIST, ** (-shist) n.* (*Min.*) Mica-slate. *Ure.* See *MICA-SLATE*.

MĪ-CA-SLATE, ** n.* (*Min.*) One of the lowest of the stratified rocks, composed of quartz and mica. *Brande.*

MICE, *n.*; *pl.* of *Mouse*. See *MOUSE*.

MĪ-CHĀ-EL-ITE, ** n.* (*Min.*) A variety of opal. *Dana.*

MĪCHĀ-EL-MAS, (mīk'el-mās) *n.* [*Michael and mass*] The feast of the archangel Michael; and the 29th of September.

†MĪCHE, (mīch) *v. n.* To pilfer; to skulk. *Spenser.*

†MĪCH'ER, (mīch'er, S. P. J. *Sm.*; mī'cher, *W.*) [*mīchēd, old Fr.*] A thief; a pilferer; a skulker. *Sidney.*

†MĪCH'ER-Y, *n.* Theft; cheating; skulking. *Gover.*

MĪCH'ING, ** p.* a. Pilfering; lying hid; being concealed. *Shak.*

MĪCH'LE, (mīk'li) *a.* Much. *Spenser.* [Obsolete, except in Scotland.]

MĪ-CŌ, ** n.* (*Zool.*) A species of small monkey. *P. Cyc.*

MĪ-CRŌ-CŌSM, [mī'krŏ-kŏzm, S. W. P. J. E. F. *Ja. K. Sm. R.*] *n.* [*μικρός and κόσμος*] The little world; man considered as an epitome of the macrocosm, or the great world.

MĪ-CRŌ-CŌS'MIC, ** a.* Same as *microcosmical*. *Brande.*

MĪ-CRŌ-CŌS'MI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm.

MĪ-CRŌ-CŌS-MŌG'RA-PHY, ** n.* The description of man as a little world. *Genl. Mag.*

MĪ-CRŌ-CŌS'TIC, ** a.* Increasing the intensity of sound. *Dunglison.*

MĪ-CRŌ-DŌN, ** n.* A genus of extinct fishes. *Brande.*

MĪ-CRŌG'RA-PHY, [mī-krŏg'ra-fē, W. P. J. F. *Ja. Sm.*; mī-krŏ-grā-fē, S. K.] *n.* [*μικρός and γράφω*] The description of such objects as are too minute to be seen without the help of a microscope.

MĪ-CRŌ-LITE, ** n.* (*Min.*) A mineral having very small crystals. *Dana.*

MĪ-CRŌM'E-TER, *n.* [*μικρός and μέτρον*] An instrument applied to telescopes and microscopes for measuring very small distances, or the diameters of objects which subtend very small angles.

MĪ-CRŌ-PHONE, ** n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument for increasing the intensity of low sounds. *Brande.*

MĪ-CRŌ-PYLE, ** n.* (*Bot.*) A perforation through the skin of a seed over against the apex of the nucleus. *Brande.*

MĪ-CRŌ-SCOPE, [mī'krŏ-skŏp, S. W. P. J. E. F. *Ja. K. Sm. R.*] *n.* [*μικρός and σκοπέω*] An optical instrument, which enables us to see and examine objects which are too minute to be seen by the naked eye.

MĪ-CRŌ-SCOPE, ** v. a.* To examine with a microscope. *Month. Rev.*

†MĪ-CRŌ-SCŌPI-AL, ** a.* Microscopic. *Bp. Berkeley.*

MĪ-CRŌ-SCŌP'IC, ** a.* Relating to, or resembling, a microscope; very minute.

MĪ-CRŌ-SCŌP'IC-CAL, ** a.* or *microscopic*; very minute.

MĪ-CRŌ-SCŌP'IC-CAL-LY, ** ad.* In a microscopic manner. *Qu. Rev.*

MĪ-CRŌ-SCŌPIST, ** n.* One versed in microscopy. *Maunder.*

MĪ-CRŌS'CO-PY, ** n.* The art by which small objects are applied to appear large. *Maunder.*

MĪ-CŪ-RĪ'TIŌN, ** n.* (mīk-tŭ-rish'un) *n.* The voiding of urine. *Smart.*

MĪD, *a.* Middle; equally between two extremes. *Pope.* It is much used in composition; as, *mid-day*. [R.]

MĪD, ** n.* Middle; midst; as, "the *mid* of night." *Dryden.*

MĪD'A, *n.* [*μίδας*] A worm producing the bean-fly.

†MĪD-ĀGE, *n.* The middle age of life. *Shak.*

MĪD-AIR, ** n.* The middle of the sky. *Milton.*

MĪD'AS, ** n.* (*Zool.*) A species of South American monkey. *P. Cyc.*

MĪD-CHĀN'NEL, ** n.* A way across, or in the middle of, a channel. *Crabb.*

MĪD-CŌURSE, (mīd'kōrs) *n.* Middle of the way. *Milton.*

MĪD-DĀY, (mīd'dā) *a.* Meridional; being at noon. *Sidney.*

MĪD-DĀY, (mīd'dā) *n.* Noon; the meridian. *Donne.*

MĪD'DEN, (mīd'dn) *n.* A dunghill. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]

MĪD'DEN-CRŌW, ** n.* A name given, in some parts of England, to the common crow. *Booth.*

†MĪD'DEST, *a.*; *superl.* of *Mid*. Middlemost. *Spenser.*

MĪD'DING, *n.* Same as *midden*. *Phillips.* [E.]

MĪD'DLE, (mīd'dl) *a.* Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate; central; mean; medial; intervening.—*Middle ages*, a period comprising about seven hundred, or a thousand, years, from the 5th or the 8th century to the 15th century of the Christian era.—*Middle finger*, the longest finger.—*Middle passage*, or *mid-passage*, the passage of a slave-ship from Africa across the Atlantic Ocean.

MĪD'DLE, (mīd'dl) *n.* The part or place equally distant from the extremities or from the verge; the midst; the centre.

MĪD'DLE-AGE, ** a.* Belonging to the middle ages; mediæval. *Hallivell.*

MĪD'DLE-AGED, (mīd'dl-ājd) *a.* Of the middle period of life; placed about the middle of life.

MĪD'DLE-EARTH, *n.* The earth, as considered between heaven and hell. *Shak.*

MĪD'DLE-MĀN, ** n.*; *pl.* MĪD'DLE-MĒN. A man who has the disposal of sale of goods, or of renting of lands or estates. *McCulloch.*—(*Mil.*) One who stands in the middle of the file. *Crabb.*

MĪD'DLE-MŌST, *a.* *superl.* Being in the middle. *More.*

MĪD'DLE-SIZED, ** (-sized) a.* Being of middle or average size. *Hawkins.*

†MĪD'DLE-WĪT'ED, *a.* Of moderate abilities. *Iz. Walton.*

MĪD'DLING, *a.* Of middle rank, degree, or quality; of moderate size, extent, or capacity; passable; mediocre.

MĪD'DLING-LY, *ad.* Passably; indifferently. *Johnson.*

MĪD'DLE-EARTH, ** n.* The middle of the earth. *Fairfax.*

MĪD'GAL-LEY, ** n.* (*Naut.*) The middle of a ship. *West.*

MĪDGE, (mīj) *n.* A genus. *Percy's Rel.*

MĪD'HĒAV-EN, (mīd'hēv-vn) *n.* The middle of heaven or of the sky:—the point of the ecliptic which is at the meridian at any time. *Crabb.*

MĪD'HŌUR, ** (mid'hūr) n.* The middle part of the day. *Milton.*

MĪD'LAND, *a.* Remote from the coast or sea; interior; surrounded by land; mediterranean.

MĪD'LEG, *n.* The middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MĪD'LENT, *n.* The middle of lent. *Wheatley.*

MĪD'LENT-ING, *a.* Visiting at midlent. *Wheatley.*

MĪD'MŌST, *a.*; *superl.* of *Mid*. Middlemost. *Dryden.*

MĪD'NIGHT, (mīd'nīt) *n.* Twelve o'clock at night; the middle or depth of night.

MĪD'NIGHT, (mīd'nīt) *a.* Being in the middle of the night.

MĪD'NŌON, *n.* The middle of the day. *Milton.*

MĪD'RĪB, ** n.* (*Bot.*) The middle rib or vein of a leaf. *Crabb.*

MĪD'RĪFE, *n.* (*Anat.*) The diaphragm; the skin or membrane which separates the heart and lungs from the lower belly. *Quincy.*

MĪD'SEA, (mīd'sē) *n.* The middle of the sea. *Dryden.*

MĪD'SHIP, *n.*; *pl.* MIDSHIPS. (*Naut.*) The middle of the ship, with reference to length or breadth.

MĪD'SHIP, ** a.* Belonging to the middle of the ship. *Smart.*

MĪD'SHIP-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* MID'SHIP-MEN. (*Naut.*) A kind of naval cadet, or an inferior young officer on board a vessel of war.—*A passed midshipman* is one who has passed an examination in seamanship, &c.

MĪD'SHIPS, ** ad.* (*Naut.*) In the middle of the ship. *Wilkes.*

MĪD-SKY, ** n.* The middle of the atmosphere. *Milton.*

MĪDST, *n.* The middle. *Bp. Taylor.*

†MĪDST, *a.* Midmost; being in the middle. *Milton.*

MĪDST, *prep.* Poetically used for *amidst*.

MĪD'STRĒAM, *n.* The middle of the stream. *Dryden.*

MĪD'SŪM-MĒR, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, June 21st or 22d.—*Midsummer-day*, June 24th, the festival of St. John the Baptist.

MĪD'WĀLD, ** n.* A bird that eats bees. *Ash.*

†MĪD'WARD, *a.* Being in the middle.

MĪD'WĀY, *n.* The middle of the way or passage.

MĪD'WĀY, *a.* Being in the middle between two places.

MĪD'WĀY, *ad.* In the middle of the passage. *Dryden.*

MĪD'WĪFE, [mīd'wif, S. W. P. J. F. *Ja. Sm.*; mīd'wif or mīd'wif, *K.*] *n.*; *pl.* MID'WĪVES. A woman who assists women in childbirth. *Donne.*

MĪD'WĪFE, *v. a.* To assist in childbirth. *Brevint.*

MĪD'WĪFE, *v. n.* To act as a midwife. *Warburton.*

MĪD'WĪFE-RY, [mīd'wif-ri, S. W. P. J. E. F. *Ja.*; mīd'wif-ri, *K. Sm.*; mid'wif-ri, *Wb.*] *n.* Assistance given at childbirth; trade of a midwife; obstetrics.

MĪD'WĪFE-ISH, ** a.* Relating to midwifery; obstetric. *Johnson.*

MĪD'WĪN-TĒR, *n.* The middle of winter; the winter solstice, December 21st, 22d, or 23d.

MĪD'WĪVE, *v. a.* Same as *midwife*. *Bp. H. King.*

MĪD-WOOD, (-wūd) *a.* In the middle of a wood. *Thomson.*

MĪE-MĪTE, ** n.* (*Min.*) A magnesian carbonate of lime, of a green color, from Miemo in Tuscany. *Brande.*

MĪEN, (mēn) *n.* [*mynd*, Goth.] Air; look; aspect; appearance; inanner.

MĪFF, *n.* Slight resentment or offence. *Peggs*. [Colloquial.]

MĪFF, *v. a.* [*i.* MĪFFED; *pp.* MĪFFING, MĪFFED.] To give a slight offence; to displease. *Jennings*.

MĪFFED, * (mĪft) *a.* Slightly offended; displeased. *Smart*.

MĪGH, (mĪt) *i.* from *May*. Could; had power to do.

MĪGH, (mĪt) *n.* Power; strength; force. — *With might and main*, with might or utmost strength. — [Colloquial.]

MĪGH/T-LŪ, (mĪ'te-lē) *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly; very much.

MĪGH/T-NĒSS, (mĪ'te-nēs) *n.* Power; greatness; height of dignity. *Shak*.

MĪGH/TŪ, (mĪ'te) *a.* Powerful by command, by influence, or by number; strong in any respect; having might or force; potent; vast; important; momentous.

MĪGH/TŪ, (mĪ'te) *ad.* In a great degree. *Prior*. [Colloquial.] — "*Mighty good sort of people.*" *Wilberforce*.

MĪGN'YARD, (mĪn'yārd) *a.* [*mignard*, Fr.] Soft; dainty; pretty. *B. Jonson*. — Written also *miniard*.

MĪGN-O-NĒTTE', (mĪn-yō-nēt') *n.* [*mignonnette*, Fr.] A plant and flower prized for its sweet scent.

MĪGRANT, *v. a.* Changing place; migratory. *Pennant*.

MĪGRATE, *v. n.* [*migro*, L.] [*I* MIGRATED; *pp.* MIGRATING, MIGRATED.] To pass to a place of residence in another country or district; to remove; to change residence.

MĪGRAT'ION, *n.* [*migratio*, L.] Act of migrating; change of residence; removal.

MĪGRA-TO-RŪ, *a.* Removing from place to place; changing residence.

MĪL-AN-ĒSE', * *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Milan. *P. Cyc*.

MĪLCH, *a.* Giving milk; as, "a milk cow." [*i.* Soft; tender; merciful; "milk-hearted." *Shak*].

MĪLD, *a.* Kind; tender; indulgent; clement; soft; gentle; not violent; not harsh; not acrid; not sharp; mellow; sweet; pleasant.

MĪL'DĒV, (mĪl'dū) *n.* A disease in plants; a rusty or mouldy appearance, which causes blight, decay, or death of plants; sometimes called *rust* and *blight*. It is produced by innumerable minute fungi.

MĪL'DĒV, (mĪl'dū) *v. a.* [*i.* MILDEWED; *pp.* MILDEWING, MILDEWED.] To taint with mildew; to blight. *Shak*.

MĪL'DĒVED, * (mĪl'dēd) *p. a.* Injured by mildew. *Maunders*.

MĪLD'LY, *ad.* In a mild manner; tenderly; gently.

MĪLD'NESS, *n.* Quality of being mild; gentleness; tenderness; clemency.

MĪLD'-TĒM-PĒRED, * (-pērd) *a.* Of a mild temper. *Foz*.

MĪLE, *n.* [*mille passuum*, L.] The usual measure of roads. An English statute mile is 8 furlongs, or 320 rods, or 1760 yards. The ancient Roman mile (*mille passuum*) was 1000 paces, or 1600 yards. The German mile is 6859 yards.

MĪLE'AGE, * *n.* Fees paid for travel by the mile. *Gen. Mag.*

MĪLE'-POST, * *n.* A post set up to mark the miles. *Hayward*.

MĪLE'-STONE, *n.* A stone or post set to mark the miles.

MĪL'FŪL, *n.* [*millefolium*, L.] A perennial plant; the yarrow or maudlin.

MĪL-I-'A'R-I-A, * *n.* [*milium*, L.] (*Med.*) A disease attended by an eruption resembling millet-seed; miliary fever. *Brande*.

MĪL'IA-RŪ, (mĪl'yā-re) *a.* [*milium*, L.] Small; granulated; resembling a millet-seed. *Cheyne*. — *The miliary fever*, (*Med.*) a disease attended by an eruption resembling millet-seed. See MILIARIA.

†MĪ-L'ICE', (mē-lēs') *n.* [Fr.] *Militia*. *Temple*.

MĪ-L'Ū-O-LA, * *n.* An extinct mollusk or zoophyte. *Brande*.

MĪ-L'Ū-O-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A microscopic shell. *Ure*.

MĪ-L'Ū-O-LIT'IC, * *a.* Relating to, or containing, milolites. *Smart*.

†MĪ-L'ITAN-CŪ, *n.* Warfare. *W. Mountague*.

MĪ-L'ITANT, *a.* [*militans*, L.] Fighting; engaged in warfare. — *The church militant*, the church on earth engaged in warfare with hell and the world, distinct from the church triumphant in heaven. *Hooker*.

†MĪ-L'ITAR, *a.* [*militaris*, L.] Military. *Bacon*.

MĪ-L'ITAR-I-LŪ, *ad.* In a military or soldierly manner.

†MĪ-L'ITAR-IST, * *n.* A military man. *Shak*.

MĪ-L'ITAR-Y, *a.* Belonging to the army; relating to arms or war; professing arms; soldierly; warlike; martial.

MĪ-L'ITAR-Y, *n. pl.* The soldiery; the body of soldiers or of military men; the army.

MĪ-L'ITATE, *v. n.* [*mitto*, L.] [*I* MILITATED; *pp.* MILITATING, MILITATED.] To war or contend; to oppose; to operate against. *Blackburn*.

MĪ-L'ITIA, (mē-līsh'yā) *n.* [L.] A body of citizens regularly enrolled and trained to military exercises; the enrolled soldiers; the trainbands; the standing force of a nation.

MĪ-L'ITIA-MĀN, * (mē līsh'yā-mān) *n.* *pl.* MILITIA-MEN. One who serves in the militia; a private soldier. *Ash*.

MĪLK, *n.* A fluid secreted by peculiar glands in the breasts or udders of mammiferous animals, and with which such animals feed their young; emulsion or juice of plants.

MĪLK, *v. a.* [*i.* MILKED; *pp.* MILKING, MILKED.] To draw milk by the hand; to suck.

†MĪLK'ĒN, (mĪlk'kn) *a.* Consisting of milk. *Temple*.

MĪLK'ĒR, *n.* One who milks; — a cow that gives milk.

MĪLK'-FĒ-VĒR, * *n.* (*Med.*) Puerperal fever. *Crabb*.

MĪLK'HĒDGE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) An East Indian plant. *Hamilton*.

MĪLK-I-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being milky; softness.

MĪLK-LĪV-ĒRED, (mĪlk'līv-ērd) *a.* Cowardly. *Shak*.

MĪLK-MĀID, *n.* A woman who milks; a dairymaid.

MĪLK-MĀN, *n.*; *pl.* MILK-MEN. A man who sells milk.

MĪLK-PAIL, *n.* A vessel or pail for receiving milk.

MĪLK-PĀN, *n.* A vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

MĪLK-PĀRS'LEŪ, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several varieties. *Crabb*.

MĪLK-PŌR'RIDGE, * *n.* Food made by boiling milk and water with meal or flour; milk-pottage. *Mason*.

MĪLK-PŌT'TAŪB, *n.* Food made of milk, water, and meal or flour; milk-porridge.

MĪLK-SŌRE, *n.* Account of milk supplied or received.

MĪLK-SĪCK-NESS, * *n.* A malignant disease of the Western United States, affecting cattle, and also persons who make use of the flesh or dairy products of infected cattle. *Farm. Encyc*.

MĪLK-SŌP, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; — a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MĪLK-SŪB-TLE, (-thūs-sil) *n.* A biennial plant.

MĪLK-TŌOTH, *n.*; *pl.* MILK-TETH. A small front tooth which a foal cuts at about three months old, and casts before he is three years old; — one of the first teeth of a child.

MĪLK-TRE'WŪL, *n.* An herb or plant.

MĪLK-VĒTCH, *n.* A genus of herbaceous and shrubby plants.

MĪLK-WĀRM, * *a.* Warm as milk in its natural state. *Smollett*.

MĪLK'WĒED, *n.* A plant of several varieties.

MĪLK-WĒITE, (mĪlk'hwīt) *a.* White as milk. *Sidney*.

MĪLK'WOM-AN, (mĪlk'wŭm-ān) *n.*; *pl.* MILKWOMEN. A woman who sells milk.

MĪLK'WORT, (mĪlk'wŭrt) *n.* A genus of plants.

MĪLK'Y, *a.* Made of or yielding milk; having the qualities of, or resembling, milk; soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

MĪLK'Y-WĀY, (mĪlk'y-wā) *n.* A broad and irregular zone that surrounds the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars; the galaxy.

MĪLL, *n.* An engine for grinding corn, &c.; a machine or engine whose action depends chiefly on circular motion, used for various purposes; as, a bark-mill, cotton-mill, flour-mill, oil-mill, saw-mill, &c.: — one tenth of a cent in United States money.

MĪLL, *v. a.* [*i.* MILED; *pp.* MILLING, MILED.] To grind; — to stamp with a mill; to prepare by fulling with a mill; — to beat with the fists.

MĪLL-CŌG, *n.* The cog or tooth of a mill-wheel.

MĪLL-DĀM, *n.* The mound by which the water is kept up for turning a water-mill.

MĪLLED, * (mĪld) *p. a.* Having undergone the operations of a mill; stamped. *Encyc*.

MĪL'LE-GRĀM, * *n.* [*miligramme*, Fr.] A thousandth part of a gram, in French measure. *Smart*.

MĪL-LĒN-'A'R-I-AN, * *a.* Relating to the millennium or to millenarians. *Ec. Rev*.

MĪL-LĒN-'A'R-I-AN, *n.* [*millenarius*, L.] One who expects or believes in the millennium.

MĪL-LĒN-'A'R-I-AN-ĪSM, * *n.* The doctrine of the millenarians. *Ec. Rev*.

†MĪL'LE-NA-RĪSM, * *n.* Millenarianism. *Bp. Hall*.

MĪL'LE-NA-RŪ, *n.* The space of a thousand years; — a millenarian.

MĪL'LE-NA-RŪ, *a.* Consisting of a thousand. *Arbuthnot*.

MĪL-LĒN-'I-AN-ĪSM, * *n.* Millenarianism. *Wood*.

MĪL-LĒN-'A'-RĪSM, * *n.* Millenarianism. *Gen. Mag.*

†MĪL'LE-NĪST, *n.* A millenarian.

MĪL-LĒN-'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium. *Burnet*.

MĪL-LĒN-'ŪM, *n.* [L.] A thousand years; particularly the reign of Christ with the saints upon earth for the space of 1000 years, an idea supposed, by many, to be supported by Rev. xx. and other passages of Scripture.

MĪL'LE-PĒD, *n.* [*mille et pes*, L.] *pl.* MĪL'LE-PĒDS. An insect having a thousand or a great many feet; the wood-louse. † This word is often written in the plural *millepedes*, and pronounced, by different orthoëpists, mĪl'le-pēdz, mĪl'le-pēdz, and mĪl'le-pē-dēz. — See SOLI-PĒD.

MĪL'LE-PŌRE, * *n.* A genus of lithophytes, which have their surface perforated with numerous little holes. *Kirby*.

MĪL'LE-PŌ-RIŪTE, * *n.* (*Geol.*) Fossil millepores. *Kirby*.

MĪL'LER, *n.* One who tends a mill. — (*Ent.*) A fly; a moth.

MĪL'LER-GRĀSS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass; a genus of plants. *Ash*.

MĪL'LER'S-THŪMB', (-lērz-thŭm') *n.* A small fish; bull-head.

MĪ-LĒS'Ū-MĀL, *a.* [*millesimus*, L.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts. *Watts*.

MĪL'LET, *n.* [*milium*, L.] A plant and its grain; a genus of grasses; — a kind of fish.

MĪLL-HĀND, * *n.* A workman employed in a mill. *P. Cyc*.

MILL-HÖRSE, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.
 MILL-HÖRSE, **n.* A house containing a mill. *Ash.*
 MILL/LI-ARY, **a.* Relating to or denoting a mill. *Smart.*
 MILL/LI-TRE, * (mil'ē-lī-ter) *n.* [*millière*, Fr.] In French measure, a thousandth part of a litre. *Ency.*
 MILL/LI-MÉ-TRE, * (mil'ē-mē-ter) *n.* [*millimètre*, Fr.] In French measure, a thousandth part of a metre. *P. Cyc.*
 MILL/LI-NER, *n.* One who makes or sells head-dresses for women.
 MILL/LI-NÉR-Y, **n.* The work or employment of a milliner; the goods made or sold by milliners. *Burke.*
 MILL/LI-NÉR-Y, **a.* Relating to or made by a milliner. *Ash.*
 MILL/LING, **n.* The act of using a mill; act of felling: — the last preparation of silk before dyeing: — act of boxing or beating. *Hamilton.*
 MILL/IQON, (mil'yūn) *n.* [Fr.] A thousand thousand, or ten hundred thousand; any very great indefinite number.
 MILL/IQON-ARY, * (mil'yūn-ā-re) *a.* Consisting of millions. *Smart.*
 MILL/IQONED, (mil'yūnd) *a.* Multiplied by millions. *Shak.*
 MILLIONNAIRE, * (mil'yūn-ār) *n.* [Fr.] A person possessed of property of the value of one or more millions. *Qu. Rev.*
 MILL/IQONTH, (mil'yūnth) *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.
 MILL/MÖUN-TAINS, (-tīnz) *n.* An herb.
 MILL/PÖND, **n.* A head of water dammed up for a mill. *Smollett.*
 MILL/PÖOL, **n.* A mill-pond. *Whishaw.* See MILL-POND.
 MILL/REA, * or MILL/REĒ, **n.* A Portuguese coin, of the value of a thousand reis, or about 3s. 6d. sterling. *Crabb.*
 MILL/SIX/PENCE, *n.* One of the first milled pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561. *Douce.*
 MILL/STONE, *n.* The stone of a mill which crushes the substance to be ground.
 MILL/TÖÖTH, *n.*; *pl.* MILL/TĒETH. A grinder.
 MILL/WHĒEL, **n.* A wheel used in a mill. *Pilkington.*
 MILL/WRIGHT, * (mil'rit) *n.* A carpenter who constructs mills. *P. Cyc.*
 MI-LÖRV, * Sometimes used for *my lord*. *Qu. Rev.*
 MIL/SEY, **n.* A sieve for straining milk. *Loudon.* [Local, Eng.]
 MILTE, *n.* [*milid*, D.] The spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium, under the diaphragm: — the sperm of the male fish.
 MILT, *v. a.* [i. MILTED; *pp.* MILTING, MILTED.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.
 MILT'ER, *n.* A male fish, the female being called *spawner*.
 MIL/TÖN'IQ, **a.* Relating to Milton or his poetry. *Webb.*
 MILT/WORT, (-würt) *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the spleenwort.
 MIL/VINE, **n.* One of a class of raptorial birds, including the kite. *Brande.*
 MIL/VUS, **n.* [L.] (*Ornith.*) The kite. — (*Ich.*) A kind of fish. *Crabb.*
 MIMIC, *n.* [Fr.: *mimos*, Gr.; *mimus*, L.] One who mimics; one who amuses by gesticulations; a buffoon. — [†*A* farce. *Milton.*]
 MIMIC, *v. n.* To play the mime; to mimic. *Milton.*
 MIM'ER, *n.* A buffoon; a mime. *Perry.* [R.]
 MI-NĒ/SIS, **n.* [*μιμησις*, (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech whereby the actions and words of others are represented. *Crabb.*
 MI-MĒT'/IC, * } *a.* [*μιμητικός*.] Prone to mimic or imi-
 MI-MĒT'/I-CAL, } tate; imitative. *Hurd.*
 MIM'IC, *n.* [*mimicus*, L.] A servile imitator; a sportive or ludicrous imitator; a buffoon.
 MIM'IC, *a.* Imitative; mimical. *Milton.*
 MIM'IC, *v. a.* [i. MIMICKED; *pp.* MIMICKING, MIMICKED.] To imitate for sport; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.
 MIM'IC-AL, *a.* [*mimicus*, L.] Relating to mimicry or a mimic; imitative.
 MIM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In imitation; in a mimical manner.
 MIM'ICK-ING, **n.* The act of playing the part of a mimic. *Ash.*
 MIM'IC-RY, *n.* Act of mimicking; playful imitation.
 MI-MÖG'E-PHER, *n.* [*mimos* and *πάφος*.] A writer of farces. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 MI-NÖ'SA, **n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the sensitive plant. *Roget.*
 MIM'U-LÜS, **n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the monkey-flower. *Crabb.*
 MI-NÄ'CIOUS, (mē-nä'shūs) *a.* [*minax*, L.] Full of threats. *More.* [R.]
 MI-NÄC'/I-TY, (mē-näs'ē-ty) *n.* Disposition to use threats.
 MIN-Ä-RĒT, *n.* [*minar*, Turkish.] A slender and lofty turret or spire in a mosque of Mohammedan countries.
 MIN-Ä-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* With threatening. *Hackett.*
 MIN-Ä-TO-RY, [min'ä-tur-ē, *W. P. F. J. K. Sm. Wd.*; mi'nä-tur-ē, *S. E. Ja.*] *a.* [*minor*, L.] Threatening; menac-

ing. *v. n.* To walk nicely by short steps; to act or speak with affectation or affected delicacy.
 MINCE'D-MĒAT, * } *n.* Meat chopped into very small
 MINCE/MĒAT, * } pieces. *Merle.*
 MINCE'D-PIE, (mīn'sē'pī) *n.* Same as *mince-pie*. *Spectator.*
 MINCE/PĒ, (-pī) *n.* A pie made of mince-meat, or of meat cut into small pieces, with other ingredients.
 MINC'ING, **p. a.* Speaking or acting affectedly.
 MINC'ING-LY, *ad.* In small parts; affectedly.
 MINC-TŪ'R/Ī-ĒN-CY, **n.* The act of discharging urine; micturition. *Cobbett.* [R.]
 MIND, *n.* The intelligent or intellectual faculty in man; that by which we receive sensations, understand, and are affected with emotion or passion; the soul; intellect; intellectual capacity; liking; choice; inclination; affection; disposition; thoughts; sentiments; opinion; memory; remembrance.
 MIND, *v. a.* [i. MINDED; *pp.* MINDING, MINDED.] To mark; to attend; to heed; to regard; to notice; to put in mind; to remind.
 MIND, *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed. *Spenser.*
 MIND'ED, *a.* Disposed; inclined; affected: — used in compounds; *as*, high-minded.
 MIND'ED-NESS, **n.* State of being minded. *South.* [Used chiefly in composition.]
 MIND'FUL, *a.* Attentive; heedful; having memory.
 MIND'FUL-LY, *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.
 MIND'FUL-NESS, *n.* Attention; regard. *Sherwood.*
 MIND'ING, **n.* The act of taking heed; attention; regard. *McKnight*
 MIND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of mind or attention; inattentive; stupid; unthinking. *Shak.*
 MIND'-STRICK-EN, (-strīk'kn) *a.* Affected in mind.
 MINE, *pronoun possessive*, from *I.* (used after a noun) Of or belonging to me; *as*, "This book is mine." In the solemn style it is used as a pronominal adjective, before words beginning with a vowel or a vowel sound, instead of *my*; *as*, "Mine eyes have seen the salvation." — "When this word is used adjectively, before a word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, *as* in saying, 'On mine honor,' the complete absence of accentual force, and a style quite colloquial, will permit the shortening of the sound into *min*." *Smart.*
 MINE, *n.* [*mine*, Fr.; *maen*, or *men*, Welsh.] A subterraneous work or excavation for obtaining metals, metallic ores, or other mineral substances; a pit; a cavern: — an excavation for lodging gunpowder in order to blow up something above.
 MINE, *v. n.* [i. MINED; *pp.* MINING, MINED.] To dig ores, mines, or burrows; to practise secret means of injury.
 MINE, *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to undermine.
 MINE'D-DIAL, **n.* A box and needle used by miners. *Ash.*
 MINE'MAN, **n.* One who works in mines. *Johnson.*
 MIN'ER, *n.* [*mineur*, Fr.] One who mines, or is employed in mining.
 MIN'ER-AL, *n.* [*minérale*, L.] A body destitute of organization, and which naturally exists within the earth or on its surface; a term including all inorganic substances, or those which constitute the earth itself, *as* earths, stones, fossils, metals, sulphur, &c.
 MIN'ER-AL, *a.* Relating to minerals; consisting of, or impregnated with, minerals.
 MIN'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in minerals. *Boyle.*
 MIN'ER-AL-I-ZÄ'TION, **n.* Act of mineralizing. *Urc.*
 MIN'ER-AL-IZE, **v. a.* [i. MINERALIZED; *pp.* MINERALIZING, MINERALIZED.] To convert into, or combine with, a mineral; to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral. *Urc.*
 MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ER, **n.* He or that which mineralizes; a substance with which minerals are combined in their ores. *Brande.*
 MIN-ER-AL-ÖG'IC, * } *a.* Relating to mineralogy. *Ed.*
 MIN-ER-AL-ÖG'IC-AL, * } *Ency.*
 MIN-ER-AL-ÖG'IC-AL-LY, **ad.* In a mineralogical manner. *Ency.*
 MIN-ER-AL'Ö-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in mineralogy.
 MIN-ER-AL'Ö-GY, *n.* [*mineral* and *λόγος*.] The science of minerals; the science which teaches the properties, composition, and relations of mineral bodies, and the art of distinguishing and describing them.
 MIN'E-VER, *n.* An animal and its fur. See *MENVER*.
 MIN'GLE, (mīng'gl) *v. a.* [i. MINGLED; *pp.* MINGLING, MINGLED.] To mix; to join; to compound; to blend; to confound; to confuse; to contaminate.
 MIN'GLE, (mīng'gl) *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.
 MIN'GLE, (mīng'gl) *n.* Mixture; confused mass. *Stok.* [R.]
 MIN'GLED-LY, (mīng'glē-ly) *ad.* Confusedly. *Barret.*
 MIN'GLE-MÄNG'GLE, (mīng'gl-māng'gl) *n.* A medley; a hotch-potch. *Hooker.* [R.]
 MIN'GLE-MĒNT, **n.* Act of mingling. *Moore.* [R.]
 MIN'GLER, (mīng'glēr) *n.* One who mingles.
 MIN'GLED, (mīn'glēd) *a.* Soft; dainty. See *MIGNIARD*.
 †MIN'IARD-IZE, (mīn'yārd-īz) *v. a.* [*mignardiser*, Fr.] To render soft, delicate, or dainty. *Howell.*

MIN'-**ATE**, *v. a.* [*miniare*, It., from *minium*, L.] To paint or tinge with vermilion. *Warton*.

MIN'-**A-TÛRE**, or **MIN'**-**A-TÛRE**, [*mîn'e-tûr*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *mîn'it-chûr*, S.; *mîn'e-a-tûr*, P.; *mîn'ya-tûr*, E.] *n.* [*miniature*, Fr.; *miniatura*, It.] [Red letter; a painting in vermilion.] A representation of nature on a very small scale; a very small or minute portrait, likeness, or picture. — Miniature painting is generally executed on ivory, or on vellum or paper.

MIN'-**A-TÛRE**, * *a.* Representing nature on a small scale; diminutive. *Brande*.

MIN'-**KIN**, *a.* [*ignon*, Fr.] Small; diminutive. *Shak*.

MIN'-**KIN**, *n.* A darling; a favorite; — a small sort of pin.

MIN'-**IM**, *n.* [*minimus*, L.] A small being; a dwarf. *Milton*.

A small fish: — one of an order of friars who called themselves *Minimi*: — anciently, the shortest note in music; half a semibreve. *Shak*. A little song or poem. *Spenser*. The smallest liquid measure: — a small type. See **MINION**.

MIN'-**MËNT**, *n.* (*Law*) Evidence or writings, whereby a man is enabled to defend the title of his estate; proof; muniment. *Whitlaw*.

MIN'-**F-MÛM**, *n.* [L.] pl. **MINIMA**. The least quantity: — opposed to *maximum*.

MIN'-**F-MÛM**, * *n.* [L.] pl. **MINIMI**. A being of the least size. *Shak*.

MIN'-**ING**, * *n.* The business of working in mines. *P. Cyc.*

MIN'-**ING**, * *v. a.* Relating to the working of mines. *P. Cyc.*

MIN'-**IGN**, (*mîn'yun*) *n.* [*ignon*, Fr.] A favorite, in an ill sense; a low, mean dependant: — a small printing type next below brevier; sometimes called *minim*.

MIN'-**IGN**, (*mîn'yun*) *a.* Small; delicate. — [†Trim; dainty; fine; elegant; pleasing; gentle. *Hulot*.]

†**MIN'**-**IGN**, *n.* [*minium*, L.] Vermilion. *Burton*.

†**MIN'**-**IGN**-**ING**, (*mîn'yun-ing*) *n.* Kind treatment. *Mars-ton*.

MIN'-**ION**-**LIKE**, (*mîn'yun-lik*) *ad.* Finely; daintily; affectedly. *Camden*.

†**MIN'**-**ION**-**LY**, (*mîn'yun-le*) *ad.* fectedly. *Camden*.

†**MIN'**-**ION**-**SHIP**, (*mîn'yun-ship*) *n.* State of a minion. *Howell*.

†**MIN'**-**IOUS**, (*mîn'yus*) *a.* [*minium*, L.] Of the color of red lead or minion. *Browné*.

†**MIN'**-**ISH**, *v. a.* To lessen; to diminish. *Exodus* v.

MIN'-**IS**-**TËR**, *n.* [L.] One who ministers or administers; one who acts by delegated authority; one employed in the administration of the government; an ambassador from one court or government to another; a delegate; an agent: — one who administers the rites of religion; a clergyman; a priest.

MIN'-**IS**-**TËR**, *v. a.* [*ministro*, L.] [*i. MINISTERED*; *pp. MINISTERING*, *MINISTERED*.] To give; to supply; to afford.

MIN'-**IS**-**TËR**, *v. n.* To attend; to serve in some office, clerical, religious, or other office; to give supplies of things needful; to give assistance.

MIN'-**IS**-**TËR**-**IAL**, *a.* Relating to ministers of state, the ministry, or the sacerdotal office; attendant; acting under authority; sacerdotal.

MIN'-**IS**-**TËR**-**IAL**-**LY**, *ad.* In a ministerial manner.

†**MIN'**-**IS**-**TËR**-**Y**, *n.* Now contracted to *ministry*. *Milton*.

†**MIN'**-**IS**-**TRAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a minister.

MIN'-**IS**-**TRÄNT**, *a.* Attendant; acting at command. *Milton*.

MIN'-**IS**-**TRÄTION**, *n.* Act of ministering; agency; service; office; ecclesiastical function; administration.

MIN'-**IS**-**TRÄTIVE**, * *a.* Affording service; assisting. *Perry*.

MIN'-**IS**-**TRESS**, *n.* She who ministers or supplies. *Ken-side*.

MIN'-**IS**-**TRY**, *n.* [*ministerium*, L.] The office of a minister; the body of ministers; agency; service: — the sacerdotal function: — the body of persons employed to administer the government.

MIN'-**IS**-**TRY**-**SILT**, * *n.* The office of a minister. *Swift*.

MIN'-**ÛM**, or **MIN'**-**ÛM**, [*mîn'yum*, *S. W. J. K.*; *mîn'e-üm*, *P. Sm.*] *n.* [L.] (*Painting*) A red color, being a calx or red oxide of lead.

MIN'-**ÛR**, * *n.* White fur from the belly of the Siberian squirrel. *Crabb*. See **MINIVER**.

MIN'-**K**, * *n.* An American water-rat; a minx. *P. Cyc.*

MIN'-**KIN**, *n.* See **MINIKIN**.

†**MIN'**-**NOCK**, *n.* *Shak*. See **MINIC**.

MIN'-**NÖW**, *n.* [*menisc*, from *menc*, Fr.] A very small fish; minim; a pink. *Walton*.

MIN'-**NÖR**, *a.* [L.] Less; smaller; inferior; petty; inconsiderable; opposed to *major*. — (*Logic*) *Minor term*, the subject of the conclusion in a categorical syllogism.

MIN'-**NÖR**, *n.* One under age; one less than twenty-one years of age: — a Franciscan friar, called also a *minorite*. — (*Logic*) The second or particular proposition of a syllogism, or that which contains the minor term. See **MAJOR**.

†**MIN'**-**Ö-RÄTE**, *v. a.* [*minor*, L.] To lessen; to diminish. *Browné*.

†**MIN'**-**Ö-RÄTION**, *n.* The act of lessening; diminution. *Walsall*.

MIN'-**NÖR**-**TË**, *n.* A Franciscan friar. *Milton*. See **MINOR**.

MIN'-**NÖR**-**IT**-**TY**, *n.* The state of being a minor or of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number, opposed to *majority*.

MIN'-**Ö-TÄWR**, [*mîn'ö-täwr*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *mî'no-täwr*, S. K.] *n.* [*minos* and *taurus*, L.] A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

MIN'-**SËR**, *n.* A monastery: — the church of a monastery or convent; a cathedral church.

MIN'-**SËREL**, *n.* A musician of the middle ages, who was also a poet and singer; a musician; a bard; a singer.

MIN'-**SËREL**-**SË**, *n.* Music; instrumental music; a band of musicians. *Milton*.

MINT, *n.* [*moneta*, L.] A place where money is coined, or where the coin of a country is manufactured: — any place of invention. — [*mentha*, L.] An aromatic plant.

MINT, *v. a.* [*i. MINTED*; *pp. MINTING*, *MINTED*.] To coin; to stamp money; to invent; to forge.

MINT'-**AGE**, *n.* That which is coined; duty for coining.

MINT'-**ER**, *n.* A coiner. *Camden*. An inventor. *Gayton*.

MINT'-**JÛ**-**LEP**, * *n.* A drink made of brandy, or other spirit, sugar, and water, with an infusion of mint; a drink used in Virginia, &c. *Capt. Harrgatt*.

MINT'-**MÄX**, *n.* One skilled in coinage. *Bacon*. [R.]

MINT'-**MÄX**-**TËR**, *n.* One who presides in coinage; master of the mint: — one who invents. *Locke*.

MINT'-**Û**-**ËT**, *n.* A stately, regular dance; a tune to which a minuet is danced.

MINT'-**ÛM**, *n.* A printing type, now called *minion*. — (*Mus.*) A short note, called also a *minim*. *Bailey*.

MINT'-**ÛS**, * *a.* [L.] (*Algebra*) Signifying *less*; noting the sign of subtraction, thus (—); as, 10 — 6 = 4. *Crabb*.

MINT'-**ÛS**-**ÛLE**, * *n.* [*minusculum*, L.] A small or minute sort of letter or character used in MSS., in the middle ages. *Gent. Mag.* See **MARUSCULE**.

MINT'-**ÛS**-**ÛLE**, * *a.* Small; minute; relating to a kind of letter so called. *Gent. Mag.*

MINT'-**ÛTE**, or **MINT'**-**ÛTE**, [*mê-nüt*, S. J. F. K.; *mî-nüt*, *Ja. Sm.*] *a.* [*minutus*, L.] Very small; little; slender; trifling.

MINT'-**ÛTE**, (*mîn'ut* or *mîn'it*) [*mîn'yüt*, *J. Ja.*; *mîn'it*, *S. E. F. K.*; *mîn'nit* or *mîn'nüt*, *W. Sm.*] *n.* [*minutum*, L.] The sixtieth part of an hour: — the sixtieth part of a degree: — the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column: — any small space of time: — the first draught of a writing; a short note of any thing done or to be done: — a minute detail of things singly enumerated.

MINT'-**ÛTE**, * *a.* Showing the minutes; repeated every minute. *Perry*.

MINT'-**ÛTE**, *v. a.* [*i. MINTED*; *pp. MINTING*, *MINTED*.] To set down in short hints. *Spectator*.

MINT'-**ÛTE**-**BELL**, * *n.* A bell sounded every minute. *Ash*.

MINT'-**ÛTE**-**BOOK**, (*mîn'it-bûk*) *n.* A book of short hints.

MINT'-**ÛTE**-**GLÄSS**, *n.* A glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINT'-**ÛTE**-**HÄND**, * *n.* A gun fired every minute. *Maunder*.

MINT'-**ÛTE**-**GRÜN**, *n.* The hand of a clock or watch that points out the minutes.

MINT'-**ÛTE**-**JÄCK**, *n.* Jack of the clock-house. *Shak*.

MINT'-**ÛTE**-**LY**, *a.* Happening every minute. *Hammond*.

†**MINT'**-**ÛTE**-**LY**, *ad.* Every minute. *Hammond*.

MINT'-**ÛTE**-**LY**, (see **MINT'**-**ÛTE**.) *ad.* To a small point; exactly to the least part; nicely.

MINT'-**ÛTE**-**MÄN**, * *n.*; *pl.* **MINT'**-**ÛTE**-**MËN**. A man enlisted as a soldier, and held bound to march at a minute's warning. *Dr. A. Holmes*.

MINT'-**ÛTE**-**NËSS**, *n.* Quality of being minute; smallness.

MINT'-**ÛTE**-**WÄTCH**, (*-wöch*) *n.* A watch for measuring minutes, or on which minutes are distinctly marked. *Boyle*.

MINT'-**ÛT**-**Ë**, (*mê-nü'she-ë*) *n.* *pl.* [L.] Minute or small particulars. *Dr. Maxwëll*.

MINTX, (*mîngks*) *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal of the otter kind. *Crabb*. A she-puppy: — a pert, wanton girl. *Shak*.

MINT'-**Y**, *a.* Relating to mines; subterraneous. *Thomson*.

MINT'-**Û**-**CËNE**, * *a.* (*Geol.*) Relating to the second division of the tertiary epoch, succeeding the *eoene* period, or to geological formations containing a minority of fossil shells of recent species. *Brande*.

†**MINT'**-**Û**-**LÄ**-**RË**, * *n.* A writer or relater of wonders. *Bacon*.

MINT'-**Û**-**LÄ**-**RË** **DIC'TÛ**, * [L.] "Wonderful to be told." *Scudamore*.

†**MINT'**-**Û**-**BLË**, *a.* [*mirabilis*, L.] Wonderful; admirable. *Shak*.

MINT'-**Û**-**CLE**, (*mîr'ä-kl*) [*mîr'ä-kl*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. b.*; *mêr'ä-kl*, S.] *n.* [*miraculum*, L.] An effect of which the antecedent cannot be referred to any secondary cause; a deviation from the established laws of nature; something not only superhuman, but preternatural; a wonder; a prodigy: — a play, or theatrical representation of miracles, or of some legend, in the middle ages.

†**MINT'**-**Û**-**CLE**, *v. a.* To make wonderful. *Shak*.

MINT'-**Û**-**CLE**-**MÖN**-**Û**-**ËR**, (*-müng'Ër*) *n.* A pretender to the performance of miracles. *Hallywell*.

MIS-CQN-CĒIT', (mis-kqn-sēt') n. A false opinion or notion.
 MIS-CQN-CĒIVE', (mis-kqn-sēv') v. a. [i. MISCONCEIVED; pp. MISCONCEIVING, MISCONCEIVED.] To misjudge; to have a false notion of.
 MIS-CQN-CĒIVE', v. n. To have a wrong or mistaken idea.
 MIS-CQN-CĒIV'ER,* n. One who misconceives. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 MIS-CQN-CĒP'TION, n. A wrong notion or idea.
 MIS-CQN-DUCT, n. Bad conduct; ill behavior.
 MIS-CQN-DUCT', v. a. [i. MISCONDUCTED; pp. MISCONDUCTING, MISCONDUCTED.] To conduct or manage ill.
 MIS-CQN-JĒCT'URE, (mis-kqn-jĕkt'yur) n. A wrong guess.
 MIS-CQN-JĒCT'URE, v. n. To conjecture or guess wrong.
 MIS-CQN-JĒCT'URE, v. n. To make a wrong guess.
 MIS-CQN-SĒ-CRĀ'TION,* n. A wrong consecration. *More.*
 MIS-CQN-SĒ-TRĒCT',* v. a. To construct or interpret wrong. *Foz.*
 MIS-CQN-SĒ-TRĒCT'ION, n. A wrong construction.
 MIS-CQN-SĒ-TRĒBE, (mis-kqn-strĕ) v. a. [i. MISCONSTRUED; pp. MISCONSTRUING, MISCONSTRUED.] To construe or interpret wrong.
 MIS-CQN-SĒ-TRĒ-ER, n. One who misconstrues.
 †MIS-CQN-TĪN'U-ANCE, n. (*Law*) The continuation of a suit by improper process. *Whitaker.*
 MIS-CQN-RĒCT',* v. a. To mistake in correcting. *Smart.*
 MIS-CŌUN'SĒL, v. a. To advise wrong. *Spenser.*
 MIS-CŌUN'T', v. a. [i. MISCOUNTED; pp. MISCOUNTING, MISCOUNTED.] To reckon wrong; to count wrong.
 MIS-CŌUNT', v. n. To make a false reckoning. *Bp. Patrick.*
 MIS-CŌUNT',* n. An erroneous reckoning. *Smart.*
 †MIS'CRĒ-ANCE, } n. [*miserance*, old Fr.] Unbelief; false
 †MIS'CRĒ-AN-CY, } faith; misbelief; adherence to a false religion; wiliness. *Spenser.*
 MIS'CRĒ-ANT, n. [*miserant*, old Fr.] [†One who holds a false faith; an infidel. *Hooker.*] A vile wretch. *Shak.*
 †MIS'CRĒ-ĀTE', n. Miscreated. *Shak.*
 †MIS'CRĒ-ĀTED, n. Created or formed wrong. *Milton.*
 MIS'CRĒ-ĀTIVE,* n. That creates amiss. *Shelley.*
 MIS'CY,* n. A kind of Indian dietification. *Scudamore.*
 MIS-DĀTE', v. a. [i. MISDATED; pp. MISDATING, MISDATED.] To date erroneously.
 MIS-DĀTE',* n. An erroneous date. *Smart.*
 MIS-DĒĒD', n. An evil deed; wicked action; fault.
 MIS-DĒĒM', v. a. [i. MISDEEMED; pp. MISDEEMING, MISDEEMED.] To judge ill; to mistake.
 MIS-DE-MĒAN', (mis-de-mĕn') v. a. To behave ill. *Shak.*
 MIS-DE-MĒAN'OR, n. An offence; ill behavior. — (*Law*) An offence less atrocious than a crime.
 MIS-DE-RĪVE', v. a. To derive improperly. *Bp. Hall.*
 MIS-DE-SCRĪBE',* v. a. To describe falsely. *West. Rev.*
 †MIS-DE-SĒRT', (mis-de-zĕrt') n. Ill desert. *Spenser.*
 MIS-DE-VŌ'TION, n. Mistaken piety. *Donne.*
 †MIS-DĪ'ET, n. Improper diet or food. *Spenser.*
 MIS-DĪ-RĒCT', v. a. [i. MISDIRECTED; pp. MISDIRECTING, MISDIRECTED.] To direct or guide wrong.
 MIS-DĪ-RĒCT'ION,* n. A wrong direction. *Blackstone.*
 MIS-DĪS-PO-SĪ'TION, (mis-dĭs-pō-zĭsh'yūn) n. Inclination to evil. *Bp. Hall.* [R.]
 MIS-DĪS-TĪN'GUĪSH, (mis-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh) v. a. To distinguish wrong. *Hooker.* [R.]
 MIS-DĪS-TRĪB'UTE,* v. a. To distribute wrong. *Latham.*
 MIS-DĪ-VĪDE',* v. a. To divide wrong. *Latham.*
 MIS-DĪ-VĪS'ION,* (-de-vĭzh'yūn) n. A wrong division. *Latham.*
 MIS-DŌ', v. a. [i. MISDID; pp. MISDOING, MISDONE.] To do wrong; to commit.
 MIS-DŌ', v. n. To commit faults. *Milton.*
 MIS-DŌ'ER, n. An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.
 MIS-DŌ'ING, n. Offence; deviation from right.
 †MIS-DŌ'UBT', (-dŏūt') v. a. & n. To suspect of deceit or danger. *Sidney.*
 †MIS-DŌ'UBT', (-dŏūt') n. Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shak.* Irresolution; hesitation. *Shak.*
 †MIS-DŌ'UBT'FUL, (-dŏūt'fū) a. Misgiving. *Spenser.*
 †MIS-DREĀD', (-drĕd') n. Dread of evil. *Bp. Hall.*
 †MĪSE, (mĕz) n. [Fr.] (*Law*) Expense, cost, or disbursement: — a point or issue in a court of law. *Cowell.*
 †MIS-EĀSE, (-ĕz') n. Uneasiness; want of ease. *Chaucer.*
 †MIS-E-PI'D'ITION, (-dĭsh'yūn) n. A spurious edition. *Bp. Hall.*
 MIS-ĒDU'U-CĀTE,* v. a. To educate amiss. *Month. Rev.*
 MIS-ĒM-PLŌY', v. a. [i. MISEMLOYED; pp. MISEMLOYING, MISEMLOYED.] To use to wrong purposes.
 MIS-ĒM-PLŌY'MENT, n. Improper employment.
 MIS-ĒN'TRY, n. A wrong entry, as in an account.
 MIS'ĒR, (mĭ'zer) n. [*miser*, L.] [†A wretch; a mean fellow. *Shak.*] A wretch through covetousness; one who lives miserably through fear of poverty, and hoards beyond a prudent economy; a person excessively penurious.
 MIS'ĒR-A-BLE, a. [Fr.] Full of misery; unhappy; calamitous; wretched; worthless; despicable; mean.

MIS'ĒR-A-BLE-NĒSS, n. State of being miserable.
 MIS'ĒR-A-BLY, ad. Unhappily; wretchedly; meanly.
 MIS'ĒR-LY,* a. Avaricious in the extreme. *Smart.*
 MIS'ĒRY, (mĭz'er) n. [*miseria*, L.] A state of being miserable, or suffering evil; wretchedness; unhappiness; calamity; misfortune.
 †MIS-ĒS-TRĒEM', n. Disregard; slight.
 MIS-ĒS'TRĪ-MĀTE,* v. a. To estimate erroneously. *Smart.*
 MIS-ĒX-PLĪ-CĀ'TION,* n. A wrong explication. *Baxter.*
 MIS-ĒX-PO-SĪ'TION,* (-zĭsh'yūn) n. A wrong exposition. *Milton.*
 MIS-ĒX-PŌUND',* v. a. To expound incorrectly. *Hooker.*
 MIS-ĒX-PRĒS'SION,* n. A wrong expression. *Baxter.*
 MIS-FĀLL', v. n. To befall un luckily. *Spenser.*
 †MIS-FĀRE', v. n. To be in an ill state. *Gower.*
 †MIS-FĀRE', v. n. Ill state; misfortune. *Spenser.*
 MIS-FĀSH'ION, v. a. [i. MISFASHIONED; pp. MISFASHIONING, MISFASHIONED.] To fashion or form wrong.
 MIS-FĒA'SHANCE,* n. (*Law*) A misdeed; malfeasance. *Tomlins.*
 †MIS-FĒIGN', (-fĕn') v. n. To feign with an ill design. *Spenser.*
 MIS-FŌRM', v. a. [i. MISFORMED; pp. MISFORMING, MISFORMED.] To form ill or improperly.
 MIS-FŌRT'U-NĀTE,* a. Unfortunate; unhappy. *Locke.* [R.]
 MIS-FŌRT'YUN, (mis-fŏrt'yūn) [mis-fŏrt'yūn, W. J.; mis-fŏrt'ūn, F. Ja. Sm.; mis-fŏrt'yūn, S.; mis-fŏrt'yūn, E. K.; mis-fŏrt'yūn, P.] n. Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune; harm; ill; disaster.
 †MIS-FŌRT'YUNED, (mis-fŏrt'yūn) a. Unfortunate. *Milton.*
 MIS-GĪVE', v. a. [i. MISGAVE; pp. MISGIVING, MISGIVEN.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to give amiss.
 MIS-GĪV'ING, n. Doubt; distrust; hesitation.
 MIS-GŌT'TEN, (-tĭn) a. Unjustly obtained. *Spenser.*
 MIS-GŌVERN', v. a. [i. MISGOVERNED; pp. MISGOVERNING, MISGOVERNED.] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.
 MIS-GŌVERN'ANCE, n. Bad government. *Spenser.*
 MIS-GŌVERN'ED, (-gŏv'end) a. Rude; uncivilized.
 MIS-GŌVERN'MĒNT, n. Bad government; ill management; inordinate behavior.
 MIS-GRĀFT', v. a. To graft amiss. *Shak.*
 MIS-GRŌUND', v. a. To found falsely. *Bp. Hall.*
 MIS-GRŌWTH',* n. A wrong growth. *Coleridge.*
 MIS-GŪD'ANCE, (mis-gŭ'dans) n. A wrong guidance.
 MIS-GŪDE', (mis-gŭd') v. a. [i. MISGUIDED; pp. MISGUIDING, MISGUIDED.] To guide wrong; to direct ill.
 MIS-HĀP', n. Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.
 †MIS-HĀP'PEN, (-pĭn) v. n. To happen ill. *Spenser.*
 †MIS-HĀVED',* (-hĕvd') a. Misbehaved. *Shak.*
 MIS-HĒAR', v. n. [i. MISHEARD; pp. MISHEARING, MISHEARD.] To hear erroneously or imperfectly. *Shak.*
 MISH'MĀSH, n. A mixture; hotchpotch. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 MISH'NA,* n. *Clarke.* See MISCHNA.
 MIS-ĪM-PRŌVE',* v. a. To use or improve to a bad purpose. *South.*
 MIS-ĪM-PRŌVE'MĒNT,* n. Bad use or employment. *South.*
 MIS-ĪN-FĒR', v. a. To infer wrong. *Hooker.*
 MIS-ĪN-FŌRM', v. a. [i. MISINFORMED; pp. MISINFORMING, MISINFORMED.] To inform erroneously; to deceive by false accounts.
 MIS-ĪN-FŌRM', v. n. To give false information.
 MIS-ĪN-FŌRM'ANT,* n. One who misinforms. *Wilberforce.*
 MIS-ĪN-FŌR-MĀ'TION, n. Erroneous information.
 MIS-ĪN-FŌRM'ER, n. One who misinforms.
 MIS-ĪN-SĒ-TRŪCT', v. a. To instruct improperly. *Hooker.*
 MIS-ĪN-SĒ-TRŪCT'ION, n. Ill or erroneous instruction.
 MIS-ĪN-TEL'Ī-GĒNCE, n. Misinformation; false accounts.
 MIS-ĪN-TĒR'PRĒT', v. a. [i. MISINTERPRETED; pp. MISINTERPRETING, MISINTERPRETED.] To interpret wrong; to explain wrong.
 MIS-ĪN-TĒR'PRĒ-TĀ-BLE, a. Liable to misinterpretation. *Donne.*
 MIS-ĪN-TĒR-PRĒ-TĀ'TION, n. Wrong interpretation.
 MIS-ĪN-TĒR'PRĒ-ER, n. One who misinterprets.
 MIS-JŌIN', v. a. [i. MISJOINED; pp. MISJOINING, MISJOINED.] To join unfitly or improperly.
 MIS-JŪDGE', (mis-jŭj') v. n. [i. MISJUDGED; pp. MISJUDGING, MISJUDGED.] To judge erroneously; to form false opinions.
 MIS-JŪDGE', v. a. To mistake; to judge erroneously.
 MIS-JŪDGE'MĒNT, n. Erroneous judgment.
 †MIS-KĒN', v. a. To be ignorant of; not to know.
 †MIS-KĪN, n. A little bagpipe. *Dryden.*
 MIS-KĪN'DLE, v. a. To kindle wrong. *Bp. Hall.*
 †MIS-KNŌW', (-nŏ') v. a. To be ignorant of.
 MIS-KNŌWN', (-nŏn') a. Unknown. *Ed. Rev.*
 MIS-LĀY', v. a. [i. MISLAID; pp. MISLAYING, MISLAID.] To lay in a wrong place.
 MIS-LĀY'ER, n. One who mislays. *Bacon.*
 MIS'LE, (mĭz'l) v. n. [i. MISLEED; pp. MISLEADING, MISLEAD.] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist. — Written also *mistle*, and *mizzle*.

MIS'LE, (miz'zl) n. A small misty rain; thick mist. *Todd*.
 MIS-LEAD', (mis-lead') v. a. [i. MISLED; pp. MISLEADING, MIS-LED.] To lead or guide wrong; to betray to mischief or mistake.
 MIS-LEAD'ER, n. One who misleads.
 †MIS-LEARN'ED, a. Not properly learned. *Bp. Hall*.
 MIS-LEN, n. Mixed corn. See MASLIN, and MESLIN.
 MIS-LE-TÖE, (miz'zl-tö) n. See MISTLETOE.
 MIS-LIKE', v. a. To disapprove; to dislike. *Sidney*. [R.]
 MIS-LIKE', v. n. Not to be pleased. *Milton*. [R.]
 MIS-LIKE', n. Disapprobation; dislike. *Shak*. [R.]
 MIS-LIK'ER, n. One who dislikes. *Ascham*. [R.]
 MIS-LIVE', v. n. To live ill. *Bp. Hall*. [R.]
 MIS-LÜCK, n. Misfortune; bad luck. *Wodroephe*. [R.]
 MIS-MAN'AGE, v. a. [i. MISMANAGED; pp. MISMANAGING, MISMANAGED.] To manage ill.
 MIS-MAN'AGE-MENT, n. Ill management; ill conduct.
 MIS-MAN'AGER,* n. One who manages badly. *Spectator*.
 MIS-MÄRCH',* v. n. To march ill or wrong. *Maunder*. [R.]
 MIS-MÄRK', v. a. To mark with the wrong token. *Collier*.
 MIS-MÄTCH', v. a. [i. MISMATCHED; pp. MISMATCHING, MIS-MATCHED.] To match unsuitably.
 MIS-MEÄS'URE, (mis-mezh'ur) v. a. [i. MISMEASURED; pp. MISMEASURING, MISMEASURED.] To measure incorrectly.
 MIS-MEÄS'URED,* (-mezh'urd) a. Measured erroneously.
 MIS-NÄME', v. a. [i. MISNAMED; pp. MISNAMING, MISNAMED.] To call by the wrong name.
 MIS-NÖ'MER, n. (*Law*) A misnaming; the act of using a wrong name, by which an indictment is vacated.
 MIS-ÖB-SERVE', v. a. To observe wrong. *Locke*.
 MIS-ÖB-SERVE'R,* n. One who misobserves. *Milton*.
 MIS-SÖG'Ä-MIST, n. [*svöto* and *yä, ös*.] A hater of marriages.
 MIS-SÖG'Ä-MY,* n. Hatred of marriage. *Blount*.
 †MIS-SÖG'Y-NIST, (më-söj'q-e-nist) n. [*svöto* and *yövñ*.] A woman-hater. *Fuller*.
 †MIS-SÖG'Y-NY, (më-söj'q-e-në, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; më-söj'q-e-në, S. K.) n. Hatred of women.
 MIS-Ö-FIN'ION, (-yun) n. Erroneous notion. *Bp. Hall*.
 †MIS-ÖR'DER, v. a. To conduct ill; to disorder. *Ascham*.
 †MIS-ÖR'DER, n. Irregularity; disorder. *Camden*.
 †MIS-ÖR'DER-LY, a. Irregular; disorderly. *Ascham*.
 MIS-ÖR-DI-NÄ'TION,* n. An improper ordination. *More*.
 MIS-PÄLL', (mis-spel') v. a. See MISPELL.
 MIS-PÄND', v. a. See MISPEND.
 MIS-PER-ÖEP'TION,* n. A wrong perception. *Wallaston*.
 MIS-PER-SUÄDE', (-swäd') v. a. To bring to a wrong notion. *Hooker*.
 MIS-PER-SUÄ'SION, (-swä'zhun) n. A wrong notion; false opinion. *Bp. Taylor*.
 MIS-PICK'EL,* n. (*Min.*) Arsenical pyrites. *Brande*.
 MIS-PLÄCE', v. a. [i. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACING, MIS-PLACED.] To put in a wrong place; to place wrong.
 MIS-PLÄCE'MENT,* n. The act of misplacing. *Collinson*.
 MIS-PLÄAD'ING,* n. (*Law*) The omission of anything in pleading, which is essential to the action or defence. *Whishaw*.
 MIS-PÖINT', v. a. To point incorrectly.
 MIS-PÖL'ICY,* n. A bad policy; impolicy. *Qu. Rev.*
 MIS-PRINT', v. a. [i. MISPRINTED; pp. MISPRINTING, MIS-PRINTED.] To print wrong.
 MIS-PRINT', n. An error in printing, or of the press.
 †MIS-PRIS'E', v. a. [*mésprendre, mépriser*, Fr.] To mistake; to slight; to despise. *Shak*.
 MIS-PRIS'ION, (mis-prizh'un) n. [†Scorn; contempt; mistake. *Shak*.]—(*Law*) Neglect; negligence; oversight.—*Misprision of treason* is the bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without any degree of assent to it.—*Misprision of felony* is the concealment of felony, which a man knows, but never has assented to.
 MIS-PRO-CÉED'ING, n. An erroneous proceeding.
 MIS-PRO-FESS', v. a. To profess wrong or falsely. *Donne*.
 MIS-PRO-NÖUNCE', v. n. [i. MISPRONOUNCED; pp. MISPRONOUNCING, MISPRONOUNCED.] To pronounce or speak wrong.
 MIS-PRO-NÖUNCE', v. a. To pronounce improperly.
 MIS-PRO-NÜN-ÖIÄ'TION,* (-she-ä'shun) n. Erroneous pronunciation. *Maunder*. See PRONUNCIATION.
 MIS-PRO-PÖR'TION, v. a. To join without due proportion.
 †MIS-PROÜD', a. Viciously proud. *Shak*.
 MIS-QUÖ-TÄ'TION,* n. An erroneous quotation. *Johnson*.
 MIS-QUÖTE', (-kwöt') v. a. [i. MISQUOTED; pp. MISQUOTING, MISQUOTED.] To quote incorrectly.
 MIS-RÄTE', v. a. To make a false estimate. *Barron*.
 MIS-RE-ÖEIVE', v. a. To receive amiss or wrong. *Todd*.
 MIS-RE-CITÄL, n. A wrong recital. *Hale*.
 MIS-RE-CITE', v. a. [i. MISRECITED; pp. MISRECITING, MISRECITED.] To recite erroneously. *Bp. Bramhall*.
 MIS-RECK'ON, (-kn) v. a. [i. MISRECKONED; pp. MISRECKONING, MISRECKONED.] To reckon wrong. *Swift*. [Rev.]
 MIS-RE-CÖL-LÉC'TION,* n. Erroneous recollection. *Qu.*
 MIS-RE-FÖRM,* v. a. To reform erroneously. *Milton*.
 MIS-RE-LÄTE', v. a. [i. MISRELATED; pp. MISRELATING, MISRELATED.] To relate incorrectly or falsely. *Boyle*.
 MIS-RE-LÄ'TION, n. False relation; inaccurate narrative.

MIS-RE-MÉM'BER, v. a. To fail of remembering correctly. *Boyle*.
 MIS-RE-MÉM'BER,* v. n. To mistake in what one endeavors to remember; to err by failure of memory. *Locke*.
 MIS-RE-PÖRT', v. a. [i. MISREPORTED; pp. MISREPORTING, MISREPORTED.] To report incorrectly or falsely; to give a false account of.
 MIS-RE-PÖRT', n. A false report. *Denham*.
 MIS-REP-RE-SÉNT', v. a. [i. MISREPRESENTED; pp. MISREPRESENTING, MISREPRESENTED.] To represent falsely or incorrectly; to injure by erroneous statements; to falsify; to misstate.
 MIS-REP-RE-SÉNT-TÄ'TION, n. Act of misrepresenting; a false representation; account maliciously false.
 MIS-REP-RE-SÉNTÄ-TIVE,* a. Representing wrongly. *Swift*.
 MIS-REP-RE-SÉNT'ER, n. One who misrepresents.
 MIS-RE-PÜTE',* v. a. [i. MISREPUTED; pp. MISREPUTING, MISREPUTED.] To repute wrongly. *Milton*.
 MIS-RÜLE', n. Tumult; confusion; bad government.
 †MIS-RÜLY, a. Unruly; turbulent. *Bp. Hall*.
 MISS, n. Loss; want; failure; omission; error; mistake. *Shak*. [†Hurt; harm. *Spenser*.]
 MISS, n. [contracted from *missess*.] pl. MISSES. A young girl; a term of respectful address to an unmarried female, prefixed to the name; as, *Miss Smith*, *Miss Olivia*;—an unmarried female kept in concubinage; a kept-mistress. [*Miss*, at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to the daughters of gentlemen under the age of ten. *Mistress* was then the style of grown-up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living; and, for a considerable part of the century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *Miss*.]—*Todd*.] See MIS-TRESS.
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 With respect to the use of this title, when two or more persons of the same name are spoken of or addressed, there is a good deal of diversity. Some give the plural form to the name; as, "The *Miss Smiths*;"—others, to the title; as, "The *Misses Smith*." In conversation, the former prevails; in written or printed composition, usage is divided; and in addressing letters, the latter is the more common. The following authorities are given in favor of the former mode, as used in composition:—"The *Miss Cotterels*." *James Northcote*; *James Boswell*. "The *Miss Wilkinsons*." *Ed. Malone*. "The *Miss Penns*." *Richard Rush*. "The *Miss Porters*." *Eclectic Review*. "The two *Miss Smiths*." *Chambers's Journal*.—The following are in favor of the latter form:—"The *Misses More*." *Bp. Horne*. "The two *Misses Porter*." *Sir Eg. Brydges*. "The *Misses Porter*." *Charles Lamb*. "The *Misses Gosset*." *Sir Robert Peel*.—"Those grammarians, who treat of the subject, generally favor the former mode, (*Miss Smiths*); though some make an exception in addressing letters.—"The *Miss Smiths*"—much preferable to 'The *Misses Smith*.'" *Grant's Grammar*.
 The following remarks are quoted from Dr. Crombie's Grammar:—"Two or more substantives in concordance, and forming one complex name, or a name and title, have the plural termination annexed to the last only; as, 'The two *Miss Louisa Howards*;' 'The two *Miss Thomsons*;' *Analogy*, Dr. Priestley observes, would plead in favor of another construction, and lead us to say, 'The two *Misses Thomson*;' 'The two *Misses Louisa Howard*;' for if the ellipsis were supplied, we should say, 'The two young ladies of the name of Thomson,' and this construction, he adds, he has sometimes met with. The latter form of expression, it is true, occasionally occurs; but general usage, and I am rather inclined to think, analogy likewise, decide in favor of the former; for, with a few exceptions, and these not parallel to the examples now given, we almost uniformly, in complex names, confine the inflection to the last substantive.—We say, indeed, 'Messrs. Thomson;' but we seldom or never say, 'The two *Messrs. Thomson*;' but 'The two *Mr. Thomsons*.'" *Hiley*, in his Grammar, says, "In conversation the plural termination is annexed to the last noun only. But in composition and addressing letters to individuals of the same name, we pluralize the title; as, 'To the *Misses Howard*;' 'To *Messrs. Thomson*.'" But both in conversation and in composition we pluralize only the name of married ladies; as, 'Mrs. *Wilson* were there;' 'To Mrs. *Howard*.'"—Thus also Dr. Watts:—"May there not be Sir *Isaac Newton* in every science?—You must not suppose the world is made up of *Lady Aurora Granvilles*." *MISS*, v. a. [i. MISSED; pp. MISSING, MISSED.] To fail of hitting, reaching, finding, or obtaining; to mistake; to omit; to perceive want of.—*To miss stings*, (*Naut.*) to fail to come up in the direction of the wind, as the head of a ship.
 MISS, v. n. To commit an error; to fail in some act or design; not to hit; to mistake; to miscarry.
 MIS-SÄL, n. [*missale*, L.] The Roman Catholic mass-book.
 MIS-SÄY', (mis-sä') v. n. [i. MISSAID; pp. MISSAYING, MIS-SAYED.] To say wrong, ill, or falsely.

MIS-SAY', v. a. To censure. *Chaucer*. To utter amiss. *Donne*.
 MIS-SAY'ING, n. Improper expression; a bad word. *Milton*.
 †MIS-SÈEM', v. n. To appear false; to misbecome. *Spenser*.
 MIS/SÈL-BIRD, (miz/zl-bird) n. A kind of thrush.
 MIS/SÈL-DINE, (miz/zl-din) n. The mistletoe. *Barret*.
 MIS/SÈL-TOE, (miz/zl-tô) n. A plant. See MISTLETOE.
 †MIS-SÈM'BLANCE,* n. False resemblance. *Spelman*.
 MIS-SÈND', v. a. [i. MISSENT; pp. MISSENDING, MISSENT.]
 To send amiss or incorrectly. *Todd*.
 MIS-SÈRVE', v. a. To serve unfaithfully. *Bacon*.
 MIS-SHÀPE', v. a. [i. MISSHAPED; pp. MISSHAPING, MIS-
 SHAPED OR MISSHAPEN.] To shape ill; to form ill.
 MIS-SHÀPE', n. A bad or incorrect form. *Wordsworth*.
 MIS-SHÀPEN',* (-pn) p. a. Ill-shaped; badly formed.
 MIS-SHÈATH',* v. a. To sheathe erroneously. *Shak*.
 MIS-SHÈATHED',* (-shèth'd) a. Wrongly sheathed. *Shak*.
 MIS-SHÈLE, a. [missile, L.] That may be thrown; that is
 sent by the hand, as a weapon; missive.
 MIS-SHÈLE,* n. A weapon thrown by the hand or by a ma-
 chine. *Crabb*.
 MIS-SING,* p. a. Absent; wanting; not present.
 MIS-SING-LY,* ad. With omission; not constantly. *Shak*.
 MIS-SION, (mish'un) n. [missio, L.] Act of sending; the
 state of being sent; delegation; commission; the per-
 sons sent to perform any service, especially for propa-
 gating religion.
 MIS-SION-À-RY, (mish'un-à-ré) n. A person who is sent, es-
 pecially to propagate religion.
 MIS-SION-À-RY,* (mish'un-à-ré) a. Relating to missions or
 missionaries; sent abroad. *Temple*.
 MIS-SION-À-RÉ,* v. a. To perform the duties of a missiona-
 ry. *Missionary Mag.* [Rare and unauthorized.]
 †MIS-SION-ÈR, (mish'qu-er) n. [missionnaire, Fr.] A missiona-
 ry. *Dryden*.
 MIS-SIVE, a. [missive, Fr.] Fit for sending; such as is sent.
 †MIS/SIVE, n. [Fr.] A letter sent; a messenger. *Shak*.
 MIS-SPEAK', v. a. To speak wrong. *Donne*.
 MIS-SPEAK', v. n. To blunder in speaking. *Shak*.
 MIS-SPELL',* v. a. [i. MISPELLT OR MISPELLED; pp. MIS-
 SPELLING, MISPELLT OR MISPELLED.] To spell wrong.
 MIS-SPELL'ING,* n. Erroneous orthography. *Smart*.
 MIS-SPE'ND', v. a. [i. MISSENT; pp. MISSENDING, MIS-
 SENT.] To spend ill; to waste.
 MIS-SPE'ND'ER, n. One who mispends or wastes.
 †MIS-SPE'NSE', n. Waste; ill-employment. *Ep. Hall*.
 MIS-STÀTE', v. a. [i. MISSTATED; pp. MISSTATING, MISSTAT-
 ED.] To state wrong; to falsify; to misrepresent.
 MIS-STÀTE'MENT, n. Act of misstating; an erroneous or
 wrong statement.
 MIS-STAY',* v. n. (*Naut.*) To fall of going about from one
 tack to another. *Dana*.
 MIS-STAYED',* (mis-stád') a. (*Naut.*) Not brought up in
 the direction of the wind, so as to be on the other tack,
 as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
 MIS-SUM-MÀTION,* n. A wrong summation. *Scott*.
 MIS-SWEÀR',* v. n. [i. MISWORE; pp. MISWEARING, MIS-
 SWORN.] To swear falsely. *Smart*.
 MIS/SY,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral substance; a sulphate of iron
 when it has lost its water of crystallization, and is
 calcined so as to become yellow. *Smart*.
 MIST, n. A cloud that comes close to the ground; a small,
 thin rain, not perceived in single drops; any thing that
 dims or darkens.
 MIST, v. a. To cloud; to cover with a vapor. *Shak*.
 MIST,* v. n. To shed down mist; to mizzle. *Allen*.
 MIS-TÀ'ËN', (mis-tán') p. A poetical contraction for *mis-
 taken*. *Shak*.
 MIS-TÀ'ËN-À-BLE, a. Liable to be mistaken. *Brown*.
 MIS-TÀ'Ë', v. a. [i. MISTOOK; pp. MISTAKING, MISTAKEN.]
 To understand or conceive wrong; to take something for
 that which it is not; to misunderstand; to misjudge.
 †MISTAKEN, or to be mistaken, is often used in a pecu-
 liar manner, when applied to persons; as, "I am mistaken."
 "He is mistaken," i. e., wrong in judgment or opinion.
 "—but," "My opinion, or my remark, is mistaken,"
 implies that I am mistaken, or misunderstood, by my
 hearers.
 MIS-TÀ'Ë', v. n. To err in judgment or opinion; not to
 judge right.
 MIS-TÀ'Ë', n. Misconception; error. *Milton*.
 MIS-TÀ'ËN',* (-kn) p. from *Mistake*. See MISTAKE.
 MIS-TÀ'ËN-LY, (-kn-le) ad. In a mistaken sense.
 MIS-TÀ'ËR, n. One who mistakes.
 MIS-TÀ'Ë'ING, n. Error; act of erring. *Ep. Hall*.
 MIS-TÀ'Ë'ING-LY, ad. Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle*.
 MIS-TÈÀCH', v. a. [i. MISTAUGHT; pp. MISTEACHING, MIS-
 TAUGHT.] To teach wrong.
 MIS-TÈLL', v. a. [i. MISTOLD; pp. MISTELLING, MISTOLD.]
 To tell wrong.
 MIS-TÈM'PER, v. a. To temper ill; to disorder. *Shak*.
 MIST-ÈN-CUM'BÈRED,* a. Loaded with mist. *Smart*.
 MIST'ER.* The pronunciation of the title *Mr.*, the abbrevi-
 ation of *Master*. † "This form of the word *master*

seems to have been adopted, or at least promoted, for the
 sake of analogy with *mistress*; for *mistress*, among our
 old writers, often had the form of *mastriss*, in order to
 suit with *master*, which was then used where we now
 find *mister*." *Smart*. See MAST'ER, MISS, and MISTRESS.
 †MIST'ER, a. [mèstier, old Fr.] Sort of; as, what *mister*,
 what kind of. *Spenser*.
 †MIST'ER, v. n. To signify; to import. *Spenser*.
 MIS-TÈRM', v. a. To term erroneously. *Shak*.
 MIST-ÈX-HÀL'ING,* a. Exhaling mist. *Scott*.
 MIS-TÈ'FUL, a. Clouded, as with a mist. *Shak*.
 †MIS-TÈ'NK', v. a. To think wrong. *Shak*.
 †MIS-TÈ'NGHT', (-thàwt') n. Wrong notion. *Spenser*.
 MIS-TÈ'RIVE',* v. n. To thrive badly. *E. Erving*.
 MIS-TÈ'IC, or MIS-TÈ'IC,* n. A kind of boat. *Cooper*.
 MIST'È-LY, ad. In a misty manner; cloudily.
 MIS-TÈ'ME', v. a. [i. MISTIMED; pp. MISTIMING, MISTIMED.]
 To time wrong; not to adapt properly with regard to
 time.
 MIS-TÈ'ME', v. n. To neglect proper time.
 MIST'È-NÈSS, n. State of being misty; cloudiness.
 †MIST'È'ON, (yun) n. Mixture. *Brown*.
 MIS-TÈ'TLE,* v. a. To call by a wrong title. *Smart*.
 MIS-TÈ'LE, (miz/zl) v. n. See MISLE, and MIZZLE.
 MIS-TÈ'LE-TOE, (miz/zl-tô) n. A parasitical plant or shrub
 that grows on trees, frequently on the oak and apple-tree.
 — It is common in England, and was held in great veneration
 by the Druids.
 MIST'È-LIKE, a. Resembling a mist. *Shak*.
 MIS-TÈ'LY, i. e. p. from *Mistell*. See MISTELL.
 MIS-TÈ'OK', (mis-ták') i. from *Mistake*. See MISTAKE.
 MIS-TÈ'RÀIN, v. a. To educate or train amiss. *Spenser*.
 MIS-TÈ'RÀL,* n. A squall or gust of wind. *Cooper*.
 MIS-TÈ'RÀNS-LÀTE', v. a. [i. MISTRANSLATED; pp. MISTRANS-
 LATING, MISTRANSLATED.] To translate incorrectly.
 MIS-TÈ'RÀNS-LÀ'TION, n. An incorrect translation. *Leslie*.
 MIS-TÈ'RÀND'ING,* n. An erroneous treading or step. *Shak*.
 MIS-TÈ'RÈÀT',* v. a. To treat ill. *E. Erving*. [R.]
 MIS-TÈ'RÈÀT'MENT,* n. Ill treatment; maltreatment. *Cole-
 ridge*.
 MIS-TÈRÈSS, (mis'très;—colloquially, in connection with a
 proper name, mis'sis; as, *Mistress*, or *Mrs.*, (mis'sis)
 Smith) n. [maîtresse, Fr.] A woman who governs; cor-
 relative to *subject* or to *servant*, and the feminine of *mas-
 ter*:—she who has something in possession; she who has
 skill in something; a female teacher; an instructress:—
 she who is beloved and courted:—a woman kept in con-
 cubinage; a concubine. † It is the proper style of every
 lady who is mistress of a family, or married, and not en-
 titled by birth, or in right of her husband, to a higher
 style.—As a prefix or title it is, in writing, commonly
 abbreviated into *Mrs.*; as, *Mrs. Siddons*. See *Mrs.*
 † "The same haste and necessity of despatch, which
 have corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, have, when it is a title
 of civility only, contracted *Mistress* into *Missis*.—Thus,
Mrs. Montague, *Mrs. Carter*, &c., are pronounced *Missis*
Montague, *Missis Carter*, &c. To pronounce the word
 as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and
 pedantic." *Walker*.
 MIS-TÈRÈSS, v. n. To court or wait upon a mistress. *Donne*.
 MIS-TÈRÈSS-SHÏP, n. Female rule or power. *Ep. Hall*.
 MIS-TÈR'ÈL,* n. (*Law*) A false or erroneous trial. *Whishaw*.
 MIS-TÈR'ÈT,* n. Want of trust or confidence; distrust.
 MIS-TÈR'ÈT', v. a. [i. MISTRUSTED; pp. MISTRUSTING, MIS-
 TRUSTED.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with distrust
 or suspicion.
 MIS-TÈR'ÈT'ER,* n. One who mistrusts. *Milton*.
 MIS-TÈR'ÈT'È'FUL, a. Diffident; doubting; distrustful.
 MIS-TÈR'ÈT'È'FUL-LY, ad. With suspicion; with mistrust.
 MIS-TÈR'ÈT'È'NESS, n. Distrustfulness; doubt. *Sidney*.
 MIS-TÈR'ÈT'ING-LY, ad. With mistrust.
 MIS-TÈR'ÈT'LESS, a. Confident; unsuspecting. *Carew*.
 MIS-TÈ'NE', v. a. [i. MISTUNED; pp. MISTUNING, MISTUNED.]
 To tune amiss; to put out of tune. *Skelton*.
 †MIS-TÈ'R'N', v. a. To pervert. *Wicliffe*.
 MIS-TÈ'TÈR, v. a. To tutor or instruct amiss. *Edwards*.
 MIST'Y, a. Filled with mist; clouded; obscure; dark.
 MIS-UN-DÈR-STÀND', v. a. [L MISUNDERSTOOD; pp. MISUN-
 DERSTANDING, MISUNDERSTOOD.] To understand wrong;
 to misconceive.
 MIS-UN-DÈR-STÀND'ING, n. An erroneous understanding;
 misconception; dissension; disagreement; difference.
 MIS-ÛS'ÈGE, (-yüz'èj) n. Abuse; ill use; bad treatment.
 MIS-ÛS'È', (mis-yüz') v. a. [mésuser, Fr.] [i. MISUSED; pp. MIS-
 USING, MISUSED.] To treat or use improperly; to abuse.
 MIS-ÛS'È', (mis-yüs') n. Wrong or erroneous use; abuse.
 MIS-ÛS'ÈR,* n. One who misuses.—(*Law*) Abuse. *Black-
 stone*.
 MIS-WEÀR', (mis-wàr') v. n. To wear ill. *Bacon*.
 MIS-WE'D',* v. a. & n. To wed or marry improperly. *Smart*.
 †MIS-WE'EN', v. n. To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser*.
 †MIS-WE'ND', v. n. To go wrong. *Spenser*.
 MIS-WE'ÏTE', (mis-ru') n. a. [i. MISWRITTE; pp. MISWRITING,
 MISWRITTEN.] To write incorrectly. *Ep. Cosin*.

MIS-WRIT'ING,* (mis-rít'ing) *n.* Erroneous writing. *Baxter.*

MIS-WROUGHT', (mis-ráwt') *p.* Badly worked. *Bacon*

MIS'RY, *n.* (*Mis.*) A mineral substance. *Hill.* See *Missy.*

MIS-YOKE', *v. a. & n.* To yoke or join improperly. *Milton.*

[MIS-ZEAL'OUS, (mis-zé'ol) *n.* Mistakenly zealous. *Ep. Hall.*

MIST'AS,* *n.* [Sp.] A conscription, or a division made by drawing lots, among the Indians, for any public service; tribute paid by the Indians to their chiefs. *Steenens.*

MITCH'ELL,* *n.* A Purbeck stone, from 15 to 24 inches square, and heavy; used in building. *Francis.*

MITE, *n.* [*mite*, Fr.; *mijt*, D.] A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil:—something very small; a particle:—the twentieth part of a grain;—a very small piece of money. *Mark.*

MIT-TÉL'EA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants.—(*Med.*) A scarf for suspending the arm when hurt.

MITHRAS,* *n.* The grand deity of the ancient Persians, supposed to be the sun, or god of fire, to which they paid divine honors. *Brande.*

MITHRIDATE, *n.* [*mithridate*, Fr.] (*Med.*) A confection or medicine, said to be an antidote to poison, invented by Democritus, physician to Mithridates, king of Pontus.—(*Bot.*) Common mustard, an annual plant.

MITIGABLE, *a.* Capable of mitigation. *Barrow.*

MITIGANT, *a.* Lenient; lenitive; mitigating.

MITIGATE, *v. a.* [*mitigo*, L.] [*i.* MITIGATED; *pp.* MITIGATING, MITIGATED.] To render mild, moderate, less intense, painful, or severe; to alleviate; to temper; to mollify.

MITIGATION, *n.* [*mitigatio*, L.] Act of mitigating; alleviation; an assuaging.

MITIGATIVE, *a.* [*mitigatif*, Fr.] Lenitive; having power to alleviate or mitigate; mollifying; assuaging.

MITIGATOR, *n.* One who mitigates; an appeaser.

MITIGATORY,* *a.* Tending to mitigate; softening. *Mackintosh.*

MITRAL,* *a.* (*Anat.*) Applied to the valves of the left ventricle of the heart. *Brande.*

MITRE, (*mít'ur*) *n.* [Fr.; *mitra*, L.] An ornament for the head worn by the pope and cardinals; also, on solemn occasions, by Protestant archbishops and bishops:—an episcopal crown:—the rank of bishop or abbot.—(*Arch.*) A junction of two boards, or two pieces of wood, at an angle, by a diagonal fitting; an angle of 45 degrees. *Miller.*

MITRE-BÖX,* (*mít'ur-böx*) *n.* A machine used by joiners in cutting off any thing at an angle of 45 degrees. *Ash.*

MITREED, (*mít'urd*) *a.* Adorned with a mitre.

MITRE-WHEEL,* *n.* A wheel fitted in a particular manner, so as to work into another. *Farm. Ency.*

MITRE-FÖRM,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Conical; hollow; open at the base. *P. Cyc.*

MITTEN, *n.* [*mitaine*, Fr.] *pl.* MITTENS. A cover for the hand; a glove for the hand without separate covering for the fingers.—To handle one without mittens, to use one roughly.

MITTENT, *a.* [*mittens*, L.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiseman.*

MITTY-PAT'S, *n.* [*L.*, *we send.*] (*Law*) A writ for transferring records from one court to another:—a warrant by which a justice of the peace commits an offender to prison.

MITTIS,* *n. pl.* (*Commerce*) Mittens or gloves. *McCulloch.* A provincial word, in England, for mittens, or long gloves. *Hunter.*

MITTY,* *a.* Having insect mites; as, “mitty cheese.” *Smart.*

MIX, *v. a.* [*miscéo*, *mixtus*, L.] [*i.* MIXED; *pp.* MIXING, MIXED.—*i. & p.* sometimes MIXT.] To mingle with something else; to mingle; to blend; to join; to confound.

MIX, *v. n.* To be blended or united into one mass.

MIXED,* (*míxt*) *p. a.* United together; united into one mass.—(*Law*) A mixed action is a suit partaking of the nature of a real and of a personal action.

MIXED-LY,* or MIXED'LY,* *ad.* In a mixed manner. *Smart.*

MIX'EN, (*míks'n*) *n.* A dughill; a compost heap. *Chaucer.*

MIX'ER, *n.* One who mixes; a mingler. *Cotgrave.*

MIX-T-LIN'E-AR, [*mixtus* and *linearis*, L.] Consisting of a line, or line, part straight and part curved. *Bp. Berkeley.*

MIX'TION, (*míxt'yün*) *n.* Act of mixing; mixture.

MIX'LY, *ad.* *Bacon.* See MIXEDLY.

MIXTURE, (*míxt'yur*) *n.* [*mixtura*, L.] The act of mixing; the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mixing; an ingredient mixed; a medley.

MIZMÄZE, *n.* A cant word for a maze; a labyrinth. *Locke.*

MIZZEN, (*míz'zn*) *n.* [*mezaen*, D.] (*Naut.*) The hindmost of the fixed sails of a ship.

MIZZEN-MÄST,* *n.* The mast which supports the hindmost sails, being nearest the stern of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

MIZZLE, (*míz'zl*) *v. n.* To rain in imperceptible drops; to misle. *Spenser.*—Written also *mistle* and *mistle*.

MIZZLE, *n.* Small rain; mist; misle. *Brockett.*

MIZZLY,* *a.* Misty; drizzly. *Palmer.* [*Local*, Eng.]

MIZZY, *n.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsworth.* [R.]

MNE-MÖN'IC, (né-mön'ík) *a.* Relating to mnemon.

MNE-MÖN'ICAL, (né-mön'è-kál) *ics*; assisting memory.

MNE-MÖN'ICIS, (né-mön'íks) *n. pl.* [*μνημονικά*] The art of improving and using the memory.

MNEM'Q-TÉCH-NY,* (ném'q-ték-ne) *n.* The art of memory; or an artificial method of improving the memory. *N. A. Rev.*

MÖ, *ad.* *More. Spenser.* [Used with nouns plural.]

MÖ, *ad.* Further; longer. *Shak.*

MÖAN, (mö'n) *v. a.* [*i.* MOANED; *pp.* MOANING, MOANED.] To lament; to deplore; to mourn; to bemoan. *Prior.*

MÖAN, (mö'n) *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. *Shak.*

MÖAN, (mö'n) *n.* Lamentation; audible sorrow. *Shak.*

MÖAN'FUL, *a.* Lamentable; mournful. *Hammond.*

MÖAN'FUL-LY, *ad.* With lamentation. *Barrow.*

MÖAN'ING,* *n.* An audible lamenting. *Smart.*

MÖAT, *n.* [*motte*, Fr.] A ditch round a house or castle, filled with water, for defence.

MÖAT, *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr.] To surround with a ditch or canal. *Shak.*

MÖATE,* *v. n.* To dung, as birds; to mute. *Dryden.*

MÖB, *n.* [contracted from *mobile*, *L.*, or from *mobility*.] A tumultuous rout; the populace; a crowd excited to the performance of some violent or unlawful act:—a kind of female undress cap, called also a *mob-cap*.

MÖB, *v. a.* [*i.* MÖBBED; *pp.* MÖBBING, MÖBBED.] To harass; to overbear by violence and tumult:—to wrap up, as in a veil or cowl; to moble. *More.*

MÖB'BSIH, *a.* Relating to or resembling the mob. *Drummond.*

MÖB'BY, *n.* A sort of drink made of potatoes. *Bailey.*

MÖ-BILE', (mö-bé'l, *W. P. Ja. K.*; mö'bíl, *S. Wb.*; möb'íl, *Sm.*) [*L. & Fr.*] The populace; the rout; the mob. *South.* See *MOB*.

MÖ-BILE', (mö-bé'l) *a.* [Fr.] Movable. *Skelton.*

MÖ-BIL'ITY, *n.* [*mobilité*, Fr.; *mobilitas*, L.] The power of being moved; nimbleness; activity; fickleness. [The populace, and, by contraction, the mob. *Dryden.*]

MÖB'LE, or MÖ'BLE, (mö'b'l, *S. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; mö'bíl, *W. J. F. K.*) *v. n.* To wrap up, as in a hood or veil; to mob. *Shak.*

MÖB'-STÖ-RY,* *n.* A vulgar story or tale. *Addison.*

MÖC'CA-SÖN,* *n.* An Indian shoe, made of soft leather, without a stiff sole, and commonly ornamented round the ankle. *Murray.*—It is an Indian word, and often written *moccasin*, and also often written and pronounced *moggagan*.

MÖ'CHA-STÖNE, (mö'kä-stön) *n.* [from *Mocha*.] (*Min.*) The dendritic or moss agate, a silicious mineral often cut for brooches, rings, &c.

MÖCK, *v. a.* [*moquer*, Fr.] [*i.* MÖCKED; *pp.* MÖCKING, MÖCKED.] To imitate in derision; to mimic in contempt; to deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to defeat; to elude; to fool; to tantalize; to banter.

MÖCK, *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport; to sneer.

MÖCK, *n.* Mimicry; ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; gibe.

MÖCK, *a.* False; counterfeit; feigned; not real. *Dryden.*

MÖCKABLE, *a.* Exposed to derision. *Shak.* [R.]

MÖCK'AGE, *n.* Mockery. *Sir T. Elliot.*

MÖCK'ER, or MÖCK'ER, (mök'k) *a.* Much. *Spenser.*

MÖCK'ER, *n.* One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer.

MÖCK'ER-Y, *n.* [*moquerie*, Fr.] Act of mocking; derision; scorn; ridicule; sport; subject of laughter; vanity of attempt; vain effort; imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.

MÖCK'HE-RÖ'IC,* *a.* Burlesquing an heroic poem. *Addison.*

MÖCK'ING, *n.* Scorn; derision; insult. *Ezek. xlii.*

MÖCK'ING-BIRD, *n.* A species of thrush; a fine American song-bird which has the faculty of imitating almost any sound.

MÖCK'ING-LY, *ad.* With mockery; insultingly.

MÖCK'ING-STÖCK, *n.* A butt for merriment.

MÖCK'PRIV-ET, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *phillyrea*.

MÖCK'-WIL-LÖW, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant or shrub. *Ash.*

MÖDAL, *a.* [*modale*, Fr.; *modalis*, L.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence; existing only in other things.

MÖDAL-IST,* *n.* (*Theol.*) One who adheres to modal form or existence. *Jared Sparks.*

MÖ-DÄL'ITY, *n.* Difference in mode or form; modal form, state, or accident.

MÖD'DER, *n.* A wench or girl. *Hulot.* See MAUTHER.

MÖDE, *n.* [Fr.; *modus*, L.] External variety; accidental discrimination; accident; degree; manner; way; means; course; method; form; fashion; state; custom; any thing that constitutes manner, whether in logic, music, or existence:—a sort of this silk:—the manner of conjugating a verb, called also *mod*. See *MOOD*.

MÖD'EL, (mö'd'el, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; mö'd'íl, *Wb.*) *n.* [*modèle*, Fr.; *modulus*, L.] A pattern of something to be made; a copy to be imitated; a mould; a mould or representation taken from something; a standard; an example; a pattern; specimen; archetype.

MÖD'EL, *v. a.* [*modeller*, Fr.] [*i.* MÖDELLED; *pp.* MÖDELLING, MÖDELLED.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

MÖD'EL-LER, *n.* One who models; a planner.
MÖD'EL-LING, **n.* The art or practice of forming models, as in statutory, &c. *Qu. Rev.*
MÖD'ER, **n.* (*Mechanics*) The matrix, or principal place of an astrolabe, into which the other parts are fixed. *Crabb.*
†MÖD'ER-ABLE, *a.* [*moderabilis*, L.] Moderate. *Cockeram.*
MÖD'ER-ATE, *a.* [*moderatus*, L.] Being between extremes; of middle rate, quality, or temperament; temperate; not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious; reasonable; deliberate; cool; mild.
MÖD'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [*moderor*, L.] [i. MODERATED; *pp.* MODERATING, MODERATED.] To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress; to make temperate:—to preside over, decide, direct, or regulate, as a moderator.
MÖD'ER-ATE, *v. n.* To become less violent or intense; to preside as a moderator. *Bp. Barlow.*
MÖD'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* With moderation; temperately.
MÖD'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being moderate.
MÖD'ER-ATION, *n.* State of being moderate; restraint; forbearance; temperance; sobriety; modesty; calmness; frugality.
MÖD-ER-ÄTÖ, * [It.] (*Mus.*) Noting a moderate time, neither quick nor slow. *Hamilton.*
MÖD'ER-A-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who moderates; one who presides in a public assembly where there is discussion.
MÖD-ER-ÄTRIX, **n.* A woman who moderates or governs. *Warburton.*
MÖD'ERN, *n.* [*moderne*, Fr., from *modernus*, low L.] *pl.* MODERNS. A person of modern times; not an ancient. The *moderns* are the nations which arose out of the ruins of the empires of Greece and Rome, and of other ancient nations.
MÖD'ERN, *a.* Late; recent; not ancient; not antique; novel; new.
MÖD'ERN-ISM, *n.* A modern phrase, idiom, or mode of speech.
MÖD'ERN-IST, *n.* One who admires the moderns. *South.*
MÖD'ERN-IZ-ATION, **n.* Act of modernizing. *Swift.*
MÖD'ERN-IZE, *v. a.* [i. MODERNIZED; *pp.* MODERNIZING, MODERNIZED.] To render modern; to adapt to modern taste or usage. *Bp. Percy.*
MÖD'ERN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who modernizes.
MÖD'ERN-NESS, *n.* State of being modern.
MÖD'EST, *a.* [*modestus*, L.] Restrained by a sense of propriety or of self-distrust; moderate; chaste; diffident; bashful; reserved; not arrogant; not presumptuous; not impudent; not forward; not loose; not unchaste.
MÖD'EST-LY, *ad.* In a modest manner; chastely; moderately; not arrogantly; with decency.
MÖD'ES-TY, *n.* [*modestia*, Fr.; *modestas*, L.] The quality of being modest; freedom from arrogance or presumption; not impudence; moderation; decency; chastity; purity of manners.
MÖD'ES-TY-PIECE, *n.* A narrow lace, worn by females along the upper part of the stays before. *Addison.*
†MÖ-DI-ÄTION, *n.* [*moditatio*, L.] A measure. *Toovey.*
†Mö-DIÄ-TY, *n.* [*modicité*, Fr.] Moderateness; littleness. *Cotgrave.*
MÖD'Û-CUM, *n.* [L.] A small portion; pittance. *Dryden.*
MÖD'Û-A-BLE, *a.* [old Fr.] That may be modified. *Locke.*
MÖD'Û-CÄ-MÛ-TY, **n.* Capability of being modified. *Coleridge.* [E.]
MÖ-DÛ-CÄ-BLE, *a.* Diversifiable by various modes.
MÖD'Û-CÄTÉ, *v. a.* To qualify. *Pearson.*
MÖD'Û-CÄTION, **n.* Act of modifying; form; mode.
MÖD'Û-FIED, **p. a.* Changed in form; moderated; qualified.
MÖD'Û-FI-ER, **n.* He or that which modifies. *Hume.*
MÖD'Û-FY, *v. a.* [*modifier*, Fr.] [i. MODIFIED; *pp.* MODIFYING, MODIFIED.] To change the qualities or accidents of; to form; to soften; to moderate; to qualify.
MÖD'Û-FY, *v. n.* To extenuate. *L'Estrange.*
MÖ-DIL-LION, (mö-dil'yun) *n.* [*modillon*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) A console or bracket; an ornament, sometimes square on its profile, and sometimes scroll-shaped, placed under the cornice of a building.
MÖ-DIL-LON, (mö-dil'yun) *n.* [Fr.] Same as *modillon*.
MÖD'Û-Ö-LAR, **a.* Bushel-shaped. *Smart.*
MÖD'DISH, *a.* Conformed to the mode; fashionable.
MÖD'DISH-LY, *ad.* In a modish manner; fashionably.
MÖD'DISH-NESS, *n.* Affectation of the fashion.
MÖD'DIST, **n.* A follower of the mode or fashion. *Qu. Rev.*
MÖD'Û-LÄTE, (möd'Û-lät) [möd'ü-lät, J. F. Ja.; möd'ü-lät or möd'Û-lät, W.; möd'Û-lät, S.] *v. a.* [*modulor*, L.] [i. MODULATED; *pp.* MODULATING, MODULATED.] To induct or adapt, as the voice or sounds; to form sounds with relation to a certain key.
MÖD'Û-LÄTION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of modulating; adaptation of sound; harmony; melody.
MÖD'Û-LÄ-TOR, *n.* One who modulates; a tuner.
MÖD'Û-LE, (möd'Û-lul) [möd'ül, S. W.; möd'ül, J. F. Ja.] *n.* [Fr.; *modulus*, L.] An external form; a model; a measure, size, or some one part in architecture, for regulating the proportions of the whole building.
†MÖD'Û-LE, *v. a.* [*modulor*, L.] To model; to modulate. *Drayton.*

MÖD'ÛS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* MÖD'ÛS-ES. Mode; manner.—(*Law*) A compensation made in lieu of tithes; a compensation. *MÖD'ÛS ÖR-ERÄN'DI,** [L.] "The mode of operating;"—the manner in which a thing is effected. *Hamilton.*
MÖD'Û-WÄLL, *n.* A bird that destroys bees. *Hulot.*
†MÖE, *a.* More; a greater number. *Hooker.* See *Mo.*
†MÖE, *n.* A distorted mouth. See *Mow.*
MÖE-SÖ-GÖTH'IC, **a.* Relating to the Goths of Mesia. *Dr. Crombie.*
MÖG'GANS, **n. pl.* Long sleeves for women's arms, wrought like stockings;—hose without feet, or boot-hose. *Jamieson.* [Used in Scotland.]
MÖG'GÄ-SON, **n.* See *Moccason*.
MÖ'GÖ, **n.* An Indian tomahawk. *Crabb.*
Mö-GÜL, or GREAT MÖ-GÜL, *n.* The title of the chief of the Moguls, or of the empire which was founded in Hindostan, by Baber, in the 15th century, and which terminated in 1806.
Mö-GÜN'TINE, **a.* Belonging to Mentz (anciently *Moguntium* or *Mogantia*). *Ash.*
MÖ'HÄIR, (mö'här) *n.* [*moire*, Fr.] The soft, fine hair of the Angora goat, of which camlets, &c., are made; cloth made of the hair.
Mö-HÄM'ME-DAN, *n.* A follower of Mohammed; Mahometan. See *MAHOMETAN*.
Mö-HÄM'ME-DAN-ISM, **n.* The system of religion taught by Mohammed or Mahomet. See *MAHOMETANISM*.
Mö-HÄM'ME-DAN-IZE, **v. a.* To conform to Mohammedanism. *Reid.* See *MAHOMETANIZE*.
MÖ'HÖCK, or MÖ'HÄWK, *n.* The name given to certain ruffians who once infested the streets of London; so named from the Mohawk Indians in America. *Spectator.*
MÖHS'ITE, **n.* (*Min.*) A hard, rare mineral. *Dana.*
MÖ'HUR, **n.* A British-Indian gold coin, of the value of 15 rupees. *Malcom.*
MÖY'DER, *v. a.* To puzzle; to perplex. *Brockett.* [Local.]
MÖY'DÖRE, [mö'dör, S. W. J. E. Ja. K.; mö'dör, P. Sm. W. B. Johnson, Ash.] *n.* [*moeda d'oro*, Port.] A Portuguese gold coin, of the value of 27s. sterling.
MÖY'TE-Y, *n.* [*moitie*, Fr.] Half; one of two equal parts.
MÖYL, *v. a.* To daub with dirt; to weary. *Spenser.* [E.]
MÖYL, *v. n.* To labor; to toil; to drudge. *Dryden.* [E.]
†MÖYL, *n.* A spot. *Upton.* Toil; labor. *Burns.* [R.] See *MOYLE*.
MÖY'NEAU* (mö'nä) *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A small, flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification. *Brands.*
MÖIST, *a.* [*moite*, Fr.] Wet in a small degree; not dry; damp.
†MÖIST, *v. a.* To moisten. *Shak.*
MÖIS'TEN, (möis'n) *v. a.* [i. MOISTENED; *pp.* MOISTENING, MOISTENED.] To make moist or wet; to damp.
MÖIS'TEN-ER, (möis'n-er) *n.* He or that which moistens.
†MÖIS'T'FUL, *a.* Full of moisture; moist. *Drayton.*
MÖIS'T'NESS, *n.* Dampness; moderate wetness.
MÖIS'T'URE, (möis'tÛr) *n.* State of being moist; moderate wetness; dampness.
†MÖIST'Y, *a.* Drizzling; moist. *Mirror for Mag.*
MÖ'KÄH, **n.* The title of a doctor of laws in Turkey. *Month. Rev.*
†MÖKE, *n.* The mesh of a net. *Ainsworth.*
MÖKÄY, *a.* Dark; murky; muggy. *Ainsworth.*
MÖLAR, *a.* [*molaris*, L.] Having power to grind; used for grinding; as, the molar teeth, i. e. the double teeth.
MÖLAR, **n.* A tooth, generally having a flattened, triturating surface, and situated behind the incisors; a molar tooth. *Brande.*
Mö-LÄ'RIS,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* MÖ-LÄ'RES, (*Anat.*) A grinder or double tooth; a molar. *Crabb.*
MÖ-LÄ-RY,* *a.* Grinding; molar. *Kirby.*
Mö-LÄSSE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A sandstone belonging to the tertiary strata, employed by the Swiss for building. *Ure.*
Mö-LÄSSE, (mö-läs'ez) *n. sing.* [*melassa*, It.; *mellasses*, Port.] Treacle, or a sirup which drains from sugar; a brown, viscid, uncrystallizable portion of sugar.—By some written *mellasses* and *mollasses*.
MÖL'WÄRP, *n.* See *MOULDWARP*.
MÖLE, *n.* [Fr.; *molen*, Teut.; *mola*, L.] A mound; a dike; a pier; a massy work of large stones laid in the sea for protecting ships in a harbor.—(*Med.*) A mass of fleshy matter growing in the uterus;—a natural spot or discoloration of the skin.—(*Zool.*) A little quadruped that works up the ground, of the genus *talpa*; a mould-warp.
MÖLE, *v. n.* To clear the ground from molehills. *Pegge.* [Local.]
MÖLE'BÄT, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
MÖLE'CÄST, *n.* A hillock cast up by a mole. *Mortimer.*
MÖLE'CÄTCH-ER, *n.* One who catches moles. *Tusser.*
MÖLE-CRICK-ET,* *n.* A destructive insect, called also *churr-worm*, *jarr-worm*, *eee-chür*, and *earth-crab*. *Farm. Ency.*
Mö-LÛC'Û-LÄR,* *a.* Relating to or resembling molecules.
Mö-LÛC'Û-LÄR'Ä-TY,* *n.* State or quality of being molecular. *P. Cye.*

Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, Ü, Y, long; Ä, Ê, Y, Ö, Ü, Y, short; Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, Ü, Y, obscure.—FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÄIE, HËR;

MÖL'E-CÛLE, [möl'e-kül, *W. Ja. K. Sm.*; möl'kül, *Wb.*] *n.* [*molecula, L.*] A very minute particle of matter, or of a mass or body; an atom; a corpuscle.
 MÖLE-BÛED,* (-äd) *a.* Having very small eyes. *Smart.*
 MÖLE/HILL, *n.* A hillock thrown up by the mole.
 MÖL-ËN-DJ-NÄ'CEOUS,* (-shus) *a.* Shaped like the sail of a windmill. *Smart.*
 MÖ-LEST', *v. a.* [*molesto, L.*] [*i.* MOLESTED; *pp.* MOLESTING, MOLESTED.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex; to annoy; to incommode; to tease; to make uneasy.
 MÖL-ËS-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*molestia, L.*] Act of molesting; vexation; trouble; disturbance.
 MÖ-LEST'ER, *n.* One who molests or disturbs
 MÖL-ËN-FÛL, *a.* Vexations; troublesome. *Barrow.* [*R.*]
 MÖLE/TRÄCK, *n.* The course of the mole under ground.
 MÖLE-TREE,* *n.* A biennial plant; caper-spurge. *Farm. Ency.*
 MÖLE/WÄRP, *n.* A mole. *Drayton.* See MOULDWARF.
 †MÖ-LIM'I-NOÖS, *a.* [*molimen, L.*] Very important. *Möre.*
 MÖL'IN-ISM,* *n.* The system of opinions on the subject of grace and predestination taught by Louis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit; opposed to Jansenism. *Brande*
 MÖL'IN-IST, *n.* A follower of Molina; an adherent to Molinism.
 MÖL'I-SITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized titanate of iron. *Brande.*
 MÖL'ZÄH,* *n.* The title of the higher order of judges in the Turkish empire. *Brande.*
 MÖL'LENT, or MÖL'LENT, [mölyent, *S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; mölyent, *P.*] *a.* [*molliens, L.*] Softening; tending to mollify or soften. *Bailey.* [*R.*]
 MÖL'LI-FI-ABLE, *a.* That may be mollified or softened.
 MÖL'LI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of mollifying; a softening; pacification; mitigation. *Shak.*
 MÖL'LI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which mollifies.
 MÖL'LI-FÛ, *v. a.* [*mollio, L.*] [*i.* MOLLIPIED; *pp.* MOLLIPI-ING, MOLLIPIED.] To soften; to make soft; to assuage; to appease; to pacify; to quiet; to qualify.
 MÖL'LI-NËT,* *n.* A small mill. *Crabb.*
 MÖL-LÛS'CA,* *n. pl.* [*moluscus, L., soft.*] (*Zool.*) A division or class of animals having soft bodies, and no internal skeletons, as shell-fish. *Lyell.* See MOLLUUSK.
 MÖL-LÛS'CAN,* (*a.*) Relating to the mollusca or mol-lusks. *Kirby.*
 MÖL'LUSK,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A molluscous animal, or an animal having a soft body, and no internal skeleton. The term is applied by Cuvier to the great primary division of the animal kingdom, which includes all those species having a gangliated nervous system, with the ganglions or medullary masses dispersed more or less irregularly in different parts of the body, which is soft and inarticulate. *Brande.*
 MÖ-LÖSSE', (mö-lös') *n.* [*molossus, L.*] (*Rhet.*) A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables. *Blackwall.*
 MÖ-LÖSSE'S, *n.* See MOLASSES.
 MÖL-O-THRÛS,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A Mexican bird. *Swainson.*
 †MÖLT, *i.* from *Melt.* Melted. *P. Fletcher.*
 †MÖLT-ABLE, *a.* Fusible. *Huloet.*
 MÖLT'EN, (mölt'n) *a.* Melted; made of melted metal. — From *Melt.* See MELT.
 MÖL'Y, *n.* [*L. & Fr.*] A sort of wild garlic; a medicinal plant. *Mortimer.*
 MÖ-LÛB'DATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of molybdc acid and a base. *Brande.*
 MÖ-LÛB'DEN,* *n.* Same as molybdena. *Ure.*
 MÖL-YB-DE'NA,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral ore, which is a common sulphuret of molybdenum. *Ure.*
 MÖ-LÛB'DE-NITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing molybdenum. *Dana.*
 MÖ-LÛB'DE-NOÛS,* *a.* Relating to molybdena. *Brande.*
 MÖL-YB'DE'NUM,* *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of brittle metal, mineralized by sulphur. *Brande.*
 MÖ-LÛB'DIC,* (*a.*) Relating to or derived from molybde-MÖ-LÛB'DOÛS,* (*n.*) num. *Brande.*
 †MÖME, *n.* A dull, stupid forehead; a chance. *Spenser.*
 MÖM'ENT, *n.* [*moment, Fr.; momentum, L.*] A very small, or indefinitely small portion of time; an instant; — consequence; importance; weight; value; force; impulsive weight; actuating power; momentum. See MOMEN-TUM.
 †MÖ-MËN'TAL, *a.* [*old Fr.*] Important; momentous. *Breton.*
 †MÖ-MËN'TAL-LY, *ad.* Momentarily; momentously. *Brown.*
 †MÖ-MËN-TÄ'NE-OÛS, *a.* [*momentaneus, L.*] Momentary. *Bailey.*
 †MÖ-MËN-TÄ-NÛ, *a.* [*momentané, Fr.*] Momentary. *Shak.*
 MÖ-MËN-TÄ-RI-LY, *ad.* Every moment. *Shenstone.*
 MÖ-MËN-TÄ-RI-NËSS,* *n.* The state of being momentary. *Scott.*
 MÖ-MËN-TÄ-RÛ, *a.* Lasting for a moment; done in a moment.
 MÖ-MËN-TLY,* *a.* Momentary. — *ad.* Every moment. *Cole-ridge.*

MÖ-MËN'TUM, *n.* [*L.*] *pl. L.* MÖ-MËN'TA. [*Eng. MÖ-MËN'TUMS, rare.*] (*Mech.*) The force possessed by matter in motion, or the quantity of motion in a moving body.
 MÖM'MË-RÛ, *n.* See MUMMERY.
 MÖN'A-ËHAL, (mö'n'a-käl) *a.* [*monachalis, L.*] Living alone, as a monk; solitary; monastic.
 MÖN'A-ËHISM, *n.* The state of monks; monastic life.
 MÖN'AD, [mö'näd, *S. P. J. F. Sm. R.*; mö'näd or mö'näd, *W.*; mö'näd, *K.*] *n.* [*μνάς.*] An ultimate atom; a simple substance without parts; a primary constituent of matter. — A term of metaphysics.
 MÖN'A-DËLPH,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant whose stamens are united into one parcel or body by filaments. *Loudon.*
 MÖN'A-DËL'PHON,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A stamen of which the fila-ments are combined into a single mass. *Brande.*
 MÖN'A-DËL'PHOÛS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stamens united into one parcel. *P. Cyc.*
 MÖ-NÄD'IC,* *a.* Relating to monads. — According to the monadic theory of Leibnitz, all bodies are compounded by aggregation of monads, which are simple substances without parts. *P. Cyc.*
 MÖ-NÄD'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to monads. *Möre.*
 MÖ-NÄN'DËR,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having only one stamen. *Smart.*
 MÖ-NÄN'DRÄ-A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A class of plants having only one stamen. *Crabb.*
 MÖ-NÄN'DROÛS,* *a.* Having only one stamen. *P. Cyc.*
 MÖN'ÄRËH, (mö'närk) *n.* [*μόναρχος.*] One who rules alone; a king; a sovereign; an emperor; a prince; a potentate: — one superior to the rest of the same kind.
 MÖ-NÄRËH'AL, *a.* Suiting a monarch; regal; monarchical. *Drayton.* [*R.*]
 MÖN'ÄRËH-ËSS, *n.* A female monarch. *Drayton.* [*R.*]
 MÖ-NÄRËH'AL, *a.* Regal; monarchical. *Burke.* [*R.*]
 MÖ-NÄRËH'IC, *a.* Vested in a single ruler. *Warburton.*
 MÖ-NÄRËH'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to monarchy; regal; vested in a single ruler.
 MÖ-NÄRËH'I-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In a monarchical manner. *Har-rington.*
 MÖN'ÄRËH-ISM,* *n.* The principles of monarchy. *Jefferson.* [*R.*]
 MÖN'ÄRËH-IST, *n.* An advocate for monarchy. *Barrow.*
 MÖN'ÄRËH-ËSS, *v. n.* To play the king. *Shak.*
 MÖN'ÄRËH-ËZE, *v. a.* To rule over as king. *Drayton.*
 MÖN'ÄRËH-Y, *n.* [*μοναρχία.*] The government of a single person; kingdom; empire. — Monarchies are of four kinds, — absolute, limited or constitutional, hereditary, and elective.
 MÖN-ÄS-TË'R-JAL,* *a.* Relating to a monastery. *Maunder.*
 MÖN'ÄS-TË'R-E, [mö'näs-tër-e, *S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; mö'näs-tër-e or mö'näs-tër-e, *W. F.*; mö'näs-tër-e, *J.*] *n.* [*monasterium, L.*] A house appropriated to monks and nuns, especially the former; convent; abbey; cloister.
 MÖ-NÄS'TIC, (*a.*) Relating to monks or nuns, or to mon-MÖ-NÄS'TI-CAL,* asterics; religiously reclude.
 MÖ-NÄS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a monk.
 MÖ-NÄS'TI-CISM,* *n.* Monastic life. *Smart.*
 MÖ-NÄS'TI-CÖN,* *n.* A book giving an account of monas-teries, or monastic institutions. *Maunder.*
 MÖN'A-ZITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A brown, reddish mineral. *Dana.*
 MÖN'DAY, *n.* [*monan-dæg, Sax., the day of the moon.*] The second day of the week.
 MÖN'DE, (mönd) *n.* [*Fr.*] The world; a circle of people; a globe, as an ensign of royalty. — *Beau monde,* the fashionable world.
 MÖ-NËM'E-RÖN,* *n.* (*Med.*) A kind of eye-water or eye-salve. *Dunglison.*
 MÖN'E-TÄ-RÛ,* [mö'n-e-tër-e, *K. R. Wb.*; mö'n-e-tär-e, *Sm.*] *a.* Relating to or consisting of money. *Gen. Mag.*
 MÖN'EY, (mön'ne) *n.* [*monnaie, Fr.; moneta, L.*] *pl.* MON-EYS; — rarely used in the plural. Stamped metal, generally gold, silver, or copper, used in traffic, or as the measure of price; coin; bank notes exchangeable for coin.
 †MÖN'EY, *v. a.* To supply with money. *Tyndal.*
 MÖN'EY-ÄGE,* *n.* (*Law.*) A tax formerly paid, in England, every three years, for preserving the coinage of the realm. *Crabb.*
 MÖN'EY-BÄG, *n.* A large purse. *Shak.*
 MÖN'EY-BILL,* *n.* A bill for raising money. *Harcourt.*
 MÖN'EY-BÖX, *n.* A till; a repository for money.
 MÖN'EY-BRÖ'KER, *n.* A broker or changer of money.
 MÖN'EY-CHÄNG'ER, *n.* A broker in money. *Arbuthnot.*
 MÖN'EYED, (mön'ed) *a.* Rich in money; able to command money; consisting of money.
 MÖN'EY-ER, *n.* [*mononeyeur, Fr.*] One who deals in money; a banker; a coiner of money. *Hale.* [*R.*]
 MÖN'EY-LËND'ER, *n.* One who lends money. *Burke.*
 MÖN'EY-LESS, *a.* Wanting money; penniless.
 MÖN'EY-MÄ'TTER, *n.* Something in which money is concerned; account of debtor and creditor.
 MÖN'EY-SCRIVE'NER, *n.* One who raises money for others. *Arbuthnot.*

MÓN'EY-SPÍN-NER, *n.* A small spider, vulgarly so called.
MÓN'EY'S-WORTH, (mún'ez-wúrth) *n.* Something worth the cost; full value. *L'Ettrange.*
MÓN'EY-WORT, (-wúrt) *n.* A perennial plant.
MÓN'G'KÖRN, (müng'körn) *n.* Mixed corn; maslin. *Bp. Hall.* [Local, Eng.]
MÓN'G'ER, (müng'çer) *n.* A dealer; a seller; a seider used except in composition; as, *fishmonger.*
MÓN-GÓDZ', *n.* (*Zool.*) A sort of lemur; mangoose. *Crabb.*
MÓN'G'REF, (müng'frel) *a.* Of a mixed breed; hybrid.
MÓN'G'REF, *n.* Any thing of a mixed breed.
MÓN'IED, *a.* See MÓN'YED.
MÓ-NIL'I-FÖRM,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a necklace. *P. Cyc.*
MÓN'I-MÉNT, *n.* (*monimentum, or monumentum, L.*) A memorial; a mark; a superscription; an image; a monument. *Spenser.*
MÓN'ISH, *v. a.* To warn; to admonish. *Chaucer.*
MÓN'ISH-ÉR, *n.* An admonisher; a monitor.
MÓN'ISH-MÉNT, *n.* Admonition. *Sherwood.*
MÓN'IT'IÖN, (mü-nish'un) *n.* [*monitio, L.*] Information; hint; admonition; instruction; warning.
MÓN'IT-IVE, *a.* [*monitus, L.*] Admonitory; monitory.
MÓN'IT-ÖR, *n.* [*L.*] One who warns or admonishes;—a student in a school or seminary appointed to instruct or observe others.—(*Zool.*) A species of lizard or saurian in a fossil state.—(*Naut.*) A small fishing-vessel.
MÓN-IT-ÖR-I-AL,* *a.* Relating to or taught by a monitor; teaching or taught mutually, or by monitors. *Bell.*
MÓN'IT-Ö-RY, *a.* [*monitorius, L.*] Conveying instruction; giving admonition or warning; admonitory.
MÓN'IT-Ö-RY, *n.* Admonition; warning. *Bacon.* [*R.*]
MÓN'IT-Ö-RESS, *n.* A female monitor; an instructress.
MÓN'IT-Ö-RIX,* *n.* A female monitor; a monitress. *Somerville.*
MÖNK, *n.* [*μοναχός.*] One of a religious community, withdrawn from general intercourse with the world; one living in a monastery.
MÖNK'ER-Y, *n.* The life and state of monks. *Bale.*
MÖNK'KEY, (müng'kë) *n.* [*monicheio, It.*] A quadrumanous animal, having a long tail; an ape; a baboon;—a machine for driving large piles into the earth.
MÖNK'KEY-FLÖW'ER,* *n.* A plant; a species of *mimulus*. *Crabb.*
MÖNK'KEY-IŞM,* *n.* The quality of a monkey. *Blackwood.*
MÖNK'FISH,* *n.* A fish resembling a monk's cowl. *Hill.*
MÖNK'HOOD, (müng'hüd) *n.* The state of a monk.
MÖNK'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to monks; monastic.
MÖNK'S-HÖÖD, (-chüd) *n.* A perennial plant.
MÖNK'S-RHÖ'BARB, (-rö'bard) *n.* Patience-dock.
MÖNK'S-SÉAM,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A seam made by laying the selvages of sails over one another, and sewing them on both sides. *Crabb.*
MÖN-O-CÁR'PON,* *n.* [*μόνος και ποτός.*] (*Bot.*) A plant that perishes after having once borne fruit. *Brande.*
MÖN-O-CÁR'POUS,* *a.* Bearing one single fruit; bearing fruit once only. *Maudsl.*
MÖ-NÖC'E-RÖS, (*n.* [*μόνος και ρόας.*] The Unicorn; a †MÖ-NÖC'E-RÖT,* constellation. *Burton.*
MÖN-O-EILÄ-MYD'E-ÖÜS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a single cover. *Smith.*
MÖN'O-ERÖRD, (-kürd) *n.* [*μόνος και χορή.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument of one string; an harmonical canon.
MÖN-O-ERÖ-MÄT'IC,* *a.* Having but one color; noting a species of lamp giving a yellow light. *Brande.*
MÖN'O-ERÖRME,* *n.* [*μόνος και χρώμα.*] A painting executed in a single color. *Brande.*
MÖN-O-CÖT-Y-LÉ'DON,* [*mön-o-köt-e-je'don, Sm. Wb. Brande, P. Cyc.*; *mön-o-ko-till'e-dön, K.*] *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having only one seed-lob; an endogen. *P. Cyc.*
MÖN-O-CÖT-Y-LÉD'Q-NOÜS,* *a.* Having but one seed-lob. *Lyell.*
MÖ-NÖC'RÄ-ÇY,* *n.* Government by one person. *Ec. Ref.*
MÖN'Ö-CRÄT,* *n.* One who rules alone; a monarch. *Jefferson.* [*R.*]
MÖ-NÖC'U-LÄR, } *a.* [*μόνος, Gr., and oculus, L.*] One-
MÖ-NÖC'U-LOÜS, } eyed; having only one eye. *Hovell.*
MÖN'Ö-CÜLE,* *n.* An insect having only one eye. *Smart.*
MÖ-N'ÖC'U-L'US,* *n.* [*L.*] pl. *MÖ-N'ÖC'U-L'I.* An animal or insect having but one eye; a monocule. *Rogét.*
MÖN'Ö-DÉLPEH,* [*μόνος και δελφός.*] (*Zool.*) A mammal which brings forth its young in so mature a state, as not to require the protection of a pouch. *Brande.*
MÖN'Ö-DIST,* *n.* One who sings or utters a monody. *Genl. Mag.*
MÖN'Ö-DÖN,* *n.* [*μόνος και δδοός.*] (*Zool.*) The sea-unicorn; narwhal. *P. Cyc.*
MÖN'Ö-DRÄ-MÄT'IC,* *a.* Relating to a monodrame. *Smart.*
MÖN'Ö-DRÄME,* *n.* A dramatic performance by only one person. *Smart.*
MÖN'Ö-DY,* *n.* [*μονωδία.*] A poem or song, sung by one person, to express his grief or feeling.
MÖ-NÖE'CIÄN,* (*mö-në'shän*) *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the *monacia,*

a class of plants, which have the stamens and pistils, in separate flowers, on the same individual. *A. Gray.*
MÖ-NÖE'CIÖUS,* (*mö-në'shüs*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the one sex in one flower, and the other in another. *Loudon.*
MÖN'Ö-GÄM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which has but one flower. *Smart.*
MÖ-NÖG'A-MIST, *n.* [*μόνος και γάμος.*] One who disallows second marriages. *Goldsmith.*
MÖ-NÖG'A-MY,* *n.* [*μόνος και γαμέω.*] Marriage of one wife only, or the condition or restraint of not marrying a second wife after the death of the first.
MÖN-O-GÄS'TRIC,* *a.* Having but one stomach. *Dunglison.*
MÖN'Ö-GRÄM,* *n.* [*μόνος και γράμμα.*] One character or cipher in writing;—an abbreviation of a name by means of a cipher or figure composed of an intertexture of letters;—a picture drawn in lines without color. *Hammond.*
MÖN'Ö-GRÄM-MÄL, *a.* Relating to a monogram.
MÖN'Ö-GRÄPH,* *n.* [*μόνος και γράφω.*] A treatise or memoir on a single subject, of a brief kind. *Brande.*
MÖ-NÖG'RA-PHER,* *n.* One who practises monography. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
MÖN-O-GRÄPH'IC,* *n.* A description of a single object. *Pemant.*
MÖN-O-GRÄPH'IC,* } *a.* Relating to monography;
MÖN-O-GRÄPH'ICÄL,* } drawn in plain lines. *Maudsl.*
MÖ-NÖG'RA-PHIST,* *n.* A monographer. *Keith.*
MÖ-NÖG'RA-PHY,* *n.* [*μόνος και γράφω.*] A representation simply by lines. *P. Cyc.*
MÖN'Ö-Q'XN,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having only one style or stigma. *Lindley.*
MÖN-O-HÉM'E-ROÜS,* *a.* (*Med.*) Lasting but one day. *Crabb.*
MÖ-NÖ'L'E-PIS,* *n.* A genus of crustaceans. *P. Cyc.*
MÖN'Ö-LITH,* *n.* [*μόνος και λίθος.*] An obelisk, or monument, formed of a single stone. *Genl. Mag.*
MÖN'Ö-LITH-AL,* *a.* Formed of a single stone. *Francis.*
MÖN'Ö-LITH'IC,* *a.* Consisting of only one stone. *Catherwood.*
MÖ-NÖL'Ö-QÜST,* *n.* One who soliloquizes. *Ec. Rev.*
MÖN'Ö-LÖGUE, (mön'ö-lög) [*mön'ö-lög, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; mön'ö-lög, S.*] *n.* [*μόνος και λόγος.*] That which is spoken by one person; a soliloquy.
MÖ-NÖM'A-EHIST,* *n.* A single combatant. *N. A. Rev.*
MÖ-NÖM'A-CHY, [*mö-nöm'a-ke, W. P. J. K. Sm. R.; mön'ö-mä-ke, Johnson.*] *n.* [*μονομαχία.*] A duel; a single combat.
MÖN'Ö-MÄNE,* *n.* One afflicted with monomania; a monomaniac. *Monk. Rev.*
MÖN'Ö-MÄN'A,* *n.* (*Med.*) Insanity upon one particular subject, the mind being in a sound state with respect to other matters. *Brande.*
MÖN-O-MÄN'Ä-ÇC,* *n.* One affected with monomania. *Clissold.*
MÖN'ÖMÉ, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Algebra*) An expression composed of a single term, or a series of factors, all of which are single terms.
MÖ-NÖM'E-TER,* *n.* One metre. *Beck.*
MÖ-NÖ'MI-ÄL,* *a.* Consisting of only one term or letter. *Francis.*
MÖN'Ö-ÖB'SIAN,* } *a.* Having identically the same nature
MÖN'Ö-ÖB'SIOUS,* } or essence. *Cudworth.*
MÖN'Ö-PÄ-THY, *n.* [*μόνος και πάθος.*] Solitary sensibility; solitary suffering. *Whitlock.*
MÖN-O-PÉR'SON-AL,* *a.* Having but one person. *Meadows.*
MÖN-O-PÉT-A-LOÜS, *a.* [*μόνος και πέταλον.*] (*Bot.*) Having but one petal;—noting a corolla, the petals of which so cohere as to form a tube.
MÖ-NÖPH'THÖNG,* *n.* A simple vowel sound, as distinguished from a proper diphthong. *Crombie.*
MÖN-ÖPH'THÖN'GÄL,* (*mön-öp-thöng'gal*) *a.* Relating to a monophthong. *Crombie.*
MÖN'Ö-PHYL'LOÜS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having one leaf. *Lindley.*
MÖN'Ö-PHY-SITE,* *n.* (*Theol.*) One who maintains that Christ has but one nature. *Ency.*
MÖN'Ö-PIY-SIT'ICÄL,* *a.* Relating to the Monophysites. *Smart.*
MÖ-NÖP'Ö-DY,* *n.* (*Latin or Greek grammar*) One foot. *Beck.*
MÖ-NÖP'Ö-LER,* *n.* A monopolist. *Sherwood.*
MÖN'ÖP'Ö-LIST,* *n.* One who monopolizes; an engrosser.
MÖ-NÖP'Ö-LIZE, *v. a.* [*μόνος και πωλέω.*] [*i.* MONOPOLIZED; *pp.* MONOPOLIZING, MONOPOLIZED.] To buy up so as to be the only purchaser; to obtain sole possession of a commodity or of a market; to obtain the whole of; to engross.
MÖ-NÖP'Ö-LIZ-ÉR, *n.* A monopolist. *Millon.*
MÖN'ÖP'Ö-LY, *n.* The exclusive possession of any thing, as a commodity or a market; the sole right of selling.
MÖN'Ö-PÖL'Y-LÖGUE,* *n.* An entertainment or performance in which a single actor sustains many characters. *Brande.*
MÖ-NÖP'Ö-RÄL,* *a.* (*Arch.*) Having but one wing, generally applied to a circular building, with one wing and a roof supported only by pillars. *Ency.*

μαῦρος, Gr.] A native of Mauritania, also of that part of the duties now called *Barbary*, including *Morocco*, *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*. — a blackamoor. — [d *mort*, Fr.] To blow a moor, to sound the horn at the fall of a deer.

MÖÖR, v. a. [i. MOORED; pp. MOORING, MOORED.] To secure or confine, as a ship, in a station, by anchors, cables, &c.

MÖÖR, v. n. To be confined by anchors and cables or chains.

MÖÖR'AGE, n. A place or station for mooring. *Todd*.

MÖÖR'BRED,* a. Produced in marshes. *Drayton*.

MÖÖR-BÜZ-ZARD,* n. A sort of hawk or buzzard. *Goldsmith*.

MÖÖR-CÖCK, n. A fowl of the grouse tribe, that feeds in fens, but is not web-footed.

MÖÖR'ESS,* n. A female of the Moorish people. *Campbell*.

MÖÖR-FÖWL,* n. A name of the red grouse. *P. Cyc.*

MÖÖR-GÄME, n. Red game; grouse. *Johnson*.

MÖÖR-GRÄSS,* n. An inferior sort of grass. *Farm. Ency.*

MÖÖR-HEN, n. A species of grouse, the female of the moor-cock.

MÖÖR'ING,* n.; pl. MÖÖR'INGS. The act of securing a ship in a harbor by anchors, &c. — weights or anchors, and chains laid across a river or harbor to confine a ship. *Burke*.

MÖÖR'ISH, a. Fenny; marshy; watery: — relating to the Moors. *Congreco*.

MÖÖR'LAND, n. Marsh; fen; watery ground. *Mortimer*.

MÖÖR'STÖNE, n. A whitish kind of granite.

MÖÖR'y, a. Marshy; fenny; watery; moorish. *Fairfax*.

MÖÖSE, n. The largest animal of the deer kind; called also the elk.

MÖÖSE/WOOD,* (-wöd) n. A species of maple; striped maple. *Farm. Ency.*

MÖÖS-TA-BID,* n. A high priest or chief mollah among the Turks. *Perkins*.

MÖÖT, v. a. [i. MOOTED; pp. MOOTING, MOOTED.] To debate; to discuss; to plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise.

MÖÖT, v. n. To argue or plead upon a supposed cause in law by way of exercise.

MÖÖT, n. Case to be disputed; a debate; dispute. *Bacon*.

MÖÖT,* a. Debatable. — *Moot case*, or *point*, a case or point unsettled and disputable, or one to be disputed. — *Moot court*, an exercise of arguing imaginary cases. *Story*.

MÖÖT'ABLE,* a. That may be mooted. *Dibdin*.

MÖÖT'ER, a. (*Her.*) Plucked up by the roots, as trees.

MÖÖT'ER, n. A disputer of moot points.

MÖÖT'HÄLL, } n. Council-chamber; town-hall. *Wicliffe*.

MÖÖT'HÖÖSE, } The place where moot-cases were anciently argued.

MÖÖT'ING, n. The exercise of pleading a mock cause.

MÖÖT'MÄN,* n.; pl. MÖÖT'MEN. (*Law*) A student in law who moots or argues cases. *Crabb*.

MÖP, n. [*moppa*, Welsh.] A utensil for cleaning floors, as pieces of cloth or locks of wool fixed to a handle: — a wry mouth or grin made in contempt. *Shak*.

MÖP, v. a. [i. MOPPED; pp. MOPPING, MOPPED.] To rub or clean with a mop.

†MÖP, v. n. To make wry mouths in contempt. *Shak*.

MÖPE, v. n. [L. MOPED; pp. MOPING, MOPED.] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a state of gloom, inattention, or stupidity.

MÖPE, v. a. To make spiritless, gloomy, or stupid. *Burton*.

MÖPE, n. A spiritless and inattentive person. *Burton*.

MÖPE-EYED, (möp'id) a. Parblind. *Sp. Brankhall*.

MÖPE'FUL,* a. Drowsy; stupid; dull. *C. B. Brown*.

MÖP'ING,* p. a. Drowsing; drowsy; sluggish. *Grey*.

MÖP'ISH, a. Spiritless; inattentive; dejected.

MÖP'ISH-LY,* ad. In a mopish manner. *Dr. Allen*.

MÖP'ISH-NÉSS, n. Dejection; inactivity. *Qweentry*.

MÖP'LÄH,* n. A Mahometan inhabitant of Malabar. *Brande*.

MÖP'PET, n. A puppet made of rags or cloths: — a fondling name for a little girl. *Dryden*.

MÖP'SEY, n. Same as *moppet*.

MÖP'SI-CAL, a. Mope-eyed; blind of one eye. *Bailey*.

MÖP'SUS, n. A drone; a dreamer; a mope. *Swift*.

MÖR'AL, a. [*moralis*, L.] Relating to rational beings and their duties to each other, as right or wrong; relating to morality; obligatory in its own nature, and not depending on legislative enactment or positive institution: — subject to a moral law; accountable; voluntary; good, as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; virtuous; just; honest: — probable; supported by the customary course of things, as *moral certainty*, *moral evidence*, a *moral argument*. — The moral law, the law of the Ten Commandments, in distinction from the ceremonial law.

MÖR'AL, n. The doctrine or practical application of a fable: — morality. *Prior*. See *MORALS*.

†MÖR'AL, v. n. To moralize. *Shak*.

†MÖR'AL-ER, n. A moralizer. *Shak*.

MÖR'AL-IST, n. [*moraliste*, Fr.] One who teaches morality or the duties of life. *Wolton*. A mere moral man. *Hammond*.

MÖR-ÄL'T-Y, n. [*moralité*, Fr.] The doctrine or practice of the duties of human life; morals; ethics; virtue; the quality of an action as estimated by a standard of right and wrong. — An old kind of drama, in which the virtues and vices were personified. *Warton*.

MÖR-ÄL-ZÄ'TION, n. Act of moralizing. *Sir T. Elyot*.

MÖR'ÄL-IZE, v. a. [*moraliser*, Fr.] [i. MORALIZED; pp. MORALIZING, MORALIZED.] [To make moral. *Brownie*.] To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

MÖR'ÄL-IZE, v. n. To speak or write on moral subjects; to make moral reflections.

MÖR'ÄL-IZ-ER, n. One who moralizes; moralist. *Sherwood*.

MÖR'ÄL-LY, ad. In a moral sense or manner; ethically.

MÖR'ÄLS, n. pl. The doctrine or practice of the duties of life; morality; ethics.

MÖ-RÄSS', a. [*marisaisus*, Goth.] A fen; a bog; a moor; a marsh.

MÖ-RÄSS'Y, a. Moorish; marshy; fenny. *Pennant*.

MÖ-RÄ'VI-ÄN, n. One of a religious sect, called *United Brethren* and *Herrnhuters*, founded by Count Zinzendorf, the earliest of them belonging to Moravia.

MÖ-RÄ'VI-ÄN, a. Relating to Moravia or the Moravians.

MÖ-RÄ'VI-ÄN-IS'M,* n. The principles of the Moravians. *Ch. Ob.*

MÖR'BID, a. [*morbidus*, L.] Diseased; sickly; unsound; unhealthy.

MÖR-BI-D'ÉZ-ZÄ,* (möb-be-dët'sä) n. [It.] (*Painting*) Softness and delicacy of style. *Brande*.

MÖR-BID'T-Y,* n. The state of being morbid. *Month. Rev.*

MÖR'BID-LY,* ad. In a morbid manner. *Ec. Rec.*

MÖR'BID-NÉSS, n. State of being diseased or morbid.

MÖR-BI'FC, } a. [*morbus* and *facio*, L.] Causing dis-

MÖR-BI'FC/LUS, } ease. *Arbutnot*.

MÖR-BI'L-LOUS,* a. Having the character or appearance of the measles. *Dunglison*.

MÖR-BÖSE', a. [*morbosus*, L.] Diseased; not healthy; morbid. *Ray*. [R.]

†MÖR-BÖS'T-Y, n. A diseased state. *Brownie*.

MÖR-SEÄV',* (möb-sö') n. [Fr.] pl. *MORCEAUX*, (mörsöz') A small piece; a morsel. *Boiste*.

MÖR-DÄ'CIÖUS, (mörd-ä'shüs) a. [*mordax*, L.] Biting; apt to bite; sarcastic; severe. *Evelyn*.

MÖR-DÄ'CIÖUS-LY, (mörd-ä'shüs-le) ad. Bitingly; sarcastically.

MÖR-DÄ'C'I-T-Y, n. [*mordacitas*, L.] A biting quality. *Bacon*.

MÖR'DANT,* n. A substance used in dyeing, which combines with and fixes colors: — an adhesive for fixing gold-leaf. *Brande*.

MÖR'DANT,* v. a. To imbue or supply with a mordant. *Brande*.

MÖR'DANT,* a. Biting; tending to fix. *Ency.*

MÖR'DANT-LY,* ad. In the manner of a mordant. *Museum*.

†MÖR'DI-CAN-CY, n. Mordacity. *Evelyn*.

†MÖR'DI-CANT, a. Biting; acrid; mordacious. *Boyle*.

MÖR-DI-CÄ'TION, n. Act of corroding or biting. *Bacon*.

MÖRE, a; comp. of *Many*, *Much*, and *Some*. Greater in quantity or number; greater; added; additional.

MÖRE, ad. To a greater degree; again. — *No more*, no longer; not again. — It is used, before an adjective, to form the comparative degree; as, *more wise*, same as *wiser*.

MÖRE, n. A greater quantity; a greater degree; greater thing; or other thing.

†MÖRE, v. a. To make more. *Gower*.

MÖRE, n. A hill: — a root. *Upton*. [Local, Eng.]

MÖ-REEN', n. A kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.

MÖ-RÉL', n. [*morille*, Fr.] A plant; a fungus or mushroom used in gravies, soups, &c.: — a kind of cherry. See *MORELLO*.

MÖRE/LÄND, n. A mountainous or hilly country.

MÖ-RÉL'LO,* n. A species of acid, juicy cherry. *P. Cyc.*

MÖ'RE MA-JÖ'RUM,* [L.] "After the manner of our ancestors." *Hamilton*.

†MÖRE/NÉSS, n. Greatness. *Wicliffe*.

MÖRE-Ö'VER, ad. Beyond what has been mentioned; further; besides; likewise; also; over and above.

MÖ-RÉSQÜE', or MÖ-RÉSK', (mö-rësk') a. [*moresque*, Fr., from *Maurus*, L.] Done after the manner of the Moors; Moorish: — applied to fancy ornaments, in painting and sculpture, of foliage, flowers, fruits, &c.: — written also *morisco*.

MÖ-RÉSQÜE',* (mö-rësk') n. (*Painting*) A species of ornamental painting, in which foliage, fruits, flowers, &c. are combined by springing out of each other; — first practised by the Moors. *Brande*.

MÖR-GÄ-NÄT'IC,* a. [*morganatic*, Fr.] Applied to a marriage, otherwise called a *left-handed marriage*. — A *morganatic marriage* is one between a man of superior, and a woman of inferior, rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank, nor inherit the possessions, of her husband. *Brande*.

MÖR'GÄY,* *n.* The rough houndfish; a species of shark.
Booth.
 †MÖR'GLÄY, *n.* A broadsword; glaymore. *Ainsworth.*
 MÖRGUE,* (mörg) *n.* [Fr.] A place, as in many French towns, where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, in order to be recognized and owned by their friends. *Brande.*
 †MÖR'f-BÜND,* *a.* About to die; ready to die. *Bailey.*
 †MÖR'IG'ER-ÄTE, *v. n.* [*morigero*, L.] To be obsequious. *Cockeram.*
 †MÖR'IG'ER-ÄTION, *n.* Obedience; obsequiousness. *Basen.*
 †MÖR'IG'ER-OÜS, *a.* Obedient; obsequious; civil. *Bullockar.*
 MÖR'IL,* *n.* A mushroom of the size of a walnut. *Smart.*
 MÖR-IL'LOŃ,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A fowl of the duck kind. *Crabb.*
 MÖR'IR-ÖN, *n.* [Fr.] An iron or steel cap without beaver or visor; a helmet. *Raleigh.*
 MÖR-IS'CO, *n.* [*morisco*, Sp.; *morisque*, old Fr.] The Moorish language;—a Moorish dance; morris dance;—a dancer of the morris or Moorish dance. *Shak.*
 MÖR-IS'CO, *a.* See MORAISQUE.
 MÖR'RIK, *n.* See MORISCO, and MORAISQUE.
 †MÖR'KIN, *n.* [*murken*, Swed.] A wild beast dead through sickness or mischance. *Sp. Hall.*
 MÖR'LING, } *n.* [*mort*, Fr.] Wool plucked from a dead
 MÖRT'LING, } sheep. *Ainsworth.*
 †MÖR'MAL,* *n.* A cancer or gangrene. *B. Jonson.*
 †MÖR'pÖ, *n.* [*μορφο*] Bugbear; false terror. *Hammond.*
 MÖR'MON,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A short-winged, web-footed bird, commonly called *puffin*. *Brande.*—A name of a religious sect that first appeared in the United States about 1830, founded by Joseph Smith, who was murdered in 1844.
 MÖRN, *n.* The first part of the day; the morning. [Poetry.]
 MÖRN'ING, *n.* The first part of the day, from 12 o'clock at night till 12 at noon; the time from dawn to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course above the horizon; the time before dinner; the early part.
 MÖRN'ING, *a.* Being in the early part of the day.
 MÖRN'ING-GÖWŃ, *n.* An undress gown for the morning.
 MÖRN'ING-STÄR, *n.* The planet Venus, when she rises before the sun.
 MÖR'Ö,* *n.* (*Med.*) A small abscess or tumor. *Dunghison.*
 MÖR-RÖC'CO, *n.* A fine sort of leather, so called from its being first prepared in Morocco.
 MÖR-RÖC'CO,* *a.* Relating to Morocco or a kind of leather. *Ash.*
 MÖR'RON,* *n.* An animal of the salamander kind. *Goldsmith.*
 MÖ-RÖNE,* *n.* The color of the unripe mulberry; a deep crimson. *Smart.*
 MÖ-ROSE', *a.* [*morosus*, L.] Sour of temper; severe; peevish; sullen.
 MÖ-ROSE'LY, *ad.* Sourly; peevishly; severely.
 MÖ-ROSE'NESS, *n.* Sourness; peevishness; severity.
 MÖ-ROSE'RY, *n.* Moroseness; peevishness. *Shak.*
 †MÖR'OX-ITE,* *n.* [*morus*, L.] (*Min.*) A native phosphate of lime, of a mulberry color. *Brande.*
 MÖ-RÖC'Y-LATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of moroxylic acid and a base. *Hamilton.*
 MÖR-ÖX-YL'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid procured from the white mulberry. *Eney.*
 MÖR'PHEW, (mörfü) *n.* [*morphée*, old Fr.] A scurf on the face.
 MÖR'PHEW, (mörfü) *v. a.* To cover with scurf. *Sp. Hall.*
 MÖR'PIH-Ä,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The narcotic principle of opium; a substance extracted from opium; morphia. *Brande.*
 MÖR'PIHNE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A narcotic substance derived from opium; morphia. *Proust.*
 MÖR-PHÖL'Ö-GY,* *n.* [*μορφή* and *λόγος*] (*Bot.*) That part of the science of botany, which treats of the metamorphosis of organs. *Brande.*
 MÖR'RIU-Ä,* *n.* A genus of fishes which includes the codfish. *P. Cyc.*
 MÖR'RIS, *n.* A kind of play. *Shak.* See MORRIS-DANCE.
 MÖR'RIS-DÄNCE, *n.* [*Moorish* or *Morisco* dance.] A dance practised in the middle ages, the performers having bells fixed to their feet.—*Nine men's morris*, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shak.*
 MÖR'RIS-DÄNÇ-ER, *n.* One who dances the morris-dance.
 MÖR'RIS-DÄNÇ-ING,* *n.* A act of dancing the morris. *Ash.*
 MÖR'RIS-PIKE, *n.* A Moorish pike. *Shak.*
 MÖR'RÖW, (mörrö) *n.* The day after the present day; any day with reference to another preceding it.—*To-morrow*, *ad. & n.* On the day after this current day; the day after this day.
 MÖRSE, *n.* A sea-horse, or walrus, of the Arctic regions.
 MÖR'SEL, *n.* [*morset* or *morcel*, old Fr.] A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful; a bite; a piece; a small meal;—a small quantity. *Boyle.*
 †MÖR-SI-TÄTION,* *n.* Act of gnawing; morsure. *Seager.*
 †MÖR'SURE, (mörsur) *n.* [*morsure*, Fr.; *morsura*, L.] The act of biting.
 MÖRT, *n.* [*mort*, Fr.] A tune sounded at the death of the game. *Shak.*—[*mort*, Icel.] A great quantity:—a salmon in its third year. [Local, Eng.]

MÖR'TAL, *a.* [*mortalis*, L.] Subject to death; deadly; destructive; fatal; causing death; belonging to death; punishable by death; not venial; human; extreme; violent.
 MÖR'TAL, *n.* Man; human being. *Tickell.*
 MÖR-TÄL'f-TY, *n.* State of being mortal, or of being subject to death; death; destruction; frequency of death; number of deaths in proportion to population:—human nature.
 MÖR'TÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To make mortal. *A. Brome*. [r.]
 MÖR'TÄL-LY, *ad.* In a mortal manner; fatally; irrecoverably; to death; extremely; to extremity.
 MÖR'TÄR, *n.* [*mortarium*, L.] A strong vessel in which substances are pounded and pulverized with a pestle;—a short, wide piece of ordnance for throwing shells, bombs, grape-shot, &c.;—a cement for the junction of stones and bricks, usually made of lime, sand, and water.
 MÖR'TÄR-PIECE,* *n.* A sort of short, thick cannon; a mortar. *Shak.*
 †MÖR'TER, *n.* [*mortier*, Fr.] A lamp or light; a chamber-lamp. *Chaucer.*
 MÖRT'GAGE, (mörgä) *n.* [*mort-gage*, Fr.] (*Law*) A pledge; a grant or deed of an estate or property to a creditor, as security for the payment of a debt, till the debt is paid; the state of being pledged.
 MÖRT'GAGE, (mörgä) *v. a.* [L. MORTGAGED; *pp.* MORTGAGING, MORTGAGED.] To make over to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt; to pledge.
 MÖRT-GÄ-GË'ER, (mörg-gä-jö') *n.* A person to whom a mortgage is given.
 MÖRT-GÄGE-ÖR',* (mörg-gä-jö') *n.* (*Law*) One who gives a mortgage; correlative of *mortgagee*. *Blackstone*. ☞ The orthography of *mortgager*, which is generally used in legal language, is not found at all in the common English dictionaries; and Dr. Webster says it "is an orthography that should have no countenance." Mr. Smart says that the word, when used "with reference to *mortgagee*, is written and pronounced *mort-gäge-ör'*." The insertion of the *e*, however uncommon it may be, seems necessary, in order to avoid a violation of an invariable principle of English pronunciation, which requires *gä* to be hard, when immediately followed by *o*.
 MÖRT-GÄ-GËR, (mörg-gä-jö') [*mör-gä-jör*, S. P. J. A. K. Sm. R.; *mör-gä-jör*, W.] One who gives a mortgage. See MORTGAGEE.
 MÖR-TIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*mortifer*, L.] Deadly; destructive. *Hammond.*
 MÖR-TIF-ICÄTION, *n.* Act of mortifying; state of being mortified; local death, or loss of vitality of some part of the body; gangrene;—humiliation; vexation; chagrin; trouble.
 MÖR-TIF-IED,* *p. a.* Humbled; subdued; vexed.
 MÖR-TIF-IF-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being mortified. *Sp. Taylor.*
 MÖR-TIF-IF-ER, *n.* One who mortifies. *Sherwood.*
 MÖR-TIF-ER, *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.] [L. MORTIFYING; *pp.* MORTIFYING, MORTIFIED.] To destroy vital qualities; to affect with gangrene;—to macerate or harass, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind; to subdue or destroy inordinate passions or appetites; to humble; to depress; to vex; to chagrin.
 MÖR-TIF-ER, *v. n.* To lose vital heat and activity; to gangrene; to corrupt;—to be subdued; to practise severities.
 MÖR-TIF-IF-ING,* *p. a.* Tending to mortify; humbling.
 MÖR'TISE, (mörtis) *n.* [*mortaise*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood that at a tenon or another piece may be put into it. *Ray.*
 MÖR'TISE, (mörtis) *v. a.* [L. MORTISID; *pp.* MORTISING, MORTISED.] To cut a hole or mortise in; to join with a mortise.
 MÖRT'MÄIN, *n.* [*main-morte*, Fr.] (*Law*) An alienation of lands and tenements to any corporation or fraternity and their successors; an unalienable possession.
 †MÖRT'PÄY, *n.* Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*
 †MÖR'TRESS, *n.* [*mortier de sagesse*, Fr.] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*
 MÖRT'V-ÄRY, (mörtv-ä-re) *n.* [*mortuaire*, Fr.; *mortuari-um*, L.] A burial-place. *Whitlock.*—(*Law*) A fee paid to the incumbent of a parish, by custom peculiar to some places, on the death of a parishioner.
 MÖRT'V-ÄRY, *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.
 MÖR'US,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of which there are many varieties; the mulberry-tree. *Crabb.*—*Morus nalticaulis*, a species of mulberry-tree, cultivated for feeding the silk-worm.
 MÖR'VANT,* *n.* A species of sheep. *Smellie.*
 MÖR'VEN-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for *phillipsite*. *Dana.*
 MÖ-SÄ'IC,* or MÜ-SÄ'IC,* *n.* [*μουσαϊκόν*] (*Painting*) A species of representation of objects by means of very minute pieces of colored glass, or of stones or pebbles, of different colors, carefully inlaid. *Brande.*
 MÖ-SÄ'IC, } *a.* Noting painting or representation of ob-
 MÖ-SÄ'IC-CAL, } jects in small stones or pebbles, &c., of different colors.
 MÖ-SÄ'IC, } *a.* Relating to Moses, the Hebrew lawgiver,
 MÖ-SÄ'IC-CAL, } or his writings and institutions.

MO-SĀ'I-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In the manner of mosaic work. *Sterling.*
 MO-SĀN'DRĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish brown mineral. *Dana.*
 MŌS'ĒHA-TĒL, (mōs'kə-tēl) *n.* [*moschatellina*, L.] A perennial plant.
 MŌS'ĒHVS,* *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal resembling the chamois. *Lyell.*
 MŌ-SĒLLE'*, *n.* A species of white German wine. *W. Ency.*
 MŌS'LEM,* *n.* A Mussulman; a Mahometan. *Ec. Rev.*
 MŌ-SŌ-SĀU'RVS,* *n.* (*Geol.*) The fossil remains of a great animal found near Maestricht in Belgium. *Buckland.*
 MŌSQUE, (mōsk) *n.* [*mesched*, Ar.] A Mohammedan or Mahometan temple or place of worship.
 MŌS-QUĪ'TŌ,* (mōs-kē'tō) *n.* [*mosquito*, Sp.] *pl.* MŌS-QUĪ'TŌS. A very troublesome insect, of the genus *Culex*; a large kind of gnat. *Ency.* It is variously written *mosquito*, *musquetoe*, *moscheto*, *moschetto*, *mosquetoe*, *mosqueto*, *muscheto*, *muschetto*, *musketoe*, *muskitto*, *musqueto*, and *musquito*.
 MŌSS, *n.* A family of plants, with leafy stems, and narrow, simple leaves; any minute, small-leaved cryptogamic plant, such as grows on trees, rocks, &c.; a lichen. [A morass or boggy place. *Evelyn.*]
 MŌSS, *v. a.* To cover with moss. *Shak.*
 MŌSS-BĀNK,* *n.* A bank covered with moss. *Collins.*
 MŌSS-CLĀD,* *a.* Covered with moss. *Ld. Lyttleton.*
 MŌSS-GROWN, (mōs'grōn) *a.* Overgrown with moss.
 MŌSS'NESS, *n.* The state of being mossy. *Bacon.*
 MŌSS-LĀND,* *n.* Land abounding in moss or peat-moss. *Farm. Ency.*
 MŌSS-RŌSE,* *n.* A beautiful kind of rose, so named from its moss-like pubescence. *Booth.*
 MŌSS'TRŌP-ER,* *n.* A bandit; one of a rebellious class of people in the north of England who lived by rapine. *Tomlins.*
 MŌSS'Y, *a.* Overgrown or abounding with moss.
 MŌST, *a.; superl. of More*, (whether used as the comparative of *many* or of *much*.) Greatest in number or in quantity.
 MŌST, *ad.* In the greatest degree.—It is used to form the superlative degree, instead of the termination *est*; as, *most lovely*, for *loveliest*.
 MŌST, *n.* The greatest number, part, value, or quantity.
 †MŌS'TICK, *n.* A corruption of *maulstick*.
 MŌST'LY, *ad.* For the greatest part; chiefly.
 †MŌST'WHAT, (mōst'hwāt) *ad.* For the most part. *Hammond.*
 MŌT, *n.* [Fr.] A certain note of a hunting horn. [†A word; a motto. *Bp. Hall.*]
 MŌT-A-CIL'LA,* *n.* [L.] A bird; the wagtail. *Hill.*
 †MŌ-TĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* Act of moving. *Bailey.*
 MOT DU GUEST,* (mō'dū-gā'st') [Fr.] A watchword. *Boiste.*
 MŌTE, *n.* A small particle; any thing very little; a spot.
 †MŌTE, *n.* A meeting; used in composition; as, *burgnote*.
 †MŌTE, [moet, D.] *Must.* *Chaucer.* *Might.* *Spenser.*
 MŌTER. See MOTOR.
 MŌ-TĒT', *n.* [Fr.; *mottetto*, It.] (*Mus.*) A composition consisting of from one to eight parts, of a sacred character; a short strain.
 MŌTH, *n.; pl.* MŌTHS. A small insect or worm which eats cloths and furs; a silent consumer.
 MŌTH-EAT, *v. a.* To prey upon, as a moth. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 MŌTH-EAT-EN, (mōth'ē-n) *a.* Eaten of moths. *Job* xiii.
 †MŌTH'EN, (mōth'n) *a.* Full of moths. *Fulke.*
 MŌTH'ER, (mūth'er) *n.* She that has borne offspring; a female parent; correlative to *son* or *daughter*; that which has produced any thing;—that which has preceded in time; as, a *mother church* or *chapel*;—a familiar term of address to a matron or old woman.—[*moeder*, D.] A thick, slimy substance formed in liquors, especially in vinegar. *Husser.*
 MŌTH'ER, (mūth'er) *a.* Had at the birth; native; natural; received by birth; received from parents or ancestors; vernacular.
 MŌTH'ER, (mūth'er) *v. a.* [i. MOTHERED; *pp.* MOTHERING, MOTHERED.] To adopt as a son or daughter.
 MŌTH'ER, (mūth'er) *v. n.* To gather concretion. *Dryden.*
 MŌTH'ER CĀ'RY'S CHICK'EN,* *n.* A small bird which is seen at sea; the storm-petrel. *Hamilton.*
 MŌTH'ER-HOOD, (mūth'er-hād) *n.* The office or character of a mother. *Donne.*
 MŌTH'ER-ING, (mūth'er-ing) *n.* To go a-mothering is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; midwinting. *Herriek.* [England.]
 MŌTH'ER-IN-LĀW, *n.* The husband or wife's mother.
 MŌTH'ER-LESS, (mūth'er-lēs) *a.* Destitute of a mother.
 MŌTH'ER-LJ-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being motherly. *Ash.*
 MŌTH'ER-LY, (mūth'er-le) *a.* Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother; tender; affectionate.
 MŌTH'ER-LY, (mūth'er-le) *ad.* In the manner of a mother.
 MŌTH'ER-ŌF-PEARL', *n.* (*mus.*) A changing feather or hair. The shell in which pearls are generated, being a coarse kind of pearl; a hard, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells.
 MŌTH'ER-ŌF-THYME, (-tim) *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

MŌTH'ER-QUĒĒN,* *n.* The mother of the reigning king queen-mother. *Shak.*
 MŌTH'ER-TŌNGUE,* (mūth'er-tūng) *n.* A language to which other languages owe their origin; one's native language. *Crabb.*
 MŌTH'ER-WĀTER,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The residue of a saline solution that does not crystallize. *Ure.*
 MŌTH'ER-WIT,* *n.* Common sense; natural wit. *Qu. Rev.*
 MŌTH'ER-WORT, (mūth'er-wŭrt) *n.* A biennial plant.
 MŌTH'ER-Y, (mūth'er-ē) *a.* Concreted; slimy; dreggy; feculent.
 MŌTH-MŌU'LEIN, (mōth-mū'l'jīn) *n.* A biennial plant.
 MŌTH'WŪRT, (mōth'wŭrt) *n.* An herb.
 MŌTH-Y, *a.* Full of moths. *Shak.*
 MŌ-TĪF'IC,* *a.* Producing motion. *Good.*
 MŌ-TĪL'Ī-TY,* *n.* Power of moving; contractility. *Dungli-son.*
 MŌ'TĪŌN, (mō'shŭn) *n.* [Fr.; *motio*, L.] The act of moving or changing place; a continued and successive change of place; movement; change of posture; action; military march or remove; agitation; intestine or peristaltic action; impulse communicated or felt;—proposal made, as in a public assembly. [†A puppet-show; a puppet. *Shak.*]
 MŌ'TĪŌN, *v. a.* To propose; to move. *B. Jonson.* [R.]
 MŌ'TĪŌN, *v. n.* To make proposal; to move. *Milton.* [R.]
 †MŌ'TĪŌN-ER, *n.* A mover. *Cotgrave.*
 MŌ'TĪŌN-IST,* *n.* A motioneer; a mover. *Milton.* [R.]
 MŌ'TĪŌN-LESS, *a.* Being without motion; being at rest.
 MŌ'TĪVE, (mō'tiv) *a.* [*motivus*, L.] Causing motion; tending to move.—*Motive power* is the propelling force by which motion is obtained.
 MŌ'TIVE, (mō'tiv) *n.* That which determines the choice; and which incites the action; cause; reason; principle.
 MŌ-TIV'ITY,* *n.* Power of moving; power of producing motion. *Locke.*
 MŌ'TLED,* (mō't'ld) *a.* Having various colors; motley. *Krby.*
 MŌ'T'LEY, (mō't'le) *a.* Of various colors; diversified.
 MŌ'T'LEY-MĪND'ED,* *a.* Variously inclined. *Shak.*
 MŌ'T'LET,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of Brazil. *Crabb.*
 MŌ'TOR, *n.* [*motor*, L.; *moteur*, Fr.] A mover. *Davies.*—(*Anat.*) A moving muscle.
 MŌ'TŌRY, *a.* [*notorius*, L.] Giving motion. *Ray.*
 MŌ-TĒT'Ō,* *n.* [L.] (*Mus.*) See MŌTER. *Crabb.*
 MŌ'T'Ō, [it.] *pl.* MŌ'T'ŌES. A sentence or word added to a device; and a sentence prefixed to any thing written or printed.
 MŌUCH, *v.* See MUNCH.
 MŌUF'LŌN,* *n.* [Fr.] A kind of sheep or ram. *Smellie.*
 †MŌUGH, { *n.* A moth. *Wicliffe.*
 †MŌUGHAT, {
 †MŌUGHT, { *n.* from the old verb *Mooce*. *Fairfax.*
 MŌULD, (mōld) *n.* [*mouiller*, Fr.] A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp.—[*mold*, Sax.] Earth; upper stratum of earth; loam; soil; ground in which any thing grows;—matter of which any thing is made.—[*mold*, Sp.] The matrix in which any thing is cast or receives its form; a model; cast; form;—the suture or contexture of the skull;—a spot; as, an iron-mould, [*mal*, Sax.] more correctly, iron-mold.
 MŌULD, (mōld) *v. n.* [i. MOULDED; *pp.* MULDING, MOULDED.] To contract or gather mould; to rot.
 MŌULD, (mōld) *v. n.* [*mouler*, Fr.] To form; to fashion; to shape; to model; to knead, as bread:—to supply or cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.
 MŌULD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be moulded. *Bacon.*
 MŌULD'BOARD,* (mōld'bōrd) *n.* A wooden board on a plough to turn over the furrow. *Jamieson.*
 MŌULDEBĀERT,* *n.* An implement used in Flanders for transporting mould, compost, &c. *Farm. Ency.*
 MŌULD'ER, (mōld'er) *n.* One who moulds.
 MŌULD'ER, (mōld'er) *v. n.* [i. MOULDERED; *pp.* MOULDERING, MOULDERED.] To crumble into earth or dust; to wear or waste away.
 MŌULD'ER, (mōld'er) *v. a.* To turn to dust; to crumble.
 MŌULD'ER-ING,* *p. a.* Crumbling into dust; wasting away.
 MŌULD'ER-Y,* *a.* Partaking of or like mould. *Loudon.*
 MŌULD'ER-NESS, (mōld'er-nēs) *n.* State of being mouldy.
 MŌULD'ING, (mōld'ing) *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornamental line, either projecting or depressed; a cavity or projection.
 MŌULD'WĀRP, (mōld'wārp) *n.* A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth.
 MŌULD'Y, (mōld'ē) *a.* Covered with or having mould.
 MŌULT, (mōlt) *v. n.* [i. MOULTED; *pp.* MOUTING, MOULT-ED.] To shed or change the feathers or hair; to lose feathers.
 MŌULT,* (mōlt) *n.* The shedding or changing of feathers *Jardine.*
 MŌULT'ING,* *n.* The act of changing feathers or hair. *Smart.*
 †MŌUN, *May*; *v.* *Chaucer.* See MOWE.
 †MŌUNCH, *a.* [*mâcher*, Fr.] To chew. *Chaucer.* See MUNCH.

MÖUND, *n.* Something raised; a bank of earth; something raised to defend, as a bank of earth or stone.
MÖUND, *v. a.* To fortify with a mound. *Dryden.*
MÖUNT, *n.* [*mont*, Sax.; *mont*, Fr.] A mountain; a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden or other place. [A bank; a mound. *Bacon.*]
MÖUNT, *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] [*i.* MOUNTED; *pp.* MOUNTING, MOUNTED.] To arise; to rise on high; to tower; to be built up; to get on horseback; to amount.
MÖUNT, *v. a.* To raise aloft; to ascend; to get upon; to climb; to place on horseback; to furnish with horses: — to enhance or embellish with ornaments. — *To mount guard*, to do duty and watch at any particular post. — *To mount a cannon*, to raise or set it on its wooden frame.
MÖUNT'ABLE, *a.* That may be ascended. *Cotgrave.*
MÖUNTAIN, (*möün'tajn*) *n.* [*montaigne*, old Fr.] A very large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth; any thing proverbially large.
MÖUNTAIN, (*möün'tajn*) *a.* [*montanus*, L.] Pertaining to mountains; growing or found on mountains.
MÖUNTAIN-ASH,* *n.* A beautiful forest-tree. *Dryden.*
MÖUNTAIN-BLUE,* *n.* A species of blue color; a carbonate of copper. *Smart.*
MÖUNTAIN-CAT,* *n.* A ferocious animal; catamount. *Booth.*
MÖUNTAIN-CÖCK,* *n.* A species of bird. *Hamilton.*
MÖUNTAIN-CÖRK,* *n.* A species of asbestos. *Crabb.*
MÖUNTAIN-DEW,* *n.* A cant term for Scotch Highland whiskey that has paid no duty. *Jamieson.*
MÖUNTAIN-EB'Ö-NY,* *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub. *Crabb.*
MÖUNTAIN-EE'R,* *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains; a savage; a freebooter; a rustic.
MÖUNTAIN-ER, *n.* A mountaineer. *Bentley.*
MÖUNTAIN-ET, *n.* A hillock; a small mount. *Sidney.*
MÖUNTAIN-FLÄX,* *n.* A species of asbestos; amianthos. *Crabb.*
MÖUNTAIN-GREEN,* *n.* A species of green: — a carbonate of copper. *Francis.*
MÖUNTAIN-HÉATH,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the saxifrage. *Crabb.*
MÖUNTAIN-LÄU'REL,* *n.* A species of laurel or kalmia. *Farm. Ency.*
MÖUNTAIN-MA-HÖG'A-NY,* *n.* Black birch. *Farm. Ency.*
MÖUNTAIN-MILK,* *n.* (*Min.*) A very soft, spongy variety of carbonate of lime. *Brande.*
MÖUNTAIN-ÖS, (*möün'tain-ös*) *a.* Abounding in mountains; hilly; large as mountains; huge.
MÖUNTAIN-ÖS-NESS, *n.* State of being mountainous.
MÖUNTAIN-PÄRS'LEY, *n.* A plant.
MÖUNTAIN-RÖSE, (*möün'tain-röz*) *n.* A plant and flower.
MÖUNTAIN-SOÄP,* *n.* A soft, brownish, unctuous chalk. *Francis.*
MÖUNTAIN-TÄL'LOW,* *n.* A mineral substance. *Hamilton.*
MÖUNTANT, *a.* [*montant*, Fr.] Rising on high. *Shak. [R.]*
MÖUNTTE-BÄNK, *n.* [*montare in banco*, It.] A doctor who mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures; a quack; a charlatan; any false pretender.
MÖUNTTE-BÄNK, *v. a.* To cheat by false pretences. *Shak.*
MÖUNTTE-BÄNK'ER-Y, *n.* Quackery. *Hammond.*
MÖUNTTE'D,* *a.* Seated on horseback; furnished with guns; raised; enhanced; finished with embellishment.
MÖUNTTE-NÄUNCE, *n.* Amount of a thing. *Spenser.*
MÖUNTER, *n.* One who mounts. *Drayton.*
MÖUNTING, *n.* Ascent; ornament; embellishment.
MÖUNTING-LY, *ad.* By ascent. *Massinger.*
MÖUNTLET,* *n.* A small mountain; a hill. *P. Fletcher.*
MÖUNT OF PÄP'E-TY,* *a.* A sort of pawnbroker's shop in Italy, where money is lent out to the poor on moderate security. *Hamilton.*
MÖUNT-SÄINT,* *n.* Formerly a game at cards. *Machin.*
MÖUNTY, *n.* [*montie*, Fr.] The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*
MÖURN, (*mörn*) *v. n.* [*i.* MOURNED; *pp.* MOURNING, MOURNED.] To grieve; to lament; to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve the appearance of grief.
MÖURN, (*mörn*) *v. a.* To grieve for; to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner. *Milton.*
MÖURNE, (*mörn*) *n.* [*morne*, Fr.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed. *Sidney.*
MÖURNER, *n.* One who mourns; a lamenter.
MÖURN'FUL, *a.* Causing sorrow; afflictive; sorrowful; feeling sorrow; betokening sorrow; expressive of grief; sad; lamentable; grievous.
MÖURN'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a mournful manner.
MÖURN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sorrow; grief; show of grief.
MÖURN'ING, *n.* Grief; sorrow; the dress of sorrow.
MÖURN'ING,* *p. a.* Indicating sorrow or grief.
MÖURN'ING-LY, *ad.* With mourning or sorrow.
MÖURN'ING-RING,* *n.* A ring worn as a memorial of a deceased friend. *Boswell.*
MÖUSE, *n.* [*mus*, L.] *pl.* MICE. A little animal which infests houses and granaries; a little rodent quadruped of

the genus *mus*. — (*Naut.*) A hump or knot worked on a rope.
MÖUSE, (*möz*) *v. n.* [*i.* MUSED; *pp.* Mousing, MUSED.] To catch mice: — to be sly and insidious. *L'Estrange.*
MÖUSE, *v. a.* To tear in pieces, as at a mouse. *Shak.*
MÖUSE'-CÖL-ÖR,* *n.* A color resembling that of a mouse.
MÖUSE'-CÖL-ÖRED,* *a.* Having the color of a mouse. *Pennant.*
MÖUSE'-ÉÄR,* *n.* A plant with a downy leaf; chickweed; scorpion-grass.
MÖUSE'-HÄWK, *n.* A hawk that devours mice.
MÖUSE'-HÖLE, *n.* A hole for mice; a small hole.
MÖUSE'-HÜNT, *n.* A hunt for mice: — a kind of weasel. *Shak.*
MÖUS'ER, (*möz'er*) *n.* One that catches mice. *Swift.*
MÖÖSE'TAIL, *n.* An annual plant or herb.
MÖÖSE-TRÄP, *n.* A snare or trap for catching mice.
MÖÖSE-TÄCHE',* *n.* [Fr.] *pl.* MÖUS-TÄCH'ER. Hair on the upper lip. See *MUSTACHE*.
MÖÜTI, *n.*; *pl.* MÖÜTIHS. The aperture in the head of a man or an animal at which food is received, and the voice emitted: — the opening of a vessel; entrance; the instrument of speaking; — a speaker, in burlesque language: — cry; voice: — distortion of the mouth; wry face. — *Down in the mouth*, dejected; mortified. *L'Estrange.*
MÖÜTH, *v. n.* [*i.* MOUTHED; *pp.* MOUTHING, MOUTHED.] To speak in a big or swelling manner; to vociferate.
MÖÜTH, *v. a.* To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to grind in the mouth; to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth; to insult. See *SOOTH*.
MÖÜTHED, (*möüthd*) *a.* Furnished with a mouth: — used in composition; as, *four-mouthed*, contumelious, &c.
MÖÜTH'ER,* *n.* One who mouths; an affected speaker. *Smart.*
MÖÜTH'-FRIEND, *n.* A mere professing friend. *Shak.*
MÖÜTH'FUL, *n.*; *pl.* MÖÜTH'FULS. What the mouth contains at once: — a proverbially small quantity.
MÖÜTH'-HÖN-ÖR, (*-ön-ör*) *n.* Civility outwardly expressed, without sincerity. *Shak.*
MÖÜTH'LESS, *a.* Being without a mouth.
MÖÜTH'-MÄDE,* *a.* Expressed by the mouth; not sincere. *Shak.*
MÖÜTH'-PIÉCE, (*-pés*) *n.* The part of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied: — one who speaks in the name of several persons.
MÖÜZLE,* *v. a.* To rumple; to handle freely. *Congreve.* [*Viulgar.*]
MÖVÄ-BLE, *a.* That may move or be moved; not fixed; portable; changing from one time to another; changeable.
MÖVÄ-BLE, *n.* [*meuble*, Fr.] *pl.* MÖVÄ-BLES (*möv'ä-blz*) Personal goods; furniture; things that may be moved, as distinguished from lands, houses, &c.
MÖVÄ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being movable.
MÖVÄ-BLY, *ad.* So that it may be moved.
MÖVE, *v. a.* [*moveo*, L.] [*i.* MOVED; *pp.* MOVING, MOVED.] To put out of one place into another; to put in motion; to propose; to recommend; to persuade; to prevail on; to affect; to touch pathetically; to incite; to affect in any way; to actuate; to induce.
MÖVE, *v. n.* To change place or posture; to stir; not to be at rest; to have motion; to have vital action; to walk; to march; to go forward.
MÖVE, *n.* Movement; act of moving, as at chess.
MÖVE'LESS, *a.* Unmoved; immovable. *Boyle.*
MÖVEMENT, *n.* [*mouvement*, Fr.] Act or manner of moving; motion; excitement: — the train of wheel-work of a clock or watch. — (*Music.*) Any single strain or part having the same measure.
MÖV'ENT, *a.* [*movens*, L.] Moving. *Greav.*
MÖV'ENT, *n.* That which moves another. *Glanville. [R.]*
MÖV'ER, *n.* He or that which moves; a proposer.
MÖV'ING, *n.* Motive; impulse; motion. *South.*
MÖV'ING, *a.* Pathetic; touching; affecting; exciting.
MÖV'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to move; pathetically.
MÖV'ING-NESS, *n.* Power to affect the passions. *Boyle.*
MÖW, (*möu*) *n.* A compartment in a barn for hay or grain; a heap of corn or hay; — when laid up in a barn, it is said to be *in mow*; when heaped in a field, *in rick*.
MÖW, (*möu*) *v. a.* [*i.* MOWED; *pp.* MOWING, MOWED.] To put in a mow.
MÖW, (*möu*) *v. a.* [*i.* MOWED; *pp.* MOWING, MOWN or MOWED.] To cut down with a scythe; to cut as with a scythe.
MÖW, (*möu*) *v. n.* To cut grass; to gather the harvest. *Waller.*
MÖW, (*möu*) *n.* A wry mouth. *Common Prayer.*
MÖW, (*möu*) *v. n.* To make mouths, as an ape. *Shak.*
MÖW'BURN, *n.* To ferment and heat in the mow. *Mortimer.*
MÖWE, *v. n.* [*i.* MOWHT]. *May. Wicliffe.* — The old form of *maw* and *must*. The forms of *moen*, *moizen*, and *moun*, are still used in the north of England. *Todd.*
MÖW'ER, *n.* One who mows. *Tusser.*

MOW'ING, *n.* The act of cutting with a scythe; that which is cut down; a meadow or field to be mowed.

MÖX'AN, *n.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.* A cottony substance used in cauterizing. *Dunglison.*

MÖX-I-BÜS'TION, * *n.* (*Med.*) Cauterization by using moxa. *Dunglison.*

MÖY'A, * *n.* Mud poured out from volcanoes. *Brande.*

†MÖYLE, *n.* A mule. *Carew.*

MR.* An abbreviation of *master*. See *MASTER, MISTER, MESSIEURS, and MISS.*

MRS.* An abbreviation of *mistress*. See *MISTRESS, and MISS.*

MÜCH, *a.* [*mucho, Sp.*] [*com. morè; superl. most.*] Large in quantity; long in time; opposed to *little*. — [Many; as, "much people." *Acts.*]

MÜCH, *ad.* In a great degree; by far; to a certain degree; to a great degree; often, or long; nearly.

MÜCH, *n.* A great quantity, opposed to a little; abundance; more than enough: — an uncommon thing; something strange. *Bacon.* — To make much of, to treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper. *Sidney.* — †*Much* as used, nearly of equal value. *Dryden.* — *Much* is often used in composition; as, *much-loved*.

†MÜCH'EL, *a.* *Much. Spenser.*

MÜCH'NESS, *n.* Quantity. *Whately.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]

†MÜCH'WHAT, (-hwöt) *ad.* *Nearly.* *Glanville.*

MÜC'IC, * *a.* (*Chem.*) Obtained from gum; as, *muic acid. Brande.*

MÜC'ID, *a.* [*muicid, L.*] Slimy; mouldy. *Bailey.* [*R.*]

MÜC'ID-NESS, *n.* Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainsworth.* [*L.*]

MÜC'IL-AGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A slimy or viscous mass; an aqueous solution of gum; the liquor which moistens and lubricates certain parts of animal bodies.

MÜC'IL-ÄQ'F-NÖS, (mü-se-lä'q-nüs) *a.* Partaking of or resembling mucilage; slimy; viscous. *Rosy.*

MÜC'IL-ÄQ'F-NÖS-NESS, *n.* Sliminess; viscosity.

MÜC'ITE, * *n.* A substance in which muic acid is combined with something else. *Smart.*

MÜCK, *a.* Damp; moist; rank. *Mead.* [*R.*]

MÜCK, *n.* Dung for manure of grounds; manure; filth; a mass of filth: — simply, a heap. *Spenser.* — To run a *snuck*, (a phrase derived from the Malays,) to run about frantically and attempt to kill all one meets.

MÜCK, *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung. *Tusser.*

†MÜCK'EN-DER, } *n.* [*mocador, Sp.*] A handkerchief. *B.*

†MÜCK'IN-GER, } *n.* *Jonson.*

†MÜCK'ER, *v. a.* To hard; to get meanly. *Chaucer.*

†MÜCK'ER-ER, *n.* A miser; a niggard. *Chaucer.*

MÜCK'HEAP, *n.* A dunghill. *Faour.*

MÜCK'HILL, *n.* A dunghill. *Burton.*

MÜCK'I-NESS, *n.* Nastiness; filth. *Bailey.*

†MÜCK'LE, (mük'l) *a.* Mickle; much. *Spenser.*

MÜCK'MID-DEN, (-dn) *n.* A dunghill. [North of England.]

MÜCK'-RAKE, * *n.* A rake for raking dirt or muck. *Bunyan.*

MÜCK'-SWEAT, *n.* Profuse sweat. [Vulgar.]

MÜCK'-WORM, (-würm) *n.* A worm that lives in dung: — a miser; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*

MÜCK'WORT, * (-wür't) *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant. *Ash.*

MÜCK'Y, *a.* Nasty; filthy. *Spenser.*

MÜ-CÖS'I-TY, * *n.* Mucousness; sliminess. *Buchanan.*

MÜCOUS, *a.* [*mucosus, L.*] Slimy; viscous; containing mucilage: — applied to a membrane which lines all the canals and cavities of the body, which open externally.

MÜCOUS-NESS, *n.* Slime; viscosity.

MÜ'CRÖ, *n.* [*L.*] A sharp point. *Brownie.*

MÜ'CRÖ-NÄTE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Tipped by a hard point. *P. Cyc.*

MÜ'CRÖ-NÄT-ED, *a.* Narrowed to a sharp point. *Woodward.*

MÜ'CV-LÉNT, *a.* [*mucus, L.*] Viscous; moist. *Bailey.*

MÜ'CUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane; animal mucilage, as that which flows from the nose.

MÜD, *n.* Earth or soil mixed with water; moist, soft earth, such as is found at the bottom of still water.

MÜD, *v. a.* [*i. MUDDÉD; pp. MUDDING, MUDDÉD.*] To bury in mud; to pollute, dash, or soil with mud or dirt; to muddy.

MÜD, * *a.* Made of mud; slimy. *Wood.*

MÜ'DAR, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of India, of the order of asclepias, used in scrofulous cases. *Brande.*

MÜ'DA-RINE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar principle, having the singular property of softening by cold, and hardening by heat. *Brande.*

MÜD'DIED, * (müd'd) *a.* Turbid; soiled; cloudy; confused. *Smart.*

MÜD'DI-LY, *ad.* Turbidly; with foul mixture.

MÜD'DI-NESS, *n.* State of being muddy; turbidness.

MÜD'DLE, (-müd'd) *v. a.* [*i. MUDDLED; pp. MUDDLING, MUDDLED.*] To make turbid; to make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy.

MÜD'DLE, (müd'd) *v. n.* To contract filth; to be in a dirty, low, degraded, or confused state. *Swift.*

MÜD'DLE, (müd'd) *n.* A confused or turbid state; dirty confusion.

MÜD'DLED, * (müd'd) *a.* Half drunk; tipsy. *Mauder.*

MÜD'DY, *a.* Turbid; foul with mud; gross; soiled with mud: — dark; not bright; cloudy in mind; dull.

MÜD'DY, *v. n.* [*i. MUDDÉD; pp. MUDDING, MUDDÉD.*] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb. *Greer.*

MÜD'DY-BRÄINED, * (-bränd) *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid. *Smart.*

MÜD'DY-HEAD'ED, *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

MÜD'DY-MÉT-TLED, * (-tld) *a.* Sluggish; spiritless. *Shak.*

MÜD'DY-FISH, * *n.* A sort of fish which lies much in the mud. *Crabb.*

MÜD'-STONE, * *n.* A local name for a part of the upper silurian rocks. *P. Cyc.*

MÜD'SÜCK-ER, *n.* A sea fowl. *Derham.*

MÜD'-WÄLL, *n.* A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud, and suffering it to dry: — a bird. *Ainsworth.*

MÜD'-WÄLLED, (-wäld) *a.* Having a mud-wall.

MÜD'WORT, * (-wür't) *n.* An aquatic plant. *Hamilton.*

MÜE, *v. a.* [*muer, Fr.*] To change feathers; to moult. — [*mühen, Ger.*] To low, as a cow. See *Mew, and Moo.*

MÜ-ÉZ'ZIN, * *n.* A clerk or officer of a mosque, in Mahometan countries, whose duty it is to proclaim the *ezam*, or summons to prayers, at the five canonical hours; viz. at dawn, noon, 4 o'clock P. M., sunset, and nightfall. *Brande.*

MÜFF, *n.* [*muff, Swed.*] A soft cover, generally of fur, for the hands in winter.

MÜFF'FIN, *n.* A kind of light cake.

MÜFF'LE, (müf'l) *v. a.* [*muffe, Fr.*] [*i. MUFFLED; pp. MUFFLING, MUFFLED.*] To wrap or cover, particularly the face or a part of it; to conceal; to involve; to wrap up: — to wind something round a sonorous instrument in order to deaden the sound.

MÜFF'LE, *v. n.* [*muffelen, muffelen, D.*] To speak inwardly or indistinctly.

MÜFF'LE, * *n.* The tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of animals of the bovine and deer kind. *Audubon.* An earthen oven, or earthenware case or box, for receiving cupels and protecting them in assay furnaces. *Ure.*

MÜFF'LER, *n.* He or that which muffles: — a part of female dress for muffling the face.

MÜFF'TI, *n.* The Turkish title of a doctor of the law of the Koran. The mufti of Constantinople is the head of the ecclesiastical establishment or religion of Turkey.

MÜG, *n.* An earthen or metallic vessel or cup to drink from.

MÜG'GARD, *a.* Sullen; displeased. *Grose.* [*Local, Eng.*]

MÜG'GISH, *a.* Damp and close: — same as *muggy, Mortimer.*

MÜG-GLE-TÖ'N-AN, (müg-gl-tö'ne-an) *n.* A follower of Loddwick Muggleton, an English journeyman tailor, who, about the year 1657, set up for a prophet. *Grey.*

MÜG'GY, *a.* Damp; moist; close; misty and warm: — often applied to the atmosphere. *Byron.*

MÜG'HÖUSE, *n.* An alehouse; a low house for drinking. *Tatler.*

†MÜ'GI-ÉNT, *a.* [*muigiens, L.*] Bellowing. *Brownie.*

MÜ'GIL, *n.* [*mugil, L.*] A name for the mullet. *Brownie.*

MÜG'WORT, (müg'wür't) *n.* A plant; a species of artemisia.

MÜ-LÄT'TÖ, *n.* [*mulato, Sp.; mulâtre, Fr.*] *pl. MÜ-LÄT'TÖES.* The offspring of parents, of whom one is white and the other black.

MÜ-LÄT'TRESS, * *n.* A female mulatto. *Chandler.*

MÜL'BER-RY, *n.* A tree of several varieties; the fruit of the tree.

MÜLCH, *n.* Straw, leaves, litter, &c., half rotten. *Brande.*

MÜLCH, * *v. a.* [*i. MÜLCHED; pp. MÜLCHING, MÜLCHED.*] To cover with litter or half-rotten straw, or with manure. *Louden.*

MÜLCT, *n.* [*mulcta, L.*] (*Law*) A fine of money imposed for some fault or misdemeanor; a penalty.

MÜLCT, *v. a.* To punish with fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*

MÜLCT'ARY, * *a.* [*mulcta, L.*] Consisting of fines or forfeitures; mulctary. *Temple.*

MÜLCT'IV-A-RY, *a.* Punishing with fine. *Overbury.*

MÜLE, *n.* [*mull, Saks.; mula, L.*] An animal of mongrel breed, but particularly the offspring of an ass and mare, or of a horse and she-ass. — (*Bot.*) A hybrid plant. *Hamilton.* — A spinning-machine. *McCulloch.*

MÜLE'-DRIV-ER, * *n.* A driver of mules; a muleteer. *Johnson.*

MÜLE'-JEN'NY, * *n.* A spinning machine, invented in 1775 by S. Cronpton. *McCulloch.*

MÜLET-ÉER', *n.* [*muletier, Fr.*] A mule-driver; a horse-boy.

MÜ-LI-ÉR'I-TY, *n.* [*muliebriis, L.*] Womanhood; the quality of being woman, corresponding to virility; effeminacy.

MÜLI-ÉR, * *n.* [*L.*] A woman; a wife. — (*Law*) Used to designate one born in wedlock, in distinction from one born out of matrimony; in particular, one born in wedlock, though begotten before. *Whishaw.*

MÜL'ISH, *a.* Like a mule; obstinate as a mule. *Cooper.*

MÜL'ISH-LY, * *ad.* In a mulish manner; obstinately. *Booth.*

MÚL/ISH-NESS, * *n.* The quality of being mulish. *Booth.*
 MÚLL, *n.* [Dust; rubbish. *Gover.*] A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn. [Scottish.]
 MÚLL, * *n.* A name applied to a species of muslin. *W. Ency.*
 MÚLL, *v. a.* [*multulus*, L.] [i. MULLED; *pp.* MULLING, MULLED.]
 To soften and reduce the strength or spirit of; to heat, sweeten, &c., as wine.
 MÚL/LÁ, * *n.* *pl.* MÚL/LÁ'S. A priest, or one of sacerdotal order in Tartary. — The Tartar *mulla* and Turkish *mollah* are of common origin, though their offices are distinct.
Brande.
 MÚL-LÁ-GA-TÁW'NY, * *n.* An East-Indian curry soup, being a decoction of pepper. *Hamilton.*
 MÚL/LEIN, (múl'lin) *n.* A genus of annual plants with a soft, woolly leaf and yellow flowers; *verbascum*.
 MÚL/LE'R, *n.* [*mouleur*, Fr.] He or that which mulls: — a stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a flat stone; often called *muller*.
 MÚL/LET, *n.* [*mullct*, Fr.] A sea-fish, of several varieties, valued for food. See *MULLER*.
 MÚL/LI-CITE, * *n.* (*Mim.*) Another name for *vivianite*. *Dana.*
 MÚL/LI-GRÉBS, *n. pl.* Twistings of the intestines; ill humor or sullenness. *Beaum. & Fl.* [Vulgar.]
 MÚL/LION, (múl'yún) *n.* [*moulure*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) The upright post, or bar, dividing two lights of a window.
 MÚL/LION, (múl'yún) *v. a.* [i. MULLIONED; *pp.* MULLIONING, MULLIONED.] To form with mullions. *Stukeley.*
 MÚL/LOCK, *n.* Rubbish; null. *Chaucer.*
 MÚLSE, *n.* [*mulsum*, L.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. [R.]
 MÚLSH, * *n.* & *v. a.* See *MULCH*.
 MÚLT-ÁNG'U-LAR, *a.* [*multus* and *angulus*, L.] Having many angles; polygonal.
 MÚLT-ÁNG'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* Polygonally; with many angles or corners.
 MÚLT-ÁNG'U-LAR-NESS, *n.* State of being multangular.
 MÚL-TÉ'I-TY, * *n.* Multiplicity. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 MÚL-TI-AR-TIC'U-LARITÉ, * *a.* (*Zool.*) Having many joints. *Brande.*
 MÚL-TI-CÁP'SU-LAR, *a.* [*multus* and *capsula*, L.] Having many capsules.
 MÚL-TI-CÁR'I-NATE, * *a.* (*Conch.*) Having many keel-like ridges. *Brande.*
 MÚL-TI-CÁ'VOUS, *a.* [*multus* and *capus*, L.] Having many holes or cavities.
 MÚL-TI-DÉN'TATE, * *a.* Having many teeth. *Brande.*
 MÚL-TI-FÁ'R'I-OÜS, *a.* [*multifarius*, L.] Having many varieties of modes or relations; having great multiplicity or diversity; diverse; numerous; manifold.
 MÚL-TI-FÁ'R'I-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a multifarious manner.
 MÚL-TI-FÁ'R'I-OÜS-NESS, *n.* State of being multifarious.
 MÚL-TI-FÍD, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having many divisions. *P. Cyc.*
 MÚL-TI-FÍ'DOÜS, [múl-tí-fé-dús, *P. Sm. Wb. Ash, Rees;* múl-tí-fí'dys, *Ja.*] *a.* [*multifidus*, L.] Having many divisions or partitions.
 MÚL-TI-FLO'ROUS, * [múl-te-fló'rys, *K. Sm.;* múl-tí-fló-rús, *Wb.*] *a.* [*multiflorus*, L.] (*Bot.*) Having many flowers. *P. Cyc.*
 MÚL-TI-FÖL, * *n.* (*Arch.*) A leaf ornament of more than five divisions. *Francis.*
 MÚL-TI-FÖLD, * *a.* Diversified; manifold. *Coleridge.*
 MÚL-TI-FÖRM, *a.* [*multiformis*, L.] Having many forms or appearances.
 MÚL-TI-FÖRM'I-TY, *n.* [*multiformis*, L.] State of being multiform.
 MÚL-TI-FÖRM'OÜS, * *a.* Multiform. *Lee.*
 MÚL-TI-GÉN'ÉR-OÜS, * *a.* Having many kinds. *Smart.*
 MÚL-TI'G-OÜS, * [múl-tí'y-gús, *Sm.;* múl-té-jú'gus, *K. Wb.*] *a.* Consisting of many pairs. *Smart.*
 MÚL-TI-LÁ'T'ÉR-ÁL, *a.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, L.] Having many sides. *Reid.*
 MÚL-TI-LÍN'E-ÁL, *a.* [*multus* and *linea*, L.] Having many lines. *Stevens.*
 MÚL-TI-LÓC'U-LAR, * *a.* Having many cells. *Buckland.*
 MÚL-TI-LÓ'QUÉ-NCÉ, * *n.* Loquacity. *J. Q. Adams.*
 MÚL-TI-LÓ'QUOÜS, *a.* [*multiloquus*, L.] Loquacious.
 MÚL-TI-NÓ'DATE, * { *a.* Having many knots; many-knot-
 MÚL-TI-NÓ'DOÜS, * } *ted. Smart.*
 MÚL-TI-NÓ'MI-ÁL, *a.* (*Algebra*) Having several terms or names. *Brande.*
 MÚL-TI-NÓ'M'I-NÁL, *a.* Same as *multinomial*. *Johnson.* [R.]
 MÚL-TI-NÓ'M'I-NOÜS, *a.* [*multus* and *nomen*, L.] Multinomial. *Donne.* [R.]
 MÚL-TI-P'AR-OÜS, *a.* [*multiparus*, L.] Producing many at a birth. *Brownie.*
 MÚL-TI-P'AR-TITE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into many parts or lobes. *P. Cyc.*
 MÚL-TI-PÉD, *n.* [*multi-peda*, L.] An insect with many feet.
 MÚL-TI-PLÉ, (múl'te-plé) *n.* [*multiplex*, L.] (*Arith.*) A number which exactly contains another number several times; as, 12 is a multiple of 3. — A common multiple is one that is a multiple of two or more numbers; as, 12 is a common multiple of 3 and 4.
 MÚL-TI-PLÉ, *a.* Manifold; comprising several times.

MÚL-TI-PLÉX, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having many folds. *Smart.*
 MÚL-TI-PLI-Á-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be multiplied.
 MÚL-TI-PLI-Á-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.
 MÚL-TI-PLI-CÁ-BLE, *a.* Multipliable. *Bp. Taylor.*
 MÚL-TI-PLI-CÁND, * *n.* (*Arith.*) The number to be multiplied.
 MÚL-TI-PLI-CATE, [múl-tí-plé-kát, *S. P.;* múl-tí-plé-kát, *W. Ja.;* múl'te-plé-kát, *Sm. Wb. Ash.*] *a.* Consisting of more than one. *Derham.*
 MÚL-TI-PLI-CÁ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *multiplicatio*, L.] The act of multiplying; state of being multiplied. — (*Arith.*) The process of finding the amount of a given number or quantity, called the *multiplied*, when repeated a certain number of times, expressed by the *multiplier*. — *Multiplication table*, a small table containing the product of all the simple digits, and onwards up to 12 times 12.
 MÚL-TI-PLI-CÁ-TIVE, * *a.* Tending to multiply. *Smart.*
 MÚL-TI-PLI-CÁ-TOR, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; multiplier.
 MÚL-TI-PLI'CIOÜS, (múl-te-plísh'us) *a.* Manifold. *Brownie.*
 MÚL-TI-PLI'CÍ-TY, *n.* [*multiplícit'*, Fr.] State of being many; state of being more than one of the same kind.
 MÚL-TI-PLI-ÉR, *n.* One who multiplies: — the multiplier, or the number by which another number is to be multiplied.
 MÚL-TI-PLÝ, *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr.; *multiplico*, L.] [i. MÚL-TI-PLIÉD; *pp.* MÚL-TI-PLIÉD, MÚL-TI-PLIÉD.] To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.
 MÚL-TI-PLÝ, *v. n.* To grow in number; to increase.
 MÚL-TI-P'O-TÉNT, *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, L.] Having manifold power. *Shak.*
 MÚL-TI-PRÉ'S'ENCE, (múl-te-préz'ens) *n.* [*multus* and *præ-sens*, L.] The power or act of being present in many places at once.
 MÚL-TI'PSICIOÜS, (múl-tísh'us) *a.* [*multiscius*, L.] Knowing much. *Johnson.*
 MÚL-TI-SÍL'I-QUOÜS, *a.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, L.] Having many seed-vessels.
 MÚL-TI'S'O-NOÜS, *a.* [*multisonus*, L.] Having many sounds. *Bailey.*
 MÚL-TI-SPI'RÁL, * *a.* Having many spiral coils. *Brande.*
 MÚL-TI-STRE'ÁTE, * *a.* (*Zool.*) Marked with many streaks. *Brande.*
 MÚL-TI-SÝL-LÁ-BLE, *n.* [*multus*, L., and *syllable*, L.] A polysyllable; a word of many syllables.
 MÚL-TI-TÚDE, *n.* [Fr.; *multitudo*, L.] The state of being many; a great number; a number collectively; many; a swarm; a throng; a crowd; the populace; the vulgar.
 MÚL-TI-TÚ'DI-NA-RÝ, * *a.* Multitudinous. *Mifford.*
 MÚL-TI-TÚ'DI-NOÜS, *a.* Consisting of or belonging to a multitude; numerous; manifold.
 MÚL-TI-TÚ'DI-NOÜS-NESS, * *n.* State of being multitudinous. *Ec. Rev.*
 MÚL-TIV'Á-GÁNT, *a.* [*multivagus*, L.] Wandering abroad much. *Bailey.*
 MÚL-TIV'Á-GOÜS, *a.* Same as *multivagant*. *Bailey.*
 MÚL-TI-VÁLVE, * *n.* An animal or shell having more than two valves. *Rogét.*
 MÚL-TI-VÁLVE, * } *a.* Having many valves. *Rogét.*
 MÚL-TI-VÁL'V-LAR, * }
 MÚL-TI-VÉR'SÁNT, * } *a.* Having many changes. *Hamilton.*
 MÚL-TIV'I-OÜS, *a.* [*multus* and *via*, L.] Having many ways. *Bailey.*
 MÚL-TÓ'CA, * *n.* The name of the code of laws by which the Turkish empire is governed, consisting of precepts of the Alcoran, &c. *Brande.*
 MÚLT-ÓC'U-LAR, *a.* [*multus* and *oculus*, L.] Having more eyes than two. *Derham.*
 MÚL' TÚM IN PÁR'VÓ, [L.] "Much in little;" a great deal said in a few words. *Macdonel.*
 MÚLT-ÓC'U-LÁTE, * *a.* [*multus* and *angula*, L.] (*Zool.*) Having the hoof divided into more than two parts. *Brande.*
 MÚL'TURE, (múl'tyur) *n.* [*moulure*, old Fr.] A grist, or grinding; the corn ground; also the toll or fee for grinding. *Cotgrave.* [Local, Eng.]
 MÚM, *interj.* Silence! hush! *Spenser.*
 MÚM, *a.* Silent; not speaking. *Shak.*
 MÚM, *n.* [*mumme*, Ger.] Ale brewed with wheat; a strong liquor made in Germany. *Mortimer.*
 MÚM, *v. n.* See *MUMM*.
 MÚM'BLE, (múm'bl) *v. n.* [*mommelen*, Teut.] [i. MÚM'BLÉD; *pp.* MÚM'BLING, MÚM'BLÉD.] To speak with the lips or mouth partly closed; to grumble; to mutter; to chew; to bite softly.
 MÚM'BLE, (múm'bl) *v. a.* To utter with a low, inarticulate voice; to utter imperfectly; to mouth gently; to stammer over; to suppress.
 MÚM'BLE-NEÜS, (múm'bl-nú) *n.* A tale-bearer. *Shak.*
 MÚM'BLER, *n.* One who mumbles; a mutterer.
 MÚM'BLING, * *n.* Suppressed, indistinct speech. *Bp. Hall.*
 MÚM'BLING-LY, *ad.* With inarticulate utterance.
 MÚM-BÜDQ'ÉT, *interj.* Be silent and secret! [Used in a ludicrous manner.] *Fulke.*

MUM-CHANCE, *n.* A game of hazard with dice. *Cavendish.*
 One stupid and silent; a fool. *Græse.*
 MUMM, *v. n.* [*munne*, Ger. & Dan.] [*i.* MUMMED; *pp.* MUMMING, MUMMED.] To mask; to frolic in disguise. *Spenser.*
 MUMMER, *n.* Originally, one who gesticulated, without speaking; a masker; a performer in masks; a buffoon.
 MUMMERY, *n.* [*momerie*, Fr.] Masking; frolic in masks; foolery; a farcical show; folly.
 MUMMIFICATION, *n.* The act of making mummies. *London Jour.*
 MUMMIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a mummy. *Brande.*
 MUMMIFY, *v. a.* [*mummy* and *fic*, L.] [*i.* MUMMIFIED; *pp.* MUMMIFYING, MUMMIFIED.] To preserve, as a mummy; to make a mummy of.
 MUMMING, *n.* An ancient Christmas pastime in England, consisting of a species of masquerading. *P. Cyc.*
 MUMMING, *v. a.* Masking; relating to masking.
 MUMMIE, *n.* [*munie*, Fr.; *mumia*, L.] A dead body preserved in a dry state from the process of putrefaction, by any means, and especially by the Egyptian art of embalming in the liquor which distils from mummies; gum.— (*Among gardeners*) A sort of wax used in grafting.— (*To heat to a mummy*, to heat soundly. *Ainsworth.*)
 MUMMIFY, *v. a.* To embalm; to mummify. *Month Rev.*
 MUMMIE, *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Ten;] [*i.* MUMMED; *pp.* MUMMING, MUMMED.] To nibble; to bite quick; to chew:—to talk low and quick; to beg; to deceive. *Osway.*
 MUMPS, *v. n.* To chatter; to make mouths; to grin like an ape; to implore or beg with a false pretence. *Burke.*
 MUMPER, *n.* One who mumps; a beggar.
 MUMPING, *n.* Foolish or begging tricks; mockery. *Bentley.*
 MUMPSH, *a.* Sullen; sulky; obstinate. *Maander.*
 MUMPSHNESS, *n.* Sullenness. *Ash.*
 MUMPSY, *n. pl.* [*mompelen*, D.] Sullenness; silent anger.— (*Med.*) A disease in which the glands about the throat and jaws are swelled, (*cynanche parotidea*.)
 MUN, *v. Must. Brockett.* [North of England.] See MOWE.
 MUN, *n.* The mouth. *Todd.* [Vulgar.] See MUNS.
 MUNCH, *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] [*i.* MUNCHEB; *pp.* MUNCHING, MUNCHEB.] To chew by great mouthfuls. *Shak.* [Vulgar.] Written also *mouch*.
 MUNCH, *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. *Dryden.* [Vulgar.]
 MUNCHER, *n.* One who munches; a gross feeder.
 MUNDANE, *a.* [*mundanus*, L.] Belonging to the world; earthly; terrestrial. *Skelton.*
 MUNDANITY, *n.* Secularity. *W. Mountague.*
 MUNDANITY, *n.* [*mundus*, L.] Act of cleansing. *Bailey.*
 MUNDATORY, *a.* Having the power to cleanse.
 MUNDIC, *n.* (*Mtin.*) A Cornish name for iron pyrites. *Brande.*
 MUNDIFY, *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, L.] Act of cleansing. *Quincy.*
 MUNDIFY, *v. a.* [*mundificatio*, L.] Act of cleansing; tending to cleanse. *Brown.*
 MUNDIFY, *v. a.* [*mundificatio*, L.] Act of cleansing. *Wiseman.*
 MUNDIFY, *v. a.* [*mundifier*, old Fr.] To cleanse; to make clean. *Brown.*
 MUNDIVAGANT, *a.* [*mundivagus*, L.] Wandering through the world. *Bailey.*
 MUNDIVAGANT, *a.* Stinking tobacco. *Phillips.* [Vulgar.]
 MUNDIVAGANT, *a.* Having the nature of a gift. *Bailey.*
 MUNDIVAGANT, *v. a.* [*munero*, L.] To remunerate. *Coles.*
 MUNDIVAGANT, *n.* A remuneration. *Lenon.*
 MUNDIVAGANT, *n.* Mixed corn. See MANG-CORN.
 MUNDIVAGANT, (*mung'gril*) *n.* & *a.* See MANGREL.
 MUNICIPAL, *a.* [*Fr.*] [*municipalis*, L.] Belonging to a corporation or a city; relating to a state, kingdom, or nation.— (*Municipal law*, the law of a city, state, or nation.)
 MUNICIPALITY, *n.* A district or its inhabitants; the local government of a town or district. *Burke.*
 MUNICIPALITY, *n.* Municipal state or condition. *Ec. Rev.*
 MUNICIPALITY, *v. a.* [*munifico*, L.] To enrich. *Cockeram.*
 MUNICIPALITY, *n.* [*munificentia*, L.] Liberality; act of giving; bounty; beneficence; generosity.
 MUNICIPALITY, *n.* [*munificus*, L.] Liberal; generous; bountiful; beneficent.
 MUNICIPALITY, *ad.* Liberally; generously.
 MUNICIPALITY, *v. a.* To fortify. *Dryden.*
 MUNIMENT, *n.* [*munimentum*, L.] Fortification; stronghold; support; defence.— (*Law*) A deed; a charter, as of a public body.
 MUNIMENT, *v. a.* [*munio*, L.] To fortify; to strengthen. *Bacon.*
 MUNIMENTATION, (*mun'ish'un*) *n.* [*Fr.*] [*munition*, L.] Fortification; stronghold; ammunition; materials for war or for commerce.
 MUNIMENT, *n.* Security; immunity. *W. Mountague.*
 MUNJEE, *n.* A species of madder produced in India. *McCulloch.*
 MUNJON, (*mun'jun*) *n.* Same as *mullion*. See *MULLION*.

MUNS, *n. pl.* The mouth and chops. *Ray.* [Vulgar.]
 MUNTIN, *n.* or MUNTING, *n.* (*Arch.*) The central, vertical piece that divides the panels of a door. *London.*
 MUNTJAC, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of deer. *P. Cyc.*
 MURAGE, *n.* [*murus*, L.] (*Law*) A toll, tax, or money paid to keep walls in repair. *Whishaw.*
 MURAL, *a.* [*murialis*, L.] Pertaining to a wall.— (*Astron.*) *Mural arch*, a wall, or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian, for placing a quadrant, sextant, &c., to observe the meridian altitude of the heavenly bodies.— (*Mural circle or quadrant*, an instrument used for measuring angles.)
 MURC, *n.* (*Bot.*) Husks of fruit after the juice is expressed; also written *murk*. *Crabb.* See *MARC*.
 MURCHISONITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of crystallized felspar. *Brande.*
 MURDER, *n.* The act of killing a human being with malice prepense or aforethought.— (*Used interjectionally* when life is in danger.)
 MURDER, *v. a.* [*i.* MURDERED; *pp.* MURDERING, MURDERED.] To kill a person with malice prepense; to kill; to assassinate; to destroy:—to abuse or violate grossly; as, “to murder language.”
 MURDERER, *n.* One who has committed murder.— (*Naut.*) A small piece of ordnance in ships of war, called also a *murdering-piece*.
 MURDERESS, *n.* A woman who has committed murder. *Donne.*
 MURDERING-PIECE, *n.* A small piece of ordnance. *Shak.*
 MURDERMENT, *n.* Act of committing murder. *Fairfax.*
 MURDEROUS, *a.* Guilty of murder; addicted to blood.
 MURDEROUSLY, *ad.* In a bloody or a cruel manner.
 MURE, *n.* [*mur*, Fr.; *murus*, L.] A wall. *Heywood.*
 MURE, *v. a.* To enclose in walls; to immerse. *Ep. Hall.*
 MURENGER, *n.* An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*
 MUREX, *n.* [*L.*] (*Conch.*) A mollusk having a univalve spiral shell, noted for its purple dye. *Roget.*
 MURFACITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous sulphate of lime, containing a little common salt. *Brande.*
 MURFATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of muriatic acid and a base:—common salt is a *muriate* of soda. *Brande.*
 MURFATED, *a.* [*muria*, L.] Put in brine; combined with muriatic acid.
 MURFATIC, *a.* Partaking of the nature of brine or salt.— (*Muriatic acid*, an acid obtained from common salt.)
 MURFACITE, *a.* (*Zool.* & *Bot.*) Having a surface armed with short, but not closely set, cones, with a sharp apex; muricated. *Brande.*
 MURFATED, *a.* (*Bot.* & *Zool.*) Covered with short, broad, sharp-pointed tubercles, or short, sharp points or cones; muricate. *P. Cyc.*
 MURFACITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A genus of shells; fossil remains of *murex*. *Roget.*
 MURFACITE, *n.* (*Bot.*) Resembling the bricks in the wall of a house. *P. Cyc.*
 MURINE, *n.* [*mus*, L.] *pl.* MURINES. A tribe of rodent quadrupeds, of which the mouse is the type. *Brande.*
 MURINE, *a.* Relating to mice. *Booth.*
 MURK, *n.* [*morc*, Dan.] Darkness. *Shak.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.* See *MARC*.
 MURKY, *a.* Dark; cloudy; wanting light. *Shak.*
 MURMUR, *n.* [*L.*] A low, continued, or frequently repeated sound; a complaint half suppressed.
 MURMUR, *v. n.* [*murmuro*, L.] [*i.* MURMURED; *pp.* MURMURING, MURMURED.] To give a low, continued sound; to grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent; to complain; to repine; to mutter.
 MURMURATION, *n.* Act of murmuring; a low sound. *Skelton.* [*R.*]
 MURMURER, *n.* One who murmurs; a repiner.
 MURMURING, *n.* A low sound; a continued murmur; a confused noise; complaint half suppressed.
 MURMURINGLY, *ad.* With a low sound; mutteringly.
 MURMUROUS, *a.* Exciting murmur; murmuring. *Pope.*
 MURMUROUS, *n.* [*mornisse*, Fr.] Four cards of a sort. *Skinner.*
 MURR, *n.* A catarrh. *Gascogne.*
 MURRAIN, (*mür'rin*) *n.* [*morrina*, Sp.] A malignant epidemic, or influenza, which sometimes makes terrible havoc among cattle; the plague in cattle.
 MURRAIN, (*mür'rin*) *a.* Infected with the murrain. *Shak.*
 MÜRRE, (*mür*) *n.* A kind of bird; the auk. *Carver.*
 MÜRREY, (*mür're*) *a.* [*morice*, old Fr.] Darkly red. *Bacon.*
 MÜRREY, (*mür'rin*) *a.* Made of murrine-stone; noting a delicate sort of ancient ware, as vases and cups. *P. Cyc.*
 MÜRREY, *n.* A sort of stone or porcelain; a delicate sort of ware, anciently brought from the East; a cup or vase. *Hamilton.*
 MÜRREY, *n.* A helmet. See *MORION*.
 MÜRREY, *n.* Plenty, as of grain. *Ainsworth.*
 MÜRREY, *n.* A see *MURDER*.
 MÜRREY, *n.* An hereditary nobleman among the Tartars;—not to be confounded with *mirza*:—which see. *Brande.*

MŪS, * n. [L.] (*Zool.*) A genus of animals; the mouse. *Crabb.*

MŪS'APHI, * n. A book among the Turks which contains their law. *Crabb.*

†MŪS'ARD, n. [Fr.] A dreamer; a muser. *Chaucer.*

MŪS'CA-DĒL, n. [*muscat, muscadel*, Fr.] A sort of sweet grape; a sweet wine; a sweet pear.

MŪS'CA-DINE, n. A sweet wine; a sweet pear; muscadel.

MŪS'CĀT, * n. A sort of French wine and grape; muscadel. *Crabb.* See **MUSCADEL**.

MŪS'CA-TEL, * **MŪS'CA-DĒL**, * or **MŪS'CĀT**, * a. Noting a sweet wine or grape. *Booth.*

MŪSCH'EL, * (*mŭsh'el*) n. (*Min.*) A limestone of the red sandstone group. *Scudamore.*

MŪSCH'EL-KĀLK, * n. (G.) (*Min.*) A calcareous rock, often containing organic remains. *P. Cyc.*

MŪS'CLE, (*mŭs'sl*) n. [Fr.; *musculus*, L.] pl. **MUSCLES** (*mŭs'slz*). A fleshy fibre susceptible of contraction and relaxation; flesh.—The muscles are the instruments of motion in animal bodies, acting voluntarily or involuntarily.—A bivalve shell-fish. See **MUSSEL**.

MŪS'CLEDE, * (*mŭs'sld*) a. Having muscles. *Gay.*

MŪS-CŌS'IT-Y, n. [*muscosus*, L.] Mossiness. [R.]

MŪS-CŌ-VĀ'DŌ, * a. [*mascabado*, Sp.] Raw; unrefined; applied to sugar, and noting the common brown sugar of the shops. *Edwards.*

MŪS-CŌ-VĀ'DŌ, * n. Unrefined or moist sugar. *Ency.*

MŪS'CV-LAR, a. [*musculus*, L.] Relating to muscles; performed by muscles; strong; brawny.

MŪS-CV-LĀR'Ī-TY, n. The state of being muscular. *Grew.*

MŪS-CV-LOŪS, a. Full of muscles; brawny; muscular.

MŪSE, * n. [*μοῦσα*, Gr.; *musā*, L.] pl. **MŪS'ES**. In Greek and Roman mythology, nymphs or inferior divinities, nine in number, distinguished as the peculiar protectresses of poetry, painting, rhetoric, music, and generally of the belles-lettres and the liberal arts. *Johnson.*

MŪSE, (*māz*) n. Deep thought; absence of mind; brown study; reverie; the deity or power of poetry or song.

MŪSE, (*māz*) v. n. [*muser*, Fr.] [i. **MUSED**; pp. **MUSING**, **MUSED**.] To ponder; to think close; to study in silence; to be absent of mind; to be in a brown study or reverie; to meditate; to reflect.

MŪSE, (*māz*) v. a. To meditate; to think on. *Thomson.*

MŪSE'FUL, a. Musing; silently thoughtful. *Dryden.*

MŪSE'LESS, a. Regardless of poetry. *Milton.*

MŪS'ER, n. One who muses.

†MŪS'ET, n. (*Hunting*) A gap in a hedge. *Shak.*

MŪ-SĒTTE, * n. [Fr.] A musical instrument; a bagpipe. *Hamilton.*

MŪ-SĒ'UM, [*mŭ-sĕ'um*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] n. [*μυσίον*, Gr.; *musicum*, L.] pl. L. **MŪSĒ'IA**; **MŪ-SĒ'UMS**. A collection of curious objects in nature and art; a building or room for such a collection.—Sometimes erroneously pronounced *mu'seum*.

MŪSH, * n. The dust or dusty refuse of any dry substance; any thing decayed or soft. *Brockett.*—(*U. S.*) Hasty pudding, or food made of the flour of maize boiled in water.

MŪSH'RŌDM, n. [*mouscheron*, old Fr.] A spongy plant of several kinds, that springs up suddenly on dunghills, moist, rich earth, &c.; a kind of agaric used in sauces; chamignon:—an upstart.

MŪSH'RŌDM, * a. Of sudden growth and decay; ephemeral. *W. Pitt.*

MŪSH'RŌDM-STŌNE, n. A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

MŪS'IC, n. [*μουσική*, Gr.; *musicque*, Fr.] The art of combining sounds agreeable to the ear; the science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony.

MŪS'IC-AL, a. [Fr.] Belonging to or containing music; harmonious; melodious; sweet-sounding.

MŪS'IC-AL-LY, ad. In a musical manner.

MŪS'IC-CAL-NĒSS, n. Quality of being musical.

MŪS'IC'IAN, (*mŭ-zish'ian*) n. [*musicien*, Fr.] One skilled in music; a performer on a musical instrument.

MŪS'IC-MĀS'TĒR, * n. A teacher of music. *Dryden.*

MŪS'IC-ŌE'GRĀ-PHY, * n. The symbolical writing of music. *De Stains.*

MŪS'ING, n. Meditation; contemplation. *Shak.*

MŪSK, n. [*moscha*, Arab.] A very powerful perfume, procured from a little bag near the navel of an animal inhabiting some of the mountainous parts of Asia; the animal that produces musk, called also the *musk-deer*:—a moss or mossy flower; grape-hyacinth or grape-flower.

MŪSK, v. a. To perfume with musk. *Cotgrave.*

MŪSK-ĀP-FLE, n. A fragrant apple. *Ainsworth.*

MŪSK-BĀG, * n. A bag or vessel containing musk. *Goldsmith.*

MŪSK-CĀT, n. [*musk* and *cat*.] The musk or musk-deer. See **Musk**.

MŪSK-CHĒR-RY, n. A sort of cherry. *Ainsworth.*

MŪSK-DEĒR, * n. [*moschus moschiferus*, L.] sing. & pl. A species of deer that produces musk. *Kirby.*

MŪS-KE-LŪN'ĪEŪ, * n. A large kind of fish found in the great lakes of North America. *Blois.*

MŪS'KET, n. [*mousquet*, Fr.] The fire-arm used by infantry; a soldier's hand-gun:—a male hawk of a small kind.

MŪS-KĒT-ĒĒR, * n. A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

MŪS-KĒT-ŌŌN', n. [*mousqueton*, Fr.] A species of short, thick musket, with a large bore; a blunderbuss:—one whose weapon is a musketoon.

MŪS'KET-RY, * n. Muskets collectively. *Smart.*

MŪSK'Ī-NĒSS, n. Quality of being musky.

MŪS-KĪ'TŌ, } (*mŭs-kĕ'tŌ*) n. See **MOSQUITO**.

MŪS-QŪ'TŌ, }

MŪSK'-MĒL-ŌN, n. A melon of musky odor, of several varieties.

MŪSK'-OX, * n. An animal from which musk is procured; musk-deer. *Booth.*

MŪSK'-PEAR, (*mŭsk'pār*) n. A fragrant, delicious pear.

MŪSK'-RĀT, * n. (*Zool.*) Another name for *musquash*. *Dr Godman.*

MŪSK'-ROSE, n. A kind of rose, so called from its fragrance.

MŪSK'SĒĒD, * n. The seed of the *hibiscus abelmoschus*, used by the Arabians to flavor their coffee. *Ljungstedt.*

MŪSK'-WOOD, * (-wŭd) n. A West-Indian tree, of a musky smell. *Booth.*

MŪSK'Y, a. Containing or resembling musk; fragrant: sweet of scent. *Milton.*

MŪS'LM, * n. A Moslem or Mussulman. *Lane.*

MŪS'LIN, n. [*mousseline*, Fr.] A fine thin stuff or fabric, made of cotton, named from *Mosul*, in Asia, where it was originally made.

MŪS'LIN, * a. Made of, or consisting of, muslin. *Ash.*

MŪS'LIN-DE-LĀINE, * n. [*mousseline de laine*, Fr.] A woollen or a cotton and woollen fabric, of very light texture. *W. Ency.*

MŪS'LIN-ĒR, * n. A coarse muslin; a cotton stuff. *Ure.*

MŪS'ML, * n. (*East Indies*) A throne; a chair of state. *Hamilton.*

MŪS'QUASH, * (-kwŭsh) n. (*Zool.*) An American quadruped, the fur of which is used for making hats; muskrat. *Dr Richardson.*

MŪS'RŌL, [*miuz'rŏl*, P. K.; *mŭs'rŏl*, Sm.] n. [*muscorolle*, Fr.] The noseband of a horse's bridle.

†MŪSS, n. [*mousse*, old Fr.] A scramble; an eager contest. *Shak.*

MŪS'SĒL, (*mŭs'sl*) n. [*mussale*, old Fr.] A bivalve shell-fish.—Sometimes written *muscle*.

MŪS'SĒL-BĒD, * (*mŭs'sl-bĕd*) n. A bed or repository of mussels. *Goldsmith.*

†MŪS-SĪ-TĀ'TĪŌN, n. [*missito*, L.] Murmur; grumble. *Young.*

MŪS'SĪTE, * n. (*Min.*) A variety of augite, of a pale green. *Brande.*

MŪS'SUL-MĀN, n. [Arab.] pl. **MŪS'SUL-MĀNS**. A follower of Mahomet or Mohammed; a Mahometan or Mohammedan.

MŪS'SUL-MĀN-ISH, a. Mahometan. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MŪST, v. (a defective verb, used as auxiliary to another verb, and having no inflection) [*muessen*, Teut.] To be obliged; to be by necessity.

MŪST, n. [*mustum*, L.] New wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented.

MŪST, v. a. [*mus*, Welsh.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*

MŪST, v. n. To grow mouldy.

MŪS-TĀCHE, (*mŭs-tāsh* or *mŭs-tāsh'*) pl. **MUS-TĀ'CHĒS** or **MUS-TĀ'CHĒS**, [*mŭs-tāsh'z*, Sm.] n. [*moustache*, Fr.; *mos-tacchio*, *mustacchi*, It., from the Greek *μύσταξ*.] The hair when suffered to grow on the upper lip.

MŪS-TĀ'CHĪŌ, (*mŭs-tāsh'*) n. Same as *mustache*. *Milton.*

MŪS-TĀ'CHĪ'Ō-ŌED, * (-ŏd) a. Wearing *mustaches*. *E. Sidney.*

MŪS'TARD, n. [*mostard*, Welsh; *mostarde*, old Fr.] A genus of plants; the seed of the common mustard plant beaten and mixed into a soft mass for a condiment.

MŪS'TARD-PŌT, * n. A vessel to hold mustard. *Ash.*

MŪS'TARD-SĒĒD, * n. The seed of mustard. *Ash.*

MŪS-TĒĒ, * n. See **MUSTER**.

MŪS'TĒR, v. a. [*mousteren*, D.] [i. **MUSTERED**; pp. **MUSTERING**, **MUSTERED**.] To assemble for military duty; to bring together.

MŪS'TĒR, v. n. To assemble as soldiers; to meet together. *Shak.*

MŪS'TĒR, n. An assembling of troops for a review; an assembling; a review; a register of forces; a collection.—*To pass muster*, to be allowed, or to pass without censure. *South.*

MŪS'TĒR-BOOK, (-bŭk) n. A book in which the forces are registered.

MŪS'TĒR-FILE, * n. A muster-roll or register. *Shak.*

MŪS'TĒR-MŪS'TĒR, n. One who keeps an account of the troops, or superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

MŪS'TĒR-RŌLL, n. A register of forces. *Pope.*

MŪS'TĒ-LY, ad. In a musty state or manner.

MŪS'TĪ-NĒSS, n. State of being musty.

MUS'TY, a. Affected with must; mouldy; spoiled with damp or age; moist and fetid; stale; vapid; dull; heavy; wanting practice; rusty.
 MŪ-TA-BIL'I-TY, n. [*mutabilité*, Fr.] Quality of being mutable; changeableness; inconstancy; instability.
 MŪ-TA-BLE, a. [*mutabilis*, L.] Subject to change; changeable; alterable; inconstant; unsettled; fickle; variable; unstable; wavering; unsteady.
 MŪ-TA-BLE-NESS, n. Changeableness; instability.
 MŪ-TA-BLY,* *ad.* Inconstantly; variably. *Ash.*
 MŪ-TAGE,* n. A process used for arresting the progress of fermentation in the must of grapes. *Ure.*
 MŪ-TAN'DA,* n. pl. [L.] Things to be changed. *Hamilton.*
 MŪ-TA'TION, n. [Fr.; *mutatio*, L.] Change; alteration.
 MŪ-TA'TIS MŪ-TAN'DIS,* [L.] "The necessary changes being made;" after making the necessary changes. *Qu. Rep.*
 MŪTE, a. [*mutus*, L.] Silent; not vocal; not pronounced; not speaking; dumb; uttering no sound.
 MŪTE, n. One who cannot or does not speak; a mute character in a play; — a dumb executioner of a seraglio; — a dumb attendant at a funeral; — a consonant which affords no sound without the help of a vowel. — The mutes are *b, d, k, p, t*, and *c* hard, and *g* hard; — a little utensil to deaden the sound of a musical instrument; — the dung of birds. — (*Law*) One who refuses to plead to an indictment for felony, &c.
 MŪTE, v. n. [*mutir*, Fr.] To dung, as birds. *Tab. ii.*
 MŪTE/LY, *ad.* Silently; not vocally. *Milton.*
 MŪTE/NESS, n. Silence; aversion to speak. *Milton.*
 MŪ'TI-LATE, v. a. [*mutiler*, Fr.; *mutilo*, L.] *i.* MUTILATED; *pp.* MUTILATING, MUTILATED. To cut off a limb, or a part; to deprive of some essential part.
 MŪ'TI-LATE, a. Deprived of some part; mutilated.
 MŪ'TI-LAT-ED,* *p. a.* Deprived of some limb or essential part.
 MŪ-TI-LA'TION, n. Act of mutilating; deprivation.
 MŪ'TI-LA-TOR, n. One who mutilates. *Qu. Rev.*
 †MŪ'TINE, n. [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer; a mover of insurrection. *Shak.*
 †MŪ'TINE, v. n. [*mutiner*, Fr.] To mutiny. *Burton.*
 MŪ-TI-NEER', n. One who joins in a mutiny; insurgent.
 MŪ'TING, n. The dung of birds; mute. *More.*
 MŪ'TI-NOŪS, a. Rising in mutiny; exciting or promoting mutiny; seditious; insurrectionary; turbulent.
 MŪ'TI-NOŪS-LY, *ad.* Seditiously; turbulently.
 MŪ'TI-NOŪS-NESS, n. Seditiousness; turbulence.
 MŪ'TI-NY, v. n. [*mutiner*, Fr.] *i.* MUTINIED; *pp.* MUTINYING, MUTINIED. To rise against authority, particularly against military or naval authority; to move sedition.
 MŪ'TI-NY, n. Insurrection, particularly against military or naval authority; sedition.
 MŪ'TTER, v. n. [*mutire*, L.; *muttra*, Su. Goth.] *i.* MUTTERED; *pp.* MUTTERING, MUTTERED. To speak indistinctly; to grumble; to murmur.
 MŪ'TTER, v. a. To utter indistinctly; to grumble forth.
 MŪ'TTER, n. Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*
 MŪ'TTER-ER, n. One who mutters; a grumbler.
 MŪ'TTER-ING, n. Murmur; utterance in a low voice.
 MŪ'TTER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a muttering or grumbling manner.
 MŪ'TTON, (mŭ'tn) n. [*mouton*, Fr.] The flesh of sheep dressed for food. [*A* sheep. *Bacon.*]
 MŪ'TTON-BRŌTH,* n. Broth made from mutton. *Ash.*
 MŪ'TTON-CHŌP,* n. A slice of mutton for broiling. *Johnson.*
 MŪ'TTON-FIST, n. A large, red, brawny fist.
 MŪ'TTON-PIE,* n. A pie made of mutton. *Booth.*
 MŪ'TY-AL, (mŭ'ty-əl) [*mu'chū-əl*, S. W. J.; *mŭ'ty-əl*, P. F. Ja. K. Sm.] a. [*mutuel*, Fr.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.
 MŪ-TY-AL'I-TY, n. Quality of being mutual.
 MŪ'TY-AL-LY, *ad.* Reciprocally; in return. *Holder.*
 †MŪ-TY-A'TION, n. [*mutuatio*, L.] Act of borrowing. *Bp. Hall.*
 †MŪ-TY-A-TI'TIOUS, (mŭ'ty-ə-tish'us) a. Borrowed. *Morc.*
 MŪ'TVLE,* n. (*Arch.*) A flat, square block, placed on a soffit of a Doric cornice, answering to a modillion of the Corinthian order. *Francis.*
 MUX, n. [a corruption of *muck*.] Dirt. *Grose.* [Local, Eng.]
 MUXY, a. Dirty; gloomy. *Lemon.* [Local, Eng.]
 MŪZ-A-RĀB,* n. [Arab.] A Christian living under the sway of the Arabs; — a term formerly used by the Moors in Spain. *Brande.*
 MŪZ-A-RĀB'IC,* or MŪZ-Ā-RĀ-BĪC,* a. Relating to the Muzarabs, or to a liturgy preserved by the Christians in Spain. P. Cyc.
 MŪZ/ZLE, (mŭ'z'l) n. [*musæum*, Fr.] The nose or mouth of an animal or of any thing; — a fastening for mouth to prevent biting.
 MŪZ/ZLE, v. a. [*i.* MUZZLED; *pp.* MUZZLING, MUZZLED.]

To bind the mouth to prevent biting; to restrain from hurting; to fuddle with the mouth.
 MŪZ/ZLE, v. n. To bring the mouth near. *L'Estrange.*
 MŪZ/ZY, a. Half-drunk; stupefied; absent; dreaining. *Holloway.* (Local and vulgar, England.)
 MŪ, or MŪ, (mī or mē) [*mī*, Ja. E. K. Wb.; *mī* or *mē*, S. W. P. F. Sm.] a possessive or adjective pronoun. Belonging to me. *ᄒᄒ* Pronounced *mī*, whenever distinctness is needed; as, "My pen is worse than yours."
 MŪ-CAN'THA,* n. (Bot.) A plant; the butcher's-broom. *Maunder.*
 MŪ-CO-LŌG'IC,* } a. Relating to mycology or to the
 MŪ-CO-LŌG'IC-AL,* } fungi. P. Cyc.
 MŪ-CŌL'Ō-GY,* n. A treatise on, or the science of, the fungi. P. Cyc.
 MŪ-DRĪ'A-SIS,* n. [Gr.] (*Med.*) A paralytic affection of the iris of the eye. *Brande.*
 †MŪN-HEER', n. A nun or veiled virgin. *Bailey.*
 MŪN-HEER', n. [D.] Sir, Mr., or my lord, among the Dutch; — in English use, a Dutchman.
 MŪ-O-GRĀPH'IC,* } a. Relating to mycography. *Smart.*
 MŪ-O-GRĀPH'IC-AL,* }
 MŪ-ŌG'RĀ-PHIST,* n. One skilled in mycography. *Smart.*
 MŪ-ŌG'RĀ-PHY, n. [*μυκογραφία*.] A description of the muscles.
 MŪ-O-LŌG'IC-AL,* a. Relating to mycology. P. Cyc.
 MŪ-ŌL'Ō-GY, n. [*μύς* and *λόγος*.] That part of anatomy which treats of the muscles.
 MŪ'ŌPE, n. [Fr.; *μύωψ*, Gr.] pl. MŪ'ŌPES. A short-sighted person; — same as *myops*. *Adams.*
 MŪ-O-PŌTĀ-MŪS,* n. (*Zool.*) A quadruped; the couypou. P. Cyc.
 MŪ'ŌPES,* n. One who is near-sighted or purlind; myope. *Brande.*
 MŪ'Ō-PY, n. Shortness of sight; near-sightedness.
 MŪ-ŌT'Ō-MY,* n. The dissection of the muscles. *Crabb.*
 MŪR'I-AD, (mīr'ē-əd) n. [*μυριάς*.] The number of ten thousand; proverbially, any great number. *Milton.*
 MŪR-I-A-GRĀMMĒ',* n. [Fr.] Ten thousand French grammes. *Boiste.*
 MŪR-I-A-LI'TRE,* (mīr-ē-ə-li'tyr) n. [Fr.] A French measure of capacity equal to ten thousand litres, or to 610,280 cubic inches. *Brande.*
 MŪR-I-A-MĒ'TRE,* (mīr-ē-ə-mē'tre) n. [Fr.] A French measure equivalent to ten thousand metres, or to two leagues of the old measure. *Brande.*
 MŪR-I-A-PŌD,* n. [*μυρία* and *πῶς*.] An articulate animal, having an indefinite number of jointed feet. *Brande.*
 MŪR'I-ĀRCH,* n. A commander of ten thousand men. *Ash.*
 MŪR'I-CĀ,* n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Crabb.*
 MŪR'ICINE,* n. That portion of wax that is insoluble in alcohol. *Brande.*
 MŪR-IŌ-RĀ'MĀ,* n. [*μυριάς* and *ῥάμα*.] Literally, a myriad of views; — an optical machine presenting a great number of views. *Scudamore.*
 MŪR'ŪI-DŌN, (mīr'mŭ-dŏn) n. [*μυρηδών*.] Originally one of the soldiers of Achilles; — a rough soldier; a rude ruffian.
 MŪ-RŌBĀ-LĀN, n. [*myrobalanus*, L.] A bitterish, austere fruit, brought from India, formerly used in the arts and in medicine.
 MŪ-RŌP'Ō-LIST, n. [*μύρον* and *πωλεῖν*.] One who sells ointments or perfumery.
 MŪ-RO-SPĒR'MŪM,* n. A tree which yields the balsam of Peru. P. Cyc.
 MŪRRH, (mīr) n. [*myrrha*, L.] A strong aromatic gum-resin, imported from Arabia and Turkey, used for incense and perfumes, and as a medicine.
 MŪR'RHINE, a. [*myrrhineus*, L.] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton.* See MURRHINE.
 MŪR'RHINE,* n. A kind of precious stone. *Milton.*
 MŪR'RHITE,* n. (*Min.*) A precious stone having the color of myrrh, and a fragrant smell. *Crabb.*
 MŪR'TE-FŌRM, (mīr'te-fŏrm) a. Formed like a myrtle.
 MŪR'TLE, (mīr'tl) n. [*myrtus*, L.] A genus of plants or shrubs; an evergreen fragrant shrub, anciently regarded as sacred to Venus.
 MŪR'TLE-BĒR-RY,* n. The fruit of the myrtle-tree. *Maunder.*
 MŪ-SĒLF, (mē-sĕlf' or mī-sĕlf') [mē-sĕlf', S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; mī-sĕlf', Ja.; mē-sĕlf' or mī-sĕlf', K.] *pron.* used for *I* or *me* with emphasis; also the reciprocal of *I*.
 MŪ-SŌ'RĪN,* n. (*Min.*) An oxide of copper, found at Mysore. *Dana.*
 MŪS-TĀ-GŌG'IC,* } a. Relating to the interpretation of
 MŪS-TĀ-GŌG'IC-AL,* } mysteries. *Digby.*
 MŪS'TĀ-GŌGUE, (mīs'ta-gŏg) n. [*μυσταγωγός*.] One who interprets divine mysteries; one who keeps or shows church relics.
 †MŪS'TĀ-GŌ-GY,* n. The interpretation of mysteries. *Maunder.*
 †MŪS-TĒ'RĪ-ĀL, a. Mysterious. *B. Jonson.*
 MŪS-TĒ'RĪ-ĀRĒH, (-ārĕ) n. [*μυστήριον* and *ἀρχή*.] One who presides over mysteries.

MYS-TE'RI-OÜS, *a.* Containing mystery; inexplicable; not made known; unexplained; awfully obscure; artfully perplexed; secret.
 MYS-TE'RI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a mysterious manner; obscurely.
 MYS-TE'RI-OÜS-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being mysterious.
 MYS-TE'R-IZE, *v. a.* To explain, as enigmas. *Brown.*
 MYS-TE-RY, (mis'te-rē) *n.* [*μυστήριον*, Gr.; *mysterē*, Fr.] Something secret, obscure, inexplicable, or unexplained; something above human intelligence; an enigma:—a trade; an art; a calling;—a kind of ancient dramatic representation.
 MYS'TIC, *n.* One of a religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the spirit of God; one imbued with mysticism; one professing a sublime devotion.
 MYS'TIC, { *a.* [*mysticus*, L.] Relating to or containing
 MYS'TI-CAL, } mysticism; sacredly obscure; emblematical; obscure; secret.
 MYS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a mystical manner.
 MYS'TI-CAL-NËSS, *n.* Quality of being mystical.
 MYS'TI-CISM, *n.* A view or tendency in religion which implies a direct communication between man and God, through the inward perception of the mind; the tenets of the Mystics; enthusiasm.
 MYS-TI-FI-CÁ-TION, * *n.* The act of mystifying. *Qu. Rev.*
 MYS-TI-FI-CÁ-TOR, * *n.* One who mystifies. *Qu. Rev.*
 MYS'TI-FY, * *v. a.* [L. MYSTIFED; *pp.* MYSTIFYING, MYSTIFIED.] To involve in mystery; to render obscure or difficult. *Qu. Rev.*

MÝTH,* *n.* [*μῦθος*.] A fable; a fabulous story. *Arnold.*
 MÝTH-HÍS-TQ-RY,* *n.* History interspersed with fable. *Maunder.*
 MÝTH'IC, } *a.* Relating to fable; fabulous. *Shuckford.*
 MÝTH'I-CAL, }
 MY-THÓG'RA-PHER, *n.* [*μῦθος* and *γράφω*.] A writer of fables; a mythologist. *Warton.*
 MY-THÓL'O-GER,* *n.* A mythologist. *P. Cyc.*
 MÝTH-O-LÓG'IC, } *a.* Relating to mythology; fabu-
 MÝTH-O-LÓG'I-CAL, } lous.
 MÝTH-O-LÓG'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a mythological manner.
 MY-THÓL'O-GÍST, *n.* One versed in mythology.
 MY-THÓL'O-GÍZE, *v. n.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.
 MÝTH-O-LÓG'RA-PHER,* *n.* A writer on mythology. *Warton.*
 MÝTH-O-LÓGUE,* (míth'q-lóg) *n.* Same as *mythologist*. *Geddes*. [R.]
 MY-THÓL'O-GY, *n.* [*μῦθος* and *λόγος*.] A system of, or a discourse on, fables; the collective body of traditions of any heathen nation, respecting its gods and other fabulous supernatural beings.—*Classical mythology* is that of Greece and Rome.
 MÝTH-PLÁSM,* *n.* A narration of fable. *Maunder*. [R.]
 MÝT'I-LITE,* *n.* (*Mín*.) A petrified shell. *Smart.*
 MÝX'INE,* *n.* A species of fish; the *gastrobranchus*. *Rogget*.
 MÝX'ON,* *n.* A fish of the mullet kind; *myxine*. *Ash*.

N.

N, the fourteenth letter, and the eleventh consonant, of the alphabet, is a liquid, a semivowel, and a nasal letter.—As an abbreviation, it stands for *north* and *number*.—*N. B.* [*nota bene*.] Note well. *M. S.* New style.
 NÁB, *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swed.] [i. NABBED; *pp.* NABBING, NABBED.] To catch or seize unexpectedly, or without warning; to knob. [Colloquial.]
 NÁB, *n.* The summit of a rock or mountain. *Grose*. [Local, Eng.]
 NÁ'BIT,* *n.* A powdered sugar-candy. *Crabb*.
 NÁB'LUM,* *n.* (*Mus*.) A Hebrew musical instrument; called also *babel* and *nebel*. *Crabb*.
 NÁ'BÖB, [ná'böb, *F. J. Sm. Wb. Ash, Todd, Rees*; ná'böb', *S.*; ná'böb or ná'böb, *K.*] *n.* The title of an East-Indian prince:—or a European who has enriched himself in the East; a man of great wealth.
 NÁC'A-RÁT,* *n.* A pale red color, with an orange cast:—a crape, or fine linen fabric, dyed of the above color. *Ure*.
 NÁCHE. See *NATCH*.
 NÁCK'ER, *n.* A harness-maker. *Lemon*. [Local, Eng.]
 NÁCK'ER, or NÁK'ER, *n.* [*nacre*, Fr.] See *NACRE*.
 NÁC-O-DÁR',* *n.* The captain of an Arab vessel. *Malcom*.
 NÁCRE,* (ná'kur) *n.* [Fr.] Mother of pearl, or the white substance in the interior of a shell;—sometimes written *nacker* and *naker*. *Hamilton*.
 NÁCRE-OÜS,* *a.* Having a pearly lustre; like *nacre*; iridescent. *Rogget*.
 NÁ'CRITE,* *n.* (*Min*.) A mineral of pearly lustre, usually occurring in mica-slate, taking the place of mica. *P. Cyc.*
 NÁ'DIR, *n.* [*nazeer*, Ar.] (*Astron*.) The point of the heavens directly under our feet, opposite to the zenith.—The *zenith* and *nadir* are the poles of the horizon.
 NÁ'NEVE, (név) *n.* [*neve*, old Fr.; *nevus*, L.] A spot. *Dryden*.
 NÁ'NEV, or NÁ'ET, *n.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.
 NÁG, *n.* A small horse for the saddle; a horse, in familiar language:—a paramour, in contempt. *Shak*.
 NÁG'GY, *a.* Ill-humored; knaggy. *Brockett*. [Local, Eng.]
 NÁ'GOR,* *n.* (*Zool*.) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*
 NÁ'GAD, (ná'gád) [ná'gád, *W. Ja. Sm.*; ná'gád, *S. K.*] *n.* [*Náide*, Fr.; *Náias*, L.] *pl.* NÁLADS. (*Myth*.) A female deity who presided over fountains, rivers, brooks, &c.; a water-nymph.—(*Conch*.) A fresh-water shell-fish; a conchifer.
 NÁ'IANT,* *a.* (*Her*.) Represented as swimming. *Crabb*.
 NÁ'IE,* *a.* [Fr.] (*Jewellers*) Natural; of quick, natural appearance, as diamonds and jewels. *Bailey*.
 NÁIL, (náil) *n.* The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talon of a bird; the claw of a beast:—a spike of metal, by which things are fastened together; a stud; a boss:—a measure of length, 2½ inches, or a sixteenth of a yard.—*On the nail*, readily; without delay.
 NÁIL, *v. a.* [i. NAILED; *pp.* NAILING, NAILED.] To fasten

or stud with nails; to spike or stop, as the vent of a cannon; to bind.
 NÁIL-BRUSH,* *n.* A brush for the nails. *Booth*.
 NÁIL'ER, *n.* One who nails; a nail-maker.
 NÁIL'ERY, *n.* A manufactory for nails. *Pennant*.
 NÁIL-HEAD,* *n.* (*Arch*.) A Gothic ornament. *Francis*.
 NÁIL-WÖRT,* (náil'wür't) *n.* A plant. *Ash*.
 NÁIN'SÖÖK,* *n.* A species of muslin. *W. Ency*.
 NÁ'IVE,* (ná'ev) *a.* [*naif*, *naive*, Fr.] Ingenuously; artless; having native simplicity. *Dibdin*.
 NÁ'IVE-LY,* or NÁIVE'LY,* *ad.* With *naïveté*; with simplicity; ingenuously. *Pope*. [R.]
 NÁ'IVE-TÉ', (ná'ev-tá') *n.* [Fr.] Simplicity; innocence; unconscious plainness; frankness; ingenuousness. *Gray*.
 †NAKE, } *v. a.* To make naked. *Tourneur*.
 †NÁ'KEN, (-kn) }
 NÁ'KED, *a.* Having no clothes on; unclothed; uncovered; bare; unarmed; defenceless; not assisted with glasses; rude; plain; mere; simple.
 NÁ'KED-LY, *ad.* Without covering; simply; merely.
 NÁ'KED-NËSS, *n.* State of being naked; nudity; want of covering or concealment.
 NÁL, *n.* Aawl or awl. *Tusser*. [Local, Eng.]
 NÁ'MÁZ,* *n.* The common prayer of the Turks. *Maunder*.
 NÁM'BY-PÁM'BY, *a.* Having little, affected prettiness; affected and showy; finical. *Ash*. [Colloquial and low.]
 NÁM'BY-PÁM'BY,* *n.* A ridiculous or worthless person or thing. *Pope*.
 NÁME, *n.* That by which any person or thing is called; appellative; appellation; denomination; title; person; reputation; character; renown; fame; celebrity:—quality, office, or power, inherent in the person named.—*To call names*, to give opprobrious names to.
 NÁME, *v. a.* [i. NAMED; *pp.* NAMING, NAMED.] To discriminate by a particular appellation; to mention by name; to specify; to denominate; to style; to designate; to nominate; to mention; to entitle.
 NÁME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a name; not named.
 NÁME'LY, *ad.* Particularly; specially; that is to say; by name; to mention by name.
 NÁM'ER, *n.* One who names or calls by name.
 NÁME'SÁKE, *n.* One who has the same name with another.
 NÁM* *interj.* How! what do you say? *Forby*. [Local, Eng.]
 NÁM'BU,* *n.* (*Ornith*.) The American ostrich. *Brande*.
 NÁN-KËN', [ná-n'kén', *Sm. Wb. Todd, Rees*; ná'n'kén, *Ja.*] *n.* A yellowish or buff-colored cotton cloth, first manufactured at Nankin in China.—Sometimes written *nankin*.
 NÁP, *n.* A short sleep:—down or villous substance on cloth; the downy substance on plants:—a knob; a protuberance; the top of a hill. *Carew*.
 NÁP, *v. n.* [i. NAPPED; *pp.* NAPPING, NAPPED.] To sleep; to slumber; to drowse; to be drowsy or secure. *Wicliffe*.

NAP,* *v. a.* To raise a kind of down, or nap, on cloth. *Ash.*
 NÁPE, *n.* The joint of the neck behind. *Bacon.* See NÉAF.
 †NÁPER-Y, *n.* [*nappa*, It.] Linen for the table; linen in general. *Skelton.*
 NÁPIEŴ, (nā'fū) *n.* [*napus*, L.] A plant. See NAVEW.
 NÁPH'THÁ, (nāp'thā) [nāp'thā, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.;* nā'thā, S.] *n.* [*naphtha*, L.] A limpid bitumen, or very inflammable bituminous substance, which exudes from the earth, or is collected on the surface of water, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and some other places.—It is a hydro-carbon.
 NÁPH-THÁ-LÁ-MÍDE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound obtained by distilling naphthalate of ammonia. *Brande.*
 NÁPH'THÁ-LÁSE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. *P. Cyc.*
 NÁPH'THÁ-LÁTE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of naphthalic acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*
 NÁPH-THÁ'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Applied to an acid obtained from naphthalene, or naphtha. *Brande.*
 NÁPH'THÁ-LÍTE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance deposited from naphtha, and obtained from coal-tar, resembling concrete essential oil. *Brande.*
 NÁP'I-FÓRM,* *a.* Shaped like a turnip. *Farm. Ency.*
 NÁP'I-ŴM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) Nipplewort; a plant. *Crabb.*
 NÁP'KIN; *n.* A cloth used at table to wipe the hands. [A pocket-handkerchief. *Shak.*]
 NÁP'LESS, *a.* Having no nap; threadbare. *Shak.*
 NÁ-PÓ'LE-ŴN-ITE,* *n.* A variety of feldspar. *Dana.*
 NÁP'Ŵ-LÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A blue mineral from Vesuvius. *Brande.*
 NÁP'PI-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being nappy, or sleepy.
 NÁP'PY, *a.* [An old epithet applied to ale. *Gay.*] Having a nap; hairy; full of down.
 NÁP-TÁK-ING, *n.* Surprise; seizure on a sudden. *Carew.*
 NÁ'PUS,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A navew or turnip; the French turnip. *Hamilton.*
 †NÁR, *a.* Old comparative of *Near*. *Nearer. Spenser.*
 NÁRAS,* *n.* An excellent kind of fruit. *Alexander.*
 NÁR-CÁPH'THŴN,* *n.* The bark of an aromatic tree, formerly brought from India, used in fumigation. *Dunglison.*
 NÁR-CÉ'IA,* (nār-sē'ya) *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegeto-alkaline base contained in opium. *Brande.*
 NÁR-CÍS'SINE,* *a.* Relating to or like the narcissus. *Ash.*
 NÁR-CÍS'SUS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* NÁR-CÍS'SUS-EŚ. (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants, with fragrant flowers;—including the daffodil and jonquil.
 NÁR-CŴS'IS, *n.* [*νάρκωσις*, (*Med.*) Privation of sense, as in paralysis, &c.
 NÁR-CŴT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine producing lethargy, stupor, drowsiness, or sleep.
 NÁR-CŴT'IC, } *a.* [*ναρκόω*, Gr.; *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing drowsiness, sleep, torpor, or stupefaction.
 NÁR-CŴT'IC-CÁL, }
 NÁR-CŴT'IC-CÁL-LY, *ad.* By producing torpor or sleep.
 NÁR-CŴT'IC-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being narcotic.
 NÁR-CŴ-TINE,* [nār'kŴ-tin, *Sm. Wb.*; nār'kŴ-tin, *K.*; nār'kŴ-tin, *Brande.*] *n.* [Fr.] The narcotic principle of opium; a crystallized substance. *Brande.*
 NÁR-CŴ-TÍSM,* *n.* Effect produced by narcotic substances; narcosis. *Dunlison.*
 NÁRD, *n.* [*νάρδος*] An aromatic plant, usually called *spikenard*, valued by the ancients as a perfume and medicine; an unguent prepared from it.
 NÁR'DUS,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; a kind of grass. *Ency.*
 †NÁRE, *n.* [*nares*, L.; *pl.* *nares*.] A nostril. *Hudibras.*
 NÁR'ÉŚ,* *n.* *pl.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The nostrils. *Crabb.*
 †NÁR'RA-BLE, *a.* [*narro*, L.] That may be related. *Cockran.*
 NÁR'RÁTE, [nār'rát, *W. J. Ja. R. Wb.*; nār-rát', *S. P. F. K. Sm.*] *v. a.* [*narro*, L.] [*i.* NARRATED; *pp.* NARRATING, NARRATED.] To give an account of; to relate; to tell, as an event, a story, or history. *Boswell.* †Johnson says of this word, that it is "only used in Scotland." It is now in respectable use in England.
 NÁR-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*narratio*, L.] Act of narrating or relating; a narrative; account; relation; history.
 NÁR-RA-TÍVE, *a.* [*narrativ*, Fr.] Relating; giving an account; story-telling; apt to relate; talkative. *Pope.*
 NÁR-RA-TÍVE, *n.* A relation; an account; a story; narration.
 NÁR-RA-TÍVE-LY, *ad.* By way of relation. *Ayliffe.*
 NÁR-RÁ'TŴR, *n.* One who narrates; a relater.
 NÁR-RA-TŴRY, *a.* Giving a relation of things. *Howell.* [R.]
 †NÁR'RÍ-É,* *v. a.* To relate; to give account of. *Shak.*
 NÁR'RŴV, (nār'rŴ) *a.* Having but a small distance from side to side; not broad or wide; confined; straitened; limited; contracted;—covetous; ungenerous;—near; close;—vigilant; attentive. *Milton.*
 NÁR'RŴV, *v. a.* [*i.* NARROWED; *pp.* NARROWING, NARROWED.] To lessen the breadth of; to contract; to confine; to limit.

NÁR'RŴV, *v. n.* To grow narrow or of smaller breadth.—(*Ferriery*) Not to take ground enough, as a horse in his paces; a horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough. *Ferrier's Dict.*
 NÁR'RŴV,* *n.*; *pl.* NÁR'RŴVS. (Commonly used in the plural.) A strait or narrow passage between two lands. *Scott.*
 NÁR'RŴV-ÉR, *n.* The person or thing that narrows. *Cædels.*
 NÁR'RŴV-ING,* *n.* Act of making narrow; a narrow place. *Ash.*
 NÁR'RŴV-LEÁVED,* (-lěvd) *a.* Having narrow leaves. *Pennant.*
 NÁR'RŴV-LY, *ad.* With little breadth; contracted; closely; vigilantly; nearly; avariciously; sparingly.
 NÁR'RŴV-MÍND'ĒD,* *a.* Illiberal; of contracted views. *Blackstone.*
 NÁR'RŴV-MÍND'ĒD-NÉSS,* *n.* Illiberality; contractedness. *Johnson.*
 NÁR'RŴV-NÉSS, *n.* State of being narrow; want of breadth, extent, or comprehension; contractedness; meanness; poverty.
 NÁR'RŴV-SŴLED,* (-sŴld) *a.* Illiberal; void of generosity. *Milton.*
 NÁR'RŴV-SPHĒRED,* (-sferd) *a.* Having a narrow sphere. *C Lamb.*
 NÁR'RŴV-STĒRNEĐ,* (-stěrd) *a.* Having a narrow stern. *Johnson.*
 NÁR'VAL,* *n.* (*Zool.*) The narwhal. *Crabb.* See NÁRWHAL.
 NÁR'WHÁL, *n.* A cetacean allied to the whale tribe, having a single, long, protruded tusk; the monodon.—It is also written *narwhale*, *narval*, and *narval*. *Brownie.*
 †NÁŠ, *Has* not. (contracted from *ne has*). *Spenser.*
 NÁ'SÁL, (nā'sál) *a.* [*nasus*, L.] Belonging to the nose; uttered through the nose.
 NÁ'SÁL, *n.* A medicine operating through the nose:—a letter or sound uttered as through the nose.—The nasal letters are *m* and *n* in French, and *ng* in English, as in *ring*.
 NÁ-SÁL'I-TY,* *n.* Quality of being nasal. *Sir W. Jones.*
 NÁ'SÁL-ÍZE,* *v. n.* To speak through the nose or with nasal sounds. *Ch. Ob.*
 NÁ'SCÁL, *n.* [*nascale*, low L.] A kind of medicated pessary. *Ferrand.*
 NÁŠ-CĒN-CY, *n.* Beginning of growth; production. *Todd.*
 NÁŠ-CĒNT, *a.* Beginning to exist or grow; growing.
 NÁŠH,* *a.* Weak; feeble; easily hurt. *Ray.* [Local, Eng.] See NÉSH.
 NÁŠ'I-CŴR-ŴNUS, [nāz'e-kŴr-nus, *Sm. Wb.*; nā'ze-kŴr-nus, *P. K.*] *a.* [*nasus* and *cornu*, L.] Having the horn on the nose. *Brownie.*
 NÁŠ'I-FŴRM,* *a.* Shaped like a nose. *Smart.*
 NÁŠ'TI-LY, *ad.* Dirtily; filthily; nauseously; grossly.
 NÁŠ'TÍ-NÉSS, *n.* Dirty; filth; obscenity; grossness.
 NÁŠ-TŴR'TÍSM,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A pungent herb; the cress. *P. Cyc.*
 NÁŠ'TY, *a.* [*naass*, Ger.] Dirty; filthy; foul; sordid; nauseous; obscene.
 †NÁŠŴTE, *a.* [*nasutus*, L.] Captious; critical. *Bp. Gauden.*
 NÁ'TÁL, *a.* [Fr.; *natalis*, L.] Relating to birth or nativity; native; indigenous.
 NÁ-TÁL'I-TÁL, (-lĭsh'al) *a.* [*natalitius*, L.] Relating to a birthday; consecrated to the nativity of a person; natal. *Everlyn.*
 NÁ-TÁL'I-TÍŴUS,* (-lĭsh'us) *a.* Relating to nativity, or the day of one's nativity; natal; natalitial. *Cartwright.*
 †NÁ'TÁLS, *n.* *pl.* Time and place of nativity. *Fitzgeffry.*
 NÁ'TÁNT,* *a.* [*nato*, L.] (*Bot.*) Lying upon the water; floating; swimming. *Hamilton.*
 NÁ-TÁ'TION, (*natio*, L.) Act of swimming. *Brownie.*
 NÁ-TÁ-TŴRÍ-ÁL,* *a.* Adapted to swimming. *P. Cyc.*
 NÁ'TÁ-TŴRY, *a.* Enabling to swim; swimming; natatorial. *Brit. Crit.*
 NÁTCH, *n.* That part of the ox which lies near the tail or rump, between the two loins. *Marshall.*
 NÁTCH'BŴNE,* *n.* The rump-bone of an ox, also called *aitchbone* and *edgebone*. *Booth.*
 NÁTCH'ŴNŴ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) An East-Indian plant. *Hamilton.*
 †NÁTH'LESS, *ad.* Nevertheless. *Spenser.*
 †NÁTH'MŴRE, *ad.* Never the more. *Spenser.*
 NÁ'TION, (nā'shun) *n.* [Fr.; *natio*, L.] A people distinct from others; a people born under the same government, and generally distinguished from other people by difference of language; a great number, emphatically.
 †NÁ'TÍŴŴN-ÁL, (nāsh'un-ál) [nāsh'un-ál, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; ná'shun-ál or nāsh'un-ál, *K.*; ná'shun-ál, *W. B. R.*—See RÁTIONÁL.] *a.* [Fr.] Relating to a nation; public; general; not private; bigoted to one's country.
 †NÁ'TÍŴŴN-ÁL-ÍSM,* *n.* A national idiom or phrase. *Hamilton.*
 †NÁ'TÍŴŴN-ÁL-ÍST,* (nāsh'un-ál-íst) *n.* (*Theology*) One who holds to the election of nations in contradistinction to individuals. *Qu. Rev.*
 †NÁ-TÍŴŴN-ÁL'I-TY, (nāsh-un-ál'e-í-te) *n.* Quality of being national; national bias, partiality, or character. *Howell.*

NÄ'ŦIÖN-ÄL-ZÄ'ŦIÖN,* n. Act of nationalizing. *White.*
NÄ'ŦIÖN-ÄL-IZE, (näsh'ün-äl-iz) v. a. [*i.* NATIONALIZED; *pp.* NATIONALIZING, NATIONALIZED.] To render national; to distinguish nationally.
NÄ'ŦIÖN-ÄL-LY, (näsh'ün-äl-lé) ad. With regard to nation.
NÄ'ŦIÖN-ÄL-NÉSS, n. Nationality.
NÄ'ŦIVÉ, (nä'tiv) a. [*nativus*, L.] Annexed to existence or birth; produced by nature; not artificial; natural; original; pertaining to the time, country, or place of birth; born in; horn with; congenial; indigenous; intrinsic; real; genuine.
NÄ'ŦIVÉ, n. One born in a place or country; an original inhabitant; that which grows in a country.
NÄ'ŦIVÉ-LY, ad. Naturally; not artificially; originally.
NÄ'ŦIVÉ-NÉSS, n. State of being produced by nature.
NÄ-ŦIV'ŦY, n. (*nativité*, Fr.) Birth; time, place, or manner of birth; state or place of being produced.
NÄ'ŦRI-ÜM,* n. (*Chem.*) Sodium;—a term of German chemists. *Francis.*
NÄ'ŦRIYX,* n. [L.] One of a family of snakes. *P. Cyc.*
NÄ'ŦRO-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of soda and alumina, occurring in small rounded masses of a yellowish color. *Brandé.*
NÄ'ŦRÖN, n. Native carbonate of soda, and the German name of soda;—named from Lake Natrum in Egypt, where it abounds.
NÄ'ŦTER-JÄCK,* n. A species of toad. *Pennant.*
NÄ'ŦTY,* a. Neat; tidy; nice. *Qu. Rev.* [*Provincial*, Eng.]
NÄ'ŦU-RÄL, (nä'tyur-äl) [*nät'chur-äl*, S.; *nä'chü-äl*, W. J.; *nä'ü-äl*, E. Ja. *nät'yur-äl*, K.] a. [*naturalis*, Fr.] Relating to or produced by nature; bestowed or dictated by nature; not acquired; agreeable or conformed to nature; not forced; not far-fetched;—discoverable by reason, not revealed;—tender; affectionate by nature; unaffected; consonant to nature; opposed to violent, as, a natural death;—illegitimate; not legal; as, a natural son.—*Natural history* is a description of the various productions of the earth, comprising the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; and it includes zoology, botany, and mineralogy.—*Natural philosophy* is the science which treats of the powers of nature, the properties of natural bodies, and their mutual action upon one another;—called also *physics*.—*Natural religion*, or *Natural theology*, an inquiry relating to the nature and attributes of God, and his relations to man, independent of revelation, from data furnished by the constitution of nature.
NÄ'ŦU-RÄL, (nä'tyur-äl) n. An idiot; a fool. [Native; nature. *E. Jonson.*]
NÄ'ŦU-RÄL-ISM, (nä'tyur-äl-izm) n. Mere state of nature;—the religion of nature, as distinguished from revelation.
NÄ'ŦU-RÄL-IST, (nä'tyur-äl-ist) n. One versed in the knowledge of nature, or natural philosophy, more especially of natural history; an adherent to nature or naturalism.
NÄ'ŦU-RÄL'ŦY, n. Naturalness. *Smith.* [R.]
NÄ'ŦU-RÄL-ZÄ'ŦIÖN, n. The act of nationalizing; state of being naturalized. *Bacon.*
NÄ'ŦU-RÄL-IZE, (nä'tyur-äl-iz) v. a. [*i.* NATIONALIZED; *pp.* NATURALIZING, NATURALIZED.] To make natural; to invest with the privileges of natural citizens; to adopt.
NÄ'ŦU-RÄL-LY, (nä'tyur-äl-lé) ad. In a natural manner; according to nature; without affectation; spontaneously; without art.
NÄ'ŦU-RÄL-NÉSS, (nä'tyur-äl-nés) n. The state of being natural; natural state or manner.
NÄ'ŦYRE, (nä'tyur) [*nä'chur*, S. J.; *nä'chür*, W.; *nä'tür*, F.; *nät'yur*, Ja. K.; *nät'yur*, Scott; *nä'tür*, colloquially *nä'chör*, Sm.] n. [Fr. *natura*, L.] The visible creation, with the laws by which it is governed; the system of the world, or of all things created; the universe; an imaginary soul or active principle of the universe; the constitution of the world, or of any part of it, or of any being or thing; the native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others; disposition of mind; temper; the regular course of things; natural affection; natural feeling;—sort; species;—adaptation to reality. *Boyle* "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *na-ter*, which cannot be too carefully avoided." *Walker.*
NÄ'ŦYRE, v. a. To endow with natural qualities. *Gower.*
NÄ'ŦYRED,* (nä'tyurd) a. Disposed by nature; having a nature or disposition;—used in composition; as, good-natured, ill-natured. *Johnson.*
NÄ'ŦYRE-LESS,* a. Not consonant to nature. *Milton.*
NÄ'ŦUR-IST,* (nä'tyur-ist) n. One who adheres to nature. *Boyle.*
NÄ-TÜ'RI-ŦY, n. State of being produced by nature. *Browné.*
NÄ'ŦURAGE, (näw'frä) n. [Fr.; *navfragium*, L.] Shipwreck. *Bacon.*
NÄ'ŦURÄ-GÖÜS, a. Causing shipwreck. *Bp. Taylor.*
NAUGHT, (näwt) a. Bad; corrupt; worthless. *Hooker.*
NAUGHT, (näwt) n. [*me* and *ought*.] Nothing.—It is often written *nought*, to distinguish it from *naught*, a., bad.
NAUGHT-LY, (näw'té-lé) ad. Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTY-NÉSS, (näw'té-nés) n. Wickedness; badness.
NAUGHTY, (näw'té) ad. Badly; corruptly. *Mirror for Mag.*
NAUGHT-LY, (näw'té) a. Bad; wicked; corrupt; mischievous. *Shak.* [Colloquial.]
NÄ'ŦURAGE, n. [Fr.; from *navium*, L.] Money paid for passage in a ship. [R.]
NÄ'ŦURÄ-ZHY, (näw'mä-ke) n. [*naumachia*, L.] A naval combat;—generally applied to a mock combat.
NÄ'ŦU-CÖ-ŦY, n. The art of discovering the approach of ships, or other objects, at a distance. *Todd.*
NÄ'ŦU'SÉ-A, (näw'shé-ä) n. [L.] Literally, sickness on board a ship;—disposition to vomit; qualm; sickness; a loathing.
NÄ'ŦU'SÉ-ÄNT,* (näw'shé-änt) n. A substance that excites nausea. *Dunglison.*
NÄ'ŦU'SÉ-ÄTE, (näw'shé-ät) v. n. [*nauseo*, L.] [*i.* NAUSEATED; *pp.* NAUSEATING, NAUSEATED.] To feel disgust, or inclination to vomit; to grow squeamish.
NÄ'ŦU'SÉ-ÄTE, (näw'shé-ät) v. a. To loathe; to reject with disgust; to strike with disgust. *Swift.*
NÄ'ŦU'SÉ-ÄT-ING,* (näw'shé-ät-ing) p. a. Exciting nausea or disgust.
NÄ'ŦU'SÉ-Ä'ŦIÖN,* (näw'shé-ä'shün) n. Act of nauseating. *Bp. Hall.*
NÄ'ŦU'SÉ-A-TIVE,* (näw'shé-ä-tiv) a. Causing nausea. *Bailey.*
NÄ'ŦU'SÉOUS, (näw'shüs) a. Loathsome; disgusting.
NÄ'ŦU'SÉOUS-LY, (näw'shüs-lé) ad. Loathsome; disgusting.
NÄ'ŦU'SÉOUS-NÉSS, (näw'shüs-nés) n. Loathsomeness.
NÄ'ŦU'IG, n. [*nautilus*, L.] Relating to ships or navigation; maritime.
NÄ'ŦU'ŦI-CÄL,* n. gation, to sailors or seamen; navel; maritime.
NÄ'ŦU'ŦI-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A fossil nautilus. *P. Cyc.*
NÄ'ŦU'ŦI-LIS-ÉS, n. [L.] pl. L. *NÄ'ŦU'ŦI-LIS-ÉS*; Eng. *NÄ'ŦU'ŦI-LIS-ÉS*. (*Conch.*) A genus of cephalopods, including those which have a chambered shell; a shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.
NÄ'ŦVAL, a. [Fr.; *navalis*, L.] Consisting of ships; belonging to ships; marine; maritime; nautical.
NÄ'ŦVALS, n. pl. Naval affairs. *Ld. Clarendon.*
NÄ'ŦVÄRÉH,* n. A commander of a fleet in Greece. *Milford.*
NÄ'ŦVÄRÉH-Y, n. [*navarchus*, L.] The science of managing ships. *Sir W. Petty.*
NÄVE, n. The middle or centre of the wheel, from which the spokes radiate; a hub or boss;—the middle part or body of a church or cathedral, extending from the inner door to the choir.
NÄ'ŦVEL, (nä'vl) n. The centre of the belly or lower abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passed out of the fetus. [An incense pan. *Crabb.*]
NÄ'ŦVEL-GÄLL, n. A gall or bruise on a horse's back, over against the navel.
NÄ'ŦVELLED,* (nä'vid) a. Furnished with a navel. *Byron.*
NÄ'ŦVEL-STRING,* n. (*Anat.*) The umbilical cord. *Dryden.*
NÄ'ŦVEL-WORT, (nä'vl-würt) n. A genus of plants or shrubs.
NÄ'ŦVÉW, (nä'vü) n. [*naveau*, old Fr.] A plant, like a turnip, but smaller, of the cabbage tribe.
NÄ-VIC'U-LÄR, a. [*navicularis*, L.] Belonging to a small ship or boat.—(*Anat. & Bot.*) Shaped like a boat; applied to the third bone of the foot, also to some plants; cymbiform.
NÄ-VI-GÄ-BIL'ŦY,* n. The state of being navigable. *Liverpool Courier.*
NÄ'ŦI-GÄ-BLE, a. [*navigable*, Fr.] That may be navigated; capable of being passed by ships or boats.
NÄ'ŦI-GÄ-BLE-NÉSS, n. State of being navigable.
NÄ'ŦI-GÄTE, v. n. [*navigo*, L.] [*i.* NAVIGATED; *pp.* NAVIGATING, NAVIGATED.] To pass on the water by a ship or vessel; to sail.
NÄ'ŦI-GÄTE, v. a. To pass by ships or boats; to sail on or over.
NÄ'ŦI-GÄ'ŦIÖN, n. [Fr.] Act of navigating; state of being navigable; the art or practice of conducting ships over the ocean, or on water; ships collectively;—nautical science.
NÄ'ŦI-GÄ-TÖR, n. One who navigates; a sailor; seaman.
NÄ'ŦIY, n. [*navis*, L.] An assemblage of ships; a fleet of ships; a military marine; a mercantile marine; the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation; the officers and seamen belonging to the ships.
NÄ'ŦY-BOARD,* n. The court of admiralty; a board of navy commissioners. *Mead.*
NÄWL, n. An awl. *Fotherby.* See **NALL**.
NÄY, ad. No; an adverb of negation or refusal;—in this sense superseded by *no*.—Not only so, but more; a word of amplification.
NÄY, n. Denial; refusal. *Radcliffe.*
NÄY, v. a. To refuse. *Holinshead.*
NÄYWARD, n. Tendency to denial. *Shak.*

†NAY'WORD, (-wŭrd) n. A proverbial reproach; a by-word; a watchword. *Shak.*
 NÁZ-A-RĒNĒL,* n. A native of Nazareth:—a follower of Jesus of Nazareth; applied in contempt to the early Christians. *Matthew.*
 NĀZ'Á-RĪTE,* n. [*nazar*, Heb.] One separated to the Lord by a vow, or separated from others for the performance of special religious duties. *Clarke.*
 NĀZE,* n. A promontory; a head-land:—(same as *ness* in Scotland.) *Smart.* See *Ness*.
 †NE, (nē or nē) ad. [Sax.] Neither; not. *Spenser.*
 †NEAF, (nēf) v. a. [*nēh*, Icel.] A fist. *Shak.*
 NEAL, (nēl) v. a. [*i. NEALED*; pp. NEALING, NEALED.] To temper, as glass or metals, by heat; to anneal.
 NEAL, (nēl) v. n. To be tempered in fire. *Bacon.*
 NEAP,* or NĀPE,* n. A wooden instrument with three feet, to support the fore part of a loaded cart or wagon. *Hollanay.*—*Neap* is used, in some parts of New England, for the tongue or pole of a cart or wagon.
 NEAP, (nēp) n. Low tide, or the time of it. *Hakewill* [R.]
 NEAP, (nēp) n. Low; decreescent:—applied to the tide. *Bp. Hall.*
 —*Neap tides* are the lowest tides, being produced when the attractions of the sun and moon are exerted in different directions. They take place four or five days before new and full moon.
 NEAPĒD, (nēpt) a. [*Naut.*] Kept from floating by want of sufficient depth of water; beaped.
 NĒ-A-PŌL'Ī-TĀN, n. A native of the kingdom of Naples. *Shak.*
 NĒ-A-PŌL'Ī-TĀN, a. Belonging to Naples. *Addison.*
 NEAP'-TĪDE,* n. The low tide which happens on the second and last quarters of the moon. *Crabb.* See *NEAF*.
 NEAR, (nēr) a. Not far distant in time, place, or degree; nigh; adjacent; contiguous; advanced towards the end; direct; straight; close; closely related; intimate; familiar; touching; pressing; affecting; dear:—parsimonious:—left, with respect to a horse or team; as, "a near horse."
 NEAR, ad. Almost; at hand; not far off; within a little.
 NEAR, (nēr) prep. At no great distance from; close to; nigh.
 NEAR, v. a. [*i. NEARED*; pp. NEARING, NEARED.] To approach; to be near to. *Heywood.*
 NEAR, v. n. To draw near:—a naval expression.
 NEAR'LY, ad. At no great distance; closely; almost.
 NEAR'NESS, n. State of being near; closeness; not remoteness; alliance:—tendency to avarice.
 NEAR-SIGHT'ĒD, (nēr-sit'ēd) a. Seeing but a short distance; short-sighted. *Gen. Mag.*
 NEAR-SIGHT'ĒD-NESS,* n. State of being near-sighted. *Sat. Mag.*
 NEAT, (nēt) n. An animal of the bovine kind.—Seldom used for an ox, cow, or calf, taken singly, except in such phrases as a *neat's* tongue, a *neat's* foot, &c.
 NEAT, (nēt) a. [*net*, Fr.] Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; clean; pure; free from impure words:—clear, after deductions.—In this last sense, now written *net*. See *NET*.
 NEAT'Ī-CĀT-TLE,* n. Oxen and cows; black-cattle. *Booth.*
 NEAT'HĒRD, n. One who has the care of cattle. *Tusser.*
 NEAT'LĀND,* n. Land granted or let to yeomanry. *Crabb.*
 NEAT'LY, ad. In a neat manner; cleanly.
 NEAT'NESS, n. State of being neat; cleanliness.
 †NEAT'RESS, n. She who takes care of cattle. *Warner.*
 NEAT'S'-FOOT,* (-fūt) n. The foot of an ox, bullock, or cow. *Scott.*
 NĒB, n. Nose; beak; mouth. *Bacon.* See *NIB*.
 NĒB'ĒL,* n. A musical instrument among the Hebrews. Same as *nablum*. *Crabb.*
 NĒB'-NĒB,* n. The East-Indian name for the rind or shell which surrounds the fruit of the *mimosa cineraria*; called also *bablah*. *Ure.*
 NĒB'Ū-LĀ, n. [L.] pl. NĒB'Ū-LĀE. A little cloud; a dark spot, as in the eye, or on the body; a cluster of stars not separately distinguishable; a cloudy or hazy appearance.
 NĒB'ŪLE,* n. (*Arch.*) An ornament of a zigzag form, but without angles. *Francis.*
 NĒB-Ū-LOŚĒL,* a. Misty; cloudy; foggy; nebulous. *Derham.*
 NĒB-Ū-LOŚ'Ī-TY,* n. Quality of being nebulous. *Phil. Mag.*
 NĒB'Ū-LOŪS, a. [*nebulosus*, L.] Misty; cloudy; hazy; relating to or containing nebulae. *Buckland.*
 NĒB'Ū-LOŪS-NESS, n. Mistiness; cloudiness. *Smart.*
 NĒC-ĒS-SĀ'RĪ-AN, n. Necessitarian. *Priestley.*
 NĒC'ĒS-SĀ-RĪĒS, (-rĪz) n. pl. Things necessary; things not only convenient, but useful. *Hammond.* See *NECESSARY*.
 NĒC'ĒS-SĀ-RĪ-LĒY, ad. Indispensably; by inevitable consequence; by fate; not freely.
 NĒC'ĒS-SĀ-RĪ-NESS, n. The state of being necessary.
 NĒC'ĒS-SĀ-RĪY, a. [*necessarius*, L.] That must be; needful; indispensably requisite; indispensable; essential:—acting from necessity or compulsion, as opposed to *free*; not

free; fatal; impelled by fate; inevitable; conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence.
 NĒC'ĒS-SĀ-RY, n.; pl. NECESSARIES. Any thing necessary; a necessary house or place; a privy.—pl. Things needful or indispensable.
 NĒC-ĒS-SĪ-TĀ'RĪ-AN,* n. An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity. *Priestley.*
 NĒC-ĒS'Ū-TĀTE, v. a. [*i. NECESSITATED*; pp. NECESSITATING, NECESSITATED.] To make necessary; to compel; not to leave free.
 NĒC-ĒS-SĪ-TĀ'TĪŌN, n. Act of making necessary. *Bram-hall.*
 †NĒC-ĒS'Ū-TĪDE, (-tĪd) a. Being in want. *Shak.*
 NĒC-ĒS'Ū-TOŪS, a. Being in want or need; poor; needy.
 NĒC-ĒS'Ū-TOŪS-NESS, n. Poverty; want; need. *Burnet.*
 †NĒC-ĒS'Ū-TŪDE, n. [*necessitudo*, L.] Want; need. *Hale.*
 NĒC-ĒS'Ū-TY, n. [*necessitas*, L.] State of being necessary; cogency; compulsion; fatality; want; need; poverty; cogency of argument; inevitable consequence; violence; compulsion.—The metaphysical doctrine of *necessity* is that scheme, which represents all human actions and feelings as links in a chain of causation, determined by laws analogous to those by which the physical universe is governed. *Brande.*
 NECK, n. That part of an animal body which connects the head with the trunk:—the corresponding part in inanimate things.
 †NECK'Á-TĒĒ, n. A neckerchief. *Johnson.*
 NECK'-BĒEF, n. The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. *Swift.*
 NECK'Ā-ĀLŌTH, n. A cloth or handkerchief for the neck.
 NECKĒD, (nēk'ēd or nēkt) a. Having a neck;—used in composition, figuratively and literally; as, stiff-necked. *Denham.*
 NECK'ĒR-CHĪEF, (-chĪf) n. A kerchief for the neck.
 NECK'-HĀND'ĒR-CHĪEF,* (-hāng'kēr-chĪf) n. A handkerchief for the neck. *Ash.*
 NECK'LACE, n. An ornamental chain, or string of beads, &c., worn round the neck.
 NECK'LĀCED, (-lĀst) a. Having a necklace.
 NECK'LĀND, n. A long, narrow strip of land. *Hakewill.*
 NECK'PIECE,* n. An ornament or defence for the neck. *Addison.*
 NECK'-VĒRSE, n. The verse which was anciently read to entitle the party to benefit of clergy;—said to be the beginning of the 51st Psalm, "*Miserere mei*," &c. *Tindal.*
 NECK'WEED, n. Hemp, in ridicule. *Johnson.*
 NĒC'RO-LĪTE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral of fetid odor, found in small nodules in limestone. *Brande.*
 NĒC-RO-LŌQ'ĪC,* } a. Relating to necrology. *Gen.*
 NĒC-RO-LŌQ'Ī-CĀL,* } *Mag.*
 NĒC-RŌL'Ō-QŪST,* n. A writer of necrology. *Smart.*
 NĒC-RŌL'Ō-QŪY, n. [*νεκρός* and *λόγος*.] A register or an account of persons deceased; an obituary.
 NĒC'RO-MĀN-CĒR, n. [*νεοός* and *μάγ.ε.*] One who practises necromancy; a conjurer; an enchanter.
 NĒC'RO-MĀN-CĪ, n. Divination by consulting the spirits of the dead;chantment; conjuration.
 NĒC'RO-MĀN-TĪC, n. Trick; conjuration. *Young.*
 NĒC'RO-MĀN-TĪC, a. Belonging to necromancy. *Warton.*
 NĒC-RO-MĀN'TĪ-CĀL, a. Necromantic. *Brown.*
 NĒC-RO-MĀN'TĪ-CĀL-LY, ad. By necromancy; by conjuration.
 NĒC'RO-NĪTE,* n. (*Min.*) Fetid felspar; necrolite. *Hayden.*
 NĒC-RŌPH'Á-GĀN,* n. (*Ent.*) A species of beetle. *Brande.*
 NĒC-RŌPH'Á-GŌŪS,* a. Feeding on dead animals. *Goet.*
 NĒC-RŌPH'Ō-RŪS,* n. (*Ent.*) An insect; the interier or corpse-carrier. *Goet.*
 NĒC-RO-SCŌP'ĪC,* } a. Relating to the examination of
 NĒC-RO-SCŌP'Ī-CĀL,* } a dead body, or to autopsy, or
 post-mortem examinations. *Sudamere.*
 NĒ-CRŌ'SĪS, n. [*νεκρ σίσις*.] (*Med.*) The mortification of the bones.
 NĒC'TAR, n. [*νεκταρ*, Gr.; *nectar*, L. & Fr.] In mythology, the supposed drink of the gods:—any pleasant liquor. *Shak.*
 NĒC-TĀ'RE-AL, } a. Resembling nectar; delicious.
 NĒC-TĀ'RĒ-AN, }
 NĒC'TAREĒD, (-tārĒd) a. Imbued with nectar.
 NĒC-TĀ'RE-ŌŪS, a. Resembling nectar; delicious. *Pope.*
 NĒC-TĀR-ĪP'ĒR-ŌŪS,* a. Producing nectar or honey. *Lowdon.*
 NĒC'TAR-ĪNE, a. Sweet as nectar; delicious. *Milton.*
 NĒC'TAR-ĪNE, n. [Fr.] A fruit resembling the peach; the tree that bears the fruit.
 †NĒC'TAR-ĪZE, v. a. To sweeten. *Cockeram.*
 NĒC'TAR-ŌŪS, a. Sweet as nectar; nectarine. *Milton.*
 NĒC'TAR-Y,* n. [*nectaire*, Fr.] (*Bot.*) The melliferous part of a flower; an organ that secretes honey. *P. Cye.*
 NĒC-TĀR-Y, n. (*Zool.*) A genus of animals resembling serpents and frogs; found in the great North American lakes. *P. Cye.*
 †NĒD'ĒR, n. An adder. *Chaucer.*
 NĒĒD, n. Exigency; necessity; want; poverty; indigence.

NEED, *v. a.* [i. **NEEDED**; *pp.* **NEEDING, NEEDED**.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.
NEED, *v. n.* To be wanted or necessary; to be in want. *Locke.*
NEED'ER, n. One who needs or wants any thing.
NEED'FUL, a. Necessary; indispensable; requisite; wanted.
NEED'FUL-LY, ad. Necessarily. *B. Jonson.*
NEED'FUL-NESS, n. State of being needful.
NEED'F-LY, ad. In poverty; poorly.
NEED'f-NESS, n. Want; poverty; *bacon.*
NEE'DLE, n. A small instrument, pointed at one end, and perforated at the other to receive a thread, used in sewing; a small, slender pointer, as the steel pointer of the mariner's compass; any thing like a needle.
NEE'DLED,* (nē'dld) a. Done with or having a needle. *Brooke.*
NEE'DLE-FISH, n. A sea-fish with an hexangular body.
NEE'DLE-FUL, n. pl. NEEDLEFULS. As much thread as is put at once in the needle.
NEE'DLE-FÜRZE,* n. A plant; a species of genista; petty-whin. *Booth.*
NEE'DLE-MÄK'ER, n. One who makes needles.
NEE'DLE-MÖN-FY,* n. Money to purchase needles. *Addison.*
NEE'DLER, n. One who makes or deals in needles.
NEE'DLE-SHÄPED,* (shäpt) a. Shaped like a needle. *Nottingham. Booth.*
NEE'DLESS, a. Unnecessary; not requisite; not wanting.
NEE'DLESS-LY, ad. Unnecessarily; without need.
NEE'DLESS-NESS, n. Unnecessariness. *Locke.*
NEE'DLE-STÖNE,* n. (Mm.) A species of acicular zeolite. *Brande.*
NEE'DLE-WÖRK, (nē'dl-würk) n. Work executed with the needle; embroidery by the needle.
NEE'DLY,* a. Relating to or resembling a needle. *Sat. Mag.*
NEE'DMENT, n. Something necessary; need. *Spenser.*
NEEDS, ad. Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.
NEED'Y, a. Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty.
NEE'EL, n. [nael, Icel.; nael, Dan.] A needle. *Shak.* — Written also *neeld* and *neld*.
NEELD, n. A needle. *Shak.* See **NEEL**.
NE'ER, (när) [när, W. Ja. K. Sm.; när, P.; nēr, S.] ad. Contraction for *never*. *Hudibras.*
NEESE, v. n. To sneeze. 2 Kings iv.
NEESE'WÖRT, (nēz'würt) n. An herb. *Sherwood.*
NEES'ING, n. The act of sneezing. *Job xli.*
NEE'X'E-ÄT REE'NÖ,* (Lau) A writ to restrain a person from going out of the country. *Whishaw.*
NE'F, n. [Fr.] The body of a church; the nave. *Addison.*
NE'FAND, a. [nefandus, L.] Same as *nefandus*. *Sheldon.*
NE'FÄN'DOUS, a. Not to be named; abominable. *Sheldon.*
NE'FÄR'I-OÜS, a. [nefarious, L.] Wicked; abominable; vile.
NE'FÄR'I-OÜS-LY, ad. Abominably; wickedly. *Milton.*
NE'FÄR'I-OÜS-NESS,* n. State of being nefarious. *Allen.*
NE-GÄ'TION, n. [negatio, L.] Act of denying; denial; the contrary to affirmation: — a description by denial, or exclusion, or exception.
NEG'A-TIVE, a. [negativ, Fr.; negativus, L.] Implying negation, opposed to affirmative: — denying; implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative; having the power to withhold.
NEG'A-TIVE, n. A proposition by which something is denied; the denial of an asserted fact; the power or act of preventing an enactment: — a particle of denial; as, *not*.
NEG'A-TIVE, v. a. [i. NEGATED; pp. NEGATING, NEGATED.] To dismiss by negation; to vote or decide against.
NEG'A-TIVE-LY, ad. In a negative manner; with denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.
NEG'A-TÖ-RY, a. [negatoire, Fr.] Belonging to negation. *Colvraze.*
NEG-LECT', v. a. [neglectus, L.] [i. NEGLECTED; pp. NEGLECTING, NEGLECTED.] To omit by carelessness or design; to slight; to disregard; to postpone.
NEG-LECT', n. Omission; forbearance; slight; inattention; negligence; state of being unregarded.
NEG-LECT'ED-NESS,* n. State of being neglected. *More.*
NEG-LECT'ER, n. One who neglects. *South.*
NEG-LECT'FUL, a. Heedless; careless; inattentive; negligent.
NEG-LECT'FUL-LY, ad. With heedless inattention.
NEG-LECT'ING-LY, ad. Carelessly; inattentively. *Shak.*
NEG-LÉC'TION, n. The state of being negligent. *Shak.*
NEG-LÉC'TIVE, a. Inattentive to; regardless of. *Bp. Hall.*
NEG-LI-GE'N' (nēg-le-že'n) n. [négligé, Fr.] A sort of old-fashioned gown or dress fitting easily to the shape. *Goldsmith.*
NEG-LI-GÉNCE, n. [négligence, Fr.] Act of neglecting; habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly; carelessness; inattention.
NEG-LI-GÉNT, a. [négligent, Fr.; negligens, L.] Careless; heedless; inattentive; remiss; regardless.
NEG-LI-GÉNT-LY, ad. Carelessly; heedlessly; inattentively.

NE-GÖ-TI-Ä-BIL'I-TY,* (ne-gö-she-ä-bil'q-te) n. Quality of being negotiable. *H. Clay.*
NE-GÖ'TI-Ä-BLE, (ne-gö'she-ä-bl) a. [négotium, L.] That may be negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.
NE-GÖ'TI-ÄNT, (ne-gö'she-änt) n. A negotiator. *Raleigh.*
NE-GÖ'TI-ÄTTE, (ne-gö'she-ät) v. n. [négociier, Fr.] [i. NEGOTIATED; pp. NEGOTIATING, NEGOTIATED.] To transact business; to hold intercourse respecting a treaty or convention; to traffic; to treat.
NE-GÖ'TI-ÄTTE, (ne-gö'she-ät) v. a. To manage; to conclude by bargain, treaty, or agreement.
NE-GÖ-TI-ÄTTON, (ne-gö'she-ä'shun) n. [négociation, Fr.] The act of negotiating; a transaction of business between governments or states; the matter negotiated; a treaty.
NE-GÖ'TI-Ä-TÖR, (ne-gö'she-ä-tür) [ne-gö'she-ä-tür, W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; nē-gö-shä'tür, S.] n. [négociateur, Fr.] One who negotiates.
NE-GÖ'TI-Ä-TÖ-RY,* (ne-gö'she-ä-tö-re) a. Relating to negotiation. *Maunder.*
NE-GÖ-TI-Ä'TRIX,* n. A female who negotiates. *Ash.*
NE'GRESS,* n. A female of the black race of Africa. *Cyc.*
NE'GRÖ, n. [Sp.] pl. NE'GRÖES. One of the black race of Africa; a blackamor. 33 "Some speakers, but those of the very lowest order, pronounce this word as if written *ne-gur.*" *Walker.*
NE'GRÖ,* a. Relating to negroes; black. *Montgomery.*
NE'GRÖ'DÖ,* n. A genus of American trees. *P. Cyc.*
NE'GUS, n. A mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg; named from the inventor, Colonel Negus. *Malone.*
NEIF, (nēf) n. The fist or hand; written also *neaf*. *Shak.* Still in use in the north of England. *Brockett.*
NEIFE,* or NEIF, (nēf) n. (Law) A female in a state of feudal vassalage. *Blackstone.*
NEIGH, (nä) v. n. [i. NEIGHED; pp. NEIGHING, NEIGHED.] To utter the voice of a horse or mare; to whinny.
NEIGH, (nä) n. The voice of a horse or mare. *Shak.*
NEIGH'BOR, (nä'bür) n. [neh-bar, nehe-bar, Sax.; nachbar, Ger.] One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; a term of civility; a intimate; one who shows kindness; one near in nature or qualities.
NEIGH'BOR, (nä'bür) a. Near to another; adjoining; next.
NEIGH'BOR, (nä'bür) v. a. [i. NEIGHBORED; pp. NEIGHBORING, NEIGHBORED.] To adjoin to; to border on. [†To acquaint with; to make near to. *Shak.*]
NEIGH'BOR, (nä'bür) v. n. To inhabit the vicinity. *Davies.*
NEIGH'BOR-HOOD, (nä'bür-hüd) n. Place or small district near; vicinity; state of being near; those that live near.
NEIGH'BOR-ING,* (nä'bür-ing) a. Near; being in the vicinity. *Ash.*
NEIGH'BOR-LI-NESS, (nä'bür-le-nēs) n. State or quality of being neighborly. *Scott.*
NEIGH'BOR-LY, (nä'bür-le) a. Becoming a neighbor; friendly; obliging; kind; civil; attentive.
NEIGH'BOR-LY, (nä'bür-le) ad. With social civility.
NEIGH'BOR-SHIP, (nä'bür-ship) n. State of being near each other. *Miss Bailie.*
NEIGH'ING, (nä'ing) n. The voice of a horse or mare.
NEI'THER, (nē'ther) [nē'ther, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; nī'ther, Wm. Johnson; nē'ther or nī'ther, K.] conj. Not either; nor: — commonly used in the first branch of a sentence instead of *nor*, when the latter branch or branches are to commence with *nor*. It is also often used instead of *nor* in the second branch of a negative or of a prohibition; as, "Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." 33 "Neither and either conform to the same rule in pronunciation. See **EITHER**."
NEI'THER, (nē'ther) pron. Not either; nor one nor other.
NEM'A-LITE,* n. (Mm.) A magnesian mineral. *Dana.*
NEM. CÖN, [a contraction for nemine contradicente, L.] "No one contradicting;" unanimously.
NEM. DYS,* [a contraction for nemine dissentiente, L.] "No one dissenting." *Brande.*
NEM'O-RÄL,* a. Relating to a grove; woody. *Scott. [R.]*
NEM'O-RÖS, a. [nemorosus, L.] Relating to woods; woody. *Erskyn. [R.]*
NE'MP'NE, (nēm'ne) v. a. To name. *Chaucer.*
NEMS,* n. The Arabic name of the ichneumon. *Booth.*
NE'N'FÄ, n. [Gr.] A funeral song; an elegy. *Todd.*
NE'N-Y-PHÄR, (nēn'y-fär) n. The yellow water-lily.
NE-ÖD'A-MÖDE,* n. (Ancient Greece) A newly-made citizen. *Mifford. [R.]*
NE-ÖG'A-MIST,* n. One who is newly married. *Ash.*
NE-ÖG'RÄ-PHY,* n. A new system; new writing. *Genl. Mag.*
NE-O-LÖ'GI-ÄN,* n. A neologist. *Brit. Crit.*
NE-O-LÖ'GI-ÄN,* n. Relating to neology; neological. *Ch. Ob.*
NE-O-LÖ'GI-ÄN-ISM,* n. Neologism. *Ec. Rev.*
NE-O-LÖ'G'IC,* a. Relating to neology; neological. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
NE-O-LÖG'I-CAL, a. [néologique, Fr.] Relating to neology; new; novel.

NE-ŌL'Ō-QĪSM, n. [*néologie*, Fr.] A new word or phrase; neology. *Brit. Crit.*
 NE-ŌL'Ō-QĪST, * n. One who introduces new terms or doctrines; an advocate for neology. *Ch. Ob.*
 NE-ŌL'Ō-QĪS'TIC, * } a. Relating to neology; neological.
 NE-ŌL'Ō-QĪS'TI-CAL, * } *Ec. Rev.*
 NE-ŌL'Ō-QĪ-ZĀ'TĪON, * n. Act of neologizing. *Jefferson*. [R.]
 NE-ŌL'Ō-QĪZE, * v. n. To introduce new words or tenets. *Jefferson*. [R.]
 NE-ŌL'Ō-QŪ, n. [*néologie*, Fr., from the Greek *νέος* and *λόγος*.] A new word or phrase; the introduction or use of new words or phrases; a new interpretation:—a term applied to a modern system of interpretation of the Scriptures in Germany.
 NE-Ō-NĪ-NĪ-A, * n. [*νεομν.*] Time of new moon. *Chambers*.
 NE-Ō-NĪSM, * n. A new word, phrase, or idiom. *Hunter*.
 NE-Ō-NŌ'MĪ-AN, * n. One who holds to Neonomianism. *Buck*.
 NE-Ō-NŌ'MĪ-AN, * a. Relating to the Neonomians. *Buck*.
 NE-Ō-NŌ'MĪ-AN-ĪSM, * n. The doctrine that the gospel is a new law. *Ash*.
 NE-Ō-PHĪ-LŌŌ-PHER, * n. A new philosopher, or a philosopher having new principles or views. *Ed. Qu. Rev.*
 NE-Ō-PHĪTE, (nē'Ō-ftī) n. [*ισόφυτε*, Fr.; *νέος* and *φύα*, Gr.] One regenerated; a convert:—applied, in the primitive church, to a new convert.
 NE-Ō-PHĪTE, a. Newly entered on some state. *B. Jonson*.
 NE-Ō-PLĀ-TŌ-NĪ'CIAN, * (nīsh'ān) n. Same as *neoplatonist*. *Brande*.
 NE-Ō-PLĀ-TŌ-NĪST, a. A mystical philosopher of the school of Ammonius Saccus and Plotinus, who mixed some of the tenets of ancient Platonism with other principles. *Brande*.
 NE-Ō-RĀ'MA, * n. An optical machine representing the interior of a large building. *Sat. Mag.*
 NE-Ō-TĒR'ĪŌ, n. [*nocternus*, L.] One of modern times. *Burton*.
 NE-Ō-TĒR'IC, } a. Recent in origin; modern; novel;
 NE-Ō-TĒR'Ī-CAL, } late. *Bacon*.
 NĒP, n. [*nepeta*, L.] The herb catmint or catnep. *Bp. Hall*.
 NĒP-AU-LĒSE', * n. The natives of Nepal. *Earnshaw*.
 NĒ-PĒN'THE, n. [*νίψ* and *πένθος*.] A drug that drives away all pain; a plant. *Milton*.
 NĒPH'E-LĪNE, * n. (*Mtn.*) A mineral from Mount Somma, near Vesuvius, sometimes called *sommitis*. *Brande*.
 NĒPH'ĒW, (nĒv'vū) n. [*nepos*, L.; *neveu*, Fr.] The son of a brother or sister. [†] The grandson. *Hooker*. Descendant, however distant. *Spenser*.
 NĒPH'RĪTE, * n. (*Mtn.*) A hard, tough mineral, of greenish color, composed chiefly of silica, with lime, soda, and potash. *Brande*.
 NĒ-PHRĪ'TIC, * n. (*Med.*) A medicine for diseases of the kidneys or for the stone. *Crabb*.
 NĒ-PHRĪ'TIC, } a. [*νεφροτικός*.] Relating to nephritis,
 NĒ-PHRĪ'TI-CAL, } or to the kidneys; diseased in the kidneys; good against the stone.
 NĒ-PHRĪ'TIS, * n. (*Med.*) An inflammation of the kidneys. *Crabb*.
 NĒPH-RŌ'GRĀ-PHY, * n. A description of the kidneys. *Dunglison*.
 NĒPH-RŌ-LĪTH'IC, * a. (*Med.*) Belonging to calculi in the kidneys. *Dunglison*.
 NĒ-PHRŌL'Ō-QŪ, * n. A treatise on the kidneys. *Dunglison*.
 NĒ-PHRŌT'Ō-MY, * n. (*Med.*) The operation of extracting the stone from the kidneys. *Brande*.
 NĒ PLŪS Ū' TRĀ, * [L.] "Nothing more beyond:"—the utmost extreme of anything. *Qu. Rev.*
 NĒP'Ō-TĪSM, [nĒp'Ō-tīzm, W. J. F. Sm.; nĒp'Ō-tīzm, S. P. K.] n. [*νεπίστια*, Fr.] Fondness for nephews. *Addison*.
 NĒP'Ō-TĪST, * n. One who practises nepotism. *Qu. Rev.*
 NĒP-TŪ'NĪ-AN, * n. One who, in opposition to the Plutonic theory, maintains that the present form of the earth has been produced by water or aqueous solution. *Ency.*
 NĒP-TŪ'NĪ-AN, * a. Relating to Neptune or the ocean; formed by aqueous solution. *Smart*.
 NĒP-TŪ-NĪST, * n. Same as *Neptunian*. *Ch. Ob.*
 NĒ QŪD NĒ'MIS, * [L.] "Not too much;" a caution against excess; as, "There may be too much of a good thing." *Macdonell*.
 NĒ'RE-ID, n. [*Nereis*; pl. *Nereides*, L.] pl. NĒ'RE-IDŌ. A sea-nymph. *Shak.* An annelidian; nereidian. *P. Cyc.*
 NĒ'RE-ID'Ī-AN, * n. (*Zool.*) A class of annelidians, of which the genus *nereis* is the type. *Brande*.
 NĒ-RĪ'TA, * n. [L.] A sea-snail; a shell-fish. *Hamilton*.
 NĒR'Ō-LĪ, * n. The smallest kind of orange flowers. *Ure*.
 NĒR'VE, (nĒrv) n. [*nervus*, L.] One of the organs of sensation and motion, which pass from the brain to all parts of the body:—a tendon; a sinew. *Pope*. Force; strength.—(*Bot.*) The strong vein of a leaf.
 NĒR'VE, (nĒrv) v. a. [I. NĒRVED; pp. NĒRIVING, NĒRVED.] To invigorate; to strengthen.
 NĒRVED, * (nĒrv'ed or nĒrvd) a. Having nerves.—(*Bot.*)

Having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base towards the tip; as, a *nerved leaf*. *Loudon*.
 NĒRVE'LESS, * a. Without nerve, force, or strength.
 NĒR-VĪ-MŌ'TĪON, * n. The power of motion in leaves. *Loudon*.
 NĒR'VINE, * n. (*Med.*) A medicine for nervous affections. *Brande*.
 NĒR'VINE, * a. Good for the nerves; nervose. *Smart*.
 NĒR-VŌSE', * a. Composed of nerves; nervine. *Loudon*.
 NĒR-VŌS'TY, * n. The quality of being nervous or nervose. *Hawkins*. [R.]
 NĒR'VOUS, a. [*nervosus*, L.] Relating to the nerves; full of nerves. *Barrow*. Well strung; strong; vigorous. *Pope*.—In popular use, having weak or diseased nerves; morbidly fearful; agitated by trifles. *Dr. Cheyne*.
 NĒR'VOUS-LY, ad. In a nervous manner; vigorously; with force.
 NĒR'VOUS-NĒSS, n. State of being nervous; vigor.
 NĒR'VY, a. Strong; vigorous; nervous. *Shak.*
 NĒS, * or NĒSS, * n. A promontory. See *NASS*.
 NĒS'Ī-BŒCE, (nĒsh'Ō-sĒs) n. [*insciscio*, L.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. *Bp. Hall*. [R.]
 NĒSH, a. Soft; tender; of feeble health; easily hurt. *Chaucer*. [*Local*, Eng.] Written also *nash*.
 NĒSS, A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting state or quality; as, *goodness*; from *nice*, Sax.—The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from *nese*, Sax, a *nose of land*, or headland.
 NĒST, n. The bed or place of retreat formed by a bird for laying her eggs, &c.; a place where insects and animals are produced:—an abode; residence; a warm, close habitation:—a collection of receptacles closely put together, as of boxes or drawers.
 NĒST, * v. a. [I. NĒSTED; pp. NĒSTING, NĒSTED.] To place in a nest. *South*.
 NĒST, v. n. To build or occupy a nest. *Hovell*.
 NĒST'EGG, n. An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.
 NĒS'TLE, (nĒs'tl) v. n. [I. NĒSTLED; pp. NĒSTLING, NĒSTLED.] To settle; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to move about.
 NĒS'TLE, (nĒs'tl) v. a. To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman*.
 NĒST'LING, (nĒs'ling) n. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from it. [†] A nest. *Bacon*.
 NĒST'LING, (nĒs'ling) a. Newly hatched or deposited.
 NĒS-TŌ'RĪ-AN, * n. A follower of Nestorius, who, in the fifth century, taught that Christ was divided into, or consisted of, two persons.
 NĒS-TŌ'RĪ-AN, * a. Relating to Nestorius, or to Nestor. *Ency.*
 NĒS-TŌ'RĪ-AN-ĪSM, * n. The doctrine of the Nestorians. *Buck*.
 NĒT, n. A texture of twine or thread woven with large interstices or meshes, commonly used as a snare for fish, birds, &c.; any thing made as a net; a snare.
 NĒT, v. a. [I. NĒTTED; pp. NĒTTING, NĒTTED.] To bring us clear produce.
 NĒT, v. n. To knit a net; to knot. *A. Seward*.
 NĒT, a. [Fr.; *netto*, It.] Clear; clear of charges; clear of tare and tret; clear after all deductions are made; as, "net weight," "net profits."
 NĒTH'ER, a. Lower; not upper; being beneath; infernal. *NĒTH'ER-MŌST*, a.; *supral*. of *Nether*. Lowest.
 NĒTH'ER-STŌCKS, * n. pl. Stockings. *Shak.*
 NĒTH'Ī-NĪM, * n. A servant of the Hebrew priests or Levites, employed in the meanest offices about the temples. *Brande*.
 NĒ'TOP, * n. (*Indian*) A friend or crony. *Pickering*.
 NĒ'TQING, n. Reticulated work; network.
 NĒ'TTLE, n. A genus of plants; a well-known, perennial, stinging plant or weed.
 NĒT'TLE, (nĒt'tl) v. a. [I. NĒTTLED; pp. NĒTTLING, NĒTTLED.] To sting; to irritate; to provoke.
 NĒT'TLER, n. One who nettles or stings.
 NĒT'TLE-RĀSH, * n. (*Med.*) An eruption on the skin. *Brande*.
 NĒ'TTLE-TREE, * n. A tree or shrub; sugar-berry. *Farm. Ency.*
 NĒT-TRĀP, * n. A sort of trap or net to catch birds. *Jodrell*.
 NĒ'TY, * a. Like a net; netted. *Brown*.
 NĒT'WORK, (nĒt'wŕk) n. Any thing resembling the work of a net; reticulated work.
 NĒŪ-RĀL'Ī-AN, * n. [*νῆρον* and *ἀλγος*.] (*Med.*) An acute, painful affection in the course of the nerves; one of the most distressing forms of which is the *tie douloureuse*. *Brande*.
 NĒŪ-RĀL'ĪC, * a. Relating to neuralgia. *Oppenheim*.
 NĒŪ-RŌG'Ī-AN, * n. A description of the nerves. *Chambers*.
 NĒŪ-RŌ-LŌQ'Ī-CAL, * a. Relating to neurology. *Smart*.
 NĒŪ-RŌL'Ō-QĪST, * n. One who describes the nerves. *Ash*.
 NĒŪ-RŌL'Ō-QŪ, (nŪ-rŌl'Ō-qŪ) n. [*νῆρον* and *λόγος*.] That part of animal physiology which treats of the nerves.

NIG/TI-TĀTE,* v. n. To wink; to nictate. *Derham.*
 NIG/TI-TĀP-ING, a. Applied to a thin membrane, with which some animals can protect their eyes, without a total obstruction of vision. *Faley.*
 NIG-TI-TĀ'TION,* n. The winking of the eyes. *Brande.*
 NIDE, n. [*nidas*, L.; *nid*, Fr.] A nest; a brood; as, a *nide* of pheasants.
 NID'QET, (nid'jet) n. [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*.] A coward; a trifier. *Camden.* [R.]
 NID'J-FI-CĀTE,* v. n. To build nests, as birds. *Brande.*
 NID-J-FI-CĀ'TION, n. [*nidificatio*, L.] Act of building nests.
 †NID'JING, n. A coward; a dastard; a base fellow; a nidget. *Camden.*
 NID'DOR, n. [*nidor*, L.; *nideur*, Fr.] Scent; savor; smell of roast meat. *Bp. Taylor.*
 †NID-DOR-ŌS'I-TY, n. Eruption with the taste of roast meat. *Floyer.*
 NID'DOR-OŪS, a. Resembling the smell or taste of roast meat.
 NID'V-LĀNT,* a. (*Bot.*) Nestling, or lying loose in pulp or cotton. *Loudon.*
 †NID'V-LĀTE, v. n. [*nidalor*, L.] To build a nest. *Cock-gram.*
 NID-V-LĀ'TION, n. Time of remaining in the nest.
 NID'VVS,* n. [L.] A nest of birds; a nide. *Smart.*
 NICE, (nēs) n. [*nicee*, Fr.; *neptis*, L.] The daughter of a brother or sister.
 NIG-Ē/L'ĪŌ,* n. [It.] A method of engraving on gold and silver plate. *Brande.*
 †NIG'FILE, (ni'fī) n. [*niffe*, Norm. Fr.] A trifle. *Chaucer.*
 NIG-Ē/L'ĪA,* n. [It.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the fennel-flower. *Crabb.*
 NIG'GARD, n. [*niggard*, Icel.] A miser; a sordid fellow.
 NIG'GARD, a. Sordid; parsimonious; niggardly.
 NIG'GARD, v. a. To stint; to supply sparingly. *Shak.* [R.]
 †NIG'GARD-ISE, n. Niggardiness; avarice. *Spenser.*
 †NIG'GARD-ISH, a. Having some disposition to avarice; parsimonious. *Barret.*
 NIG'GARD-LI-NESS, n. Avarice; sordid parsimony.
 NIG'GARD-LY, a. Avaricious; sordid; parsimonious.
 NIG'GARD-LY, ad. Sparingly; parsimoniously. *Shak.*
 †NIG'GARD-NESS, n. Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Sidney.*
 †NIG'GARD-SHIP, n. Avarice. *Sir T. Elyot.*
 †NIG'GARD-Y, n. Niggardliness. *Gower.*
 NIG'GLE, (ni'gl) v. a. [i. *niogled*; pp. *niogling*, *niogled*.] To mock; to play on. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 NIG'GLE, v. n. To play with; to trifle. *Massinger.*
 NIG'GLER, n. One that giggles. *Smart.*
 NIGH, (ni) a [*comp.* NIGHER, *supert.* NEXT.] Near; not distant; not remote; allied closely.
 NIGH, (ni) *prep.* At no great distance from; near. *Milton.*
 NIGH, (ni) *ad.* Not far off; near; nearly; almost.
 †NIGH, (ni) v. n. To approach; to draw near. *Wicliffe.*
 †NIGH, (ni) v. a. To come near to; to near. *Chaucer.*
 †NIGH'LY, (ni'le) *ad.* Nearly; within a little. *Locke.*
 NIGH/NESS, (ni'nēs) n. Nearness. *A. Wood.* [R.]
 NIGHT, (nit) n. The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise; darkness; obscurity; ignorance; adversity; death:—used much in composition; as, *night-fall*.—*To-night*, *ad.* this night.
 NIGHT-BIRD, (nit-ū) n. A bird that flies by night.
 NIGHT-BORN, a. Produced in darkness.
 NIGHT-BRAWL,* (nit'brawl) n. A riot or quarrel in the night. *Holiday.*
 NIGHT-BRAWL-ER, n. One who raises disturbances in the night. *Shak.*
 NIGHT-BREEZE,* n. A breeze blowing in the night. *Mason.*
 NIGHT-CAP, n. A cap worn in bed. *Bacon.*
 NIGHT-CROW, n. A bird that cries in the night.
 NIGHT-DEW, n. Dew that falls in the night.
 NIGHT-DOG, n. A dog that hunts in the night.
 NIGHT-DRESS, n. Dress worn at night. *Pope.*
 NIGHT-ED, a. Darkened; black; benighted. *Shak.*
 NIGHT-FALL, (ni'fal) n. The close of day; or evening.
 NIGHT-FAR-ING, n. Travelling in the night. *Gay.*
 NIGHT-FIRE, n. A fire in the night:—*ignis fatuus.*
Herbert.
 NIGHT-FLIER,* n. An insect or bird that flies in the night. *Kirby.*
 NIGHT-FLY, n. A moth that flies in the night.
 NIGHT-FÖUN'DERED, (-dērd) a. Lost in the night.
 NIGHT-GOWN, n. A loose gown used for an undress.
 NIGHT-GUARD,* n. A watch or guard in the night. *Pope.*
 NIGHT-HAG, n. A witch supposed to wander in the night.
 NIGHT-HAWK,* n. A hawk that flies by night. *Ash.*
 NIGHT-IN-GĀLE, (ni'tin-gäl) n. A small bird that sings sweetly in the night; the sweetest of song-birds; philomel:—a word of endearment.
 †NIGHT-ISH,* a. Belonging to the night. *Turberville.*
 NIGHT-JAR,* (nit'jar) n. A British bird remarkable for the wide gape of its beak:—called also the *goat-sucker*. *Brande.*

NIGHT/LESS,* a. Having no night. *Ed. Phren. Jour.*
 NIGHT'LY, (nit'le) a. Done by night; every; happening by night. *Dryden.*
 NIGHT'LY, (nit'le) *ad.* By night; every night. *Milton.*
 NIGHT'MAN, n.; pl. NIGHTMEN. One who empties privies in the night.
 NIGHT-MARCH,* n. A march in the night. *C. F. Joz.*
 NIGHT-MARE, n. [*night*, and *mara*, Su. Goth., a *spirit*; *nacht-mahr*, Ger.] An oppressive sensation and struggle during sleep, commonly produced by indigestion; incubus.
 NIGHT'MASK,* n. A nocturnal mask or visor. *Drayton.*
 NIGHT-PIECE, (ni'tpēs) n. A picture colored for candle-light effect, or so colored as to be seen to the best advantage by candle-light.
 †NIGHT-RĀIL, n. A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. *Massinger.*
 NIGHT-RĀVEN, (nit'rā-vn) n. A sort of owl. *Spenser.*
 NIGHT-REST, n. Repose of the night. *Shak.*
 NIGHT-ROB'BER, n. One who robs by night.
 †NIGHT-RULE, n. A frolic of the night; night-revel. *Shak.*
 NIGHT-SEA-SŌN,* (nit'sē-zn) n. The time of night. *Palm.*
 NIGHTSHĀDE, n. The darkness of the night.—(*Bot.*) A genus of plants and shrubs, some of which are very poisonous; a perennial plant, deadly nightshade, or belladonna, or dwale.
 NIGHT-SHIN-ING, a. Showing brightness in the night.
 NIGHT-SHIEK, (nit'shēk) n. A cry in the night. *Shak.*
 NIGHT-SŌIL,* n. Human excrement and urine used as manure; called also *night-manure*. *Farm. Ency.*
 NIGHT-SPELL, n. A charm against harms of the night. *Chaucer.*
 NIGHT-SWEAT,* n. A sweat or perspiration in the night. *Mead.*
 NIGHT-TRIP-PING, a. Going lightly in the night. *Shak.*
 NIGHT-VIS-ION, (nit'vizh-n) n. A vision of the night.
 NIGHT-WĀK-ING, a. Watching during the night. *Shak.*
 NIGHT-WALK, (nit'wāk) n. A walk in the night.
 NIGHT-WALK-ER, (nit'wāk-er) n. One who walks in the night:—commonly used in an ill sense.
 NIGHT-WĀLK-ING, (nit'wāk-ing) a. Roving in the night.
 NIGHT-WĀLK-ING, (nit'wāk-ing) n. The act of walking in sleep or in the night; noctambulation.
 NIGHT-WĀN-DER-ER, n. One that wanders by night.
 NIGHT-WĀN-DER-ING, a. Roving in the night. *Shak.*
 NIGHT-WĀN-BLING, a. Singing in the night.
 NIGHTWARD, a. Approaching towards night.
 NIGHT-WATCH, (nit'wöch) n. A guard or watch at night; a period in the night during which the men on guard are not changed.
 NIGHT-WATCH-ER, (nit'wöch-er) n. One who watches in the night.
 NIGHT-WITCH, n. A night-hag. *Huloet.*
 NIGRES'CENT, a. [*nigrescens*, L.] Growing black; approaching blackness.
 NIG-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, n. [*niger* and *facio*, L.] The act of making black.
 NIGRINE,* n. (*Min.*) A silico-calcareous oxide of titanium. *Brande.*
 NIB'IL-ISM,* n. Nothingness; nihility. *Dwight.* [R.]
 NIB'IL-ITY, n. [*nihilité*, Fr.; *nihilum*, L.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing.
 †NILL, v. a. [*see will*] Not to will; to refuse. *Spenser.*
 †NILL, v. n. To be unwilling; not to agree. *Shak.*
 NILL, n. The shining sparks that come off of brass when melted in a furnace.
 NIL-SM'ETER,* n. A structure by which the ancients measured the rise of the waters of the Nile. *Gen. Mag.*
 NIM, v. a. To take; to pilfer; to steal. *Hudibras.* [Obsolete of vulgar.]
 NIM-B'L'ER-OŪS,* a. Bringing clouds or storms. *Ash.*
 NIM'BLE, a. Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; agile.
 NIM'BLE-FOOT-ED,* (nim'bl'fūt-ed) a. Swift of foot. *Shak.*
 NIM'BLE-NESS, n. Quickness; activity; speed; agility.
 †NIM'BLESS, n. Nimbleness. *Spenser.*
 NIM'BLE-WIT-TED, a. Quick; eager to speak. *Bacon.*
 NIM'BLY, ad. Quickly; speedily; actively.
 NIM-BŌSE,* a. Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous. *Ash.* [R.]
 NIM'BUS,* n. [L.] A rain cloud.—(*Painting & Sculpture*) A circular disk round the heads of divinities, sovereigns, and saints; an aureole. *Brande.*
 †NIM-MĒ-TY, n. [*nimietas*, school L.] The state of being too much. *Bailey.*
 NIM'MER, n. A thief; a pilferer. *Hudibras.* [R.]
 NIM'COM-PŌOP, n. [a corruption of the Latin *non compos*.] A fool; a trifier. *Addison.* [Vulgar.]
 NINE, a. One more than eight.
 NINE, n. pl. The number nine; the nine muses. *Pope.*
 NINE'FOLD, a. & n. Nine times; nine times as much.
 NINE'HŌLES, n. pl. A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled.
 NINE-MĒN'S-MŌR'RIS, n. Game of ninepins. *See MOR-RIS.*

NINE/PENCE, *n.*; *pl.* NINE/PEN-CEŠ. A silver coin valued at nine pence:—the sum of nine pennies. *Gay.*
 NINE/PINS, *n. pl.* A game played with pieces of wood, to be thrown down by a bowl.
 NINE/SCÖRE, *a.* Nine times twenty. *Addison.*
 NINE/TEĒN, *a. & n.* Nine and ten; one less than twenty.
 NINE/TEĒNTH, *a.* Ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.
 NINE/TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of ninety; tenth nine times told.
 NINE/TY, *a. & n.* Nine times ten; eighty and ten.
 NIN/NY, *n.* [*nino*, Sp.] A fool; a simpleton; ninnyhammer. *Shak.* [Vulgar.]
 NIN/NY-HÄM-MER, *n.* A fool; a simpleton; a ninny. *Arbuthnot.* [Vulgar.]
 NIN/SIN,* *n.* A bitter root possessed of the medicinal qualities of ginseng. *Brande.*
 NINTH, *a.* The ordinal of nine; that follows the eighth.
 NINTH,* *n.* [*Mus.*] A dissonant interval, being properly the second double. *Brande.*
 NINTHLY, *ad.* In the ninth place. *Sherwood.*
 NIP, *v. a.* [*nippen*, Teut.] [i. NIPPED; *pp.* NIPPING, NIPPED.] To pinch off with something that has sharp ends or nibs, as the nails, a beak, teeth, pincers, &c.; to blast; to destroy before full growth; to pinch, as frost; to vex; to bite; to satirize; to taunt sarcastically.
 NIP, *n.* A pinch with something sharp, as the nails, &c.; a small cut:—a blast:—a taunt; a sarcasm.
 NIP/PER, *n.* He or that which nips:—one of the fore teeth of a horse.
 NIP/PER-KIN, *n.* A little cup; a small tankard. *Iye.* [R.]
 NIP/PERS, *n. pl.* Small pincers.—(*Naut.*) Small ropes or salvages for attaching the messenger to the cable.
 NIP/PING,* *n.* Pinching; biting; satirizing.
 NIP/PING-LY, *ad.* With pain, injury, or sarcasm.
 NIP/PLE, (*nip*/'pl) *n.* That which the sucking young takes into the mouth; the teat; dug; pap:—the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.
 NIP/PLE-WORT, (*nip*/'pl-würt) *n.* An annual plant or weed.
 NIS, [*nc* is; *nis*, Sax.] Is not. *Spenser.*
 NISAN,* [*nisan*, K. Sm., *nisan*/'an, Wb.] *n.* A month of the Jewish calendar, answering nearly to March. *Ash.*
 NIST PRIVUS, *n.* [*Law*] The name of a court:—the name of a writ directed to a sheriff, beginning with the words *Nisi Prius*, the purport of which, in English, with those that immediately follow, is, "Unless the justices shall first come to these parts to hold the assizes."
 NIT, *n.* The egg of a louse or of other small insects.
 NITREN-CY, *n.* [*nitro*, L.] Lustre; clear brightness.— [*nitor*, L.] Endeavor; spring to expand itself. *Boyle.* [R.]
 NITRING, *n.* A coward; dastard; poltron. See NIDING.
 NITRID, [*nit*/'rid, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; *nit*/'rid, P. K.] *a.* [*nitrid*, S.] Bright; shining; gay; spruce; fine. *Reece.* [R.]
 NITRATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of nitric acid and a base. *Brande.*
 NITRAT-ED,* *a.* Combined with nitre. *Smart.*
 NITRE, (*nit*/'ter) *n.* [*nitre*, Fr.; *nitrum*, L.] Nitrate of potassa or potash; saltpetre; a salt consisting of 54 parts of nitric acid and 48 of potassa;—used in the manufacture of gunpowder, for preserving meat, &c.
 NITRIC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to or containing nitre.—*Nitric acid*, also called *aqua fortis*, is a heavy liquid, of a yellow color, composed of 30 parts of nitrogen and 70 of oxygen. It is a very powerful oxidizing agent. *P. Cyc.*—*Nitric oxide* or *Nitrous gas*, a gas fatal to animal life.
 NITRI-FI-CÄTION,* *n.* Act of nitrifying; creinacaeusis. *Furm. Ency.*
 NITRI-FY,* *v. a.* To convert into nitre. *Ure.*
 NITRITE,* *n.* A salt formed of nitrous acid and a base. *Brande.*
 NITRO-Ä-ER-RAL,* *a.* Containing nitre and air. *Ray.*
 NITRO-BEN/ZIDE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellowish liquid obtained from benzine and nitric acid. *P. Cyc.*
 NITRO-GĒN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gas, called also *azote*. It constitutes 79 hundredths of the bulk of atmospheric air, though, of itself, it is destructive of life. *Ure.*
 NITRO-GĒNE-OÜS,* *a.* Relating to nitrogen; producing nitre. *Smart.*
 NITRÖM-FER-TER,* *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre. *Ure.*
 NITRÖ-MÜ-RI-ÄT-IG,* *a.* Nitric and muriatic combined. *Ure.*
 NITRÖ-NÄPH-TH-LÄSE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound resulting from the action of nitric acid on naphthalene. *Brande.*
 NITRÖS-FI-TY, *n.* Quality of nitre. *Cotgrave.*
 NITRÖ-SUL-FHÜR-E-OÜS,* *a.* Containing nitre and sulphur. *Ray.*
 NITROUS, *a.* [*nitroz*, Fr.] Partaking of nitre.—*Nitrous acid* has less of oxygen than *nitric acid*.—*Nitrous oxide*, (*Chem.*) a gas which is obtained by heating nitrate of ammonia, and which, when respired, produces an exhilarating effect, somewhat similar to intoxication.—*Impregnated with nitre*.
 NITRY, *a.* Partaking of nitre; nitrous. *Gay.*

NIT/TI-LY, *ad.* In a nitty manner; lausily. *Hayward.*
 NIT/TY, *a.* Abounding with nits or the eggs of lice.
 NIT/UT-RET,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A body consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, with one atom of nitrogen. *Francis.*
 NIVAL, *a.* [*nivalis*, L.] Abounding with snow. *Bailey.* [R.]
 NIV'E-OÜS, [*niv'e-us*, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; *niv'ys*, K.] *a.* [*nivus*, L.] Snowy; resembling snow. *Brownie.*
 NJ-ZÄM',* *n.* A governor of a province, or a sovereign prince, in Hindostan. *Macintosh.*
 NI'ZY, *a.* [*nessi*, Norm. Fr.] A dunce; a simpleton. *Anon.*
 NÖ, *ad.* The word of refusal or denial; contrary to yes.
 NÖ, *a.* Not any; none; as, "no man."—*No one*, not any one.
 NÖ,* *n.* A denial; the word of denial. *Genl. Mag.*—*A vote*, or one who votes in the negative; as, "The *noes* have it." *Hastel.*
 NÖ-XEN'I-AN,* *a.* Relating to the patriarch Noah. *Cole-ridge.*
 †NÖ-BIL-TÄTE, *v. a.* [*nobilitas*, L.] To ennoble; to make noble. *Bullokar.*
 †NÖ-BIL-TÄTION, *n.* The act of ennobling. *More.*
 NÖ-BIL-TY, *n.* [*nobilitas*, L.] The state or quality of being noble; nobleness; dignity; the persons collectively who are of noble rank.—*Nobility*, in England, comprises five orders or ranks, viz., dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons.
 NÖ/BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *nobilis*, L.] Belonging to one of the orders of nobility; exalted in rank; great; worthy; illustrious; exalted; elevated; sublime; magnificent; generous; liberal; principal; capital.
 NÖ/BLE, *n.* One of high rank; a person belonging to one of the orders of nobility:—an ancient coin rated at 6s. 8d.
 †NÖ/BLE, *v. a.* To ennoble. *Chaucer.*
 NÖ/BLE-LIV-ER-WORT, *n.* A plant; a lichen, esteemed good for curing the ringworm.
 NÖ/BLE-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* NOBLEMEN. One of the nobility.
 NÖ/BLE-MIND'ED,* *a.* Possessed of a noble mind. *Milton.*
 NÖ/BLE-NĒS, (*nö*/'bl-nēs) *n.* Quality of being noble; nobility; greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity.
 NÖ/BLE-SPİR-I-ED,* *a.* Having an excellent spirit. *Arbuthnot.*
 †NÖ-BLESS', (*nö*-'blēs', S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; *nö*/'bles, P. Sm.) [*noblesse*, Fr.] Nobility; noblemen collectively. *Dryden.*
 NÖ/BLE-WOM-AN, (*nö*/'bl-wöm-än) *n.* A female of noble rank. *Cavendish.* [R.]
 NÖ/BLY, *ad.* In a noble manner; greatly; illustriously; magnanimously; splendidly.
 NÖ/BÖD-Y, *n.* No person; no one; not any one.
 NÖ/CENT, *a.* [*nocens*, L.] [Not innocent; guilty. *Bacon.*] Hurtful; injurious. *Milton.*
 †NÖ/CENT, *n.* One who is criminal. *Sir E. Coke.*
 †NÖ/CIVE, (*nö*/'siv) *a.* [*nocivus*, L.] Hurtful; destructive. *Hooker.*
 †NÖCK, *n.* A slit; a notch; the fundament. *Hudibras.*
 †NÖCK, *v. a.* To place upon the notch. *Chapman.*
 †NÖCK'ED, *a.* Notched. *Chaucer.*
 NÖC-TÄM-BU-LÄTION, *n.* The act of walking in sleep or in the night; somnambulation. *Bailey.*
 NÖC-TÄM-BU-LIST,* *n.* One who walks in sleep. *Ash.*
 †NÖC-TÄM-BU-LÖ, *n.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, L.] A noctambulist. *Arbuthnot.*
 NÖC-TIÖ-RA,* *n.* (*Zool.*) An American quadrumanous animal, or species of monkey. *P. Cyc.*
 NÖC-TID'IAL, *a.* [*notis* and *diēs*, L.] Comprising a night and a day. *Holder.*
 †NÖC-TIF-ER-OÜS, *a.* [*nox* and *fero*, L.] Bringing night. *Bailey.*
 NÖC-TI-LÜ'CA, *n.* [*nox* and *luco*, L.] An old name of phosphorus. *Boyle.* [R.]
 NÖC-TIL'U-CÖUS, *a.* Shining in the night. *Pennant.*
 NÖC-TIV'A-GÄNT, *a.* [*noctivagus*, L.] Wandering in the night. [R.]
 NÖC-TI-VA-GÄTION, *n.* Act of wandering in the night. *Gayton.*
 NÖC-TIV'A-GÖUS,* *a.* Moving in the night. *Buckland.*
 NÖC-TIV'A-RY, *n.* [*noctus*, L.] An account of what passes by night.
 NÖC/TÜLE,* *n.* A large kind of bat. *Smart.*
 NÖC/TÜRN, *n.* An office of devotion, consisting of psalms and prayers performed in the night. *Stillingfleet.*
 NÖC-TÜR-NÄL, *a.* [*nocturnus*, L.] Relating to the night; nightly.
 NÖC-TÜR-NÄL, *n.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night. *Watts.*
 †NÖC-U-MĒNT, *n.* [*nocumentum*, L.] Harm. *Bale.*
 †NÖC'U-ÖS, *a.* [*nocuus*, L.] Noxious; hurtful. *Bailey.*
 NÖD, *v. a.* [i. NÖDDED; *pp.* NÖDDING, NÖDDED.] To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; to bend quickly; to be drowsy.
 NÖD, *v. a.* To bend; to incline; to shake. *Shak.*
 NÖD, *n.* The act of one who nods; a quick declination, as of the head; a slight obeisance.
 NÖ/DÄT-ED,* *a.* Knotted; containing knots. *Smart.*
 NÖ-DÄTION, *n.* [*nodus*, L.] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots. *Cockeram.* [R.]

†NÖD'DEN, (nöd'dn) *a.* Bent; declined. *Thomson*
 NÖD'DER, *n.* One who nods; a covysey person.
 NÖD'DLE, (nöd'dl) *n.* A head, in contempt. *Shak.*
 NÖD'DY, *n.* [*nodin*, Norm. Fr.] A kind of sea-fowl, easily taken;—a simpleton; an idiot;—a game at cards. *B. Jonson.*
 NÖDE, *n.* [*nodus*, L.] A knot; a knob;—a knot or intrigue of a poem or other piece.—(*Med.*) A swelling or tumor upon a bone.—(*Astron.*) *pl.* The two points in which the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic. *Brande.*—A point or hole in the gnomon of a dial.—(*Geom.*) A small oval figure.
 NO-DÖSE, * *a.* Knotty; full of knots; nodous. *Hill.*
 NO-DÖS'S-TRY, *n.* [*nodosité*, Fr.] Complication; knot. *Browne.*
 †NO-DÖS'SOVS, } *a.* [*nodosus*, L.] Knotty; nodose. *Browne.*
 †NÖDOVS, }
 NÖD'U-LAR, * *a.* Formed of or resembling nodules. *Smart.*
 NÖD'ÜLE, (nöd'yül) [nöd'yäl, S. J.; nöd'yäl, W.; nöd'yäl, Ja. K. Sm.] *n.* [*nodulus*, L.] A little knot or hump.
 NÖD'ÜLED, (nöd'yäld) *a.* Having little nodules.
 NÖ'EL, *n.* See NOWEL.
 †NÖ-E-MÄT'I-CAL, * *a.* Mental; intellectual. *Cudworth.*
 NÖ-ET'IC, *a.* [*νοητικός*.] Relating to the understanding or to thought; perceiving; intelligent. *Waterhouse.* [*n.*]
 NÖG, *n.* [abbreviation of *noggin*.] A little mug; liquor; or ale. *Swift.*—(*Naut.*) A trenail.—(*Arch.*) A wooden brick inserted in the wall of a house.—*Nog of a mill*, the little piece of wood which, rubbing against the hopper, makes the corn fall from it. *Cotgrave.*
 †NÖG'ËEN, *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. *Escape of K. Charles.*
 NÖG'ËIN, *n.* A small mug or cup. *Heywood.*
 NÖG'ËING, *n.* (*Arch.*) A partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by bricks. *Mason.*
 †NÖ'ÏANCE, *n.* See NOYANCE, and ANNOYANCE.
 †NÖ'ÏE, *v. a.* See NOY, and ANNOY.
 †NÖ'ÏNT, *v. a.* [*noim*, Fr.] To annoy. *Huloet.*
 †NÖ'ÏOUS, *a.* See NOYOUS.
 NÖISE, (nöiz) *n.* [*noise*, Fr.] Any kind of sound; outcry; clamor; boasting or importunate talk; talk.
 NÖISE, *v. a.* [*i.* NOISED; *pp.* NOISING, NOISED.] To spread by rumor or report. *Bentley.*
 NÖISE, *v. n.* To sound loud. *Milton.*
 †NÖISE'FUL, *a.* Clamorous; noisy. *Feltham.*
 NÖISE'LESS, *a.* Silent; without noise or sound. *Shak.*
 NÖISE'LESS-LY, * *ad.* Without noise. *Bryant.*
 NÖISE'-MAK-ER, *n.* Clamoror. *L'Estrange.*
 NÖY'SH-LY, * *ad.* In a noisy manner. *Johnson.*
 NÖY'SH-NESS, *n.* State of being noisy; clamor.
 NÖY'SOME, (nöy'süm) *a.* [*noioso*, It.] Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome; pernicious; offensive; fetid.
 NÖY'SOME-LY, (nöy'süm-ly) *ad.* Noxiously; offensively.
 NÖY'SOME-NESS, (nöy'süm-nés) *n.* Disgust; offensiveness.
 NÖY'SY, (nöy'ze) *a.* Making a noise; clamorous; loud; sounding loud.
 NÖ'LENS' NÖ'LENS', * [L.] "Willing or not willing;"—at all adventures, whether willing or not willing. *Smart.*
 NÖ'LI MË TÄN'SË-RE, [*U.*, "Do not touch me."] *n.* (*Med.*) An inflamed corrosive ulcer or cancer.—(*Bot.*) A thorny plant; yellow balsam.
 NO-LI'TION, (no-lish'un) *n.* [*noitio*, L.] Unwillingness; opposed to volition. *Hale.*
 †NÖLL, *n.* A head; a noddle. *Shak.*
 NÖLL'LE PRÖS'E-QU'I, * [L.] (*Law*) An acknowledgment or an agreement by the plaintiff, that he will not further prosecute his suit. *Tomlins.*
 NÖM'AD, *a.* [*νομάς*, *νομάδικός*.] Wandering; pastoral; nomadic. *Brit. Crit.*
 NÖM'AD, or NÖM'ADE, *n.* One who leads a wandering or pastoral life. *Todd.*
 NO-MÄD'IC, *a.* Relating to nomads; having no fixed abode; wandering; pastoral; rude. *Brande.*
 NÖM'AD-ISM, * *n.* Wandering life; state of a nomad. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 NÖ'MAN-OY, *n.* [*nomen*, L. and *μαρτία*, Gr.; *nomancie*, Fr.] Divination by the letters of a name. [*n.*]
 NÖM'ARËH, * *n.* An ancient Egyptian magistrate. *Ash.*
 NÖM'BLEES, (nüm'bliz) *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer; umbles. *NÖM'BRIL*, * *n.* The centre of an escutcheon. *Smart.*
 NOM DE GUERRE, * (nöm'de-gär') [Fr.] A fictitious or assumed name. *Qu. Rev.*
 NÖME, *n.* [*νομός*.] The Greek name for the provinces into which Egypt was anciently divided; a province.—[*no-men*, L.] (*Algebra*) A simple quantity affixed to some other quantity by its proper sign.
 NÖ'MEN-CLÄ-TÖR, or NÖ-MEN-CLÄ'TÖR, *n.* [L.; *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who gives names to persons or things; one whose office it is to call persons by their proper names.
 NÖ-MEN-CLÄ'TRESS, *n.* A female nomenclator. *Addison.*
 NÖ'MEN-CLÄT-URE, (nöm'men-klä't-yr) [nöm'men-klä'tür, S.; nöm'men-klä'tür, W.; nöm'men-klä'tür, J.; nöm'men-klä'tür, Ja. K.; nöm'men-klä'tür, Sm. R. Wb.] *n.* [*nomenclature*, Fr.; *nomenclatura*, L.] The whole of the terms, or the language, peculiar to an art or science; a vocabulary.

NÖ-MEN-CLÄT'UR-IST, * *n.* One who forms, or is versed in, nomenclatures. *Brande.*
 NÖ'MI-AL, * *n.* A name, name, or single term in algebra. *Smart.*
 NÖM'I-NAL, *a.* [*nominalis*, L.] Pertaining to a name or names; existing in name only; titular.
 †NÖM'I-NAL, *n.* A nominalist. *B. Jonson.*
 NÖM'I-NÄL-ISM, * *n.* The doctrine of the nominalists. *Brit. Crit.*
 NÖM'I-NÄL-IST, * *n.* One of a scholastic sect of philosophers who arose in the eleventh century, and who maintained, in opposition to the realists, that the universals in logic were names only, and not realities.
 NÖM'I-NÄL-IS'TIC, * *a.* Relating to nominalism. *Ec. Rev.*
 NÖM'I-NÄL-ITZE, *v. a.* To convert into a noun. *Ins. For Oratory.* [*n.*]
 NÖM'I-NÄL-LY, *v. a.* By name; only in name; titularly.
 NÖM'I-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*nomino*, L.] [*i.* NOMINATED; *pp.* NOMINATED, NOMINATED.] To name publicly; to propose for an office or station; to propose or mention by name.
 †NÖM'I-NÄTE-LY, *ad.* Particularly; by name. *Spelman.*
 NÖM'I-NÄ'TION, *n.* The act of nominating; state of being nominated; power of nominating; the person nominated.
 NÖM'I-NÄ-TIVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) That names, and nothing more;—applied to the first case of nouns.
 NÖM'I-NÄ-TIVE, * *n.* The form of a noun that designates the person or thing that governs the verb. *Murray.*
 NÖM'I-NÄ-TÖR, *n.* One who nominates or names.
 NÖM'I-NEE', *n.* A person nominated to a place or office.
 NÖM-I-NER, * *n.* (*Law*) One who nominates. *Blackstone.*
 NÖ-MÖG'RA-PHY, * *n.* A treatise on laws. *Dr. Black.*
 NÖM-O-THET'IC, * *a.* Legislative; nomothetical. *Smart.*
 NÖM-O-THET'I-CAL, *a.* [*νομοθετικός*.] Legislative. *Ep. Barlow.*
 NÖN, *ad.* [L.] Not.—It is never used separately, but always as a prefix, giving a negative sense to words; as, non-residence, non-performance.
 NÖN-A-BIL'I-TY, * *n.* Want of ability. *Crabb.*
 NÖN-Ä-CËPT'ANCE, * *n.* A refusal to accept. *Blackstone.*
 NÖN-Ä-C-QUË-S'ËNCE, * *n.* A refusal of compliance. *Hawkins.*
 NÖN-ÄD-MIS'SION, * (nön-äd-mish'un) *n.* Refusal to admit. *Ayliffe.*
 NÖN-A-DÜLT', * *n.* One not arrived at adult age. *Hawkins.*
 NÖN'AGE, *n.* The time of life before legal maturity, or before the age of 21 years; minority.
 NÖN'AGED, (nön'äjd) *a.* Being in nonage. *Browne.*
 NÖN-A-GE'S-I-MAL, * *a.* (*Astron.*) The ninetyeth. *Crabb.*
 NÖN-A-GÖN, * *n.* A figure having nine angles. *Crabb.*
 NÖN-ÄL-LEN'ÄTION, * (äl-lyen-ä'shün) *n.* State of not being alienated. *Blackstone.*
 NÖN-ÄP-PÄAR'ANCE, * *n.* A failure of appearance. *Ash.*
 NÖN-ÄP-PÖINT'MENT, * *n.* Neglect of appointment. *Smart.*
 NÖN ÄS-SËM'P'SIT', * [L.] (*Law*) A plea whereby a man denies that he has made any promise. *Whishaw.*
 NÖN-ÄT-TËN'DANCE, * *n.* Want of attendance.
 NÖN-ÄT-TËN'TION, * *n.* Want of attention. *Ash.*
 †NÖNCE, *n.* Purpose; intent; design. *Spenser.*
 NÖNCHALANCE, * (nön'shä-läng) *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness. *Qu. Rev.*
 NÖNCHALANT, * (nön'shä-läng) *a.* [Fr.] Indifferent; careless. *Ec. Rev.*
 NÖN'-CLÄIM, * *n.* (*Law*) An omission of a claim. *Blackstone.*
 NÖN-CÖM-MIS'SIONED, * (nön-köm-mish'ünd) *a.* Having no commission. *Crabb.*
 NÖN-CÖM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* Failure of compliance.
 NÖN CÖM'POS MËN'TIS, * [L.] (*Law*) Noting a person not sound of mind, memory, or understanding. *Whishaw.*
 NÖN-CÖN-CÜR', * *v. a.* To refuse concurrence to. *Th. Hutchinson.*
 NÖN-CÖN-CÜR'ENCE, * *n.* A refusal of concurrence. *Ash.*
 NÖN-CÖN-DÜCT'ING, * *a.* Not conducting. *Smart.*
 NÖN-CÖN-DÜCT'ÖR, * *n.* A substance that does not conduct or transmit;—particularly, one that does not conduct the electric fluid; an electric. *Ency.*
 NÖN-CÖN-FÖRM'ING, *a.* Wanting conformity.
 NÖN-CÖN-FÖRM'IST, * *n.* One who does not conform;—specially, one who refuses to conform to the established or national religion or church; a dissenter.
 NÖN-CÖN-FÖRM'I-TY, *n.* Want of conformity; refusal to join in the established religion or worship.
 NÖN-CÖN-TËN'T, * *n.* One who votes in the negative in the British House of Lords. *Hastel.*
 NÖN-CÖN-TRIB'U-TÖ-RY, * *a.* Not contributing. *J. Bailey.*
 NÖN-DE-LIV'E-RY, * *n.* The omission of delivery. *Blackstone.*
 NÖN'DE-SCRIPT, *a.* Not yet described; undescribed.
 NÖN'DE-SCRIPT, * *n.* Any thing, as a plant or animal, not yet described or classed. *P. Cyc.*
 NÖN DËT'I-NËT, * [L.] (*Law*) The general issue in an action of detinue. *Tomlins.*

NONE, [nʌn, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; nʌn, Wb.*] *a.* & *pron.* [see *no*]; *n.* One; not one; not any; not any one; — used of persons or things.
NONE-E-LECT', * *n.* [*sing. & pl.*] A person or persons not elected. *Faber.*
NONE-E-LECT'RIC, * *n.* A substance not electric, but which conducts the electric fluid. *Brande.*
NONE-E-LECT'RIC, * *a.* Not electric, and therefore **CON-NONE-E-LECT'RI-CAL**, * *a.* ducting the electric fluid. *Brande.*
NONE-EX-IST'NT, *n.* State of not existing; non-existence; a thing not existing.
NONES, *n. pl.* [nonus, L.] A day in each month of the Roman calendar, so called as being the ninth inclusive before the ides. It corresponds to the 7th of March, May, July, and Oct.; and to the 5th of all the other months: — prayers, formerly so called.
NONE-SO-PRET'Y, * (nʌn'so-prɪt'ɪ) *n.* The London-*price* saxifrage. *Farm. Ency.*
NONE-SPAR'ING, * *a.* Sparing no one. *Shak.*
NON EST IN-VEN'TUS, * [L., "He has not been found."] (*Law*) The return made by the sheriff when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick. *Whiskaw.*
NONE-S'UCH, (nʌn-) *n.* A thing unequalled or extraordinary: — a kind of apple.
NON-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* State of not existing; nonentity.
NON-EX-IST'ENT, * *a.* Not having existence. *Arbutnot.*
NON-EX-POR-TA'TION, * *n.* Failure or suspension of exportation. *Perry.*
NON-FEA'SANCE, * *n.* (*Law*) An offence of omission of what ought to be done. *Toulins.*
NON-FUL-FIL'MENT, * *n.* A failure of fulfilling or performing. *Coleridge.*
NO-NILL'ION,* (nʌn-ɪl'jʌn) *n.* The number of nine millions of millions. *Smart.*
NON-IM-POR-TA'TION, * *n.* Failure or suspension of importation. *Perry.*
NON-IN-HAB'ITANT, * *n.* One who is not an inhabitant. *Ld. Stowell.*
NON-JUR'ANT, * *a.* Nonjuring; Jacobite. *Chambers.*
NON-JUR'ING, *a.* [non and *jur*, L.] Not swearing allegiance, as a nonjuror.
NON-JU-ROR, or **NON-JU'ROR**, [nʌn-ju-rʌr, *W. F. K. Sm.; nʌn-ju-rʌr, S. P. J. Ja. Wb.*] *n.* (*English history*) One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refused to swear allegiance to those who succeeded him.
NON-NAT'U-RALS, *n. pl.* [non and *naturalia*, L.] A term applied by the old physicians to certain things which are necessary to life, but do not form a part of the living body; as air, food, sleep, excretions, exercise, and the passions.
NON'NY, *n.* A nimby; a simpleton. *Stevens.*
NON-OB-SERV'ANCE, * *n.* A failure to observe. *Smart.*
NON-OB-STAN'TE, [L.] (*Law*) "Notwithstanding;" notwithstanding any thing to the contrary: — a clause in a patent, &c., licensing a thing to be done, which some former statute would otherwise restrain. *Whiskaw.*
NON-PA-RÉIL, (-réil') *n.* [*nonpareil*, Fr.] Excellence unequalled. *Shak.* A kind of apple: — a very small printing type, smaller than minion: — a kind of liquor, or cordial.
NON-PA-RÉIL, (-réil') *a.* Peerless; unequalled.
NON-PA-RISH'ION-ER, * *n.* One who is not a parishioner. *Sir J. Nichol.*
NON-PAY'MENT, * *n.* Omission of payment. *Blackstone.*
NON-PER-FORM'ANCE, * *n.* Neglect of performance. *Blackstone.*
NON'PLUS, *n.* [non and *plus*, L.] A puzzle; inability to say or do more.
NON'PLUS, *v. a.* [*i.* **NONPLUSSED**; *pp.* **NONPLUSING**, **NON-PLUSSED**] To confound; to puzzle. *Glanville.*
NON-PRÉ-S-EN-TA'TION, * *n.* Failure of presentation. *Toller.*
NON-PRO-FI'CIEN-CY, * *n.* Want of proficiency. *Ash.*
NON-PRO-FI'CIENT, (nʌn-prʌ-fɪʃ-ɪnt) *n.* One who has made no progress in an art or study. *Bp. Hall.*
NON-PRO'S, * *n.* [abbreviation of *non prosequitur*, L.] (*Law*) The name of a judgment rendered against a plaintiff, for neglecting to prosecute his suit, according to law and the rules of the court. *Bowyer.* — When a *non-suit*, or *non prosequitur*, is offered, the plaintiff is said to be *non-prossed*. *Whiskaw.*
NON-PRÖSSED,* (-pröst) *a.* (*Law*) Permitted to be dropped. *Blackstone.*
NON-RE-GÁRD'ANCE, * *n.* Slight; disregard. *Shak.*
NON-RES'IDENCE, *n.* State of being non-resident; neglect or failure of residence.
NON-RES'IDENT, *n.* One who does not reside at the place of his official duty.
NON-RES'IDENT, * *a.* Not residing, or not residing at the place of one's official duties; — applied to clergymen who live away from their cures.
NON-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* State of making no resistance; the doctrine that it is unlawful or wrong to resist, by force, the commands of a prince, magistrate, or government; passive obedience.
NON-RE-SIST'ANT, *a.* Not resisting; unopposing.

NON-RE-SIST'ING, * *a.* Making no resistance. *Addison.*
NON'SANE, * *a.* (*Law*) Not sane; not of sound mind. *Blackstone.*
NON'SENSE, *a.* Unmeaning language; folly; trifles.
NON'SENSE-VERSE, * *n.* Verse made of words taken promiscuously, without regard to any thing except measure. *Crabb.*
NON-SÉN'SI-CAL, *a.* Unmeaning; foolish; trifling.
NON-SÉN'SI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Foolishly; ridiculously.
NON-SÉN'SI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Ungrammatical jargon; folly.
NON-SÉN'SI-TIVE, *n.* One wanting sensation. — *a.* In-sensible. *Feltham.* [R.]
NON SÉ Q'U-Ū-TUR,* (nʌn-sék-wə-tʌr) [L., "It does not follow."] (*Law*) A conclusion not warranted by the premises. *Qu. Rev.*
NON-SO-LU'TION, *n.* Failure of solution. *Brome.*
NON-SÖL'VEN-CY, *n.* Inability to pay; insolvency. *Swift.*
NON-SÖL'VENT, *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent.
NON-SPAR'ING, *a.* Merciless. *Shak.* See **NON-SPARING**.
NON-SUB-MIS'SION, * *n.* Want of submission. *Burn.*
NON'SUIT, (-süt) *n.* (*Law*) The renunciation of a suit by the plaintiff, most commonly upon the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is far proceeded in.
NON'SUIT, *v. a.* [*i.* **NONSUITED**; *pp.* **NONSUITING**, **NON-SUITED**] To stop or quash in legal process.
NON-TÉN'URE, * *n.* (*Law*) A plea in bar to a real action, by saying that he (the defendant) holds not the lands mentioned in the plaintiff's count or declaration. *Whiskaw.*
NON-TÉR'M, * *n.* (*Law*) A vacation between two terms of court. *Bowyer.*
NON-TROU-TÉ, * *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of iron, found in small nodules imbedded in the ore of manganese. *P. Cyc.*
NON-Ū'SANCE, * *n.* Neglect of use. *Blackstone.*
NON-Ū'SER, * *n.* (*Law*) A not using; neglect. *Blackstone.*
NOÖ'DLE, (nʌd'ɪl) *n.* A fool; a simpleton; noodle. [Low.]
NOÖK, *n.* A corner; a small recess or retreat. — (*Law*) About twelve and a half acres of land. *Covel.*
NOÖN, *n.* The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock; mid-day.
NOÖN, *a.* Meridional; mid-day. *Young.*
NOÖN-DAY, *n.* Mid-day; noon; noontide. *Shak.*
NOÖN-DAY, *a.* Meridional. *Addison.*
NOÖN'ING, *n.* Repose or rest at noon; repast at noon. *Addison.* Work at noon or during dinner hours. *Farm. Ency.*
†NOÖN'SH'ÜN, * *n.* A place to retire to at noon. *Brown.*
†NOÖN'STÉAD, (-stéd) *n.* Station of the sun at noon. *Drayton.*
NOÖN'TIDE, *n.* Mid-day; time of noon. *Shak.*
NOÖN'TIDE, *a.* Meridional; mid-day. *Shak.*
NOÖSE, or **NÖÖSE**, [nʌz, *S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; nʌs, *W. F.*] *n.* A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.
NOÖSE, (nʌz) *v. a.* [*i.* **NOÖSEED**; *pp.* **NOÖSING**, **NOÖSEED**] To tie in a noose; to catch; to entrap.
NÖ'PAL, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A Mexican plant; the *cactus opuntia*, upon which the cochineal insect breeds. *Ure.*
NÖPE, *n.* A bird; the bulfinch or redtail. *Drayton.* A blow on the head. *Hunter.* [Local, Eng.]
NÖR, *conj.* A negative particle, correlative to *not*, and to *neither*; as, "neither this nor that."
NÖRM, * *n.* [*norma*, L.] A model; rule; pattern. *Coleridge.* [R.]
NÖRMAL, *a.* [*norma*, L.] According to rule or principle; perpendicular: — teaching rules or first principles; elementary: — employed as a rule or standard. — *Normal group*, a group of rocks taken as a standard. *Lyell.* — *Normal school*, a school for training schoolmasters.
NÖR'MAN, *n.* [old Fr.] A northman, applied first to a Norwegian; then, to a native of Normandy. — (*Naut.*) A wooden bar on which the cable is fastened to the windlass.
NÖR'MAN, *a.* Relating to Normandy or the Normans.
NÖR'RÖY, *n.* [nʌrd, and *roy*, old Fr.] (*Her.*) The title of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds. *Burke.*
NÖRSE, * *n.* The language formerly spoken in ancient Scandinavia; the Scandinavian Gothic language. *Bosworth.*
NÖRSE, * *a.* Relating to the language of Scandinavia. *Qu. Rev.*
NÖRTH, *n.* One of the four cardinal points; the point opposite to the south, or to the sun when in the meridian.
NÖRTH, *a.* Northern; being in the north.
NÖRTH-EAST', (nʌrth-ést') *n.* The point midway between the north and east.
NÖRTH-EAST', *a.* Being midway between the north and east.
NÖRTH-EAST'ERN, * *a.* Relating to the point between the north and east. *Jour. of Science.*
NÖRTH'ER-LY-NESS, * *n.* The state of being northerly. *Booth.*
NÖRTH'ER-LY, *a.* Being in or towards the north; northern.

NÖRTH'ERN, *a.* Being in or towards the north.
NÖRTH'ERN, * *n.* An inhabitant of the north, of a northern country, or northern part of a country. *Ec. Rev.*
NÖRTH'ERN-ER, * *n.* One living in the north; opposed to *southerner*; a northern. *Dr. Abbot.*
NÖRTH'ERN-LY, *ad.* Towards the north. *Hakevill.*
NÖRTH'ERN-MOST, * *a.* Farthest to the north. *Ed. Rev.*
NÖRTH'ING, * *n.* (*Naut.*) The difference of latitude which a ship makes in sailing towards the north pole.—(*Astron.*) The motion or distance of a planet from the equinoctial northward. *Brande.*
NÖRTH'MAN, * *n.*; *pl.* **NÖRTH'MEN**. An inhabitant of the north of Europe. *Coleridge.*
NÖRTH-PÖLE, * *n.* An imaginary point in the northern hemisphere, ninety degrees from the equator. *Ency.*
NÖRTH-STÄR, * *n.* The polestar; the lodestar.
NÖRTHUMBRIAN, * *a.* Relating to Northumberland, *Eng. Ency.*
NÖRTHWARD, *a.* Being towards the north.
NÖRTHWARD, } *ad.* Towards the north. *Bacon.*
NÖRTHWARDS, }
NÖRTHWARD-LY, * *a.* & *ad.* Being in a north direction, towards the north. *E. Everett.*
NÖRTH-WEST, * *n.* The point midway between the north and west.
NÖRTH-WEST'ER-LY, * *a.* Tending or being towards the north-west; north-western. *Hildreth.*
NÖRTH-WEST'ERN, * *a.* Being between the west and north. *Drayton.*
NÖRTH-WIND, * *n.* Wind that blows from the north.
NOR-WÉ'GI-AN, *n.* A native of Norway
NOR-WÉ'GI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Norway.
†NOR-WÉ'YAN, *a.* Norwegian. *Shak.*
NÖSE, (*nöz*) *n.* The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the parts near it; the end of any thing, as of a bellows; scent; sagacity. — *To lead by the nose*, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly.—*To thrust one's nose into any affair*, to meddle impertinently with it.—*To put one's nose out of joint*, to put one out in the affections of another.
NÖSE, *v. a.* To scent; to smell. *Shak.* To thrust the nose as in face of; to face. *A. Wood.*
†NÖSE, *v. n.* To look big; to bluster. *Shak.*
NÖSE'BÄND, * *n.* A strap passing over the nose. *Booth.*
NÖSE'BLÉED, *n.* A bleeding at the nose.—a plant.
NÖS'ED, (*nözöd*) *a.* Having a nose; as, long-nosed, flat-nosed.
NÖSE'GÄY, *n.* A bunch of flowers; a posy.
NÖSE'LESS, *a.* Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose.
NÖSE'SMÄRT, *n.* A pungent plant; the cress; nasturtium.
†NÖSE'THRIL, *n.* See **NÖSTRIL**.
NÖS'ING, * *n.* (*Arch.*) The moulding upon the upper edge of a step. *Francis.*
NÖS'LE, (*nöz'zl*) *n.* See **NOZLE**.
†NÖ-SÖG'RA-PHY, * *n.* [*νόσος* and *γράφω*.] A description of diseases. *Dunglison.*
†NÖS-Q-LÖG'Ä-CAL, * *a.* Relating to nosology. *Dunglison.*
†NÖ-SÖL'Ö-ÖLST, * *n.* One versed in nosology. *P. Cyc.*
†NÖ-SÖL'Ö-GY, or **NO-SÖL'Ö-GY**, [*nö-söl'ö-je*, *S. J. K. Sm. Wb.*; *no-söl'ö-je*, *W. P. Ja. R. J.*] [*νόσος* and *λόγος*.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of diseases; the classification and nomenclature of diseases.
††NÖ-SÖ-PO-ÉT'IC, *a.* [*νόσος* and *ποιέω*.] Producing diseases. *Arbuthnot.*
NÖS-TÄL'GI-Ä, * *n.* [*νόστος* and *ἄγος*.] (*Med.*) A species of melancholy resulting from absence from home and country; homesickness. *Brande.*
NÖS-TÄL'GI-C, * *a.* Relating to nostalgia; homesick. *P. Mag.*
NÖS'TRIL, *n.* One of the cavities in the nose.
NÖS'TRUM, *n.* [*L.*] *nöS'tRUMS*. A quack medicine kept for profit in the hands of the inventor, or of his assignee.
NÖT, *ad.* The particle of negation or refusal:—it denotes cessation; not only.—*Not guilty*, (*Law*) the general issue; the plea of a defendant in a criminal action or prosecution.
†NÖT, *a.* Shorn. See **NOTT**.
NÖT'ZA BÉ'NE, * [*L.*] *Mark well*:—used to point out something that deserves particular notice; commonly abbreviated to *N. B.* *Macdonnel.*
NÖT'Ä-BIL'IG-TY, * *n.* Notableness; a person or society of high or noble rank. *Chaucer. Qu. Rev.*
NÖT'Ä-BLE, [*nöt'ä-bl*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*] *a.* [*notable*, *Fr.*; *notabilis*, *L.*] Industrious; careful; thrifty; bustling:—more commonly applied to women.
NÖT'Ä-BLE, [*nöt'ä-bl*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *nöt'ä-bl*, *S. E.*] *a.* Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable.
NÖT'Ä-BLE, *n.* A person or thing worthy of notice. *Addison.* One of the men of rank, or deputies of the states, appointed and convoked by the king of France on certain occasions under the old régime.
NÖT'Ä-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Carefulness; industry; thrift.
NÖT'Ä-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Remarkableness; importance.

NÖT'Ä-BLY, *ad.* Carefully; thriftily; with bustle.
NÖT'Ä-BLY, *ad.* Remarkably; so as to be noted.
NÖ-TÄN'DÄ, * *n. pl.* [*L.*] Things to be observed. *Haas-kins.*
NO-TÄ'RJ-ÄL, *a.* Relating to or done by a notary.
NO-TÄ-RY, *n.* [*notarius*, *L.*] An officer among the ancient Romans employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and public proceedings:—in modern usage, an officer authorized to attest writings of any kind which may concern the public; a notary-public. *Hooker.*
NÖTÄ-RY-PÖB'LJC, * *n.* (*Law*) A notary or officer, who publicly attests documents, or writings, to make them authentic in foreign countries; a notary. *Brande.*
NO-TÄ'TIÖN, *n.* [*notatio*, *L.*] The act or manner of noting or marking:—act or practice of signifying any thing by marks or characters, as numbers by their appropriate signs in arithmetic and algebra:—the notice or knowledge of a word which is afforded by its original use and etymology; an argument from etymology. *B. Jonson.*
NÖTCI, *n.* [*noche*, *Teut.*; *nocchio*, *It.*] A nick; a hollow cut; indentation.
NÖTCI, *v. a.* [*i.* **NOTCHED**; *pp.* **NOTCHING**, **NOTCHED**.] To form notches or cuts in; to cut in small hollows.
NÖTCI'BOÄRD, * *n.* (*Arch.*) The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase. *Brande.*
NÖTCI'WÉED, *n.* An herb called also *orach*.
†NÖTE, (*for ne vote*.) Know not; could not. *Spenser.*
NÖTE, *n.* [*nota*, *L.*] A mark or token by which something is known; notice; heed; reputation; account; information; state of being observed:—tune; voice; harmonic or melodious sound; single sound in music:—short hint; abbreviation; symbol:—a short remark or commentary; annotation; observation:—a minute or memorandum:—a short letter; a billet; a diplomatic communication:—a subscribed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; a promissory note.
NÖTE, *v. a.* [*noto*, *It.*; *noter*, *Fr.*] [*i.* **NOTED**; *pp.* **NOTING**, **NOTED**.] To mark; to distinguish; to observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of; to make a memorandum of; to enter in a book; to set down; to set down in musical characters.—[To push or strike. *Ray.*—(*Local*, *Eng.*)]
NÖTE-BOOK, (*not'bük*) *n.* A book containing notes.
NÖT'ED, *a.* Remarkable; eminent; celebrated; notorious.
NÖT'ED-LY, *ad.* With observation; with notice. *Shak.*
NÖT'ED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being noted. *Boyle.*
NÖTE'LET, * *n.* A short note; a billet. *C. Lamb.*
NÖT'ER, *n.* One who notes; an annotator.
NÖTE'WOR-THY, (*nöt'würthe*) *a.* Deserving notice. *Shak.*
†NÖTH'ING, (*nüth'ing*) [*nüth'ing*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *nöth'ing*, *Wb.*] [*no* and *thing*.] Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation:—not any thing, opposed to something; a thing of no proportion or value; trifle.
†NÖTH'ING, *ad.* Not; in no degree; as, “nothing loath.” *Milton.*
†NÖTH-ING-A'RJ-ÄN, * *n.* One who is of no particular belief or denomination. *Ch. Ob.*
†NÖTH'ING-ISM, * *n.* Nothingness. *Coleridge. [R.]*
†NÖTH'ING-NÉSS, (*nüth'ing-nés*) *n.* Nihility; non-existence.
NÖT'ICE, (*nöt'is*) *n.* [*notice*, *Fr.*] Remark; heed; observation; regard; advice; warning; information; intelligence.
NÖT'ICE, *v. a.* [*i.* **NOTICED**; *pp.* **NOTICING**, **NOTICED**.] To notice; to heed; to observe; to regard; to attend to; to mind; to take notice of. *T. Howard*, (1603), *Ep. Horne, Dr. Warton*, &c. A word that has been disputed, but long since used in England, and now in common use.
NÖT'ICE-A-BLE, * *a.* That may be noticed; worthy of notice. *Wordsworth.* [A modern word, in good use.]
NÖT'ICE-A-BLY, * *ad.* In a noticeable manner. *Blackwood.*
NÖT'ICES, * *n.* One who notices. *Pope.*
†NÖT'IF-CÄ'TIÖN, *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of notifying; information; notice given; representation by marks.
NÖT'IF-Y, *n.* [*notifier*, *Fr.*; *notifico*, *L.*] [*i.* **NOTIFIED**; *pp.* **NOTIFYING**, **NOTIFIED**.] To declare; to make known, with *to*.—“Such protest must be notified, within fourteen days after, to the drawer.” *Blackstone*.—In the United States, it is often used in the sense of *to inform*, *to give notice to*; as, “I notified him of this matter.” instead of, “I notified this matter to him.”—This use was long since censured by Dr. Witherspoon.
NÖT'ION, (*nöt'shün*) *n.* [*notio*, *L.*] Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception; sentiment; opinion; sense; understanding.—[*pl.* Small wares or trifles.—*Colloquial*, *U. S.*]
NÖT'ION-ÄL, *a.* Imaginary; ideal; visionary; not real.
NÖT'ION-ÄL'IG-TY, *n.* Quality of being notional.
NÖT'ION-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In idea; mentally.
NÖT'ION-ÄTE, * *a.* Notional; fanciful. *Month. Rev. [R.]*
NÖT'ION-IST, *n.* One who holds an ungrounded opinion; a visionary. *Bp. Hopkins.*

NŌ-TŌ-NĒC'ŬA,* n. An insect that swims on its back. *Hill.*

NŌ-TŌ-RŪĒ-TŪ, n. [*notoriŭt*, Fr.] State of being notorious; public knowledge; public exposure.

NŌ-TŌ'RĪ-OŪS, a. [*notorius*, L.] Publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden; conspicuous; distinguished; noted; — commonly, but not always, used in a bad sense; as, a *notorious* crime; a *notorious* villain; a *notorious* fact.

NŌ-TŌ'RĪ-OŪS-LŪ, ad. In a notorious manner; publicly.

NŌ-TŌ'RĪ-OŪS-NĒSS, n. Public fame; notoriety.

NŌ-TŪ, a. Smooth; shorn. *Chaucer.*

NŌTT, v. a. To shear. *Stowe.*

NŌTTS, n. [L.] The south wind. *Milton.*

NŌT-WĒAT, (chŵet) n. Smooth, unbecard wheat.

NŌT-WĪTH-STĀND'ING, conj. Although; as, "He is rich notwithstanding he has lost much." *Addison.* Nevertheless; however. *Hooker.* — It is now little used, in either of the above senses, by good writers. See the next article.

NŌT-WĪTH-STĀND'ING,* prep. Without hindrance or obstruction from; not preventing; in spite of. \int In these senses *notwithstanding* has obviously the force of a preposition; yet it is, when thus used, designated by Ash as an adverb, and by the other English lexicographers, it is designated, in all the forms in which it is used, as a conjunction. — Dr. Johnson remarks upon it as follows: "This word, though, in conformity to other writers, called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*. It is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute, with a noun; as, 'He is rich notwithstanding his loss.'" — Dr. Webster considers *notwithstanding*, in all cases, as a participle, "constituting, either with or without *this* or *that*, the case absolute or independent." It obviously has the nature of a participle, rather than of a participial adjective. In the above example, "He is rich notwithstanding his loss," *notwithstanding* may be regarded as a preposition governing *loss* in the objective case; or it may be construed as a participle in the case absolute with *loss*.

NOUGHT, (nāwt) n. Nothing. — [*ad.* In no degree. *Fairfax.*] — To set at naught, to slight; to scorn. \int It has been somewhat common to write this word *naught*, in order to distinguish it from *naught*, bad; but *naught* (nothing) is the more proper orthography, and corresponds to *aught*, (any thing.) See **NAUGHT**.

†NŌŪL, n. The crown or top of the head; the head; noll. *Spenser.*

†NŌŪLD, (nūld) [no wold.] Would not. *Spenser.*

NŌŪN, n. [nom, Fr.; nomen, L.] (Gram.) The name of anything that exists, or of which we have any idea or notion. — A proper noun is the name of an individual person or thing; as, *John, London*, &c. — Common nouns are names of sorts or kinds, containing many individuals; as, *man, city*, &c.

†NOUR'ICE, (nūr'is) n. [*nourrice*, Fr.] A nurse. *Sir T. Elyot.*

NOUR'ISH, (nūr'ish) v. a. [*nourrir*, Fr.; *nutrio*, L.] [*i.* nourished; *pp.* nourishing, nourished.] To feed and cause to grow; to promote growth and strength; to cherish; to nurture; to support by food; to support; to maintain; to encourage; to educate.

†NOUR'ISH, (nūr'ish) v. n. To gain nourishment. *Bacon.*

†NOUR'ISH, (nūr'ish) a. A nurse. *Lydgate.*

NOUR'ISH-A-BLE, (nūr'ish-a-bl) a. That may be nourished.

NOUR'ISH-ER, (nūr'ish-er) n. He or that which nourishes.

NOUR'ISH-ING,* p. a. Affording nourishment; nutritious.

NOUR'ISH-MENT, (nūr'ish-mēt) n. [*nourrissement*, old Fr.] That which nourishes; state of being nourished; food; sustenance; nutriment; sustentation.

†NOUR'ITURE, (nūr'q-tūr) n. [*nourriture*, Fr.] Education; nurture. *Spenser.*

†NOUR'SLE, (nūr'sl) v. a. To nurse up. *Spenser.*

†NOUR'S'LING, (nūr's'ling) n. A nursing. *Spenser.*

NŌŪS,* n. [Gr.] Mind; understanding; — used ludicrously. *Smart.*

†NOŪS'LE, or NOŪS'EL, (nūz'zl) v. a. To nurse. *Shak.*

†NOŪS'LE, or NOŪS'EL, (nūz'zl) v. a. To entrap; to muzzle.

NO-VĀC'Ū-LITE,* n. (Min.) An argillaceous stone used for hones and whetstones; the razor-stone. *Hamilton.*

NO-VĀ'TIAN,* (-shan) n. A follower of Novatus or Novatian, contemporaries, and religionists of the 3d century, who declared it sinful to admit to the eucharist persons who had once lapsed.

NO-VĀ'TIAN-ISM,* (-shan-izm) n. The opinions of the Novatians. *Bp. Hall.*

NO-VĀ'TION, n. [noratio, L.] Innovation. *Abp. Laud.*

†NO-VĀ'TOR, n. [L.] An innovator. *Bailey.*

NOV'EL, (nōv'el) S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. a. [*novel*, Fr.; *novellus*, L.] New; not ancient; of recent origin or introduction. — (*Civil law*) Appendant to the code, and of later enactment. *Lyfley.* \int "Walker says, 'Nothing is so vulgar and childish as to hear *novel* and *heaven* with

the *e* distinct, and *novel* and *chicken* with *e* suppressed.' Either the remark is a little extravagant, or prejudices are grown a little more reasonable since it was written." *Smart.* — It is often pronounced nōv'vl in the U. S.

NOV'EL, n. [nouvelle, Fr.] [Novely. Sylvester.] A species of fictitious composition in prose; a tale. — (*Roman law*) A supplementary constitution, as of some emperors; a law annexed to the code.

†NOV'EL-ISM, n. Innovation. *Sir E. Dering.*

NOV'EL-IST, n. [*Innovator*; an assertor of novelty. *Bacon.* A writer of news. *Tuller.*] A writer of novels or tales.

†NOV'EL-IZE, v. a. To innovate. *Brown.*

NOV'ELTY, n. [nouvellet, old Fr.] State of being novel; something new; newness; freshness.

NO-VĒM'BER, n. [L.] The eleventh month of the year: — [the ninth month of the Romans, reckoned from March.]

†NOVĒN-AR-Y, [nōv'en-a-rē, W. P. Ja. Sm.; nō-vēn'na-rē, S.; nō'ven-ēr-ē, K.] n. [*novennarius*, L.] Number of nine; nine, collectively. *Brown.*

†NOVĒN-AR-Y,* a. Belonging to the number nine. *Phillips.*

NO-VĒN'NI-AL, a. [novennis, L.] Done every ninth year. *Potter.*

NO-VĒR'CAL, a. [novercalis, from *noverca*, L.] Relating to, or suitable to, a stepmother.

NOV'ICE, n. [novice, Fr.; novitius, L.] One who is new in any business; a beginner; one in the rudiments; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

NOV'ICE-SHIP,* n. The state of a novice. *Scott.*

NOV'IC-LŪ-NAR,* a. Relating to the new moon. *Bampfled.*

NO-VĪ'Ū'ĀTĒ, (nō-vīsh'ē-āt) n. [*noviciat*, Fr.] The state of a novice; time for learning the rudiments; the time spent in a religious house on probation, before the vow is taken.

†NO-VĪ'Ū'TIOUS, (nō-vīsh'ūs) a. [novitius, L.] Newly invented. *Pearson.*

†NOV'IT-Y, n. [novitas, L.] Newness; novelty. *Brown.*

NOV, ad. At this time; at the time present; at this time, or only a little while ago; at one time; at another time. — It is sometimes a conjunction or particle of connection, expressing a connection between two propositions; as, "If this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty." — *Now and then*, at one time and another.

†NOŪ, n. The present moment. *Cowley.*

NOŪ'Ā-DĀYS, (nōŪ'ā-dāz) ad. In the present age.

NOŪ'WĀY, (nōŪ'wā) } ad. Not in any manner or degree;

NOŪ'WĀYS, (nōŪ'wāz) } novise. *Campbell.*

NOŪ'WĒD, (nōŪ'ed) a. [noué, Fr.] (Her.) Knotted; intertwined.

NOŪ'EL, (nōŪ'el) n. [noël, nouël, Fr.] A cry of joy; originally, a shout of joy at Christmas. *Chaucer.*

†NOŪES, (nōz) n. [nou, old Fr.] The marriage knot; noose. *Crashaw.*

NOŪ'WHERE, (nōŪ'hwār) ad. Not in any place; in no place.

†NOŪ'WĪSE, (nōŪ'wīz) ad. Not in any manner; in no manner.

†NOŪWL, n. See **NOUL**.

NOŪXTIOUS, (nōk'shūs) a. [nozius, L.] Hurtful; harmful; baneful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious; — guilty.

NOŪXTIOUS-LŪ, (nōk'shūs-lē) ad. Hurtfully; perniciously.

NOŪXTIOUS-NĒSS, (nōk'shūs-nēs) n. Hurtfulness; insalubrity.

†NOŪY, v. a. [noyen, Tent.] To annoy. *Wicliffe.*

†NOŪY, n. Annoyance. *Hist. of Sir Clyomon.*

†NOŪYANCE, n. Annoyance. *Spenser.*

NOŪYER,* (nōŪ'yō) n. [Fr.] A rich cordial. *Smart.*

†NOŪYER, n. One who annoys; annoyer. *Tusser.*

†NOŪY'FUL, a. Noisome; hurtful; annoying. *Bale.*

†NOŪY'FUL, a. [noioso, It.] Hurtful; troublesome; annoying. *Wicliffe.*

†NOŪY'SANCE, n. Offence; trespass; nuisance. *Chaucer.*

NOZ'LE, or NŌZ'Z'LE, (nōz'zl) n. [nazal, old Fr.] The nose; the snout; the end. *Arbutnot.* The extremity of something, as of a bellows; a portion of a steam-engine.

NŪB,* v. a. To touch gently; to give a hint by a touch; to nudge. *Holloway.* [*Local, Eng.*]

NŪBA,* n. A species of manna or dew. *Crabb.*

†NŪB'BLE, v. a. To beat; to knubble. *Ainsworth.*

NŪ-BĒC'Ū-LA,* n. [L.] A little cloud. — (*Med.*) A white speck in the eye. *Crabb.*

†NŪ-BĒR-ER-OŪS, a. [nubifer, L.] Bringing clouds. *Bailey.*

†NŪ-BĒC'Ū-NOŪS,* a. Produced by clouds. *Maunder.*

†NŪ-BĒ-LĀTE, v. a. [nubilo, L.] To cloud. *Bailey.*

NŪ'BLE, a. [Fr.; nubilis, L.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior.*

NU-BĒL'IT-Y,* n. The state of being marriageable. *Month Rev.*

†NŪ-BĒ-LOŪS,* a. Cloudy; abounding in clouds. *Scott.*

†NŪ-BĒ-LOŪS, a. Cloudy. *Bailey.*

NŪ-CA-MĒN-TĀ'CEOUS,* (-shūs) a. (Bot.) Having long excreescences. *P. Cyc.*

†NŪ-CĒP'ĒR-OUS, a. Bearing nuts. *Bailey.*

NŪ-CLĒ-Ī-FÖRM,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like a nucleus. *P. Cyc.*
 NŪ-CLĒ-ŪS, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *NŪ-CLĒ-Ī*; *Eng.* *NŪ-CLĒ-ŪS-ĒS*.
 The kernel of a nut — that about which something is
 gathered and conglobated; the body or head of a comet.
 NŪ-CŪLB,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, hard, seed-like pericarp. *P.*
Cyc.
 †NŪ-DĀTĪŌN,* *n.* The act of making bare or naked.
 NŪDE, *a.* [*Ind.* old Fr.; *nudus*, *L.*] Bare; naked. *Huloet.* —
 [*L.*] Void; of no force.
 NŪDGE,* *v. n.* To touch gently; to give a hint or signal
 by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot; to
 nudge. *Ld. Eldon.*
 NŪ-DĪ-FĪ-GĀTĪŌN,* *n.* A making naked. *West. Rev.*
 NŪDĪTĪ,* *n.* [*nuditĕ*, Fr.] State of being naked; naked-
 ness; naked parts: — poverty: — *pl.* [*Fine arts*] Figures,
 or parts of figures, entirely divested of drapery.
 NŪDŪM PĀCĪ TŪM,* [*L.*] A bare, naked contract,
 without a consideration. *Lovins.*
 NŪ'EL, *n.* See *NEWEL*.
 NŪ-GĀĪ-TY, (nŪ-gās'e-te) *n.* [*magaz, nugacis*, *L.*] Utili-
 ty; trifling talk or behavior. *Morc.*
 NŪ'GĒLE,* *n. pl.* [*L.*] Trifles; silly verses; things of little
 value. *Gen. Mag.*
 †NŪ-GĀTĪŌN, *n.* [*nugor*, *L.*] Act or practice of trifling.
Bacon.
 NŪ-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Trifling; futile; insignificant; useless.
 NŪ'GĪ-FY,* *v. n.* To trifle. *Coleridge.* [*R.*]
 NŪ'SANCE, (nŪ'sans) *n.* [old Fr.] Something noxious or
 offensive. — (*Law*) A public nuisance is something that
 annoys the community or public; a private nuisance,
 something that annoys, or injures the property of, an individual.
 NŪ'SAN-CĒR,* *n.* One who causes an injury or nuisance.
Blackstone.
 NŪL,* *a.* (*Law*) Not any; none; as, *nul disseizin*. *Black-*
stone.
 NŪLL, *v. a.* [*nullus*, *L.*] To annul. *Milton.* [*R.*]
 NŪLL, *a.* Void; of no force; ineffectual; invalid. *Dryden.*
 NŪLL, *n.* Something of no power, or no meaning. *Bacon.*
 †NŪ-LĪ-BĪ'Ū-TY, *n.* [*nullibi*, *L.*] The state of being no-
 where. *Bailey.*
 NŪ-LĪ-FĪ-CĀTĪŌN,* *n.* Act of nullifying. *Perry.*
 NŪ-LĪ-FĪDĪAN, *a.* [*nullus and fides*, *L.*] Of no honesty;
 of no religion; of no faith. *Folkens.*
 NŪ-LĪ-FĪDĪAN,* *n.* A person destitute of faith. *Ash.*
 NŪ-LĪ-FĪ-Ū,* *n.* One who nullifies. *J. C. Calhoun.*
 NŪ-LĪ-FY, *v. a.* [*nullus*, *L.*] [i. NULLIFIED; *pp.* NULLIFY-
 ING, NULLIFIED.] To make null; to annul; to make void.
South.
 NŪ-LĪ-FY-ING,* *n.* The act of making void. *Davenport.*
 NŪ-LĪ-FŪRE,* *n.* A lithographic polype, having no visible
 pores on its axis. *Brande.*
 NŪ-LĪ-TY, *n.* [*nullitĕ*, Fr.] Want of force or efficacy; non-
 existence.
 NŪLLUM AR-BY'T RI-ŪM,* [*L.*] (*Law*) "No award;" —
 the plea of the defendant prosecuted on an arbitration-
 bond, for not abiding by an award. *Whishaw.*
 NŪMB, (nŪm) *a.* Torpid; chill; motionless; benumbed;
 deadened in motion or sensation: — benumbing. *Shak.*
 NŪMB, (nŪm) *v. a.* [i. NUMBERED; *pp.* NUMBERING, NUMBERED.]
 To make torpid or numb; to deaden; to stupefy.
 †NŪMB'ER-NESS, *n.* Torpor; numbness. *Wiseman.*
 NŪM'BER, *v. a.* [*numbrer*, Fr.; *numero*, *L.*] [i. NUMBERED;
pp. NUMBERING, NUMBERED.] To count; to tell; to reckon
 how many; to reckon as one among many; to calcu-
 late; to compute.
 NŪM'BER, *n.* [*numbrer*, Fr.; *numerus*, *L.*] That which is
 counted and told; multitude, as distinguished from mag-
 nitude; a unit; one; an aggregate of units, as *even* or
odd; many; more than one; a multitude. — *pl.* Harmony;
 proportions calculated by number; verses; poetry. —
 (*Gram.*) The consideration of an object as one or more,
 or the mode of signifying one or more than one.
 NŪM'BER-ER, *n.* One who numbers.
 †NŪM'BER-FŪL, *a.* Many in number. *Waterhouse.*
 NŪM'BER-LESS, *a.* Innumerable; more than can be
 counted; countless.
 NŪM'BERS,* *n. pl.* The fourth book in the Old Testament.
 NŪM'BĪSH,* (nŪm'fish) *n.* The torpedo. *Perry.*
 NŪM'BLEŠ, (-blz) *n.* [*numbles*, Fr.] See *NUMBLES*.
 NŪM'BNESS, (nŪm'nēs) *n.* State of being numb; torpor;
 interruption of action or sensation.
 NŪM'ER-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being numbered. *Herbert.*
 NŪM'ER-AL, *a.* [*numeral*, Fr.] Relating to, or consisting of,
 number. — The numeral letters are the seven Roman capi-
 tals, viz.: I, V, X, L, C, D, M; the numeral figures, 1,
 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0.
 NŪM'ER-AL, *n.* A numeral character or letter. *Askle.*
 NŪM'ER-AL-LY, *ad.* According to number. *Brownie.*
 NŪM'ER-ARY, *a.* Belonging to a certain number. *Syllife.*
 NŪM'ER-ATE, *v. n.* To reckon; to enumerate. *Lancaster.*
 NŪM'ER-ATION, *n.* The art of numbering; number con-
 tained. — (*Arith.*) The notation of numbers, and the art
 or act of writing and reading numbers.

NŪM'ER-ĀTOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who numbers. — (*Arith.*) The
 number, in vulgar fractions, which is placed above the
 line, and shows how many parts of the unit are taken.
 NŪ-MĒ'ŪC, *a.* Numerical; the same in species and num-
 ber. *Hudibras.*
 NŪ-MĒR'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to or denoting number; the
 same not only in species, but number.
 NŪ-MĒR'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* With respect to number.
 †NŪ-MĒR-IST, *n.* One who deals in numbers. *Brownie.*
 NŪ-MĒR-RŌ,* *n.* [It. & Fr.] Number. — (*Com.*) The figure
 or mark by which any of a number of things is distin-
 guished; — abbreviated to *Nc.* *Crabb.*
 †NŪ-MĒR-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* State of being numerous; flow.
Parr.
 NŪ-MĒR-ŪS, *a.* [*numerosus*, *L.*] Containing many; con-
 sisting of many; not few; many; — consisting of poetic
 numbers; melodious; harmonious. *Dryden.*
 NŪ-MĒR-ŪS-LY,* *ad.* In or with great numbers. *Cowley.*
 NŪ-MĒR-ŪS-NESS, *n.* The state of being numerous.
 NŪ-MĒ-MĀT'IC,* } *a.* Relating to numismatics, or the
 NŪ-MĒ-MĀT'I-CAL,* } science of coins and medals. *P.*
Cyc.
 NŪ-MĒ-MĀT'ICIS, [nŪ-mĒ-māt'jks, *C. Sm. R. Wb. Brande*;
 nŪ-mĒ-mā-tiks, *Ja. Todd.*] *n. pl.* [*numismata*, *L.*] The
 science of coins and medals; numismatology.
 NŪ-MĒ-MĀ-TIST,* *n.* One versed in numismatics; numis-
 matologist. *Gen. Mag.*
 NŪ-MĒ-MĀ-TŪL'Ō-Ū-ŪST,* *n.* One versed in numismatol-
 ogy. *Smart.*
 NŪ-MĒ-MĀ-TŪL'Ō-Ū-ŪY,* *n.* The history or science of coins
 and medals; numismatics. *Gen. Mag.*
 NŪM'MA-RY, *a.* [*nummus*, *L.*] Relating to money; nummu-
 lary. *Arbuthnot.*
 NŪM'MŪ-LAR, *a.* [*nummularius*, *L.*] Relating to money;
 nummulary.
 NŪM'MŪ-LA-RY,* *a.* Relating to money; monetary. *P. Cyc.*
 NŪM'MŪ-LITE,* *n.* An extinct molluscous animal, of a
 thin, lenticular shape, divided internally into chambers or
 cells. *Brande.*
 NŪMPS, *n.* A weak, foolish person. *Bp. Parker.* [*Low.*]
 NŪM'SKŪLL, *n.* A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead.
Arbuthnot. The head, in burlesque. *Prior.*
 NŪM'SKŪLLED, (-skŪld) *a.* Dull; stupid. *Arbuthnot.*
 NŪN, *n.* [*nunne*, *Sax.*; *nonne*, Fr.] A female devotee, among
 the Roman Catholics, who, like a monk of the other sex,
 secludes herself in a religious community, and makes
 profession of perpetual chastity. *Swift.* — The blue tit-
 mouse; a small kind of pigeon. *Sherwood.*
 †NŪN'CHŪN, (nŪn'shun) *n.* A meal eaten about noon, or
 between other meals; a luncheon. *Brownie.*
 NŪN'CI-ATE,* (nŪn'shĕ-āt) *n.* A messenger; a nuncio.
Haute. [*R.*]
 †NŪN'CI-ĀTŪRE, (nŪn'shĕ-ā-tŪr) *n.* The office of a nun-
 cio. *Clarendon.*
 NŪN'CI-ŌS, (nŪn'shĕ-ō) *n.* [*nuncio*, It.; from *nuncio*, *L.*] *pl.*
NŪN'CI-ŌS. A messenger; a public envoy from the pope
 to negotiate on ecclesiastical affairs.
 †NŪN'CU-PĀTE, *v. a.* [*nuncupo*, *L.*] To declare publicly
Barrow.
 †NŪN-CŪ-PĀTĪŌN, *n.* The act of naming. *Chaucer.*
 NŪN-CŪ-PĀ-TIVE, [nŪn-kŪ'pā-tiv, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*;
 nŪn'kŪ-pā-tiv, *Sm.*] *a.* [*nuncupatus*, *L.*] Publicly or sol-
 emnly declaratory; verbally pronounced, not written. —
 (*Law*) A nuncupative will is a will orally delivered by the
 testator.
 †NŪN-CŪ-PĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Nuncupative. *Swift.*
 NŪN-DĪ-NĀL, *a.* [*nundinal*, Fr., from *nundine*, *L.*] Relating
 to a fair or market, or to the ninth day. — Among the Ro-
 mans, a *nundinal* letter was one of the first eight letters
 of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from
 the first to the last day of the year, in such a manner
 that one of these letters always expressed the market
 day, which returned every ninth day.
 †NŪN-DĪ-NĀ-RY, *a.* Nundinal. *Bailey.*
 †NŪN'DĪ-NĀTE, *v. n.* To buy and sell, as at fairs. *Cock-*
gram.
 †NŪN-DĪ-NĀTĪŌN, *n.* Traffic at fairs and markets. *Bram-*
hall.
 NŪN'NER-Y, *n.* A house or convent of nuns; a cloister.
 †NŪN'NĪSH-NESS,* *n.* The state of nuns. *J. Fox.*
 NŪ'PHĀR,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The yellow pond or water lily; non-
 uphar. *Hamilton.*
 NŪP'TIAL, (-shŪl) *a.* [*nuptial*, Fr.; *nuptialis*, *L.*] Pertain-
 ing to marriage; constituting marriage; used or done in
 marriage.
 NŪP'TIALS, (-shŪlz) *n. pl.* Marriage; ceremony of mar-
 riage.
 NŪRSĒ,* *n.* A woman who has the care of infants, or of
 another's child; a mother during the time of suckling
 her child; a woman who has the care of a sick person;
 one who breeds or educates — an old woman, in con-
 tempt; the state of being nursed; — a sea-fish, called
 also the *sleeper*. — Used in composition adjectively; as, a
nurse-child.

NÜRSE, *v. a.* [*i.* **nursing**, **nursed**.] To tend as a nurse; to cherish or bring up, as a child; to feed; to tend the sick; to pamper; to manage economically so as to increase. [*Smart*]
NÜRSE-CHILÐ,* *n.* A child that is nursed; nursing.
NÜRSE-MÄID,* *n.* A maid-servant employed in nursing children. *Ash*.
NÜRSE-PÖND,* *n.* A pond for young fish. *Maunder*.
NÜRSE-ER, *n.* One who nurses; a promoter.
NÜRSE-ER-Y, *n.* Act or office of nursing. *Shak*. The object of a nurse's care; a place of nursing; a place where young children are nursed and brought up;—a place where plants and young trees are propagated for transplantation.
NÜRSE-RY-MÄN,* *n.* One employed in the cultivation of nurseries of shrubs and trees. *Louden*.
NÜRSTING,* *n.* The act of bringing up young; act of taking care of the sick. *Ash*.
NÜRSTING, *n.* One that is nursed; an infant; a fondling.
NÜRSTLE,* *v. a.* To nuzzle. See **NUZZLE**.
NÜRSTURE, (*nürt'yur*) *n.* [*nouriture*, Fr.] That which nourishes; food; diet;—education; instruction.
NÜRSTURE, (*nürt'yur*) *v. a.* [*i.* **NURTURED**; *pp.* **NURTURING**, **NURTURED**.] To educate; to train; to bring up.
NÜS/SIER-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of lead and lime. *Dana*.
NÜS/TLE, (*nüs'si*) *v. a.* To nurse. See **NUZZLE**.
NÜT, *n.* The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a kernel enclosed by a hard shell. — (*Mech.*) A small cylinder or body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels. — (*Nat* of a screw, a piece of iron used in connection with a bolt.
NÜT, *v. n.* [*i.* **NUTTED**; *pp.* **NUTTING**, **NUTTED**.] To gather nuts. *A*, *Wood*.
NU-TÄTION, *n.* [*nutation*, L.] (*Astron.*) A tremulous motion of the axis of the earth.
NÜTBRÖWN, *a.* Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton*.
NÜTCKACK-ER, *n.*; *pl.* **NUZCRACKERS**. An instrument for cracking nuts;—a species of bird.
NÜTGÄLL, *n.* Hard excrescence of an oak. *Browne*.
NÜTHÄTCH, *n.* A shy, solitary British bird, of the genus *sitta*.
NÜTHOOK, (*-hâk*) *n.* A pole with a hook, to pull down the boughs of nut-trees. [A cant name for a pilferer. *Shak*.]
NÜTJÖB-BËR, *n.* A bird; same as *nuthatch*.
NÜTMËG, *n.* [*nut*, and *maquette*, old Fr.] An aromatic nut, used in cookery; the name also of the tree, which grows in the Molucca Islands, and yields nutmegs and mace.
NÜTMËGGED,* (*nüt'mëgd*) *a.* Seasoned with nutmeg. *Warton*.
NÜTPECK-ER, *n.* Same as *nuthatch*.

NÜTRJÄ,* *n.* A term applied to the skins of the coypou, o myopotamus, valued for fur. *McCulloch*.
†NÜ-TRJ-CÄTION, *n.* [*nutricatio*, L.] Nutrition. *Browne*.
NÜTRJ-ËNT,* *a.* Nourishing; nutritious. *Brande*.
NÜTRJ-ËNT, *n.* [*nutrimentum*, L.] That which nourishes, food; aliment; nutrition.
NÜ-TRJ-ËNTÄL, *a.* Nourishing; nutritious.
NU-TRJ/TION, (*nu-trish'ün*) *n.* [*nutritio*, L.] The act of nourishing; that which nourishes; support; nutriment.
NU-TRJ/TIOUS, (*nu-trish'us*) *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nourishing; nutritive.
NÜTRJ-TIVE, *a.* Nourishing; nutritious; alimental.
†NÜTRJ-TËLL, *n.* The power of nourishing. *Harvey*.
NÜT'SHËLL, *n.* The shell of a nut; something of small account, or of little value.
NÜTTÄL-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral associated with calc-spar, occurring in prismatic crystals. *Brande*.
NÜTTING,* *n.* The act of gathering nuts. *Browne*.
NÜTTING,* *p. a.* Relating to the gathering of nuts. *Newton*.
NÜT-TREË, *n.* A tree that bears nuts.
NÜX VÖM'P-CÄ,* [L.] A poisonous nut; the fruit of a species of strychnos, remarkable for containing the vegetable-alkali strychnin. *Ure*.
NÜZZLE, (*-zi*) *v. a.* [*i.* **NUZZLED**; *pp.* **NUZZLING**, **NUZZLED**.] To nurse; to foster. *Sidney*. To nestle; to house. *Stafford*. To ensnare in a snare or trap; to put a ring in the nose. *Smart*.
NÜZZLE, *v. n.* To go with the nose down, like a hog.
NÜZTÄ-LÖPES, *n.* [*νοκταλοφ*.] One who sees distinctly only in the twilight, or in the dark.
NÜZTÄ-LÖ-PI, *n.* A disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day.
NÛ, *n.* A nide or brood, as of pheasants.
NÛL-GHÄU',* (*nül-gäu'*) *n.* (*Zool.*) A large species of antelope. *P*, *Cyc*.
NÛMPH, (*nümf*) *n.* [*νύμφη*, Gr.; *nympha*, L.] A female being, in Greek mythology, partaking of the nature of gods and men; a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters;—in poetry, a lady. — (*Ent.*) The chrysalis or pupa of an insect. See **NÛMPHA**.
NÛM'PHÄ,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* **NÛMPHÆ**. (*Ent.*) The chrysalis, pupa, or aurelia of an insect. *Crabb*. [*Hamilton*].
NÛM-PHÆÄ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the water-lily.
NÛM-PHÆÄ-ROÛS,* *a.* Producing nymphæ. *Kirby*.
NÛMPH/ISH, *a.* Relating to nymphs; ladylike.
NÛMPH/LIKE, *a.* Resembling a nymph. *Milton*.
NÛMPH/LY, *a.* Like a nymph; nymphlike. *Drayton*.
NÛM-PHÖ-MÄ'NJÄ,* [L.] (*Med.*) A disease in females which **NÛM-PHÖ-MÄ-NÛ**,* } is attended with an irresistible desire of sexual intercourse. *Dunglison*.
NÛS, or **NÛS**, [*corruption of ne is.*] None is; not is. *Spenser*

O.

O, (ö) a vowel, and the fifteenth letter of the alphabet, is used as an abbreviation; as, *O. S.*, old style; *Ob.* for *obit*, *obit*, or *obit*. It has various sounds, as in *note*, *not*, *move*, *nor*. — Before Irish names, it signifies *son*, equivalent to *Fitz* in England, and *Mac* in Scotland.
O, (*interj.*) Oh! expressing a wish, exclamation, or emotion.
O, *n.* A cipher, or nought. [A circle or oval. *Shak*.] — (*Music*) *O*, the circle, denotes a semibreve.
†OAD, (*öd*) *n.* Wood; a plant used in dyeing. *B. Jonson*.
ÖAF, (*öf*) *n.* A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies in place of one more witty or bright; a dolt; a blockhead.
ÖAF/ISH, (*öf'ish*) *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. *Bailey*. [L.]
ÖAF/ISH-NËSS, (*öf'ish-nËs*) *n.* Stupidity; dullness. *Bailey*. [R.]
ÖAK, (*ök*) *n.* A forest-tree, of many varieties; the wood of the tree, valued for timber.
ÖAK-ÄP-FLE, (*ök'äp-pl*) *n.* A spongy excrescence on the leaves or tender branches of the oak.
ÖAK-BÄRK,* *n.* The bark of the oak-tree, much used in tanning. *Booth*.
ÖAK-CLEÄV-ING,* *a.* Cleaving oaks. *Shak*.
ÖAK'EN, (*ök'n*) *a.* Made of oak; obtained from oak. *Bacon*.
ÖAK'EN-PIN, (*ök'n-pin*) *n.* A sort of hard apple.
ÖAK-EV'ER-GREEN, *n.* The live oak; the lex.
ÖAK/LING, *n.* A young oak. *Keelyn*.
ÖAK'UM, (*ök'üm*) *n.* Loose hemp obtained by untwisting old ropes, with which, being mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped.
ÖAK/Y, (*ök'e*) *a.* Like oak; hard as oak. *Bp. Hall*.
ÖAR, (*ör*) *n.* A long pole, or piece of timber, with a broad end or blade, by which boats are rowed.
ÖAR, (*ör*) *v. n.* [*i.* **OARED**; *pp.* **OARING**, **OARED**.] To impel a boat or vessel with an oar; to row.

ÖAR, (*ör*) *v. a.* To impel by rowing. *Shak*.
ÖAR-FOOT-ËD,* (*ör'fü-t-öd*) *a.* Having feet used as oars. *Burnet*.
ÖARS'MÄN, (*ör's'män*) *n.*; *pl.* **ÖARS'MËN**. One who manages oars. *Naah*.
ÖAR/Y, (*ör'e*) *a.* Having the form or use of oars. *Milton*.
ÖÄ-SÛS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **ÖÄ-SËS**. A fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert. *Toad*. A word originally appropriated to a place in the western part of Egypt, but now generally applied.
ÖÄST, (*öst*) *n.* A kiln for drying hops. *Mortimer*.
ÖÄT, (*öt*) *n.*; *pl.* **ÖÄTS**. A coarse kind of grain, raised chiefly for horses. It is rarely used in the singular number, except in composition; as, *oat-straw*. [A pipe of an oat-straw. *Milton*.] See **OATS**.
ÖÄT-CÄKE, *n.* Cake made of the meal of oats. *Paecham*.
ÖÄT'ËN, (*öt'n*) *a.* Made of oats; bearing oats. *Shak*.
ÖÄTH, (*öt*) *n.* [*aita*, Goth.; *ath*, Sax.] *pl.* **ÖÄTHS**. An affirmation, negation, or promise, made by calling on God to witness what is said, with an invoking of his vengeance, or a renunciation of his favor, in case of falsehood.
ÖÄTHÄ-BLE, *a.* Fit to be sworn. *Shak*. [R.]
ÖÄTH-BREÄK-ING, *n.* Perjury; the violation of an oath. *Shak*.
ÖÄT-MÄLT, (*öt'mält*) *n.* Malt made of oats. *Mortimer*.
ÖÄT'MËÄL, (*öt'mël*) [*öt'mël*, S. P. E. J. K. Sm.; *öt'mël* or *öt'mël*, W.; *öt'mël*, *Narces*.] *n.* Flour made from oats;—a plant.
ÖÄTS, (*öts*) *n. pl.* A kind of grain generally given to horses.
ÖÄT-THIS-LË, (*öt'this-sl*) *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.
†ÖB-ÄM'BU-LÄTE, *v. n.* [*obambulo*, L.] To walk about. *Cockran*.

†**OB-AM-BU-LĀ'TIŌN**, *n.* The act of walking about. *Gay-ton.*
OB-BL-GĀ'TŌ*, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Made, or on purpose for, the instrument named; indispensably connected. *Branda.*
OB-CŌR'NĀTE*, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a heart placed inversely. *Louden.*
†OB-DŌR-MĪ'TIŌN, *n.* [*obdormio*, L.] Sleep. *Bp. Hall.*
†OB-DŪCE', *v. a.* [*obduco*, L.] To draw over as a covering. *Hale*, [R.]
†OB-DŪCT', *v. a.* To draw over; to obduce. *Brownie.*
OB-DŪCT'ION, *n.* [*obductio*, L.] Act of covering. *Cockeram.*
†OB-DŪ-RA-CY, or **†OB-DŪ'RA-CY**, [*ob-dū-rā-se*, S. P. J. A. K.; *ob-dū-rā-se*, J. Sm. Wb.; *ob-dū-rā-se* or *ob-dū-rā-se*, W.; *ob-dū-rā-se*, or *ob-dū-rā-se*, F.] *n.* Quality of being obdurate; obstinacy; inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.
†OB-DŪ-RATE, or **†OB-DŪ'RATE**, [*ob-dū-rāt*, S. P. J. E. K.; *ob-dū-rāt* or *ob-dū-rāt*, W.; *ob-dū-rāt* or *ob-dū-rāt*, F.; *ob-dū-rāt*, Ja.; *ob-dū-rāt*, Sm. Wb. Bailey, Entick, Rees.] *a.* [*obduratus*, L.] Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent; stubborn; harsh; rugged; callous; unfeeling; insensible.
†OB-DŪ-RĀTE, *v. a.* To harden; to make obdurate. *More.*
†OB-DŪ-RĀTE-LY, *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.
†OB-DŪ-RĀTE-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; obduracy. *Hammond.*
†OB-DŪ-RĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of making obdurate; hardness of heart; stubbornness. *Hooker.*
†OB-DŪRE', *v. a.* [*obduro*, L.] To harden; to render inflexible; to make obdurate. *Bp. Hall.*
†OB-DŪR'ED-NESS, *n.* Hardness; stubbornness. *Bp. Hall.*
†OB-DŪ'ENCE, [*ob-de-ens*, P. J. Ja. Sm.; *ob-de'ens*, S. E. F. K.; *ob-de-ens*, W.] *n.* [*obediencia*, Fr.] The act of obeying; submission to authority. — *Passive obedience*, unqualified submission or obedience to authority, however unreasonable or unlawful the commands may be.
†OB-E'F-ENT, *a.* [*obediens*, L.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; dutiful; obsequious.
†OB-E'F-ĒN'TIAL, *a.* [*obediencial*, Fr.] Obedient. *South*, [R.]
†OB-E'F-ĒN'T-LY, *ad.* With obedience; submissively.
†OB-E'F-SANCE, [*ob-ē'sans* or *ob-ē'sans*] [*ob-ē'sans*, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; *ob-ē'sans*, S. P. E. Wb.] *n.* [*obviance*, Fr.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of civility or reverence made by inclination of the body or knee.
†OB-E'F-SAN-CY*, *n.* Same as *obviance*. *Pollok.*
†OB-E'F-SANT*, [*ob-ē'sant* or *ob-ē'sant*] *a.* Submissive to authority; reverent; obedient. *Scott*, [R.] [R.]
OB-E-LĪ'S'CAL, *a.* Having the form of an obelisk. *Stukely.*
OB-E-LĪ'S, *n.* [*obeliscus*, L.] A lofty, quadrangular, monolithic column, diminishing upwards, or a square stone growing smaller from the base to the summit, generally set for a memorial; — a mark in a book for reference, &c., thus [].
OB-E-LĪSK*, *v. a.* To mark with an obelisk. *Ch. Ob.* [R.]
OB-E-LĪZE*, *v. a.* To mark with an obelisk; to mark as spurious or as suspicious. *Ed. Rev.*
OB-E-LŪS*, *n.* [L.] pl. *OB-E-LŪI*. A spit or spear. — (*Diplomatics*) A mark to denote a suspected passage in a book or manuscript; usually thus (—) or thus (→). *Branda.*
†OB-EŪ'UI-TATE, [*ob-ē'wē-tāt*] *v. n.* [*obequito*, L.] To ride about. *Cockeram.*
†OB-Ē'U-Ī-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of riding about. *Cockeram.*
†OB-Ē-RŌN*, *n.* The fabled king of the fairies. *Branda.*
†OB-Ē-RĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*oberro*, L.] Act of wandering. *Bailey.*
OB-BĒSE', *a.* [*obesus*, L.] Fat; fleshy; gross; corpulent. *Gayton.*
OB-BĒS'NESS, *n.* Obesity. *Bp. Gauden.*
OB-BĒS'Y, *n.* Fatness; fleshiness; excessive fatness.
OB-BEY', [*ob-ā'*] *v. a.* [*obēer*, Fr.] [i. OBEYED; pp. OBEYING, OBEYED.] To yield obedience or submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.
†OB-BEY'ER, [*ob-ā'er*] *n.* One who obeys. *Price.*
†OB-FĪRM', *v. a.* To resolve; to harden in. *Bp. Hall.*
†OB-FĪR'MĀTE, *v. a.* [*obfirmo*, L.] To resolve; to obfirm. *Sheldon.*
OB-FŪS'GATE, *v. a.* [*ob fusco*, L.] [i. OBFUSCATED; pp. OBFUSCATING, OBFUSCATED.] To darken; to cloud. *Water-house.*
OB-FŪS'GATE, *a.* Darkened; obfuscated. *Sir T. Elyot.*
OB-FŪS-GĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of darkening. *Donne.*
OB'BIT, or **OB'ITE**, [*ob'it*, W. P. E. K. Sm.; *ob'it*, S. F. Wb.] *n.* [a corruption of the L. *obit*, or *obitū*.] A funeral ceremony or office for the dead; a death. — *Post-obit*, [*post obitum*, L.] after death.
OB-BIT'U-AL*, *a.* Relating to deaths; obituary. *Smart.*
OB-BIT'U-ARY, *n.* [*obituaire*, Fr.] A register of deaths; an account of deceased persons or of a deceased person; necrology.
OB-BIT'U-ARY*, *a.* Relating to deaths or funerals. *Gibbs.*
OB-BĒCT', *v. a.* [*obijctor*, Fr.; *objicio*, *objectum*, L.] [i. OBTJECTED; pp. OBJECTING, OBJECTED.] To propose adversely; to urge against; to oppose; to present in opposition.
OB'JECT, *n.* [*objet*, Fr.; *objectum*, L.] That about which

one is employed; that which is presented to the senses to raise an affection or emotion; design; end; ultimate purpose; — that of which we are conscious; opposed to subject. — (*Gram.*) Any thing influenced by something else, as a noun governed by a verb.
†OB'JECT*, *a.* Opposed; presented against. *Abp. Sandys.*
†OB'JECT'ABLE, *a.* Objectionable. *Bp. Taylor.*
OB'JECT-GLASS, *n.* The glass of a telescope, or microscope, which is nearest to the object, and farthest from the eye.
OB-JĒC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *objectio*, L.] The act of objecting; thing objected; adverse argument; difficulty; exception; doubt; hesitation; a fault; criminal charge.
OB-JĒC'TION-ABLE, *a.* Exposed or liable to objection.
†OB'JECT-IST*, *n.* One versed in the objective philosophy or doctrine. *Ec. Rev.*
OB-JĒC'TIVE, [*ob-jĕk'tiv*, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; *ob-jĕk'tiv*, S.] *a.* [*obijctif*, Fr.; *objectus*, L.] Placed over against something; — relating to the object of thought, and not to the thinker; opposed to subjective; — having the quality of coming in the way; as, *objective certainty*, i. e., certainty in outward things, in distinction from *subjective certainty*. — (*Gram.*) Noting the case which follows a verb or participle active, or a preposition; accusative.
OB-JĒC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an objective manner; applied to the manner or state of an object, as existing externally with respect to the mind.
OB-JĒC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being an object. *Hale.*
†OB-JĒC'TIV'TY*, *n.* The quality or state of being objective. *Coleridge.*
OB'JECT-LESS*, *a.* Having no object. *Coleridge.*
OB-JĒC'TOR, *n.* One who offers objection.
OB-JŪ-RĀ'TION*, *n.* The act of binding by oath. *Maunder.*
OB-JŪR'GATE, *v. a.* [*objurgo*, L.] [i. OBJURGATED; pp. OBJURGATING, OBJURGATED.] To chide; to reprove. *Cockeram.*
OB-JŪR-GĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [Fr.; *objurgatio*, L.] Reproof; reprehension. *Bramhall.*
OB-JŪR'GA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.
OB-LĀTE, *a.* [*oblatus*, L.] Compressed or flattened at the poles, or at parts over against each other; — used of a spheroid. — The earth is an oblate spheroid. *Cheyne.*
OB-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *oblatus*, L.] An offering; a sacrifice.
†OB-LĀ'TION-ER, *n.* One who makes an oblation. *More.*
†OB-LĀ'PRĀTE, *v. n.* [*oblato*, L.] To bark or rail against. *Cockeram.*
†OB-LĒC'TĀTE, *v. a.* [*oblecto*, L.] To delight. *Cotgrave.*
†OB-LĒC'TĀTION, *n.* Delight; pleasure. *Fetham.*
OB-LĪ-GĀTE, *v. a.* [*obligo*, L.] [i. OBLIGATED; pp. OBLIGATING, OBLIGATED.] To bind by contract or duty; to oblige. *Bailey*, &c. — Richardson, in speaking of *oblige* and *oblige*, says, "Among the common people, *oblige* is the more usual word." The "British Critic" styles it "a low, colloquial inaccuracy;" and Smart says "it is a word never heard among people who conform to the modern idiom of the upper classes." It is much used in the U. S.
OB-LĪ-GĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*obligatio*, L.] That which binds; the binding power of an oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds to some performance; a favor by which one is bound in gratitude; engagement; contract; bond.
OB-LĪ-GĀ'TŌ, *a.* [*obligato*, It.] See OBLIGATO.
OB-LĪ-GĀ-TŌ-RĪ-LY*, *ad.* In an obligatory manner; by obligation. *Johnson.*
OB-LĪ-GĀ-TŌ-RĪ-NESS*, *n.* Quality of being obligatory. *Scott.*
OB-LĪ-GĀ-TŌ-RY, [*ob-lĕ-gg-tūrē*, W. J. F. Ja. R.; *ob-lĕ-gg-tūrē*, S. E.; *ob-lĕ-gg-tūrē*, K. Sm.] *a.* [*obligatoire*, Fr.] Imposing or implying an obligation; binding; coercive.
†OB-LĪGE', or **†OB-LĪQE'**, [*ob-lĭj'* or *ob-lĕj'*, S. W. P. F.; *ob-lĭj'*, Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; *ob-lĕj'*, J. E.] *v. a.* [*obligar*, Fr.; *obligo*, L.] [i. OBLIGED; pp. OBLIGING, OBLIGED.] To bind by a legal or moral tie; to lay under an obligation of gratitude; to please; to gratify; to compel; to engage; to force; to necessitate. — "The word *obligo*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, &c., is now pronounced regularly." *Smart.*
OB-LĪ-GĒE', *n.* (*Law*) The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a contract. *Covell.*
†O-BLĪGE'MENT, *n.* Obligation. *Milton.*
†O-BLĪG'ING, *n.* He or that which obliges.
†O-BLĪG'ING, *a.* [*obligant*, Fr.] Disposed to confer favors; civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging; binding; forcible.
†O-BLĪG'ING-LY, *ad.* Civilly; complaisantly. *Addison.*
†O-BLĪG'ING-NESS, *n.* Obligation; civility; complaisance.
OB-LĪ-GŌR', *n.* (*Law*) One who binds himself by contract to another. See OBLIGEE.
†OB-LĪ-QUĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*obliquatio*, L.] Declination; obliquity. *Venetus.*
†OB-LIQUE', [*ob-lĕk'* or *ob-lĭk'*] [*ob-lĭk'*, S. W. F. Wb.; *ob-lĕk'*, J. E. Ja. Sm.; *ob-lĕk'* or *ob-lĭk'*, P.; *ob-lĭk'* or *ob-lĕk'*, K.] *a.* [Fr.; *obliquus*, L.] Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; indirect; by a side glance. — (*Gram.*) Noting any case in nouns except the nominative.
†OB-LIQUE'LY, or **†OB-LIQUE'LY**, *ad.* In an oblique manner; not directly; not perpendicularly. *Fell.*
†OB-LIQUE'NESS, or **†OB-LIQUE'NESS**, *n.* Obliquity.

QB-LI'Q'UJ-TY, (ob-lik'we-te) n. [obliquité, Fr.] State of being oblique; deviation from physical or moral rectitude.

QB-LIT'ER-ATE, v. a. [oblitero, L.] [i. OBLITERATED; pp. OBLITERATING, OBLITERATED.] To erase; to rub out; to efface; to destroy.

QB-LIT-ER-ATION, n. Act of obliterating; effacement; extinction.

†QB-LIV'I-AL,* a. Forgetful; oblivious. *Maunder.*

QB-LIV'I-QN, n. [oblivio, L.] Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance; amnesty; a general pardon of crimes.

QB-LIV'I-OUS, a. [obliviosus, L.] Causing forgetfulness. *Shak.* Forgetful. *Cavendish.*

QB-LIV'I-OUS-NESS,* n. State of being oblivious. *Fryth.*

†QB-LÖC'V-TOR, n. [L.] One guilty of obloquy. *Bale.*

QB-LÖNG, a. [Fr.; oblongus, L.] Extended in length; longer than broad. *Harris.*

QB-LÖNG,* n. A rectangular or quadrangular figure longer than it is broad. *Chambers.*

QB-LÖNG-LY, ad. In an oblong form or manner.

QB-LÖNG-NESS, n. The state of being oblong.

QB-LÖNG-O'VATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Between the oblong and the ovate. *Crabb.*

†QB-LÖ'QU-OUS, a. Reproachful. *Naunton.*

QB-LO-QUY, n. [obloquo, L.] Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach; cause of reproach; disgrace.

†QB-LVC-TA'TION, n. [oblocator, L.] Opposition; resistance. *Fisher.*

QB-MU-TES'GENCE, n. [obmutesco, L.] Loss of speech. *Brown.*

QB-NÖX'IOUS, (ob-nök'shus) a. [obnoxius, L.] Subject; liable to punishment; exposed, with to:—reprehensible; odious; offensive; unpopular. *Fr.* The use of *obnoxius*, in the latter senses, has been objected to; but it is supported by common usage and good authority. "One is popular; another *obnoxius*." *Blackstone.*

QB-NÖX'IOUS-LY, (ob-nök'shus-le) ad. In an obnoxious manner or state; with exposure.

QB-NÖX'IOUS-NESS, (ob-nök'shus-nēs) n. State of being obnoxious; subjection; liability.

†QB-NÜ'BJ-LATE, v. a. [obnubilo, L.] To cloud; to obscure. *Burton.*

†QB-NÜ-BJ-LA'TION, n. Act of obnubilating. *Waterhouse.*

Ö'BO-E,* n. [It.] A musical instrument shaped like a clarinet, and sounded through a reed; hautboy. *Brande.*

ÖB'OLE, n. [obolus, L.] Twelve grains, or, according to some, ten grains. See *OBOLUS.*

ÖB'Q-L'ÜS,* n. [L.] pl. ÖB'Q-LI. An obole:—a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm, equal to about two cents:—a weight, the sixth of a drachm. *Leverett.*

QB-O'VATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having the shape of an egg. *P. Cyc.*

QB-RÉP'TION, n. [obreptio, L.] Act of creeping on; act of coming on by surprise. *Cudworth.* [R.]

QB-REP-TI'TIOUS, (öb-rep-tish'us) a. Obtained or done by surprise or in secrecy.

†QB-RO-GÄTE, v. a. [obrogo, L.] To annul; to abrogate. *Bailey.*

QB-SCÈNE', (öb-sen') a. [obscène, Fr.; obscenus, L.] Offensive to chastity; indelicate; impure; filthy; immodest; causing lewd ideas; disgusting.

QB-SCÈNE'LY, ad. In an obscene manner.

QB-SCÈNE'NESS, (öb-sen'nēs) n. Impurity; obscenity. *Dryden.*

QB-SCÉN'I-TY, n. [obscénité, Fr.] Quality of being obscene; impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness.

QB-SCÜ'RAMT,* n. One who opposes the progress of knowledge, or advocates ignorance:—applied to a class in Germany. *Brande.*

QB-SCÜ-RÄNT'ISM,* n. The doctrine or influence of obscurants. *Brande.*

QB-SCÜ-RÄTION, n. [obscuration, L.] The act of darkening; state of being darkened or obscure; darkness.

QB-SCÜ'RE', a. [obscurus, L.] Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; dim; indistinct; living in the dark; not easily understood; abstruse; not noted; little known; unknown.

QB-SCÜ'RE', v. a. [obscura, L.] [i. OBSDURED; pp. OBSDURCING, OBSDURED.] To darken; to make dark; to make less visible, less intelligible, less glorious, less beautiful, less illustrious, or less known; to conceal.

QB-SCÜ'RE',* n. Obscurity; darkness. *Milton.*

QB-SCÜ'RE'LY, ad. In an obscure manner; not brightly; darkly; out of sight; privately; without notice; not clearly.

†QB-SCÜ'RE'MENT,* n. Darkness; obscurity. *Pomfret.*

QB-SCÜ'RE'NESS, n. State of being obscure; obscurity.

QB-SCÜ'ER, n. He or that which obscures. *Todd.*

QB-SCÜ'RI-TY, n. [obscuritas, L.] State of being obscure; an obscure place, state, or condition; darkness; want of light; privacy; darkness of meaning.

†QB'SE-CRATE, v. a. [obsceco, L.] To beseech. *Cockeram.*

QB'SE-CRA'TION, n. Entreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*

†QB'SE-QUENT, a. [obsequens, L.] Obedient; dutiful. *Fotherby.*

†QB'SE-QUÉ'ENCE,* n. Obsequiousness. *Maunder.*

QB'SE-QUÉ'S, (öb'se-kwiz) n. pl. [obsequēs, Fr.] Funeral

rites, funeral solemnities:—rarely used in the singular. *Milton.*

QB-SÉ'QUI-OÜS, (öb-sé'kwé-üs) a. [obsequium, L.] Obedient; compliant; not resisting; meekly complying; basely submissive; servile. [†Funereal. *Shak.*]

QB-SÉ'QUI-OÜS-LY, ad. In an obsequious manner.

QB-SÉ'QUI-OÜS-NESS, n. Obedience; compliance.

†QB'SE-QUY, (öb'se-kwe) n. [obsequium, L.] Funeral ceremony. *Milton.* Obsequiousness; compliance. *B. Jonson.*

†QB'SÉ-RÄTE, v. a. [observo, L.] To look up; to shut in. *Cockeram.*

QB-SÉRV'A-BLE, (öb-zérv'ä-bl) a. That may be observed; worthy of notice; remarkable; noticeable.

QB-SÉRV'A-BLE-NESS,* n. The quality of being observable. *Scott.*

QB-SÉRV'A-BLY, ad. In a manner worthy of note.

QB-SÉRV'ANCE, (öb-zérv'ans) n. [Fr.; observo, L.] Act of observing; respect; ceremonial reverence; form; ceremony; rite; attention; obedience; observation.

†QB-SÉRV'ANCY, n. Observation. *Shak.*

ÖB-SÉRV'ÄN'DÄ, n. pl. [L.] Things to be observed.

†QB-SÉRV'ANT, a. [observans, L.] Attentive; watchful; mindful; respectful.

QB-SÉRV'ANT, n. A slavish attendant; an observer. *Shak.*

QB-SÉRV'ATION, n. [observatio, L.] The act of observing; that which is gained by observing; show; exhibition; note; remark; animadversion; observance.

QB'SÉRV-VA-TOR, n. One who observes; a remarker.

QB-SÉRV'A-TÖ-RY, n. A place or building for making astronomical or physical observations.

QB-SÉRV'E', (öb-zérv') v. a. [observo, L.] [i. OBSERVED; pp. OBSERVING, OBSERVED.] To see or behold with purpose or attention; to notice; to remark; to watch; to regard attentively; to find by attention; to note; to regard or keep strictly; to fulfil; to obey; to follow.

QB-SÉRV'E', v. n. To be attentive; to make a remark.

QB-SÉRV'ER, n. One who observes; a close remarker.

QB-SÉRV'ING,* p. a. Making observation; watchful.

QB-SÉRV'ING-LY, ad. Attentively; carefully. *Shak.*

†QB-SÉSS', v. a. [obsideo, obsessus, L.] To besiege; to compass about. *Sir T. Elyot.*

QB-SÉS'SION, (öb-sesh'un) n. [obsessio, L.] The act of besieging; the first attack of an evil spirit antecedent to possession. *Burton.*

QB-SÍD'I-AN,* n. (*Min.*) A volcanic substance resembling common green bottle glass. *Lyell.*

QB-SÍD'I-Q-NÄL, (öb-síd'q-näl), *P. Ja.*; öb-síd'yun-äl, *S. K. Sm.*; öb-síd'q-näl or öb-síd'j[e]-q-näl, *W.* a. [obsidionalis, L.] Belonging to a siege. *Brown.*

†QB-SÍQ-IL-LÄ'TION,* n. The act of scaling up. *Maunder.*

QB-SÍG-NÄTE, v. a. [obsigno, L.] To ratify; to seal up. *Barrow.*

QB-SÍG-NÄ'TION, n. Act of sealing; confirmation. *Ep. Taylor.*

†QB-SÍG'NA-TÖ-RY, a. Ratifying. *Dr. Ward.*

QB-SÖ-LES'CENT,* n. State of being obsolescent. *Smart.*

QB-SÖ-LES'CENT, a. [obsolescens, L.] Becoming obsolete; going out of use.

||QB'SÖ-LÈTE, (öb'sö-lét, *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; öb'sö-lét, *S. P.*) a. [obsoletus, L.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.—(*Bot.*) Obscure.

||QB'SÖ-LÈTE-NESS, n. State of being obsolete or out of use.

ÖB'STA-CLE, (öb'stä-kl) n. [Fr.; obstaculum, L.] Something standing in the way of hindering; hindrance; obstruction; difficulty; impediment.

†ÖB'STAN-CY, n. [obstantia, L.] Obstruction; obstacle. *B. Jonson.*

QB-STÉT'RIC, a. [obstetric, L.] Relating to midwifery or obstetrics; befitting a midwife.

QB-STÉT'RICAL,* a. Relating to obstetrics; obstetric. *Pennant.*

QB-STÉT'RIC-ATE, v. n. [obstetricor, L.] To perform the office of a midwife. *Evelyn.* [R.]

QB-STÉT'RIC-ATE, v. a. To assist as a midwife. *Waterhouse.* [R.]

QB-STÉT'RICÄ'TION, n. The office of a midwife. *Ph. Hall.*

QB-STÉ-TRÍ'CIAN,* (öb-sté-trish'an) n. One who practises obstetrics; a man-midwife; a midwife. *Dr. Blundel.*

QB-STÉ-TRÍ'CIÖÜS,* (öb-sté-trish'us) a. Obstetric. *Cudworth.* [R.]

QB-STÉT'RICS,* n. pl. (*Med.*) The art or science of delivering women in childbirth; midwifery. *Dunglison.*

ÖB'STÍ-NA-CY, n. [obstinatio, L.] Quality of being obstinate; stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacity.

ÖB'STÍ-NATE, a. [obstinatus, L.] Stubborn; contumacious; inflexible; perverse; pertinacious; headstrong.

ÖB'STÍ-NATE-LY, ad. Stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

ÖB'STÍ-NATE-NESS, n. Stubbornness; obstinacy.

ÖB-ST-PÄ'TION, n. [obstipio, L.] Act of stopping up; crustiveness.

QB-STÉP'ER-OÜS, a. [obstreperus, L.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous. *Dryden.*

QB-STÉP'ER-OÜS-LY, ad. Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OB-STREP'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Loudness; clamor; noise.
 OB-STRICT'ION, *n.* [*obstrictus*, L.] Act of binding; obligation; bond. *Milton.*
 OB-STRUC'T, *v. a.* [*obstruco*, L.] [i. OBSTRUCTED; *pp.* OBSTRUCTING, OBSTRUCTED.] To block up; to bar; to be in the way of; to prevent; to impede; to oppose; to retard; to hinder.
 OB-STRUC'T'ER, *n.* One who obstructs or hinders.
 OB-STRUC'T'ION, *n.* [*obstructio*, L.] Act of obstructing; that which obstructs; state of being obstructed; hindrance; difficulty; obstacle; impediment; act of blocking up, as any canal or passage, natural or artificial.
 OB-STRUC'T'IVE, *a.* [*obstructif*, Fr.] Hindering; causing obstruction.
 OB-STRUC'T'IVE, *n.* Impediment; obstacle; he or that which obstructs.
 OB'STRU-ENT, *a.* [*obstruens*, L.] Hindering; blocking up.
 OB'STRU-ENT,* *n.* That which blocks up; obstruction. *Smart.*
 †OB-STU-PE-FAC'TION, *n.* [*obstupefacio*, L.] Act of stupefying; stupefaction.
 †OB-STU-PE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Stupefying. *Abbot.*
 OB-TAIN', (ob-tân') *v. a.* [*obtinere*, L.] [i. OBTAINED; *pp.* OBTAINED, OBTAINED.] To gain by effort or entreaty; to win; to earn; to acquire; to procure.
 OB-TAIN', *v. n.* To continue in use; to be established; to subsist in nature or practice; to succeed.
 OB-TAIN'ABLE, *a.* That may be obtained; procurable.
 OB-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who obtains.
 †OB-TAIN'MENT, *n.* Act of obtaining. *Milton.*
 OB-TECT'ED,* *a.* [*obtectus*, L.] Covered. *Kirby.*
 †OB-TEMP'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [*obtemperare*, L.] To obey. *Bailey.*
 OB-TEND', *v. a.* [*obtenda*, L.] [i. OBTENDED; *pp.* OBTENDING, OBTENDED.] To place against or in opposition; to oppose. [†To pretend. *Dryden.*]
 †OB-TEN-E-BRA'TION, *n.* [*ob* and *tenebrae*, L.] Darkness; act of darkening. *Bacon.*
 OB-TEN'SION, (ob-tên'shun) *n.* Act of obtaining. [R.]
 OB-TEST', *v. a.* [*obtestor*, L.] [i. OBTESTED; *pp.* OBTESTING, OBTESTED.] To call upon earnestly; to beseech; to supplicate. *Dryden.*
 †OB-TEST', *v. n.* To protest. *Waterhouse.*
 OB-TES-TA'TION, *n.* Supplication; entreaty. *Ep. Hall.*
 †OB-TREC-TA'TION, *n.* [*obtrecto*, L.] Slander; detraction. *Barrow.*
 †OB-TRU'T'ION,* *n.* A wearing away by friction. *Maunder.*
 OB-TRUDE', *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, L.] [i. OBTRUDED; *pp.* OBTRUDING, OBTRUDED.] To thrust into by force or imposture; to offer when not wanted; to intrude.
 OB-TRUDE'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes. *Boyle.*
 OB-TRUN-CATE, *v. a.* [*obtrunco*, L.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. *Cockeram.*
 OB-TRUN-CAT'ION, *n.* Act of lopping or cutting. *Cockeram.*
 OB-TRU'SION, (ob-trú'shun) *n.* [*obtrusus*, L.] Act of obtruding; intrusion.
 OB-TRU'SIVE, *a.* Inclined to obtrude; intrusive.
 OB-TRU'SIVE-LY,* *ad.* In an obtrusive manner. *Henry.*
 OB-TUND', *v. n.* [*obtundo*, L.] [i. OBTUNDED; *pp.* OBTUNDING, OBTUNDED.] To make blunt; to blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden. *Milton.*
 OB-TUN'DENT,* *n.* (*Med.*) A mucilaginous or oily medicine, to deaden pain. *Brande.*
 †OB-TU-RÁ'TION, *n.* [*obturatus*, L.] Act of stopping up. *Cotgrave.*
 OB-TU-RÁ'TOR,* *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle of the thigh. *Crabb.*
 OB-TUSE, *a.* [*obtusus*, L.] Not pointed; not acute; dull; stupid; not sharp. — greater than a right angle. — An obtuse angle is an angle containing more than 90 degrees.
 OB-TUSE-AN'GLED,* (*gld*) *a.* Having an obtuse angle; obtusangular. *Chambers.*
 OB-TUS-ANG'U-LAR, (ob-tús-áng'ú-lar) *a.* Having an obtuse angle, or an angle larger than a right angle.
 OB-TUSE'LY, *ad.* In an obtuse manner; dully.
 OB-TUSE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being obtuse; bluntness.
 OB-TU'SION, (ob-tú'shun) *n.* Act of dulling; dullness.
 OB-UM'BRATE, *v. a.* [*umbro*, L.] To shade; to adumbrate. *Hovell.*
 OB-UM-BRÁ'TION, *n.* Act of shading; adumbration. *More.*
 OB-UN'COUS,* *a.* Very crooked. *Maunder.*
 OB-VEN'TION, *n.* [*obvenio*, L.] Incident; casual benefit. *Spenser.*
 †OB-VÉR'SANT, *a.* Conversant; familiar. *Bacon.*
 OB'VERSE,* *n.* (*Nuntismatics*) The side of a coin or medal that has the face or head upon it, the other side being the reverse. *Hamilton.*
 OB-VERSE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the smaller end turned to the stock, as some leaves. *Smith.*
 OB-VERSE'LY,* *ad.* In an obverse manner. *Hill.*
 OB-VERT', *v. a.* [*obvertor*, L.] [i. OBVERTED; *pp.* OBVERTING, OBVERTED.] To turn the face towards; to turn towards. *Boyle.*
 OB'VI-ATE, *v. a.* [*obvius*, L.; *obvier*, Fr.] [i. OBVIATED; *pp.* OBVIATING, OBVIATED.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception; to remove.

OB-VI-Á'TION,* *n.* The act of obviating. *Scott.* [R.]
 OB'VI-OUS, *a.* [*obvius*, L.] Opposed in front to any thing as meeting it; open; exposed; plain; evident; apparent; visible; clear; manifest.
 OB'VI-OUS-LY, *ad.* In an obvious manner; evidently.
 OB'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being obvious or evident.
 OB'VO-LUTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Rolled or turned in or into. *Gray.*
 OC,* *n.* An arrow used by the Turks. *Crabb.*
 OC-CÁ'SION, (ok-ká'shun) *n.* [*occasio*, L.] Occurrence; casualty; incident; opportunity; a particular time; convenience; need; exigence; necessity.
 OC-CÁ'SION, (ok-ká'shun) *v. a.* [i. OCCASIONED; *pp.* OCCASIONING, OCCASIONED.] To cause incidentally; to cause; to produce; to influence.
 †OC-CÁ'SION-ABLE, *a.* That may be occasioned. *Barrow.*
 OC-CÁ'SION-AL, (ok-ká'shun-ál) *a.* Incidental; casual; producing or produced by occasion or accident; accidental.
 OC-CÁ'SION-AL-ISM,* *n.* (*Metaphysics*) The system of occasional causes; — a name given to certain theories of the Cartesian school of philosophers. *Brande.*
 OC-CÁ'SION-AL-I-TY,* *n.* Quality of being occasional. *Seager.*
 OC-CÁ'SION-AL-LY, *ad.* Incidentally; at times; now and then.
 OC-CÁ'SION-ER, (ok-ké'shun-er) *n.* One who occasions.
 OC-CÁ'SIVE,* *a.* Falling or descending, as the sun. *Smart.*
 OC-CE-Á'TION, *n.* [*occacatio*, L.] The state of blinding or making blind; state of being blind. *Ep. Hall.* [R.]
 OC-CI-DENT, *n.* [*occidens*, L.] Place of the sun's setting; the west.
 OC-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* Western; opposed to oriental.
 †OC-CID'U-OS, *a.* [*occiduos*, L.] Western; incidental.
 OC-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* Placed in the hinder part of the head.
 OC-CIP'ITR, *n.* [L.] The back or hinder part of the head.
 †OC-CI'SION, (ok-sizh'un) *n.* [*occisio*, L.] Act of killing. *Hale.*
 †OC-CLU'DE', *v. a.* [*occludo*, L.] To shut up. *Brown.*
 OC-CLU'DENT,* *a.* That shuts up or closes. *Sterne.* [R.]
 †OC-CLU'SE', *a.* [*occlusus*, L.] Shut up; closed. *Holder.*
 OC-CLU'SION, (ok-klú'shun) *n.* Act of shutting up. *Hovell.* [R.]
 OC-CULT, *a.* [*occultus*, L.] Secret; hidden; unknown; latent; abstruse.
 OC-CUL-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of hiding. — (*Astron.*) The obscuration of a star or planet by the interposition of another body, as the moon, &c.
 †OC-CULT'ED, *a.* Secret; hidden. *Shak.*
 OC-CULT'NESS, *n.* Secretness; state of being hid or occult.
 OC-CU-PÁN-CY, *n.* Act of taking possession; occupation.
 OC-CU-PÁNT, *a.* [*occupans*, L.] An occupier; a possessor.
 †OC-CU-PÁTE, *v. a.* [*occupo*, L.] To possess; to hold; to take. *Bacon.*
 OC-CU-PÁ'TION, *n.* The act of occupying, or of taking possession; the employment to which one devotes himself; business; trade; calling; vocation.
 OC-CU-PI-ER, *n.* One who occupies; a possessor.
 OC-CU-PY, *v. a.* [*occupo*, L.] [i. OCCUPIED; *pp.* OCCUPYING, OCCUPIED.] To possess; to keep; to take up; to hold; to busy; to employ. — [To follow, as business. *Psalms* cvii. To use; to expend. *Exodus* xxviii.]
 †OC-CU-PY, *v. n.* To follow business. *S. Luke* xix.
 OC-CUR', *v. n.* [*occurro*, L.] [i. OCCURRED; *pp.* OCCURRING, OCCURRED.] To come to the mind or memory; to be met with; to happen; to appear; to clash; to strike against.
 OC-CUR'RENCE, *n.* [Fr.] Act of occurring; that which occurs or happens; an event; a casualty; incident; accident; presentation.
 OC-CUR'RENT,* *a.* Incidental; coming in the way. *Ash.*
 †OC-CUR'RENT, *n.* [Fr.; *occurrens*, L.] Incident; occurrence. *Hooker.*
 †OC-CUR'SE', *n.* A meeting. *Burton.*
 OC-CUR'SION, *n.* [*occurus*, L.] Clash; mutual blow. *Boyle.*
 OCEAN, (ó'shan) *n.* [*ocean*, Fr.; *oceanus*, L.] The vast body of salt water which encompasses the great divisions of the earth; the largest extent of water, nowhere entirely separated by land; the main; the great sea; any immense expanse.
 O'CEAN, (ó'shan) *a.* Relating to the ocean; oceanic. *Milton.*
 O-CE-AN'IC, (ó-shé-án'ík) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
 O-CÉL-LA-TÉD, or O'CÉL-LÁ-TÉD, (ó-sél'lá-téd, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; ó'sel-lát-éd, K. Wb.) *a.* [*ocellatus*, L.] Having or resembling little eyes.
 O'CE-LÓT,* *n.* (*Zool.*) The Mexican panther. *Booth.*
 OCH'IMY, *n.* [corrupted from *alchemy*.] A mixed base metal.
 OCH-LÓC'RA-CY,* *n.* A government by the multitude or mob. *Warburton.*
 OCH-LO-CRÁ'T'IC,* *a.* Relating to an ochlocracy, or government by the mob. *Qu. Rev.*
 OCH-LO-CRÁ'T'IC-AL,* *a.* ernment by the mob. *Qu. Rev.*
 OCH-LO-CRÁ'T'IC-AL-LY,* *ad.* In an ochlocratical manner. *Th. Walker.*
 OCH-LÓC'RA-TY, *n.* Government by the mob. *Downing.*
 O-CHRÁ'CEOUS,* (ó-krá'shus) *a.* Having the color of ochre or clay. *Louden.*

ŌSHRE, (ŏ'ker) n. [ŏ'vra.] A variety of clay deeply colored by the oxide of iron; a paint or painter's color, of various hues, prepared from a kind of earth.

ŌSHRE-ŌDS, (ŏ'krē-ŏs) a. Consisting of or containing ochre; ochrey.

ŌSHRE, (ŏ'krē) a. Pertaining to ochre. *Woodward.*

ŌSHRE-ŌE, * n. (*Min.*) An ore of cerium. *P. Cyc.*

ŌSĪŌMŌE, * n. A South American quadruped. *Smellie.*

ŌSĪŌS, * n. (*Bot.*) One of the two stipules united round the stem of certain plants. *P. Cyc.*

ŌSĪŌ-ĒGRŌD, * n. (*Mus.*) An instrument or system of eight strings. *Burney.*

ŌSĪŌ-GŌN, n. [ŏkrŏ and γωνία.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having eight sides and eight angles.—(*Fort.*) A place having eight sides or bastions.

ŌSĪŌ-Ō-NĀL, a. Having eight angles and sides.

ŌSĪŌ-HĒDRĀL, * a. Having eight equal sides. *Smart.*

ŌSĪŌ-HĒDRĪTE, * n. (*Min.*) The pyramidal ore of titanium. *Dana.* See OCTOEDRITE.

ŌSĪŌ-HĒDRŌN, * n. [ŏkrŏ and ὄσφα.] (*Geom.*) One of the five regular solids, the surface of which consists of eight equal and equilateral triangles. *Francis.*

ŌSĪŌNDRĪ-A, * n. (*Bot.*) A class of plants having eight stems. *P. Cyc.*

ŌSĪŌNDRĪ-AN, * a. (*Bot.*) Having eight stems; octandrous. *Smart.*

ŌSĪŌNDRŌUS, * a. (*Bot.*) Having eight stems. *P. Cyc.*

ŌSĪŌNGŪ-LĀR, a. [octo and angulus, L.] Having eight angles.

ŌSĪŌNGŪ-LĀR-NESS, n. Quality of having eight angles.

ŌSĪŌTANT, n. (*Geom.*) The eighth part of a circle.—(*Astron.*) An aspect, or an intermediate position, as of the moon, when she is between her syzygies and quarters.

ŌSĪŌNŪS, * n. (*Med.*) A fever which returns every eighth day. *Brande.*

ŌSĪŌ-PLĀ, * n. A polyglot Bible, arranged in eight columns, or comprising eight languages. *Crabb.*

ŌSĪŌ-TEŪEH, (ŏk'tā-tāk) n. [ŏkrŏ and τεύχος.] A name for the first eight books of the Old Testament. *Hammer.*

ŌSĪŌTĀVE, n. [*Fr.*; octavus, L.] The eighth day after some ecclesiastical festival, the feast day itself included; eight days together after a festival.—(*Mus.*) An harmonical interval containing five tones and two semitones; called by ancient authors *diapason*.

ŌSĪŌTĀVE, a. Consisting of eight. *Dryden.*

ŌSĪŌTĀVŌS, n. [L.] pl. ŌSĪŌTĀVŌS. A book formed by folding the sheets into eight leaves each; commonly contracted into *8vo*.

ŌSĪŌTĀVŌ, * a. Having eight leaves to a sheet. *Dibdin.*

ŌSĪŌTĀNĪ-ĀL, a. [octennium, L.] Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

ŌSĪŌTĀNĪ, (*Astron.*) Octant. See OCTANT.

ŌSĪŌTĀNĪ, n. [L.] The tenth month of the year. [The eighth month of the Romans, numbered from March.]

ŌSĪŌ-DEŪTĀMAL, * a. (*Min.*) Eight faces in the middle part, and, with the two summits, ten faces. *Smart.*

ŌSĪŌ-DEŪTĀTE, * a. Having eight teeth. *Smart.*

ŌSĪŌ-ĒNDRĪ-CĀL, a. Having eight sides; octahedral. *Bailey.*

ŌSĪŌ-ĒDRĪTE, * n. (*Min.*) The octahedral or pyramidal oxide of titanium; octadehrite. *Brande.*

ŌSĪŌ-FĪD, * a. Divided into eight parts. *Smart.*

ŌSĪŌ-GE-ŪNDRĪ-AN, n. One who is eighty years old.

ŌSĪŌ-ŌGĒ-ŪNDRĪ-AN, or ŌSĪŌ-ŌGĒ-ŪNDRĪ-AN, [ŏk'tŏj-ē-nā-re, *W. P. K. Sm.*; ŏk'tŏj-ē-nā-re, *Jah. Wh.*] a. [octogeni, L.] Eighty years of age.

ŌSĪŌ-ŌGĒ-ŪNDRĪ-AN, * a. (*Bot.*) Having eight styles. *London.*

ŌSĪŌ-ŌGĒ-ŪNDRĪ-AN, * n. Same as octahedron. *Brande.*

ŌSĪŌ-ŌGĒ-ŪNDRĪ-AN, * a. (*Bot.*) Having eight cells for seeds. *Smart.*

ŌSĪŌ-ŌNDRĪ-AN, a. [octonarius, L.] Belonging to the number eight. *Bailey.* [*R.*]

ŌSĪŌ-ŌGĒ-ŪNDRĪ-AN, a. [octo and oculus, L.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

ŌSĪŌ-PĒTĀ-ŌLŌS, a. [ὀκτώ and πένταλον.] Having eight petals.

ŌSĪŌ-PŌD, * n. [ὀκτώ and ποῦς.] (*Ent.*) An insect having eight feet. *Brande.*

ŌSĪŌ-RĀDRĪ-ĒT-ĒD, * a. Having eight rays. *Smart.*

ŌSĪŌ-SĒRĒMOUS, * a. (*Bot.*) Having eight seeds. *Lindsay.*

ŌSĪŌ-SĒYLE, n. [ὀκτώ and στέλος.] (*Arch.*) A range of eight columns; a portico, or the face of a building, having eight columns.

ŌSĪŌ-SĒYLĀ-LĀBĪC, * } a. Consisting of eight syllables; }
ŌSĪŌ-SĒYLĀ-LĀBĪCĀL, * } octosyllabic. *Ed. Rev.*

ŌSĪŌ-SĒYLĀ-ĀLĒ, a. [octo, L. and syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables. *Tyrrhitt.*

ŌSĪŌ-SĒYLĀ-ĀLĒ, * n. A word of eight syllables. *Clarke.*

ŌSĪŌ-ŌTRŌLĪ (ŏk-trwā) n. [*Fr.*] A duty levied on the entrance of goods and merchandise in French towns. *Hamblon.*

ŌSĪŌ-ŌTRĒ-ĀL, a. [octuplus, L.] Eight-fold. *Bailey.*

ŌSĪŌ-ŌTRĒ-ĀL, a. [oculatus, *Fr.*; oculus, L.] Relating to or depending on the eye; known by the eye; evident.

ŌSĪŌ-LĀR-LY, ad. By means of the eye.

ŌSĪŌ-LĀTE, a. [oculatus, L.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye; opening as eyes; oculating.

ŌSĪŌ-LĀT-ĒD, * a. Full of eyes or holes; oculate. *Hill.*

ŌSĪŌ-LĀT-ĒD, * a. Having the form of an eye. *Smith.*

ŌSĪŌ-LĀT, n. One skilled in diseases of the eyes.

ŌSĪŌ-LĀT-ĒDĒLĪ, n. [L.] A precious stone; a variety of agate. *Woodward.*

ŌSĪŌ-PŌDRĪ-AN, * n. (*Zool.*) A swift-running crustacean. *P. Cyc.*

ŌDD, (ŏd) a. [*Udda*, Swed.] Not even; not divisible into equal numbers; not expressed in a round number; not to be numbered or taken with others; having no one associated or united; left out of the number or account;—strange; unaccountable; fantastical; uncommon; particular; singular; eccentric; whimsical.

ŌDDĪ-ŌTĒ, n. Singularity; particularity, applied both to persons and things; an odd person or thing.

ŌDDĪ-LY, ad. In an odd manner; not evenly; strangely.

ŌDDĪ-NESS, n. The state of being odd; strangeness.

ŌDDĪS, (ŏdz) n. *sing.* & *pl.* Inequality; excess of a thing; more than an even wager; advantage; superiority; quarrel; dispute.—*At odds*, at variance.—*Odds and ends*, refuse; scraps; remnants.

ŌDE, n. [ŏdŏj.] A poem to be sung to music; a lyric poem.

ŌDE-ŌMĀ-ĒR, * n. A maker or composer of odes. *Pope.*

ŌDE-ŌMĀ, [ŏdŏjŏm.] The music theatre at Athens. *Hamilton.* Same as ŌDEUM. ¶ This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced ŏ'dē-ŏn.

ŌDĒ-ĒITE, * n. (*Min.*) A variety of black mica from Sweden. *Brande.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ, * n. [L.] A music theatre; a building appropriated to music. *Crabb.* See ŌDEON.

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ, a. Hatelful. *Bale.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ, (ŏdyus or ŏ'dē-ŏs) [ŏ'dyus, *S. E. F. K.*; ŏ'dē-ŏs, *P. J. Ja.*; ŏ'dē-ŏs or ŏ'djē-ŏs, *W. Sm.*] a. [odiosus, L.] Hatelful; detestable; abominable; exposed to hate; causing hate or hatred; invidious.

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ, ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-NESS, n. Hatelfulness; state of being odious.

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ, (ŏdĒ-ŏm or ŏ'dyŏm) n. [L.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate; hatred.

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ THE-Ō-ŌGĒ-ŪNDRĪ-AN, [L.] "Theological hatred," the hatred of polemical divines. *Scudamora.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * n. [ŏdos and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring distances; an instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage, by which the distance passed over is measured. *Crombie.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * a. Relating to odometry. *Geol. Tracts.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * n. The measurement of distances. *Allen.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, [ŏdŏs and ἄλγος.] (*Med.*) The toothache; odontalgia. *Brande.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, [ŏdŏn-tal'jik, *P. Ja. K. Wh.*; ŏdŏn-tal'jik, *Sm.*] a. [ŏdŏn and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the toothache.

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * n. (*Med.*) A remedy for the toothache. *DuRoi.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * n. The toothache; odontalgia. *Smart.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * n. A fossil tooth or bone. *Cleaveland.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * n. A dentifrice; a kind of vegetable white powder for the teeth, prepared of oriental herbs. *Rosland.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * n. A treatise on the teeth. *Owen.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * n. [ŏdŏs and λογος.] The anatomy or science of the teeth. *Brande.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ, n. [odor, L.; odeur, *Fr.*] Scent, whether good or bad; smell; fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, n. Perfume; strong scent. *Burton.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, [ŏdoratus, L.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.* [*R.*]

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, a. [odorifer, L.] Diffusing odor, usually sweet odor; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * n. Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * n. A product of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone, having a very diffusible odor. *Brande.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * a. Having no odor. *Millman.*

ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, n. [odorus, L.] Having odor; fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent; odoriferous.

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ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, * n. A product of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone, having a very diffusible odor. *Brande.*

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ŌDĒ-ĒMĀ-ĒR, n. [odorus, L.] Having odor; fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent

†**Œ-DĒM'A-TOŪS**, *a.* Relating to œdema. See **ŒDEMATOUS**.
Œ-IL'IAD, (œ-ī'l'yad or œ-ī'l'yad) [œ-ī'l'yad, *W. F. R.*; œ-ī'l'yad, *S. K.*; œ-ī'l'yad, *P.*; ī'l'yad, *Sm.*] *n.* [*œillade*, *Fr.*] A glance; wink of the eye. *Shak.* [*R.*]
ŒER, (œr) [contracted from *œver*.] *Addition*.
ŒES-Q-PH'Œ-E-AL,* *a.* Belonging to the œsophagus. *Rogert*.
Œ-SŒPH'A-G-ŪS, (œ-sŒ'ph-a-gŪs) *n.*; *pl.* **Œ-SŒPH'A-G-Ū**. [œ-ŵ and œ-ŵ-ŵ.] The gullet; the tube by which food is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach. *Quincy*.
Œ'THRA,* (œ'thra) *n.* [*Zool.*] A genus of swift-running crustaceans. *Leach*.
Œr, (œv) *prep.* Noting the cause, source, or origin; proceeding from; owing to; with regard to; belonging to; from; out of. — *Of late*, in late times. — *Of old*, formerly. — *Of course*, in natural or regular order.
||OFF, (ôf or ôuf) [ôf, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; ôuf, *K. J. Wb. Nures.*] *ad.* Noting separation or distance; from, in the sense of distance; frequently opposed to *on*. — *Off hand*, at once; without study. — *Off and on*, now remiss or away from the matter, now intent on it. — *To come off*, to escape by some accident or subterfuge. — *To get off*, to make escape. — *To go off*, to desert; to abandon. — *To go off*, applied to guns, to take fire and be discharged. — *Well or ill off*, fortunate or unfortunate.
||OFF, *interj.* Away! begone! depart!
||OFF, *prep.* Not on; distant from; as, "off the coast."
Addition.
||OFF,* *a.* Most distant; opposed to *near*; as, "the off side," "off horse." *Smart*.
Œ'F'AL, *n.* [*off fall*, that which falls from the table.] Waste meat from the table, but more commonly the refuse parts of animals killed for food; carrion; refuse; rubbish.
Œ-F'ENCE', *n.* [*offense*, *Fr.*; *offensa*, from *offendo*, *L.*] A crime; a trespass; a misdeed; a transgression; injury; insult; indignity; affront; displeasure given or conceived; anger; attack; act of the assailant.
†Œ-F'ENCE'FUL, *a.* Injurious; giving displeasure. *Shak.*
Œ-F'ENCE'LESS, *a.* Unoffending; innocent. *Milton*.
Œ-F'END', *v. a.* [*offendo*, *L.*] [*Œ OFFENDED*; *pp.* **Œ OFFENDING**, **Œ OFFENDED**.] To make angry; to displease; to transgress; to violate; to disturb; to vex.
Œ-F'END', *v. n.* To sin; to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression or offense.
Œ-F'END'ER, *n.* One who offends; a criminal.
Œ-F'END'RESS, *n.* A woman who offends. *Shak.*
†Œ-F'EN'S'IBLE, *a.* Hurtful. *Colgrace*.
Œ-F'EN'SIVE, *a.* [*offensiv*, *Fr.*, from *offensus*, *L.*] Causing anger, pain, or disgust; disgusting; abusive; insolent; rude; displeasing; injurious; — assailant; not defensive; making the first attack; as, "offensive war."
Œ-F'EN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an offensive manner; injuriously; by way of attack; not defensively.
Œ-F'EN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being offensive.
Œ-F'ER, *v. a.* [*offero*, *L.*] [*Œ OFFERED*; *pp.* **Œ OFFERING**, **Œ OFFERED**.] To present; to exhibit; to sacrifice; to immolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to tender; to propose.
Œ-F'ER, *v. n.* To be present; to be at hand; to present itself; to make an attempt.
Œ-F'ER, *n.* [*offre*, *Fr.*] A proposal to be accepted or rejected; that which is offered; proposition; first advance; price bid; act of bidding; attempt; endeavor; essay.
Œ-F'ER-ABLE, *a.* That may be offered. *W. Mountague*.
Œ-F'ER-ER, *n.* One who offers or makes an offer.
Œ-F'ER-ING, *n.* Act of one who offers; presentation; that which is offered; oblation; a sacrifice.
Œ-F'ER-TORY, *n.* [*offertorie*, *Fr.*] An anthem chanted in the Catholic service, being the first part of the mass, in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration. In the communion service of the Church of England, the sentences read while the alms or offerings are collected; or the act of offering.
†Œ-F'ER-TURE, *n.* An offer; an overture. *K. Charles*.
Œ-F'ER-HAND,* *a.* Done without study or hesitation; unpremeditated. *Qu. Rev*.
Œ-F'ER-HAND,* *ad.* At the moment; without deliberation or delay. *Qu. Rev*.
Œ-F'ICE, (ôf'fis) *n.* [*Fr.*; *officium*, *L.*] The station, condition, or employment of an officer; a public charge or employment; magistracy; agency; business; function; peculiar use; charge; duty; service; benefit; act of worship; formulary of devotions: — a room, house, or place of business.
Œ-F'ICE, *v. a.* To perform; to discharge; to do. *Shak.*
Œ-F'IC-ER, *n.* [*officier*, *Fr.*] A person invested with an office, either civil, military, or ecclesiastical; a magistrate; a commander in the army or navy.
Œ-F'IC-ER,* *v. a.* [*Œ OFFICERED*; *pp.* **Œ OFFICERING**, **Œ OFFICERED**.] To furnish with officers. *Smart*.
Œ-F'IC-ERED, (ôf'fe-sêrd) *p. a.* Supplied with officers.
Œ-F'IC'IAL, (ôf'fish'al) *a.* [*official*, *Fr.*] Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; acting by virtue of office; conducive; appropriate. — *Official value*, of merchandise, in England, is the value settled as early as 1696, by which all the articles of export are ascertained

without regard to any subsequent variation in the market price of the articles themselves; and it differs from the declared, real, or supposed actual value, at the time and place of importation or exportation. *T. Pitkin*.
Œ-F'IC'IAL, (ôf'fish'al) *n.* [*Fr.*] One invested with an office, particularly with authority to take cognizance of causes in ecclesiastical jurisdiction; a deputy of a bishop, &c.
Œ-F'IC'IAL-LY, (ôf'fish'al-ly) *ad.* In an official manner; by authority; by virtue of an office.
†Œ-F'IC'IAL-TY, (ôf'fish'al-ty) *n.* [*officialité*, *Fr.*] Post of an official; an ecclesiastical court.
Œ-F'IC'IA-RY,* (ôf'fish'e-ā-rē) *a.* Relating to an office; official. *Pilkinson*.
Œ-F'IC'IA-TE, (ôf'fish'e-āt) *v. n.* [*i.* **OFFICIATED**; *pp.* **OFFICIATING**, **OFFICIATED**.] To discharge an office; to perform an office for another; to act.
†Œ-F'IC'IA-TE, *v. a.* To give or furnish in consequence of office. *Milton*.
Œ-F'IC'IA-TOR,* (ôf'fish'e-ā-tor) *n.* One who officiates. *Wm. Jay*.
Œ-F'IC'IAL, OR **Œ-F'IC'IAL**, [*ôf'fe-sī'nal*, *J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; ôf'fis'e-nal, *P. E. K. Wb.*] *a.* [*officina*, *L.*] Relating to, used, or sold in a shop or place of business, as medicine.
Œ-F'IC'IOUS, (ôf'fish'us) *a.* [*officiosus*, *L.*] [*kind*; doing good offices. *Milton*.] Active; importunately forward; meddling; busy; obtrusive; assuming.
Œ-F'IC'IOUS-LY, (ôf'fish'us-ly) *ad.* In an officious manner; busily; obtrusively.
Œ-F'IC'IOUS-NESS, (ôf'fish'us-nēs) *n.* Quality of being officious; forwards;ness of civility.
Œ-F'ING, *n.* [*Naut.*] That part of the sea which is at a considerable distance from the shore, where there is deep water, and a pilot is not needed.
Œ-F'SCŒR-ING, *n.* That which is scoured off; refuse; rejection.
Œ-F'SCŪM,* *n.* Refuse; offscouring. *Smart*.
Œ-F'SCŪM, *a.* Refuse; vile; rejected. *Todd*.
Œ-F'SET, *n.* A sprout; shoot of a plant. *Locke*. A sum set off against another; an equivalent; a set-off. *Smart*. — (*Surveying*) A narrow, irregular slip of ground, on the outside of lines which include the main portion: — a perpendicular, let fall from the stationary line: — a staff or rod used in surveying. *Francis*. — (*Arch.*) The upper surface left uncovered by the continuation upwards of a wall, where the thickness diminishes, forming a ledge. *Brande*.
Œ-F'SET,* *v. a.* [*Œ OFFSET*; *pp.* **OFFSETTING**, **OFFSET**.] To cancel by a contrary account or sum; to set one thing against another. *Smart*.
Œ-F'SHŒT,* *n.* An offset or shoot; a branch. *Ec. Rev*.
Œ-F'SPRING, *n.* Propagation; production; a child or children; a descendant or descendants; issue; progeny.
†Œ-F'ŪS'CATE, *v. a.* [*affuso*, *L.*] To cloud. *Wodroephe*. See **OBUSCATE**.
†Œ-F'ŪS-CĀTION, *n.* Act of darkening; obfuscation. *Donne*.
Œ-F'WARD,* *a.* [*Naut.*] Inclining with the side to the water, as a ship when aground; leaning off. *Crabb*.
||ŒT, (ôf or ôwf) [ôf, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; ôwf, *S. J. K. Nares*.] *ad.* Often; frequently. [*Little used in modern times, except in poetry.*]
||Œ'TEN, (ôf'tn or ôw'tn) [ôf'tn, *S. W. P. E. Ja. Sm.*; ôw'tn, *J. K. Nares*.] *ad.* [*comp.* **OFFTENER**; *superl.* **OFFTENESE**.] Frequently; not seldom; many times.
||Œ'TEN, (ôf'tn) *a.* Frequent. *1 Tim. v.* [*Rare and improper.*]
||Œ'TEN-NĒSS, (ôf'tn-nēs) *n.* Frequency. *Hooker*.
||Œ'TEN-TIMĒS, (ôf'tn-timz) *ad.* Frequently; often. *Hooker*.
||Œ'TIMĒS, (ôf'timz) *ad.* Frequently; often. *Milton*. [*R.*]
ŒG-DO-S'Œ'TICH, *n.* [*ôg'ôos*; and *ôrixôos*.] A poem of eight lines.
ŒGĒ', *n.* (*Arch.*) A particular kind of moulding; cima. *Brande*.
†ŒG-GA-NĪ'TION, (ôg-gā-nish'n) *n.* [*ogganio*, *L.*] The act of snarling like a dog; murmuring; grumbling. *Mountague*.
ŒG'HAM, *n.* A kind of steganography, or secret writing in cipher, practised by the ancient Irish. *Astle*.
Œ-GIVE', [ô-giv', *Sm.*; ô-giv, *Ja.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A rib in a Gothic vault, that crosses diagonally from one angle to the opposite. *Francis*. The term used by the French for the pointed arch. *Brande*.
Œ'GLE, (ôgl) *v. a.* [*oggh*, *D.*] [*i.* **OGLED**; *pp.* **OGGLING**, **OGLED**.] To view with side glances, as in fondness, or with a design to be noticed only by the individual.
Œ'GLE, *n.* A side glance; a look of fondness. *Addison*.
Œ'GLER, *n.* One who ogles; a sly gazer.
Œ'GLING, *n.* Practice of viewing with side glances.
Œ'GLĒ-Œ, (ôglē-Œ) *n.* [*It.*; *olla*, *Sp.*] A medley. See **OLIO**.
Œ'GUR, (ôgur) *n.* [*ogre*, *Fr.*] An imaginary monster of the East. *Arabian Nights*.
Œ'GRESS, *n.* A female ogre or imaginary monster.
Œ'GRESS, *n.* (*Her.*) A cannon ball of a black color. *Ashmole*.
Œ-GŒY'-AN,* *a.* Relating to Ogyges, or a deluge in fabulous history. *Lyell*.
ŒH, (ô) *interj.* Denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

ÖL, *n.* [*ol*, Sax.; *oleum*, L.] Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter, generally inflammable, expressed either from vegetable or animal substances.—The fixed oils are of either vegetable or animal origin, and are compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.—The volatile oils are generally obtained by distilling certain vegetables with water; and they are chiefly used in medicine and in perfumery.—Oil of vitriol, the old name of sulphuric acid.

ÖL, *v. a.* [*i. oiled*; *pp. oiling, oiled.*] To smear or lubricate with oil. *Wotton.*

ÖL-CAKE, *n.* The marc, or substance which remains after the oil has been expressed from the seeds of flax and rape. *Farm. Ency.*

ÖL-CLÖTH, *n.* A cloth or canvas, having on one side a thick coat of oil paint. *W. Ency.*

ÖL-CÖL-ÖR, (-kü'qr) *n.* A color made by grinding a colored substance in oil. *Boyle.*

ÖL-ER, *n.* One who oils:—an oilman. *Huloet.* [R.]

ÖL'E-RY, *n.* The commodities of an oilman. *Loudon.*

ÖL'LET-HÖLE, *n.* See EVELLET-HOLE. *Crabb.*

ÖL'NÄSS, *n.* Quality of being oily; unctuousness.

ÖL'NÄN, *n.; pl. OILMEN.* One who deals in oils, or in both oils and pickles.

ÖL-PAINT-ING, *n.* Painting in which the medium for using the colors is oil. *Brande.*

ÖL-SHÖP, *n.* An oilman's shop. *Johnson.*

ÖL'Y, *a.* Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil; fatty; greasy.

ÖL'Y-GRÄIN, (öl'q-grän) *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

ÖL'Y-PÄLM, (öl'q-päm) *n.* A tree. *Miller.*

ÖINT, *v. a.* [*oindre*, Fr.] [*i. ointed*; *pp. ointing, ointed.*] To smear with ointment or with something unctuous; to anoint. *Dryden.*

ÖINT'MENT, *n.* Unctuous matter used for smearing the body or healing a diseased part; unguent.

ÖISÄN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of titanium. *Brande.*

ÖKE, *n.* A Turkish weight of about 2½ pounds. *Smart.*

ÖKRE, *n.* A color. *Sidney.* See OCHRE.

ÖKRA, *n.* A tropical plant, the pods of which are used in the mucilaginous soup called *gumbo*. *Farm. Ency.*—It is the *hibiscus esculentus*, and is also written *ochra*, *okro*, and *ocra*.

ÖLD, *a.* [*comp. OLDER of ELDER; superl. OLDEST or ELDEST.*] Advanced far in age; having existed long; not young; not new; ancient; not modern; decayed by time; antique; antiquated; long-practised:—shrewd; cunning.—*Of old*, long ago; from ancient times.

ÖLD-ÄGE, *n.* The advanced period of life; senility. *Milton.*

ÖLD'EN, (öld'en) *a.* Old; ancient; as, "the olden time." *Shak.* Now used only in imitation of archaic language.

ÖLD-FÄSI'IGNED, (-ynd) *a.* Formed according to obsolete custom; out of fashion. *Dryden.*

ÖLD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat old. *Sherwood.*

ÖLD'-MÄID, *n.* An unmarried woman advanced in life. *Guardian.*

ÖLD'NÄSS, *n.* State of being old; antiquity.

ÖLD'SÄID, (öld'säid) *a.* Long since said. *Spenser.*

ÖLD'WIFE, *n.* A contemptuous name for an old, prating woman. 1 *Tim. iv.* A kind of fish; the wrasse.

ÖLE-ÄG'INOUS, *a.* [*oleaginus*, L.] Oily; unctuous.

ÖLE-ÄG'INOUS-NÄSS, *n.* Oiliness.

ÖLE-Ä'MEN, *n.* (*Med.*) A liniment composed of oils. *Crabb.*

ÖLE-ÄN'DER, *n.* [*oléandre*, Fr.] A beautiful evergreen flowering shrub; the rose-bay.

ÖLE-ÄS'TER, *n.* [L.] The wild olive; a species of olive. *Miller.*

ÖLE-ÄTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of oleic acid and a base. *Ure.*

ÖLE-ÄT'ANT, *s.* [*öl'f'q-ant*, *Brande*; *öl'f'q-ant*, *Sm.*; *öl'f'q-ant*, *Wb.*] *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to or designating a gas, which, combined with chlorine, produces a compound resembling oil. *Brande.*

ÖLE-IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid derived from a soap made by digesting hog's lard in potash lye. *P. Cyc.*

ÖLE-INE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fusible or liquid oil expressed from fat, formerly called *clain*. *P. Cyc.*

ÖLE-ÖN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained by distilling oleic acid mixed with lime. *P. Cyc.*

ÖLE-Ö-SÄC'HÄ-RÖM, *n.* A mixture of oil and sugar. *Crabb.*

ÖLE-ÖSE', } *a.* [*oleosus*, L.] Oily. *Ray.* [R.]

ÖLE-ÖUS', }

ÖLE-RÄC'EOUS, (öl'e-rä'shys) *a.* [*oleraceus*, L.] Relating to or like potherbs; esculent; eatable. *Brownie.*

ÖLE-FÄCT', *v. a.* [*olfactus*, L.] To smell. *Hudibras* [Burllesque.]

ÖL-FÄCT'ION, *n.* The sense of smell. *Dunglison.*

ÖL-FÄCT-ÖRY, *a.* [*olfactoire*, Fr.] Relating to or having the sense of smell.

ÖL-FÄCT-ÖRY, *n.* The power or sense of smelling. *Ash.*

ÖL'IN'A-NÜM, *n.* A gum resin which exudes from a tree found in Arabia and India; the frankincense of the ancients. *Brande.*

ÖL'ID, } *a.* [*olidus*, L.] Stinking; fetid. *Brownie.*

ÖL'I-ÖDÖS', }

ÖL'I-GÄRCH, *n.* One of a few in power; an aristocrat. *Ec. Rev.*

ÖL'I-GÄR-CHAL, *n.* Relating to an oligarchy; oligarchical. *Qu. Rev.*

ÖL'I-GÄRCH'IG, *n.* Same as oligarchical. *Ann. Reg.*

ÖL'I-GÄR'CH'ICÄL, *a.* Belonging to or denoting an oligarchy.

ÖL'I-GÄR-CHY, *n.* [*δολιγαρχία*] A state in which the sovereign power is lodged in the hands of an exclusive class; the government, or the persons who have the power of governing, in an oligarchy; aristocracy. *Sidney.*

Ö-LI'Q-DÖN, *n.* A species of small serpent. *P. Cyc.*

Ö'LI-Ö, (öl'e-ö or öl'yö) [öl'q-ö, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; ö'lyö, *S. E. F. K.*] [*oglio*, It.; *olla*, Sp.] A mixture; a medley. *Dryden.*

ÖL'I-TO-RY, *a.* [*olitor*, L.] Belonging to the kitchen garden. *Evelyn.*

ÖL-I-VÄ'C'EIOUS, (öl-i-vä'shys) *a.* Relating to or partaking of the olive-tree, or of olives. *P. Cyc.*

ÖL-I-VÄS'TER, *a.* [*olivastre*, old Fr.] Of the color of olive; brown; tawny.

ÖL'IVE, (öl'iv) *n.* [*olive*, Fr.; *olea*, L.] A plant or tree; the fruit of the tree, from which olive oil is produced:—the color of the olive;—the tree is the emblem of peace.

ÖL'IVE, *a.* Relating to the olive; of the color of the olive; brown tending to a yellowish green. *Ash.*

ÖL'IVE-BRÄNCCH, *n.* A branch of the olive-tree; an emblem of peace. *Shak.*

ÖL'IVED, (öl'ivd) *a.* Decorated with olive-trees. *Warton.*

ÖL'I-VEN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) An arseniate of copper. *Jamieson.*

ÖL'I-VILE, *n.* An amylaceous or crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree. *Brande.*

ÖL'I-VINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of chrysolite, of an olive-green color. *Lyell.*

ÖL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] An olio. *B. Jonson.* See OLIO, and OLLA TO DRINK.

ÖL'LA PÖ-DRÖ'DA, *n.* [Sp.] A dish composed of various kinds of meats boiled together. *B. Jonson.*

ÖL'LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) The potstone. *Hamilton.*

ÖL'Q-GRÄPH, *n.* (*Law*) See Holograph.

Ö-LYM'PI-AD, *n.* [*olympias*, L.] A Grecian epoch of four years, having the interval between the celebration of the Olympic games.

Ö-LYM'PI-AN, *a.* Relating to Olympia; Olympic. *Usher.*

Ö-LYM'PIC, *a.* Noting public Grecian games, celebrated at Olympia after the completion of every four years, during five days, in honor of Jupiter. *P. Cyc.*

Ö-LYM-PJ-ÖN'IG, *n.* An ode on an Olympic victory. *Johnson.*

ÖM'ERE, (öm'bur) [öm'bur, *W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; öm'bur, *S. J.*; öm'bur, *E.*; öm'bur, *F. Wb.*] *n.* [*Omire*, Sp.] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler.*

ÖM-BRÖM'F-TER, *n.* A rain-gauge; a pluviometer. *Brande.*

Ö-MÉ'GA, (ö-mé'gä, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Wb.*; ö-mé'gä, *Ja. Sm.*; öm'q-ö or ö-mé'gä, *K.*; ö-mé'gä, *Taylor's Calmet.*) *n.* [*μέγα*.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, as alpha is the first.

ÖME'LET, (öm'lét) [öm'lét, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*; öm'lét or öm'lét, *Sm.*; öm'lét, *Wb.*] *n.* [*omelette* or *amelette*, Fr.] A fritter, or sort of pancake, made with eggs, &c.

Ö'MEN, *n.* [*omen*, L.] A sign or indication, good or bad; a prognostic.

Ö'MENED, (ö'mënd) *a.* Containing prognostics. *Pope.*

Ö-MÉN'TUM, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The caul or adipose membrane attached to the stomach, and lying on the anterior surface of the intestines.

Ö'MER, *n.* A Hebrew measure. *Bailey.* See HOMER.

ÖM-I-LÉT'I-CAL, *a.* Mild; friendly; humane. *Farrindon.*

ÖM'I-NÄTE, *v. n.* [*minor*, L.] To foretoken; to show a prognostic. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

ÖM'I-NÄTE, *v. a.* To foretoken. *Seasonable Sermon.*

ÖM-I-NÄTION, *n.* Prognostic. *Brownie.*

ÖM'I-NOUS, *a.* Containing omens; exhibiting tokens of good or evil; indicative; foreboding evil; inauspicious.

ÖM'I-NOUS-LY, *ad.* In an ominous manner.

ÖM'I-NOUS-NÄSS, *n.* Quality of being ominous. *Burnet.*

Ö-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be omitted. *Smart.*

Ö-MIS'SION, (ö-mish'un) *n.* [*omissus*, L.] Act of omitting; state of being omitted; failure to do something; neglect.

Ö-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Leaving out. *Stackhouse.*

Ö-MIT', *v. a.* [*omitto*, L.] [*i. omitted*; *pp. omitting, omitting.*] To leave out; not to mention; to pass by; to neglect.

Ö-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Forbearance; omission. *Shak.*

ÖM'NI-BÜS, *n.* [*omnibus*, L., *for all.*] *pl.* ÖM'NI-BÜS-ES. A well-known public carriage for conveying passengers, for short distances, at a cheap rate. They were first introduced into use in Paris, in 1825, and afterwards in other cities in Europe and America.

ÖM-NI-CÖR'PO-RAL, *a.* Embracing all matter. *Cudworth.*

ÖM-NI-FÄ'RJ-ÖUS, *a.* [*omnifer*, L.] Of all varieties or kinds.

QM-NÍP'ER-OÛS, *a.* [*omnis* and *fero*, L.] Producing all things. *Bailey*.

QM-NÍP'IC, *a.* [*omnis* and *facio*, L.] All-creating. *Milton*.

QM-NÍ-FORM, *a.* [*omnis* and *forma*, L.] Having every form.

QM-NÍ-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Quality of possessing every shape. *More*.

QM-NÍG'E-NOÛS, *a.* [*omnigenus*, L.] Consisting of all kinds. *Bailey*.

†QM-NÍ-PÁ'RÍ-ÉNT, * *a.* Bringing forth or producing all things; all-bearing. *Scott*.

QM-NÍ-PÁ'RÍ-TY, *n.* [*omnis* and *par*, L.] General equality. *White*.

QM-NÍP'A-ROÛS, * *a.* All-bearing; omniparient. *Perry*.

QM-NÍ-PÉR-CÍP'É-ENCE, } *n.* [*omnis* and *percipio*, L.] Per-
 QM-NÍ-PÉR-CÍP'É-EN-CY, } ception of every thing. *More*.

QM-NÍ-PÉR-CÍP'É-ENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing. *More*.

QM-NÍP'Ó-TÉ-ENCE, } *n.* [*omnipotentia*, L.] Almighty power;
 QM-NÍP'Ó-TÉN-CY, } unlimited power.

QM-NÍP'Ó-TÉ-NT, *a.* [*omnipotens*, L.] Almighty; all-powerful; powerful without limit.

QM-NÍP'Ó-TÉ-NT, *n.* The Almighty:—one of the appellations of God. *Milton*.

QM-NÍP'Ó-TÉ-NT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; without limit. *Young*.

QM-NÍ-PRÉ'S'É-ENCE, (qm-ní-p'réz'en-), *n.* [*omnis* and *presens*, L.] The quality of being present at all places at the same time; universal presence; ubiquity.

†QM-NÍ-PRÉ'S'É-EN-CY, *n.* Omnipresence. *More*.

QM-NÍ-PRÉ'S'É-ENT, *a.* Present every where at the same time; ubiquitous.

†QM-NÍ-PRÉ'S'É-NTIAL, *a.* Omnipresent. *South*.

†QM-NÍ/SCI-É-ENCE, (qm-nísh'é-ens or qm-nísh-ens) [qm-nísh'é-ens, *W. J. Ja. Sm.*; qm-nísh-ens, *S. P. F. K. R.*] *n.* [*omnis* and *scientia*, L.] The power or quality of knowing all things; boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.

†QM-NÍ/SCI-É-EN-CY, (qm-nísh'é-én-se) *n.* Omniscience.

†QM-NÍ/SCI-É-ENT, (qm-nísh'é-ént) *a.* [*omnis* and *scio*, L.] Knowing all things.

†QM-NÍ/SCIOUS, (qm-nísh'us) *a.* Omniscient. *Hakewill*.

QM-NÍ-SPÉC'TIVE, * *a.* Able to see all things. *Boyc*.

QM-NÍ-UM, *n.* [L.] (*Finance*) The aggregate of the different stocks in the English public funds, in which a loan is now usually funded.

QM-NÍ-UM-GÁTH'ER-UM, *n.* A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. *Selden*.

QM-NÍY'A-GÁNT, * *a.* Wandering about every where. *Maunder*.

QM-NÍY'Ó-ROÛS, *a.* [*omnis* and *vorro*, L.] Eating food of every sort; all-devouring.

Q-MÓG'RA-PHY, * *n.* A new art of representation of objects, being a substitute for engraving, lithography, and painting. *Dr. R. H. Black*.

QM'Ó-PLÁTE, *n.* (*Anat.*) The shoulder-blade or scapula.

QM'PHA-GINE, * *n.* A juice or oil extracted from green olives, with which ancient wrestlers were anointed. *Smart*.

QM-PHÁL'IC, * *a.* Relating to the navel. *Smart*.

QM'PHA-LÓ-CELE, * *n.* (*Med.*) A rupture of the navel. *Crabb*.

QM-PHA-LÓP'TER, * *n.* An old name for a convex lens. *Francis*.

†QM-PHA-LÓP'TIC, *n.* [*δρεφαλός* and *οπτικός*.] An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

QM-PHA-LÓT'A-MY, * *n.* The division of the navel-string. *Brande*.

QM'PHA-ZIT, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene. *Dana*.

QM'NÁH, * *n.* A Hindoo title of preëminence. *Goldsmith*.

Ó'MY, *a.* Mellow:—spoken of land. *Ray*. [*Local*, Eng.]

Ó'MY, *prep.* [*ana*, Goth., *an*, Ger.; *an*, Teut.] Above and in contact with, either literally or figuratively; noting nearness of place and time; not off; near to; at; upon.

ÓN, *ad.* Above, or next beyond; in succession; in progress; forward; onward; not off.—*On shipboard*, in a ship.

ÓN, *interj.* A word of incitement; proceed!

ÓN'A-FER, * *n.* [L.] The wild ass:—a military engine for discharging stones. *Ainsworth*.

ÓN'AN-ISM, * *n.* Self-pollution; masturbation. *Clarke*.

ÓN'ANCE, (wúnz) *ad.* One time; a single time; formerly; at a former time;—used substantively in such phrases as *at once*, *this once*, *that once*.

ÓN-CÍD'I-UM, * *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tropical flowering plant; the butterfly-plant. *P. Cyc*.

ÓN-CÓT'Ó-MY, * *n.* (*Med.*) The opening of a tumor. *Dun-gilson*.

ÓN-DIT, * (ón'dú) *n.* [Fr.] A flying report; a rumor. *Qu. Rev.*

son indefinitely; a person distinctively; a unit.—When used in the plural, it commonly stands for persons indefinitely; as, "The great ones of the world."

ONE'-ÁRCHED, * (wún'árch) *a.* Having a single arch. *Mrs Butler*.

ONE'BÉR-RY, (wún'bér-re) *n.* The plant wolf's-bane.

ONE'EYED, (wún'id) *a.* Having only one eye.

ONE'HÓRSE, * (wún'hórs) *a.* Drawn by a single horse. *Seward*.

Q-NEÍ-RO-CRÍT'IC, *n.* An interpreter of dreams. *Addison*.

Q-NEÍ-RO-CRÍT'IC, * *a.* Interpreting dreams; oneirocritic. *cal.* *Ash*. [R.]

Q-NEÍ-RO-CRÍT'ICAL, *a.* [*δνειροκριτικός*.] Interpretative of dreams. *Addison*. [R.]

Q-NEÍ-RO-CRÍT'ICS, *n. pl.* The art or science of interpreting dreams. *Bentley*.

Q-NEÍ'RO-MÁN-CY, *n.* [*δνειρος* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by dreams. *Spenser*.

Q-NEÍ-RÓ'S'CO-PÍST, * *n.* An interpreter of dreams. *Ash*.

Q-NEÍ-RÓ'S'CO-PY, * *n.* The art of interpreting dreams. *Maunder*. [R.]

†ÓN'EMENT, (wún'mént) *n.* State of being one. *Bp. Hall*.

ÓN'NESS, (wún'nés) *n.* State or quality of being one; unity.

ÓN'E-RÁ-RY, *a.* [*onerarius*, L.] Relating to or fitted for burdens.

†ÓN'E-RÁTE, *v. a.* [*onero*, L.] To load; to burden. *Bailey*.

†ÓN'E-RÁTION, *n.* The act of loading. *Bailey*.

ÓN'E-RÓSE, * *a.* Burdensome; onerous. *Ash*. [R.]

ÓN'ER-OÛS, *a.* [*onerosus*, L.] Burdensome; oppressive; heavy.

ÓN'E-SÍD'ED, * (wún-síd'éd) *a.* Relating to or having but one side; partial. *Ec. Rev.*

ÓN'E-SÍD'ED-NESS, * (wún-) *n.* State of being one-sided; partiality. *Howitt*.

ÓN-GÓ'ING, * *n.* Procedure; a going-on. *Ed. Rev.*

ÓN'ION, (wún'yun) *n.* [*oignon*, Fr.] A well-known plant, with a bulbous root of strong flavor, used in cookery.

ÓN'ION-SHÉLL, * *n.* A species of oyster, of roundish form. *Booth*.

ÓN'LI-NESS, * *n.* State of being single or alone. *Cudworth*.

ÓN'LY, *a.* Single; one, and no more; this, and no other; this, above all other; alone.

ÓN'LY, *ad.* Simply; singly; merely; barely.

Q-NÓL'Ó-GY, * *n.* A foolish way of talking. *Dr. Black*.

ÓN'Ó-MÁN-CY, *n.* [*δνομα* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by the letters of a name; nomancy. *Camden*.

ÓN'Ó-MÁN'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to onomancy. *Camden*. [R.]

ÓN'Ó-MA-TÉEH'NY, * *n.* Divination by the letters of a name; onomancy. *Rosbotham*.

ÓN'Ó-MÁT'Ó-PÉ'IA, * (pé'ya) *n.* [L.] (*Rhet.*) The use of a word or phrase, the sound of which corresponds with or resembles the thing signified. *Crabb*.

Q-NÓM'Ó-MÁN-CY, * *n.* Same as onomancy. *Brande*.

ÓN'SÉT, *n.* A rushing or setting upon; attack; storm; assault; first brunt; a beginning.

†ÓN'SÉT, *v. a.* To set upon; to begin. *Carew*.

ÓN'SLÁUGHT, (ón'sláwt) *n.* Attack; onset. *Hudibras*. *Qu. Rev.*—Johnson designates this word as "not in use;" but its use is, in a degree, revived.

ÓN'STÉAD, *n.* A single farm-house. *Grose*. [*Local*, Eng.]

ÓN'TÓ, * *prep.* Noting entrance upon a place; on; upon; to; as, "They went out on to the Mount of Olives." *Mark* xiv. 26.—*Sharpe's Translation*.—*Q* This word is in provincial use in England, and in colloquial use in the United States; but it is little authorized by the use of good writers. Forby, in his "Vocabulary of East Anglia," says, "For the preposition upon we use onto: (why not as good as into?) *Ex.* 'Throw some coals onto the fire.'—*Into* is now generally, and probably has always, in a great measure, been used with respect to *in*, as denoting motion. We use onto with a like relation to *on*; so, probably, do other provincials, and on the same warrant of antiquity. The analogy is certainly good."

ÓN-TÓ-LÓG'IC, * *a.* Relating to ontology. *Lord*

ÓN-TÓ-LÓG'ICAL, * *a.* *Brougham*.

ÓN-TÓ-LÓG'ICAL-LY, * *ad.* In an ontological manner. *Dr. Allen*.

ÓN-TÓL'Ó-QÍST, *n.* One who is versed in ontology; a metaphysician.

ÓN-TÓL'Ó-QY, *n.* [*δντα* and *λόγος*.] The science of being, in itself, or its ultimate grounds and conditions; metaphysics.

ÓN'US, * *n.* [L.] *pl.* ÓN'E-RA. A burden; a load. *Qu. Rev.*

ÓN'US PRÓ-BÁN'DÍ, * [L.] (*Lam*) "The burden of proving;—the obligation of establishing by evidence. *Tomlins*.

ÓN'WARD, *ad.* Forward; progressively; farther.

ÓN'WARD, *a.* Advanced; increased; leading forward.

ÓN'WARDS, *ad.* Same as onward. *Bp. Hall*.

ÓN'Y-EHA, (ón'yé-ka, *W. Ja.* *Wh.*; ó'ne-ka, *S. K. Sm.*) *n.* The odoriferous snail, or shell of the onyx-fish:—the stone onyx.

ÓN-Y-EHÓN'Ó-MY, * *n.* Divination by the nails. *Maunder*. [R.]

ÓN'YX, (ó'níks) *n.* [*δρυξ*.] (*Min.*) A precious stone; a reg-

†OP-PIN-I-ĀTOR, (o-pin-yə-ā'tur) n. [*opiniâtre*, Fr.] One of his own notion; a dogmatist. *Raleigh*.
 †OP-PIN-I-Ā'TRE, (o-pin-yə-ā'tur) a. [Fr.] Opinionative. *Milton*.
 †OP-PIN-I-Ā'TRE, (o-pin-yə-ā'tur) n. A dogmatist. *Barrow*.
 †OP-PIN-I-Ā'TRE-TY, (o-pin-yə-ā'tre-te) | n. Obstinacy; in-
 †OP-PIN-I-Ā'TRY, (o-pin-yə-ā'tre) } flexibility. *Brown*.
 †OP-PIN'ING, n. Opinion; notion. *Ep. Taylor*.
 OP-PIN'ION, (o-pin'yun) n. [Fr.; *opinio*, L.] That which, when there is no certain knowledge, is thought; persuasion of the mind; judgment; notion; favorable judgment; reputation.
 †OP-PIN'ION, (o-pin'yun) v. a. To opine; to think. *Brown*.
 †OP-PIN'ION-ATE, (o-pin'yun-āt) a. Opinionated. *Ep. Bedell*.
 †OP-PIN'ION-ĀT-ED, (o-pin'yun-āt-əd) a. Obstinate in opinion; dogmatical; conceited.
 OP-PIN'ION-ĀTE-LY, (o-pin'yun-āt-lē) ad. Obstainly; conceitedly. *Feltham*.
 †OP-PIN'ION-Ā-TIST, n. One who is obstinate in opinion. *Fenton*.
 OP-PIN'ION-Ā-TIVE, (o-pin'yun-ā-tiv) a. Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn; dogmatical; conceited.
 †OP-PIN'ION-Ā-TIVE-LY, (o-pin'yun-ā-tiv-lē) ad. Stubbornly.
 OP-PIN'ION-Ā-TIVE-NESS, (o-pin'yun-ā-tiv-nēs) n. Obstinacy.
 OP-PIN'IONED, (o-pin'yund) a. Attached to particular opinions; conceited. *South*.
 OP-PIN'ION-IST, (o-pin'yun-ist) n. [*opinioniste*, Fr.] One of his own notions. *Glanville*.
 †OP-PIN'A-ROUS, a. [*opiparus*, L.] Sumptuous. *Bailey*.
 OP-PIS'TIQ-Ō-ROME, n. An apartment, or place, in the back part of a Grecian house. *Milford*.
 OP-PIS-TIQ-ŌG'RA-PHY,* n. [*πίσις* and *γράφω*] The act of writing on both sides of the paper, the back as well as the front. *Scudamora*.
 †OP-PIT-V-LĀ'TION, n. [*opitatio*, L.] An aiding; a helping. *Bailey*.
 OP-PI-UM, n. [L.; *πίον*, from *πίος*] The inspissated or concrete juice of a species of poppy. Its taste is bitter, warm, and somewhat acrid; and it is of intoxicating and narcotic properties.
 OP-PLE-TRĒE, n. [*opulus*, L.] The witch-hazel. *Ainsworth*.
 OP-PĀL'SAM, n. [*opobalsamum*, L.] A juice; balsam or balm of Gilead; balsam of Peru.
 OP-Ō-DEL'DOCQ, n. A plaster used by Paracelsus.—(*Modern*) A liniment made by dissolving soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and volatile oils.
 OP-PŌP'A-NĀX, n. [*oppopanax*, L.] A gum resin, of a strong, disagreeable smell, and acid taste, resembling gum ammoniac, formerly used in medicine.
 OP-PŌR-Ō-CE,* n. [L.] (*Med.*) A conserve made of ripe fruits. *Crabb*.
 OP-PŌS'UM, n.; pl. OPOSSUMS. An American marsupial quadruped, characterized by its prehensile tail, and the abdominal pouch of the female.
 OP-PI-DĀN, n. [*oppidanus*, L.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town. *A. Wood*. At Eton, England, a student not on the foundation, as distinguished from a King's scholar.
 OP-PI-DĀN, a. Relating to a town. *Howell*.
 †OP-PIG'NER-ĀTE, v. a. [*oppigero*, L.] To pledge; to pawn. *Bacon*.
 †OP-PI-LĀTE, v. a. [*oppilo*, L.; *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction. *Cockeram*.
 †OP-PI-LĀ'TION, n. Obstruction; matter heaped up. *Burton*.
 †OP-PI-LĀ-TIVE, a. Obstructive. *Sherwood*.
 †OP-PLĒTE',* a. Full; filled. *Bailey*.
 †OP-PLĒT'ED, a. [*oppletus*, L.] Filled; crowded. *Bailey*.
 †OP-PŌNE'TION,* n. Fullness; act of filling up. *Ash*.
 OP-PŌN'E', v. a. [*oppono*, L.] To oppose. *B. Jonson*.
 OP-PŌN'E-NĀ-CY, n. Act of opposing; the opening of an academical disputation; an exercise for a degree. *Todd*.
 OP-PŌN'E-N'T, a. That opposes; opposite; adverse.
 OP-PŌN'E-N'T, [op-pō-nēs, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.] n. [*opponens*, L.] One who opposes; one who opposes himself in argument to a proponent; correlative to *defendant* or *respondent*;—an antagonist; an adversary. *3c* This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced *ōp-pō-nēt*.
 OP-POR-TUNE', a. [*opportunus*, Fr.; *opportunus*, L.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; well-timed.
 †OP-POR-TUNE'L-Y, v. a. To suit; to accommodate. *Dr. Clarke*.
 OP-POR-TUNE'L-Y, ad. Seasonably; conveniently; properly.
 OP-POR-TUNE'NESS,* n. State of being opportune. *Ash*.
 OP-POR-TUN'E-TY, n. [*opportunitas*, L.] Fit time; fit place; occasion; time; suitability of circumstances.
 OP-PŌS'A-BLE,* a. That may be opposed or counteracted. *P. Cyc*.
 †OP-PŌS'AL, n. Opposition. *Sir T. Herbert*.
 OP-PŌSE', (op-pōz') v. a. [*opponer*, Fr.; *oppono*, L.] [i. opposed; pp. *opponens*, Fr.] To act against; to be adverse to; to hinder; to resist.—To be opposed to; to oppose; to be hostile to. *Qu. Rev.* *3c* Dr. Franklin, in

1789, censured this use of *to be opposed*; but it has long been in good use.—“To which Mr. O. is as much opposed as he is himself.” *Ch. Ob.* “He was opposed to it.” *Sir Robert Inglis*. “A principle to which I am totally opposed.” *Dr. T. Arnold*.
 OP-PŌSE', v. n. To act against in a controversy; to object.
 OP-PŌSE'D,* (op-pōzd') p. a. Resisted; being against; opposed. *Pope*. “A vacuist, opposed to a plenist.” *Dr. Johnson*.
 †OP-PŌSE'LESS, a. Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shak*.
 OP-PŌS'ER, n. One who opposes; an antagonist; rival.
 OP-PŌ-SĪTE, (ōp-pō-zīt) a. [Fr.; *oppositus*, L.] Placed in front; facing each other; adverse; repugnant; contrary.
 OP-PŌ-SĪTE, n. He or that which is adverse; opponent.
 OP-PŌ-SĪTE-LY, ad. In an opposite manner; adversely.
 OP-PŌ-SĪTE-NESS, n. The state of being opposite.
 OP-PŌ-SĪ'TION, (ōp-pō-zīsh'un) n. [Fr.; *oppositio*, L.] Act of opposing; state of being opposite; hostile resistance; position so as to front something else; contrary; inconsistency; contradiction.—(*Politics*) The party that opposes the administration or the party in power.
 OP-PŌ-SĪ'TION-IST,* (ōp-pō-zīsh'un-ist) n. One of the opposition, or one of the party that is opposed to the administration. *Genl. Mag.*
 OP-PŌS'Ī-TIVE, a. That may be put in opposition. *Hall*.
 OP-PŌS'Ī-TO-FŌ-LĪ-OUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Noting a peduncle placed opposite to the leaf. *Smart*.
 OP-PRES'S', v. a. [*oppressus*, L.] [i. *OP-PRESSES*; pp. *OP-PRESSUS*, or *OP-PRESSUS*.] To crush by a heavy burden, hardship, or severity; to overpower; to subdue.
 OP-PRES'SION, (op-presh'un) n. Act of oppressing; cruelty; severity; state of being oppressed; misery; hardship; calamity; dulness of spirits.
 OP-PRES'SIVE, a. Causing or inflicting oppression; cruel; inhuman; unjustly severe; heavy.
 OP-PRES'SIVE-LY, ad. In an oppressive or severe manner.
 OP-PRES'SIVE-NESS,* n. Quality of being oppressive. *Richardson*.
 OP-PRES'SOR, n. [*oppressor*, Fr.] One who oppresses; an extortioner.
 OP-PRŌ-BRI-OUS, a. [*opprobrium*, L.] Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous; abusive; insolent; blasted with infamy.
 OP-PRŌ-BRI-OUS-LY, ad. Reproachfully; scurrilously.
 OP-PRŌ-BRI-OUS-NESS, n. Reproachfulness; scurrility.
 OP-PRŌ-BRI-ŪM, n. [L.] Reproach; disgrace; infamy.
 OP-PRŌ-BRY, n. *Opprobrium*. *Johnson*. *Todd*. [R.]
 OP-PŪG'N, (op-pūn') v. a. [*oppugno*, L.] [i. *OP-PUGNED*; pp. *OP-PUGNED*, *OP-PUGNED*.] To oppose; to attack; to resist. *Hooker*.
 †OP-PŪG'NĀN-CY, n. Opposition. *Shak*.
 OP-PŪG'NĀNT, a. Opposing; contrary; repugnant. *Warburton*. [R.]
 OP-PŪG'NĀNT,* n. An opponent. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 OP-PŪG-NĀTION, n. Opposition; resistance. *By. Hall*. [R.]
 OP-PŪG'NER, (op-pūn'er) [op-pūn'er] *W. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.*; *op-pūn'gr*, S.; *op-pūn'er*, P. n. One who opposes or oppugns.
 OP-SIM'Ā-THY, n. [*ὀψιμαθία*.] Education begun late in life; late erudition. *Hales*.
 OP-SI-ŌM'E-TER,* n. [*ὀψις* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for measuring the extent of limits of distinct vision in different persons; optometer. *Brande*.
 †OP-SŌ-NĀ'TION, n. [*opsonatio*, L.] Act of catering; a buying of provisions. *Bailey*.
 †OP-TĀ-BLE, a. Desirable; that may be wished. *Cockeram*.
 †OP-TĀTE, v. a. [*opto*, L.] To choose; to wish for; to desire. *3c* *Optgrave*.
 †OPTĀ'TION, n. The expression of a wish. *Peacham*.
 OP-TĀ-TIV, (ōp-tā-tiv, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.: *ōp-tā-tiv* or *ōp-tā-tiv*, W.; *ōp-tā-tiv*, *Kenrick*.) a. [*optativus*, L.] Expressive of desire.—(*Gram.*) Applied to a mood of the verb in Greek, which expresses desire.
 OP-TĀ-TIVE,* n. A mood of the Greek verb, expressing desire. *Harris*.
 OP-TĀ-TIVE-LY,* ad. In an optative manner. *By. Hall*.
 OP-TIC, n. An instrument or organ of sight. *Brown*.
 OP-TIC, } a. [*opticus*.] Relating to vision or sight; re-
 OP-TIC-AL, } lating to the science of optics; subservient to vision; visual.
 OP-TIC-CAL-LY,* ad. In an optical manner. *Dr. Allen*.
 OP-TI'CIAN, (op-tīsh'an) n. One skilled in optics; one who makes or sells optical glasses or spectacles.
 OP-TICS, n. pl. That branch of physical science which treats of light and vision.
 OP-TI-MĀ-CY, n. [*optimates*, L.] Nobility; body of nobles. *Raleigh*.
 OP-TI-MĀTE,* a. Noble; belonging to the nobility. *Ec. Rev.*
 OP-TI-MĀ'TĒS,* n. pl. [L.] The best or chief men in a state;—the patrician party in ancient Rome; opposed to *populares*. *Crabb*.

ØP'Ŧ-MË,* n. [L.] A term applied in the university of Cambridge, England, to those who hold, next after the wranglers, the highest rank as scholars. There are two classes, *senior optines* and *junior optines*. *Dr. Lee*.

ØP'Ŧ-MÏM, n. [*Optimus*, L.] The doctrine that every thing is ordered for the best, or the system which regards physical and moral evil as elements in the universal order of things; so that every thing is good in relation to the whole,—all being made to promote the general good.

ØP'Ŧ-MÏST,* n. A believer in or an adherent to optimism. *D. Steuart*.

ØP-TÏM'Ŧ-TY, n. The state of being best. *Bailey*. [R.]

ØP'TÏON, (Øp'shün) n. [*Optio*, L.] Choice; election; power of choosing.—(*Law*) A choice which an English archbishop has of any ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of his suffragan bishop, on the promotion of such bishop to another see.

ØP'TÏON-AL, a. Depending on choice; elective.

ØP'TÏON-AL-LY,* ad. By way of choice or option. *Dwight*.

ØP-TØM'Ë-TËR,* n. (*Optics*) An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision; opsiometer. *Hamilton*.

ØP'U-LËNCE, n. [*Opulentia*, L.] Wealth; affluence; riches.

ØP'U-LËN-CY, n. Same as *opulence*. *Shak.* [R.]

ØP'U-LËNT, a. [*Opulentus*, L.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

ØP'U-LËNT-LY, ad. Richly; with affluence.

Ø-PUN'T'Ï-A,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of cactaceous plants; a species of Indian fig. *P. Cyc.*

Ø-PÛS'CLE,* (Ø-püs'sl) n. A little work; opusculum. *Scott*.

Ø-PÛS'CLE,* n. A little work; opusculum. *Blount*.

Ø-PÛS'Ç'U-LÛM,* n. [L.] pl. Ø-PÛS'Ç'U-LA. A little work. *Qu. Rev.*

ØR, conj. A disjunctive particle that marks an alternative, generally corresponding to *either*; as, "either this or that." In poetry, it is often used for *either*.—*Or ever*, (an antiquated phrase), before *ever*; before the time.

ØR, n. [Fr.] (*Her.*) Gold;—a term of heraldry. *Phillips*.

ØR'Æ,* n. A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons; in Domesday Book, valued at 20 pence. *P. Cyc.*

ØR'ACH, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, one species of which is spinach.

ØR'A-CLE, (Ør'ä-kl) n. [Fr.; *oraculum*, L.] A response delivered by an ancient heathen divinity, or by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom, the determinations of Heaven are inquired; a place where, or person by whom, certain decisions are obtained; one famed for wisdom.

ØR'A-CLE, (Ør'ä-kl) v. n. To utter oracles. *Milton*.

Ø-RÄC'U-LÄR, a. Uttering oracles; resembling oracles; positive; authoritative; obscure; ambiguous.

Ø-RÄC'U-LÄR-LY, ad. In an oracular manner.

Ø-RÄC'U-LÄR-NËSS,* n. Quality of being oracular. *Scott*.

Ø-RÄC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. *Pope*.

Ø-RÄC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. *Dryden*.

Ø-RÄC'U-LOUS-LY, n. The state of being oracular.

ØR'ÄF-SON, (Ør'ä-zön) n. [*oratio*, Fr.; *oratio*, L.] Prayer. *Temple*. See *Orison*.

ØR'ÄL, a. [Fr.; *or, oris*, L.] Uttered by the mouth; spoken; not written; verbal.

ØR'ÄL-LY, ad. By mouth; without writing; in the mouth.

ØR'ÄNGE, n. [Fr.] A tree, of warm climates, which produces a well-known fruit; the fruit of the tree; the color of an orange.

ØR'ÄNGE,* a. Belonging to or made of orange; of the color of orange; reddish yellow. *Encyc.*

ØR'ÄNGE-ÄDE,* n. A drink made of orange-juice; sherbet; lemonade. *Smart*.

ØR'ÄNGEAT* (Ør'än-zhät) n. [Fr.] Candied orange peel. *Surenne*. A sirup made of almonds and orange flower water. *W. Encyc.*

ØR'ÄNGE-CÖL'ÖRED,* a. Of the color of an orange. *Smith*.

ØR'ÄNGE-GÏRL,* n. A girl that sells oranges. *Hawkins*.

ØR'ÄNGE-LÏST,* n. A species of wide baize. *Booth*.

ØR'ÄNGE-MÄN,* n. One of a society instituted in Ireland, in 1755, to uphold the Protestant religion and ascendancy, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence. *Brande*.

ØR'ÄNGE-MÛSK, n. A species of pear.

ØR'ÄNGE-PËEL,* n. The peel of an orange. *Mason*.

ØR'ÄN-GËR-Y, (Ør'än-jër-ÿ, *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb. Rees*; *Ø-rän'n-zher-ÿ, S. W. F.; Ø-rän'n-zher-ÿ, J. E.*) n. [*orangerie*, Fr.] A plantation of orange-trees, or a gallery to preserve orange-trees in the winter.

ØR'ÄNGE-TÄW-NY, n. A color between yellow and brown.

ØR'ÄNGE-TÄW-NY, a. Partaking of yellow and brown in color.

ØR'ÄNGE-WÏFE, n. A woman who sells oranges. *Shak.*

Ø-RÄNG'Ø-TÄNG'*, or Ø-RÄNG'Ø-TÄNG'*, (Ø-räng'ötäng', *Sm.*; Ø-rän'ötäng', *P.*; Ø-räng'ötäng', *K.*; Ø-räng'ötäng', *Wb.*) n. A large species of ape much resembling, in form, the human species. *Encyc.*

Ø-RÄNG'Ø-TÄN'*, n. Same as *orang-outang*. *P. Cyc.*

Ø-RÄ'TÏON, n. (old Fr.; *oratio*, L.) A public speech; a speech of art and some display, delivered on a special occasion; an address; an harangue; a declamation.

Ø-RÄ'TÏON, v. n. To make a speech; to harangue. *Donne*.

ØR'Ä-TØR, n. [L.] A public speaker; an eloquent speaker; one appointed to speak for others.—(*Chancery*) A petitioner.

ØR-Ä-TØR'ÄL, a. Rhetorical; oratorical. *Swift*. [R.]

ØR-Ä-TØR'ÄL-LY, ad. Oratorically. *Swift*.

ØR-Ä-TØR'Ä-CÄL, a. Rhetorical; befitting an orator; eloquent.

ØR-Ä-TØR'Ä-CÄL-LY,* ad. In an oratorical manner. *Campbell*.

ØR-Ä-TØR'Ä-Ø, n. [It.] pl. ØR-Ä-TØR'Ä-ØS. (*Mus.*) A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from the Scriptures.

ØR-Ä-TØR'Ä-ØS, a. Oratorical. *Bp. Taylor*.

ØR-Ä-TØR'Ä-ØS-LY, ad. Oratorically. *Bp. Taylor*.

ØR'Ä-TØR'Ä-ZË,* v. n. To act the orator. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]

ØR'Ä-TØR-Y, n. [*oratoria ars*, L.] The art of speaking well; rhetoric; elocution; eloquence; rhetorical expression;—a room or place set apart for prayer.

ØR'Ä-TRËSS,* n. A female orator. *Warner*.

ØR'Ä-TRÏX,* n. A female orator. *Warner*.

ØRB, n. [*orbe*, Fr.; *orbis*, L.] An orbicular or circular body; a sphere; mundane sphere; celestial body; circle; the revolution of a circular body.—(*Period*, *Milton*).

ØRB, v. a. [*i. ORBED*; *pp. ORBING, ORBED*.] To round; to form into a circle. *Milton*.

ØR'BÄTE,* a. Childless; bereaved; destitute. *Maunder*. [R.]

ØR-BÄ'TÏON, n. State of being orbate; privation. *Cockeram*.

ØRBED, (Ør'bed or Ørbd) a. Round; circular; orbicular.

ØR'ËC, a. [*orbiculus*, L.] Circular; spherical. *Bacon*.

ØR'ËC-LÄ,* a. Spherical; orbicular; orbic. *Cole*.

ØR'Ë-CAL,* (Ør'be-kl) n. A small sphere. *G. Fletcher*. [R.]

ØR-ËC'U-LÄR, a. [*orbiculaire*, Fr.] Spherical; circular. *Addison*.

ØR-ËC'U-LÄR-LY, ad. Spherically; circularly.

ØR-ËC'U-LÄR-NËSS, n. The state of being orbicular.

ØR-ËC'U-LÄTE, a. (*Bot.*) Spherical; orbicular. *Crabb*.

ØR-ËC'U-LÄT-ËD, a. Moulded into an orb.

ØR-ËC'U-LÄT'ÏON, n. State of being orbicular. *Mora*.

ØR'ËT, n. [*orbite*, Fr.; *orbita*, L.] The line or path which any celestial body describes, by its proper motion or revolution;—the cavity in which the eyeball is imbedded;—the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

ØR'Ë-TÄL,* a. Relating to an orbit. *Smart*.

ØR'Ë-TÄR,* a. Relating to the orbit; orbital. *Dunglison*.

ØR-BÏT'Ø-LÏTE,* n. A species of millipede. *P. Cyc.*

ØR-BÏT'U-ÄL,* n. Orbital. *Smart*. [R.]

ØR'Ë-TÛDE, (n. [*orbitudo*, *orbitas*, L.] Loss or want of ØR'Ë-TY,) parents or children; privation. *Ep. Hall*. [R.]

ØR'Ë-Y, a. Resembling an orb. *Chapman*.

ØRC, n. [*orca*, L.; *Ør'*] A sea-fish; a species of whale. *Dryden*.

ØR-ÇÄ'DÄ-N,* a. Relating to the Orkney Islands, anciently called *Orcaades*. *Maunder*.

ØR'ÇHAL, n. See *Orchil*.

ØR'ÇHÄ-NËT, n. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

ØR'ÇHÄRD, n. An enclosure devoted to the cultivation of fruit-trees, as of apple-trees.

ØR'ÇHÄRD-GRÄSS,* n. A kind of grass; cock's-foot. *Farm. Encyc.*

ØR'ÇHÄRD-ÏNG, n. Cultivation of orchards. *Evelyn*.

ØR'ÇHÄRD-ÏST, n. One who cultivates orchards.

ØR'ÇHEL,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral resembling alum. *Crabb*.

ØR'ÇHE-SÖG'RÄ-PHY,* n. A treatise on dancing. *Dr. Black*.

ØR'ÇHE'S-TRÄ, or ØR'ÇHË'S-TRÄ, (Ør'kes'trä, *P. K. Wb. Ash, Rees, Brande*; Ør-kes'trä, *W. Ja. S. Nares*.) n. [*ὄρχηστρα*] That part of an ancient theatre, situated immediately between the stage and the place assigned for the audience; the place appropriated to the chorus, its evolutions and dancing.—(*Modern*) A place appropriated to musicians, or to the performers in a concert; a band of musicians.

ØR'ÇHË'S-TRÄL,* a. Relating to or befitting an orchestra. *Smart*.

ØR'ÇHË'S-TRE, (Ør'kes'tr) n. [Fr.] A place for musicians. Same as *orchestra*. *Smith*.

ØR-ÇHË'S-TRÏC, a. Relating to the orchestra or to dancing; orchestral. *Gillies*.

ØR-ÇHÏ-DÄ-CRÖUS,* (Ør-ke-dä'shüs) a. Relating to the *orchidaceæ*, an order of herbaceous, endogenous plants, which includes the *orchis*. *Morris*.

ØR-ÇHÏD'Ë-ÖS,* a. Relating to the orchis. *Loudon*.

ØR'ÇHÏL,* or ØR-ÇHËL'LÄ,* n. A plant, a species of lichen, and a dye which the plant yields;—called also *archil*. *P. Cyc.*

ØR'ÇHÏS, n. A plant of several varieties; foolstones.

ØR'ÇINE,* n. (*Chem.*) A crystallizable coloring principle obtained from a species of lichen. *Brande*.

ØRD, n. An edge, or sharpness. *Gibson*.—*Ord*, in old English, signified *beginning*. *Chaucer*.

ØR-DÄIN, (Ør-dän) v. a. [*ordino*, L.] [*i. ORDAINED*; *pp. ORDAINING, ORDAINED*.] To appoint; to decree; to establish; to settle; to institute; to order; to prescribe; to invest with ministerial function or sacerdotal power.

OR-DÄIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ordained. *Bp. Hall.*
 OR-DÄIN'ER, (ör-dän'er) *n.* One who ordains.
 OR-DÄIN'ING, **p. a.* That ordains; instituting; appointing.
 OR-DÄIN'MENT, **n.* A decree; ordination. *Milton. Ed. Rev.*
 ÖR'DE-AL, [ör'de-al, *P. J. F. J. K. Sm.*; ör'dyal, *S. E.*; ör'de-al or ör'je-al, *W.*] *n.* A form of trial among the ancient rude nations of Europe, to determine, by a supposed reference to the judgment of God, the guilt or innocence of persons accused, by exposing them to the danger of drowning in water, or of being burnt by fire or hot iron:—any severe trial.
 ÖR'DER, *n.* (*ordo*, *L.*) Method; regular disposition; established process; proper state; means to an end; regularity; settled mode; rule; regulation:—mandate; precept; command:—regular government:—degree; class; a rank; a dignified or privileged class:—a religious fraternity;—the religious orders are three,—monastic, military, and mendicant.—*pl.* Hierarchical state; admission to the priesthood; holy orders.—(*Arch.*) A system or assemblage of parts subject to certain uniform established proportions, regulated by the office each part has to perform. There are five orders of columns, with their entablatures, three of which are Greek, viz., the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, viz., the Tuscan and Composite.
 ÖR'DER, *v. a.* [*i.* ORDERED; *pp.* ORDERING, ORDERED.] To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct; to methodize; to direct; to command.
 ÖR'DER, *v. n.* To give command or direction. *Milton.*
 ÖR'DER-ER, *n.* One who orders or regulates.
 ÖR'DER-ING, *n.* Disposition; distribution.
 ÖR'DER-LESS, *a.* Disorderly; out of rule. *Shak.*
 ÖR'DER-LI-NESS, *n.* Regularity; methodicalness.
 ÖR'DER-LY, *a.* Methodical; regular; systematic; observant of order; not tumultuous; well regulated:—containing military regulations or orders; performing subordinate military duties.
 ÖR'DER-LY, *ad.* Methodically; according to order. *Hooker.*
 ÖR'DER-LY, **n.* A non-commissioned military officer; one who does orderly duty. *Cent. Mag.*
 ÖR'DERS, **n. pl.* The ecclesiastical office; ordination or admission to the priesthood. *Ch. Ob.* See ORDER.
 ÖR-DI-NA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of ordination. *Bp. Bull.*
 ÖR'DI-NÄ-BLE, *a.* [*ordine*, *L.*] That may be appointed. *Hammond.*
 ÖR'DI-NÄL, *a.* [*ordinal*, *Fr.*; *ordinalis*, *L.*] Noting order; as, second, third, fourth, &c. *Holder.*
 ÖR'DI-NÄL, *n.* [*ordinale*, *L.*] A number denoting order; as, second, third, &c.; a book containing orders; a ritual.
 ÖR'DI-NÄL-ISM, **n.* The quality of being ordinal. *Latham.*
 ÖR'DI-NÄNCE, *n.* [*ordnance*, *Fr.*] A decree; law; rule; precept; observance commanded; appointment; a practice; rite; ceremony. [*A* cannon; now written *ordnance*. *Shak.*]
 ÖR'DI-NÄND, **n.* (*Ecclesiastical antiquities*) One about to receive orders. *Brande.*
 ÖR'DI-NÄNT, **n.* A prelate conferring orders. *Brande.*
 ÖR'DI-NÄNT, *a.* [*ordinans*, *L.*] Ordaining; decreeing. *Shak.*
 ÖR'DI-NÄ-RJ-LY, *ad.* According to established rules; according to settled method; commonly; usually.
 ÖR'DI-NÄ-RY, [ör'de-nä-re, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; ör'de-nä-re or ör'dnä-re, *W. J. F.*] *a.* [*ordinarius*, *L.*] Established; regular; common; usual; mean; of low rank; vulgar; indifferent; ugly; not handsome.
 ÖR'DI-NÄ-RY, *n.* An established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office; a judge in the court of sessions of Scotland:—a clergyman who officiates in a prison, as Newgate, London.—(*Her.*) A portion of an escutcheon contained between straight and other lines.—(*Naut.*) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service.
 ÖR'DI-NÄ-RY, or ÖR'DI-NÄ-RY, [ör'de-nä-re, *P. J. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; ör'dnä-re, *W. E. F.*; ör'ner'e, *S. J.*] *n.* Regular price of a meal; a place of eating, or a regular meal, established at a certain price.
 ÖR'DI-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, *L.*] To appoint. *Daniel.*
 ÖR'DI-NÄTE, *a.* Regular; methodical; orderly. *Ray.*
 ÖR'DI-NÄTE, *n.* (*Geom.*) A straight line drawn from any point in a curve, perpendicularly, to another straight line, which is called the abscess.
 ÖR'DI-NÄTE-LY, *ad.* In a methodical manner. *Stelton. [R.]*
 ÖR-DI-NÄ'TION, *n.* [*ordinatio*, *L.*] Act of ordaining; appointment; established order; the act of investing a man with the ministerial office or with sacerdotal power.
 ÖR'DI-NÄ-TIVE, *a.* Directing; giving power. *Cotgrave.*
 ÖR'DI-NÄ-TOR, **n.* An ordainer. *Baxter.*
 ÖR'DNÄNCE, *n.* Cannon; applied to all sorts of great guns used in war, as cannons, mortars, howitzers, carronades, &c. *Shak.*
 ÖR'DNÄN-NÄNCE, [ör'dön-näns, *S. W. F. J. K. R.*; ör'dn'näns, *P. Sm.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] Disposition of figures in a picture; the proper disposition or arrangement of the parts of a building or of any work of art.

ÖR'DON-NÄNT, **a.* Relating to or implying ordonnance.
Coloridge
 ÖRD'URE, (ör'd'yur) [ör'jür, *S. W.*; ör'd'yur, *Ja.*; ör'dür, *J. F. Sm.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] Dung; silt; excrement. *Shak.*
 ÖRE, *n.* A mineral body or substance from which metal is extracted; metal yet in its fossil state. [*Metal. Milton.*]
 ÖR'É-AD, [*ῥῥῶς*] *pl.* ÖR'É-ADŞ. A nymph of the mountains. *Milton.*
 ÖRE'WÉED, } *n.* A sea-weed. *Carew.*
 ÖRE'WOOD, }
 ÖR'F'GILD, *n.* (*Eng. law*) The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the day-time. *Ainsworth.*
 ÖR'FRÄYS, (ör'fräz) *n.* [*orfrais*, old *Fr.*] Fringe of gold. *Chaucer.*
 ÖR'GÄL, *n.* Lees of wine; argal. See ARGAL.
 ÖR'GAN, *n.* (*organe*, *Fr.*; ὄργανον, *Gr.*) An instrument; a natural instrument; as, the tongue is the organ of speech.—(*Mus.*) A large musical wind-instrument, or a machine containing a collection of instruments or pipes, under the command of a single performer's fingers on the keyboard.
 ÖR'GAN, *v. a.* To form organically. *Mannyngham.*
 ÖR'GAN-BÜLD'ER, **n.* One who makes organs. *Webb.*
 ÖR-GÄN'IC, } *a.* [*organique*, *Fr.*; *organicus*, *L.*] Relating
 ÖR-GÄN'I-CAL, } to, or containing organs; acting by means of organs; consisting of various parts coöperating with each other; instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.—*Organic disease*, a disease affecting the organs.—*Organic remains*, fossil remains of organized bodies, whether animal or vegetable.
 ÖR-GÄN'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By means of organs or instruments.
 ÖR-GÄN'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being organical.
 ÖR-GÄN'IG'IC, **a.* Forming or producing organs. *Coloridge.*
 ÖR-GÄN'ISM, **n.* Organical structure. *Grew.*
 ÖR-GÄN'IST, *n.* One who plays on the organ.
 ÖR-GÄN'I-ZÄ-BLE, **a.* That may be organized. *P. Cyc.*
 ÖR-GÄN'I-ZÄ'TION, **n.* Act of organizing; state of being organized; regular construction of parts.
 ÖR'GAN-IZE, *v. a.* [*organiser*, *Fr.*] [*i.* ORGANIZED; *pp.* ORGANIZING, ORGANIZED.] To form with suitable organs; to form organically; to prepare and put in operation. *Locke.*
 ÖR'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To distribute into parts and appoint the proper officers, as a military body. *Smart.* To establish and appoint the proper officers of, as a legislative body, a society, &c. *Ramsay.*
 ÖR'GAN-LÖET, *n.* The loft where the organ stands. *Tatler.*
 ÖR-GÄN-O-GRÄPH'IC, **a.* Relating to organography. *Knowles.*
 ÖR-GÄN-ÖG'RA-PHY, **n.* [ὄργανον and γράφω.] (*Bot.*) A description of the organs or structure of plants. *Brande.*
 ÖR'GA-NÖN, **or* ÖR'GA-NEM, **n.* [*L.*] An instrument; method; rule. *Bacon.*
 ÖR'GAN-PÉPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ. *Shak.*
 ÖR'GAN-RÉST, **n.* (*Her.*) A figure of uncertain origin. *Smart.*
 ÖR'GAN-STÖP, **n.* A collection of pipes, similar in tone and quality, which run through the whole, or a great part, of the compass of the instrument. *Crabb.*
 ÖR'GA-NY, *n.* [*origanum*, *L.*] An herb; organ. *Gerarde.*
 ÖR'GAN-ZINE, **n.* A thread used for the warp of the best silk. *W. Ency.* A particular kind of silk. *Smart.*
 ÖR'GÄSM, *n.* [ὄργασμός.] Immoderate excitement or action.
 ÖR'GÉLT, (ör'zhät) [ör'zhät, *K. Sm.*; ör'je-ät, *Ja.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] A liquid extracted from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason.*
 ÖR'GÉ-LS, *n.* A sea-fish, called likewise *organling*. *Ainsworth.*
 ÖR'GIES, (ör'jiz) *n. pl.* [*orgia*, *L.*] Frantic revels in honor of Bacchus; disorderly or nocturnal rites or revelry.
 ÖR'GIL-LOUS, *a.* Proud; haughty. *Shak.*
 ÖR'GUES, * (örgez) *n. pl.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) Long, thick pieces of timber, forming a portcullis for the defence of a gate; also a machine composed of several musket barrels united. *Crabb.*
 ÖR'GY, **n. pl.* ORGIES. Revelry. *Letters from the Baltic.* Rarely used in the singular. See ORGIES.
 ÖR'CHÄLCH, (ör'e-käik) *n.* [*orichalcum*, *L.*] Mountain brass. *Spenser.*
 ÖR'HEL, *n.* Anciently, a sort of recess.—(*Arch.*) A bay-window, or a window projecting in a triangular or pentagonal form, beyond the wall, and supported upon brackets.
 ÖR'EL-WIND'ÖW, **n.* See ORIEL.
 ÖR'É-ENCY, *n.* Brightness of color. *Waterhouse.*
 ÖR'É-ENT, *a.* [*oriens*, *L.*] Rising, as the sun; eastern; oriental; bright; shining; glittering; sparkling.
 ÖR'É-ENT, *n.* The east; the part where the sun first appears.
 ÖR-É-ENT'ÄL, *a.* Eastern; placed in or proceeding from the east.
 ÖR-É-ENT'ÄL, *n.* An inhabitant of the east. *Grew.*
 ÖR-É-ENT'ÄL-ISM, *n.* An eastern or oriental idiom or mode of speech. *Warton.* The oriental race or character. *Salisbury.*

Ö-RJ-EN-TAL-IST, n. One versed in oriental literature; an inhabitant of the East.
 Ö-RJ-EN-TAL-I-TY, n. State of being oriental. *Bravna*.
 Ö-RJ-EN-TAL-IZE, * n. a. To render oriental; to conform to oriental manners or character. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 Ö-RJ-EN-TÄ-TION, * n. An eastern direction or aspect; the act of placing a church, so as to have its chancel point to the east. *Goodwin*.
 Ö-RJ-EN-TÄ-TÖR, * n. An instrument used for placing a church so as to have an exact eastern direction. *Airy*.
 Ö-RJ-FICE, (Ör'e-fis) n. [Fr.; *orificium*, L.] An opening; a small hole; a perforation; a aperture.
 Ö-RJ-FLAMB, (Ör'e-fläm) n. [*oriflamme*, old Fr.] A golden standard; the ancient royal standard of France. *Ainsworth*.
 ÖR-I-GÄN, n. Wild marjoram. *Spenser*.
 ÖR-I-GEN-ISM, * n. The doctrines of Origen. *Milner*.
 ÖR-I-GEN-IST, * n. A follower of Origen, a presbyter of Alexandria, and a learned Christian father of the third century.
 ÖR-I-GIN, n. [*origo*, L.; *origine*, Fr.] Beginning; first existence; cause of existence; source; fountain; derivation; rise; original.
 Ö-RIG-I-NAL, n. That from which any thing is transcribed or copied; first copy; archetype; origin; an original person or thing.
 Ö-RIG-I-NAL, a. [*original*, Fr.; *originalis*, L.] Primitive; pristine; first; primary; having new ideas. — *Original sin*, (*Theol.*) the first sin that the first man committed; and also the imputation of it to his posterity, or that depravation of nature which is its consequence.
 Ö-RIG-I-NAL-IST, * n. A person of original genius. *Month. Rev.*
 Ö-RIG-I-NÄL-I-TY, n. Quality or state of being original.
 Ö-RIG-I-NÄL-LY, ad. In an original manner; primarily; from the beginning; at first.
 Ö-RIG-I-NÄL-NESS, n. Originality. [R.]
 Ö-RIG-I-NÄNT, * a. That originates; original. *Coleridge*.
 Ö-RIG-I-NA-RY, a. [*originarie*, Fr.] Productive; original. — *Cheyne*. [R.]
 Ö-RIG-I-NÄTE, v. a. [i. ORIGINATED; pp. ORIGINATING, ORIGINATED.] To bring into existence.
 Ö-RIG-I-NÄTE, v. n. To begin or take existence. *Burke*.
 Ö-RIG-I-NÄTION, n. [*originatio*, L.] Act of originating; first production.
 Ö-RIG-I-NÄ-TÖR, * n. One who originates. *Brit. Crit.*
 Ö-RIL-LON, * n. [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A mound of earth faced with a wall, to cover a cannon. *Crabb*.
 ÖR-JÖLE, * n. A genus of birds, of the family of the *merulidae*, or thrushes. *P. Cyc.*
 Ö-RJ-ÖN, n. [L.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere.
 ÖR-IS-MÖLÖ-Q-GY, * n. [*ὀρισμός* and *λόγος*.] That branch of natural history which relates to the technical terms of the science; an explanation of technical terms; glossology; terminology. *Brande*.
 ÖR-I-SUN, (Ör'e-zun) [*ör'e-zun*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.] [*old Fr.*] A prayer; a supplication. *Shak.* ☞ Some poets place the accent of *orison* on the second syllable.
 ÖRK, n. A very large sea-fish. See *Orc*.
 ÖRLE, * n. (*Her.*) An ordinal in the form of a fillet round the shield, or an escutcheon voided. — (*Arch.*) A plinth, or fillet. — Written also *orlet*, and same as *orlo*. *Crabb*.
 ÖR-LÖ, * n. [L.] (*Arch.*) The plinth to the base of a column or a pedestal. *Brande*.
 ÖR-LÖP, n. (*overloop*, D.] (*Naut.*) A lower temporary deck in a ship of war: — in small ships, a kind of platform in midships.
 ÖR-MÖ-LÖ, * n. [Fr.] Bronze or copper gilt. *Brande*.
 ÖR-NA-MENT, n. [*ornamentum*, L.] Embellishment; decoration; honor; that which confers dignity or honor.
 ÖR-NA-MENT, v. a. [i. ORNAMENTED; pp. ORNAMENING, ORNAMENTED.] To embellish; to bedeck; to adorn.
 ÖR-NA-MENT'AL, a. Containing or bestowing ornament; serving for decoration; giving embellishment.
 ÖR-NA-MENT'AL-LY, ad. By means or use of ornament.
 ÖR-NÄTE, a. [*ornatus*, L.] Having ornament; decorated; fine.
 ÖR-NÄTE, v. a. [*orno*, L.] To adorn; to garnish. *Sir T. Esot.*
 ÖR-NÄTE-LY, ad. With decoration; with embellishment.
 ÖR-NÄTE-NESS, n. Finery; state of being embellished.
 ÖR-NA-TÜR, n. Decoration. *B. Jonson*.
 ÖR-NIS/Q-PIST, n. [*ὄρνις* and *ἔγκαια*.] One who observes and divines by birds. *Johnson*.
 ÖR-NITH-YEH-NITE, * n. (*Geol.*) The foot-mark of a bird on stone. *Dr. Hitchcock*.
 ÖR-NITH-YEH-NÖL/Q-GY, * n. A treatise on petrified birds, or marks of birds in stone. *Dr. Hitchcock*.
 ÖR-NITH/Q-LITE, * n. A petrified bird. *Hamilton*.
 ÖR-NI-THÖ-LÖG'IC, * a. Relating to ornithology. *Pennant*.
 ÖR-NI-THÖ-LÖG'ICAL, * nant.
 ÖR-NI-THÖL/Q-GIST, n. [*ornithologiste*, Fr.] One versed in ornithology.

ÖR-NI-THÖL/Q-GY, n. [*ὄρνις* and *λόγος*.] That part of natural history which treats of birds.
 ÖR-NITH/Q-MÄN-CY, * n. Divination by the flight of birds. *Brande*.
 ÖR-NI-THÖ-RHYN'CHYUS, * n. [*ὄρνις* and *ῥήγχιος*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of mammals, found in Australia, whose mouth resembles the bill of a duck. *Brande*.
 ÖR-Q-GRÄPH'IC, * a. Relating to orography; descriptive.
 ÖR-Q-GRÄPH'ICAL, * a. Relating to orography; descriptive.
 ÖR-Q-GRÄPH'ICAL, * n. [*ὄρος* and *γράφω*.] A description of mountains. *Greenough*.
 ÖR-Q-LÖG'ICAL, * a. Relating to orology. *Smart*.
 ÖR-Q-LÖG'ICAL, * n. [*ὄρος* and *γράφω*.] A treatise on, or a knowledge of, mountains. *Smart*.
 Ö-RÖ-TÜND', * a. (*Rhet.*) Noting a manner of uttering the elements of speech, which exhibits them with fullness, clearness, and strength. *P. Cyc.*
 ÖR'PHAN, (Ör'fan) n. [*ὄρφανός*.] A child bereaved of father or mother, or both.
 ÖR'PHAN, * v. a. To reduce to the state of an orphan. *Young*.
 ÖR'PHAN, a. Bereft of parents. *Sidney*.
 ÖR'PHAN-AGE, (Ör'fan-ä) n. [*orphelinage*, Fr.] State of an orphan. *Blackstone*.
 ÖR'PHANED, (Ör'fand) a. Bereft of parents. *Young*.
 ÖR'PHAN-ET, * n. A young or little orphan. *Drayton*.
 ÖR'PHAN-ISM, n. Orphanage. *Bailey*. [R.]
 ÖR-PHAN-ÖR'HO-PHY, n. [*ὄρφανός* and *τροφή*.] A hospital for orphans. *Bailey*. [R.]
 ÖR-PHE'AN, * [*ör'fē'an*, K. Sm.; *ör'fē'an*, *Wb. Ash*.] a. Relating to the ancient poet and musician Orpheus; musical and poetical. *P. Cyc.*
 ÖR'PHIC, * a. Relating to the *Orphica*; relating to Orpheus; Orphean. *P. Cyc.*
 ÖR'PHE'IC, * n. pl. [L.] Certain works or mystic poems, falsely ascribed to Orpheus. *P. Cyc.*
 ÖR'PI-MENT, n. [*auripigmentum*, L.] A yellow sulphuret of arsenic, which forms the basis of a yellow paint; a pigment.
 ÖR'PINE, n. [*orpin*, Fr.] A succulent, herbaceous plant; rose-root. — (*Painting*) A yellow color, of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red. *Brande*.
 ÖR'RE-RY, n. A machine for representing the motions and relative magnitudes and distances of the bodies composing the solar system; — so named from the Earl of Orrey, who patronized Mr. Rowley, the inventor.
 ÖR'RIS, n. [*iris*, L.] (*Bot.*) A plant and flower, the root of which is sometimes used in perfumed powder. *Brande*. A gold fringe or lace. See *ORFRAYS*.
 ORSEDEW, * or ORSIDUE, * n. An inferior sort of gold-leaf, manufactured at Manheim, and sometimes called Manheim or Dutch gold. *McCulloch*.
 ÖRT, n.; pl. ORTS. Fragments or refuse, as of fodder. *Shak.* See *ORTS*.
 ÖR'THITE, * n. (*Min.*) A silicate of cerium, iron, &c. *P. Cyc.*
 ÖR-THÖ-CËR'A-TITE, * n. A multilocular fossil shell. *Buckland*.
 ÖR'THÖ-DÖX, a. [*ὀρθός* and *δοξέω*.] Conformed to the doctrines of the catholic or universal church; in accordance with orthodoxy; not heterodox; sound in opinion or doctrine.
 ÖR-THÖ-DÖX'AL, a. Orthodox. *White*.
 ÖR-THÖ-DÖX'AL-LY, * ad. In an orthodox manner. *Milten*.
 ÖR-THÖ-DÖX-LY, ad. In an orthodox manner. *Bacon*.
 ÖR-THÖ-DÖX-NESS, n. Orthodoxy. *Killingbeck*.
 ÖR-THÖ-DÖX-Y, n. [*ὀρθοδοξία*.] The state of being orthodox; the standard of doctrine maintained by the catholic or universal church; soundness in opinion and doctrine.
 ÖR-THÖ-DRÖM'IC, * a. Sailing in a direct course. *Ash*.
 ÖR-THÖ-DRÖM'ICS, n. pl. [*ὀρθός* and *δρομάς*.] The art of sailing on a right course, or on the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.
 ÖR-THÖ-DRÖM-Y, n. Art of sailing on a straight course.
 ÖR-THÖ-EP'ICAL, * a. Relating to orthoëpy. *Martin*.
 ÖR-THÖ-E-PIST, n. One who is skilled in orthoëpy. *Walker*.
 ÖR-THÖ-E-PY, [*ör'thō-pē*, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb. Rees*; *ör'thō-pē* or *ör'thō-q-pē*, *F.*; *ör'thō-q-pē*, *K.*] n. [*ὀρθός* and *ἔπος*.] That part of prosody which treats of the pronunciation of words; pronunciation.
 ÖR-THÖ-GÖN, n. [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure.
 ÖR-THÖG/Q-NÄL, a. Rectangular; perpendicular. *Selden*.
 ÖR-THÖ-GRÄ-PHER, * n. One who is skilled in orthography.
 ÖR-THÖ-GRÄPH'IC, * a. Relating to orthography; orthographical. *Ash*.
 ÖR-THÖ-GRÄPH'ICAL, a. Relating to orthography; — delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plan.
 ÖR-THÖ-GRÄPH'ICAL-LY, ad. According to the rules of spelling; — according to the orthography, or the elevation.
 ÖR-THÖ-GRÄ-PHIST, * n. One versed in orthography; an orthographer. *Scott*.
 ÖR-THÖ-GRÄ-PHY, n. [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*.] The part of grammar which teaches the nature and power of letters,

and the proper method of spelling words; and the art of spelling. — (*Arch.*) The geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building.

QR-THÖL'Q-QY, n. [*ὀρθός* and *λόγος*.] Right naming or description of things.

QR-THÖM'F-TRY,* n. The laws of versification. *Johnson*.

ÖR'THO-NÏX,* n. (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds. *P. Cyc.*

ÖR-THO-PËD'IC,* } a. Relating to orthopedy or the art
ÖR-THO-PËD'I-CAL,* } of curing natural deformities in children. *Dr. Brown*.

QR-THÖP'F-DEY,* n. [*ὀρθός* and *παῖς*.] (*Med.*) The art of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or, generally, in the human body. *Dr. V. Med.*

ÖR-THÖP-NE'Ä, (*ör-thöp-në'*) n. [*ὀρθόπνοια*.] (*Med.*) A difficulty of breathing, which is increased by any deviation from an erect posture.

QR-THÖP'TE-RA,* n. pl. [*ορθός* and *περὶ*.] (*Ent.*) An order of insects, comprising cockroaches, crickets, grasshoppers, &c. *P. Cyc.*

QR-THÖP'TE-RÄN,* n. (*Ent.*) One of the orthoptera. *Brande*.

QR-THÖP'TE-ROÜS,* a. (*Ent.*) Relating to the orthoptera; having two straight wings. *Hamilton*.

ÖR'THO-STÏLE,* n. A straight range of columns. *Francis*.

ÖR'TIVE, a. [*ὀρθίως*.] (*Astron.*) Relating to the rising of a planet or star; eastern. *Brande*.

ÖR'TO-LÄN, n. [*Fr.*] A small bird, much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

ÖRTS, n. pl. Refuse, as of hay; things left or thrown away.

ÖR'VAL, n. [*orvala*.] The herb clary.

ÖR-VF-ETAN, n. [*orvietano*, It.—So called from a mountebank at Orvietto in Italy.] An antidote for poison. *Bailey*.

ÖR-YCT-NÖG'NO-SY,* n. Mineralogy. *Francis*. [*R.*]

ÖR-YCT-ÖE'NO-SY,* n. Same as *oryctology*. *Brande*.

ÖR-YCTÖL'Q-QY,* n. The branch of zoological science which treats of fossil, organic remains;—mineralogy, or the nomenclature and classification of minerals; oryctognosy. *Brande*.

Ö-RÏZÄ,* n. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) Rice; the rice-plant. *P. Cyc.*

ÖS'GHE-O-CËLE, n. [*σχέον* and *κῆλη*.] (*Med.*) A scrotal hernia or rupture.

ÖS'CIL-LÄN-CY,* n. State of moving backwards and forwards. *Scott*.

ÖS'CIL-LÄTE, v. n. [*oscillo*, *L.*] [*i.* OSCILLATED; *pp.* OSCILLATING, OSCILLATED.] To vibrate, as a pendulum; to move backward and forward.

ÖS-CIL-LÄ'TIÖN, n. [*oscillum*, *L.*] The act of oscillating; vibration.

ÖS'CIL-LÄ-TO-RY, or ÖS-CIL'LA-TO-RY, [*os-sil'ä-tur-e*, *S. W. P.*; *ös'il-ät-q-rë*, *K. Sm.*; *ös'sq-lä-to-rë*, *R.*] a. Moving backwards and forwards, like a pendulum.

ÖS'CI-TÄN-CY, n. [*oscitantia*, *L.*] Act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; dullness; carelessness.

ÖS'CI-TÄNT, a. [*oscitans*, *L.*] Yawning; gaping; sleepy; sluggish.

ÖS'CI-TÄNT-LY, ad. Sluggishly; carelessly. *Möre*.

ÖS'CI-TÄTE,* v. n. To yawn; to gape. *Johnson*.

ÖS-CI-TÄ'TIÖN, n. [*oscito*, *L.*] Act of yawning; oscitancy.

ÖS'CV-LÄNT,* a. Tending to embrace; adhering close. *Kirby*.

ÖS'CV-LÄTE,* v. a. To salute with a kiss; to kiss. *Blount*.

To touch or come in contact, as two curves. *Brande*.

ÖS-CV-LÄ'TIÖN,* n. The act of osculating; the contact between a curve and its osculatory circle. *Brande*.

ÖS'CV-LÄ-TO-RY,* a. Touching; kissing; coming in contact. *Crabb*.

ÖS'CV-LÄ-TO-RY,* n. A tablet with a picture of Christ and the Virgin, which, in ancient churches, was kissed by the priest and people. *Smart*.

Ö'SIER, (*ö'zher*) n. [*osier*, *Fr.*] A species of willow with flexible shoots, much used in basket-making.

Ö'SIER,* (*ö'zher*) a. Made of osier or twigs; like osier. *Warren*.

Ö'SIERED,* (*ö'zherd*) a. Covered with osiers. *Collins*.

ÖS'MA-ZÖME,* n. (*Chem.*) A spirituous extract of meat. *P. Cyc.*

ÖS'MEL-ÏTE,* n. (*Min.*) A species of mineral. *Dana*.

ÖS'MJ-ÖM,* n. (*Min.*) A metallic substance found associated with the ore of platinum. *Brande*.

ÖS'MUND, n. A plant; a species of fern.

ÖS'NA-BÛRG, n. A coarse linen, first made at Osnaburg in Germany.

ÖS-PHRE-SJ-ÖL'Q-QY,* n. (*Med.*) A treatise on olfaction and odors. *Dunglison*.

ÖS'PRAY, n. A bird, of the eagle kind, which lives chiefly on fish; a large, blackish hawk.—Written also *osprey*, growing on the inside of a horse's knee.

ÖS'SE-LËT, n. [*Fr.*] A hard substance, like a little bone, growing on the inside of a horse's knee.

ÖS'SE-ÖÜS, (*ösh'e-üs*) a. [*osseus*, *L.*] Bony; resembling a bone.

ÖS'SI-CLE, (*ös'sq-kl*) n. [*ossiculum*, *L.*] A small bone.

ÖS-SIC'V-LÄT-ËD,* a. Furnished with small bones. *Hill*.

ÖS-SIF'IC, a. [*ossa* and *facio*, *L.*] Having power to ossify. *Wiseman*.

ÖS-SI-FI-CÄ'TIÖN, n. Act of ossifying; change into bony substance.

ÖS'SI-FRAGE, n. [*ossifraga*, *L.*] A bird, which is said to break the bones of animals to get the marrow; a kind of eagle. *Len. xi.*

QS-SIF'RA-GÖÜS,* a. Breaking the bones. *Ash*. [*R.*]

ÖS'SI-FÏY, v. a. [*i.* OSSIFIED; *pp.* OSSIFYING, OSSIFIED.] To convert or change to bone. *Sharp*.

ÖS'SI-FÏY,* v. n. To change to bone; to become bone. *Jameson*.

ÖS-SIV'O-RÖÜS, a. [*ossa* and *oro*, *L.*] Feeding on bones. *Derham*.

ÖS'SU-A-RY, (*ös'shu-a-rë*) n. [*ossuarium*, *L.*] A charnel-house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept.

ÖST, n. A hop-kiln.—Written also *oust* and *oast*. See *OAST*.

QS-TËN'SI-BLE, a. [*ostendo*, *L.*] Held forth to view; colorable; professed; pretended; apparent; plausible.

QS-TËN'SI-BLY,* ad. In an ostensive manner. *Burke*.

QS-TËN'SIVE, a. [*ostensif*, *Fr.*] Showing; betokening; exhibiting.

QS-TËN'SIVE-LY,* ad. In an ostensive manner. *Lloyd*.

QS-TËNT', n. [*ostentum*, *L.*] That which is extended or shown outward, or in front; appearance; mien; show; a portent. *Shak*.

†QS-TËN'TÄTE, v. a. [*ostento*, *L.*] To display ostentatiously. *Bp. Taylor*.

ÖS-TËN-TÄ'TIÖN, n. [*ostentatio*, *L.*] Ambitious display; boast; vain show; parade; high pretension; a show. *Shak*.

ÖS-TËN-TÄ'TIÖUS, (*ös-të-n-ä'tshus*) a. Ambitious of display; boastful; vain; fond of show.

ÖS-TËN-TÄ'TIÖUS-LY, ad. In an ostentatious manner.

ÖS-TËN-TÄ'TIÖUS-NËSS, n. Ostentation; vanity.

†QS-TËN-TÄ-TÖR, n. [*ostentateur*, *Fr.*] One fond of show. *Sherrwood*.

†QS-TËN'TÖUS, a. Fond of show; ostentatious. *Feltham*.

ÖS'TE-O-CËLE,* n. (*Med.*) A hernia in which the sac is cartilaginous and bony. *Dunglison*.

ÖS'TE-O-CÖL-LÄ, n. [*ἴστέον* and *κόλλῶ*.] An old term for an incrustating carbonate of lime;—said to have the property of uniting fractured bones.

ÖS'TE-O-CÖPE, or ÖS'TE-O-CÖPE, [*ös-te'ö-köp*, *W. J. Jas.*; *ös-te'ö-kö-rë*, *K.*; *ös'te'ö-köp*, *Sm. Wb.*] n. [*ἰστίριον* and *κόπιν*.] Pain in the bones, or in the nerves and membranes that encompass them.

ÖS-TE-ÖG'F-NY,* n. The formation or growth of bone. *Brande*.

ÖS-TE-ÖG'RA-PHY,* n. A description of the bones. *Crabb*.

ÖS-TE-ÖL'Q-QËR, n. One versed in osteology.

ÖS-TE-O-ÖG'IC,* } a. Relating to osteology. *Ure*.
ÖS-TE-O-ÖG'IC-CAL,* }

ÖS-TE-O-ÖG'IC-CÄLY,* ad. In an osteological manner.

ÖS-TE-ÖL'Q-QÏST,* n. One versed in osteology. *Smart*.

ÖS-TE-ÖL'Q-QÏY, n. [*ἰστέον* and *λόγος*.] A description, or the doctrine, of the bones.

ÖS-TE-ÖP-TE-RÜ'QI-ÖÜS,* a. Having bones in the fins. *Rooibotham*.

ÖS-ÖT'Q-MY,* n. (*Med.*) The dissection of bones. *Dunglison*.

ÖS'TI-A-RY, (*ös'te-a-rë* or *öst'yar-e*) [*ös'te-a-rë*, *P. Ja. R.*; *öst'yar-e*, *S. K. Sm.*] n. [*ostium*, *L.*] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges itself into the sea or lake. *Brownie*. [*Formerly, an ecclesiastical officer. Weever.*]

ÖST'LER, (*ös'tler*) n. [*hosteler*, old *Fr.*] A hostler. *Swift*. See *HOSTLER*.

ÖST'LER-Y, (*ös'tler-e*) n. [*hostelerie*, old *Fr.*] See *HOSTELRY*.

ÖST'MEN, n. pl. Eastmen, as the Danish settlers in Ireland were called. *Ld. Lyttelton*.

QS-TRÄ'CEAN,* (*ös-trä'shän*) n. [*ostrea*, *L.*] A bivalve fish; the oyster. *Brande*.

QS-TRÄ'CIÖN,* (*ös-trä'shän*) n. [*οστρακίον*.] A genus of fishes; the trunk-fish. *Rogee*.

ÖS'TRA-CÏSM, n. [*οστρακισμός*.] A form of banishment, by writing the name of the person proposed to be banished on a shell, practised at ancient Athens, by which persons considered dangerous to the state were exiled for ten years; banishment; public censure.

ÖS'TRA-CÏTE, n. The oyster in its fossil state.

ÖS'TRA-CÏZE, v. a. [*i.* OSTRAICIZED; *pp.* OSTRAICIZING, OSTRAICIZED.] To banish; to expel. *And. Marvel*.

ÖS'TRÄN-ÏTE,* n. (*Min.*) A species of mineral. *Dana*.

ÖS'TRÄCH, n. [*autruche*, *Fr.*; *struthio*, *L.*] The largest known bird, found in Africa and Arabia. It has short wings, used for running, not for flight, and its feathers are much esteemed for ornament.

ÖS'TRÖ-GÖTH,* n. An Eastern Goth. *Ency.* See *VISIGÖTH*.

ÖT-A-CÖÜS'TIC,* a. Relating to, or assisting, the sense of hearing. *Ash*.

ÖT-A-CÖÜS'TIC, n. [*ἴτρα* and *αἰῶ*.] An instrument that assists the hearing; an ear-trumpet. *Hammond*.

ÖT-A-CÖÜS'TI-CÖN, n. Same as *otacoustic*. *Tomkins*.

Q-TÄL'Q-Ä,* n. [*ῶς* and *ἄλγος*.] (*Med.*) Pain in the ear; the earache. *Dunglison*.

Q-TÄL'Q-IC,* n. (*Med.*) A remedy for the earache. *Dunglison*.

ŌTĀL-ŪY,* n. The earache; otalgia. *Smart.*
 ŌTH/ER, (ūth/er) *pron.* & a. Not the same; not this, different; not this, the contrary: — not I or he, but some one else: — correlative to *each*. — *Each* and *other* often come together, as if a compound word. — *Other*, used as a pronoun, takes the plural form, *others*.
 †ŌTH/ER-GATES, *ad.* In another manner. *Shak.*
 ŌTH/ER-GUISE, (ūth/er-gīz) a. & ad. (Sometimes corrupted into *other* guess.) Of another kind, [Vulgar or local.]
 †ŌTH/ER-WHERE, (ūth/er-hwār) *ad.* Elsewhere. *Hooker.*
 †ŌTH/ER-WHILE, (ūth/er-hwīl) } *ad.* At another time, or
 †ŌTH/ER-WHILES, (ūth/er-hwīlz) } other times. *Homilies.*
 ŌTH/ER-WISE, (ūth/er-wīz) [ūth/er-wīz, S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ūth/er-wīz or ūth/er-wīz, W.] *ad.* In a different manner; in another way; by other causes; in other respects.
 ŌT-ŌSE',* (ō-she-ōs') a. Idle; unemployed; being at rest or ease. *Paley.*
 ŌT/TIS,* n. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the ear. *Brande.*
 ŌT-TĪM' (ō'she-ūm) n. [L.] pl. ŌT-TĪ-A, (ō'she-s) Rest; leisure. Often used in the phrase *otium cum dignitate*, rest with dignity or respect; dignified leisure. *Clarke.*
 Q-TŌŌ'RĀ-PHY,* n. (*Med.*) A description of the ear. *Dunglison.*
 Q-TŌŌ'Ō-QY,* n. [οὐς and λῶ, os.] A treatise on the ear. *Dunglison.*
 ŌT-O PLĀS/TĪ-CE,* n. [Gr.] (*Med.*) An operation for restoring the ear. *Dunglison.*
 ŌT'ĀR,* or ŌT'TŌ,* n. A corruption of *otr*, an Arabic word, signifying *quintessence*, and usually applied to the oily aromas extracted from flowers; as, the *otter* of roses, the essential, volatile, or odorous oil of roses. *Brande.*
 ŌT'TER, n. An amphibious quadruped that preys upon fish, and is valued for its fur.
 ŌT'TER-HŌND,* n. A variety of hound employed in the chase of the otter. *P. Cyp.*
 ŌT'TŌ-MĀN,* n. s. pl. ŌT'TŌ-MĀNS. A native of Turkey; a Turk: — a kind of stool or hassock, such as is used in Turkey. *Encyc.*
 ŌT'TŌ-MĀN,* a. Relating to the Turks or Turkey; from Othman, or Osman, a commander or sultan of the tribe, who ascended the throne early in the 14th century. *Encyc.*
 ŌT'TRELI-TE,* n. (*Min.*) A dark-colored mineral. *Dana.*
 ŌŪBĀT, }
 ŌŪBĀST, } n. A sort of caterpillar. *Scott.* [R.]
 OUBLETTE,* (ō'ble-ēt') n. [Fr.] A vaulted dungeon with only one aperture in the top for the admission of air. *Gent. Mag.*
 ŌŪCH, n. An ornament of gold; the collet of a jewel; a carcanet. *Spenser.* The blow given by a boar's tusk. [R.]
 OUGHT, (āwt) n. Any thing, *Milton.* See *AOHT*.
 OUGHT, (*adv.*) *verb. defective.* (Originally the past tense of *owe*; now used in the present and imperfect tenses, with no other inflection than *ought*, for the second person singular.) To owe or to be owed; to be bound by duty; to be obliged; to be fit or necessary.
 ŌUNCE, n. [*once*, Fr.; *uncia*, L.] A small weight: — in troy weight, the 12th part of a pound; in avoirdupois, the 16th part: — a gold coin of Sicily, and a silver coin of Malta. *Crabb.* — (*Zool.*) An animal of the panther kind; a lynx.
 †ŪND'ED, } a. Waving; imitating waves. *Chaucer.*
 †ŪND'ING, }
 †ŪNPHE, (ōf) n. [*alp*, Teut.] A fairy; a goblin. *Shak.*
 †ŪPHEN, (ōf'n) a. Elfish. *Shak.*
 ŌR, *pron.* or a. Belonging to us. In this form it is regarded by grammarians as an adjective pronoun or a pronominal adjective. When it takes the form *ours*, it is a pronoun of the possessive case. See *Ours*.
 Ō-RĀN-ŌG'RĀ-PHĪST,* n. One who describes the heavens. *Ash.*
 Ō-RĀN-ŌG'RĀ-PHY, n. [ὄρανος and γράφω.] A description of the heavens and the heavenly bodies.
 Ō-RŌL'Ō-QY,* n. [αῤορον and ἄγος.] (*Med.*) The judgment of diseases from the examination of the urine. *Brande.*
 Ō-RŌS'Ō-QY,* n. Same as *ourology*. *Brande.*
 ŌRS,* *pron.* (The possessive case plural of the personal pronoun I; plural, *we*.) Belonging to us.
 ŌR-SĒLVES', (ōr-sēlvz') *reciprocal pron.*; pl. of *Myself*. We; not others: — us; not others. — The singular number, *ourselves*, is used only in the regal style.
 ŌSSE, (ōz) n. See *Ooze*.
 ŌSSEL, (ōzl) n. A species of bird. See *Ouzel*.
 ŌUST, v. a. [*ouster*, *ster*, F.] [i. *oustred*; pp. *oustino*, *oust-bd*.] To vacate; to take away; to deprive; to eject. *Hale.*
 ŌUST'ER, n. (*Law*) Disposition. *Blackstone.*
 ŌUST'ER-LE-MĀIN, n. [old Fr.] (*Old Eng. Law*) The delivery of lands out of the king's, or out of a guardian's, hands. *Blackstone.*
 ŌUT, *ad.* Not in; opposed to *in*; not within; abroad; not at home; not in office; not in employment; away; to the end; at a loss. — *Out and out*, thorough-paced; extreme; going to the extremes. — *Out at the heels*, having the heels bare; wanting income or thrift. — *Out of pocket*, sustaining loss. — *Out of hand*, forthwith; immediately. — *Out to*

out, (*Carp.*) noting a measurement which is taken from the outermost bounds of an object. — *Out of*, from; proceeding from; without; not in; noting exclusion, dismission, absence, or dereliction. — *Out of* is accounted a compound preposition; yet of is the only real preposition, *out* retaining, substantially, its original import. — *Out* is much used in composition, and generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.
 ŌUT, *interj.* Expressing abhorrence or expulsion.
 ŌUT, v. a. To eject; to oust. *Dryden.* [R.]
 ŌUT-ĀCT', v. a. To do beyond. *Outway.*
 ŌUT-ĀR'GVE,* v. a. To overcome in argument. *Johnson.*
 ŌUT-BĀB'BLE,* v. a. To surpass in idle prattle. *Milton.*
 ŌUT-BĀL'ANCE, v. a. To overpower; to preponderate.
 ŌUT-BĀR', v. a. To shut out by fortification. *Spenser.*
 ŌUT-BĪD', v. a. [i. *OUTBADE*; pp. *OUTBIDDING*, *OUTBIDDEN*, *OUTBID*.] To surpass, or to overpower, by bidding a higher price.
 ŌUT-BĪD'DER, n. One who outbids.
 ŌUT-BLŌWN', a. Inflated; swollen with wind. *Dryden.*
 ŌUT-BLUSH', v. a. To exceed in rosy color. *Shipman.*
 ŌUT-BOARD', n. (*Naut.*) Any thing that is without the ship. *Crabb.*
 ŌUT-BŌRN, a. Foreign; not native. [R.]
 ŌUT-BŌUND, a. Outward bound. *Dryden.*
 ŌUT-BRĀVE', v. a. To bear down and defeat by being more daring, insolent, or splendid. *Shak.*
 ŌUT-BRĀ'ZEN, (ōūt-brā'zn) v. a. To bear down with immediate violence.
 ŌUT'BREĀK, n. A breaking forth; eruption; outburst.
 ŌUT'BREĀK-ING, n. Act of breaking forth; eruption.
 ŌUT-BREĀTH', (ōūt-brēth') v. a. To weary by having better breath. *Shak.* To expire. *Spenser.*
 ŌUT-BRĪBE',* v. a. To exceed in bribery. *Blair.*
 ŌUT-BUD', v. a. To put forth buds. *Spenser.*
 ŌUT-BUILD', (ōūt-bīld') v. a. [i. *OUTBUILT* or *OUTBUILDED*; pp. *OUTBUILDING*, *OUTBUILT* or *OUTBUILDED*.] To exceed in building; to build more durably. *Young.*
 ŌUT'-BUILD-ING,* n. A building subordinate to, or connected with, the main building or house. *Dixden.*
 ŌUT-BURN', v. a. To exceed in burning. See *BURN*. *Young.*
 ŌUT-BURST',* n. An outbreak; an explosion. *Qu. Rec.*
 ŌUT-CĀNT',* v. a. To surpass in canting. *Pope.*
 ŌUT-CĀST, p. a. Thrown away; cast out; expelled.
 ŌUT-CĀST, n. Exile; one rejected; one expelled.
 †ŌUT-CEPT', *conj.* Except. *B. Jonson.*
 ŌUT-CLĪMB', (ōūt-klīm') v. a. To climb beyond. *Davenant.*
 ŌUT-CŌM'PASS, v. a. To exceed due bounds.
 ŌUT-CRĀFT', v. a. To excel in cunning. *Shak.*
 ŌUT'CRŌP',* n. (*Geol.*) The exposure of strata at the earth's surface. *Brande.*
 ŌUT'CRŪY, n. A loud cry or noise; cry of distress; clamor; clamor of opposition; clamor of detestation.
 ŌUT-DĀRE', v. a. To venture beyond. *Shak.*
 †ŌUT-DĀTE', v. a. To antiquate. *Hammond.*
 ŌUT-DŌ', v. a. [i. *OUTDID*; pp. *OUTDIDING*, *OUTDONE*.] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond.
 ŌUT'-DŌOR,* a. Being out of the house or in the open air; exterior; as, "out-door amusements." *Sir E. Brydges.*
 ŌUT'-DŌORS',* or ŌUT-ŌF-DŌORS,* *ad.* In the open air; abroad. *Black.*
 ŌUT-DRĪNK', v. a. To exceed in drinking. *Donne.*
 †ŌUT'DŪRE,* v. a. To outlast; to endure beyond. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 ŌUT-DWĒLL', v. a. To dwell or stay beyond. *Shak.*
 ŌUT'ER, a. Belonging to the outside; exterior; that is without; opposed to *inner*.
 ŌUT'ER-LY, *ad.* Towards or on the outside. *Gretn.*
 ŌUT'ER-MŌST, a; *superl.* from *Outer*. Remotest from the middle or midst; utmost; uttermost. *Bacon.*
 ŌUT'ĒĀCE', v. a. To outbrave; to stare down.
 ŌUT'FĀLL',* n. The lower end of a watercourse. *Loudon.*
 †ŌUT-FĀNG'THEF',* n. (*Law*) The right or claim of a lord of a fee to try a felon at his own court. *Crabb.*
 ŌUT-FĀWN', v. a. To excel in fawning. *Hudibras.*
 ŌUT-FAEST', v. a. To exceed in feasting. *Ep. Taylor.*
 ŌUT'-FIELD,* n. A field at a distance from the homestead. *Loudon.*
 ŌUT'FIT, n. Act of fitting out or preparing for a voyage or expedition; equipment; means or money furnished for an expedition: — allowance to a public minister of the United States on going to a foreign country, which cannot exceed a year's salary. [*Mag.*]
 ŌUT'FIT-FER,* n. One who fits or makes an outfit. *Cons.*
 ŌUT-FLĀNK', v. a. To outreach the flank of an army.
 ŌUT-FLY', v. a. [i. *OUTFLEW*; pp. *OUTFLYING*, *OUTFLOWN*.] To leave behind in flight.
 ŌUT-FŌDL', v. a. To exceed in folly. *Young.*
 †ŌUT-FŌRM, n. External appearance. *B. Jonson.*
 ŌUT-FRŌWN', v. a. To overbear by frowns. *Shak.*
 ŌUT'-GĀTE, n. Outlet; passage outwards. *Spenser.*
 ŌUT-GĒN'ER-ĀL, v. a. [i. *OUTGENERALLED*; pp. *OUTGENER-*

ALLING, OUTGENERALLED.] To exceed in military skill or manœuvre. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
 ŌŦŦ-GĪVE', (gīv') v. a. To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*
 ŌŦŦ-GŌ', v. a. [i. OUTWENT; pp. OUTGOING, OUTGONE.] To surpass; to go beyond; to leave behind; to circumvent.
 ŌŦŦ-GŌ'ER, * n. One who outgoes; one who leaves any place, territory, or land. *Farm. Ency.*
 ŌŦŦ-GŌ'ING, n. The act of going out; the state of going forth;—expenditure; outlay. *Frazer's Mag.*
 ŌŦŦ-GRŌÖND, * n. Ground lying without, or at some distance from, the main or central ground. *Gen. Mag.*
 ŌŦŦ-GRŌW', (-grŏ) v. a. [i. OUTGROW; pp. OUTGROWING, OUTGROWN.] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for.
 ŌŦŦ-GUÄRD, (güt'gärd) n. A guard posted at a distance from the main body as a defence.
 ŌŦŦ-HÄUL'ER, * n. (*Naut.*) A rope for hauling out the tack of a jib. *Mar. Dict.*
 ŌŦŦ-HĒR'ŌD, * v. a. [i. OUTHERDED; pp. OUTHERODING, OUTHERDED.] To overact or surpass the character or cruelty of Herod. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-HŌUSE, n. An out-building, as regards the dwelling-house; as, a barn, stable, coachhouse, &c.
 ŌŦŦ-JĒST', v. a. To exceed or overpower by jesting. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-JILT', v. a. To surpass in jilting. *Congreve.*
 ŌŦŦ-JŪG'GLE, v. a. To surpass in juggling. *Ep. Hall.*
 ŌŦŦ-KNAVE', (-näv') v. a. To surpass in knavery.
 †ŌŦŦ-LÄND, a. Foreign. *Strutt.*
 †ŌŦŦ-LÄND-ER, n. A foreigner. *A. Wood.*
 ŌŦŦ-LÄND'ISH, a. Not native; foreign; strange. *Addison.*
 ŌŦŦ-LÄST', v. a. To surpass in duration. *Bacon.*
 ŌŦŦ-LÄW, n. (*Law*) One excluded from the benefit, aid, or protection of the law;—a robber; a bandit. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-LÄW, v. a. [i. OUTLAWED; pp. OUTLAWING, OUTLAWED.] To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.
 ŌŦŦ-LÄW-ER, n. (*Law*) A decree or punishment by which a man is deprived of the protection of the law.—“In the United States, outlawry in civil cases is unknown; and if there are any instances of outlawry in criminal cases, they are very rare.” *Bowyer.* [out. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŌŦŦ-LÄY, * n. Expenditure; sum expended; act of laying
 ŌŦŦ-LĒAP', v. a. To pass by leaping; to start beyond.
 ŌŦŦ-LĒAP', (-lĕp) n. Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*
 ŌŦŦ-LĒÄRN', * v. a. To surpass in learning. *Ash.*
 ŌŦŦ-LĒT, n. Passage outwards; discharge outwards; egress; passage of egress.
 ŌŦŦ-LĒCK-ER, n. (*Naut.*) A small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop, and standing right out astern.
 ŌŦŦ-LĒE', (-lĕ) v. a. To surpass in lying. *Ep. Hall.*
 ŌŦŦ-LĒ-ER, n. One who lies not, or is not resident in the place with which his office or duty connects him.—(*Min.*) A portion of a rock or stratum detached at some distance from the principal mass.
 ŌŦŦ-LĒNE, n. Contour; a line by which any figure is defined; a sketch; delineation; exterior line; extremity.
 ŌŦŦ-LĒNE, * v. a. [i. OUTLINED; pp. OUTLINING, OUTLINED.] To form an outline or sketch. *Month. Rev.*
 ŌŦŦ-LĒVE', v. a. To live beyond; to survive. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-LĒY'ER, n. One who outlives; a survivor.
 ŌŦŦ-LOOK', (güt'lŏk') n. a. To face down; to browbeat; to look out; to select. *Cotton.*
 ŌŦŦ-LOOK, n. A vigilant watch; a look-out; vigilance.
 †ŌŦŦ-LŌPE, n. An excursion. *Florida.*
 ŌŦŦ-LŪS'TRE, (-tŭr) v. a. To excel in brightness. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-LŪY-ING, p. a. Being out of the common place or order.
 ŌŦŦ-MÄN'TLE, * v. a. To surpass in dress or ornament.
Copper.
 ŌŦŦ-MÄRCH', v. a. To leave behind in the march.
 ŌŦŦ-MĒAS'URE, (güt-mĕzh'ŭr) v. a. To exceed in measure.
 ŌŦŦ-MŌST, a. Remotest from the middle. *Milton.*
 ŌŦŦ-NÄME', v. a. To exceed in naming. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 ŌŦŦ-NĒSS, * n. An external form or show. *Cotteridge.* [R.]
 ŌŦŦ-NŪM'BER, v. a. To exceed in number. *Addison.*
 ŌŦŦ-ŌF-DŌÖR', * v. a. Being out of the house, or in the open air.—same as *out-door.* *Southey.* See *OUT-DOOR.*
 ŌŦŦ-ŌF-SE-E-WÄY', * a. Uncommon; unusual. *Addison.*
 ŌŦŦ-ŌF-TĒRM', * a. (*Naut.*) Applied to a ship when she is not properly ballasted for navigation. *Mar. Dict.*
 ŌŦŦ-FÄCE', v. a. To go to; to leave behind. *Chapman.*
 ŌŦŦ-FÄR'A-MŌUR, (-mŏr) v. a. To exceed in keeping mistresses. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-FÄR-ISH, n. Parish not lying within the walls or limits.
 ŌŦŦ-FÄRT, n. Part remote from the centre or main body.
 ŌŦŦ-FÄ-TĒNT, * n. A patient not in the hospital. *Jodrill.*
 ŌŦŦ-FĒER', * v. a. To surpass in nobleness. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-FŌISE', v. a. To outweigh. *Howell.*
 ŌŦŦ-FŌRCH, n. An entrance. *Milton.*
 ŌŦŦ-FŌRT, n. A port at some distance from a city or town.
 ŌŦŦ-FŌST, n. A post or station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the army; troops placed at such a station.
 ŌŦŦ-FŌUR', (güt-pŏr') v. a. To pour out; to emit.
 ŌŦŦ-FŌUR'ING, * n. Act of pouring out; effusion. *Ch. Ob.*
 ŌŦŦ-FŌRY', v. a. To exceed in prayer. *Dryden.*

ŌŦŦ-PRÄCH', v. a. To exceed in preaching.
 †ŌŦŦ-PRÄZE', v. a. To exceed in the value set. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-RÄGE, (ŭt'räj) n. S. P.: ņt'räj, *W. J. Ja. K. R.* n. [outrages, Fr.] Open violence; wanton abuse or mischief; a grave injury; enormity.
 ŌŦŦ-RÄGE, (ŭt'räj) n. S. P. Ja. R.: ņt'räj, *W. K.* v. a. [outrager, Fr.] [i. OUTRAGED; pp. OUTRAGING, OUTRAGED.] To injure violently; to abuse or insult roughly or indelicately; to treat or perform abusively.
 †ŌŦŦ-RÄGE, v. n. To commit exorbitancies. *Ascham.*
 ŌŦŦ-RÄ'GEOUS-, (-jŭs) a. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent; excessive; enormous.
 ŌŦŦ-RÄ'GEOUS-LY, (-jŭs-lĕ) ad. Violently; furiously.
 ŌŦŦ-RÄ'GEOUS-NĒSS, (-jŭs-nĕs) n. Fury; violence.
 ŌŦŦ-RÄN', * i. from *Outrun.* See *OUTRUN.*
 ŌŦŦ-RÄP', * v. a. To surpass in rapping. *Pope.*
 ŌŦŦ-RÄZE', v. a. To root out entirely. *Sandys.*
 ŌŦŦ-RĒ' (ņ-trĕ) a. [Fr.] Extravagant; out of the common limits; overstrained. *Dr. Geddes.*
 ŌŦŦ-RĒÄCH', v. a. To go beyond; to overreach.
 ŌŦŦ-RĒÄ'SŌN, (güt-rĕ'zn) v. a. To excel in reasoning.
 ŌŦŦ-RĒCK'ŌN, (-kn) v. a. To exceed in reckoning.
 ŌŦŦ-RĒIGN', (güt-rän') v. a. To surpass in reigning; to reign through or beyond the whole of. *Spenser.*
 ŌŦŦ-RĒCK', * n. A heap of hay or corn in the open air. *Pennant.*
 ŌŦŦ-RĒDE', v. a. [i. OUTRODE; pp. OUTRIDING, OUTRIDDEN, OUTRIDE.] To surpass by riding; to ride beyond.
 ŌŦŦ-RĒDE', v. n. To travel or ride about. *Addison.*
 ŌŦŦ-RĒDE', n. A place for riding. *Somerville.*
 ŌŦŦ-RĒD-ER, n. One who outrides, or rides abroad; a servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage;—a sheriff's summoner.
 ŌŦŦ-RĒG'ĒR, n. (*Naut.*) A projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, or for other temporary purposes.
 ŌŦŦ-RĒHT', (güt-rĕt') ad. Immediately; completely.
 ŌŦŦ-RĒSE', v. a. To rise earlier than another. *Scott.*
 ŌŦŦ-RĒ'VAL, v. a. To surpass in excellence. *Addison.*
 †ŌŦŦ-RŌÄD, n. Excursion; an outside. *1 Macc. xv.*
 ŌŦŦ-RŌÄR', (güt-rŏr') v. a. To exceed in roaring. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-RŌÖT', v. a. To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rome.*
 ŌŦŦ-RŪN', v. a. [i. OUTRAN; pp. OUTRUNNING, OUTRUN.] To leave behind in running; to exceed.
 †ŌŦŦ-SÄIL', v. a. To exceed or leave behind in sailing.
 †ŌŦŦ-SÄPE, n. Power of escaping. *Chapman.*
 ŌŦŦ-SČÖLN', * v. a. To surpass in scolding. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-SČÖRN', v. a. To bear down by contempt. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-SČÖR'ING, * n. Offscouring. *Smart.*
 ŌŦŦ-SĒLL', v. a. [i. OUTSOLD; pp. OUTSELLING, OUTSOLD.] To exceed in selling, or in the prices for things sold; to sell at a higher rate; to gain a higher price. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-SĒN-TRY', n. A sentry to guard an avenue. *Chesterfield.*
 ŌŦŦ-SĒT, n. Opening; beginning. *Mason.*
 ŌŦŦ-SĒ'TTLER, * n. One who settles at a distance from the main body. *Kirby.* [lustre.
 ŌŦŦ-SHĒNE, v. n. To emit lustre. *Shak.*—v. a. To excel in
 ŌŦŦ-SHŌNE', * i. from *Outshine.* See *OUTSHINE.*
 ŌŦŦ-SHŌÖT', v. a. To exceed in shooting.
 ŌŦŦ-SHŪT', v. a. To exclude; to shut out. *Donne.*
 ŌŦŦ-SĒDE, n. The part or side exposed to the atmosphere; superfluous; surface; external part; extreme part; superficial appearance; outer side; the utmost.
 ŌŦŦ-SĒDE, * a. Belonging to the superficies; exterior; being without; consisting in show. *Ash.*
 ŌŦŦ-SĒN', v. a. To exceed in sinning. *Killingbeck.*
 ŌŦŦ-SĒT', v. a. To sit beyond the time of any thing.
 ŌŦŦ-SĒIP', v. a. To avoid by flight. *B. Jonson.*
 ŌŦŦ-SĒKIRT, n. A suburb; border; outpost; outpost.
 ŌŦŦ-SĒLEEP', v. a. To sleep beyond. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-SŌÄR', (-sŏr') v. a. To soar beyond.
 ŌŦŦ-SŌÖND', v. a. To exceed in sound. *Hammond.*
 ŌŦŦ-SPÄR'KLE, * v. a. To exceed in sparkling. *Byron.*
 ŌŦŦ-SPĒÄK', v. a. To exceed in speaking. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-SPŌRT', v. a. To sport beyond. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-SPĒÄD', (-sprĕd') v. a. To extend; to diffuse.
 ŌŦŦ-STÄND', v. a. [i. OUTSTOOD; pp. OUTSTANDING, OUTSTOOD.] To resist; to stand beyond the proper time. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-STÄND', v. n. To protuberate from the main body.
 ŌŦŦ-STÄND'ING, * a. Existing abroad; unsettled; unpaid; as, “*outstanding debts.*” *Ch. Ob.*
 ŌŦŦ-STÄRE', v. a. To face down; to browbeat; to outface.
 ŌŦŦ-STĒP', * v. a. To step or go beyond. *Smart.* See *STEP.*
 ŌŦŦ-STŌRM', * v. a. To overbear by storming. *Smart.*
 ŌŦŦ-STRĒET, n. A street in the extremity of a town.
 ŌŦŦ-STRĒTCH', v. a. To extend; to spread out. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-STRĒTCHED, * (güt-strĕch'ĕd or güt-strĕcht') p. a. Extended; stretched out. *Deuteronomy.*
 ŌŦŦ-STRĒDE', v. a. To surpass in striding. *B. Jonson.*
 ŌŦŦ-STRĒP', v. a. [i. OUTSTRIPPED; pp. OUTSTRIPPING, OUTSTRIPPED.] To outgo; to leave behind in a race.
 ŌŦŦ-SWĒÄR', v. a. To overpower by swearing. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-SWĒĒ'EN, (-swĕt'in) v. a. To excel in sweetness. *Shak.*
 ŌŦŦ-SWĒLL', v. a. To swell beyond; to overflow. *Hevyt.*
 †ŌŦŦ-TÄKE', prep. Except. *Gower.*

ÖÖT-TALK', (-tawk') v. a. To overpower by talk. *Shak.*
ÖÖT-TËRM',* n. Outward figure. *B. Jonson.*
ÖÖT-THROW',* v. a. To throw beyond. *Spenser.* See **THROW.**
ÖÖT-TÖNGÜE', (-tüng') v. a. To bear down by noise. *Shak.*
ÖÖT-TÖP',* v. a. To overtop; to surpass. *Williams.*
ÖÖT-U'SÛRE',* (üt-yü'zhür) v. a. To surpass in exacting usury. *Pope.*
ÖÖT-VÄL'VE', (-väl'yü) v. a. To transcend in price. *Boyle.*
ÖÖT-VËN'OM', v. a. To exceed in poison. *Shak.*
ÖÖT-VËP', (-vi) v. a. To exceed; to surpass; to outstrip.
ÖÖT-VËL'LAIN', (-lin) v. a. To exceed in villany. *Shak.*
ÖÖT-VÖTE', v. a. To outtroar; to exceed in clamor. *Shak.*
ÖÖT-VÖT'E', v. a. To conquer or exceed by voting.
ÖÖT-WÄLL', (-wäk') v. a. To exceed in walking.
ÖÖT-WÄLL', n. Outward wall of a building; superficial appearance. *Shak.*
ÖÖT-WÄRD', a. External; exterior, opposed to inward; visible; extrinsic; not inward; not internal; not spiritual.
ÖÖT-WÄRD', n. External form. *Shak.* [r.]
ÖÖT-WÄRD', ad. To the outward parts; to foreign parts; as, "a ship outward bound."
ÖÖT-WÄRD-LY', ad. Externally; not inwardly; in appearance.
ÖÖT-WÄRD-NËSS',* n. State of being outward. *Coleridge.*
ÖÖT-WÄRDS', ad. Same as **outward.** *Newton.*
ÖÖT-WÄTCH', (-wäch') v. a. To surpass in watchfulness.
ÖÖT-WËÄR', (-wär') v. a. [i. **OUTWORK**; pp. **OUTWEARING**, **OUTWORK**.] To wear out; to exceed in wearing;—to pass tediously. *Pope.*
ÖÖT-WËËP', v. a. To extirpate, as a weed; to surpass in weeding. *Spenser.*
ÖÖT-WËËP', v. a. To exceed in weeping. *Dryden.*
ÖÖT-WËIGH', (üt-wä') v. a. To exceed in gravity; to preponderate; to excel in value or influence.
ÖÖT-WËLL', v. a. To pour out. *Spenser.*
ÖÖT-WËNT', i. from **OUTGO.** See **OUTGO.**
ÖÖT-WËRRE',* v. a. To exceed in lewdness. *Pope.*
ÖÖT-WËN', v. a. To surpass. [†]To get out of. *Spenser.*
ÖÖT-WËND', v. a. To extricate; to unloose. *More.*
ÖÖT-WËNG', v. a. To outstrip; to outgo. *Garth.*
ÖÖT-WËN'G', v. a. To cheat; to overcome by stratagem.
ÖÖT-WÖRK',* (-würk') v. a. [i. **OUTWORKED**, **OUTWROUGHT**; pp. **OUTWORKING**, **OUTWORKED**, **OUTWROUGHT**.] To exceed in working; to outdo. *B. Jonson.*
ÖÖT-WÖRK', (üt'würk) n. (*Fort.*) A work raised on the outside of the ditch of a fortified place; a work raised outwardly for defence; the part of a fortification next the enemy.
ÖÖT-WÖRN', p. from **OUTWEAR.** *Milton.* See **OUTWEAR.**
ÖÖT-WÖRTH', (-würth') v. a. To excel in value. *Shak.*
ÖÖT-WRËST', (-rëst') v. a. To extort by violence. *Spenser.*
ÖÖT-WRËTE',* v. a. To surpass or excel in writing. *Addison.*
ÖÖT-WRÖUGHT', (-räw') p. from **OUTWORK.** *B. Jonson.*
ÖÖT-ZÄNY', n. a. To exceed in buffoonery. *B. Jonson.*
ÖV'ZEL',* (ö'zil) n. (*Ormith.*) A water-fowl of the rail kind. *Cabb.* A blackbird. *Smart.*
ÖV'AL', a [*ovale*, Fr.; *ovum*, L., an egg.] Oblong and curvilinear; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.—**Oval window**, one of the holes in the hollows of the ear.
ÖV'AL', n. A figure resembling an ellipse, or the transverse section of an egg; an egg-shaped superficies.
ÖV-ÄL-BÜ'MËN',* n. The albumen or white of an egg. *Brande.*
ÖV-ÄL-LY',* ad. In the manner of an oval. *Scott.*
ÖV-ÄL-SHÄP', (-shäpt) a. Having the form of an oval. *London.*
ÖV-ÄRI-RÖUS', a. Consisting of eggs. *Thomson.*
ÖV-ÄRI-RËM',* n. [L.] pl. *ov-ÄRI-A.* (*Anat.*) The two organs which contain the female ova.—(*Bot.*) A hollow case enclosing ovules or young seeds, situated in the centre of a flower. *Brande.* See **OVARY.**
ÖV-ÄRY', n. [*ovaire*, Fr.; *ovarium*, L.] (*Anat.*) An organ containing the female ova, or in which impregnation is performed.—(*Bot.*) A hollow case enclosing ovules or young seeds. See **OVARIUM.**
ÖVÄTE', a [*ovatus*, L.] Of an oval figure; egg-shaped; oval.
ÖVÄTE-ËD',* a. Of an oval or egg form; ovate. *Pennant.*
ÖVÄTE-LÄN'CE-Q-LÄTE',* a. (*Bot.*) Formed like an egg and a lance. *Lindley.*
ÖV-ÄTION', n. [Fr.; *ovatio*, L.] An inferior kind of triumph among the Romans, granted to distinguished military leaders, in which sheep were sacrificed instead of bullocks.
ÖV-Ä-TO-ÖB'LÖNG',* a. Oblong as an egg. *Smart.*
ÖVÄL-TY',* n. (*Law*) *Whishaw.* See **ÖWELTY.**
ÖV'EN', (üv'vn) n. An arched cavity, of brick or stone work, for baking bread, &c.; a cavity in a stove for baking.
ÖV'EN-LËSS',* (üv'vn-lës) a. Destitute of an oven. *Qu. Rev.*
ÖV'ER', prep. Above; above, with motion; across; upon; through; throughout; more than.
ÖV'ER', ad. Above the top; so as to be upper or above;

more; throughout; from beginning to end; from side to side.—**Over and above**, besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended.—**Over against**, opposite.—**Over and over**, with repetition.—**To give over**, to cease from; to attempt to help no longer.—**Over** is much used in composition, and with various meanings; but more commonly with the signification of *too, too much, more than enough, excess, abundance.*
ÖV'ER', a. Being past or beyond:—upper; being on the outside; as, **over leather.** *Todd.*
ÖV'ER', v. a. To get over. *Pegge.* [North of Eng.]
ÖV'ER-Ä-BÖ'GNÖ', v. n. To abound more than enough.
ÖV'ER-ÄCT', v. a. & n. To act more than enough.
ÖV'ER-Ä-GÄINST',* (ö'st) prep. Opposite to, with an intervening space. *Raleigh.*
ÖV'ER-ÄG'LTÄTE', v. a. To agitate too much.
ÖV'ER-ÄLLS',* n. pl. A kind of loose trousers covering another dress. *Smart.*
ÖV'ER-ÄNX'IOUS',* (-änk'shüs) a. Too anxious. *Maunder.*
ÖV'ER-ÄNX'IOUS-LY',* ad. In a too anxious manner. *Ash.*
ÖV'ER-ÄRCH', v. a. To cover as with an arch.
ÖV'ER-ÄWE', v. a. [i. **OVERAWED**; pp. **OVERAWING**, **OVERAWED**.] To keep in awe; to intimidate.
ÖV'ER-BÄLANCE', v. a. To weigh down; to preponderate.
ÖV'ER-BÄLANCE', n. An excess; more than an equivalent.
ÖV'ER-BÄT'TLE', a. Too fruitful; exuberant. *Hooker.*
ÖV'ER-BËÄR', (-bär') v. a. [i. **OVERBORE**; pp. **OVERBEARING**, **OVERBORNE**.] To bear down by power, severity, or pride; to repress; to subdue; to prostrate.
ÖV'ER-BËÄR'ING',* p. a. Bearing down; oppressive; despot.
ÖV'ER-BËND', v. a. [i. **OVERBENT**; pp. **OVERBENDING**, **OVERBENT**.] To bend too much, or too intensely.
ÖV'ER-BID', v. a. [i. **OVERBADE**; pp. **OVERBIDDING**, **OVERBID**.] To bid more, or too much.
ÖV'ER-BLÖW', v. n. [i. **OVERBLEW**; pp. **OVERBLOWING**, **OVERBLOWN**.] To blow with too much violence. *Spenser.*
ÖV'ER-BLÖW', v. a. To drive away. *Waller.*
ÖV'ER-BOARD', ad. Off the ship; out of the ship.
ÖV'ER-BÖIL',* v. a. To boil too much. *Harte.*
ÖV'ER-BÖLD',* a. Too bold; impudent. *Ash.*
ÖV'ER-BÖRNE',* p. a. From **Overbear.** See **OVERBEAR.**
ÖV'ER-BRËËN',* v. a. To breed to excess. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
ÖV'ER-BRÖW', v. a. To hang over. *Collins.*
ÖV'ER-BUILD',* v. a. To exceed in building; to build over. *Black.* See **BUILD.**
ÖV'ER-BUILT', i. & p. from **Overbuild.** See **OVERBUILD.**
ÖV'ER-BÜLK', v. a. To oppress by bulk. *Shak.*
ÖV'ER-BÜR'DEN', (-dn) v. a. To load with too great weight.
ÖV'ER-BÜR'DEN-SÖME',* a. Too burdensome. *Raleigh.*
ÖV'ER-BUSY',* (-biz'e) a. Too busy; officious. *Smart.*
ÖV'ER-BÜY', (-bü'y) v. a. To buy too dear or too much. *Bp. Hall.*
ÖV'ER-CÄME',* i. from **Overcome.** See **OVERCOME.**
ÖV'ER-CÄN'Q-PY', v. a. To cover as with a canopy. *Shak.*
ÖV'ER-CÄRE',* n. Excessive care; anxiety. *Dryden.*
ÖV'ER-CÄRE'FÖL',* a. Careful to excess. *Smart.*
ÖV'ER-CÄR'RY', v. a. To carry or hurry too far. *Hayward.*
ÖV'ER-CÄST', v. a. [i. **OVERCAST**; pp. **OVERCASTING**, **OVERCAST**.] To cloud; to darken:—to cast or compute at too high a rate:—to sew over; to enclose with a thread.
ÖV'ER-CÄST',* a. Clouded; cloudy; obscured. *Maunder.*
ÖV'ER-CÄU'TIOUS',* (-shüs) a. Cautious to excess. *Smart.*
ÖV'ER-CÄR'GED', v. a. [i. **OVERCHARGED**; pp. **OVERCHARGING**, **OVERCHARGED**.] To charge to excess; to rats too high; to load too heavily; to caricature.
ÖV'ER-CHÄRGE',* n. Too great a charge. *Gascoigne.*
ÖV'ER-CLÄM', (-kläm') v. a. To climb over. *Ld. Surrey.*
ÖV'ER-CLÖÖD', v. a. To cover with clouds. *Abp. Laud.*
ÖV'ER-CLÖY', v. a. To fill beyond satiety. *Shak.*
ÖV'ER-CÖÄT',* n. An outside coat; a greatcoat. *Collier.*
ÖV'ER-CÖME', (-küm') v. a. [*overcame*, D.] [i. **OVERCAME**; pp. **OVERCOMING**, **OVERCAME**.] To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish; to surmount. [†]To invade. *Shak.*
ÖV'ER-CÖME', (-küm') v. n. To gain the superiority.
ÖV'ER-CÖM'ER', (-küm'er) n. One who overcomes.
ÖV'ER-CÖM'ING-LY', ad. In the manner of a conqueror.
ÖV'ER-CÖN'FËDËNCE',* n. Too great confidence. *Ash.*
ÖV'ER-CÖN'FËDËNT',* a. Too confident; presumptuous. *Ash.*
ÖV'ER-CÖÖNT', v. a. To rate or count too high.
ÖV'ER-CÖV'ER', v. a. To cover completely. *Shak.*
ÖV'ER-CRËD'V-LOÜS',* a. Credulous to excess. *Milton.*
ÖV'ER-CRÖW', v. a. To crow as in triumph. *Spenser.*
ÖV'ER-DÄR-ING',* a. Too daring. *Shak.*
ÖV'ER-DÄTE', v. a. To date beyond the proper period.
ÖV'ER-DËL'ICÄTE',* a. Delicate to excess. *Bp. Hall.*
ÖV'ER-DËHT', (-dü') p. a. Covered over. *Spenser.*
ÖV'ER-DIL'I-GËNT',* a. Excessively diligent. *Ash.*
ÖV'ER-DÖ', v. a. [i. **OVERDID**; pp. **OVERDOING**, **OVERDONE**.] To do more than enough.
ÖV'ER-DÖ', v. n. To do too much. *Greav.*
ÖV'ER-DÖSE',* v. a. To load with too large a dose. *Ash.*
ÖV'ER-DÖSE',* n. An excessive dose. *Ency.*

Ö-VER-DRÄW', * v. a. [i. OVERDREW; pp. OVERDRAWING, OVERDRAWN.] To draw too much, or beyond one's credit or authority; — to represent too strongly. *Qu. Rev.*
 Ö-VER-DRÄW'ING, * n. The act of drawing too high, or beyond one's credit.
 Ö-VER-DRESS', v. a. To dress too much or lavishly. *Pope.*
 Ö-VER-DRINK', v. n. To drink too much or to excess.
 Ö-VER-DRIVE', v. a. To drive too hard, or beyond strength.
 Ö-VER-DRY', v. a. To dry too much. *Burton.*
 Ö-VER-EA'GER, (-æ'jær) v. a. Too eager; too vehement.
 Ö-VER-EA'GER-LY, ad. With too much eagerness. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-EAR'NEST, * a. Excessively earnest. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-EAT', * v. n. To eat too much. *Ash. See EAT.*
 Ö-VER-EMP'TY, (-ëm'tp) v. a. To make too empty.
 Ö-VER-ES'TI-MATE, * n. Too high an estimation. *Norton.*
 Ö-VER-ES'TI-MATE, * v. a. To estimate too high. *Scott.*
 Ö-VER-EX-CIT'ED, * a. Excited too much. *Coleridge.*
 Ö-VER-EYE', (-ö-ve'r-i) v. a. To superintend; to observe; to remark. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-FÄLL, n. A cataract. *Raleigh.* — (*Naut.*) A shoal or bank near the surface of the sea. *Crabb.*
 Ö-VER-FÄ-TIGUE', * v. a. To fatigue too much. *Ash.*
 Ö-VER-FEED', * v. a. To feed too much. *Dryden. See FEED.*
 Ö-VER-FILL', * v. a. To fill too full. *Ash.*
 Ö-VER-FLOAT', v. a. To cover, as with water. *Dryden.*
 Ö-VER-FLOUR'ISH, * v. a. To flourish or adorn superficially. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-FLOW', (-flö') v. n. [i. OVERFLOWED; pp. OVERFLOWING, OVERFLOWED, WRONGLY OVERFLOWN.] To be more than full; to flow over the banks or limits; to exuberate; to abound.
 Ö-VER-FLOW', v. a. To fill beyond the brim; to deluge; to drown; to inundate.
 Ö-VER-FLOW, n. Inundation; exuberance; more than fullness; such a quantity as runs over.
 Ö-VER-FLOW'ING, n. Exuberance; copiousness.
 Ö-VER-FLOW'ING, * p. a. Inundating; exuberant; abundant.
 Ö-VER-FLOW'ING-LY, ad. Exuberantly. *Boyle.*
 Ö-VER-FLOWN', p. from *Overflow*. See *Overflow*.
 Ö-VER-FLUSH', * v. a. To flush too high. *Smart.*
 Ö-VER-FLY', v. a. [i. OVERFLY; pp. OVERFLYING, OVERFLOWN.] To cross by flight. *Dryden.*
 Ö-VER-FÖND', * a. Too fond. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-FÖR'WARD, * a. Forward to excess. *Strong.*
 Ö-VER-FÖR'WARD-NESS, n. Too great forwardness.
 Ö-VER-FRÉE', * a. Too free; too familiar. *Ash.*
 Ö-VER-FREIGHT', (-frät') v. a. [i. OVERFREIGHTED; pp. OVERFREIGHTING, OVERFREIGHTED.] To freight or load too heavily.
 Ö-VER-FRUIT'FUL, (-früt'fü) a. Too fruitful.
 Ö-VER-GÉT', v. a. To reach; to come up with. *Sidney.*
 Ö-VER-GILD', v. a. To gild over; to varnish.
 Ö-VER-GIRD', v. a. To bind too closely. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-GLÄNCE', v. a. To look hastily over. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-GÖ', v. a. [i. OVERYENT; pp. OVERGOING, OVERGONE.] To go over or beyond; to surpass; to excel.
 Ö-VER-GÖNE', p. from *Overgo*. Surpassed. — [Injured. *Shak.*]
 Ö-VER-GÖRGE', v. a. To gorge too much. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-GRÄSSED', (-gräst') a. Having too much grass; overgrown with grass. *Spenser.*
 Ö-VER-GREAT', (-grät') a. Too great. *Locke.*
 Ö-VER-GREED'Y, * a. Greedy to excess. *Ash.*
 Ö-VER-GROW', v. a. [i. OVERGREW; pp. OVERGROWING, OVERGROWN.] To grow beyond; to cover with growth.
 Ö-VER-GROW', v. n. To grow beyond the natural size.
 Ö-VER-GROWN, * p. a. Grown too large; grown over.
 Ö-VER-GROWTH, n. Exuberant growth.
 Ö-VER-HÄLE', (-hälv') v. a. To examine. See *OVERHAUL*.
 Ö-VER-HÄND, * n. Superiority; upperhand. *Sir Th. More.*
 Ö-VER-HÄN'DLE, v. a. To mention too often. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-HÄNG', v. a. [i. OVERHUNG; pp. OVERHANGING, OVERHUNG.] To jut over; to impend over. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-HÄNG', v. n. To hang or jut over. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-HÄRD', * a. Excessively hard. *Ash.*
 Ö-VER-HÄRD'EN, (-än) v. a. To make too hard.
 Ö-VER-HÄS'TI-LY, ad. In too great a hurry. *Hales.*
 Ö-VER-HÄS'TI-NESS, n. Too much haste. *Resesby.*
 Ö-VER-HÄUL', v. a. Too quick; too hasty. *Hammond.*
 Ö-VER-HÄUL', v. a. (*Naut.*) To unfold or loosen, as the tackle of a ship; — to pull or turn over unceremoniously; to examine over again.
 Ö-VER-HEAD', ad. Above the head; aloft; in the zenith; above.
 Ö-VER-HÉAR', v. a. [i. OVERHEARD; pp. OVERHEARING, OVERHEARD.] To hear privately or by chance; to hear what was not meant to be heard.
 Ö-VER-HÉARD', * p. a. Heard as by accident. *Gilman.*
 Ö-VER-HÉAT', v. a. To heat too much. *Addison.*
 Ö-VER-HÉLE', v. a. To cover over. *B. Jonson.*
 Ö-VER-HÉND', v. a. To overtake; to reach. *Spenser.*

Ö-VER-IS'SUE', (-ish'shu) n. An excessive issue, as of bank notes. *D. Webster.*
 Ö-VER-JEAL'OUS, * a. Jealous to excess. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-JÖY', v. a. To transport; to ravish. *Ep. Taylor.*
 Ö-VER-JÖY, n. Transport; ecstasy. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-JÖYED', (-jöld') p. a. Filled with joy or trans port.
 Ö-VER-KIND'NESS, * n. Excessive kindness. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-LÄ'BOH, v. a. [i. OVERLABORED; pp. OVERLABORING, OVERLABORED.] To exert with too much labor or care; to harass with toil.
 Ö-VER-LÄDE', v. a. [i. OVERLADED; pp. OVERLOADING, OVERLADEN.] To overburden; to lade too much. *Suckling.*
 Ö-VER-LÄND, * a. Performed or carried on by land, not by sea. *Ed. Rev.*
 Ö-VER-LÄND-ER, * n. One who travels over regions or lands. *Tait.*
 Ö-VER-LÄP', * v. a. To lap or fold over. *Smart. See LAP.*
 Ö-VER-LÄRGE', a. Too large. *Collier.*
 Ö-VER-LÄSH', v. n. To exaggerate. *Barrow.*
 Ö-VER-LÄSH'ING-LY, ad. With exaggeration. *Brewerwood.*
 Ö-VER-LÄY', (-lä') v. a. [i. OVERLAI; pp. OVERLAYING, OVERLAI.] To lay something upon; to oppress by too much weight or power; to smother with too much or too close covering; to smother; to crush; to overwhelm; — to cover the surface, as of a work in wood, with a metal.
 Ö-VER-LÄY'ING, n. A superficial covering. *Exod. xxxviii.*
 Ö-VER-LÉAP', v. a. To pass over, as by a jump. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-LÉATH-ER, (-læth-er) n. Upper-leather. *Shak. [R.]*
 Ö-VER-LÉAV'EN, (-læv'vn) v. a. To swell out too much. *B. Jonson.* To mix too much with; to corrupt. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-LÉI', * v. a. [i. OVERLAY; pp. OVERLYING, OVERLAIN.] (*Geol.*) To lie upon or over. *Phillips.*
 Ö-VER-LIGHT', (-lit') n. Too strong light. *Bacon.*
 Ö-VER-LIVE', v. a. To survive; to outlive. *Sidney.*
 Ö-VER-LIVE', v. n. To live too long. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-LIV'ER, n. One who overlives; survivor. *Bacon.*
 Ö-VER-LOAD', v. a. [i. OVERLOADED; pp. OVERLOADING, OVERLOADED.] To load with too much; to burden.
 Ö-VER-LOOK', * a. Too long. *Boyle.*
 Ö-VER-LOOK', (-läk') v. a. [i. OVERLOOKED; pp. OVERLOOKING, OVERLOOKED.] To view from a higher place; to view fully; to perceive; to superintend; to oversee; to review; — to pass by indulgently; to neglect; to slight.
 Ö-VER-LOOK', (-läk'er) n. One who overlooks.
 Ö-VER-LOÖP, n. (*Naut.*) Orlop. *Raleigh. See ORLOP.*
 Ö-VER-LÖVE', v. a. To love too much. *Ep. Hall.*
 Ö-VER-LY, a. [Careless; negligent; slight. *Ep. Hall.*] Cur sory; superficial. *Kames.* [Scotticism.] — Excessive; too much. *Coleridge. [R.]*
 Ö-VER-LY, * ad. Carelessly; slightly. *Bailey.*
 Ö-VER-MÄST'ED, a. Having too much mast. *Dryden.*
 Ö-VER-MÄS'TER, v. a. To subdue; to govern. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-MÄTCH', v. a. To be too powerful for; to conquer. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-MÄTCH, n. One of superior powers; superiority.
 Ö-VER-MÉAS'URE, (-mæzh'ür) v. a. To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*
 Ö-VER-MÉAS-URE, (-mæzh'ür) n. Something given over the due measure; a surplus.
 Ö-VER-MÉR'RY, * a. Excessively merry. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-MICK'LE, (-milk'kl) a. Overmuch.
 Ö-VER-MIX', v. a. To mix with too much. *Creech.*
 Ö-VER-MÖD'EST, a. Too bashful; too reserved. *Hales.*
 Ö-VER-MÖST, a. Highest; over the rest. *Ainsworth.*
 Ö-VER-MÜCH', a. Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*
 Ö-VER-MÜCH', ad. In too great a degree. *Hooker.*
 Ö-VER-MÜCH', n. More than enough. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-MÜCH'NESS, n. Superabundance. *B. Jonson.*
 Ö-VER-MÜL'TI-TÜDE, v. a. To exceed in number. *Milton*
 Ö-VER-NÄME', v. a. To name over in a series. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-NIGHT', (-nit') n. Night before bed-time. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-NIGHT, * ad. Through the night; in the evening, or in the evening before. *Turberville.*
 Ö-VER-NÖISE', v. a. To overpower by noise. *Cowley.*
 Ö-VER-ÖR'FICE, v. a. To lord by virtue of office. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-ÖF'FICIOUS, (-öf-fish'us) a. Too officious.
 Ö-VER-PÄINT', v. a. To color too strongly.
 Ö-VER-PÄRT', * v. a. To assign too high a part to. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-PÄSS', v. a. [i. OVERPASSED, OVERPAST; pp. OVERPASSING, OVERPASSED, OVERPAST.] TO CROSS; TO OVERLOOK; TO PASS WITH DISREGARD; TO OMIT; NOT TO RECEIVE.
 Ö-VER-PÄST', p. a. Gone; past. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-PÄY', (-pät') v. a. [i. OVERPAID; pp. OVERPAYING, OVERPAID.] TO PAY TOO MUCH.
 Ö-VER-PÉER', v. a. To overlook; to hover above. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-PÉRCH', v. a. To fly over. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-PÉR-SÜADE', * v. a. To persuade too much, or against inclination. *Ec. Rev.*
 Ö-VER-PÉCT'URE, v. a. To exceed in representation. *Shak.*
 Ö-VER-PLÜS, n. Surplus; what remains more than enough.
 Ö-VER-PLV', v. a. To employ too laboriously. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-PÖISE', v. a. To outweigh. *Brownne.*

ÖVER-PÖISE, *n.* Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*
 ÖVER-PÖLJSU, *v. a.* To finish too nicely. *Blackall.*
 ÖVER-PÖN'DER-ÖUS, *a.* Too weighty. *Milton.*
 ÖVER-PÖST', *v. a.* To get quickly over. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-PÖW'ER, *v. a.* [i. OVERPOWERED; pp. OVERPOWERING, OVERPOWERED.] To vanquish by force; to bear down; to overthrow; to be predominant over; to oppress by superiority.
 ÖVER-PÖW'ER-ING, * *p. a.* Bearing down by superior power.
 ÖVER-PRESS', *v. a.* To overwhelm; to crush; to overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much.
 ÖVER-PRIZE', *v. a.* To value at too high a price. *Wotton.*
 ÖVER-PRÖMPT', * *a.* Prompt to excess. *Smith.*
 ÖVER-PRÖMPT'NESS, *n.* Hastiness; precipitation. *Hales.*
 ÖVER-PRÖPÖR'TION, * *v. a.* To make too great a proportion. *Smart.*
 ÖVER-QU'ET-NESS, *n.* A too quiet state. *Browne.*
 ÖVER-RÄKE', * *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To break in upon, as waves over a ship while at anchor. *Mar. Dict.*
 ÖVER-RÄN', * *i.* from *Överrunn*. See *ÖVERRUNN*.
 ÖVER-RÄNK', (-rängk') *a.* Too rank. *Mortimer.*
 ÖVER-RÄTE', *v. a.* [i. OVERRATED; pp. OVERRATING, OVERRATED.] To rate at too much or too high.
 ÖVER-RÄCH', *v. a.* To rise above; to deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent.
 ÖVER-RÄCH', *v. n.* To strike the hinder feet too far forward, (as a horse), so that the toes strike against the fore shoes.
 ÖVER-RÄCH', * *n.* Act of overreaching; a strain; a swelling of the master-sinew of a horse. *Crabb.*
 ÖVER-RÄCH'ER, *n.* One that overreaches; a cheat.
 ÖVER-READ', *v. a.* To peruse. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-RECK'ON, * (-reck'kn') *v. a.* To reckon too much. *Ask.*
 ÖVER-RÄD', *v. a.* To smear with red. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-RIDE', *v. a.* [i. OVERRODE; pp. OVERRIDING, OVERRIDDEN, OVERRODE, or OVERRID.] To ride over; to ride too much. (*Law*) To supersede.
 ÖVER-RIGID', * *a.* Too rigid; too strict. *Ash.*
 ÖVER-RIFE', * *a.* Too ripe. *Milton.*
 ÖVER-RIPEN', (-ri'pn) *v. a.* To make too ripe.
 ÖVER-RÖAST', (-röst) *v. a.* To roast too much. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-RÜLE', *v. a.* [i. OVERRULED; pp. OVERRULING, OVERRULED.] To control or influence; to influence by predominant power; to govern with high authority; to superintend; to supersede. (*Law*) To make void; to reject.
 ÖVER-RÜLER, *n.* One who overrules; director.
 ÖVER-RÜL'ING, * *p. a.* Governing with superior power; directing.
 ÖVER-RÜN', *v. a.* [i. OVERRAN; pp. OVERRUNNING, OVERRUN.] To harass by incursions; to ravage; to outrun; to pass behind; to overspread; to cover all over; to do mischief by great numbers; to injure by treading down. (*Printing*) To run beyond the proper length by means of insertions; to change the disposition of lines or pages.
 ÖVER-RÜN', *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.
 ÖVER-RÜN'NER, *n.* One who overruns.
 ÖVER-SCÜCHT', * *a.* Much flogged or whipped. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-SÄ, *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea. *Wilson.* [R.]
 ÖVER-SÄE', *v. a.* [i. OVERSAW; pp. OVERSEEING, OVERSEEN.] To watch over; to observe carefully; to superintend; to overlook.
 ÖVER-SÄEN', *p.* Superintended. [†Deceived. *Hooker.*]
 ÖVER-SÄER, *n.* One who oversees; a superintendent; an officer who has the care or superintendence of any matter, as a literary seminary, the poor, &c.
 ÖVER-SÄER-SHIP, * *n.* The office or station of an overseer. *Qu. Rev.*
 ÖVER-SÄLL', * *v. a.* [i. OVERSOLD; pp. OVERSELLING, OVERSOLD.] To sell at too high a price; to sell too much. *Dryden.*
 ÖVER-SÄTT', *v. a.* [i. OVERSET; pp. OVERSETTING, OVERSET.] To turn bottom upwards; to throw off the basis; to subvert; to overturn.
 ÖVER-SÄTT', *v. n.* To fall off the basis; to turn over.
 ÖVER-SHÄDE', *v. a.* To cover with a shade. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-SHÄD'ÖW, (-shäd'dö) *v. a.* To throw a shadow over; to shelter; to protect.
 ÖVER-SHÄD'ÖW-ER, *n.* One who overshadows. *Bacon.*
 ÖVER-SHINE', * *v. a.* To outshine. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-SHÖÖT', *v. n.* To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*
 ÖVER-SHÖÖT', *v. a.* [i. OVERSHOT; pp. OVERSHOOTING, OVERSHOT.] To shoot beyond; to pass swiftly over; to venture too far; — to have water so shot over that one part (as of a wheel) is loaded and turns, while the other is empty.
 ÖVER-SHÖT-WHEEL', * *n.* A wheel which is turned by water flowing on the top of it. *Francis.*
 ÖVER-SIGHT, (-sht) *n.* Superintendence; inspection; — mistake; error; — inattention; inadvertency.
 ÖVER-SIZE', *v. a.* To surpass in bulk; to plaster over. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-SKIP', *v. a.* To pass by leaping; to escape.
 ÖVER-SLEEP', (-slēp') *v. a.* To sleep too long.
 ÖVER-SLEP', *v. a.* To let slip by; to neglect. *Carew.*

ÖVER-SLÖW', *v. a.* To render slow; to check. *Hammond.*
 ÖVER-SNÖW', (-snö) *v. a.* To cover with snow. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-SÖLD', *i. & p.* from *Översell*. See *OVERSELL*.
 ÖVER-SÖÖN', *ad. & too soon.* *Sidney.*
 ÖVER-SÖR'RÖW, *v. a.* To afflict too much. *Milton.*
 ÖVER-SPEÄK', *v. a.* To say too much. *Hales.*
 ÖVER-SPEÄT', *p. a.* Worn; harassed; forespent. *Dryden.*
 ÖVER-SPREÄD, (-sprēd') *v. a.* [i. OVERSPREAD; pp. OVERSPREADING, OVERSPREAD.] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.
 ÖVER-STÄND', *v. a.* To stand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*
 ÖVER-STÄTE', *v. n.* To stare wildly or too much. *Ascham.*
 ÖVER-STÄTE', * *v. a.* To state too high; to exaggerate. *Paley.*
 ÖVER-STÄTE'MENT, * *n.* Too high a statement. *Wilkins.*
 ÖVER-STÄP', * *v. a.* To step beyond. *Shak.* See *STEP*.
 ÖVER-STÄNK', * *v. a.* To surpass in stench. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-STÖCKED', *v. a.* [i. OVERSTOCKED; pp. OVERSTOCKING, OVERSTOCKED.] To fill too full; to crowd.
 ÖVER-STÖCK', * *n.* Too great a stock; superabundance. *Leonard.*
 ÖVER-STÖRE', *v. a.* To store with too much. *Hale.*
 ÖVER-STRAIN', *v. n.* [i. OVERSTRAINED; pp. OVERSTRAINING, OVERSTRAINED.] To make too violent efforts.
 ÖVER-STRAIN', *v. a.* To strain or stretch too far.
 ÖVER-STREW', (-strö) *v. a.* To spread over. See *STREW*.
 ÖVER-STRICT', * *a.* Excessively strict. *Prynne.*
 ÖVER-STRIKE', *v. a.* To strike beyond. *Spenser.*
 ÖVER-SWAY', *v. a.* To overrule; to bear down. *Hooker.*
 ÖVER-SWELL', *v. a.* To rise above. *Shak.*
 ÖVERT, *a.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; manifest; public; apparent; not secret; not concealed.
 ÖVERT-ÄCT, * *n.* (*Law*) An open act, capable by law of being manifestly proved. *Whitaker.*
 ÖVERTAKE', *v. a.* [i. OVERTOOK; pp. OVERTAKING, OVERTAKEN.] To catch by pursuit; to come up to something going before; to take by surprise.
 ÖVERTÄSK', *v. a.* To burden or task too much.
 ÖVERTÄX', *v. a.* To tax too heavily.
 ÖVERTÄD', (*üs, ä*) Excessively tedious. See *TEDEIOUS*.
 ÖVERTÄEMED', * *a.* Worn down with teeming. *Shak.*
 ÖVERTHÖW', *v. a.* [i. OVERTHREW; pp. OVERTHROWING, OVERTHROWN.] To turn upside down; to overturn; to throw down; to ruin; to demolish; to defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to destroy; to subvert.
 ÖVERTHÖW, *n.* Subversion; ruin; destruction; defeat; discomfort.
 ÖVERTHÖW-ER, *n.* One who overthrows.
 ÖVERTHÖWÄRT', *a.* Opposite; being over against; crossing perpendicularly; adverse. *Dryden.* [R.]
 ÖVERTHÖWÄRT', *n.* An adverse circumstance. *Ld. Surrey.*
 ÖVERTHÖWÄRT', *prep.* Across; transverse. [R.]
 ÖVERTHÖWÄRT', *v. a.* To oppose. *Stapleton.*
 ÖVERTHÖWÄRT'LY, *ad.* Across; transversely; perversely.
 ÖVERTHÖWÄRT'NESS, *n.* Posture across; perverseness.
 ÖVERTIRE', *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue. *Milton.*
 ÖVERTIT'LE, *v. a.* To give too high a title to. *Fuller.*
 ÖVERTLY, *ad.* In an overt manner; openly.
 ÖVERTOOK', (-tök') *i.* from *Övertake*. See *OVERTAKE*.
 ÖVERTÖP', *v. a.* [i. OVERTOPPED; pp. OVERTOPPING, OVERTOPPED.] To rise above the top or head; to excel; to surpass; to obscure.
 ÖVERTÖW'ER, *v. n.* To soar too high. *Fuller.*
 ÖVERTRÄDE', * *v. n.* To tread too much. *N. Biddle.*
 ÖVERTRÄDE', *n.* One who trades too much. *Baker.*
 ÖVERTRÄD'ING, * *n.* Excessive trading or traffic. *Bacon.*
 ÖVERTRÄP', *v. a.* To trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shak.*
 ÖVERTRÄNK', *v. n.* To think too highly. *Wicliffe.*
 ÖVERTRÜST', *v. a.* To trust too much. *Br. Hall.*
 ÖVERTURE, *n.* [*ouverture*, Fr.] An opening; disclosure. *Shak.* A proposal; an offer; something offered to consideration. (*Mus.*) An introductory piece of music prefixed to an oratorio, concert, or opera.
 ÖVERTURN', *v. a.* [i. OVERTURNED; pp. OVERTURNING, OVERTURNED.] To throw down; to overthrow; to subvert; to ruin; to overpower; to conquer.
 ÖVERTURN, *n.* A subversion; overthrow; revolution.
 ÖVERTURN-ABLE, *a.* That may be overturned.
 ÖVERTURN'ER, *n.* One who overturns.
 ÖVER-VÄL'VE, (ö-ver-väl'v) *v. a.* [i. OVERVALUED; pp. OVERVALUING, OVERVALUED.] To rate at too high a price.
 ÖVER-VÄL', (-vä'l') *v. a.* To cover. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-VÄP', * *n.* An overlooking; inspection. *Shak.*
 ÖVER-VÖTE', *v. a.* To outvote. *King Charles.*
 ÖVER-VÄTCH', (ö-ver-wäch') *v. a. & n.* To watch over; — to watch too long. *Dryden.*
 ÖVER-WATCHED, (-wöcht') *a.* Tired with too much watching. *Sidney.*
 ÖVER-WEÄK', *a.* Too weak; too feeble.
 ÖVER-WEÄR', * *n.* To wear too much. *Dryden.*
 ÖVER-WEÄRY, (ö-ver-wē'ry) *n.* To subdue with fatigue.
 ÖVER-WEÄTH'ER, (ö-ver-wēth'er) *v. a.* To batter by violence of weather. *Shak.* [R.]

Ö-VER-WÉEN', *v. n.* To think too highly or with arrogance; to reach beyond the truth in thought, especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Shak.* [Little used as a verb.]
 Ö-VER-WÉEN'ING', ** a.* Thinking too highly of one's self; conceited; arrogant; opinionated. *Qu. Ren.*
 Ö-VER-WÉEN'ING-LY, *ad.* In an overweening manner.
 Ö-VER-WEIGHT', (*ö-ver-wä'*) *n. a.* To outweigh. *Hooker.*
 Ö-VER-WEIGHT', (*ö-ver-wät'*) *n.* Preponderance.
 Ö-VER-WHÉLM', (*ö-ver-whélm'*) *v. a.* [i. OVERWHELMED; *pp.* OVERWHELMING, OVERWHELMED.] To spread over and cover or crush with something; to immerse and bear down, as a fluid; to overpower; to subdue; to crush.
 Ö-VER-WHÉLM', *n.* Act of overwhelming. *Young.*
 Ö-VER-WHÉLM'ING', ** p. a.* Overwhelming; bearing down or crushing every thing beneath.
 Ö-VER-WHÉLM'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to overwhelm.
 Ö-VER-WHÉLM'ING-NESS', ** n.* Quality of being overwhelming. *Coleridge.*
 †Ö-VER-WING', *v. a.* To outreach; to outflank. *Milton.*
 Ö-VER-WISE', *a.* Wise to affectation; conceited.
 Ö-VER-WISE'NESS', *n.* Pretended wisdom. *Raleigh.*
 Ö-VER-WOOD'Y', (*ö-ver-wüd'ë'*) *a.* Abounding too much in wood. *Milton.*
 †Ö-VER-WORN', (*ö-ver-würd'*) *n. a.* To say too much. *Hales.*
 Ö-VER-WORK', (*ö-ver-würk'*) *v. a.* [i. OVERWORKED or OVERWROUGHT; *pp.* OVERWORKING, OVERWORKED or OVERWROUGHT.] To work too much; to injure or tire by labor.
 Ö-VER-WORK', (*ö-ver-würk'*) *n.* Excessive work or labor. *Ed. Rev.*
 Ö-VER-WÖRN', *p.* Worn out; spoiled by time, toil, or use.
 Ö-VER-WRES'TLE', (*ö-ver-rés'tlë'*) *v. a.* To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser.*
 Ö-VER-WROUGHT', (*ö-ver-räwt'*) *i. & p.* from *Overwork.* Labored too much; worked all over. *Pope.*
 †Ö-VER-YEARED', (*ö-ver-yärd'*) *a.* Too old. *Fairfax.*
 Ö-VER-ZÉAL'D', (*-zél'd'*) *a.* Ruled by too much zeal.
 Ö-VER-ZÉAL'OUS', (*ö-ver-zél'üs'*) *a.* Too zealous. *Locke.*
 Ö-VI-BÖS', ** n.* A species of ox having wide horns. *P. Cyc.*
 Ö-VI-D'IAN', ** a.* Relating to or resembling *Urid.* *Johnson.*
 Ö-VI-DUCT', *n.* [ovum and ductus, L.] (*Anat.*) The tube which conducts the ovum from the ovary to the uterus, or to an external outlet.
 Ö-VI-FER-OÜS', ** a.* (*Zool.*) Bearing or containing eggs. *Brande.*
 Ö-VI-FÖRM', *a.* [ovum and forma, L.] Having the shape of an egg.
 Ö-VI-FER-OÜS', ** a.* Bearing or carrying eggs. *Brande.*
 Ö-VINE', ** a.* Pertaining to sheep. *Ency.*
 Ö-VIP'A-ROÜS', *a.* [ovum and pario, L.] Bringing forth or producing young by eggs; not viviparous. *More.*
 Ö-VI-POS'IT', ** v. a.* (*Ent.*) To lay or deposit eggs. *Kirby.*
 Ö-VI-POS'ITION', ** n.* (*Ent.*) Act of laying eggs. *Kirby.*
 Ö-VI-POS'IT-TOR', ** n.* (*Ent.*) The instrument by which an insect conducts its eggs to their appropriate nidus. *Brande.*
 Ö-VI-SÄC', ** n.* The cavity in the ovary, which contains the ovum. *Brande.*
 Ö-VÖID', ** a.* Formed like an egg; egg-shaped. *Loudon.*
 Ö-VÖ-LÖB', (*ö-vö-lö*, *Sm. Wb. Mauder*; *ö-vö-lö*, *Ash*; *ö-vö-lö*, *Crabb*) *n.* [It.] (*Arch.*) A convex moulding, or quarter-round, usually a quarter of a circle, and frequently cut with a representation of a string of eggs. *Crabb.*
 Ö-VÖ-VI-VIP'A-ROÜS', ** a.* An animal is said to be ovoviviparous when the egg is hatched within the body, and the young one excluded alive. *P. Cyc.*
 Ö-VÜLE', ** n.* (*Bot.*) A rudimentary seed. *P. Cyc.*
 Ö-VV'M', ** n.* [L.] pl. *Ö'VA.* (*Nat. hist.*) An egg.—(*Arch.*) An ornament in the form of eggs. *Hamilton.*
 ÖWE, (*ö*) *v. a.* [i. OWED; *pp.* OWING, OWED.] To be held or bound to pay to; to be indebted to; to be under obligation for; to have from, as a consequence of a cause.
 ÖWE, (*ö*) *v. n.* To be bound or obliged. *Ep. Fisher.*
 ÖW'EL-TY', ** n.* (*Law*) The difference which is paid, or secured by one partner to another, for the purpose of equalizing a partition. *Bowyer.*
 ÖW'ING, *p. & a.* Due as a debt; consequential; imputable to, as an agent; imputable as an effect.
 ÖYL, *n.* [*Wic. Sax.*; *hulotte*, Fr.] A bird, of several varieties, that flies chiefly in the night, lives in hollow trees, and eats mice;—a variety of pigeon.
 ÖYL', ** v. n.* (*Law*) To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade; to skulk about with contraband goods. *Perry.*
 ÖYL'ER, [*Säl'ër*, S. W. P. Ja. K.; *öyl'ër*, Sm.] *n.* (*Law*) One who carries contraband goods; one who carries out wool illicitly.
 ÖYL'ET, *n.* An owl; a small owl.
 ÖYL'ING, *n.* (*Law*) An offence in carrying wool or sheep to the sea-side, in order to export them. *Blackstone.*
 ÖYL'ISH, *a.* Resembling an owl. *Gray.*
 ÖYL'-LIGHT', (*öyl'lit'*) *n.* Glimmering light. *Warburton.*
 ÖYL'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an owl. *Donne.*
 ÖWN, (*ön*) *a.* Belonging; possessed; peculiar; proper; to, as, "my own," belonging or peculiar to me. It is added by way of emphasis to the possessive pronouns, *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their.*

ÖWN, (*ön*) *v. a.* [i. OWNED; *pp.* OWNING, OWNED.] To possess or hold by right; to acknowledge; to avow for one's own; to avow; to confess; to recognize.
 ÖWN'ER, (*ön'ër*) *n.* One to whom any thing belongs.
 ÖWN'ER-SHIP', (*ön'ër-ship'*) *n.* Rightful possession.
 †ÖWRE, (*öür*) *n.* A large beast; urus. *Ainsworth.*
 ÖWSE', ** n.* Oak bark beaten small, used by tanners; the liquor of a tan-vat; ooze. See *Ooze.* *Crabb.*
 ÖW'SER', ** n.* Same as *ooze*; ooze. *Crabb.*
 ÖX, (*öks*) *n.*; *pl.* OXEN. A castrated bull; a bullock;—a generic name for the bovine genus of animals.
 ÖX-A-LÄZE', ** n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base. *Brande.*
 ÖX-ÄL'IC', ** a.* Relating to or extracted from sorrel; as, *oxalic acid*. *P. Cyc.*
 ÖX-A-LIS', *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; a sharp, acid plant; sorrel. *Crabb.*
 ÖX'A-MIDE', or ÖX-ÄL'A-MIDE', ** n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained by heating oxalate of ammonia in a retort. *P. Cyc.*
 ÖX'BÄNE', *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 ÖX'BIRD', ** n.* A species of wading bird. *Hamilton.*
 ÖX'BÖW', ** n.* A bow which encloses the neck of the ox when yoked. *Ash.*
 ÖX'EYE, (*öks't*) *n.* A plant or shrub; a flower; a daisy.
 ÖX'EYED, (*öks'id*) *a.* Having eyes like those of an ox.
 ÖX'FLY', *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.
 †ÖX'GÄNG, (*n. Law*) As much land as an ox can plough in a year, commonly taken for 15 acres, but varying from 6 to 40 acres. *Whishaw.*
 ÖX'GÖAD', ** n.* A rod with a point or goad for driving oxen. *Yaldes.*
 ÖX'HÄR-RÖW', ** n.* A large sort of harrow. *Farm. Ency.*
 ÖX'HÉAD', ** n.* The head of an ox. *Shak.*
 ÖX'HÉAL', (*öks'häl'*) *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 ÖX'HÖB', ** n.* The skin of an ox;—a measure of land. *Genl. Mag.*
 ÖX'-IDÄ-BLE', ** a.* Oxidizable. *Phil. Mag.*
 ÖX'-IDÄTE', ** v. a. & n.* [i. OXIDATED; *pp.* OXIDATING, OXIDATED.] To turn to the state of an oxide; to oxidize. *Ure.* See *Oxidation.*
 ÖX-IDÄTION', ** n.* The act of oxidizing; act of combining with oxygen; the act of turning to the state of an oxide; oxidizement. *Brande.*
 ÖX'-IDÄ-TÖR', ** n.* A contrivance to throw an external current of air upon the flame of an argand lamp. *W. Ency.*
 ÖX'IDE', ** n.* (*Chem.*) A substance combined with oxygen without being in the state of an acid; the combination of a metal with oxygen; as, rust is an oxide of iron. *Ure.*
 †ÖX' This word, (which is derived from the Greek *ὄξύς*), and others of the same family, are, by some, written with a *y*, as *oxyde*, or *oxyd*, *oxydate*, &c., and this orthography is in accordance with etymology; yet the orthography of *oxide*, *oxidate*, &c., seems to be established by common usage, especially in chemical and scientific works.
 ÖX-ID'Ä-ZÄ-BLE', ** a.* That may be oxidized. *Brande.*
 ÖX-ID'ÄZE', ** v. a.* [i. OXIDIZED; *pp.* OXIDIZING, OXIDIZED.] To change to the state of an oxide; to impart oxygen to.
 ÖX-ID'ÄZE-MENT', ** n.* The act of oxidizing. *Henry.*
 ÖX-I-ÖD'IC', ** a.* Relating to, or consisting of, the compound of oxygen and iodine. *Brande.*
 ÖX'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the ox. *Booth.*
 ÖX'LIP, *n.* A vernal flower; the same with *cowslip*. *Shak.*
 ÖX-ÖN'AN', ** n.* A member, or a graduate, of the University of Oxford, in England. *Qu. Ren.*
 ÖX'PECK-ER', ** n.* A species of bird. *P. Cyc.*
 ÖX'-STALL, *n.* A stand or stall for oxen.
 ÖX'TER, *n.* The armpit. *Brockett.* [North of England.]
 ÖX'TÖNGUE, (*öks'tüng*) *n.* An annual plant.
 ÖX-Y-ÉHLÖ'RIC', ** a.* Noting an acid produced by the partial decomposition of chloric acid; perchloric. *P. Cyc.*
 ÖX-Y-GRÄTE, *n.* [*δύξαρρον*.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseman.*
 ÖX-Y-GEN, *n.* [*ὄξύς* and *γενήματα*.] (*Chem.*) A gas which generates acids and oxides, and forms the vital part of common air. It is an elementary, gaseous body, colorless, tasteless, and a little heavier than common air. It is essential to respiration, and the chief supporter of combustion. By combination with hydrogen, it forms water, and with nitrogen, common air. This important element was discovered in 1774, by Dr. Priestley; and it has been termed *dephlogisticated air*, *vital air*, and *empyreal air*.
 ÖX-Y-GEN-ÄTE', ** v. a.* To oxidize by oxygen; to oxygenize. *Brande.*
 ÖX-Y-GEN-ÄTION', ** n.* The act of oxygenating. *Hamilton.*
 ÖX-Y-GEN-IZE', ** v. a.* [i. OXYGENIZED; *pp.* OXYGENIZING, OXYGENIZED.] To acidify by oxygen; to impregnate with oxygen. *P. Cyc.*
 ÖX-Y-GEN-NÖS', ** a.* Relating to or containing oxygen. *Brande.*
 ÖX-Y-GÖN, [*ὄξύς* and *γωνία*.] A triangle having three acute angles.
 ÖX-Y-G'Ö-NÄL', ** a.* Having three acute angles. *Francis.*
 ÖX-Y-GÖ'NÄL', ** a.* Same as *oxygonal*. *Mauder.*
 ÖX-Y-MÉL, *n.* [*ὄξύμελι*.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

†PÁD'ÁR, n. Grouts; coarse flour. *Wotton*.
 †PÁD'DER, n. A robber; a footpad. *Hudibras*.
 PÁD'DING,* n. The act of impregnating cloth with a mordant. *Brande*.
 PÁD'DLE, (pád'dl) v. n. [*patrouiller*, Fr.] [i. PADDED; *pp.* PADDLING, PADDED.] To beat the water as with the hand open; to row; to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.
 PÁD'DLE, (pád'dl) v. a. To feel; to play with; to toy with; to propel as by an oar.
 PÁD'DLE, n. An oar such as is used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad, like the end of an oar:—one of the files that propel a steam-vessel.
 PÁD'DLE-BOX,* n. One of the wooden projections on each side of a steamboat or steam-vessel, within which are the paddles, or flies, that propel the vessel. *Ency*.
 PÁD'DLER, n. One who paddles.
 PÁD'DLE-STÁPE, n. An implement used by ploughmen to free the share from earth, stubble, &c.
 PÁD'DOCK, n. A small enclosure for deer or other animals. *Evelyn*. A great grove or wood.
 AD'DOCK-STÓNE,* n. A Druidical charm. *Mason*.
 AD'DOCK-STÓOL,* n. (*Scotland*) A mushroom or toadstool. *Booth*.
 PÁD'DY,* n. Rice in the husk:—a species of heron:—a cant term for an Irishman, a contraction of *Patrick*. *Grose*.
 PÁD-E-L'ÓN, n. [*pas de lion*, Fr.] A plant; lion's foot; called also *padouppie*.
 PÁD'E-SÓY,* n. See PADUASOY.
 PÁ-D'SHÁ,* n. A title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah. *Brande*. [a staple.]
 PÁD'DOCK, n. [*padde*, D.] A lock with a link to hang it on.
 PÁD'NÁG, v. a. To fasten with a padlock. *Milton*.
 PÁD'QW-PIE, n. An ambling nag. *Dr. Pope*.
 PÁD-U-SÓY, (pád-u-sóy) n. A plant. See PÁDELIGN.
 PÁD-U-SÓY, (pád-u-sóy) n. A kind of silk stuff named from Padua. *Ja.* [*soye*, Fr.]
 PÁ'AN, (pé'an) n. [*παῖν*] A hymn in honor of Apollo; a song of triumph; a war-song:—an ancient poetic foot of four syllables.
 PÁE-DO-BÁP'TÍSM,* n. See PEDOBAPTISM.
 PÁE-GÁCK,* n. A Russian wine measure, equal to about ten gallons Winchester measure. *Crabb*.
 PÁ'GAN, n. [*paganus*, L.] A heathen; a gentile; to worship of idols or false gods; one not a Jew, Christian, or Mahometan.
 PÁ'GAN, a. Relating to pagans; heathenish.
 PÁ'GAN-ISH, a. Heathenish. *Bp. King*.
 PÁ'GAN-ISM, n. The religion of pagans; heathenism.
 PÁ'GAN-IZE, v. a. To render heathenish. *Hallywell*.
 PÁ'GAN-IZE, v. n. To behave like a pagan. *Milton*.
 PÁGE, n. [*page*, Fr.; *pagina*, L.] One side of the leaf of a book; the writing on, or contents of, a page:—a boy-child; a youth attached to the service of a royal or noble personage.
 PÁGE, v. a. [i. PAGED; *pp.* PAGING, PAGED.] To mark the pages of a book. [†TO ATTEND as a page. *Shak*.]
 PÁ'GÉ'ANT, or PÁ'GÉ'ANT, (pá'jént, S. W. J. F. K. Sm.; pá'jént, P. E. R. Wb.; pá'je-ant or pá'jént, Ja.) n. A public representation or exhibition of a showy and splendid character; a statue in a show; a show; a spectacle of entertainment; any thing showy and transient.
 PÁ'GÉ'ANT, a. Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial.
 PÁ'GÉ'ANT, v. a. To exhibit in show; to represent. *Shak*.
 PÁ'GÉ'AN-TREY, (pá'jen-tre) n. Pomp; show; a spectacle.
 PÁ'GÉ'HOOD,* (húd) n. State or condition of a page. *Scott*.
 PÁ'GÉ'NÁ,* n. [L.] pl. PÁ'GÉ'NÁE. A leaf or page.—(*Bot.*) The surface of a leaf. *Brande*.
 PÁ'GÉ'NÁL, n. [*pagina*, L.] Consisting of pages. *Brownie*.
 PÁ'GÉ-NÁ'TÍON,* n. Act of paging; marks or figures on pages. *Louvels*.
 PÁ'GÉ'NG,* n. The act of marking the pages of a book. *Ash*.
 PÁ'GÓD, n. An East Indian idol or temple; pagoda. *Pope*.
 PÁ-GÓ'DÁ, n. [a corruption of *paugdad*, Persian.] An East Indian temple, containing an idol; also the idol itself:—an Indian gold coin (value \$1.94), and also a silver coin.
 PÁ'GÓD-ÍTÉ,* n. (*Méx.*) A species of stentor or serpentine, which the Chinese carve into figures. *Brande*.
 PÁ-GÓ'RÍ-AN,* n. (*Zool.*) A macrurus decapod crustacean; a kind of crab-fish. *Brande*.
 PÁID, (pád) i. & p. from PAY. See PAY.
 PÁ'IGLE, (pá'gl) n. A kind of cowslip. *B. Jonson*.
 PÁIL, (páil) n. [*pailla*, Sp.] A wooden vessel for milk, water, &c.
 PÁIL'B'RÍSH,* n. A hard brush furnished with bristles at the end, to clean the angles of vessels. *Farm. Ency*.
 PÁIL'FUL, n.; pl. PÁILFULS. The quantity that a pail will hold.
 PÁILLASSE,* (páil-yás') n. [Fr.] A straw bed. *Sullivan*.
 PÁIL-MAIL', (páil-méil') n. See PÁLLMALL. *Digby*.
 PÁIN, (pán) n. [*peine*, Fr.] pl. PÁINS. An uncomfortable bodily sensation, various in degree, from slight uneasiness to extreme torture; uneasiness of body or mind; anguish;

anguish; distress; suffering; punishment; penalty; a pang; a throe.—pl. The throes of childbirth.—*Pains and penalties*, (*Law*) punishment as inflicted by law. See PÁINS.
 PÁIN, v. a. [i. PAINED; *pp.* PAINING, PAINED.] To afflict with pain; to make uneasy.
 PÁIN'FUL, a. Full of pain; miserable; giving pain; afflictive; distressing; hard to be borne; difficult. [*Industrious*; laborious; as, "a painful husbandman." *Dryden*.]
 PÁIN'FUL-LY, ad. In a painful manner; with pain.
 PÁIN'FUL-NESS, n. Quality of being painful; grief.
 †PÁ'INÍM, (pá'ním) n. [*paénime*, old Fr.] A pagan. *Hooker*.
 †PÁ'INÍM, (pá'ním) n. A Pagan; infidel; paynim. *Milton*.
 PÁIN'LESS, a. Free from pain; void of trouble. *Fell*.
 PÁINS,* n. Labor; work; toil; care; trouble. [†According to the best usage, the word *pains*, though of plural form, is used in these senses as singular, and is joined with a singular verb; as, "The pains they had taken was very great." *Clarendon*. "No pains is taken." *Pope*. "Great pains is taken." *Priestley*. "Much pains." *Bolingbroke*.]
 PÁINS'TÁK-ER, n. A very careful or laborious person. *Gay*.
 PÁINS'TÁK-ING, a. Very laborious; industrious. *Harris*.
 PÁINS'TÁK-ING, n. Great labor, industry, or care.
 PÁINT, (páint) v. a. [*peint*, from *peindre*, Fr.] [i. PAINTED; *pp.* PAINTING, PAINTED.] To represent by delineations and colors; to lay on a coloring substance; to describe; to represent; to depict; to delineate; to color or to diversify to the mind.
 PÁINT, v. n. To practise painting; to color the face.
 PÁINT, n. A coloring substance or pigment; color.
 PÁINT'ED,* p. a. Covered or colored with paint; colored.
 PÁINT'ÉR, n. [*peintre*, Fr.] One who practises painting; one who represents by delineation and colors:—one who paints houses, furniture, &c.—(*Naut.*) A rope employed to fasten a boat alongside of a ship, wharf, &c.
 PÁINT'ING, n. The art or work of a painter; the art of representing objects by delineation and colors; a picture; a painted resemblance; colors laid on.
 PÁINT'RESS,* n. A female who paints. *Macintosh*.
 PÁINT'URE, (páint'yur) n. [*peinture*, Fr.] Art of painting. *Dryden*. [R.]
 PÁIR, (pár) n. [*paire*, Fr.; *par*, L.] Two things suiting one another; as, a pair of gloves, a pair of horses:—two of a sort; a couple; a brace; a man and wife.
 PÁIR, v. i. [i. PAIRED; *pp.* PAIRING, PAIRED.] To be joined in pairs; to couple; to suit; to fit as a counterpart.—To pair off, in parliamentary language, to absent themselves from divisions or voting, as two members of opposite parties.
 PÁIR, v. a. To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite. [†To impair. *Spenser*.]
 PÁIR'ING-TÍME,* n. The time when birds couple. *Cowper*.
 PÁL'ACE, n. [*palatium*, L.; *palais*, Fr.] The house or residence of a king, prince, or other great personage; a splendid house.
 PÁL'ACE-CÓURT, n. (*Law*) A court held under the steward of the royal household of England, with a jurisdiction of twelve miles round the palace. [R.]
 PÁ-LÁ'ÓCÍUS, (pá-lá'shús) a. Royal; noble; magnificent.
 PÁ-LÁ-DÍN,* n. [*palatinus*, L.] (*Romances of the middle ages*) A lord or chieftain; a knight of the round table. *Brande*.
 PÁ-LE-ÓG'RÁ-PHY,* n. See PALEOGRAPHY.
 PÁ-LE-ÓN-TÓL'Ó-GY,* n. See PALÉONTOLOGY.
 PÁ-LE-Ó-ZÓ'IC,* a. (*Geol.*) Noting fossiliferous strata of earlier geological date than the carboniferous system and the mountain limestone. *P. Cyc*.
 PÁ-LÉS'TRA,* (pá-lés'tra) n. [L.] pl. PÁ-LÉS'TRÆ. A place for performing athletic exercises; a gymnasium. *Abb. Whately*.
 PÁL-ÁN-QUIN, (pál-an-kén') n. [*palkee*, Ind.] A covered carriage, for conveying a person, used in the East, and supported on the shoulders of men.
 PÁL'A-TÁ-BLE, a. Pleasing to the taste; savory; relishable.
 PÁL'A-TÁ-BLE-NESS,* n. Quality of being palatable. *Smart*.
 PÁL'A-TÁL,* n. A consonant pronounced chiefly by the palate. The palatals are *c, g, j, k, l, n, and g*. *Brande*.
 PÁL'A-TÁL,* a. Relating to, or uttered by, the palate. *Booth*.
 PÁL'ATE, (pálat) n. [*palatum*, L.] The roof of the mouth; the organ of corporeal taste, popularly so considered. [†Mental or intellectual taste. *Taylor*.]—(*Bot.*) The convex base of the lower lip of a person's corolla.
 †PÁL'ATE, v. a. To perceive by the taste. *Shak*.
 PÁ-LÁ'TÍAL, (pá-lá'shál) a. [*palatium*, L.] Belonging to a palace; belonging to the palate.
 PÁ-LÁ'TÍC, (pá-lá'tík, S. W. P. Ja.; pá'lá'tík, K. Sm. R. Wb.) a. Belonging to the palate. *Holder*. [R.]
 PÁ-LÁ'TÍ-NATE, n. [*palatinus*, L.] The county or seignory of a palatine:—formerly the name of two states of Germany, Upper and Lower Palatinate, or the Palatinate of the Rhine.
 PÁL'A-TÍNE, n. [*palatinus*, L.] One invested with royal privileges and rights.
 PÁL'A-TÍNE, a. Possessing royal privileges.
 PÁL'A-TÍVE, a. Pleasing to the taste. *Brownie*.
 †PÁ-LÁ'VÉR, (pá-lá'ver, K. Sm. R. Wb.) n. [supposed to be

i, e, i, o, u, long; x, ð, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—FÁRE, FÁR, FÁST, FÁLL; HÉIB, HÉR;

from the Spanish *palabra*, a word.] Superfluous, idle, or deceitful talk; gross flattery:—a public deliberation or conference among negroes.

PAL-VER, * v. a. & n. [i. PALAVERED; pp. PALAVERING, PALAVERED.] To flatter grossly or offensively; to use superfluous, tiresome, or deceitful language. *Gross.* [A low word.]

PAL-VER-ER, * n. One who palavers. *Mrs. Butler.* [Vulgar.]
PÁLE, a. [Fr.; *palidus*, L.] Not ruddy; wan; white of look; not high-colored; not bright; not shining; pallid; dim.

PÁLE, n. [pal, *Sax.*; *palus*, L.] A stake or narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds:—any enclosure; a district or territory. [Palesness, *Milton.*]—A circular instrument for trying the quality of cheese. *Jamieson.*—(Her.) A perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon.

PÁLE, v. a. [i. PALED; pp. PALING, PALED.] To enclose with pales; to enclose; to encompass:—to make pale. *Shak.*

PÁLE-A, * n. [L.] pl. PÁLE-Æ. (*Bot.*) Chaff; a sort of inflorescence. *P. Cyc.*

PÁLE-ÆCEOUS, * (shus) a. Relating to, or consisting of, pæla or chaff. *P. Cyc.*

PÁLE-ÆD, a. [from *pale*, in heraldry.] Striped. *Spenser.*

PÁLE-ÆYED, (pál'íd) a. Having dim eyes. *Milton.*

PÁLE-ÆFACED, (pál'fást) a. Having a pale face. *Shak.*

PÁLE-ÆHEART-ED, (pál'hárt-éd) a. Dispirited. *Shak.*

PÁLE-ÆLY, ad. Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

†PÁLE-ÆN-DAR, n. A kind of coasting vessel. *Knolles.*

PÁLE-ÆNESS, n. State of being pale; wanness.

PÁLE-Æ-GRÁPH-IC, * a. Relating to paleography.

PÁLE-Æ-GRÁPH-I-CAL, * } *Gent. Mag.*

PÁLE-ÆG-RA-PHIST, * n. One versed in paleography. *T. Hood.*

PÁLE-ÆG-RA-PHY, n. [*παλαιός* and *γραφία*.] The art or science of deciphering ancient inscriptions, including a knowledge of the various characters, used at different periods by the writers and sculptors of different nations and languages, their usual abbreviations, initials, &c.; a description of ancient writings; ancient writings collectively.

PÁLE-ÆL-O-GÝST, * n. One versed in paleology. *Knolles.*

PÁLE-ÆL-O-GÝY, * n. [*παλαιός* and *λόγος*.] A treatise on, or the science of, antiquities. *Smart.*

PÁLE-ÆN-T-O-LÓG-I-CAL, * a. Relating to paleontology.

Conrad.

PÁLE-ÆN-TÓL-O-GÝST, * n. One versed in paleontology.

Warburton.

PÁLE-ÆN-TÓL-O-GÝY, * n. [*παλαιός*, *δύ*, and *λόγος*.] The science that treats of fossil remains, both animal and vegetable. *Lyell.*

PÁLE-Æ-SÁUR-ÍES, * n. A genus of fossil saurians. *P. Cyc.*

PÁLE-Æ-THERE, * n. Same as *paleotherium*. *Lyell.*

PÁLE-Æ-THER-I-AN, * a. Relating to the paleotherium.

Buckland.

PÁLE-Æ-THER-I-ŪM, * n. [*παλαιός* and *θηρίον*.] (*Geol.*) A genus of extinct pachyderms; a huge extinct animal, found in the fossil state. *Brande.*

PÁLE-ŌS, a. [*palea*, L.] Husky; chaffy. *Brownie.* [R.]

PÁLE-ES-TRÍ-Æ-AN, * a. Belonging to Palestine. *Qu. Rev.*

PÁLE-ES-TRIC, } a. [*παλαιστρα*.] Belonging to the pale-

PÁLE-ES-TRÍ-CAL, } *tra*, to wrestling or athletic exercises.

Bryant.

†PÁLE-ET, n. [*pilote*, Fr.] The crown of the head. *Skelton.*

PÁLE-ETTE, (pál'et) [pál'et, S. W. P. *Ja. K. Sm.*; pá-lét', *Brande.*] n. [Fr.] A light board or tablet on which a painter holds his colors, when he paints:—written also *pallet*.

PÁLE-FREY, or PÁLE-FREY, (pál'fré, *J. F. Wb. Scott, Kenrick*; pálfre, S. P. E. *K. Sm.*; pálfre or pálfre, *W.*) n. [*palfrey*, Fr.] A small, gentle horse, fit for ladies.

PÁLE-FREYED, (-fred) a. Riding on a palfrey. *Tickell.*

PÁLE-FRY-CÁTION, n. [*palus*, L.] The art or practice of making ground firm by driving piles into it. *Wotton.*

PA-LIL-O-GÝ, * n. [*πάλιον* and *λέγω*.] (*Rhet.*) The repetition of a word, or fragment of a sentence, for the sake of greater energy; epianalepsis; epizeuxis. *Brande.*

PÁLE-IMP-SEST, * n. [*πάλιον*, again, and *ψάω*, to scrape.] Parchment, from which that which was first written on it has been erased, so as to admit of its being written on anew; a re-written manuscript. *Brande.*

PÁLE-IN-DRŌME, n. [*παλινδρομία*.] A word, verse, line, or sentence, which is the same read backwards or forwards; as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus*.

PÁLE-ING, n. A kind of fence-work made of pales, for parks, gardens, and grounds. *Crabb.*

PÁLE-IN-ŪP-NE-ŠI-A, * (pál-in-je-né'zhé-á) n. [*πάλιον* and *γένεσις*.] A new or second birth; regeneration.

PÁLE-IN-ŌDE, n. [*παλινωδία*.] A poem in which the author retracts the invectives contained in a former satire; a retractation.

†PÁLE-IN-Ō-DY, n. Same as *palinode*. *A. Wood.*

PÁLE-F-NŪ-RÝ, * n. [L., a *pilot*.] pl. PÁLE-F-NŪ-RÍ. (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans. *P. Cyc.*

PÁLE-I-SÁDE, v. a. [i. FALISADED; pp. FALISADING, FALISADED.] To enclose with palisades.

PÁLE-I-SÁDE, n. [*palissade*, Fr.] (*Fort.*) A defence formed by pales or stakes driven into the ground, and sharpened at the top.

PÁLE-I-SÁDŌ, n. [*palissada*, Sp.] pl. PALISADOES. Same as PÁLE-I-SÁDE, * v. a. To enclose with pales or palisades; to palisade. *Swift.* See PALISSADE.

PÁLE-ISH, a. Somewhat pale. *Bp. Hall.*

PÁLE-KEE, * n. A Bengal tent for a palanquin. *Malcom.*

PÁLE, n. A cloak or mantle of state:—the mantle of an archbishop:—the covering thrown over the dead:—a detent, click, or small piece of metal that falls between the teeth of a ratchet-wheel.—(Her.) A figure in the form of the letter Y.

PÁLE, v. n. [*palleo*, L.] [i. FALLED; pp. FALING, FALLED.] To become vapid; to lose spirit, strength, taste, or relish; to become insipid, tasteless, or flat.

PÁLE, v. a. To make insipid or vapid; to dispirit; to weaken; to impair; to cloy. [†To cloak. *Shak.*]

†PÁLE, n. A nausea or nauseating. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

PÁLE-Æ-DI-ŪM, n. [L.] pl. PÁLE-Æ-DI-ŪM; Eng. PÁLE-Æ-DIUMS. A statue of Pallas in ancient Troy, on the preservation of which the safety of the city was deemed to depend:—any security or protection.—(Chem.) A whitish metal, very hard, but ductile and malleable.

PÁLE-ÆH, * n. (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*

PÁLE-ÆAS, * n. (*Astron.*) A small planet or asteroid, discovered by Dr. Olbers of Bremen, in 1802. *Eneyid.*

PÁLE-LAT, * n. A part of a watch. *Scott.* See PALLET.

PÁLE-LET, n. [*paille*, *palette*, Fr.] A small bed; a mean bed:—a piece connected with a pendulum or balance in a clock or watch:—an instrument used in gilding:—a painter's board; a palette:—a handicraft tool; a sort of shovel.—(Her.) A little pale or post.

PÁLE-HOLD-ER, * n. One who carries or holds a pall at a burial. *Smith.*

PÁLE-LI-AL, * a. (*Conch.*) The pallial impression is a mark formed in a bivalve shell by the pallium or mantle. *P. Cyc.*

†PÁLE-LI-Á-MENT, n. [*pallium*, L.] A dress; a robe. *Shak.*

†PÁLE-LI-ÁRD, (pál'yárd) n. [*palliard*, Fr.] A lecher. *Dryden.*

†PÁLE-LI-ÁRE, n. Fornication. *Sir G. Buck.*

PÁLE-LI-ÁTE, v. a. [*pallio*, L.; *pallier*, Fr.] [i. PALLED; pp. FALTING, FALTIATED.] [†To clothe. *Herbert.*]—To cover with excuse; to extenuate; to soften by favorable representations; to mitigate; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not cure; to gloss; to varnish.

†PÁLE-LI-ÁTE, a. Eased; not perfectly cured. *Fell.*

PÁLE-LI-ÁTION, n. [Fr.] Act of palliating; extenuation; alleviation; favorable representation; excuse; imperfect cure; mitigation.

PÁLE-LI-ÁTIVE, a. [*palliif*, Fr.] Tending to palliate, mitigate, or extenuate; relieving; extenuating.

PÁLE-LI-ÁTIV, n. Something that palliates; mitigation.

PÁLE-LID, a. [*pallidus*, L.] Pale; wan; not high-colored; not bright.

PÁLE-LID-TY, n. Paleness; pallidness. *Bailey.* [R.]

PÁLE-LID-LE, ad. Pally; wanly. *Bp. Taylor.*

PÁLE-LID-NESS, n. Paleness. *Foltham.*

PÁLE-LI-FI-CÁTION, * n. Act of strengthening the ground-work with piles. *Crabb.*

PÁLE-ING, * v. a. Cloying; insipid from repetition. *Ash.*

PÁLE-LI-ŪM, * n. [L.] pl. PÁLE-LI-Æ. The outer garment of the Greeks:—an episcopal mantle; a cloak; a pall. *Hamilton.*

PÁLE-MALL, (pál'mél) [pál'mél', S. W. P. *J. F. Ja. Sm.*] n. [*pila* and *malleus*, L.; *pale maille*, old Fr.] A play in which a ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring; the mallet used; the place where the game is played:—a street in London. See MALL.

PÁLE-LOR, n. [L.] Paleness. *Bp. Taylor.*

PÁLE, (pám) n. [*palm*, *Sax.*; *palma*, L.] A tree of various species, of which the branches were anciently worn in token of victory; it therefore implies superiority:—victory.—[*palmæ*, Fr.] The inner part of the hand; the hand spread out:—a measure of length:—a Roman palm was about 8½ inches; an English palm is 3 inches.—(Naut.) A sail-maker's thimble, suited to the palm of the hand.

PÁLE, (pám) v. a. [i. PALMED; pp. PALMING, PALMED.] To conceal in the palm as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand.

PÁLE-MA-ÆHRIS-TI, * n. A plant; the castor-oil plant. *Walker.*

PÁLE-MAR, * n. (*Anat.*) Relating to the palm of the hand; palmate. *Dunglison.*

PÁLE-MAR-Y, (pál'ma-re, *K. Wb.*; pá'm'a-re, *Sm.*) a. [*palmaris*, L.] Principal; capital; palmar. *Bp. Horne.* [R.]

PÁLE-MATE, * n. (*Chem.*) A salt formed of palmitic acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

PÁLE-MATE, * a. (*Bot.*) Shaped like a palm; similar to digitate, but with divisions more shallow and broader. *P. Cyc.*

PÁLE-MÁT-ED, a. [*palmatus*, L.] Having the shape of the hand or palm; webbed, as the feet of aquatic birds.

PÄLM'ER, (pä'mür) *n.* A sort of pilgrim, or crusader, returning from Palestine, carrying a branch of a palm-tree:—a ferule. *Halset.*
 PÄLM'ER-WORM, (-würm) *n.* A kind of locust.
 PÄL-NÉT'T'Ö, *n.* A species of American dwarf palm; cabbage-tree.
 PÄLM'IC, * *a.* (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from palmine. *P. Cyc.*
 PÄL-MI'ER-OÜS, *a.* [*palma* and *fero*, L.] Bearing palms. *Bailey. [R.]*
 PÄLM'INE, * *n.* (Chem.) A substance obtained from castor-oil. *P. Cyc.*
 PÄLM'IP-ED, *a.* [*palma* and *pes*, L.] Web-footed; fin-footed;—applied to birds.
 PÄLM'IP-PER, * *n.* A natatory or swimming bird. *Brande.*
 PÄLM'IS-TER, *n.* One who deals in palmistry. *Bp. Hall.*
 PÄLM'IS-TRY, *n.* [*palma*, L.] The art of telling fortunes by the lines in the palm of the hand; a trick with the hand.
 PÄLM-ÖIL, * (päm-öil') *n.* A thick, unctuous liquid obtained from the fruit of different palm-trees in Africa. *Hamilton.*
 PÄLM-SÜN-DAY, (päm'sün-dä) *n.* The Sunday next before Easter, so called in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in his way.
 PÄLM-WINE, * (päm-win') *n.* A juice obtained from a species of palm-tree in the East Indies, where it is called *toddy*. *Hamilton.*
 PÄLM'Y, (päm'ë) *a.* Bearing palms; flourishing; prosperous; victorious.
 PÄLP, * *n.* [*palpus*, pl. *palpi*, L.] (*Ent.*) A jointed sensiferous organ or feeler of an insect. *Brande.*
 PÄL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being palpable. *Arbutnot.*
 PÄL'PA-BLE, *a.* [*palpabile*, Fr.] Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt; obvious; gross; plain; easily detected; easily perceptible.
 PÄL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being palpable.
 PÄL'PA-BLY, *ad.* In a palpable manner; plainly. *Bacon.*
 PÄL-PÄ'TION, *n.* [*palpatio*, L.] Act of feeling. *Glanville.*
 PÄL'PE-BÄL, * *a.* Relating to the eyebrows. *Dunglison.*
 PÄL'PE-FÖRM, * *a.* Having the form of a palp. *Kirby.*
 PÄL'PE-ER-OÜS, * *a.* Bearing or producing palps. *Kirby.*
 PÄL'PE-LÄTE, *v. n.* [*palpito*, L.] [i. PALPITATED; *pp.* PALPITATING, PALPITATED.] To beat as the heart; to pant; to flutter; to go *hit-a-pat*.
 PÄL-PE-TÄTION, * *n.* Act of palpitating; a convulsive motion of any part, as of the heart; a panting.
 PÄLS'GRÄVE, (pälz'gräv) *n.* [*palsgrave*, Ger.] A count or earl, who has the oversight of a prince's palace.
 PÄLS-GRA-VINE, * *n.* The wife of a palsgrave, or a lady of the rank of a palsgrave. *Booth.*
 PÄL'SI-CAL, (päl'zë-käl) *a.* Afflicted with the palsy; paralytic. *Bailey. [R.]*
 PÄL'SIED, (päl'zid) *a.* Diseased with palsy; paralytic.
 PÄL'SY, (päl'zë) *n.* [*paralysis*, L.] A privation of voluntary motion or feeling, or both; paralysis.
 PÄL'SY, *v. a.* [i. PALSIED; *pp.* PALSYING, PALSIED.] To strike with the palsy; to paralyze. *Todd.*
 PÄL'SY-WORT, * (-würit) *n.* A plant once thought good for palsy. *Booth.*
 PÄL'TER, *v. n.* [i. FALTERED; *pp.* FALTERING, FALTERED.] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. *Shak.*
 †PÄL'TER, *v. a.* To squander; as, "He *palters* his fortune." *Beaum. & Fl.*
 PÄL'TER-ER, *n.* One who palters or shifts. *Sherwood.*
 PÄL'TRI-NESS, *n.* The state of being paltry.
 PÄL'TRY, *a.* [*paltor*, Su. Goth.; or *palt*, Teut.] Sorry; worthless; contemptible; mean; vile; base.
 PÄ-LÜ'DÄL, * *a.* [*palus*, L.] Relating to marshes or fens. *J. Johnson.*
 PÄ-LÜ-DA-MËN'TUM, * *n.* [L.] A Roman military cloak. *Crabb.*
 PÄL'Y, *a.* Pale:—used only in poetry. *Shak.*
 PÄM, *n.* The knave of clubs at loo. *Pope.*
 PÄM'PAS, * *n. pl.* Extensive plains in South America, particularly in Buenos Ayres, covered, like the prairies of North America, in their natural state, with rank grass, and affording pasture for numerous cattle and horses. *Sir F. Head.*
 PÄM'TER, *v. n.* [*pamperer*, old Fr.] [i. PÄMTERED; *pp.* PÄMTERING, PÄMTERED.] To glut; to fill; to feed luxuriously; to gratify to the full; to satiate.
 PÄM'TERED, (päm'përd) *a.* Full-fed; overfull. *Milton.*
 PÄM'TER-ED-NESS, * *n.* State of being pampered. *Bp. Hall.*
 PÄM'TER-ER, * *n.* One who pampers. *Cowper.*
 PÄM'TER-ING, *n.* Luxuriancy. *Fulke.*
 PÄM-PËRÖ, * *n. pl.* PÄM-PËRÖS. A violent wind which sweeps over the *pampas* from the west or south-west, often doing much injury on the coasts. *Sir W. Parish.*
 PÄM'PHLET, (päm'flet) *n.* [*par un flet*, Fr.] A small book, printed, stitched, and sold unbound.
 PÄM'PHLET, (päm'flet) *v. n.* To write small books. *Howell.*
 PÄM-PHLET-ËER', (päm-flet-ë'r) *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a collector, or a collection, of pamphlets.

PÄM-PHLET-ËER'ING, * *n.* The act of writing pamphlets. *Athenæum.*
 PÄM-PHLET-ËER'ING, * *a.* Writing pamphlets. *Ash.*
 PÄM'PRE, * (päm'për) *n.* [Fr.] (*Sculpture*) An ornament consisting of vine leaves and grapes. *Brande.*
 PÄN, *n.* A vessel broad and shallow, used for baking, for holding provisions, &c.; any thing hollow:—the part of the lock of the gun that holds the priming:—the hard earth or bed on which vegetable soil or loam lies.
 †PÄN, *v. a.* To close or join together. *Ainsworth.*
 PÄN-A-CE'A, *n.* [*panacea*, Gr.; *panacea*, L.] *pl.* PÄN-ACE'Æ; Eng. PÄN-A-CE'ÆS. (*Med.*) A medicine pretended to cure all sorts of diseases:—an herb, called also *all-heal*.
 PÄN-A-CE'ÄN, * *a.* Healing all diseases. *Whitehead.*
 PÄ-NÄ'DÄ, *n.* [Sp.] Same as *panada*.
 PÄ-NÄ'DÖ, (pä-nä'dö, S. W. P. E. F. K. Sm. : pä-nä'dö, Ja.) *n.* [Sp.; *panis*, L.] Food made by boiling bread in water. *Wiseman.*
 PÄN-ÇÄKE, *n.* A thin cake baked or fried in a pan.
 PÄN-ÇÄRTE', * *n.* [Fr.; *pancharta*, L.] (*Diplomatics*) A royal charter, in which the enjoyment of all his possessions is confirmed to a subject. *Brande.*
 PÄN-ÇHA-TÄN'TRA, * *n.* A celebrated collection of fables in the Sanscrit language. *P. Cyc.*
 PÄNÇH-WÄY, * *n.* A Bengal four-oared boat for passengers. *Malcom.*
 †PÄN-CRÄ-TI-ÄS'TIC, * *a.* All-powerful; paneratic. *West.*
 †PÄN-CRÄT'IC, } *a.* [*πᾶν* and *κράτος*.] Excelling in all }
 †PÄN-CRÄT'I-CAL, } the gymnastic exercises. *Brownie.*
 PÄN-CRÄ-TIST, * *n.* One skilled in gymnastic exercises. *Ash.*
 PÄN-CRÄT'ÜM, * (-she-üm) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having a funnel-shaped flower, with a long tube. *P. Cyc.*
 PÄN-CRE-ÄS, (päng'kre-äs) *n.* [*πᾶν* and *κρέας*.] (*Anat.*) A glandular viscus of the abdomen, situated under and behind the stomach; the sweetbread.
 PÄN-CRË-ÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to the pancreas. *Ray.*
 PÄN'CY, *n.* A kind of violet. See *PANSY*.
 PÄN'DÄ, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A quadruped of the genus *aiurus*. *P. Cyc.*
 †PÄN'DÄR-IZE, *v. n.* To act the part of pander. *Cotgrave.*
 PÄN'DÄR-ÖÜS, *a.* Acting as a pander. *Middleton.*
 PÄN'DECT, *n.* [*panducta*, L.] A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.—*pl.* The digest of the civil law published by Justinian.
 PÄN'DËM'IC, *a.* [*πᾶς* and *δῆμος*.] Incident to a whole people. *Hersey.*
 PÄN-DE-MÖ'NI-ÜM, * *n.*; *pl.* PÄN-DE-MÖ'NI-ÜMS. The great hall, council-chamber, or palace of all the demons or infernal spirits. *Milton.*
 PÄN'DER, *n.* [*Panderus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. *Shak.*
 PÄN'DER, *v. a.* [i. PÄNDERED; *pp.* PÄNDERING, PÄNDERED.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion. *Shak.*
 PÄN'DER, *v. n.* To act the part of a pander or pimp. *Milton.*
 PÄN'DER-ISM, *n.* The employment of a pander. *Bp. Hall.*
 PÄN'DER-LY, *a.* Pimping; pimplike. *Shak. [R.]*
 PÄN-DIC'U-LÄT-ED, * *a.* Stretched out; extended. *Maunder.*
 PÄN-DIC-U-LÄTION, *n.* [*panicularians*, L.] (*Med.*) The restlessness, uneasiness, and yawning that accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Floyer.*
 PÄN-DÖRE', *n.* [*πανάορα*.] An old sort of lute:—sometimes written *bandore*. *Drayton.*
 PÄN-DÖUR', * *n.* A kind of light infantry, formerly organized as a separate corps in the Austrian service. *Brande.*
 PÄN-DÖW'DY, * *n.* Food made of bread and apples baked together. *Lang.*
 PÄN'DRESS, * *n.* A female who panders. *Middleton.*
 PÄN-DRÄT-ED, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Panduriform. *Gray.*
 PÄN-DÜR-FÖRM, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a violin; rounded at the end, and narrowed in the middle. *Gray.*
 PÄNE, *n.* [*pan*, *panneau*, Fr.] A square, especially of glass; a distinct light in a window:—a piece in variegated work:—a part of a meadow between the trench and trench-drain, that is, the part on which grass grows, that is mown for hay.
 PÄNED, (pänd) *a.* Variegated; composed of small squares. [PÄN-E-GYR'IC, [pän-ë-jir'ik, P. J. R. R.; päñ-ë-jir'ik, S. W. Ja. K. Sm.] [*πανηγυρικός*.] A eulogy; an encomium; an encomiastic piece. *Scy.* Though smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric*, *squir'el* and *pän-ë-jir'ik*, yet he says, "The irregular sound of *i* and *y*, in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once pronounced *spër'it* and *mër'ä-cle*."
 †PÄN-E-GYR'IC, } *a.* Encomiastic; eulogistic; contain- }
 †PÄN-E-GYR'I-CAL, } ing praise. *Donne.*
 PÄN-E-GYR'I-CÄL-LY, * *ad.* By way of panegyric. *Mackintosh.*
 †PÄ-NËG'YR-IS, *n.* [*πανηγύρις*.] A festival; a public meeting. *Milton.*

[[PÁN-Ē-ĒR'IST, n. A writer of panegyrics; a eulogist; encomiast.
 PÁN'Ē-ĒR-ĪZE, v. a. [*πανηγυρίζω*] [*i. PANEGYRIZED; pp. PANEGYRIZING, PANEGYRIZED.*] To commend highly; to bestow great praise upon. *Eudyn.*
 PÁN'ĒL, n. [*panneau*, Fr.] A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies, as in a wall or wainscot; one of the faces of a hewn stone.— [*panella, panellum, L.*] (*Law*) A roll containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff returns to pass on a trial.
 PÁN'ĒL, v. a. [*i. PANELLED; pp. PANELLING, PANELLED.*] To form into panels; as, to panel wainscot.
 PÁN'ĒLESS, a. Wanting panels of glass. *Shakespeare.*
 PÁN'ĒL-LING,* n. Panel-work; act of making panels. *Qu. Rev.*
 PÁNĒ, n. [either from *pain*, or *bang*, D.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of pain; anguish; agony; distress.
 PÁNĒ, v. a. To torment cruelly. *Shak.*
 PÁNĒOLIN,* n. (*Zool.*) The scaly ant-eater. *P. Cyc.*
 PÁN'ĒC, n. A sudden and groundless alarm; sudden fear or fright.— a plant. See PÁN'NIC.
 PÁN'ĒC, a. [*παιικός*] Sudden, groundless, and violent; — applied to fear.
 †PÁN'Ē-CAL, a. Same as *panic*. *Camden.*
 PÁN'ĒC-FŪL,* a. Full of panic; fearful. *C. B. Brown.* [R.]
 PÁN'Ē-CLE,* n. [*panicula, L.*] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence; a raceme bearing branches of flowers in place of simple or single ones. *Brande.*
 PÁN'ĒC-STRŪCK,* a. Struck with sudden fear. *Neale.*
 PÁN'ĒC'U-LATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Furnished with panicles.
 PÁN'ĒC'U-LĀ-ĒD,* } *Crabb.*
 PÁN'Ē-CŪM,* n. [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, including millet. *P. Cyc.*
 PÁN'ĒC'U-RŌUS,* a. Subsisting upon bread. *Maunder.*
 PÁN'Ē-ĒDE', n. The curvet of a horse.
 PÁN'Ē-ĒGE, n. [*pannagium, low L.; panage, Fr.*] (*Law*) Food that swine feed on in the woods, as mast of beech, acorns, &c.; — called also *pannage*: — license for panage: — a tax on cloth.
 PÁN'Ē-ĒRY,* a. Useful for making bread. *Loudon.* [R.]
 PÁN'Ē-ĒL, n. [*panneel, D.*] A kind of rustic saddle. *Tusser.* The stomach of a hawk. *Kinsworth.* See PÁN'ĒL.
 †PÁN'Ē-ĒL-LĀ'TIŌN, n. Act of empanelling a jury. *A. Wood.*
 PÁN'Ē'ĒC, n. A plant; same as *panucle*: — written also *panic*.
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-CLE, n. [*panicum, L.*] A plant of the millet kind, the seeds of which are, in some countries, used for making bread.
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-ĒR, (pán'yur or pán'nj-Ēr) [pán'yur, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.; pán'Ē-r, P. Sm. n.] [*panier, Fr.*] Originally, a bread-basket: — a basket or a vehicle consisting of two baskets thrown across a horse, in which fruit, &c., are carried.
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-ĒRED,* (pán'yurd) a. Having panniers. *Somerville.*
 †PÁN'Ē'Ē-KĒL, n. [*pannicule, Fr.*] The brain-pan; the skull. *Spenser.*
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-Ē-ĒLED,* (pán'Ē-plid) a. Furnished with panoply; armed. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-Ē-ĒLY, n. [*πανοπλία*] Complete armor for every part of the body.
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-Ē-CŌN,* n. [pán and ἑπικόν.] A prison, or penitentiary, constructed on such a plan, that the inspector may see the prisoners at all times, without being seen himself. *J. Bentham.*
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-RĀ'MA, [pán'Ē-rā'ma, Sm. R.; pán'Ē-rā'mā, Ja. K. Wb.] n. [pán and ἄραμα.] A large, circular painting or picture, in which all the objects of nature that are visible from a single point, are represented on the interior surface of a round, cylindrical wall, the point of view being in the axis of the cylinder.
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-RĀM'ĒC,* } a. Relating to a panorama. *Qu. Rev.*
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-RĀM'Ē-CĀL,* }
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-RĀMĀ-CŌN,* n. (*Med.*) A universal medicine. *Sir W. Scott.*
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-RĀMĀ-CŌN,* n. (*Med.*) A universal medicine. *Sir W. Scott.*
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-CĀL, a. Knowing every thing. *Worthington.*
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē, n. [pán and σοφία.] Universal wisdom. *Hartlib.*
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-CĀL,* n. [pán, σπέρδος, and ὄριω.] In relieve, a model of a town or country in cork, wood, pasteboard, or other substance. *Brande.*
 PÁN'Ē'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē, n. [*pensée, Fr.*] The garden violet; heart's-ease.
 PÁN'Ē, v. n. [*paneter, old Fr.*] [*i. PANTED; pp. PANTING, PANTED.*] To palpitate; to beat, as the heart; to have the breast heaving, as for want of breath; to gasp; to play with intermission: — to long; to wish earnestly.
 PÁN'Ē, n. Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shak.*
 †PÁN'Ē-Ē-BLE, n. A corruy or contraction of the heart. *Sandys.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. [pán and γράφω.] An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans or designs. — Often written *panograph*. *Brande.* See PENTAGRAPH.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. A woman's garment; a sort of garment worn by western Indians. *Catlin.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē, n. [*pantalon, Fr.*] pl. PANTALOONS. One

of the chief characters in pantomimic representations; a buffoon; an old man or buffoon dressed in pantaloons. — pl. Trousers; a part of a man's dress, covering the lower limbs.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. [pán and κορφή.] That which has all shapes. *Sudamora.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. Assuming all shapes. *Smart.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. [pán and τένον.] A place in which every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale. *Brande.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē, n. One who pants. [A vet. *Chaucer.*]
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē, n. Difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. The doctrine or theory which identifies nature of the universe, in its totality, with God. *Brande.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē, n. [*pan'the-ist, Sm. Wb.; pan-tho'ist, Ja. Todd.*] n. [pán and θεός.] One who adheres to pantheism; one who confounds God with the universe.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē, a. Relating to pantheism; confounding God with the universe.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē, a. Relating to pantheism; pantheistic. *Coleridge.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. One who is versed in pantheology. *Scott.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. An entire system of divinity. *Cole.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. [*pan-thē'on, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb., as an English word; as a classical word, pán'thē-on, W. Sm. n. pan-thē'on or pan'thē-on, Carr and others.*] n. [pán θεῶν or πάνθεον.] A temple dedicated to all the gods. There were two magnificent pantheons in antiquity, one at Athens, the other at Rome, still standing. See PÁN'THEON in the *Classical Vocabulary*.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. A spotted, ferocious animal; a pard.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* a. Belonging to the panther. *Cole.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. A gutter tile. *Bryant.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. Act of one who pants; palpitation.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* ad. With palpitation. *Shak.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. [*panetier, Fr.*] The officer, in a great family, who has the charge of the bread. *Shak.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē-Ē,* n. [*πᾶρ, χοῦδος and μέτρον.*] An astronomical instrument, which is a combination of the compass, the sun-dial, and the universal time-dial, and performs the office of all three. *Dr. Black.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. [*παντόφλι, Fr.*] A slipper.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. [*πᾶν and γράφω.*] A mathematical instrument for copying all sorts of drawings and designs. See PANTOGRAPH and PENTAGRAPH.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* } a. Relating to pantography
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* } *Knowles.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. [*πᾶν and γράφω.*] A complete description; an entire view of a thing. *Smart.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* a. Relating to pantology. *Ch. Eng. Qu. Rev.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. One who treats of or is versed in pantology. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. [*πᾶν and λόγος.*] A work or treatise of universal instruction or science; universal knowledge; a discourse relating to all things. *Park.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. [*πᾶν and μέτρον.*] An instrument for measuring all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. The art of measuring all things. *Cole.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. [*πᾶν and μίμος.*] A species of theatrical entertainment, in which the whole action of the piece is represented by gesticulation, without the use of words; a dumb show: — a theatrical performer skilled in mimicry; a mimic; a buffoon.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* a. Representing by gesticulation.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* } a. Representing only by gesture or
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* } dumb show; mutely mimicking
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. One who performs pantomimes. *Gent. Mag.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. A sort of horse-shoe, contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel; panton-shoe. *Farrier's Dict.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. A shoe contrived for recovering narrow and hoof-bound heels in horses. *Scott.*
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. [*paneterie, Fr.*] A room or apartment for provisions.
 PÁN'Ē-Ē,* n. Skill in all kinds of work or craft. *Smart.*
 PÁP, n. [*pappa, It.; pappe, D.; papilla, L.*] The nipple of the breast; a teat: — food for infants, made with bread boiled; soft food or substance; pulp of fruit.
 PÁP, v. a. To feed with pap. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 PÁP, n. [*πάππας, Gr.; papa, L.*] [*A paternal father. See PAPA, and POPE.*] A fond name for a father. *Swift.*
 PÁP'Ē-Ē,* n. [*papavati, Fr.*] The office of pope; the succession of popes in the see of Rome; popedom.
 PÁP'Ē-Ē,* n. (*Ornith.*) A species of parrot. *Hamilton.*
 PÁP'Ē-Ē,* n. [*papal, Fr.*] Relating to the pope or to the papacy; papish.
 †PÁP'Ē-Ē,* n. A papist. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 †PÁP'Ē-Ē,* n. A papist. *Baxter.*

PĀ/PAL-ĪZE,* *v. a. & n.* To conform to the papacy. *Cowper.*
 †PĀ/PAL-TY,* *n.* The papal sovereignty; the papacy. *Milton.*
 PĀ-PĀ-PHŌ/BĪ-A,* *n.* A dread of the pope. *Bisset. [R.]*
 PĀ-PĀ/VĒRE,* *n. [L.] (Bot.)* A genus of plants; the poppy. *P. Cyc.*
 PĀ-PĀV-Ē-RĀ/CĒOUS,* (-shŭs) *a.* Relating to the poppy. *P. Cyc.*
 PĀ-PĀV-ĒR-OŪS, *a. [papaver, L.]* Having the quality of poppies; resembling poppies.
 PĀ-PĀW', *n. [papaya, low L.]* A shrub or tree of warm climates; the fruit of the tree used for food.
 †PĀPE, *n. [Fr.; πάππας, Gr.]* The pope; a spiritual father. *Ricaut.*
 PĀ/PĒR, *n. [papier, Fr.; papyrus, L.]* A thin, flexible substance, used for writing and printing on; piece of paper; a single sheet, printed or written; a newspaper; a written instrument.
 PĀ/PĒR, *a.* Made of paper; thin; slight.
 PĀ/PĒR, *v. a. [L. PAPERED; pp. PAPERING, PAPERED.]* To cover with paper, to fold in paper. [†To register. *Shak.*]
 PĀ/PĒR-CRĒD'IT, *n.* Any transfer made to the credit of another by means of a written paper, containing evidence of debt, as bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c.; written evidences of debt.
 PĀ/PĒR-CŪR'ĒN-CY,* *n.* Bank-notes or bank-bills. *Crabb.*
 PĀ/PĒR-FĀCED, (-fĕst) *a.* Having a face as white as paper.
 PĀ/PĒR-HĀNG-ĪNGS,* *n. pl.* Stained or colored paper, for drapery, to cover the walls of rooms. *Ure.*
 PĀ/PĒR-KĪTE, *n.* A machine or plaiting of paper, resembling a kite in the air. *Dr. Warton.*
 PĀ/PĒR-MĀK'ĒR, *n.* One who makes paper.
 PĀ/PĒR-MĀK'ĪNG,* *n.* The business of making paper. *Ure.*
 PĀ/PĒR-MĪLL, *n.* A mill in which paper is made.
 PĀ/PĒR-MŌN'ĒY, (-mŭn'ē) *n.* Written evidences of debt; bills of exchange; bank-notes; promissory notes.
 PĀ/PĒR-STĀIN'ĒR,* *n.* One who stains or stamps paper. *Ency.*
 PĀ-PĒS/CENT, *a.* Containing or resembling pap; soft.
 PĀ/PĒSS, *n.* A female pope. *Bp. Hall. [R.]*
 PĀ/PĪH-ĀN,* *n.* An inhabitant of Paphos; a Cyprian. *Ency.*
 PĀ/PĪH-ĀN,* *a.* Relating to Paphos in Cyprus, or to Venus, who was worshipped there; veneral. *Ency.*
 PĀ/PĒR-MĀCHĒ,* (pāp'yā-mā'shā) *n. [Fr.]* A substance made of paper and reduced to paste or pulp, used for making various domestic utensils; articles manufactured of paper reduced to pulp. *Brand.*
 PĀ-PĪL'ĪŌ, (pā-pil'yō) *n. [L.; papillon, Fr.]* A butterfly; a moth of various colors. *Ray.*
 PĀ-PĪL-ĪŌ-NĀ/CĒOUS, (pā-pil-yō-nā'shŭs) *a. [papilio, L.] (Ent.)* Relating to or resembling the butterfly. — (*Bot.*) Consisting of a standard, wings, and keel, like a pea-flower: —noting a class of plants, as beans, peas, and other pulse.
 PĀ-PĪL'ĒA,* *n. [L.] pl. PĀ-PĪL'ĒÆ. (Anat.)* A nipple; a teat. *Crabb.*
 PĀ/PĪL-ĒA-RY, [pāp'il-lā-rē, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; pā-pil-lā-rē, *S. F. E. K.*] *n. [L.]* A nipple; a teat; or resembling a nipple or pap; having paps or nipples. — See CĀPILLARY.
 PĀ/PĪL-ŌSĒ,* *a.* Resembling a papilla or pap. *Hill.*
 PĀ-PĪL'LOUS, or PĀ/PĪL'LOŪS, [pā-pil'yūs, *S. W. P. Ja. K.*; pāp'e-lūs, *Sm. Wb.*] *a.* Same as *papillary*.
 PĀ/PĪSM, (pā'piz̄m) *n.* Popery. *Bp. Bedell. [R.]*
 PĀ/PĪST, *n. [papist, Fr.; papista, L.]* One who holds to the supremacy of the pope; a Roman Catholic: —often used by Protestants as a term of reproach.
 PĀ/PĪST'IC, } *a.* Relating to the pope, papacy, or papist.
 PĀ/PĪST'IC-AL, } try; popish.
 PĀ/PĪS-TĒRY, *n.* Popery; the doctrine, ceremonies, and authority of the Roman Catholic church; —used by Protestants as a term of reproach. *Ascham.*
 †PĀ/PĪZED, (-pīzd) *a.* Adhering to popery. *Fuller.*
 PĀP-PŌSĒ/* *n.* An Indian word for a child. *Carver.*
 PĀP-PŌSĒ/* *a.* Relating to pappus; pappous. *Phillips.*
 PĀP'POUS, *a. [πᾶππος.]* Relating to pappus; soft and downy.
 PĀP'PUS,* *n. [L.] (Bot.)* The calyx of a composite flower, or the soft, downy substance that grows on the seeds of certain plants. *P. Cyc.*
 PĀP'PY, *a.* Relating to pap; papescent; succulent.
 PĀP'U-Ā,* *n. pl. PĀP'U-ĀS.* A negro of the Eastern Archipelago. *P. Cyc.*
 PĀP'Ū-LĀ, *n. [L.] pl. PĀP'Ū-LÆ. (Med.)* An eruption on the skin; a pimple.
 PĀP-U-LŌSĒ,* *a.* Having *papule* or pimples. *London.*
 PĀP-U-LOŪS, *a.* Full of pustules or pimples; pimply.
 PĀP-U-RĀ/CĒOUS,* (-shŭs) *a.* Belonging to the papyrus; papyrus. *Hill.*
 PĀ-PYR'Ē-ĀN,* *a.* Relating to or made of papyrus. *Dodsley.*
 PĀ-PYR'ĒS,* *n. [L.] pl. PĀ-PYR'ĒI.* An Egyptian reed or

bulrush, used by the ancients for forming a substance to write upon; a written scroll. — *Papyrus* is the parent of the modern word *paper*. *Ency.*
 PĀR, *n. [L.]* State of equality; equivalence; equal value; —much used as a term of traffic: —a small fish.
 PĀ-RĀ',* *n.* A small Turkish copper coin, less than a half-penny in value. *Crabb.*
 PĀR-A-BLE, *n. [παράβολη.]* A method of conveying instruction by the use of short fables or tales; a fable conveying instruction; a comparison; a similitude.
 †PĀR-A-BLE, *v. a.* To represent by a parable. *Milton.*
 †PĀR-A-BLE, *a. [parabils, L.]* Easily procured. *Bronze.*
 PĀ-RĀB'O-LĀ, *n. [L.] pl. PĀ-RĀB'O-LĀS. (Geom.)* One of the conic sections, formed by the intersection of the cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.
 PĀR-A-BŌL'IC, } *a.* Relating to or having the nature of
 PĀR-A-BŌL'IC-AL, } a parable, figurative: —relating to or having the form of a parabola.
 PĀR-A-BŌL'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a parabolic form or manner.
 PĀ-RĀB'O-LĪSM,* *a.* Having the form of a parabola. *Ash.*
 PĀ-RĀB'O-LĪSM, (*Algebra*) A reduction to an equivalent state, as when the terms of an equation are divided by a known quantity, that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Bailey.*
 PĀ-RĀB'O-LŌID, *n. [παραβολή and εἶδος.] (Geom.)* A higher order of parabola: —a solid formed by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid.
 PĀR-A-CĒL'SĪAN, (-shān) *n.* A follower of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician and alchemist, who died in 1541.
 PĀR-A-CĒL'SĪAN, *a.* Relating to Paracelsus.
 PĀR-A-CĒL'SĪST,* *n.* A follower of Paracelsus in medicine, physics, and mystical science. *Brand.*
 PĀR-A-CĒN-TĒSĪS, *n. [παρκεντησις.] (Med.)* The operation of tapping any of the cavities of the body, for the purpose of withdrawing the contained fluid.
 PĀR-A-CĒN'TRIC, } (*a. [παρά and κέντρον.] (Geom.)*
 PĀR-A-CĒN'TRIC-AL, } } Noting a sort of curve line: —noting the motion of a planet towards the sun or the centre of attraction.
 PĀ-RĀCH'RO-NĪSM,* *n.* An error in chronology, by which an event is placed later than it should be. *Dr. Black.*
 PĀR-A-ČHŪTĒ',* *n. [Fr.]* An apparatus belonging to a balloon, which resembles a common umbrella, but of far greater extent, designed to enable the aeronaut to drop to the ground, from his balloon, without injury. *Brand.*
 PĀR-A-CLĒTE, *n. [παράκλητος.]* A title of the Holy Spirit, as an advocate, intercessor, or comforter of mankind; an intercessor; a monitor.
 PĀR-A-C-NĀS'TIC,* *a. (Med.)* Gradually decreasing. *Dun-glison.*
 PĀR-A-CRŌS'TIC,* *n.* A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division. *Brand.*
 PĀR-A-CY-ĀN'O-GĒN,* *n. (Chem.)* A brown, solid matter, obtained by decomposing cyanuret of mercury by heat. *Brand.*
 PĀ-RĀDE', *n. [Fr.]* Show; ostentation; display; ostentatious display: —procession; military order or show: —a place where troops assemble for military duty or exercise.
 PĀ-RĀDE', *v. n. [L. PARADED; pp. PARADING, PARADED.]* To assemble, as troops, for the purpose of being inspected or exercised; to make a military show.
 PĀ-RĀDE', *v. a.* To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner. *Todd.* To assemble, as troops, for inspection and military exercises. *Smart.*
 PĀR-A-DIGM, (-dīm) *n. [παράδειγμα.] (Rhet.)* An example; illustration; a fable or parable used for illustration.
 PĀR-A-DIG-MĀT'IC-AL, *a.* Exemplary. *More.*
 PĀR-A-DIG-MĀT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By paradigm. *Annot. Tr.*
 †PĀR-A-DIG'MĀ-TĪZE, *v. a.* To set forth as a model. *Hammond.*
 †PĀR-A-DIG-GRAM-MĀT'IC-Ē,* *n.* The forming of figures in plaster. *Francis.*
 PĀR-A-DĪ-SĀL,* *a.* Relating to paradise; paradisaical. *S. Reed. [R.]*
 PĀR-A-DISE, *n. [παράδεισος.]* The blissful region, in which the first human pair was placed; the garden of Eden; heaven; any place of happiness. See *BIRD OF PARADISE*.
 †PĀR-A-DĪS'ĒAN, } (*pār-a-dīzh'yān*) *a.* Paradisaical. *J. Hall*
 †PĀR-A-DĪS'ĒAN, }
 PĀR-A-DĪ-SĪ'AC,* *a.* Relating to paradise; paradisaical. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 PĀR-A-DĪ-SĪ'Ā-C-AL, *a.* Relating to or befitting paradise; blissful. *More.*
 PĀR-A-DĪS'ĪAL,* (-yāl) *a.* Relating to paradise; paradisaical. *Hoyt.*
 PĀR-A-DĪS'IC,* } *a.* Relating to paradise; paradisaical.
 PĀR-A-DĪS'IC-AL,* } *Wm. Law. [R.]*
 PĀR-A-DŌX, *n. [παράδοξος.]* A proposition or assertion that seems to be absurd, or at variance with common sense, yet true in fact; a seeming contradiction; an assertion contrary to appearance.

Ī, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Y, long; Ȳ, Ē, Y, Ō, Ū, Y, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure. — FĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR;

PAP-A-DÖX'I-CAL, a. Having the nature of a paradox; apparently absurd, yet true; contrary to received opinions.
 PAP-A-DÖX'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a paradoxical manner.
 PAP-A-DÖX'I-CAL-NÉSS, n. State of being paradoxical.
 PAP-A-DÖX-ÖL'Q-GY, n. Use of paradoxes. *Bronne.*
 PAP-A-DÖX-Y, * n. State of being paradoxical. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 PAP-A-DRÖME, * n. An open gallery or passage. *Maunder.*
 PAP-ÄF-FINE, * n. (Chem.) A substance contained in the products of the distillation of the tar of beech wood. *Brande.*
 PAP-ÄGE, * n. (Law) Equality of name, blood, or dignity; but more especially of land, in a division among heirs. *Whitaw.*
 PAP-A-GÖ'ÖZE, n. [παρωγοῖ.] (Rhet.) A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without altering its meaning; as, *innocence, innocency.*
 PAP-A-GÖG'IC, } a. Belonging to, or added by, the figure.
 PAP-A-GÖG'I-CAL, } u. called *paragoge.*
 PAP-A-GÖN, n. [paragon, from *parage*, old Fr.; *paragone*, It.] A perfect model; a pattern; something supremely excellent. [Companion; fellow;—emulation; a match for trial of excellence. *Spenser.*]
 PAP-A-GÖN, v. a. [paragonner, old Fr.] [i. PARAGONED; pp. PARAGONING, PARAGONED.] To compare; to equal. *Shak.* [R.]
 PAP-A-GÖN, v. n. To pretend equality. *Shelton.* [R.]
 PAP-A-GÖR'IC, * n. *Crabb.* See *PARAGEORIC.*
 PAP-A-GRÄM, n. [παράγραμμα.] A kind of play upon words; a pun. *Addison.*
 PAP-A-GRÄM'MÄ-TIS, * n. A punster. *Spensator.*
 PAP-A-GRÄM'DI-F-NE, * n. [IL.] An instrument to avert hail-stones. *Francis.*
 PAP-A-GRÄPH, (pär'a-gräf) n. [paragraphe, Fr.; παραγραφή, Gr.] A small subdivision of a connected discourse, indicated or separated by a sign. The mark or sign [thus, ¶] which indicates such subdivision; a portion of written or printed matter indicated by a break or indentation at the beginning and end. "Form yourself to reflect on what you read, *paragraph* by *paragraph*." *Coleridge.*
 PAP-A-GRÄPH, * v. a. To form into paragraphs. *Ecelyn.*
 PAP-A-GRÄPH'IC, * } a. Relating to or containing paragraphs.
 PAP-A-GRÄPH'I-CAL, } } graphs; formed into small divisions. *Crutwell.*
 PAP-A-GRÄPH'I-CAL-LY, ad. By paragraphs.
 PAP-A-LI-PÖM'E-NA, * n. pl. [παλαλιπέμνα.] (*Bibliography*) Supplementary works. *Brande.*
 PAP-A-LIP'SIS, * n. [παράλειψις.] (Rhet.) A figure by which a speaker pretends to omit what in reality he mentions. *Brande.*
 PAP-AL-LÄC'TIC, } a. Pertaining to a parallax.
 PAP-AL-LÄC'TI-CAL, }
 PAP-AL-LÄX, n. [παράλαξις.] (*Astron.*) A change of place or aspect:—the difference between the apparent place of a celestial object, and its true place; or an arc of the heavens, intercepted between the true and apparent place of the sun, a planet, or a star, viewed from the surface of the earth.
 PAP-AL-LÄL, a. [παράλληλος.] Extended in the same direction; and preserving always the same distance; and having the same direction or tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like.—*Parallel lines*, straight lines which are in the same plane, and being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet.
 PAP-AL-LÄL, n. A line equally distant throughout from another line; that which is parallel:—a line marking the latitude:—resemblance; likeness; comparison made.
 PAP-AL-LÄL, v. a. [i. PARALLELED; pp. PARALLELING, PARALLELED.] To place so as to be parallel; to keep in the same direction; to level; to correspond to; to be equal to; to resemble; to compare.
 PAP-AL-LÄL'Ä-BLE, a. That may be equalled. *Bp. Hall.*
 PAP-AL-LÄL'E-PIP'ED, n. [παράλληλο-επιπέδον.] (*Geom.*) *Brande.* See *PARALLELOGRAM.*
 PAP-ÄL-LÄL-ISM, n. [parallélisme, Fr.] The quality or state of being parallel; resemblance; comparison.
 PAP-ÄL-LÄL-ÉSS, a. Not to be paralleled. *Beaman & Fl.*
 PAP-ÄL-LÄL-LY, ad. With parallelism. *Scott.*
 PAP-ÄL-LÄL-Q-GRÄM, n. [παράλληλος and γράμμα.] (*Geom.*) A right-lined, quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. It may be a square, a rectangle, a rhombus, or rhomboid.
 PAP-ÄL-LÄL-Q-GRÄM'IC, * a. Relating to a parallelogram; parallelogrammatic. *Crabb.*
 PAP-ÄL-LÄL-Q-GRÄM'I-CAL, a. Relating to a parallelogram.
 PAP-ÄL-LÄL-Q-GRÄM-MÄT'IC, * a. Relating to a parallelogram. *Brande.*
 PAP-ÄL-LÄL-Q-P'IP'ED, [pär-äl-läl-q-p'ip'ed, W. Ja. K. R. Wb.; pä-äl-läl-q-p'ip'ed, Sm.] n. [parallélipède, Fr.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure, or body, comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite sides of which are equal and parallel.
 PAP-ÄL-LÄL-Q-P'IP'E-DÖN, * [pär-äl-läl-q-p'ip'e-dön, P. Ash.] n. Same as *parallélipède*. *Grier.*
 PAP-RÄL'Q-QISM, [pä-räl'q-jizm, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; pä-r-

äl-jizm, S. K. Ash.] n. [παρολογισμός.] (*Logic*) False reasoning, or an illogical deduction; the opposite of *syllogism.*
 PAP-RÄL'Q-GIZE, * v. n. To reason sophistically. *Walker.*
 PAP-RÄL'Q-GY, n. False reasoning; paralogism. *Bronne.*
 PAP-RÄL-Y-SIS, n. [παράλογισ.] (*Med.*) A diminution or loss of power or motion in the body or a part of it, very often of one side only; a palsy.
 PAP-A-LYT'IC, } n. One struck by paralysis. *Bp. Hall.*
 PAP-A-LYT'IC, } } a. Relating to, or affected by, paralysis;
 PAP-A-LYT'I-CAL, } } palsied.
 PAP-ÄL-Y-ZÄTION, * n. The act of paralyzing. *Qu. Rev.*
 PAP-ÄL-YZE, v. a. [paralyser, Fr.] [i. PARALYZED; pp. PARALYZING, PARALYZED.] To strike, as with paralysis or palsy; to make torpid; to numb; to render useless. *Todd.* [A modern word.]
 PAP-A-MÄT, * n. A Birman dissenter from Buddhism. *Mal.*
 PAP-RÄM'E-TER, n. (*Geom.*) A constant straight line, belonging to each of the three conic sections, otherwise called the *latus rectum*.—In the *parabola*, the parameter is a third proportional to the absciss and its corresponding ordinate. In the *ellipse* and *hyperbola*, the parameter of a diameter is a third proportional to that diameter and its conjugate.
 PAP-RÄMÖ, * n. [Sp.] A mountainous district covered with stunted trees, exposed to damp, cold winds, as in the elevated regions of South America. *Brande.*
 PAP-RÄMÖUNT, [pär'a-möunt, S. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; pä-r'a-möunt, W. P. J.] a. Superior; having the highest jurisdiction, as, *lord paramount*, the chief of the seignory; eminent; of the highest order.
 PAP-RÄMÖUNT, * n. The highest in rank; the chief. [*ridge.*]
 PAP-RÄMÖUNT-LY, * ad. In a paramount manner. *Coleridge.*
 PAP-RÄMÖUR, (pär'a-mör) n. [*par* and *amour*, Fr.] A lover or wooer. *Spenser.* A mistress. *Shak.*—At present used for a lover or wooer only in an ill sense.
 PAP-RÄ-NÄPH'THÄ-LINE, * n. A substance resembling naphthaline. *Brande.*
 PAP-RÄN'THINE, * n. (*Min.*) A rare mineral. *Brande.* Same as *scapolite*.
 PAP-RÄ-NÄMPH, (-nimf) n. [παρόνυμφος.] A person who waited on the bride at an ancient wedding; a bridesman:—one who countenances or supports. *Milton.*
 PAP-RÄ-PÈGM, (-pém) n. [παράσημα.] pl. *PAPAREGMS.* A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved;—a table containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. *Phillips.*
 PAP-RÄ-PÈG'MÄ, * n. [L.] pl. *PÄR-Ä-PÈG'MÄ-TÄ.* Same as *parapegem*. *Crabb.*
 PAP-RÄ-PÈT, n. [Fr.; *parapetto*, It.] A breast-wall or railing on the edges of bridges, quays, &c., to prevent people from falling over; a balustrade.—(*Fort.*) A breast-work or wall, raised on the edges of ramparts, bastions, &c.
 PAP-RÄ-PÈT-ED, * a. Furnished with a parapet. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 PAP-RÄPH, * n. [paraphe, Fr.] (*Diplomatics* or *manuscripts*) The figure formed by the flourish of the pen at the end of a signature. *Brande.*
 PAP-RÄ-PHÈR'NAL, * a. Relating to paraphernalia. *Bouvier.*
 PAP-RÄ-PHÈR-NÄL'LÄ, n. pl. [L; & *paraphernalia*, Fr.] (*Law*) The apparel, jewels, &c., of a wife, which are held to belong to her as a species of separate property, and which she has a right to retain after her husband's death. *Bouvier.* Apparel and ornaments of a wife:—ornaments of dress; equipage.
 PAP-RÄ-PHIMÖ'SIS, n. [παρήμφωσις.] (*Med.*) A disease when the puerperæ cannot be drawn up over the glands.
 PAP-RÄ-PHÖ'NÄ, * n. An alteration of the voice; the reverse of *antiphony*. *Burney.*
 PAP-RÄ-PHÄSE, (pär'a-fräz) n. [παράφρασις.] A loose or free translation; a translation containing illustrations and explanations not found in the original.
 PAP-RÄ-PHÄSE, v. a. [i. PARAPHRASED; pp. PARAPHRASING, PARAPHRASED.] To translate or interpret loosely, diffusely, or by comments; to explain in many words.
 PAP-RÄ-PHÄSE, v. n. To make a paraphrase. *Kelton.*
 PAP-RÄ-PHÄST, n. [παράφραστis.] One who makes a paraphrase.
 PAP-RÄ-PHÄS'TIC, } a. Relating to a paraphrase; free;
 PAP-RÄ-PHÄS'TI-CAL, } } not literal; diffuse; not verbal.
 PAP-RÄ-PHÄS'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In a paraphrastic manner.
 PAP-RÄ-PHRE-NĪTIS, n. [πράσι and φρενitis.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the diaphragm; delirium; frenzy. *Arbuthnot.*
 PAP-RÄ-PLÈG-Y, * n. (*Med.*) A paralysis of the lower half of the body. *Smart.*—Written also *paraplegia*. *Brande.*
 PAP-RÄ-PLÈX-Y, * n. (*Med.*) A soporose state resembling apoplexy. *Dunghison.*
 PAP-RÄ-QUĪ'TÖ, (pär-a-ke'tä) n. A parouquet. *Shak.*
 PAP-RÄ-SÄNG, n. [*parasang*, low L.] A Persian measure of length, reckoned differently by different authors:—according to Herodotus, 30 stadia, or about 3½ English miles:—according to some, 60 stadia.

PÄR-A-SCĒ/NĪ-ŪM*, *n.* [L.] The tiring-room of the ancient theatre, called also the *postscenium*; equivalent to the modern *green-room*. *Brande*.
 †**PÄR-A-SCĒV-ĀS/TIC**, (pär-ä-sū-äs'tik) *a.* Preparatory.
 †**PÄR-A-SCĒ/VĒ**, *n.* [L.] παρασκευή. Preparation. *Donne*.
 The Sabbath-eve of the Jews. (*Rhem Transl*).
PÄR-A-SE-LĒ/NĒ*, *n.* [παρασηλην.] (*Astron*) A mock moon; a meteor in a watery cloud, resembling the moon. *Francis*.
PÄR-A-SĪTE, *n.* [parasite, Fr.; parasitus, L.] One who flatters the rich, or who frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery; a sycophant:—an animal of parasitical habits.—(*Bot*) A parasitical plant.
PÄR-A-SIT'IC, } *a.* Partaking of the character or habits
PÄR-A-SIT'IC-AL, } of a parasite; flattering; fawning.—
 (*Bot*) Living on another plant.
PÄR-A-SIT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a parasitical manner.
PÄR-A-SIT'IC-AL-NESS*, *n.* Quality of being parasitical. *Scott*.
PÄR-A-SIT'IS-M, *n.* The character or behavior of a parasite.
PÄR-A-SOL, or **PÄR-A-SOL**, (pär-ä-söl, *W. Ja.*; pä'r-ä-söl, *S. J. E. F.*; pä'r-ä-söl, *Sm.*) *n.* [Fr.] A small canopy or umbrella to shelter from the sun.
PÄR-A-SY-NĒX'IS, *n.* (*Civil law*) An unlawful meeting.
PÄR-A-TÄX'IS, *n.* [ταραξις.] (*Gram*) The mere ranging of propositions, one after another, without marking their connection; opposed to *syntax*. *Brande*.
PÄ-RÄRH'E-SIS*, *n.* [παράρρησις.] (*Gram*) Same as *aposition*.—(*Rhet*) A parenthetical notice, generally of something to be afterwards expanded.—(*Printing*) The matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus, []. *Crabb*.
PÄR-A-VAIL', *a.* [per and avails, Fr.] (*Law*) Holding for profit; the epithet for the lowest kind of tenant in the feudal system, implying that he held of a mediate lord, and not of the king, or in *capite*.
 †**PÄR-VÄUNT**, *ad.* [par avant, Fr.] In front. *Spenser*.
PÄR'BÖIL, *v.* *a.* [i. FARBILED; pp. FARBILING, FARBILED.] To half-boil; to boil in part. *Bacon*.
 †**PÄR'BREÄK**, (pär'bräk) *v.* *n.* To vomit. *Skelton*.
 †**PÄR'BREÄK**, *v.* *a.* To eject from the stomach. *Ep. Hall*.
 †**PÄR'BREÄK**, (pär'bräk) *n.* Vomit. *Spenser*.
PÄR'BÜC-KLE*, *n.* (*Naut*) A contrivance formed with ropes, similar to a pair of slings, for hoisting up casks, &c. *Crabb*.
PÄR'CEL, (pär'sel, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*)—Often, in this country, pronounced pärs'l. *n.* [parcelle, Fr.] A small bundle; a part; a portion; a quantity or mass; a number of persons or things, often in contempt.
PÄR'CEL, *v.* *a.* [i. PARCELLED; pp. PARCELLING, PARCELLED.] To divide into parcels; to make up into a mass or bundle.—(*Naut*) To parcel a seam is to lay canvas over it and daub it with pitch.
 †**PÄR'CEL-BÄWD**, *n.* A half-bawd. *Shak*.
PÄR'CE-NA-RY, *n.* [parsonnerie, Fr.] A holding or occupying of lands by parceners or coparceners; joint tenancy.
PÄR'CHEN-ER, *n.* (*Law*) One who holds an equal share with others of an inheritance; a coparcener; a joint owner.
PÄRCH, *v.* *a.* [i. FARCHED; pp. FARCHING, FARCHED.] To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up; to roast in the ashes, as corn.
PÄRCH, *v.* *n.* To be scorched; to become very dry.
PÄRCHED*, (pärch'ed or pärch't) *p.* *a.* Dried and scorched by fire.
PÄRCH'ED NĒSS, *n.* State of being dried up. *More*.
PÄRCH'MĒNT, [parchemin, Fr.] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed for writing upon. The skin of a calf, and sometimes that of a kid or lamb, thus dressed, is called *vellum*.
PÄRCH'MĒNT-MÄK-ER, *n.* One who dresses parchment.
PÄR'CI-TY, *n.* [parcite, old Fr.; parcity, L.] Springiness. *Cotgrave*.
PÄRD, *n.* [pard, Sax.; pardus, L.] The leopard:—in poetry, any spotted beast.
 †**PÄR'DÄLE**, *n.* Same as *pard*. *Spenser*.
PÄR'DON, (pär'dn) *v.* *a.* [pardonner, Fr.] [i. PARDONED; pp. PARDONING, PARDONED.] To forgive, as an offender; to set free or clear from penalty; to excuse; to remit; to acquit; to absolve.—*Pardon me* is a phrase of civil denial or slight apology.
PÄR'DON, (pär'dn) *n.* [pardon, Fr.] Forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime; absolution; remission of penalty; an official warrant of penalty remitted.
PÄR'DON-Ä-BLE, (pär'dn-ä-bl) *a.* Venial; excusable.
PÄR'DON-Ä-BLE-NĒSS, (pär'dn-ä-bl-nēs) *n.* Venialness; excusableness.
PÄR'DON-Ä-BLY, (pär'dn-ä-blē) *ad.* Venially; excusably.
PÄR'DON-ER, (pär'dn-er) *n.* One who pardons.—(*Law*) A retailer of the pope's indulgences. *Cowel*.
PÄRE, *v.* *a.* [parer, Fr.] [i. PARED; pp. PARING, PARED.] To cut off the superficial substance or the extremities; to peel; to cut away by little and little; to diminish.
PÄR-E-GÖR'IC, *n.* [παρηγορητικός.] (*Med*) That which allays pain; an assuaging medicinal preparation; anodyne.
PÄR-E-GÖR'IC, *a.* Assuaging; mollifying.
PÄR-ĒL'CON*, *n.* [παρελκων.] (*Rhet*) A figure by which a word is lengthened by a syllable or word added. *Crabb*.

PÄR-ĒL'LA*, *n.* (*Bot*) A crustaceous lichen. *P. Cyc*.
PÄ-RĒM'HÖ-LE*, *n.* [παρεμβολή.] (*Rhet*) A sort of parenthesis, or figure by which a sentence is inserted for explanation, that may be removed without injury to the sense; called also *paremptosis*. *Brande*.
PÄR-ĒMP-TÖ'SIS*, *n.* [παρεμπτοσις.] Same as *parenbole*.
PÄ-RĒN'ĒH-Y-MÄ, (pä-rēn'ēh-mä, *W. K. Sm. W. B. Johnson*; pä-rēn-kī'mä, *Ja. Ash, Crabb, Brande*.) *n.* [παρήχρημα.] The spongy and cellular tissue of animals and vegetables; a spongy and porous substance; pith.
PÄR-ĒN-ĒH-Y-MÄ-TÖÜS, } *a.* Relating to the parenchyma;
PÄ-RĒN'ĒH-Y-MÖÜS, } spongy; pithy. *Grew*.
PÄ-RĒN'E-SIS, (pä-rēn'ē-sis, *W. K.*; pä-rē'nē-sis, *S. Sm.*) *n.* [παρήνεσις.] Persuasion; exhortation.
PÄR-ĒNĒT'IC, } *a.* [παρηνετικός.] Containing exhorta-
PÄR-ĒNĒT'IC-AL, } tions; hortatory; encouraging. *Potter*.
PÄR'ĒNT, (pä'r'ent) *n.* [parens, L.] He or she that produces young; a father or mother; cause; source.
PÄR'ĒNT-ÄGE, or **PÄR'ĒNT-ÄGE**, (pä'r'ent-äj, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; pä'r'ent-äj, *Ja. pä'r'ent-äj, K. Sm.*) *n.* [parentage, Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.
PÄR-ĒNT'ÄL, } *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a parent; be-
 coming parents; cherishing, as a parent; tender.
 †**PÄR-ĒN-TÄTION**, *n.* [parentia, L.] Something done or said in honor of the dead;—a word derived from *Parentalia*, Roman feasts and sacrifices in honor of deceased parents, &c.
PÄ-RĒN'THE-SIS, *n.* [L.; παρηνεσις.] *pl.* **PÄ-RĒN'THE-SĒS**. A series of words inserted in a sentence for explanation, having no grammatical connection with those which precede or follow;—also the marks (thus), enclosing the words inserted.
PÄR-ĒN-TĒT'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, pa-
PÄR-ĒN-TĒT'IC-AL, } renthesis; using parentheses.
PÄR-ĒN-TĒT'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In or by a parenthesis.
PÄ-RĒN'TI-CIDE*, *n.* The murder or murderer of a parent. *Scott*.
PÄR-ĒN-TLESS, *a.* Deprived of parents. *Mirror for Mag*.
PÄR'ER, *n.* He or that which pares; a tool to cut away the surface. *Tusser*.
 †**PÄR'ER-QY**, *n.* [παρά and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; something done by the by. *Brown*.
PÄ'RES*, *n.* *pl.* [L., *pl.* of par.] (*Law*) A man's peers or equals. *Whishaw*.
PÄR'GÄS-ITE*, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of actinolite. *Brande*.
 †**PÄR'ĒET**, *v.* *a.* [spargo, L.] Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms; gypsum; paint. *Dryden*.
 †**PÄR'ĒET**, *v.* *a.* To plaster; to paint. *Ep. Hall*.
 †**PÄR'ĒET**, *v.* *n.* To lay paint on the face. *B. Jonson*
 †**PÄR'ĒET-ER**, *n.* A plasterer. *Barret*.
 †**PÄR'ĒET-Ö-RY***, *n.* A plastered object. *Milton*.
PÄR'ĒI-TÖ*, *n.* A native of Parga in Albania. *Ed. Rev*.
PÄR-ĒĒL'ON, or **PÄR-ĒĒL'ON**, (pä-rē'le-un, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; pä-rē'ly-un, *S. E. K. W. B.*) *n.* [παρά and ἡλιος.] *pl.* **PÄR-ĒĒL'Ä**. A meteor appearing as a very bright light near the sun; a mock sun.
PÄR-ĒĒL'ÖM*, *n.* Same as *parhelion*. *Francis*.
PÄR'ÄH*, *n.* One of the wretched class of hereditary outcasts in the south of Hindostan. *Murray*.
PÄR'ÄL, (pä-r'äl, *Sm. W. B. Todd*; pä'r'äl-ä, *Ja.*) *n.* A corruption of *par-royal*, the name of three cards of a sort in certain games. *Butler*.
PÄR'ÄY-Ä*, *a.* Belonging to the island of Paros. *Ency*.
PÄR'ÄY-TÄL, (pä-r'ē-täl, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; pä-r-ē'täl, *Ash*.) *a.* *parietal*. L. Relating to walls or sides, as of houses; noting two lateral bones of the skull.
PÄR'ÄY-TÄ-RY, *n.* [parietaire, Fr.] A medicinal plant; wall pellitory.
 †**PÄR'ÄY-TÄ-RYNE**, *n.* A piece of a wall; a fragment. *Barton*.
PÄR'ÄY-PÄR*, *n.* [even odd.] The game of *even or odd*, among the Romans. *Brande*.
PÄR'ÄNG, *n.* A cutting; that which is pared off; the rind. *PÄR'ÄY-PÄR'SI*, [L.] "With equal step;" by similar gradation. *Macdowell*.
PÄR'ÄS, *n.* A plant; true-love, or one-berry.
PÄR'ÄSH, *n.* [parochia, low L.; paroisse, Fr., from the Greek παροικία.] An ecclesiastical district; the particular charge of a priest, clergyman, or Christian minister.
PÄR'ÄSH, *a.* Belonging to a parish; parochial.
PÄR'ÄSH-CLĒRK*, (-klärk or -klärk) *n.* The lowest officer of the church in a parish in England. *Whishaw*. See **CLĒRK**.
PÄR'ÄSH'ION-ÄL*, (pä-rish'un-äl) *a.* Belonging to a parish; parochial. *Ep. Hall*.
PÄR'ÄSH'ION-ER, (pä-rish'un-er) *n.* [paroisien, Fr.] One who belongs to a parish.
PÄR'ÄSH'ION-ÄL, (pä-rish'un-äl) *n.* A native of Paris. *Coleridge*.
PÄR'ÄSÖL'Ö-QY*, *n.* [παρόσιον and λόγος.] The use of equivocal words. *Campbell*.
PÄR'ÄS-YL-LÄB'IC*, } *a.* Having an equal number of syl-
PÄR'ÄS-YL-LÄB'IC-ÄL, } lables. *Scott*.
PÄR'ÄTOR, *n.* A candle; a summoner; an apparitor. *Dryden*.
PÄR'ÄTY, *n.* [parite, Fr.; paritas, L.] Equality; resemblance; likeness.*

P A R - T H E ' N I - A D , * n . A poem in honor of a virgin. *Har-
rington*.

P A R ' T H E - N Ō N , * n . [παρθενών.] The magnificent temple
of Minerva at Athens. *Ency.*

P A R - T H E - N Ō P I - A N , * n . (Zool .) A genus of crustaceans.
— *P. Cyc.*

P A R ' T I A L , (p a r ' s h ə l) a . [Fr .] Inclined antecedently to
favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question,
more than the other; biased to one party; not impartial: —
comprising a part; not total; not general; affecting only
one part; subsisting only in a part.

† P A R ' T I A L - I S T , n . One who is partial. *Bp. Morton*.

P A R - T I - A L ' I - T Y , (p a r - s h ə - l i ' e - t e) n . [partialité, Fr .] State
of being partial; an undue bias; unequal state of the
judgment.

† P A R ' T I A L - I Z E , (p a r ' s h ə l - i z) v . a . [partialiser, Fr .] To
make partial. *Shak.*

P A R ' T I A L - L Y , ad . Partiality; in part; not totally.

P A R - T I - B I L ' I - T Y , n . Divisibility; separability.

P A R ' T ' I - B L E , a . That may be parted or divided; divi-
sible; separable. *Bacon*.

P A R ' T I - C I P S C R I M ' I - N I S , * [L .] (Law) A partner in a
crime; an accomplice. *Hamilton*.

P A R - T I C ' I - P A - B L E , a . That may be participated. *Norris*.

P A R - T I C ' I - P A N T , a . [Fr .] Sharing; having share or part.
Bacon.

P A R - T I C ' I - P A N T , n . A partaker. *Warburton*.

P A R - T I C ' I - P A T E , v . n . [participo, L . ; participer, Fr .]
[i . PARTICIPATED ; pp . PARTICIPATING , PARTICIPATED .]
To partake; to have share or part.

P A R - T I C ' I - P A T E , v . a . To partake; to have part of; to
share.

P A R - T I C ' I - P A ' T I O N , n . [Fr .] State of sharing; act of par-
ticipating; a share or part; distribution.

P A R - T I C ' I - P A - T I V E , a . Capable of partaking.

P A R - T I C ' I - P A - T O R , * n . One who participates. *Smith*.

P A R - T I - C I P ' I - A L , a . [participialis, L .] Having the nature or
form of a participle.

P A R - T I - C I P ' I - A L - I Z E , * v . a . To form into a participle.
Richardson.

P A R - T I - C I P ' I - A L - L Y , ad . In the manner of a participle.

P A R - T I - C I P - I - E , (p a r ' t e - s i p - l) n . [participium, L .] (Gram .)
A word derived from a verb, and partaking of the qual-
ities of a verb and an adjective.

P A R ' T I - C L E , (p a r ' t e - k l) n . [particula, Fr . ; particula, L .]
A minute part of portion; something; very small; a
corpse; and an atom. — (Gram .) An indeclinable word or
part of speech, of constant use in sentences; an article,
adverb, preposition, or conjunction.

P A R - T I C ' U - L A R , a . [particularis, Fr .] Not belonging to the
whole, but to one person; not general; individual; one,
distinct from others; attentive to minute things; pecu-
liar; singular; odd; appropriate; exclusive; close; exact;
nice; punctual; specific; minute; circumstantial.

P A R - T I C ' U - L A R , n . A single instance, point, or matter; a
single thing; individual person; a minute division or
part. — In particular, peculiarly; distinctly.

P A R - T I C ' U - L A R - I S M , * n . State of being particular; particu-
larity. *Coleridge*. [R .]

P A R - T I C ' U - L A R - I S T , * n . (Theol .) One who holds the doc-
trine of God's particular decrees of salvation and reprob-
ation: — also a Baptist who adheres to particular com-
munion. *Brande*.

P A R - T I C ' U - L A R ' I - T Y , n . [particularité, Fr .] Quality of
being particular; exactness; distinct notice or enumera-
tion; petty account; something peculiar.

P A R - T I C ' U - L A R - I - Z A ' T I O N , * n . Act of particularizing.
Coleridge. [R .]

P A R - T I C ' U - L A R - I Z E , v . a . [particulariser, Fr .] [i . PARTICU-
LARIZED ; pp . PARTICULARIZING , PARTICULARIZED .] To
mention distinctly; to detail; to show minutely.

P A R - T I C ' U - L A R - I Z E , v . n . To be particular. *Herbert*.

P A R - T I C ' U - L A R - L Y , ad . In a particular manner; distinctly.

† P A R - T I C ' U - L A T E , v . n . To make mention singly; to
particularize. *Camden*.

P A R ' T I N G , n . Division; separation. — (Chem .) A separation
of gold and silver from each other. — (Naut .) State
of being driven from the anchor, when a ship has
broken her cable.

P A R ' T I - S A N , (p a r ' t e - z ə n) [p a r ' t e - z ə n , S . W . P . J . F . J a .
S m . ; p a r ' t e - z ə n ' , K .] n . [pertuisane, Fr .] † A kind of
pike or halberd. *Shak.* — [partisan, Fr .] An adherent to a
party or faction; a follower; a disciple: — the com-
mander of a detachment of an army: — a commander's
leading staff. *Ainsworth*.

P A R ' T I - S A N - S H I P , * n . The zeal or feeling of partisans.
Qu. Rev.

P A R ' T I T E , * a . (Bot .) Divided; separated. *Smart*.

P A R - T I ' T I O N , (p a r - t i ' s h - ŋ) n . [Fr . ; partito, L .] Act of
dividing; state of being divided; that which divides;
division; separation; separate part.

P A R - T I ' T I O N , (p a r - t i ' s h - ŋ) v . a . [i . PARTITIONED ; pp .
PARTITIONING , PARTITIONED .] To separate by partition;
to divide.

P A R - T I - T I V E , * n . (Gram .) A partitive word. *Adam*.

P A R - T I - T I V E , * a . Distributive; making distribution
Adam.

† P A R ' T I - T I V E - L Y , * ad . Distributively. *Adam*.

† P A R ' T I - L E T , n . A ruff or band formerly worn by women:
— a hen. *Shak.*

P A R ' T ' L Y , ad . In some measure or degree; in part.

P A R ' T ' N E R , n . One who is associated with another, as in
trade, or as a husband or wife: — a partaker; sharer;
associate: — one who dances with another.

† P A R ' T ' N E R , v . a . To join; to associate as partner. *Shak.*

P A R ' T ' N E R - S H I P , n . Joint interest or property; the union
of two or more in the same trade, business, or concern.

P A R - T O O K ' , (p a r - t ə k ') p . From *Partake*. See *PARTAKE*.

P A R ' T R I D G E , n . [perdriz, Fr . ; petris, Welsh .] A well-
known bird of game.

P A R ' T R I D G E - W O O D , * (w ə d) n . A kind of wood much
esteemed for cabinet work. *P. Cyc.*

P A R T S , * n . pl . Faculties; abilities; mental accomplish-
ments: — quarters; regions; districts. *Louth*. See *PART*.

† P A R ' T ' U R E , (p a r ' t y ŋ) n . Departure. *Spenser*.

P A R - T Ū R I - E N - C Y , * n . Parturition. *Grant*. [R .]

P A R - T Ū R I - E N T , a . [parturishus, L .] Bringing forth; about
to bring forth.

P A R - T Ū R I ' T I O N , (p a r - t y ŋ - r i ' s h - ŋ) n . [parturio, L .] Act of
bringing forth young; childbirth; delivery.

P A R ' T Y , n . [parti, partie, Fr .] A number of persons in a
community united in opinion or design in opposition to
others; a body of men united under some leader, or
leaders, in politics, religion, or other matter of interest;
a faction: — one of two litigants: — one concerned in any
affair: — side; cause: — a select assembly: — particular
person; a person distinct from or opposed to another: —
a detachment of soldiers from the main body.

P A R ' T Y , * a . Pertaining to a party or sect; partial; as,
" a party measure . " *Ch. Ob.*

P A R ' T Y - C Ō L ' O R E D , (k ŭ l ' ŋ r ə d) a . Having diversity of
colors. *Shak.*

P A R ' T Y - J Ū - R Y , n . (Law) A jury composed of one half
natives, and one half foreigners.

P A R ' T Y - M A N , n . ; pl . P A R T Y - M E N . A man devoted to the
interests of a party; a factious person.

P A R ' T Y - S P I R ' I T , * n . The temper or spirit of partisans.
Coleridge.

P A R ' T Y - S P I R ' I T - E D , * a . Having the spirit of party. *Ch.
Ob.*

P A R ' T Y - W A L L , n . A wall that separates two houses.

P A - R ' U ' L I S , * n . (Med .) A guin boil. *Brande*.

P A R ' V E - N ' U ' , * n . [Fr .] One who has recently come into
notice; an upstart. *Erit. Crit.*

† P A R ' V I S , n . [Fr .] A church or church porch. *Chaucer*.

P A R ' V I S E , * n . [parvise, L .] An afternoon's exercise, or
moot, for the instruction of young students. *Whishaw*.

† P A R ' V I - T Ū D E , n . [parvus, L .] Littleness; minuteness.
Glenville.

† P A R ' V I - T Y , n . Littleness; minuteness. *Rap*.

P A S , (p ə) n . [Fr .] A step; a pace; precedence. *Arbuth-
not*.

† P A S E H , (p ə s k) n . [pasque, old Fr . ; paska, Goth . ; πάσχα,
Gr .] The passover; the feast of Easter. *Wieliffe*.

P A S ' C H A L , (p ə s ' k ə l) a . [old Fr . ; paschalis, L .] Relating to
the passover; relating to Easter.

P A S C H - E G G , (p ə s k ' e g) n . An egg dyed or stained, pre-
sented about Easter. [North of England .]

P A S C H - F L Ō W - E R , (p ə s k -) See *PASQUE-FLOWER*.

† P A S H , v . a . [παίω, παίρω .] To strike; to push against.
Shak.

† P A S H , n . A blow; a stroke. *Sherwood*.

P A - S H A ' , * P A - S H A ' L I C , * See *PACHA*, and *PACHALIC*.

P A S - I - G R A P H ' I C , * a . Relating to pasigraphy. *Classical*

P A S - I - G R A P H ' I - C A L , * *Journal*.

P A - S I G ' R A - P H Y , * n . [πᾶς and γράφω .] An imaginary uni-
versal language, designed to be spoken and written by
all nations. *Brande*.

P A S Q U E ' - F L Ō W - E R , (p ə s k ' f l ə ŋ - ər) n . The easter-flower;
anemone.

† P A S ' Q U I L , (p ə s ' k w i l) n . Same as *pasquinade*. *Tatler*.

† P A S ' Q U I L , (p ə s ' k w i l) v . a . To lampoon. *Burton*.

P A S ' Q U I - L A N T , * n . A lampooner. *Coleridge*. [R .]

† P A S ' Q U I - L E R , n . A lampooner. *Burton*.

P A S ' Q U I N , n . [Pasquino, a statue at Rome .] Pasquinade.
Dryden. See *PASQUINADE*.

P A S ' Q U I N , v . a . To lampoon; to pasquinade. *Swift*.

P A S - Q U I N - A D E ' , n . [pasquinada, It .] A satirical writing, so
called from the name (*Pasquino*) given to a mutilated
statue of a gladiator in Rome, on which it was usual to
paste satirical papers; a lampoon.

P A S - Q U I N - A D E ' * v . a . To lampoon; to vilify. *Smart*.

P A S - Q U I N - A D E ' , n . [passer, Fr . ; passus, L .] [i . PASSED ; pp . PAS-
SING , PASSED , or PAST . — *Pass* is a regular verb and *past*,
for *passed*, is a correct pronunciation, but a wrong orthog-
raphy for the proper participle, though a correct orthog-
raphy for the *adjective, preposition, and noun*. *Smart*. See
PAST.] To move onward; to be progressive; to proceed;

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ā, Ĕ, Ĭ, Ū, Ȳ, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure. — PARE, PAR, PAST, FALL; HËIR, HËR

to be current; to vanish; to occur; to be enacted; to be transacted. — *To pass away*, to be lost; to glide off; to vanish.

PASS, *v.* a. *To go beyond; to go through; to exceed; to spend; to live through; to cause to move onward; to transfer; to utter; to enact; to give authority to; to omit; to admit; to allow; to thrust; to surpass. — To pass away*, to spend; to waste. — *To pass by*, to excuse; to forgive; to neglect. — *To pass over*, to omit; to let go unregarded.

PASS, *n.* A narrow entrance; an avenue; passage; road; — a permission to go or come anywhere; a permit; an order by which a person is passed onward to some other destination, as a slave or pauper: — push; thrust in fencing: — state; condition.

PASSABLE, *a.* [*passable*, Fr.] That may be passed or travelled over; that may pass without objection; current; tolerable; allowable.

PASSABLY, *ad.* Tolerably; moderately.

PASSADÓ, [*pás-sá'dó*, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*: *pás-sá'dó*, *J. K. Sm.*] *n.* [*passata*, It.; *passade*, Fr.] A pass in fencing; a push; a thrust. *Shak.*

PASSAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Act of passing; travel; course; journey; ferrage; sum paid for passing; a way over water; a voyage made over the sea or other water; movement from place to place; road; way; entrance or exit; liberty to pass: — occurrence; unsettled state. *Temple*. Incident; transaction. *Hayward*. Management; conduct. *Darvies*. The part of a book; single place in a writing. *Addison*. The passing or enactment of a law or bill by a legislative body. *Marshall*.

PASSANT, *a.* [*passant*, Fr.] (*Her.*) Walking, as a beast. [*Cursory*; careless. *Barrow*]. — *En passant*, (äng'-päs-säng) [Fr.] By the way; slightly.

PASSBOOK, *n.* (*bák*) *n.* A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold to a customer. *Bourrier*.

PASSED, (*pást*) *i.* & *p.* from *Pass*. See *Pass*.

PASSENGER, *n.* [*passager*, Fr.] A traveller; one who is upon a journey, on the road, or in a vehicle on land, or in a vessel on water; a wayfarer.

PASSENGER-FALCON, (*fá'kn*) *n.* A migratory hawk.

PASSEPAROT,* (*pás-par-ó't*) *n.* [Fr.] Master-key: — A plate or wood-block used by an engraver. *Brande*.

PASSENGER, *n.* One who passes; a passenger. *Carew*.

PASSENGER-BY,* *n.* One who passes by. *Coleridge*.

PASSENGER-BIRD,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of an order of birds, including the sparrow. *Brande*.

PASSENGER-BIRD,* *n.* Noting a class of birds, which include the sparrow. *P. Cug*.

PASSENGER-BY,* *n.* [*passibilis*, Fr.] Quality of being passible; passibility.

PASSIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; *passibilis*, L.] That may feel or suffer; susceptible of suffering or of impressions from external agents. *Hooker*.

PASSIBLENESS, *n.* Quality of being passible.

PASSIFLORAE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of flowers; the passion-flower. *Crabb*.

PASSIFLORA,* *ad.* [L.] Every where; here and there; used as a word of reference. *Hamilton*.

PASSING, *p.* a. Surpassing; eminent. *Fairfax*. [R.]

PASSING, *ad.* Exceedingly; as, "passing strange." *Shak.*

PASSING,* *n.* The act of going by.

PASSING-BELL, *n.* A bell tolled at the death of a person; formerly rung to obtain prayers for the dying, now rung after decease.

†**PASSINGLY**, *ad.* Exceedingly; surpassingly. *Wieliffe*.

PASSING-NOTE,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A softening note between two others; a grace wherein two notes are connected by smaller intervening notes. *Brande*.

PASSION, (*pásh'un*) *n.* [Fr.; *passio*, L.] Any effect caused by external agency; mental excitement; violent or strong emotion of the mind; love; anger; grief; fear; zeal; ardor; eagerness: — passibility; suffering; — emphatically, the last suffering of Christ. *Acts*.

†**PASSIONER**, (*pásh'un*) *v. n.* [*passionner*, Fr.] To be extremely agitated. *Shak.*

PASSIONARY, (*pásh'un-á-ré*) *n.* [*passionnaire*, Fr.] A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *Warton*.

PASSIONATE, (*pásh'un-át*) *a.* [*passionné*, Fr.] Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great emotion of mind; easily moved to anger; irascible; excitable; angry; hasty; hot-tempered.

†**PASSIONATE**, *v. a.* To affect or express with passion. *Spenser*.

PASSIONATELY, (*pásh'un-át-ly*) *ad.* In a passionate manner; with passion; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, *n.* State of being passionate.

†**PASSIONED**, (*pásh'un-d*) *a.* Disordered; excited. *Spenser*.

PASSION-FLOWER, (*pásh'un-fló-wér*) *n.* A twining plant, of several varieties, (*genus passiflora*), with showy flowers.

PASSIONLESS, *a.* Void of passion; cool.

PASSION-WEEK, (*pásh'un-wék*) *n.* The week before Eas-

ter, in which the sufferings and crucifixion of Christ are commemorated

PASSIVE, (*pás'siv*) *a.* [*passif*, Fr.; *passivus*, L.] Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting; not opposing; suffering; not acting; not active; quiescent; submissive; patient. — (*Gram.*) Having that form, as a verb, by which the accusative of the active voice becomes the nominative; as, *deceor*, I am taught.

PASSIVELY, (*pás'siv-ly*) *ad.* In a passive manner; without agency. — (*Gram.*) According to the form of a verb passive.

PASSIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being passive; passibility; patience; calmness.

PASSIVITY, *n.* Passiveness. *Hammond*. [R.]

PASSLESS, *a.* Having no passage. *Cowley*.

PASCH, (*pásch*, L.) A festival among the Jews which derives its English name from God's *passing over* the houses of the Israelites, and sparing their first-born, when those of the Egyptians were put to death; the sacrifice killed.

PAS-PAROLE,* (*pás-par-ó-lé*) *n.* [*pasce-parole*, Fr.] A command, given at the head of an army, to be passed on to the rear; *pass-word*. *Smart*.

PASPORT, *n.* [*pasce-port*, Fr.] A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted to persons moving from place to place; permission of passage.

PASWORD,* (*pás'wúrd*) *n.* A word used as a signal; a watchword. *Qu. Rev.*

PASWORD,* (*pás'wúrd*) *n.* A plant; *palswort*. *Booth*.

PASSY-MEASURE, (*pás'sé-mézh-úr*) *n.* [*passamezzo*, It.] An old, stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace. *Shak.*

PAST, *p. a.* & *a.* [from *Pace*. See *Pass*.] Having formerly been; not present; not to come; spent; gone by.

PAST, *n.* The time gone by; past time. *Fenton*.

PAST, *prep.* Beyond; above; after; more than. — Sometimes incorrectly used for *past*; as, "to go past." *Mrs. Hemans*.

PASTE, (*pást*) *n.* [old Fr.] Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: — flour and water mingled for cement or for food: — artificial mixture, in imitation of gems or precious stones.

PASTE, *v. a.* [*pastor*, Fr.] [*i.* PASTED; *pp.* PASTING, PASTED.] To cement or fasten with paste.

PASTEBOARD, (*pást'bórd*) *n.* Thick, stiff paper, made by macerating paper or other substance, and casting it in moulds, or by pasting sheets of paper together.

PASTEBOARD, (*pást'bórd*) *a.* Made of pasteboard.

PASTEL, *n.* [Fr.] An herb or plant; woad; a dyestuff allied to indigo: — a colored crayon.

PASTERN, *n.* [*pasturum*, old Fr.] The part of a horse's foot under the fetlock to the heel: — a patten. *Dryden*.

PASTICERO, (*pás-tích-é*) *n.* [It.] An oglio; a medley. — (*Painting*) A picture painted by a master in a style different from his customary style. *Brande*.

PASTIL, *n.* [*pastillus*, L.] Lozenge or roll of paste: — a crayon. See *PASTEL*, and *PASTILLE*.

PASTIL,* *v. a.* To administer or treat with pastils. *Qu. Rev.*

PASTILLE,* *n.* [*pastille*, Fr.] A roll of paste hardened, as those which are made of sweet-scented resins and aromatic woods for perfuming chambers; a pastil: — a sugared confection. *Urc*.

PASTIME, *n.* [*pass* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion; recreation; play; entertainment.

†**PASTIME**, *v. n.* To sport; to take pastime. *Hulcot*.

PASTOR, (*pástor*, L.; *pasteur*, Fr.) A shepherd. *Dryden*.

A clergyman or minister who has the care of a flock.

PASTORAGE,* *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a pastor. *Month. Rev.*

PASTORAL, (*pástorális*, L.) Relating to a pastor; relating to a shepherd; rural; relating to the care of souls.

PASTOR-LIKE, *a.* A poem descriptive of shepherds and their occupations, or of a country life; an idyl; a bucolic; a book relating to the care of souls.

PASTOR-AL,* *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) An air of a pastoral character; a figure of a dance. *Smart*.

PASTOR-ALY,* *ad.* In the manner of a pastor. *Smart*.

PASTOR-ATE,* *n.* The office or body of pastors. *Ec. Rev.*

PASTOR-LESS,* *a.* Destitute of a pastor. *Dr. Allen*.

PASTOR-LIKE, *a.* Becoming or like a pastor. *Milton*.

PASTOR-LING,* *n.* An inferior pastor. *Bp. Hall*.

PASTOR-LY, *a.* Becoming or like a pastor. *Milton*.

PASTOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or rank of a pastor. *Bp. Bull*.

PASTRY, *n.* Food made of or with paste, as pies, tarts, &c. baked paste.

PASTRY-COOK, (*pás'tre-kúk*) *n.* One who makes and sells pastry, or things baked in paste.

PASTURE-RALE, (*pást'yú-rá-bl*) *a.* Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, *n.* [old Fr.] The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; grass or feed for cattle.

PASTURED, (*pást'yúr*) *a.* [*pasture*, old Fr.] Fit for cattle; land grazed by cattle; act of feeding. †Human culture. *Dryden*.

PASTURE, (*pást'yúr*) *v. a.* [*i.* PASTURED; *pp.* PASTURING, PASTURED.] To feed on grass; to place in a pasture.

PĀST'URE, v. n. To graze or feed on grass. *Gower.* [*greve*.
 PĀST'URE-LĀND,* n. Land appropriated to pasture. *Con-*
 ||PĀS'TY, or PĀS'TY, [pās'te, S. W. E. F. Ja. K.; pās'te, P.
Sm. Wb.] n. A pie of crust raised without a dish. *Shak.*
 PĀS'TY,* a. Resembling or like paste; doughy. *Maunder.*
 PAT, a. [*pas*, Teut.] Fit; convenient; exact. "It lieth in
pat allusion." *Barrow.* [Colloquial.]
 PAT, ad. Just in the nick; exactly; fitly. *Shak.* [Collo-
 quial.]
 PAT, n. [*patte*, Fr.] A light, quick blow; a tap; a small
 lump of matter beaten into shape with the hand.
 PAT, v. a. [i. PATTED; pp. PATTING, PATTED.] To strike
 lightly; to tap. *Barrow.*
 PA-TĀCH'IE, [*pā-tāsh'*] n. [Fr.] A small, light ship or ves-
 sel; a sort of stage-coach.
 PĀT-A-CŌŌN', n. [*patacon*, Sp.] A Spanish coin worth
 somewhat more than a dollar.
 PĀT-A-GŌŌNI-AN,* n. A native of Patagonia. *Murray.*
 PĀT-A-YĪN'I-TY,* n. A provincial idiom in speech, so named
 from the idiom of *Lily*, the historian, from his being
 born in the provincial town of *Pativium*. *Brande.*
 PĀTCH, n. [*pezzo*, It.] A piece sewed on to cover a hole:—
 a piece inserted in variegated work:—a small spot of black
 silk put on the face:—a small parcel, as of land; and
 patches; a part.
 PĀTCH, v. a. [*pudtzer*, Dan.; *pezzare*, It.] [i. PĀTCHED; pp.
 PĀTCHING, PĀTCHED.] To put a patch on; to cover with a
 patch; to mend clumsily; to make with patches or pieces.
 PĀTCH'ER, n. One who patches; a botcher.
 PĀTCH'E-RY, n. Botchery; bungling work. *Shak.* [R.]
 PĀTCH'WORK, (pāch'wŭrk) n. Work or something com-
 posed of pieces; a made-up, clumsy thing.
 PĀTCH'Y,* a. Full of patches. *Athenaeum.*
 PĀTE, n. The head. *Spenser.* [Now used in ridicule.]
 PĀT'ED, a. Having a pate.—It is used only in composition;
 as, long-pated, cunning; shallow-pated, foolish.
 PĀT-E-PĀCT'ION, n. [*patefactio*, L.] Act or state of open-
 ing. *Pearson.*
 PA-TĒL'LĪ-FŌRM,* a. Having the form of a dish. *Smith.*
 PA-TĒL'LA,* n. [L.] pl. LA-TĒL'LES; Eng. PA-TĒL'-
 LAS. The cap of the knee; the knee-pan:—a univalve
 shell-fish. *Crabb.*
 PĀT'EL-LĪTE,* n. The fossil remains of the patella. *Ure.*
 PĀT'EN, n. [*patina*, L.] A stand or saucer for a chalice
 to rest on:—a vessel on which the sacramental bread is
 placed:—a plate. See PATTEN.
 ||PĀT'ENT, or PĀT'ENT, [pā'tent, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.
Wb.; pā'tent or pā'tent, *W. Ja.*] a. [*patens*, L.; *patent*, Fr.]
 Spreading, as a leaf; apparent; manifest:—secured by
 a patent:—open to the view of all; as, letters patent.
 ||PĀT'ENT, n. A writ or privilege granted by authority, con-
 veying to a person the sole right to make use, or dispose
 of some new invention or discovery, for a limited period.
 ||PĀT'ENT,* v. a. [i. PĀTENTED; pp. PĀTENTING, PĀTENT-
 ED.] To secure by patent. *Bowdler.*
 ||PĀT'ENT-EE', n. One who holds a patent.
 PĀT'ER-RĀ,* n. [L.] pl. PĀT'ER-RĒ. A goblet; a broad
 bowl. *Crabb.*
 PA-TĒR'NAL, a. [*paternus*, L.; *paternel*, Fr.] Relating to,
 or becoming, a father; fatherly; kind; derived from a fa-
 ther; hereditary.
 PA-TĒR'NI-TY, n. [*paternité*, Fr.] The quality, state, or re-
 lation of a father; fathership.
 PĀT'ER-NŌS'TER, n. [L., *our Father*.] The Lord's
 prayer.—(*Arch.*) A sort of ornament in the shape of
 beads, or of an oval form.
 PATH, n. v. pl. PĀTHS. Way; road; track; any passage;
 usually, a narrow way.
 PĀTH, v. a. [i. PĀTHED; pp. PĀTHING, PĀTHED.] To go
 over; to cause to go; to make way for. *Shak.*
 PĀTH-E-MĪT'IC,* a. [*πάθος*] Suffering. *Chalmers.* [R.]
 PA-TĒT'IC, } a. [*παθητικός*] Relating to pathos; af-
 PĀ-TĒT'IC-AL, } fecting the passions; addressed to the
 passions; moving; affecting; touching; exciting the feel-
 ings.
 PA-TĒT'IC-AL-LY, ad. In a pathetic manner.
 PA-TĒT'IC-AL-NESS, n. Quality of being pathetic.
 PĀTH'ELY, n. A fly found in footpaths.
 PĀTH'IC,* n. A person abused contrary to nature. *Drayton.*
 PĀTH'LESS, a. Destitute of a path; untrodden.
 PA-TĒŌŌ'E-NY,* n. (*Med.*) The production of disease.
Dunglison.
 PA-TĒŌŌ-NO-MŌN'IC, a. [*παθολογονικός*] (*Med.*) Applied
 to symptoms which are peculiar to particular diseases, and
 by which they are recognized; not merely symptomatic.
 PA-TĒŌŌ-NO-MŌN'Y,* n. [*πάθος* and *νόσος*] The expression
 of the passions; the science of the signs by which the
 state of the passions is indicated; the natural language of
 or operation of the mind, as indicated by the motions of
 the soft and mobile parts of the body. *Combe.* [*Blount.*
 PĀTH-O-LŌŌ'IC,* a. Relating to pathology; pathological.
 PĀTH-O-LŌŌ'IC-AL, a. Relating to pathology; pathologic.
 PĀ-TĒŌŌ-LŌŌ-ŪST, n. One who treats of pathology.

PA-TĒŌŌ-O-ŌY, n. [*πάθος* and *λόγος*] (*Med.*) The doctrine
 of diseases, together with their causes, effects, and differ-
 ences; a treatise on diseases.
 PĀTH-O-PĒŌ'IA,* (pāth-o-pē'ya) n. (*Rhet.*) A figure of
 speech by which the passions are moved. *Crabb.*
 PĀTHŌS, n. [*πάθος*] Passion; vehemence of feeling; ex-
 pression of deep feeling; that which excites the emotions,
 especially the tender emotions of the mind.
 PĀTH'WAY, n. A road; a narrow way to be passed on foot.
 PĀTH'BLE, a. That may be suffered. *Bailey.*
 PA-TĒ'Y-LĀ-RY, a. [*patibulaire*, Fr., from *patibulum*, L.]
 Relating to a cross, gibbet, or gallows.
 PĀT'IENT, (pā'shents) n. [Fr.; *patientia*, L.] Quality of
 being patient; act of suffering without complaint; calm
 endurance; resignation; perseverance; continuance of
 labor.—(*Bot.*) An herb or plant.
 PĀT'IENT, (pā'shent) a. [*patient*, Fr.; *patiens*, L.] Pos-
 sessed of patience; suffering pain, affliction, hardship, or
 insult with equanimity; calm; persevering; not hasty.
 PĀT'IENT, (pā'shent) n. [Fr.] That which receives impres-
 sions from external agents; an invalid:—a person suffer-
 ing under disease; commonly used of the relation between
 a sick person and a physician. [*insou.*]
 ||PĀT'IENT, (pā'shent) p. a. To compose to patience. *Rob-*
 PĀT'IENT-LY, (pā'shent-le) ad. With patience; calmly
 PĀT'IN, n. [*patina*, L.] See PATEN, and PATTEN.
 PĀT'Ī-NA,* n. [L.] (*Numismatics*) The fine rust with which
 coins become covered by lying in certain soils. *Brande.*
 PĀT'LY, ad. Commodiously; fitly. *Barrow.* See PAT.
 PĀT'NESS, n. Convenience; suitability. *Barrow.*
 PĀTOIS,* (pāt-wā') n. [Fr.] A dialect peculiar to the peas-
 antry or lower classes; a rustic or provincial dialect.
Brande.
 PĀ'TRĒS CŌN-SCRĪP'TĪ,* pl. [L.] "Conscript fathers;"
 the senators of ancient Rome. *Hamilton.*
 PĀ'TRĪ-ĀRCH, (pā'tr-ārkh) n. [*patriarcha*, L.] One who
 governs by paternal right, applied in general to the an-
 cient fathers of mankind; the father or head of a family:
 —a dignity of the highest rank in the Oriental churches,
 superior to archbishops.
 PĀ'TRĪ-ĀR'CHAL, (pā'tr-ār'kal) a. Belonging to patriarchs;
 such as is or was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs.
 PĀ'TRĪ-ĀR'CHATE, (pā'tr-ār'kat) n. [*patriarchat*, Fr.] The
 office, dignity, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
 ||PĀ'TRĪ-ĀRCH-DŌM,* n. Dominion of a patriarch. *Milton.*
 PĀ'TRĪ-ĀRCH'IC,* a. Patriarchal. *Bryant.*
 PĀ'TRĪ-ĀRCH'ISM,* n. Patriarchal state or religion. *Ch. Ob*
 PĀ'TRĪ-ĀRCH-SHIP, n. Same as patriarchate.
 PĀ'TRĪ-ĀR-CHY, n. Patriarchate. *Brerewood.*
 PĀ'TRĪ-ĀR'CIAN, (pā-trīsh'an) n. [*patricius*, L.] One of the
 nobility, among the ancient Romans; a nobleman:—
 one who is versed in or adheres to patristic theology. [*Isaian.*]
 PĀ'TRĪ-ĀR'CIAN, (pā-trīsh'an) a. Noble, senatorial; not ple-
 PĀ'TRĪ-ĀR'CIAN-ISM,* n. The rank or character of patricians.
Et. Rev.
 PĀT-RI-CĪ'DAL,* a. Relating to patricide; parricidal. *Booth.*
 PĀT-RI-CĪDE,* n. The murder or murderer of a father; par-
 ricide. *Booth.*
 PĀT-RI-MŌN'IAL, a. Relating to a patrimony; possessed
 by inheritance; claimed by right of birth; hereditary.
 PĀT-RI-MŌN'IAL-LY, ad. By inheritance.
 PĀT-RI-MŌ-NY, n. [*patrimonium*, L.] A right or estate in-
 herited from one's fathers; a patrimonial estate.
 ||PĀ'TRI-ŌT, (pā'tr-ot, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; pāt-
 re-ot, *Wb. Rees.*) n. [*patriote*, Fr., from *patria*, L.] One
 who loves and faithfully serves his country. It is some-
 times used ironically for a factious disturber of the gov-
 ernment.
 ||PĀ'TRI-ŌT, a. Actuated by the love of one's country.
 ||PĀ-TRI-ŌT'IC, or PĀ-TRI-ŌT'IC, [pā'tr-ōt'ik, *E. Ja. K.*
Sm.; pāt-re-ōt'ik, *J. F. R. Wb.*] a. Relating to or full of
 patriotism.
 ||PĀ-TRI-ŌT'IC-AL-LY,* ad. In a patriotic manner. *Burke*
 ||PĀ'TRI-ŌT'ISM, [pā'tr-ot-izm, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm. R.; pāt-re-ot-izm, *Wb.*] n. Love of one's country;
 zeal for one's country.
 PĀ-TRI-PĀS'SIAN,* (pā'tr-pāsh'an) n. (*Theol.*) One who
 holds that God the Father himself suffered on the cross.
Brande.
 PĀ-TRI-PĀS'SIAN-ISM,* n. The tenets of the Patripassians.
 PĀ-TRIS'TIC,* a. Relating to the *Fathers* of the primi-
 PĀ-TRIS'TI-CAL,* tive Christian church. *Brit. Crit.*—
Patristic theology, the theology of the early Christian
 Fathers.
 ||PĀ-TRŌŌ'Ī-NĀTE, v. a. [*patrocinor*, L.] To patronize. *Dict.*
 ||PĀ-TRŌŌ'Ī-NĀTION, n. Countenance; support. *Bo. Hall.*
 ||PĀ-TROŌ-CIN-Y, n. Patronage; support. *Waterhouse.*
 PĀ-TROL, n. [*patrouille*, Fr.] The act of going the
 rounds, in the streets of a garrison town, to repress dis-
 order, the persons or soldiers who go the rounds.
 PĀ-TROL'L, v. n. [*patrouiller*, Fr.] [i. PATROLLED; pp. PA-
 TROLLING, PATROLLED.] To go round a place or district as
 a patrol.

PA-TROL,* v. a. To pass through; to go round, as a guard.
Sh.
 PÄ'TRÖN, [pät'run, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; pät'-
 run, *Wb.*] n. [Fr.; patronus, L.] One who patronizes,
 countenances, supports, or protects:—a guardian saint:
 —one who has the donation of ecclesiastical preferment.
 PÄ'TRÖN,* a. Affording tutelary aid. *Warburton.*
 PÄ'TRÖN-AGE, [pät'run-ä], S. W. P. J. E. F. K.; pät'run-
 ä], *Ja. Sm.*] n. [Fr.] Act of patronizing; support; pro-
 tection; guardianship:—donation of a benefice; right of
 conferring a benefice.
 PÄ'TRÖN-AGE, v. a. To patronize. *Shak.*
 PÄ'TRÖN-AL, [pät'run-äl, *W. P. J. E. F.*; pät'rö'näl, *S. Ja.*;
 pät'run-äl, *K. Sm.*] a. [Fr.; patronus, L.] Relating to, or
 acting as, a patron; protecting; supporting.
 PÄ'TRÖN-ESS, [pät'run-ës, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; pät'run-ës,
S. K. Wb.] n. A female patron, or a female who patron-
 izes, defends, countenances, or supports.
 PÄ'TRÖN-IZE, [pät'run-iz, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.; pät'run-
 iz, *Sm.*] v. a. [i. PATRONIZED; pp. PATRONIZING, PATRON-
 IZED.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance.
 PÄ'TRÖN-IZ-ER, n. One who patronizes or supports.
 PÄ'TRÖN-LESS, a. Having no patron. *Shakespeare.*
 PÄ'TRÖN-NÛM[C], n. [πατρονομός, *G.*] A name formed from
 the name of a father or ancestor; as, *Pelides*, the son of
 Pelus; *Pitijames*, the son of James.
 PÄ'TRÖN-NÛM[C]* a. Derived, as a name, from an ancestor;
 patronymical. *Dr. Black.*
 PÄ'TRÖN-NÛM[C]-CAL,* a. Expressing the name of a father
 or ancestor; patronymic. *Robertson.*
 PA-TRÖÖN,* n. [patron, D.] A large landed proprietor,
 holding estates occupied by a tenant. *Barnard.* [Local,
 N. Y.]
 PAT-TÉE',* n. (*Her.*) A cross, small in the middle and
 wide at the ends. *Crabb.*
 PAT-TEN, n. [*patin*, Fr.] The foot or base, as of a pillar:
 —a shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the sole
 of the common shoe by women, to keep them from the
 dirt or water.
 PAT-TEN-MÄK-ER, n. One who makes pattens.
 PÄ'TTER, v. n. [*patte*, Fr.] [i. PATTERNED; pp. PATTERNING,
 PATTERNED.] To strike with a quick succession of small
 sounds, as the quick steps of many feet, or the beating
 of hail.
 PÄ'TTER, v. a. [*pactra*, Sw.; *patteren*, Arm.] To recite or
 repeat hastily. *Chaucer.* [R.]
 PÄ'TTERN, n. [*patron*, Fr.; *patroon*, D.] The original pro-
 posed for imitation; archetype; that which is to be cop-
 ied; a model; an exemplar:—a specimen; a part shown
 as a sample of the rest; an instance:—a shape or form cut
 in paper, &c.
 PÄ'TTERN, v. a. [*patronner*, Fr.] To imitate, as from a
 pattern; to copy; to serve as an example. *Shak.*
 PÄ'TTY, n. [*pâte*, Fr.] A little pie; as, a veal-patty.
 PÄ'TTY-PÄN, n. A pan to bake a little pie in.
 PÄ'U-LOÜS,* a. Spreading; expanded. *London.*
 PÄ'U-ÖL/Q-QUENT,* a. Using few words. *Ash.*
 PÄ'U-ÖL/Q-QUY, n. [*pauciloquium*, L.] Sparing and rare
 speech. *Bailey.* [R.]
 PÄ'U/CJ-TY, n. [*paucitas*, L.] Fewness; smallness of num-
 ber; smallness of quantity.
 PÄ'ULI-ÄN-IST,* n. (*Theol.*) A follower of Paul of Samos-
 ata, a divine of the third century. *Brande.*
 PÄ'ULI/CJ-AN,* [päv-lüh-an] n. One of a sect of Chris-
 tians, named from their leader Paulus, whose history is
 interwoven with that of the Greek church of the 9th and
 10th centuries. *Brande.*
 PÄ'ULINE,* a. Relating to St. Paul. *Coleridge.*
 PÄ'UM, (päm) v. a. To palm. *Swift.* See PÄLM.
 PÄ'UNCE, (päns) n. A pansy. *Spenser.* See PÄNSY.
 PÄ'UNCH, (päunch or päwnch) [päunch, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*;
 päwnch, *S. E. K.*] n. [*panse*, Fr.] The belly; the abdomen.
 PÄ'UNCH, v. a. To eviscerate; to eviscerate. *Shak.*
 PÄ'UPER, n. [L.] A poor person; one who is supported by
 alms, or by public provision.
 PÄ'UPER-ISM, n. State of being a pauper; poverty; condi-
 tion of paupers which requires a legal provision.
 PÄ'UPER-IZE,* v. a. [i. FAUPERIZED; pp. FAUPERIZING,
 FAUPERIZED.] To reduce to pauperism; to treat as pau-
 pers. *Ch. Ob.*
 PÄUSE, (päuz) n. [Fr.; *pausa*, low L.; παύω, Gr.] A stop;
 a place or time of intermission; suspense; cessation:—a
 mark, thus (—), for suspending the voice:—a stop in music.
 PÄUSE, v. n. [i. PÄUSED; pp. PÄUSING, PÄUSED.] To wait;
 to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time; to delib-
 erate; to demur; to hesitate.
 PÄUS'ER, n. One who pauses or deliberates.
 PÄUS'ING-LY, ad. After a pause; by breaks. *Shak.*
 PÄUT,* n. (*Bot.*) An East-Indian plant. *Hamilton.*
 PÄ'VÄDE',* n. A sort of weapon. *Chaucer.*
 PÄ'VÄN, n. [*pavana*, Sp.] A slow, stately dance, practised in
 Spain, and formerly practised in England.
 PÄVE, v. a. [*pavio*, L.] [i. PÄVED; pp. PÄVING, PÄVED.] To
 lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone.

PÄVE'MENT, n. [*pavimentum*, L.] A floor or causeway
 formed of stone, or brick, or other hard material.
 PÄVE'MENT, v. a. To floor; to pave. *Bp. Hall.*
 PÄV'ER, n. One who paves or forms pavements; a pavier.
 PÄV-E-SÄDE',* n. [Fr.] A kind of defence, or a cloth hung
 round a galley to cover the rowers. *Crabb.*
 PÄV'ESE,* n. A kind of shield, covering the whole body;
 used in the middle ages. *Sir Th. More.*
 PÄV'ESE,* v. a. To shield; to cover. *Berners.*
 PÄ'VI-AGE,* n. (*Law*) A contribution or tax for paving the
 streets or highways. *Bowyer.*
 PÄV'ER, (päv'yr) n. One who paves. Same as paver.
 PA-VIL'ION, (päv'il-yön) n. [*pavillon*, Fr.] A projecting
 apartment on the flank of a building; a building with a do-
 me:—a summer-house in a garden:—a military tent.
 PA-VIL'ION, (-yüm) v. a. To furnish with tents; to shelter
 by a tent. *Pope.*
 PÄV'ING, n. Same as pavar. See PÄVAN.
 PÄV'ING, n. Act of making a pavement; pavement.
 PÄV'IOR,* (yür) n. Same as paver, or pavier. *Gay.*
 PÄ'VÖ,* n. [L.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; the peacock
 —(*Astron.*) A southern constellation. *Crabb.*
 PÄ-VÖNE', n. [*pavo*, L.; *pavone*, It.] A peacock. *Spen-
 ser.*
 PÄV'Ö-NINE,* n. (*Painting*) Peacock-tail tarnish. *Hamilton.*
 PÄW, n. [*pawen*, Welsh.] The foot of a beast of prey, in-
 cluding the dog and the cat:—the hand, in contempt.
 PÄW, v. n. [i. PÄWED; pp. PÄWING, PÄWED.] To draw the
 fore foot along the ground; to dig with the foot.
 PÄW, v. a. To strike with a drawn stroke of the fore foot,
 to handle, as with paws.
 PÄWED, (päwd) a. Having paws; broad-footed.
 PÄWK,* n. A sort of small lobster. *Travis.*
 PÄWK'Y, a. Arch; cunning; artful. *Grosc.* [North of
 England.]
 PÄWL,* n. (*Naut.*) A piece of iron in a ship to keep the
 capstan from recoiling.—A small piece of money in
 Guinea. *Crabb.*
 PÄWN, n. [*pand*, Teut.; *pan*, old Fr.] Something given as
 a security for repayment of money, or fulfillment of a prom-
 ise; a pledge; state of being pledged.—[*pion*, Fr.] A
 common man at chess.
 PÄWN, v. a. [i. PÄWNED; pp. PÄWNING, PÄWNED.] To
 pledge; to give in pledge.
 PÄWNBRÖK-ER, n. One who lends money upon pledge;
 a sort of banker who advances money, at a certain rate
 of interest, upon the security of goods deposited in his
 hands.
 PÄWNBRÖK-ING,* n. The business of a pawnbroker. *Ld.
 Glendg.*
 PÄWN-ÉE',* n. One who receives a pawn.
 PÄWN'ER,* n. One who pawns. *Smart.*
 PÄX, n. [*pax*, L., *peace*.] A sort of little image of Christ,
 or a metallic plate with a crucifix engraved on it, which,
 in old times, the people used to kiss after the service was
 ended, that ceremony being considered as the kiss of
 peace. The word has been often confounded with *pix*.
 PÄX'WX, n. See PÄRWAX.
 PÄY, (pä) v. a. [*payer*, Fr.] [i. PÄID; pp. PÄYING, PÄID.] To
 discharge as a debt; to give what is due; to reward; to
 recompense; to give an equivalent for.—(*Naut.*) To
 smear with pitch, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the
 like.
 PÄY, n. Wages; hire; money for service or debt; payment.
 PÄY'A-BLE, a. [*payable*, Fr.] That may be paid; that is to
 be paid; due.
 PÄY'DÄY, (pä'dä) n. The day on which payment is to be
 made.
 PÄY-ÉE',* n. (*Law*) A person to whom a bill or note is to
 be paid. *Blackstone.*
 PÄY'ER, n. [*payeur*, Fr.] One who pays.
 PÄY'MÄS-TER, n. One who pays or makes payment:—an
 officer of the army by whom the officers and soldiers are
 paid.
 PÄY'MÄS-TER-GEN'ER-AL,* n. An officer of the army who
 is intrusted with the funds for paying the salaries
 of the officers, the wages of the soldiers, &c. *Brande.*
 PÄY'MENT, n. Act of paying; that which is paid; pay.
 PÄY'MIS-TRESS,* n. A woman who pays money. *Jodrell.*
 PÄY'NIM, n. See PÄINIM.
 PÄYSE, (päz) v. n. [*peser*, Fr.] To poise. *Spenser.*
 PÄY'SER, (päz'yr) n. One that weighs or poises. *Carver.*
 PEA, (pé) n. [*pisum*, L.] pl. PEAS or PEASE. A plant; its
 fruit, which grows in a pod. ☞ In the plural, peas is
 used when number is referred to; as, "ten peas;" and
 used when species or quantity is denoted; as, "a bushel
 of peas." See PEASE.
 PEA'-BUG,* or PEA'-WEE-VIL,* n. A small insect or beetle
 that breeds in pease. *Harris.*
 PEACE, (pēs) n. [*pax*, Fr.; *pax*, L.] A state of tranquility
 or freedom from war or disturbance; respite from war
 a state not hostile; tranquility; rest; quiet; content
 freedom from terror; heavenly rest; stillness; silence.—
 (*Law*) That general security and quiet which a king

ruler, or government warrants to those who are under the government.

PEACE, (pēs) *interj.* Silence!—a word commanding silence.

PEACE'ABLE, *a.* Free from war or tumult; peaceful; pacific; quiet; undisturbed; promoting peace; not quarrelsome; mild; gentle.

PEACE'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Quietness; disposition to peace.

PEACE'ABLY, *ad.* In a peaceable manner.

PEACE'BREAK-ER, *n.* One who disturbs the peace.

PEACE'FUL, *a.* Quiet; pacific; mild; undisturbed; still.

PEACE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a peaceful manner; quietly.

PEACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being peaceful; quiet.

PEACE'LESS, *a.* Wanting peace; disturbed. *Sandys.*

PEACE'MAK-ER, *n.* A promoter of peace; a reconciler.

PEACE'MAK-ING, * *n.* The act of making peace. *Milton.*

PEACE'OFFER-ING, *n.* A atoning sacrifice among the Israelites, or an offering to procure peace.

PEACE'OFFER-CER,* *n.* A justice of the peace, constable, or other civil officer, whose duty it is to keep the peace.

PEACE'OFFER-CER,* *n.* A justice of the peace, constable, or other civil officer, whose duty it is to keep the peace. *Ash.*

PEACE'PART-ED, *a.* Dismissed or separated in peace. *Shak.*

PEACE'RE-STOR'ING,* *a.* Recovering peace. *Cowper.*

PEACH, (pēch) *n.* [*pêche*, Fr.] A well-known fruit.

PEACH, *v.* [corrupted from *impeach*.] To impute guilt. *Dryden.*

PEACH, *v.* To impeach. *Old Mor. of Hycke Scourer.*

PEACH'COL-ORED, (pēch'kūl'urd) *a.* Of the color of the peach-blossom; pale red. *Shak.*

PEACH'ER, *n.* An impeacher. *Foz.*

PEACH'ICK, (pē'chik) *n.* The chick of a peacock.

PEACH'TREE,* *n.* A tree that bears peaches. *Fike.*

PEACH'Y,* *a.* Containing or resembling peaches. *Barry.*

PEACOCK, (pē'kōk) *n.* A fowl distinguished for the beauty of its feathers, and particularly of his tail.

PEAGE,* *n.* A toll or tax paid by passengers for protection. *J. Foz.* See *PAAGE*, and *PEADAGE*.

PEAHEN, *n.* The female of the peacock.

PEA'JACKET,* *n.* A loose, coarse jacket, or short garment worn by mariners, fishermen, &c. *Brockett.*

PEAK, *n.* The top of a hill, eminence, or mountain; a point; any thing acuminate; the rising forepart of a head-dress.—(*Naut.*) The upper corner of an extended sail.

PEAK, *v.* To look sickly, or mean;—to sneak. *Shak.*

PEAK,* *v.* (*Naut.*) To raise a yard or gaff more obliquely to the mast. *Falconer.*

PEAK'ED,* *a.* Having a peak or point; picked. *Hollaway.*

PEAK'ISH, *a.* Having peaks; situated on a peak:—thin and emaciated, as from sickness. *Drayton.*

PEAL, (pēl) *n.* A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, or loud instruments; a loud noise.

PEAL, (pēl) *n.* [*pealed*, *pp.* *pealing*, *pealed*.] To utter solemn and loud sounds. *Milton.*

PEAL, *v.* To assail with noise. *Milton.* To cool; as, "to peal the pot." *Grose.* [North of Eng.]

PEAN-ISM,* *n.* A triumphal song. *Smart.*

PEAR, (pār) *n.* [*poire*, Fr.] A fruit of many varieties.

PEAR, *v.* *n.* See *PEAR*.

PEARCH, (pārch) *n.* See *PERCH*.

PEARCH-STONE, *n.* A sort of stone.

PEARL, (pērl) *n.* [*perle*, Fr.; *perla*, Sp.] A white or whitish, hard, smooth substance, usually round, and of a peculiar lustre, found chiefly in a kind of oyster or bivalve mollusk in the Asiatic seas:—poetically, any thing round and clear, as a fluid drop:—a white speck or film growing on the eye:—the smallest printing type except diamond.

PEARL,* (pērl) *v.* To adorn with pearls. *Smart.*

PEARL, *v.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.*

PEARL,* *a.* Relating to or made of pearls. *Goldsmith.*

PEARL'ASH,* *n.* Impure carbonate of potash. *Brande.*

PEARL'DIVER,* *n.* One who dives to get pearls. *Cole-ridge.*

PEARLED, (pērl'd) *a.* Adorned with or resembling pearls.

PEARL'EYED, (pērl'īd) *a.* Having a speck in the eye.

PEARL'GRASS, *n.* A plant.

PEARL'ÖYS-TER,* *n.* A testaceous fish that produces pearls. *P. Cyc.*

PEARL'PLANT, *n.* A plant.

PEARL'SIN-TER,* *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious mineral, found in volcanic tufa, called also *horite*. *Brande.*

PEARL'SPARK,* *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of brown spar. *Phillips.*

PEARL'STONE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of obsidian. *Jamson.*

PEARL'WHITE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A submuriate of bismuth. *Ure.*

PEARL'WORT, (-wür't) *n.* An annual plant or weed; *sagina*.

PEARL'Y, *a.* Abounding with pearls; containing pearls; resembling pearls. *Drayton.*

PEAR-MAN, (pār-mán) *n.* [*parmain*, Fr.] An apple.

PEAR-SHAPED,* (-shāp't) *a.* Shaped like a pear. *Smith.*

PEAR-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears pears.

PEAS'ANT, (pēz'ant) *n.* [*paisant*, old Fr.] One of the lower class of people, in distinction from the nobility and gentry; a rural laborer; a hind; a boor; a rustic.

PEAS'ANT, (pēz'ant) *a.* Rustic; country. *Spenser.*

PEAS'ANT-LIKE, (pēz'ant-lik) *a.* Rude; like a peasant; rustic.

PEAS'ANT-LY, *a.* Like a peasant; rustic. *Milton.*

PEAS'ANT-RY, (pēz'ant-rē) *n.* A body of peasants; peasants collectively; rustics.

PEAS'COD, or PEAS'COD, (pēz'kōd, S. P. E. K. Sm., pēs-kōd, W. J. F. Ja.) *n.* The husk of the pea.

PEASE, (pēz) *n.* [*pois*, Fr.] *pl.* of *Pea*. Peas collectively, used for food, or spoken of in quantity. See *PEA*.

PEAS'HELL,* *n.* The shell or husk of the pea.

PEASTONE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of limestone, composed of globular concretions of the size of a pea, called also *pisolite*. *Brande.*

PEAT, (pēt) *n.* A species of turf, composed of an accumulation of vegetable matter, used for fuel. [†A darling; a pet. *Shak.*]

PEAT-BOG,* *n.* A bog or marsh containing peat. *Gen't. Mag.*

PEATY,* *a.* Containing or resembling peat. *Brande.*

PEBBLE, *n.* A small, roundish stone; a rounded nodule, especially of silicious minerals, as rock-crystals, agates, &c.—(*With opticians*) A transparent rock-crystal or quartz, used instead of glass for spectacles.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, *n.* A crystal in the form of nodules.

PEBBLED, (pēb'bl'd) *a.* Abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLE-STONE, *n.* A small stone. See *PEBBLE*.

PEBBLY, *a.* Full of pebbles; having pebbles. *Thomson.*

PE-CAN,* *n.* An American tree and its fruit, resembling the walnut. *Michaux.*

PEC-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being peccable or liable to sin.

PEC-CABLE, *a.* [*pecco*, L.] That may sin; liable to sin.

PEC-CADILLO, *n.* [*peccadillo*, Sp.; *peccadille*, Fr.] *pl.* *PECCADILLOS*, A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence. [†A sort of stiff ruff. *Bp. Taylor.*]

PEC-CAN-CY, *n.* A bad quality. [*Offence*. *W. Mountague.*]

PEC'CAN-T, *a.* [*peccant*, Fr.; *peccans*, L.] Guilty; criminal; ill-disposed; corrupt; bad:—injurious to the body or to health; corrupting; diseased:—wrong; deficient; informal.

PEC'CAN-T, *n.* An offender. *Whitlock.*

PEC'CA-RY,* *n.* A Mexican animal; musk-boar. *Booth.*

PEC-CAR'VI, [L., "I have sinned."] A colloquial expression; as, "He cried *peccavi*." *Aubrey.*

PEC'CO,* *n.* A kind of black tea. *Adams.* See *PECOE*.

PECH'BLÉNDE,* *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of uranium; pitchblende. *Brande.*

PECK, *n.* The fourth part of a bushel.—A great deal; as, "a peck (or pack) of troubles." [Low.] See *PACK*.

PECK, *v.* [*peccer*, old Fr.; *pecken*, D.; *pecka*, Su. Goth.] [*i.* *pecking*, *pecked*.] To strike with the beak; as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; to strike.

PECK,* *v.* To strike; to carp; to find fault. *South.*

PECK'ER, *n.* One that pecks; a bird; the wood-pecker.

PECK'LED, (-kil'd) *a.* Spotted; speckled. *Waltton.*

PECT'ATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of pectic acid and a base. *Phil. Mag.*

PECT'EN,* *n.* A vascular membrane in the eyes of birds:—a genus of bivalve shells; the clam. *Brande.*

PECT'IG,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to pectine; noting an acid found in many vegetables. *Ure.*

PECT'IN-AL, *n.* [*pecten*, L.] A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

PECT'IN-AL,* *a.* Resembling a comb. *Ash.*

PECT'IN-ATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like the teeth of a comb; pectinated. *P. Cyc.*

PECT'IN-ATED, *a.* Formed like the teeth of a comb.

PECT'IN-ATION, *n.* State of being pectinated. *Brown.*

PECT'INE,* *n.* The gelatinizing principle of certain vegetables, such as currants, apples, &c. *Brande.*

PECT'OL-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish mineral. *Dana.*

PECT'OR-AL, [*pectoralis*, L.] Belonging to the breast.

PECT'OR-AL, [*pectoralis*, L.] Belonging to the breast. *A medicine for diseases of the breast.*—A breastplate.

PECT'OR-AL-LY,* *ad.* In a pectoral manner. *Chesterfield.*

PECT'OR-RI-LO'QUI-AL,* *a.* Relating to pectoriloquy. *Museum.*

PECT'OR-RI-LO'QUI-SM,* *n.* Speech or voice coming from the chest or breast; pectoriloquy. *Dunghison.*

PECT'OR-RI-LO'QU-Y,* *n.* A sound from the chest or breast:—a phenomenon in the state of diseased lungs, ascertained by means of the stethoscope. *Scudamor.*

PE'CVL,* *n.* An East-Indian measure, equal to 132 lbs. avoirdupois. *Crabb.*

PE'CVL-ATE, *v.* *a.* &c. [*peculor*, L.] [*i.* *peculated*; *pp.* *peculating*, *peculated*.] To embezzle, as public money, by an officer; to rob or defraud the public. *Burke.*

PE'CVL-ATE, *n.* Peculation. *Burned.*

PE'CVL-ATION, *n.* [*peculatus*, L.] Act of peculating.—

PÉŒ'A-SŪS,* n. (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, figured in the form of a flying horse. *Crabb.*
PÉŒ'GĒR, n. One who pegs. *Sherwood.*
†PĒGM, (pēm) n. [πῆγμα.] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants. *B. Jonson.*
PĒŒ'MAT-ĪTE,* n. (*Min.*) A primitive granite rock. *Hamilton.*
PEŒ'-STRĪK-ĒR,* n. One who catches turtles by striking them with an iron peg having a string attached to it. *Holbrook.*
PE-GŪ'ĒR,* n. A native of Pegu. *Earnshaw.*
PE-RĀM'Ē-TER,* n. An instrument which shows the amount of resistance offered by the surfaces of roads, to the passing of wheel-carriages. *Francis.*
PE-RĀS'TĪC,* a. Attempting. *Smart.*
PEŒŒE, (piz) n. [*pesa, Sp.*] A weight; poise; a blow. *Spenser.*
†PEŒŒE, (piz) v. a. [*peser, Fr.*] To poise; to balance. *Sidney.*
PEŒĀN,* n. (*Zool.*) An American weasel. *Booth.*
PEŒ'KE-Ā,* n. (*Bot.*) A South American plant which yields an excellent nut, called *sauari* or *sawarra*. *P. Cyc.*
PEŒ'ŒE,* n. The finest species of black tea. *Davis.*
PEŒ'AGE,* n. The covering of a wild beast, consisting of hair, fur, or wool. *Thompson.*
PE-LĀ'ŒĀN, n. A follower of Pelagius, a British monk of the 5th century, who denied the doctrine of original sin, and maintained free-will, and the merit of good works. *Bp. Hall.*
PE-LĀ'ŒĀN, a. Relating to Pelagius or Pelagianism:—belonging to the sea.
PE-LĀ'ŒĀN-ĪSM, n. Doctrine of Pelagius and his followers.
PE-LĀŒ'ĪC,* a. Belonging to the sea; marine. *Lyell.*
PEŒ'Ē-CŪID,* n. A peculiar-shaped curve. *Francis.*
PEŒ'E, n. Money; riches, in a bad sense.
†PEŒ'FRY, or PEŒ'FRAY, n. Pelf. *Cranmer.*
†PEŒ'ĒN, or PEŒ'Ē-CĀN, n. [*πελεκάν, Gr.*] *pelicanus*, low L.] A genus of swimming birds:—a large bird with a pouch from which it supplies its young with water; whence it has been supposed to permit its young to suck blood from its breast.—(*Chem.*) A blind alembic, or a glass vessel from which two opposite beaks pass out and reënter at the belly of the cucurbit.—(*Med.*) An instrument for extracting teeth.
PEŒ'Ē-ŒM,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of iolite; pelioni. *Phillips.*
PEŒ'Ē-ŒMA,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of iolite; pelioni.—(*Med.*) A livid spot or bruise. *Smart.*
PEŒ-LĪSSĒ, (pē-lēs') n. [Fr.] A robe or cloak; a silk habit worn by females.
PEŒ-LĪ'GRĀ,* n. [*pellis, L., and ἄγρα, Gr.*] (*Med.*) A disease chiefly affecting the skin. *P. Cyc.*
PEŒ'ĒT, n. [*pila, L.; pelote, Fr.*] A little ball; a bullet:—shreds used as pellets, in dressing wounds.—(*Arch.*) A Gothic ornament.
PEŒ'ĒT, v. a. To form into little balls. *Shak.*
PEŒ'ĒT-ĒD, n. Consisting of pellets or bullets. *Shak.*
PEŒ'ĒLĒ, n. [*pellucula, L.*] A thin skin or membrane.—(*Chem.*) A film of salt or other substance which forms on the surface of liquors or solutions.
PEŒ'Ē-Œ-ŒRY, n. A perennial medicinal plant.
PEŒ'Ē-MĒLL', ad. [*pellé-mêle, Fr.*] Confusedly; tumultuously; with hurrying confusion. *Shak.*
PEŒ'ĒS, (pēz) n. pl. [*pellis, L., a skin.*] Parchment rolls or records made of skins.—*Clerk of the pells*, an officer of the English exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll, called *pellis acceptorum*.
PEŒ-LŪ'CID, a. [*pellucidus, L.*] Clear; transparent; not dark. *Milton.*
PEŒ-LŪ'CID'ĪTY, n. Pellucidity. *Locke.*
PEŒ-LŪ'CID-NESS, n. Quality of being pellucid. *Keil.*
PEŒOKONITE,* n. (*Min.*) A bluish-black mineral. *P. Cyc.*
PEŒ, n. [*pelte, Fr.; pelta, L.*] A buckler or target; more correctly, *pelta*. *Addison.* [A blow; a stroke. Colloquial.]
PEŒT, v. a. [*i. PELTED; pp. PELTING, PELTED.*] To strike with something thrown; to heat; to throw; to cast.
PEŒTA,* n. A sort of light shield or buckler; a pelt.—(*Bot.*) A flat fructification on some lichens. *Crabb.*
PEŒ'TATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Formed like a round shield; fixed to the stock by the centre. *Brande.*
PEŒ'TĒR, n. One who pelt. [†A paltry wretch. *Hulot.*]
†PEŒ'TĪNG, a. Mean; paltry; pitiful. *Shak.*
PEŒ'TĪNG, n. A beating; assault; violence. *Shak.*
PEŒ'T-MŒN-GĒR, (-mūng'gēr) n. A dealer in furs and skins. *Richardson.*
PEŒ'TRY, n. [*pelloterie, Fr.*] Furs collectively; skins with the fur on.
PEŒT'-WOOL,* (pēlt'wūl) n. Wool taken from the skin or pelt of a dead sheep. *Whishaw.*
PEŒ'VĪC,* a. Belonging to the pelvis. *Dunglison.*
PEŒ'VĪS, n. [L.] (*Anat.*) The lower part of the abdomen.
PEŒ'M'Ē-CĀN,* n. Meat or food cooked and prepared for use in long voyages, or journeys. *Smart.*
PEN, n. [*pena, L.*] Primarily a feather; a large feather.

Spenser. An instrument for writing, made of a quill, or of a metallic substance.—[*pennan, Sax.*] A small enclosure; a coop, as for sheep, fowls, &c.
PEN, v. a. [*i. PENT or PENNED; pp. PENNING, PENT or PENNED.*] To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place.
PEN, v. a. [*i. PENNED; pp. PENNING, PENNED.*] To write; to compose, as an author.
PE'NAL, a. [*pénal, Fr., from pena, L.*] That punishes; relating to or inflicting punishment; vindictive.
PE'NAL-CŒDE,* n. (*Law*) A code or system of laws relating to the punishment of crimes. *Ed. Rev.*
†PE-NĀL'ĪTY, n. [*pénalité, old Fr.*] Penalty. *Brown.*
PE'NAL-LY,* ad. In a penal manner; by penalty. *La. Stowell.*
PEN'ĀL-ĪTY, n. [*pénalité, old Fr.*] Punishment; judicial infliction; a fine; a mulct; a forfeiture for wrong omission or commission.
PEN'ANCE, n. [*penance, old Fr.*] Suffering, voluntary or imposed, for sin or offences; repentance.
PE-NĀ'ĒS, n. pl. [L.] The household gods of the Romans. *Clarke.*
PEN'CASE,* n. A case to carry pens in. *Johanson.*
PENCE, n. pl. of Penny. See **PENNY**.
PENCHANT,* (pēn-shāng') n. [Fr.] Declivity; inclination; bias. *Ec. Rev.*
PEN'ĒIL, n. [*penicillum, L.*] An instrument made of black lead, or other substance, for writing or marking without ink; a small brush made of hair, used by painters; the art of painting:—any instrument for writing without ink.—(*Optics*) A collection of rays of light converging to a point.
PEN'ĒIL, v. a. [*i. PENCILLED; pp. PENCILLING, PENCILLED.*] To mark or draw with a pencil; to paint.
PEN'ĒILLED,* (-sīld) p. a. Painted; marked with a pencil; drawn with black-lead marks.
PEN'ĒIL-LING,* n. The act of forming sketches with a pencil; a sketch. *Qu. Rev.*
PEN'CRĀFT,* n. The use of the pen. *M. Bruce.*
PEN-CŪT-TER,* n. One who makes pens. *Sir J. Hawkins.*
PEN'DANT, n. [Fr.] Something which hangs; a jewel in the ear; an earring:—something corresponding to another thing symmetrically.—(*Naut.*) A streamer or flag from the mast-head of a ship.—(*Arch.*) An ornamented piece of stone or timber hanging from the vault or roof.
PEN'DENCE, n. Slopeness; pendency. *Watton.*
PEN'DEN-CY, n. Slopeness; suspense; delay of decision.
PEN'DENT, a. [*pendens, L.*] Hanging; pendulous; jutting over; sloping; supported above the ground.
PEN-DĒN'TĒLĒTE,* [L.] (*Law*) “During the trial or dispute;” while the suit is undetermined. *Hamilton.*
PEN-DĒN'TIVE,* n. (*Arch.*) A spandrel or triangular space between the arches, or arch-headed walls, supporting a dome, which is continued down to the springing of such arches. *P. Cyc.*
PEN'DICE, n. See **PENTICE**.
PEN'DĒ-CLĒ,* n. A pendant; an appendage. *Jamieson.*
PEN'DĒNG, a. Depending; remaining yet undecided. “At the period when the treaty was pending.” *Brit. Crit.*
PEN'DĒNG,* prep. For the time of the continuance of; during; as, “pending the suit.” “Pending the negotiation.” *Ayliffe.*
PEN'DRŒ,* n. A disease in sheep; hydatid. *London.*
†PEN'DŪLE, n. [Fr.] A pendulum. *Evelyn.*
PEN-DŪ-LOŒ'ĪTY, n. Pendulosity. *Brown.* [R.]
PEN'DŪ-LŪS, (pēn'dū-lūs, S. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; pēn'-jū-lūs, W.) a. [*pendulus, L.*] Pendant; hanging; not supported below. [†Doubtful. *Bp. Bull.*]
PEN'DŪ-LŪS-NESS, n. State of hanging; suspension.
PEN'DŪ-LŪM, n. [*pendulus, L.; pendule, Fr.*] pl. **PENDULUMS.** Any heavy body so suspended that it may vibrate or swing backwards and forwards about some fixed point; of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time; a suspended, vibrating body, belonging to a clock.
PEN'E-TRĀ-BĪL'ĪTY, n. Quality of being penetrable.
PEN'E-TRĀ-BLE, a. [Fr.] *penetrabilis, L.*] That may be penetrated, pierced, perforated, or entered; susceptible of impression. *Shak.*
PEN'E-TRĀ-BLE-NESS,* n. Quality of being penetrable. *Asht.*
PEN'E-TRĀ-BLY,* ad. ‘n a penetrable manner. *Cudworth.*
†PEN'E-TRĀIL, n. [*pen'alia, L.*] Interior part; recess. *Harvey.*
PEN'E-TRĀLĒF,* n. [L.] pl. ‘**EN'E-TRĀLĒF-A.** A sacred place in the interior part of an ancient temple. *Crabb.*
PEN'E-TRĀN-CY, n. Power of entering or piercing. *Ray.*
PEN'E-TRĀNT, a. [Fr.] Having power to pierce; sharp; subtle. *Boyle.*
PEN'E-TRĀTE, v. a. ‘*penetro, L.*] [*i. PENETRATED; pp. PENETRATING, PENETRATED.*] To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to perforate; to bore; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning. *Ray.*
PEN'E-TRĀTE, v. n. To make way; to pass; to enter.

PEN-É-TRÁ-TÍNG,* *p. a.* Piercing; having penetration; discerning.

PEN-É-TRÁ-TÍON, *n.* [Fr.] The act of penetrating; mental power of penetrating; discernment; discrimination; acuteness; sagacity.

PEN-É-TRÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Piercing; acute; sagacious; discerning; penetrating.

PEN-É-TRÁ-TÍVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.

PEN-É-GWÍN, (pén/'gwin) *n.* A large aquatic bird:—a fruit common in the West Indies.

PEN-Í-CÍ-LÁTE,* *a.* (*Zool.*) Supporting one or more small bundles of diverging hairs; shaped like a pencil or tuft. *Kirby.*

PEN-ÍN-SU-LÁ, [pén-'in-'shu-lá, *S. W. J. F.*; pén-'in-'su-lá, *P. Ja. K. Sm.*] *n.* [*peninsula, pene insula, L.*] *pl.* PENINSULAS. A piece of land almost surrounded by water, but joined by a narrow neck to the continent or main land.

PEN-ÍN-SU-LÁR,* *a.* Relating to or like a peninsula. *Napier.*

PEN-ÍN-SU-LÁTE,* *v. a.* To form a peninsula. *Smart.*

PEN-ÍN-SU-LÁT-ÉD, *a.* Almost surrounded by water. *Wydham.*

PEN-Í-ÉN-CE, *n.* [Fr.; *penitentia, L.*] Quality of being penitent; repentance; sorrow for sin or crimes; contrition; compunction.

PEN-Í-ÉN-CY, *n.* Same as *penitence*. *Taylor.*

PEN-Í-ÉN-T, *a.* [Fr.; *penitens, L.*] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sin; repentant; contrite.

PEN-Í-ÉN-T, *n.* One who is penitent or sorrowful for sin. [One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*]

PEN-Í-ÉN-TÍÁL, (pén-'e-tén-'shál) *a.* Proceeding from, or expressing, penitence; enjoined to penance.

PEN-Í-ÉN-TÍÁL, *n.* [*penitential, Fr.*; *penitentialis, low L.*] A book directing the degrees of penance. *Ayliffe.*

PEN-Í-ÉN-TÍÁ-RY, (pén-'e-tén-'shá-re) *n.* [*penitentiarius, low L.*] One who prescribes the rules of penance. *Bacon.* A penitent; one who does penance. *Carew.* A place where penance is enjoined; a house of correction:—a prison in which convicted criminals are subjected to a course of discipline and instruction with a view to their reformation.

PEN-Í-ÉN-TÍÁ-RY, (pén-'e-tén-'shá-re) *a.* Relating to the rules and measures of penance. *Bp. Bramhall.*

PEN-Í-ÉN-TÍ-LY, *ad.* In a penitent manner.

PEN-Í-KNÍFE, (pén-'nif) *n.* A knife for making pens.

PEN-Í-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* PENMEN. One who practices writing; a writer; an author.

PEN-Í-MAN-SHIP, *n.* The use of the pen; art of writing.

PEN-Í-NA-CHÉD, (pén-'nash) *a.* [*panache, Fr.*] (*Bot.*) Diversified with natural stripes of various colors, as flowers.

PEN-Í-NANT, *n.* [*penon, Fr.*] A tackle for hoisting things on board a ship. *Ainsworth.* A small flag. See *PENDANT*, and *PENNON*.

PEN-Í-NATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as *pennated*. *Browne.*

PEN-Í-NÁT-ÉD, *a.* [*pennatus, L.*] Winged.—(*Bot.*) Having leaves that grow directly, one against another, on the same rib or stalk.

PEN-Í-NÉD, *a.* Winged; having wings; plumed. *Huloot.*

PEN-Í-NÉD,* (pénd) *p.* from *Pen*. Written:—enclosed; pent.

PEN-Í-NÉR, *n.* One who pens or writes. [A *pen-cense*.]

PEN-Í-NÓRM,* *a.* Resembling the fibres in the shaft of a pen or feather; shaped like a pen or feather. *Roget.*

PEN-Í-NÍG-ÉR-OÚS,* *a.* Bearing feathers. *Kirby.*

PEN-Í-NÍ-LESS, *a.* Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

PEN-Í-NÍNG, *n.* Act of penning or writing; written work.

PEN-Í-NÍ-STÓNE,* *n.* A coarse woollen stuff or frieze. *Booth.*

PEN-Í-ÓN, *n.* [Fr.] A small flag, streamer, or banner:—the banner of a knight, baronet, or esquire.—[*penna, L.*] A pinnion. *Milton.*

PEN-Í-NY, *n.*; *pl.* PEN-É or PENNIES. An English copper coin, (formerly silver); four farthings; one twelfth of a shilling;—a small sum; money in general. $\text{£}\frac{1}{12}$ The plural form of *pennies* is used only when the pieces of coin are meant.

PEN-Í-NY-A-LÍ-NÉR,* *n.* A writer or author who furnishes copy for a penny a line. *Qu. Ren.*

PEN-Í-NY-CÓRD,* *n.* A small cord or rope. *Shak.*

PEN-Í-NY-GRÁSS,* *n.* A species of grass; pennyroyal. *Dyer.*

PEN-Í-NY-MÁIL,* *n.* (*Scotland*) Rent paid in money. *Jamieson.*

PEN-Í-NY-PÓST,* *n.* A post in a city, by which letters are conveyed to the different parts of it. *Gent. Mag.*

PEN-Í-NY-RÓ-YÁL, *n.* An annual aromatic or spicy plant, called also *penny-grass*.

PEN-Í-NY-WÉIGHT, (-wát) *n.* A weight equal to 24 grains, or the twentieth part of an ounce troy.—It was the weight of a silver penny in the time of Edward I.

PEN-Í-NY-WÍSE,* *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; saving on improper occasions.

PEN-Í-NY-WÓRTH, (pén-'ne-wúth) *pén-'ne-wúth, S. P. E. Ja. K.*; *pén-'ne-wúth* or *pén-'núrth, W. J. F.*; *pén-'ne-wúth, colloquially pén-'núrth, Sm.] n.* As much as is

bought for a penny; any purchase; a bargain; rate; a small quantity.

PEN-Í-SÍLE, (pén-'sil) *a.* [*penisilis, L.*] Suspended; supported above the ground.

PEN-Í-SÍLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being penile.

PEN-Í-SÍON, (pén-'shun) *n.* [Fr.] A payment of money; a rent; an allowance:—an allowance or annual sum paid for public services, literary merit, &c.

PEN-Í-SÍON, (pén-'shun) *c. a.* [*i. PENSIONED*; *pp.* *PENSIONING, PENSIONED.*] To grant a pension to.

PEN-Í-SÍON-Á-RY, *u.* [*pensionnaire, Fr.*] Consisting of, or maintained by, pensions.

PEN-Í-SÍON-Á-RY, *n.* One receiving a pension; a pensioner.

PEN-Í-SÍON-ÉR, (pén-'shun-ér) *n.* One who has a pension; a dependant.—(*At Cambridge University, Eng.*) One who pays for his commons out of his own income;—the same as *commoner* at Oxford.

PEN-Í-SÍVE, (pén-'siv) *a.* [*penisif, Fr.*; *penisivo, It.*] Thoughtful with melancholy or sadness; sorrowful; serious; sad.

PEN-Í-SÍVE-LY, *ad.* In a pensive manner; sadly.

PEN-Í-SÍVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being pensive.

PEN-Í-STÓCK, *n.* An instrument or trough for supplying water to a mill or wheel; a pentrough; a sort of sluice; a flood-gate.

PEN-Í, *i. & p.* from *Pen*. Shut up. See *Pen*.

PEN-Í-T, *n.* A confined accumulation; enclosure. *Milton.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-CÁP-SU-LÁR, *a.* [*πτέρυξ and capsular.*] Having five cells or cavities.

PEN-Í-TÁ-ÉIÓRD, *n.* [*πέντε and χορδή.*] An instrument with five strings.

PEN-Í-TÁ-ÓC-CÓUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Five-grained; having grains or seeds in five united cells, one in each. *Crabb.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-ÓR-ÍN-TÉ,* *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil animal body resembling the star-fish. *Buckland.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-CRÓ-S-TÍC,* *n.* A set of verses so arranged as to exhibit an acrostich of one name five times over. *Smart.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-DÍC-TY-L,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A five-fingered plant. *Smart.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-GÓN, *n.* [*πτέρυξ and γωνία.*] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having five angles and five sides.

PEN-Í-TÁ-G-O-NÁL, *a.* Quinquangular; having five angles.

PEN-Í-TÁ-G-O-NÁL-LY,* *ad.* In a pentagonal manner. *Browne.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-GRÁPH,* *n.* An instrument for copying designs;—written also *pentagraph* and *pentograph*. *Crabb.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-GRÁPH-Í-C,* *a.* Relating to a pentagraph; *PEN-Í-TÁ-GRÁPH-Í-CÁL,** *a.* pantagraphical. *Knocles.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-GÝN-Í-A,* *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, which have five pistils. *Crabb.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-GÝN-Í-AN,* *a.* Having five pistils or styles. *P. Cyc.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-GÝN-Í-AN,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five styles. *Loudon.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-HÉ-DRÁL,* *a.* Having five sides; pentahedrous. *Smart.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-HÉD-RÍ-CÁL,* *a.* Having five sides. *Asch.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-HÉ-DRÓN,* *n.*; *pl.* PEN-Í-TÁ-HÉ-DRÁ. A figure having five sides. *Smart.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-HÉ-DROUS, *a.* [*πτέρυξ and ἑδρά.*] Having five sides; pentagonal. *Woodward.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-HÉX-Í-HE-DRÁL,* *a.* (*Crystallography*) Exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces. *Smart.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-MÉ-TÍR, *n.* [*pentametrum, L.*] A Greek or Latin verse of five feet; a series of five metres.

PEN-Í-TÁ-MÉ-TER, *a.* Having five metrical feet. *Warton.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-N-DRÍ-A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A class of plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with five stamens. *Crabb.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-N-DRÍ-AN,* *a.* Having five stamens; pentandrous. *Smart.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-N-DRÓUS,* *a.* Having five stamens. *P. Cyc.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-N-GLÉ,* *n.* A figure having five angles; a pentagon. *Crabb.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-N-GV-LÁR, *a.* [*πτέρυξ and angular.*] Having five angles.

PEN-Í-TÁ-PÉ-TÁ-LOÚS, *a.* [*πτέρυξ and πέταλον.*] Having five petals or leaves.

PEN-Í-TÁ-PÉ-TÍLOUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Five-leaved. *Smart.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-PÓ-DY,* *n.* A series of five feet. *Beck.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-RCH-Y, *n.* [*πτέρυξ and ἀρχή.*] A government exercised by five.

PEN-Í-TÁ-SPÁST, *n.* [*pentaspaste, Fr.*; *πτέρυξ and σπῆω, Gr.*] An engine with five pulleys.

PEN-Í-TÁ-SPÉR-MÓUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five seeds. *Smart.*

PEN-Í-TÁ-STÍGH, [pén-'tá-stík, *Ja. Sm. W. b.*; *pen-tás-'tik, Johnson, Asch, Crabb.*] *n.* [*πτέρυξ and στίχος.*] A poem, poetical passage, or stanza, consisting of five verses or lines.

PEN-Í-TÁ-STÝLE, *n.* [*πτέρυξ and στύλος.*] (*Arch.*) A building having five columns in front; a portico of five columns.

PEN-Í-TÁ-TEÚCH, (pén-'tá-túk) *n.* [*πτέρυξ and τεύχος.*] The five books of Moses, or first five books of the Bible.

PEN-Í-TÁ-TEÚ-CHÁL,* *a.* Relating to the Pentateuch. *Williams.*

PEN-Í-TÉ-CÓN-TER,* *n.* A fifty-oared vessel of ancient Greece. *Mifford.*

PEN'TE-CŌST, [pén'te-kóst, *P. E. J. K. Sm. Wb.*; pén'te-kóst, *S. W. J. F.*] *n.* [*πεντηκοστή*] A feast among the Jews, so called because it was celebrated on the *fiftieth* day after the feast of unleavened bread, i. e., the 15th of the month Nisan, and the next day after the feast of the Passover; Whitsuntide.

PEN'TE-CŌS-TAL, *a.* Belonging to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.

PEN'TE-CŌS-TALS, *n. pl.* Oblations formerly made at Pentecost, by parishioners to their parish-priest. *Covel.*

PEN'TE-CŌS-TER,* *n.* A commander of fifty men in Greece. *Mitford.*

PEN'TE-CŌS-TYS,* *n.* A Grecian body of fifty men. *Mitford.*

PEN'T'HŌSE, *n.* [*pent*, from *penite*, Fr., and *house*.] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PEN'TICE, *n.* [*pendice*, It.] A sloping roof. *Wotton.* [R.]

†**PEN'TI-CLE**,* *n.* A pentice. *Fairfax.*

PEN'TILE, *n.* A tile formed to cover the sloping part of a roof;—they are often called *pan tiles*. *Mozon.*

PEN'TROUGH,* (pén'tróf) *n.* Same as *penstock*. *Francis.*

PEN'ULT,* *n.* Penultima;—so shortened by some writers. *Brande.*

PE-NŪL'TI-MĀ,* *n.* The last syllable but one of a word; penultimate. *Walker.*

PE-NŪL'TI-MĀTE, *a.* [*penultimus*, L.] Noting the last syllable but one.

PE-NŪL'TI-MĀTE,* *n.* The last syllable but one of a word; penultima. *Carr.*

PE-NŪM'BRA, *n.* [*pena* and *umbra*, L.] A faint shade.—(*Astron.*) An imperfect shadow, as of the earth, occasioned by the apparent magnitude of the sun's disk.—(*Painting*) The boundary of shade and light.

PE-NŪRI-ŌUS, *a.* [*penuria*, L.] Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordid; mean; parsimonious; avaricious.

PE-NŪRI-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a penurious manner.

PE-NŪRI-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.

PEN'V'RY, *n.* [*penuria*, L.] Extreme poverty; want; indigence.

PEN'WOM-AN,* (-wím'an) *n.* A female writer. *Johnson.*

PE'Ō, *n.* (*In India*) A foot-soldier; a servant.

PE'Ō-NY, *n.* [*paonia*, L.] A plant and flower:—written also *paony*.

PE'ŌPLE, (pép'l) *n.* [*people*, Fr.; *populus*, L.] *pl.* PEOPLE or PEOPLES. A nation; those who compose a community; the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; the vulgar; persons of a particular class; persons in general. *3-7* The plural form *peoples* is rarely used; and *people* is sometimes, though now very rarely, used with a singular verb; as, "My *people* doth not consider." *Isaiah.*

PE'ŌPLE, (pép'l) *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] [*i.* PEOPLED; *pp.* PEOPLED, PEOPLED.] To stock with inhabitants.

†**PE'ŌPLISH**, (pép'lsh) *a.* Vulgar. *Chaucer.*

†**PE-PĀS'TIC**, *n.* [*penastiva*.] A peptic medicine. *Bailey.*

PE-PĒ-R'NŌ,* *n.* [It.] A kind of volcanic rock, formed by cementing together sand, cinders, &c. *Brande.*

PEP'PER, *n.* [*peppor*, Sax.; *pipper*, L.] An aromatic, pungent plant, seed, or spice.—There are three kinds of pepper, the black, the white, and the king, which are produced by three distinct plants.

PEP'PER, *v. a.* [*i.* PEPPERED; *pp.* PEPPERING, PEPPERED.] To sprinkle with pepper. [To beat; to mangle with shot or blows. *Shak.*]

PEP'PER-BIRD,* *n.* A bird that is very fond of pepper. *Hill.*

PEP'PER-BŌX, *n.* A box for holding pepper.

PEP'PER-BRĀND,* *n.* A disease in grain. *Farm. Ency.*

PEP'PER-CAKE, *n.* See PEPPER-GINGERBREAD.

PEP'PER-CŌRN, *n.* A seed of the pepper-plant; any thing of inconsiderable value.

PEP'PER-GĪNG'ER-BRĒAD, *n.* Hot-spiced gingerbread.

PEP'PER-GRĀSS,* *n.* An aromatic or spicy plant. *Crabb.*

PEP'PER-DŌGE,* *n.* A plant or shrub; the barberry:—applied sometimes to the black-gum. *Farm. Ency.*

PEP'PER-ING, *a.* Hot; fiery; angry. *Swift.*

PEP'PER-MINT, *n.* An aromatic plant or herb; a liquor impregnated with it.

PEP'PER-SAX'IFRĀGE,* *n.* A worthless herbaceous plant. *Farm. Ency.*

PEP'PER-WĀTER,* *n.* A liquid prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations. *Smart.*

PEP'PER-WORT, (-wúrt) *n.* An annual plant; a cress.

PEP'PER-Y,* *a.* Relating to, or containing, pepper. *Athenæum.*

PEP'TIC, *a.* [*πεπτικός*.] Promoting digestion; dietetic. *Ainsworth.*

PEP'TIC,* *n.* A substance that promotes digestion. *Dunglison.*

PĒR,* *prep.* [L.] By; for; through.—This Latin preposition is often used in certain forms or phrases, and sometimes precedes an English word; as, *per day*, *per force*, *per man*. "A loaf per man;" i. e. a loaf for each man;—sometimes it precedes a Latin word; as, *per annum*, *per cent*, or *centum*. "A man per se;" i. e., a man who, for excellence, stands by himself, or alone.—As a prefix, especially in chemistry, *per* is often used to amplify the

meaning; as, *peroxide* is a substance containing a maximum of oxygen. *Smart.*

PĒR-Ā-ŪTE, *a.* [*peracutus*, L.] Very sharp; very violent. *Harvey.*

PĒR-AD-VĒNT'URE, (pĒr-ad-vĒnt'yūr) *ad.* [*per aventure*, Fr.] Perhaps; may be; by chance. [Obsolæcent.]

†**PĒR-AD-VĒNT'URE**,* *n.* Doubt; question. *B. Jonson.*

†**PĒR-Ā-GRĀTE**, *v. a.* [*peragro*, L.] To wander over. *Bailey.*

†**PĒR-Ā-GRĀ'TION**, *n.* The act of passing through. *Brownæ.*

PĒR-ĀM-BU-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*perambulo*, L.] [*i.* PERAMBULATED; *pp.* PERAMBULATING, PERAMBULATED.] To walk through; to survey by passing through.

PĒR-ĀM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of perambulating; a travelling survey; a district; limit of jurisdiction; survey of the bounds of a district or parish.

PĒR-ĀM-BU-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who perambulates:—a machine for measuring distances on roads; an odometer.

PĒR-ĀN'NŪM,* [L.] "By the year?"

PĒR-BĒ-SŪL'PHĀTE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphate with two proportions of sulphuric acid, combined with an oxide at the maximum of oxidation. *Smart.*

PĒR-CĀR'BU-RE-TĒD,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Combined with a maximum of carbon. *Ure.*

†**PĒR-CĀSE**, *ad.* Perchance; perhaps. *Bacon.*

†**PĒR-CĒ-ANT**, *a.* [*percant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser.*

PĒR-CĒIV'-ABLE, (pĒr-sĒv'ā-bl) *a.* Perceptible. *Locke.*

PĒR-CĒIV'-ABLEY, (pĒr-sĒv'ā-bl) *ad.* Perceptibly.

†**PĒR-CĒIV'ANCE**, *n.* Perception. *Milton.*

PĒR-CĒIVE, (pĒr-sĒv) *v. a.* [*percipio*, L.] [*i.* PERCEIVED; *pp.* PERCEIVING, PERCEIVED.] To discover by some sensible effects; to discern; to get knowledge of by the bodily senses, or by the mind; to distinguish; to observe.

PĒR-CĒIVE, (pĒr-sĒv'er) *n.* One who perceives.

PĒR-CĒIV'AGE,* *n.* A rate or estimate by the hundred. *Trusdell.*

PĒR CĒN'TŪM,* [L.] "By the hundred:"—commonly abbreviated *per cent*.

PĒR-CĒP-TĪ-BĒL'ITY, *n.* State of being perceptible.

PĒR-CĒP-TĪ-BĒL, *a.* [Fr.; *perceptus*, L.] That may be perceived, seen, heard, felt, tasted, or smelt; observable; discernible; capable of perception.

PĒR-CĒP-TĪ-BLY, *ad.* In a perceptible manner.

PĒR-CĒP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *perceptio*, L.] Act of perceiving; power of perceiving; knowledge; conscious observation; notion; idea; conception; sensation.

PĒR-CĒP'TIVE, *a.* [*perceptus*, L.] Having the power of perceiving; perceiving.

PĒR-CĒP-TIV'ITY, *n.* Power of perception. *Locke.*

PĒRCH, *n.* [*perca*, L.; *perche*, Fr.] A fresh-water fish.

PĒRCH, *n.* [*percia*, L.; *perche*, Fr.] A measure of length, 16½ feet, or 5½ yards; in land measure, a fortieth part of a rod:—a rod; a pole:—something on which birds roost or sit.

PĒRCH, *v. n.* [*i.* PERCHED; *pp.* PERCHING, PERCHED.] To sit or roost, as a bird; to roost. *Spenser.*

PĒRCH, *v. a.* To place on a perch. *More.*

PĒR-CHĀNCE, *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure. *Shak.*

PĒRCHER, *n.* He or that which perches:—one of an order of birds. [A sort of wax candle, also a Paris candle formerly used in England. *Bailey.*]

PĒR-ĒHLŌ'RĀTE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of perchloric acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

PĒR-ĒHLŌ'RIC,* *a.* An epithet applied to chloric acid when chlorine is combined with a maximum of oxygen. *Ure.*

PĒR-ĒHLŌ'RIDE,* *n.* A compound of chlorine with phosphorus. *Crabb.*

PĒR-CĒP'IENCE,* *n.* Act of perceiving; perception. *Haslam.*

PĒR-CĒP'IENT, *a.* [*percipiens*, L.] That perceives; perceiving; having the power of perception. *Bentley.*

PĒR-CĒP'IENT, *n.* One who perceives. *More.*

†**PĒR-CĒŌSE**, *v. a.* Conclusion; last part. *Kaleigh.*

PĒR-CŌ-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*percolo*, L.] [*i.* PERCOLATED; *pp.* PERCOLATING, PERCOLATED.] To filter; to strain through.

PĒR-CŌ-LĀTE,* *v. n.* To pass by filtration. *Swift.*

PĒR-CŌ-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of percolating; filtration.

PĒR-CŌ-LĀ-TŌR,* *n.* A filterer; a filtering machine. *Francis.*

PĒR-CŪSS,* *v. a.* [*percussus*, L.] To strike against. *Bacon.*

PĒR-CŪS'SION, (pĒr-kūsh'un) *n.* [*percussio*, L.] Act of striking; the striking of one body against another; collision.

PĒR-CŪS'SIVE,* *a.* Striking; striking against. *Ash.*

PĒR-CŪ'STENT, (pĒr-kūsh'ent) *a.* [*percussus*, L.] Striking; having the power to strike. *Bacon.* [R.]

PĒR DĒ'M,* [L.] "By the day?"

PĒR'DĒ-FŌLL,* *n.* A tree or plant which periodically loses its leaves; a deciduous tree. *Smart.*

PĒR-DĪ'TION, (pĒr-dīsh'un) *n.* [*perditio*, L.] State of being utterly lost; destruction; ruin; death; eternal death.

PER-DI/TION-ABLE, * (per-dish'un-a-bl) a. Fitted for perdition. *Pollak*. [R.]
 †PER-DŪ', or PER-DŪÉ', [per-dū', S. W. J. Ja.; pēr-dū', P. K. Sm.] a. [perdu, Fr.] Desperate; abandoned; given up as lost. *Abp. Sanctraft*.
 †PER-DŪ', n. One who is placed in ambush, or on the watch. *Shak*.
 †PER-DŪ', ad. In concealment; in ambush. *South*.
 †PER-DU-LOŪS, a. [perdu, L.] Lost; thrown away. *Bramhall*.
 †PER-DU-RA-BLE, a. [Fr.; perduto, L.] Lasting; long-continued. *Shak*.
 †PER-DU-RA-BLY, ad. Lastingly; durably. *Shak*.
 †PER-DU-RATION, n. Long continuance. *Ainsworth*.
 †PER-DY', (per-de') ad. [a corruption of the French oath par Dieu.] Certainly; verily; in truth. *Spenser*. [Frequent in old English poetry.]
 †PER-E-GAL, a. [per, and égal, Fr.] Equal; equal in all respects. *Spenser*.
 †PER-E-GRATION, * n. See PERGRINATION.
 †PER-E-GRINATE, v. n. [peregrinus, L.] [i. PEREGRINATED; pp. PEREGRINATING, PEREGRINATED.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Bailey*. [R.]
 †PER-E-GRINATE, * a. Foreign; travelled. *Shak*.
 †PER-E-GRINATION, n. Act of travelling; foreign travel.
 †PER-E-GRINATOR, n. A traveller. *Casabon*.
 †PER-E-GRINE, a. [périgrin, Fr.; peregrinus, L.] Foreign; not native; not domestic. *Bacon*. [R.]
 †PER-E-GRINE, * n. A species of falcon. *Selden*.
 †PER-E-GRINITY, n. [périgrinité, Fr.] Strangeness. *Cockeram*.
 †PER-EMPT', (per-ém't') v. a. [peremptus, L.] (Law) To kill; to crush. *Ayliffe*.
 †PER-EMPTION, n. [peremptio, L.] (Law) Act of destroying; extinction. *Ayliffe*.
 †PER-EMP-TO-RI-LY, ad. In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively; decisively.
 †PER-EMP-TO-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being peremptory; positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.
 †PER-EMP-TO-RY, [pér'ém-tur-ē, S. J. E. F. K. Sm. W. B.; pèr'ém-tur-ē or pè-rém'to-rē, W. P. Ja.] a. [peremptorius, low L.] That puts an end to all debate; decisive; positive; dogmatical; absolute.
 †PER-EN/NIAL, a. [perennis, L.] Lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.—(Bot.) Living more than two years.
 †PER-EN/NIAL, n. (Bot.) A plant that lives more than two years; or a plant whose roots remain alive more years than two, but whose stems, flowers, and leaves perish annually.
 †PER-EN/NITY, n. [perennitas, L.] Quality of being perennial. *Dorham*.
 †PER-ER-RATION, n. [pererratus, L.] Travel; act of rambling through various places. *Howell*.
 †PER FAS ET VNE/FAS, * [L.] "Through right and wrong."
 †PER-FECT, a. [parfait, Fr.; perfectus, L.] Possessing perfection; having no defect; faultless:—entirely finished; complete; consummate:—pure; blameless; immaculate.—*Perfect number*, a number equal to the sum of all its divisors.—(Gram.) Past or finished. The perfect tense is that form of the English verb denoted by the auxiliary have; as, 'I have done.'
 †PER-FECT', [pèr'fekt, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. W. B.; pèr'fekt or pèr'fekt', Ja.] v. a. [i. PERFECTED; pp. PERFECTING, PERFECTED.] To make perfect; to finish; to complete; to consummate.
 †PER-FECT-ER, n. One who makes perfect.
 †PER-FECT-IBLITY, * n. An adherent to perfectibility. *Ed. Rev.* [R.]
 †PER-FECT-IBLITY, * n. Capability of arriving at perfection; capacity of being made perfect; state of perfection. *Dr. N. Drake*.
 †PER-FECT-IBLE, * a. Capable of becoming perfect. *P. Mag.*
 †PER-FECTION, n. [perfectio, L.] The state of being perfect; supreme excellence; something that concurs to produce perfection:—an attribute of God. In this last sense it has a plural.
 †PER-FECTION-AL, a. Relating to perfection. [Made complete. *Pearson*.]
 †PER-FECTION-ATE, v. a. [perfectionner, Fr.] To perfect. *Dryden*. [R.]
 †PER-FECTION/TION, * n. Act of making perfect. *Fo. Qu. Rev.* [R.]
 †PER-FECTION-ISM, * n. The principles of the perfectionists. *Ch. Ob.*
 †PER-FECTION-IST, n. One who holds to the possibility of attaining perfection:—one pretending to perfection;—formerly applied to a Puritan. *South*.
 †PER-FECTION-MENT, * n. Act of making perfect. *Dr. Henry*. [R.]
 †PER-FECTIVE, a. Conducting to bring to perfection.
 †PER-FECTIVE-LY, ad. So as to bring to perfection.
 †PER-FECT-LY, ad. In a perfect manner; completely.
 †PER-FECT-NESS, n. Completeness; perfection; skill.

PER-FY/CIENT, * (per-fish'ent) n. One who performs a permanent work, or who endows a charity. *Smart*.
 PER-FY/CIENT, * (per-fish'ent) a. Effectual; performing. *Blackstone*
 †PER-FYD'IOUS, or PER-FID'IOUS, [per-fid'yus, S. W. E. F. K. Sm.; per-fid'e-us, J. Ja. W. B.] a. [perfidus, L.] Guilty of perjury; faithless; treacherous; false to trust.
 †PER-FID'IOUS-LY, ad. Treacherously; by breach of faith.
 †PER-FID'IOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being perfidious.
 †PER-FIDY, n. [perfidia, L.; perfidia, Fr.] Treachery; breach of faith or trust; faithlessness.
 †PER-FLA-BLE, a. [perflo, L.] Having the wind driven through.
 †PER-FLATE, v. a. [perflo, L.] To blow through. *Harvey*.
 †PER-FLATION, n. Act of blowing through. *Woodward*.
 †PER-FOL-IATE, * a. (Bot.) Surrounding the stem by the base of the leaf, which grows together where the margins touch. *P. Cyc.*
 †PER-FOLI-ATE-ED, * a. Resembling leaves. *Hill*.
 †PER-FOR-ATE, v. a. [perforo, L.] [i. PERFORATED; pp. PERFORATING, PERFORATED.] To bore through; to pierce with a tool.
 †PER-FOR-ATION, n. Act of perforating; a hole.
 †PER-FOR-ATIVE, a. Having power to pierce or perforate.
 †PER-FOR-RATOR, n. He or that which perforates; a borer.
 †PER-FORCE', ad. By force; violently. *Spenser*.
 †PER-FORM', [per-fòm', S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R.; per-fòm' or per-fòm', W.] v. a. [performo, low L.] [i. PERFORMED; pp. PERFORMING, PERFORMED.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve; to accomplish; to produce; to fulfil.
 †PER-FORM, v. n. To succeed in an attempt to act a part.
 †PER-FORM-ABLE, a. That may be performed; practicable.
 †PER-FORM-ANCE, n. Act of performing; completion; execution; production; work; deed; exploit; achievement; action; something done.
 †PER-FORM-ER, n. One who performs.
 †PER-FORMING, * n. A performance; act of doing.
 †PER-FRIG-ATE, v. n. [perfrico, L.] To rub over. *Bailey*.
 †PER-FUME-TORY, a. That perfumes. *Leigh*.
 †PER-FUME', or PER-FŪME, [pèr'fùm, S. W. J. F. Ja. R.; per-fùm, E. K. Sm.; per-fum' or per-fum, P.] n. [parfum, Fr.] Volatile, fragrant effluvia; a substance emitting such effluvia; sweet odor; fragrance; scent.
 †PER-FUME', v. a. [i. PERFUMED; pp. PERFUMING, PERFUMED.] To scent; to impregnate with perfume or sweet odor.
 †PER-FUM-ER, n. One who perfumes or sells perfumes.
 †PER-FUM-ERY, * n. The art of perfuming; perfumes in general. *Ure*.
 †PER-FUN-CTORI-LY, ad. In a perfunctory manner.
 †PER-FUN-CTORI-NESS, n. Negligence; carelessness.
 †PER-FUN-CTORY, or PER-FUN-CTO-RY, [per-funk'to-rē, W. P. J. F.; pèr'funk'to-rē, S. K. Sm. A.] a. [perfunctorius, L.] Done with the sole purpose of getting through; careless how done; relating to work done carelessly or negligently; indifferent; slight; negligent.
 †PER-FUSE', v. a. [perfusus, L.] To incture; to overspread. *Harvey*. [R.]
 †PER-FUSION, * (per-fu'zhun) n. Act of pouring out. *Mauve*.
 †PER-FUSIVE, * a. Overspreading; diffusive. *Colorado*. [R.]
 †PER-GAM-NE-ŌUS, * a. (Ent.) Consisting of a thin, tough, semi-transparent substance; like parchment. *Brande*.
 †PER-GAZA, n. [It.] A kind of arbor. *Finett*.
 †PER-HAPS', ad. Peradventure; it may be; perchance.
 †PER-I-ŌG', PER-I-ŌGUA, * or PER-I-ŌU'GER, * n. A small boat or canoe; a pirogue. *Ligon*. See PIRIGUE.
 †PER-I-ANTH, * n. (Bot.) A collection of floral envelopes, among which the calyx cannot be distinguished from the corolla, though both are present. *P. Cyc.*
 †PER-I-ANTH-ŌM, * n. [περίανθος and ἄνθος.] (Bot.) An envelope that surrounds the flower; a perianth. *Loudon*.
 †PER-I-APT, n. [περίαιπτον.] Amulet; charm. *Shak*. [R.]
 †PER-IBŌ-LŌS, * n. [περίανθον.] (Arch.) A court or enclosure entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall. *Brande*.
 †PER-I-CAR'DI-ŌC, * a. Relating to the pericardium; pericardic. *Med. Jour.*
 †PER-I-CAR'DI-AL, * a. Relating to the pericardium. *Buckland*.
 †PER-I-CAR'DI-AN, * a. Belonging to the pericardium. *Phil-per-i-car'dic*, * } lips.
 †PER-I-CAR'DI-ŌM, n. [περίανθος and καρδιά, Gr.; pericarde, Fr.] (Anat.) A thin membrane, or membranous sac, which surrounds the heart.
 †PER-I-CARP, * n. (Bot.) The shell or covering of a fruit; pericarpium. *P. Cyc.*
 †PER-I-CARPIUM, n. [περίανθος and καρπός, Gr.; pericarp, Fr.] (Bot.) The same as pericarp. *Ray*.
 †PER-I-CHĒ/TIAL, * a. Relating to the perichæum. *Brande*.
 †PER-I-CHĒ/TIUM, * (shē-ūm) n. [περίανθος and χαιτήρ.] (Bot.) The leaves at the base of the stalk of the fruit of a moss. *P. Cyc.*
 †PER-I-CHŌ-RE'SIS, * n. [Gr.] A going round about; a rotation. *Bp. Kaye*.

PER'-CLASE,* n. (*Min.*) A magnesian mineral. *Dana.*
 †PE-RIC-LI-TATE, v. a. [*periclitator*, L.] To hazard. *Cockeram.*
 †PE-RIC-LI-TA'TION, n. Danger; hazard; trial. *Cockeram.*
 PER-I-CRA'NI-UM, n. [*perci* and *κρανίον*.] (*Anat.*) A membrane that covers the skull.
 †PE-RIC'V-LOUS, a. [*periculosus*, L.] Dangerous; hazardous; perilous. *Brown.*
 PER-I-DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL,* a. Having twelve sides all round, or when all are counted, applied to a crystal. *Smart.*
 PER-I-DOT,* n. (*Min.*) The prismatic chrysolite. *Brande.*
 PER-I-DROME,* n. [*perci* and *δρόμος*.] A gallery or an alley between columns or walls. *Francis.*
 PER-I-E'CIANS* (pér-é-é'shāns) n. pl. Same as *periaci*. *Smart.* See *PERIACI*.
 PER-I-ÉR'GY, n. [*perci* and *εργον*.] Needless caution in an operation; bustle; trouble. —(*Rhet.*) A bombastic or over-labored style. *Crahb*. [R.]
 PER-I-GÉE, n. [*perci* and *ἦ*, Gr.; *périgée*, Fr.] (*Astron.*) That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth; opposed to *apogee*.
 PER-I-GÉ'VM, n. [L.] Same as *perigee*. *Brown.*
 PER-I-GONE,* n. Same as *perianth*. P. *Cyc.*
 PER-I-GO'NI-UM,* n. [*perci* and *γίνομα*.] (*Bot.*) Same as *perianth*. *Brande.*
 PER-I-GÖRD,* n. (*Min.*) An ore of manganese. *Ure.*
 PER-I-GRAPH,* n. A careless or imperfect delineation; a sketch. *Dict. Arts.*
 PE-RIG'Y-NOUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Growing from the sides of a calyx. P. *Cyc.*
 PER-I-HÉ'LI-ÖN,* n.; pl. *PERIHELIA*. (*Astron.*) The point in the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest the sun; opposed to *aphelion*. *Brande.*
 PER-I-HÉ'LI-UM, n. [L.; *perci* and *ἥλιος*, Gr.; *périhélie*, Fr.] Same as *perihelion*. *Cheyne.*
 PER-I-HÉX-A-HE'DRAL,* a. Applied to a crystal whose primitive form has four sides, and its secondary six. *Smart.*
 PER'I'L, n. [*péril*, Fr.] Danger; hazard; jeopardy; risk; denunciation; danger denounced or threatened.
 PER'I'L,* v. a. [i. PERILED; pp. PERILING, PERILED.] To endanger; to put in peril. *Qu. Rev.*
 †PER'IL, v. n. [*périller*, old Fr.] To be in danger. *Milton.*
 PER'I'L-ÖS, a. [*périlleux*, Fr.] Dangerous; hazardous; full of peril.
 PER'I'L-ÖS-LY, ad. With peril; dangerously.
 PER-I'L-ÖS-NESS, n. Dangerousness.
 PER'I-LYMPH,* n. (*Anat.*) A transparent, watery, or thin gelatinous fluid. *Roget.*
 PE-RIM'E-TER, n. [*perci* and *μετρέω*, Gr.; *périmètre*, Fr.] The circuit or boundary, or the length of the bounding line, of a plane figure.
 PER-I-ÖC-TA-HE'DRAL,* a. Applied to a crystal whose primitive form has four sides, and its secondary eight. *Smart.*
 PE'RI-ÖD, n. [*période*, Fr.; *períodos*, Gr.] An interval of time at the end of which the same phenomenon again takes place, as the revolution of a planet; — a cycle, a circuit; — a series of years; length of duration; — the end or conclusion; termination; — a complete sentence, from one full stop to another, or a passage or series of words developed in properly connected parts; — a mark or dot, thus [.], placed at the end of a sentence.
 †PE'RI-ÖD, v. a. To put an end to. *Shak.*
 PE-RI-ÖD'IC, } a. [*périodique*, Fr.] Relating to a period
 PE-RI-ÖD'I-CAL, } or periods; happening at regular or
 stated times; performed in a circuit; circular; regular.
 PE-RI-ÖD'I-CAL,* n. A publication issued periodically, as a review, an magazine, &c. *A. W. Rev.*
 PE-RI-ÖD'I-CAL-IST,* n. An editor in a periodical work. *N. M. Mag.*
 PE-RI-ÖD'I-CAL-LY, ad. At regular or stated periods.
 PE-RI-ÖD'I-CAL-NESS,* n. State of being periodical. *Ash.*
 PE-RI-Ö-DI-C'I-TY,* n. The quality of being periodical. *Ld. Brougham.*
 PER-I-Ö'CI,* n. pl. [L.] People who live under the same parallel of latitude, but in opposite meridians. *Crahb.*
 PER-I-ÖS'TE-ÜM, n. [*perci* and *όστέον*.] (*Anat.*) A fibrous membrane which invests the bones.
 PER-I-PA-TÉT'IC, n. One of the followers of Aristotle. — The *Peripatetics* were so named from the walks in the Lyceum where Aristotle taught: — ludicrously, a great walker; an itinerant preacher.
 PER-I-PA-TÉT'IC, a. [*περιπατητικός*.] Belonging to the Peripatetics; Aristotelian; walking about.
 PER-I-PA-TÉT'I-CAL, a. Same as *peripatetic*. *Hales.*
 PER-I-PA-TÉT'I-CISM, n. Notions of the Peripatetics.
 PE-RIPH'E-RAL,* a. Relating to the periphery; peripheral. *Smart.*
 PER-I-PHÉ'IC,* } a. Relating to or consisting of a pe-
 PER-I-PHÉ'I-CAL,* } riphery. *Smart.*
 PE-RIPH'E-RY, n. [*perci* and *φείρω*, Gr.; *périphérie*, Fr.] Circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other curvilinear figure.

PER'I-PHRA'SE, v. a. To express by circumlocution. *Bailey*
 PER'I-PHRA'SE,* n. Same as *periphrasis*. *Smart.*
 PE-RIPH'RA-SIS, n. [*περίφρασις*, Gr.; *periphrasis*, L.; *périphrase*, Fr.] pl. PE-RIPH'RA-SÉS. Circumlocution; the use of many words to express the sense of one; as, for death, we may say, the loss of life.
 PER-I-PHRA'S'IC,* a. Circumlocutory; periphrastical. *Scott.*
 PER-I-PHRA'S'TI-CAL, a. Using circumlocution; circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.
 PER-I-PHRA'S'TI-CAL-LY, ad. With circumlocution.
 PER'I-PLÜS, n. [L.; *perci* and *πλος*, Gr.] A voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast; circumnavigation. *Dr. Vincent.*
 PE-RIP-NE'V-MÖ'NI-A, n. [L.] Peripneumony. *Hervey.*
 PE-RIP-NE'V-MÖ'NI-CAL,* a. Afflicted with peripneumony. *Ash.*
 PE-RIP-NE'V-MÖ-NY, n. [*perci* and *πνεύμα*, Gr.; *pérípneumosis*, Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs.
 PE-RIP-PO-LY'Ö-NAL,* a. Having many sides. *Scudamore.*
 PE-RIP'TE-RAL,* a. (*Arch.*) Encompassed with columns or battlements; peripterous. P. *Cyc.*
 PE-RIP'TE-RÖUS,* a. Encompassed with columns; peripteral. *Crahb.*
 PE-RIP'TE-RY,* n. (*Arch.*) A building surrounded with a wing, aisle, or passage, or with a single row of columns.
 PERIPUTIST,* n. A small tin, cooking apparatus. *Welles.*
 PE-RIP'Y-RIST,* n. A newly-invented cooking apparatus. *Scudamore.*
 PE'R'I,* n.; pl. PE'R'IS. (*Persian mythology*) A class of imaginary beings closely allied to the elves or fairies of more northern latitudes. *Brande.*
 PE-RIS'CIAN, (pé-rish'yan) a. Having shadows all around. *Brown.*
 PE-RIS'CIAN,* (pé-rish'yan) n.; pl. PERISCANS. Same as *perisci*. *Brown.*
 PE-RIS'CI-I,* n. pl. [L.; *perisci*, Gr.] People whose shadows move all round, as the inhabitants within the Arctic and Antarctic circles.
 PE-RIP-SCÖPE,* n. A view all round. *Smart.*
 PE-RIS'SCÖ'P'IC,* a. Looking or viewing all around; applied to a kind of spectacles. *Dr. Wallaston.*
 PE-RIS'SCÖ'P'I-CAL,* a. Same as *periscopic*. *Ec. Rev.*
 PE-RIS'ÖN, v. n. [*périr*, Fr.; *perce*, L.] [i. PERISHED; pp. PERISHING, PERISHED.] To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing; to expire; to decay.
 †PE'R'ISH, v. a. To destroy; to bring to decay. *Shak.*
 PE-RISH-A-BIL'I-TY,* n. Perishableness. *Sylvester.*
 PE-RISH-A-BLE, a. Liable to perish; subject to decay.
 PE-RISH-A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being perishable.
 PE-RISH-MENT,* n. Act of perishing. *Ld. Stowell.*
 PE-RIP-SPÉRM,* n. The testa or albumen of a seed. *Brande.*
 PE-RIP-SPHER'IC,* a. Spherical; round. *Smart.*
 PE-RIP-SPHER'I-CAL,* } a. Spherical; round. *Smart.*
 PE-RIS-SÖL'Ö-QY, n. [*περισσολογία*.] (*Rhet.*) Redundance; macroglogy
 PE-RIS-TAL'TIC,* a. [*περιστάλας*, Gr.; *péristaltique*, Fr.] (*Anat.*) Applied to the peculiar motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually propelled from one end of the canal to the other.
 PE-RIS-TE'R-I-ÖN, n. The herb vervain.
 PE-RIS-TÉ-RITE,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of felspar. *Thomson.*
 PE-RIS-TÖME,* n. (*Bot.*) A set of processes surrounding the orifice of the theca of a moss; peristomium. P. *Cyc.*
 PE-RIS-TÖM'I-UM,* n. (*Bot.*) A ring or fringe of bristles or teeth, which are seated immediately below the operculum of mosses, and close up the orifice of the seed vessel; — same as *peristome*. P. *Cyc.*
 PE-RIS-TRÉPH'IC,* a. An epithet applied to panoramic paintings, exhibited in parts, by being fixed on two cylinders; revolving. *Dr. Black.*
 PE-RIS-STYLE, n. [*péristyle*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) A building encompassed with columns on the inside. *Francis.* A circular range of pillars. *Arbutnot.*
 PE-RIS-STY'L'I-UM,* n. [L.] pl. PERISTYLIA. A court, square, or cloister, with columns on three sides. *Brande.*
 PE-RIS-SY'TÖ-LE, n. [*perci* and *συστολή*.] (*Med.*) The pause that ensues on the contraction of the heart, before the distaste or dilatation can follow.
 †PE-R'ITE, a. [*peritus*, L.] Skilful. *Whitaker.*
 PE-R'I-TÖ-NE'AL,* a. Relating to the peritoneum. P. *Cyc.*
 PE-R'I-TÖ-NE'VM, n. [*περιτόναιον*.] (*Anat.*) The membrane which envelops the abdominal viscera, and lines the cavity of the abdomen.
 PE-R'I-TRÖ'ÖHI-ÜM,* n. [*περιτροχάω*.] (*Mech.*) A wheel or circular form of wood, fixed upon a cylinder or axle, round which a rope is wound; and the wheel and cylinder being movable about a common axis, a power applied to the wheel will raise a weight attached to the rope with so much the greater advantage, as the circumference of the wheel is greater than that of the cylinder. This mechanical power is called the *axis in peritrochia*. The windlass and capstan are constructed on the same principle; wheel and axle. *Brande.*

PER-IT/RO-PÁL,* *a.* Turning around; rotary. *Hooker.*
 PER/J-WIG, *n.* [*perruque*, Fr.] A peruke; a wig; false hair for the head.
 PER/J-WIG, *v. a.* To dress in false hair. *Sylvester.* [R.]
 PER/J-WIG-MÁK-ÉR,* *n.* One who makes periwigs. *Booth.*
 PER/J-WIN-KLE, (*pér'w-ing-kl*) *n.* A small shell-fish; a kind of fish-snail: — a perennial evergreen plant.
 PER/JURE, *v. a.* [*perjuro*, L.] [*i.* PERJURED; *pp.* PERJURED, PERJURED.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.
 †PER/JURE, *n.* [*perjurus*, L.] A perjured or forsworn person. *Shak.*
 PER/JURED,* (*pér'jurd*) *p. a.* Guilty of perjury; obtained by perjury; sworn falsely.
 PER/JUR-ÉR, *n.* One who perjures or commits perjury.
 †PER/JUR-Í-ÓUS, *a.* Guilty of perjury. *Sir E. Coke.*
 PER/JU-RY, *n.* [*perjurius*, L.] A false oath or swearing. — (*Law*) A wilful false oath, taken in a court of justice, by a witness lawfully required to depose the truth.
 PÉRK, *v. n.* To hold up the head with an affected briskness; to perch. *More.*
 PÉRK, *v. a.* To dress; to prank. *Shak.*
 PÉRK, *a.* Pert; brisk; airy; lively; proud. *Spenser.* — “Perk as a peacock.” *Forby.* [Local and colloquial.]
 PÉR-LÁ/CEOV'S,* (*-shy*) *a.* Resembling a pearl. *Pennant.*
 PÉR-LÁTE,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Applied to an acid or salt, which is a phosphate of soda. *Francis.*
 †PÉR-LOUS,* [*from* *perilous*]. Dangerous; perilous. *Spenser.*
 PÉR-LOUS-TRÁ/TION, *n.* [*perlustro*, L.] Act of viewing all over. *Howell.* [R.]
 PÉR-MA-GY, *n.* A little Turkish boat. [R.]
 PÉR-MA-NÉNCÉ, (*n.* State of being permanent; duration; PER/MA-NÉN-CY, } continuance; lastingness.
 PÉR-MA-NÉNT, *a.* [*permanent*, Fr.; *permanens*, L.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged; of long continuance; lasting.
 PÉR-MA-NÉNT-LY, *ad.* Durably; lastingly. *Boyle.*
 †PÉR-MÁN/SION, *n.* [*permaneo*, L.] Permanence. *Brownie.*
 PÉR-ME-A-BIL/I-TY,* *n.* Quality of being permeable. *Dr. Ritchie.*
 PÉR-ME-A-BLE, *a.* [*permeo*, L.] That may be permeated or passed through.
 †PÉR-ME-ANT, *a.* [*permeans*, L.] Passing through. *Brownie.*
 PÉR-ME-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*permeo*, L.] [*i.* PERMEATED; *pp.* PERMEATING, PERMEATED.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; to pass through.
 PÉR-ME-Á/TION, *n.* The act of passing through. *Bp. Hall.*
 †PÉR-MIS/CJ-BLE, *a.* [*permisceo*, L.] That may be mingled.
 †PÉR-MISS,* *n.* Permission. *Milton.*
 PÉR-MIS/SJ-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted; allowable.
 PÉR-MIS/SJ-BLY,* *ad.* By permission. *Dr. Allen.*
 PÉR-MIS/SION, (*per-mish'un*) *n.* [Fr.; *permissus*, L.] Act of permitting; leave; license; allowance; grant of liberty; a permit.
 PÉR-MIS/SIVE, *a.* [*permitto*, *permissus*, L.] Granting liberty, not favor; not hindering, though not approving; granted; suffered without hindrance; permitted, not authorized or favored.
 PÉR-MIS/SIVE-LY, *ad.* By permission; without hindrance.
 PÉR-MIST/ION, (*per-mist'yun*) *n.* [*permistus*, L.] Act of mixing; permixtion.
 PÉR-MIT', (*i.* [*permitto*, L.] [*i.* PERMITTED; *pp.* PERMITTING, PERMITTED.] To allow, without command; to suffer, without authorizing or approving, to allow; to suffer; to admit; to consent to; to tolerate.
 PÉR-MIT', OR PÉR-MIT', (*pér'mit*, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *per-mit*, *P. Ja. Wb. Rees.*) *n.* An order; permission; a written permission from an officer of the customs, authorizing the removal of goods, subject to duties, from one place to another.
 PÉR-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Allowance; permission. *Derham.* [R.]
 PÉR-MIT-TÉÉ,* *n.* One to whom permission or a permit has been granted. *Ritchie.*
 PÉR-MIT'TÉR,* *n.* One who permits. *Edwards.*
 PÉR-MIX/TION, (*per-mikst'yun*) *n.* [*permistus*, L.] Act of mingling; state of being mingled.
 PÉR-MÚ/TÁ-BLE,* *a.* Changeable. *Buckingham.* [R.]
 PÉR-MÚ-TÁ/TION, *n.* [*permutatio*, L.] Exchange of one for another. *Bacon.* — (*Algebra*) The arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other.
 PÉR-MÚTE', *v. a.* [*permuto*, L.] To exchange. *Huloet.* [R.]
 PÉR-MÚT-ÉR, *n.* An exchanger. *Huloet.* [R.]
 PÉR-NAN-CY,* *n.* (*Law*) A taking or receiving. Tithes in *pernancy* are tithes taken, or that may be taken, in kind. *Whishaw.*
 †PÉR-NÍ/CION,* (*per-nish'un*) *n.* Destruction. *Hudibras.*
 PÉR-NÍ/CIOUS, (*per-nish'us*) *a.* [*perniciosus*, L.] Mischievous in the highest degree; very hurtful; ruinous; destructive. — [*pernix*, L. Quick. *Milton.*]
 PÉR-NÍ/CIOUS-LY, (*per-nish'us-ly*) *ad.* In a pernicious manner; destructively; mischievously; ruinously.
 PÉR-NÍ/CIOUS-NESS, (*-nish-*) *n.* Quality of being pernicious.
 †PÉR-NÍ/C'I-TY, *n.* [*pernix*, L.] Swiftness; celerity. *Ray.*

PÉR-NOÇ-TÁ/TION, *n.* [*pernoctatio*, L.] Act of watching through the night. *Bp. Taylor.*
 PÉR-NÓR,* *n.* (*Law*) He who receives the profits of land, &c. *Jacob.*
 PÉR-O-NATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Laid thickly over with a woolly substance, ending in a soft meal. *F. Cyc.*
 PÉR-O-RÁ/TION, *n.* [*peroratio*, L.] (*Rhet.*) The concluding part of an oration, in which the arguments are briefly recapitulated, and earnestly enforced.
 PÉROVSKITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing titanium and lime. *Kose.*
 PÉR-ÓX/IDE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance having a maximum of oxygen; the highest oxide of any metal. *Ure.*
 PÉR-ÓX/I-DIZE,* *v. a.* To oxidize to the highest degree. *Ure.*
 †PÉR-PÉND', *v. a.* [*perpendo*, L.] To weigh in the mind; to consider. *Shak.*
 PÉR-PÉND'ÉR, OR PÉR-PÉND-STÓNE, *n.* A coping-stone.
 PÉR-PÉND'I-CLE, *n.* [*perpendiculus*, Fr.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line. [R.]
 PÉR-PÉND-I-CULÁR, *a.* [*perpendicularis*, L.] Crossing another line at right angles; falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon; standing at right angles; upright.
 PÉR-PÉND-I-CU-LÁR, *n.* A line falling on the plane of the horizon at right angles; a line falling upon or intersecting another line, so that the angles formed by the intersection are equal, and each of them a right angle.
 PÉR-PÉND-I-CU-LÁR/I-TY, *n.* State of being perpendicular.
 PÉR-PÉND-I-CU-LÁR-LY, *ad.* In a perpendicular manner; at right angles; in the direction of a straight line up and down.
 †PÉR-PÉN/SION, (*-shun*) *n.* Consideration. *Brownie.*
 †PÉR-PÉN/SI-TY,* *n.* Consideration; a pondering. *Swift.*
 †PÉR-PÉS/SION, (*per-pésh'un*) *n.* [*perpessus*, L.] Suffering. *Pearson.*
 PÉR-PÉ-TRÁTE, *v. a.* [*perpetro*, L.] [*i.* PERPETRATED; *pp.* PERPETRATING, PERPETRATED.] To commit; to perform: — always used in an ill sense.
 PÉR-PE-TRÁ/TION, *n.* The act of perpetrating; the commission of a crime.
 PÉR-PE-TRÁ-TÓR,* *n.* One who perpetrates. *Richardson.*
 PÉR-PÉ-TU-ÁL, (*per-pét'yú-ál*) *a.* [*perpetuus*, Fr.; *perpetuus*, L.] Never-ceasing; eternal, with respect to futurity; continual; uninterrupted; perennial; lasting; constant; incessant; unceasing. — *Perpetual screw*, a screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, so that the action can always go on.
 PÉR-PÉ-TU-ÁL-LY, *ad.* Constantly; continually; incessantly.
 PÉR-PÉ-TU-ÁTE, (*per-pét'yú-át*) *v. a.* [*perpétuer*, Fr.; *perpetuo*, L.] [*i.* PERPETUATED; *pp.* PERPETUATING, PERPETUATED.] To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to continue without cessation or intermission.
 PÉR-PÉ-TU-Á/TION, *n.* The act of perpetuating; act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.
 PÉR-PÉ-TÚ/I-TY, *n.* [*perpétuité*, Fr.; *perpetuitas*, L.] State of being perpetual; duration to all futurity; eternity; something of which there is no end: — a sum of money that will purchase a perpetual annuity.
 PÉR-PHÓS/PHÁTE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt in which phosphoric acid is combined with an oxide, at the maximum of oxidation. *Ure.*
 PÉR-PLEX', *v. a.* [*perplexus*, L.] [*i.* PERPLEXED; *pp.* PERPLEXING, PERPLEXED.] To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to distract; to embarrass; to puzzle; to harass; to confuse; to make intricate; to involve; to vex.
 †PÉR-PLEX', *a.* [*perplexe*, Fr.; *perplexus*, L.] Intricate; difficult; perplexed. *Glanville.*
 PÉR-PLEX'ÉD-LY, *ad.* Intricately; with involution. *Bp. Bull.*
 PÉR-PLEX'ÉD-NESS, *n.* Intricacy; difficulty; perplexity. *Locke.*
 PÉR-PLEX'ING,* *p. a.* Embarrassing; difficult; intricate.
 PÉR-PLEX'I-TY, *n.* [*perplexité*, Fr.] Anxiety; distraction of mind; embarrassment; difficulty; entanglement; intricacy.
 †PÉR-PLEX'I-Y, *ad.* Perplexedly. *Milton.*
 †PÉR-PO-TÁ/TION, (*per-pót'á-tion*) *n.* [*per* and *potio*, L.] Act of drinking largely. *Bayley.*
 PÉR-QUI-SITE, (*pér'kwé-zit*) *n.* [*perquisitus*, L.] Something obtained by a place or office over and above the settled salary; a gift or allowance in addition to wages.
 †PÉR-QUI-SÍT-ED, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. *Savage.*
 PÉR-QUI-SÍT'ION, (*pér'kwé-zish'un*) *n.* An accurate inquiry; a thorough search. *Bp. Berkeley.* [R.]
 PÉR-RI-ÉR,* *n.* [Fr.] An engine for throwing stones. *Hakluyt.*
 PÉR-RON,* *n.* (*Arch.*) A staircase outside of a building. *Hamilton.*
 PÉR-RO-QUET,* (*pér'ró-két*) *n.* See PAROQUET.
 PÉR-RÚ/CÍ-ÉR,* (*per-rú'ké-er*) *n.* [Fr.] A wig-maker. *Brit. Crit.*
 PÉR-RY, *n.* [*poiré*, Fr.] A fermented liquor made of pears.
 PÉR-SÁL/TUM,* [L.] “By a leap or jump.”

PER-SERV-TATION, * n. A thorough search. *Smart*.
 PER SE, [L.] By himself; by herself; by itself; by themselves — abstractedly; alone. — (*Logic*) Things are said to be considered *per se* when they are taken in the abstract. *Crabb*.
 PER-SE-CUTE, v. a. [*persecutor*, Fr.; *persecutus*, L.] [i. PERSECUTED; pp. PERSECUTING, PERSECUTED.] To harass with penalties; generally on account of opinions in religion or some other subject of interest or importance; to harass; to pursue with malignity; to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.
 PER-SE-CUTION, n. [Fr.; *persecutio*, L.] Act of persecuting; state of being persecuted; malignant prosecution.
 PER-SE-CUT-IVE, * a. Persecuting. *Scott*. [R.]
 PER-SE-CUT-OR, n. One who persecutes.
 PER-SE-CUT-RIX, * n. A female who persecutes. *Ec. Rev.*
 PER-SE-VER, * v. n. To persevere. — This word is repeatedly found so spelt and accented by Shakspeare, as well as by Spenser.
 PER-SE-VER-ANCE, n. [Fr.; *perseverantia*, L.] Act of persevering; persistence in any design; steadiness in pursuits; constancy. — (*Theol.*) Continuance in a state of grace.
 PER-SE-VER-ANT, a. [Fr.; *perseverans*, L.] Persisting; constant; persevering. *Bp. Prædicaux. Coleridge*. [R.]
 PER-SE-VER-ANT-LY, ad. With constancy. *Spiritual Conquest*.
 PER-SE-VÈRE, v. n. [*persevero*, L.] [i. PERSEVERED; pp. PERSEVERING, PERSEVERED.] To persist in an attempt; to hold on; to be constant; to continue; to pursue; to prosecute; to insist; not to give over.
 PER-SE-VER-ING, * p. a. Persisting; resolute.
 PER-SE-VER-ING-LY, ad. With perseverance. *Bp. Bull*.
 PER-SIAN, * (pér'shān) n. A native of Persia. *Morier*. — (*Arch.*) A male figure, instead of a column, to support an entablature. *Francis*. See *Persic*.
 PER-SIAN, * a. Relating to Persia; of Persia. — *Persian wheel*, an engine for watering lands. *Crabb*.
 PER-SIC, * a. Relating to Persia: — noting an order of architecture in which an entablature is supported by the statues of men. *Scott*.
 PERSICOT, * (pér'se-kō) n. [Fr.] A kind of liquor or cordial. *W. Ency*.
 PERSIFLAGE, * (pér-se-flážh) n. [Fr.] Idle talk, in which all the subjects are treated with levity or banter. *Qu. Rev.*
 PER-SIM-MON, * n. (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, found in the Middle and Southern United States of America. *Michaux*.
 PER-SI-M, * n. A Persian idiom.
 PER-SIST, v. n. [*persisto*, L.; *persistor*, Fr.] [i. PERSISTED; pp. PERSISTING, PERSISTED.] To persevere; to continue firm, inflexible, or steadfast; not to give over.
 PER-SIST-ENCE, n. State of persisting; constancy; perseverance.
 PER-SIST-EN-CY, n. Severance; obstinacy; contumacy. — (*Optics*) The duration of the impression of light on the retina, after the luminous object has disappeared.
 PER-SIST-ENT, * a. Remaining; not falling off. *Loudon*.
 PER-SIST-IVE, a. Steady; firm; persevering. *Shak*.
 PER-SUN, (pér'sŭn) [pér'sŭn, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; pér'sŭn, *S. K.*; pér'sŭn, colloquially pér'sŭn, *Sm.*] n. [*persona*, L.; *persone*, Fr.] Originally, a mask used by Roman actors; whence, character assumed; exterior appearance; the body; shape: — an individual; a human being; a man or woman; an individual, intelligent being; one. — (*Gram.*) The character which a noun or pronoun bears, as denoting the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.
 PER-SUN-ABLE, a. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. — (*Law*) That can appear and maintain pleas in court.
 PER-SUN-AGE, n. [*personnage*, Fr.] A person of distinction; exterior appearance; character assumed or represented.
 PER-SUN-AL, (pér'sŭn-əl, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*) a. [*personnel*, Fr.; *personalis*, L.] Relating to the person or individual; relating to one's private actions or character: — belonging to men or women, not to things: — peculiar; proper to him or her: — present; not acting by representative; done by one's self, not by another: — exterior; corporal. — (*Law*) Movable; appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land. — (*Gram.*) Having the modifications of the three grammatical persons.
 PER-SUN-AL, n. (*Law*) Movable property, or goods; in opposition to lands and tenements, or real estate.
 PER-SUN-AL-ISM, * n. Quality of being personal. *Qu. Rev.*
 PER-SUN-AL-I-TY, n. State of being a person; quality of being personal; individuality: — a reflection or remark directly or offensively applied.
 PER-SUN-AL-IZE, * v. a. To render personal. *Warburton*.
 PER-SUN-AL-LY, ad. In a personal manner; in person; in presence; not by representative; particularly.
 PER-SUN-AL-TY, * n. (*Law*) A name for things personal, in distinction from things real: — an action is in *personality* when it is brought against the right person, or the person against whom in law it lies. *Whishaw*.

PER-SUN-ATE, v. a. [i. PERSONATED; pp. PERSONATING, PERSONATED.] To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by feigning a character; to act; to counterfeit; to feign. [To describe. *Shak.* — *persona*, L. To celebrate loudly. *Milton*.]
 PER-SUN-ATE, v. n. To play a fictitious character. *Buck*.
 PER-SUN-ATE, * a. (*Bot.*) Labiate, with the palate of the lower lip pressing against the upper lip. *P. Cyc*.
 PER-SUN-ATION, n. Act of personating; a counterfeit.
 PER-SUN-ATOR, n. One who personates; a performer.
 PER-SUN-E-TY, * n. Personality. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 PER-SUN-IFICATION, n. Act of personifying. — (*Rhet.*) A figure by which inanimate objects are represented as endowed with life and action; prosopopeia.
 PER-SUN-IFY, v. a. [i. PERSONIFIED; pp. PERSONIFYING, PERSONIFIED.] To represent with the attributes of a person; to change from a thing to a person.
 PER-SUN-IZE, v. a. To personify. *Richardson*.
 PERSONNEL, * (pér'sŭ-nèl) n. [Fr.] The rank, appointment, and duties of the persons, men, or officers belonging to an army, as distinguished from the *matériel*, or provisions, arms, equipage, &c. *McCulloch*.
 PER-SPEC-TIVE, [pér-spék'tiv, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; pér-spék'tiv, *Johnson*.] n. [*perspective*, Fr.; *perspectiva*, L.] A glass through which things are viewed; a vista; a view; a prospect: — the act of delineating, on a plane, objects as they appear to an eye placed at a given height and distance. ¶ “This word, as may be seen in Johnson, was generally accented by the poets on the first syllable; but the harshness of this pronunciation has prevented it from gaining any ground in prose.” *Walker*.
 PER-SPEC-TIVE, a. Relating to the science of vision; optic.
 PER-SPEC-TIVE-LY, ad. Optically; through a glass. *Shak*.
 PER-SPEC-TO-GRAPH, * n. An instrument for taking the points and outlines of objects. *Bigelow*.
 PER-SPI-CABLE, a. [*perspicabilis*, L.] Discernible. *Herbert*.
 PER-SPI-CACIOUS, (pér-spe-ká'shŭs) a. [*perspicax*, L.] Quick-sighted; sharp of sight; discerning; acute; clear.
 PER-SPI-CACIOUS-LY, * ad. In a perspicacious manner. *Johnson*.
 PER-SPI-CACIOUS-NÈSS, (pér-spe-ká'shŭs-nés) n. Perspicacity.
 PER-SPI-CÁ-CI-TY, n. [*perspicacitas*, Fr.] Quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.
 PER-SPI-CA-CY, n. [*perspicacia*, L.] Perspicacity. *B. Jonson*.
 PER-SPI-C-ENCE, (pér-spish'è-éns) n. [*perspicacia*, L.] Perspicacity.
 PER-SPI-CI-L, n. [*perspicillum*, L.] An optic glass. *Crashaw*.
 PER-SPI-CÚ-I-TY, n. [*perspicuitas*, Fr.] [i. TRANSPARENCY. *Brocena*.] Quality of being perspicuous; clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity.
 PER-SPI-CÚ-OS, a. [*perspicuus*, L.] That may be seen through; easily discerned; transparent; clear; clear to the understanding; easily understood; not obscure.
 PER-SPI-CÚ-OS-LY, ad. In a perspicuous manner; clearly; not obscurely.
 PER-SPI-CÚ-OS-NÈSS, n. Freedom from obscurity; perspicuity.
 PER-SPI-R-ABLE, [pér-spir'ə-bl, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*] a. That may be perspired. [Emitting perspiration. *Bacon*.]
 PER-SPI-RATION, n. Act of perspiring; excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbutnot*.
 PER-SPI-R-ATIVE, a. Performing the act of perspiration.
 PER-SPI-R-ATOR-Y, a. Perspirative. *Bp. Berkeley*.
 PER-SPIRE, v. n. [*perspiro*, L.] [i. PERSPIRED; pp. PERSPIRING, PERSPIRED.] To exude by or through the skin or pores; to perform excretion by the pores; to sweat.
 PER-SPIRE, v. a. To emit by the pores. *Smollett*.
 PER-STRINGE, v. a. [*perstringo*, L.] To touch or glance upon. *Burton*.
 PER-SUAD-ABLE, (pér-swád'ə-bl) a. That may be persuaded; persuasible. [R.]
 PER-SUAD-ABLY, ad. So as to be persuaded. *Sherwood*.
 PER-SUADE, (pér-swád) v. a. [*persuadco*, L.] [i. PERSUADED; pp. PERSUADING, PERSUADED.] To counsel or advise with effect; to draw or incline the will; to cause to act; to influence by argument or expostulation; to entice; to exhort; to prevail upon.
 PER-SUADE, n. Persuasion. *Soliman and Perseda*.
 PER-SUAD-ER, n. One who persuades.
 PER-SUAS-IBIL-I-TY, n. Capability of being persuaded.
 PER-SUAS-IBLE, [pér-swá'se-bl, *S. P. F. Sm. Wb.*; pér-swá'se-bl, *W. J. Ja. K. R.*] a. [*persuasibilis*, L.] That may be persuaded. [R.]
 PER-SUAS-IBLE-NÈSS, n. Quality of being persuasible.
 PER-SUASION, (pér-swáz'zhŭn) n. [Fr.] Act or art of persuading; exhortation; enticement; state of being persuaded; creed; belief; opinion.
 PER-SUASIVE, a. [*persuasivus*, Fr.] Having power to persuade; influencing the will or passions; hortatory.
 PER-SUASIVE, n. Exhortation; argument; importunity.

PER-SUÁ/SÍVE-LÝ, *ad.* In such a manner as to persuade.
 PER-SUÁ/SÍVE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being persuasive.
 PER-SUÁ/SQ-RÝ, *a.* [*persuasorius*, L.] Having power to persuade; persuasive. *Brown.*
 PER-SÚL/PHEÁTE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of sulphuric acid and a peroxide. *Ure.*
 PER-SUL-TÁ/TÍON,* *n.* An eruption of the blood. *Scott.*
 PÉRT, *a.* [*perit*, Welsh; *perit*, D.] [*lively*; brisk; smart. *Milton.*] Saucy; forward; bold and loquacious.
 PÉRT, *n.* A pert or over-forward person. *Goldsmith.* [R.]
 †PÉRT, *v. n.* To behave pertly or impudently. *Ep. Gauden.*
 PÉRT-TÁIN, *v. n.* [*peritineo*, L.] [*i. PERTAINED*; *pp.* PERTAINING, PERTAINED.] To belong; to relate; to appertain.
 †PÉRT-É-BRÁ/TÍON, *n.* [*per* and *cerebratio*, L.] Boring through. *Bailey.*
 PÉRT/HÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of felspar. *Thomson.*
 PÉRT-TÍ-NÁ/CÍOVS, (*pér-te-ná'shús*) *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute. [*Resolute*; steady. *South.*]
 PÉRT-TÍ-NÁ/CÍOVS-LÝ, (*pér-te-ná'shús-le*) *ad.* In a pertinacious manner; obstinately; stubbornly.
 PÉRT-TÍ-NÁ/CÍOVS-NÉSS, *n.* Pertinacity. *By Taylor.*
 PÉRT-TÍ-NÁ/CÍ/TÝ, *n.* [*peritacia*, L.] Quality of being pertinacious; obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency.
 †PÉRT-TÍ-NÁ-CÝ, *n.* [*peritaciz*, L.] Obstnacy; condescancy; pertinacity. *By Taylor.*
 PÉRT/TÍ-NÉCE, *pp. n.* [*peritineo*, L.] Quality of being pert; tinent; fitness; propriety to the purpose; relevancy; appropriateness; appositeness.
 PÉRT/TÍ-NÉNT, *a.* [*peritineus*, L.; *peritinent*, Fr.] Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; and applicable; fit; relevant; saucily.
 PÉRT/TÍ-NÉNT-LÝ, *ad.* Appositely; to the purpose.
 PÉRT/TÍ-NÉNT-NÉSS, *n.* Appositeness; pertinence. [R.]
 †PÉRT-TÍN/QÉNT, *a.* [*peritenges*, L.] Reaching to; touching.
 PÉRT/LÝ, *ad.* In a pert manner; smartly; saucily.
 PÉRT-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being pert; sauciness.
 †PÉRT-NÉNSÍENT, *a.* [*peritransians*, L.] Passing over. *Bailey.*
 PÉRT-TÚRB', *v. a.* [*perturbo*, L.] [*i. PERTURBED*; *pp.* PERTURBING, PERTURBED.] To disquiet; to disturb; to disorder. *Bo. Hall.* [R.]
 PER-TÚR/BANCE,* *n.* Perturbation; disturbance. *Sharp.*
 †PÉRT-TÚR/BÁTE, [*pér-túr'bát*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *pér'túr'bát*, *Wb.*] *v. a.* To disquiet; to disturb; to perturb. *Morc.* See COMPLEMENT.
 PER-TÚR-BÁ/TÍON, *n.* [*periturbatio*, L.] Disquiet of mind; disturbance; disorder; confusion; cause of disquiet; commotion of passions. *Hooker.*
 PÉRT-TÚR-BÁ/TÓR, *n.* [L.] One who disturbs.
 PÉRT-TÚR/BÉR, *n.* A disturber. *Sir G. Paul.*
 PÉRT-TÚSE',* *a.* Bored through; perforated. *Bailey.* [R.]
 †PÉRT-TÚSED', (*pér-tíz'd*) *a.* [*perтусus*, L.] Bored; pierced with holes. *Scott.*
 PER-TÚ/SHÍON, (*pér-tá'shún*) *n.* Act of piercing, hole made by piercing; a perforation. *Bacon.*
 PER-TÚS/SÍS,* *n.* (*Med.*) The whooping-cough. *Brande.*
 PÉR/ÚKE, *n.* [*perruque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a periwig.
 PÉR/ÚKE, *v. a.* To furnish with perukes or wigs. [R.]
 PÉR/ÚKE-MÁK-FR, *n.* A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.
 PÉR/ÚLE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The cover of a seed. *Hamilton.*
 PÉR-Ú/SÁL, *n.* Act of perusing; examination.
 PÉR-RÚSE', *v. a.* [*i. FERUSED*; *pp.* FERUSING, FERUSED.] To read; to observe; to examine.
 PÉR-RÚS/ER, *n.* One who peruses; a reader.
 PÉR-RÚ/VÍ-ÁN, *a.* Belonging to Peru.—*Peruvian bark*, or cinchona, a bark from a Peruvian tree, much used in medicine. *Brande.*
 PÉR-VÁDE', *v. a.* [*pervado*, L.] [*i. FERVADED*; *pp.* FERVADING, FERVADED.] To penetrate; to pass through the whole extent of; to extend through.
 PÉR-VÁD/ING,* *p. a.* Passing through; penetrating.
 PÉR-VÁ/SHÍON, (*pér-vá'shún*) *n.* The act of perverting; state of being perverted. *Boyle.*
 PÉR-VÁ/SÍVE, *a.* Having power to persuade. *Shenstone.*
 PÉR-VÁ/SÍVE, *a.* [*perverse*, Fr.; *perversus*, L.] Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable; untoward; spiteful; petulant; vexatious.
 PÉR-VÉRSÉ/LÝ, *ad.* In a perverse manner; spitefully.
 PÉR-VÉRSÉ/NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being perverse.
 PÉR-VÉRSÍON, (*pér-vér'shún*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of perverting; state of being perverted; change to something worse.
 PÉR-VÉR/SÍ-TÝ, *n.* [*perversitas*, Fr.] Quality of being perverse; ill disposition; perverseness; crossness.
 PÉR-VÉR/SÍVE, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.
 PÉR-VÉR/V', *v. a.* [*pervertio*, L.] [*i. FERVERTED*; *pp.* FERVERTING, FERVERTED.] To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt; to turn from the right; to entice to ill.
 PÉR-VÉRT/ED, *p. a.* Turned aside from right; corrupted.
 PÉR-VÉRT/ÉR, *n.* One who perverts; a corrupter.
 PÉR-VÉRT/ÉBLE, *a.* That may be perverted. *Mountagu.*
 †PÉR-VÉS/TÍ-GÁTE, *v. a.* [*pervestigo*, L.] To search out. *Cuckeram.*

†PÉR-VÉS/TÍ-GÁ/TÍON, *n.* [*pervestigatio*, L.] A thorough or diligent search. *Chillingworth.*
 †PÉR-VÍ-CÁ/CÍOVS, (*pér-vé-ká'shús*) *a.* [*pervicax*, L.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious. *Donham.*
 †PÉR-VÍ-CÁ/CÍOVS-LÝ, *ad.* With spiteful obstinacy.
 †PÉR-VÍ-CÁ/CÍOVS-NÉSS, *n.* Spiteful obstinacy; contumaciousness.
 †PÉR-VÍ-CÁ/CÍ/TÝ, *n.* [*pervicacia*, L.] Same as *pervicacity*. *Bentley.*
 †PÉR-VÍ-CA-CÝ, *n.* [*pervicacia*, L.] Same as *pervicacity*. *Bailey.*
 PÉR/VÍ-OVS, *a.* [*pervisus*, L.] That may be permeated, penetrated, or passed through; admitting passage; permeable. [*Permeating*. *Prior.*]
 PÉR/VÍ-OVS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being pervious.
 PÉR/VÍS, *n.* See PARVIS.
 PÉ-SÁDE', [*pé-sád'*, *Ja.*; *pé-zád'*, *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] The motion which a horse makes in raising or lifting up his fore quarters. *Barrier's Dict.*
 PÉS/SÁ-RÝ, *n.* [*peissaire*, Fr.] (*Med.*) A small roll of something, as of lint, medicated for thrusting into the uterus on extraordinary occasions. *Arbuthnot.*
 PÉS/SÍ-MÍST,* *n.* A universal complainer; opposed to optimistic. *Smart.*
 PÉS/SQ-MÁN-CÝ,* *n.* [*πεσσοίς* and *μαρτία*.] Divination by means of pebbles. *Smart.*
 PÉST, *n.* [*peste*, Fr.; *pestis*, L.] Plague; pestilence; a person or thing mischievous or destructive.
 PÉST/ÉR, *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.] [*i. FERPESTED*; *pp.* FERPESTER, FERPESTED.] To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to encumber.
 PÉST/FÉR-ER, *n.* One who pesters or disturbs.
 †PÉST/FÉR-OVS, *a.* Encumbering; cumbersome. *Bacon.*
 PÉST-HÓ/USE, *n.* A hospital for persons infected with any contagious disease. *South.*
 PÉST/TÍ-DÚCT, *n.* [*pestis* and *duco*, L.] That which conveys contagion. *Donne.*
 PÉST-TÍF/ÉR-OVS, *a.* [*pestifer*, L.] Propagating pestilence; destructive; mischievous; pestilential; malignant; infectious.
 PÉST-TÍ-LÉNCE, *n.* [Fr.; *pestilentia*, L.] A contagious or infectious disease, which is epidemic, or endemic, and mortal; the plague; pest; contagious distemper.
 PÉST/TÍ-LÉNT, *a.* [Fr.; *pestilens*, L.] Producing pestilence or plagues; malignant; pestilential; mischievous; destructive.
 PÉST-TÍ-LÉN/TÍAL, (*pés-te-lén'shál*) *a.* [*pestilential*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of pestilence or of the plague; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; pestilent.
 PÉST-TÍ-LÉN/TÍAL-LÝ,* *ad.* By means of pestilence. *Qu. Rev.*
 PÉST-TÍ-LÉN/TÍAL-LÝ,* *a.* Pestilential. *Sidney.* [R.]
 PÉST/TÍ-LÉN/TÍAL-LÝ, *ad.* Mischievously; destructively.
 †PÉST-TÍ-LÁ/TÍON, *n.* Act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*
 †PÉS/TÍLE, (*pés'sl* or *pés'tl*) [*pés'tl*, *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; *pés'sl*, *Sm. Wb.*] *n.* [*pestele*, old Fr.; *pistillum*, L.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.—*A pestle of pork*, a gammon of bacon. *Huloet.*
 †PÉS/TÍLE, (*pés'sl*) *v. n.* To use a pestle. *B. Jonson.* [R.]
 PÉT, *n.* A slight anger or passion; a slight fit of peevishness.—*a lamb taken into the house*, and brought up by hand; *a cade lamb*; any creature or person that is fondled and indulged.
 PÉT, *v. a.* [*i. PETTED*; *pp.* PETTING, PETTED.] To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.
 PÉT/ÁL, or PÉT/TÁL, [*pét'al*, *S. P. E. Sm.*; *pét'al* or *pét'al*, *W. J. F.*; *pét'al*, *Ja. K.*] *n.* [*πέταλον*.] (*Bot.*) A flower leaf; a division of the corolla of a plant.
 PÉT/ÁL-LÍNE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to or like a petal. *Smith.*
 PÉT/ÁL-ÍSM, *n.* [*πεταλισμός*.] A form of banishment among the Syracusans, for five years, by writing the name of the obnoxious person on a leaf.
 PÉT/ÁL-ÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A rare mineral, having a foliated structure. *Brande.*
 PÉT/ÁLLED,* (*pét'ald*) *a.* Furnished with petals. *Barrett.*
 PÉT/ÁL-LÓID,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a petal. *P. Cyc.*
 PÉT/ÁL-LÓUS, *a.* Having petals.
 PÉT/ÁL-SHÁPED,* (*shépt*) *a.* Shaped like a petal. *Gray.*
 †PÉ-TÁR', *n.* Same as *petard*. *Shak.*
 PÉ-TÁRD', *n.* [*petard*, Fr.; *petardo*, It.] (*Mil.*) An engine, charged with powder, resembling in shape a high-crowned hat, formerly much used for breacking gates, barricades, &c.
 PÉ-TÁRD-ÉÉR',* *n.* One who manages a petard. *Crabb.*
 PÉ-TÁ-SÍ'S,* *n.* [L.] A broad covering for the head; Mercury's winged cap.—(*Arch.*) A cupola in the form of a broad-brimmed cap. *Crabb.*
 PÉ-TÁU/RÍST,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A marsupial animal which has the power of taking extensive leaps through the air. *Brande.*
 PÉ-TÉ/SHÍ-É, (*pé-té'ké-é*) *n. pl.* [L.] (*Med.*) Small, red, pestilential spots.
 PÉ-TÉ/SHÍ-AL, [*pé-té'ke-al*, *W. J. F. Ja.*; *pé-ték'-e-al*, *P. Sm.*; *pé-ték'yal*, *S. K.*] *a.* Pestilentially spotted. *Arbuthnot.*
 PÉ-TÉ-R-ÁR',* *n.* See PÉDERERO. *Falconer.*
 PÉ-TÉ-RE/L, *n.* A sea-bird. *Hutcheson's.* See PÉTRELL.
 †PÉ-TÉR-MÁN,* *n.* A fisherman poaching on the Thames. *Mason.*

PETTER-PENCE, *n. pl.* A tribute of a penny from every house in England, otherwise called *Rome-scot*, formerly paid to the pope, at Lammas-day. *Bp. Hall.*
 PETTER-WORT, (-würt) *n.* A plant.
 PETTIO-LAR, * *a.* Of or belonging to a petiole. *P. Cyc.*
 PETTIO-LATE, * *a.* Growing out of petioles. *Loudon.*
 PETTIO-OLE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The stalk of a leaf. *P. Cyc.*
 PETTIO-OLULE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A little petiole. *Loudon.*
 PETTIT, (pe-tét', pè'té, or pè'ti) [pe-tét' or pè'té, *Sm.*; pè'ti' or pe-tét', *Ja.*; pe-tét' or pe-té', *K.*; pè'té, *R. Wb.*] *a.* [Fr.] Small; little; inconsiderable; petty. *Harmar.* $\frac{3}{4}$ "In the sense of petty, as opposed to important, grand, or high, it is generally pronounced petty, even when the spelling is petit, as petit or petty larceny, petit or petty treason." *Smart.*
 PETITION, (pe-tish'un) *n.* [*petitio*, L.] A request; entreaty; supplication; a single part or article of a prayer.
 PETITION, (pe-tish'un) *v. a.* [*i.* PETITIONED; *pp.* PETITIONING, PETITIONED.] To solicit; to supplicate; to entreat.
 PETITION-A-RILY, (pe-tish'un-a-re-le) *ad.* By way of petition, or begging the question. *Brown.*
 PETITION-A-RY, (pe-tish'un-a-re) *n.* Supplicatory; coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests. *Hooker.*
 PETITION-ER, (pe-tish'un-er) *n.* One who petitions.
 PE-TI-TION-OR PRIN-CI-PAL-I-TY, (pe-tish'è-3) [*L.*] (*Logic*) "A begging of the question;" or the taking of a thing for true, which is false, or which requires to be proved. *Ency.*
 PETIT-MAITRE, (pè'té mât'r) *n.* [Fr.] A coxcomb; a fop. *Chamberfield.*
 PETIT-TO-RY, *a.* [*petitorius*, L.] Petitioning; petitionary. *Brewer.*
 PETIT-TRÉASON, (pè'tit-trè'zn) *n.* See TREASON.
 PETTMAN, * *n.* The smallest pig of the litter. *Forby.* [Provincial, Eng.]
 PETRE, (pè'ter) *n.* [*petra*, L.] Nitre; saltpetre. *Brown.*
 PETRE-AN, * *a.* Relating to a rock or stone. *Ure.*
 PETREL, * *n.* A sea-fowl, or bird of the class of *procellariæ*, the appearance of which around a vessel is said to be a presage of a storm; called also *storm-petrel*, *storm-bird*, and *Mother Cary's chicken*. *Brande.*
 PETRES-CENCE, * *n.* Act of being turned to stone. *Scott.*
 PETRES-CENT, *a.* [*petrescens*, L.] Becoming stone; petrifying.
 PETRIFICATION, *n.* [*petrificatio*, L.] The act of petrifying; state of being petrified or turned to stone; that which is petrified or made stone.
 PETRIFICATIVE, *a.* Having the power to petrify.
 PETRIFIC, *a.* [*petrificus*, L.] Having power to change to stone; petrificative.
 PETRIFICATE, *v. a.* To petrify. *J. Hall.*
 PETRIFICATION, *n.* Petrification. *Hallywell.*
 PETRIFY, *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr.; *petra* and *to*, L.] [*i.* PETRIFIED; *pp.* PETRIFYING, PETRIFIED.] To change to stone; to make callous, obdurate, or hard; to fix.
 PETRIFY, *v. n.* To become stone. *Dryden.*
 PETRIFICE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of felspar. *Crabb.*
 PETRINE, * *a.* Relating to St. Peter. *Ec. Rev.*
 PETRITOL, (pè'tritól, *S. W. Wb.*; pe-tròl', *Ja. Sm.*) [*n.*] [*petrole*, Fr.] Same as *petroleum*. *Woodward.*
 PETRÓLE-UM, *n.* A brown liquid bitumen, found in Persia, the West Indies, and other parts of America, and several parts of Europe. It is called also *rock-oil* and *Barbadoes tar*.
 PETRO-LINE, * *n.* A substance obtained by distilling petroleum. *Brande.*
 PETRÓLOG-Y, * *n.* [*petros* and *logos*.] A discourse concerning rocks. *Phil. Mag.*
 PETRO-NEL, *n.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman; petrel. *Spenser.*
 PETRO-SÍLEX, * *n.* (*Min.*) Hornstone, or compact felspar. *Cleveland.*
 PETROUS, * *a.* Stony; resembling stone. *Dunglison.*
 PETTI-COAT, * *n.* The lower part of a woman's dress.
 PETTI-COAT, * *a.* Belonging to a petticoat; female. *Ash.*
 PETTI-FOG, *v. n.* [*i.* PETTIFOGGED; *pp.* PETTIFOGGING, PETTIFOGGED.] To play the pettifogger. *Milton.*
 PETTI-FOG-GER, *n.* A petty, small-rate lawyer. *Carew.*
 PETTI-FOG-GER-Y, *n.* Practice of a pettifogger; trick.
 PETTI-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness; unimportance.
 PETTISH, *a.* Fretful; peevish; petulant. *Burton.*
 PETTISH-LY, *ad.* In a pet; petulantly; fretfully.
 PETTISH-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; peevishness. *Collier.*
 PETTI-TOES, (pè'ti-to-éz) *n. pl.* The feet of a young pig; — ludicrously, the toes generally.
 PÉT'RO, *n.* [*L.*] The breast: — figuratively, privacy; as, "in petto," *i. e.*, in reserve; in secrecy. *Ld. Chamberfield.*
 PETTREL, * *n.* A breastplate for a horse; petronel. *Sidney.*
 PETTY, *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little; trifling; trivial; frivolous; futile.
 PETTY-CHAPS, (-chôps) *n.* A kind of wagtail, called, in some parts, the *beam-bird*.
 PETTY-CÔY, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PETTY-WHIN, * *n.* A plant, called also *needle-furze*. *Booth.*
 PETU-LANCE, [*n.*] [*petulantia*, Fr.; *petulantia*, L.] Quality
 PETU-LANCY, [*n.*] of being petulant; sauciness; peevishness; ill temper; fretfulness; wantonness.
 PETU-LANT, (pè'ty-lant) *a.* [Fr.; *petulans*, L.] Saucy; perverse; abusive; pettish; fretful; pert; wanton.
 PETU-LANT-LY, *ad.* In a petulant manner; pertly.
 PETULANT-COUS, *a.* [*petulans*, L.] Wanton; frisky. *Can.*
 PETUNSE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Porcelain clay; a variety of felspar. *Ure.*
 PETUNSE, * *or* PETUNTZE, (pè-tun's) *n.* (*Chinese*) See PETUNSE.
 PEÜ-CÉN'A-NINE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar principle obtained from the *peucedanum officinale*, or sea-sulphurwort. *P. Cyc.*
 PEÜBÛ-CÂN, * *n.* Potted beef. *Maunder.* See PERRICAN.
 PEW, (pè) *n.* A seat, or several seats enclosed together, in a church.
 PEW, *v. a.* To furnish with pews. *Ash.*
 PEW-DÖOR, (pü'dör) *n.* The door of a pew. *Guardian.*
 PEWIT, or PEWET, (pè'wet, *S. W. F. Ja. Sm.*; pü'et, *P. K. Wb.*) [*n.*] [*picui*, D.] A water-fowl; the lapwing.
 PEWÛ-ELÖW, *n.* A companion. *Bp. Hall.*
 PEWTER, *n.* [*peuter*, Teut.] An artificial metal, being an alloy of tin and lead, together with a little antimony, zinc, or copper: — the pewter plates and dishes in a house.
 PEWTER, * *a.* Relating to or made of pewter. *Scott.*
 PEWTER-ER, *n.* A smith who works in pewter. *Boyle.*
 PEWÛ-WÖM-AN, (pü'wüm-an) * *n.* A woman who conducts strangers to a pew in a church. *Ed. Rev.*
 PEX-I-TY, *n.* [*pecto*, L.] The nap or shag of cloth. *Coles.*
 PFENNING, (fè'n'ing) *n.* A small German copper coin, of the value of only about one twelfth of a farthing. *Crabb.*
 PHÆ-NÖG'A-MÖUS, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having flowers and seeds that are visible. *P. Cyc.*
 PHÆ-NÖM'E-NÖN, *n.* See PHENOMENON.
 PHÆ-TÖN, *n.* A kind of lofty, open chaise, upon four wheels; so named from *Phæton*, the fabled driver of the chariot of the sun.
 PHÄG-E-DE'NA, [*n.*] [*phagadæna*, Gr.; *phagedæna*, L.] (*Med.*) An ulcer that eats away the flesh.
 PHÄG-E-DEN'IC, *a.* [*phagedæna*, L., an ulcer.] Relating to or curing an ulcer; corroding; ulcerous. *Dunglison.*
 PHÄG-E-DE'NOUS, *a.* Same as *phagedenic*. *Wiseman.*
 PHÄ-LÄN'GÆ-AN, * *a.* Relating to a phalanx: — noting certain bones in the fingers and toes. *Lov.*
 PHÄ-LÄN'GÆR, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of marsupial animals. *Brande.*
 PHÄ-LÄN'GÆ-OÜS, * *a.* [*phalangium*, L.] Relating to a genus of spiders. *Smart.*
 PHÄLÄNX, or PHÄL'ÄNX, (fä'länks, *S. E. Ja. K.*; fä'länks or fäl'änks, *W. P. J. F.*; fäl'änks, *Sm.*) [*n.*] [*pl. L.* PHÄ-LÄN'GÆS; *Eng.* PHÄLÄNX-ÆS, or PHÄLÄNX-ÆS. A close, compact body of men; — originally applied to a Macedonian troop. — The classical plural, *phalanges*, is applied to the small bones in the fingers and toes. $\frac{3}{4}$ "The pronunciation phäl'änx is the more general; but phä'länx is the more alphabetical." *Walker.*
 PHÄLÄ-RIS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A small genus of grasses, one species of which produces Canary-seed. *P. Cyc.*
 PHÄL'E-GIAN, (fä-è'shan) *a.* Noting verses of eleven syllables. *Crabb.* — Written also *phaleucian*.
 PHÄL'E-RÖPE, * *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of wading bird. *Brande.*
 PHÄN-E-RÖGÄM'IC, * *a.* [*φανέρως* and *γάμος*.] (*Bot.*) PHÄN-E-RÖGÄ-MÖUS, * *a.* Having the reproductive organs visible. *Lyell.*
 PHANTAGIN, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A quadruped covered with scales. *Goldsmith.*
 PHÄNTÄ-SÖP'E, * *n.* An optical instrument. *Scudamore.* See PHANTASMASCOPE.
 PHÄNTÄSM, *n.* An appearance, generally a vain and airy appearance; something appearing to the imagination; a vision; a spectre; a phantom.
 PHÄNTÄSMÄ, (*n.*) [*φάντασμα*.] Same as *phantasm*.
 PHÄNTÄSMÄ-GÖ'R-IÄ, * *n.* [*φάντασμα* and *γόργοναι*.] An optical apparatus, by means of which the images of objects can be magnified or diminished at pleasure, and motion given to them, whereby a strong illusion is produced; a sort of magic lantern. *Brande.*
 PHÄNTÄSMÄ-GÖ'R-IÄL, * *a.* Phantasmagoric. *N. J. Rev.*
 PHÄNTÄSMÄ-TÖG'RÄ-PHY, * *a.* Relating to phantasmagoria. *Coleridge.*
 PHÄNTÄSMÄ-GÖ-RY, * *n.* Same as *phantasmagoria*. *Qu. Rev.*
 PHÄNTÄSMÄ-SÖP'E, * *n.* [*φάντασμα* and *σκόπεω*.] An optical instrument, invented by Dr. Roget, which gives the appearance of motion to figures. *Roget.*
 PHÄNTÄSMÄ-TÖG'RÄ-PHY, * *n.* A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c. *Crabb.*
 PHÄNTÄS'TIC, *a.* See FANTASTIC.
 PHÄNTÄS'TIC-ÄL, *a.* See FANTASTIC.
 PHÄNTÄ-SY, *n.* See FANTASY.
 PHÄNTÖM, (*n.*) [*phantôme*, *fantôme*, Fr.] A spectre; an apparition; a ghost; a phantasm; a fancied vision.

PHŌ'TO-GRĀPH,* n. A fac-simile or likeness produced by photogeny or daguerreotype. *Month. Rev.*
 PHŌ'TO GRĀPH,* v. a. To produce fac-similes or likenesses by photogeny. *Month. Rev.*
 PHŌ-TO-GRĀPH'IC,* } a. Relating to photography.
 PHŌ-TO-GRĀPH'ICAL,* } *Month. Rev.*
 PHŌ-TŌG'RA-PHY,* n. [φῶς and γράφω.] The art of delineating objects by means of light; photogenic drawing or representation; photogeny; daguerreotype. *Brande.*
 PHŌ-TŌ-LŌG'ICAL,* a. Relating to photology.
 PHŌ-TŌL'Ō-Q-Y,* n. [φῶς and λόγος.] The science of, or a treatise on, light. *Smart.*
 PHŌ-TŌM'E-TER,* n. [φῶς and μέτρον.] A light-measurer; an instrument for measuring the relative illuminating powers of different sources of light. *P. Cyc.*
 PHŌ-TO-MĒT'RIC,* } a. Relating to photometry; meas-
 PHŌ-TO-MĒT'RICAL,* } uring light. *Brande.*
 PHŌ-TŌM'E-TRY,* n. [φῶς and μέτρον.] The science or act of measuring light. *Brande.*
 PHŌ-TŌM'SY,* n. [φῶς and ὄψις.] A morbid affection of the eyes, in which concussions of light seem to play before them. *Smart.*
 PHRĀSE, (frāz) n. [φράσις.] An expression consisting of two or more words, and forming in general a part of a sentence; manner of expression; mode of speech; style; an idiom.
 PHRĀSE, (frāz) v. a. [i. PHRASED; pp. PHRASING, PHRASED.] To style; to call; to term.
 PHRĀSE, (frāz) v. n. To employ peculiar phrases.
 PHRĀSE-BOOK,* (-bōk) n. A small book in which phrases, or the idioms of a language, are explained. *Ash.*
 PHRĀSE/LESS,* a. Destitute of phrases; speechless. *Shak.*
 PHRĀSE/MAN,* n. One who makes phrases. *Coleridge.*
 PHRĀ-SE-Ō-LŌG'IC,* a. Same as phrasological. *Smart.*
 PHRĀ-SE-Ō-LŌG'ICAL,* n. A Peculiar to a language or phrase.
 PHRĀ-SE-ŌL'Ō-Q-GĪST,* n. A stickler for a particular phrasology. *Morc.*
 PHRĀ-SE-ŌL'Ō-Q-Y,* n. [φράσις and λόγος.] Manner of expression; diction; style; a collection of phrases.
 PHRE-NĒT'IC, [frē-nē'tik, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; frēn'-e-tik, S.] a. [φρεντικός, Gr.; phrénétique, Fr.] Disordered with phreny; affected in the brain; mad; frantic.
 PHRE-NĒT'IC, n. A madman; a frantic person. *Selden.* [R.]
 PHRĒN'IC,* a. (*Anat.*) Belonging to the diaphragm. *P. Cyc.*
 PHRE-NĪT'IS, n. [φρενίτις.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain; madness.
 PHRE-NŌL'Ō-Q-ER,* n. A phrenologist. *Phren. Jour.*
 PHRE-NŌ-Ō-LŌG'IC,* } a. Relating to phrenology; partak-
 PHRE-NŌ-Ō-LŌG'ICAL,* } ing of phrenology. *Combe.*
 PHRE-NŌ-Ō-LŌG'ICAL-LY,* ad. In a phrenological manner.
 PHRE-NŌL'Ō-Q-GĪST,* n. One who is versed in phrenology. *Ch. Ob.*
 PHRE-NŌL'Ō-Q-Y,* n. [φρήν and λόγος.] The doctrine, according to Dr. Spurzheim, of the special faculties of the mind, and of the relations between their manifestations and the body, particularly the brain; or, according to Mr. Combe, the science of the brain, as connected with the intellectual, moral, and sensual dispositions and qualities of the individual:—craniology.
 PHREN'SY,* v. a. To make frantic; to infuriate. *Byron.*
 PHREN'SY, (frēn'ze) n. [φρένησις, Gr.; phrénésie, Fr.] Madness; franticness. See FRENZY.
 PHRĒN'TIC, a. Same as phrenetic. *B. Jenks.*
 PHRĒN'TIC, n. A madman. *Woodward.*
 PHRĒN'TIS-TE-RY, n. [φρενιτήριον.] A school; a seminary of learning. *Corah's Doom, &c.*
 PHRYG'IAN, (frī'g-ian) a. Relating to Phrygia:—denoting, among the ancients, a sprightly and animating kind of music.
 PHTH-RĪ'A-SIS,* n. [L.] (*Med.*) The lousy disease. *Brande.*
 PHTHIS'IC, (tiz'ik) n. [φθίσις.] (*Med.*) A consumption; phthisis. *Milton.*
 PHTHIS'ICAL, (tiz'ē-kāl) a. [φθισικός.] Consumptive; wasting. *Harvey.*
 PHTHIS'ICK-Y,* (tiz'ē-kē) a. Having the phthisic or phthisis; phthisical. *Maunder.*
 PHTHIS'IS, (thi'sis or tī'sis) [thi'sis, S. W. F. Ja. K.; tī'sis, Sm.; thi'sis, P.] n. [Gr.; phthisis, L.] (*Med.*) A pulmonary consumption.
 PHY-LĀC'TER, n. Same as phylactery. *Sandys.*
 PHY-LĀC'TERED, (fe lik'terd) a. Wearing phylacteries; dressed like the Pharisees. *Green.*
 PHY-LĀC'TER'ICAL, a. Relating to phylacteries. [R.]
 PHY-LĀC'TE-RY, n. [φυλακτήριον.] A slip of parchment inscribed with verses of the Jewish law, and worn on the arm or between the eyes of a Jew; an amulet for preservation against infection.
 PHY'LĀRECH,* n. [φύλαρχος.] An Athenian officer appointed for each phyle or tribe, to superintend the registering of its members, &c. *Brande.*
 PHY/LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A petrified leaf. *Ure.*
 PHY-LŌ'DI-ŪM,* n. [pl. PHYLLŌDIA.] A petiole introduced into a flat, leaf-like body. (*Bot.*)

PHY-LŌPH'Ā-GĀN,* n. [φύλλον and φάγω.] (*Zool.*) One of a tribe of marsupials.— (*Ent.*) One of a tribe of beetles. *Brande.*
 PHY-LŌPH'Ō-ROŪS,* a. Bearing leaves. *P. Cyc.*
 PHY/LŌ-PŌD,* n. [φύλλον and ποδός.] One of a tribe of crustaceans. *Brande.*
 PHY/LŌ-STŌMB,* n. A species of bat. *Brande.*
 PHY/LŌ-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A petrified plant. *Ure.*
 PHY'S'Ā-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral that swells with heat; a species of topaz. *Ure.*
 PHY'S'E-TER,* n. A filtering machine, consisting of a tub, with an air-tight perforated stage. *Francis.*— (*Ich.*) A large species of whale; the cachalot. *Hamilton.*
 PHY'S'IC, (fiz'ik) n. [φυσική.] The science of medicine or the art of healing:— medicines collectively:— a purging medicine; a cathartic.
 PHY'S'IC, (fiz'ik) v. a. [i. PHYSICKED; pp. PHYSICKING, PHYSICKED.] To purge; to treat with physic; to cure. *Shak.*
 PHY'S'ICAL, (fiz'ē-kāl) a. [physique, Fr.] Relating to physics, to nature, or to natural philosophy; natural, not moral. [Medicinal; helpful to health. *Shak.*]
 PHY'S'ICAL-LY, ad. In a physical manner; according to nature; by natural operation; not morally.
 PHY'S'ICAL-NESS,* n. The quality of being physical. *Scott.*
 PHY-SI'CĪAN, (fiz'izh'an) n. [physicien, Fr.] One who professes or practices physic or the art of healing.
 PHY'S'ICĪST,* n. One versed in physics. *Phil. Mag.* [R.]
 PHY-S'ICŌ-LŌG'IC,* n. Logic illustrated by physics. *Smart.*
 PHY-S'ICŌ-MĀTH-E-MĀT'ICS,* n. pl. Mixed mathematics. *Crabb.*
 PHY'S'ICŌ-THE-ŌL'Ō-Q-Y, n. [from *physicus* and *theology*.] Natural theology, or theology enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.
 PHY'S'ICS,* n. pl. [φυσικῆ.] The science of nature; natural philosophy; natural science:— that department of science which has for its subject all things that exist independently of the mind's conception of them, and of the human will, and thus standing distinct from *metaphysics*, or the science which has for its subject the notions that exist in the mind only.
 PHY-S'ICŌ-NŌ-MER, n. A physiognomist. *Peacham.* [R.]
 PHY-S'ICŌ-NŌM'IC, } a. Relating to physiognomy.
 PHY-S'ICŌ-NŌM'ICAL,* }
 PHY-S'ICŌ-NŌM'ICS,* n. pl. Physiognomy. *Chambers.*
 PHY-S'ICŌ-NŌ-MĪST, n. One who is versed in physiognomy.
 †PHY-S'ICŌ-NŌ-MŪN'IC, a. Physiognomic. *Johnson.*
 PHY-S'ICŌ-NŌ-MY, [fiz'ē-dg'iq-mē, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; fizh'ē-dg'iq-mē, W.; fiz'-ē-dg'iq-mē or fiz'ē-dn'iq-mē, Ja.] n. [φυσιογνωμία, Gr.] The art of discovering the temper and character by the outward appearance, especially by the features of the face; and the countenance; the face; and the cast of the look.
 PHY-S'ICŌ-NŌ-TYPE,* n. A machine for taking casts and imprints of human faces or countenances. *Observer.*
 PHY-S'ICŌ-Q-NY,* n. The production or birth of nature. *Coleridge.*
 PHY-S'ICŌ-ŔĀ-PHY,* n. A description of nature. *Coleridge.*
 †PHY-S'ICŌ-Q-ER, n. A physiologist. *Aubrey.*
 †PHY-S'ICŌ-LŌG'IC, } a. Relating to physiology, or the
 †PHY-S'ICŌ-LŌG'ICAL,* } doctrine of nature; physical
 †PHY-S'ICŌ-LŌG'ICAL-LY,* ad. In a physiological manner. *Genl. Mag.*
 †PHY-S'ICŌ-Q-GĪST, n. One versed in physiology.
 †PHY-S'ICŌL'Ō-Q-Y, [fiz'ē-ŏl'ŏ-gē, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; fizh'ē-ŏl'ŏ-gē, W.] n. [φύσις and λόγος, Gr.; physiologie, Fr.] The science of things generated or alive; the doctrine of vital phenomena:— the science of natural organization, or of organized beings.— (*Animal physiology*, the science of animals, or zoology.— *Vegetable physiology*, the science of vegetables, or botany.)
 †PHY-S'ICŌ-MY, n. Physiognomy. *Spenser.*
 PHY-S'IC-GRĀDE,* n. (*Zool.*) One of the tribe of aculephs. *Brande.*
 †PHY'S'Y, n. The same with *fusce*. *Locke.*
 PHY-TĪPH'Ā-GĀN,* n. [φύτρον and φάγω.] (*Zool.*) A cetaceous mammal. *Brande.*
 PHY-TĪV'Ō-ROŪS, a. Feeding on plants. *Roy.*
 PHY-TŌ-CHĒM'IS-TRY,* n. Vegetable chemistry. *Philos. Mag.*
 PHY-TŌG'RA-PHY, n. [φύτρον and γράφω.] A description of plants; a branch of botany.
 PHY-TŌ-LĪTE,* n. (*Min.*) A petrified plant. *Scudamore.*
 PHY-TŌ-LŌG'ICAL,* a. Relating to phytoLOGY or to plants. *Lyell.*
 PHY-TŌL'Ō-Q-GĪST, n. One versed in phytoLOGY. *Evelyn.*
 PHY-TŌL'Ō-Q-Y, n. [φύτρον and λέγω.] The doctrine of plants; a discourse on botany; botany; a book containing herbs and plants.
 †PHY-TŌN-ESS, n. See PYTHONESS.
 PHY-TŌPI'A-ŌŌS,* n. A genus of fishes and φάγω.] Eating or subsisting on plants. *Brande.*
 PHY-TŌ-SĀU'RVS,* n. A genus of fossil saurians. *P. Cyc.*

PHIZ, *n.* See PHIZ.

PI-A-CLE, *n.* [*piculium, L.*] An enormous crime. *Bp. King.*
PI-X'U-LAR, *a.* [*picularis, L.*] Expiatory; making ex-
piation — criminal; atrocious. *Bp. Hall.*

PI-AC'U-LOUS, *a.* Picular. *Broune.*

PIA MA'TER, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) A thin, vascular membrane
covering the convolutions of the brain, and the spinal
marrow.

PIA-NÉT, *n.* A small kind of woodpecker; also the magpie.

PI-A-NIST, [pe-'nist, *K. Sm. Mauder*; pi-'nist, *Wb.*] *n.*

A performer on the piano-forte. *Gen. Mag.*

PI-A'NO,* [*L.*] (*Mus.*) Soft. — *n.* Sometimes used for piano-
forte. *Observer.*

PI-A'NO-FÓRTE, [pe-'no-fórt'e, *E. Ja. R.*; pe-'no-fórt'e,
K.; pe-'no-fórt'e, *Sm.*; pe-'no-fórt'e, *Wb.*] *n.* [*It. pl.*

PIANO-FORTES. A musical stringed instrument, played by
keys. — It is often pronounced pe-'n'q-fórt'e.

PIA-RIST,* *n.* One of a religious order founded at Rome in
the 17th century, bound by a special vow to devote
themselves to education. *Brande.*

PI-AS'TER, *n.* [*piastro, It.*; *piastre, Fr.*] An Italian coin, of
the value of nearly 6s. sterling.

PI-A'TION, *n.* [*piatio, L.*] Expiation. *Cocker.*

PI-X'Z'Z'A, *n.* [*It. pl.* PIAZZAS. (*Arch.*) A square, open
space, surrounded by buildings; an open walk around a
building, usually enclosed by columns and covered by a
projecting story; a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PIB'BLE-PAB'BLE,* *n.* Idle talk; tattle. *Shak.*

PIB'CORN,* *n.* A species of musical pipe in Wales. *Smart.*

PI-BRACH, (pi'brák, *n.* Same as *pibroch*. *Tytler.*

PI'BRÖCH, (pi'brök, *J. A. R.*; pe'brök, *K. Sm.*) *n.* A Highland
air, or martial music produced by the bagpipe of the
Scottish Highlanders; the instrument or bagpipe.

PI'CA, *n.* A bird; the pie, or magpie. — (*Med.*) A vitiated
appetite. — (*Printing*) A type of two sizes, *pie*, and *small
pie*, small *pie* being the size next larger than long primer.

PI-C-A-DÖR,* *n.* [*Sp.*] A riding-master; a breaker of horses:
— the horseman in a bull-fight. *Qu. Rev.*

PI-C-A-MÖR,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of tar. *Brande.*

PI-C-A-RÖN', *n.* [*picaron, Sp.*] A robber; a plunderer on
the sea. *Howell.* See PICKEROON.

PI'CA-DIL, *n.* Same as *piccadilly*. *Bp. Corbet.*

PI'CA-DIL-Y, *n.* [*piccadille, Fr.*] A ruff or border of points
like spear-heads, worn in the time of James I.: — hence
the name of the street in London.

PI'CACHE, *n.* [*picagium, low L.*] (*Law*) Money paid at fairs
for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsworth.*

PICE,* *n.* (*India*) A small copper coin. *Malcom.*

PI-C-U-RIM,* *n.* A sort of bean, or oblong, heavy seed,
brought from Brazil, and used medicinally in the cure of
the colic. *Brande.*

PICK, *v. a.* [*picken, D.*] [*i. PICKED*; *pp.* PICKING, PICKED.]
To cull; to choose; to select; to glean; to gather here
and there; to take up; to gather; to find industriously;
to separate by gleaning; to clean by gathering off; gradu-
ally, anything adhering. — [*piquer, Fr.*] To pierce; to
strike with a sharp instrument. — [*piccan, Sax.*] To strike
with bill or beak; to peck; to mark. — [*piccare, It.*] To
rob; to open a lock by a pointed instrument. — *To pick a
hole in one's coat*, to find fault. — *To pick in*, (*Painting*) to
restore any unevenness in a picture by using a small pen-
cil.

PICK, *v. n.* To eat slowly and by small morsels; to do any
thing nicely and leisurely. *Dryden.*

PICK, *n.* [*pique, Fr.*] A sharp-pointed iron tool for dress-
ing millstones, &c.: — a toothpick: — selection: — that
which is picked out, or requires to be picked out, as foul
matter in type.

PICK'A-PACK, *ad.* In the manner of a pack. *L'Estrange.*

[*Low.*]

PICK'AR-DIL, *n.* Same as *piccadilly*. *B. Jonson.*

PICK'AXE, (pi'áks) *n.* An axe or tool with a sharp point.

PICK'BACK, *ad.* On the back; pick-pack. *Hudibras.* [*Low.*]

PICK'ED, *a.* Pointed; sharp; pecked. [*Smart*; spruce;
Shak.]

PICKED,* (pikt) *p. a.* Selected; culled: — from *Pick*.

PICK'ED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being pointed or picked. [*Pop-
ery*; spruce-ness. *B. Jonson.*]

PI-C-KÉR', *v. n.* [*picaver, Fr.*] To pillage; to rob. *Ainsworth.*

PICK'ER, *n.* One who picks; a pickaxe; an instrument to
pick with.

PICK'ER-EL, *n.* A fresh-water fish; a small pike.

PICK'ER-EL-WÉED, *n.* A water-plant, from which pikes
are fabled to be generated. *Walton.*

PICK'ER-IDGE,* *n.* A tumor on the back of cattle; wormal.
London.

PICK'ER-ING-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A magnesian alum. *Hayes.*

PICK'E-RÖÖN',* *n.* (*Naut.*) A pirate-ship. *Crabb.* See
PICAROON.

PICK'E-RÖÖN',* *v. n.* (*Mil.*) To skirmish before the main
battle begins, as light horsemen. *Crabb.*

PICK'E-RY,* *n.* (*Scotland*) The stealing of trifles. *Whishaw.*

PICK'ET, *n.* [*piquet, Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A stake used, in laying
out grounds, to mark the bounds and angles. — (*Mil.*) A

guard posted before an army, to give notice of an enemy's
approach.

PICK'ET, *v. a.* [*i. PICKETED*; *pp.* PICKETING, PICKETED.]
To place as a picket; to fasten to a picket.

PICK'ET-TÉE',* *n.* (*Bot.*) A fine, variegated carnation. *Crabb.*

PICK'ING,* *n.* Act of culling or choosing; a gleaning; thing
left.

PIC'KLE, (pi'kl) *n.* [*pekel, Teut.*] Any kind of salt liquor,
or vinegar, in which flesh or vegetables are preserved;
the substance pickled. [*Condition*; *state*. *Shak.* Ludicrous.]

PIC'KLE, *v. a.* [*i. PICKLED*; *pp.* PICKLING, PICKLED.]
To preserve in pickle: — to season or imbue highly with any
thing bad.

PIC-KLE-HER/RING, *n.* A salted herring: — formerly, a
merry-andrew; a buffoon. *Shak.*

PICK'LOCK, *n.* An instrument for picking locks: — a person
who picks locks.

PICK'PÖCK-ET, *n.* A thief who steals by putting his hand
privately in the pocket.

PICK'PÖCK-ET, *a.* Privately stealing. *South.*

PICK'PÜRSE, *n.* Same as *pickpocket*. *Shak.*

PICK'SY,* *n.* A fairy. *Gen. Mag.* See PIXY.

PICK'THANK, *n.* An officious person; a whispering parasite.

PICK'TÖÖTH, *n.* A toothpick. *Swift.* [*R.*]

PIC'LE, or PIC'KLE, (pi'kl) *n.* [*piccolo, It.*] (*Eng. law*) A
little close; a small parcel of land enclosed with a
hedge: — written also *pycle*, *pyghel*, and *pyngle*. *Cowel.*

PIC'NIC, *n.* An assembly or entertainment in which each
person contributes to the general supply of the table.

PI'CO, (pe'kó) *n.* [*Sp.*] Peak; point. *Bentley.*

PIC'ROL-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Bitter-stone; a carbonate of mag-
nesia. *Dana.*

PIC'RO-MÉL,* *n.* [*πικρός* and *μέλι*.] The chemical prin-
ciple, of a sweetish bitter taste, which exists in the bile.

PIC'RO-PHYLL,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of serpentine. *Dana.*

PIC'ROSMINE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious mineral. *P. Cyc.*

PIC'RO-TÖX'INE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter and poisonous
principle of the *coccus Indicus*. *Hamilton.*

PICT, *n.* [*pietus, L.*] A painted person; one of a Scythian
or German race who anciently settled in Scotland; — so
named from their painting their naked bodies. *Lec.*

PICT'ISH,* *a.* Relating to the Picts, anciently of Scotland.
Ed. Rev.

PI-C-TÖ'R-I-ÁL, *a.* [*pietor, L.*] Produced by a painter; hav-
ing pictures; illustrated by paintings or pictures. *Broune.*

PI-C-TÖ'R-I-ÁL-Y,* *ad.* In a pictorial manner. *Observer.*

PI-C-TÖ'R'IC,* *a.* Relating to the art of painting; rep-
resenting pictures. *Mauder.* [*R.*]

PIC'T'UR-Á-BLE,* (pikt'yur-á-bl) *a.* That may be pictured or
painted. *Coleridge.*

PIC'T'UR-ÁL, (pikt'yur-ál) *n.* A representation. *Spenser.* [*R.*]

PIC'T'UR-ÁL,* *a.* Relating to or represented by pictures. *Fo.
Qu. Rev.*

PIC'T'URE, (pikt'yur) *n.* [*pictura, L.*] A representation of a
person or thing in colors; a painting; a likeness; an im-
age; an effigy; any resemblance or representation.

PIC'T'URE, (pikt'yur) *v. a.* [*i. PICTURED*; *pp.* PICTURING,
PICTURED.] To paint; to represent by painting; to repre-
sent.

PIC'T'URE-FRÁME,* *n.* A frame for a picture. *Morgan.*

PIC'T'URE-LIKE, *a.* Like a picture. *Shak.*

PIC'T'UR-ER, *n.* A painter; a maker of pictures. *Fuller.*

PIC-T'U-RÉSQUE', (pikt'yur-ésk') *a.* [*pittresco, It.*; *pitto-
resque, Fr.*] Having fit combination of form and color for
the imitation of the painter; like a fine picture; wild
and beautiful; giving vivid impressions of reality or nat-
ure; graphical.

PIC-T'U-RÉSQUE',* (pikt'yur-ésk') *n.* A picturesque assem-
blage, in general; picturesque-ness. *Brande.*

PIC-T'U-RÉSQUE'L-Y,* (pikt'yur-ésk'le) *ad.* In a picturesque
manner. *Hamilton.*

PIC-T'U-RÉSQUE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being picturesque.

PIC'T'U-RÍZE,* *v. a.* To adorn or represent by pictures. *Ec.
Rev.* [*R.*]

PIC'UL,* *n.* A Chinese weight of 133½ lbs., containing 100
catties, or 1600 tals. *Malcom.*

PI'D'DLE, (pid'dl) *v. n.* [*L. PIDDLED*; *pp.* PIDDLING, PIDDLED.]
To pick at table; to feed squammishly; to trifled; to be
busy about small matters. *Swift.*

PI'D'DLER, *n.* One who piddles, or is busy about trifles.

PI'D'DLING,* *p. a.* Trifling; being busy about trifles.

PIE, (pi) *n.* A crust baked with something in it for food;
pastry. — [*pieca, L.*] A magpie; a party-colored bird: —
the old Catholic service-book: — printer's type, when the
different letters are mingled together. — A mound or pit,
for preserving potatoes, &c.; — a compost heap. *Farm.
Ency.*

PIE'BALD, *a.* Of various colors; diversified in color.

PIÉCE, (pés) *n.* [*pièce, Fr.*] A patch; a part of the whole;
a fragment; a single thing or part; a portion: — a picture;
a composition; performance: — a gun, large or small: — a
coin. [*A castle*; any building. *Spenser.*] — *A piece*,
to each. — *Of a piece with*, like; of the same sort.

PIÈCE, (pēs) v. a. [*i. PIECED; pp. PIECING, PIECED.*] To patch; to enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join; to unite. — *To piece out*, to increase by addition.
 PIECE, v. n. To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.
 PIECE/LESS, a. Whole; not made of separate pieces.
 PIECE/LY, *ad.* In pieces. *Hulot.*
 PIECE/MEAL, (pēs'mel) *ad.* In pieces; in fragments.
 PIECE/MEAL, (pēs'mel) a. Single; separate; divided.
 PIECE/MEAL, n. A fragment; a morsel. *R. Vaughan.*
 PIECE/MEAL,* v. a. To divide into parts. *Jodrell.*
 PIECE/MEALD, (pēs'meld) a. Divided into pieces. *Cot-grass.*
 PIECE/NER,* n. One who supplies the rolls of wool to the slubber, in the woollen manufacture. *P. Mag.*
 PIECE/ER, n. One who pieces; a patcher.
 PIECE/WORK,* (pēs'wɜ:k) n. Work done by the piece or job; task-work. *Farm. Ency.*
 PIED, (pid) a. Variegated; party-colored. *Abbot.*
 PIED/NESS, (pid'nēs) n. Variegation; diversity of color. *Shak.*
 PIEPELD, (peld) a. [*pelé, Fr.*] Bald; bare; peeled. *Shak.*
 PIEP, (pēp) n. To peep. *Hulot.* See *PEEP.*
 PIE/PÓW-DĒR-CÓURT, or PIE/PÓD-DĒR-CÓURT, n. [*piéd poudreux, Fr.*] (*Eng. law*) A court established to decide, on the spot, disputes arising at fairs and markets.
 PIËR, (pēr) n. [*pierre, Fr.*] A column on which the arch of a bridge is raised: — the solids between the openings of a building: — that part of the wall of a house which is between the windows: — a mole projecting into the sea, to break the force of the waves.
 PIËR/AGE,* n. Toll paid for using a marine pier. *Smart.*
 PIËRCE, or PIËRCE, (pērs, P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; pērs or pērs, W. J. F.; pērs, S.) v. a. [*percer, Fr.*] [*i. pierced; pp. PIECING, PIECED.*] To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into; to touch the passions; to affect.
 PIËRCE, v. n. To make way by force into or through any thing; to affect; to enter; to dive, as into a secret.
 PIËRCE/ABLE, a. That may be pierced or penetrated.
 PIËRCE/ER, n. He or that which pierces; a perforator.
 PIËRCE/ING, n. Act of penetrating; penetration. *Prov. xii.*
 PIËRCE/ING,* p. a. Penetrating; affecting; sharp; severe.
 PIËRCE/ING-LY, *ad.* Sharply. *Sherwood.*
 PIËRCE/ING-NESS, n. Power or act of piercing. *Derham.*
 PIËR/GLASS,* n. A large looking-glass between windows. *Smart.*
 PIËR/TÁ-BLE,* n. A table placed between windows. *Smart.*
 PIËT, or PIËT, n. A magpie. [*Local, Eng.*]
 PIËT/ISM, n. The principles or practice of the Pietists.
 PIËT/IST, n. One of a sect that sprang up in Germany in the 17th century, noted for strict devotion and great purity of life: — a kind of mystic.
 PIË-TIS/TIC,* } a. Relating to, or partaking of, pietism.
 PIË-TIS/TIC-AL,* } *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 PIË-TY, n. [*pietas, L.; piété, Fr.*] The filial sentiment felt by man to the Father of all; duty to God; duty to parents or those in superior relation.
 PIË-ZÓM/F-TER,* n. [*πῆζομ and μέτρον.*] An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of liquids. *Brande.*
 PIË/FĒ-RÓ,* n. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument resembling a hautboy: — a life. *Crabb.*
 PIG, n. [*bigge, Teut.; pie, Sax.*] The young of swine; a young boar or sow. — (*Mining*) A separated mass of un-forged metal, about 250 lbs., as of iron, or of lead.
 PIG, v. n. To farrow; to bring pigs.
 PIG/EON, (pij'ʊn) n. [*pigeon, Fr.*] A bird of several species, often bred tame in a cot, or dove-cot.
 PIG/EON-FOOT, (pij'ʊn-fút) n. An herb. *Sainsworth.*
 PIG/EON-HEÁRT-ED, a. Timid; frightened.
 PIG/EON-HOLE, n. A hole in a dove-cot: — a small hole or cavity for papers, &c. — *pl.* An old English game; — so called from the arches in the machine, through which balls were rolled.
 PIG/EON-LIV-ER-ED, (-erd) a. Mild; soft; gentle; timid.
 PIG/EON-RY,* (pij'ʊn-rē) n. A house or cage for pigeons. *Louden.*
 PIG-EYED,* (-id) a. Having small, sunken eyes; having eyes like those of swine. *Booth.*
 PIG/GER-Y,* n. A place or receptacle for pigs; a sty. *Louden.*
 PIG/GIN, n. A small wooden vessel.
 PIG/GISH,* a. Relating to or like pigs; swinish. *Qu. Rev.*
 PIG/HEAD-ED, a. Having a head like a pig, or a large head; stupid; obstinate.
 PIG/HT, (pit) i. & p. *obs.* from *Pitch*. Pitched; fixed. *Spenser.*
 PIG/HT, (pit) v. a. To pierce. *Wicliffe.*
 PIG/TĒL, (pit'tel) n. [*piccolo, It.*] A little close. *Concel.* See *PIECE.*
 PIG-IR-ON,* (-i-ʊn) n. Iron melted from the ore into large lumps. *Perry.* See *PIG.*
 PIG-LEAD,* n. Lead in large masses from the furnace. *Booth.* See *PIG.*
 PIG/MENT, n. [*pigmentum, L.*] Paint; any color used by

artists: — a mucous secretion that covers the iris of the eye.
 PIG/MY, n. [*pygmæus, L.; πυγμαίος, Gr.*] A dwarf. *Heylin.* See *PYGMY.*
 PIG-NO-RÁ/TION, n. [*Fr.*, from *pignus, pignoris, L.*] (*Law*) The act of pledging; a pledge of property or of person. *Cookern.* [*R.*]
 PIG-NO-RÁ-TIVE, a. Pledging; pawning. *Bullokar.* [*R.*]
 PIG/NÚT, n. The earth-nut or ground-nut; a bulbous root. *Shak.*
 PIG/OT-ÍTE,* n. (*Min.*) A massive, brownish mineral. *Dana.*
 PIGS/NEY, (pigz'nē) n. A word of endearment to a girl. *Chaucer.*
 PIG/STY,* n. A place where pigs are kept; a piggery. *Booth.*
 PIG/TÁIL, n. A one; the hair tied behind in a ribbon, so as to resemble a pig's tail; tobacco twisted so as to have a similar resemblance: — a species of baboon.
 PIG/WID-GEON, (-jʊn) n. A fiery; a cant word for any thing petty or small. *Cleaveland.*
 PIKE, n. [*pique, Fr.*] Something pointed: — a fresh-water fish, having a sharp snout: — a long lance, formerly used by foot-soldiers; a fork used in husbandry; a pitchfork: — a peak; a point: — one of two iron springs for fastening the work to a turning-lathe.
 PIK/ED, (pik'ed) [pik'ed, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; pē'ked, K.; pēkt or pik'ed, Sm.] a. [*picqué, Fr.*] Ending in a point; picked; peaked. See *PIEKED.*
 PIKE-HEAD-ED,* a. Having a sharp-pointed head. *Pennant.*
 PIKE/LET, } n. A light cake; a kind of muffin. *Seward's*
 PIKE/LIN, } *Letters.* [North of Eng.]
 PIKE/MAN, n. A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*
 PIKE/STAFF, n. The wooden pole of a pike. *Tatler.*
 PI/PLAGE,* n. The natural coat or hair on animals. *Bacon.*
 PI-LÁS/TER, n. [*pilastre, Fr.; piastro, It.*] (*Arch.*) A square column or pillar set or engaged in a wall, usually projecting not more than a fifth or sixth-part of its width.
 PI-LÁS/TERED,* (pe-lás'terd) a. Furnished with pilasters. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 PILCH, n. A coat of skins; a furred gown; a pilcher. *Chaucer.*
 PILCH/ARD, n. A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder, yet smaller; — called also *pilcher*.
 PILCH/ER, n. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Shak.* A fish; pilchard. *Milton.*
 PILE, n. [*pil, Sax.; pile, Fr.; pyle, D.*] A stake, or strong piece of wood, or timber, driven into the ground to make a firm foundation: — a heap; an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned: — an edifice; a building; a mass of building. — [*pilus, L.*] Hair; shag; hairy surface; nap. — [*pilum, L.*] The head of an arrow. — [*pila, Fr.; pila, It.*] One side of a coin, the cross being the other. — *pl.* Hemorrhoids. See *PILLS.* — *Galvanic or Voltaic pile*, a series of circles or elements acting in unison; a galvanic battery. — *Pile engine*, a machine for driving piles into the ground; a pile-driver.
 PILE, v. a. [*i. PILED; pp. PILING, PILED.*] To heap; to co-accrurate; to fill with something heaped; to lay on. *Shak.* To break off, as the awns of barley. *Farm. Ency.*
 PIL/E-ATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having a cap like that of a mushroom; pilated. *Louden.*
 PIL/E-ÁT-ED, a. [*pilatus, L.*] Having the form of a cover or hat; pileate.
 PILE-DRIVER,** n. An engine for driving piles into the ground. *Brande.*
 PILE/MENT, n. Accumulation. *Bp. Hall.*
 PILE-ÓP/SIS,* n. (*Conch.*) A species of shell; the fool's cap. *Roget.*
 PILE-ÓUS,* a. Relating to the hair; pilous. *Dunglison.*
 PIL/ER, n. One who piles or accumulates.
 PILES,* n. *pl.* (*Med.*) A disease originating in a morbid dilatation of the veins in the lower part of the rectum & hemorrhoids. *Dunglison.*
 PILE-US,* n. (*Bot.*) The cap of a mushroom. *P. Cyc.*
 PILE/WORT, (-wúrt) n. A plant; lesser celandine.
 PIL/FER, v. a. [*piller, Fr.*] [*i. PILFERED; pp. PILFERING, PILFERED.*] To steal in small quantities; to get by petty theft; to filch.
 PIL/FER, v. n. To practise petty theft. *Milton.*
 PIL/FER-ER, n. One who pilfers or steals petty things.
 PIL/FER-ING, n. Act of stealing; a petty theft.
 PIL/FER-ING-LY, *ad.* With petty larceny; filchingly.
 PIL/FER-Y, n. Petty theft. *L'Estrange.* [*R.*]
 PIL-GÁR/LIC, n. One whose hair is fallen off; a wretched person; one fleeced and forsaken. *Stevens.* [*Low.*] See *PILLED-GARLIC.*
 PIL/GRIM, n. [*pilgrim, D.; peregrinus, L.*] A traveller; a wanderer: — one who travels on a pilgrimage, or on a religious account, or to hallowed places.
 PIL/GRIM, v. n. To wander; to ramble. *Grew.*
 PIL/GRIM,* a. Relating to pilgrims; travelling. *Cowley.*

PIL/GRIM-AGE, *n.* [*pèlerinage*, Fr.] A journey, undertaken for devotional purposes, to some hallowed place; a long journey; travel.

†**PIL/GRIM-IZE**, *v. n.* To journey like a pilgrim. *B. Jonson.*

PIL/LE/ER-OÜS,* *a.* Bearing hairs. *Loudon.*

PIL/FORM,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of hairs or down. *Loudon.*

PIL/LIG/ER-OÜS,* *a.* Producing hair. *Kirby.*

PIL/ING-IR-ON,* (*i-urn*) *n.* A tool for breaking off the awns of barley. *Farm. Ency.*

PILL, *n.* [*pilula*, L.] Medicine made up into a little ball; any thing nauseous.

PILL, *v. a.* [*pillar*, Fr.] [*i. PILLED*; *pp.* **PILLING**, **PILLED**.] To take off the rind; to peel; to strip; to rob; to plunder; to pillage. *Dryden.* [R.]

PILL, *v. n.* To be stripped away; to come off in flakes; to peel; to commit robbery. *L'Estrange.* [R.]

PIL/LAGE, *n.* [*pillage*, Fr.] Plunder; spoil; act of plundering.—(*Arch.*) A pillar standing behind a column to bear up the arches. *Crabb.*

PIL/LAGE, *v. a.* [*i. PILLAGED*; *pp.* **PILLAGING**, **PILLAGED**.] To plunder; to sack; to rob; to spoil.

PIL/LAR-ER, *n.* One who pillages; a plunderer.

PIL/LAR, *n.* [*pilier*, Fr.; *pillar*, Sp.] (*Arch.*) A columnar or vertical support in a building; an irregular column, or one having the same diameter at the base and capital; something that supports.

PIL/LARED, (*-lard*) *a.* Supported by pillars or columns.

PIL-LÄU',* *n.* A common Turkish dish, made of boiled rice and mutton fat. *Wash.*

PILLED'-GÄR/LIC, (*pild'*) *n.* One whose hair is fallen off by disease; a forlorn wretch. *Steevens.* [Low.] See **PIL-GARLIC**.

†**PIL/LE-R**, *n.* [*pilleur*, Fr.] A plunderer; a robber. *Chaucer.*

†**PIL/LE-RY**, *n.* [*pillerie*, Fr.] Rapine; robbery. *Hulot.*

PIL/LEZ,* *n.* The name in Cornwall, England, for a species of naked barley raised there. *P. Cyc.*

PIL/LION, (*pil'yun*) *n.* A cushion or soft saddle for a woman to ride on, behind a person on horseback; the pad of a saddle; a low saddle.

PIL/LO-RY, *n.* [*pilori*, Fr.; *pillorium*, low L.] A wooden frame of engine on which criminals or offenders were formerly exposed to public view, and generally to public insult.

PIL/LO-RY, *v. a.* [*pilorier*, Fr.] To punish with the pilory.

PIL/LÖW, (*pil'lo*) *n.* A bag of feathers, or something soft, laid under the head to sleep on; that which supports something laid on it.

PIL/LÖW, *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow.

PIL/LÖW-BËER, or **PIL/LÖW-BËAR**, *n.* A pillow-case. *Chaucer.*

PIL/LÖW-CÄSE, *n.* A cover or case for a pillow.

PIL-LOSE',* *a.* (*Zool. & Bot.*) Hairy; covered with hair; pilous. *Brande.*

PIL-LÖS/I-TY, (*pe-lös'e-te*) *n.* [*pilosus*, L.] Hairiness. *Bacon.*

PIL/LOT, *n.* [*pilote*, Fr.; *pilot*, D.] One whose business it is to conduct ships or vessels in or out of harbors, or wherever the navigation requires local knowledge.

PIL/LOT, *v. a.* [*i. PILOTED*; *pp.* **PILOTING**, **PILOTED**.] To steer; to direct in the course.

PIL/LOT-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] The employment, office, or pay of a pilot.

PIL/LOT-BËRD,* *n.* A bird found about the Caribbee Islands. *Crabb.*

†**PIL/LOT-FISH**,* *n.* A fish that attends on the shark. *Crabb.*

†**PIL/LOT-ISM**, *n.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot. *Sherwood.*

†**PIL/LOT-RY**, *n.* Pilotage. *Harris.*

PIL/LOUS, *a.* [*pilosus*, L.] Hairy; full of hairs. *Robinson.*

PIL/SER, *n.* The candle-moon. *Ainsworth.*

PIL/UM,* *n.* [L.] A missile weapon; a javelin. *Crabb.*

PIM/EL-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A green, hydrated, silico-aluminous mineral. *Brande.*

†**PIMENT**, *n.* [*pimentum*, low L.] Wine mixed with spice or honey. *Chaucer.*

PIM/EN/TA, *n.* [*piment*, Fr.] Jamaica pepper; allspice; a *Piménto*, *i.* berry, the produce of the *myrtus pimenta*, or *eugenia pimenta*, a native tree of the West Indies.

PIMP, *n.* [*pings*, Fr.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

PIMP, *v. n.* [*i. PIMPED*; *pp.* **PIMPING**, **PIMPED**.] To procure, as a pimp; to pander.

PIM/PER-NËL, *n.* [*pimpernella*, L.] A plant of several varieties. *Mortimer.*

PIM/PINËL-LA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, mostly perennials, including burnet.

†**PIMP/ING**, *a.* Little; petty; as, a *pimping* thing. *Skinner.*

PIM/PLE, (*-pl*) *n.* A small red pustule; a blotch.

PIM/PLED, (*pim'pld*) *a.* Having pimples or pustules.

PIM/PLY,* *a.* Full of pimples; spotted. *Pennant.*

†**PIMP/SHIP**,* *n.* The office of a pimp. *Oldham.*

PIN, *n.* [*pennum*, low L.] A short, pointed piece of wire, with a head, used for fastening clothes;—any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt; any slender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; a linchpin; the central part; a peg by which musicians stretch or relax their strings.—A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Hauner.* A cylindrical roller made of wood. *Corbet.* A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth.* [State of being almost drunk. *Grose.* Note; strain; whim. *L'Estrange.*]

PIN, *v. a.* [*i. PINNED*; *pp.* **PINNING**, **PINNED**.] To fasten with pins; to fasten; to make fast; to join; to fix; to shut up; to pen.

PIN/A-FÖRE,* *n.* A sort of garment or apron, worn by children or laborers to protect their clothes; a child's apron; a scuffie. *P. Mag.*

PIN-NÄS/TER, *n.* [L.] The wild or mountain pine. *Anon.*

PIN/CÄSE, *n.* A case for pins; a pin cushion.

PIN/CËRS, [*pin'serz*, S. W. P. J. E. Ja.] *n.* [*pinnette*, Fr.] An instrument by which any thing is gripped in order to be drawn out, as a nail.  "This word is frequently mispronounced *pinchers*." *Walker.* See **PINCERS**.

PINCH, *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr.] [*i. PINCHED*; *pp.* **PINCHING**, **PINCHED**.] To squeeze between two small hard bodies, as the fingers, teeth, or parts of a utensil; to press; to gall; to fret; to gripe; to gripe; to oppress; to straiten; to distress; to pain; to try thoroughly.

PINCH, *v. n.* To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard; to be puzzling; to spare; to be frugal.

PINCH, *n.* [*pinçon*, Fr.] The act of one who pinches; a painful squeeze; a gripe;—as much as is pinched up by the fingers;—oppression; distress inflicted; difficulty; time of distress.

PINCH/BËCK, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc; a gold-colored mixed metal, named from the inventor.

PINCH/ËRS,* *n.* He or that which pinches. *Ash.*

PINCH/ËRS,* *n. pl.* An instrument by which any thing is gripped in order to be drawn out; *pinchers.* *Smart.* This word is very often used instead of *pinners*, and it is preferred by Dr. Webster and Mr. Smart.

PINCH/ËIST, *n.* A sordid person; a niggard; a miser.

PINCH/FËN-Ï, *n.* *Hulot.*

PINCH/ING,* *p. a.* Gripping; oppressing; covetous. *Ash.*

PINCH'-SPÖT-TËD,* *a.* Discolored by having been pinched. *Shak.*

PIN/CÜSH-ION, (*-kush-un*) *n.* A cushion to keep pins in.

PIN-DÄR/IC, *n.* An irregular ode; an ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar. *Addison.*

PIN-DÄR/IC, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, Pindar.

PIN-DÄR/IC-CAL,* *a.* Relating to Pindar; Pindaric. *Cowley.*

PIN/DÄR-ISM,* *n.* An imitation of Pindar. *Johnson.*

PIN/DÄR-ËST,* *n.* An imitator of Pindar. *Johnson.*

PIN/DÛST, *n.* Metal dust in a pin manufactory.

PINE, *n.* [*pinus*, L.; *pin*, Fr.; *pin*, Sax.] A large evergreen tree of many varieties, valued for timber;—a pine-apple.

PINE, *v. n.* [*i. PINED*; *pp.* **PINING**, **PINED**.] To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery; to flag; to droop; to waste away.

PINE, *v. a.* To wear out; to grieve for. *Milton.* [R.]

†**PINE**, *n.* Woe; want; suffering of any kind. *Spenser.*

PIN/E-AL, (*pin'e-äl*) *W. P. J. Ja.* *Wb.*; *pin'yal*, S. K.; *pin'e-äl*, Sm.] *a.* [*pinéale*, Fr.] Resembling a pineapple. (*Anat.*) Applied to a protuberance or gland of the brain.

PIN/E/ÄP-PLE, *n.* The ananas, a delicious tropical fruit, resembling, in shape, the cone of a pine.

PIN/E-ÄS-TER,* *n.* The wild pine. *Hamilton.* See **PINÄSTER**.

PIN/E-BÄR/ËNS,* *n. pl.* A term applied to level, sandy tracts covered with pine-trees in the Southern United States. *Darby.*

†**PIN/FÜL**, *a.* Full of woe; sorrowful. *Bp. Hall.*

PIN/E-MÄR-TËN,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A marten valued for its fur. *Booth.*

PIN/E-RY, *n.* A place where pineapples are raised.

PIN/E-Y,* *a.* Abounding in pines. See **PIN-Y**. *Ure.*

PIN/E-ËÄSH-ËR,* *n.* A feather, from its size, assimilated to a pin; a feather beginning to shoot, or not fully grown. *Smart.*

PIN/EÄTH-ËRED, (*-ërd*) *a.* Having pin-feathers.

PIN/FÖLD, *n.* A place for confining beasts; a pound.

PIN/FÖÖF-PËD,* (*pin'füt-päd*) *a.* Having the toes or feet bordered by a membrane. *Kirby.*

†**PIN/GLE**, (*ping'gl*) *n.* A small enclosure. *Ainsworth.*

PIN/GË/DË,* *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) Fat of animals lying under the skin. *Crabb.*

PIN/GËD/I-NOÜS,* *a.* Fat. *Dr. Cogan.* [R.]

†**PIN/GUID**, (*ping'gwïd*) *a.* [*pinguis*, L.] Fat; unctuous. *Mortimer.*

†**PIN/GU/FË-Y**,* *v. a.* To fatten; to make fat. *Cudworth.*

PIN/GU/ËT,* *n.* (*Min.*) An oil-green mineral. *Dana.*

PIN/GU/TÛDE,* *n.* Fatness; obesity. *Sir W. Scott.* [R.]

PIN/HÖLD,* *n.* A place where a pin makes fast. *Smart.*

PIN/HÖLE, *n.* A hole or perforation, such as is made by a pin.

PIN/ION, (*pin'yun*) *n.* [*pignon*, Fr.] The joint of the

wing remotest from the body; a feather or quill of the wing; a wing:—a fetter or bond for the arm:—a small, toothed wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger one.

PIN'**ION**, (pín'yún) *v. a.* [*i.* PINIONED; *pp.* PINIONING, PINIONED.] To confine or bind, as the wings or pinions; to disable the pinion; to confine by binding the arms or elbows to the sides; to shackle; to bind.

PIN'**IONED**, (pín'yúnd) *a.* Furnished with pinions. *Dryden*.

PIN'**ION-IST**, (pín'yún-íst) *n.* Any bird that flies. *Bronve*.

PIN'**ITE**, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, crystallized mineral. *Brande*.

PINK, *n.* (*pink*, D.) A small, fragrant flower of many varieties; the dianthus; the usual color of the flower; a light crimson; a color of reddish hue:—the summit of excellence:—a little eye; a little fish; the minnow.— [*pincke*, Danish; *pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy, narrow-sterned ship; hence the sea-term *pink-sterned*.

PINK, *v. a.* [*pink*, D.] [*i.* PINKED; *pp.* PINKING, PINKED.] To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce; to stab. *Addison*.

PINK, *v. n.* [*pincken*, D.] To wink with the eyes. *L'Estrange*.

PINK, **a.* Resembling the most usual color of the pink; light crimson. *Smart*.

PINK'**CÖL-QRED**,* (-yrd) *a.* Having the color of the pink. *Moore*.

PINK'**EYED**, (-íd) *a.* Having little eyes. *Holland*.

PINK'**NEE-DLE**, *n.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood*.

PINK'**STERNED**, (-stérnd) *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a narrow stern, as a ship.

PIN'**MÄK-ER**, *n.* One who makes pins.

PIN'**MÖN-EY**, (-mün-é) *n.* Money allowed to a wife, as for pins, that is, for her private expenses.

PIN'**NAGE**, *n.* [*pinasse*, Fr.] (*Naut.*) A small, light vessel with sails and oars:—a boat belonging to a ship of war.

PIN'**NA-CLE**, (pín'nä-kl) *n.* [*pinacle*, Fr.; *pinna*, L.] (*Arch.*) A small square or polygonal pillar or turret on a building, generally on an angle of a building; a turret or elevation above the rest of the building:—a high, spiring point.

PIN'**NA-CLE**, *v. a.* To furnish with pinacles. *Warton*.

PIN'**NA-CLÉD**,* (-kléd) *a.* Having a pinnacle. *Mason*.

PIN'**NAGE**, *n.* Poundage of cattle. *Hulot*.

PIN'**NATE**,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into a number of pairs of leaflets. *P. Cyc.*

PIN'**NÄT-ED**, *a.* [*pinnatus*, L.] (*Bot.*) Feathered; having leaflets; pinnate.

PIN'**NÄT**'**FID**,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided in a pinnated manner, nearly down to the midrib. *P. Cyc.*

PIN'**NÄT**'**PÉD**,* *a.* Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by a membrane. *Hamilton*.

PIN'**NÄT**'**PÉD**,* *n.* A fin-footed bird. *Brande*.

PIN'**NER**, *n.* One who pins; a maker of pins:—the lapet of a head-dress which flies loose. [*A* pounder of cattle. *Warton*.]

PIN'**NET**,* *n.* A pinnacle; a wing. *Scott*.

PIN'**NIFORM**,* *a.* Having the form of a fin. *Hill*.

PIN'**NING**,* *n.* The act of fastening with pins:—the low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work. *Forby*. See **UNDERPINNING**.

PIN'**NJ-PÉD**,* *n.* A species of crab. *Brande*.

PIN'**NOCK**, *n.* The tomit; a small bird. *Ainsworth*. A tunnel under a road to carry off the water; a culvert. *Holloway*. [*Local*, England.]

PIN'**NV-LATE**,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Subdivided into leaflets; pinnate. *Booth*.

PIN'**NÜLE**,* *n.* A small fin. *Hill*.

PINT, *n.* Half a quart; the eighth part of a gallon; a liquid measure. *Dryden*.

PIN'**TÄDÖ**,* *n.* A bird of South America. *Hawkesworth*.

PIN'**TÄLL**,* *n.* A kind of duck, with a pointed tail. *Pennant*.

PIN'**TELE**,* *n.* An iron pin which keeps a cannon from recoiling:—a hook, or bolt, for hanging a rudder. *Crabb*.

PINT'**PÖT**,* *n.* A measure of a half a quart. *Shak*.

PIN'**ULE**, *n.* One of the sights of an astrolabe.

PIN'**Y**, *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, pines.

PI'**Q-NEER**'*n.* [*pioneer*, from *pion*, Fr.] A soldier or person whose business it is to clear a road before an army, to sink mines, and throw up works and fortifications:—one who removes obstructions, or prepares the way for those who follow.

PI'**Q-NEER**'** v. a.* [*i.* PIONEERED; *pp.* PIONEERING, PIONEERED.] To act as pioneer; to clear the way. *Qu. Rev.*

PI'**Q-NEER**'** v. a.* To remove obstacles from; to clear for passage. *Mare*.

PI'**Q-NIED**,* (pí'q-njéd) *a.* Furnished with pinions. *Shak*.

PI'**Q-NING**, *n.* Works of pioneers; a pioneering. *Spenser*.

PI'**Q-NY**, *n.* [*pinie*, Sax.; *ponia*, L.] A perennial plant with a large flower:—written also *peony*. See **PEONY**.

PI'**OUS**, *a.* [*pious*, L.] Partaking of piety; possessing piety; dutiful to God; devout; godly; religious:—dutiful to parents or other near relations.—*Pious fraud*, a fraud or a wrong done with a professedly religious motive.

PI'**OUS-LY**, *ad.* In a pious manner; religiously.

PIP, *n.* [*pippe*, D.] A disease in fowls, being a defluxion or a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues:—a spot on playing cards:—the seed of an apple.

PIP, *v. n.* [*pipio*, L.] To chirp or cry as a bird; to peep. *Boyle*

PIPE, *n.* [*pip*, Welsh; *pip*, Sax.] Any long, hollow body; a tube:—a tube of baked clay or other substance for smoking tobacco:—a wind-instrument of music:—the organs of voice and respiration; as, the *wind-pipe*:—the key or sound of the voice:—a large cask; a liquid or wine measure, from 105 to 140 gallons.—(*Lavo*) A roll, or great roll, in the English exchequer.—(*Min.*) An ore running endwise in a hole. *Crabb*.

PIPE, *v. n.* [*i.* PIPED; *pp.* PIPING, PIPED.] To play on the pipe; to emit a shrill sound; to whistle.

PIPE, *v. a.* To play upon a pipe. 1 *Cor. xiv.*

PIPE'**-CHAM-BER**,* *n.* A receptacle for water. *Tanner*.

PIPE'**-CLAY**,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of clay employed in the manufacture of earthenware. *McCulloch*.

PIPED,* (pípt) *a.* Formed with a pipe; tubular. *Cyc.*

PIPE'**-FISH**,* *n.* A small sea-fish. *Storer*.

PIPER, *n.* One who plays on the pipe:—a long, slender fish.

PIPER'**IDGE**,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The barberry bush, a shrub. *Johnson*. See **PEPPERIDGE**.

PIPER'**INE**,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of black pepper. *P. Cyc.*

PIPE'**-TREE**, *n.* The lilac-tree.

PIPING, *a.* That pipes in speech as from sickness:—weak; feeble; and sickly:—that pipes in the act of boiling;—hence the vulgar phrase *piping hot*.

PIPKIN, *n.* A small earthen boiler. *Pope*.

PIPPIN, *n.* [*puppynghé*, D.] A kind of apple; an excellent winter apple.

PIQUAN-CY, (pík'án-sý) *n.* State of being piquant; sharpness; pungency; severity.

PIQUANT, (pík'ánt) (pík'ánt) *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; (pík'ánt) *S. Sm.* *a.* [Fr.] Pricking; piercing; stimulating to the taste, corporal or mental; sharp; pungent; severe.

PIQUANT-LY, (pík'ánt-ly) *ad.* Sharply; pungently.

PIQUE, (pék) *n.* [Fr.] An ill-will; an offence; a slight resentment; grudge:—a point; a punctilio:—a doubling of the points at piquet. [*A* depraved appetite. See **PIQUÉ**.]

PIQUE, (pék) *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.] [*i.* PIQUED; *pp.* PIQUING, PIQUED.] To touch with envy; to put into a fret; to kindle to emulation; to offend; to irritate:—to value; to pride, with the reciprocal pronouns.

PIQUE, (pék) *v. n.* To cause irritation. *Tatler*.

PIQUÉ-ÉER'*v. n.* See **PICKER**.

PIQUÉ-ÉER'*n.* A robber; a picaroon. *Swift*.

PI-QUÉT'*(pe-két')* *n.* [*piquet*, Fr.] A game at cards. See **PICKET**.

PIRACY, *n.* [*πειρασία*, Gr.; *piratica*, L.] The crime of robbery on the sea; the crime or employment of pirates:—any robbery; particularly literary theft. *Johnson*.

PIRÄNGUÄ,* *n.* A rude canoe. See **PIROGUE**.

PIRATE, (pí'rat) *n.* [*πειρατής*, Gr.; *pirata*, L.] One who practises piracy; a sea-robber; a ship employed in piracy:—any robber, particularly a bookseller who steals a copyright.

PIRATE, *v. a.* [*i.* PIRATED; *pp.* PIRATING, PIRATED.] To take by theft or robbery; to rob by sea. *Arbutnot*.

PIRATE, *v. n.* To practise piracy or robbery.

PIRATÉD,* *p. a.* Taken by piracy, or robbery, or theft.

PI-RÄT'**-CAL**, *a.* Relating to piracy; plundering; predatory; robbing.

PI-RÄT'**-CAL-LY**, *ad.* In a piratical manner; by piracy.

PIR-MÉ-LÄ,* *n.* (*Conch.*) A genus of crabs. *Dr. Leach*.

PIRN,* *n.* The wound yarn that is on a weaver's shuttle. *Francis*.

PI-RÖGUE'*(pe-rög')* *n.* [Fr.] A canoe formed of one large tree; a small boat used on the western waters of the United States. *Flint*. Written also *perigo* and *periguä*.

PIR-ÖV-ÉTTE'** n.* [Fr.] A twirl, as in dancing. *Smart*.

PIR-ÖV-ÉTTE'** v. n.* To twirl, to turn round on one foot. *Maunder*.

PIR'RY, *n.* A rough gale or storm. *Sir T. Elyot*.

PI'SAN,* *n.* A native of Pisa. *Earnshaw*.

PI-SAS-PHAL'**TUM**,* *n.* Mineral pitch. *Brande*. See **PISSAS-PHAL**.

PI-SÄ-RY, *n.* (*Lavo*) The right or liberty of fishing. *Crabb*

PI-SÄ-TION, *n.* [*piscatio*, L.] The act of fishing. *Bronve*.

PI-SÄ-TÖR,* *n.* [L.] A fisherman; an angler. *Gent. Mag.*

PI-SÄ-TÖR-FÄL,* *a.* Relating to fishing; piscatory. *Gent. Mag.*

PI-SÄ-TÖRY, *a.* Relating to fishes or fishing. *Addison*.

PI-SÄ-TÖR, (pís'sät) *n.* pl. [L.] Fishes.—(*Astron.*) The 12th sign of the zodiac, represented by two fishes joined together.

PI-SÄ-TÖR,* *a.* Belonging to a fish-pond. *Ash*. [R.]

PI-SÄ-TÖR,* *a.* Relating to fish. *Smart*.

PI-SÄ-TÖR-ÖRÖS, *a.* [*piscis* and *voro*, L.] Fish-eating; living on fish. *Ray*.

PI-SÄ-TÖR,* (pís'sät) *n.* [*piscé*, Fr.] A kind of clay.—(*Arch.*) A species of wall constructed of stiff earth or clay, carried up in moulds, and rammed down, as the work is carried up. *Brande*.

PISH, *interj.* Pshaw! a contemptuous exclamation.

PISH, *v. n.* To express contempt. *Beaum. & Fl.*

PISH-PASH,* *n.* A confused medley. *Ec. Rev.* [Low.]

PISSE-FÖRM,* [pi'se-förm, Sm.; pis'e-förm, Wb.] *a.* Formed like a *pea*. *Smart.*

PIS/MIRE, or PIS/MÏRE, [pi's/mir, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; pi's-mir, S. P. E. K.] *n.* [pismiere, D.] A small insect; an ant; an emmet.

PIS-SE-LITE,* [pi'se-lit, Sm.; pi'se-lit, Wb.] *n.* (Min.) The pea-stone, a mineral resembling an agglutination of peas. *Lyell.*

PISS, *v. n.* [pisser, Fr.; pissen, Teut.] To make water. *Dryden.*

PISS, *n.* Urine; animal water. *Pope.*

PISS'A-BED, *n.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PIS/SAS-PHÄLT, *n.* [πίσσα and δόφαλος, Gr.; pissaspaltus, L.] Mineral pitch, an indurated bitumen.

PISS-BURN, *a.* Stained with urine.

PIS-TÄCHÖ,* [pis-tä'shō, S. W. E. Ja. K. R.; pi's-tä'chō, J. Sm.; pi's-tä'chō or pi's-tä'shō, Fr.] *n.* [pistache, Fr.; pistachia, It.] A nut of an oblong figure, of a sweetish and unctuous taste, the fruit of the *pistacia vera*, a kind of turpentine-tree. *Bacon.*

PIS-TÄ-GÏTE,* *n.* (Min.) A mineral, called also *epidote*.

Brande.

PIS-TÄ-RËEN',* *n.* A small Spanish silver coin, of the value of 17 cents; formerly valued at 20 cents. *Bowyer.*

PÏSTE, (pëst) *n.* [Fr.] A track or footstep. *Johnson.*

PÏSTÏC,* *a.* [πίστικός.] Pure; genuine. *Sir Th. Browne.*

PIS'TIL,* *n.* (Bot.) The point of a female flower, adhering to the fruit, for the reception of the pollen, and consisting of three parts, the ovary, style, and stigma. *P. Cyc.*

PIS-TIL-LÄ'CEOUS,* [pis-til-lä'shūs] *a.* (Bot.) Growing on the germ or seed-bud of a flower. *Smart.*

PIS'TIL-LÄTE,* *a.* (Bot.) Having, or consisting of, a pistil.

Loudon.

[PIS-TIL-LÄ'TION, *n.* [pistillum, L.] The act of pounding. *Browne.* See PESTILLATION.

PIS-TIL-LÏR-OÜS,* *a.* (Bot.) Having a pistil. *Smith.*

PIS'TOL, *n.* [pistolet, Fr.] A small hand-gun; the smallest firearm.

PIS'TOL, *v. a.* [pistolier, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol. *Aubrey.*

PIS-TÖ-LÄDE',* *n.* [Fr.] The shot or discharge of a pistol.

Crabb.

PIS-TÖLE', *n.* [Fr.] A gold coin of Spain, Germany, &c., of different degrees of value.

PIS-TÖ-LËT', *n.* A little pistol; a coin.

PIS-TÖ-ÏTE,* *n.* (Min.) The pea-stone, a carbonate of lime, existing in globules. *Brande.*

PIS'TON, *n.* [Fr.] A short cylinder of wood or metal, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump, or of other hydraulic machines, as an air-pump, &c., and works up and down, causing suction; an embolus.

PIT, *n.* A hole in the ground; an abyss; the grave:—the floor or middle portion of the audience part of a theatre:—any hollow, as of the stomach; the arm-pit:—the arena on which cocks fight:—a mark made by a disease:—the stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or peach. [Local, U. S.]

PIT, *v. a.* [i. FITTED, pp. FITTING, FITTED.] To lay in a pit:—to mark with holes or spots; to indent:—to set in opposition or competition, as cocks in a pit.

PITÄ-PÄT, *n.* A flutter; a palpitation; a light, quick step.

PITÄ-PÄT',* *ad.* With a fluttering palpitation. *Smart.*

PITCH, *n.* [pic, Sax.; piz, L.] The residuum which remains after boiling tar in an open iron pot, much used in ship-building; asphalt or asphaltum; bitumen:—size; stature; degree; rate.—(Mus.) The degree of acuteness or gravness of a note.—(Arch.) The inclination of sloping sides to the horizon, as of a roof.

PITCH, *v. a.* [i. FITCHED; pp. FITCHING, FITCHED.] To fix; to plant; to order regularly; to set to a key-note; to throw; to cast; to throw headlong; to cast forward:—to smear with pitch.

PITCH, *v. n.* To light; to drop; to happen; to fall; to fall headlong; to fix choice, with upon; to fix a tent.

PITCH-BLÄCK,* *a.* Black as pitch. *Allen.*

PITCH-BLENDE,* *n.* (Min.) A compound of the oxides of uranium and iron; a mineral found in Saxony. *Brande.*

PITCH-CÖAL,* *n.* (Min.) Jet; a hard, black substance. *Jameson.*

PITCHER, *n.* [picher, Fr.] He or that which pitches:—an instrument for piercing the ground:—an earthen vessel; a water-pot.

PITCH-FÄR-TUNJ, *n.* A play (otherwise called *chuck-farthing*) of pitching copper money into a round hole.

PITCH-FÖRK, *n.* A fork with which hay or grain is pitched.

PITCH'NESS, *n.* Blackness; darkness.

PITCH'ING,* *n.* The rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship; act of throwing, as with a pitchfork.

PITCH'ING,* *a.* Descending abruptly; declivous; steep.

PITCH-PIPE, *n.* An instrument to regulate the voice, and to give the leading note of a tune. *Spectator.*

PITCH-STÖNE,* *n.* (Min.) A volcanic rock resembling indurated pitch. *Lyell.*

PITCH'Y, *a.* Smear'd with pitch; having the qualities of

pitch:—black; dark; dismal. *Shak.*

PIT-CÖAL, (pit'köl) *n.* Fossil or mineral coal, so called because it is obtained by sinking pits in the earth.

[PIT'E-OÜS, [pit'e-üs, P. J. Ja. Sm.; pit'yūs, S. E. F. K.;

pit'e-üs, W.] *a.* Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity; woful; doleful; compassionate; tender. [Pitiful. *Milton.*

[PIT'E-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a piteous manner.

[PIT'E-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PIT'FÄLL, *n.* A covered or concealed pit, liable to be fallen into; a sort of gin or trap for catching wild beasts.

[PIT'FÄLL, *v. n.* To lead into a pitfall. *Milton.*

PITH, *n.* The soft, spongy substance in the centre of the stem of plants:—the marrow of animal bodies:—strength; force; energy; cogency:—closeness; importance; moment; principal part; quintessence; chief part.

PITH'LY, *ad.* With strength; with cogency or force.

PITH'LESS, *n.* State of being pithy; energy.

PITH'LESS, *a.* Wanting pith, strength, or force.

PIT-HÖLE, *n.* A mark made by disease; a cavity; a hole.

PITH'Y, *a.* Consisting of pith; abounding with pith; strong; forcible; energetic.

PIT'I-A-BLE, *a.* [pituyable, Fr.] That may be pitied; exciting pity; deserving pity.

PIT'I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of deserving pity. *Kettlewell.*

[PIT'I-ED-LY, *ad.* In a situation to be pitied. *Feltham.*

[PIT'I-ER, *n.* One who pities. *Bp. Gauden.*

PIT'I-FÜL, *a.* [Tender; compassionate. *Shak.* Melancholy, moving compassion. *Spenser.*] Pity; contemptible; despicable; base; worthless:—now commonly used in a bad sense.

PIT'I-FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a pitiful manner; basely.

PIT'I-FÜL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being pitiful.

PIT'I-LESS, *a.* Wanting pity or compassion; merciless.

PIT'I-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without pity or mercy. *Sherwood.*

PIT'I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Unmercifulness.

PIT'MAN, *n.*; pl. PITMEN. One who, in sawing timber, stands in a pit:—an appendage to a forcing pump.

PIT'SÄW, *n.* A large saw used by two men, of whom one is in a pit.

PIT'TA-CÄLL,* or PIT'TA-CÄL,* *n.* One of the curious, six principles found in wood-tar, of a dark blue, solid substance, somewhat like indigo. *Ure.*

PIT'TANCE, *n.* [pitance, Fr.] A small allowance; a small portion; a little quantity; a trifle.

PIT'TED,* *p. a.* Marked with indentations or pits; indented.

PIT'TIZ-ÏTE,* *n.* (Min.) Vitriol ochre. *Dana.*

PIT'Ü'ITÄ-RY, *a.* Relating to or conducting phlegm.

PIT'Ü-ÏTE, (pit'yü-it) *n.* [pituite, Fr.; pituita, L.] Phlegm; mucus. *Arbuthnot.*

PIT'Ü'ITÖUS, *a.* Consisting of, or discharging, mucus or phlegm. *Browne.*

PIT'Y, *n.* [pitie, Fr.; pietä, It.] The feeling of a humane person excited by the distress of another; commiseration; compassion; sympathy with misery.—*A ground of pity*, a subject of pity or of grief, in which sense it has, colloquially, a plural; as, "a thousand pities?" *L'Estrange.*

PIT'Y, *v. a.* [pitoyer, old Fr.] [i. PITIED; pp. PITTING, PITTED.] To have compassion for; to compassionate; to regard with pity; to commiserate.

PIT'Y, *v. n.* To be compassionate. *Jer. xiii.*

PIVÖT, *n.* [pivot, Fr.] A pin or short shaft on which any thing turns.—(Mil.) The officer or soldier upon whom the wheelings, in evolutions, are made.

PIX, *n.* [pixis, L.] A little chest or box. See PYX.

PIX'Y,* *n.* A sort of fairy or imaginary being. *Jennings.*

[A word common in the south-west part of England.]

PIZ'ZLE, *n.* The male organ in quadrupeds.

[PLA-CA-BIL'ITY,] *n.* Quality of being placable; possible; a declaration; a public notification.

[PLA'CA-BLE-NESS,] *ility* to be appeased.

[PLA'CA-BLE, [plä'kä-bl, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.;

plä'kä-bl, P. Kenrick.] *a.* [placabilis, L.] That may be appeased; appeasable.

PLA-CÄRD', *n.* [plakaert, D.; placard, Fr.] A written or printed paper posted up in some place of public resort; an edict; a declaration; a public notification.

PLA-CÄRD', *v. a.* [placarder, Fr.] [i. PLACARDED; pp. PLACARDING, PLACARDED.] To advertise or give notice of by placards; to publish by posting up; to post up.

PLA-CÄRT, *n.* Same as placard. *Houell.* [R.]

PLA'CÄTE, *v. a.* [placo, L.] To appease; to reconcile. *Forbes. Ch. Ob.* [A word used in Scotland.]

PLACE, *n.* [place, Fr.; place, Sax.] A particular portion of space; locality; situation; station; position; site; spot; local relation; local existence; space in general; separate room; a seat; residence; mansion; passage in writing; ordinal relation; state of actual operation; effect; existence; rank; order of priority; precedence; office; public employment; post; charge; function; room; way; ground; station in life:—a public square in a city.

PLACE, *v. a.* [placer, Fr.] [i. PLACED; pp. PLACING, PLACED.] To put in any place, rank, condition, or office; to fix; to settle; to establish; to set; to lay; to dispose; to order.

PLA-CÉ/ĒDŌ,* n. (*Med.*) A medicine or prescription which is designed to please, rather than benefit, the patient. *Crabb*.
 PLACE/LESS,* a. Having no place or office. *Ed. Rev.*
 PLACE/MAN, n.; pl. PLACEMEN. One who has a place or office under a government.
 PLA-CENŌ'ZA, n. [L.] A cake.—(*Anat.*) A circular, flat, vascular substance, that serves to convey nourishment from the mother to the fetus in the womb, and comes away after the birth; the after-birth.—(*Bot.*) The part of the ovary to which the ovules are attached; a cellular tissue.
 PLA-CEN'TAL,* a. Relating to the placenta. *Smart*.
 PLAC-ĒN-TĀ'TĪON,* n. (*Bot.*) The disposition of the cotyledons in the germination of seeds. *P. Cyc.*
 PLAC-ĒN-TĪFĒR-ŌUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Bearing the placenta. *Gray*.
 PLA-CĒR, n. One who places, *Spenser*.
 PLAC'ID, a. [*placidus*, L.] Gentle; quiet; serene; calm; not turbulent; soft; kind; mild.
 PLA-CID/Ī-FY, } n. State of being placid; mildness; gen-
 PLAC'ID-NESS, } tleness. *Chandler*.
 PLAC'ID-LY, ad. Mildly; gently; with quietness.
 PLAC'IT, n. [*placitum*, L.] *Law* Decree or decision of some court or government. *Glanville*.
 PLAC'IT-Ō-Ō,* n. pl. [L.] Public courts or assemblies in the middle ages. *Brande*.—(*Law*) A decree; a decision:—pleas; pleadings. *Crabb*.
 PLAC'IT-Ō-Ō-Ō,* a. (*Law*) Relating to the act or form of pleading in courts of law. *Clayton*.
 †PLAC'IT-Ō-Ō-Ō, or PLAC'UET, (plak'et) n. A petticoat. *Shak*.
 PLA-FONDŌ,* n. [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A ceiling of a room; a soft. *Francis*.
 PLĀ'GAL,* a. [πλαγιος.] (*Mus.*) Noting a kind of melody; a term in the old ecclesiastical music. *P. Cyc.*
 †PLĀ'GĪ-A-RĪSM, n. [*plagium*, L.] The act of taking, without acknowledgment, in literary composition, the thoughts or words of another; literary theft.
 †PLĀ'GĪ-A-RĪST,* n. One who commits plagiarism; a plagiarist. *Qu. Rev.*
 †PLĀ'GĪ-A-RĪZE,* v. a. & n. To commit literary theft; to steal literary property. *Qu. Rev.*
 †PLĀ'GĪ-A-RY, or PLĀ'GĪA-RY, [plā'gē-a-rē, P. J. E. F. Ju. E. r. plā'gē-re, S. W. K. Sm.] n. [*plagium*, L.; *plagiaire*, Fr.] One who commits plagiarism. [Plagiarism. *Brown*.]
 †PLĀ'GĪ-A-RY, a. Relating to plagiarism or literary theft.
 PLĀ'GĪ-HĒ'DRAL,* a. Having oblique sides. *Smart*.
 PLĀ'GĪ-ŌN-TĒ,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral containing lead, antimony, and sulphur. *Dana*.
 PLĀ'GĪ-ŌS-TŌME,* n. A cartilaginous fish:—a univalve mollusk. *Brande*.
 PLĀGUE, (plāg) n. [*plaga*, L.; πλῆγη, Gr.] A disease eminently contagious and destructive; pestilence:—state of misery:—any thing troublesome or vexatious; trouble.
 PLĀGUE, (plāg) v. a. [L. *plaguē*; pp. *plaguā*, *plaguē*.] To infect with pestilence; to oppress with calamity; to trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict; to distress; to torture; to embarrass; to excruciate; to annoy; to molest.
 †PLĀGUE-FŪL, (plāg'fūl) a. Infecting with plague; abounding with plagues. *Mirror for Mag*.
 PLĀ'GUER,* (plāg'er) n. One who plagues or vexes. *Brown*.
 PLĀ'GU-LY, (plāg'e-lē) ad. Vexatiously; horribly. [Low.]
 PLĀ'GUY, (plāg'e) a. Vexatious; troublesome. [Low.] *Donne*.
 PLĀICE, (plās) n. [*plate*, D.] A sort of flat fish, valued for food.
 PLĀICE-MŌUTH, n. A wry mouth. *B. Jonson*.
 PLĀID, (plād) n. [*plaid*, M. Goth.] A striped or variegated cloth, much worn by the Highlanders of Scotland, and forming a predominant part of the national costume.
 PLĀIN, (plān) a. [*planus*, L.] Smooth; level; flat; plane:—open; clear; evident; not obscure; void of ornament; simple; artless; honestly round; open; sincere; not soft in language:—mere; bare.—*Plain* chart, a chart on which the degrees of latitude and longitude are made of equal length.—*Plain sailing*, the method of sailing by a plain chart.
 PLĀIN, ad. Not obscurely; distinctly; frankly; plainly.
 PLĀIN, n. [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground; open field; flat expanse; often, a field of battle; a plane superficies. *3* *Plain* and *plane* are often used indiscriminately; in science and the arts, the word is generally written *plane*; but for a level, open field or expanse, *plane*.
 PLĀIN, v. a. To level; to make plain. See *PLANE*.
 †PLĀIN, v. a. [*plaindre*, Fr.] To lament; to wail; to complain. *Milton*.
 †PLĀIN, v. a. To lament. *Spenser*.
 †PLĀIN'ANT,* n. A plaintiff. *Butler*.
 PLĀIN'DĒAL-ĒR,* n. One who deals plainly or frankly. *Lechford*.
 PLĀIN'DĒAL-ING, a. Honest; open; acting without art. *PLĀIN'DĒAL-ING*, n. Management void of art; sincerity.
 PLĀIN'ĒR,* n. One who plains. *Chapman*.
 PLĀIN'ĒART-ĒD, a. Having a sincere, honest heart; frank.
 PLĀIN'ĒART-ĒD-NESS, (plān'hārt-ēd-nēs) n. Frankness.
 †PLĀIN'ING, n. Complaint. *Shak*.

PLĀIN'LY, ad. In a plain manner; frankly; sincerely; in earnest; evidently; clearly; not obscurely.
 PLĀIN'NESS, n. Quality of being plain; flatness; want of show; openness; artlessness; simplicity; frankness.
 PLĀIN'SŌNG, n. The plain, unvaried chant in church service, in distinction from *prick-song*, or variegated music sung by the *Shak*.
 PLĀIN-SPO-KEN, (plān'spō-kn) a. Speaking frankly.
 PLĀINT, (plānt) n. [*plaint*, Fr.] Complaint; lament; expression of sorrow. *Milton*.—(*Law*) The propounding or exhibiting of any action, personal or real, in writing. *Cowel*.
 †PLĀINT'FŪL, a. Complaining; plaintive. *Sidney*.
 †PLĀINT'IFF, [plān'tif, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; plān'tif, Kenrick, Scott.] n. [*plaintif*, Fr.] (*Law*) One who, in a personal action, commences a suit, or seeks a remedy for an injury to his rights; opposed to *defendant*.
 †PLĀINT'IFF, a. Complaining; plaintive. *Prior*.
 †PLĀIN'TIVE, a. [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow; sorrowful; mournful; sad.
 †PLĀIN'TIVE-LY, ad. In a manner expressing grief or sorrow.
 †PLĀIN'TIVE-NESS, n. Quality of being plaintive.
 †PLĀIN'TLESS, a. Without complaint; unrepining. *Shakespeare*.
 †PLĀIN-WORK, (plān'wōrk) n. Work not difficult:—common needlework, as distinguished from embroidery.
 PLĀIT, (plāt) n. [*pleth*, Welsh.] A fold; a double, as of cloth.
 PLĀIT, v. a. [*placta*, Su. Goth.] [i. PLĀITED; pp. PLĀITING, PLĀITED.] To fold; to double; to weave; to braid; to entangle; to plait. [3] *3* Often wrongly pronounced *plāit*. *Smart*. A vulgar pronunciation in the United States.
 PLĀIT'ĒR, (plāt'er) n. One who plait.
 PLĀN, n. [*plan*, Fr.] A scheme; a form; a model; a device; contrivance; project:—a plot of a building:—a representation of something drawn on paper, or on a flat surface.
 PLĀN, v. a. [i. PLANNED; pp. PLANNING, PLANNED.] To devise; to scheme; to form in design.
 †PLĀN'A-RY, a. Pertaining to a plane. *Bailey*.
 PLĀNCH, v. a. [*plancher*, Fr.] [i. PLĀNCHED; pp. PLĀNCHING, PLĀNCHED.] To plank; to cover with board or planks. *Berners*. [R.]
 †PLĀNCH'ĒD, a. Made of boards. *Shak*.
 PLĀNCH'ĒR, n. One who planches:—a floor; a plank.
 †PLĀNCH'ĒR, v. a. To make a wooden floor. *Sarcroft*.
 PLĀNCH'ING, n. (*Carp.*) The laying of floors; a wooden flooring.
 PLĀNE, n. [*planus*, L.] (*Geom.*) A completely flat or even surface or superficies.—[*plane*, Fr.] (*Carp.*) A tool for making straight, smooth, or even surfaces on wood:—the sycamore-tree. See *PLAIN*.
 PLĀNE, v. a. [*planer*, Fr.] [i. PLANED; pp. PLANING, PLANED.] To level; to smooth; to make smooth with a plane.
 PLĀNE,* a. (*Geom.*) Level; even; plain. *Francis*.
 PLĀN'ĒR, n. One who planes:—an American tree. *Michaux*.
 PLĀN'ĒT, n. [*planeta*, L.] A celestial body that revolves about another and larger body; a wandering star, as distinguished from such as are fixed.—A primary planet is one which revolves round the sun.—A secondary planet is one which revolves round a primary planet.
 PLĀN-ĒT-Ā'RĪ-ŌM,* n. (*Astron.*) An orrery, or astronomical machine which exhibits the motions of the planets. *Harris*.
 PLĀN'ĒT-Ā-RY, a. [*planétaire*, Fr.] Pertaining to the planets; under the dominion of a planet; produced by the planets; having the nature of a planet; erratic.
 †PLĀN'ĒT-ĒD, a. Belonging to, or having, planets. *Young*.
 †PLĀN'ĒT'Ī-CĀL, a. Planetary. *Brown*.
 PLĀNE-TREĒ, n. [*plane*, *platane*, Fr.] A large tree, of majestic appearance, called in America the *sycamore*, or *butoon-wood*.—(*Scotland*) The maple.
 PLĀN'ĒT-STRUCK, a. Struck by a planet; blasted.
 PLĀN'Ē-TŪLE,* n. A little planet. *Cowbeare*.
 PLĀN-I-FŌ'LI-ŌUS, a. [*planus* and *folium*, L.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre.
 PLĀN-I-MĒT'RĪ-CĀL, a. Relating to planimetry.
 PLĀN-I-MĒT'RĪ-CĀL, n. [*planus*, L., and *μέτρον*, Gr.] That part of geometry which treats of plain figures.
 PLĀN-I-PĒT'A-LŌUS, a. [*planus*, L., and *πέταλον*, Gr.] (*Bot.*) Having flat petals or leaves; flat-leaved.
 PLĀN'ISH, v. a. [i. PLĀNISHED; pp. PLĀNISHING, PLĀNISHED.] To polish; to smooth.
 PLĀN'IS-PHĒRE, n. [*planus*, L., and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane:—a map of one or both hemispheres.
 PLĀNK, (plānk) n. [*planche*, Fr.] A broad piece of timber thicker than a board; a board from 1½ to 4 inches thick, and more than 9 in width. Those of 9 in or pine are called *deals* in England.
 PLĀNK, (plānk) v. a. [i. PLANKED; pp. PLANKING, PLANKED.] To cover or lay with planks.
 PLĀNK'Y,* a. Constructed of planks. *Rowe*.
 PLĀN'LESS,* a. Destitute of a plan. *Coleridge*.
 PLĀN'NĒR, n. One who forms a plan or design.
 PLĀN'Ō-CŌN'CAVE,* a. Flat on one side, and concave on the other. *Francis*.

PLĀ'NŌ-CŌN'I-CĀL, *a.* [*planus* and *conus*, L.] Level on one side, and conical on the other.
 PLĀ'NŌ-CŌN'VĒX, *a.* [*planus* and *convexus*, L.] Flat on the one side, and convex on the other. [position. *Smart.*
 PLĀ'NŌ-HŌR-I-ZŌN'TĀL,* *a.* Having a level, horizontal
 PLĀ'NŌ-HŌR-I,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A univalve mollusk. *Roget.*
 PLĀ'NŌ-SŪ'BU-LĀTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Plain, and awl-shaped.
Brown.
 PLĀNT, *n.* [*plant*, Sax.; *plant*, Fr.; *planta*, L.] An organized being destitute of sensation; any thing produced from seed; a vegetable; any vegetable production; a sapling; — [*planta*, L.] The sole of the foot. *Chapman.*
 PLĀNT, *v. a.* [*planto*, L.; *planter*, Fr.] [i. PLANTED; *pp.* PLANTING, PLANTED.] To put into the ground in order to grow; as seeds; to set; to cultivate; to generate; to place; to fix; to settle; to establish; to fill or adorn with something planted: — to lay the first course of stone in building; to direct.
 PLĀNT, *v. n.* To perform the act of planting. *Bacon.*
 †PLĀNT'ĀGE, *n.* [*plantago*, L.] An herb, or herbs in general. *Shak.*
 PLĀNTĀIN, (plān'tjīn) *n.* [Fr.; *plantago*, L.] A medicinal plant: — a tree of the West Indies, and its fruit, which resembles the banana.
 †PLĀN'TĀL, *a.* Pertaining to plants. *Glanville.*
 PLĀN-TĀTION, *n.* [*plantatio*, L.] Act of planting; the place planted; a piece of ground planted with trees for timber: — land appropriated to the production of important crops, as the sugar-cane, cotton, rice, tobacco, coffee, &c.; a large farm: — a colony; establishment.
 PLĀNT'CANĒ,* *n.* Sugar-cane from the seed. *Smart.*
 PLĀNT'ĒP, *p. a.* Settled; well-grounded. *Shak.*
 PLĀNT'ĒR, *n.* One who plants; a cultivator: — a proprietor and cultivator, as in the Southern States or West Indies.
 PLĀN'TI-CĒ,* *n.* A small, young plant. *Darwin.*
 PLĀN'TI-GRĀDE,* *n.* An animal that walks on the whole foot, as the bear. *Kirby.*
 PLĀN'TI-GRĀDE,* *a.* Walking on the whole foot. *Kirby.*
 PLĀNTING, *n.* Act of one who plants; plantation.
 PLĀNT'LESS,* *a.* Destitute of plants. *Ed. Rev.*
 PLĀNT'LET,* *n.* A little plant; a plantule. *Keith.*
 PLĀNT-LIKE,* *a.* Resembling plants. *Kirby.*
 PLĀNT-LŌŪSE,* *n.* An insect that infests plants. *Lee.*
 PLĀN-TŌC'RA-CŪ,* *n.* A body of planters. *Ec. Rev.* [i. R.]
 PLĀN'TŪLE,* *n.* A little plant or germ; a plantlet. *Paley.*
 PLĀN'TY,* *n.* An Irish dance. *Smart.*
 PLĀSH, *n.* [*pläsche*, Teut.; *plutz*, Dan.] A pond; a puddle: — a branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.
 PLĀSH, *v. a.* [*plasschen*, Teut.] [i. FLASHED; *pp.* FLASHING, FLASHED.] To dash with water; to disturb the water; to splash. — [*plesser*, old Fr.] To interweave branches. *Keely.*
 PLĀSH'Y, *a.* Watery; filled with puddles; splashy.
 PLĀSM, *n.* [*πλάσμα*.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. *Woodward.*
 PLĀSM,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of green gem. *Hamilton.*
 PLĀS-MĀT'ĀL, *n.* Having the power of giving form. *More.* [R.]
 PLĀS'TĒR, *n.* [*plaster*, old Fr.; *πλάστω*, Gr.] A composition of water, lime, and other things, for overlaying walls: — a substance, generally formed of gypsum, for casting figures and ornaments. — (*Med.*) A composition for external application; a kind of salve. — *Plaster of Paris*, gypsum, or calcined gypsum.
 PLĀS'TĒR, *v. a.* [*plaster*, old Fr.] [i. PLASTERED; *pp.* PLASTERING, PLASTERED.] To overlay or cover, as with plaster; to smooth over. [*plaster*.]
 PLĀS'TĒR-ĒR, *n.* One who plasters or forms figures in plaster.
 PLĀS'TĒR-ĒNG, *n.* Work done in plaster. *Ecclus.* xxii.
 PLĀS'TĒR-STŌNE,* *n.* Gypsum used for making plaster. *Ure.*
 PLĀS'TIC, *a.* Giving form; moulding; as with plaster.
 PLĀS'TICĀL, *a.* [*πλαστικός*.] Plastic. *More.* [R.]
 PLĀS'TIC-CLĀY,* *n.* (*Geol.*) One of the beds of the eocene tertiary period. *Beck.*
 PLĀS-TIC'ĪTY,* *n.* The quality of being plastic. *Brande.*
 PLĀS-TŌC'RA-PHY,* *n.* The art of forming figures in plaster: — counterfeit writing. *Maunder.*
 PLĀS'TRON, *n.* [Fr.] A piece of leather stuffed, forming a texture for the breast, which a fencing-master uses for protection while teaching.
 PLĀT, *v. a.* [*placeta*, Su. Goth.] [i. PLATTED; *pp.* PLATTING, PLATTED.] To weave; to make by texture; to plait.
 PLĀT, *n.* [*platt*, Su. Goth.; *plat*, Teut.] A map of a piece of land: — a smooth or level portion of ground; also called a *plot*: — work performed by plating.
 †PLĀT, *a.* Plain; flat. *Chaucer.*
 †PLĀT, *ad.* [*plat*, Teut.] Downright; smoothly. *Drant.*
 PLĀT'ĀNE, *n.* [*platanus*, L.; *πλάτανος*, Gr.] The plane-tree. *Spenser.*
 PLĀT'Ā-NIST,* *n.* [*platanista*, L.] A kind of fish: — a species of dolphin. *Brande.*
 PLĀT'BĀND,* *n.* (*Arch.*) A square moulding, projecting less than its height or breadth. *Brande.*
 PLĀTE, *n.* [*plate*, Teut.; *plat*, Fr.] A flat, extended piece

of metal; a vessel, almost flat, on which provisions are eaten at table: — armor in flat pieces, distinguished from mail. — [*plata*, Sp.] Silver and gold wrought into articles of household furniture. — (*Arch.*) A piece of timber lying horizontally on a wall, for the reception of the ends of girders, joists, &c.

PLATE, *v. a.* [i. PLATED; *pp.* PLATING, PLATED.] To cover or overlay with plate or silver, or a coating or wash of silver: — to arm with plates. *Shak.* To beat into laminae or plates. *Dryden.*

PLATEA'Ū,* (plā'tō) [plā'tō, K. Sm.; plāt'ō, *Maunder.*] *n.* [Fr.] *pl. F. PLATEAUX*; Eng. *PLATEAUS* or *PLATEAUS*, (plā'tōz) A large ornamental dish, for the centre of a table; a table; an elevated plain; table-land. *F. Cyc.*

PLĀT'ĒD,* *p. a.* Covered with plate or silver; as, *plated ware.* *Ure.*

PLĀT'ĒD,* *n.* [*plated*, hold. *Boswell.*]
 PLĀTE-FŪL,* *n.* *pl. PLATEFULS.* As much as a plate will
 PLĀTE-GLĀSS,* *n.* A fine kind of glass, cast in plates, used for looking-glasses, the better kind of windows, &c. *Francis.*

PLĀT'ĒN, *n.* The plate or flat part of a printing press, on which the impression is made.

PLĀT'ĒFORM, *n.* [*platteforme*, Teut.] A level formed by contrivance: — a plan or ichnography of an intended building: — a flat floor, of wood or stone, raised above the ground; a level floor; a foundation: — a scheme; a plan.
 †PLĀT'ĒIC, (*Astrology*) Applied to an aspect or ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLĀT'ĒNĀ, (plāt'ē-nā, *W. Ja. K. Sm.*; plā-tī'nā, *Dungison.*) *n.* [*platina*, Sp.] (*Min.*) The heaviest of metals; — now more commonly written *platinum*. See *PLATINUM*.

PLĀT'ĒNG,* *n.* Act of covering with plate; a coat of silver.

PLĀT'ĒNŌDE,* *n.* (*Galvanism*) The cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery. *Francis.*

PLĀT'ĒNŪM,* *n.* (*Min.*) A metal, of whitish color, very hard, exceedingly ductile, malleable, and difficult of fusion. — It is the heaviest substance known, the specific gravity being 21.5. *Brande.*

PLĀ-TŌN'ĪC,* *n.* A follower of Plato; a Platonist. *Pope.*

PLĀ-TŌN'ĪC, *a.* Relating to Plato, to Platonism, or to the
 PLĀ-TŌN'I-CĀL, philosophy of Plato. — *Platonic love*, a love between the sexes wholly spiritual, or unmixed with carnal desires.
 PLĀ-TŌN'I-CĀL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of Plato.

‡PLĀ-TŌN-ĪSM, *n.* The philosophy of Plato. — “The leading doctrine of Platonism is the independence of God, or spirit, and matter, as the two distinct and eternal principles by which all things exist, the one operating formatively on the other, but not creatively.” *Smart.*

‡PLĀ-TŌN-ĪST, (plāt'ō-nist, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; plāt'ō-nist, *W. F.*) *n.* One who adheres to Platonism.

‡PLĀ-TŌN-ĪZE, *v. n.* [i. PLATONIZED; *pp.* PLATONIZING, PLATONIZED.] To reason or think like Plato. *Enfield.*

‡PLĀ-TŌN-ĪZ-ĒR, *n.* One who Platonizes. *Young.*

PLĀ-TŌŌN', (*a*) [*corruption of peloton*, Fr.] (*Mid.*) A small, square body of mucketeers, drawn out from the main body, in order to strengthen the angle of a larger square, or to do duty in ambuscade, defiles, &c.; a body separate from the main body.

PLĀT'ŌTER, *n.* One who plates: — a large dish for holding provisions for the table.

PLĀT'ŌT, *n.* BARK, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited for making hats. *McCulloch.*

PLĀT-Y-CĒPH'Ā-LOŪS,* *a.* Broad-headed. *Smart.*

PLĀT-Y-CRĪ'NITE,* *n.* A broad, lily-shaped fossil animal. *Smart.*

PLĀT-Y'Ō-DŌN,* *n.* A broad-toothed animal. *Smart.*

PLĀT-Y'PŪS,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A flat-footed quadruped of New Holland, with a mouth like a duck's bill; — now called *orthorhynchus*. *P. Cyc.*

PLĀT-Y-RHĪNE,* *n.* A species of monkey. *Brande.*

PLĀU'DIT, *n.* [*plaudite*, L.] Applause; acclamation; a shout of applause or approbation.

PLĀU'DI-TO-RY,* *a.* Giving applause; laudatory. *Maunder.*

PLĀU-SI-BLE'ĪTY, *n.* Quality of being plausible.

PLĀU-SI-BLE, (plāw'zē-bl) *a.* [*plausibile*, Fr.; *plausibilis*, L.] Having the appearance of truth; apparently right; superficially pleasing; colorable; specious; popular.

PLĀU-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Speciousness; show of right.

PLĀU-SI-BLY, *ad.* In a plausible manner; speciously.

PLĀU-SIVE, *a.* Applauding. [†*Plausible*.] *Shak.*

PLĀY, (plā) *v. n.* [i. PLAYED; *pp.* PLAYING, PLAYED.] To sport; to frolic; to do, not as a task, but for pleasure; to act or operate with the easy effect of nature, of skill, or of contrivance; to act as if for sport; to toy; to trifle; to mock: — to game; to contend at same game: — to touch a musical instrument; to operate; to wanton; to move irregularly: — to personate a drama; to represent a character; to act.

PLĀY, *v. a.* To put in action or operation; to use an instrument of music; to perform; to act; to exhibit dramatically.

PLUMB'ER-Y, (plūm'/er-ē) *n.* Lead-works; the manufac-
tures of lead, or of a plumber. *By. Hall.*
PLUMB'ER-OUS,* *a.* Producing lead. *Smart.*
PLUMB'ING,* (plūm'/ing) *n.* (*Min.*) The operation of sound-
ing or searching among mines. *Ure.*
PLUMB'-LINE,* (plūm'/īn) *n.* A line perpendicular to the
plane of the horizon, made by dropping a plummet. *Han-
dson.*
PLUMB'-BRÖTH,* *n.* A liquid containing plums. *Pope.*
PLUMB'-CAKE,* *n.* Cake made with plums or raisins.
PLUME, *n.* [Fr.; *pluma*, L.] A feather of a bird; a feather
worn as an ornament; a crest:—taken of honor; prize
of contest; pride; towering mien.—(*Bot.*) A plumule. *See*
PLUMULE.
PLUME, *v. a.* [*i.* PLUMED; *pp.* FLUMING, FLUMED.] To pick
and adjust feathers; to feather; to place as a plume; to
adorn with plumes:—to make proud; to pride; to value.
—(*plumer*, Fr.) To strip off, as feathers; to strip. *Dryden.*
PLUME-AL'UM, *n.* Feathery alum, a kind of asbestos.
PLUME'LESS, *a.* Having no plume; without feathers.
PLUM'IG'ER-OUS, *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, L.] Having feathers.
PLUM'IP-ED, *n.* [*pluma* and *pes*, L.] A fowl that has feath-
ers on the feet.
PLUM'IP-ED,* *a.* Having the feet covered with feathers.
Smart.
PLUM'MET, *n.* [*plomet*, old Fr.; *plumbata*, L.] A weight of
lead attached to a string or plumb-line, by which depths
are sounded, and perpendicularity is ascertained:—a
pencil wholly of lead.
PLUM-MÖSE'LY,* *a.* Feathery; downy; plumose. *Crabb.*
PLUM-MÖS'ITY, *n.* The state of having feathers. *Bailey.*
PLUMMOUS, *a.* [*plumosus*, L.] Feathery; plumose. *Wood-
ward.*
PLUMP, *a.* Full with substance; round and sleek with full-
ness of flesh; fleshy; fat; sleek.
PLUMP, *n.* A cluster; things formed into a lump or mass;
now written *clump*. *Bacon.*
PLUMP, *v. a.* To fatten; to swell; to make large:—to let
fall suddenly:—to vote for one candidate only, when
more than one are to be elected. *Smart.*
PLUMP, *v. n.* To grow plump:—to fall or sink down, as a
stone, or something solid.
PLUMP, *ad.* [*plompen*, Teut.] With a sudden or heavy fall.
B. Jonson.
PLUMP'ER, *n.* He or that which plumps:—something worn
in the mouth to swell out the cheeks:—at elections, a
vote for a single candidate, when more than one are to be
elected:—something large and full. [A downright lie.
Low.]
PLUMP'-FÄCED,* (*-fäst*) *a.* Having a plump face. *Specta-
tor.*
PLUM'-PIE,* *n.* A pie having plums in it. *Maunder.*
PLUMP'LY, *ad.* Roundly; fully. *Cotgrave.*
PLUMP'NESS, *n.* State of being plump; fullness.
PLUM-PÖR'RIDGE, *n.* Porridge with plums. *Addison.*
PLUM-PÖD'DING, *n.* Pudding made with plums or raisins.
PLUM-PÖD'DING-STÖNE,* (*n.* *Min.*) See PUDDING-STÖNE.
PLUMP'Y, *a.* Plump; fat. *Shak.*
PLUM'-TRÉE,* *n.* A tree that bears plums. *London.*
PLUM'U-LÄ,* *n.* [*pluma*, L.] (*Bot.*) The growing point of
the embryo, or the rudiment of the future stem of a
plant; plumule. *Brande.*
PLUM'ULE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The rudiment of a stem in the em-
bryo. *P. Cyc.*
PLUM'Y, *a.* Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton.*
PLUN'DER, *v. a.* [*plundern*, Ger.; *plunderen*, Teut.]
[*i.* FLUNDERED; *pp.* PLUNDERING, FLUNDERED.] To pil-
lage; to rob in warfare, or as a thief; to strip; to sack.
PLUN'DER, *n.* Pillage; spoil taken in war or by theft.
[Luggage or baggage; so used, as a cant term, in some
parts of the U. S.]
PLUN'DER-ÄGE,* *n.* (*Law*) The embezzlement of goods on
board a ship. *Bowrier.*
PLUN'DER-ER, *n.* One who plunders; a spoiler; a robber.
PLUN'GE, (plūnj) *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.] [*i.* PLUNGED; *pp.* PLUNG-
ING, PLUNGED.] To put suddenly into water or into any
liquid; to put into any state suddenly; to bury or force
in suddenly; to overwhelm; to immerse.
PLUN'GE, *v. n.* To sink, fall, or rush, as into water; to dive:
—to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a
horse.
PLUN'GE, *n.* Act of plunging; sudden fall; distress.
PLUN'GEON, (plūnj'un) *n.* A sea-bird. *Ainsworth.*
PLUN'GER, *n.* One who plunges; a diver:—the forcer of
a pump. *Grier.*
PLUN'GY, *a.* Wet. *Chaucer.*
PLUN'KET, (plūnj'ket) *n.* A kind of blue color. *Ainsworth.*
PLUN'PER-FECT,* *a.* (*Gram.*) Noting the tense of a verb
which expresses what had already taken place at some past
time mentioned; as, "I had seen him before." *Murray.*
PLUR'AL, *a.* [*pluralis*, L.] More than one; expressing more
than one.
PLUR'AL,* *n.* A number containing more than one. *Harris.*
PLUR'AL-ISM,* *n.* The quality of being plural:—the sys-

tem or act of holding more than one living or benefice.
Ch. Ob.
PLUR'AL-IST, *n.* [*pluraliste*, Fr.] A clergyman, or ecclesiast-
ical, who holds more than one benefice, with cure of souls.
PLUR'AL'ITY, *n.* [*pluralité*, Fr.] The state of being plural;
a number more than one; the greater number, or the
greatest of several numbers.—A candidate, in an elec-
tion, receives a plurality of votes, when he receives more
than any other candidate; and he receives a majority of
votes, when he receives more than all others.—(*Canon
law*) More benefices than one, or the holding of more than
one benefice.
PLUR'AL-IZE,* *v. a.* [*i.* PLURALIZED; *pp.* PLURALIZING,
PLURALIZED.] To make plural; to express in the plural
form. *Hiley.*
PLUR'AL-LY, *ad.* In a sense implying more than one.
PLUR'AL-ES,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Law*) A species of writ. *Blackston.*
PLUR'AL-PRES'ENCE,* *n.* Presence in many places. *Shakson.*
PLUR'AL-ITY,* *n.* [*plus*, *pluris*, L.] Superabundance. *John.*
PLUS, *ad.* [*plus*, L.] More.—(*Algebra*) *n.* The affirmative or pos-
itive sign, noting addition, and marked thus, [+]. *Crabb.*
PLUSH, *n.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A villous or shaggy cloth; wool-
len velvet.
PLUSH'ER, *n.* A sea-fish. *Carew.*
PLUS-QUAM-PER'FECT,* *a.* (*Gram.*) Same as *pluperfect*.
See *PLUPERFECT*.
PLU-TÖ'NI-AN,* *n.* One who adopts the theory that the
PLU-TÖ-NIST,* } formation of the earth, in its present
state, was effected by igneous fusion. *Encyc.*
PLU-TÖ'NI-AN,* } *a.* Relating to Pluto, to fire, or to the
PLU-TÖN'IC,* } } gions of fire.—*Plutonic theory*, the the-
ory that ascribes the formation of the earth to the action
of fire. *Encyc.*
PLUV'IAL, *a.* [*pluvius*, L.] Rainy; relating to rain. [R.]
PLUV'IAL, *n.* [*pluvialis*, Fr.] A priest's cope or cloak.
Ainsworth.
PLUV'IAL-M-ETER,* *n.* [*pluvius* and *metrum*, L.] An instru-
ment for measuring the quantity of water that falls in
rain; a rain-gauge:—written also *pluviometer*. *Brande.*
PLUV'IOUS, *a.* Relating to rain; pluvial. *More*. [R.]
PLY, (pli) *v. a.* [*i.* PLIED; *pp.* PLYING, PLIED.] To work on
closely; to employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set
on work; to practise diligently or earnestly.
PLY, *v. n.* To work, or offer service; to go in haste; to busy
one's self; to be employed or active.—[*plier*, Fr. [R.]
to bend. *Gower*.]
PLY, *n.* Bent; turn; cast; bias:—plait; fold. *Arbutnot.*
PLYERS, *n. pl.* See *PLIERS*.
PLY'ING, *n.* Act of one who plies.—(*Naut.*) Act of work-
ing against the direction of the wind.
PNEU-MÄT'IK, (nū-mät'ik) } *a.* [*πνευματικός*.] Relat-
PNEU-MÄT'ICAL, (nū-mät'ē-kal) } ing to the air, to wind,
to breath, to spirit, or to pneumatics; atmospheric.
PNEU-MÄT'ICS, (nū-mät'iks) *n. pl.* [*pneumatique*, Fr.; *πνεύ-
μα*, Gr.] The science which treats of the mechanical prop-
erties, as the weight, pressure, elasticity, &c., of elastic
fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air:—*pneumatol-
ogy*.
PNEU-MÄT'O-CĒLE,* *n.* (*Med.*) A hernia from wind in
the scrotum. *Crabb.*
PNEU-MÄ-TÖ-LÖG'ICAL,* *a.* Relating to pneumatology.
Doddridge.
PNEU-MÄ-TÖL'O-QUIST,* *n.* One versed in pneumatology.
Smart.
PNEU-MÄ-TÖL'O-GY, (nū-mä-töl'o-jē) *n.* [*πνευματολογία*.]
The doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids:—the doc-
trine of spiritual existence. *Reid.*
PNEU-MÖG'RA-PHY,* *n.* [*πνεύμων* and *γράφω*.] (*Anat.*) A
description of the lungs. *Dunglison.*
PNEU-MÖL'O-GY,* *n.* [*πνεύμων* and *λόγος*.] The anatomy
of the lungs. *Dunglison.*
PNEU-MÖN'IA,* *n.* (*Med.*) An inflammation of the lungs.
Crabb.
PNEU-MÖN'IC,* (nū-mön'ik) *a.* Relating to the lungs. *Dun-
gliston.*
PNEU-MÖN'ICS, (nū-mön'iks) *n. pl.* [*πνεύμων*.] (*Med.*) Medi-
cines for diseases of the lungs.
PNEU-MÖ-NY,* *n.* The same as *pneumonia*. *Crabb.*
PÖÄ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses: meadow-grass. *Brande.*
PÖÄCH, (pöch) *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr.] [*i.* POACHED; *pp.* POACH-
ING, POACHED.] To soften or cook by boiling; to boil
slightly; to make mellow or soft:—to stab.—[*poche*,
Fr.] To steal; to plunder by stealth.
PÖÄCH, (pöch) *v. n.* [*poche*, Fr.] [*i.* POACHED; *pp.* POACH-
ING, POACHED.] To steal game; to carry off game private-
ly, as in a bag. [To be damp; to be swampy. *Mortimer.*
PÖÄCH'ARD, (pöch'ard) *n.* A kind of water-fowl.
PÖÄCH'ER, *n.* One who poaches or steals game.
PÖÄCH'NESS, *n.* Marshiness; dampness. *Mortimer.*
PÖÄCH'ING,* *n.* The act of stealing game; a boiling.
PÖÄCH'Y, (pöch'ē) *a.* Damp; marshy. *Mortimer.*
POAKE,* *n.* Waste arising from the preparation of skins,
composed of hair, lime, and oil. *Farm. Encyc.*
PÖCÄRD,* *n.* A Mexican bird of the duck kind. *Crabb.*

PÖCK, *n.* A pustule from an eruptive distemper, as the small-pox; a disease; cow-pox or kine-pock. — *pl.* Pustules; pock. See **SMALL-POX**, and **COW-POX**.

PÖCK/BRÖ-REK, * *n.* Marked with the small-pox. Same as *pockfretten*. Forby.

PÖCK/ET, *n.* [*pochette*, Fr.] A pouch or small bag in a garment; a pouch: — a small quantity: — a large bag for hops.

PÖCK/ET, *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr.] [*i.* **POCKETED**; *pp.* **POCKETING**, **POCKETED**.] To put in the pocket. — *To pocket up*, to put out of sight; to take without examination or complaint.

PÖCK/ET-BOOK, (-bûk) *n.* A book, or note-case, for the pocket.

PÖCK/ET-FLÄP, * *n.* The piece that covers the pocket-hole. *Ash*.

PÖCK/ET-FÜL, * *n.* As much as a pocket will hold. *Jodrell*.

PÖCK/ET-GLÄSS, *n.* A glass carried in the pocket.

PÖCK/ET-HÖLE, * *n.* An aperture to a pocket. *Johnson*.

PÖCK/ET-MÖN-EY, * *n.* Money for casual expenses. *Wyman*.

PÖCK/ET-PICK-ING, * *n.* Act of picking the pocket. *Sterne*.

PÖCK/ET-PIS-TÖL, * *n.* A pistol to be carried in the pocket. *Booth*.

PÖCK/ET-VÖL-UME, * *n.* A portable volume. *Jodrell*.

PÖCK/FRÉT-TEN, (pök'frét-tén) *n.* Having pocket-holes.

PÖCK/HÖLE, *n.* A pit or scar made by a pock or the small-pox.

PÖCK/KNÉSS, *n.* The state of being pocky.

PÖCK/MÄRK, *n.* A mark made by the small-pox. *Todd*.

PÖCK/PIT-TED, * *n.* Marked with the small-pox. *Booth*.

PÖCK/Y, *n.* Having pocks; infected with the pock.

PÖ-CÖ/SÖN, * *n.* A little swamp, marsh, or fen. *Washington*. [A word used in Virginia and other Southern States.]

PÖÖV-LÉNT, *a.* [*poeculum*, L.] Fit for a cup or drink. *Bacon*.

PÖD, *n.* [*boë*, *boëde*, D.] The capsule, or case of seeds, of leguminous plants.

PÖD'A-GRÄ, * or **PÖ-DÄG'RA**,* [*pö-däg'ra*, *Ash*, *Crabb*; *pö'dä-grä*, *Brande*, *Dunglison*.] *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) The gout in the feet. *Crabb*.

PÖ-DÄG'RÄ-CAL, *a.* [*ποδαγρικός*] Relating to the gout; *gouty*.

PÖD/ER, *n.* A gatherer of pocks. *Louden*.

PÖ-DES/TÄ, * *n.* [It.] One of the chief magistrates of Genoa or Venice; a magistrate. *Brande*.

PÖDGE, *n.* A puddle; a splash. *Skinner*.

PÖ-DÖL/O-GY, * *n.* [*πovs* and *λογος*] A treatise on the foot. *Dunglison*.

PÖEM, *n.* [*poema*, L.; *ποίημα*, Gr.] The work or production of a poet; a poetical composition; a piece of poetry.

PÖ-EM-ÄR'IC, * *a.* Relating to a poem; poetical. *Coleridge*.

PÖE-SY, *n.* [*poésie*, Fr.; *poesis*, L.; *ποίησις*, Gr.] The art or skill of writing poetry or poems; poetry: — a short conceit engraved on a ring; a posy. See **POSY**.

PÖET, *n.* [*poète*, Fr.; *poeta*, L.; *ποίητης*, Gr.] An author of poetry; a writer of poems.

PÖET-ÄS-TER, *n.* [*poëtastræ*, Fr.] A vile, petty poet. *B. Jonson*.

PÖET-ESS, *n.* [*poëtresse*, old Fr.] A female poet. *Bp. Hall*.

PÖ-ÉT'IC, { *a.* [*ποιητικός*], Gr.; *poëticus*, L.] Relating to **PÖ-ÉT'IC-AL**, { poetry; partaking of poetry; expressed in poetry; suitable to poetry.

PÖ-ÉT'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* With the qualities of poetry; by poetry.

PÖ-ÉT'ICS, *n. pl.* That branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry; poesy.

PÖET-IZE, *v. n.* [*poëtiser*, Fr.] To write like a poet. *Donne*.

PÖ-ET-LÄU'RE-ÄTE, * *n.* A king's poet. *Southey*. See **LAUREATE**.

PÖET-RÉSS, *n.* [*poetris*, L.] A poetess. *Spenser*.

PÖE-TRY, *n.* [*poëtrie*, old Fr.] A composition in metrical language, produced or embellished, more or less, by a creative imagination, the end of which is to afford intellectual pleasure, by exciting elevated, agreeable, or pathetic emotions; composition uniting fiction and metre; verse; metrical composition; poems collectively.

PÖET-SHIP, * *n.* The state or rank of a poet. *Cowper*.

PÖG'GY, * *n.* A kind of American fish. *Hale*.

PÖH, * *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or aversion. *Johnson*.

PÖÖG/NÄN-CY, (pö'öng-nän-sé) *n.* The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness; asperity; point.

PÖÖG/NÄNT, (pö'öng-nänt) [*pö'öng-nänt*, *H. P. E. Ja. R. Sm*; *pö'öng-nänt*, *S. J. F.*] *a.* [*poignants*, Fr.] Sharp; penetrating; stimulating the palate; severe; painful; irritating; keen.

PÖÖG/NÄNT-LY, (pö'öng-nänt-lé) *ad.* In a poignant manner.

PÖÖ-KI-LIT'IC, * *a.* [*ποικίλος*]. (*Geol.*) Applied to the new red sandstone formation. *Brande*.

PÖINT, *n.* [*point*, *point*, Fr.; *punctum*, L.] The sharp end of any instrument; any thing which pierces, pricks, or wounds: — that which has position, but no dimensions: — the smallest possible space or magnitude: — an end of a line: — a spot where two or more lines meet: — a string with a tag: — headland; promontory; a cape: — a sting of

an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought: — an indivisible part of space or of time; a moment: — punctilio; nicety: — exact place; degree; state: — note of distinction, in writing; a stop or dot used in printing or writing: — a spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; the *ace point*: — one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass, is divided: — the particular place to which any thing is directed: — particular; particular mode; an aim; act of aiming: — the particular thing required: — instance; example; a single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole: — a note, in music. — *Acting point*, in *physics*, the exact spot at which any impulse is given. — *Point-blank*, the white mark at which aim is taken; as, an arrow is shot to the *point-blank*, or white mark: — used adverbially for *directly*. — *Point devise*, or *device*, originally a sort of lace or fine needlework: — something very nice and exact. — *Point of sight*, (*Perspective*) that which is exactly opposite to the eye. — *The melting or fusing points* of solids, and the *boiling and freezing points* of liquids, are those degrees of heat at which melting, boiling, and freezing, respectively commence. — *Point of incidence*, the place where, by striking a resisting or refracting surface, the motion is changed in direction. — *Point of view*, the place from which an object is seen.

PÖINT, *v. a.* [*i.* **POINTED**; *pp.* **POINTING**, **POINTED**.] To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point: — to direct with the point towards; to aim; to direct the eye or notice; to show, as by directing the finger; to indicate; to direct towards: — to distinguish by stops or points: — to fill with mortar and smooth with a trowel. [*To appoint*. *Spenser*.]

PÖINT, *v. n.* To note, by pointing the finger; to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen; to show distinctly.

PÖINT'ÄL, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The pistil of a flower. *Crabb*. See **PISTIL**.

PÖINT-BLÄNK, * *ad.* (*Gun.*) Denoting that when the piece is levelled, the shot goes directly forward, and does not move in a curved line: directly; straight forward to the mark. *Crabb*. — *n.* A white mark. See **POINT**.

PÖINT'E, *n.* Sharp; having a point or points; directed with personality; epigrammatical.

PÖINT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a pointed manner; sharply.

PÖINT'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being pointed; sharpness.

PÖINT'EL, *n.* [*pointille*, Fr.] A kind of pencil or style; any thing on a point. *Derham*.

PÖINT'ER, *n.* He or that which points: — a dog that points out the game to sportsmen.

PÖINT'ING, * *a.* A sharpening; punctuation: — the act of filling with mortar; the mortar used for pointing. *Harris*.

PÖINT'ING-STÖCK, *n.* An object of ridicule. *Shak*.

PÖINT'LESS, *a.* Having no point: blunt; not sharp.

PÖI'SE, (pö'iz) *n.* [*pois*, Fr.] Force tending to the centre; weight; balance; equilibrium; equipoise.

PÖI'SE, (pö'iz) *v. a.* [*peser*, Fr.] [*i.* **POISED**; *pp.* **POISING**, **POISED**.] To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance; to load with weight; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to examine by the balance.

PÖI'SÖN, (pö'izn) *n.* [*poison*, Fr.] A juice, drug, gas, or other substance, that disturbs, suspends, or destroys life, or one or more of the vital functions; venom; any thing infectious or malignant.

PÖI'SÖN, (pö'izn) *v. a.* [*i.* **POISONED**; *pp.* **POISONING**, **POISONED**.] To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to corrupt; to taint.

PÖI'SÖN-Ä-BLE, (pö'izn-ä-bl) *a.* That may be poisoned. *Todd*.

PÖI'SÖN-ER, (pö'izn-ér) *n.* One who poisons.

PÖI'SÖN-ER-ÉSS, * *n.* A female who poisons. *Greneway*.

PÖI'SÖN-FÜL, (pö'izn-fül) *a.* Poisonous. *Dr. White*.

PÖI'SÖN-ING, (pö'izn-ing) *n.* Act of giving poison.

PÖI'SÖN-ÖS, (pö'izn-ös) *a.* Containing poison; venomous; having the qualities of poison.

PÖI'SÖN-ÖS-LY, (pö'izn-ös-lé) *ad.* Venomously. *South*.

PÖI'SÖN-ÖS-NÉSS, (pö'izn-ös-nés) *n.* Venomousness.

PÖI'SÖN-TREÉ, (pö'izn-tré) *n.* A plant. *Miller*.

PÖI'TRÄL, *n.* [*poitrail*, Fr.; *pectorale*, It.; *pectorale*, L.] Armor for the breast of a horse. *Skinner*. [*A* graving tool; a pintel. *Ainsworth*.]

PÖIZE, *n.* [*poisée*, *pesce*, old Fr.; *pois*, *later*.] See **POISE**.

PÖKE, *n.* [*poeca*, *Sex*; *pöcke*, Fr.; *pöke*, *Ice*.] The act of one who pokes: — a bag; a sack. — A plant; garget.

PÖKE, *v. a.* [*pöka*, Swed.] [*i.* **POKED**; *pp.* **POKING**, **POKED**.] To put or thrust forward, as the hand, a stick, or the horn of a brute; to feel in the dark; to search with a long instrument.

PÖK'ER, *n.* He or that which pokes; an iron bar for stirring the fire. [*A* bugbear. *Vulgar* and colloquial, U. S.]

PÖK'ER-ISH, * *a.* Frightful; causing fear, especially to children. *Dr. V. Mott*. [*A* childish or colloquial word.]

PÖK'ING, *a.* Drudging; servile. *Gray*. [*Colloquial*.]

PÖK'ING-STÖCK, *n.* An instrument anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of ruffs. *Middleton*.

PO-LIO'CA, * *n.* A Levantine vessel with three masts; written also *polacre* and *polaque*. *Brande*. See **POLACRE**.
PO-LI'CRE, (pō-lā'ker) [pō-lā'ker, *K. Sm.*; pō-lā-ker, *Ja. Todd*, *Rees*; pō-lā'ker, *Wb. Barclay*.] *n.* [Fr.] (*Naut.*) A Levantine vessel; a peculiar rig of a vessel, having no pole masts, no tops, and sometimes no cross-trees. *Brande*. See **POLACCA**.
PO-LI'QUE', (pō-lā'k') *n.* [Fr.] Polacre or polacca. *Boyer*.
POLAR, *a.* [*polaire*, Fr.] Relating to the pole or poles; being near the pole; issuing from the pole.
POLAR-CHY, * *n.* A government by many. *Maunder*.
POLAR-I-SCOPE, * *n.* An apparatus, or instrument, for exhibiting the polarization of light. *Francis*.
POLAR-I-TY, *n.* Tendency to the pole; that property of bodies in consequence of which they tend or point to given poles.
POLAR-I-Z-A-BLE, * *a.* That may be polarized. *Phil. Mag.*
POLAR-I-ZA'TION, * *n.* (*Optics*) Act of polarizing; state of being polarized; the modification of light, by causing it to undergo certain reflections and refractions, in consequence of which it no longer presents the same phenomena of reflection and transmission, as light which has not been subjected to such action. *Brande*.
POLAR-IZE, * *v. a.* [*i.* POLARIZED; *pp.* POLARIZING, POLARIZED.] To render polar; to render light incapable of reflection and transmission in certain directions, with an allusion to an imaginary conformity to the poles of a magnet. *Phil. Mag.*
POLAR-Y, *a.* [*polaris*, L.] Tending to the pole; directed toward the poles.
POLDER, * *n.* A salt marsh, as in Holland. *London*.
PÖLE, *n.* [*Polus*, L.; *pôle*, Fr.] One of the extremities of the imaginary axis of the earth; the extremity of any axis of rotation, or of the axis of a sphere: — the point in a body in which its attractive or repulsive force appears to be concentrated: — a measure of length containing 1½ feet, or 5½ yards; a perch; a rod: — an instrument for measuring; a long staff; a long staff: — a long, slender piece of timber: — a tall piece of timber erected: — a native of Poland.
PÖLE, *v. a.* [*i.* POLED; *pp.* POLING, POLED.] To furnish with poles; to carry with poles; to push forward by poles, as a boat.
PÖLE-ÅXE, *n.* An axe fixed to a long pole.
PÖLE-CÄT, *n.* [*Pole* or *Polish cat*.] A fetid animal of the weasel tribe; the fitchew.
PÖLE/DÄ-VY, *n.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Howell*.
PÖLE-LÄTHE, * *n.* A simple sort of lathe. *Francis*.
PÖLE-MÄRCH, * *n.* [*πόλεμος* and *αρχός*.] A ruler of an army; an Athenian officer who had under his charge all strangers in Athens, and the children of those who had lost their lives in their country's service. *Crabb*.
PÖLE-MÄST, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A mast formed of a single tree. *Crabb*.
PO-LEM'IC, *n.* A disputant; controversialist. *Pope*.
PO-LEM'IC, } *a.* [*πολεμικός*.] Controversial; disputa- }
PO-LEM'I-CAL, } tious; contentious; disputative.
PO-LEM'ICS, * *n. pl.* Controversy; controversial treatises; theological controversy. *Ec. Rev.*
PÖL'E-MIST, * *n.* A controversialist; a polemic. *Qu. Rev.*
PO-LEM'Q-SCOPE, *n.* [*πόλεμος* and *σκόπιον*.] (*Optics*) A kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass or instrument, for seeing objects which cannot be seen by direct vision.
PO-LEN', * *n.* [*It.*] An Italian food made of unripe roasted maize. *W. Eincy*.
PÖLE-STÄR, *n.* The north star; a star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cygnare; lodestar; a guide.
PÖL'EY-GRÄSS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; an herb. *Smart*.
PÖL'EY-MÖN'TAIN, *n.* A plant. *Miller*.
PO-LICE', (pō-lēs') *n.* [Fr.] The regulation and government of a city, town, or country, so far as regards the inhabitants, or so far as relates to the maintenance of good order, cleanliness, health, &c.; the body or civil force by which these means these objects are effected.
PO-LICE'D, (pō-lēs't) [pō-lēs't, *S. W. P. K.*] *a.* [*policed*, Fr.] Regulated; governed. *Thomson*. See **POLICED**.
PO-LICE'-MÄN, * *n. pl.* **PO-LICE'-MÄN**. One of the ordinary police of a town or city. *Ec. Rev.*
PO-LICE'-ÖF/FI-CER, * *n.* An officer of the civil government. *Levis*.
PO-LI'GIAL, * (pō-lish'al) *a.* Relating to the police. *Poe*. [R.]
PÖL'I-CIED, (pō-lē-sid) *a.* Regulated by laws; governed; policed. *Young*.
PÖL'I-CY, *n.* [*πολιτεία*, Gr.; *politia*, L.] The art of government; rule; management of public affairs, foreign or domestic: — art; prudence; management of common affairs; stratagem. — [*polizia*, Sp.] A warrant for money in the public funds; a ticket: — a warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim: — an instrument or writing given by insurers to make good the thing insured. — (*Scotland*) The pleasure-grounds about a gentleman's mansion.
PÖL'I-CY, * *v. a.* To reduce to order, or regulate by laws. *Bacon*.

PÖL'ING, * *n.* The act of using poles for any purpose; urging forward a boat by poles: — a small board for supporting the earth while a tunnel is formed. *Francis*.
PÖL'ISH, *v. a.* [*polio*, L.; *polir*, Fr.] [*i.* POLISHED; *pp.* POLISHING, POLISHED.] To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss; to refine; to make elegant of manners.
PÖL'ISH, *v. n.* To become smooth, bright, or glossy.
PÖL'ISH, *n.* [*poli*, *polissure*, Fr.] Artificial gloss; elegance of manners; politeness.
PÖL'ISH, * *a.* Relating to Poland or its inhabitants. *Murray*.
PÖL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being polished. *Cotgrave*.
PÖL'ISHED, * (pō-lish't) *p. a.* Made smooth and bright: — refined in manners; polite.
PÖL'ISH-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being polished. *Donne*.
PÖL'ISH-ER, *n.* He or that which polishes.
PÖL'ISH-ING, *n.* Act of giving a gloss or polish.
PÖL'ISH-MÄNT, *n.* Act of polishing; polish. *Waterhouse*.
PO-LITE', *a.* [*politus*, L.] Öf polished or refined manners; genteel; courteous; civil; elegant; polished; refined.
PO-LITE'LY, *ad.* In a polite manner; genteelly.
PO-LITE'NESS, *n.* [*politesse*, Fr.] Quality of being polite; good breeding; good manners; refinement; elegance of manners; gentility; civility; courtesy.
PÖL-I-TÉSSES!, * *n.* [Fr.] Politeness; over-acted politeness. *Smart*. [An affected word.]
PÖL'I-TIC, *a.* [*πολιτικός*.] Wise; sagacious; shrewd; cautious; prudent; artful; cunning: — political, as in the phrase, "body politic."
PÖL'I-TIC, *n.* A politician. *Bacon*.
PO-LIT'I-CAL, *a.* [*πολιτικός*.] Relating to government, polity, or politics; relating to public affairs; national; public; civil. — *Political economy*, the science which treats of the wealth of nations and the causes of its increase or diminution; the principles of government.
PO-LIT'I-CAL-ISM, * *n.* Political zeal or partisanship. *Ch. Ob.*
PO-LIT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* With relation to politics.
PO-LIT-I-CÄS'TER, *n.* A petty, ignorant politician. *L'E-strange*. [R.]
PÖL-I-TI'CIAN, (pō-lē-tish'an) *n.* [*politicien*, Fr.] One versed in politics; one devoted to politics; one who is much in public life; a statesman; a man of artifice.
PÖL-I-TI'CIAN, (pō-lē-tish'an) *a.* Politic. *Milton*.
PÖL'I-TIC-LY, *ad.* In a politic manner; artfully.
PÖL'I-TICS, *n. pl.* The art or science of government; political science; the administration of public affairs; public affairs; the conduct and contentions of political parties.
PÖL'I-TIZE, *v. n.* To play the politician. *Milton*.
PÖL'I-TURE, *n.* [*politure*, old Fr.] Gloss; polish. *Donne*.
PÖL'I-TY, *n.* [*πολιτεία*.] The science or art of government; a form of government; civil constitution; polity; art; management.
PÖLL, *n.* [*polle*, *pol*, D.] The head; the back of the head; a catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads; an election; act of voting: — the chub-fish or cheven; pollard.
PÖLL, *v. a.* [*L.* POLLED; *pp.* POLLING, POLLED.] To poll off the head or top of any thing, as trees; to cut off hair from the head; to clip; to shear; to crop. [To plunder; to strip. *Shak.*] To take a list or register of persons; to enter one's name in a list or register; to insert into a number as a voter; to receive or give, as votes. — *Poll*ed sheep, sheep without horns.
PÖLL'ARD, *n.* A tree lopped or polled: — a clipped one: — the chub-fish: — stag that has cast his horns: — a mixture of bran and meal.
PÖLL'ARD, *v. a.* To lop off; to poll. *Euclyn*. [R.]
PÖL'LEN, *a.* A fine bran; farina. — (*Bot.*) The powder or pulverulent substance contained in the anther of a flower.
PÖL'LEN-ÄRI-ÖUS, * *a.* Consisting of pollen or meal. *Maunder*. [R.]
PÖL'LEN-GER, *n.* Brushwood. *Tusser*.
PÖL'LEN-INE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance prepared from the pollen of tulips. *Brande*.
PÖL'LEN-TUBE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A membranous tube emitted by pollen after falling on the stigma. *P. Cyc.*
PÖLL'ER, *n.* One who polls; a clipper; a robber.
PÖLL'E-VIL, (pō-lē-vi) *n.* A swelling or inflammation in a horse's poll or in the nape of the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*
PÖL-LI-Q-I-TÄTION, *n.* (*Civil Law*) A promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made. *Bowyer*.
PÖL-LINQ'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who prepared materials for embalming the dead. *Greenhill*.
PÖL'LY-WIG, * *n.* A tadpole; a porwiggle. *Forby*. [Provincial in England; in the United States vulgarly called *pollinoe*.]
PÖL'LOCK, *n.* A fish of the cod kind.
PÖLL'-TÄX, * *n.* A tax assessed by the head or poll. *Crabb*.
PÖLL-LÜTE', *v. a.* [*polluo*, L.] [*i.* POLLUTED; *pp.* POLLUTING, POLLUTED.] To make unclean; to defile; to taint; to corrupt; to contaminate; to infect; to vitiate.
PÖLL-LÜTE', *a.* Polluted. *Milton*.
PÖLL-LÜT'ED-LY, *ad.* With pollution. *Todd*.
PÖLL-LÜT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being polluted.
PÖLL-LÜT'ER, *n.* One who pollutes; defiler.

POL-LU'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *pollutio*, L.] Act of polluting; state of being polluted; taint; defilement.

POL-LUX*, *n.* (*Astron.*) A fixed star;—one of the twins forming the constellation Gemini] *Crabb*. See *CASTRON*.

PÓ-LQ-NÁISE', (pó-lq-náz') *n.* [Fr.] A kind of woman's robe or dress, adopted from the fashion of the Poles.—(*Mus.*) A Polish air and dance.

POL-Q-NESE',* *n.* The Polish language.—*a.* Relating to Poland. *P. Cyc.*

PÓLT*, *n.* A blow; a stroke; a push. *Scott.* [Colloquial.]

PÓLT'-FOOT, (pólt'fút) *n.* A crooked or distorted foot.

PÓLT'-FOOT, (pólt'fút) *ed.* *a.* Having distorted feet. *B.*

PÓLT'-FOOT-ED, (-fút'éd) *q.* *Jonson*.

PÓLTIN*, *n.* A Russian coin of the value of about 20d. sterling. *Crabb*.

POL-TRÓÓN', *n.* [*poltron*, Fr.] A coward; a scoundrel.

†POL-TRÓÓN', *a.* Base; vile; contemptible. *Hammond*.

POL-TRÓÓN'ER-Y, *n.* [*poltroneria*, It.] Cowardice; baseness. *B. Jonson*.

POL-TRÓÓN'ISH*, *a.* Resembling a poltroon; cowardly. *H. R. Hamilton*.

†POL-TRÓÓN'RY, *n.* Poltroonery. *Warburton*.

PÓL'VER-INE*, *n.* Calcined ashes of a plant of the Levant that have the nature of pearl-ashes. *Ure*.

PÓLY, *n.* [*polium*, L.] A plant or herb. *Ainsworth*. See *POLLEY-GRASS*.

POLY, [πολύς] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying many, multiplication, plurality, &c.; as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles.

PÓLY-A-CÓÓUS'TIC, *a.* [πολύς and ἀκόω.] That multiplies sounds; increasing sounds.

PÓLY-A-CÓÓUS'TICS*, *n. pl.* The art of multiplying sounds; instruments for multiplying sounds. *Maunder*.

PÓLY-A-DEL'PHI-A*, *n.* (*Bot.*) A class of plants. *Crabb*.

PÓLY-A-DEL'PHITE, *n.* A variety of garnet. *Dana*.

PÓLY-A-DEL'PHOUS*, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stamens combined into more than two parcels. *P. Cyc.*

PÓLY-ÁN'DRI-A*, *n.* (*Bot.*) A class of plants. *Crabb*.

PÓLY-ÁN'DRÓUS*, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having more than twenty hypogynous stamens. *P. Cyc.*

PÓLY-ÁN'DRÝ*, *n.* [πολύς and ἀνήρ.] A plurality of husbands. *Bouvier*.

PÓLY-ÁN'THUS, [pó-lq-án'thus, *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; pól-q-án'thus, *Ja. Sm. R. Wh.*] *n.* [πολύς and ἄνθος.] A POLYANTHUSE. A plant and flower of many hues; a polymane.—sometimes written *polyanthos*.

PÓLY-ÁN-THIST*, *n.* An advocate for polyarchy. *Cudworth*.

PÓLY-ÁN-THY*, *n.* [πολύς and ἀρχή.] A government by many, opposed to *monarchy*; a democracy; an oligarchy; polyocracy; polyarchy. *Cudworth*.

PÓLY-ÁN'THÉ*, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral allied to *rosite*. *Dana*.

PÓLY-ÁN-TÓG'RA-PHY*, *n.* The art of multiplying copies or autographs; a kind of lithography. *Genl. Mag.*

PÓ-LÝ'A-SITE*, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphuret of silver. *Dana*.

PÓLY-ÁR'POUS*, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing much fruit. *Maunder*.

†PÓLY-ÁR'POUS-NÝ*, *n.* [πολυαρμανία.] A government by many chiefs or princes; an aristocracy. *Cudworth*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PÓUS, *n.* [πολύς and χορηγός.] (*Chem. & Med.*) Any thing of multifarious virtues, or having various uses. *Evelyn*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PÓUS-ÍTÉ*, *n.* [πολύς and χροία.] (*Chem.*) The coloring matter of saffron. *Brande*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PÓUS-MÝ*, *n.* [πολύς and χρώμα.] The ancient art or practice of coloring statues and exteriors of buildings. *P. Cyc.*

PÓLY-ÁR'PÓUS-LÉD'Q-NOÚS*, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having more than two cotyledons. *P. Cyc.*

PÓ-LÝ'ÁR-CÝ*, *n.* A government by many rulers. *Smart*.

PÓLY-É'DRÓN, *n.* See *POLYHEDRON*.

PÓLY-É'FOIL*, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as *multifoil*. *Francis*.

PÓ-LÝ'Á-MIST, *n.* An advocate for polygamy; one who has more than one wife.

PÓ-LÝ'Á-MÓUS*, *a.* Relating to polygamy.—(*Bot.*) Having male and hermaphrodite, or female and hermaphrodite, or male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on the same or different individuals. *P. Cyc.*

PÓ-LÝ'Á-MÝ, *n.* [*polygamia*, Fr.; *πολυγαμία*, Gr.] Plurality of wives; the act or custom of having more than one wife, or more than one husband, at the same time.

PÓLY-ÁR'CHÝ*, *n.* A government by many. *Smart*.

PÓLY-ÁR'GÓT, *n.* [*polyglottos*, Gr.; *polyglotte*, Fr.] One who understands many languages; a book containing a work, as the Bible, in several languages.

PÓLY-ÁR'GÓT, *a.* Having many languages.

PÓLY-ÁR'GÓN, *n.* [πολύς and γωνία.] A figure of many angles.—a range of buildings with several corners or divisions.

PÓ-LÝ'Á-Q-NÝL, *a.* Having many angles.

PÓ-LÝ-Á-Q-NÓM'É-TRÝ*, *n.* The doctrine or properties of polygons. *Brande*.

PÓ-LÝ'Á-Q-NÝ, *n.* [*polygonum*, L.] Knotgrass. *Spenser*.

PÓLY-ÁR'MÝ, *n.* [πολύς and γράμμα.] A figure consisting of many lines.

PÓLY-ÁR'ÁPHI*, *n.* [πολύς and γράφω.] An instrument for

multiplying copies of a writing. *Smart*.—(*Bibliography*) A collection of different works either by one or several authors. *Brande*.

PÓLY-ÁR'ÁPHI'Q', *a.* Relating to polygraphy or to polypography. *Smart*.

PÓ-LÝ'É'RA-PHY, *n.* [πολύς and γράφω.] The art of writing in various characters, and of deciphering them.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having many pistils. *P. Cyc.*

PÓ-LÝ'ÁR'PHÝ-NOÚS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having many styles. *Loudon*.

PÓ-LÝ'ÁR'PHÝ-NÝ, *n.* A plurality of wives; polygamy. *Smart*.

PÓ-LÝ'ÁR'PHÝ-ÍTÉ, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral from Ischel in Austria; a mineral containing many salts. *Brande*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-DRAL*, *a.* Having many sides. *Turner*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-DRÁL, *a.* [*polyédros*, Gr.; *polyédre*, Fr.]

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-DRÓUS, *a.* Relating to a polyhedron; having many sides.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-DRÓN, *n.*; *pl.* POLYHEDRA. (*Geom.*) A figure or a solid body of many sides:—a multiplying glass.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-DRÍTE*, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of the peroxide of iron. *Dana*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÍTÉ, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral allied to pyroxene. *Dana*.

†PÓ-LÝ'Á-Q-ÚY, *n.* [πολύς and λόγος.] Talkativeness. *Granger*.

PÓ-LÝ'Á-Q-ÚÉNT*, *a.* Talking much; talkative. *Smart*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÍTÉ, *a.* Relating to polymathy. *Smart*.

†PÓ-LÝ'Á-THÝST*, *n.* A man of various learning. *Howell*.

PÓ-LÝ'Á-THÝ, *n.* [πολύς and μάθω.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; various learning. *Hartlib*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÍTÉ, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in prismatic crystals, of metallic lustre, found in Norway. *Brande*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-PHÓUS*, *a.* Having many forms. *Ec. Rev.*

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-PHÝ, *n.* [πολύς and μορφή.] State of having many forms. *Ec. Rev.*

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-SÝ, *a.* [*pól-q-né'zhé-q*] *n.* A space in the Pacific Ocean which includes many clusters of islands. *Ency.*

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-SÝ-ÁN, *a.* [*pól-q-né'zhé-an*] *a.* Relating to Polynesia. *Cyc.*

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-SÝ-ÁL, *a.* Having many names or terms; multinational. *Francis*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-SÝ-ÁN, *a.* Having many names. *Cudworth*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-SÝ, *n.* A multiplicity of names. *Cudworth*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-TRÓN, *n.* [πολύς and τροπή.] (*Optics*) A glass through which objects appear multiplied, but not diminished; a multiplying glass. *Brande*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-TRÓN, *n.* Same as *polyopticon*. *Crabb*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-TRÓN, *n.* Literally, many views; an optical machine presenting many views. *Halc*. See *PANORAMA*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ, *n.*; *pl.* PÓLY-ÝPES. The name of an extensive group of radiated animals, in the system of Cuvier, associated together by the common character of a fleshy body, of a conical or cylindrical form, commonly fixed by one extremity, and with the mouth situated at the opposite end, and surrounded by more or less numerous arms or tentacles:—written also *polypus*. *Brande*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁN, *a.* Relating to the polype or polybus. *P. Cyc.*

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *a.* [πολύς and πύργον.] (*Bot.*) Having many petals.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'GÓUS*, *a.* Feeding on many things. *Kirby*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'MÁ-CÝ, *n.* A pharmacy embracing many ingredients. *Everett*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'NÝ, *n.* A musical instrument. *Genl. Mag.*

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'NÝ, *a.* Having many sounds. *Smart*.

PÓ-LÝ'PH'Q-NÝS, *n.* [πολύς and φωνή.] Multiplicity of sound. *Derham*.

PÓ-LÝ'PH'Q-NÝST, *n.* One producing many sounds. *Black*.

PÓ-LÝ'PH'Q-NOÚS, *a.* Having many sounds. *Dr. Black*.

PÓ-LÝ'PH'Q-NÝ, *n.* [πολύς and φωνή.] A multiplicity of sounds. *Smart*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS*, *a.* Having many leaves. *Loudon*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *a.* Producing polypes. *Phillips*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* A fossil polyp or polype. *Smart*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* (*Ent.*) A milliped. *Crabb*.—*Polypody*. *Drayton*.

PÓ-LÝ'ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* [*polypodium*, L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental ferns, of several species.

PÓ-LÝ'ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* A plant having many pores. *Smart*.

PÓ-LÝ'ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* Having many pores. *Arbuthnot*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *a.* Relating to or partaking of the polypus.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* [πολύπους.] *pl. L.* PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* [πολύπους.] *pl. L.* PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* One of a group of radiated animals; a polype. See *POLYPE*.—(*Med.*) A fleshy tumor, as in the nostrils or uterus.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS-TÝST*, *a.* Having many forms. *Beck*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* [πολύς and σκοπέω.] (*Optics*) A lens, consisting of several plane surfaces disposed under a convex form; a multiplying glass.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *a.* Having many sepals. *Reid*.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* [*polypaste*, Fr.] A machine having many pulleys.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* [πολύς and σπέρμα.] A tree with fruit of many seeds.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* (*Bot.*) Having many seeds.

PÓLY-ÁR'PHÝ-ÁR'LOUS, *n.* [πολύς and στύλος.] (*Arch.*) An edifice having many columns. *Brande*.

PÖL-Y-SYL-LÄB'IC, } a. Having many syllables; per-
PÖL-Y-SYL-LÄB'I-CAL, } taining to a polysyllable.
PÖL-Y-SYL-LÄB'I-CISM,* n. State of having many syllables.
Annual Register.
PÖL-Y-SYL-LÄ-BLE, n. [πολύς and συλλαβή.] A word of many syllables or of more than three syllables.
PÖL-Y-SYN'DE-TÖN, n. [πολυσύνδετον.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which conjunctions are often repeated; as, "I came, and saw, and overcame." See *ΑΝΥΠΩΤΟΝ*.
PÖL-Y-SYN-THÉT'I-CAL,* n. 1. Forming a manifold compound. 2. Forming a manifold or composition. *Ec. Rev.*
PÖL-Y-TÉH'N'IC,* a. Πολύς and τεχνή. Comprising many arts.—*Polytechnic school*, a school in which many of the liberal arts are taught. *Black.*
PÖL-Y-TÉH'N'ICAL,* a. Same as *polytechnic*. *Clarke.*
PÖL-Y-THE-ISM, [pö'l'y-thé-izm, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; pö'l-y-thé-izm, S. P.; pö'l'y-thé-izm, K.] n. [πολύς and θεός.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods.
PÖL-Y-THE-IST, [pö'l'y-thé-ist, W. J. S. Wb.; pö'l-y-thé-ist, S. P. Ash; pö'l'y-thé-ist, K.] n. A believer in polytheism.
PÖL-Y-THE-IST'IC, } a. Relating to polytheism; holding
PÖL-Y-THE-IST'ICAL, } a plurality of gods.
PÖL-Y-THE-IST'I-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In a polytheistical manner. *Dr. Allen.*
PÖL-Y-ZÖ'NAL,* a. Having many zones or belts:—applied to a burning lens constructed of several zones or rings. *Brande.*
PÖL-Y-ZÖ'ON,* n. [πολύς and ζών.] (*Zool.*) A species of compound animal. *Brande.*
PÖM'ACE, (püm'äs) n. [*pomaceum*, L.] The substance of ground apples after the cider is expressed.
PÖ-MÁ'CEOUS, (pö-má'shus) a. [*pomum*, L.] Consisting of apples; relating to or like apples. *Philips.*
PÖ-MÁDE', [pö-mád', S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; pö-mád', Ja.] n. [*pommate*, Fr.; *pomata*, It.] A fragrant ointment.
PÖ-MÁ'DER, [pö-mán'der, W. J. Sm. R.; pö-mán-der, S. F.; pö-mán-der, P. K. Wb.] n. [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] A perfumed ball or powder. *Shak.*
PÖ-MÁ'TUM, n. [L.] An unguent or ointment for the hair.
PÖ-MÁ'TUM, v. a. To apply pomatum to the hair.
PÖME, v. n. [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head, like an apple.
PÖME,* n. (*Bot.*) An apple, or fruit like that of the apple, pear, &c. *P. Cyc.*
PÖME-CIT'RÖN, (püm-sit'ron) n. [*pome* and *citroun*.] A citron apple.
PÖME-GRÁN'ATE, (püm-grán'at) n. [*pomum granatum*, L.] A tree and its fruit, which is as large as an orange, filled with numerous seeds, each surrounded with pulp:—an ornament like a pomegranate.
PÖ-MEL'ION,* n. The hindmost knob of a cannon; the cascabel. *Falconer.*
PÖME'RÖX, (püm'röi) } n. A sort of apple. *Ains-*
PÖME-RÖY'AL, (püm-röy'al) } worth.
PÖME'WA-TER, n. A large, juicy apple.
PÖ-MIF'ER-ÖUS, a. [*pomifer*, L.] Producing apples, or the large fruits, including gourds, &c.
PÖM'MAGE,* n. The substance of apples ground, before or after the cider is expressed; pomace. *Landon.*
PÖMME,* (püm) n. [Fr.] (*Her.*) A device, or part of a device, like an apple. *Crabb.*
PÖM'MEL, (püm'mel) n. [*pomellus*, low L.] A ball or knob; the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow.
PÖM'MEL, (püm'mel) v. a. [*pommeler*, Fr.] [*f. PÖMMELED; pp. PÖMMELLING, PÖMMELEB.*] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruise.
PÖM'MELED, (püm'mel'd) a. (*Her.*) Denoting the pommel of a sword or dagger.
PÖM-O-LÖF'I-CAL,* a. Relating to pomology or fruit. *Downing.*
PÖ-MÜL'Ö-G'IST,* n. One who is versed in pomology; a cultivator of fruit or fruit-trees. *Downing.*
PÖ-MÜL'Ö-G'Y,* n. [*pomum*, L., and *lógys*, Gr.] The art of cultivating fruit and fruit-trees; a treatise on fruit. *Maunder.*
PÖMP, n. [*pompe*, Fr.; *pompa*, L.; *πομπή*, Gr.] A procession of parade and splendor. *Milton.* Splendor; exterior show; magnificence; grandeur; pride; pageantry.
PÖM-PÁT'IC, a. [*pompatus*, L.] Pompous; ostentatious. *Barrow.*
PÖM'PET, n. [*pompette*, Fr.] An old name for a printer's blacking ball. *Cotgrave.*
PÖM'PH-LÉX, n. [*πομφόλιξ*.] (*Alchemy*) White oxide of zinc. *Hill.* A small spark, which, while brass is trying, flies upwards and sticks to the roof or sides of the workshop. *Crabb.*
PÖM'PI-ÖN, (püm'pé-un) n. [*pompon*, old Fr.] A pumpkin. See *PUMPKIN*.
PÖM'PIRE, (püm'pír) n. [*pinus* and *pyrus*, L.] An apple; a sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*
PÖM-PÖS'I-TY, n. Quality of being pompous; ostentatiousness; boastfulness. *Aldin.*

PÖM'POUS, a. [*pompoux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; showy; inflated; affecting great show; stately; grand.
PÖM'POUS-LY, *ad.* In a pompous manner; splendidly.
PÖM'POUS-NESS, n. Quality of being pompous.
PÖN'CHÖ,* n. [*poucho*, Sp., *sofl.*] A sort of cloak, or loose garment, worn by the Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants, of South America. *Sir F. Head.*
PÖND, n. A small lake; a small collection of water; a natural or an artificial basin of water; a pool. *Milton.*
PÖND-DÜCK,* n. [*pondero*, L.] A species of duck. *Goldsmith.*
PÖN'DER, v. a. [*pondero*, L.] [*to ponderer; pp. PÖNDERING, PÖNDERED.*] 'To weigh mentally; to consider; to think upon.
PÖN'DER, v. n. To think; to muse; to reflect, with *on*.
PÖN-DER-A-BÍL'I-TY,* n. The quality of being ponderable. *Coleridge.*
PÖN'DER-A-BLE, a. [*pondero*, L.] That may be pondered or weighed.
PÖN'DER-A-BLE-NESS,* n. State of being ponderable. *Dr. Allen.*
PÖN'DER-AL, a. Estimated by weight, not by number.
PÖN'DER-ÁSS,* n. Weight; heaviness. *Smart.*
PÖN-DER-ÁTION, n. The act of weighing. *Ep. Hall.*
PÖN'DER-ER, n. One who ponders. *Whitlock.*
PÖN'DER-ING-LY, *ad.* With due estimation. *Hammond.*
PÖN'DER-MÉNT,* n. The act of pondering. *Byron.*
PÖN-DER-ÖS'I-TY, n. [*pondérosité*, Fr.] Weight; gravity; heaviness.
PÖN'DER-ÖUS, a. [*ponderosus*, L.] Heavy; weighty; important; momentous; forcible; strongly impulsive.
PÖN'DER-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* With great weight.
PÖN'DER-ÖUS-NESS, n. Heaviness; weight; gravity.
PÖND'WÉED, n. A perennial, herbaceous plant.
PÖN'NÉNT, a. [*ponente*, It.] Setting, or western, with reference to the sun-setting. *Milton.* See *LEVANT*.
PÖN-QÉÉ',* n. A kind of silk made in China. *Stone.*
PÖN-GHÉÉ',* (pöng-gé') n. A Birman priest of the higher order. *Malcom.*
PÖN'GÖ,* (pöng-gö) n. A species of orang-outang. *Smellie.*
PÖN'IARD, (pön'yard) n. [*poignard*, Fr.] A dagger; a stabbing weapon; a dirk.
PÖN'IARD, (pön'yard) v. a. To stab with a poniard. *Cotgrave.*
PÖN'K, n. [*puke*, Icel.] A nocturnal spirit. *Spenser.*
PÖN'TÁC,* n. A fine sort of claret. *Henderson.*
PÖN'TÁGE, n. [*portage*, Fr.; *portagium*, low L.] Duty paid for repairing bridges. *Ayliffe.* Toll of a bridge. *Coke.*
PÖN'TÉE,* n. (*Glass manufacture*) An iron instrument by which the hot glass is taken out of the glass-pot. *Brande.*
PÖN'TIFF, n. [*pontife*, Fr.; *pontifex*, L.] The highest sacerdotal title; a high priest; the pope.
PÖN-TIF'IC, a. Relating to a pontiff or to the pope; pontifical.
PÖN-TIF'ICAL, a. [*pontifical*, Fr.; *pontificalis*, L.] Belonging to a high priest, pontiff, or pope; popish;—splendid.—[from *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building. *Milton.*
PÖN-TIF'ICAL-LY, *ad.* In a pontifical manner.
PÖN-TIF'ICAL-TE, n. [*pontifical*, Fr.; *pontificalis*, L.] The state or office of a pontiff or high priest; the papacy; popedom. *Addison.*
PÖN-TIF-ICE, n. [*pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-work; the construction of a bridge; the edifice of a bridge. *Milton.* [*cr.*]
PÖN-TIF'IC'AL, (pön-té-fish'al) a. Pontifical. *Burton.*
PÖN-TIF'IC'IAN, (pön-té-fish'an) a. Pontifical. *Ep. Hall.*
PÖN-TIF'IC'IAN, (pön-té-fish'an) n. A papist. *Mountague.*
PÖN'TINE,* n. An epithet applied to a large marsh between Rome and Naples. *Ensign.*
PÖN'T'LE-VIS, n. (*Horsemanship*) A disorderly action of a horse that rears up so as to be in danger of coming over.
PÖN-TÖN', [pön-tón', S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; pön-ton, Ja. Rees.] n. [Fr.] A flat-bottomed boat. See *PÖNTOON*.
PÖN-TÖ-NIÉ',* n. [Fr.] A constructor of pontoons. *Maunder.*
PÖN-TÖÖN',* n. [*ponton*, Fr.] A flat-bottomed boat, used for making temporary floating bridges; a floating bridge.
PÖNY, n. A small horse; a nag.
PÖÖ,* n. A Russian weight of 36 pounds. *Crabb.*
PÖÖ'DLE,* n. A small dog with long, curly hair; a sort of lap-dog; a barbet. *Booth.*
PÖÖL, n. A small collection of water; a pond:—a receptacle for stakes at certain games of cards; also the stakes. Written also *poule*.
PÖÖ'ER,* n. A tanner's instrument for stirring vats. *Crabb.*
PÖÖL-SNIPE,* n. A bird, called also *redshank*. *Pennant.*
PÖÖ'NAH-LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral allied to natrolite. *Dana.*
PÖÖP, n. [*poupe*, Fr.; *puppis*, L.] (*Naut.*) A partial deck extending close aft, above the complete deck of the vessel; the hindmost part of the ship.

POOP, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) [*i.* POOPED; *pp.* POOPING, POOPED.] To run the head, bowsprit, or jib-boom of one vessel into the stern of another: — a ship is said to be *pooped* when a sea comes over the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

POOPED, * (*pōp'gd* or *pōp'*) *a.* Having a poop; struck on the poop by the shock of a heavy sea. *Smart.*

POOP'ING, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A breaking of the sea over the taffrail on the poop. *Mar. Dict.*

POOR, *a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.; *pobre*, Sp.] Not rich; indigent; necessitous: — barren, as soil; not fertile: — lean, not fat; emaciated: — wretched; low; of little dignity, force, or value; paltry; mean; contemptible: — unhappy; uneasy; pitiable: — often used in a sense of pity, and sometimes as a word of tenderness.

POOR, *n. pl.* Indigent people collectively; that portion of the population of a country, or those persons, who are destitute of wealth or property, and are often assisted by charity; the opposite of the rich. "The rich and the poor meet together." *Proverbs.*

POOR-BOX, * *n.* A box to receive money for the poor. *Peope.*

POOR-HOUSE, * *n.* A house for the poor; an almshouse. *Qu. Rev.*

POOR-JOH'N, (*pōr-jōn'*) *n.* A sort of fish. *Burton.*

POOR-LAW, * *n.* A law relating to the poor, or providing for the support of the poor. *Qu. Rev.*

POOR'LY, *ad.* Without wealth, spirit, or merit; meanly.

POOR'LY, *a.* Somewhat ill; feeble; indisposed. [*Colloquial.*] "I have, for a long time, been very *poorly*." *Dr. S. Johnson.*

POOR'NESS, *n.* State of being poor; poverty.

POOR-RATE, * *n.* A tax for the support of the poor. *Qu. Rev.*

POOR-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Mean; cowardly. *Dennis.*

POOR-SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Meanness; cowardice. *South.*

POOP, *n.* [*poppysma*, L.] A small, smart, quick sound. *Addison.*

POOP, *v. n.* [*i.* POOPED; *pp.* POOPING, POOPED.] To appear to the eye suddenly; to move or enter with a sudden motion.

POOP, *v. a.* To offer, present, or to put out or in suddenly, slyly, or unexpectedly; to shift.

POOP, *ad.* Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Beaumont & Fl.*

POPE, *n.* [*papa*, L.; *pāpās*, Gr.] The title of the bishop of Rome, the supreme head of the Roman Catholic church; the sovereign pontiff: — a small fish.

POPE'RY, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or territory of the pope; papacy; papal dignity.

POPE-LING, (*pōp'jōn'*) *n.* A game at cards. *Jenner.*

POPE'LING, *n.* One who adheres to the pope: — an inferior pope. *Bp. Hall.*

POPE'RY, *n.* The religion of the church of Rome; — used by Protestants often as a term of reproach, or to denote the priestcraft of the Roman Catholic church.

POPE'S'EYE, (*pōps'i*) *n.* A gland surrounded with fat in a leg of mutton.

POP'GUN, *n.* A child's gun for making a noise.

POP'IN-JAY, *n.* [*papegay*, D.] A parrot; a woodpecker: — a trifling fop.

POP'ISH, *a.* Relating to the pope, or to popery. *Hooker.*

POP'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a popish manner. *Addison.*

POP'LAB, *n.* [*peuplier*, Fr.; *populus*, L.] A tree of several varieties.

POP'LAB*, *a.* Belonging to, or made of, poplar. *Ash.*

POP'LABED, * (*lārd*) *a.* Covered with, or containing, poplars. *Jones.*

POP'LIN, *n.* A kind of stuff made of silk and worsted.

POP-LIT'E-AL, * *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to the posterior part of the knee-joint or ham. *Brande.*

POP-LIT'IC, * *a.* Same as *popliteal*. *Crabb.*

POP'PET, *n.* See *PUPPET*.

POP'PLE, * *n.* The poplar-tree. *Forby.* [Provincial, Eng.]

POP'PY, *n.* [*papaver*, L.] A genus of soporific plants and flowers, from a species of which opium is obtained.

POP'Y-LACE, *n.* [Fr. from *populus*, L.] The vulgar; the multitude; the people; the mob; the rabble.

POP'Y-LA-CY, *n.* The multitude; populace. *King Charles.*

POP'Y-LAR, *a.* [*populaire*, Fr.; *popularis*, L.] Relating to the people; prevailing among the people; pleasing to, or beloved by, the people; adapted to the people or to the understanding of the people; generally acceptable or esteemed; easily understood; not profound or abstruse; familiar; not critical; vulgar; common.

POP'Y-LAR'ITY, *n.* [*popularitas*, L.] State or quality of being popular; state of being generally beloved or esteemed; general esteem.

POP'Y-LAR-I-ZA'TION, * *n.* Act of making popular. *Qu. Rev.* [E.]

POP'Y-LAR-IZE, * *v. a.* [*i.* POPULARIZED; *pp.* POPULARIZING, POPULARIZED.] To render popular; to make common or easy. *Ed. Rev.* [Modern.]

POP'Y-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a popular manner.

POP'Y-LATE, * *v. a.* [*i.* POPULATED; *pp.* POPULATING, POPULATED.] To people; to furnish with inhabitants. *Gent. Mag.* [Modern.]

POP'Y-LATE, *v. n.* [*populus*, L.] To breed people. *Bacon.*

POP'Y-LA'TION, *n.* The inhabitants or people of a town, district, country, &c.; the people, comprising all classes.

— *Law of population*, the law or rule according to which the population of a country increases.

POP'Y-LY-CIDE, * *n.* The murder of the people. *Ee. Rev.* [R.]

POP'Y-LINE, * *n.* A crystallizable substance, separated from the bark of the poplar. *Brande.*

POP'Y-LO'S'ITY, *n.* [*populosité*, old Fr.] Populousness. *Brande.*

POP'Y-LOUS, *a.* [*populosus*, L.] Having population, or a dense population; full of people; numerously inhabited.

POP'Y-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With much population or people.

POP'Y-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being populous.

POR'BEA-GL*, * *n.* A species of shark. *Pennant.*

POR'CATE, * *a.* [*porca*, L.] Having longitudinal ridges. *Brande.*

POR'CA-TED, * *a.* Having ridges; ridged; porcate. *Smart.*

POR'CE-LAIN, or **POR'CE-LAIN**, [*porce-lān*, S. W. J. F.; *pōr'se-lān*, E. Ja.; *pōr'shān*, K.; *pōr'shān*, Sm.; *pōr'se-lān*, R.] *n.* [*porcellane*, Fr.; *porcellana*, It.] The finest species of earthen ware, or pottery, originally imported from China, but now made in Europe; china ware; fine dishes. — [*portulaca*, L. An herb; purslain. *Ainsworth.*]

POR'CE-LAIN*, * *a.* Belonging to or consisting of porcelain. *Dryden.*

POR'CE-LAIN-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) An opaque, brittle variety of jasper. *Brande.*

POR'CE-LAIN'NE-OS*, * *a.* Relating to, or containing, porcelain. *Brande.*

PORCH, *n.* [*porche*, Fr.; *porticus*, L.] A vestibule or roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance; a portico.

POR'CINE, *a.* Relating to swine; like a hog. *Smart.*

POR'CU-PINE, *n.* [*porc-épic*, *porte-épine*, Fr.] An animal of about the size of a rabbit, having a bristly hide, full of spines; a sort of hedgehog. *Hill.*

POR'CU-PINE-FISH, * *n.* A prickly fish. *Scott.*

POR'E, *n.* [*porc*, Fr.; *πόρος*, Gr.] A spiracle, particularly in the skin; a passage for perspiration; a small hole.

PORE, *v. n.* [*L. PORED*; *pp.* PORING, PORED.] To look or examine with steady or continued attention.

POR'EBLIND, * *n.* Shortsighted; purblind. *Bacon.*

POR'ER, * *n.* One who pores; an intense student. *Temple.*

POR'ESSE, * *n.* (*Geom.*) A theorem or proposition in geometry, easy to be demonstrated as to be almost self-evident. *Crabb.* See *PORESIS*.

POR'Y-NESS, *n.* Fullness of pores. *Wiseman.*

POR'YSM, * *n.* [*πόρισμα*] (*Geom.*) A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions; a general theorem drawn from another theorem already demonstrated. *Playfair.*

PO-RIS'TIC, *a.* [*ποριστικός*] (*Math.*) Applied to a method of determining the several ways of solving a problem.

POR'ITE, * *n.* A species of coral. *Smart.*

PORK, *n.* [*porc*, Fr.; *porcus*, L.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted. [A hog; a pig. *Milton.*]

PORK'EAT-ER, *n.* One who feeds on pork. *Shak.*

PORK'ET, *n.* A hog; a pig; a pig for eating fresh.

PORK'ET, *n.* A young hog; a porkling; a porker. *Dryden.*

PORK'LING, *n.* A young pig. *Tusser.*

PO-RÓS'ITY, *n.* [*porosité*, Fr.] State or quality of being porous.

POR'OUS, *a.* [*poreuz*, Fr.] Having small pores, spiracles, or passages.

POR'OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of having pores.

POR'PEN-TINE, * *n.* Another name for the porcupine. *Shak.*

POR'PESSE, * *n.* The porpoise. See *PORPOISE*.

POR'PHYRE, (*pōr'fēr*) *n.* Porphyry. *Locke.*

POR-PHY-RIT'IC*, * *a.* Relating to, or containing, POR-PHY-RIT'IC-AL*, *phyry*. *McCulloch.*

POR-PHY-RY, (*pōr'fēr*) *n.* [*πορφύρα*, Gr.; *porphyrites*, L.; *porphyry*, Fr.] A hard stone, of different colors, susceptible of a high polish. — (*Geol.*) An unstratified or igneous rock.

POR'POISE, (*pōr'pūs*) *n.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The sea-hog; a sort of dolphin or unweedy cetaceous mammal.

POR'PUS, *n.* Same as *porpoise*. *Swift.*

POR-RÁ'CEOUS, (*-shūs*) *a.* [*porraceus*, L.] Green like a leek.

POR-RÉCT*, * *a.* (*Bot. & Zool.*) Extended forward. *Loudon.*

POR-RÉCT'ION, *n.* [*porrectio*, L.] Act of reaching forth.

POR'RET, *n.* [*porrum*, L.] A leek; a small onion; a scallion.

POR'RIDGE, *n.* A kind of broth; pottage; food made by boiling flour in water, or in milk and water.

POR'RIDGE-POT, *n.* The pot in which porridge or food is boiled.

POR-RÍ'GÓ*, * *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) The ringworm or scald-head. *Brande.*

POR'RIN-GER, *n.* A vessel in which porridge, milk, broth, soup, &c., are eaten; a child's dish.

PORT, *n.* [*port*, Fr.; *portus*, L.] A harbor; a station for ships; a haven. — [*porta*, L.; *porte*, Fr.] A gate; the aperture, in a ship, at which the gun is put out; a port-hole. — [*port*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing. —

POŠ-ŠES/SIVE,* n. A pronoun denoting possession. *Ash.*
 POŠ-ŠES/SOR, n. [L.] One who possesses; proprietor.
 POŠ-ŠES/SO-RY, or PÓŠ/ŠES-SO-RY, [poz-zēs-sur-ē, J. K. Sm. R. *Wb.*; pōz/zēs-sur-ē, S. W. P. E. F. Ja.] a. [*posseoire*, Fr.] Having possession. *Howell.*—*Possessory action*, (*Law*) an action in which the right of possession is contested.
 PÓŠ/ŠET, n. [*posca*, L.] Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.
 PÓŠ-ŠIL/I-TY, n. [*possibilité*, Fr.] State of being possible; power of being or doing; practicability.
 PÓŠ/S-E-LE, (pōš/sē-h) a. [Fr.; *possibilis*, L.] That may exist, or be, or be done; not contrary to the nature of things; practicable.
 PÓŠ/S-BLY, *ad.* By any power existing; perhaps.
 PÓŠT, n. [*poste*, Fr.] A hasty messenger; a courier; a public letter-carrier; quick course or manner of travelling;—a French measure of distance, equal to 5.52 English miles.—[*poste*, Fr., from *positus*, L.] Situation; seat; military station; place; employment; office.—[*postis*, L.] A piece of timber, or of stone, set erect.—*Post and pair*, an old game at cards. *B. Jonson.*—*Knight of the post*, [*aposté*, Fr.] a fellow suborned or procured to do a bad action. *Kuller.*
 PÓŠT, a. Used in travelling quickly; speedy. [*aposté*, Fr.] Suborned. *Sandys.*
 PÓŠT, v. a. [i. POSTED; *pp.* POSTING, POSTED.] To fix on a post.—[*poster*, Fr.] To place in the line of promotion; to station:—to register methodically:—to transcribe from one book into another, or from the waste-book or journal into the ledger:—to send with speed, or by means of post-horses.
 PÓŠT, v. n. [*poster*, Fr.] To travel with post-horses, or with speed.
 PÓŠT,* *ad.* Hastily, or as a post. *Smart.*
 PÓŠT-Á-BLE, a. That may be posted. *Mountague.*
 PÓŠT-ÁGE, n. Money paid for conveyance by post, as letters.
 PÓŠT-ÁL,* a. Relating to posts, posting, or mails. *Times.*
 PÓŠT-ÁND-PÁIR,* n. A game at cards. *T. Heywood.*
 PÓŠT-BÓY, n. A courier; a boy who rides post. *Tatler.*
 PÓŠT-ČHÁIŠE, (sház) n. A travelling carriage with four wheels; a stage-coach.
 PÓŠT-CÓACH,* n. A coach hired for travelling. *Boswell.*
 PÓŠT/DÁTE, v. a. [*post*, L., and *date*.] [i. POSTDATED; *pp.* POSTDATING, POSTDATED.] To date later than the real time.
 PÓŠT/DÁY,* n. A day on which the post arrives. *Johnson.*
 PÓŠT D'ĎEN,* [L., *after the day*.] (*Law*) The return of a writ after the day assigned. *Crabb.*
 PÓŠT-DI-LŮ/VI-ÁL,* a. After the flood; postdiluvian. *Smart.*
 PÓŠT-DI-LŮ/VI-ÁN, a. [*post* and *diluvium*, L.] Posterior to, or after, the flood.
 PÓŠT-DI-LŮ/VI-ÁN, n. A person living since the flood. *Green.*
 PÓŠT-DI-SĚV'ZIN,* n. (*Law*) A writ that lies for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by force of *novel disseizin*, is again disseized by the former disseizor. *Whishaw.*
 PÓŠT-ĎE-Á,* n. [L., *afterward*.] (*Law*) A record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial. *Whishaw.*
 PÓŠT-ĎER, n. One who posts; a post; a courier:—a bill or advertisement posted.
 PÓŠT-ĎĚR'I-OR, a. [L.; *postérieur*, Fr.] Later; subsequent in time or place; happening after; placed after; backward.
 PÓŠT-ĎĚR'I-OR'I-TY, n. [*posteriorité*, Fr.] The state of being posterior; opposite to *priority*.
 PÓŠT-ĎĚR'I-OR-LY,* *ad.* In a posterior manner; behind. *Dunglison.*
 PÓŠT-ĎĚR'I-OR-S, n. *pl.* [*posteriora*, L.] The hinder parts.
 PÓŠT-ĎĚR'I-TY, n. [*posteritas*, L.] Successing generations; descendants; opposed to *ancestors*.
 PÓŠT-ĎĚRN, n. [*poterne*, Fr.; *posterne*, D.] A small gate; a little door.
 PÓŠT-ĎĚRN,* a. Being behind or in the rear. *Dryden.*
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-IST' v. n. To exist or live after. *Cudworth.*
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-IST'ENCE, n. Subsequent existence.
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-IST'ĎENT,* a. Existing after. *Cudworth.*
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-ÁCT, a. That which represents or relates to a fact that has occurred. *Todd.*
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-ÁNE,* n. (*English law*) A duty to the king for a fine acknowledged in his court, paid by the cognizee after the fine is fully passed. *Whishaw.*
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-ÁX,* n. A particle added at the end of a word; an affix. *Bosworth.*
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-ÁK'NEY, n. A hired post-horse. *Wotton.*
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-ÁSTE,* n. Haste, like that of a post or courier.
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-ÁSTE',* *ad.* With the haste of one who rides post. *Ash.*
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-ÁRŠE, n. A horse for the use of couriers.
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-ÁRŠE, n. Post-office; a horse with a post-office.
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-ÁRŠE, a. Posthumous. *Purchas.*
 PÓŠT-ĎĚ-ÁRŠE, [pōš/hu-mūs, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. *Wb.*; pōš/hu-mūs, P.] a. [*posthumus*, L.] Done, had, or published after one's death; born after a father's death.

PÓŠT-HŮ-MŮŠ-LY, *ad.* After one's death.
 PÓŠT'ĎĚ-ÁCT, a. [*posticus*, L.] Backward. *Brown.*
 PÓŠT'TIL, n. [*postille*, Fr.; *postilla*, L.] Gloss; a marginal note. *Bale.*
 PÓŠT'TIL, v. n. To comment; to add notes. *Shelton.*
 PÓŠT'TIL, n. a. To illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*
 PÓŠT-TIL'I-ON, [pōš-til'yun, S. J. F. Ja. Sm.; pōš-til'yun, W. E. K.] n. [*postillon*, Fr.] One who guides, or rides on, one of the leaders in a coach, postchaise, or other carriage.
 PÓŠT-TIL-LĚR, n. One who glosses or comments. *Brown.*
 PÓŠT'ING,* n. The act of travelling post; the business of furnishing post-horses. *McCulloch.*
 PÓŠ-TI-QUE,* (pōš-tēk') a. [*postiche*, Fr.] Superadded; done after the work is finished:—applied to an ornament of sculpture or architecture. *Francis.*
 PÓŠT-LI-MĎN'Á-R, } a. [*postliminium*, L.] Existing, done,
 PÓŠT-LI-MĎN'Á-ŮŠ, } or contrived subsequently. *South.*
 PÓŠT-LI-MĎN'Á-ĎM,* n. [L.] (*National law*) The right by virtue of which persons taken by an enemy return to their former state of freedom, with their former rights and property. *Brande.*
 PÓŠT-LIM'ĎNY,* n. (*Law*) The English form of *postliminium*. See *POSTLIMINIUM*. *Scott.*
 PÓŠT'MÁN, n.; *pl.* POSTMEN. A post; a courier; a letter-carrier. *Granger.*—In the English court of exchequer, two of the most distinguished barristers are called *postman* and *tubman*, from the places they occupy. *Whishaw.*
 PÓŠT'MÁRK,* n. A mark on a letter by a postmaster. *Greene.*
 PÓŠT'MÁRK,* v. a. [i. POSTMARKED; *pp.* POSTMARKING, POSTMARKED.] To put the mark of the post-office on a letter, &c. *Gardiner.*
 PÓŠT-MÁŠ-TĚR, n. One who has charge of a post-office.
 PÓŠT-MÁŠ-TĚR-ĎĚN'ĚR-ÁL, n. A public officer, who has the superintendence and direction of the post-office establishment of a country or nation.
 PÓŠT-MĚ-RĎ'I-ÁN, a. [*postmeridianus*, L.] Relating to, or being in, the afternoon.
 PÓŠT MŮR'ĎĚM,* [L., *after death*.]—done or happening after death; as, "a *post mortem* examination." *Gen. Mag.*
 PÓŠT-NÁZE, a. [*post* and *natus*, L.] Born after. *By. Taylor.*
 PÓŠT-NŮTE,* n. A promissory note of a banking company, payable at a distant period, and not on demand; a cash-note to be sent by post. *Bowyer.*
 PÓŠT-ŮBIT,* n. [*post obitum*, L.] (*Law*) A bond given for the purpose of securing a sum of money, on the death of some specified individual. *Brande.*
 PÓŠT-ŮBIT,* a. After death; posthumous. *Smart.*
 PÓŠT-ŮP-PICE, n. A place for the reception and distribution of letters, despatches, newspapers, &c.
 PÓŠT'PÁD,* a. Having the postage paid. *Greene.*
 PÓŠT-PŮNE', v. a. [*postponere*, L.] [i. POSTPONED; *pp.* POSTPONING, POSTPONED.] To put off; to delay; to set in value below something else; to procrastinate; to defer; to prolong; to protract.
 PÓŠT-PŮNE'MĎNT, n. Act of postponing; state of being postponed; delay.
 PÓŠT-PŮNĚNCE, n. Dislike. *Dr. Johnson.* [R.]
 PÓŠT-PŮN'ĚR, n. One who postpones or puts off. *Todd.*
 PÓŠT-PO-Š'ĎITION, (pōš-p-zish'un) n. [*postpositus*, L.] State of being put back; a back position. *Mede.*
 PÓŠT-PŮŠ-TIVE,* a. Being placed after. *Horné Tooke.*
 PÓŠT-PRÁN'DI-ÁL,* a. Happening after dinner. *Bulwer.*
 PÓŠT-ROÁD,* n. A road on which the post, or mail, is conveyed. *Sterne.*
 PÓŠT-SĚN'I-ŮM,* n. [L.] The back part of a theatre. *Hamilton.*
 PÓŠT-ŠĎRĎPT, n. [*post* and *scriptum*, L.] That which is written after; a paragraph added to a letter.
 PÓŠT-ŠĎRĎPT-ĎD,* a. Having a postscript; written afterwards. *J. Q. Adams.* [R.]
 PÓŠT-TŮWN, n. A town having a post-office or post-house.
 PÓŠT-TŮ-LÁŠT,* n. A candidate. *Chesterfield.* [R.]
 PÓŠT-TŮ-LÁŠE, (pōš-ty-lát) v. a. [*postulo*, L.] To beg or assume without proof; to invite; to require by entreaty. *Burnet.* [R.]
 PÓŠT-TŮ-LÁŠE, n. [*postulatum*, L.] A position assumed without proof; postulatum.
 PÓŠT-TŮ-LÁŠI-ŮN, n. [*postulatio*, L.] Act of supposing without proof; postulate. *Hale*. *Supplication*. *Pearson*. Suit; cause. *Burnet.*
 PÓŠT-TŮ-LÁŠI-ŮR-Y, a. Assuming or assuming without proof.
 PÓŠT-TŮ-LÁŠI-ŮVM, n. [L.] *pl.* L. *POSTULATA*; Eng. *POSTULATUMS*. A position assumed without proof; a postulate.
 PÓŠT'ŮRE, (pōš'ty'r) n. [Fr.; *positura*, L.] Place; situation; state:—collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; attitude; gesture.
 PÓŠT'ŮRE, (pōš'ty'r) v. a. To put in any posture. *Brook.*
 PÓŠT'ŮRE-MÁK-ĎR,* n. One who makes postures or contortions. *Spectator.*
 PÓŠT'ŮRE-MÁŠ-TĚR, (pōš'ty'r-más-tēr) n. A teacher of postures or attitudes.

PÖ'SY, (pö'sz) *n.* [contracted from *possy*.] A poetic motto, as on a ring, &c.; a bunch of flowers; a bouquet.
 PÖT, *n.* [*pot*, Fr. & D.] A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; a vessel, commonly of earthenware, for various purposes:—a quart.—the quantity contained in a pot:—definitely, a cup.—*To go to pot*, to go to destruction. *Arbutnot.* [Vulgar.]
 PÖT, *v. a.* [*i. POTTED*; *pp. FOTTING*, *FOTTED*.] To preserve in pots; to enclose in pots of earth.
 †PÖT, * *v. n.* To tittle; to drink. *Shak.*
 PÖT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *potabilis*, L.] That may be drunk; drinkable. *Shak.*
 PÖT'A-BLE, *n.* Something which may be drunk. *Philips.*
 PÖT'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being potable.
 PÖT'A-GER, *n.* A porringer. *Greiv.* [R.]
 PÖT'ÄNGE, * *n.* The stud in which the lower pivot of the verge of a watch is placed. *Crabb.*
 PÖ-TÄR'GÖ, *n.* A sauce or pickle from the West Indies.
 PÖT'ÄSH, *n.* [*potasse*, Fr.] A saline matter, or an impure, fixed, alkaline salt, obtained from lixiviating the ashes of wood. It is of great use in the manufacture of soap and glass, in bleaching, &c.
 PÖ-TÄS'SÄ, * *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaline, salt substance; a protoxide of potassium. *Brande.*
 PÖ-TÄS'SJ-UM, * (*pö-täsh'ë-um*) *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of potassium, an extraordinary metal discovered, in 1807, by Sir Humphry Davy. It is the lightest known solid, and is very combustible. *Brande.*
 PÖ-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*potatio*, L.] Act of drinking; a drinking bout; draught:—a species of drink. *Shak.*
 PÖ-TÄ'TO, *n.* [*Sp. batata*, and *patata*, corrupted from the Indian.] *pl.* PÖ-TÄ'TÖES. A well-known plant, and esculent root.
 PÖT'TA-TÖ-RY, * *a.* Relating to drinking. *Bulwer.* [R.]
 PÖT'BEL-LIED, (-lid) *a.* Having a large belly.
 PÖT'BEL-LY, *n.* A protuberant belly. *Arbutnot.*
 PÖTCH, *v. n.* [*pocher*, Fr.] To thrust; to push. *Shak.*
 PÖTCH, *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr.] To poach. *Wiseman.* See POACH.
 PÖT-QOM-PÄN'ION, (-kum-pän'yun) *n.* A fellow-drinker.
 PÖ-TÉEN', * or PÖT-TÉEN', * *n.* [Irish.] Whiskey. *Gent. Mag.*
 PÖT'E-LÖT, * *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphuret of molybden. *Ure.*
 PÖ'TENCE, * *n.* (*Her.*) A sort of cross which terminates PÖ'TENT, * } like the head of a crutch. *Crabb.*
 PÖ'TEN-CY, *n.* [*potentia*, L.] Power; influence; authority; force; energy; efficacy; strength.
 PÖ'TENT, *a.* [*potens*, L.] Having great authority or dominion; powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious.
 †PÖ'TENT, *n.* A potentate. *Shak.* A crutch. *Chaucer.*
 †PÖ'TEN-TÄ-CY, *n.* Sovereignty; potency. *Barrow.*
 PÖ'TEN-TÄTE, [*pö'ten-tät*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] *n.* [*potentat*, Fr.] A monarch; prince; sovereign. † Sometimes incorrectly pronounced *pö'tentät*.
 PÖ-TÉN'TIAL, (-pö-tén'shal) *a.* [*potentia*, Fr.; *potentialis*, L.] Existing in possibility, not in act. [*Eff* Efficacious; powerful. *Shak.*—(*Eng. gram.*) Not in act. [*Eff* Efficacious; powerful, which implies possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation, or the possibility of doing any action.]
 PÖ-TÉN-TIÄL'TY, (-pö-tén'she-äl'ë-ty) *n.* Quality of being potential; possibility. *Bp. Taylor.*
 PÖ-TÉN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In power or possibility; not in act, or positively; in efficacy, not in actuality.
 PÖ-TÉN'TIÄTE, * (-pö-tén'shé-ät) *v. a.* To give power to. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 PÖ'TENT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*
 PÖ'TENT-NÉSS, *n.* Powerfulness; might; power.
 †PÖ-TÉS'TÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*potestativus*, low L.] Authoritative. *Pearson.*
 †PÖT'GÜN, *n.* Poppin. *Bp. Hall.* See POPGUN.
 PÖTHÄNG-ER, *n.* A hook to hang a pot on; a pothook.
 †PÖTH'E-GÄ-RY, *n.* [*botiçario*, Sp.] The old word for *apothecary*. *Chaucer.*
 †PÖTH'ER, [*pöth'er*, E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; *püth'er*, S. W. P. J. F.] *n.* [*poudre*, Fr.] Bustle; tumult; flutter; bother. *Shak.*
 †PÖTH'ER, *v. n.* [*i. FOTHERED*; *pp. FOTHERING*, *FOTHERED*.] To make a blustering, ineffectual effort.
 †PÖTH'ER, *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle; to bother. *Locke.*
 PÖT'HÉRB, (pö't'ërb) *n.* An herb fit for the pot. *Talfer.*
 PÖT'HOOK, (pö't'hök) *n.* An hook or branch on which a pot or kettle is hung over the fire; any thing like it in shape.
 PÖT'HÖUSE, *n.* An alehouse; a drinking-house. *Warton.*
 PÖT'ION, *n.* [Fr.; *potio*, L.] A draught, commonly of medicine. *Milton.*
 PÖT'LD, *n.* A cover of a pot. *Derham.*
 PÖT'LÜCK, * *n.* Dinner; food from the pot.—“*To take pot-luck*, to partake of the family dinner.” *Carr. Craven Dialect.* [Colloquial.]
 PÖT'MAN, *n.* [A pot companion. *A. Wood.*] A servant at a public house.
 PÖT-MÄR-I-GÖLD, * *n.* A plant used in broths and soups. *W. Ency.*
 PÖT'MÉT-ÄL, * *n.* An alloy of lead and copper. *Brande.*
 †PÖT'SHÄRE, or †PÖT'SHARD, *n.* Same as *potsherd*. *Spenser.*
 PÖT'SHÉRD, *n.* A fragment of a broken pot. *Spenser.*

PÖT'STÖNE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A tough variety of steatite. *Brande.*
 PÖT'TÄGE, *n.* [*potage*, Fr.] Food boiled in a pot; any thing boiled or decocted for food.
 PÖT-TÉEN', * *n.* Irish whiskey. *W. Ency.* Written also *poten*.
 PÖT'TER, *n.* [*potier*, Fr.] A maker of earthen pots or vessels.
 PÖT'TER, * *v. n.* [*i. FOTTERED*; *pp. FOTTERING*, *FOTTERED*.] To busy or perplex one's self about trifles; to trifle; to pudder. *Qu. Ren.* † The verb *to putter* is used colloquially, in the United States, in the same sense.
 PÖT'TER, *v. a.* To poke; to push; to disturb; to pother. *Wülbram.*
 PÖT'TERN-ÖRE, *n.* Ore with which potters glaze earthen vessels.
 PÖT'TERS'-CLÄY, * *n.* (*Min.*) A substance which differs from pipe-clay, by containing a greater proportion of lime and oxide of iron. *Hamilton.*
 PÖT'TÉ-RY, *n.* [*poterie*, Fr.] The manufactory of a potter; the manufactures of a potter; all kinds of earthenware.
 PÖT'TING, *n.* Act of putting in pots. [*Drinking. Shak.*]
 PÖT'TLE, (pö't'l) *n.* A liquid measure containing four pints; a tankard; a fruit-vessel or basket.
 †PÖT'V-LÉNT, *a.* [*potulentus*, L.] Inebriated; fit to drink.
 PÖT-VÄLIÄNT, (pö't-väl'jänt) *a.* Courageous from the effects of liquor only. *Addison.*
 PÖT-WÄL'LO-PER, * (pö't-wöl'ö-per) *n.* A person entitled to vote, in certain boroughs in England, from having boiled a pot in it. [*Qu. Rev.*]
 PÖTCH, *n.* [*pocher*, Fr.] A small bag; a pocket.—Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.
 PÖCH, *v. a.* To pocket. *Tusser.* To swallow:—to pout. *Derham.* [R.]
 PÖCH'-LIKE, * *a.* Resembling a pouch. *Smith.*
 PÖCH'-MÖÜTH, * *n.* A mouth with blubbered lips. *Ash.*
 PÖCH'-MÖÜTHEB, (-möüthé) *a.* Blubber-lipped.
 PÖU-CHÖNG', * *n.* A species of tea. *Adams.*
 PÖU-DEÉ'TE', * (pö-dré't') *n.* [Fr.] Manure prepared from human excrement; dried night-soil. *Farm. Ency.*
 †PÖUL'DÄ-VIS, *n.* A sail-cloth. *Ainsworth.* See POLEDAY.
 PÖUL'DER, *v. a.* See POWDER.
 PÖUL'DRON, *n.* See POWLDRON.
 PÖULE, (pö'l) *n.* [Fr.] The stakes played for at some games of cards:—written also *pool*. *Southern.*
 PÖULT, (pölt) *n.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A chicken; a pullet. *King.*
 †PÖUL'TER, (pölt'er) *n.* Same as *poulter*. *Shak.*
 PÖUL'TER-ER, (pölt'er-er) *n.* A dealer in poultry.
 PÖUL'TICE, (pölt'is) *n.* [*pulte*, old Fr.; *pultis*, L.] An application to sores of flour, bread, &c., to remove inflammation; a cataplasm; a soft, mollifying application.
 PÖUL'TICE, (pölt'is) *v. a.* [*i. PÖUL'TICED*; *pp. PÖUL'TICING*, *PÖUL'TICED*.] To apply a poultice to.
 †PÖUL'TIVE, *n.* A poultice. *Temple.*
 PÖUL'TRY, (pölt'ry) *n.* Domestic fowls; the flesh of domestic fowls used for food.
 PÖUNCE, *n.* [*puzzone*, It.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey:—the powder of gum sandarach; a powder used to prevent ink from spreading after erasures, and other purposes.—[*ponce*, Fr.] Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.
 PÖUNCE, *v. a.* [*puzellare*, It.] *i. PÖUNCED*; *pp. PÖUNCIING*, *PÖUNCED*.] To pierce; to perforate:—to pour or sprinkle with powder through small perforations:—to seize with the pounces or talons, as a bird of prey.
 PÖUNCED, (pöünst) *a.* Furnished with talons. *Thomson.*
 PÖUN'CET-BÖX, *n.* A small box perforated. *Shak.*
 PÖUND, *n.* A weight, being 12 ounces troy, and 16 ounces avoirdupois.—In money, the sum of 20 shillings.—A pinfold, or enclosure for cattle or strayed animals.
 PÖUND, *v. a.* [*i. PÖUNDED*; *pp. PÖUNDIING*, *PÖUNDED*.] To beat; to grind, as with a pestle:—to shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.
 PÖUND'ÄGE, *n.* A sum deducted from a pound:—payment rated by the pound:—confinement of cattle in a pound.
 PÖUND'BRÉÄCH, * *n.* (*Law*) The breaking of a public pound. *Crabb.*
 PÖUND'CÖV-ÉRT, * *n.* (*Law*) A place of enclosure. *Blackstone.*
 PÖUND'ER, *n.* He or that which pounds; a pestle; a large pear:—that which has or carries pounds; as, a ten-pound-er, &c., applied to cannon fitted for a ball of so many pounds.
 PÖUND-FÖÖL'ISH, *a.* Neglecting the care of large sums in attending to little ones. *Burton.*
 PÖUND'Q-VÉRT', * *n.* (*Law*) An enclosure in the open air. *Blackstone.*
 PÖUND'RÄTE, * *n.* (*Law*) A rate or payment by the pound. *Toller.*
 PÖUNX'Ä, * *n.* (*Chem.*) Impure borate of soda. *Francis.*
 PÖU'PE-TÖN, (pö'pe-tön) *n.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet; a baby.
 †PÖU'PICS, (pö'piks) *n. pl.* Veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*
 †PÖUR, (pör) [*pör*, E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Nares; *pör*, S. P. J.; *pür*, W.; *pör*, *pör*, or *pür*, F.] *v. a.* [*i. FÖURED*; *pp. FÖUR-*

- ING, Poured.] To let out of a vessel, as a liquid; to shed; to spill; to empty; to effuse; to emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out.
- ||POUR, (pōr) v. n. To stream; to flow; to rush tumultuously. Gay.
- ||POUR'ER, (pōr'er) n. One who pours.
- POUR'LIEU, (pūr'lī) n. See PURLIEU.
- POUR-PAR'TY,* n. (Law) A division or share of lands which, before the partition, were held jointly by parceners. *Whishaw*.
- POUR-PREST'URE,* (pōr-prēst'yur) n. (Law) The act of wrongfully taking and appropriating to one's self any thing, whether it be jurisdiction, land, or franchise. *Brande*.
- POUR-TRAY', (pōr-trā') v. a. See PORTRAY.
- POUSSE, (pōs) n. Pulse; pease. *Spenser*.
- POUT, n. A fresh-water fish; the whitening pout:—a kind of bird:—a fit of sullenness. [Colloquial.]
- POUT, v. n. [*bouter*, Fr.] [i. POUTED; pp. POUTING, POUTED.] To look sullen; by thrusting out the lips; to shoot out; to hang prominent.
- POUT'ER, n. One who pouts:—a kind of pigeon. *Todd*. See POWER.
- POUT'ING, n. Act of one that pouts; sullenness.
- POV'ER-TY, n. [*pauperté*, Fr.] The state or condition of being poor; penury; indigence; necessity; want; barrenness; defect.
- POW,* interj. An exclamation of contempt; as, "pow wow." *Shak*. See POWWOW.
- POW'DER, n. [*poudre*, Fr.] Dust, as of the earth; dust; any substance or body pulverized; gunpowder; dust or perfunctory flour for the hair.
- POW'DER, v. a. [*powdrer*, Fr.] [i. POWDERED; pp. POWDERING, POWDERED.] To reduce to dust; to comminute; to grind small; to pulverize; to sprinkle, as with dust.
- POW'DER, v. n. To fall to dust:—to come with tumult.
- POW'DER-BÖX, n. A box for keeping powder for the hair.
- POW'DER-CHEST, n. (Naut.) A chest or box filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.
- POW'DER-FLÄSK, n. A flask for gunpowder; a powder-horn.
- POW'DER-HÖRN, n. A horn or case for gunpowder.
- POW'DER-ING-TÜB, n. A vessel in which meat is salted; a place in which any thing is kept from putrefaction.
- POW'DER-MILL, n. A mill in which gunpowder is made.
- POW'DER-MINE, n. A cavern in which powder is placed, so as to be fired at a proper time. *Rowley*.
- POW'DER-RÖÖM, n. (Naut.) A room in a ship for gunpowder.
- POW'DER-Y, a. [*poudrez*, Fr.] Covered with powder; dusty.
- POW'-DIKE, n. A sort of dike in a marsh or fen. *Blackstone*.
- POW'ER, n. [*pouvoir*, Fr.] Ability to do something; ability to endure or suffer; capacity; mental faculty; command; authority; dominion; influence; prevalence; force; strength; might; sway; animal strength; natural strength:—the moving force of an engine:—government; right of governing:—sovereign; potentate; one invested with dominion:—army; military force:—the force which tends to produce motion, when applied to an engine or machine. [A great number. Low.]—(*Algebra & Arithmetic*) The product arising from a number multiplied into itself.—*Power of attorney*, (Law) The authority which one man gives another to act for him.
- POW'ER-ABLE, a. Capable of performing. *Camden*.
- POW'ER-FÜL, a. Having power; strong; potent; forcible; mighty; efficacious.
- POW'ER-FÜL-LY, ad. In a powerful manner; forcibly.
- POW'ER-FÜL-NESS, n. State of being powerful; force.
- POW'ER-LESS, a. Having no power; weak.
- POW'ER-LESS-NESS,* n. State of being powerless. *Chalmers*.
- POW'ER-LÖÖM,* n. A loom worked by steam. *McCulloch*.
- POW'ER-PRESS,* n. A printing-press worked by steam, by water, or by other power. *Ency*.
- POW'LDRON, n. (Her.) That part of armor which covers the shoulders. *Sandys*.
- POW'ZER, n. Large-breasted pigeon:—written also *pouter*.
- POW'WÖW,* v. n. To use magical arts; to conjure; to divine. *Boucher*.
- POW'WÖW,* n. An Indian dance:—a sort of conjurer, sorcerer, or diviner, among the Indians. *Brainard*.
- POX, (pōks) n. [properly *pocks*.] Pustules; syphilis:—an eruptive disease, as the small-pox or cow-pox:—without a prefix it means syphilis, or the venereal disease.
- POY, n. [*apoyo*, Sp.; *appui*, *pois*, Fr.] A rope-dancer's pole; a pole to impel a boat.
- POY'-BIRD,* n. A bird of New Zealand. *Cook*.
- POZE, v. a. To puzzle. See POZE. *Shak*.
- POZE, v. n. To puzzle. See POZE. *Shak*.
- POZ-ZU-O-LÄ'NA,* n. Volcanic ashes used as mortar for buildings:—so named from Pozzuoli, from which it is shipped. *Brande*
- PRÄAM,* (präm) n. A flat-bottomed boat. See PRAM.
- PRÄC'TIC, a. [*πρακτικός*.] Practical; sly; artful. *Spenser*
- PRÄC'TIC-ABLE, n. State of being practicable; practicableness; possibility.
- PRÄC'TIC-ABLE, a. [*practicable*, Fr.] That may be performed, practised, or accomplished; performable; feasible; possible; assailable; fit to be assailed.
- PRÄC'TIC-ABLE-NESS, n. State of being practicable.
- PRÄC'TIC-BLY, ad. In a practicable manner.
- PRÄC'TIC-CAL, a. [*practicus*, L.] Relating to action or practice; designed for practice; that is to be acted, performed, or practised; not merely speculative.
- PRÄC'TIC-CAL'TY,* n. Quality of being practical. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
- PRÄC'TIC-CAL-LY, ad. In a practical manner; by practice.
- PRÄC'TIC-CAL-NESS, n. The quality of being practical.
- PRÄC'TICE, (präk'tis) n. [*πραξις*, Gr.; *practique*, Fr.] The habit of doing any thing; such use as begets a habit; customary use; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance, distinguished from theory; method; custom; habit; manner; use:—medical treatment of diseases; exercise of any profession, as that of medicine:—a rule, in arithmetic, for expeditiously solving questions in proportion.
- PRÄC'TI-SÄNT, n. A practiser. *Shak*.
- PRÄC'TISE, (präk'tis) v. a. [*πρακτικῶς*, Gr.; *pratiquer*, Fr.] [i. PRACTISED; pp. PRACTISING, PRACTISED.] To do habitually or repeatedly; to exercise actually; to do, not merely to profess; to transact:—to perform or attend to, as, to practise law or physic.
- PRÄC'TISE, v. n. To form a habit; to exercise a profession; to transact; to negotiate secretly; to use arts or stratagem.
- PRÄC'TIS-ER, n. One who practises; a practitioner.
- PRÄC'TIS-ING,* p. a. Doing; exercising; engaged in practice.
- PRÄC'TITION'ER, (präk'tish'un-er) n. One actually engaged in the exercise of any art or profession, as that of medicine.
- PRÆ, (præ) [L.] "Before:—a prefix which occurs in compound words adopted from the Latin; as, *præcognita*. See PRÆ.
- PRÆC'IP-È,* (præs'è-pè) n. (Law) Written instructions, given by an attorney or plaintiff, to the clerk of a court, for making out a writ. *Bouvier*. An original writ. *Whishaw*.
- PRÆ-CÖG'NI-TÄ, n. pl. [L.] Things previously known, in order to understanding something else. *Locke*.
- PRÆ-CÖR'DI-A,* n. pl. [L.] (*Anat.*) The parts adjoining to the heart; the diaphragm, the abdominal viscera, and the epigastrum. *Dunglison*.
- PRÆ-FLO-RÄ'TION,* (præ'fö-rä'shun) n. (*Bot.*) Æstivation. P. Cyc. See ÆSTIVATION. [E.]
- PRÆL-IÖG'RA-PHY,* n. A description of battles. *Harris*.
- PRÆM-V-N'IRE, (präm-v-n'ire) n. [L.] (Law) A writ, or an offence of the nature of contempt against government, for which the writ is granted. See PRÆMUR.
- PRÆ-NÖ'MEN,* n. [L.] The first name of a person among the Romans, prefixed to the general family name. *Ainsworth*.
- PRÆ-TÖX'ITÄ,* n. [L.] A long, white, Roman robe, worn by boys till the age of 17, and by girls till they were married. *Brande*.
- PRÆ-TÖR'I-ÜM,* n. [L.] pl. PRÆTORIA. The hall or court where the Roman prætor administered justice; also a general's tent. *Crabb*.
- PRAG-MÄT'IC, a. [*πραγματικῶς*, Gr.; *pragmaticque*, Fr.]
- PRAG-MÄT'IC-CAL, } Meddling; impertinent; impertinently busy; assuming airs of business; officious; dictatorial.—*Pragmatic sanction*, (*Civil law*) a rescript, or answer of a sovereign, delivered, by the advice of his council, to some college, order, or body of people.—The *Pragmatic Sanction*, famous in history, was the rescript of Charles VI., in 1734, by which he settled his hereditary dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa. *Ency*.
- PRAG-MÄT'IC-CAL-LY, ad. In a pragmatical manner.
- PRAG-MÄT'IC-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being pragmatical.
- PRÄG'MA-TIST, n. A busybody. *Bp. Reynolds*.
- PRÄHME, (präm) See PRAM.
- PRÄ'RIE,* (präre) n. [Fr.] A large natural meadow, or tract of country, bare of trees, and covered with grass, such as are common in many parts of the Mississippi valley. P. Cyc.
- PRÄIS-ABLE, a. That may be praised. *Wickiffe*.
- PRÄIS-ABLE-Y,* ad. So as to deserve praise. *Oxford Lat. Gram.*
- PRÄISE, (prätz) n. [*prijs*, Teut.; *prez*, Sp.; *prezzo*, It.; *preis*, Ger.] Commendation; encomium; eulogy; panegyric; fame; glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud; ground or reason of praise.
- PRÄISE, (prätz) v. a. [*prijsen*, D.] [i. PRAISED; pp. PRAISING, PRAISED.] To commend; to applaud; to celebrate; to extol; to eulogize; to glorify in commendable. *Sidney*.
- PRÄISE-FÜL, a. Laudable; commendable. *Sidney*.
- PRÄISE/LESS, a. Wanting praise; without praise. *Sidney*.
- PRÄISE'ER, n. One who praises; a commender.
- PRÄISE'WOR-THI-LY, ad. In a manner worthy of praise.

PRÄISE/'WOR-THI-NĒSS, (prätz/wür-the-nēs) *n.* State of being praise-worthy.
PRÄISE/'WOR-THY, (prätz/wür-the) *a.* Worthy of praise; deserving commendation; commendable.
PRÄM, or **PRÄME**, *n.* [*präm*, Icel.; *prame*, Teut.] (*Naut.*) A light sort of boat used in Holland and the Baltic for landing and unloading ships.
PRÄNCE, *v. n.* [*pranken*, D.; *prangen*, Ger.] [*i.* **FRANCED**; *pp.* **FRANCIING**, **FRANCED**.] To spring and bound in high mettle, as a horse; to ride or move in a warlike or showy manner.
PRÄNC'ING, *n.* The act of bounding, as a horse.
PRÄNG'ÖS,* *n.* (*Bot.*) An East Indian, herbaceous, perennial plant. *Hamilton*.
PRÄNK, (prängk) *v. a.* [*pranken*, D.] [*i.* **FRANKED**; *pp.* **FRANKING**, **FRANKED**.] To decorate; to dress to ostentation; to prink.
PRÄNK, (prängk) *n.* [*prank*, D.] A frolic; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act. *Spenser*. [*Low.*]
PRÄNK'ER, (prängk) *a.* Frolicsome; full of tricks. *Brewer*.
PRÄNK'ER, *n.* One who pranks or prinks. *Barton*.
PRÄNK'ING, *n.* Ostentatious dress; prinking. *Mora*.
PRÄNK'ISH,* *a.* Full of pranks; mischievous. *Genl. Mag.*
PRÄSE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Green quartz, a silicious mineral. *Braude*.
PRÄSEOLITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A green, imperfectly crystallized, Norwegian mineral. *Dana*.
PRÄS'LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, green, fibrous mineral, found in Scotland. *Dana*.
PRÄS'ON, (präs'n) *n.* [*präsön*, L.] A leek; a sea-weed. *Bailey*.
PRÄTE, *v. n.* [*praten*, D.] [*i.* **FRATED**; *pp.* **FRATING**, **FRATED**.] To talk carelessly and foolishly; to babble; to chatter; to be loquacious; to prattle.
PRÄTE, *n.* Tattle; babble; idle talk; unmeaning loquacity.
PRÄTE,* *v. a.* To utter foolishly or boisterously. *Smart*.
PRÄT'ER, *n.* One who prates; an idle talker.
PRÄT'IC, *n.* [*pratique*, Fr.; *pratica*, It.] (*Naut.*) A license for the master of a ship to traffic in the European ports of the Mediterranean, after having performed quarantine.
PRÄT'ING, *n.* Chatter; idle talk; prate. *Bacon*.
PRÄT'ING-CÖLE,* *n.* A bird of Coromandel, with a hooked bill. *Crabb*.
PRÄT'ING-LY, *ad.* With tittle-tattle; with loquacity.
PRÄT'LE, (prät'li) *v. n.* [*diminutive of prate*.] [*i.* **FRATLED**; *pp.* **FRATTLING**, **FRATTLING**.] To talk childishly or lightly; to chatter.
PRÄT'LE, *n.* Childish, puerile, or trifling talk; chat.
PRÄT'LE-MENT,* *n.* Prate; idle or light talk. *Hayley*.
PRÄT'LER, *n.* One who prattles; a chattering.
PRÄV'TY, *n.* [*pravitas*, L.] Corruption; depravity. *Milton*.
PRÄVN, *n.* A small crustaceous fish, of the crab kind, resembling a shrimp, but larger.
PRÄX'IS, *n.* [*L.*] Use; practice; requisition; the subject or matter of exercise. *Coventry*.
PRÄY, *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr.; *praiser*, old Fr.] [*i.* **FRAYED**; *pp.* **FRAYING**, **FRAYED**.] To make petitions or entreaty; to make prayer to God; to entreat; to ask submissively. — To pray in aid, (*Law*) to call in for help one who has an interest in the cause in question. — I pray, or pray, that is, I pray you to tell me, or pray tell me, is a sort of adverbial or expletive phrase, or a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.
PRÄY, (prä) *v. a.* To supplicate; to implore; to ask for; to entreat.
PRÄY'ER, (prä'er) or **PRÄY'ER** [*prä'er*, W. F. J. Ja. Sm. R.; *prä'er*, P.; *prä'r*, S. K.] *n.* [*praiser*, old Fr.; *prrière*, modern.] A petition to God; a petition; a form of supplication; request; a suit; entreaty. ☞ It may be doubted, with respect to prayer, whether it should be regarded as a dissyllable or a monosyllable. By most orthoëpists, it is noted as a dissyllable; but in poetry, it is commonly used as a monosyllable; and it rhymes exactly with *care*, *fair*, *pair*, &c. A similar difficulty relates to various other words ending in *er*; as, for example, the dissyllables *gö'er* and *high'er*, are pronounced exactly, or nearly, like the monosyllables *göre* and *hire*.
PRÄY'ER,* *n.* One who prays. *Smart*.
PRÄY'ER-BOOK, (prä'er-bök) *n.* A book of public or private devotion, containing forms of prayer.
PRÄY'ER-FÖL,* *a.* Using prayer; praying; devout. *Ch. Ob.*
PRÄY'ER-FÖL-LY,* *ad.* In a devout manner. *Ec. Rev.*
PRÄY'ER-FÖL-NĒSS,* *n.* State of being prayerful. *McKeon*.
PRÄY'ER-LĒSS, *a.* Not praying or using prayer; indevout. *Orton*. ☞ This word, also *prayerful* and *prayerfully*, though modern, are now much used.
PRÄY'ER-MĒET-ING,* *n.* A meeting for prayer. *Ec. Rev.*
PRÄY'ING-LY, (prä'ing-le) *ad.* With supplication. *Milton*.
PRĒ, [*præ*, L.] A particle or prefix, whose original Latin form, *præ*, is still retained in some words scarcely naturalized. It signifies *before* or *previous*, in time or place; also *above*, *superior*.
PRĒACH, (prĕch) *v. n.* [*prædico*, L.; *præcher*, Fr.] [*i.* **FRĒACHED**; *pp.* **FRĒACHING**, **FRĒACHED**.] To discourse publicly on the gospel, &c.; to pronounce a public discourse upon a sacred subject.

PRĒACH, *v. a.* To proclaim or publish in religious orations or sermons; to inculcate publicly; to teach.
PRĒACH, [*prĕche*, Fr.] A discourse; a sermon. *Hooker*.
PRĒACH'ER, *n.* [*prĕcheur*, Fr.] One who preaches.
PRĒACH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a preacher. *Bp. Hall*.
PRĒACH'ING, *n.* The employment or act of a preacher.
PRĒACH'MAN, *n.* A preacher, in contempt. *Howell*.
PRĒACH'MENT, *n.* A sermon, in contempt. *Shak.*
PRĒ-AC-QUÄNT'ANCE, *n.* Previous acquaintance
PRĒ-ÄD'ÄM'IC,* *a.* Anterior to Adam. *J. Taylor*.
PRĒ-ÄD'ÄM-ITE,* *n.* One supposed to have lived before Adam; — one who holds there were persons existing before Adam. *Crabb*.
PRĒ-ÄD-MIN-IST'RÄT'ION, *n.* Previous administration.
PRĒ-ÄD-MÖN'ISH, *v. a.* [*i.* **FRĒADMONISHED**; *pp.* **FRĒADMONISHING**, **FRĒADMONISHED**.] To caution or admonish beforehand.
PRĒ-ÄD-MÖ-N'ITION,* *n.* A previous warning. *Smart*.
PRĒ'ÄM-BĒLE, *n.* [*præambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. — (*Law*) The introductory matter to a statute, bill, or act of a legislative body.
PRĒ'ÄM-BĒLE, *v. a.* To preface; to introduce. *Feltham*. [*R.*]
PRĒ'ÄM'BU-LÄ-RY, *a.* Introductory. *Pearson*.
PRĒ'ÄM'BU-LÄTE, *v. n.* To walk or go before. *Jordan*. [*R.*]
PRĒ'ÄM'BU-LÄT'ION, *n.* A going before. *Chaucer*.
PRĒ'ÄM'BU-LÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Going before. *Bp. Taylor*. [*R.*]
PRĒ'ÄM'BU-LOG'S, *a.* Introductory. *Brownie*.
PRĒ-ÄN-NÖNCE',* *v. a.* To announce before. *Coleridge*.
PRĒ-ÄN-TRĒ-PE-NÜL'TI-MÄTE,* *a.* Fourth from the last syllable. *Walker*.
PRĒ-ÄP-PRĒ-HĒN'SION, *n.* A previous apprehension.
PRĒÄSE, (prĕz) *n.* Press; crowd. *Chapman*.
PRĒÄS'ING, *a.* Crowding. *Spenser*.
PRĒ-ÄU'DI'ENCE, *n.* A previous audience; the right or state of being heard before another. *Blackstone*.
PRĒB'END, *n.* [*præbenda*, low L.; *prébende*, Fr.] A stipend or share in the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church received by a prebendary; — sometimes, but improperly, used for a prebendary. *Johnson*.
PRĒB'END'AL, *a.* Of or belonging to a prebend.
PRĒB'EN-DÄ-RY, *n.* [*præbendarius*, L.] A stipendiary of a cathedral who has a prebend; an officiating canon.
PRĒB'EN-DÄ-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prebendary.
PRĒB'END-SHIP,* *n.* The office of a prebendary. *Fox*.
PRĒ-CÄ'R-IÖUS, *a.* [*precarious*, L.; *précatoire*, Fr.] Uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courttesy; dependent; doubtful; dubious.
PRĒ-CÄ'R-IÖUS-LY, *ad.* In a precarious manner.
PRĒ-CÄ'R-IÖUS-NĒSS, *n.* State of being precarious.
PRĒ-CÄT'ION,* *n.* Supplication; entreaty. *Cotton*.
PRĒCÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*precativus*, L.] Suppliant; submissive. *Harris*. [*R.*]
PRĒCÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Suppliant; beseeching. *Bp. Hopkins*. [*R.*]
PRĒ-CÄU'TION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *precautus*, L.] Previous care; preservative caution; preventive measures.
PRĒ-CÄU'TION, *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr.] [*i.* **FRĒCAUTIONED**; *pp.* **FRĒCAUTIONING**, **FRĒCAUTIONED**.] To warn beforehand. *Locke*.
PRĒ-CÄU'TION-ÄL, *a.* Precautious. *W. Mountague*. [*R.*]
PRĒ-CÄU'TION-Ä-RY,* *a.* Implying or using precaution. *Coleridge*.
PRĒ-CÄU'TIOUS,* *a.* Relating to or using precaution; precautionary. *Guardian*.
PRĒ-CE-DÄ'NEÖUS, *a.* Previous; preceding. *Hammond*.
PRĒ-CĒDE', *v. a.* [*precedo*, L.; *précéder*, Fr.] [*i.* **FRĒCEDED**; *pp.* **FRĒCEDING**, **FRĒCEDED**.] To go before in order of time; to go before in place or rank.
PRĒ-CE-DĒN-CY, *n.* [*precedo*, L.] The act or state of going before; precedence.
PRĒ-CE-DĒN-CY, [*ing* before; priority; adjustment of place; the foremost place; the relative rank in the etiquette of society. ☞ These words are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, — a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists.
PRĒ-CE'DĒNT, *a.* [*Fr.* *præcedens*, L.] That precedes; preceding; former; going before.
PRĒ-CE'DĒNT, *n.* That which, going before, is an example or rule for following times or practice; an example. — (*Law*) An authority to be followed in a court of justice, &c.
PRĒ-CE'DĒNT-ED, *a.* Having a precedent or example.
PRĒ-CE'DĒNT-LY, *ad.* Beforehand; formerly.
PRĒ-CE'DĒNT,* *v. a.* Going before; being earlier in time.
PRĒ-CE'LENCE, *n.* [*præcellence*, old Fr., from *præcello*, *PRĒ-CE'LEN-CY*, L.] Excellence. *Sheldon*.
PRĒ-CĒNTÖR, *n.* [*precentor*, L.; *præcentor*, Fr.] (*Mus.*) One who leads a choir; a chanter. — (*Scotland*) A clerk.
PRĒ-CĒNTÖR-SHIP,* *n.* The office of precentor. *Roscoe*.
PRĒ-CEPT, [prĕsept, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. b.; prĕsept or prĕsept, J.; prĕs'apt, K. xarick.] *n.* [*præcepte*, Fr.; *præceptum*, L.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a direction; a command; an order; a doctrine; a principle; a maxim; a law. — (*Law*) A warrant of a magistrate.
PRĒ-CEPT'IAL, (-shäl) *a.* Containing precepts. *Shak.*
PRĒ-CEPT'ION, *n.* [*præceptio*, L.] A precept. *Bp. Hall*.

PRE-CÉP'TIVE, *a.* [*preceptivus*, L.] Containing precepts; giving precepts; teaching; instructive; didactic.

PRE-CÉP'TOR, *n.* [*preceptor*, L.; *preceptor*, Fr.] A head master or principal of an academy or other seminary; a teacher; a tutor.

PRE-CÉP'TOR'IAL, **a.* Relating to a preceptor or to teaching; preceptive. *Smart.*

PRÉ-CÉP-TUR-É, *pré-sép-tur-é, W.*; *pré-sép-tur-é, Ja. Sm.*; *pré-sép-tur-é, W. J.* Giving precepts; preceptive.

PRÉ-CÉP-TUR-É, *n.* A subordinate religious house. *Clayton.*

PRÉ-CÉP'TRESS, **n.* A female who teaches. *Cooper.*

PRÉ-CÉS'SION, (*pré-sësh-un*) *n.* [*precedo*, *precessus*, L.] The act of going before; an advance; a movement forward, particularly applied to the advancing of the equinoctial points.

PRÉ-CI-DÁ'NE-OÛS, **a.* Cut before; killed before. *Ash.*

PRÉ-CÍ'NCT, (*pré-síngkt*, *S. P. E. K. Sm. Wb.*; *pré-síngkt'*, *W. Ja.*; *pré-síngkt* or *pré-síngkt'*, *J. F.* *n.* [*præcinctus*, L.] Outward limit; boundary; a territorial district. *Hooker.*

PRÉ-CÍ'ÔS'-TY, (*pré-she-ô's'é-té*) *n.* [*pretiosus*, L.] Value; preciousness. *Brown.*

PRÉ-CÍ'OUS, (*prësh-us*) *a.* [*pretiosus*, Fr.; *pretiosus*, L.] Valuable; being of great worth; costly; of great price; as, "a precious stone." [Often used ironically.]

PRÉ-CÍ'OUS-LY, (*prësh-us-ly*) *ad.* Valuably; to a great price.

PRÉ-CÍ'OUSNESS, (*prësh-us-nés*) *n.* Value; worth; price.

PRÉ-CÍ'PE, **n.* (*Law*) See *PRECÍPE*.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍCE, (*prësh'é-plis*) *n.* [*precipitium*, L.; *precípice*, Fr.] A headlong steep; an abrupt or steep descent or declivity; a fall nearly perpendicular.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TA-BLE, **a.* That may be precipitated. *Brande.*

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TANCE, } *n.* Rash haste; headlong hurry; rash-
PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TAN-CY, } *ness.* *Milton.*

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TANT, *a.* [*precipitans*, L.] Falling or rushing headlong; hasty; rash; precipitate.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TANT-LY, *ad.* In headlong haste or hurry.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TANT-NESS, **n.* Quality of being precipitant. *Maunder.*

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TÁTE, *v. a.* [*precipito*, L.] [i. PRECIPITATED; *pp.* PRECIPITATING, PRECIPITATED.] To throw headlong; to urge on violently; to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry.— (*Chem.*) To throw to the bottom, as a solid substance in a liquid.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TÁTE, *v. n.* To fall headlong; to proceed hastily. (*Chem.*) To fall to the bottom, as a sediment.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TÁTE, *a.* Steep; headlong; hasty; rash; violent; thoughtless; heedless.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TÁTE, *n.* A substance or medicine thrown down, as a solid in a liquid, by chemical decomposition.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TÁTE-LY, *ad.* In a precipitate manner; headlong.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TÁ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of precipitating; blind haste.— (*Chem.*) Sediment; subsidence.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ-TÁ-TOR, *n.* [*precipitator*, L.] One who precipitates.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ'TÍ'OUS, (*prësh'é-plish-us*) *a.* Steep; headlong. *Herbert.*

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ'TÍ'OUS-LY, (*prësh'é-plish-us-ly*) *ad.* Headlong.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ'TOÛS, *a.* Headlong; steep; precipitate; hasty; sudden; rash.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ'TOÛS-LY, *ad.* In a precipitous manner.

PRÉ-CÍ'PÍ'TOÛS-NESS, *n.* Rashness. *Hammond.*

PRÉ-CÍ'SÉ, *a.* [*precisus*, Fr.; *precisus*, L.] Exact; strict; rigidly nice; scrupulous; accurate; correct; nice; having strict limitations; formal; too particular; finical.

PRÉ-CÍ'SÉ-LY, *ad.* In a precise manner; exactly; nicely; accurately; with too much scrupulosity.

PRÉ-CÍ'SÉ'NESS, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety. *Bacon.*

PRÉ-CÍ'SÍ'AN, (*pré-sízh'an*) *n.* One who is precise, very exact, or superstitiously rigorous. *Watts.*

PRÉ-CÍ'SÍ'AN-ÍSM, (*pré-sízh'an-ízm*) *n.* Superstitious rigor; finical or unreasonable exactness. *Milton.*

PRÉ-CÍ'SÍ'AN-ÍST, **n.* One very precise; a precisian. *Ec. Rev.*

PRÉ-CÍ'SÍ'ON, (*pré-sízh'un*) *n.* [Fr.] State of being precise; exactness; exact limitation.

PRÉ-CÍ'SÍVE, *a.* [*precisus*, L.] Cutting off; exactly limiting. *Watts.*

PRÉ-CLÛDE', *v. a.* [*præcludo*, L.] [i. PRECLUDED; *pp.* PRECLUDING, PRECLUDED.] To shut out or hinder beforehand; to hinder; to prevent; to obviate.

PRÉ-CLÛ'SION, (*pré-klú'zhun*) *n.* [*præclusio*, L.] Act of precluding; hindrance by some anticipation.

PRÉ-CLÛ'SIVE, *a.* Hindering by anticipation. *Burke.*

PRÉ-CLÛ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* With hindrance by anticipation.

PRÉ-CÔ'CIOUS, (*pré-kô'sh-us*) *a.* [*præcox*, *præcocius*, L.; *præcoce*, Fr.] Ripe before the natural time; early ripe, as plants; applied also to the mental or bodily powers.

PRÉ-CÔ'CIOUS-LY, **ad.* In a precocious manner. *Qu. Rev.*

PRÉ-CÔ'CIOUSNESS, (*pré-kô'sh-us-nés*) *n.* Precocity.

PRÉ-CÔ'ÍTY, *n.* State of being precocious; ripeness before the natural time; early ripeness.

PRÉ-CÔ'Í-TÁTE, *v. a.* [*præcogito*, L.] To consider or scheme beforehand. *Sherwood.*

PRÉ-CÔ'Í-TÁ'TION, **n.* Previous cogitation. *Maunder.*

PRÉ-CÔ'Í-NÍ'TÍ'ON, (*pré-kog-nísh'un*) *n.* [Old Fr.; *præ* and

cognitio, L.] Previous knowledge.— (*Scotch law*) A preinquiry whether there is ground for prosecution.

PRÉ-CÔ'M-PÔ'SÉ', *v. a.* To compose beforehand. *Johnson.*

PRÉ-CÔ'N-CÉIT', (-sét) *n.* [*præ* and *conceit*] An opinion previously formed. *Hooker.*

PRÉ-CÔ'N-CÉIV', (-sév) *v. a.* [i. PRECONCEIVED; *pp.* PRECONCEIVING, PRECONCEIVED.] To conceive beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

PRÉ-CÔ'N-CÉ'PTÍ'ON, *n.* A previous conception.

PRÉ-CÔ'N-CÉ'RT', **v. a.* [i. PRECONCERTED; *pp.* PRECONCERTING, PRECONCERTED.] To concert beforehand. *Qu. Rev.*

PRÉ-CÔ'N-CÉ'RT'ÉD, *p. a.* Concerted or settled beforehand.

PRÉ-CÔ'N-CÉ'RT'ÉD-LY, **ad.* In a preconcerted manner. *Dr. Allen.*

PRÉ-CÔ'N-CÉ'RT'ÉD-NESS, **n.* State of being preconcerted. *Coleridge.*

PRÉ-CÔ'N-CÉ'RTÍ'ON, **n.* Act of preconcerting. *Dwight*; [R.]

PRÉ-CÔ'N-DÉ'MN', **(pré-kon-dém'n')* *v. a.* To condemn beforehand. *Fryne.*

PRÉ-CÔ'N-FÔRM'I-TY, **n.* Antecedent conformity. *Coleridge.*

PRÉ-CÔ'N-I-ZÁ'TÍ'ON, *n.* [*præconium*, L.] Proclamation. *Bp. Hall.*

PRÉ-CÔ'N-SÍGN', **(pré-kon-sín')* *v. a.* To make over, or consign, beforehand. *Ash.*

PRÉ-CÔ'N-SÔL'I-DÁT'ÉD, **a.* Consolidated previously. *Philips.*

PRÉ-CÔ'N'TRÁCT, *n.* A previous contract. *Shak.*

PRÉ-CÔ'N'TRÁCT', *v. a.* [i. PRECONTRACTED; *pp.* PRECONTRACTING, PRECONTRACTED.] To contract or bargain beforehand.

PRÉ-CÛ'R-SÉ', *n.* [*præcurro*, L.] A forerunning. *Shak.*

PRÉ-CÛ'R'SOR, *n.* [*præcursor*, L.] A predecessor; forerunner; harbinger; a messenger.

PRÉ-CÛ'R'SO-RY, *a.* Preceding; introductory; previous. *Bacon.*

PRÉ-CÛ'R-SO-RY, *n.* An introduction. *Hammond.*

PRÉ-DÁ'CEAN', (*pré-dá'shan*) *n.* An animal of prey. *Kirby.*

PRÉ-DÁ'CEOUS, (*pré-dá'sh-us*) *a.* [*præda*, L.] Living by prey.

PRÉ-DÁ'L, *a.* [*præda*, L.] Robbing; predatory. *Boys.*

PRÉ-DÁ'TO-RY, *a.* [*prædatorius*, L.] Plundering; practising rapine; hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous.

PRÉ-DE-CÉÁSE', *v. a.* To die before. *Shak.*

PRÉ-DE-CÉÁSE', **n.* The decease of one before another. *Brougham.*

PRÉ-DE-CÉÁSE'D, (-sést) *a.* Dead before. *Shak.*

PRÉ-DE-CÉÁSE'S, [*pré-dé-sés's*, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*; *pré-dé-sés's*, *P. Ja.*] *n.* [*prædecescor*, Fr.; *præ* and *decedo*, L.] One who precedes; one who, dying first, leaves another in his place; an ancestor.

PRÉ-DE-CLÁRÉD', **(-klard')* *a.* Declared beforehand. *Burke.*

PRÉ-DE-FÍNE', **v. a.* To define or limit beforehand. *Bp. Hall.*

PRÉ-DE-LÍN-E-Á'TÍ'ON, *n.* A previous delineation. *Todd.*

PRÉ-DÉS-TÍ-NÁ'RÍ-ÁN, *n.* One who believes in predestination.

PRÉ-DÉS-TÍ-NÁ'RÍ-ÁN, *a.* Of or belonging to predestination.

PRÉ-DÉS-TÍ-NÁ'TÉ, *v. a.* [*prædestino*, Fr.; *præ* and *destino*, L.] [i. PREDESTINATED; *pp.* PREDESTINATING, PREDESTINATED.] To predetermine; to foreordain; to predestine; to appoint beforehand by an irreversible decree.

PRÉ-DÉS-TÍ-NÁ'TÉ, **v. n.* To hold predestination. *Dryden*. [R.]

PRÉ-DÉS-TÍ-NÁTE, *a.* Predestinated. *Burnet.*

PRÉ-DÉS-TÍ-NÁ'TÍ'ON, *n.* Act of predestinating; the doctrine or belief that God has from all eternity decreed whatever comes to pass; *prædetermination*.

PRÉ-DÉS-TÍ-NÁ-TÍVE, **a.* That predestinates; superordinating. *Coleridge.*

PRÉ-DÉS-TÍ-NÁ-TOR, *n.* One who predestinates; one who holds the doctrine of predestination; predestinarian.

PRÉ-DÉS-TÍNE, (*pré-dés'tín*) *v. a.* [*prædestinor*, Fr.] [i. PREDESTINED; *pp.* PREDESTINATING, PREDESTINATED.] To decree beforehand; to predestinate. *Milton.*

PRÉ-DE-TÉR'MÍN-A-BLE, **a.* That may be predetermined. *Coleridge.*

PRÉ-DE-TÉR'MÍ-NÁTE, *a.* Before determined. *Richardson.*

PRÉ-DE-TÉR'MÍ-NÁ'TÍ'ON, *n.* Previous determination.

PRÉ-DE-TÉR'MÍNE, *v. a.* [i. PREDETERMINED; *pp.* PREDETERMINING, PREDETERMINED.] To determine beforehand.

PRÉ-DE-TÉR'MÍNE, **v. n.* To determine beforehand. *Smart.*

PRÉ-DÍ-ÁL, *a.* [*prædium*, L.] Consisting of, or relating to, farms.

PRÉ-DÍ-CA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* State of being predicale. *Reid.*

PRÉ-DÍ-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *predicabilis*, L.] That may be predicated; that may be affirmed of something.

PRÉ-DÍ-CA-BLE, (*préd'é-ka-blí*) *n.* [*predicabile*, L.] (*Logic*) That which can be affirmed of anything; viz. genus, species, difference, property, and accident, called the *five predicables*. *Watts.*

PRÉ-DÍ-CÁ-MÉNT, *n.* [Fr.; *predicamentum*, L.] A class; a

PRE-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, v. n. To form a judgment beforehand. *Sidney*.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, a. Prejudiced; prepossessed. *Bp. Hall*.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CĀTE-LY, * ad. With prejudice. *Derham*.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CĀTION, n. Act of prejudging. *Sherwood*.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TIVE, a. Judging without examination. *More*.

PRĒ/JŪ-DICE, (prĒ/jū-dīs) n. [Fr.; *prejudicium*, L.] Previous and unfavorable bias or judgment; prepossession: — mischief; detriment; hurt; injury.

PRĒ/JŪ-DICE, (prĒ/jū-dīs) n. [i. PREJUDICED; pp. PREJUDICING, PREJUDICED.] To prepossess against; to fill with prejudice; to injure; to hurt; to impair.

PRĒ/JŪ-DICED, * (prĒ/jū-dīst) n. a. Influenced by prejudice; biased; injured; wanting candor or fairness.

PRĒ-JŪ-DICIAL, (prĒ-jū-dīsh'əl) a. [*prejudicial*, Fr.] Obstructed by prejudice; mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental.

PRĒ-JŪ-DICIAL-LY, * (prĒ-jū-dīsh'əl-lē) ad. In a prejudicial manner. *Jackson*.

PRĒ-JŪ-DICIAL-NESS, (prĒ-jū-dīsh'əl-nēs) n. Injury; hurt.

PRĒ-KNŌW'EDGE, * n. Foreknowledge. *Coleridge*. [R.]

PRĒ-LĀ-CY, n. The dignity or office of a prelate; episcopacy; the order of bishops; bishops collectively.

PRĒ-LĀTE, [prĒ'lāt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; prĒ'lāt, W. b.] n. [*prĒlat*, Fr.; *praelatus*, L.] A bishop, or an archbishop; a dignity of the church: — seldom applied to one lower than a bishop.

†PRĒ-LĀ-TĒ-TY, * n. Prelacy. *Milton*.

PRĒ-LĀTE-SHIP, n. Office of a prelate; prelacy. *Harmar*.

PRĒ-LĀT-ESS, * n. A female prelate. *Milton*.

PRĒ-LĀT'IC, } a. Relating to prelates or prelacy; epis-
PRĒ-LĀT'ICAL, } copal; haughty. *Bp. Morton*.

PRĒ-LĀT'ICAL-LY, ad. With reference to prelates. *Milton*.

†PRĒ-LĀ-TION, n. [*praelatus*, L.] Preference. *More*.

†PRĒ-LĀ-TISH, * n. The office of a prelate; prelacy. *Milton*.

PRĒ-LĀ-TIST, n. One who supports prelacy. *Stewart*.

†PRĒ-LĀ-TIZE, * v. n. To perform the duties of a prelate. *Milton*.

†PRĒ-LĀ-TRY, * n. Prelacy. *Milton*.

†PRĒ-LĀ-TŪRE, } n. [*praelatura*, L.; *prælature*, Fr.]
†PRĒ-LĀ-TŪRE-SHIP, } The state or dignity of a prelate. *Bailey*.

†PRĒ-LĀ-TY, n. Episcopacy; prelacy. *Milton*.

PRĒ-LECT', v. n. [*prælego*, *prælectus*, L.] To discourse; to lecture. *Bp. Horsley*. [R.]

PRĒ-LECT'ION, n. [*prælectio*, L.] Act of reading; lecture; discourse.

PRĒ-LECT'OR, n. [*prælector*, L.] A reader; a lecturer.

PRĒ-LĒ-TION, n. [*prælibo*, L.] A previous taste; forecast; antepast; anticipation.

PRĒ-LIM'Ī-NA-RY-LY, * ad. Antecedently. *Maunder*.

PRĒ-LIM'Ī-NA-RY, a. [*præliminare*, Fr.; *præ limine*, L.] Previous; introductory; preparatory; antecedent; promial.

PRĒ-LIM'Ī-NA-RY, n. That which precedes; a preparatory act or measure; something previous.

PRĒ-LŪDE, [prĒ'lūd, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; prĒ'lūd, W. b.] n. [*præludē*, Fr.; *prælidium*, L.] Something introductory; an introduction; something that only shows what is to follow. — (*Mus.*) A preface or introduction to a movement or performance.

†PRĒ-LŪDE, or PRĒ-LŪDE, [prĒ'lūd, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. W. b.; prĒ'lūd, Ja. Sm.] v. n. [*prælidat*, Fr.; *prælidat*, L.] [i. PRELUDED; pp. PRELUADING, PRELUDED.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

†PRĒ-LŪDE', v. a. To play a prelude to. *Mason*.

†PRĒ-LŪD'ER, or PRĒ-LŪD'ER, n. One who plays a prelude.

†PRĒ-LŪD'Ū-ŌUS, a. Previous; introductory. *More*.

PRĒ-LŪD'Ū-ŪM, n. [L.] Prelude. *Bp. Taylor*.

PRĒ-LŪM'BAR, * a. (*Anat.*) Placed before the loins. *Dun- gison*.

PRĒ-LŪS'IVE, a. Previous; introductory. *Thomson*.

PRĒ-LŪS'ORY, a. Introductory; preclusive. *Bacon*.

†PRĒ-MĀ-TŪRE, [prĒ-mā-tūr', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. W. b.; prĒ-mā-tūr, Sm.] a. [*præmaturus*, L.] Ripe too soon; existing, done, said, or undertaken too soon; too early; not prepared; unprepared; not ready.

†PRĒ-MĀ-TŪRE-LY, ad. Too early; too soon; too hastily.

†PRĒ-MĀ-TŪRE-NESS, } n. [*præmaturit*, Fr.] State of be-
†PRĒ-MĀ-TŪR'ITY, } ing premature; too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

PRĒ-MĒD'Ī-TĀTE, v. a. [*præmeditor*, L.] [i. PREMEDITATED; pp. PREMEDITATING, PREMEDITATED.] To contrive, form, conceive, or meditate beforehand.

PRĒ-MĒD'Ī-TĀTE, v. n. To meditate or think beforehand.

†PRĒ-MĒD'Ī-TĀTE, a. Premeditated. *Burnet*.

PRĒ-MĒD'Ī-TĀT'ED, * p. a. Meditated or contrived beforehand.

PRĒ-MĒD'Ī-TĀTE-LY, ad. With premeditation. *Feltham*.

PRĒ-MĒD'Ī-TĀTION, n. [*præmeditatio*, L.] Act of premeditating; previous reflection, consideration, or thought.

PRĒ-MĒR'T, v. a. [*præmereor*, L.] To deserve before. *King Charles*. [R.]

†PRĒM'Ī-CĒS, n. [*primitia*, L.; *prémices*, Fr.] First fruits. *Dryden*.

†PRĒM'Ī-ER, or PRĒM'Ī-ER, a. [Fr.] First; chief. *Canadian*.

†PRĒM'Ī-ER, or PRĒM'Ī-ER, [prĒm'yēr, W. F. Ja.; prĒm'yēr, S. J. E. R.; prĒm'ēr, P. Sm.] n. [Fr.] The prime minister; the prime minister of England.

†PRĒM'Ī-ER-SHIP, * n. The office of premier. *Ec. Rev.*

PRĒ-MĪSE', (prĒ-mīz') v. a. [*premissus*, L.] [i. PREMISED; pp. PREMISING, PREMISED.] To explain previously; to lay down premises. [†To send before. *Shak.*]

PRĒ-MĪSE', v. n. To make antecedent propositions. *Swift*.

PRĒM'ISE, n. [*præmissum*, L.; *prémises*, Fr.] pl. PRĒM'IS-ES. A thing promised. — (*Logic*) The first two propositions of a syllogism. — (*Law*) Statements which have been before made: — that part, in the beginning of a deed, in which are set forth the names of the parties, with their titles and additions, and other matters: — lands and houses or tenements.

PRĒM'ISS, n. (*Logic*) Premise. *Watts*. See PREMISE.

PRĒM'Ī-UM, n. [*præmium*, L.; pl. PRĒM'Ī-ŪMS. Something given to invite a loan or a bargain; a reward; a recompense; a bonus: — value above the original price or cost, as opposed to discount.

PRĒ-MŌN'ISH, v. a. [i. PREMONISHED; pp. PREMONISHING, PREMONISHED.] To warn or admonish beforehand.

PRĒ-MŌN'ISH-MĒNT, n. Previous admonition. *Wotton*.

PRĒ-MŌN'ISH'UN, (prĒ-mŌn-ish'un) n. Previous notice or warning; previous intelligence. *Chapman*.

PRĒ-MŌN'ISH-TŌR, * n. One who gives premonition. *Bp. Hall*.

PRĒ-MŌN'ISH-TŌ-RY, a. [*præ* and *monet*, L.] Previously advising or warning.

PRĒ-MŌN'STRANT, n. [*Præmonstratenses*, L.] One of an order of monks from *Premontré*, in the Isle of France, commonly called White Canons.

†PRĒ-MŌN'STRĀTE, v. a. To show beforehand. *Harington*.

†PRĒ-MŌN'STRĀTION, n. Act of premonstrating. *Shel- ford*.

PRĒ-MŌN'STRĀ-TŌR, * n. He or that which premonstrates. *Kirby*.

PRĒ-MŌS'E', * a. (*Bot.*) Bitten off, as it were, at the end. *Crabbe*.

PRĒM'Ū-NĪ-RE, n. [L.] (*Law*) A writ. See PRĒMONIRE.

PRĒM'Ū-NICE, v. a. [*præmunio*, L.] To fortify. *Fotherby*.

†PRĒ-MŪ-NĪ-TION, (prĒ-mŪ-nīsh'un) n. [*præmunio*, L.] An anticipation of objection.

PRĒ-MŪ-NĪ-TŌ-RY, a. Defining a penalty that may be incurred. *Hody*.

PRĒM'ŪD'E, * n. (*Law*) The power or right of taking a thing before it is offered. *Whishaw*.

PRĒ-NŌM'Ī-NĀTE, v. a. [*prænominat*, L.] To forename. *Shak.* [R.]

PRĒ-NŌM'Ī-NĀTE, a. Forenamed. *Shak.* [R.]

PRĒ-NŌM'Ī-NĀTION, n. State of being named first.

PRĒ-NŌTION, n. [*prænotion*, Fr.] Foreknowledge. *Brownie*.

†PRĒ-NŌ-TION, n. [*prænatus*, from *præno*, L.] A violent seizing. *Barrow*.

PRĒNTICE, n. [contracted from *apprentice*.] Apprentice. *Shak.* See APPRENTICE.

PRĒNTICE-SHIP, n. *Pope*. See APPRENTICESHIP.

†PRĒ-NŪN-CĀ-TION, (prĒ-nŪn-she-ā'shun) n. [*prænunciatio*, L.] Act of telling before. *Bailey*.

†PRĒ-ŌC'Ū-PAN-CY, n. The right or act of taking possession before another.

†PRĒ-ŌC'Ū-PĀTE, v. a. To preoccupy. *Bacon*.

PRĒ-ŌC'Ū-PĀTION, n. Act of preoccupying; prepossession.

PRĒ-ŌC'Ū-PŪ, v. a. [*præoccupare*, Fr.; *præoccupat*, L.] [i. PREOCCUPIED; pp. PREOCCUPYING, PREOCCUPIED.] To take previous possession of; to prepossess; to occupy previously.

†PRĒ-ŌM'Ī-NĀTE, v. a. To prognosticate. *Brownie*.

†PRĒ-Ō-PĪN'ION, (-yŪn) n. Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession. *Brownie*.

PRĒ-ŌP'TION, n. The right of first choice. *Stackhouse*.

PRĒ-ŌR-DĀIN', v. a. [i. PREORDAINED; pp. PREORDAINING, PREORDAINED.] To ordain beforehand; to foreordain.

PRĒ-ŌR-DĀNĀNCE, n. Antecedent or first decree. *Shak.* [R.]

†PRĒ-ŌR'DI-NĀTE, a. Preordained. *Sir T. Elyot*.

†PRĒ-ŌR'DI-NĀTION, n. The act of preordaining. *Fotherby*.

†PRĒPĀ-RĀTE, a. [*preparatus*, L.] Prepared.

†PRĒPĀ-RĀTION, n. [*preparatio*, L.] Act of preparing; state of being prepared; thing prepared; readiness; equipment; previous measures; ceremonious introduction; accomplishment; qualification.

PRĒPĀ-RĀ-TIVE, a. [*preparatīv*, Fr.] That prepares; making ready; qualifying; fitting.

PRĒPĀ-RĀ-TIVE, n. [*preparatīv*, Fr.] That which has the power of preparing; that which is done in order to something else.

tion. — (*Law*) *pl.* Letters; writings; as, "these presents," these letters now present.

PRE-SENT', *v. a.* [*presento*, low L.; *présenter*, Fr.] [*i. PRESENTED*; *pp.* PRESENTING, PRESENTED.] To place in the presence of; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer; to exhibit: — to give formally; to put into the hands of another in ceremony: — to favor with gifts, as to present a person with something: — to prefer to ecclesiastical benefices: — to offer openly: — to lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry: — to point a missile weapon before it is discharged: — to offer in the way of battle.

PRE-SENT'ABLE, *a.* That may be presented or exhibited.

†PRE-SEN-TÁ'NE-ŌUS, *a.* [*présentaneus*, L.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Hurvey.*

PRE-SEN-TÁ'TION, *n.* The act of presenting; representation; exhibition: — act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.

PRE-SENT'Á-TIVE, *a.* Relating to, or admitting, presentations.

PRE-SEN-TÉÉ', *n.* [*présenté*, Fr.] (*English law*) One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRE-SENT'ER, *n.* One who presents.

†PRE-SEN'TIAL, (*pre-zén'shál*) *a.* Supposing presence. *Norris.*

†PRE-SEN-TÍ-ÁL'I-TY, (*shé-ál'-l'*) *n.* State of being present. *South.*

†PRE-SEN'TIAL-LY, (*shál-éj*) *ad.* In a way which supposes actual presence. *Mora.*

†PRE-SEN-TÍ-ÁTE, (*shé-át*) *v. a.* To make present. *Greav.*

†PRE-SEN-TÍ'IC, *a.* [*présens et facio*, L.] Making present. *Mora.*

†PRE-SEN-TÍ'IC-LY, *ad.* So as to make present. *Mora.*

PRE-SEN-TÍ-MÉNT, *n.* [*présentiment*, Fr.] A previous notion, idea, or sentiment.

PRE-SEN-TÍ-MÉNT'ÁL, *a.* Relating to or having presentiment. *Coleridge.*

†PRE-SEN'TION, *n.* See PRESENSION.

PRE-SENT-LY, *ad.* [At present. *Hooker.*] Immediately; soon; before long.

PRE-SENT'MÉNT, *n.* Act of presenting; any thing presented; presentation. — (*Law*) The notice taken by a grand jury, of their own knowledge, without any bill or indictment found before them, of any offence, nuisance, libel, &c.: — an information made by a jury in a court; an inquisition of office and indictments.

†PRE-SENT-NÉSS, *n.* Presence of mind; quickness. *Clarendon.*

PRE-SÉRV'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be preserved.

PRE-SÉRV'Á'TION, *n.* Act of preserving; state of being preserved; protection; care to preserve.

PRE-SÉRV'Á-TIVE, *n.* [*préservatif*, Fr.] That which preserves; a preventive.

PRE-SÉRV'Á-TIVE, *a.* Having power to preserve; conservative.

PRE-SÉRV'Á-TÓ-RY, *n.* A preservative. *Whitlock.*

PRE-SÉRV'Á-TÓ-RY, *a.* That preserves; preservative. *Bp. Hall.*

PRE-SÉRVÉ', (*pré-zérv'*) *v. a.* [*præservo*, low L.] [*i. PRE-SERVED*; *pp.* PRESERVING, PRESERVED.] To keep or save from destruction or injury; to protect: — to share; to keep: — to season or pickle, as fruits, &c., so as to keep them fit for food.

PRE-SÉRVÉ', *n.* Fruit preserved in sugar; a sweetmeat: — a place set apart for the preservation of game.

PRE-SÉRVÉR, *n.* One who preserves.

PRE-SÉRVÉR-ÉSS, *n.* A female who preserves. *Daniel.*

PRE-SÍDE', (*pré-zíd'*) [*pré-zíd'*, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *pré-síd'*, *S. W. P. J. R.*] *v. n.* [*presideo*, L.; *presider*, Fr.] [*i. PRESIDED*; *pp.* PRESIDING, PRESIDED.] To be set over; to have authority over others; to act as president or chairman.

PRÉSÍ-DÉNT-ÉCY, *n.* [*presidencia*, Fr.] The office of president; the term of the office; superintendence.

PRÉSÍ-DÉNT, *n.* [*presidens*, L.] One who presides; one who is placed in authority over others: — the chief officer of a society, university, college, corporation, or state: — the chief magistrate of the United States.

PRÉSÍ-DÉNT'ÁL, *a.* Presiding over, *Glanville.* Relating to a president or presidency. *Qu. Rec.*

PRÉSÍ-DÉNT-SHIP, *n.* The office of president; presidency.

PRÉSÍ-DÉR, *n.* One who presides. *Williams.*

PRÉSÍ-DÍ-ÁL, *a.* [*presidial*, Fr.; *presidium*, L.] Relating to or having a garrison.

PRÉSÍ-DÍ-Á-RY, *a.* Of or belonging to a garrison. *Sheldon.*

PRE-SÍG'NÍ-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*presignificatio*, L.] Act of presignifying. *Barrow.*

PRE-SÍG'NÍ-FY, *v. a.* [*i. PRESIGNED*; *pp.* PRESIGNIFYING, PRESIGNED.] To mark or show out beforehand. *Pearson.*

PRÉSS, *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr.; *presso*, *pressus*, L.] [*i. PRESSÉD*; *pp.* PRESSING, PRESSÉD.] To squeeze; to crush; to distrest; to crush with calamities; to gripe; to constrain; to compel; to impose by constraint; to drive by violence; to affect strongly; to enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity; to urge; to bear strongly on: — to make smooth; to compress; to hug, as in embracing: — to act

upon with weight; to force, as into some service; to impress.

PRÉSS, *v. n.* To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to go forward with violence to any object; to crowd; to throng; to come unseasonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence. — *To press upon*, to invade; to push against.

PRÉSS, *n.* [*pressoir*, Fr.] An instrument or machine by which any thing is pressed: — a wine-press; a cider-press: — the instrument used in printing; the art of printing; the literature of a country: — a case or frame in which clothes, &c., are kept; a clothes-press: — crowd; throng; violent tendency: — a commission to force men into naval or military service: used for *impress*. See *IMPRESS*.

PRÉSS'-BÉD, *n.* A bed that shuts up in a case.

PRÉSS'ÉR, *n.* He or that which presses.

PRÉSS'GÁNG, *n.* A detachment from a ship's crew, or a number of men, for impressing men into naval service.

PRÉSS'ING, ** p. a.* Squeezing; urgent; importunate.

PRÉSS'ING-LY, *ad.* With force; closely. *Hovell.*

†PRÉSS'ION, (*présh'un*) *n.* Act of pressing; pressure. *Newton.*

†PRÉSS'Í-TÁNT, *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *Mora.*

†PRÉSS'LY, *ad.* [*pressé*, L.] Closely. *Mora.*

PRÉSS'MÁN, *n.*; *pl.* PRESSMÉN. A printer who works at the press: — one of a pressgang.

PRÉSS'-MÓN-ÉY, (*présh'mún-é*) *n.* Money given to one who is impressed. *Gay.* See *PREST-MÓNÉY*.

†PRÉSS'NÉSS, ** n.* Closeness; compression. *Young.*

PRÉSS'URÉ, (*présh'úr*) *n.* Act of pressing; state of being pressed; the force or weight which presses; gravitation; weight acting or resisting: — violence inflicted; oppression; affliction; grievance; distress: — impression; stamp; character made by impression.

PRÉSS'WÓRK, ** (présh'wórk)* *n.* The operation of taking impressions from types, by means of the press. *Brand.*

†PRÉST, *a.* [*præst* or *præt*, Fr.] Ready; not dilatory; neat; tight. *Tusser.*

†PRÉST, *n.* [*præst*, old Fr.] Ready money; a loan. *Bacon.*

PRÉST, ** n.* (*Law*) Duty in money to be paid by the sheriff upon his account in the exchequer, or for money left in his hands. *Crabb.*

PRÉST'Á-BLE, *a.* Payable; that may be made good. *Sir W. Scott.* [A word used in Scotland.]

PRÉST'Á'TION, ** n.* An annual payment; a tax. *Russell.*

PRÉST'ÉR, *n.* [*προσθηρ*]. A kind of exhalation, thrown from the clouds downwards with such force as to be set on fire by the collision.

PRÉSTÍGE, *n.* [*prestige*, Fr.; *prestigium*, L.] *pl.* PRÉSTÍ-GE'S. Illusion; imposture; juggling tricks. *Warburton.*

†PRÉSTÍG-IÁ'TION, *n.* [*prestigiator*, L.] A deceiving; legerdemain.

†PRÉSTÍG-IÁ-TÓR, *n.* A juggler; a cheat. *Mora.*

†PRÉSTÍG-IÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Juggling; illusory. *Barrow.*

†PRÉSTÍG-IÓUS, *a.* Juggling; practising tricks. *Bale.*

PRÉST'-MÓN-ÉY, ** n.* Earnest money given to a soldier when he is enlisted; so called because it binds the receiver to be ready for service at all times appointed. *Wishaw.*

PRÉSTRÓ, *ad.* [*it.*] (*Mus.*) Quick; at once; gayly.

†PRÉSTRÍCT'ION, *n.* [*prastrictus*, L.] Dimness; a dazzling. *Milton.*

PRÉST'-SÁIL, ** n.* (*Naut.*) All the sail which a ship can carry. *Crabb.*

PRE-SÚM'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be presumed; credible; probable.

PRE-SÚM'Á-BLY, *ad.* Without examination; probably.

PRE-SÚMÉ', (*pré-zúm'*) *v. n.* [*presumer*, Fr.; *presumo*, L.] [*i. PRESUMÉD*; *pp.* PRESUMING, PRESUMÉD.] To take beforehand; to take for granted; to suppose; to believe; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions.

PRE-SÚM'ÉR, *n.* One who presumes; an arrogant person.

PRE-SÚM'ING, ** p. a.* Supposing: — confident; arrogant; presumptive.

PRE-SÚMPT'ION, (*pré-zúm'shun*) *n.* [*presumptus*, L.; *presumptio*, Fr.] Act of presuming; the thing presumed; inclination to presume; supposition; confidence grounded on any thing presumed; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability: — arrogance; unfounded reliance; unreasonable confidence.

PRE-SÚMPT'IVE, (*pré-zúm'tív*) *a.* [*presumptif*, Fr.] Taken by previous supposition: — confident; arrogant: — proving circumstantially, not directly; circumstantial; as, "presumptive evidence." See *HERR*.

PRE-SÚMPT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a presumptive manner.

PRE-SÚMPT'ÍV-ŌUS, (*pré-zúm'tív-yú-ús*) *a.* [*presumptuosus*, Fr.] Arrogant; unreasonably confident; insolent. *§-7* There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in three syllables, (*pré-zúm'shús*), which should be carefully avoided.

PRE-SÚMPT'ÍV-ŌS-LY, (*pré-zúm'tív-yú-ús-lé*) *ad.* In a presumptuous manner; arrogantly; confidently.

PRE-SÚMPT'ÍV-ŌS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being presumptuous.

PRE-SUP-PO-S'ÁL, *n.* Presupposition. *Hooker.*

PRE-SUP-PO-SÉ', *v. a.* [*presuppono*, Fr.; *præ* and *suppono*.]

[*l.* PRESUPPOSED; *pp.* PRESUPPOSING, PRESUPPOSED.] To suppose beforehand; to suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent.

PRE-SUP-PO-SI-TION, (prē-sūp-pō-zīsh'ūn) *n.* Supposition previously formed. *Sherwood.*

PRE-SUR-MISE', *n.* Surmise previously formed. *Shak.*

PRE-TENCE', *n.* [*pretensūs, L.*] A false argument, grounded upon fictitious postulates; act of pretending, or of showing or alleging what is not real; unfounded claim; pretension; pretext; show; appearance; assumption; claim.

PRE-TENCE/LESS,* *a.* Having no pretension. *Milton.*

PRE-TEND', *v. a.* [*pretendo, L.*] [*i.* PRETENDED; *pp.* PRETENDING, PRETENDED.] To hold out, with false or delusive appearance; to make a show of; to feign; to affect; to simulate; to allege falsely; to claim; to design.

PRE-TEND', *v. n.* To hold out an appearance; to make profession; to put in a claim, truly or falsely; to presume.

PRE-TENDED',* *v. a.* Feigned; making false claims.

PRE-TEND-ED-LY, *ad.* By pretence or false appearance.

PRE-TEND-ER, *n.* One who pretends or claims:—one who pretends to a right to a crown from which he is excluded:—the name by which Charles Stuart, the grandson of James II., of England, is generally known.

PRE-TEND-ING-LY,* *p. a.* Making pretensions; simulating.

PRE-TENSED', (prē-tēns't) *a.* [*pretensūs, L.*] (*Law*) Pretended; as, "a pretended right to land which is in possession of another."

PRE-TEN-SION, (prē-tēn'shūn) *n.* [*pretensio, L.*] Claim, true or false; assumption; pretence.

†PRE-TEN-TA-TIVE, *a.* That may be previously tried. *Watson.*

PRE-TENTIOUS,* *a.* Making pretensions. *Qu. Rev.* [*R.*]

PRE-TER, *n.* [*preter, L.*] A particle, in words of Latin origin, signifying *beside, by, beyond, beyond in time.*

PRE-TER-RI-ENT,* *a.* Past through; anterior. *Observer.* [*R.*]

PRE-TER-IM-PER-FECT, *a.* (*Gram.*) Imperfectly past; applied to a tense which, in its primary use, signifies a time that was passing; otherwise called *imperfect.*

||PRE-TER-ITE, or PRE-TER-ITE, (prē'tēr-ī-t, *S. K. Sm. R.*; prē'tēr-ī-t, *W. J. Ja. Wb.*) *a.* [*preterit, Fr.*; *preteritus, L.*] Past; noting the past or perfect tense of the verb; as, "I wrote;"—written often *preterit.*

||PRE-TER-ITE,* *n.* The past tense. *Ash.*

||PRE-TER-IT-TION, (prē'tēr-īsh'ūn) *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of going past; the state of being past. *Bp. Hall.*

||PRE-TER-ITE-NESS, *n.* State of being preterite or past. *Bentley.*

PRE-TER-LAPSED', (prē'tēr-lāps't) *a.* [*preterlapsus, L.*] Past and gone.

PRE-TER-LÉ-GAL, *a.* Exceeding legal limits. *K. Charles.*

PRE-TER-MIS-SION, (prē'tēr-mīsh'ūn) *n.* [*Fr.*; *pretermissio, L.*] Act of pretermittting. *Donne.*

PRE-TER-MIT', *v. a.* [*pretermitto, L.*] [*i.* PRETERMITTED; *pp.* PRETERMITTING, PRETERMITTED.] To omit; to pass by; to neglect.

PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL, (prē'tēr-nāt'yū-rāl) *a.* Beyond what is natural; out of ordinary nature; unnatural; irregular.

†PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL-IT-Y, *n.* Preternaturalness. *Smith.*

PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *ad.* In a preternatural manner.

PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* State of being preternatural.

PRE-TER-PER-FECT, *a.* [*preteritum perfectum, L.*] (*Gram.*) Perfectly past; applied to a tense which denotes time absolutely past; as, "I have done;"—otherwise called simply *perfect.*

PRE-TER-PLŪ-PER-FECT, *a.* [*preteritum plusquam perfectum, L.*] (*Gram.*) More than perfectly past; applied to a time past before some other past time; as, "I had done;"—otherwise called simply *pluperfect.*

†PRE-TÉX', *v. a.* [*pretexto, L.*] To cloak; to conceal. *Edwards.*

PRE-TEXT', or PRÉ-TEXT, (prē-téxt', *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; prē-téxt', or prē'téxt, *J.*; prē'téxt, *K. Ash.*) *n.* [*pretextum, L.*] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation; pretension; excuse. *Shak.*

PRE-TEXTA,* *n.* See PRETEXTA.

PRE-TOR, *n.* [*prator, L.*] A Roman magistrate ranking in dignity next to the consuls; a general; a commander; a judge.

PRE-TOR-IAL, *a.* Relating to a pretor; judicial. *Burke.*

PRE-TOR-IAN, *a.* [*pretorianus, L.*] Judicial; exercised by the pretor.

PRE-TOR-IAN,* *n.* A member of a pretorian cohort. *Gibbon.*

PRE-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of pretor. *Dr. Warton.*

||PRE-TI-LY, (prī'tē-lē) *ad.* With prettiness; neatly; elegantly; pleasingly; without dignity or elevation.

||PRE-TI-NESS, (prī'tē-nēs) *n.* Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation; neatness.

||PRE-TY, (prī'tē) [*prī'tē, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; prē'tē, *R.*] *a.* [*prat, Sax.*; *pratio, It.*; *prat, prattigh, D.*] Pleasing; pleasing without being striking; moderately beautiful; beautiful without being elegant or elevated;

handsome; neat; trim:—applied in contempt or irony to men, &c.; as, "A pretty fellow!"

||PRE-TY, (prī'tē) *ad.* In some degree; moderately; considerably:—less than *very.*

||PRE-TY-ISM, (prī'tē-īz-m) *n.* Affected prettiness. *Ed. Rev.* [*R.*]

PRE-TY-FY', *v. a.* To prefigure. *Pearson.*

PRE-VAIL', *v. n.* [*prevailoir, Fr.*; *prevailere, L.*] [*i.* PREVAILED; *pp.* PREVAILING, PREVAILED.] To be prevalent; to be in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to overcome; to gain the superiority; to gain influence; to operate effectually:—to extend; to become common.—To prevail upon or with, to persuade; to induce.

PRE-VAIL'ING, *a.* Predominant; having most influence; widely extended; prevalent.

PRE-VAIL'ING-LY,* *ad.* Predominantly; chiefly. *Saunders.*

†PRE-VAIL-MENT, *n.* Prevalence. *Shak.*

PRE-VÁ-LENCE, (*n.* [*preválenca, old Fr.*; *preválenzia, low*

PRE-VÁ-LEN-CY, (*L.*) State of being prevalent; superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity.

PRE-VÁ-LENT, *a.* [*preválens, L.*] Predominant; powerful; efficacious; common.

PRE-VÁ-LENT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

||PRE-VÁ-L-CATE, (prē-vár'ē-kát, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; prē-vár'ē-kát, *Sm.*) *v. n.* [*preváricor, L.*] [*i.* PREVARICATED; *pp.* PREVARICATING, PREVARICATED.] To evade the truth; to quibble; to cavil; to shuffle.

||PRE-VÁ-R'Í-CÁ-TE, *v. n.* To pervert; to evade by a crooked course. *Bp. Taylor.*

||PRE-VÁ-R-Í-CÁ-TION, *n.* [*preváricatio, L.*] Act of prevaricating; a cavil; a quibble.

||PRE-VÁ-R'Í-CÁ-TOR, *n.* [*preváricator, L.*] One who prevaricates; a caviller.—(*Civil law*) A sham-dealer.—(*Cambridge, Eng.*) A sort of occasional orator.

†PRE-VÉ-NE', *v. a.* [*prevénio, L.*] To hinder. *Phillips.*

PRE-VÉ-NÍ-ENT, *a.* [*preveniens, L.*] Preceding; preventive. *Milton.*

PRE-VÉNT', *v. a.* [*prevénio, L.*] [*i.* PREVENTED; *pp.* PREVENTING, PREVENTED.] [†To go before; to precede; to succeed. *Bible.* To anticipate. *Pope.*] To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct; to impede; to preclude.

†PRE-VÉNT', *v. n.* To come before the usual time. *Bacon.*

PRE-VÉNT'Á-BLE, *a.* That may be prevented. *Bp. Reynolds.*

PRE-VÉNT'Á-TIVE,* *n.* That which prevents:—incor-

rectly used for *preventive.* *Pilkington.*

PRE-VÉNT'ER, *n.* One who prevents; a hinderer.

PRE-VÉNT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a way so as to prevent. *Dr. Walker.*

PRE-VÉNTION, *n.* [*prevénition, Fr.*, from *prevénium, L.*] Act of preventing; state of being prevented; hinderance; obstruction.

†PRE-VÉNTION-AL, *a.* Tending to prevention. *Bailey.*

PRE-VÉNT'IVE, *a.* Tending to hinder; preservative; hindering.

PRE-VÉNT'IVE, *n.* A preservative; that which prevents.

PRE-VÉNT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a preventive manner.

PRE-VÍ-ŌS, *a.* [*præviūs, L.*] Antecedent; going before; prior; introductory; preliminary; anterior.

PRE-VÍ-ŌS-LY, *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently; before.

PRE-VÍ-ŌS-NESS, *n.* State of being previous.

†PRE-VÍ-SION, (prē-vīzh'ūn) *n.* [*prævisio, L.*] Foresight.

PRE-WÁRN', *v. a.* [*i.* PREWARNED; *pp.* PREWARNING, PRE-

WARNED.] To warn beforehand. *Beaumont & Fl.*

PREY, (prā) *n.* [*præda, L.*] Something seized, or liable to be seized, in order to be devoured; rapine; booty; spoil; plunder; ravage; depredation.—A beast or animal of prey is one that lives on other animals.

PREY, (prā) *v. n.* [*prador, L.*] [*i.* PREYED; *pp.* PREYING, PREYED.] To feed by violence; to plunder; to rob; to corrode.

PREY-ER, (prā'er) *n.* A robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRĪ'A-PĪSM, *n.* [*prīapīsmus, L.*] A preternatural tension.

PRICE, *n.* [*pris, Fr.*; *preis, Ger.*; *pris, Goth.*] The sum for which any thing may be bought; an equivalent paid for any thing; value rated in money; cost; charge; expense; worth; estimation; rate; reward.

PRICE, *v. a.* [*i.* PRICED; *pp.* PRICING, PRICED.] [To pay for. *Spenser.*] To put a price on; to value.

PRICE-CŪ-RENT,* *n.* A list or enumeration of various articles of merchandise with their present market prices stated. *McCulloch.*

PRICED,* (prīst) *a.* Having a fixed price; rated at a price. *P. Mag.*

PRICE/LESS, *a.* Invaluable; without price. *Shak.*

PRICK, *v. a.* [*i.* PRICKED; *pp.* PRICKING, PRICKED.] To pierce with a small puncture:—to erect, as the ears:—to fix by or hang on a point:—to nominate by a puncture or mark:—to spur; to goad; to impel; to incite; to to pain; to wound or cut:—to make acid:—to mark a tune.

PRICK, *v. n.* To dress; to come upon the spur:—to prick; to aim at a point.

PRICK, *n.* A sharp, slender instrument; a thorn; a point;

a goad; a puncture; a point at which archers aim:— the print of a hare in the ground.

PRIK'ER, *n.* He or that which pricks; a sharp point; a prick; a prickle.

PRIK'ET, *n.* A buck in his second year. *Shak.*

PRIK'ING, *n.* Sensation of being pricked.

PRIK'LE, (**prík'kl**) *n.* A small, sharp point, or pointed shoot growing from the bark, as in the brier or gooseberry; a pricker. [†A basket made of briars. *E. Jonson.*]

PRIK'LE-BACK, (**prík'kl-bák**) *n.* A small fish; called also *sákleback*.

PRIK'LI-NÉSS, *n.* Fulness of prickles or sharp points.

PRIK'LI-GÓSS, *n.* A tailor, in contempt. *L'Estrange.*

PRIK'LY, *a.* Full of prickles or sharp points.

PRIK'LY-PRÁR, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having sharp thorns; the Indian fig; *cactus opuntia*. *Crabb.*

PRIK'MÁD-AM, *n.* A species of houseleek.

PRIK'-PÓST, * *n.* (*Arch.*) A post framed into the breast-summer. *Crabb.*

PRIK'PÚNCH, *n.* A pointed tool, of tempered steel, to prick a round mark in cold iron.

PRIK'SÓNG, *n.* A song pricked down, or set to music; variegated music, in contradistinction to *plainsong*.

PRIK'WOOD, (-wúD) *n.* A tree. *Ainsworth.*

PRIDE, *n.* Inordinate self-esteem; behavior which indicates too little esteem of others; haughtiness; loftiness of air; arrogance; conceit; vanity; insolence; insolent exultation; elevation; dignity; ornament; show; splendor; ostentation:— the state of a female beast soliciting the male:— a sort of fish.

PRIDE, *v. a.* [†**PRIDED**; *pp.* **PRIDING**, **PRIDED**.] To make proud; to rate high, followed by the reciprocal pronoun.

†**PRIDE'FUL**, *a.* Insolent; proud. *W. Richardson.*

†**PRIDE'LESS**, *a.* Without pride. *Chaucer.*

PRID'ING-LY, *ad.* In pride of heart. *Barrov.*

†**PRÍE**, (**prí**) *n.* Probably an old name of *privet*. *Tusser.*

†**PRÍE**, (**pré**) *n.* Prof. *Spenser.*

PRÍ'ER, *n.* One who prides or inquires narrowly.

PRÍ'EST, (**prést**) *n.* One who officiates in sacred offices; a clergyman; an ecclesiastic, above a deacon, below a bishop.

PRÍ'EST'CRÁFT, *n.* The arts and management of priests and ecclesiastical persons, to gain power; religious fraud or artifice.

PRÍ'EST'CRÁFT-Y, * *a.* Relating to, or possessed of, priestcraft. *Ch. Ob.*

PRÍ'EST'ESS, *n.* A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

PRÍ'EST'HOOD, (**prést'húD**) *n.* The office and character of a priest; the order of priests; the second order of the hierarchy, in episcopacy.

†**PRÍ'EST'ING**, * *n.* The office or duty of a priest. *Milton.*

PRÍ'EST'ISM, * *n.* The character, influence, or government of the priesthood. *Ec. Rev.*

PRÍ'EST'LESS, * *a.* Having no priest. *Pope.*

PRÍ'EST'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a priest. *Shak.*

PRÍ'EST'LI-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being priestly.

PRÍ'EST'LY, *a.* Relating to or becoming a priest; sacerdotal.

PRÍ'EST'RÍD-DEN, (-dn) *a.* Managed or governed by priests. *Swift.*

†**PRÍ'EVÉ**, (**prév**) *v. a.* To prove. *Chaucer.*

PRÍG, *v. n.* [*prachgen*, D.] To steal; to fish. *Bayer.*

PRÍG, *n.* [†A thief. *Shak.*] A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical little fellow; an upstart. *Tatler*. [†A cant word.]

PRÍG'GER-Y, * *n.* The qualities of a prig; pertness; conceit. *Qu. Rev.*

PRÍG'GISH, *a.* Vain; conceited; coxcomical; affected. *Brockett.*

PRÍG'GISH-LY, * *ad.* In a priggish manner; conceitedly. *Booth.*

PRÍG'GISM, * *n.* The qualities of a prig; conceit. *Qu. Rev.*

PRÍLL, *n.* A bird or turbot;— called also *brill*. *Ainsworth.*

PRÍLL'ION, * (**príll'yún**) *n.* Tin extracted from the slag of the furnace. *Hamilton.*

PRÍM, *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice. *Swift.*

PRÍM, *v. a.* [†**PRIMMED**; *pp.* **PRIMMING**, **PRIMMED**.] To deck up with great or affected nicety; to prink.

PRÍM'A-CY, *n.* [*primauté*, Fr.; *primatus*, L.] The office or dignity of primate; the chief ecclesiastical station; supremacy.

PRÍM'A DÓN'NA, * *n.* [It.] A singer who performs the first female part in an Italian opera; a first-rate female singer, or actress. *Grant.*

PRÍM'A FÍ'CF'E, * (**prím'fá-fá'shè-è**) [L.] “On the first face or view;” at first sight.

PRÍM'ÁŞE, *n.* (*Com.*) An allowance paid by a shipper or consignee of goods to the master and sailors of a vessel, for loading it. *Ainsworth.*

PRÍM'AL, *a.* [*primus*, L.] First; primary. *Shak.*

†**PRÍM'ÁLI-TÍV**, * *n.* State of being the first. *Baxter.*

PRÍM'A-RÍ-LY, *ad.* Originally; at first; in the first place.

PRÍM'A-RÍ-NÉSS, *n.* State of being primary. *Norris.*

PRÍM'A-RY, *a.* [*primarius*, L.] First in time, place, or rank; first in intention or meaning; primitive; original; first;

chief; principal.— *Primary planet*, a planet which revolves around the sun, and not round another planet.

PRÍM'A-RY, * *n.* A principal thing. *Pennant.*

PRÍM'ATE, *n.* [*primat*, Fr.; *primus*, L.] An ecclesiastical chief; a prelate of superior dignity or authority; an archbishop.

PRÍM'ATE-SHIP, *n.* Office of a primate; primacy.

PRÍ-MÁT'I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a primate. *Barrov.*

PRÍME, *n.* [*primus*, L.; *prim*, Sax.] The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning; the beginning; the early days; spring; the spring of life; the first or best part:— the height:— the first canonical hour.— *Prime of the moon*, the new moon at her first appearance.

PRÍME, *a.* Early; blooming; principal; first-rate; first; original; excellent.— *Prime vertical*, a vertical circle which is perpendicular to the meridian.— *Prime numbers*, numbers which have no divisors, or which cannot be divided into any less number of equal integral parts, than the number of units of which they are composed; and are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, &c.

PRÍME, *v. a.* [†**PRIMED**; *pp.* **PRIMING**, **PRIMED**.] To put powder in the pan of a gun.— [*primer*, Fr.] To lay the ground or first coat on a canvas for painting.

PRÍME'LY, *ad.* Originally; primarily; excellently; well.

PRÍME-MÍN'Í-TER, * *n.* The head of a ministry or cabinet; the premier. *Bolingbroke.*

PRÍME'NESS, *n.* The state of being first; excellence.

†**PRÍM'ER**, *a.* [*primarius*, L.] First; original. *Mountagu.*

PRÍM'ER, *n.* [*primarius*, L.] A first book for children; a book of devotion in the Roman Catholic church:— a printing type, called *long primer*, larger than bourgeois, and smaller than small pica.

PRÍ-MÉ'RÓ, *n.* [*primera*, Sp.] A game at cards. *Shak.*

PRÍ-MÉ'VAL, *a.* [*primevus*, L.] Original; of the earliest ages; primitive; first.

†**PRÍ-MÉ'VOUS**, *a.* Primeval. *Bailey.*

†**PRÍ-MÍ-GÉ'NI-AL**, *a.* First-born; primogenial. *Glanville.*

†**PRÍ-MÍ-GÉ'NI-ÓUS**, *a.* [*primigenius*, L.] First-born; primogenial. *Bp. Hall.*

PRÍ'MINE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The external integument of the ovule. *P. Cyc.*

PRÍM'ING, * *n.* Powder for the pan of a gun:— the first coloring or coat of painting. *Crabb.*

PRÍ-MÍP'I-LAR, *a.* [*primipilaris*, L.] Of, or belonging to, the captain or leader of the van-guard of a Roman army. *Barrov.*

PRÍ-MÍ'TI-Z, * (**prí-mísh'è-s**) *n. pl.* [L.] The first fruits of the year.— (*Law*) The profits of a church living for one year after it becomes void. *Crabb.*

PRÍ-MÍ'TIAL, (**prí-mísh'ál**) *a.* [*primitiva*, L.] Primitive; first. *Ainsworth*. [r.]

PRÍM'Í-TIVE, *a.* [*primitif*, Fr.; *primitivus*, L.] Ancient; original; primary; not derivative; established from the beginning; formal; imitating the supposed gravity or excellence of early times; grave; solemn.— *Primitive colors*, the seven prismatic colors, now more properly restricted to three, viz., red, yellow, and blue.

PRÍM'Í-TIVE, *n.* An original or primitive word.

PRÍM'Í-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Originally; at first; primarily.

PRÍM'Í-TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being primitive; antiquity.

†**PRÍM'Í-TY**, *n.* [*primitus*, L.] State of being first; primitiveness. *Pearson.*

PRÍM'ÍLY, * *ad.* With primness; precisely. *Smart.*

PRÍM'INÉSS, *n.* Affected niceness or formality. *Gray.*

PRÍ'MÓ, * [It.] (*Mus.*) The first. *Hamilton.*

PRÍ-MÓ-GÉ'NI-AL, *a.* [*primigenius*, L.] First-born; original; primary; primitive; constituent; elemental.

PRÍ-MÓ-GÉ'NI-TÍVE, * *n.* Primogeniture. *Shak.*

PRÍ-MÓ-GÉ'NI-TÍVE, * *a.* Relating to primogeniture. *Month. Rev.*

PRÍ-MÓ-GÉ'NI-TÓR, *n.* An ancestor; forefather. *Gayton.*

PRÍ-MÓ-GÉ'NI-TÚRE, *n.* [*primogeniture*, Fr., from *primogenitus*, L.] The state of being the first-born; the right of the eldest son, or of the first-born; seniority; eldership.

PRÍ-MÓ-GÉ'NI-TÚRE-SHIP, *n.* Right of eldership.

[[**PRÍ-MÓR'DI-AL**, [**prí-mór'dè-ál**, *P. J. F. Sm.*; **prí-mór'dyál**, *E. F. K.*; **prí-mór'dè-ál** or **prí-mór'jè-ál**, *W.*] *a.* [*primordialis*, L.] Original; existing from the beginning. *Bp. Bull.*

[[**PRÍ-MÓR'DI-AL**, *n.* Origin; first principle. *More.*

PRÍ-MÓR'DI-AN, *n.* A kind of plum.

†**PRÍ-MÓR'DI-ATE**, *a.* Original; primordial. *Boyle.*

PRÍ-MÓR'DI-ŪM, * [L.] *pl.* **PRÍ-MÓR'DI-A**. Beginning; origin. *Qu. Rev.*

PRÍMP, *v. n.* To behave in a ridiculously formal or affected manner. [Cumberland, Eng.]

PRÍM'RÓŞE, *n.* A plant and early flower; a species of daffodil.— [*a.* Flowery. *Shak.*]

PRÍM'RÓŞED, * (-rôzd) *a.* Adorned with primroses. *War-ton.*

PRÍM'ŪM MÓV'I-LE, * [L.] “The first mover;”— that which puts every thing in motion.— (*Ptolemaic astron.*) The outermost sphere of the universe, which gives mo-

tion to all the others, and carries them round with it, in its diurnal revolution. Its centre is the centre of the earth. *Brande.*

PRIMUM INTER PARES,* [L.] "The first among equals." *Scudamore.*

†**PRIMY,** *a.* Blooming; early. *Shak.*

PRINCE, *n.* [Fr.; *princeps*, L.] A chief of any body of men; a chief; a ruler; a sovereign; — a sovereign of a principality, and of lower rank than a king; — the son of a king, specially the eldest son. — [†*A* princess. *Camden.*]

†**PRINCE,** *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state. *Shak.*

PRINCE/AGE,* *n.* The body of princes. *Month. Rev.* [R.]

PRINCE/DOM, (*prins/dum*) *n.* The rank, estate, or power of a prince; sovereignty; principality. *Milton.*

PRINCE/LIKE, *a.* Becoming, or like, a prince. *Shak.*

PRINCE/LINESS, *n.* State, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCE/LING,* *n.* A small or petty prince. *Young.*

PRINCE/LY, *a.* Relating to a prince; becoming a prince; having the rank of a prince; royal; noble; honorable; grand; august.

PRINCE/LY, *ad.* In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, *n.* A plant and flower; a species of amaranth.

PRINCES-METAL, *n.* A kind of factitious metal, composed of fine brass and tin or zinc. *Todd.*

PRINCESS, *n.* [*princesse*, Fr.] A sovereign or royal lady; the wife of a prince; the daughter of a king.

PRINCE-PAL, *a.* [*principal*, Fr.; *principalis*, L.] Chief; first; capital; essential; important; main; most considerable; greatest in amount or importance.

PRINCE-PAL, *n.* A head; a president; the first officer in a seminary: — a leader; a chief; not a second: — one primarily engaged, not accessory or auxiliary: — a capital sum placed out at interest. — [*Arch.*] A main timber in a building.

PRINCE-PAL/TY, *n.* [*principality*, Fr.] The state, rank, office, or domain of a prince; sovereignty: — supreme power: — the country which gives title to a prince; as, the principality of Wales.

PRINCE-PAL-LY, *ad.* Chiefly; above all; above the rest.

PRINCE-PAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

†**PRINCE-PATE,** *n.* [*principatus*, L.] Principality; supreme rule. *Barrow.*

PRINCE-PI/A,* *n. pl.* [L.] First principles; elements. *Newton.*

†**PRINCE-PI/AL,*** *a.* Initial; elementary. *Bacon.*

PRINCE-PI/ANT,* *a.* Relating to the beginning or first principles. *Coleridge.* [R.]

†**PRINCE-PI/ATION,** *n.* [*principium*, L.] Analysis into elemental parts. *Bacon.*

PRINCE-PLE, (*prin/se-pl*) *n.* [*principium*, L.] An element; constituent part; original cause; being productive of other being; operative cause; fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced; ground of action; motive; r tenet on which morality or religion is founded; doctrine; rule of action or conduct; foundation of morality or religion.

PRINCE-PLE, *v. a.* [i. *PRINCIPLED*; *pp.* *PRINCIPLED*, *PRINCIPLED*.] To establish or fix firmly in the mind, as a principle; to educate in good principles; to indoctrinate.

PRINCE-PLED,* (*-pld*) *p. a.* Having principles; fixed in opinion.

†**PRINCE/OCK,** *a.* Pert; coxcomical. *Florio.*

PRINCE/OK, *n.* A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. *Shak.* [Rare or local.]

PRIN/FA,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) The name of a genus of birds of Java. *Horsfield.*

PRINK, (*prink*) *v. n.* [*pronken*, D.] [i. *PRINKED*; *pp.* *PRINKING*, *PRINKED*.] To prank; to dress for show. *Hovell.*

PRINK, *v. a.* To dress or adjust to ostentation. *Cowper.*

PRINT, *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *emprint*, Fr.] [i. *PRINTED*; *pp.* *PRINTING*, *PRINTED*.] To mark by pressure; to impress anything, so as to leave its form; to form by impression; to impress on paper by means of letters or types; to stamp.

PRINT, *v. n.* To use the art of printing; to publish a book.

PRINT, *n.* [*empreinte*, Fr.] A mark or form made by impression or printing; any thing printed: — that which, being impressed, leaves its form; as, a *butter-print*: — a cut, in wood or metal, to be impressed on paper; the impression made; a picture; a stamp: — the letters in a printed book: — a printed work or sheet: — a newspaper.

PRINTER, *n.* One who prints books, &c.; one employed in printing.

PRINTERS-INK,* or **PRINTING-INK,*** *n.* Ink used for printing, commonly made of linseed oil, boiled to a varnish, and lampblack. *Hamilton.*

PRINTERY,* *n.* An establishment for printing cottons, &c.; print works. *Pitkin.* [R.]

PRINTING, *n.* The business of a printer; the art or process of impressing letters or words; typography: — the process of staining linen with figures.

PRINTING-HOUSE,* *n.* A house where printing is executed. *Johnson.*

PRINTING-MA/CHINE,* *n.* A machine for performing, with rapidity, the operation of printing by steam-power. *F. Cyc.*

PRINTING-PRESS,* *n.* A press or machine for printing. *Ure.*

PRINT/LESS, *a.* That leaves no impression. *Milton.*

PRINT-SELL-ER,* *n.* One who sells prints. *Genl. Mag.*

PRINT-SHOP,* *n.* A shop where prints are sold. *Davies.*

PRIN/O-DON,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A quadruped, of feline form, found in Java. *Horsfield.*

PRIOR, *a.* [L. *Former*; being before something else; antecedent; anterior; previous; preceding.

PRIOR, *n.* [*prior*, Fr.] The head of a priory, or of a monastery, in rank below an abbot.

PRIOR-ATE, *n.* [*prioratus*, low L.] Office or government of a prior. *Warton.*

PRIOR-ESS, *n.* The head, or lady superior, of a convent of nuns.

PRIOR/I-TY, *n.* The state of being prior or first; antecedence in time or place; precedence.

PRIOR-LY, *ad.* Antecedently. *Geddes.* [R.]

PRIOR-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of a prior.

PRIOR-Y, *n.* A convent, in dignity below an abbey.

PRISAGE, *n.* [*prisage*, old Fr.] (*English law*) The king's share or custom of lawful prizes, usually one tenth. — *Prisage*, an ancient duty, now called *butterage*, by which the king took, at his own price, a certain portion of the cargoes of wine brought into certain ports. *Cowel.*

PRIS-CIL/LIAN-IST,* *n.* A follower of Priscillian, bishop of Atala in Spain, in the 4th century. *Brande.*

PRISE,* *v. & n.* See *PRIZE*, and *PRV.*

†**PRIS/ER,*** *n.* One who contends for a prize. *Shak.*

PRISM, (*prizm*) *n.* [*prisme*, Fr.; *πρίσμα*, Gr.] A geometrical figure or solid, whose two ends are parallel, equal, and straight, and whose sides are parallelograms: — an optical instrument or prism of glass, whose ends are triangles.

PRIS-MAT/IC, *a.* [*prismatique*, Fr.] Relating to, or formed as, a prism. — *Prismatic colors*, or *primary colors*, the seven colors into which a ray of light is decomposed, when refracted from a prism; viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, and violet.

PRIS-MAT/I-CAL,* *a.* Formed as a prism; prismatic. *Ash.*

PRIS-MAT/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a prism. *Boyle.*

PRIS-MAT/OID/AL,* *a.* Resembling a prism. *Smart.*

PRIS/MOID, *n.* An imperfect prism; a figure resembling the form of a prism.

PRIS/MY,* *a.* Like a prism; prismatic. *Jodrell.* [R.]

PRIS/O-DON,* *n.* (*Conch.*) A fresh-water conchifer or shell. *F. Cyc.*

PRIS/ON, (*priz/zn*) *n.* [Fr.] A place of confinement; a house for prisoners; a jail.

PRIS/ON, (*priz/zn*) *v. a.* To imprison; to confine. *Shak.*

PRIS/ON-BASE, (*priz/zn-bās*) *n.* A kind of rural play; — called also *prisoners-base*, and *prison-bars*. *Sandys.*

PRIS/ON-ER, (*priz/zn-er*) *n.* [*prisonnier*, Fr.] One who is confined in prison, or under arrest; a captive; one taken by the enemy.

PRIS/ON-HOUSE, (*priz/zn-hūs*) *n.* A jail; a prison.

†**PRIS/ON-MENT,** (*priz/zn-mēnt*) *n.* Imprisonment. *Shak.*

PRIS/TINE, *a.* [*pristinus*, old Fr.; *pristinus*, L.] First; ancient; original; primitive.

PRIS/TIS,* *n.* A genus of fishes; the saw-fish. *Crabb.*

PRIT/IE, *a.* A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or, *I pray thee*. *Rowe.*

PRIT/IE-PRIT/IE, *n.* Idle or empty talk; trifling locution. *Bv. Brannhall.*

PR/VA-CY, [*pr/va-se*, P. E. *Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *pr/va-se* or *priv'q-se*, *W. J. F.*; *priv'q-se*, S. K.] *n.* State of being private or secret; secrecy; retirement; retreat; seclusion. — [*privatute*, Fr.] Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Arbuthnot.*

†**PR/VA/DŌ,** *n.* [Sp.] A secret friend. *Bacon.*

PR/VATE, *a.* [*privatus*, L.] Not open; secret; alone; not accompanied; single; individual; particular; not public; belonging to an individual, not to the community, — as, *private property*: — not noted or known as of public or general concern. — *In private*, secretly; not publicly.

PR/VATE, *n.* [†*A* secret message. *Shak.*] A common soldier.

PR/VA-TEER/EN, *n.* An armed ship or vessel, belonging to one or more private individuals, licensed by government to take prizes from an enemy.

PR/VA-TEER/EN, *v. n.* To fit out and manage privateers.

PR/VA-TEER/ING,* *n.* The employment of taking prizes or property, on the ocean, from an enemy, by means of privateers. *Ash.*

PR/VA-TEERS/MAN,* *n.* One engaged in privateering. *Kingsley.*

PR/VATE-LY, *ad.* In a private manner; secretly.

PR/VATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being private; privacy.

PRIVĀTE-WĀY, * n. (*Law*) A right possessed by one or more persons of going over the land of another. *Whishaw*.

PRIVĀTION, n. [Fr.; *privatio*, L.] State of being destitute, or deprived, of something; loss of something; absence; deprivation.

PRIVĀTIVE, [priv'ā-tiv, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; priv'ā-tiv, P.] a. [*privatīf*, Fr.; *privativus*, L.] Causing privation; taking away; consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propositions.

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Entick, make the first syllable of this word short, as I have done; and Mr. Perry and Buchanan make it long. In defence of the first pronunciation, it may be observed, that this word is not like *primacy* and *primary*; the first of which is a formative of our own; and the second derived from the Latin *primarius*, which, in our pronunciation of the Latin, does not shorten the *i* in the first syllable, as *privativus* does; and therefore these words are no rule for the pronunciation of this, which, besides the general tendency of the penultimate accent to shorten every vowel it falls on but *u*, seems to have another claim to the short vowel from its termination; thus *sanative*, *donative*, *primitive*, *derivative*, &c., all plead for the short sound. *Walker*.

PRIVĀTIVE, n. That which has metaphysical existence, by the absence of something; as, *silence*, which exists by the absence of sound. — (*Gram.*) A letter or syllable prefixed to a word, which changes it from an affirmative to a negative sense.

PRIVĀTIVE-LY, ad. By privation; negatively.

PRIVĀTIVE-NESS, n. Quality of being privative.

PRIVĒT, n. An evergreen plant or shrub.

PRIVĒLEGE, n. [Fr.; *privilegium*, L.] A law, or an exception from the common provisions of law, in favor of an individual or a body; a peculiar advantage or benefit; an exemption; immunity; a right not universal.

PRIVĒLEGE, [priv'ē-lē] v. a. [I. PRIVILEGED; pp. PRIVILEGING, PRIVILEGED.] To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege to; to exempt from censure, injury, danger, tax, &c.; to excuse.

PRIVĒLEGED,* [priv'ē-lējd] p. a. Possessed of privileges.

PRIVĒLY, ad. Secretly; privately. *Spenser*.

PRIVĒTY, n. [*privatū*, Fr.] Private communication; consciousness; joint knowledge; private concurrence. [†*Privacy*. *Spenser*.] — pl. Secret parts.

PRIVĒY, a. [*privē*, Fr.] Private; not public; secret; clandestine; done by stealth: — conscious; privately knowing: — admitted to secrets of state. — *Privy council*, (*England*) the principal council belonging to the king, the members of which are styled *privy councillors*. — *Privy seal*, or *privy signet*, (*England*) the king's seal, which is first set to such grants or things as pass the great seal. *Whishaw*.

PRIVĒY, n. A place of retirement; a necessary house.

PRIZE, n. [*preis*, Ger.; *pris*, Goth.] A reward gained or taken by contest or contention; a reward gained by any performance; something taken by adventure; any thing captured by a belligerent during a war.

PRIZE, v. a. [*priser*, Fr.; *appreciare*, L.] [i. PRIZED; pp. PRIZING, PRIZED.] To set a price on; to appraise; to hold in high esteem; to rate; to esteem; to value highly.

PRIZE,* v. a. To apply a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, or cannon. *Mar. Dict.* To force up or open, as the lid of a chest, a door, &c. *Forby*.

PRIZE,* or **PRIZEE**,* n. A lever used for the purpose of forcing or raising heavy bodies. *u* This instrument is sometimes called a *pry*, and the same word is used as a verb to denote the use of it. See *Pry*.

PRIZE-FIGHTER, n. One who fights publicly for a reward.

PRIZEUR, n. [*priseur*, Fr.] One who prizes. [†*A prize-fighter*. *Shak*.]

PRŌ, [L.] For; in defence of. — *Pro and con*, [for *pro* and *contra*], for and against. *Clarendon*.

PRŌA, n. A long, narrow vessel, or sort of canoe, in the Eastern seas: — a Malay boat: — sometimes written *proe*.

PRŌ-Ā-LI-ŌN,* n. (*Arch.*) A vestibule. *Brande*.

PRŌBĀ-BIL-ĪSM,* n. (*Theology & Ethics*) The theory of probability, or a theory that it is right to follow, in doubtful cases, a probable opinion, though there may be an opinion still more probable. *Hallam*.

PRŌBĀ-BIL-ĪST,* n. One who adheres to probabilism. *Brande*.

PRŌBĀ-BILĪ-TY, n. [*probabilitas*, L.] State of being probable; that degree of evidence, or appearance of truth, which induces belief, but not certainty; likelihood; chance.

PRŌBĀ-BLE, a. [Fr.; *probabilis*, L.] [†That may be proved. *Milton*.] That may be; having probability; likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

PRŌBĀ-BLY, ad. Likely; in likelihood; it may be.

PRŌBĀNG,* n. (*Med.*) A flexible piece of whalebone, with a sponge at the end, used for probing the throat. *Brande*.

PRŌBĀTE, n. [*probatum*, L.] [†*Proof*. *Stelton*.] — (*Law*) The proof, or the act of exhibiting and proving, of wills and testaments: — the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved. *Blackstone*.

PRŌBĀTE,* a. Relating to the proof or establishment of wills and testaments; as, *probate court*. *W. Phillips*.

PRŌBĀTION, n. [*probatio*, L.] Act of proving; proof; evidence; testimony. — [*probation*, Fr.] Trial; examination; moral trial; term or time of trial or of proving; no vitiate.

PRŌBĀTION-AL, a. Probationary. *Ep. Richardson*.

PRŌBĀTION-ARY, a. Relating to, or implying, probation; serving for trial.

PRŌBĀTION-ER, n. One who is upon trial or probation.

PRŌBĀTION-ER-SHIP, n. State of a probationer; novitiate. *Locke*.

†**PRŌBĀTION-SHIP**, n. State of probation. *Transl. of Boc.*

PRŌBĀTIVE, a. [*probatus*, L.] Serving for trial; probationary. *South*.

PRŌBĀTOR, n. [L.] An examiner; an approver. *Maydman*. — (*Law*) An accuser; one who undertakes to prove a charge against another. *Cowel*.

PRŌBĀTOR-Y, [prŏb'ā-tŏr-y, S. P. E. K. Sm. *Wb.*; prŏb'ā-tŏr-y, *W. Ja. K.*] a. [*probator*, L.] Serving for trial. *Brantlath*. Serving for proof. *Ep. Taylor*.

PRŌBĀTŪM EST, [L.] "It has been tried; it has been proved;" — an expression added at the end of a receipt or a demonstration.

PRŌBE, n. [*probo*, L.] A surgical instrument, generally of silver wire, for examining wounds; something that probes or examines.

PRŌBE, v. a. [*probo*, L.] [i. PROBED; pp. PROBING, PROBED.] To try with a probe; to search or try thoroughly; to examine.

PRŌBE'-SCĪS'SORŪS, (prŏb'siz'sŏrŭz) n. pl. Surgical scissors, used to open wounds. *Wiseman*.

PRŌBĒ-TY, n. [*probite*, Fr.; *probitas*, L.] Honesty; upright-ness; integrity; sincerity; veracity.

PRŌBĒLEM, n. [*problème*, Fr.; *πρόβλημα*, Gr.] A question to be solved; a proposition requiring some operation to be performed, or something to be demonstrated.

PRŌBĒLEM-ĀTĪ-CAL, a. Uncertain; unsettled; disputable.

PRŌBĒLEM-ĀTĪ-CAL-LY, ad. Uncertainly; doubtfully.

†**PRŌBĒLEM-ĀTĪST**, n. One who proposes problems. *Evelyn*.

†**PRŌBĒLEM-TIZE**, v. n. To propose problems. *B. Johnson*.

PRŌBŌS-CIDĪ-FĀN,* n. (*Zool.*) A mammal having a proboscis. *Brande*.

PRŌBŌS'CIS, n. [Gr.; *proboscis*, L.] pl. **PRŌBŌS'CIDĪ-ŌSES**, A prehensile organ formed by the prolongation of the nose, as the trunk of an elephant; a snout.

PRŌCĀCIŌUS, a. [*procaz*, L.] Petulant; saucy; pert. *Barrow*.

PRŌCĀCĪ-TY, n. Pettulance; pertness. *Barrow*. [R.]

PRŌCĀT-ĀRC'TIC, a. [*προκαταρκτικός*]. Relating to procat- arxis; foreunning.

PRŌCĀT-ĀRXĪS, n. [*προκαταρξις*]. (*Med.*) The præexistent cause of a disease.

PRŌCĒ-DE-NĒDŌ,* n. (*Law*) A writ which lies where an action is removed from an inferior to a superior court. *Whishaw*.

PRŌCĒDURE, (prŏ-sĕd'yŭr) n. [Fr.] Act of proceeding; manner of proceeding; management; conduct; progress; process; operation. [†*Produce*. *Bacon*.]

PRŌCĒD', v. n. [*procedo*, L.; *proceder*, Fr.] [i. PROCEED-ED; pp. PROCEEDING, PROCEEDED.] To go on; to go or come forward or forth; to tend to the end designed; to advance; to make progress; to issue; to arise; to emanate; to take effect; to be transacted; to be produced: — to carry on a judicial process.

PRŌCĒD'ER, n. One who proceeds.

PRŌCĒD'ING, n. [*procedit*, Fr.] Process; conduct; trans- action; legal procedure.

PRŌCĒD'ING, or **PRŌCĒD'S**, [prŏ-sĕd'z, *W. P. K. Wb.*; prŏ-sĕd'z, *Ja.*; prŏs'dĕd', *Sm.*] n. pl. Produce; income; rent; money arising out of a commercial transaction.

PRŌCĒ-LŪS-MĀTĪC, (prŏs-ē-lŭs-mā-tĭk) a. [*προκαταρκτικός*]. Encouraging by a song, call, or speech. *Johnson*.

†**PRŌCĒLŪS**, a. [*procellosus*, L.] Stormy. *Bailey*.

†**PRŌCĒPTION**, n. Preëception. *King Charles*.

PRŌCĒR,* n. An iron hooked at the end. *Craib*.

†**PRŌCĒR'**, a. [*procerus*, L.] Tall; of high stature. *Evelyn*.

†**PRŌCĒRĪ-TY**, n. [*proceritē*, Fr., from *procerus*, L.] Tall-ness; height of stature. *Bacon*.

PRŌCĒSS, (prŏs'es) [prŏs'es, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. Sm.; prŏs'es or prŏs'es, K.] n. [*procedo*, Fr.; *processus*, L.] A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; gradual progress; course; methodical management; arrange- ment; operation. — (*Law*) The proceedings in an action or prosecution; a course of law. — (*Anat.*) The prominent part of a bone.

PRŌCĒS'SION, (prŏ-sĕsh'ŭn) n. [Fr.; *processio*, L.] Act of proceeding; an issuing forth; a retinue; a company, a nume- rous body, or train, marching in ceremonious solemnity.

PRŌCĒS'SION, (prŏ-sĕsh'ŭn) v. n. To go in procession. [R.]

PRO-FĀNE', *v. a.* [*profano*, L.; *profaner*, Fr.] [i. PROFANED; *pp.* PROFANING, PROFANED.] To violate; to pollute; to desecrate; to put to a degrading or wrong use.
 PRO-FĀNELY, *ad.* With irreverence to what is sacred.
 PRO-FĀNE/NESS, *n.* Irreverence of what is sacred.
 PRO-FĀN'ER, *n.* One who profanes; violator.
 PRO-FĀN'ITY, * *n.* Profaneness. *Brit. Critic*, *E. Rev.*, *Ch. Ob.*, &c. "Mr. Smart says that this word is "little authorized." It is in common use in America and in Scotland, and it is also used by respectable English authors.
 †PRO-FĒC'TION, *n.* [*profectio*, L.] Advance. *Brown*.
 PRŌ-FĒC-TŪ'TIOUS, * (prŏ-fĕk-tish'us) *a.* Proceeding from. *Gibbon*.
 PRŌ-FĒRT, * *n.* [L., *he brings forward*.] (*Law*) A bringing forward, an exhibition, or record, in *curia*, i. e. in a court. *Crabb*.
 PRO-FĒSS', *v. a.* [*professor*, Fr.; *professus*, L.] [i. PROFESSED; *pp.* PROFESSING, PROFESSED.] To make open or public declaration of; to declare openly, publicly, or in strong terms; to avow; to maintain.
 PRO-FĒSS', *v. n.* To declare openly; to enter into a state of life, secular or religious, by a public declaration.
 PRO-FĒSS'ED, * (prŏ-fĕst') *p. a.* Avowed; declared publicly.
 PRO-FĒSS'ED-LY, *ad.* With open declaration or profession; avowedly; undeniably.
 PRO-FĒS'SION, (prŏ-fĕsh'un) *n.* [Fr.] Act of professing; that which is professed; declaration:—a calling; vocation; an employment requiring a learned education, as those of divinity, law, and physic.
 PRO-FĒS'SION-AL, (prŏ-fĕsh'un-əl) *a.* Relating to a calling or profession; done by a professor.
 PRO-FĒS'SION-AL-IST, * *n.* One who practises, or belongs to, some profession. *Month. Rev.* [R.]
 PRO-FĒS'SION-AL-LY, (prŏ-fĕsh'un-əl-le) *ad.* By profession; as a professor.
 PRO-FĒS'SOR, *n.* [*professor*, Fr.] One who professes; a public teacher of some science or art, in a university, college, &c.; one who makes profession of any thing; one visibly or professedly religious.
 PRŌ-FĒS-SŌ-RI-AL, *a.* [*professorius*, L.] Relating to a professor. *Bentley*.
 PRŌ-FĒS-SŌ-RI-AL-ISM, * *n.* The character or quality of a professor. *E. Rev.* [R.]
 PRO-FĒS'SOR-SHIP, *n.* The station or office of a professor.
 †PRO-FĒS-SŌ-RY, *a.* Professorial. *Bacon*.
 PRŌ-FĒR, *n. a.* [*profeto*, L.] [i. PROFERRED; *pp.* PROFFERING, PROFFERED.] To propose; to offer to acceptance; to attempt of one's own accord.
 PRŌ-FĒR, *n.* Something proposed to acceptance; offer.
 PRŌ-FĒR-ER, *n.* One who proffers.
 PRO-FĒL'IGENCE, (prŏ-fish'ens) *n.* Same as *proficiency*.
 PRO-FĒL'ICIEN-CY, (prŏ-fish'en-se) *n.* [*proficis*, L.] Advancement; improvement gained; progress.
 PRO-FĒL'ICIENT, (prŏ-fish'ent) *n.* [*proficiens*, L.] One who has made advancement or proficiency in any study or business; an adept.
 †PRO-FĒC'Y-ŌUS, *a.* [*proficiens*, L.] Advantageous; useful. *Harvey*.
 †PRO-FĒLE, PRO-FĒLE', or PRŌ-FĒLE, (prŏ-fĕl', S. P. J. F. K.; prŏ-fĕl', E. J. Sm.; prŏ-fĕl', or prŏ-fĕl', W.) *n.* [*profil*, Fr.] The outside or contour of any thing, such as a figure, building, ornament, the face, &c.; a head or portrait presented sideways; the side-face; half-face.
 †PRO-FĒLE', * *v. a.* To draw an outline of. *Holland*.
 †PRO-FĒL'IST, * (prŏ-fĕl'ist, K. Sm.; prŏ-fĕ-list, Maunder.) *n.* One who draws a profile. [Modern.]
 PRŌ-FĒT, *n.* [Fr.] Pecuniary gain; opposed to *loss*:—the surplus money which remains to a dealer, about that with which he began; benefit; advantage; proficiency.
 PRŌ-FĒT, *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.] [i. PROFITED; *pp.* PROFITING, PROFITED.] To benefit; to advantage; to advance.
 PRŌ-FĒT, *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.
 PRŌ-FĒT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Affording profit; beneficial; gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageous.
 PRŌ-FĒT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being profitable.
 PRŌ-FĒT-A-BLY, *ad.* Gainfully; advantageously.
 PRŌ-FĒT-LESS, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.
 PRŌ-FĒL-GA-CY, *n.* State of a profligate; vice; abandoned conduct; depravity.
 PRŌ-FĒL-GATE, *a.* [*profligatus*, L.] Abandoned to vice; openly vicious; lost to virtue and decency; shameless.
 PRŌ-FĒL-GATE, *n.* An abandoned or profligate person.
 †PRŌ-FĒL-GATE, *v. a.* [*profligo*, L.] To drive away; to overcome.
 PRŌ-FĒL-GATE-LY, *ad.* In a profligate manner.
 PRŌ-FĒL-GATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being profligate.
 †PRŌ-FĒL-GĀTION, *n.* Defeat; rout. *Bacon*.
 PRŌ-FĒLV-ĒNT, *a.* Progress; course. *Wotton*. [R.]
 PRŌ-FĒLV-ĒNT, *a.* [*proficiens*, L.] Flowing forward. *Milton*. [R.]
 PRO-FĒLŪ-VI-ŪM, * *n.* [L.] pl. PRO-FĒLŪ-VI-A. (*Med.*) A morbid discharge or flux. *Crabb*.
 PRŌ-FŌR'MA, * [L.] "For form's sake."

PRO-FŌUND', *a.* [*profundus*, L.] Having great depth; deep; descending far below the surface; low, with respect to the neighboring places:—intellectually deep; learned:—deep in contrivance; hidden:—lowly; humble; submissive.
 PRO-FŌUND', *n.* The deep; the sea; the abyss. *Milton*.
 †PRO-FŌUND'LY, *v. n.* To dive; to penetrate. *Glanville*.
 PRO-FŌUND'LY, *ad.* In a profound manner; deeply.
 PRO-FŌUND'NESS, *n.* Depth of place; depth of knowledge; profundity.
 PRO-FŪND'ITY, *n.* State of being profound; depth of place or knowledge.
 PRO-FŪSE', *a.* [*profusus*, L.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; extravagant; overabounding; exuberant.
 †PRO-FŪSE', * *v. a.* To pour forth; to make abundant. *Armstrong*.
 PRO-FŪSE'LY, *ad.* In a profuse manner; lavishly.
 PRO-FŪSE/NESS, *n.* State of being profuse; profusion.
 PRO-FŪ'SION, (prŏ-fū'zhun) *n.* [*profusio*, L.] State of being profuse; lavishness; prodigality; profuseness; excess; extravagance; lavish expense:—abundance; exuberant plenty.
 PRŌG, *v. n.* To go a begging; to procure by beggarly tricks; to steal; to shift meanly for provisions. *Morc*. [Low.]
 PRŌG, *n.* Victuals; provision of any kind. *Swift*. [Low.]
 †PRŌG-ĒN-ĒTE, *v. a.* [*progenero*, L.] To beget. *Cotgrave*.
 †PRŌG-ĒR-ĀTION, *n.* The act of begetting; procreation. *Johnson*.
 PRŌG-ĒN'IT-ŌR, *n.* [L.] One from whom another descends in a direct line; a forefather; an ancestor.
 PRŌG-ĒNY, *n.* [*progēnie*, old Fr.; *progenies*, L.] Offspring; descendants; issue; race.
 PRŌG-NŌ'SIS, * *n.* [*προγνωσις*.] (*Med.*) That part of medicine by which the progress and termination of diseases are judged of by their symptoms. *P. Cyc*.
 PRŌG-NŌ'STIC, *a.* [*προγνωστικός*.] Foreshowing:—foretelling disease or recovery; as, a *prognostic* symptom.
 PRŌG-NŌ'STIC, *n.* A prediction; a token:—the judgment formed of the event of a disease.
 †PRŌG-NŌ'STIC, *v. a.* To prognosticate. *Bp. Hackett*.
 PRŌG-NŌ'STIC-A-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown*.
 PRŌG-NŌ'STIC-ATE, *v. a.* [i. PROGNOSTICATED; *pp.* PROGNOSTICATING, PROGNOSTICATED.] To foretell; to foreshow.
 PRŌG-NŌ'STIC-ATION, *n.* Act of prognosticating; that which is prognosticated; prediction; a foretelling.
 PRŌG-NŌ'STIC-Ā-TŌR, *n.* One who prognosticates; foreteller.
 PRŌG-RĀM, * *n.* [*programma*, L.; *programmæ*, Fr.] A bill or plan exhibiting an outline of an entertainment or public performance, as at a college or university; an advertisement; an edict. *Bailey*. This is the English form of the word; but the Latin *programma* and the French *programme* are often used. See PROGRAMME.
 PRŌG-RĀM'MA, *n.* [L.; *programmæ*, Fr.] See PROGRAMME.
 PRŌG-RĀM'ME, * *n.* [Fr.] A university term, signifying an outline of the speeches and orations to be delivered on a particular occasion:—an outline of any entertainment or public ceremony. *Brande*. See PROGRAM.
 PRŌG-RESS, (prŏ-grĕs, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.; prŏ-grĕs, J. A. K. Entick.) *n.* [*progrès*, Fr.; *progressus*, L.] Course; procession; passage; advancement; motion forward; intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficiency; removal from one place to another; a journey of state.
 †PRŌG-RESS, *v. n.* To move forward; to advance. *Shak*.
 †PRŌG-RESS, *v. a.* To go round. *Milton*.
 †PRŌG-RESS', * *v. n.* [i. PROGRESSED; *pp.* PROGRESSING, PROGRESSED.] To make progress; to advance; to proceed; to move forward. β The verb *progress*, with the accent on the first syllable, is found in Shakespeare; and Dr. Johnson inserted it in his Dictionary, noted as "not in use." The word is also found in Milton, used in an active sense; as, "to progress a circle;" in this sense, however, it is entirely obsolete. But the neuter verb *progress*, with the accent on the second syllable, is of modern origin or revival; and it has generally been regarded as an Americanism. It often occurs, both in conversation and in published writings, though a great part of our best writers forbear the use of it. It has of late been much used in England, and by writers of high respectability. Among the numerous English authorities that may be brought forward for the use of it, are the following:—Sir Robert Peel, O'Connell, Coleridge, Dick, Hood, Bulwer, Dickens, the British Critic, the Edinburgh Review, the Quarterly Review, the Monthly Review, the Eclectic Review, the Dublin Review, the Gentlemen's Magazine, the Christian Observer, and the Penny Cyclopaedia; and it is also inserted in the late English Dictionaries of Maunder, Knowles, Smart, and Reid.
 PRO-GRES'SION, (prŏ-grĕsh'un) *n.* [*progressio*, L.] Regular and gradual advance; gradual motion forward; course:—

PRŌMP/TI-TŪDE, (prŏm'te-tūd) *n.* [Fr.; *promptus*, L.] State of being prompt; readiness; quickness.

PRŌMP/T'LY, (prŏm'te) *ad.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously.

PRŌMP/T'NESS, (prŏm'tnes) *n.* Readiness; quickness.

PRŌMP/T'V-A-RY, (prŏm't'yū-rē) *n.* [*promptuarium*, L.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine. *Sp. King.*

PRŌMP/T'URE, (prŏm't'yūr) *n.* Suggestion. *Shak.*

PRŌ-MŪL/GĀTE, *v. a.* [*promulgo*, L.] [*i.* **PRŌMULGATED**; *pp.* **PRŌMULGATED**, **PRŌMULGATED**.] To publish; to make known by open declaration; to promulgate.

PRŌM-UL/GĀTION, *n.* [*promulgatio*, L.] Act of promulgating; declaration; publication.

PRŌM-UL-GĀ-TŌR, or **PRŌM-UL-GĀ'TŌR**, [prŏm'ul-gā'tūr, *W. J. E. F. Ja.*; prŏ-mūl-gā'tūr, *S.*; prŏm'ul-gā'tūr, *Sm.*] *n.* One who promulgates; publisher.

PRŌ-MŪLGE', *v. a.* [*promulgo*, L.] [*i.* **PRŌMULGED**; *pp.* **PRŌMULGING**, **PRŌMULGED**.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly.

PRŌ-MŪLGER, *n.* One who promulgates; promulgator.

PRŌ-NĀ/OS,* *n.* [*naos* and *uāos*.] (*Arch.*) The front porch of a temple or of a church. *Brande.*

PRŌ-NĀ/TION, *n.* The position of the hand in which the palm is turned downward. *Smith.*

PRŌ-NĀ/TŌR, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle used in turning the palm of the hand downwards.

PRŌNE, *a.* [*old Fr.*; *pronus*, L.] Lying with the face downwards, as opposed to *supine*; bending downward; not erect; precipitous; sloping; inclined; mentally disposed, commonly in an ill sense.

PRŌNE/LY, *ad.* In a prone manner; downward. *Todd.*

PRŌNE/NESS, *n.* The state of being prone; descent; declivity; inclination; disposition to ill.

PRŌNG, *n.* [*prion*, *Icel.*] A spike of a fork; a fork.

PRŌNG/BŪCK* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*

PRŌNGED,* (prŏnged) *a.* Having prongs; forked. *Jodrell.*

†PRŌN-Ī-TY, *n.* Proneness. *More.*

PRŌ-NŌM'Ī-NĀL, *a.* [*pronominalis*, L.] Relating to a pronoun; having the nature of a pronoun.

PRŌ-NŌM'Ī-NĀL-LY,* *ad.* In the manner of a pronoun. *Smart.*

†PRŌN'Ō-TĀ-RY,* *n.* Prothontary. See **PROTHONOTARY**. *Bowyer.*

PRŌNŌN, *n.* [*pronomēn*, L.] A word that is used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word.—*Personal pronouns* are used as substitutes for nouns that denote persons:—they are *I, thou, he, she, it, with their plurals, we, you or ye, and they.*—*Relative pronouns*, in general, relate to some word or phrase going before, called the antecedent:—they are *who, which, what, and that.*—*Who, which, and what*, when used in asking questions, are called *interrogative pronouns.*—*Adjective pronouns* partake of the properties both of pronouns and adjectives, and are subdivided into the *possessive, the distributive, the demonstrative, and the indefinite.* The possessive are *my or mine, thy or thine, his, her, our, your, their*:—the distributive, *each, every, either, neither*:—the demonstrative, *this, that, these, those*:—the indefinite, *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.*

PRŌ-NŌNCE', *v. a.* [*pronounce*, Fr.; *pronuncio*, L.] [*i.* **PRŌNOUNCED**; *pp.* **PRŌNOUNCING**, **PRŌNOUNCED**.] To articulate; to speak; to utter; to form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter rhetorically; to declare; to affirm.

PRŌ-NŌNCE', *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.

†PRŌ-NŌNCE', *n.* Declaration. *Milton.*

PRŌ-NŌNCE'ABLE, *a.* [*prononçable*, old Fr.] That may be pronounced. *Cotgrave.*

PRŌ-NŌNCE'ER, *n.* One who pronounces.

PRŌ-NŌNCE'ING,* *p. a.* Uttering; relating to pronunciation.

PRŌ-NŌN-Ī-L,* *a.* Presiding over marriage. *Congrave.* [R.]

†PRŌ-NŪN-Ī-TĀTION, (prŏ-nūn-shē-ā'shūn) [prŏ-nūn-shē-ā'shūn, *W. J. E. F. Ja.*; prŏ-nūn-shā'shūn, *S.*; prŏ-nūn-se-ā'shūn, *P. K. Sm.*] *n.* [*pronunciatio*, L.] Act of pronouncing; mode of pronouncing; utterance; delivery of a discourse. ☞ "This word is regularly pronounced prŏ-nūn-shē-ā'shūn, and by all speakers would probably be so sounded if it were related to any such verb as to *pronunciate*, in the same way as *association* and *enunciation* are related to *associate* and *enunciate*. In the absence of any such related verb, most speakers say prŏ-nūn-se-ā'shūn, and so avoid the double occurrence of the sound of *sh* in the same word." *Smart.* Walker says, "The very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce *partiality*, *proprietation*, *speciality*, &c., as if written *parsheality*, *propriesheahun*, *speshality*, &c., oblige us to pronounce *pronunciation* as if written *prŏnsheshashun*."

The majority of the authorities above given are in favor of the sound of *sh*; and the Rev. Dr. N. H. Wheaton says, in his " *Travels in England*," "I was a little mortified at having my Yankee origin detected, by my omitting to give the full sound of *sh* in the word *pronunciation*."

†PRŌ-NŪN-Ī-TĪVE, (prŏ-nūn-shē-ā-tiv) *a.* Dogmatical. *Bacon.*

†PRŌ-NŪN-Ī-TŌR,* *n.* One who pronounces. *Ch. Ob.*

†PRŌ-NŪN-Ī-TŌ-RY,* (prŏ-nūn-shē-ā-tŏ-rē) *a.* Relating to pronunciation. *Earnshaw.*

PRŌOF, *n.* That by which something is proved; evidence; testimony; reason; argument; demonstration:—experience; test; trial; experiment:—that which has been proved:—firm temper; impenetrability.—(*Printing*) The trial-sheet for examination or correction; a proof-sheet.

PRŌOF, *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist; having been proved able to resist something:—taken from a copper-plate before it is at all worn.

PRŌOF'LESS, *a.* Unproved; wanting evidence or proof.

PRŌOF'ŠHEET,* *n.* (*Printing*) The first impression of a printed sheet for correction; a proof. *Boswell.*

PRŌP, *v. a.* [*propere*, D.] [*i.* **PRŌPFED**; *pp.* **PRŌPPING**, **PRŌPFED**.] To support by placing something under or opposed; to support; to sustain.

PRŌP, *n.* [*proppe*, D.] A support; a stay; that which sustains.

PRŌ-PĒ-DEŪ'TIŌNS,* *n. pl.* [*πρό* and *παίδεω*.] Preliminary learning, connected with any art or science. *Brande.*

PRŌP'ABLE, *a.* That may be propagated or spread.

PRŌP'Ā-GĀ'N'DĀ,* *n.* The name of a Roman Catholic association, called the *Congregatio Propaganda Fide*, or "Society for propagating the Faith." *Encyc.*

PRŌP'Ā-GĀN'DĪSM,* *n.* A system of measures for the propagation of opinions or principles; proselytism. *Qu. Rec.*

PRŌP'Ā-GĀN'DIST,* *n.* One employed to propagate opinions. *Qu. Rec.*

PRŌP'Ā-GĀTE, *v. a.* [*propago*, L.] [*i.* **PRŌPAGATED**; *pp.* **PRŌPAGATING**, **PRŌPAGATED**.] To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to extend; to circulate; to diffuse; to disseminate; to promote; to increase; to generate.

PRŌP'Ā-GĀTE, *v. n.* To have offspring or increase. *Milton.*

PRŌP'Ā-GĀTION, *n.* [*propagatio*, L.] Act of propagating; state of being propagated; generation; production; increase; extension.

PRŌP'Ā-GĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who propagates; a spreader.

PRŌ-PĒL', *v. a.* [*propello*, L.] [*i.* **PRŌPELLED**; *pp.* **PRŌPELLING**, **PRŌPELLED**.] To drive forward; to urge on; to impel.

PRŌ-PĒND', *v. n.* [*propendo*, L.] To incline; to be disposed. *Shak.* [R.]

PRŌ-PĒN'DĒN-CY, *n.* Inclination or tendency; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale.* [R.]

PRŌ-PĒN'DĒNT,* *a.* Hanging forward or downward. *London.*

PRŌ-PĒNSĒ', *a.* [*propensus*, L.] Inclined; disposed. *Hooker.* [R.]

†PRŌ-PĒNSE/NESS, *n.* Natural tendency. *Donne.*

PRŌ-PĒNSĪŌN, (prŏ-pĒn'shūn) *n.* [*propensio*, L.] Same as *propensity*. *Temple.* [R.]

PRŌ-PĒNS'ITY, *n.* Natural tendency; bent of mind; bias; inclination; disposition to any thing, good or bad.

PRŌP'ER, *a.* [*propere*, Fr.; *proprius*, L.] Peculiar; belonging or peculiar to the individual; not belonging to more; not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural; original; fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified; exact; accurate; just; strict; right; rare; not figurative. (Elegant; pretty. *Heb.* 'Mere; pure; tall; lusty; well-made; good-looking; personable. *Shak.*)

†PRŌP'ER'ĀTE, *v. a.* [*propere*, L.] To hasten. *Cockeram.*

†PRŌP'ER'ĀTION, *n.* [*properatio*, L.] Act of hastening; haste. *Bailey.*

PRŌP'ER'Ā-LY, *ad.* In a proper manner; strictly; fitly; suitably; in a strict sense.

PRŌP'ER'ĒSS, *n.* The quality of being proper.

PRŌP'ER'ĒTY, *n.* A peculiar quality; quality; attribute; disposition:—that which is one's own; right of possession; possession held in one's own right; thing possessed; estate; goods:—something appropriate to the character played, or which an actor uses in playing his part.

†PRŌP'ER'ĒTY, *v. a.* To invest with properties; to hold. *Shak.*

PRŌPH'Ā-SĪS, (prŏf'ā-sis) *n.* [*πρόφασις*.] (*Med.*) Prognosis. *Bailey.*

PRŌPH'Ē-CY, (prŏf'e-sē) *n.* [*προφητεία*.] A foretelling of something that is to take place in a future time; that which is foretold; prediction.

PRŌPH'Ē-SĪ-ER, *n.* One who prophesies.

PRŌPH'Ē-SĪ-Y, (prŏf'e-sē) *v. a.* [*i.* **PRŌPHESIED**; *pp.* **PRŌPHESYING**, **PRŌPHESIED**.] To foretell what is to take place at some future time; to predict; to foretell; to prognosticate; to foreshow.

PRŌPH'Ē-SY, *n. n.* To utter predictions. (†) To preach. *Ezekiel.*

PRŌPH'Ē-SY-ING,* *n.* Act of foretelling. [Act of preaching. *Sp. Taylor.*]

PRŌPH'ĒT, (prŏf'et) *n.* [*prophēta*, Fr.; *προφήτης*, Gr.] One who prophesies; one who foretells future events; a predictor; a foreteller; a writer of prophecies; the writing of a prophetic—*pl.* The portion of the Old Testament written by the prophets.

PRŌPH'ĒT-ĒSS, *n.* [*prophētesse*, Fr.] A woman who prophesies or foretells.

PRO-PHÉT/IC, } a. [*prophétique*, Fr.] Relating to a
 PRO-PHÉT/ICAL, } prophet; relating to a prophecy;
 foreseeing; foretelling.
 PRO-PHÉT/-CÁL/'-TY,* n. Propheticalness. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 PRO-PHÉT/'-CÁL-LY, ad. In the manner of a prophecy.
 PRO-PHÉT/'-CÁL-NESS,* n. Quality of being prophetic.
Scott.
 †PROPH/ET-ÍZE, v. n. [*prophétiser*, Fr.] To give predic-
 tions. *Daniel*.
 PROPH/ET-LIKE, a. Like a prophet. *Shak*.
 PROPH-Y-LÁC/TIC, n. (*Med.*) A preventive. *Fordyce*.
 PROPH-Y-LÁC/TIC, } a. [*προφηλακτικός*] Preventing
 PROPH-Y-LÁC/TI-CAL, } disease; preventive. *Ferrand*.
 †PRÓ-P-NÁ/TI-ON, n. [*propinatio*, L.] Act of pledging or
 offering a cup. *Potter*.
 †PRO-PINE/' v. a. [*propino*, L.] To offer in kindness, as
 the cup when we drink to any one; to expose. *Fotherby*.
 †PRO-PIN/QUATE, v. n. [*propinquo*, L.] To approach; to
 draw near. *Cockeram*.
 PRO-PIN/QUÍ-TY, (pro-ping/'kwe-te) n. [*propinquitas*, L.]
 Nearness; proximity. *Ray*. Kindred; nearness of blood.
Shak.
 PRÓP-I-THÉ/CUS,* n. (*Zool.*) A quadruped allied to the lem-
 mur. *Bennett*.
 PRO-PI/TI-A-BLE, (pro-pish/'e-á-bl) a. [*propitiabilis*, L.]
 That may be propitiated or made propitious; placable.
 PRO-PI/TI-ÁTE, (pro-pish/'e-át) v. a. [*propitius*, L.] [i. PRO-
 FITIATED; pp. PROPITIATING, PROPITIATED.] To make
 propitious or favorable; to appease; to reconcile; to
 gain; to conciliate.
 PRO-PI/TI-ÁTE, (pro-pish/'e-át) v. n. To make propitiation
 or atonement. *Young*.
 PRO-PI-TI-ÁTION, (pro-pish-e-á'shun) [pro-pish-e-á'shun,
 W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; pró-pe-shá'shun, S.—See PRO-
 NUNCIATION.] n. [*propitiation*, Fr.] Act of propitiating;
 that which propitiates; reconciliation; atonement.
 PRO-PI/TI-Á-TOR, (pro-pish/'e-á-tur) n. One who propiti-
 ates.
 PRO-PI/TI-Á-TÓ-RY, (pro-pish/'e-á-tó-re) a. [*propitiative*,
 Fr.] Having the power to make propitious; conciliatory.
 PRO-PI/TI-Á-TÓ-RY, (pro-pish/'e-á-tó-re) n. The mercy-
 seat; the covering of the ark in the Jewish temple.
Pearson.
 PRO-PI/TIOUS, (pro-pish/'us) a. [*propitius*, L.] Favorable;
 kind; benign; benevolent.
 PRO-PI/TIOUS-LY, (pro-pish/'us-le) ad. Favorably; kindly.
 PRO-PI/TIOUS-NESS, (pro-pish/'us-nés) n. Favorableness.
 PRÓPLÁSM, n. [*πρό and πλάσμι*.] Mould; matrix. *Wood-
 ward*. [R.]
 PRO-PLÁS/TIC,* a. Forming a mould or cast. *Coleridge*.
 PRO-PLÁS/TICE, [pro-plás'tis, P. K. Sm. Wb.; pro-plás'te-
 se, *Scott*.] n. [*προπλαστική*] Art of making moulds for
 casting. *Bailey*. [R.]
 PRÓP/O-LIS, [pró'p-ó-lis, Ja. Sm. Wb.; pró'p-ó-lis, K.] n. [L.]
 A glutinous substance, with which bees close the holes
 and crannies of their hives.
 PRO-PÓ-NENT, n. [*proponens*, L.] (*Law*) One who pro-
 pounds or makes a proposal. *Dryden*.
 PRO-PÓR/TION, (-shun) n. [Fr.; *proportio*, L.] Compar-
 ative relation of one thing to another; equality of ratios;
 size, always in comparison; ratio; rate; equal degree;
 harmonic relation; symmetry; adaptation of one to an-
 other.—(*Arith.* & *Geom.*) An equality or similarity of ra-
 tio; that is, if the ratio of 6 to 3 be the same as that of
 24 to 12, then 6, 3, 24, and 12, are in proportion, which
 is denoted by placing the quantities thus, 6 : 3 :: 24 : 12,
 and is read, as 6 is to 3, so is 24 to 12. This, because
 three of the numbers are usually given to find a fourth,
 is often called the *Rule of Three*, and divided into *direct*
 and *inverse*. In *direct proportion*, the second term, if
 greater or less than the first, requires the fourth to be,
 in like manner, greater or less than the third, as in the
 above example. In *inverse proportion*, more requires
 less, and less requires more.
 PRO-PÓR/TION, v. a. [*proportionner*, Fr.] [i. PROPORTIONED;
 pp. PROPORTIONING, PROPORTIONED.] To adjust by com-
 parative relation; to form symmetrically.
 PRO-PÓR/TION-A-BLE, a. That may be proportioned; pro-
 portional. *Tillotson*.
 PRO-PÓR/TION-A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being proportion-
 able.
 PRO-PÓR/TION-A-BLY, ad. According to proportion.
 PRO-PÓR/TION-ÁL, a. [*proportionnel*, Fr.] Relating to the
 proportion which objects, quantities, and numbers bear
 to each other; having due proportion or a settled com-
 parative relation; proportionate; symmetrical.
 PRO-PÓR/TION-ÁL,* n. A quantity in proportion. *Maunder*.
 PRO-PÓR-TION-ÁL/'-TY, n. Quality of being proportional.
 PRO-PÓR/TION-ÁL-LY, ad. In a proportional degree.
 PRO-PÓR/TION-ÁTE, a. Adjusted to something else, ac-
 cording to a comparative relation; proportional.
 PRO-PÓR/TION-ÁTE, v. a. [i. PROPORTIONATED; pp. PRO-
 PORTIONATING, PROPORTIONATED.] To adjust relatively;
 to adjust according to settled rates.

PRO-PÓR/TION-ÁTE-LY, ad. In a proportionate manner.
 PRO-PÓR/TION-ÁTE-NESS, n. State of being proportion-
 ate. *Hale*.
 PRO-PÓR/TION-LESS, a. Wanting proportion or symme-
 try.
 PRO-PÓR/TION-MÉNT,* n. The act of proportioning. *Moly-
 neux*.
 PRO-PÓR/SAL, n. That which is proposed; a scheme; de-
 sign; offer; proposition.
 PRO-POSE/, (pro-póze') v. a. [*proposer*, Fr.; *propono*, L.] [i.
 PROPOSED; pp. PROPOSING, PROPOSED.] To put forward;
 to bid; to tender; to offer to the consideration.
 PRO-POSE/, (pro-póze') v. n. [†To converse. *Shak*.] Sometimes
 incorrectly used for *purpose*.
 †PRO-POSE/, n. [*propos*, Fr.] Talk; discourse. *Shak*.
 PRO-PÓSER, n. One who proposes.
 PRÓP-O-SÍ/TION, (próp-ó-zish/'un) n. [Fr.; *propositio*, L.]
 A thing proposed; an offer; a proposal;—a sentence in
 which something is affirmed, particularly one of the three
 members of a syllogism.
 PRÓP-O-SÍ/TION-ÁL, (próp-ó-zish/'un-ál) a. Relating to, or
 implying, a proposition. *Watts*.
 PRO-POUND/, v. a. [*propono*, L.] [i. PROFOUNDED; pp. PRO-
 FOUNDED, PROFOUNDED.] To offer to consideration; to
 propose; to offer; to exhibit.
 PRO-POUNDER, n. One who propounds; proposer.
 PRO-PRÍ/E-TÁ-RY, n. [*propriétaire*, Fr.] A possessor in his
 own right; a proprietor; a body of proprietors.
 PRO-PRÍ/E-TÁ-RY, a. Relating to a certain owner or propri-
 etor. *Crus*.
 PRO-PRÍ/E-TOR, n. [*proprius*, L.] A possessor in his own
 right; an owner.
 PRO-PRÍ/E-TÓR-SHIP,* n. The state or right of a proprie-
 tor. *Locke*.
 PRO-PRÍ/E-TRÉSS, n. A female proprietor; a mistress.
 PRO-PRÍ/E-TY, n. [*propriété*, Fr.; *proprietas*, L.] Peculiar
 or exclusive right; property; *Milton*. State of being prop-
 er; fitness; suitability; justness.
 PRÓPT, v. n. [*prop*]; contracted from *propped*. See *Prop*.
Pope.
 PRO-PUGN/, (pro-pün') v. a. [*propugno*, L.] To defend; to
 vindicate; to contend for. *Hammond*. [R.]
 †PRO-PUG/NA-GLE, n. [*propugnaculum*, L.] A fortress. *Holl*.
 †PRO-PUG-NÁTION, n. [*propugnatio*, L.] Defence. *Shak*.
 PRO-PUGNER, (pro-pün/'er) n. A defender. *Cudworth*.
 †PRO-PUL-SÁTION, n. [*propulsatio*, L.] The act of repel-
 ling. *Sp. Hall*.
 †PRO-PULSE/, v. a. To drive away; to repel. *Cotgrave*.
 PRO-PULSION, n. [*propulsus*, L.] Act of driving forward.
Bacon.
 PRO-PULSIVE,* a. Driving on; propelling. *Coleridge*.
 PRÓP-Y-LÉ/'ÚM,* n. [L.] pl. PRÓP-Y-LÉ/'Á. (*Arch.*)
 The porch of a temple; the vestibule of a house.
Brande.
 PRÓ RĒ/TÁ,* [L.] (*Com.*) "According to the rate;" in
 proportion.
 PRÓRE, n. [*prora*, L.] The prow of a ship. *Pope*. [R.]
 PRÓ-RÉC/TÓR,* n. An officer in a German university who
 presides in the senate or academic court. *Month. Rev*
 PRÓ-RÉC/TÓ-RÁTE,* n. The office of prorector. *Wm. How-
 ells*.
 PRÓ RĒ NÁ/TÁ,* [L.] As occasion may arise; or, as mat-
 ters have turned. *Macdonnell*.
 PRO-RÉP/TION,* n. Act of creeping on. *Smart*.
 PRÓ-RÓ-GÁTE,* v. a. To prorogue; to put off. *Lord*
Brougham. [R.]
 PRÓ-RÓ-GÁTION, n. [*prorogatio*, L.] Act of proroguing;
 act of deferring or putting off, as the session of parlia-
 ment; continuance; prolongation.
 PRÓ-RÓGUE/, (pró-róg') v. a. [*prorogo*, L.] [i. PROROGUED;
 pp. PROROGUING, PROROGUED.] To protract; to prolong;
 to put off; to delay, as the further session of parliament;
 to adjourn.
 PRO-RÚP/TION, n. [*proruptus*, L.] The act of bursting out.
Brown.
 PRO-SÁ/C, a. [*prosaïque*, Fr.; *prosaicus*, L.] Relating to or
 consisting of prose; written in prose; not poetical.
 PRO-SÁ/'CÁL,* a. Consisting of prose; prosaic. *Cudworth*.
 PRO-SÁ/'CÁL-LY,* ad. In a prosaic manner. *Southey*.
 PRO-SÁ/'CÍSM,* n. Prosaic manner. *Anna Seward*. [R.]
 PRO-SÁ/'IST, [pró-zá'íst, K. Sm.; pró'zā-íst, Wb.] n. A
 writer of prose. *J. Bell*. [Modern].
 PRÓ-SÁL, a. [*prosa*, L.] Prosaic. *Sir T. Brown*.
 PRO-SÉ/IN/'ÚM,* n. [L.] The place before the scene
 where the actors appeared; the stage. *Crabb*.
 PRO-SCRÍBE/, v. a. [*proscribo*, L.] [i. PROSCRIBED; pp. PRO-
 SCRIBING, PROSCRIBED.] To set down in writing for de-
 struction; to punish with civil death; to condemn; to
 outlaw; to doom; to interdict.
 PRO-SCRÍBER, n. One who proscribes.
 PRÓ-SCRÍPT,* n. One who is proscribed. *Maunder*. [R.]
 PRÓ-SCRÍPT, n. [*proscriptio*, L.] Act of proscribing;
 state of being proscribed; doom to death, to civil death,
 or to confiscation.

PRO-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* [*proscriptus*, L.] Tending to proscribe; proscribing.

PROSE, (*pröz*) *n.* [*prose*, Fr.; *prosa*, L.] Discourse or composition without metre or poetic measure; all composition or language not in verse. [A prayer of the Romish church, used on particular days. *Harmar.*]

PROSE, *v. n.* [*i.* PROSEDED; *pp.* PROSING, PROSED.] To write prose. *Milton.* To speak tediously. *Mason.*

PROSE, * *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, prose; prosaic; not poetic. *Addison.*

PROSE-CUTE, *v. a.* [*prosecutus*, L.] [*i.* PROSECUTED; *pp.* PROSECUTING, PROSECUTED.] To pursue; to continue endeavors after; to continue; to carry on; to apply to with continued purpose; to pursue by law; to sue as a criminal; to indict.

PROSE-CUTE, *v. n.* To carry on a legal prosecution.

PROSE-CUT-ING, * *p. a.* Pursuing; conducting prosecutions.

PROSE-CUTION, *n.* Act of prosecuting; state of being prosecuted; pursuit; endeavor to carry on; a criminal suit.

PROSE-CUTOR, *n.* One who prosecutes; a pursuer.

PROSE-CUTRIX, * *n.* A female who prosecutes. *Collinson.*

PROSE-LTTE, *n.* [*προφήτας*.] One who is proselyted; one brought over to a new opinion, particularly in religion; a convert.

PROSE-LTTE, *v. a.* [*i.* PROSELYTED; *pp.* PROSELYTING, PROSELYTED.] To bring over to a new opinion; to convert.

PROSE-LY-TISM, *n.* Act of proselyting; conversion; zeal for making proselytes. *Hammond.*

PROSE-LY-TIZE, *v. a.* [*i.* PROSELYTIZED; *pp.* PROSELYTIZING, PROSELYTIZED.] To convert; to proselyte. *Burke.*

PROSE-LY-TIZE, *v. n.* To proselyte. *L. Addison.* [R.]

PRO-SEM-I-NÄTION, [*proseminans*, L.] Propagation by seed. *Hale.*

PRO-SEN-NE-A-HÉ-DRAL, * *a.* Having nine faces on two adjacent parts, as a crystal. *Smart.*

PROSE-ER, *n.* [A writer of prose. *Drayton.*] One who writes; a tiresome relater.

PRO-SIL-I-EN-OY, * *n.* [*prosilio*, L.] Act of leaping forward. *Coleridge.* [R.]

PRO-SIM-I-A, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of lemur. *P. Cye.*

PRO-SI-NÉSS, * *n.* Quality of being prosy or dull. *Gent. Mag.*

PRO-SING, * *n.* Dull and tiresome discourse or writing. *Qu. Rev.*

PRO-SING, * *a.* Dull; tiresome; prosaic. *Ec. Rev.*

PRO-SO-DIÄ-CAL, * *a.* Of or relating to prosody. *Walker.*

PRO-SO-DIÄ-CAL-LY, * *ad.* In a prosodical manner. *Smart.*

PRO-SO-DIÄ-L, * *a.* Relating to prosody; prosodical. *Brown.*

PRO-SO-DIÄ-N, [*pro-sódion*, *W. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *pro-sódion*, *S. E. F. K.*; *pro-sódion*, *P.*] *n.* One skilled in metre or prosody; a prosodist. [*tn.*]

PRO-SO-DIÄ-L, * *a.* Relating to prosody; prosodical. *War.*

PRO-SO-DIST, * *n.* One who is versed in prosody.

PRO-SO-DY, *n.* [*προσώδια*.] The science, or the part of grammar, which treats of quantity, accent, versification, and the laws of harmony, both in metrical and prose composition.

PRO-SO-PÖG-RA-PHY, * *n.* (*Rhet.*) A description of animated objects. *Brande.*

PRO-SO-RO-LÉP'SY, * *n.* Prejudice from the first view of a person; personal partiality. *Cudworth.*

PRO-SO-PO-PÉ'IA, (*prös-ö-po-pé'ia*) *n.* [*προσωποπία*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which inanimate objects, or abstract ideas, are personified; personification.

PRO-SPECT, *n.* [*prospectus*, L.] A view of something distant; a place which affords an extended view; a landscape; a survey; series of objects open to the eye; object of view; view delineated; a representation of a landscape:—view into futurity, opposed to *retrospect*; ground of expectation; regard to something future.

†PRO-SPECT, *v. n.* [*prospectus*, L.] To look forward. *Dict.*

PRO-SPECTION, *n.* Act of looking forward, or providing for the future. *Paley.*

PRO-SPECTIVE, *a.* Looking forward; acting with foresight; distant; future.

PRO-SPECTIVE, * *n.* A view seen at a distance. *Wotton.*

PRO-SPECTIVE-NÉSS, * *n.* Quality of being prospective. *Coleridge.*

PRO-SPECTUS, *n.* [*pl.* PRO-SPECTUS-ES. An outline of any plan, or a proposal submitted to the public; commonly applied to a literary undertaking, or a proposed work or publication.

PROSPER, *v. a.* [*prospero*, L.] [*i.* PROSPERED; *pp.* PROSPERING, PROSPERED.] To make prosperous or successful; to cause to succeed; to favor.

PROSPER, *v. n.* [*prosperer*, Fr.] To be prosperous; to be successful; to thrive; to flourish.

PROSPERITY, *n.* [*prosperitas*, L.; *prosperité*, Fr.] State of being prosperous; success; good fortune; welfare.

PROSPER-ÖUS, *a.* [*prosperus*, L.] Successful; fortunate, thriving; flourishing; lucky.

PROSPER-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* Successfully; fortunately.

PROSPER-ÖUS-NÉSS, *n.* Prosperity; success.

†PRO-SPI'CI-ENCE, (*prös-pish'ö-ens*) *n.* [*prospicio*, L.] The act of looking forward.

PROSS, *n.* Talk; gossip. *Brockett.* [Local, Eng.]

†PROS-TÉR-NÄTION, [*prosterno*, L.] Dejection; depression. *Feltham.*

†PROS-TÉ'THIS, [*προσθησις*.] (*Med.*) A filling up with flesh, as a fistulous ulcer. *Bailey.*

PROS-THÉ-SIS, * *n.* [*προσθεσις*.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which one or more letters are prefixed to a word; as, loved, beloved. *Brande.* See *PROTHESIS*.

PROS-THÉT'IC, *a.* Prefixed to a word or letter. *Qu. Rev.*

PROS-TI-TÜTE, *n.* [*i.* PROSTITUTED; *pp.* PROSTITUTING, PROSTITUTED.] To put forward to sale, always in a bad sense; to sell wrongfully; to appropriate to a bad use or purpose; to expose upon vile terms.

PROS-TI-TÜTE, *a.* [*prostitutus*, L.] Vicious for hire; sold to vice or infamy; perverted; degraded; vile.

PROS-TI-TÜTE, *n.* A person sold to vice; a hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale; a public strumpet.

PROS-TI-TÜTION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of prostituting; state of being prostituted; the life of a prostitute; lewdness.

PROS-TI-TÜ-TÖR, *n.* One who prostitutes. *Hurd.*

PROS-TRATE, *a.* [*prostratus*, L.] Lying at length; lying at mercy; prostrated; thrown down; lying in humble adoration.

PROS-TRATE, *v. a.* [*i.* PROSTRATED; *pp.* PROSTRATING, PROSTRATED.] To lay flat; to throw down; to throw or cast down in adoration.

PROS-TRÄTION, *n.* Act of prostrating; state of being prostrated; loss of strength; dejection; depression.

PRO-STYLE, *n.* [*prostyle*, Fr.; *προσταυλός*, Gr.] (*Arch.*) A range of columns before an edifice.

PRO'SY, * *a.* Partaking of the nature of prose; dull; tiresome. *Brit. Crit.*

PRO-SY-LÖ-GISM, *n.* (*Logic*) A form of argument in which the conclusion of one syllogism becomes the major of the next. *Watts.*

PRO-TÄG'Ö-NIST, * *n.* A prime contender or fighter. *Dryden.*

PRO-TÄN'TÖ, * [L.] (*Law*) "For so much." *Hamilton.*

PRO-TÄ-SIS, [*prö'te-sis*, *Sm. R.*; *pro-tä'sis*, *W. P. Ash, Crabb*; *prö'ta-sis*, *Ja. K. Wb.*] *n.* [*πρότασις*.] (*Rhet.*) The first two parts of a period, the other or second part being the *apodosis*:—a maxim or proposition:—in the ancient drama, the first part or opening of the plot.

PRO-TÄT'IC, [*προτατικός*.] Serving to introduce; previous. *Dryden.*

PRO-TÉ-A, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Crabb.*

PRO-TÉ-ÄN, * [*prö'te-an*, *K. Wb. Richardson*; *prö'te-an*, *Sm.*] A relating to Proteus, (a sea-deity who possessed the power of changing himself into different shapes) assuming different shapes. *Cudworth.*

PRO-TÉ-ÄN-LÉ, * *ad.* In the manner of Proteus. *Cudworth.*

PRO-TÉ-ÄN-LY, * *a.* [*proteclus*, L.] [*i.* PROTECTED; *pp.* PROTECTING, PROTECTED.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield; to support; to cherish; to harbor; to shelter; to foster; to guard; to countenance; to vindicate.

PRO-TÉCTION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of protecting; state of being protected; defence; shelter; a passport; exemption.

PRO-TÉCTIVE, *a.* Serving to protect; defensive.

PRO-TÉCTÖR, [*protecteur*, Fr.] One who protects; defender; supporter; guardian:—one appointed to protect or govern a kingdom during the king's minority or during an interregnum:—the title of Cromwell while at the head of the commonwealth of England.

PRO-TÉCTÖ-RÄL, * *a.* Relating to a protector; protectorial. *Ec. Rev.*

PRO-TÉCTÖ-RÄTE, *n.* Government or office of a protector; protectorship.

PRO-TÉCTÖ'R-IÄL, *a.* Relating to a protector. *Noble.*

PRO-TÉCTÖR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a protector; protectorate. *Burnet.*

PRO-TÉCTRESS, *n.* [*protectrice*, Fr.] A woman who protects. *Bacon.*

PRO-TÉTRIX, * *n.* [L.] A protectress. *Scott.*

PRO-TÉZÉL, * (*prö'te-zhä'*) *n.* [Fr.] One who is protected or patronized by another; a dependent. *Ed. Rev.*

PRO-TÉZÉE, * (*prö'te-zhä'*) *n.* [Fr.] A female who is protected. *Qu. Rev.*

PRÖ-TÉM-PÖ-RE, * [L.] "For the time or occasion." *Booth.*

†PRO-TÉND', *v. a.* [*protendo*, L.] To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*

†PRO-TÉNSE', *n.* [*protendo*, L.] Extension. *Spenser.*

PRÖT-Ö-RO-SÄU'RUS, * *n.* (*Geol.*) The fossil monitor of Thuringia. *P. Cye.*

PRO-TÉR-VILY, [*protervitas*, L.] Peevishness; petulance. *Bullcock.* [R.]

PRO-TÉST', *v. n.* [*protestor*, L.] [*i.* PROTESTED; *pp.* PROTESTING, PROTESTED.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution; to remonstrate.

PRO-TÉST', *v. a.* [†To prove; to show. *Stak.*] To call as a witness; to disown.—To protest a bill, to cause a notary public to make a formal declaration against the drawer on account of non-acceptance or non-payment.

PRŌ'TĒST, or **PRŌT'EST**, [prŏ'tĕst, *J. E. Ja. K. Wb.*; prŏ'tĕst/ or prŏ'tĕst, *W.*; prŏ'tĕst, *Sm. R. Ash, Nares, Entick*; prŏ'tĕst, *S. P. F.*] *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against something; a paper containing reasons of dissent. — (*Com.*) A writing drawn by a master of a vessel, stating that any injury which the vessel has suffered is not owing to his misconduct or neglect; — a notification written upon a copy of a bill of exchange, note, or order, for its non-payment or non-acceptance. *Blackstone*. ¶ “The first pronunciation [prŏ'tĕst/] of this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and the second [prŏ'tĕst] by Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Dr. Johnson, and Entick. As this substantive was derived from the verb, it had formerly the accent of the verb; and that this accent was the most prevailing, appears from the majority of authorities in its favor. But the respectable authorities for the second pronunciation, and the pretence of distinguishing it from the verb, may very probably establish it, to the detriment of the sound of the language, without any advantage to its signification.” *Walker*.

PRŌ'TĒS-TANT, *n.* [*protestant*, Fr.] Originally, one of the Reformers or Lutherans, who protested against a decree of the imperial diet held at Spire in 1529, and appealed to a general council: — one of the reformed religion; one belonging to some denomination of Christians not within the pale of the Roman Catholic or Greek church.

PRŌ'TĒS-TANT, *a.* Belonging to Protestants. *Addison*.

PRŌ'TĒS-TANT-ĪSM, *n.* The principles or religion of Protestants.

PRŌ'TĒS-TANT-LY, *ad.* In conformity to Protestants. *Milton*.

PRŌT'ĒS-TĀTION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of protesting; a solemn declaration or protest.

PRŌTĒST'ER, *n.* One who protests.

PRŌT'Ē-ŪS, *n.* [L.] (*Myth.*) A marine deity of the heathens, who was said to appear in various forms: — one who assumes any shape. *Maunderell*. — (*Zool.*) A genus of infusories: — an amphibious reptile.

PRO-THĀ-LĀ-MĪ-ŌN,* *n.* A piece written to celebrate a marriage; an epithalamium. *Drayton*.

PRŌTHĒSIS,* *n.* [*πρόθεσις*, *Med.*] The addition of some artificial part to the human body, as a wooden leg. *Dunglison*.

PRO-THŌN'Ō-TĀ-RY, *n.* [*protonotarius*, L.] A chief notary of the Greek empire: — formerly a register or clerk of the Court of the King's Bench, Eng.; — the clerk of a court.

PRO-THŌN'Ō-TĀ-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of protonotary.

PRO-THŌRĀX,* *n.* [*πρωθώρακιον*, *Med.*] The first thorax or trunk of an insect. *Rogee*.

PRŌTŌ,* [*πρωτος*, *first*] Used as a prefix in the English language to express priority; as, *proto-martyr*, the first martyr. *Hamilton*.

PRŌTŌ-CŌL, *n.* [*πρωτος* and *κολή*,] The original copy or rough draught of a writing, as of a treaty, despatch, or other document; a record; a register.

PRŌTŌ-CŌL,* *v. n.* To form propositions or first draughts. *Ch. Ob.*

PRŌTŌ-CŌL-ĪST,* *n.* (*Russia*) A register; a clerk. *Smart*.

PRŌTŌ-MĀR'TYR, *n.* [*πρωτος* and *μάρτυρ*,] The first martyr; a term applied to St. Stephen: — any one who suffers first in a cause. *Dryden*.

PRŌTŌ-PLĀST, *n.* [*πρωτος* and *πλαστος*,] A thing first formed as a model, to be followed afterwards. *Howell*.

PRŌTŌ-PLĀS'TIC, *a.* First formed. *Howell*.

PRŌTŌP'TE-RŪS,* *n.* An extraordinary animal supposed by Mr. Owen to belong to the class of malacopterygious fishes. *P. Cye*.

PRŌTŌ-SUL'PHATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of sulphuric acid with a protoxide. *Brande*.

PRŌTŌ-TYPE, *n.* [*πρωτυπον*,] The original pattern or model of a thing that may be copied; exemplar; archetype.

PRŌTŌX'IDE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance combined with oxygen in the first degree. *Brande*.

PRŌTŌX'IDIZE,* *v. a.* To oxidize in the first degree. *Brande*.

PRŌ-TRACT', *v. a.* [*protractus*, L.] [*i.* PROTRACTED; *pp.* PROTRACTING, PROTRACTED.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length; to prolong; to put off.

†**PRŌ-TRACT'**, *n.* Tediuous continuance. *Spenser*.

PRŌ-TRACT'ER, *n.* One who protracts. See **PROTRACTOR**.

PRŌ-TRACT'ION, *n.* The act of protracting; continuation.

PRŌ-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length.

PRŌ-TRACT'OR, *n.* One who protracts: — an instrument for laying down and measuring angles.

PRŌ-TREP'TI-CAL, *a.* [*προτεπτικός*,] Hortatory. *Ward*.

PRŌ-TRŪDE', *v. a.* [*protrudo*, L.] [*i.* PROTRUDED; *pp.* PROTRUDING, PROTRUDED.] To push on or forward; to thrust forward.

PRŌ-TRŪDE', *v. n.* To thrust or move forward. *Bacon*.

PRŌ-TRŪS'ION, (*prŏ-trŭ'zhŭn*) *n.* [*protrusus*, L.] Act of protruding or thrusting forward; thrust; push.

PRŌ-TRŪS'IVE, *a.* Thrusting or pushing forward.

PRO-TŪBER-ANCE, *n.* [*protubero*, L.] A part projecting out; a swelling; prominence; tumor.

PRO-TŪBER-ANT, *a.* Swelling; prominent. *Glanville*.

PRO-TŪBER-ANT-LY,* *ad.* In a protuberant manner. *Dr. Allen*.

PRO-TŪBER-ATE, *v. n.* [*protubero*, L.] To bulge; to swell out. *Sharp*.

PRO-TŪBER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of protuberating; a swelling. *Cooke*.

†**PRO-TŪBER-ŌUS**, *a.* Protuberant. *Smith*.

PRŌUD, *a.* Possessing pride, or inordinate self-esteem, overvaluing one's self; arrogant; haughty; assuming; conceited; vain; daring; presumptuous; lofty; grand of mien or person; ostentatious; grand. [*Salacious*; eager for the male: applied to female brutes.] — *Proud flesh*, flesh exuberant and fungous, from the healing of a wound.

PRŌUD-HEĀRT-ED,* *a.* Having a proud spirit. *Shak.*

PRŌUD'ISH,* *a.* Somewhat proud. *Ash*.

PRŌUD'LY, *ad.* In a proud manner; haughtily; arrogantly.

†**PRŌUD'-MIND-ED**,* *a.* Proud in mind; haughty. *Shak.*

PRŌVĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be proved. *Chaucer*.

PRŌVĀ-BLY, *ad.* In a manner capable of proof. *Hulot*.

†**PRŌV'AND**, (†**PRŌV'END**, or †**PRŌV'ANT**, *n.* Provender; provision. *Drayton*).

PRŌVE, *v. a.* [*prover*, Fr.; *probo*, L.] [*i.* PROVED; *pp.* PROVING, PROVED: — in *Scotland*, *PROVEN*.] To make that appear certain which was doubtful; to evince; to show by argument or testimony; to demonstrate; to manifest: — to try; to bring to the test; to experience; to endure: — to publish, according to the law of testaments, before the proper officer.

PRŌVE, *v. n.* To make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed; to turn out.

PRŌV'ĒD'ĪTOR, *n.* [*providitor*, It.] An officer who furnished supplies and provisions for the army; purveyor. *Bp. Taylor*.

†**PRŌV'Ē-DŌRE'**, *n.* A proveditor. *Friend*.

PRŌV'ĒN,* (*prŏ've/vn*) *p.* from *Prove*. *Proved*. See **PROVE**.

¶ The particle *proven* is used in Scotland and in some parts of the United States, and sometimes, though rarely, in England. — “There is a mighty difference between *not proven* and *disproven*.” *Dr. Th. Chalmers*. — “*Not proven*.” *Qu. Rev.*

PRŌV'ĒNCE-RŌSE,* *n.* A common rose, called also *cab-prov'ince-RŌSE*,* *i.* *bage-rose*. *Booth*.

PRŌV'ĒN'CIAL, (*prŏ've'n'shəl*) *a.* [*Provincial*, Fr.] Of, or belonging to, Provence, in France. *Todd*.

PRŌV'ĒN-DEP, *n.* [*provacnde*, D.; *provende*, Fr.] Dry food for brutes; hay, corn, or oats.

PRŌV'ĒR, *n.* One who proves or shows. *Shak.*

PRŌV'ĒRB, *n.* [*proverbe*, Fr.; *proverbium*, L.] A short sentence often repeated; a saw; a common saying; a maxim; an aphorism; a saying; an adage; a by-word. — *pl.* One of the books of the Old Testament.

†**PRŌV'ĒRB**, *v. n.* To utter proverbs. *Milton*.

†**PRŌV'ĒRB**, *v. a.* To mention in a proverb. *Milton*.

PRŌV'ĒRB-Ī-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; resembling or suitable to a proverb.

PRŌV'ĒRB-Ī-AL-ĪSM,* *n.* A proverbial phrase or maxim. *N. A. Rev.*

PRŌV'ĒRB-Ī-AL-ĪST,* *n.* One who utters proverbs. *Cunningham*.

PRŌV'ĒRB-Ī-AL-IZE,* *v. a. & n.* To make proverbs. *Coleridge*.

PRŌV'ĒRB-Ī-AL-LY, *ad.* In a proverbial manner.

PRŌV'ĒDE', *v. a.* [*provideo*, L.] [*i.* PROVIDED; *pp.* PROVIDING, PROVIDED.] To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare; to furnish; to supply; to stipulate; to make a conditional limitation; to foresee. — *To provide against*, to take measures against. — *To provide for*, to take care of beforehand. — *Provided that*, a conjunctive phrase, introducing a saving clause or condition; upon these terms; this stipulation being made.

PRŌV'ĒDENCE, *n.* [Fr.; *providentia*, L.] Quality of being provident; prudence; frugality; foresight; timely care: — the divine superintendence over all created beings; the Divine Being considered in this relation.

PRŌV'ĒDENT, *a.* [*providens*, L.] Forecasting; careful for the future; cautious; prudent.

PRŌV'ĒDĒNTIAL, *a.* Relating to, or effected by, Providence.

PRŌV'ĒDĒNTIAL-LY, *ad.* By the care of Providence.

PRŌV'ĒDĒNT-LY, *ad.* In a provident manner.

PRŌV'ĒD'ER, *n.* One who provides or procures.

PRŌV'ĒNCE, *n.* [Fr.; *provincia*, L.] A subject country: — a region; a tract: — a district; a part or division of a country: — a tract over which an archbishop or other officer has jurisdiction: — the proper office or business of any one.

PRŌV'ĒN'CIAL, (*prŏ've'n'shəl*) *a.* [Fr.] Relating to a province; appendant to the principal country; belonging to a province, not to the mother country: — rude; unpolished: — belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction: — not ecumenical.

PRO-VIN-CIAL, (prō-vīn'shāl) n. One belonging to a province; an ecclesiastical governor. *Burke*.
 PRO-VIN-CIAL-ĪSH, (prō-vīn'shāl-īzm) n. A provincial idiom, word, or phrase. *Bp. Marsh.*
 PRO-VIN-CIAL-IST,* n. An inhabitant of a province. *Ch. Ob.*
 PRO-VIN-CIAL-ĪL-Ī-Ū, (prō-vīn'shāl-ē-tō) n. Quality of being provincial: — a peculiarity of language.
 †PRO-VIN-CIAL-Ī-Ū, (prō-vīn'shāl-ē-tō) v. a. To turn to a province. *Honell*.
 PRO-VINE', v. n. [*provigner*, Fr.] To lay a branch of a vine, or of any tree, in the ground for propagation.
 PRO-VIS-ION, (prō-vīzh'un) n. [Fr.; *provisio*, L.] Act of providing; thing provided; terms settled; care taken; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected: — victuals; food; fare.
 PRO-VIS-ION, (prō-vīzh'un) v. a. [i. PROVIDED; pp. PRO-VISION, PROVIDED.] To supply with provisions.
 PRO-VIS-ION-AL, (prō-vīzh'un-əl) a. [*provisionnel*, Fr.] Temporarily established; provided merely for present need.
 PRO-VIS-ION-AL-LY, (prō-vīzh'un-əl-ē) ad. By way of provision; for the present occasion.
 PRO-VIS-ION-AR-Y, (prō-vīzh'un-ār-ē) a. Making provision for the occasion; provisional. *Burke*.
 PRO-VI-SO, n. [L.] pl. PRO-VI-SO-S. An article in which a condition is introduced; stipulation; caution; provisional condition.
 PRO-VI-SOR, n. [L.; *provisore*, Fr.] A purveyor. *Cowell*. An officer in the ancient French universities: — a person appointed to a benefice by the pope before the death of the incumbent. [a proviso].
 PRO-VI-SO-RY, a. [*provisoire*, Fr.] Conditional; including PRO-VI-SO-CATION, n. [*provocatio*, L.] Act of provoking; state of being provoked; cause of anger; irritation; incitement.
 †PRO-VI-SO-CATIVE, [prō-vō'ka-tiv, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.; prō-vōk'ā-tiv, Sm.] a. That provokes or incites; stimulating; inciting.
 †PRO-VI-SO-CATIVE, n. Any thing which provokes, incites, or stimulates; something that excites an appetite.
 †PRO-VI-SO-CATIVE-NESS, n. Quality of being provocative.
 †PRO-VI-SO-CATOR-Y, n. [*provocatoire*, old Fr.] A challenge; provocative. *Cotgrave*.
 PRO-VI-SO-CATOR-Y, n. That may be provoked. *Rawlins*.
 PRO-VI-SO-CATOR-Y, n. [*provoco*, L.] [i. PROVOKED; pp. PROVOKING, PROVOKED.] To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake; to enrage; to offend; to incense; to irritate; to aggravate; to exasperate; to excite; to cause; to challenge; to induce by motive; to move; to incite.
 PRO-VI-SO-CATOR-Y, v. n. To appeal; to produce anger. [R.]
 PRO-VI-SO-CATOR-Y, n. One who provokes; an inciter.
 PRO-VI-SO-CATOR-Y, p. a. Tending to provoke; irritating; vexatious.
 PRO-VI-SO-CATOR-Y, ad. In such a manner as to raise anger.
 PROVOST, [prōv'ust, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] n. [*provost*, old Fr.] The chief or head of any body; as, the provost of a college. — (*Scotland*) The head of a royal burgh.
 PROVOST, (prō-vō') [prō-vō', S. W. F.; prōv'ust, P. Ja. K. Sm.] n. [corrupted from the Fr. *provôt*.] The executioner of an army. — *Provost-marshal*, an officer, of the English navy, who has the charge of prisoners taken at sea. *Whishao*.
 PROVOST-SHIP, n. The office of a provost. *Hakewill*.
 PROW, (prō or prō) [prō, P. J. E. F. Wb.; prō, S. Ja. Sm.; prō or prō, W. K.] n. [*proue*, Fr.; *proa*, Sp.] The head or fore part of a ship; the beak of a vessel or galley.
 †PROW, a. [*preuz*, old Fr.] Valiant. *Spenser*.
 †PROW-ESS, [prōw'ēs, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; prōw'ēs or prōw'ēs, W. K.] n. [*prouesse*, Fr.] Bravery; courage; valor; military gallantry.
 †PROW-EST, a. Bravest; most valiant. *Spenser*.
 PROWL, [prōwl, S. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.; prōl, P. Nares; prōwl or prōl, W. Ja.] v. a. [i. PROWLED; pp. FROWLING, FROWLED.] To rove over; to scout or search.
 PROWL, v. n. To rove about for plunder or prey; to prey.
 PROWL, n. Ramble for plunder. *Todd*.
 PROWL-ER, n. One who prowls or roves about for prey.
 PROX-ENE,* n. An officer, in ancient Sparta, who had the charge of superintending strangers. *Brande*.
 PROX-IMATE, a. [*proximus*, L.] Next in the series; near; immediate; opposed to *remote* and *mediate*.
 PROX-IMATE-LY, ad. Immediately; without intervention.
 †PROX-IME, (prōks'im) n. [*proximus*, L.] Next. *Watts*.
 PROX-IM-Ī-Ū, n. [*proximitas*, Fr.] State of being proximate; nearness.
 PROX-Ī, n. [contracted from *procuracy*.] The agency of another; the agency of a substitute; the person substituted or a substitute, whether a person or a written paper. — (*Rhode Island and Connecticut*) Improperly used for an election, or time of an election. *Pickering*.
 PROX-Ī,* v. n. To vote or act by the agency of another. *Sir J. Macintosh*.
 PROX-Ī-SHIP, n. Office of a proxy. *Brevint*.
 PRUDE, n. [old name for *Prussia*.] Prussian leather. *Dryden*.
 PRUDE, n. [*prude*, Fr.; *prude*, Sax.] A woman over-scru-

pulous; a woman of affected reserve, coyness, and stiffness.
 PRU-DENCE, n. [*prudencia*, Fr.; *prudentia*, L.] Quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; caution.
 PRU-DENT, a. [*prudens*, Fr.; *prudens*, L.] Cautious; wise in measures and conduct; discreet; provident; practically wise; careful.
 PRU-DENTIAL, a. Eligible on principles of prudence; having superintendence, direction, and care. *South*.
 PRU-DENTIAL-IST,* n. One who adheres to, or is governed by, prudence. *Coleridge*.
 PRU-DENTIAL-ĪL-Ī-Ū, (prūdēn'shāl-ē-tō) n. Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Bronze*. [R.]
 PRU-DENTIAL-LY, ad. According to the rules of prudence.
 PRU-DENTIAL-SH, (prūdēn'shāl) n. pl. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts*.
 PRU-DENT-LY, ad. In a prudent manner; discreetly.
 PRU-DENT-LY, n. The quality or conduct of a prude; over-much nicety or reserve in conduct.
 PRU-DISH, a. Affectedly reserved, shy, or precise.
 PRU-DISH-LY,* ad. In the manner of a prude. *Pope*.
 PRUNE, v. a. [*pruigner*, Fr.] [i. PRUNED; pp. PRUNING, PRUNED.] To lop; to divest, as trees or vines of their superfluous branches; to clear from excrescences; to trim.
 PRUNE, v. n. To dress; to prink. *Dryden*. [Ludicrous].
 PRUNE, n. [*prune*, *pruncea*, Fr.; *prunum*, L.] A dried plum; a plum. *Bacon*.
 PRUNEL, n. [*prunella*, L.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.
 PRU-NĒL-LA,* n. [L.] (*Med.*) [Dryness of the throat in fevers. *Crabb*.] — (*Bot.*) A medicinal plant. *Crabb*. A preparation of purified nitre. *Maunder*.
 PRU-NĒL-LA, n. A stuff of which clergymen's gowns are made; often written *prunella*: — a plum; prune.
 PRUNER, n. One who prunes.
 PRUNE-TREE,* n. The tree that bears prunes. *Hamilton*.
 PRU-NIF-ER-ŌUS, a. [*prunum* and *fero*, L.] Bearing prunes or plums. [Chambers].
 PRUNING,* n. Act of lopping or trimming; a cropping.
 PRUNING-HOOK, (-hūk) n. A hooked knife for pruning.
 PRUNING-KNIFE, n. A knife for pruning trees.
 PRUNING-SHEARS,* n. pl. Shears for pruning shrubs, &c. *Brande*.
 PRU-NI-Ū-Ū, n. [*prurio*, L.] An itching; an eager desire.
 PRU-NI-Ū-Ū, } site or appetite for any thing. *Burke*.
 PRU-NI-Ū-Ū, } [*pruriens*, L.] Itching; having an itching or uneasy desire; uneasy.
 PRU-NI-Ū-Ū-Ū, n. [*prurigo*, L.] Relating to, or partaking of, the itch. *Greenhill*.
 PRU-RĪ-CŌ, n. [L.] (*Med.*) An itching of the skin, with an eruption of pimples; itch; irritation; psora.
 †PRUSSIAN,* (prū'shān or prūsh'ān) [prū'shān, P. K. Wb.; prū'sh-ān or prūsh'ē-ān, *Earnshaw*; prūsh'ān, Sm.] n. A native of Prussia. *Murray*.
 †PRUSSIAN,* or PRUSSIAN,* a. Relating to Prussia. — *Prussian blue* is a color of a fine blue tint. *Brande*.
 †PRUSSIAN-ATE,* or PRUSSIAN-ATE,* n. A salt formed of prussic acid and a base. *Brande*.
 †PRUSSIC,* or PRUSSIC,* [prū'sjik, K. Wb.; prū'sjik, Sm.] a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid which is called also *hydrocyanic acid*, and forms the coloring matter of prussian blue. It is acrid to the taste, of pungent odor, and very poisonous. *Brande*.
 †PRUSSIAN,* or PRUSSIAN,* n. A gaseous substance.
 PRY, (pri) v. n. [i. PRIED; pp. PRYING, PRIED.] To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.
 PRY, n. Impertinent peeping. *Smart's Poems*.
 PRY,* n. A large lever employed to raise or move heavy substances. [A word used in the United States and in some parts of England.] See *PRIZE*.
 PRY,* v. a. [i. PRIED; pp. PRYING, PRIED.] To move or raise by means of a large lever; to prize. [A word used in the United States.] See *PRIZE*.
 PRY-ING-LY, ad. With impertinent curiosity.
 PRY-TA-NE-S,* n. [L.] The senate-house at Athens, where the Prytanes assembled. *Crabb*.
 PRY-TA-NE-S,* n. [Gr.] pl. PRY-TA-NE-S. One of the select senators of Athens, being 50 in number, selected from 500. *Crabb*.
 PSALM, (sām) n. [*psalm*, Sax.; *ψαλμός*, Gr.] A sacred song.
 PSALMIST, (sāl'mist or sām'ist) [sāl'mist, W. J. F.; sāl'mist, S. E. Ja.; sām'ist, P. K. Sm. Wb.] n. [*psalmiste*, Fr.] A writer of psalms or sacred songs; — especially applied to David, king of Israel. [*Milton*].
 PSALMIST-TRY,* (sāl'mis-trē) n. The act of singing psalms.
 PSALM-ITE,* (sām'itē) n. (*Mtn.*) A species of sandstone. *Smart*.
 PSAL-MŌD-ĪC, (sāl-mōd'ik) v. a. Relating to psalms.
 PSAL-MŌD-Ī-CAL, (sāl-mōd'ē-kəl) dy. *Warton*.
 PSAL-MŌD-Ī-Ū, (sāl'mōd-ist) n. One who sings holy songs.
 PSAL-MŌD-Ī-Ū, v. n. To practise psalmody. *Cooper*.
 PSAL-MŌD-Ī-Ū, (sāl'mōd-ē) [sāl'mōd-ē, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sām'ōd-ē, W. b.] n. [*ψαλμωδία*.] The act or practice of singing sacred songs. *Hammond*.

PSAL-MÖG/RA-PHER, (säl-mög'ra-fer) n. [$\Psi\alpha\lambda\mu\delta\varsigma$ and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega\iota$] A writer of psalms. *Loe*, (1614).

PSAL-MÖG/RA-PHIST,* n. A writer of psalms. *Zsh*.

PSAL-MÖG/RA-PHY, (säl-mög'ra-fer) n. The act of writing psalms. *Bailey*.

PSALM-SING-ING,* (sälm'sing-ing) n. The singing of psalms. *Genl. Mag.*

PSAL'TER, (säw'l'ter) [Salm , *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K. R.*; sä'l'ter, *Sm.*] n. [*psalter*, *Sax.*; *psautier*, *Fr.*; $\Psi\alpha\lambda\tau\eta\rho\iota\omega\nu$, *Gr.*] The book of Psalms; a psalm-book.

PSAL'TER-Y, (säw'l'ter-e) n. A musical stringed instrument, in use among the Jews; a kind of harp. *Shak*.

PSËÜ-DE-PIG/RA-PHY,* (sä-ü-de-pig'ra-fer) n. [$\Psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ and $\epsilon\pi\iota\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta$] The ascription of false names of authors to works. *Brande*.

PSEUDO, (sä'ü) n. [$\Psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$] A prefix, from the Greek, which signifies *false*, or *counterfeit*; as, *pseudo*-apostle, a false apostle.

PSEÜ'DO-A-PÖS'TLE,* n. A false apostle. *Scott*.

PSEÜ'DO-BLË'S'SJS,* n. [$\Psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$ and $\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi\iota\varsigma$] A false vision. *Brande*.

PSEÜ'DO-BÜLE,* n. (*Bot.*) The solid, above-ground tuber of some of the *orchidæ*. *P. Cyc*.

PSEÜ'DO-CHÏ'NA,* n. The false china root. *Smart*.

PSEÜ'DO-E-PÏS/O-PÄ-CY,* n. A false episcopacy. *Milton*.

PSEÜ'DO-Ë-VÄN-GËL'T-CÏSM,* n. A false view of evangelical doctrine. *Brit. Crit.* [*Üre*]

PSEÜ'DO-GÄ-L'E'NA,* n. (*Min.*) False galena, or black-jack.

PSEÜ'DO-GRÄPH, (sä'ü-dö-gräf) n. Pseudography. *Cockeram*.

PSEÜ'DO-GRÄ-PHY, n. False writing; and false spelling. *B. Jonson*.

PSEÜ'DÖL'O-GÏST,* n. A retailer of falsehood. *Maunder*.

PSEÜ'DÖL'O-QÛY, (sä-ü-dö'ö-je) n. [$\Psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$] Falsehood of speech. *Arbutnot*.

PSEÜ'DO-MÄR'TYR,* n. A false martyr. *Blount*.

PSEÜ'DO-MË-TÄL'LÏC,* a (*Min.*) Affording a lustre only when held to the light, as a mineral. *Smart*.

PSEÜ'DO-MÖR'PHOVS,* a. Of deceptive form; having derived its form from some other substance. *Cleveland*.

PSEÜ'DO-NYME,* (sä'ü-dö-nim) n. A false name. *Qu. Rev.*

PSEÜ'DÖN'Y-MÖUS,* a. Having a false name or signature. *Ec. Rev.*

PSEÜ'DO-PHÏ-LÖS'O-PHER,* n. A false philosopher. *Smart*.

PSEÜ'DO-PHÏ-LÖS'O-PHY,* n. False philosophy. *Ch. Ob.*

PSEÜ'DÖTH'Y-RÖN,* n. [$\Psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ and $\theta\upsilon\rho\alpha$] (*Arch.*) A false door. *Brande*.

PSEÜ'DO-TÏN'E-A,* n. An insect that feeds on wax. *Kirby*.

PSEÜ'DO-VÖL-CÄ'NO,* n. A volcano which emits smoke and sometimes flame, but never lava. *P. Cyc*.

PSHÄW, (shäw) *interj.* Psh! —expressing contempt or dislike.

PSÏ-LÄN'THRO-PÏST,* (sä-län'thrö-pist) n. [$\Psi\psi\lambda\delta\varsigma$ and $\beta\eta\theta\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$] One who believes Christ to have been a mere man; a humanitarian. *Smart*.

PSÏ-TÄ'CEOVS,* (sä-tä'shus) a. Of the parrot kind. *P. Cyc*.

PSÖ'AS, (sä'sas) n. [$\Psi\psi\alpha$] pl. *PSÖ'Æ*. (*Anat.*) The name of a muscle in the loins, of which there are two.

PSÖ'RA, (sä'ra) n. [$\Psi\psi\omicron\rho\alpha$] (*Med.*) A cutaneous, contagious eruption of the plant-tumle pimples; the itch.

PSÖ-RÏ'A-SÏS,* (sä-rö'ä-sis) n. (*Med.*) A rough, scaly state of the cuticle. *Brande*.

PSÖ'RÏC,* (sä'rük) a. (*Med.*) Relating to psora. *Herring*.

PSÖ'RÏES,* n. pl. (*Med.*) Medicine for the itch. *Smart*.

PSÿ-CHÏ'A-TRÿ,* n. Medical treatment of diseases of the mind. *Month. Rev.*

PSÿ'CHI-CÄL,* (sä'ke-käl) a. Relating to the soul; psychological. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

PSÿ-CHO-LÖG'ÏC, (sä-kö-löj'ik) } a. Relating to psy-

PSÿ-CHO-LÖG'Ï-CÄL, (sä-kö-löj'ö-käl) } chology, or the soul; mental. [*Coleridge*]

PSÿ-CHO-LÖG'Ï-CÄL-Lÿ,* *ad.* In a psychological manner.

PSÿ-CHÖL'O-GÏST,* n. One versed in psychology. *Bailey*

PSÿ-CHÖL'O-GÛY, (sä-kö'l'ö-je) n. [$\Psi\psi\chi\eta$ and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$] The doctrine of the soul or mind; a treatise on the soul or mind; mental philosophy; metaphysics.

PSÿ-CHÖM'A-CHÿ,* (sä-köm'ä-ké) n. A conflict of the soul with the body. *Walker*.

PSÿ'CHO-MÄN-Cÿ,* (sä'kö-män-se) n. Divination by consulting the spirits or souls of the dead. *Walker*.

PSÿ-CHRÖM'E-TËR,* n. [$\Psi\psi\chi\rho\delta\varsigma$ and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$] An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor contained in the atmosphere. *Brande*. [*der*]

PSÿ-CHRO-PHÖ'BÏ-A,* n. A dread of any thing cold. *Maunder*

PTÄR'MÏ-GÄN, (tä'r'mö-gän) n. The white grouse game.

PTËR-O-DÄC'TÿL,* (tä-r'ö-däk'til) n. (*Geol.*) An extinct genus of flying reptiles, adapted to fly in the air, of the order of saurians. *Buckland*.

PTËR'O-PÖD,* (tä'r'ö-pöd) n. (*Zool.*) One of a wing-footed class of mollusks. *Brande*.

PTËR'Y-GÖID,* (tä'r'e-göid) a. Wing-shaped. *Brande*.

PTISAN, (tiz-zän' or tiz-zän') [Tiz-zän , *S. W. F. Ja. K.*; tiz-zän, *P. J. Sm. Wb.*] n. [*ptisane*, *Fr.*; $\tau\pi\tau\iota\omega\nu$, *Gr.*] (*Med.*) A medicinal drink made of a decoction of barley with other ingredients.

PTÖL-E-MÄ'ÏC, (öil-e-mä'ik) a. Relating to Ptolemy the astronomer, or his system of the universe, in which the earth is supposed to be the centre.

PTÿVÄ-LÏSH, (t'ä-lizm) n. [$\tau\pi\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\mu\delta\omicron\varsigma$] (*Med.*) A flow of saliva; salivation.

PTÿS'MA-GÖUE, (tiz'mä-göe) n. [$\tau\pi\tau\omicron\sigma\mu$ and $\beta\upsilon\upsilon\omega$] (*Med.*) A medicine which causes a discharge of saliva or spittle.

PÿBER-Tÿ, n. [*pubertas*, *L.*] The time of life in which the generative faculties begin to be developed; ripe age. — (*Law*) The age of 14 in men, and 12 in women.

Pÿ-BËS'CËNCE, n. [*pubescens*, *L.*] The state of arriving at puberty — a soft, downy hair on insects or plants.

Pÿ-BËS'CËNT, a. [*pubescens*, *L.*] Arriving at puberty: — covered with down or hair.

Pÿ'BÏC,* a. (*Anat.*) Denoting a bone of the pelvis. *Rogel*.

PÿB'LÏC, a. [*public*, *Fr.*; *publicus*, *L.*] Belonging to a state or nation; not private; common to many; belonging to the community; common; open; notorious; generally known; general; open for general use or entertainment; as, a public road, a public house.

PÿB'LÏC, n. The people at large; the community. — Open view; general notice; as, in public.

PÿB'LÏCÄN, n. [*publicus*, *L.*] A Roman officer of the revenue, employed in collecting taxes or tribute; a tax-gatherer. *Matthew*. Now, a keeper of a public drinking or eating house. [*Low*] *Johnson*.

PÿB-LÏ-CÄ'TÏON, n. [*Fr.*; *publico*, *L.*] Act of publishing; that which is published; any literary work published; an edition; proclamation.

PÿB'LÏC-HËÄR'T'ËD, a. Public-spirited. *Clarendon*.

PÿB'LÏC-HÖDËS,* n. An inn or tavern. — "An inn or tavern, in ordinary language, is called a public-house." *Booth*.

PÿB'LÏ-CÏST,* n. A writer on the laws of nature and nations. *Burke*.

PÿB-LÏC'Ï-Tÿ, n. [*publicité*, *Fr.*] State of being public; public notice; notoriety.

PÿB'LÏC-Lÿ, *ad.* In a public manner; openly.

PÿB'LÏC-MÏND'ËD-NËSS, n. Public spirit. *South*.

PÿB'LÏC-NËSS, a. State of being public; publicity. *Boyle*. [*R.*]

PÿB'LÏC-SPIR'ÏT-ËD, a. Having regard to the public interest apart from private good; generous; liberal.

PÿB'LÏC-SPIR'ÏT-ËD-NËSS, n. Regard to public good.

PÿB'LÏSH, v. a. [*publier*, *Fr.*; *publico*, *L.*] [*i.* PUBLISHED; *pp.* PUBLISHING, PUBLISHED.] To make public; to make generally known; to announce; to advertise; to declare openly; to promulgate; as, to reveal; to disclose: — to print and offer for sale, as a book, newspaper, &c.

PÿB'LÏSH-A-BLË,* v. a. That may be published. *Qu. Rev.*

PÿB'LÏSH-ËR, n. One who makes publicly or generally known; one who publishes books, &c.

PÿB'LÏSH-MËNT,* n. Act of publishing. *Fabian*. — In the United States, it is used for an official notice, made by a town-clerk, of an intended marriage. *Judge Ser. Smith*.

PÿC-CÖD'N,* n. A red vegetable pigment, used by the American Indians: — a papaveraceous plant that produces the pigment. *P. Cyc*.

PÿCE, a. [*Fr.*] Of a flea color; dark brown; brown purple.

Pÿ'CE-ÄN,* n. The plant-ouse. *Smart*.

Pÿ'CEL-ÄGE, n. [*Fr.*] A state of virginity. *Robinson*. [*R.*]

Pÿ'CE-RÖN,* n. (*Ent.*) A genus of insects; the vine-fretter; plant-ouse. *Louden*.

PÿCK, n. [*puke*, *Icel.* & *Sn. Goth.*] In the mythology of the middle ages, a sort of mischievous fairy, hobgoblin, or sprite: — called also *Robin Goodfellow*. *Shak*.

PÿCK'BÄLL, n. A kind of mushroom full of dust; puff-ball.

PÿCK'ËR, v. a. [*i.* PUCKERED; *pp.* PUCKERING, PUCKERED.] To gather into corrugations or puckers; to wrinkle.

PÿCK'ËR, n. A small fold or plication; a wrinkle.

PÿCK'ËR'ËD,* (pük'er'd) p. a. Gathered into puckers; wrinkled.

PÿCK'ËR-ËR,* n. He or that which puckers. *Ash*.

PÿCK'ËR'ËT, n. Same as *puckball*. *B. Jonson*.

PÿD'DËR, n. A tumult; a bustle; a bother. *Locke*. [*Low*].

PÿD'DËR, v. a. [*i.* PUDDERED; *pp.* PUDDERING, PUDDERED.] To make a tumult or bustle; to rake; to potter. *Locke*.

PÿD'DËR, v. a. To perplex; to confound; to potter. *Locke*.

PÿD'DÏNG, n. [*boudin*, *Fr.*; *pudding*, *Swed.*] A kind of food very variously compounded, of flour, milk, eggs, fruit, &c., boiled or baked: — something of the consistence of pudding: — a bowel stuffed with edible ingredients: — a proverbial name for food.

PÿD'DÏNG-BÏG,* n. A bag in which a pudding is boiled. *Arbutnot*.

PÿD'DÏNG-FÏSH,* n. A species of fish. *Hamilton*.

PÿD'DÏNG-GRÖSS, n. A plant.

PÿD'DÏNG-HEAD'ËD,* a. Dull; stupid. *Sterne*. [*Low*].

PÿD'DÏNG-PË, n. A pudding with meat baked in it.

PÿD'DÏNG-SLËËVE, n. A full sleeve, as of a clergyman in full dress. *Stief*.

PÿD'DÏNG-STÖNE,* n. (*Min.*) A stone or rock consisting of fragments, or small stones, conglutinated by a sort of cement; conglomerate; breccia. *Üre*.

PŪD'DING-TIME, *n.* The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table. *Johnson.* Nick of time; critical minute. *Hudibras.*
 PŪD'DLE, (pūd'dl) *n.* [*pultedus*, L.; *pul*, Welsh.] A small pool of dirty water; a muddyplash;—a mixture of clay and sand reduced to a semi-fluid state.
 PŪD'DLE, *v. a.* [*i.* FUDDLED; *pp.* FUDDLING, FUDDLED.] To make muddy or foul; to mix with dirt and water;—to fill or stop up with a mixture of clay and sand, in order to exclude or stop water;—to convert cast iron into wrought iron.
 PŪD'DLE, *v. n.* To make a dirty stir. *Junius.*
 PŪD'DLING, *n.* A process of changing cast iron into wrought iron;—act of using a mixture of clay and sand for confining water. *Francis.*
 PŪD'DOCK, *n.* Muddy; dirty; miry. *Carew.*
 PŪD'DOCK, *n.* A small enclosure; a paddock;—also written *puddock*. [*Local*, Eng.]
 PŪ'DEN-CY, *n.* [*pudden*, L.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shak.*
 PŪ'DEN'DAY, *n. pl.* [L.] The private parts. *Crabb.*
 PŪ-DIC'T-IV, *n.* [*puclitū*, Fr.; *pucliticia*, L.] Modesty; chastity. *Hovell.*
 PŪ'E/FĒL-LŌW, *n.* See PEWFELLOW.
 PŪ'E-RILE, *a.* [*puerilis*, L.] Childish; boyish; youthful; juvenile; trifling.
 PŪ'E-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [*puerilitas*, L.; *puerilitē*, Fr.] Childishness; boyishness.
 PŪ-ĒR/PE-RĀL, *a.* [*puer* and *pario*, L.] Relating to, or happening after, childbirth; as, the *puerperal* fever.
 PŪ-ĒR/PE-ROŪS, *a.* Bearing children. *Smart.*
 PŪ'ĒT, *n.* A kind of water-fowl. See PEWEE.
 PŪ'ĒF, *n.* [*puer*, Teut.] A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind:—a fungus ball filled with dust; any thing light and porous:—something with which to sprinkle powder on the hair:—exaggerated praise, as in a public notice or advertisement.
 PŪ'ĒF, *v. n.* [*puer*, D.] [*i.* PUFFED; *pp.* PUFFING, PUFFED.] To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to move with hurry; to swell with wind, or air.
 PŪ'ĒF, *v. a.* To inflate, as with wind; to inflate or swell with air; to drive with a blast:—to swell or blow up with pride or praise:—to praise extravagantly.
 PŪ'ĒF-BĀLL, *n.* Lycoperdon; a puffin, or a species of fungus; a mushroom filled with dust; puckball. *P. Cyc.*
 PŪ'ĒF-BIRD, *n.* The barbet or kingfisher. *P. Cyc.*
 PŪ'ĒFFER, *n.* One who puffs:—a person employed by the owner of property to bid it up in order to raise the price:—a small sea-fish.
 PŪ'ĒFFER-Y, *n.* Act of puffing; extravagant praise. *W. C. Bryant.*
 PŪ'ĒIN, *n.* [*puer*, Fr.] A water-fowl; a kind of fish:—a kind of fungus filled with dust; a puff-ball.
 PŪ'ĒIN-AP'PLE, *n.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*
 PŪ'ĒF'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being turgid or puffy.
 PŪ'ĒF'ING, *n.* Inflation; extravagant praise. *Burke.*
 PŪ'ĒF'ING-LY, *ad.* In a puffing manner; tumidly.
 PŪ'ĒF'Y, *n.* Windy; flatulent; tumid; turgid.
 PŪĒ, *n.* A puck:—a monkey:—a small dog; a fondled dog of other animal.
 PŪĒ, *v.* Like a monkey; noting a species of dog. *Ash.*
 PŪĒ-DŌG, *n.* A small dog which bears a miniature resemblance to the bull-dog.—“It is the common lap-dog of Italy.” *Booth.*
 PŪĒ-FĀCED, (pūĒ'fāst) *a.* Having a monkey-like face. *Palmer.*
 †PŪĒ'ĒERED, (pūĒ'Ēerd) *a.* Complicated; puckered. *More.*
 PŪĒH, (pūh) *interj.* Pöh! expressing contempt.
 PŪĒIL, *n.* [*puerile*, Fr.] A small handful; a large pinch, or as much as can be held between the thumb and first two fingers. *Bacon.*
 PŪĒIL-ISM, (pūĒ'il-izm) *n.* [*puer*, L.] The act or practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.
 PŪĒIL-IST, *n.* A fighter with the fist; a boxer.
 PŪĒIL-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to pugilism or boxing. *Qu. Rev.*
 PŪĒ-NĀ'CIQVOS, (-shys) *a.* [*puerax*, L.] Inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fighting; contentious.
 PŪĒ-NĀ'CI-ŪS, *n.* Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.
 PŪĒ-NŌZED, (pūĒ'nŌzd) *a.* Having a short and thick nose. *Palmer.*
 PŪĒNE, (pū'ne) *a.* [*puisné*, Fr.] (*Law*) Young; younger; inferior; lower in rank; petty; small; puny. *ȳ* It is written *puny*, when it is not used as a technical word.—*Puisne judge*, a term applied to the judges and barons of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in England, with the exception of the chief justices and chief baron.
 PŪĒ'S-SANCE, (pū'is-sāns, S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; pū'is'sāns, P.; pū'is-sāns or pū'is'sāns, W.) *n.* [Fr.] Power; strength; force. *Sensler.*
 †PŪĒ'S-SANT, (pū'is-sānt, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; pū'is'sānt, P. K. Ash, Scott, Entick.) *a.* [Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible. *Shak.*
 †PŪĒ'S-SANT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly. *Berners.*

PŪKE, *n.* A vomit; medicine causing vomit; an emetic.
 PŪKE, *v. n.* [*i.* PUKED; *pp.* PUKING, PUKED.] To spew; to vomit. *Shak.*
 PŪKE, *a.* Of a color between black and russet; puce. *Shak.* See PUCE.
 PŪK'ER, *n.* One who pukes; an emetic. *Garth.*
 PŪL'ĒHR-I-TŪDE, *n.* [*pulchritudo*, L.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness. *More.*
 PŪLE, *v. n.* [*piuler*, Fr.] [*i.* PULED; *pp.* PULING, PULED.] To cry like a chicken. *Colgrave.* To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Shak.*
 PŪ'LEX,* *n.* [L.] (*Ent.*) A genus of insects; the flea. *Crabb.*
 PŪ'LIC, *n.* A plant or herb. *Ainsworth.*
 PŪ'LI-CĒNE,* *a.* Relating to fleas; pulicous. *Maunder.* [R.]
 PŪ'LI-CŌSE,* *a.* [*pulicosus*, L.] Abounding with fleas. [R.]
 PŪ'LI-CŌŪS,* *a.* Relating to fleas; pulicose. *Smart.* [R.]
 PŪ'LING, *n.* The cry as of a chicken, or child; a whine.
 PŪ'LING-LY, *ad.* With whining; with complaint.
 PŪ'LI-ŌN, *n.* A plant or herb. *Ainsworth.*
 PŪLK,* *a.* A compact company or collection:—a hole full of mud. *Forby.* [*Local*, Eng.]
 PŪLK'HĀ,* *n.* A Lapland sledge. *Smart.*
 PŪLL, *v. n.* [*i.* PULLED; *pp.* PULLING, PULLED.] To draw violently towards one; opposed to *push*, which is to drive from one; to draw forcibly; to haul; to drag; to pluck; to gather; to tear;—to impress by pulling at a printing-press.—To pull down, to subvert; to demolish.—To pull up, to extirpate; to eradicate.
 PŪLL, *n.* Act of pulling; contest; struggle; pluck.
 PŪLL'BACK, *n.* That which keeps back; a restraint.
 †PŪLL'ĒN, *n.* [*puaille*, Fr.] Poultry. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 PŪLL'ĒR, *n.* He or that which pulls.
 PŪLL'ĒT, *n.* [*puilet*, Fr.] A young hen. *Bronne.*
 PŪLL'ĒY, *n.* [*puilie*, Fr.] One of the six simple machines or mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel movable about an axis, and having a groove cut in its circumference, over which a cord passes, for raising weights.
 PŪLL'ĒYED,* (pūl'ēd) *a.* Furnished with pulleys. *Hovell.*
 PŪLL'Ē-LĀTE, *v. n.* [*pullulo*, L.; *pulluler*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud. *Granger.*
 PŪLL'Ē-LĀT'ION, *n.* The act of budding or growing. *More.*
 PŪLL'MŌ-NĀ-RY, *a.* [*pulmo*, L.] Relating to the lungs; affecting the lungs; pulmonic.
 PŪLL'MŌ-NĀ-RY, *n.* [*pulmonaria*, L.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth.*
 PŪLL'MŌN'IC, *n.* One diseased in the lungs. *Arbutnot.*
 PŪLL'MŌN'IC, *a.* [*pulmo*, L.] Belonging to the lungs; pulmonary.
 PŪLL'MŌN'ICAL,* *a.* Relating to the lungs; pulmonic. *Blount.*
 PŪLL'MŌN'IF'ĒR-OŪS,* *a.* Having or producing lungs. *Gent. Mag.*
 PŪLP, *n.* [*pulpa*, L.; *pulpe*, Fr.] Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.
 PŪLP, *v. n.* [*i.* PULPED; *pp.* PULPING, PULFED.] To reduce a vegetable substance to pulp. *Dunglison.*
 †PŪLP-PA-TŌNY,* *n.* A sort of confection or cake. *Nares.*
 PŪLP'NESS,* *n.* State of being pulpy. *Ja. Johnson.*
 PŪLP'IT, (pūlp'it, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; pūlp'it, P.) *n.* [*pulpa*, L.] A structure, or a raised part, in a church or public building, from which a sermon or oration is delivered; a rostrum. *Dryden.*
 PŪLP'IT-ĒR,* *n.* A preacher, in contempt. *Dr. South.*
 PŪLP'IT-ĒL'O-QVĒNĒ,* *n.* The eloquence or oratory of preachers. *Booth.*
 PŪLP'IT'ICAL,* *a.* Relating or suited to the pulpit. *Ash. [R.]*
 PŪLP'IT'ICAL-LY,* *ad.* In the manner of the pulpit. *Ld. Chesterfield.* [R.]
 PŪLP'IT'ISH,* *a.* Relating to, or like, the pulpit. *Chalmers.*
 PŪLP'OUS, *a.* [*pulpeux*, Fr.] Soft; pappy; pulpy. *Philips.*
 PŪLP'OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being pulposus.
 PŪLP'PY, *a.* Consisting of pulp; soft; pappy.
 PŪLQVE,* (pūlk'v) *n.* [Sp.] A vinous beverage resembling cider, obtained from the Mexican aloes or American agave. *P. Mag.*
 PŪL'SĀ-TILE, *a.* [*pulsatilis*, L.] Fit to be struck, beaten, or acted on by pulsation, as a drum or tabor.
 PŪL'SĀ'TION, *n.* [*pulsatio*, L.] The act of beating or striking; motion of the pulse; a throbbing.
 PŪL'SĀ-TIVE,* *a.* Having an impelling power. *Goldsmith.*
 PŪL'SĀ-TŌR, *n.* [L.] Striker; a beater. [R.]
 PŪL'SĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Beating like the pulse; throbbing. *Wotton.*
 PŪLSE, *n.* [*pulsus*, L.] *pl.* PŪLS'ĒS. The pulsation or motion of an artery, depending on the impulse given to the blood by the action of the heart; a slight stroke; a throbbing; oscillation; vibration.—To feel one's pulse, to try to know one's mind artfully.—[*puls*, L.] Leguminous plants, cultivated for their pods or seeds, as the pea, bean, vetch, lupin, &c.

PULSE, *v. n.* To beat, as the pulse. *Roy. [R.]*
PULSE, *v. a.* To drive, as the pulse is driven. *Smith. [R.]*
PULSE/LESS, * *a.* Destitute of pulse. *Wordsworth.*
PUL-SIF/IC, *a.* [pulsus and facio, L.] Moving or exciting the pulse. *Smith. [R.]*
PUL'SION, (pū'shūn) *n.* [pulsus, L.] The act of driving or of forcing forward, in distinction to suction or traction. *More.*
PUL-TĀ/CEOUS,* (pul-tā'shūs) *a.* Resembling pap; macerated. *Hamilton.*
†PUL/TISE, *n.* [pulsis, L.] A poultice. *Burton.*
PUL/VER-Ā-BLE, *a.* [pulveris, L.] That may be pulverized; pulverizable. *Boyle.*
†PUL/VER-ĀTE, *v. a.* To pulverize. *Cockeram.*
PUL/VER-INE,* *n.* The ashes of barilla. *Ure.*
PUL/VER-I-ZĀ-BLE,* *a.* That may be pulverized. *P. Mag.*
PUL/VER-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of pulverizing; state of being pulverized; reduction to dust.
PUL/VER-IZE, *v. a.* [pulvero, L.; pulveriser, Fr.] [i. PULVERIZED; *pp.* PULVERIZING, PULVERIZED.] To reduce to powder or dust.
PUL/VER-ŌUS,* *a.* Consisting of dust or powder. *Smart.*
PUL-VĒR/V-LENCE, *n.* [pulverulentia, L.] Dustiness; dust.
PUL-VĒR/V-LENT,* *a.* (Bot.) Dusty; powdery. *P. Cyc.*
PUL/VIL, *n.* [putillum, L.] Sweet-scented powder. *Gay. [R.]*
†PUL/VIL, *v. a.* To sprinkle with pulvil. *Congreve.*
PUL-VIL/Ō,* *n.*; *pl.* PULVILLOS. A small bag or cushion stuffed with perfumes. *Addison.*
PUL-VĪNAR,* *n.* [L.] (Med.) A medicated cushion. *Crabb.*
PUL/VĪ-NĀTE,* *a.* Cushion-shaped; pulvinated. *Loudon.*
PUL/VĪ-NĀT-ED,* *a.* (Arch.) Swelled; swelling as a pillow. *Brande.*
PŪ'MĀ,* *n.* (Zool.) A ferocious American animal, of the genus *felis*. *Ency.*
PŪ/MĪ-CĀTE,* *v. a.* To smooth with pumice. *Maunder.*
†PŪ/MĪ-CE, or **PŪ/MĪ-ICE**, (pū'mīs, S. J. F. Sm.; pū'mīs, P. E. J. K. W. b.; pū'mīs or pū'mīs, W.) *n.* [pumex, pumicis, L.] A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, lax, spongy, and porous; a slag or cinder of some fossil.
PŪ-MĪŪ/CEOUS,* (pū-mish'ūs) *a.* Having the nature of pumice. *Smart.*
†PŪ/MICE-STONE,* *n.* The cinder of a fossil. *Ash.*
PŪMĀCE,* *n.* Apples ground. *Forby.* See **POMACE**.
PŪM/MĒL, *n.* See **POMMEL**.
PUMP, *n.* [pompe, D. & Fr.] An engine or machine by which water is drawn up from wells;—a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.—The suction, or sucking, pump, the common household pump.—The force, or forcing, pump, a pump which is capable of driving a stream of water above the pump-barrel, by means of compressed air.—The chain-pump, a pump used in ships of war.—*Air-pump.* See **AIR-PUMP**.
PUMP, *v. n.* [pompen, D.] [i. PUMPED; *pp.* PUMPING, PUMPED.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.
PUMP, *v. a.* To raise or throw out, as by means of a pump;—to elicit or draw out artfully, or by any means.
PUMP-BRĀKE,* *n.* (Naut.) The handle of a pump in a ship. *Crabb.*
PUMP-CĀN,* *n.* A vessel for pouring water into a pump, to make it work. *Crabb.*
PUMP-DALE,* *n.* (Naut.) A trough into which the water PUMP-VALE,* runs that is pumped out; a tube used with a chain-pump. *Crabb.*
PUMP'ER, *n.* He or that which pumps.
PUMP'ER-NICK/EL,* *n.* A kind of bread eaten by the peasants of Westphalia, made of bran. It has a little acidity, but is agreeable to the taste. *Brande.*
PUMP'GEAR,* *n.* Materials for pumps. *Smart.*
PUMP-HOOD,* (-hūd) *n.* A head or covering for a chain-pump. *Mar. Diet.*
PUMP/IN, (-yūn) *n.* [pompon, Fr.] A plant and its fruit.
PUMP/KIN, *n.* A plant and its fruit; the pumpkin.—*Pumpkin*, though a corrupted orthography, is now the most common.
PUMP-MĀK'ER,* *n.* One who makes pumps. *Gent. Mag.*
PUMP-SPEĀR,* *n.* The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened. *Ure.*
PUN, *n.* A play upon words, the wit or point of which depends on some resemblance of sound, with a difference of meaning; a quibble; a witticism; a conceit.
PUN, *v. n.* [i. PUNNED; *pp.* PUNNING, PUNNED.] To play on words so as to make puns; to quibble.
PUN, *v. a.* To affect or persuade by a pun. *Addison.*
PUNCH, *v. a.* [poinçonner, Fr.; puncher, punçiv, Sp., from the Latin *pungere*.] [i. PUNCHED; *pp.* PUNCHING, PUNCHED.] To bore or perforate with a sharp instrument; to push or strike with the fist.
PUNCH, *n.* A pointed instrument for making small holes; a borer;—a blow or push;—a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.—[*pulcinello*, It.] The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-

show; punchinello;—a short, thick-set man;—a horse, well set and well knitted, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with fat.
PUNCH, { *a.* Short; thick; fat. *Todd. [Vulgar.]*
PUNCH, {
PUNCH-BOWL, (-bōl) *n.* A bowl to hold punch.
PUNCH/EON, (pūnçh'ūn) *n.* [poinçon, Fr.] An instrument; a sort of puncher or punch;—a short post;—a large cask; a measure for liquids, containing from 84 to 120 gallons.
PUNCH'ER, *n.* He or that which punches; an instrument that makes an impression or hole.
PUN'CHIN,* *n.* A short piece of timber, placed to support a weight. *Crabb.*
PUN-CHĪ-NĒL/Ō, *n.* [policinello, Fr.; pulcinello, It.] A sort of buffoon; a punch. *Tatler.*
PUNÇ/TATE,* *a.* (Zool.) Having many points or minute impressions, which do not perforate the surface. *Brande.*
PUNÇ/TĀT-ED, *a.* [punctatus, L.] Drawn into a point; full of small holes, dotted.
PUNÇ/TĪ-FŌRM,* *a.* Having the form of a point. *Loudon.*
PUNÇ-TĪ/Ō, (pūnç-tī'ŷō) *n.* [punitivo, It., from *punctum*, L.] *pl.* PUNÇ-TĪ/ŌS. A nicety; a nice point in behavior; a nice point of exactness.
†PUNÇ-TĪ/ŌUS, (pūnç-tī'ŷūs) [pūnç-tī'ŷūs, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; pūnç-tī'e-ūs, P.] *a.* Nice; very exact; precise; scrupulous; punctual or exact to excess.
†PUNÇ-TĪ/ŌUS-LY, (pūnç-tī'ŷūs-lē) *ad.* With great nicety.
†PUNÇ-TĪ/ŌUS-NĒSS, (pūnç-tī'ŷūs-nēs) *n.* Nicety; exactness.
PUNÇ/TION, (pūnçh'shūn) *n.* [punctio, L.] A puncture.
PUNÇ/TŌ, *n.* [punto, Sp.] Nice point of ceremony; punctilio. *Bacon.* The point in fencing. *Shak.*
†PUNÇ/V-ĀL, (pūnçkt'ŷū-āl) *a.* [punctuel, old Fr.] Comprised in a point; done at the precise time; observing the exact time; exact; nice; punctilious.
PUNÇ/V-ĀL-IST, *n.* One very exact or ceremonious. *Milton.*
PUNÇ/V-ĀL/LY, (pūnçkt'ŷū-āl-lē) *n.* Quality of being punctual; nicety; scrupulous exactness.
PUNÇ/V-ĀL-LY, *ad.* Nicely; exactly; scrupulously.
PUNÇ/V-ĀL-NĒSS, *n.* Exactness; punctuality.
PUNÇ/V-ĀTE, (pūnçkt'ŷū-āt) *v. a.* [i. PUNÇVATED; *pp.* PUNÇVATING, PUNÇVATED.] To mark with written points; to point.
PUNÇ/V-Ā'TION, *n.* [old Fr.] The art of dividing words and sentences by means of marks or points; the act of pointing.
PUNÇ/V-Ā-TOR,* *n.* One who punctuates; punctuist. *S. Phelps.*
PUNÇ/V-ĪST,* *n.* One skilled in punctuation. *Smart.*
PUNÇ/V-LĀTE, *v. a.* [punctulatum, L.] To mark with small spots. *Woodward.*
PUNÇ/VRE, (pūnçkt'ŷūr) *n.* [punctus, L.] A small, sharp point; a small prick; a hole made with a sharp point.
PUNÇ/VRE, *v. a.* [i. PUNÇVATED; *pp.* PUNÇVATING, PUNÇVATED.] To prick; to pierce with a small hole.
PUN'DIT,* *n.* (East Indies) A learned Brahmin. *Hamilton.*
†PUN/DLE, *n.* A short and fat woman. *Wordsworth.*
PUNĜ,* *n.* A rude sort of sleigh, or oblong box, made of boards, and placed on runners, used in the United States for drawing loads on snow by horses. *N. A. Rev.*
PUNĜ'ER, (pūnç'gār) *n.* A crab-fish.
PUNĜ'EN-CY, *n.* The quality of being pungent; sharpness; heat or sharpness to the tongue; smartness; acridness; acrimonioussness; keenness.
PUNĜ'ENT, *a.* [pungens, L.] Pricking; sharp or acrid to the tongue or palate; smart; piercing; sharp; acrimonious; biting.
PUNĜ'ENT-LY,* *ad.* In a pungent manner. *Clarke.*
PUNĜIC,* *a.* Relating to the Carthaginians;—faithless; treacherous; as, "Punic faith," ironically used for treachery. *Milton.*
PUNĜIC,* *n.* The language of the ancient Carthaginians. *Ency.*
PŪ/NĪ-CĀ FTĪDĒS,* [L.] "Carthaginian faith;—treachery."
†PŪ/NICE, (pū'nīs) *n.* A wall-louse; a bed-bug. *Hudibras.*
PŪ-NĪ/CEOUS, (pū-nish'ūs) *a.* [punicus, L.] Scarlet. *Bailey.*
PŪ-NĪ-NĒSS, *n.* State of being puny; smallness.
PŪN'ISH, *v. a.* [punio, L.] [i. PUNISHED; *pp.* PUNISHING, PUNISHED.] To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some fault or crime; to correct; to chasten; to discipline.
PŪN'ISH-Ā-BLE, *a.* [punissabile, Fr.] That may be punished; liable to punishment.
PŪN'ISH-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being punishable.
PŪN'ISH'ER, *n.* One who punishes.
PŪN'ISH-MĒNT, *n.* Act of punishing; any infliction of suffering or pain imposed on one who has committed a fault or crime; a penalty; correction.
†PŪ-NĪ/TION, (pū-nish'ūn) *n.* [Fr.; punitio, L.] Punishment. *Mirror for Mag.*
PŪ-NĪ-TIVE, *a.* [punio, L.] Relating to punishment; inflicting punishment; penal. *Hammond.*
†PŪ/NĪ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Punishing; punitive. *Bailey.*

PÜNK, *n.* A common prostitute; a strumpet. *Shak.* A kind of fungus used for tinder. *Ash.* Rotten wood; touchwood.

PÜN'NING, *n.* The art or practice of making puns. *Tattler.*

PÜN-NÖL'Q-QY, * *n.* The art of punning. *Pope.* [R.]

PÜN/STËR, *n.* One given to punning; a quibbler; a wit.

PÜNT, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat.

PÜNT, *v. n.* To play at basset and ombre. *Addison.*

PÜNT'ER, * *n.* [*pointeur*, Fr.] One who plays at faro or basset with the banker or keeper of a faro bank. *Bowyer.*

PÜ'NY, *a.* [*puisné*, Fr.] Young; inferior; inferior in rate or size; petty; little; punisne. See **PÜNSNE**.

PÜ'NY, *n.* A young, inexperienced person. *Br. Hall.*

PÜP, *v. n.* [i. PUPPED; pp. PUPPING, PUPPED.] To bring forth whelps; used of a bitch bringing forth young.

PÜP, * *n.* A puppy; a whelp. *Smart.*

PÜP'Ä, *n.* [L.] pl. **PÜPÆ.** Chrysalis. *Paley.* A genus of land snails.

PÜPE, * *n.* [*pupa*, L.] The oviform nymph of certain insects; chrysalis. *Brande.*

PÜ'PIL, *n.* [*pupilla*, L.] The apple of the eye. *Bacon.* — [*pupille*, Fr., *pupillus*, L.] A scholar; one under the care of a tutor; a student; — a ward; one under the care of a guardian. — (*Civil law*) One under the age of 14, if a male, or 12, if a female.

PÜ'PIL-AGE, *n.* State of being a pupil; wardship.

PÜ-PIL-ÄR'I-TY, *n.* [*pupillarit'*, Fr.] (*Law*) The state of infants before puberty; pupilage. *Cotgrave.*

PÜ'PIL-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward. See **CÄPIL-LÄRY**.

PÜ-PIL'Ä-ROÜS, * *a.* Bringing forth pupæ or pupes. *Kirby.*

PÜ-PIV'Q-ROÜS, * *a.* Feeding on pupæ or larvae. *Smart.*

PÜP'PET, *n.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A little image moved by a wire in a show or mock drama; — a word of contempt. — (*Turney*) The upright parts for supporting the mandrel.

PÜP'PET-MÄN, } *n.* The owner or master of a puppet-
PÜP'PET-MÄS'TER, } show.

PÜP'PET-PLÄY, * *n.* A play with puppets; a mock drama. *Johnson.*

PÜP'PET-PLÄY-ER, *n.* One who manages puppets. *Hales.*

PÜP'PET-QUËËN, * *n.* A mock queen. *Rovee.*

†PÜP'PET-RY, *n.* Affectation. *Marston.*

PÜP'PET-SHÖW, *n.* An exhibition of puppets.

PÜP'PY, *n.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A whelp; progeny of a bitch; a young dog; — a name of contemptuous reproach to a man. *Shak.*

PÜP'PY, *v. n.* To bring forth puppies; to pup.

PÜP'PY-ISM, *n.* Extreme affectation; conceit.

PÜR, or **PÜR**, *n.* A gentle noise made by a cat. *Shak.*

PÜR, *v. n.* [i. PÜRRED; pp. PÜRING, PÜRRED.] To murmur, as a cat or leopard in pleasure. *Guy.* Written also **purr**.

PÜR, or **PÜR**, *v. a.* To signify by purring. *Gray.* [R.]

PÜ-RÄ'NÄ, * *n.* [Sanskrit.] pl. **PÜ-RÄ'NÄS.** The sacred books of India, which contain the explanation of the *Shaster*. *Brande.*

PÜR'BECK-STÖNE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A hard stone found at *Purbeck*, in Dorsetshire, England. *Ure.*

PÜR'BLIND, *a.* [corrupted from *perblind*.] Near-sighted; short-sighted; dim-sighted. *Shak.*

PÜR'BLIND-NESS, *n.* Shortness of sight. *Cotgrave.*

PÜR'CHÄS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be purchased or bought.

PÜR'CHÄSE, *v. a.* [*pourchaser*, old Fr.] [i. PURCHASED; pp. PURCHASING, PURCHASED.] To bargain for; to acquire, not inherit; to buy for a price; to obtain at any expense; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; to gain some mechanical advantage. — (*Naut.*) To raise or move heavy bodies by means of mechanical powers.

PÜR'CHÄSE, *n.* [*pourchas*, old Fr.] Act of buying; thing bought; any thing purchased or obtained otherwise than by inheritance; — a mechanical advantage. [†*Robbery*; *plunder*.] *Shak.*

PÜR'CHÄSE-MÖN-ËY, *n.* Money laid out for a purchase.

PÜR'CHÄS-ER, *n.* One who purchases; a buyer.

PÜR'GÖN, * *n.* An oriental priest of fire-worship. *Bryant.*

PÜR, *a.* [*pur*, Sax., *pur*, pure, Fr.; *purus*, L.] Clear; not dirty; not muddy; free from mixture with any thing else; free from dirt, stain, or guilt; not filthy; not sullied; unmingled; genuine; real; unadulterated; unpolluted; clean; guiltless; holy; chaste; mere; not vitiated, corrupted, or mixed; — not connected with any thing extrinsic; as, *pure mathematics*.

†PÜR, *v. a.* To purify; to cleanse. *Chaucer.*

PÜR'E-LY, *ad.* In a pure manner; merely; completely.

PÜR'NESS, *n.* State of being pure; purity; clearness.

PÜR'FER, (pür'fil) *n.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread; purple. *Bailey.*

†PÜR'FLE, *v. a.* [*pourfleur*, Fr.] To decorate with purple; to embroider. *Spenser.*

†PÜR'FLE, *v. n.* To be trimmed with purple. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PÜR'FLE, } *n.* A border of embroidery; same as *purfile*.
†PÜR'FLEW, } *Shelton.*

PÜR'FLED, (pür'fid) *p. a.* Embroidered. *Milton.* Richly sculptured. *Francis.*

†PÜR'GA-MËNT, * *n.* A cathartic; purgation. *Bacon.*

PÜR-GÄ'TION, *n.* [*purgatio*, L.] Act of cleansing or purifying; purification; evacuation; a cleansing; a clearing.

PÜR-GÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*purgatif*, Fr.; *purgativus*, L.] Serving to cleanse or purge; cathartic; cleansing.

PÜR-GÄ-TIVE, *n.* A cathartic medicine. *Burton.*

PÜR-GÄ-TÖ'R-I-ÄL, *a.* Relating to purgatory; purifying.

†PÜR-GÄ-TÖ'R-I-ÄN, *a.* Same as *purgatorial*. *Mede.*

PÜR-GÄ-TÖ'R-I-ÄN, * *n.* A believer in purgatory. *Johnson.*

PÜR-GÄ-TÖ-RY, *n.* [*purgatorium*, L.] A place of expiation or purification: — according to Roman Catholics, an intermediate state of the souls of the penitent after death, and before the final judgment, during which they are supposed to expiate, by certain punishments, the guilt which they have incurred through life.

PÜR-GÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Cleansing; expiatory. *Burke.*

PÜRGE, *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr.; *purgo*, L.] [i. PURGED; pp. PURGING, PURGED.] To make clear or pure; to cleanse; to clear from impurities or from guilt; to defecate; to evacuate the body by cathartics.

PÜRGE, *v. n.* To grow pure; to have frequent evacuations.

PÜRGE, *n.* [*purge*, Fr.] A cathartic medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

PÜRGE'ER, *n.* One who purges; purge; cathartic.

PÜRGIN', * *n.* Purgation; lax state of the bowels.

PÜR'ING-FLÄX, * *n.* Dwarf wild flax; a medicinal plant. *Farm. Ency.*

PÜR-RI-FI-CÄTION, *n.* [*purificatio*, L.] Act of purifying; state of being purified; a cleansing; a Hebrew rite after childbirth.

†PÜR-RI-FI-CÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*purificatif*, old Fr.] Tending to purify. *Cotgrave.*

PÜR-RI-FI-CÄ'TOR, * *n.* A purifier. *Blackwood's Mag.*

PÜR-RI-FI-CÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Having power to purify. [R.]

PÜR-RI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which purifies; cleanser.

PÜR-RI-FÖRM, * *a.* (*Med.*) Having the form of pus. *Dunglison.*

PÜR-RI-FY, *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr.; *purifico*, L.] [i. PURIFIED; pp. PURIFYING, PURIFIED.] To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to free from guilt or pollution; to cleanse; to clarify; to clear from barbarisms.

PÜR-RI-FY, *v. n.* To grow pure. *Burnet.*

PÜR-RI-FY'ING, *n.* Act of making pure; purification.

PÜR'RIM, * *n.* The feast of lots, among the Jews, in commemoration of their deliverance from Haman's conspiracy. *Crabb.*

PÜR'RISH, * *n.* [*purisme*, Fr.] Rigid purity; niceness in the use of words. *Milford.*

PÜR'RIST, *n.* [*puriste*, Fr.] One scrupulously nice in the use of words.

PÜR'RITÄN, *n.* An advocate for purity in religion; — one of a class of dissenters from the church of England, in the time of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, who were advocates for a greater purity of doctrine and discipline in the church.

PÜR'RITÄN, *a.* Of or belonging to Puritans. *Milton.*

PÜR-RITÄN'IC, } *a.* Relating to Puritans; strict; rigid;
PÜR-RITÄN'ICÄL, } precise.

PÜR-RITÄN'ICÄL-LY, *ad.* In a Puritanical manner.

PÜR-RITÄN-ISM, *n.* Doctrine and practice of Puritans.

†PÜR'RITÄN-IZE, *v. a.* To conform to the Puritans. *Mountagu.*

PÜR'RY, *n.* [*purée*, Fr.; *puritas*, L.] State of being pure; freedom from guilt or impurity; freedom from mixture; cleanness; innocence; chastity.

PÜR, *n.* [contracted from *purfile*.] An embroidered and puckered border; — a soft flow, as of a stream; — mantling of liquor; — medicated malt liquor; — ale or beer in which wormwood is infused.

PÜR'L, *n.* [*porla*, Swed.] [i. PÜRLED; pp. PÜRLING, PÜRLED.] To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise; to rise or appear in undulations. *Shak.*

PÜR'L, *v. a.* To decorate with a purl. *B. Jonson.*

PÜR'LIEU, (pür'liu) *n.* [*pur* and *lieu*, Fr.] pl. **PÜR'LIEUS.** The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; enclosure; district.

PÜR'LIEU-MÄN, * *n.* A man who has the care of a purlieu. *Blackstone.*

PÜR'LIN, *n.* or pl. **PÜR'LINS.** (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber lying on the main rafters, to support the common rafters, in the middle of their length.

PÜR'LING, *n.* The gentle noise of a stream. *Bacon.*

PÜR-LÖIN', *v. a.* [i. PÜRLOINED; pp. PÜRLOINING, PÜRLOINED.] To steal; to take by theft. *Spenser.*

PÜR-LÖIN', *v. n.* To practise theft. *Tit. ii.*

PÜR-LÖIN'ER, *n.* One who purloins; a thief.

PÜR-LÖIN'ING, *n.* Act of stealing; theft. *Bacon.*

PÜR-PÄR-TY, *n.* (*Law*) A share or part of an estate. See **FOUR-PÄRTY**.

PÜR'PLE, *a.* [*pourpre*, Fr.; *purpureus*, L.] Red tinged with blue. — (*Poetry*) Red.

PÜR'PLE, *n.* A color produced by the mixture of red and blue; — the color which distinguished the Roman emperors; hence imperial sovereignty; — the color of a cardinal's cloak; hence a cardinalate; — a purple dress.

PUR'PLE, *v. a.* [*purpuro*, L.] [*i.* PURPLED; *pp.* PURPLING, PURPLED.] To color with purple. *Shak.*
PUR'PLE-CÓL'ÓRED,* (*púr'pl-kú'úrd*) *a.* Having the color of purple. *Shak.*
PUR'PLE-HUED,* (-hüd) *a.* Same as *purple-colored*. *Shak.*
PUR'PLES, (*púr'plz*) *n. pl.* Spots of a livid red color, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.
PUR'PLE-TINGED,* (-tínd) *a.* Tinged with purple. *Pope.*
PUR'PLISH, *a.* Inclining to, or somewhat, purple.
PUR'PURT, *n.* [old Fr.] Design; meaning; signification; intent; tendency of a writing or discourse.
PUR'PURT, *v. a.* [*i.* PURPURSED; *pp.* PURPURTING, PURPURSED.] To intend; to tend; to show.
PUR'POSE, (*púr'pöz*) *n.* [*propoz*, Fr.; *propositum*, L.] Intention; design; effect; object; view; aim; reason; the end desired.—*pl.* A kind of enigma or riddle.—*On purpose*, for of purpose, designedly; intentionally.
PUR'POSE, *v. a.* [*i.* PURPOSED; *pp.* PURPOSING, PURPOSED.] To intend; to design; to resolve.
PUR'POSE, *n. n.* To have an intention or design.
PUR'POSE-LESS, *a.* Having no purpose or aim. *By Hall.*
PUR'POSE-LY, *ad.* By design; by intention. *Hooker.*
PUR'PREST, (*púr'prz*) *n.* [*Law*] See *POURPRESTURE*. *Blackstone.*
PUR'PRISE, (*púr'príz*) *n.* [*purpris*, old Fr.; *purprisum*, law L.] A close or enclosure; as also the whole compass of a manor. *Bacon.*
PÚR'PU-RA,* *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) An eruption of small purple spots and patches, caused by extravasation of blood under the cuticle.—(*Zool.*) A univalve gastropod. *Brande.*
PUR'PU-RATE,* *n.* Salt formed of purpuric acid and a base. *Brande.*
PUR'PU-RATE,* *a.* Relating to purpura. *Merc.*
PUR'PÚRE,* *n.* (*Her.*) Purple; one of the colors used in heraldry. *Brande.*
PUR-PÚRE-AL,* *a.* Purple; beautiful. *Akenside.* [R.]
PUR'PURIC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid, obtained by treating uric or lithic acid with dilute nitric acid. *Ure.*
PUR'PU-RINE,* *n.* A coloring principle supposed by Robiquet to exist in madder. *Ure.* [PUR.]
PURR, *n.* A sea-lark. *Ainsworth.* The noise of a cat. See *PURR*, *v. n.* [*i.* PURRED; *pp.* PURRING, PURRED.] To murmur as a cat, &c. See *PUR*.
PURRING,* *n.* The murmuring noise of a cat. *Bailey.*
PUR'RU, *n.* [*bourse*, Fr.; *pers*, Welsh.] A small bag for money; a sum of money.
PURSE, *v. a.* [*i.* PURSED; *pp.* PURSING, PURSED.] To put into a purse; to contract as a purse. *Shak.*
PURSE'-BEAR-ER,* *n.* One who carries the purse. *Blount.*
PURSE'FUL,* *n. pl.* PURSEFULS. As much as a purse will hold. *Dryden.*
PURSE'NET, *n.* A purse made of network; a net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.
PURSE'-PRÍDE, *n.* Pride which springs from wealth.
PURSE'-PRÓUD, *a.* Puffed up or made proud with money or wealth. *By Hall.*
PURS'ER, *n.* An officer of the navy who keeps the accounts of the vessel to which he belongs, and also acts as purveyor.
PURSE'-TÁK-ING,* *n.* The act of stealing a purse. *Shak.*
PUR'SI-NÉS, *n.* Quality of being pursy. *Sherwood.*
PUR'SIVE,* *a.* Fat and short-breathed; pursy. *Ash.*
PUR'SIVE-NÉS, *n.* Same as *pursiveness*. *Bailey.*
PURS/LAIN, (-lín) *n.* [*porcellana*, It.] A plant; a weed.
PURS/LAIN-TRÉE, (-lín-tré) *n.* A shrub proper for a hedge.
PUR-SU'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pursued. *Sherwood.*
PUR-SU'ANCE, *n.* Prosecution; process; consequence.
PUR-SU'ANT, *a.* Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; consequent; conformable.
PUR-SU'ANT,* *ad.* Conformably; in consequence of. *Swift.*
PUR-SÚE, (*púr-súé*) *v. a.* [*pour-suire*, Fr.] [*i.* PURSUED; *pp.* PURSUING, PURSUED.] To follow for some end; to persecute; to chase; to prosecute; to continue; to imitate.
PUR-SÚE, (*púr-súé*) *v. n.* To go on; to proceed; to persist. *Boyle.*
PUR-SÚER, *n.* One who pursues or follows.
PUR-SÚIT, *n.* [*pour-suite*, Fr.] Act of pursuing; that which is pursued; a following; a chase; employment; occupation.
PUR-SUI-VÁNT, (*púr'swe-vánt*) *n.* [*poursuivant*, Fr.] (*Law*) A state messenger.—(*Her.*) A kind of probationer in the Herald's College of England. [Shak.]
PUR'SY, (*púr'sé*) *a.* [*pusis*, Fr.] Fat and short-breathed.
PUR'TY-NÁNCÉ, *n.* [*Appartenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal. *Ez. xii.*
PÚR'V-LÉNCÉ, { *n.* Pus; generation of pus or matter.
PÚR'V-LÉN-CY, {
PÚR'V-LÉNT, (*púr'v-lént*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *púr'v-lént*, *Ja.*) [*purulentus*, L.] Consisting of pus; full of pus; resembling pus.
PÚR'V-LÉNT-LY,* *ad.* In a purulent manner. *Coleridge.*
PUR-VEY, (*púr-vá*) *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.] [*i.* PURVEYED; *pp.* PURVEYING, PURVEYED.] To provide with; to procure.
PUR-VEY, (*púr-vá*) *v. n.* To buy in provisions; to provide.
PUR-VEY'ANCE, (*púr-vá'áns*) *n.* Act of purveying; provis-

ion.—(*English law*) The providing of necessaries for the king's house.
PUR-VEY'OR, (*púr-vá'úr*) *n.* One who purveys;—a procurer; a pimp;—an officer who provides provisions and supplies for an army.
PUR'VIEW, (*púr'vú*) *n.* [*pourvu*, Fr.] Proviso; condition.—(*Law*) The body of a statute distinct from the preamble.
PÚS, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Matter, or a yellowish fluid, secreted in abscesses or sores, when they are healing.
PÚS-SY-ÍSM,* (*pú'se-ízsm*) *n.* The principles of a class of divines of the church of England, so termed from Dr. E. B. Pusey, professor of Hebrew in the university of Oxford; called also by some, *Neomanism*, from the Rev. J. H. Newman, another prominent theologian of this class. Their views, in relation to the doctrine and discipline of the church, are exhibited in various publications, especially in a series of "Tracts for the Times;" and they are, in many particulars, much more assimilated to the views of the Roman Catholic church, than are the views of most Protestants. *Ch. Ob.*
PÚSH, *v. a.* [*pusser*, Fr.] [*i.* PUSHED; *pp.* PUSHING, PUSHED.] To press against with force; to urge or press forward; to strike with a thrust; to force; to enforce; to drive to a conclusion; to importune.
PÚSH, *v. n.* To make a thrust or effort; to rush.
PÚSH, *n.* Thrust; an impulse; force impressed; assault; attack; a forcible onset; a strong effort;—a exigence; trial; extremity.—[*pustula*, L. A pimple; an eruption. *Bacon.*]
PÚSH'ER, *n.* One who pushes.
PÚSH'ING, *a.* Urging on; enterprising; vigorous.
PÚSH'PIN, *n.* A child's play, in which pins are pushed.
PÚ-SIL-LÁ-NÍM'I-TY, *n.* [*pusillanimité*, Fr.] State of being pusillanimous; cowardice; want of spirit. *Bacon.*
PÚ-SIL-LÁN'I-MÓUS, *a.* [*pusillus* and *animus*, L.] Having no spirit; mean-spirited; cowardly; timid; fearful.
PÚ-SIL-LÁN'I-MÓUS-LY, *ad.* With pusillanimity.
PÚ-SIL-LÁN'I-MÓUS-NÉS, *n.* Pusillanimity.
PÚSS, *n.* The fondling name of a cat. *Watts.* The sportsman's term for a hare. *Gay.*
PÚS'SY,* *n.* A fondling name for a cat; the diminutive of *pus*. *Booth.* [tulate. *Maunder.*]
PÚST'V-LAR,* *a.* Having, or covered with, pustules; pustule'-LÁTE, (*púst'vú-lát*) *a.* [*pustulatus*, L.] To form into pustules or blisters. *Stackhouse.*
PÚST'V-LÁTE,* *a.* Covered with pustules; pustular; pustulous. *Loudon.*
PÚST'ÚLE, (*pús'túl* or *pús'túil*) [*pús'túl*, *E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *pús'chál*, *W. J.*; *pús'chúl*, *S. J.*] [*pustula*, L.] A small swelling; a pimple; an efflorescence.
PÚST'V-LODS, *a.* Full of pustules; pimply. *Cockeram.*
PÚT, *v. a.* [*put*, *putian*, Welsh.] [*i.* PUT; *pp.* PUTTING, PUT.] To lay or reposit in any place; to place in any situation; to place in any state or condition; to set; to apply; to propose; to state; to offer; to reduce.—*To put about*, to turn round.—*To put by*, to turn off; to divert; to thrust aside.—*To put down*, to repress; to crush; to degrade; to confute.—*To put forth*, to propose; to extend; to emit, as a sprouting plant; to exert.—*To put in*, to interpose; to drive; to enter; to offer as a claim; to harbor.—*To put in practice*, to use; to exercise.—*To put off*, to divert; to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to delay; to defer; to procrastinate; to discard; to dispose of; to leave land.—*To put on*, to assume; to forward; to incite.—*To put on upon*, to impute; to invest with; to impose; to inflict; to assume; to take.—*To put over*, to refer.—*To put out*, to place at interest; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend; to protrude; to expel; to drive from; to make public; to disconcert; to disappoint; to offend.—*To put to*, to lay by; to assist with; to punish by; to refer to; to expose.—*To put to it*, to distress; to perplex; to press hard.—*To put to death*, to kill.—*To put together*, to accumulate into one sum or mass.—*To put up*, to pass unrevenged or unnoticed;—to start from a cover; to hoard; to hide;—to expose publicly; as, "These goods are put up to sale."—*Put case*, an old judicial phrase, signifying, suppose the case to be.
PÚT, [*put*, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; *put* or *putt*, *W.*] *v. n.* To move; to shoot or germinate; to steer a vessel.—*To put forth*, to leave a port; to germinate; to bud.—*To put in*, to enter a haven.—*To put in for*, to claim.—*To put in*, to offer a claim.—*To put off*, to leave land.—*To put over*, to sail across.—*To put to sea*, to set sail.—*To put up*, to offer one's self as a candidate; to advance to; to bring one's self forward;—to take lodgings or stop. *Southey.*—*To put up with*, to suffer without resentment.
PÚT, [*put*, *S. W. P. E. F. K. Sm.*; *put*, *Ja.*] *n.* An action of distress; a forced action. *L'Estrange.* A rustic; a clown. *Bramston.* A game at cards.—*Put on*, excuse; shift; evasion.
PÚ'TAGE, *n.* [*putain*, Fr.] (*Law*) Prostitution on the *PÚ-TÁ'MÉN*,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The inner coat, or shell, or stone of a fruit, commonly called the *endocarp*. *Brande.*

PŪ'TA-NĪSM, *n.* [*putanisme*, Fr.] The trade of a prostitute.
 PŪ'TA-TĪVE, *a.* [*putatif*, Fr., from *puto*, L.] Supposed; reputed; not real. *Alyffe*.
 PŪTCH'OCK,* *n.* The root of a plant which grows in Sindh, is imported into China, and is burnt as incense in Chinese temples. *McCulloch*.
 PŪTCH'UK,* *n.* Same as *putchock*. *P. Cyc.* See *PUTCHOCK*.
 PŪ'TID, *a.* [*putidus*, L.] Mean; low; worthless. *Ep. Taylor*. [R.]
 PŪ'TID-NĒSS, *n.* Meanness; vileness. [R.]
 PŪ'TLŌG, *n.* [*Arch.*] A piece of timber used for a brick-layer's platform, or in scaffolding.
 PŪT'ŌFE, *n.* An excuse; an evasion; delay. *King James*.
 PŪ'TRED'Ī-NOŪS, *a.* [*putredo*, L.] Stinking; rotten; putrid. *Floyer*.
 PŪ'TRE-FĀCTĪON, *n.* [*putrefaction*, Fr.; *putris* and *facio*, L.] Act of putrefying; rottenness; decomposition of an animal substance by exposure.
 PŪ'TRE-FĀCTĪVE, *a.* Causing putrefaction; making rotten.
 PŪ'TRE-FĀCTĪVE-NĒSS,* *n.* State of being putrefactive. *Scott*.
 PŪ'TRE-FĀY, *v.* [*putréfier*, Fr.; *putrefacio*, L.] [*i.* PŪ'TRE-FĪD; *ii.* PŪ'TRE-FĪG, PŪ'TRE-FĪD.] To make rotten of putrid, as an animal substance; to corrupt with rottenness.
 PŪ'TRE-FĀY, *v. n.* To rot; to become putrid.
 PŪ'TRES'ŌENCE, *n.* [*putresco*, L.] Act of growing putrid or rotten; rottenness.
 PŪ'TRES'ŌENT, *a.* [*putrescens*, L.] Growing rotten or putrid.
 PŪ'TRES'ŌIBLE, *a.* That may grow rotten or putrefy.
 PŪ'TRID, *a.* [*putride*, Fr.; *putridus*, L.] Rotten; corrupt; tainted or decomposed, as animal substance. — (*Med.*) Noting a kind of fever; typhus.
 PŪ'TRID'Ī-TY,* *n.* State of being putrid; putridness. *Dun-gison*.
 PŪ'TRID-NĒSS, *n.* Rottenness. *Floyer*.
 PŪ'TRI-FĪ-CĀ'TĪON, *n.* State of becoming rotten.
 PŪ'TTRY, *a.* Rotten; putrid. *Marston*.
 PŪ'TTER, *n.* One who puts. — *Putter on*, inciter. *Shak*.
 PŪ'TTER,* *v. n.* See *POTTER*.
 PŪ'TTING-STŌNE, *n.* A stone for the trial of strength. *Pope*.
 PŪ'TTOCK, *n.* [*buteo*, L.] A hawk; a kite. — (*Naut.*) A small shroud. *Phillips*. Properly *futtock*. See *PŪTTOCKS*.
 PŪ'TTY, *n.* A very fine cement of lime, used by plasterers: — a cement or composition, chiefly of whitening and oil, used by glaziers.
 PŪ'TTY,* *v. a.* To lay on a cement or putty. *Ash*.
 PUY, *See* *POY*.
 PŪZ'ZLE, (püz'zl) *v. a.* [*passa*, *pulsa*, Icel. and Sx. Goth.] [*i.* PUZZLED; *pp.* PUZZLING, PUZZLED.] To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle; to put to a stand; to tease; to bewilder; to make intricate; to entangle.
 PŪZ'ZLE, *v. n.* To be bewildered or perplexed.
 PŪZ'ZLE, (püz'zl) *n.* A toy to try ingenuity; any thing that puzzles; embarrassment; perplexity.
 PŪZ'ZLE-HEAD'ED, *a.* Full of confused notions. *Johnson*.
 PŪZ'ZLER, *n.* One who puzzles.
 PŪZ'ZLING,* *p. a.* Perplexing; confusing; intricate.
 PŪZ'ZO-LĪN,* *n.* A porous, volcanic substance. *Smart*.
 PŪZ'ZO-LĪ'NĀ,* *n.* See *POZZOLANA*.
 PŪZ'NITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Shorlous topaz, a prismatic mineral; shorlite. *Brande*.
 PŪZ'NQ-STYLE,* *n.* (*Arch.*) An arrangement of columns, in which the intercolumniations are equal to one diameter and a half of the columns. *Brande*.
 PŪE, *See* *PIE*.
 PŪE'BALD, *See* *PIEBALD*.
 PŪE'GĀRG, *n.* A kind of eagle, having a white tail: — a beast with white buttocks.
 PŪE-MĒ'AN, [pig-mē'an, S. W. Ja. K. Sm.; pig'mē-an, P.] *a.* Belonging to a pygmy; dwarfish.
 PŪE'MY, *n.* [*pygmæus*, Fr.; *pygmaeus*, L.; *πυγμαῖος*, Gr.] [One of a nation fabled to be only three spans high. *Bentley*.] A dwarf; any thing little; a species of monkey.
 PŪE'MY, *a.* Dwarfish; small; pygmean.
 PŪE'Ā-GŌRE,* *n.* [πυλαγόρας.] A representative of a Grecian city, in the council of the Amphictyons. *Mifford*.
 PŪ-LŌR'IC,* *a.* Relating to the pylorus. *Roget*.
 PŪ-LŌR'US, *n.* [πυλορός.] *pl.* PŪ-LŌ'RĪ. (*Anat.*) The lower orifice of the stomach.
 PŪ'QT, *See* *PIET*.
 PŪR'Ā-CĀNTH, *n.* [*pyracantha*, L.] A plant; a kind of thorn. *Mason*.
 PŪR-RĀL'LO'LE-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral which changes its color by heat. *Dana*.
 PŪR-RĀM'Ā-DŌID,* *n.* A figure resembling a pyramid. *Crabb*.
 PŪRAME,* *n.* A small water-spaniel. *Booth*.
 PŪR'Ā-MĪD, *n.* [*pyramide*, Fr.; *πυραμῖς*, Gr.] A solid figure,

standing on a polygonal, square, or triangular base, and terminating in a point at the top, the sides being plane triangles.
 PŪ-RĀM'Ī-DĀL, *a.* Relating to or formed as a pyramid.
 PŪ-RĀM'Ī-DĀL-LY,* *ad.* In the form of a pyramid. *Brown*.
 PŪR-Ā-MĪD'IC,* *a.* Relating to or like a pyramid; py-
 PŪR-Ā-MĪD'Ī-CĀL,* *a.* ramidal. *Locke*.
 PŪR-Ā-MĪD'Ī-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a pyramid
Broome.
 PŪR-Ā-MĪD'Ī-CĀL-NĒSS,* *n.* Quality of being pyramidal.
Scott.
 PŪR'Ā-MĪS, *n.* [L., *pl.* PŪR'ĀM'Ī-DE'S.] A pyramid. *Bacon*.
 PŪ-RĀR'GĪL-LĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in four-sided prisms. *P. Cyc.*
 PŪRE, *n.* [*pyra*, L.] A pile to be burnt; a funeral pile.
 PŪR-E-NĒ'AN,* *a.* Relating to the Pyrenees in Spain. *Earnshaw*.
 PŪR-E-NĒ'ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral from the Pyrenees; a kind of garnet. — Written also *pyrenite* and *pyrenait*.
Brande.
 PŪR-RĒP'ICS,* *n. pl.* Medicines for fevers. *Smart*.
 PŪR-E-TŌL'Ō-GŪ,* *n.* [πυρετός; and λόγος.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of, or a treatise on, fevers. *Brande*.
 PŪ-RĒX'Ī,* *n. pl.* [L.] (*Med.*) Fevers. *Brande*.
 PŪ-RĒX'Ī-CĀL,* *a.* Relating to fever; febrile. *Dr. Emerson*.
 PŪR'Ī-FŌRM,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a pear. *P. Cyc.*
 PŪR'ITE,* *n.*; *pl.* PŪR'ITES. (*Min.*) The fire-stone; a sulphuret of iron or other metal. *Darwin*. — This Anglicized form of this word, though modern, is now in good use. *Smart*.
 PŪ-RĪ'TĒZ, [pe-rī'tēz, S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; pe-rī'tēz or pīr'e'tēz, W. P.] *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] Fire-stone; a sulphuret of iron or other metal; pyrite. See *PYRITE*.
 PŪ-RĪT'IC,* *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, pyrites
 PŪ-RĪT'Ī-CĀL,* *or* pyrite. *Cleveland*.
 PŪR-ĪT'ĪR'Ī-ŌUS,* *a.* Containing or producing pyrites. *Eaton*.
 PŪR'Ī-TOŪS,* *a.* Containing pyrite; pyritic. *P. Cyc.*
 PŪ-RŌB'Ō-LĪ,* *n. pl.* [L.] Fire-balls, or other sorts of fire-works used by the ancients. *Crabb*.
 PŪR'Ō-ĒHLŌRE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A reddish-brown, or black mineral, occurring in octahedral crystals. *P. Cyc.*
 PŪR'Ō-ĀL'ĪC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by distilling citric acid. *Ure*.
 PŪ-RŌG'Ē-NOŪS,* *a.* Causing fire; igneous. *Phillips*.
 PŪR'Ō-LĀ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the winter-green. *Crabb*.
 PŪ-RŌL'Ā-TRŪ, *n.* [πῶρ and λαρεία.] Adoration or worship of fire. *Young*.
 PŪR'Ō-LĪG'NE-ŌUS,* *a.* Noting an acid obtained from wood; — same as *pyroigneous*. *Brande*.
 PŪR'Ō-LĪG'NIC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by the distillation of wood. *Hamilton*.
 PŪR'Ō-LĪG'NOUS,* *a.* Noting an acid obtained from wood. *Ure*.
 PŪR'Ō-LĪTH'IC,* *a.* Noting an acid obtained from uric acid. *Smart*.
 PŪ-RŌL'Ō-GŪ,* *n.* A treatise on heat or fire. *Smart*.
 PŪR'Ō-LŪ'SITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Common black manganese, or a binoxide of manganese. *P. Cyc.*
 PŪR'Ō-MĀN-CŪ, [pīr'Ō-mān-se, W. J. F. Sm.; pīr'Ō-mān-se, S. E. Ja. K.; pe-rŌm'an-se or pīr'Ō-mān-se, P.] [*i.* πυρομαντία.] Divination by fire. *Alyffe*.
 PŪR'Ō-MĀN-TIC,* *n.* One who practises pyromancy. *Her-*
 PŪR'ŌM'Ī-TER, [pe-rŌm'e'tēr, E. W. K. Sm. *Crabb*; pīr'Ō-mē'tēr, Ja.] *n.* [*pyromètre*, Fr.; πῶρ and μέτρον, Gr.] An instrument for measuring the degrees of heat, or of the expansion of bodies by heat.
 PŪR'Ō-MŌR'PHITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Native phosphate of lead; a species of mineral. *Brande*.
 PŪR'Ō-MŪ'ŌITE,* *n.* A salt formed of pyromucous acid and a base. *Crabb*.
 PŪR'Ō-MŪ'ŌOUS,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from sugar, gum, and mucilage. *Crabb*.
 PŪR'ŌPE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A fiery, brilliant-red garnet. *Brande*.
 PŪ-RŌPH'Ā-NOŪS,* *a.* Rendered transparent by heat. *Smart*.
 PŪR'Ō-PĪŌR'Ō,* *a.* Relating to pyrophorus. *Brande*.
 PŪR'ŌPH'Ō-RŪS,* *n.* A substance which spontaneously takes fire when exposed to air. *Brande*.
 PŪR'Ō-PĪYL'LĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A foliated mineral. *Dana*.
 PŪR'Ō-PNEŪ-MĀT'IC,* *a.* Noting a kind of lamp for producing instantaneous light, by the action of inflammable air upon a metallic substance; invented by Mr. Garden. *Black*.
 PŪ-RŌRTH'ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resembling orthite. *Brande*.
 PYROSCLERITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A greenish mineral. *Dana*.
 PŪR'Ō-SCŌPE,* *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire. *François*.
 PŪ-RŌ'SIS,* *n.* [πύρωσις.] (*Med.*) A burning redness in the face. *Crabb*.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Y, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Y, short; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, U, Y, obscure. — FĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR;

PY-RÖS/MA-LÏTE,* n. (*Min.*) A native submuriate of iron. *Brande.*
PYR/O-SOME,* n. (*Ent.*) A sort of compound ascidian, which is remarkable for emitting phosphoric light. *Brande.*
PYR-O-TAR-TÄR/IC,* a. Noting an acid obtained by distilling pure tartrate of potassa. *Brande.*
PYR-O-TËCH/NÏ-AN,* n. A maker of fire-works; a pyrotechnist. *Scott.*
PYR-O-TËCH/NÏ-CIAN,* n. Relating to fire-works; pyrotechnical. *P. Cyc.*
PYR-O-TËCH/NÏ-CAL, a. Relating to pyrotechny or fire-works.
PYR-O-TËCH/NÏCS, n. pl. [$\tau\tilde{\nu}\rho$ and $\tau\epsilon\chi\nu\eta$.] Art of fire-works; pyrotechny.
PYR-O-TËCH/NÏST, n. One who is versed in pyrotechny.
PYR/O-TËCH-NY, [pîr'o-tëk-ne, W. P. J. F. Sm.; pîr'o-tëk-ne, S. E. Ja. K.] n. [*pyrotechie, Fr.*] The art of managing fire, particularly as applied to the art of war, and more especially the making of ornamental fire-works for amusement.
PY-RÖT/IC, n. [*pyrotique, Fr., from πυρός, Gr.*] A caustic medicine.
PY-RÖT/IC,* a. Caustic; burning. *Ash.*
PYR/OX-ENE,* n. (*Min.*) The augite; a crystallized mineral. *Brande.*
PYR-OX-ÏL/IC,* a. (*Chem.*) Applied to a spirit produced by the destructive distillation of wood. *Brande.* [*Ure.*]
PY-RÖX/Y-LÏNE,* n. A substance found in pyroxylic spirit.
PYR/RÏHC,* [pîr/'ik] n. An ancient, military, quick dance, invented by Pyrrhus:— a poetic foot of two short syllables. *Smärt.*
PYR/RÏHC,* a. Relating to Pyrrhus, or to a dance invented by him. *Brande.*
PYR-RHÏCH/I-AN,* a. Noting a military dance invented by Pyrrhus; pyrrhic. *Crabb.*

PYR/RHÏTE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral of an orange yellow. *Dana.*
PYR-RHO-NË-AN,* a. Relating to Pyrrho. *Shaftesbury.*
PYR-RHÖN/IC,* [pë-rön/'ik] a. Relating to Pyrrhonism. *Smärt.*
PYR/RHO-NÏSM, [pîr'o-nîzm] n. Scepticism; the doctrine or principles of *Pyrrho*, the founder of the sceptical philosophy.
PYR/RHO-NÏST, n. A follower of Pyrrho; a sceptic. *Mars-ton.*
PY-THÄG-O-RË-AN, [pë-thäg-o-rë'an, W. Ja. K. Sm.; pîth-a-gö'rë-an, Wb.] a. Relating to Pythagoras or his philosophy.
PY-THÄG-O-RË-AN, n. A follower of Pythagoras the philosopher.
PY-THÄG-O-RË-AN-ÏSM,* n. The doctrine of Pythagoras. *Bailey.*
PYTH-A-GÖR/IC, a. Same as *Pythagorean*. *Warburton.*
PYTH-A-GÖR/I-CAL, a. Same as *Pythagorean*. *More.*
PY-THÄG/O-RÏSM, n. The doctrine of Pythagoras. *More.*
PYTH/I-AN,* a. Relating to Pythia, the priestess of Apollo; also to Grecian games celebrated, in honor of the Pythian Apollo, at Delphi. *Crabb.*
PYTH/O-NËSS, [pîth'o-nëss, K. Sm. Wb.; pî'thø-nëss, Ja.] n. [*Pythionissa, L., from Πῖθων, Gr.*] The priestess of Apollo at the oracle of Delphi:— a sort of witch. *Bp. Hall.*
PY-THÖN/IC, a. [*πυθωνικός, Gr.*] Pretending to foretell future events. *Ricaut.*
PYTH/O-NÏSM,* n. The art of foretelling future events by sorcery. *Cole.*
PYTH/O-NÏST, n. A conjurer. *Cockeram.*
PY-ÛL/ÖQN,* n. pl. **PY-ÛL/CÄ, (Med.)** A surgical instrument for extracting pus from a cavity. *Dunglison.*
PYX, n. [*pyxis, L.*] The box in which the host is kept by Roman Catholics:— a box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

Q.

Q, a consonant, and the 17th letter of the alphabet, is always followed by u. It has the sound of *q* or *c* hard, and the *u* which follows it, when not silent, is sounded as *w*; as, *quail*, pronounced *kwail*. **Q** is used as an abbreviation of *queen, question, and query.*
QUAB, (kwöb) n. [*quabbe, or queppe, Teut.*] A sort of fish.
QUACK, (kwäk) v. n. [*quacken, Teut.*] [*i. QUACKED; pp. QUACKING, QUACKED.*] To cry like a duck:— to chatter boastfully; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously.
QUACK, n. The cry of a duck:— a vain, boastful pretender to a science or art which he does not understand, particularly medicine; an irregular, tricking practitioner in physic. *Pope.*
QUACK, a. Falsely pretending, or falsely alleged, to cure diseases; as, a *quack doctor*; a *quack medicine.*
QUACK/ENED, (kwäk'kend) p. a. Almost choked; quackled. *Lemon.* [*Local, Eng.*]
QUACK/ER-Y, n. The character and practices of a quack; irregular practice; vain and false pretensions.
QUACK/ISH, a. Boastful and trickish; like a quack. *Burke.*
QUACK/ÏSM, n. The practice of quackery. *Ash.* [*R.*]
QUACK/ÏLE,* v. a. & n. [*i. QUACKLED; pp. QUACKLING, QUACKLED.*] To interrupt in breathing; to almost choke; to suffocate. *Holloway.* [*Provincial in England, and colloquial in America.*]
QUACK/KLEED, (kwäk'kled) p. a. from *Quackie*. Almost choked. *Pogge.* See *QUACKLE.*
QUACK/SÄL-VER, [kwäk'säl-ver, S. W. P. Ja. R.; kwäk'sä-ver, Sm.] n. [*quack and salve.*] A quack who deals chiefly in salves and ointments; a medicaster; a charlatan. *Burton.*
QUAD, (kwöd) a. [*quael, Teut.*] Evil; bad. *Gover.*
QUAD/RA,* (kwöd'ra) n. (*Arch.*) A square moulding, frame, or border, encompassing a bass-relief. *Francis.*
QUAD/RA-GËNE, (kwöd'ra-jën) n. [*quadregena, L.*] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. *Bp. Taylor.*
QUAD-RA-GËS/I-MA,* (kwöd-) n. [*L., fortieth.*] The season of Lent, so called because it consists of 40 days. — *Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent. *Brande.*
QUAD-RA-GËS/I-MAL, (kwöd-ra-jës'e-mal) a. [*quadregesima, L.*] Relating to Lent; lenten.
QUAD-RA-GËS/I-MALS, (kwöd-ra-jës'e-malz) n. pl. Offerings formerly made, on mid-lent Sunday, to the mother church.

QUADRÄN-GLE, (kwöd'räng-gl) n. [*quadratus and angulus, L.*] A plane figure, having four angles and four sides; a square.
QUAD-RÄN/GU-LAR, a. Square; having four angles.
QUAD/RÄNT, (kwöd'ränt) [kwä'drät, S. W. E. F. Ja. K.; kwöd'rät, P. J. Sm.] n. [*quadrans, L.*] The fourth part; the quarter:— the quarter of a circle; an arc of 90 degrees:— a mathematical instrument for taking altitudes, formerly much used in astronomy and navigation:— an instrument used in gunnery, for elevating and pointing cannon, &c.
QUA-DRÄN/TAL, a. Relating to a quadrant. — *Quadrantal triangle*, a spherical triangle, having a quadrant or arc of 90 degrees for one of its sides. *Derham.*
QUA-DRÄN/TAL,* n. A figure which is every way square, like a die. *Crabb.*
QUAD/RÄT,* (kwöd'rat) n. [*Fr.*] (*Printing*) A square piece of metal to fill up a void space between words and letters. They are either *m*-quadrats, which are whole squares; or *n*-quadrats, half squares. *Crabb.*
QUAD/RÄTE, (kwöd'rat) a. [*quadratus or quadrans, L.*] Square; having four equal sides:— square, in a figurative sense; equal; exact.
QUAD/RÄTE, (kwöd'rat) n. A square; a mathematical instrument. — (*Astron.*) [*quadrat, Fr.*] An aspect:— same as *quartile*.
QUAD/RÄTE, (kwöd'rät) v. n. [*quadro, L.; quadrer, Fr.*] To suit; to correspond; to be accommodated to. *Bp. Bull.*
QUA-DRÄT/IC, a. Square; belonging to a square. — *Quadratic equation, (Algebra)* an equation of the second degree, or one which involves the square of the unknown quantity.
QUADRÄTRIX,* (kwöd-rä'triks or kwöd'ra-triks) [kwöd-rä-triks, K. Sm. Wb.; kwöd-rä'triks, Ash, Crabb, Brande.] n. (*Geom.*) A mechanical line, by means of which right lines are found equal to the circumferences of circles or other curves. *Crabb.*
QUAD/RÄ-TÛRE, (kwöd'ra-tür) n. [*Fr.; quadratura, L.*] The act of squaring; a quadrature; a square. — (*Geom.*) The determination of the area of a curve, or the finding of an equal square; the finding of a square equal to the area of another figure, as a circle. — *The quadrature of the circle* is a problem of great celebrity in the history of mathematical science. — (*Astron.*) The position of the moon when she is 90 degrees from the sun, when entering the second or fourth quarter. [*stone. Crabb.*]
QUAD/RËL,* (kwöd'rël) n. A kind of artificial square

QUAD-RĒN'NĪ-ĀL, *a.* See **QUADRIENNIAL**.
 QUAD-RĒN'NĪ-ĀL-Y,* *ad.* Every four years. *Smart*.
 QUAD'RĪ-BĒLE, (kwōd'rē-bl) *a.* [*quadro*, L.] That may be squared. *Derham*.
 QUAD-RĪ-ĀP'SU-LĀR,* (kwōd-rē-kāp'su-lār) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four capsules to a flower. *Loudon*.
 QUAD'RĪ-CŌRN,* (kwōd'rē-kōrn) *n.* (*Ent.*) The name of a family of insects, having four antennæ.—(*Zool.*) A four-horned antelope. *Brande*.
 QUAD-RĪ-CŌR'NOUS,* (kwōd-rē) *a.* Having four horns. *Smart*.
 QUAD-RĪ-ĎĒC'Ī-MĀL,* (kwōd-rē-dēs'ē-māl) *a.* Having four faces to each of the two summits, as a crystal. *Ure*.
 QUAD-RĪ-DĒN'TĀTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four teeth. *P. Cyc*.
 QUAD-RĪ-ĒN'NĪ-ĀL, (kwōd-rē-ēn'ne-āl) *a.* [*quadriennium*, from *quatuor* and *annus*, L.] Comprising four years; happening once in four years. *Todd*.
 QUAD-RĪ-FĀ'RĪ-OŪS,* (kwōd-rē-fā-rē-ūs) *a.* Arranged in four rows or ranks. *Loudon*.
 QUAD'RĪ-FĪD, (kwōd'rē-fīd) *a.* [*quadrididus*, L.] Cloven into four divisions.
 QUAD'RĪ-FŌIL,* (kwōd'rē-fōil) *a.* Having four leaves. *Pennant*.
 QUAD'RĪ-FŪR-CĀT-ĒD,* (kwōd'rē-fūr-cāt-ēd) *a.* Having four forks. *Pennant*.
 QUAD'RĪ-FĒ-NĀ'RĪ-OŪS,* (kwōd'rē-fē-nā-rē-ūs) *a.* Consisting of forty. *Maunder*.
 QUAD-RĪJ'V-GŪS,* (kwōd-rīj'v-gūs) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four pairs of leaflets. *Crabb*.
 QUAD-RĪ-LĀT'ĒR-ĀL, (kwōd-rē-lāt'ēr-āl) *a.* [*quatuor* and *latus*, L.] Having four sides.
 QUAD-RĪ-LĀT'ĒR-ĀL,* (kwōd-rē-lāt'ēr-āl) *n.* A figure having four sides. *P. Cyc*.
 QUAD-RĪJ'ĒR-ĀL-NĒSS, (kwōd-rē-lāt'ēr-āl-nēs) *n.* State of being quadrilateral.
 QUAD-RĪ-LĪ'ĒR-ĀL,* (kwōd-rē-lī'ēr-āl) *a.* Consisting of four letters. *P. Cyc*.
 QUAD-RĪLLE', (kă-drīl') *n.* [*quadrilla*, Sp.] A game at cards, played by four persons. *Pope*. A kind of dance, a cotillon.
 QUAD-RĪLLE',* (kă-drīl') *v. n.* To play at quadrille. *Quin*.
 QUAD-RĪLL'ĪŌN,* (kwōd-rīl'yūn) *n.* The fourth power of a million; or, according to the French, only the square of a million. *Francis*.
 QUAD-RĪ-LŌ'BĀTE,* (kwōd-rē-lŏ'bāt) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four lobes. *Loudon*.
 QUAD-RĪ-LŌC'V-LĀR,* (kwōd-rē-lŏk'v-lār) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four cells. *Loudon*.
 †QUAD'RĪN, (kwōd'rīn) *n.* [*quadrinus*, L.] A mite; a small piece of money. *Bailey*.
 QUAD-RĪ-NŌ'MĪ-ĀL,* (kwōd-rē-nŏ'mē-āl) *a.* (*Algebra*) Having four terms. *Crabb*.
 QUAD-RĪ-NŌ'MĪ-ĀL, (kwōd-rē-nŏm'ē-kāl) *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, L.] Consisting of four denominations.
 QUAD-RĪP'ĀR-TĪTE, *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, L.] Having four parts; divided into four parts.
 QUAD-RĪP'ĀR-TĪTE-LY, *ad.* In a quadripartite distribution.
 QUAD-RĪ-PĀR-TĪ'TĪŌN, (kwōd-rē-pār-tīsh'yūn) *n.* A division by four, or into quarters; a quarter. [*R.*]
 QUAD-RĪ-PĀS'ĒHAL,* (kwōd-rē-pās'kāl) *a.* Including four passovers. *Carpenter*.
 QUAD-RĪ-PĒN'NĀTE,* (kwōd-) *a.* Having four wings. *Brande*.
 QUAD-RĪ-PHĪL'LOVS, (kwōd-rē-fīl'lŏs) *a.* [*quatuor*, L., and *φάλοσ*, Gr.] Having four leaves.
 QUAD-RĪ-RĒME, (kwōd'rē-rēm) *n.* [*quadritremis*, L.] A galley with four banks of oars.
 QUAD-RĪ-SYL'LA-BLE, (kwōd-rē-sīl'lā-bl) *n.* [*quatuor* and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.
 QUAD'RĪ-VĀLVE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four valves. *Loudon*.
 QUAD'RĪ-VĀLVĒS, (kwōd-) *n. pl.* [*quatuor* and *valve*, L.] Doors with four folds.
 QUAD-RĪV'Ī-ĀL, (kwōd-rīv'ē-āl) *a.* [*quadrivium*, L.] Having four ways meeting in a point. *B. Jonson*.
 QUAD-RĪV'Ī-ĀL,* (kwōd-rīv'ē-āl) *n.* A forum with quadrivert streets. *B. Jonson*.
 QUAD-RĪV'Ī-ĒR,* *n.* [*L.*] (In the language of the schools) the four lesser arts,—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. *Brande*.
 QUAD-RŌŌN,* (kwōd-rŏn') *n.* A quarter-blooded person; and the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man. *P. Cyc*.
 QUAD-RŪMĀ-NA,* *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) The second order of mammiferous animals in Cuvier's system, which includes monkeys. *P. Cyc*.
 QUAD-RŪ-MĀNE,* (kwōd-rū-mān) *n.* [*quadrumanus*, L.] One of the quadrumanæ; a mammal, having four limbs or extremities terminated by hands. *Kirby*.
 QUAD-RŪMĀ-NOŪS,* [kwōd-rū'mā-nŏs, *K. W. b.*; kwōd-rū-mā-nŏs, *Sm.*] *a.* Having four limbs, each of which serves as a hand, as the monkey tribe. *P. Cyc*.
 QUAD-RŪ-PĒD, (kwōd'rū-pēd) *n.* [*quadrupede*, Fr.; *quadrupes*, L.] A four-footed animal; a mammal having four feet.
 QUAD-RŪ-PĒD, (kwōd'rū-pēd) *a.* Having four feet. *Watts*.
 QUAD-RŪ-PĒ-DĀL,* (kwōd-rū'pē-dāl) *a.* Having four feet. *P. Cyc*.

QUAD'RŪ-PLE, (kwōd'rū-pl) *a.* [*quadruplus*, L.] Four-fold; four times told.
 QUAD-RŪ-PLED,* (kwōd'rū-pld) *a.* Made fourfold. *Ash*.
 QUAD-RŪ-PLĪ-CĀTE, (kwōd-rū-plē-kāt) *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, L.] [*i.* **QUADRUPPLICATED**; *pp.* **QUADRUPPLICATING**, **QUADRUPPLICATED**.] To double twice; to make fourfold.
 QUAD-RŪ-PLĪ-CĀ'TĪŌN, (kwōd-rū-plē-kā'shŏn) *n.* The taking a thing four times; a fourfold quantity.
 QUAD-RŪ-PLY, (kwōd'rū-ple) *ad.* To a fourfold quantity.
 QUĀRE, (kwē'rē) *v. v. imperative*—*inquire*. Inquire; search; seek;—often placed, (or its abbreviation *Qu.*) before something held in doubt, or to be inquired into.
 QUĀFF, (kwāf) *v. a.* [*i.* **QUAFFED**; *pp.* **QUAFFING**, **QUAFFED**.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.
 QUĀFF, (kwāf) *v. n.* To drink luxuriously. *Shak*.
 QUĀFF'ĒR, (kwāf'ēr) *n.* One who quaffs.
 †QUĀFF'ĒR, (kwāf'ēr) *v. a.* To feel out. *Derham*.
 QUĀG,* *n.* A shaking, wet soil; a quagmire. *Copper*.
 QUĀG'Ē,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A solidpous, African quadruped, of the species *equus* or horse, allied to the zebra. *Brande*.
 QUĀG'ĒY, *a.* Boggy; soft and wet; not solid.
 QUĀG'MIRE, *v. a.* To soft, yielding marsh or bog.
 QUĀG'MIRE, *v. a.* To whelm in a quagmire. *Todd*.
 QUĀ-HŪG',* *n.* A large species of American clam,—written also *quahog* and *quahog*. *Jour. of Science*.
 †QUĀID, *a.* Quailed; depressed. *Spenser*.
 QUĀIL, *n.* [*quaglia*, It.] A bird, nearly allied to the partridge. *Ray*.
 QUĀIL, (kwāil) *v. n.* [*quelen*, Teut.] [*i.* **QUAILED**; *pp.* **QUAILING**, **QUAILED**.] To sink in spirit or by dejection; to languish. [*To* curdle. *Forby*.—Local, Eng.]
 QUĀIL, *v. a.* To crush; to quell; to depress. *Spenser*. [*R.*]
 QUĀIL-CĀLL,* *n.* Same as *quail-pipe*. *Booth*.
 QUĀIL-FĪGHT-ŪN,* *n.* A combat of quails. *Goldsmith*.
 QUĀIL'ING, *n.* Act of falling; declination; decay.
 QUĀIL-PĪPE, *n.* A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.
 QUĀINT, (kwānt) *a.* [*coit*, Fr.; *comptus*, L.] Nice; exact with petty elegance; odd through nicety; fine-spun; fantastic; affected; having some point or conceit; having point, though not elevated; fanciful. *Chaucer*. [*Neat*; *pretty*. *Shak*.]
 QUĀINT'LY, *ad.* In a quaint manner; nicely.
 QUĀINT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being quaint; nicety.
 QUĀKE, *v. n.* [*i.* **QUAKED**; *pp.* **QUAKING**, **QUAKED**.] To shake with cold or fear; to tremble; to shake; not to be solid or firm.
 †QUĀKE, *v. a.* To frighten; to cause to tremble. *Shak*.
 QUĀKE, *n.* A shudder; a shake; a trembling.
 QUĀK'ĒR, *n.* One who quakes.—(*Theol.*) A Friend;—applied (originally in derision) to the religious denomination of Friends, who were founded about the middle of the 17th century by George Fox.
 QUĀK'ĒR-ISH,* *a.* Relating to, or resembling, Quakers. *C. Lamb*.
 QUĀK'ĒR-ĪSM, *n.* The principles of the Quakers.
 QUĀK'ĒR-LY, *a.* Relating to or resembling Quakers.
 †QUĀK'ĒR-Y, *n.* Same as *Quakerism*. *Hallywell*.
 QUĀK'ING, *n.* A trembling; trepidation. *Ezek. xii*.
 QUĀK'ING-GRĀSS, *n.* A species of grass having little pendulous, trembling spikelets; an annual plant. *Hamilton*.
 †QUĀL'Ī-FĪ-CĀ-BLE, (kwōl'ē-fī-kā-bl) *a.* That may be qualified.
 †QUĀL'Ī-FĪ-CĀ'TĪŌN, (kwōl'ē-fī-kā'shŏn) *n.* Act of qualifying; that which qualifies; state of being qualified; legal ability; possession of the requisite qualities; fitness; accomplishment:—*abatement*; *diminution*.
 †QUĀL'Ī-FĪD,* (kwōl'ē-fīd) *p. a.* Having qualification; fit; furnished:—*partial*; *limited*; *not complete*.
 †QUĀL'Ī-FĪ-ĒR, (kwōl'ē-fī-ēr) *n.* He or that which qualifies.
 †QUĀL'Ī-FĪ, (kwōl'ē-fī) [kwōl'ē-fī, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. W. b.*; kwāl'ē-fī, *S. E.*] *v. a.* [*qualiter*, Fr.] [*i.* **QUALIFIED**; *pp.* **QUALIFYING**, **QUALIFIED**.] To make fit, capable, or furnished; to fit for; to furnish with qualifications; to make capable of any employment, office, or privilege:—*to abate*; *to soften*; *to ease*; *to assuage*; *to modify*; *to regulate*; *to limit*.
 †QUĀL'Ī-FĪ,* (kwōl'ē-fī) *v. n.* To become qualified or fit. *Qu. Rec*.
 †QUĀL'Ī-TĪED, (kwōl'ē-fīd) *a.* Disposed as to qualities. *Hales*.
 QUĀL'Ī-ŪTE, (kwōl'ē-Ūtē) [kwōl'ē-Ūtē, *W. P. J. R. Ja. Sm.*; kwāl'ē-Ūtē, *S. E.*] *n.* [*qualitas*, L.; *qualité*, Fr.] The nature of a thing, relatively considered; property of a thing; attribute; disposition; temper; virtue or vice; character; comparative or relative rank:—*distinction*; *fashion*; *rank*; *superiority of birth or station*; *persons of high rank*.
 †QUĀLXM, (kwām or kwām) [kwām, *P. J. Ja. Sm. W. b.*; kwām, *W. E. F.*] *n.* A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor; *nausea*.
 †QUĀLXM'ISH, (kwām'ish) *a.* Seized with sickly languor; *queasy*; *squeamish*.
 †QUĀLXM'ISH-LY,* (kwām-) *ad.* In a qualmish manner. *Dr. Allen*.

QUÄLM/'ISH-NĒSS,* (kwäm/'ish-nēs) n. State of being qualmish. *Snart.*
 QUÄM' D' U SĒ BĒ'NE GĒS'S' SE-RĪT,* [L.] (*Law*) "As long as he shall behave himself well;" — a clause often inserted in letters-patent of the grant of offices, that the party shall hold the same during good behavior. *Whiskaw.*
 QUÄM'-O-GLIT,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant or shrub. *Crabb.*
 QUÄM-DÄ'RY, (kwön-dä're or kwön'dä-re) [kwön-dä're, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kwön'dä-re, W. B. Maunder; n. [Qu'en d'rai-je, Fr.] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty; or perplexity. [A low word.]
 †QUÄN-DÄ'RY, (kwön-dä're) v. a. To perplex. *Otway.*
 QUANT,* n. A small piece of board at the bottom of a jumping-pole, to prevent the pole from sinking into the earth or mud. *London.*
 †QUAN'TI-TÄ-TIVE, (kwön'te-tä-tiv) a. Quantitive. *Ep. Taylor.*
 †QUAN'TI-TIVE, (kwön'te-tiv) a. Rated by quantity. *Digby.*
 QUAN'TI-TÄ, (kwön'te-tä) [kwön'te-tä, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; kwän'te-tä, S. E.] n. [quantité, Fr.; quantitas, L.] That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished; any thing capable of estimation or measurement; bulk; weight; measure; a portion; a part; a deal; a large portion. — (*Prosody*) The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.
 QUÄN' T'UM, (kwön'tum) n. [L.] Quantity; amount. *Swift.*
 QUÄN' T'UM MĒR' U-Y,* [L.] (*Law*) "As much as he has deserved;" — an action on a case grounded upon the promise of another to pay the plaintiff, for doing any thing, so much as he should deserve or merit. *Whiskaw.*
 QUÄN' T'UM SÜF' F'I-CIT,* [L.] A sufficient quantity.
 QUAP, (kwöp) v. n. To throbb. *Chaucer.* See QUOBS.
 QUAR, n. See QUARRE.
 QUAR-AN-TINE', (kwör-an-tēn') [kwör-an-tēn', S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; kwör'an-tēn, S. W. B.; kār'an-tēn, P.] n. [quarantaine, Fr., from the Italian quarantina, Lent, or the term of forty days.] The space of forty days, applied to the season of Lent. *Bailey.* — (*Com.*) A period of time, variable in length, during which a ship or vessel, supposed to be infected with certain diseases, is not allowed to communicate freely with the shore. — (*Law*) A benefit allowed, by the law of England, to the widow of a man dying seized of land, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital message forty days after his decease.
 QUAR-AN-TINE',* (kwör-an-tēn') v. a. To put under quarantine; to prohibit from intercourse with a town or its inhabitants. *Black.*
 †QUÄRE, (kwör) n. A quarry. *Drayton.*
 QUÄR'REL, (kwör'rel) n. [quarrelle, Fr.] A breach of concord; a brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle; a dispute; a contest; a cause of contention; altercation; a broil; a feud; something that gives a right to reprisal; objection; ill-will. — [*quarree*, old Fr.; *quarrello*, It. An arse of glass. *Shervood.* The instrument with which a square or pane of glass is cut; the glazier's diamond. *Doce.*]
 QUÄR'REL, (kwör'rel) v. n. [quarreller, Fr.] [i. QUÄRRELLED; pp. QUÄRRELLING, QUÄRRELLED.] To dispute violently or with anger; to debate; to scuffle; to squabble; to fight; to combat; to find fault; to disagree. See TRAVEL.
 †QUÄR'REL, (kwör'rel) v. a. To quarrel with. *B. Jonson.*
 QUÄR'REL-LER, (kwör'rel-er) n. One who quarrels.
 QUÄR'REL-LING, (kwör'rel-ing) n. Breach of concord; dispute; dissension; contention; a wrangling.
 QUÄR'REL-LOÜS, (kwör'rel-lüs) a. [querelleur, Fr.] Petulant; quarrelsome. *Shak. [E.]*
 QUÄR'REL-SÖME, (kwör'rel-süm) a. Disposed to quarrel; contentious; easily irritated; irascible; choleric; petulant.
 QUÄR'REL-SÖME-LY, (kwör'rel-süm-je) ad. In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholericly.
 QUÄR'REL-SÖME-NĒSS, (kwör'rel-süm-nēs) n. Cholericness; petulance.
 QUÄR'RJ-ER,* (kwör're-er) n. One who quarries. *Chandler.*
 QUÄR'RY, (kwör're) n. [*carrière*, Fr.] A stone mine; a place where stone, slate, or chalk is dug. — [*quarre*, Fr.] A diamond-shaped piece of glass, to be used as a window-pane. [A small square, made for paving. *Mortimer.*] — [*quarrel*, *quadre*, Fr. An arrow with a square head; quarrel. *Fairfax.* Game flown at by a hawk. *Dryden.* A heap of game killed. *Shak.*]
 QUÄR'RY, (kwör're) v. a. [i. QUÄRRIED; pp. QUÄRRING, QUÄRRIED.] To dig out of a quarry. *Goldsmith.*
 †QUÄR'RY, (kwör're) v. n. To prey upon. *L'Estrange.*
 QUÄR'RY-ING,* (kwör're-ing) n. The act of one who quarries; — a small piece, broken or chipped off, found in quarries. *Francis.*
 QUÄR'RY-MAN, (kwör're-män) n. One who digs in a quarry.
 QUÄRT, n. [Fr.] [†A fourth part; a quarter. *Spenser.*] The fourth part of a gallon; a vessel which holds a quart.
 QUÄRT, (kärt) n. [quarte, Fr.] A sequence of four cards at piquet. *Johnson.*

QUÄR'TAN, n. [*febris quartana*, L.] (*Med.*) An intermittent fever or ague which returns every fourth day.
 QUÄR'TAN,* a. (*Med.*) Coming every fourth day, as an ague. *Good.*
 QUÄR-TÄ'TION, n. Act of quartering. — (*Metalurgy*) The separation of silver from gold, by means of nitric acid: — an operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of the quantity of another.
 QUÄR'TER, n. [quart, quartier, Fr.] A fourth part: — a region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card; a particular region of a town or country; a section; a district; a station: — the fourth part of a lunation: — remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror: — a square panel: — the after part of a ship's side: — a measure of eight bushels of grain: — a square timber four inches thick. [†Amity; concord. *Shak.*] — pl. Stations for a ship's crew in time of action: — stations for soldiers or an army; lodgings: — To give quarter, to give or spare life. — *False quarter* is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof, from top to bottom.
 QUÄR'TER, v. a. [i. QUÄRTERED; pp. QUÄRTERING, QUÄRTERED.] To divide into four parts or quarters; to divide; to break by force; to divide into distinct regions: — to station or lodge, as soldiers; to lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling: — to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms: — to punish by tearing in pieces by four horses, one attached to each limb of a criminal.
 QUÄR'TER,* v. n. To remain in quarters; to abide. *Swift.*
 QUÄR'TER-AGE, n. A quarterly allowance. *J. Fox.*
 QUÄR'TER-DÄY, n. The day that begins or completes a quarter of the year, on which rent is paid.
 QUÄR'TER-DECK, n. (*Naut.*) The portion of the uppermost deck of a ship between the main and mizzen masts.
 QUÄR'TER-ING, n. A dividing into quarters: — station; appointment of quarters: — a partition.
 QUÄR'TER-LY, a. Occurring every quarter, or four times in a year; containing a fourth part.
 QUÄR'TER-LY, ad. Once in a quarter of a year.
 QUÄR'TER-LY,* n. A publication issued once a quarter. *Ec. Rev.*
 QUÄR'TER-MÄS'TER, n. (*Mil.*) An officer whose business it is to look after the quarters of the soldiers, and to attend to their clothing, bread, ammunition, &c. — (*Navy*) A petty officer, who, besides other duties of superintendence, cuns the ship, and attends to her steering. *Brande.*
 QUÄR'TER-MÄS-TER-GĒN'TER-ÄL,* n. An officer of the army, whose duty it is to define the marches, to mark out the encampments, to choose head-quarters, &c. *Crabb.*
 QUÄR'TERN, n. A gill; fourth part of a pint: — the fourth part of a peck of corn.
 QUÄR'TER-PÖINT,* n. (*Naut.*) The fourth part of the measure of one of the principal points of the compass. *Francis.*
 QUÄR'TER-RÖUND,* n. A moulding whose contour is either a perfect quadrant, or a quarter of a circle, or what approaches to that figure. *Crabb.*
 QUÄR'TER-SĒS'SIONŶ, (sēs'sh'z)n z n. pl. (*Law*) A court held by at least two justices, commonly for the trial of criminals.
 QUÄR'TER-STÄFF, n. A staff of defence.
 QUÄR-TĒT, n. [quartetto, It.] (*Mus.*) A piece of music arranged for four voices, or for four instruments. *Brande.* — (*Poetry*) A stanza of four lines. *Mason.*
 QUÄR'TILE, n. (*Astrol.*) An aspect of two planets whose positions are at a distance of 90 degrees on the zodiac.
 QUÄR'TINE,* n. (*Bot.*) The fourth envelope of the vegetable ovulum, beginning to count from the outside. *Brande.*
 QUÄR'TÖ, n. [quartus, L.] pl. QUÄR'TÖS or QUÄR'TÖES. A book composed of sheets of paper each folded into four leaves; abbreviated to 4to.
 QUÄR'TÖ,* a. Having four leaves in a sheet. *Ed. Rev.*
 QUÄR'TÄIN,* n. (*Poetry*) A stanza of four lines, rhyming alternately. *Hamilton.*
 QUÄR'TRIDGE,* n. Quarterly allowance; quarterage. *Swift.*
 QUÄRTZ, n. (*Min.*) Rock-crystal; a transparent mineral composed of pure silica; a crystalline stone; one of the ingredients of granite.
 QUÄRT'ZÖSE,* (kwört'zö) a. Relating to, or containing, quartz. *Rogers.*
 QUÄRTZ-SIN-FER,* n. (*Min.*) A substance found in the form of silicious concretions. *Hamilton.*
 QUÄRT'ZY,* a. Relating to quartz; quartzose. *Ure.*
 †QUÄSH, (kwösh) [kwösh, S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm. W. B.; kwäsh, P. E. F.] v. a. [i. QUÄSHED; pp. QUÄSHING, QUÄSHED.] To crush; to squeeze; to subdue suddenly. — (*Law*) To annul; to nullify; to make void.
 †QUÄSH, (kwösh) v. n. To be shaken with a noise. *Ray.*
 †QUÄSH, (kwösh) n. Squash. *Ainsworth.* See SQUASH.
 QUÄ'SI,* [L.] "As if;" just as if; almost. — *Quasi contract*, (*Law*) an implied contract. *Crabb.* — It is used in the sense of pretended, not real.
 QUÄS-I-MÖ'DÖ,* n. (*In the Roman Catholic calendar*) The first Sunday after Easter. *Brande.*

QUASS,* *n.* A mean sort of fermented liquor, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal, and drunk by the peasantry of Russia. *Clarke.*
 QUAS-SÁ-TÍON, *n.* [quassatio, L.] The act of shaking; the state of being shaken. *Gayton.*
 QUAS'SI-A, (kwósh'e-a) *n.* A tall tree of South America and the West Indies; the wood or bark of the tree; a very bitter infusion obtained from the wood and bark.
 QUAS'SINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The active, bitter principle of quassa. *Phil. Mag.*
 QUAT, (kwót) *n.* A pustule; a pimple. *Shak.*
 QUÁ-TÉR-COBS-INS, (kã'tér-kúz-zín) *n. pl.* The first four within the first four degrees of kindred; friends.
 QUÁ-TÉR-NÁ-RY, *n.* [quaternarius, L.] The number four; quaternity. *Boyle.*
 QUÁ-TÉR-NÁ-RY, *a.* Consisting of four. *F. Gregory.*
 QUÁ-TÉR-NÍ-ON, *n.* [quaternio, L.] The number four; a file of four soldiers.
 QUÁ-TÉR-NÍ-ON, *v. a.* To divide into files. *Milton.*
 QUÁ-TÉR-NÍ-TY, *n.* [quaternus, L.] The number four; quaternary. *Brown.*
 QUÁ-TÓRZE,* *n.* [Fr.] A game of cards.—(*At piquet*) Four cards of the same denomination. *Maunder.*
 QUAT'RAIN, (kwót'ráin) *n.* [quatrain, Fr.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden.*
 QUAT-TRÉ'NO,* *n.* [L.] A small copper coin; a quadrin. *Crobb.*
 QUÁVE, *v. n.* To shake; to quaver. *Pegge.* [Local.]
 QUÁVE/MIRE, *n.* A quagmire. *Mir. für Mag.*
 QUÁV'ER, *v. n.* [i. QUAV'ERED.] *Mir. für Mag.*
 QUÁV'ER, *v. n.* [i. QUAV'ERED.] To shake the voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument; to tremble; to vibrate.
 QUÁV'ER, *n.* (*Mus.*) A shake of the voice, or of a sound from an instrument:—a musical note, equal to half a crotchet.
 QUÁV'ERED, (kwã'v'ér) *a.* Distributed into quavers.
 QUÁV'ER-ER, *n.* One who quavers; a warbler.
 QUÁV'ER-ING, *n.* Act of shaking the voice; a shake.
 QUAY, (ké) [kê, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kã, S.] *n.* [*quai, Fr.; kaeq, Dan.*] A key; an artificial bank or wharf, by the side of the sea or a river, for more conveniently loading and unloading vessels:—written also *key.*
 QUAY'AGE,* (kë'áj) *n.* Money paid for the use of a quay. *Smart.*
 QUÉACH, *n.* A thick, bushy plot. *Chapman.*
 QUÉACH, *v. n.* To stir; to move. *Bacon.*
 QUÉACH'Y, *a.* Shaking; quaggy; unsolid; unsound. *Drayton.* Thick; bushy. *Cockeram.* [Obsolete or local.]
 QUÉAN, (kwén) [kwén, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; kwãn, S. K.] *n.* [quens, Goth.] A worthless woman; a strumpet. *Shak. [r.]*
 QUÉA'SI-NESS, *n.* The sickness of a nauseated stomach.
 QUÉA'SY, (kwé'zè) *a.* Sick with nausea; fastidious; squeamish; delicate; tender. *Shak.*
 QUÉCH, *v. n.* To stir. *Bacon.* See *QUICH*, and *QUÉACH*.
 QUÉEN, (kwén) *n.* The wife of a king; a woman who is sovereign of a kingdom; a female regent; a female chief.—*Queen bee*, the largest and governing bee of a swarm.
 QUÉEN, *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shak.*
 QUÉEN'-AP-PLÉ, *n.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*
 QUÉEN'-CÓN'SÓRT,* *n.* The wife of the reigning king. *Blackstone.*
 QUÉEN'-DÓW'A-QÉR,* *n.* The widow of a deceased king. *Wellington.*
 QUÉEN'GÓLD,* *n.* A royal duty or revenue formerly belonging to the queen of England. *Blackstone.*
 QUÉEN'LY, *a.* A species of winter apple. *Mortimer.*
 QUÉEN'LIKE, *a.* Becoming or resembling a queen; queenly. *Drayton.*
 QUÉEN'LY, *a.* Becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.
 QUÉEN'-MÓRN'ER,* *n.* The widow of a deceased king, and mother of the reigning king. *Temple.*
 QUÉEN'-RÉ'GENT,* *n.* Same as *queen-regnant*. *Blackstone.*
 QUÉEN'-RÉ'G'NANT,* *n.* A queen who reigns in her own right; a queen-regent; a queen-sovereign. *Coke.*
 QUÉEN'SHIP,* *n.* The state or condition of a queen. *Be-tham.*
 QUÉER, (kwér) *a.* Odd; droll; strange; original; singular.
 QUÉER'ISH,* *a.* Somewhat queer; odd. *Genl. Mag.*
 QUÉER'LY, *ad.* In a queer manner; oddly.
 QUÉER'NESS, *n.* Oddness; strangeness; particularity.
 QUÉEST, (kwést) *n.* [quæstus, L.] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.
 QUÉENT, (kwént) *i. & p.* from *Quench*. Quenched. *Gover.*
 QUÉLL, *v. a.* [i. QUELLED; pp. QUELLING, QUELLED.] To quiet; to crush; to subdue:—originally, to kill. *Milton.*
 QUÉLL, *v. n.* To abate; to diminish. *Spenser.*
 QUÉLL, *n.* A killing; murder. *Shak.*
 QUÉLL'ÉR, *n.* One who quells, crushes, or subdues. *Milton.*
 QUÉLL'É-CHÓSE, (kék'hshéz) *n.* [Fr.] A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*
 QUÉME, *v. a.* To please. *Gover.*
 QUÉNCH, *v. a.* [i. QUENCHED; pp. QUENCHING, QUENCHED.] To extinguish; to still; to stifle; to allay; to destroy.

QUÉNCH, *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Shak.*
 QUÉNCH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched. *Sherwood.*
 QUÉNCH'ÉR, *n.* One who quenches; extinguisher.
 QUÉNCH'LESS, *a.* Unextinguishable. *Shak.* [Ure.
 QUÉR-CIT'RINE,* *n.* The coloring principle of quercitron.
 QUÉR-CIT'RÓN,* or QUÉR-CIT'RÓN-BÁRK,* *n.* The bark of an American oak, (*quercus tinctoria*, or yellow oak,) which furnishes an excellent yellow dye-stuff. *Brande.*
 QUÉR'CVS,* *a.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees; the oak. *Brande.*
 QUÉR'ÉE. See *QUÉRE*.
 QUÉR'ÉLE, *n.* [querella, L.; querelle, Fr.] (*Law*) A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*
 QUÉR'ÉNT, *n.* [querens, L.] (*Law*) A complainant; plaintiff.—[*querens, L.*] An inquirer; querist. *Aubrey.*
 QUÉR-I-MÓ'N-ÓUS, *a.* [querimonia, L.] Querulous. *Cock-cran.*
 QUÉR-I-MÓ'N-ÓUS-LY, *ad.* Querulously. *Denham.*
 QUÉR-I-MÓ'N-ÓUS-NESS, *n.* Complaining temper.
 QUÉR'IST, *n.* [quæro, L.] An inquirer; an asker of questions; an interrogator.
 QUÉR'N. See *QUÉRE*.
 QUÉR'KENED, (kwér'kënd) *a.* Choked. *Carr.* [Local, Eng.]
 QUÉR'N, *n.* A hand-mill for grinding grain. *Shak.*
 QUÉR'PO, *n.* [quæropo, Sp.] Bodily shape:—a dress close to the body; a waistcoat. *Dryden.* See *QUÉRO*.
 QUÉR'RY, *n.* A groom; equerry. *Sp. Hall.* See *QUÉRRY*.
 QUÉR'Y-LÉN'TIAL,* *a.* Complaining. *Cumberland.*
 QUÉR'Y-LÓUS, *a.* [querulus, L.] Disposed to find fault or to complain; whining; habitually complaining. [ner. QUÉR'Y-LÓUS-LY, *ad.* In a querulous or complaining manner.]
 QUÉR'Y-LÓUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being querulous.
 QUÉR'Y, *n.* [quære, L.] A question; an inquiry to be resolved; interrogatory.
 QUÉR'Y, *v. n.* [quæro, L.] [i. QUÉRIED; pp. QUÉRYING, QUÉRIED.] To ask questions; to express doubts; to question.
 QUÉR'Y, *v. a.* To examine by questions; to doubt of.
 QUÉSE,* *v. a.* To search after. *Milton.*
 QUÉST, *n.* [quæste, old Fr.] Search; act of seeking; pursuit. [Inquest; a jury. *Shak.* Inquiry; request. *Herbert.*
 QUÉST, *v. n.* [quæster, old Fr.] To go in search. *B. Jonson.*
 QUÉST, *v. a.* To search for; to seek for. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 QUÉST'ANT, *n.* [quæstus, old Fr.] A seeker; a searcher. *Shak.*
 QUÉST'ÉR,* *n.* A seeker; a searcher. *Rowe.*
 QUÉST'ION, (kwést'yún) *n.* [question, Fr.; quæstio, L.] That which is asked, and which requires an answer; interrogatory; any thing inquired; inquiry; disquisition; a dispute; a subject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt; controversy; judicial trial; examination by torture; state of being the subject of present inquiry. [i. QUÉSTIONED, QUÉSTIONED.] To inquire; to ask; to debate by interrogatories.
 QUÉST'ION, (kwést'yún) *v. n.* [i. QUÉSTIONED; pp. QUÉSTIONING, QUÉSTIONED.] To inquire; to ask; to debate by interrogatories.
 QUÉST'ION, (kwést'yún) *v. a.* [questioner, Fr.] To examine one by questions; to interrogate; to doubt; to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted.
 QUÉST'ION-A-BLE, (kwést'yún-a-bl) *a.* That may be questioned or doubted; doubtful; disputable.
 QUÉST'ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being questionable.
 QUÉST'ION-ÁRY, *a.* Inquiring; asking questions. *Popé.*
 QUÉST'ION-ÁRY,* *n.* An itinerant peddler of relics. *Sir W. Scott.*
 QUÉST'ION-ÉR, (kwést'yún-ér) *n.* An inquirer; querist.
 QUÉST'ION-ING,* *n.* Interrogation; the putting of questions. *Fox.*
 QUÉST'ION-IST, *n.* A questioner; an inquirer. *Sp. Hall.* One who is examined. *Month. Rev. [r.]*
 QUÉST'ION-LESS, *a.* Certainly; doubtless. *Raleigh.*
 QUÉST'MAN, *n.* One legally empowered to make quest of certain matters, as a churchwarden.
 QUÉST'MÓNG-ÉR, (máing-ér) *n.* [quest and manger.] One who delights in litigation; a starter of lawsuits. *Bacon.*
 QUÉST'TÓR, *n.* [quæstor, L.] An officer among the Romans, who had the management of the public treasure.
 QUÉST'TÓR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a questor. *Milton.*
 QUÉST'TRIST, *n.* [quæstor, old Fr.] Seeker; pursuer. *Shak.*
 QUÉST'U-ÁRY, (kwést'yú-a-ré) *a.* [quæstus, L.] Studious of profit. *Bronne.*
 QUÉST'U-ÁRY, *n.* One employed to collect profits. *Taylor.*
 QUÉVE, (kú) *n.* See *QUÉ*.
 QUÍB, *n.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip. *Ainsworth.*
 QUÍB'BLE, (kwíbb'l) *n.* A slight cavil; a start or turn from the point in question; an evasion; a conceit; a sort of pun.
 QUÍB'BLE, (-bl) *v. n.* [i. QUÍBBLED; pp. QUÍBBLING, QUÍBBLED.] To evade the point in question by some play upon words; to cavil; to pun.
 QUÍB'BLER, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.
 QUÍB'BLING,* *n.* A playing upon words; a cavil.
 QUÍCE, *n.* See *QUÉEST*.

†QUICH, *v. n.* To stir; to move. *Spenser.*
 QUICK, (*kwik*) *a.* Moving; living; alive; pregnant; — swift; nimble; speedy; active; sprightly; ready; brisk; prompt; expeditious.
 QUICK, *ad.* Nimble; speedily; readily; quickly. *Shak.*
 QUICK, *n.* [A live animal. *Spenser.*] Living plants, as in a hedge. *Mortimer.* The living flesh; the sensible parts of the body.
 †QUICK, *v. a.* To make alive; to quicken. *Chaucer.*
 †QUICK, *v. n.* To become alive; to quicken. *Chaucer.*
 QUICK'BEAM, or QUICK'EN-TREE, *n.* A species of wild ash.
 QUICK'EN, (*kwik'kn*) *v. a.* [i. QUICKENED; *pp.* QUICKENING, QUICKENED.] To make alive; — to hasten; to accelerate; to despatch; to sharpen; to excite.
 QUICK'EN, (*kwik'kn*) *v. n.* To become alive; to be in that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life: — to move with activity.
 QUICK'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which quickens.
 QUICK'EYED, (*kwik'id*) *a.* Having sharp sight.
 QUICK'GRASS, *n.* Dog-grass.
 QUICK'HATCH, *n.* A name of the wolverine. *Booth.*
 QUICK'LIME, *n.* Fresh-burnt lime; lime unquenched; pure caustic lime. *Hill.*
 QUICK'LY, *ad.* Soon; speedily; without delay. *South.*
 QUICK'MATCH, *n.* A match used by artillery-men. *Smart.*
 QUICK'NESS, *n.* Quality of being quick; speed; celerity.
 QUICK'SAND, *n.* Moving sand; unsoft ground.
 QUICK'SCENT-ED, *a.* Having keen scent.
 QUICK'SET, *v. a.* To plant with living plants. *Tusser.*
 QUICK'SET, *n.* A living plant set to grow, as a hawthorn. — *Quickset hedge*, a hedge formed of living plants or shrubs.
 QUICK'SET, *a.* Composed of living or young plants. *Forby.*
 QUICK'SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having sharp sight.
 QUICK'SIGHT-ED-NESS, *n.* Sharpness of sight.
 QUICK'SILVER, *n.* A heavy, fluid metal; mercury.
 QUICK'SILVER-ED, (*-verd*) *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver.
 QUICK'WIT-ED, *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*
 QUID, *n.* Something chewed; a cud. *Pegge.* [Vulgar.]
 QUIDDAM, *n.* [L.] (*French law*) "Somebody;" "some one;" — used to denote an unknown or nameless person. *Spenser.*
 †QUID'DA-NY, *n.* Marmalade; confection of quinces, &c. *Bailey.*
 QUI'DIT, *n.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, L.] A subtily; an equivocation. *Shak.* [Low.]
 QUI'DIT-TY, *n.* [*quidditas*, low L.] Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *Quid est?* (What is it?) the essence of a thing inquired after; a trifling nicety; a cavil: — a scholastic term.
 QUI'DDLE, *v. n.* To be busy about trifles; to piddle. [Colloquial, U. S.]
 QUI'DDLE, *v. n.* One who busies himself about trifles.
 QUI'DDLER, *v.* [Colloquial, U. S.]
 QUI'D-NUNC, *n.* [L., *What now?*] One who is continually asking "What now?" or "What news?"; a news-gossiper; a politician, in contempt. *Gen. Mag.*
 QUID PRO QUID? [L., *what for what.*] (*Law*) "Something for somewhat:" — the giving of one thing of value in return for another thing. *Whishaw.*
 QUI-ESCENCE, *n.* [*quiesco*, L.] Rest; repose; quiet.
 QUI-ESCENT, *a.* [*quiescens*, L.] Resting; being at rest; not moving; silent; quiet.
 QUI-ET, *a.* [*quiet*, Fr.; *quietus*, L.] Still; free from disturbance; peaceable; calm; silent; smooth; not ruffled.
 QUI-ET, *n.* [*quies*, L.] Rest; repose; ease; calm; calmness; tranquillity; peace; stillness.
 QUI-ET, *v. a.* [i. QUIETED; *pp.* QUIETING, QUIETED.] To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest; to still; to satisfy.
 QUI-ET-ER, *n.* The person or thing that quiets.
 QUI-ET-ISM, *n.* The religious views of the Quietists, who make religion consist chiefly in devout contemplation, a sect of which Molinos, a Spanish priest, author of "The Spiritual Guide," (1675), was the reputed founder.
 QUI-ET-IST, *n.* One who loves quiet: — a believer in, or an adherent to, Quietism.
 QUI-ET-LY, *ad.* In a quiet manner; calmly; at rest.
 QUI-ET-NESS, *n.* State of being quiet; stillness.
 QUI-ET-SOME, *a.* Calm; still; quiet. *Spenser.*
 QUI-ET-TUDE, *n.* [*quietudo*, Fr.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; quiet. *Wotton.*
 QUI-ETUS, *n.* [L.] (*Eng. law*) A final discharge; complete acquittance. *Shak.*
 QUILT, *n.* The large, strong feather of the wing of a goose or other fowl; a pen; the instrument of writing: — that which resembles a quilt, as the dart or prick of a porcupine, or the reed on which weavers wind their threads: — the instrument with which musicians strike their strings.
 QUILT, *v. a.* [i. QUILLED; *pp.* QUILTING, QUILLED.] To plait; to form in plaits or folds, like quilts.
 QUI'LET, *n.* [*quidlibet*, *quilibet*, and *quodlibet*, L.; *quolibet*, Fr.] Subtily; nicely; a scientific quibble; petty cant; quodlibet. *Shak.*

QUILL'WORT,* (*-wirt*) *n.* A plant of the fern tribe. *Booth*
 QUILT, *n.* [*kuitch*, D.] A cover or coverlet made by stitching one cloth over another, with some soft substance between them.
 QUILT, *v. a.* [i. QUILTED; *pp.* QUILTING, QUILTED.] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.
 QUILT'ER,* *n.* One who quilts. *Booth.*
 QUILTING,* *n.* The act of quilting; the substance quilted. *Barnes.*
 QUINARIUS, *a.* [*quinarius*, L.] Consisting of five. *Boyle.*
 QUINATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Combined of five. *P. Cyc.*
 QUINCE, (*kwins*) *n.* [*cois*, Fr.; *quidde*, Ger.] A fruit-tree the fruit of the tree.
 QUINCE'-PIE,* *n.* A pie made of quinces. *Butler.*
 †QUINCH, *v. n.* [the same with *quich*.] To stir. *Spenser.*
 QUIN'CITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A magnesian mineral. *Dana.*
 QUIN-CUN'CIAL, (*kwinkung'shal*) *a.* Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*
 QUIN'CUNX, (*kwinkung's*) *n.* [L.] *pl.* L. *QUIN'CUN-CES*; Eng. *QUIN'CUNX-ES.* An order or arrangement of five; a peculiar arrangement of any thing in rows, as trees, so that the articles in one row are not opposite to those of the other, but opposite to the intervals between them.
 QUIN-DEC'A-GON,* *n.* A plane figure, with fifteen angles and fifteen sides. *Crabb.*
 QUIN-DE-CEN'VI-R,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* *QUIN-DE-CEN'VI-RI.* One of a body of 15 magistrates who presided over Roman sacrifices. *Arnold.*
 QUIN'IA,* or QUIN'NA,* *n.* (*Med.*) A vegetable alkali, obtained from *cinchona*, or *cinchona corallifolia*, Peruvian or yellow bark, much used in medicine; called also *quinine*. See QUININE, *P. Cyc.*
 QUININE,* or QUIN'INE,* [*kwē-nin'*, *Sm.*; *kwīn*, *Tr.*; *kwīn*, *Web.*] *n.* (*Med.*) An alkaline substance prepared from *cinchona* or yellow bark, much used in medicine as a tonic and febrifuge. See QUINIA, *Brande.*
 QUIN-QUA-GEN'SI-MA, *n.* [L., *fifty*.] Quinquagesima Sunday, which is the seventh Sunday, and about the fiftieth day, before Easter; Shrove Sunday.
 QUIN-QUANG'U-LAR, *a.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, L.] Having five angles or corners.
 QUIN-QUAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, L.] Consisting of five articles. *Sanderson.*
 QUIN-QUE-CAP'SU-LAR,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five capsules. *Crabb.*
 QUIN-QUE-DEN'TATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five teeth or QUIN-QUE-DEN'TATE-ED,* indentations. *Pennant.*
 QUIN-QUE-FAR'ING-OUS,* Opening into five parts. *Loudon.*
 QUIN-QUE-FID, *a.* [*quinque* and *fidus*, L.] Divided into five.
 QUIN-QUE-FOL'I-AT-ED, *a.* [*quinque* and *folium*, L.] Having five leaves.
 QUIN-QUE-LOBED,* (*-lobd*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five lobes. *P. Cyc.*
 QUIN-QUE-LO'C'U-LAR,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having five cells. *P. Cyc.*
 QUIN-QUEN'NIAL, (*kwīn-kwēn'ne-əl*) *a.* [*quinquennium*, L.] Embracing, or lasting, five years; happening once in five years.
 QUIN-QUEN'NI-UM,* *n.* The space of five years. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 QUIN-QUE-FAR-TITE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into five parts. *Loudon.*
 QUIN-QUE-REME,* *n.* A galley having five seats or banks of oars. *Brande.*
 QUIN-QUE-SYL'LA-BLE,* *n.* A word of five syllables. *Os-wald.*
 QUIN-QUE-VALVE,* *n.* A shell having five valves. *Jodrell.*
 QUIN-QUE-VAL'VU-LAR,* *a.* Having five valves. *P. Cyc.*
 QUIN'QUE-VIR,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* *QUIN-QUE-VIRI.* One of the board of five commissioners or magistrates in Rome. *Ains-worth.*
 QUIN-QU'INA,* *n.* A name of Peruvian bark or cinchona. *Brande.*
 QUIN'SY, (*kwīn'ze*) *n.* [*sequinacie*, Fr.] Corrupted from *sequinacy*. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the tonsils; inflammatory sore throat.
 QUINT, (*kwint*) *n.* [*quint*, Fr.] A set of five. *Hudibras.*
 QUINTAIN, *n.* [*quintaine*, Fr.; *gwynnt*, Welsh.] A post: — an ancient pastime, in which a post was erected, with a cross-piece turning upon a pivot on the top of it, to one end of which a sand-bag was suspended, and at the other a board was fixed. The play consisted in riding or tilting against the board with a lance, and passing, without being struck behind by the sand-bag.
 QUINTAL, *n.* [*quintal*, Fr.] A hundred weight; equal to 112 pounds: — written also *centle*.
 QUINTAN,* *n.* [*quintana*, L.] A fifth day fever or ague. *P. Cyc.*
 QUIN-TES'SENCE, or QUIN'TES-SENCE [*kwīn'tes-sēns*, *S. P. J. E. F.*; *kwīn'tēs'sēns*, *Ja. K. Sm.*; *R. Wb. Recs.*, *Ash*; *kwīn'tes-sēns* or *kwīn'tēs'sēns*, *W.*] *n.* [*quinta essentia*, L.] A fifth being. *Watts.* An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity; essence; tincture.

QUIN-TE-SÉN-TIAL, a. Consisting of quintessence.
 QUIN-TILE, * n. (*Astron.*) The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth of a circle. *Crabb.*
 QUIN-TILLION, * n. The fifth power of a million. *Francis.*
 QUIN-TIN, n. See QUINTAIN.
 QUIN-TINE, * n. (*Bot.*) The innermost integument of the ovule. *P. Cyc.*
 QUINT-RÖÖN, * n. The offspring of a white man by a *mus-tiphin*, or a woman who has one sixteenth part of negro blood. *Booth.*
 QUINTU-PLE, (kwín-tŭ-pl) a. [*quintuplus*, L.] Fivefold. *Graunt.*
 QUINTU-PLED, * a. Increased fivefold. *Coleridge.*
 QUIN-ZÁINE, * n. (*Chron.*) The 14th day after a feast-day, or the 15th, if the day of the feast is included. *Brande.*
 QUIP, (kwíp) n. A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shak.*
 QUIP, v. a. To scoff at; to insult; to taunt. *Spenser.*
 QUIP, v. n. To scoff. *Sir H. Sidney.*
 QUIP-PÓ, * (kè'p) n.; pl. QUIP-PÓ, * n. [Sp.] Cords having various colors and knots, used by the ancient Peruvians for records and accounts. *Robertson.*
 QUIRE, (kwír) n. [*cyger*, *quayer*, old Fr.] A bundle of paper containing 24 sheets. — [*chaur*, Fr.; *coro*, It.] A body of singers; a chorus; a choir. Now commonly written *choir*.
 QUIRE, v. n. To sing as in a choir. *Shak.*
 QUIR-IS-TER, n. Chorister. See CHORISTER.
 QUIR-I-TÁ-TION, n. [*quiratio*, L.] A cry for help. *Bp. Hall.*
 QUIRK, (kwèrk) n. Quick stroke; smart taunt; — a slight conceit; flight of fancy; subtlety; a quibble; nicety; artful distinction; — a loose, light tune. *Pope.* — (*Arch.*) A piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor. — *Quirk moulding*, a moulding which is increased by an additional turn or twist.
 QUIRKISH, a. Consisting of quirks; subtle; artful.
 QUIT, (kwít) v. a. [*quitter*, Fr.] [I. QUITTED OR QUIT; pp. QUITTING, QUITTED OR QUIT.] To leave; to relinquish; to give up; to resign; to forsake; to leave at liberty; to free from obligation; to discharge; — to even with. [†To acquit. *Shak.* To requite. *Fairfax.*] † The regular form of this verb, *quitted*, is now chiefly used.
 QUIT, * a. Free; clear; discharged. *Ash.*
 QUI TAM, * a. [L.] (*Law*) A term applied to penal actions brought by common informers. *Dane.*
 QUITCH-GRASS, n. Dog-grass; quick-grass. *Mortimer.*
 QUITCLAIM, * n. (*Law*) The release or acquitting of a man for any action which the releaser has, or may have, against him; — a release of claim by deed. *Whishaw.*
 QUITCLAIM, v. a. [I. QUITCLAIM; pp. QUITCLAIMING, QUITCLAIMED.] To release or yield up by quitclaim. *Todd.*
 QUITE, (kwít) ad. [*quite*, Fr.] Completely; perfectly; totally; thoroughly. *Hooker.* † The definition here given of *quite* is that of Johnson, and it is its proper meaning, and accords with the best English usage; yet it is often used, in this country, in the sense of *very*; as, "quite warm"; "quite cold"; and it is sometimes so used by English writers; as, "quite recent." *Ec. Rev.* "Quite extraordinary." *McCulloch.*
 QUITY-RENT, n. (*Law*) A rent paid by the tenant of a freehold, by which he is discharged from any other rent. *Bowyer.*
 QUITS, *interj.* An exclamation implying that claims are settled, and parties are even.
 QUIV-TA-BLE, a. That may be left or relinquished. *Todd.*
 QUIV-TAL, n. Return; repayment. *Shak.*
 QUIV-TANCE, n. [*quittance*, Fr.] A discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance; recompense; return; repayment. *Shak.*
 QUIV-TANCE, v. a. To repay; to recompense. *Shak.*
 QUIV-TER, n. One who quits. — (*Med.*) Discharge from a wound; — an ulcer formed in a horse's foot between the hair and the hoof. See QUITTERBONE. *Scoria* of tin. *Ainsworth.*
 QUIV-TER-BÖNE n. A hard, round swelling upon the coronet, between a horse's heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.* [*Spenser.*
 QUIV-TER, n. [*courir*, Fr.] A case or sheath for arrows.
 QUIV-TER, a. [*quivan*, Goth.] Nimble; active. *Shak.*
 QUIV-TER, v. n. [i. QUIVERED; pp. QUIVERING, QUIVERED.] To quake; to quaver; to shiver; to shudder. *Sidney.*
 QUIV-TERED, (kwív'ter'd) a. Furnished with a quiver. *Milton.*
 QUIV-TER-ING, * n. Act of shaking; a tremulous motion.
 QUIV-VIVE, * (kè'vev') [Fr.] Who goes there? The cry of a sentinel. — "He is on the *qui-vive*," i. e. on the alert. *Blessington.* [Qu. Rev.
 QUIX-ÖT-IC, * a. Like Don Quixote; absurd; extravagant.
 QUIX-ÖT-ISM, n. Romantic and absurd notions or actions, like those of *Don Quixote*, the celebrated hero of Cervantes.

QUIX-ÖT-RY, * n. Quixotism. *Scott.*
 QUIZ, * n. An imposition; a hoax; something to puzzle; — an odd fellow. *Gent. Mag.* [Colloquial and low.]
 QUIZ, * v. a. [i. QUIZZED; pp. QUIZZING, QUIZZED.] To hoax; to play a trick upon; to puzzle. *Qu. Rev.*
 QUIZZ-ER, * n. One who quizzes. *Wilderforce.*
 QUIZ-ZI-CAL, * a. Relating to or containing a quiz or hoax; farcial. *White.* [Colloquial or low.]
 QUIZZ-ING, * a. Imposing upon; fitted for quizzing.
 QUIZZ-ING-GLÁSS, * n. A small eye-glass. *Smart.*
 QUÖ'ÄD HÖC, * [L.] (*Law*) "As to this"; "as far as this"; — used in pleadings to signify that, as to the thing named, the law is so and so. *Whishaw.*
 QUÖ AN'I-MÖ, * [L.] "With what mind." — with what intention; with what meaning. *Hamilton.*
 QUÖB, v. n. To move, as an embryo; to throbb. *Chaucer.*
 QUÖB, n. The same as *quoth*; said. *Chaucer.* See QUOTH.
 QUÖB-LI-BÉT-AN, n. [L.] A nice point; a subtlety. *Prior.* [R.]
 QUÖB-LI-BÉT-I-AN, n. One who disputes. *Bailey.*
 QUÖB-LI-BÉT-I-CAL, a. Such as you will. *Fulke.*
 QUÖB-LI-BÉT-I-CAL-LE, ad. On whatever side. *Brown.*
 QUÖIF, (kwöif) n. [*coiff*, Fr.] A cap for the head; a coif. See COIFF.
 QUÖIF, v. a. [*coiffer*, or *coiffeur*, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a head-dress. *Addison.*
 QUÖIF-FÜRE, n. [*coiffure*, Fr.] A coiffure. See COIFFURE.
 QUÖIN, (kwöin or köin) [kwöin, P. K.; köin, E. Ja.] n. [*coin*, Fr.] Corner; a wedge used by printers, &c. — (*Arch.*) A corner or angle of a building. — (*Gunnery*) A loose wedge placed below the breech of a cannon to adjust its elevation.
 QUÖIT, (kwöit) [kwöit, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; köit, E. Ja.] n. [*coete*, D.] Something, as a flat iron ring, or a flat stone, to be pitched from a distance to a certain point, as a trial of dexterity. — pl. A game with quoits.
 QUÖIT, v. n. [i. QUOITED; pp. QUOITING, QUOITED.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*
 QUÖIT, v. a. To throw. *Shak.*
 QUÖITS, * n. pl. A game in which quoits are thrown. *Ash.*
 QUÖ JÖ'RE, * [L.] "By what right." *Hamilton.*
 QUÖNDÄM, (kwöndäm) a. [L.] Having been formerly. *Shak.* [Colloquial.]
 QUÖOK, (kwök) i. from *Quake*. Quaked. *Spenser.*
 QUÖP, v. n. See QUOB. *Cleaveland.*
 QUÖRUM, (kwö'rum) n. [L.] (*Law*) A bench of justices; — such a number of an assembly, committee, or other body of men, as is sufficient to transact business, and give validity to their acts.
 QUÖTA, (kwö'ta) n. [*quotus*, *quota*, L.] A share; that part which each member of a society or community has to contribute or receive, in making up or dividing a certain sum.
 QUÖTA-BLE, a. That may be quoted. *Ch. Ob.*
 QUÖ-TÁ-TION, (kwö-tá'shun) n. Act of quoting; a passage quoted; that which is quoted; citation; — the price of merchandise, as stated in a price-current.
 QUÖ-TÁ-TION-IST, n. One who makes quotations. *Milton.*
 QUÖTE, (kwö't) [kwö't, W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kö't, S. P.] v. a. [*quoter*, Fr.] [i. QUOTED; pp. QUOTING, QUOTED.] To cite or adduce in the words of another. [†To note. *Shak.*
 QUÖTE, n. [*quote*, Fr.] A note upon an article. *Cotgrave.*
 QUÖTER, n. One who quotes; a citer.
 QUÖTH, (kwöth or kwöth) [kwöth, Fr. Ja. K.; köth, S.; kwöth or kwöth, W.; köth or köth, P.; kwöth, J. Sm.] v. n. *defective.* Said. — It is used only in the imperfect tense, and in the first and third persons; as, "*quoth I*," said I; "*quoth he*," said he. *Sidney.* † "Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *o* in this word long, as in *both*; but Buchanan short, as in *noth*. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the general sound of *o* before *th*, as in *broth*, *froth*, *cloth*, &c.; but my ear fails me if I have not always heard it pronounced like the *o* in *doth*, as if written *kwöth*, which is the pronunciation Mr. Elphinstone gives it, and, in my opinion, is the true one." *Walker.*
 QUÖ-TID-I-AN, [kwö-tid'e-an, P. J. Ja. Sm.; kwö-tid'yan, E. F. K.; kwö-tid'e-an, W.; kwö-tid'zhan, S.] a. [*quodidien*, Fr.; *quodidians*, L.] Daily; happening every day.
 QUÖ-TID-I-AN, a. A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day; — any thing which returns every day. *Milton.*
 QUÖ-TI-ENT, (kwö'shent) [kwö'shent, W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kö'shent, S. P.] n. [Fr.; *quoties*, L.] (*Arith.*) The result of division, or the number resulting from the division of one number by another.
 QUÖ WAR-AN-TÖ, * [L.] "By what warrant or authority." — (*Law*) A writ against one who claims or usurps an office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he supports his claim, in order to determine the right. *Whishaw.*

R.

R, the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, a consonant, a liquid, and a semivowel, has a rough sound, and is never silent.—As an abbreviation, *R* stands for *rex*, (king), *royal*, *rare*.

RA-BATE', *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] (*Falconry*) To recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth*. [*Shak.*]

RA-BATTO', *n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] A neck-band; a kind of ruff.

RA-B'ET, *v. a.* [*rabatre*, *raboter*, Fr.] [*i. RABBETED; pp. RABBETING, RABBETED.*] To pare down, as the edge of a board, so as to receive the edge of another; to unite.

RA-B'ET, *n.* A joint, cut, or groove, in the edge of a board.

RA-B'BI, (*râb'be* or *râb'bi*) [*râb'be* or *râb'bi*, *W. F. Ja.*; *râb'be*, *S. P. J.*; *râb'bi*, *E. Sm.*] *n.* A Hebrew term for *doctor* or *teacher*; an expounder of the Jewish law, and of the Talmud. *רַבֵּי* "In reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced *râb'bi*." *Walker*.

RA-B'BIN, *n.* Same as *rabbi*.

RA-B-BIN'IC, *a.* Relating to the rabbies or rabbins; rabbinical. *Cudworth*.

RA-B-BIN'ICAL, *a.* Relating to the rabbies or rabbins, or to their principles. *Milton*.

RA-B-BIN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the rabbins. *Ec. Rev.*

RA-B-BIN-IST, *n.* One who adheres to, or is versed in, the doctrines of the rabbins, or the Talmud.

RA-B'BIT, *n.* [*robbe*, *robbekin*, D.] A small rodent quadruped of the hare tribe, that burrows in the ground.—*Wesh rabbit*, bread and cheese toasted; corrupted from *rash-bit*. *Grose*.

RA-B'BIT-RY, *a.* A place for rabbits. *Loudon*.

RA-B-BIN-WAR-REN, *a.* (*wör-ren*) *n.* An enclosure for rabbits; a rabbitry. *Maunder*.

RA-B'BLE, (*râb'bl*) *n.* [*rabula*, L.; *rabulare*, low L.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people; a mob; populace.

RA-B'BLE, *v. n.* To speak in a confused manner. *Todd*.

RA-B'BLE-CHÄRM-ING, *a.* Charming the rabble. *South*.

RA-B'BLE-MENT, *n.* A crowd of low people; a rabble. *Spenser*.

RA-B-BLE-RÖÖT, *n.* A tumultuous assembly. *Jodrell*.

RA-B-DOL'Q-Qÿ, *n.* A contrivance of J. Napier to facilitate the performance of multiplication and division by means of rods:—called also *Napier's bones* or *Napier's rods*. *P. Cyc.*

RA-B'DO-MÄN-CY, *n.* See *RHABDOMANCY*.

RA-B'D, *a.* [*rabidus*, L.] Fierce; furious; mad; raging.

RA-B'D-NËSS, *n.* Fierceness; furiousness. *Feltham*.

RA-B'NËT, *n.* A kind of small ordnance. *Ainsworth*.

RA'CA, *n.* A Syriac word, signifying *vanity* or *folly*, and used to express extreme contempt:—a miscreant. *Campbell*.

RÄC-CÖÖN', *n.* An American quadruped, valued for its fur.

RÄCE, *n.* [*r.* Fr.; from *radice*, L.] A family collectively; a family ascending; a family descending; ancestry; progeny; lineage; house; a generation; a particular breed:—a contest in speed or running; course; passage; progress; train:—[a particular strength, taste, or flavor; as, a *race* of wine. *Stevens*.] A root; as, "a *race* (i. e. root) of ginger." "A cut or canal along which water is conveyed to a water-wheel. *Francis*.

RÄCE, *v. n.* [*i. raced*; *pp. RACING, RACED.*] To run as in a race; to run swifly. *Pope*.

RÄCE'-CÖURSE, *n.* The ground or path on which races are run:—a cut or course for water. *Francis*.

RÄCE'-GRÖUND, *n.* Ground appropriated to races. *Booth*.

RÄCE'-HÖRSE, *n.* Horse bred to run in the race for prizes.

RÄCE-MÄ'TION, *n.* [*racematio*, L.] A cluster, like that of grapes:—the cultivation of the clusters of grapes.

RA-CËME', *n.* [*racemus*, L.] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged along an axis, as in the hyacinth or currant. *Brande*.

RA-CËMED', (*râ-sëmd'*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Racemose. *Smith*.

RA-CËM'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid found, together with tartaric acid, in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. *Brande*. [*ters.*]

RÄCE-MIF'ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*racemus* and *fero*, L.] Bearing clusters.

RÄCE-MÖSE', *a.* Growing or flowering in racemes. *Loudon*.

RÄCE-MÖUS, *or* **R**A-CE'MÖUS, (*râ-së'mus*, *Sm.*; *räs'e-mus*, *K. Wöb.*) *a.* Growing in clusters. *Smart*.

RA'CER, *n.* One who races; a race-horse.

RÄCH, *n.* A hunting or setting dog. *Gentlemen's Recreation*.

RA'CHIS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The axis of inflorescence; a petiole of a leaf. *P. Cyc.*

RA-ËH'TIS, (*râ'ëh'tis*) (*Med.*) The rickets, a disease affecting children. *Brande*.

RÄC'NËSS, n. The quality of being racy. *Blackstone*.

RÄCK, n. [*racke*, D.] An engine or instrument of torture:—torture; extreme pain; exaction:—any instrument by which extension is performed; a distaff:—a motion or pace of a horse.—(*Naut.*) A frame of timber on a ship's bowsprit.—A wooden grate or frame to hold hay for cattle; a grate on which bacon is laid:—a toothed wheel or bar of metal in machinery:—a neck or crag of mutton. [*Thin vapor*; a flying cloud; a track; a trace. *Shak.*] A spirituous liquor; arrack. See *ARRACK*.

RÄCK, v. a. [*i. RACKED; pp. RACKING, RACKED.*] To torment; to harass; to harass by exaction; to screw; to force to performance; to stretch; to extend; to defecate; to draw off from the lees:—to move with a quick amble, as a horse.

RÄCK, v. n. To stream or fly, as clouds before the wind. *Shak.*

RÄCK'ER, n. One who racks; a wrestler. *Barret*.

RÄCK'ET, n. An irregular, clattering noise. *Shak.* A confused talk.—[*raquette*, Fr.] The instrument or bat used at tennis. *Shak.* A little net. *Sullivan*. A snow-shoe. [U. S.]

RÄCK'ET, v. a. [*i. RACKETED; pp. RACKETING, RACKETED.*] To strike, as at the game of racket; to cuff; to toss.

RÄCK'ET, v. n. To make a racket or noise; to frolic. *Gray*.

RÄCK'ETS, n. pl. Snow-shoes:—sometimes so called in the Northern States of America. *Pickering*.

RÄCK'ET-Y, a. Making a noise; noisy. *Todd*. [*Vulgar.*]

RÄCK'ING, n. The use of the rack; torture; process of stretching or of defeating.

RÄCK'ING-PÄCE, n. The same as an amble, except that it is a swifter time and a shorter tread. *Farrrier's Dict.*

RÄCK'-RËNT, n. Annual rent raised to the utmost. *Swift*.

RÄCK'-RËNT-ER, n. One who pays rack-rent. *Locke*.

RÄ'CY, a. Having strong flavor, indicating its origin; exciting or stimulating to the mental taste; flavorful; tasting of the soil; high-seasoned.

RÄD, n. The old *pret.* and *part.* of *Read*. *Spenser*.

RÄD'DLE, v. a. To twist together. *Defoe*.

RÄD'DLE, n. A long stick used in hedging.—A *raddle hedge* is a hedge of twisted twigs or boughs. *Tooke*.

RÄD'DOCK, n. See *RUNDOCK*.

RÄDEAV, v. (*râ-dä'*) *n.* [Fr.] A float of timber; a raft. *Hutchinson*.

RÄ'DE-ÖL-TË, n. (*Min.*) A variety of natrolite. *Dana*.

RÄ'DI-ÄL, a. Relating to a radius, a ray, or a rod; shooting out from a centre; having rays. *Bonnycastle*.

RÄ'DI-ÄNCE, n. [*radiare*, L.] Sparkling lustre; glitter; effulgence. *Shak.*

RÄ'DI-ÄN-CY, n. [*radiare*, L.] Sparkling lustre; glitter; effulgence. *Shak.*

RÄ'DI-ÄNT, n. [*radē-ant*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *râ'dyânt*, *E. F. K.*; *râ'jënt*, *S. P.*; *râ'dē-ant* or *râ'jē-ant*, *W.*] *a.* [*radians*, L.] Dispersed in rays or by radiation; shining; sparkling; emitting rays.

RÄ'DI-ÄNT, n. (*Geom.*) A straight line proceeding from a given point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve. *Brande*.

RÄ'DI-ÄNT-LY, ad. With glitter; with sparkling lustre.

RÄ'DI-Ä-RY, n. [*rad.* *RÄ'DI-Ä-RËS*, (*Zool.*) A worm or animal having a pliated form; the lowest organized being of the primary divisions of the animal kingdom. *Brande*.

RÄ'DI-ÄTE, n. [*radē-ät*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *râ'dyät*, *E. F.*; *râ-jät*, *S.*; *râ'dē-ät* or *râ'jē-ät*, *W.*] *v. a.* [*radio*, L.] [*i. RADIATED; pp. RADIATING, RADIATED.*] To send out in rays as from a centre; to irradiate; to fill with brightness.

RÄ'DI-ÄTE, v. n. To emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

RÄ'DI-ÄTE, a. (*Bot.*) Radiated; having florets set round in the form of a radiant star. *Loudon*.

RÄ'DI-ÄT-ED, a. [*radiatus*, L.] Adorned with rays. *Addison*.

RÄ-DI-Ä'TION, n. [*radiatio*, L.] Act of radiating; beamy lustre; emission of rays.

RÄ'DI-Ä-TÖR, n. He or that which radiates; a body or substance from which rays emanate or radiate. *Francis*.

RÄD'I-CÄL, a. [*radical*, Fr.] That regards the root, origin, or first principles; native; fundamental; primitive; original; serving to originate.—(*Algebra*) *Radical sign*, a symbol noting the extraction of a root.

RÄD'I-CÄL, n. An advocate for radical reform in government; a political reformer or agitator. *Qu. Rev.*—(*Chem.*) The base, as applied to acids; as, sulphur is the *radical* of sulphuric acid. *Brande*.

RÄD'I-CÄL-ISM, n. The principles of radicals. *Brit. Crit.*

RÄD'I-CÄL'I-TY, n. Origination; radicalness. *Brownne*. [R.]

RÄD'I-CÄL-LY, ad. In a radical manner; primitively.

RÄD'I-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being radical.
RÄD'I-CÄNT, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing roots from the stem *Louden.*
RÄD'I-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*radicatus*, L.] To root; to plant deeply. *Hammond.* [R.]
RÄD'I-CÄTE, *a.* Deeply infixed. *South.*
RÄD-I-CÄTION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of taking root. *Hammond.*
RÄD'I-CLÉ, *n.* [*radicule*, Fr.] A little root; that part of the seed of a plant which becomes a root; the fibrous part of a root.
RÄD'I-CÜLE, * *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) That end of the embryo which is opposite to the cotyledons. *Louden.*
RÄ'DJ-O-LITE, * *n.* A fossil shell, the inferior valve of which is in the shape of a reversed cone, the superior valve convex. *Brande.*
RÄ-DJ-ÖM'E-TER, * *n.* An instrument for taking altitudes. *Crabb.*
RÄD'ISI, *n.* A root, commonly eaten raw.
RÄD'IS, [*rä'de-üs*, P. J. *Ja. Sm.*; [*rä'jus*, S.; *rä'dyus*, E. F. K.; *rä'de-üs* or *rä'je-üs*, W.] *n.* [L.] *pl. L. RÄ'DJ-I*, Eng. *RÄ'DJ-ÜS-Eß.* The semi-diameter of a circle.—a spoke of a wheel:—the bone of the forearm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.—(*Bot.*) The outer part of the circumference of a compound radicle flower.—The Latin plural *radii* is chiefly used.
RÄ'DJX, *n.* [L.] *pl. RÄ-DJ-CES*, Root; the base.
RÄ'FE, *v. a.* [*räfer*, old Fr.] To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily without distinction. *Ceres.*
RÄ'FF, *n.* A confused heap; a jumble. *Barrow.* Refuse. *Forby.* A low fellow.—*Rif-räff*, the mob. *Gross.*
RÄ'FLE, (*-fl*) *n.* [*röfle*, Fr.] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, for the chance of gaining it by casting, or otherwise.
RÄ'FLE, (*-fl*) *v. n.* [*i. RAFFLED*; *pp. RAFFLING, RAFFLED.*] To try the chance of a raffle; to cast dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a stake. *Young.*
RÄ'FLE-NÉT, * *n.* A sort of fishing-net. *Crabb.*
RÄP-LE'[S]-A, * (*räp-lé'zhe-ä*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A parasitical plant of Sumatra. *P. Cyc.*
RÄPT, *n.* A frame, or float, composed of logs or planks fastened together, so as to be conveyed down a stream, or upon water.
RÄPT, *p.* Berest; rent; severed. *Spenser.*
RÄP'TER, *n.* [*räp'ter*, D.] (*Arch.*) A sloping or inclined piece of timber in the side of a roof.
RÄP'TER, * *v. a.* To form into rafters:—to plough up one half of the land, by turning the grass side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed. *Louden.*
RÄP'TERED, (*räp'terd*) *a.* Built with rafters. *Pope.*
RÄPT'Y, *a.* Damp; misty; musty; stale. *Forby.* [Local, Eng.]
RÄP, *n.* A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter; a fragment:—a stone that breaks into ragged or jagged pieces. [A vulgar person. *Spenser.*]—*pl.* Worn-out rags; mean attire; tatters.
RÄP, *v. a.* To rate; to scold opprobriously. *Pegge.* [Local, Eng.]
RÄG-A-MÜFFIN, *n.* A paltry, mean fellow; a blackguard.
RÄG'I-BÖLT, * *n.* An iron pin full of barbs or jags. *Crabb.*
RÄGE, *n.* [*rage*, Fr.] Violent anger; vehement fury; cholera; vehemence of any thing painful; violent desire; eagerness; vehemence of mind.—[Fashion; mode; as, "It is all the rage." Colloquial.]
RÄGE, *v. n.* [*i. RAGED*; *pp. RAGING, RAGED.*] To be furious; to be heated with excessive anger; to ravage; to act with mischievous or destructive impetuosity.
RÄG'E-FÜL, *a.* Furious; violent. *Sidney.*
RÄG'E-FÜ, *n.* Wantonness. *Chaucer.*
RÄG'ED, *a.* Rent into tatters; tattered; dressed in rags; torn; unworn; ragged; not smooth.
RÄG'ED-LY, *ad.* In a ragged condition. *Bp. Hackett.*
RÄG'ED-NÉSS, *n.* A state of being ragged; unevenness.
RÄG'GY, * *n.* An East Indian plant. *Hamilton.*
RÄG'ING, *n.* Violence; impetuosity. *Psalm lxxxix.*
RÄG'ING-LY, *ad.* With vehement fury. *Bp. Hall.*
RÄG'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* RAGMEN. One who deals in rags.
RÄG'MAN-RÖLL, *n.* See RIGMAROLE.
RÄGÖUT, (*rä-gö'*) *n.* [Fr.] A highly-seasoned dish or food.
RÄG'STONE, *n.* A dark-gray, silicious sandstone, which has a rough or uneven fracture.
RÄG'-WHÉEL, * *n.* A wheel furnished with cogs or pins. *Francis.* [*ies.*]
RÄG'WORT, (*-wür't*) *n.* An annual plant of several species.
RÄIL, (*räl*) *n.* [*riegel*, Ger.] A bar of wood or iron extending from one upright post to another:—the horizontal part in a piece of framing or panelling:—an aquatic bird; the water-rail. [A woman's upper garment. *Beaum. & FL.*]
RÄIL, *v. a.* [*i. RAILED*; *pp. RAILING, RAILED.*] To enclose with rails; to range in a line. *Bacon.*
RÄIL, *v. n.* [*railer*, Fr.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to utter reproaches [†To flow. *Spenser.*]
RAILER, *n.* One who rails; one who reproaches.

RÄIL'ING, *n.* Insolent and reproachful language;—a series of rails; rails which enclose a place; as, an iron railing.
RÄIL'ING-LY, *ad.* Scoffingly; like a scoffer. *Huloet.*
RÄIL'LER-Y, (*räl'ler-é*) [*räl'ler-é*, S. W. P. J. E. F. *Ja. K. Sm.*; *räl'er-é*, Wb.] *n.* [*railerie*, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical merit; banter; good-humored irony.
RÄIL, * "We must not suppose this word to be the offspring of the English word to rail, however nearly they may be sometimes allied in practice. *Railery* comes directly from the French word *railerie*; and, in compliance to that language for the assistance it so often affords us, we pronounce the first syllable nearly as in the original. This, however, is not a mere compliment, like the generality of those we pay the French; for, were we to pronounce the first syllable like *rail*, it might obscure and pervert the meaning. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have marked it." *Walker.*
RAILLEUR, (*räl-el-yür'*) *n.* [Fr.] One who uses railery; a jester; a mocker. *Sprat.* [R.]
RÄIL'RÖAD, * *n.* A road made nearly level, and constructed of tracks of iron, called rails, on which the wheels of carriages roll, and to which they are confined by ledges or flanges, raised either on the rail or on the tire of the wheels; a railway. *Brande.*
RÄIL'WÄY, * *n.* Same as *railroad*. *P. Cyc.*—*Railway* is the more common term in England; and *railroad* is the more common in the United States.
RÄI'MÉNT, (*räi'mént*) *n.* Vesture; vestment; dress.
RÄIN, (*rän*) *v. n.* [*i. RAINED*; *pp. RAINING, RAINED.*] To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain.—*It rains*, the water falls from the clouds.
RÄIN, *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Psalm lxxxviii.*
RÄIN, *n.* The water or moisture that falls in drops from the clouds; any shower or fall of water from the clouds. [A furrow. *Wyanne*, Local, Eng.]
RÄIN'BÉAT, *a.* Injured by rain. *Bp. Hall.*
RÄIN'BÖW, *n.* The iris; the brilliant-colored arc, which is seen when rain is falling in the region of the sky opposite to the sun, and when the sun is shining at the same time.
RÄIN'BÖWED, * (*rän'böd*) *a.* Furnished with a rainbow. *Dwight.*
RÄIN'DÉER, *n.* See REINDEER.
RÄIN'GÄUGE, * *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls; a pluviometer. *Crabb.*
RÄIN'ING-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being rainy or showery.
RÄIN'-WÄ-TER, *n.* Water which falls in rain from the clouds.
RÄIN'Y, *a.* Abounding in rain; showery; wet.
RÄIP, *n.* A rod to measure ground. *Dict. Rust.* [R.]
RÄIS'-Ä-BLE, * *a.* That may be raised or produced. *Hardwick.*
RÄISE, (*räz*) *v. a.* [*resa*, Swed.; *reiser*, Dan.] [*i. RAISED*; *pp. RAISING, RAISED.*] To lift; to set upright; to erect; to build up; to exalt; to elevate; to amplify; to enlarge; to increase in current value; to heighten; to advance; to promote; to prefer; to excite; to put in action; to excite to war or tumult; to stir up; to aggravate; to give beginning of importance to; as, "He raised the family;" to bring into being; to call into view from the state of separate spirits; to bring from death to life; to occasion; to begin; to set up; to utter loudly; to collect; to obtain a certain sum; to assemble; to levy; to give rise to:—to make light or spongy, as dough or paste:—to procure to be bred or propagated; as, "He raised sheep;"—to cause to grow; to grow; as, "He raised wheat;"—to raise a spirit; to call it into view. To raise a siege, to relinquish a siege. [In the Southern States, to raise is used in the sense of to bring up; as, "The place in which he was raised." Jefferson.]
RÄIS'ER, *n.* One who raises:—a board set on edge under the forehead of a step, a stair, &c.
RÄIS'ING, (*rä'zn*) [*rä'zn*, S. E. K. *Sm. R. Wb.*; *rä'zn*, P. *Ja.*; *rä'zn*, W. J.; *räzn* or *räzn*, F. *Ja.*] [*raisin*, Fr.] A dried grape. [In *Walker* pronounces this word *rä'zn*; and he regards the *pn* contained in the following quotation from Shakspeare,—"If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion,"—as a proof that *raisin* and *reason* were pronounced exactly alike in his time; but they are now pronounced differently.
RÄIS'ING, * *n.* An exalting; act of lifting up.
RAISONNÉ, * (*rä-zö-nä'*) *a.* [Fr.] Rational; accurate; supported by reason:—arranged and digested systematically; as, "a catalogue raisonné." *Coleridge.*
RÄJÄH, (*rä'jä* or *rä'jä*) [*rä'jä*, *Ja. K.*; *rä'jä*, *Sm.*] *n.* A Hindoo native prince or chief.
RÄJ-PÖÖT', * *n.* (*India*) A person belonging to the military order. *Malcom.*
RAKE, *n.* [*raca*, *race*, Sax.] An instrument with teeth and a handle, used in haymaking and gardening.—[*racaille*, Fr.; *reckel*, D.] A loose and dissolute man; a debauchee;

one devoted to vicious pleasure. — (*Naut.*) The inclination of a mast from the perpendicular.

RAKE, *v. a.* [i. RAKED; *pp.* RAKING, RAKED.] To gather with a rake; to clear with a rake; to draw or heap together: — to scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence: — to pass swiftly and violently over. — (*Naut.*) To fire into the head or stern of a ship in the direction of her length, or along her decks. — *To rake up*, to cover with ashes, as the fire.

RAKE, *v. n.* To use a rake; to search; to grope; to pass with violence; to play the part of a rake. — (*Naut.*) To incline, as a mast, stem, or sternpost.

RAKE/HÉLL, *n.* A wild, worthless, dissolute person; a rake. *Swift*. [Low.]

RAKE/HÉLL, *n.* A base; wild; outcast; worthless. *Spenser*.

RAKE/HÉLL, *v. a.* Wild; dissolute. *B. Jonson*.

RAK'ER, *n.* One who rakes.

RAKE/SHÁME, *n.* A base, rascally fellow. *Milton*.

RAKE/STÁLE, *n.* The handle of a rake. *Hallowsay*.

RAK/ING, *n.* Act of one who rakes: — a cannonading: — dissoluteness. — (*Arch.*) A substance placed on a surface at an irregular angle. *Francis*.

RAK/ISH, *a.* Loose; lewd; dissolute. *Richardson*.

RAK/ISH-NÉSS, *n.* Dissoluteness; lewdness. *Scott*.

RÁL/LJ-ANCE, *n.* Act of rallying; rally. *Jefferson*. [R.]

RÁL/LJ-ER, *n.* One who rallies. *Hudibras*.

RÁL/LY, *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.] [i. RALLIED; *pp.* RALLYING, RALLIED.] To put disordered or dispersed forces into order; to recover: — to treat with raillery, irony, or satire; to banter; to joke.

RÁL/LY, *v. n.* To come together in a hurry; to come again into order: — to recover strength or vigor: — to exercise satirical merriment.

RÁL/LY, *n.* Act of recovering order: — act of recovering strength: — exercise of slight satire; banter; a joke; a jest.

RÁLPH/TTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of fibrous hornblende. *Dana*.

RÁM, *n.* A male sheep: — the vernal sign Ariels: — a warlike engine; a battering-ram: — an hydraulic engine; a water-ram.

RÁM, *v. a.* [i. RAMMED; *pp.* RAMMING, RAMMED.] To drive by violence, as with a battering-ram: — to push in or fill something, as a gun; to press or force in; to drive or force down.

RÁM-A-DÁN', *n.* The name given to the great fast, or lent, of the Mahometans. It commences with the new moon of the ninth month of the Mahometan year; and, while it continues, the day is spent in prayers and other devotional exercises; and a strict abstinence from food and drink, from the first appearance of daybreak till sunset.

— It is also written *ramadan*, *ramadhan*, and *ramazan*. *Brande & P. Cyc.*

†**RÁM/ÁGE**, *n.* [*ramage*, Fr.] Boughs or branches of trees; warbling as on boughs. *Drummond*.

†**RÁM/ÁGE**, *a.* [*ramage*, old Fr.] Wild; shy. *Chaucer*

†**RÁM/ÁGE**, *v. a.* See RUMMAGE.

RÁM-A-YÁ'NA, *n.* The oldest of the two great Sanscrit epic poems, which describes the life and actions of the hero Rama and his wife Sita. *Brande*.

RÁM/BLE, (-bl) *v. n.* [*rammelen*, D.] [i. RAMBELED; *pp.* RAMBLING, RAMBELED.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander.

RÁM/BLE, *a.* Wandering; an irregular excursion.

RÁM/BLER, *n.* One who rambles; a wanderer.

RÁM/BLING, *a.* Wandering; an irregular excursion. *South*.

RÁM/BLING, *p. a.* Wandering; roving; irregular.

RÁM/BLING-LÝ, ** ad.* In a rambling manner.

†**RÁM-BÓÖSE'**, *n.* “A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, [England] commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar, but in summer, of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water.” *Blount's Glossography*.

†**RÁM-BÓÖSE'**, *n.* Same as *ramboose*. *Bailey*.

†**RÁM-FÉ-KIN**, *n.* [*ramequin*, Fr.] [*Cookery*] A small slice of bread, with farces of cheese and eggs. *Bailey*.

RÁM/ÉNT, *n.* [*ramenta*, L.] [†A shaving or scraping.] — (*Bot.*) A ramentum. See RAMENTUM.

RÁM-ÉN-TÁ'CEOVUS,* (-shus) *a.* (*Bot.*) Covered with ramenta. *Louden*.

RÁM-ÉN-TUM,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* RÁ-MÉN'TA. (*Bot.*) Soft, ragged, chaf-like hairs, growing upon the petiole of ferns; rament. *P. Cyc.*

RÁM-FÓÖS,* *a.* Relating to a branch; ramous. *Smart*.

†**RÁM-FÉ-QUIN**, (*kin*) *n.* [Fr.] Same as *ramekin*. *Crabb*.

RÁM-FÉ-CÁTION, *n.* [*ramification*, Fr., from *ramus*, L.] Act of ramifying or branching; separation into branches; a branch. *Arbuthnot*.

RÁM/FÉY, *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr.] [i. RAMIFIED; *pp.* RAMIFYING, RAMIFIED.] To separate into branches; to branch.

RÁM/FÉY, *v. n.* To shoot into branches; to branch.

RÁM/IST,* *n.* (*Philosophy*) A follower or disciple of Pe-RÁMÉ-AN,* (i. Ramus), professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris. *Brande*.

RÁM/LINE,* *n.* A long line, used to gain a straight middle line on a mast or a tree. *Mar. Dict.*

RÁM/MÉR, *n.* He or that which rams; an instrument with which any thing is driven hard; a ramrod.

RÁM/MISH, *a.* Like a ram: — strong-scented. *Chaucer*.

RÁM/MY, *a.* Resembling a ram; rammissh. *Burton*.

RÁ-MÓSE,* *a.* Full of branches; ramous. *Hill*.

RÁ/MÓUS, *a.* [*ramus*, L.] Branchy; branched; consisting of branches; ramose.

RÁMP, *v. n.* [*rampet*, Fr.] [i. RAMPED; *pp.* RAMPING, RAMPED.] To climb as a plant; to leap with violence; to sport; to play; to romp. *Milton*.

RÁMP, *n.* Leap; spring; a romp. *Shak.* — (*Arch.*) A concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of workmanship. *Brande*.

†**RÁM-PÁI/LIÁN**, (*ram-pai'yan*) *n.* A mean wretch. *Shak*.

RÁM/PAN-CY, *n.* [*Fr.*] Exuberant; exuberance. *Morré*.

RÁM/PANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] Exuberant; overgrowing restraint; rebounding; exulting. — (*Her.*) Rearing, as if to leap; — applied to lions, tigers, &c.

RÁM/PANT-LÝ,* *ad.* In a rampant manner. *Dr. Allen*.

RÁM/PÁRT, *n.* [*rampart*, Fr.] [*Fort.*] The wall which surrounds a fortified place; a mound; a platform behind a parapet: — the void space between the walls of a city and the nearest houses.

†**RÁM/PÁRT**, }
†**RÁM/PÍRE**, } *v. a.* To fortify with ramparts. *Shak. Sidney*.

RÁM/PÍER, or **RÁM/PÍRE**, *n.* Same as *rampart*. *Pope*.

RÁM/PÍ-ON, *n.* A creeping, biennial plant, with an esculent root.

RÁM/RÓD,* *n.* The runner of a gun. *Crabb*.

RÁM/SON, *n.* A species of garlic. *Ainsworth*.

RÁN, *i.* from *Run*. See *RUN*.

RÁN-CÉS/CENT,* *a.* Becoming rancid. *Smart*.

†**RÁNCH**, *v. a.* To sprain; to wrench. *Dryden*.

RÁN/CID, *a.* [*rancidus*, L.] Having a rank smell; rank; fetid; sour; offensive, as butter or oils too long exposed.

RÁN-CID/Í-TY, *n.* State of being rancid; a rank smell; **RÁN/CID-NÉSS**, }
} fetid scent.

RÁN/COR, (*ránk/kur*) *n.* [*rancor*, L. & Sp.; *rancore*, It.; *rancœur*, old Fr.] Inveterate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate; virulence; hatred; enmity; animosity.

RÁN/COR-OÜS, (*ránk/kur-üs*) *a.* Full of rancor; virulent; malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.

RÁN/COR-OÜS-LÝ, (*ránk/kur-üs-le*) *ad.* With rancor; malignantly.

†**RÁND**, *n.* A border; shred; piece cut out. *Beaumont & Fl.*

RÁN/DOM, *n.* [*randon*, Fr.] An attempt without direction; want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.

RÁN/DOM, *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction.

RÁN/DÝ, *a.* Riotous; disorderly. *Grose*. [Local, Eng.]

†**RÁN/FÓRCE**, *n.* The ring of a gun next to the touch-hole. *Bailey*.

RÁNG, *i.* from *Ring*. *Rung*. See *RING*.

RÁNGE, *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] [i. RANGED; *pp.* RANGING, RANGED.] To place in order; to set in rows or ranks; to arrange: — to rove over. — [*rangen*, D.] †To sift. *Hu- loet*.] See *CHANGE*.

RÁNGE, *v. n.* To rove at large; to wander: — to be placed in order; to lie or stand in a particular direction.

RÁNGE, *n.* [*rangée*, Fr.] A rank; any thing placed in a line: — a step in a ladder: — a kitchen grate or cooking apparatus: — a beam between two horses in a coach: — a class; an order: — excursion; wandering; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order. — (*Naut.*) A length of cable equal to the depth of water. — (*Gunnery*) The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried.

†**RÁNG/ÉMENT**,* *n.* The act of ranging; arrangement. *Waterland*.

RÁNG'ÉR, *n.* One who ranges; a rover: — a dog that beats the ground: — an officer who superintends a forest of the king of England; an English officer of state.

RÁNG'ÉR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a ranger, or keeper of a park or forest. [longe. *Sh.*]

RÁN/NINE,* *a.* Relating to a frog, or to the veins under the

RÁNK, (*ránk*) *a.* [*ranc*, Sax.] High-growing; strong; luxuriant; fruitful; bearing strong plants; rampant; raised to a high degree. — [*rancidus*, L.] Strong-scented; rancid; high-tasted; strong in quality; gross; coarse: — taking strong hold; cutting deep. — The iron of a plane is set *ránk*, when the edge is so placed that it will take off a thick shaving.

RÁNK, *ad.* Strongly; violently; fiercely. *Spenser*.

RÁNK, *n.* A row; a line, particularly of soldiers: — range of subordination; class; order; degree of dignity; em- inence; dignity; high place. — *pl.* Order of common sol- diers. — *Rank and file*, all in an army who carry fire-locks.

RÁNK, *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] [i. RANKED; *pp.* RANKING, RANKED.] To place abreast; to range in a class; to arrange method- ically; to class.

RÁNK, *v. n.* To be ranged; to have a certain order.

RÁNK'ÉR, *n.* One who ranks or arranges.

RÁNK/ÍLE, (*ránk/kl*) *v. n.* [i. RANKLED; *pp.* RANKLING, RAN-

KLED. To fester; to corrode; to become sore or fretful; to be inflamed in body or mind.

RAN'KLE,* (ráng'kl) *v. a.* To make sore; to irritate; to inflame. *Hume.*

RÁNK'R'LING,* *n.* A festering; inflammation; irritation.

RÁNK'R'LY, ad. Luxuriantly; rancidly; with ranciness.

RÁNK'R'NESS, n. State of being rank; exuberance.

RÁNK'NY, n. The shrewmouse. *Brown.*

RÁN'SÁCK, v. a. [*ransaka*, Su. Goth.] [*i.* RANSACKED; *pp.* RANSACKING, RANSACKED.] To plunder; to pillage;—to search narrowly. [†To ravish. *Spenser.*]

RÁN'SOM, n. [*ranson*, Fr.; *ransoen*, D.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment; redemption; release; rescue; deliverance.

RÁN'SOM, v. a. [*ransomer*, Fr.] [*i.* RANSOMED; *pp.* RANSOMING, RANSOMED.] To redeem from captivity or punishment; to set free; to rescue; to liberate.

RÁN'SOM-ER, n. One who redeems.

RÁN'SOM-LESS, a. Being without ransom. *Shak.*

RÁNT, v. n. [*randen*, D.] [*i.* RANTED; *pp.* RANTING, RANTED.] To rave in violent or high-sounding language; to be boisterous, abusive, or violent.

RÁNT, n. Violent language; empty declamation; bluster.

RÁNT'ER, n. One who rants;—one of a religious sect that first appeared in England, about the middle of the 17th century.

RÁN'TI-PÖLE, a. Wild; roving; rakish. *Congreve.* [A low word.]

RÁN'TI-PÖLE,* *n.* A rude, romping boy or girl. *Grose.*

RÁN'TI-PÖLE, v. n. To run about wildly. *Arbuthnot.* [Low.]

RÁN'TISM, n. Tenets of the Ranters. *Bp. Rust.*

RÁN'T'Y, a. Wild; mad. [Cumberland, Eng.] *Todd.*

RÁN'U-LA, n. [L.] A little frog.—[*Med.*] An inflammatory tumor under the tongue.

RÁ-NÜN-CU-LÁ'CEOVS,* (-shus) *a.* [*Bot.*] Relating to the ranunculus. *P. Cyc.*

RÁ-NÜN-CU-LÜS, n. [L.] *pl. L. RÁ-NÜN'CU-LÜ'I;* Eng. RÁN-NÜN-CU-LÜS-ËŞ. [*Bot.*] A plant and its flower; the crows-foot.

RANZ DES VACHES,* (ránz-dá-vášh') *n.* [Fr.] A favorite air which the Swiss shepherds play upon the Alpine horn. *Brande.*

RÁP, n. [*rapp*, Su. Goth.] A quick, smart blow; a knock. [Counterfeit coin;—a sort of cant term, perhaps from *rappare*. *Swift.*]

RÁP, v. n. [*i.* RAPPED; *pp.* RAPPING, RAPPED.] To strike with a quick, smart blow; to knock.

RÁP, v. a. To strike with a quick, smart blow; to knock.—To rap out, to utter with hasty violence, as an oath.—In the United States, to rip out is often used in the same manner.

RÁP, v. a. [*i.* RAPPED; *pp.* RAPPING, RAPPED OR RAPT.] To affect with rapture;—to snatch away; to seize by violence.—To rap and rend, to seize with violence.

RÁ-PÁ'CIOVS, (rá-pá'shus) a. [*rappace*, Fr.; *rappax*, L.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous; voracious; greedy.

RÁ-PÁ'CIOVS-LY, (-shus)-ad. In a rapacious manner.

RÁ-PÁ'CIOVS-NESS, (-shus)-n. Rapacity. *Burke.*

RÁ-PÁ'CI'ITY, n. [*rappacitas*, L.] Quality of being rapacious; addictedness to plunder; ravenousness.

RÁPE, n. A plant belonging to the cabbage family, from the seed of which oil is expressed;—one of the six divisions of the county of Essex, England.—[*voyt*, Fr.; *raptus*, L.] A seizure; a taking away.—[*Lac.*] Violent seizure and carnal knowledge of a woman against her will.

RÁPE-CÁKE,* *n.* The refuse, or marc, remaining after will.

RÁPE-CÁKE,* *n.* The refuse, or marc, remaining after will.

RÁPE'FIED,* *n.* The seed of the rape from which oil is obtained. *Ure.*

RÁ'PHE,* *n.* [*ráph.*] [*Bot.*] The line of communication between the hilum and chalaza. *P. Cyc.*

RÁPH'ID-ËŞ,* *n. pl.* [*ráphid.*] [*Bot.*] Acicular and other crystals scattered in vegetable tissue. *P. Cyc.*

RÁPH'ID-ËŞ,* *n.* [*Min.*] A mineral occurring in diverging, acicular crystals. *Dana.*

RÁP'ID, a. [*rapidus*, L.] Quick; swift; moving fast; fleet; speedy.

RÁP'ID,* *n.*; *pl.* RÁP'IDŞ. A swift current in a river where the channel is descending;—commonly used in the plural. *Qu. Rev.*

RÁ-PÍD'I'TY, n. [*rapidité*, Fr.] Quality of being rapid; celerity; velocity; swiftness.

RÁP'ID-LY, ad. Swiftly; with quick or rapid motion.

RÁP'ID-NESS, n. Celerity; swiftness; rapidity.

RÁP'PI-ER, (rá'pé-er) n. [*rappier*, Ger.] A sort of sword used for thrusting.

RÁP'PI-ER FISH, n. The sword-fish. *Grew.*

RÁP'INE, (ráp'in) n. [*rapina*, L.; *rapine*, Fr.] Act of plundering; plunder; pillage; violence; force.

†RÁP'INE, (ráp'in) v. a. To plunder. *Sir J. Buck.*

RÁP-PA-RÉÉ, n. A wild Irish plunderer, so called from his being armed with a half-pike, termed a *rappery*. *Burnet.*

RÁP-PEÉ,* [*râpé*, Fr.] *n.* A coarse sort of snuff. *F. Sales.*

RÁP'PEN,* *n.* A small Swiss coin, equal to about half a farthing. *Crabb.*

RÁP'PER, n. One who raps;—the knocker of a door. [An oath or a lie. *Bp. Parker.*]

†RÁP-PÖRT', n. [*rappert*, Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. *Temple.*

†RÁP'T, v. a. To ravish; to put in ecstasy. *Chapman.*

†RÁP'T, n. A trance. *Bp. Morton.* Rapidity. *Brown.*

RÁP'T,* *p. a.* from *Rap*. Seized with rapture. See *RAP*.

†RÁP'T'OR, or, †RÁP'T'ER, n. [*raptor*, L.] A ravisher; a plunderer. *Drayton.*

RÁP-TÖ'R-ÁL,* *a.* Rapacious; living by rapine or prey; as, raptorial birds, i. e., birds of prey. *P. Cyc.*

RÁP-TÖ'R-OÜS,* *a.* Same as raptorial. *Kirby.*

RÁP'T'URE, (ráp'tyur) n. [†Violent seizure. *Chapman.* Rapidity. *Milton.*] Ecstasy; transport; delight; enthusiasm

RÁP'T'URED, (ráp'tyurd) a. Enraptured. *Thomson.* [R.]

†RÁP'T'UR-IST, (ráp'tyur-ist) n. An enthusiast. *Spenser.*

†RÁP'TUL-OÜS, (ráp'tyur-üs) n. Full of rapture; delightful; ecstatic; transporting.

RÁP'T'UR-OÜS-LY,* *ad.* In a rapturous manner. *Booth.*

RÁRE, a. [*rarus*, L.; *rare*, Fr.] Thin; not dense; thinly scattered; scarce; uncommon; not frequent;—excellent; incomparable; valuable to degree seldom found;—nearly raw; not perfectly roasted or boiled; underdone. *Dryden.*

RÁ'RE-SHÖW, (rá'rê-shô) n. A rare-show; a peep-show; a show carried in a box. *Pope.*

RÁR-Ë-FÁ'C'T'ION, n. [Fr.] Act of rarefying; state of being rarefied; extension of the parts of a body; the opposite to condensation.

RÁR-Ë-FI-A-BLE, a. Admitting rarefaction.

RÁR-Ë-FY, (rá'rê-fí) s. W. J. F. K.; (rá'rê-fí) P.; (rá'rê-fí) Ja. Sm.] v. a. [*rarefier*, Fr.; *rarus* and *fo*, L.] [*i.* RAREFIED; *pp.* RAREFYING, RAREFIED.] To make thin; contrary to condense; to expand.

RÁR-Ë-FY, v. n. To become thin. *Dryden.*

RÁRE'LY, ad. In a rare manner; seldom; not often; not frequently; finely; nicely; accurately.

RÁRE'NESS, n. State of being rare; uncommonness; infrequency; thinness; distance from each other.

RÁRE'RÍPE,* *n.* An early peach or other fruit:—corrupted from *rat-ripe*. *Downing.*

RÁR'I-TY, (rá'rê-té) s. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; (rá'rê-té) P.; (rá'rê-té) Wb. b. (rarité, Fr.; raritas, L.) Uncommonness; infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity.

RÁR'I-TY, (rá'rê-té) W. F. F.; (rá'rê-té) S. J. Ja. K. Sm.] n. Thinness; subtlety; the contrary to density.

RÁR'CAL, n. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a villain; a sorry wretch. [A lean deer. Still in use. *Drayton.*]

RÁR'CAL, a. Mean; low; vile; villainous. *Spenser.*

RÁS-CÁL'I'TY, n. [Low, mean people. *Glenville.*] Petty villainy; knavery; vile conduct.

RÁS-CÁL'LION, (rá-s-kál'lyon) n. A vile wretch. *Hudibras.*

RÁS'CAL-LY, a. Mean; sorry; base; worthless. *Shak.*

RÁSE, or RÁSE, (ráz, P. Ja. Sm.; ráz or ráz, W. F. K. a. [raser, Fr.; rarus, L.] [i. RASSED; *pp.* RASING, RASSED.] To skim; to erase; to raze. *Milton.* See *RAZE*.

RÁSE, n. A slight wound; a grazing; erasure. *Hooker.*

RÁSH, a. [*rash*, D.; *rash*, Dan. & Sw.] Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection; foolhardy; thoughtless. [Dry and crumbling, as corn. *Grose.*]

RÁSH, n. [*rashia*, It.] [*Satin*. *Minskew.*] A cutaneous eruption or efflorescence; a breaking out. [*Spenser.*]

†RÁSHI, v. a. [*rashiare*, It.] To cut into pieces; to divide.

RÁSH'ER, n. A thin slice of bacon or pork. *Shak.*

RÁSH'LING, n. One who acts rashly. *Sylvestor.*

RÁSH'LY, ad. Hastily; violently; without consideration.

RÁSH'NESS, n. Quality of being rash; temerity.

RÁS-RÖ'NYKS,* *n. pl.* The largest and most important class of dissenters from the Greek church in Russia. *Brande.*

RÁSP, n. [*raspa*, It.] A large, rough file, for filing wood. [†A raspberry. *Bacon.*]

RÁSP, v. a. [*raspen*, Ger.; *rasper*, old Fr.] [*i.* RASPED; *pp.* RASPING, RASPED.] To file with a rasp; to rub to powder.

RÁSP'A-TO-RY, n. [*raspatoir*, Fr.] A surgeon's rasp.

||RÁSP'ER-RY, (rá'sp'er-é) [ráz'ber-é, P. J. F.; rá'sp'er-é, S. W. Ja.; ráz'ber-é, K. Sm.] n. A shrub and its fruit; a delicious berry, of several varieties.

||RÁSP'ER-RY-BÖSH, (ráz'ber-é-búsh) n. A shrub that bears raspberries; a bramble.

RÁSP'ER, n. One who rasps; a scraper. [*RAZURE.*]

RÁ'SURE, (ráz'hur) n. [*rasura*, L.] Erasure; rasure. See *RAT*.

RÁT, n. [*ratte*, D.; *rat*, Fr.] An animal of the mouse (*or mus*) kind, that infests houses and ships.—To smell a rat, to suspect something, and be on the watch for it.

RÁT,* *v. n.* [*i.* RATTED; *pp.* RATTING, RATTED.] To act basely; to forsake friends, or a party, from unworthy motives; to leave a falling party or cause. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

RÁ-TÁ-BÍL'I-TY,* *n.* Quality of being ratable. *Month. Mag.*

RÁ'TA-BLE, a. That may be rated; set at a certain value.

RÁ'TA-BLY, ad. By rate; proportionally.

RÁT-A-FÍÁ, (rát-á-fé'á or rát-á-fé') [rát-á-fé'á, S. W. P. F.

Ja. K.; *rät-a-fē*, *J. Wb.*; *rät-a-fē'a* or *rät-a-fē'*, *Sm.* *n.* A spirituous liquor flavored with kernels of apricots; any liquor compounded with alcohol, sugar, and the odoriferous or flavoring principles of vegetables.

RA-TAN', (*rā-tān'*) *n.* A branch or shoot of the *calamus ratanag*, a plant found in the Asiatic islands; — a small cane; a small walking-stick. *Brande.*

RÄT'-CÄTCH-ER, * *n.* One that catches rats. *Pennant.*

RÄTCH, *n.* (*Clock-work*) A ratchet; a ratchet-wheel. See *RATCHET*, and *RATCHET-WHEEL*.

RÄTCH'ET, * *n.* A small tooth or piece of mechanism in a clock or watch, which abuts against the teeth of the *ratchet-wheel*, or which keeps the fusee from going back in winding up. *Brande.*

RÄTCH'ET-WHEEL, * *n.* A wheel having teeth like those of a saw. *Brande.*

RÄTE, *n.* [*rats*, *L.*] Price or value of things as estimated in proportion to other things; allowance or price in relation to a standard; comparative value; proportion; ratio; quota; degree; rank; estimation; — a tax; a parish tax.

RÄTE, *v. a.* [*i. RATED*; *pp. RATING, RATED.*] To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree; to estimate; to value; to appraise; — to scold; to chide hastily and vehemently. *Shak.*

RÄTE, *v. n.* To make an estimate. *Kettlewell.*

RÄT'ER, *n.* One who rates; one who makes an estimate.

†RÄTH, *n.* A hill. *Spenser.*

†RÄTH, *a. Early*; soon; coming before the time. *Wicliffe.*

†RÄTH, *ad. Soon*; betimes; early. *Chaucer.*

RÄTH'ER, [*rät'h'er*, *S. P. J. E. F. R. Wb.*; *rät'h'er* or *rät'h'er*, *W.*; *rät'her*, *Ja. K. Sm.*] *ad.* [Originally the *comp.* from *Rath*.] More willingly; preferably to the other; with better reason; in preference; more properly; especially. — To have rather, to desire in preference. *3^d Ed. D.* Johnson tells us that this word is the comparative of *rath*, a Saxon word signifying *soon*, and that it still retains its original signification; as we may say, 'I would sooner do a thing,' with as much propriety as 'I would rather do it.' Some very respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first syllable like that in *ra-ven*; and Mr. Nares has adopted this pronunciation. Dr. Ash and Bailey seem to be of the same opinion; but all the other orthoëpists, from whom we can certainly know the quantity of the vowel, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, make it short. There is a pronunciation of this, and some few other words, which may not improperly be called diminutive. Thus, in familiar conversation, when we wish to express very little, we sometimes lengthen the vowel, and pronounce the word as if written *leete*. In the same manner, when *rather* signifies *just preferable*, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *rayther*; and this, perhaps, may be the reason that the long, slender sound of the vowel has so much obtained; for usage seems to be clearly on the side of the other pronunciation, and analogy requires it, as this word is but the old comparative of the word *rath*, soon? *Walker.*

RÄTH'OFF-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A species of garnet found in Sweden. *Brande.*

RÄTH'RİPE, * *n.* An early fruit; rareripe. *Ray.* [*Local, Eng.*]

RÄTH'RİPE, * *a.* Coming early to maturity; rareripe. *Forby.*

RÄT'-FV'A, (*rät-e-fv'a* or *rät'e-fv*) *n.* See *RATAPIA*.

RÄT'-F-F-CÄTION, * *n.* The act of ratifying; state of being ratified; settlement; confirmation.

RÄT'-F-F-ER, *n.* The person or thing that ratifies.

RÄT'-F-F-V, *v. a.* [*ratifier*, *Fr.*; *ratum facio*, *L.*] [*i. RATIFIED*; *pp. RATIFYING, RATIFIED.*] To confirm; to settle; to establish. [*Taylor.*]

†RÄT'-I-HA-RY'TİON, * *n.* Ratification; approbation. *Bp.*

RÄT'İNG, *n.* Act of one who rates; chiding; — valuation.

RÄT'İ-Ö, (*rät'shē-ö*) *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **RÄT'İ-ÖS**, (*rät'shē-öz*) Literally, reason: — the relation or proportion of two or more things of the same kind, as to limit, quantity, magnitude, or quality; the relation which one thing has to another; proportion.

||RÄ-Tİ-ÖÇ'İ-NÄTE, (*räsh-ö-ös'e-nät*) [*räsh-ö-ös'e-nät*, *W. P. E. Sm.*; *rä-shö'se-nät*, *S.*; *rä-shö-ös'e-nät*, *Jay.*] *v. n.* [*rationator*, *n.*] To reason; to argue. *Sir W. Petty.* [*R.*]

||RÄ-Tİ-ÖÇ'İ-NÄ'TİON, [*räsh-ö-ös'e-nä'shün*, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *rä-shö-se-nä'shün*, *S.*; *rä-shö-ös'e-nä'shün*, *Ja.*] *n.* Act or process of reasoning.

||RÄ-Tİ-ÖÇ'İ-NÄ-TİVE, (*räsh-ö-ös'e-nä-tiv*) *a.* Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse. *Hale.* [*R.*]

RÄ'TİON, *n.* [*Fr.*] An allowance or portion of food, ammunition, &c., assigned daily to each soldier.

||RÄ'TİON-ÄL, (*räsh'un-äl*) [*räsh'un-äl*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *rä'shün-äl*, *W. J.*] *a.* [*rationnel*, *Fr.*; *rationnal*, *L.*] Having the power of reasoning; endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; wise; judicious. — (*Arith. & Algebra*) Having a definite root; not surd. — (*Geog.*) Real, opposed to *sensible*, as applied to the horizon. *3^d Ed. D.* It is very common, in this country, to pronounce *rational* and *rational* with the first syllable long, *rä'tional*, *nä'*

tional; but this mode is not countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists.

||RÄ'TİON-ÄL, (*räsh'un-äl*) *n.* A rational being. *Young.*

RÄ-Tİ-Ö-NÄ'L'E, (*räsh-ö-ö-nä'le*) [*räsh-ö-ö-nä'le*, *P. E. R.*; *rä-shö-ö-nä'le*, *Ja. Sm.*; *räsh-un-ä'le*, *K.*; *rä-shün-ä'le*, *W. J.*] *n.* [*L.*] A detail with reasons; a theoretical solution or explanation.

||RÄ'TİON-ÄL-İSM, * (*räsh'un-äl-izm*) *n.* The principles of rationalists; adherence to reason, as distinct from revelation; interpretation of Scripture on the principles of human reason. *Brit. Crit.*

||RÄ'TİON-ÄL-İST, (*räsh'un-äl-ist*) *n.* One who adheres to reason; one who adheres to rationalism.

||RÄ'TİON-ÄL-İST, * *a.* Relating to rationalism; rationalistic. *Hoppus.*

||RÄ-TİON-ÄL-İS'TİC, * *a.* Relating to, or accordant **RÄ-TİON-ÄL-İS'Tİ-CAL**, * with, rationalism. *Brit. Crit.*

||RÄ-TİON-ÄL-İS'Tİ-CÄL-LY, * *ad.* In a rationalistic manner. *Ec. Rev.*

||RÄ-Tİ-Ö-NÄL'İ-TY, (*räsh-ö-ö-näl'e-tē*) *n.* Quality of being rational; the power of reasoning; sanity of mind; reasonableness.

||RÄ'TİON-ÄL-İZE, * *v. n.* [*i. RATIONALIZED*; *pp. RATIONALIZING, RATIONALIZED.*] To reason; to act the rationalist. *Qu. Rev.* — *v. a.* To make rational. *Warburton.* [*son.*]

||RÄ'TİON-ÄL-LY, (*räsh'un-äl-le*) *ad.* Reasonably; with reason.

||RÄ'TİON-ÄL-NĒSS, (*räsh'un-äl-nēs*) *n.* Rationality.

RÄT'LİNES, * *n.* (*Naut.*) Small, horizontal lines or ropes, extending over the shrouds, thus forming the steps of ladders, for going up and down the rigging and masts. *Brande.*

RÄT'LİNGS, * *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) See *RATLINES*.

RÄTS'BÄNE, *n.* Poison for rats; arsenic. *L' Etrange.*

RÄTS'BÄND, (*räts'bänd*) *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane. *Junius.*

RÄT'TÄILS, * *n. pl.* A virulent disease in horses. *Crabb.*

RÄT-TÄN, * *n.* An East Indian cane. See *RATAN*.

RÄT-TĒEN, * *n.* A thick, quilted or twilled, woollen stuff.

RÄT'TLE, (*rät'tl*) *v. n.* [*rattelen*, *D.*] [*i. RATTLED*; *pp. RATTLING, RATTLED.*] To make a quick, sharp noise, by frequent collision, as of small, round bodies; to speak noisily; to clatter.

RÄT'TLE, *v. a.* To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise; to stun with a noise; to drive with a noise; to scold; to rail at. — (*Naut.*) To rattle the rigging; to fix the ratlines.

RÄT'TLE, *n.* A quick noise nimble repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument, or child's toy, for making a sharp noise; — a plant; lousewort.

RÄT'TLE-BRÄINĒD, * (*-bränd*) *a.* Giddy; wild. *Addison.*

RÄT'TLE-HEAD-ED, (*rät'tl-hēd-ed*) *a.* Giddy; not steady.

RÄT'TLE-SNAKE, *n.* A deadly-poisonous serpent, so called on account of its being furnished with a rattle, or rattling instrument, at the end of its tail, formed of several flattened horny rings or nodules.

RÄT'TLE-SNAKE-RÖÖT, * *n.* A plant, *polygala senega*, used as a remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. [*Crabb.*]

RÄT'TLE-SNAKE-WĒED', * *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant.

RÄT'TLING, *n.* Noise produced by a rattle, or by the wheels of a carriage in swift motion.

RÄT'TÖÖN, * *n.* A raccoon. *Walker.* See *RACCOON*.

RÄÜH-WÄCK'E, * *n.* (*Geol.*) A calcareous formation of Germany, equivalent to the magnesian limestone formation in England. *F. Cyc.*

RÄU'Cİ-TY, *n.* (*raucous*, *L.*) A loud, rough noise. *Bacon.* [*R.*]

RÄU'COUS, *a.* Hoarse; harsh. *Tr. of Buffon.* [*R.*]

†RÄUGH', (*räwt*) The old *i.* & *p.* from *Reuch*. Reached. *Spenser.*

†RÄUNCH, *v. a.* See *WRENCH*.

RÄV'ÄGE, *v. a.* [*ravager*, *Fr.*] [*i. RAVAGED*; *pp. RAVAGING, RAVAGED.*] To lay waste; to desolate; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.

RÄV'ÄGE, *n.* Spoil; ruin; waste; desolation; devastation.

RÄV'ÄG-ER, *n.* One who ravages; plunderer.

RÄVE, *v. n.* [*reven*, *D.*; *rēver*, *Fr.*] [*i. RAVED*; *pp. RAVING, RAVED.*] To be mad, furious, or delirious; to talk irrationally or furiously; to dote.

RÄV'EL, (*räv'vl*) *v. a.* [*ravelen*, *D.*] [*i. RAVELLED*; *pp. RAVELLING, RAVELLED.*] To entangle; to entwine; to make intricate; to involve; — to unweave. *Shak.* — To ravel out; to untwist; to unravel. *Shak.*

RÄV'EL, (*räv'vl*) *v. n.* To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity. *Milton.* To be unwoven or unravelled. *Spenser.*

RÄVE'LİN, (*räv'ljn*) *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A detached work, composed of two embankments, forming a salient angle.

RÄ'VEN, (*räv'vn*) *n.* A large, black, voracious bird, allied to the crow.

RÄ'VEN, * (*räv'vn*) *a.* Like a raven; black. *Dryden.*

RÄV'EN, (*räv'vn*) *v. a.* [*i. RAVENED*; *pp. RAVENING, RAVENED.*] To obtain by violence; to devour with rapacity.

RÄV'EN, (*räv'vn*) *v. n.* To prey with rapacity. *Gen. xl.*

RÄV'EN, * (*räv'vn*) *n.* Prey; plunder; rapine. *Johnson.*

RÄV'EN-ER, *n.* One who ravens or plunders. *Gower.*

RÄV'EN-İNG, (*räv'vn-İng*) *n.* Violence; a plundering.

RÄVEN-ING, * *p. a.* Devouring; rapacious.
RÄVEN-ÖS, (räv/vn-ös) *a.* Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.
RÄVEN-ÖS-LY, (räv/vn-ös-le) *ad.* With raging voracity.
RÄVEN-ÖS-NÄSS, (räv/vn-ös-näs) *n.* Furious voracity.
RÄVÉR, *n.* One who raves. *Shaverood.* [RAVEN.
RÄVIN, (räv/vn) *n.* Prey; plunder; rapine. *Ray.* See
RÄVIN, (räv/vn) *a.* Ravenous. *Shak.*
RA-VINE, (ra-ven') *n.* [Fr.] A long, deep hollow, usually
 formed by a stream or torrent of water; a deep pass.
RÄVING, *n.* Madness; fury; furious exclamation.
RÄVING, * *a.* Furious; distracted; frenzied.
RÄVING-LY, *ad.* With frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*
RÄVISH, *v. a.* [ravir, Fr.] [*i.* RAVISHED; *pp.* RAVISHING,
 RAVISHED.] To violate by force; to deflower by violence;
 to take away by violence: — to enrapure; to charm; to
 delight; to transport.
RÄVISH-ER, *n.* [ravisseur, Fr.] One who ravishes.
RÄVISH-ING, *n.* Ravishment; rapture; transport.
RÄVISH-ING, * *p. a.* Delighting; affording joy or transport.
RÄVISH-ING-LY, *ad.* With ravishment or transport.
RÄVISH-MENT, *n.* [ravissement, Fr.] Act of ravishing; for-
 cible violation; rape; violence: — transport; rapture;
 ecstasy; enravishment.
RAW, *a.* [raa, Dan.; rous, D.] Not subdued by the fire or
 heat; not cooked or concocted: — bare of skin or flesh;
 sore: — green in years or experience; crude; immature;
 unripe; unseasoned; unripe in skill; new: — bleak;
 chill; cold with damp: — not spun or twisted; as, *raw*
 silk: — not mixed; as, *raw* spirits: — not worked up,
 manufactured, or prepared for use; as, *raw* materials.
RAWBONE, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones. *Spenser.*
RAWBONED, (-bōnd) *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.
Shak.
RAWHEAD, *n.* A spectre mentioned to frighten children.
RÄVISH, *a.* Somewhat raw. *Marston.*
RÄWLY, *ad.* In a raw manner; crudely; unskillfully.
RÄWNÄSS, *n.* State of being raw; unskillfulness.
RÄWPÖRT, * *n.* (Naut.) A port-hole, in small vessels, for
 working an oar in a calm. *Smart.*
RÄY, (rä) *n.* [raie, rayon, Fr.] A beam or portion of light
 from any luminous body; any lustre, corporeal or intel-
 lectual. — [raye, Fr.; raia, L. A fish. *Ainsworth.* An herb.
Ainsworth.] [Array or order. *Spenser.* Array or dress. *B.*
Jonson.] — A disease in sheep. *Loudon.* — (Bot.) Same as
radius. See **RADIUS**.
RÄY, (rä) *v. a.* [rayer, Fr.] [*i.* RAYED; *pp.* RAYING, RAYED.]
 To streak; to shoot forth. [†To foul; to bewray. *Spenser.*
 To array. *More.*]
RÄYÄH, * *n.* A term applied by the Turkish government to
 its non-Mahometan subjects, who pay the capitation tax.
Dr. Walsh.
RÄYED, * (räd) *p. a.* Streaked; marked with lines; radiat-
 ed; applied to a class of invertebrate animals. *P. Cyc.*
RÄY-GRÄSS, * *n.* A species of grass. *Pilkington.*
RÄYLESS, (rä/les) *a.* Dark; without a ray. *Young.*
RÄZE, *n.* Race, a root. See **RACE**. *Shak.*
RÄZE, *v. a.* [raser, Fr.; rasus, L.] [*i.* RAZED; *pp.* RAZING,
 RAZED.] To demolish; to dismantle; to destroy; to over-
 throw; to ruin; to subvert. [†To extirpate; to erase. *Shak.*]
RA-ZÉE, * *n.* [rasée, Fr.] (Naut.) A ship of war cut down
 to an inferior class, or made smaller; as a seventy-four
 cut down to a frigate. *Brande.*
RA-ZÉE, * *v. a.* [*i.* RAZEED; *pp.* RAZEING, RAZEED.] To
 cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship. *Brande.*
RÄZOR, *n.* [rasoir, Fr.] A knife, or sharp instrument, for
 shaving the beard. — *Razors of a boar*, a boar's tusks.
RÄZOR-BLE, *a.* Fit to be shaved. *Shak.* [R.]
RÄZOR-BILL, *n.* A web-footed, aquatic bird; the alka.
RÄZOR-FISH, *n.* A small, bivalve shell-fish.
RÄZOR-MAKER, * *n.* One who makes razors. *Jodrell.*
RÄZOR-SHELL, * *n.* (Conch.) A bivalve shell, of the genus
Solen. *P. Cyc.*
RÄZOR-STRÖP, * *n.* A piece of leather, or other substance,
 for sharpening razors: — written also *razor-strap*. *Spectator.*
RÄZURE, (rä/zhur) *n.* [rasure, Fr.; rasura, L.] Act of
 erasing; erasure. *Shak.* [R.]
RE, *a prefix or an inseparable particle*, borrowed from the
Latin, denoting repetition, iteration, or backward action;
 as, to return, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; *re-*
percussion, the act of driving back. — It is used abundantly
 before verbs and verbal nouns.
RE-AB-SÖRBE, *v. a.* To absorb anew; to swallow up
 again.
RE-AB-SÖRPTION, * *n.* The act of reabsorbing. *Ure.*
RE-ACCÈSS, * *n.* A new or fresh access.
RE-ACCÛSE, * *v. a.* To accuse again. *Daniel.*
REACH, (rêch) *v. a.* [*i.* REACHED; *pp.* REACHING, REACHED;
 — †BRAUGHT.] To touch with the hand extended; to ar-
 rive at; to attain by the hand or by any instrument, or
 by effort; to strike from a distance; to hand from a place
 not far off, and give; to hold out; to stretch forth; to
 attain; to gain; to obtain; to penetrate to; to extend to.
 [†To overreach. *South.*]

REACH, *v. n.* To be extended; to penetrate: — to strive
 to make an effort to vomit. See **RETCH**.
REACH, *n.* Act or power of reaching; the distance or space
 that can be reached; compass; power of attainment or
 management; power; limit of faculties; intellectual
 power; contrivance; deep thought; a fetch; an artifice;
 tendency; extent; distance between two points.
REACH-A-BLE, * *a.* That may be reached. *H. Martineau.*
REACH'ER, *n.* One who reaches.
REACH'ING-PÖST, * *n.* A new used in rope-making, fixed
 in the ground at the lower end of a ropewalk. *Crabb.*
REACH'LESS, * *a.* That cannot be reached. *Hall.*
RE-AC'T, * *v. a.* [*i.* REACTED; *pp.* REACTING, REACTED.] To
 act or do again; to reciprocate.
RE-AC'T, * *v. n.* To act again; to return an act or impulse.
Ency.
RE-AC'TION, *n.* [réaction, Fr.] An action reiterated or re-
 turned, and the reciprocity of force exerted by two bodies
 or things which act mutually on each other.
RE-AC'TION-A-RY, * *a.* Implying reaction. *Black.*
RE-AC'TIVE, * *a.* Relating to or causing reaction. *Black-*
more.
RE-AC'TIVE-LY, * *ad.* By way of reaction. *Foster.*
READ, *n.* Counsel; saying; sentence. *Spenser.* [Obsolete
 or local.]
READ, (rêd) *v. a.* [*i.* RÊAD; *pp.* READING, RÊAD.] To peruse,
 as a book or any thing written; to discover by charac-
 ters or marks; to learn by observation. [†To know fully.
Shak. To advise; to suppose; to guess. *Spenser.*]
READ, *v. n.* To perform the act of reading; to peruse
 books. [To tell; to declare. *Spenser.*]
READ, (rêd) *a.* [from read.] Skillful by reading; acquaint-
 ed with books; as, "well-read."
READ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be read; fit to be read; legi-
 ble.
READ'A-BLE-NÄSS, * *n.* Quality of being readable. *Ec.*
Rev.
RE-AD-DRESS, * *v. a.* To address or direct again. *Boyle.*
†RE-AD-EPT'ION, *n.* Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon.*
READ'ER, *n.* One who reads; one who reads or corrects
 for the press; one whose office it is to read prayers in
 churches.
READ'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a reader of prayers. *Swift.*
READ'LY, (rêd'le) *ad.* In a ready manner; quickly;
 promptly; willingly.
READ'INESS, (rêd-e-nés) *n.* State of being ready; prompti-
 tude; facility; freedom from obstruction; willingness;
 preparation.
READ'ING, (rêd'ing) *n.* Perusal of books; a lecture; a
 prelection; public recital: — variation in copies of books
 or manuscripts, or a particular interpretation of a pas-
 sage; as, "various readings."
READ'ING-DESK, * *n.* A desk at which reading is per-
 formed. *Johnson.*
READ'ING-RÖÖM, * *n.* A room appropriated to reading.
Qu. Rev.
RE-AD-JÖURN, (-jurn') *v. a.* To put off or adjourn again.
RE-AD-JUST, * *v. a.* To put in order or adjust again.
RE-AD-JUST'MENT, * *n.* A new or repeated adjustment.
Smith.
RE-AD-MIS'SION, (rê-ad-mish'un) *n.* Act of admitting again.
RE-AD-MIT, * *v. a.* To admit or let in again. *Milton.*
RE-AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* A new or repeated admittance.
RE-A-DÖPT, * *v. a.* To adopt again. *Young.*
RE-A-DÖRN, * *v. a.* To decorate again; to adorn anew.
RE-AD-VANCE, * *v. n.* To advance again. *B. Jonson.*
RE-AD-VÉR'TEN-CY, *n.* Act of reviewing. *Norris.*
READ'Y, (rêd'e) *a.* Prepared; prompt; fit for a purpose;
 not to seek; accommodated to any design; willing;
 eager; quick; not distant; near; about to do or be;
 being at hand; next to hand; apt; dexterous; facile;
 easy; opportune; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.
 — *To make ready*, to make things ready; to prepare.
READ'Y, *ad.* Ready; without delay. *Numbers.* [R.]
READ'Y, *n.* Ready money. *Arbutnot.* [Vulgar.]
READ'Y, * *v. a.* To set things in order. *Brooke.* [Local, Eng.]
READ'Y-MADE, * *a.* Made ready; prepared beforehand.
Ec. Rev.
RE-AFF'YRM, * *v. a. & n.* To affirm again. *R. Fletcher.*
RE-AFF'YRMANCE, *n.* A second affirmation. *Yorliffe.*
RE-AFF'ÖR-EST-ED, * *a.* (Law) Converted anew into a
 forest. *Crabb.*
RE-ÄGENT, * *n.* (Chem.) A substance employed to precipi-
 tate another in solution, or to detect the ingredients of a
 mixture; a chemical test. *Ure.*
RE-ÄG-GRÄ-VÄ'TION, * *n.* (Catholic church) The last moni-
 tory published after three admonitions, and before the
 last excommunication. *Ash.*
†REÄK, (rêk) *n.* A rush. *Drant.*
REÄL, *a.* [rêel, Fr.; realis, L.] Actually being or existing;
 not imaginary; not fictitious; true; genuine; actual;
 positive; certain: — relating to things, not persons; not
 personal. — (Law) Consisting of things immovable, as
 land. — *Real action*, an action relating to real property.

RE'AL, n. [*real*, Sp.] A Spanish silver coin, of the value of about 10 or 12 cents. [†A realist. *Burton*.]
 RE'AL-GAR, n. (*Chem.*) Red sulphur of arsenic.
 RE'AL-ISM, *n. The doctrines of the realists. *Brit. Critic*.
 RE'AL-IST, n. One of the sect of scholastical philosophers, who maintained, in opposition to the nominalists, that the universals in logic were things or realities, and not merely names.
 RE-AL-IST-IC, *a. Relating to realism. *Ec. Rev.*
 RE-AL-ITY, n. [*réalité*, Fr.] State of being real; fact; truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important.
 RE'AL-IZ-A-BLE, *a. That may be realized. *Ec. Rev.*
 RE-AL-IZ-A'TION, n. [*réalisation*, Fr.] Act of realizing; state of being realized; act of making real.
 RE'AL-IZE, v. a. [*réaliser*, Fr.] [i. REALIZED; pp. REALIZING, REALIZED.] To make real; to bring into being or act; to convert into land, as money; to accomplish; to achieve; to fulfill; to effect; to complete; to consume; to make real;—to make certain or substantial. *Alston*. *☞* This word, in the sense of to make certain or substantial, has been reputed an Americanism; but Dr. Duglison says of it, that "it is universal in England in this very sense."—It is also used, in America, in the sense of to gain, as, "to realize profit;"—like-wise, in the sense of to feel or bring home to one's mind as a reality; and this latter sense is not without English authority; as, "To realize our position." *Ec. Rev.*
 RE'AL-IZE-ER, *n. One who realizes. *Coleridge*.
 RE-AL-LEGE', (rē-āl-lēj') v. a. [*réalléguer*, Fr.] To allege again. *Cotgrave*.
 RE'AL-LY, ad. With reality; actually; truly; indeed.
 REALM, (rēm) n. [*realme*, Sp.] A kingdom; a king's dominion; an empire; a state.
 RE'AL-NESS, *n. The quality of being real. *Coleridge*.
 RE'AL-TY, n. [*Loyalty*, *Milton*. Reality. *More*.]—(*Lan*) An abstract of real, as distinguished from personality. Reality relates to real property, as lands and tenements. *Bowyer*.
 REAM, (rēm) n. A quantity of paper consisting generally of 20 quires, of 24 sheets each.—A printer's ream, in England, contains 24 quires, or 516 sheets. *Brande*.
 RE-AN'I-MATE, v. a. [To revive; to restore to life. *Glanville*.]
 RE-AN-NEX', v. a. To annex again. *Bacon*.
 RE-AN-NEX-A'TION, *n. Act of reannexing. *J. K. Polk*.
 RE-A-NŌINT', *v. a. To anoint again. *Drayton*.
 RE-AN'SWER, *v. a. To answer again. *Shak*.
 REAP, (rēp) v. a. [i. REAPED; pp. REAPING, REAPED.] To cut with a sickle, at harvest; to harvest; to gather; to obtain.
 REAP, v. n. To use the sickle; to harvest.
 REAP, *n. A company of reapers. *Forby*. A parcel of corn laid down by reapers. *Holloway*. [Local, Eng.]
 REAPER, n. One who reaps.
 REAP'ING, *n. The act of cutting standing corn, &c. *Swift*.
 RE-AP-ING-HOOK, (-hūk) n. A sickle. *Dryden*.
 RE-AP-PAR'EL, v. a. To apparel or clothe again. *Dome*.
 RE-AP-PEAR', *v. n. To appear again. *Scott*.
 RE-AP-PEAR'ANCE, n. A second or new appearance.
 RE-AP-PLI-CA'TION, n. A second or new application.
 RE-AP-POINT', *v. a. To appoint anew; to renew the appointment. *Jodrell*.
 RE-AP-POINT'MENT, *n. A renewed appointment. *Fox*.
 REAR, (rēr) n. [*arrière*, Fr.] That which is behind; the hind part, as of an army or fleet:—the last class; the last in order.
 †REAR, v. a. To place so as to protect the rear. *Scott*.
 REAR, a. Behind; hindmost; last; as, "rear rank." *Brande*. [Raw; underdone; rare. *Sir T. Elyot*. See RARE.]
 REAR, ad. Early; soon. *Gay*. [Provincial, Eng.]
 REAR, v. a. [i. REARED; pp. REARING, REARED.] To raise up; to lift up; to bring up to maturity; to educate; to instruct; to exalt; to elevate; to raise; to breed. [†To achieve; to obtain. *Spenser*.]
 REAR, *v. n. To assume an erect posture; to rise up. *Swift*.
 REAR-AD'MI-RAL, *n. An officer who is next in rank to the vice-admiral, and carries his flag at the mizzen top-mast head. *Crabb*.
 REAR'ER, *n. One who rears or raises. *Levis*.
 REAR-FRŌNT, *n. (*MIL*) A company or body of men when faced about, and standing in that position. *Crabb*.
 REAR-GU'ARD, *n. That part of an army, a regiment, or a battalion, which marches after the main body. *Brande*.
 RE-AR'GUE, *v. a. To argue again. *Burrows*.
 REAR'ING, *n. The act of rearing or bringing up. *Dryden*.
 REAR-MŌUSE, n. The leather-winged bat. *Abbot*.
 REAR-RANK, *n. The last rank of a battalion when drawn up in open order. *Brande*.
 REAR'WARD, n. The last troop; the end; a train behind; the latter part.
 RE-AS-CEND', v. n. To climb or ascend again.
 RE-AS-CEND', v. a. To mount or ascend again.

RE-AS-CENT', *n. The act of reascending. *Cowper*.
 REA'SON, (rēzn) n. [*raison*, Fr.; *ratio*, L.] That faculty in man of which either the exclusive, or the incomparably higher, enjoyment distinguishes him from the rest of the animal creation; that power of the perception of truth, in the human mind, to which all reasonings may be referred; the power of producing one proposition from another; the rational faculty; discursive power:—efficient cause; final cause; purpose; end; argument; proof; ground of persuasion; motive; ratiocination; discursive act:—clearness of faculties; reasonable claim; just view of things; rationale; just account; moderation; moderate demands:—absolute right, truth, or justice.
 REA'SON, (rēzn) v. n. [*raisonner*, Fr.] [i. REASONED; pp. REASONING, REASONED.] To apply the faculty of reason in order to understand something, or to make another understand; to argue rationally; to debate; to discourse.
 REA'SON, (rēzn) v. a. To examine rationally; to argue.
 REA'SON-A-BLE, (rēzn-a-bl) a. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; partaking of reason; conformed to reason; acting, speaking, or thinking rationally; just; rational; agreeable to reason; not immoderate; honest; equitable; fair.
 RE-ASON-A-BLE-NESS, (rēzn-a-bl-nēs) n. State or quality of being reasonable; the faculty of reason; compliance with reason; rationality; moderation.
 REA'SON-A-BLY, (rēzn-a-blē) ad. In a reasonable manner; agreeably to reason; moderately.
 REA'SON-ER, (rēzn-ēr) n. One who reasons; an arguer.
 REA'SON-ING, (rēzn-īng) n. Ratiocination; argument.
 †REA'SON-IST, * (rēzn-ist) n. A follower of reason; a rationalist. *Waterland*.
 REA'SON-LĒSS, (rēzn-lēs) a. Void of reason. *Shak*.
 RE-AS-SĒM'BLAGE, n. A renewed assemblage. *Harris*.
 RE-AS-SĒM'BLE, v. a. To collect or assemble anew.
 RE-AS-SĒR'T, v. a. To assert anew; to reaffirm.
 RE-AS-SĒR'TION, *n. A repeated assertion. *J. Q. Adams*.
 RE-AS-SĒS'MĒNT, *n. A renewed assessment. *Burrows*.
 RE-AS-SĒN', * (rē-as-sin') v. a. To assign again. *Ash*.
 RE-AS-SĒN'MĒNT, *n. A repeated assignment. *Chandler*.
 RE-AS-SŌ'C-I-ATE, * (rē-as-sŏ'shē-āt) v. n. To associate again. *Fabyan*.
 RE-AS-SŪM', v. a. [*reassumo*, L.] To resume; to take again. *Milton*.
 RE-AS-SŪMPTION, * (-sūm') n. Act of reassuming. *Maunder*.
 RE-AS-SŪR'ANCE, * (rē-as-sūr'āns) n. Renewed assurance. *Blackstone*.
 RE-AS-SŪR'E, (rē-as-shūr') v. a. [*reassurer*, Fr.] To assure anew; to free from fear.
 REAS'TI-NESS, n. State of being rancid. *Cotgrave*. [Local.]
 REAS'TY, (rēs'tē) a. Rusty, as bacon; rancid. *Stelton*. [North of England.]
 REATE, (rēt) n. A kind of long, small water-grass. *Walton*. [R.]
 RE-AT-TACH'MENT, *n. A second attachment. *Whishao*.
 RE-AT-TAIN', *v. a. To attain again. *Daniel*.
 RE-AT-TĒMPT', (-tēmt') v. a. To try again. *More*.
 †REAVE, (rēv) v. a. [i. REFT; pp. REAVING, REFT.] To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave. *Spenser*.
 RE-A-VŌW', *v. a. To avow again. *Clay*.
 RE-A-WAKE', *v. n. To awake again. *Messenger*.
 RE-BAP-TI-ZA'TION, n. Renewal of baptism. *Hooker*.
 RE-BAP-TIZE, v. a. [*rebaptiser*, Fr.] To baptize again.
 RE-BAP-TIZ'ER, n. One who baptizes again. *Howell*.
 RE-BAR'BAR-IZE, *v. a. To reduce again to barbarism. *Annual Reg*.
 RE-BATE', v. a. [*rebatte*, Fr.] [i. REBATED; pp. REBATING, REBATED.] To blunt; to make obtuse:—to abate:—to rabbet. *Dryden*. [R.] See RABBIT.
 RE-BATE', *n. (*Arch*) The groove, recess, or channel sunk on the edge of any piece of material. *Brande*. A kind of freestone:—a piece of wood to beat out mortar:—an iron tool somewhat like a chisel. *Elmes*.—(*Mer. Law*) Discount; abatement of interest on account of prompt payment. *Bowyer*.
 RE-BATE'MENT, n. Diminution; abatement. *l Kings*. [R.]
 †RE-BAT'TO, n. A sort of ruff. See RABATO. *Burton*.
 RE'BĒC, n. [*rebec*, Fr.; *ribeck*, It.] A three-stringed instrument; a sort of violin introduced by the Moors into Spain.
 RE-BĒC'CA, *n. A gate-breaker or riotous person:—a title given to the leader of an anti-turnpike conspiracy, which was commenced in Wales, in 1839, by breaking down the turnpike gates, the leader assuming the guise of a woman. The name was derived from a strange application of a passage in Genesis xxiv. 60. *Annual Register*.
 RE'BĒL, n. [*rebelle*, Fr.; *rebellis*, L.] One who resists by violence lawful authority; a revoler; an insurgent.
 RE'BĒL, a. [*rebellis*, L.] Rebellious. *Milton*.
 RE'BĒL', v. n. [*rebello*, L.] [i. REBELLED; pp. REBELLING, REBELLED.] To rise in rebellion; to resist lawful authority; to revolt.
 RE-BĒLLED', (rē-bēld') p. a. Guilty of rebellion. *Milton*.
 †RE-BĒL'LER, n. One who rebels; a rebel. *Parfry*.
 RE-BĒL'LION, (rē-bēl'yūn) n. [*rebellion*, Fr.; *rebellio*, L.]

Insurrection against lawful authority; sedition; revolt; contumacy.

RE-BÉL'LIQVVS, (rè-bèl'yus) *a.* Resisting, or contrary to, lawful authority; seditious; insurrectionary; contumacious. [*ner.*]

RE-BÉL'LIQVVS-LY, (rè-bèl'yus-lé) *ad.* In a rebellious manner.

RE-BÉL'LIQVVS-NÉSS, (rè-bèl'yus-nés) *n.* The quality of being rebellious. *Bp. Morton.*

RE-BÉL'LÔW, (rè-bèl'lo) *v. n.* To bellow again; to bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise. *Spenser.*

RE-BÉLÔM'*, *v. n.* To bloom or blossom again. *Crabbe.*

RE-BÉLÔM'YON, *n.* [*rebello, L.*] Return of a loud sound. [*T. Elyot.*]

RE-BÉLÔL, *v. n.* [*rebullio, L.*] To boil anew; to be hot.

RE-BÉLÔND', *v. n.* [*rebondir, Fr.; re and bound, [i. rebounded; pp. rebounding, rebounded.]*] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted; to recoil.

RE-BÉOND', *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat or force back.

RE-BÉOND', *n.* The act of rebounding; resilience.

RE-BRACE', *v. a.* To brace again. *Gray.*

RE-BRÉAQUE', (rè-brèth') *v. a.* To breathe again.

RE-BUFF', *n.* [*rebuffade, Fr.; rabbuffo, It.*] Repercussion; a beating back; a sudden check or resistance; a refusal.

RE-BUFF', *v. a.* [*i. REBUFFED; pp. REBUFFING, REBUFFED.]* To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence; to repel; to reject; to oppose.

RE-BUFF'FET', *v. a.* To buffet again; to beat back. *Rowe.*

RE-BUILD', (rè-bild') *v. a.* [*i. REBUILT; pp. REBUILDING, REBUILT.]* To build anew; to reedify; to repair. See *BUILD.*

RE-BUILD'ER, (rè-bild'er) *n.* One who rebuilds. *Todd.*

RE-BÛK'ABLE, *a.* That may be rebuked; reprehensible. *

RE-BÛK'E, *v. a.* [*reboucher, Fr.; rebek, Arm.]* [*i. REBUKED; pp. REBUKING, REBUKED.]* To chide; to reprehend; to improve; to reprimand; to check.

RE-BÛKE', *n.* Reprehension; objurcation; reproof; a check.

RE-BÛKE'FÛL, *a.* Abounding in rebuke. *Hulot.*

RE-BÛKE'FÛL-LY, *ad.* With reprehension. *Sir T. Elyot.*

RE-BÛK'ER, *n.* One who rebukes; a chider.

RE-BÛL-LI'YON, (rè-bul'lish'un) *n.* [*rebullio, L.*] Act of rebelling.

RE-BÛY', *v. a.* To buoy, raise, or sustain again. *Byron.*

RE-BUR'Y, (rè-bér're) *v. a.* To bury or inter again.

RE-BÛS, *n.* [*rebus, L.*] *pl.* RE-BÛS-ÈS. An enigmatical representation of a name by pictures and emblems; a sort of riddle or enigma.

RE-BÛT', *v. a.* [*rebutter, Fr.]* [*i. REBUTTED; pp. REBUTTING, REBUTTED.]* To beat back; to repel; to oppose by argument.

RE-BÛT', *v. n.* [*To retire. S. Jansen.*] — (*Law*) To return an answer.

RE-BÛT'TER, *n.* He or that which rebuts. — (*Law*) The fifth stage of the pleadings in a suit, or the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's surrejoinder. *Whishaw.*

RE-CLAC'Y-TRANT', *a.* Kicking back; kicking again. *Ed. Rev.*

RE-CLAC'Y-TRATE', *v. a.* To kick; to kick again. *Smart.*

RE-CLAC'Y-TRATION', *n.* Act of kicking; act of kicking back or again. *Ed. Rev.*

RE-CALL', *v. a.* [*i. RECALLED; pp. RECALLING, RECALLED.]* To call back; to annul; to revoke; to repeal.

RE-CALL, *v. a.* To call again. *Davis.*

RE-CALL', *n.* Revocation; act or power of recalling.

RE-CANT', *v. a.* [*recanto, L.]* [*i. RECAN'TED; pp. RECAN'TING, RECAN'TED.]* To retract, as an opinion or declaration; to revoke; to abjure; to recall.

RE-CANT', *v. n.* To retract an opinion or declaration; to make a recantation.

RE-CAN-TATION', *n.* Act of recanting; that which is recanted; retraction.

RE-CANT'ER, *n.* One who recants. *Shak.*

RE-CA-PÉC'Y-TATE', *v. a.* To qualify again. *Atterbury.*

RE-CA-PIT'U-LATE, (rè-kè-pit'yù-là) *v. a.* [*recapituler, Fr.; re and capitulum, L.]* [*i. RECAPITULATED; pp. RECAPITULATING, RECAPITULATED.]* To repeat the heads or sum of what has already been said; to recite; to rehearse.

RE-CA-PIT-U-LATION', *n.* Act of recapitulating; that which is recapitulated; repetition.

RE-CA-PIT'U-LA-TORY, *a.* Repeating again. *Barrow.*

RE-CAP'TION', *n.* (*Law*) A second caption, distress, or seizure — the act of a person who has been deprived of the custody of another, to which he is legally entitled, by which he regains custody of such person. *Bouvier.*

RE-CAP'TÛRE, (rè-kèpt'yur) *n.* Act of taking again; recovery of a prize. [*take.*]

RE-CAP'TÛRE, (rè-kèpt'yur) *v. a.* To capture anew; to take.

RE-CÀR'NIFY, *v. a.* To convert again into flesh. *Hovell.*

RE-CÀR'RY, *v. a.* To carry again; to carry back.

RE-CÀS', *v. a.* [*i. RECAST; pp. RECASTING, RECAST.]* To cast again; to mould anew.

RE-CÈDE', *v. n.* [*recedo, L.]* [*i. RECEDDED; pp. RECEDDING, RECEDDED.]* To fall back; to retreat; to desist; to relax any claim; to retire; to withdraw; to retrograde.

RE-CÈPT', (rè-sèt') *n.* [*recepte, old Fr.; recepta, low L.*] Act of receiving; place of receiving; reception; a prescription; a recipe; a writing acknowledging the reception of money or goods.

RE-CÈPT',* (rè-sèt') *v. a.* [*i. RECEIPTED; pp. RECEIPTING, RECEIPTED.]* To give a written acknowledgment for money or property received; to give a receipt for. *Chandler.* It is in common use, as a verb, in the United States, but not found in the English dictionaries.

RE-CÈPT'-BOOK',* (rè-sèt'bùk) *n.* A book containing receipts. *Morse.*

RE-CÈPT'OR',* (rè-sèt'yur) *n.* One who gives a receipt; one who becomes surety for goods attached. *Curtis.*

RE-CÈIV-À-BL'Y-TY, *n.* Quality of being receivable. *Daniel Webster.*

RE-CÈIV-À-BLE, (rè-sèiv'à-bl) *a.* That may be received.

RE-CÈIV-À-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being receivable.

RE-CÈIV', *v. a.* [*recevoir, Fr.; recipio, L.]* [*i. RECEIVED; pp. RECEIVING, RECEIVED.]* To take or obtain by a voluntary act; to take by an involuntary act; to accept; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to entertain.

RE-CÈIV'ÈD-NÉSS, *n.* General allowance; reception. *Boyle.*

RE-CÈIV'ER, *n.* [*receveur, Fr.]* One who receives; that which receives; a partaker; an officer appointed to receive public money: — one who cooperates with a robber or thief, by taking the goods which he steals: — a vessel of the air-pump, out of which the air is exhausted, in order to receive the subjects of experiment: — any vessel for receiving the product of an operation, as of distilling.

RE-CÈL'È-BRÀTE', *v. a.* To celebrate anew. *B. Jonson.*

RE-CÈN-CY, *n.* [*recens, L.*] State of being recent; newness; new state. *Wiseman.*

RE-CÈNSE', *v. a.* [*recensere, Fr.]* To review; to revise. *Bentley, [R.]*

RE-CÈN'SION, (rè-sèn'shun) *n.* [*recensio, L.*] Enumeration; review: — a review of the text of an ancient author by a critical editor.

RE-CÈNT, *a.* [*recent, Fr.; recens, L.*] New; not of long existence; late; fresh; novel; modern.

RE-CÈNT-LY, *ad.* Lately; newly; freshly. *Arbutnot.*

RE-CÈNT-NÉSS, *n.* Newness; freshness. *Hale.*

RE-CÈP'TA-CLE, (rè-sèp'ta-kl) *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb. Ash, Kenrick, Nares; rés'èp'ta-kl, S. J. F.; rés'èp'ta-kl or rés'èp'ta-kl, W. N.* [*receptaculum, L.*] A vessel or place into which any thing is received; a reservoir; a cistern. It is "The pronunciation *rè'èp'ta-cle* is by far the more fashionable; but *rè-cèp'ta-cle* more agreeable to analogy and the ear." *Walker (1804.)* "The accent used to be on the first syllable." *Smart (1840.)*

RE-CÈP'T-À-BLE, *n.* A thing received. *Browne.*

RE-CÈP-TÛ-BIL'Y-TY, *n.* Possibility of receiving. *Glawville.*

RE-CÈP'TION, (rè-sèp'shun) *n.* [*reception, Fr.; receptus, L.]* Act of receiving; power of receiving; state of being received; admission of any thing communicated; acceptance; receipt; admission; act of containing; welcome; entertainment.

RE-CÈP'TIVE, *a.* Having the power of receiving or admitting.

RE-CÈP-TÛV'ITY, *n.* [*receptivité, Fr.]* State of being receptive. *Fotherby, [R.]*

RE-CÈP'TO-RY, or RE-CÈP'TO-RY, (rè's'èp-tù-r-è, S. W. J. F. R.; rés'èp'to-r-è, P. K. Sm. Wb.) *a.* Generally admitted or received. *Browne, [R.]*

RE-CÈSS', (rè-sès', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.) *n.* [*recessus, L.*] Retirement; retreat; a withdrawing; place of retirement: — a cavity in the face of a wall; a niche: — place of secrecy; private abode; privacy; secret part: — remission or suspension; intermission: — a decree of the German diet. It is "Although all the orthoëpists accent this word on the second syllable, yet we often hear it pronounced with the accent on the first."

RE-CÈSS'ÛN, (rè-sès't') *a.* Furnished with recesses. *P. Cye.*

RE-CÈS'SION, (rè-sès'hun) *n.* [*recessio, L.*] Act of receding; act of relaxing; a retreat: a going back.

RE-ÈHAB-ÈTE, *n.* One of a religious sect among the ancient Jews. *Jeremiah.*

RE-ÈHÀNG'E', *v. a.* [*recharger, Fr.]* To change again. *Dryden.*

RE-ÈHÀRG'E', *v. a.* [*recharger, Fr.]* To charge again: — to accuse in return.

RE-ÈHÀS'TEN', (rè-èhàs'sn) *v. a.* To chasten again. *Moore.*

RE-ÈHÈAT', *n.* [*rachat, old Fr.]* (*Hunting*) A recall by the horn to the dogs. *Shak.*

RE-ÈHÈAT', (rè-èhèt') *v. n.* To blow the recheat. *Drayton.*

RE-ÈHÈÔSE',* *v. a.* To choose again; to reëlect. *Johnson.*

RE-ÈI-DÛ-VÀTE', *v. n.* To fall back; to backslide. *Bp. Andrews.*

RE-ÈI-DÛ-VÀTION', *n.* [*recidivus, L.*] Backsliding; a relapse. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-ÈI-DÛ-VOUS, *a.* Subject or liable to fall again. *Bailey.*

RE-ÈI-PE', (rès'è-pe) *n.* [*L.*] A medical prescription; any prescription.

RE-ÈI-PÛ-ÈN-CY, *n.* Act or capacity of receiving; reception. *Bp. Wilson.*

RE-CIP'IENT, n. [*recipiens*, L.] A receiver; a vessel which receives.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL, a. [*reciprocus*, L.] Acting in vicissitude or by turns; alternate; mutual; mutually interchangeable.—*Reciprocal figures*, (*Geom.*) two figures of the same kind, as triangles, parallelograms, &c., so related, that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other.—*Reciprocal proportion* is, when, of four numbers or terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio that the fourth has to the third, or when the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL, n. (*Arith.*) The quotient resulting from the division of unity by any number.—[An alternaty. Bacon.]

RE-CIP'RO-CAL'ITY, n. The quality of being reciprocal. *Coloridge*.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL-LY, ad. Mutually; interchangeably.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL-NESS, n. Mutual return; alternateness.

RE-CIP'RO-CATE, v. n. [i. RECIPROCATED; pp. RECIPROCATING, RECIPROCATED.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

RE-CIP'RO-CATE, v. a. To exchange mutually; to interchange.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL'TION, n. [*reciprocatio*, L.] Act of reciprocating; alternation; action interchanged.

REC-I-PROC'ITY, (rés-é-prós'é-té) n. [*reciprocité*, Fr.] Reciprocal act, right, or obligation; interchange. *Blackstone*.

RE-CIP'RO-COR'NOUS, a. Having horns turned backwards and forwards, as those of a ram. *Scott*.

RE-CIR'CUM-CISE, v. a. To circumsise again. *Barrow*.

RE-CIS'ION, (ré-sizh'un) n. [Fr. *recisus*, L.] Act of cutting off.

RE-CIT'AL, n. Act of reciting; account; relation; narrative; repetition; rehearsal; narration; recitation; detail.

REC-I-TA'TION, n. Act of reciting; that which is recited; recital; rehearsal.

REC-I-TA-TIVE, (rés-é-tā-tév') n. [*recitatif*, Fr.] (*Mus.*) A kind of singing differing but little from ordinary speaking; a sort of tuneful pronunciation; a chant.

REC-I-TA-TIVE, a. Uttered musically; chanting. *Addison*.

REC-I-TA-TIVE'LY, ad. In the manner of recitative.

REC-I-TA-TIV'VO, (rés-é-tā-tév'vo) n. [It.] Same as recitative. *Pope*.

RE-CITE, v. a. [*recito*, L.; *réciter*, Fr.] [i. RECITED; pp. RECITING, RECITED.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over; to recapitulate.

RE-CITE, v. n. To make a recital or recitation. *Smart*.

RE-CITE', n. [*recit*, Fr.] Recital. *Temple*.

RE-CIT'ER, n. One who recites. *Burton*.

RECK, v. a. To heed; to care for. *Sidney*.—*It recks*, (*impersonal*) to care for or concern; as, "It recks me not." *Milton*.

RECK, v. n. To care; to heed; to mind. *Spenser*.

RECK'LESS, a. Careless; heedless; thoughtless; rash.

RECK'LESS-LY, ad. In a reckless manner. *Udal*.

RECK'LESS-NESS, n. Carelessness; negligence. *Sidney*.

RECK'ON, (rêk'kn) v. a. [i. RECKONED; pp. RECKONING, RECKONED.] To compute; to number; to count; to esteem; to account; to estimate; to calculate; to assign in an account. *☞* "To reckon, to suppose; to conjecture; to conclude; as, "I reckon he'll come." *Brockett*.—*"I reckon, I guess"*, are idiomatic in Devonshire. *Palmer*.—"To reckon is used in some of the Southern States as *guess* is in the Northern." *Pickering*.—The provincial use in some parts of England, with respect to this word, is the same as the colloquial use in some parts of the United States.

RECK'ON, (rêk'kn) v. n. To compute; to calculate; to state an account; to charge to account; to give an account; to pay a penalty; to call to punishment; to lay stress or dependence upon.

RECK'ON-ER, (rêk'kn-ér) n. One who reckons.

RECK'ON-ING, (rêk'kn-íng) n. Computation; calculation; account of time; account of debtor and creditor; money charged by a host or landlord; account taken; esteem; account; estimation.—(*Naut.*) The estimated place of a ship calculated from the rate, as determined by the log, and the course, as determined by the compass.

RECK'ON-ING-BOOK, (rêk'kn-íng-bûk) n. A book in which money received and expended is set down.

RE-CLAIM, (re-clām) v. a. [*reclamo*, L.] [i. RECLAIMED; pp. RECLAIMING, RECLAIMED.] To call back from error or vice; to reform; to correct.—[*reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired; to recall; to recover.

RE-CLAIM', v. n. To exclaim. *Pope*. [R.]

RE-CLAIM', v. a. To claim anew. *Parker*.

RE-CLAIM', n. Reformation. *Hales*. Recovery. *Spenser*.

RE-CLAIM'ABLE, a. That may be reclaimed; recoverable.

RE-CLAIM'ANT, n. A contradicter. *Waterland*. [R.]

RE-CLAIM'LESS, a. That cannot be reclaimed. *Lee*.

REC-LA-MATION, n. [Fr.] Recovery; demand. *Bp. Hall*.

RE-CLASP', v. n. a. To clasp or embrace again. *Paley*.

RE-CLIN'ATION, n. Act or state of leaning or reclining.

RE-CLINE', v. a. [*reclino*, L., *reclinere*, Fr.] [i. RECLINAD; pp. RECLINING, RECLINED.] To lean back; to lean sideways.

RE-CLINE', v. n. To rest; to repose; to lean. *Shenstone*.

RE-CLINE', a. [*reclinis*, L.] In a leaning posture. *Milton*. [R.]

RE-CLIN'ER, n. He or that which reclines:—a dial whose plane reclines from the perpendicular. *Francis*.

RE-CLOSE, (ré-kloz') v. a. To close again. *Pope*.

RE-CLUDE', v. a. [*recludo*, L.] To open. *Harvey*. [R.]

RE-CLUSE', (ré-klûs') S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. n. [*reclus*, *recluse*, Fr.] A retired person; a person secluded from the world; a hermit.

RE-CLUSE', a. Shut up; retired; solitary. *Prior*.

RE-CLUSE', v. a. To shut up. *Donne*.

RE-CLUSE'LY, ad. In retirement; like a recluse.

RE-CLUSE'NESS, n. Retirement. *Feltham*.

RE-CLU'SION, (ré-klû'zhun) n. [Fr.] State of a recluse.

RE-CLU'SIVE, a. Affording concealment. *Shak*.

RE-CO-AG-U-LA'TION, n. A second coagulation. *Boyle*.

RE-COCT', v. a. [*recoctus*, L.] To cook or vamp up. *Bp. Taylor*.

RE-COCT'ION, n. A repeated coction or boiling. *Scrope*.

REC-OG-NI'TION, (rêk-og-nish'un) n. [*recognitio*, L.] Act of recognizing; state of being recognized; review; renovation of knowledge; acknowledgment.

RE-COG'NI-TOR, n. pl. RE-COG'NI-TORS. (*Law*) A jury empanelled on an assize; so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict. *Whishaw*.

RE-COG'NI-ZABLE, [ré-kôg'ni-zā-bl, Ja.; ré-kôn'è-zā-bl, K. Wb.; rék'og'ni-zā-bl, Sm.] a. That may be acknowledged or recognized.

RE-COG'NI-ZANCE, [ré-kôg'ne-zāns, W. J. F. Sm.; ré-kôn'è-zāns, S. P. K. Wb.; ré-kôg'ne-zāns or ré-kôn'è-zāns, Ja.] n. [*reconnaissance*, Fr.] An acknowledgment; recognition.—(*Law*) An acknowledgment of a debt upon record:—an obligation which a man enters into before some court or magistrate to do some act:—also an acknowledgment by the recognizer of something due to the recognizee. *☞* "In the general sense, the *g* is sounded; in professional legal use, it is usually *snk*." *Smart*.

RE-COG'NI-ZATION, n. Act of recognizing. *Blackstone*.

RE-COG-NIZE, [rék'og-niz, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ré-kyg-niz', S.; rék'og-niz, P. Wb.] v. a. [*recognosco*, L.] [i. RECOGNIZED; pp. RECOGNIZING, RECOGNIZED.] To recover the knowledge of; to know again; to acknowledge; to avow; to confess; to own; to review; to reexamine.

RE-COG-NIZE, v. n. To enter into recognizance. *Phillips*.

RE-COG-NI-ZEE', n. (*Law*) A person to whom one is bound by recognizance.

RE-COG-NI-ZER, n. One who recognizes. *Shaftesbury*.

RE-COG-NI-ZOR, n. (*Law*) One who gives a recognizance.

RE-COIL, v. n. [*recoil*, Fr.] [i. RECOILED; pp. RECOILING, RECOILED.] To rush or fall back in consequence of resistance; to rebound; to reverberate:—to fall; to shrink.

RE-COIL', v. a. To cause to recoil. *Spenser*.

RE-COIL', n. A falling or springing back; resilience:—the rebound of firearms, or of a piece of ordnance, when discharged.

RE-COIL'ER, n. One who recoils or falls back. *Todd*.

RE-COIL'ING, n. Act of shrinking back; revolt; recoil.

RE-COIL'ING-LY, ad. With retcession. *Hulcot*.

RE-COIN, v. a. To coin over again. *Addison*.

RE-COIN'AGE, n. Act of coining anew; a new coinage.

RE-COIN'ER, n. One who recoins.

REC-OL-LECT', v. a. [*recollektus*, L.] [i. RECOLLECTED; pp. RECOLLECTING, RECOLLECTED.] To recall to mind or memory; to remember; to recover to memory.

RE-COL-LECT', v. a. To collect or gather again. *Donne*.

REC'OL-LECT, n. [*recollet*, Fr.] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans. *Weever*.

REC-OL-LEC'TION, n. Act of recollecting; reminiscence; remembrance; memory; recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Locke*.

REC-OL-LEC'TIVE, a. Implying or causing recollection.

RE-COL-O-NI-ZATION, n. Act of recolonizing. *Everett*.

RE-COL-O-NIZE, v. a. To colonize anew. *P. Cyc*.

RE-COM-BINE', v. a. To combine or join together again.

RE-COM-FORT, (ré-kôm) v. a. To comfort again.

RE-COM-FORT-LESS, a. Being without comfort. *Spenser*.

RE-COM-FORT-URE, n. Renewal of comfort. *Shak*.

RE-COM-MENCE', v. a. [*recommencere*, Fr.] To commence or begin anew.

RE-COM-MENCE', v. n. To commence again. *Howell*.

RE-COM-MENCE'MENT, n. A renewed beginning. *Johnson*.

RE-COM-MEND', v. a. [*recommendo*, Fr.] [i. RECOMMENDED; pp. RECOMMENDING, RECOMMENDED.] To commend or praise to another; to make acceptable; to commit with prayers.

RE-COM-MEND'ABLE, a. That may be recommended.

REC-OM-MÉND'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Desert of praise. *More.*
 REC-OM-MÉND'A-BLY, *ad.* So as to deserve praise. *Sherwood.*
 REC-OM-MEN-DÁTION, *n.* [*recommenda-tion*, Fr.] Act of recommending; that which recommends; a favorable representation; a commendation; a credential.
 †REC-OM-MÉN'DA-TIVE,* *n.* A recommendation. *Jodrell.*
 REC-OM-MÉN'DA-TÓ-RY, *a.* Conveying praise; laudatory.
 REC-OM-MÉND'ER, *n.* One who recommends.
 REC-OM-MÍT', *v. a.* To commit anew. *Clarendon.*
 REC-OM-MÍT'MENT,* *n.* A new commitment. *Ash.*
 REC-OM-MÍT'TÁL, *n.* A new or second committal. *Gen't. Mag.*
 REC-OM-PÁCT', *v. a.* To join or compact anew. *Donne.*
 †REC-OM-PEN-SÁTION, *n.* Recompense. *Huloet.*
 REC-OM-PÉNSE, *v. a.* [*recompenser*, Fr.] [*i. RECOMPENSED; pp. RECOMPENSING, RECOMPENSED.*] To pay back an equivalent; to repay; to requite; to give in requital; to compensate; to remunerate; to redeem.
 REC-OM-PÉNSE, *n.* [Fr.] Reward; requital; compensation; remuneration; satisfaction; amends.
 REC-OM-PÉNS'ER,* *n.* One who recompenses. *Foz.*
 REC-OM-PÍLE'MENT, *n.* New complement. *Bacon.*
 REC-OM-POSE', *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr.] To compose, form, or quiet anew.
 REC-OM-PÓS'ER,* *n.* One who recomposes. *More.*
 REC-CÓM-PO-SÍ'TION, (*-zish/un*) *n.* A new composition.
 REC-ON-CÍL'A-BLE, *a.* [*reconciliable*, Fr.] That may be reconciled, conciliated, or made consistent; consistent.
 REC-ON-CÍL'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being reconcilable.
 REC-ON-CÍLE, *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr.; *reconcilio*, L.] [*i. RECONCILED; pp. RECONCILING, RECONCILED.*] To make to like again; to make to be liked again; to conciliate; to propitiate; to make consistent; to restore to favor. [†To purify. *Fuller.* To reestablish. *Spenser.*]
 REC'ON-CÍLE, *v. n.* To become reconciled. *Abp. Sacerd.*
 REC-ON-CÍLE-MENT, *n.* Reconciliation. *Milton.*
 REC-ON-CÍL'ER, *n.* One who reconciles.
 REC-ON-CÍL'Í-TÁTION, *n.* [*reconciliatio*, L.] Act of reconciling; state of being reconciled; renewal of friendship; solution of seeming contrarities; atonement.
 REC-ON-CÍL'A-TÓ-RY, *a.* Tending to reconcile. *Bp. Hall.*
 REC-ON-DÉNSE', *v. a.* To condense anew. *Boyle.*
 REC-ON-DITE, or RE-CÓN'DITE, [rêk'on-dít, *W. J. G. Wb.*; rê-kon-dít', *S. K.*; rê-kôn'dít', *P. Sm. R.*; rêk'on-dít or rê-kôn'dít, *F. J.*] [*i. RECON-DITED; pp. RECON-DITING, RECON-DITED.*] Hidden; secret; profound; abstruse; deep; interior; hard to be understood.
 "Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Fry, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable; Mr. Sheridan and Bailey on the last; and Fenning, only, on the first. But, notwithstanding so many authorities are against me, I am much deceived if the analogy of pronunciation be not decidedly in favor of that accentuation which I have given. We have but few instances in the language where we receive a word from the Latin, by dropping a syllable, that we do not remove the accent higher than the original. Thus *recondite*, derived from *reconditus*, may with as much propriety remove the accent from the long penultimate, as *carbuncle* from *carbunculus*, *calumny* from *calumniâ*, *detriment* from *detrimentum*, *innocency* from *innocentia*, *controversy* from *contro-versia*, and a thousand others. The word *recondite* must certainly follow the fortunes of the present word; and we find those orthoëpists, who have the word, accent it as they do *recondite*, Mr. Sheridan on the last syllable, but Mr. Fenning, inconsistently, on the second."
 [R.]
 RE-CÓN'DI-TÓ-RY,* *n.* A storehouse; a repository. *Maunder.*
 RE-CÓN'DUCT', *v. a.* To conduct again. *Dryden.*
 RE-CÓN'DUCTÍON,* *n.* Act of reconducting. — (*Law*) A renewing of a former lease. *Bowyer.*
 RE-CÓN-FÍRM', *v. a.* To confirm or establish again.
 RE-CÓN-JÓIN', *v. a.* To conjoin or join anew. *Boyle.*
 RE-CÓN-NOIS-SÁNCE,* *n.* [Fr.] An examination of a tract of country or of the sea-coast, preparatory to the march of an army, the construction of a railroad, canal, &c., or the embarkation of troops. *P. Cyc.*
 REC-ON-NÓV'TRE, [rêk'on-nóv'tur] [rêk'on-nóv'tur, *J. Sm. R.*; rê-kon-nóv'tur, *Wb. Davis*; rêk'on-nóv'tur or rê-kon-nóv'tur, *E. J.*] *v. a.* [*reconnoître*, Fr.] [*i. RECONNOITRED; pp. RECONNOITRING, RECONNOITRED.*] To view; to survey, particularly for military purposes. *To xiamis*. *Addison.*
 RE-CÓN-QUÉRE, (rê-kóng'ker) *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.] To conquer again.
 RE-CÓN-QUÉST,* *n.* A renewed conquest. *Dryden.*
 RE-CÓN-SE-CRÁTE, *v. a.* To consecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*
 RE-CÓN-SE-CRÁ'TÍON,* *n.* A renewed consecration. *Burns.*
 RE-CÓN-SÍD'ER, *v. a.* To consider again; to review; to renew the consideration of; to retract.
 RE-CÓN-SÍD-ÉR'Á'TÍON,* *n.* Act of reconsidering. *Johnson.*
 †RE-CÓN'SÓ-LÁTE, *v. a.* To comfort again. *Wotton.*

RE-CÓN-SÓL-I-DÁ'TÍON,* *n.* A second consolidation. *De la Beche.*
 RE-CÓN-STRÚCT',* *v. a.* To construct again; to rebuild. *Tucker.*
 RE-CÓN-STRÚCTÍON,* *n.* Act of reconstructing. *Belsham.*
 RE-CÓN-TÍN'U-ANCE,* *n.* Act of recontaining. *Drayton.*
 RE-CÓN-TÍN'VE,* *v. a. & n.* To continue again. *Stirling.*
 RE-CÓN-VÉNE', *v. n.* To assemble anew. *Clarendon.*
 RE-CÓN-VÉN'TÍON,* *n.* (*Civil law*) An action brought by a party who is defendant, against the plaintiff, before the same judge. *Bowyer.*
 RE-CÓN-VÉR'SÍON, *n.* A second conversion.
 RE-CÓN-VÉRT', *v. a.* To convert again. *Milton.*
 RE-CÓN-VÉY', (*-vá'*) *v. a.* To convey again. *Denham.*
 RE-CÓN-VEY'ANCE,* (rê-kon-vá'ans) *n.* A repeated conveyance. *Blackstone.* [*dell.*]
 RE-CÓP'Y,* *v. a.* To copy anew; to transcribe again. *Tweed-*
 RE-CÓRD', *v. a.* [*recorder*, L.; *recorder*, Fr.] [*i. RECORDED; pp. RECORDING, RECORDED.*] To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate; to cause to be remembered; to enroll. [†To recite; to tune; to call to mind. *Spenser.*]
 †RE-CÓRP', *v. n.* To sing a tune; to play a tune. *Shak.*
 REC'ORD, [rêk'ord, *P. J. G. S. M. Wb.*; rêk'ord or rêk'órd', *W. J. F. J.*] [*Fr.*] Register; an authentic memorial; an enrolment; a memorandum. "Old authors accent the noun as the verb, and this accentuation is sometimes still retained; as in the phrase, 'A court of record.'" *Smart.* But, in the United States, it is commonly, in this phrase, pronounced rê'cord.
 †REC-OR-DÁ'TÍON, *n.* [*recordatio*, L.] Remembrance. *Shak.*
 RE-CÓRD'ER, *n.* One who records; one who registers any event; — the chief judicial officer of a city; — a musical instrument somewhat resembling a fife. *Bacon.*
 RE-CÓRD'ER-SHIP,* *n.* The office of recorder. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*
 RE-CÓCH'N', *v. n.* To couch or lie down again. *Wotton.*
 RE-CÓUNT', *v. a.* [*recount*, Fr.] [*i. RECOUNTED; pp. RECOUNTING, RECOUNTED.*] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly; to recapitulate; to enumerate; to describe.
 RE-CÓUNT',* *v. n.* To count again. *J. Lovring.*
 †RE-CÓUNT'MENT, *n.* Relation; recital. *Shak.*
 RE-CÓUP', or RE-CÓUP'E',* *v. a.* [*recouper*, Fr.] To cut again. — (*Law*) To make a set-off, defalcation, or discount, as by a defendant to the claim of a plaintiff. *Bowyer.*
 RE-CÓUP'ER,* *n.* One who recoups or keeps back. *Story.*
 †RE-CÓURE', *v. a.* To recover. *Spenser.* *See RACURE.*
 RE-CÓURSE', (rê-kórs') *n.* [*recursus*, L.; *recours*, Fr.] [†Frequent passage; access. *Shak.* Return. *Barrow.*] — [*recours*, Fr.] Application, as for help or protection; resort.
 †RE-CÓURSE', (rê-kórs') *v. n.* To return. *Foz.*
 †RE-CÓURSE'FUL, *a.* Moving alternately. *Drayton.*
 RE-CÓV'ER, (rê-kív'er) *v. a.* [*recouverer*, Fr.; *recupero*, L.] [*i. RECOVERED; pp. RECOVERING, RECOVERED.*] To restore from sickness or disorder; to repair; to regain; to retrieve; to recruit; to get again.
 RE-CÓV'ER, *v. n.* To gain health or strength.
 RE-CÓV'ER,* *v. a.* To cover again. *Black.*
 RE-CÓV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [*recoverable*, Fr.] That may be recovered; possible to be regained.
 RE-CÓV'ER-A-BLE-NÉSS,* *n.* State of being recoverable. *Examiner.*
 RE-CÓV'ER'ER,* *n.* One who recovers. *Clarke.*
 RE-CÓV-ÉR-ÔR',* *n.* (*Law*) One who obtains a claim, in a suit of common recovery, from the defendant or the recoverer'. *Blackstone.*
 RE-CÓV'ÉR-Y, *n.* Act of recovering; state of being recovered; restoration from sickness. — (*Law*) The act of cutting off an entail; act of obtaining any thing by trial of law.
 REC'RE-ANT, *a.* [*récréant*, old Fr.] Cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; false; faithless.
 REC'RE-ATE, *v. a.* [*recreo*, L.] [*i. RECREATED; pp. RECREATING, RECREATED.*] To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert; to delight; to gratify; to relieve; to revive.
 REC'RE-ATE, *v. n.* To take recreation. *L. Addison.*
 REC'RE-ÁTE', *v. a.* To create anew. *Donne.*
 REC'RE-ÁTÍON, *n.* Act of recreating; relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment; amusement; diversion; entertainment; sport; pastime.
 RE-CRÉ'ÁTION,* *n.* Act of recreating; a new creation. *Walker.*
 RE-CRÉ-Á-TIVE, *a.* Serving to recreate; refreshing; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.
 REC'RE-Á-TÍVE-LY, *ad.* With recreation; with diversion.
 REC'RE-Á-TÍVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being recreative.
 REC'RE-MÉNT, *n.* [*recrementum*, L.] Dross; spume; superfluous matter cast off.
 REC'RE-MÉNT'ÁL, *a.* Drossy; recrementitious; refuse.
 REC'RE-MÉNT-TÍ'OUS, (*-tish'us*) *a.* Drossy; spummy; consisting of refuse. *Boyle.*
 RE-CRÍM'Í-NÁTE, *v. n.* [*recriminer*, Fr.; *re and criminor*, L.] [*i. RECRIMINATED; pp. RECRIMINATING, RECRIMINAT-*

REED'ING,* *n.* (*Arch.*) A number of beaded mouldings united together, as in chimney jambs, wooden pilasters, common picture-frames, &c. *Francis.*
 REED'LESS, *a.* Being without reeds. *May.*
 REED'MACE,* *n.* A plant that grows near water. *Booth.*
 REED'PIPE,* *n.* A musical pipe made of reed. *Jodrell.*
 REED'-SPAR-RÖW,* *n.* A bird living among reeds. *Pennant.*
 REED'Y, *a.* Abounding with reeds. *Blackmore.*
 REED'Y-TONED,* (*-tönd*) *a.* (*Mus.*) Noting a voice that is somewhat thick, or partakes of the tone of a reed. *Crabb.*
 REEF, *n.* [*D.*] (*Naut.*) A certain portion of a sail which, by eyelet-holes, can be so drawn together as to reduce the surface of the sail. — [*rijf, Ger.*] A chain of rocks in the ocean lying near the surface of the water. *Wallis.*
 REEF, *v. a.* [*i.* REEFED; *pp.* REEFING, REEFED.] (*Naut.*) To diminish or reduce the surface of the sails, by taking in one or more of the reefs, on the increasing of the wind.
 REEK, *n.* [*reac, Sax.*] Smoke; steam; vapor. *Scott.* — [*reke, Ger.*] — A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick*. *Dryden.*
 REEK, *v. n.* [*i.* REEKED; *pp.* REEKING, REEKED.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapor. *Shak.*
 REEK'Y, *a.* Smoky; tanned; black; dark. *Shak.*
 REEL, *n.* A turning frame, upon which yarn or thread is wound into skeins from the spindle: — an angler's implement to wind his line on: — a lively Scotch dance.
 REEL, *v. a.* [*i.* REELED; *pp.* REEFING, REELED.] To gather yarn off the spindle.
 REEL, *v. n.* [*rollen, D.*; *ragla, Swed.*] To stagger; to incline, in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to totter: — to wind in dancing with constant circles.
 RE-E-LECT',* *v. a.* To elect again; to rechoose. *Junius.*
 RE-E-LEC'TION,* *n.* A repeated election.
 RE-E-L'E-VATE,* *v. a.* To elevate again. *Coleridge.*
 RE-E-L'IG-IBLE,* *a.* Capable of being relected. *Knowles.*
 RE-E-L'ING,* *n.* A vacillating walk; a staggering. *Cowper.*
 RE-EM,* *n.* A quadruped. *Young.*
 RE-EM-BARK',* *v. a. & n.* To embark again. *Belsham.*
 RE-EM-BAT'TLE,* *v. a.* To range again in battle array. *Milton.*
 RE-EM-BÖD'Y,* *v. a.* To embody again. *Ash.*
 RE-EM-BRACE',* *v. a.* To embrace again. *Young.*
 RE-E-MERGE',* *v. n.* To emerge again. *Potter.*
 RE-EN-ACT',* *v. a.* To enact anew. *Arbutnot.*
 RE-EN-COUR'AGE-MENT,* *n.* Renewed encouragement. *Brown.*
 RE-EN-DÖW',* *v. a.* To endow again. *Jodrell.*
 RE-EN-FÖRCE',* *v. a.* [*i.* REENFORCED; *pp.* REENFORCING, REENFORCED.] To enforce anew; to strengthen with new assistance or support. *Shak.*
 RE-EN-FÖRCE'MENT,* *n.* Act of reinforcing; supply of new force; fresh assistance; new help.
 RE-EN-GÄGE',* *v. a.* To engage again. *Scott.*
 RE-EN-GÄGE'MENT,* *n.* Renewed engagement. *Ash.*
 RE-EN-GRÄVE',* *v. a.* To engrave again. *Jodrell.*
 RE-EN-JÖY',* *v. a.* To enjoy anew, or a second time. *Pope.*
 RE-EN-KIND'LE,* *v. a.* To enkindle anew. *Bp. Taylor.*
 RE-EN-LIST',* *v. a.* To enlist again, or a second time. *Ency.*
 RE-EN-LIST'MENT,* *n.* A repeated enlistment. *Dr. Allen.*
 RE-EN-STÄMP',* *v. a.* To estamp anew. *Tappan.*
 RE-EN'TER, *v. a.* [*i.* REENTERED; *pp.* REENTERING, REENTERED.] To enter again; to enter anew. *Milton.* — [*Engraving.*] To deepen the incisions of a plate, which are not sufficiently bitten in by aqua-fortis.
 RE-EN-THRÖNE',* *v. a.* To replace in a throne. *Southern.*
 RE-EN-TRANCE,* *n.* The act of entering again. *Hooker.*
 RE-EN'TRY,* *n.* A renewed entry. *Barry.*
 REER'MÖUSE, *n.* A bat. See REARMOUSE, and REREMOUSE.
 RE-ES-TÄB'LISH, *v. a.* To establish again. *Locke.*
 RE-ES-TÄB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who establishes anew.
 RE-ES-TÄB'LISH-MENT,* *n.* Act of reestablishing; state of being reestablished; a new establishment.
 RE-ES-TÄTE',* *v. a.* To reestablish. *Wallis.* [*n.*]
 REEVE, *n.* A steward; a peace-officer. It is used in composition, as, borough-reeve, port-reeve, &c. *Dryden.*
 RE-EX-AM-İN'ATION,* *n.* Renewed examination. *Maunder.*
 RE-EX-AM'INE, *v. a.* To examine anew.
 RE-EX-CHÄNGE',* *v. a.* To exchange again. *Smart.*
 RE-EX-CHÄNGE'MENT,* *n.* A second exchange. *Boutier.*
 RE-EX-PÖRT',* *v. a.* To export again; to export what has been imported. *Smith.*
 RE-EX-PÖR-TATION,* *n.* Act of reexporting. *Smith.*
 RE-FE-CT',* *v. a.* [*refectus, L.*] To refresh; to restore after hunger. *Brown.*
 RE-FE-CTION, *n.* [*refectio, Fr.*] A repast; a spare meal; refreshment after hunger or fatigue. *Brown.*
 RE-FE-CTIVE,* *a.* Tending to refresh; restorative. *Smart.*
 RE-FE-CTÖ-RY, [*re-fek'tur-e, P. E. J. K. Sm. R. Wb. Nares, Todd, Rees;* *rëf'ëk'tur-e, S. J. F.*: *re-fek'tur-e* or *rëf'ëk'tur-e, W.*] *n.* [*refectoire, Fr.*] An apartment in which refreshment or meals are taken; an eating-room.
 RE-FEL',* *v. a.* [*refello, L.*] To refute; to repress. *Shak.* [*n.*]
 RE-FER, *v. a.* [*refero, L.*; *référer, Fr.*] [*i.* REFERRED; *pp.*

REFERRING, REFERRED.] To direct to another for information or judgment; to send to; to betake to for decision; to reduce to; to reduce, as to a class.
 RE-FER',* *v. n.* To respect; to have or bear relation; to allude; to hint; to appeal.
 RE-FER-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be referred; referrible. *Morc.*
 RE-FER-EE',* *n.* One to whom some matter in dispute is referred, in order that he may settle it, an arbitrator.
 RE-FER-ENCE, *n.* Act of referring; relation; respect; allusion; or dismissal to another tribunal: — a trial or decision by referees: — act of referring, or a person referred to, in order to establish credit.
 RE-FER-EN'DÄ-RY, *n.* [*referendus, L.*] A referee. *Bacon.* — [*referendarius, L.*] An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions. *Harnar.*
 RE-FER-EN'TIAL,* *a.* Relating to or having reference. *Smart.*
 RE-FER-EN'TIAL-LY,* *ad.* By way of reference. *Smart.*
 RE-FER-EMENT,* *n.* A reference. *Abp. Laud.*
 RE-FER-MENT',* *v. a.* To ferment anew. *Blackmore.*
 RE-FER-MENT',* *v. n.* To ferment again. *Maunder.*
 RE-FER'ER,* *n.* One who refers. *Scott.*
 RE-FER'R-IBLE, *a.* That may be referred; referable. — Often written *referable*.
 RE-FIG'URE,* *v. a.* To figure or represent again. *Milton.*
 RE-FILL',* *v. a.* To fill again. *Brown.*
 RE-FIND',* *v. a.* To find again. *Sandys.*
 RE-FINE',* *v. a.* [*raffiner, Fr.*] [*i.* REFINED; *pp.* REFINING, REFINED.] To purify; to clear from dross; to make elegant; to polish; to make accurate.
 RE-FINE',* *v. n.* To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicely.
 RE-FINE'D,* (*re-find'*) *p. a.* Purified; polished; pure; delicate; possessing refinement.
 RE-FINE'D-LY,* *ad.* With refinement or affected elegance.
 RE-FINE'D-NESS,* *n.* State of being refined; purity. *Barron.*
 RE-FINE-MENT,* *n.* Act of refining; state of being refined; purity; polish; affectation of nicety; cultivation; improvement; civilization.
 RE-FIN'ER, *n.* One who refines; a purifier of metals.
 RE-FIN'ER-Y,* *n.* A place for refining, as sugar. *Smith.*
 RE-FIN'ING,* *n.* The employment of a refiner.
 RE-FIT',* *v. a.* [*refait, Fr.*; *re and fit.*] [*i.* REFITTED; *pp.* REFITTING, REFITTED.] To fit or prepare anew; to repair; to restore after damage.
 RE-FIT'MENT,* *n.* Act of refitting. *Ld. Ellenborough.*
 RE-FIX',* *v. a.* To fix again. *Wollaston.*
 RE-FLECT',* *n. a.* [*reflecto, L.*] [*i.* REFLECTED; *pp.* REFLECTING, REFLECTED.] To throw back; to cast back.
 RE-FLECT',* *v. n.* To throw back light; to bend back: — to consider attentively; to ponder; to think; to muse: — to throw reproach or censure; to bring reproach.
 RE-FLECT'ENT, *a.* [*reflectens, L.*] Bending back; flying back. *Digby.*
 RE-FLECT'ING,* *p. a.* Making reflection; considerate; thoughtful. — *Reflecting telescope*, a telescope in which the rays from the object to be viewed are first received on a speculum, or reflecting surface, thence passing to another speculum, and so to the eye. *Crabb.*
 RE-FLECT'ING-LY,* *ad.* With reflection. *Swift.*
 RE-FLECT'ION, *n.* Act of reflecting; a rebound of a body, or of light, heat, or sound, from an opposing surface; that which is reflected: — thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, or on itself; the action of the mind upon itself; attentive consideration; meditation; cogitation: — reproach; censure.
 RE-FLECT'IVE, *a.* Throwing back images: — considering things past; musing: — tending to reproach. — *Reflective verb* is one which returns the action upon the agent.
 RE-FLECT'IVE-LY,* *ad.* In a reflective manner. *Smart.*
 RE-FLECT'IVE-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being reflective. *Ec. Rev.*
 RE-FLECT'OR, *n.* He or that which reflects: — a reflecting telescope.
 RE-FLEX, *a.* [*reflexus, L.*] Directed backward. *Hale.*
 RE-FLEX, *n.* [*reflectio, Hooker.*] — [*Painting.*] The illumination of one body by light reflected from another.
 RE-FLEX',* *v. a.* To reflect. *Shak.*
 RE-FLEX'İ-BİL'İTY, *n.* Quality of being reflexible.
 RE-FLEX'İ-BLE, *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back.
 RE-FLEX'İVE, *a.* Reflective. *South.* See REFLECTIVE.
 RE-FLEX'İVE-LY, *ad.* Reflectively. *South.*
 RE-FLOÄT', (*re-flöt'*) *n.* Ebb; reflux. *Bacon.*
 RE-FLO-RÉS-CENCE,* *n.* A reblossoming. *London.*
 RE-FLOUR'ISH, (*re-flür'ish*) *v. n.* To flourish anew. *Milton.*
 RE-FLOW', (*re-flö'*) *v. n.* [*refluo, L.*] To flow back or anew. *W. Brown.*
 RE-FLOW'ER,* *v. n.* To flower again. *Butler.*
 RE-FLU-ENCE, *n.* Same as REFUGY. *Du Bartas.*
 RE-FLU-EN-CY, *n.* State of flowing back. *W. Mountague.*
 RE-FLU-ENT, *a.* [*refluens, L.*] Running back; flowing back. *Arbutnot.*
 RE-FLUX, *n.* [*reflux, Fr.*; *refluxus, L.*] Backward course of water. *Milton.*

†RE-FŌC-IL-LĀTE, *v. a.* [refocillor, Fr.; *refocillo*, L.] To strengthen by refreshment. *Aubrey*.

†RE-FŌC-IL-LĀTION, *n.* Restoration of strength. *Middleton*.

RE-FŌMENT', *v. a.* To foment or warm again. *Cotgrave*.

RE-FŌRM', *v. a.* [reforma, L.; reformer, Fr.] [i. REFORMED; *pp.* REFORMING, REFORMED.] To change from worse to better; to mend; to amend; to correct; to improve; to rectify; to restore.

RE-FŌRM', *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better.

RE-FŌRM', *n.* [reforme, Fr.] A new form; reformation; a change for the better; a political reformation. *Burke*.

RE-FŌRM', *v. a.* To form anew. *Gower*.

RE-FŌR-MĀ'DŌ, *n.* [Sp.] A monk adhering to the reformation of his order. *Weever*. An officer retained in a regiment when his company is disbanded. *B. Jonson*.

RE-FŌR-MĀ'DŌ,* *a.* Penitent; reformed. *Fenton*.

†RE-FŌR-MĀL-IZE, *v. n.* To affect reformation. *Lee*.

RE-FŌR-MĀTION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of reforming; state of being reformed; improvement; amendment; correction; reformation; change from worse to better: — the change of religion effected by Luther and others in the sixteenth century.

RE-FŌR-MĀTION, *n.* The act of forming anew. *Pearson*.

RE-FŌRM'A-TO-RY,* *a.* Relating to, or causing, reformation. *Maunder*.

RE-FŌRMED',* (re-fōrmd') *p. a.* Changed for the better; amended: — having renounced the doctrines of the Roman Catholics, and embraced those of the Protestants; Calvinistic.

RE-FŌRM'ER, *n.* One who reforms: — one who assisted in the reformation of religion; one belonging to a reformed church: — one who promotes or urges political reform.

RE-FŌRM'IST, *n.* One who reforms; a reformer. *Howell*.

†RE-FŌSSION, (re-fōsh'n) *n.* [refossus, L.] Act of digging up. *Bp. Hall*.

RE-FŌUND', *v. a.* To found or cast anew. *Warton*.

RE-FŌUND'ER,* *n.* One who refounds. *Southey*.

RE-FRACT', *v. a.* [refractus, L.] [i. REFRACTED; *pp.* REFRACTING, REFRACTED.] To break or oppose the direct course of, as rays of light; to turn aside.

RE-FRACT'ION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of refracting; change of direction. — (*Optics*) The deviation of a ray of light from its original path in entering a medium of different density.

RE-FRACT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of refraction.

RE-FRACT'ORY-LY,* *ad.* In a refractory manner. *Ash*.

RE-FRACT'ORY-NESS, *n.* State of being refractory.

RE-FRACT'ORY, *a.* [refractor, Fr.; refractorius, L.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious; unruly; ungovernable.

RE-FRACT'ORY, *n.* An obstinate person. *Bp. Hall*. [R.]

||RE-FRĀ-GĀ-BLE, [re-frā-gā-bl, S. W. J. K. Sm.; re-frā-gā-bl or re-frā-gā-bl, P.] *a.* [refragabilis, L.] Capable of confutation; refutable. *Bailey*. [R.]

||RE-FRĀ-GĀ-BLE-NESS,* *n.* State of being refragable. *Ash*.

RE-FRAIN', (re-frān') *v. a.* [refrēner, Fr.; *re* and *frenum*, L.] [i. REFRAINED; *pp.* REFRAINING, REFRAINED.] To hold back; to keep from action; to withhold.

RE-FRAIN', *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

RE-FRAIN', *n.* [refrain, Fr.] The burden of a song or piece of music; a kind of musical repetition. *Mason*.

†RE-FRAIN'MENT,* *n.* Act of refraining; abstinence. *Shaftesbury*.

RE-FRĀME', *v. a.* To frame or put together again.

RE-FRAN-QŪ-BIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being refrangible; the disposition of the rays of light to be refracted or bent in passing obliquely from one transparent body or medium into another.

RE-FRAN'QŪ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being refracted.

RE-FRAN'QŪ-BLE-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being refrangible. *Ash*.

†RE-FRE-NĀTION, *n.* Act of restraining. *Cotgrave*.

RE-FRESH', *v. a.* [refraisch, old Fr.] [i. REFRESHED; *pp.* REFRESHING, REFRESHED.] To recreate; to relieve or revive after pain, fatigue, or want: — to improve by new touches any thing impaired: — to renovate; to renew: — to refrigerate; to cool.

†RE-FRESH', *n.* Act of refreshing. *Daniel*.

RE-FRESH'ER, *n.* He or that which refreshes. *Thomson*.

RE-FRESH'FUL,* *a.* Full of refreshment; refreshing. *Thomson*.

RE-FRESH'ING, *n.* Relief after pain, fatigue, or want.

RE-FRESH'ING,* *p. a.* Affording refreshment; reviving.

RE-FRESH'MENT, *n.* Act of refreshing; that which refreshes; relief after pain, want, or fatigue; rest; food.

†RE-FRET', *n.* The burden of a song; refrain. *Bailey*.

RE-FRIG'ER-ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Bacon*.

RE-FRIG'ER-ANT, *n.* Something that cools, as a medicine or drink.

RE-FRIG'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [refrigero, L.] [i. REFRIGERATED; *pp.* REFRIGERATING, REFRIGERATED.] To cool. *Bacon*.

RE-FRIG'ER-ATION, *n.* [refrigeratio, L.] Act of cooling; state of being cooled.

RE-FRIG'ER-ATIVE,* *n.* A cooling medicine. *Scott*.

RE-FRIG'ER-ATIVE, *a.* [refrigeratif, Fr.; refrigeratorius, L.]

[L.] Cooling; having the power to cool; refrigeratory. *Ferrand*.

RE-FRIG'ER-ĀTOR,* *n.* A cooler; an apparatus for preserving matters by means of ice; an apparatus to cool the worts of a brew-house. *Francis*.

RE-FRIG'ER-ĀTO-RY, *n.* Any thing that cools; that part of a distilling vessel which is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapors; a refrigerator.

RE-FRIG'ER-ĀTO-RY, *a.* Having a cooling quality; refrigerative. *Scott*.

†RE-FRĪ-GĒRĪ-ŪAR, *n.* [L.] Cool refreshment. *South*.

†REFT, *p.* from *Reave*. Deprived; taken away. *Ascham*.

REFT, *n.* A Chink. See *RIF*.

RE-FŪGE, (rē'fūj) *n.* [Fr.; *refugium*, L.] A shelter from any danger or distress; protection; an asylum; a retreat; that which gives shelter; an expedient in distress; expedient in general.

†RE-FŪGE, *v. a.* [refugier, Fr.] To shelter; to protect. *Shak*.

†RE-FŪGE, *v. n.* To take refuge. *Sir J. Finet*.

RE-FŪGĒR', *n.* [refugie, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection; one who flees from religious or political persecution, in his own country, to take refuge in another. *Dryden*.

RE-FŪL'GENCE, {*n.* Brilliant light; radiation of light; RE-FŪL'GENCE-CY, { splendor; brightness.

RE-FŪL'GENT, *a.* [refulgent, Fr.; *refulgens*, L.] Emitting light; bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

RE-FŪL'GENT-LY, *ad.* In a refulgent or shining manner.

RE-FŪND', *v. n.* [refundō, L.] [i. REFUNDED; *pp.* REFUNDING, REFUNDED.] To pour back; to repay what is received; to restore.

RE-FŪND',* *v. a.* To fund anew. *D. Treadwell*.

RE-FŪND'ER, *n.* One who refunds or repays. *Todd*.

RE-FURNISH',* *v. a.* To furnish anew. *Sir T. Elyot*.

RE-FŪS'ABLE, *a.* That may be refused; fit to be refused.

RE-FŪS'AL, *n.* Act of refusing; rejection; denial of a request, petition, or demand; denial: — preemption; right of having or choosing before another; offer; option.

†RE-FŪSE', (re-fūz') *n.* A denial; refusal. *Fairfax*.

RE-FŪSE', (re-fūz') *v. a.* [refuser, Fr.] [i. REFUSED; *pp.* REFUSING, REFUSED.] To deny what is solicited or required; not to comply with; to decline; to reject.

RE-FŪSE', *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.

RE-FŪSE, [rē'fūs, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. *Wb.*; rē'fūz, S. P. E.] *n.* [refus, Fr.] That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken; worthless remains; dregs; dross.

RE-FŪSE, *a.* Left when the rest is taken; worthless.

RE-FŪS'ER, *n.* One who refuses.

RE-FŪS'ION,* *n.* A renewed fusion; restoring. *Warburton*.

RE-FŪT'ABLE, *a.* That may be refuted. See *IRREFUTABLE*.

†RE-FŪT'AL, *n.* Refutation. *Dict*.

RE-FŪT'ATION, *n.* [refutatio, L.] Act of refuting; act of proving false; confutation; disproof.

RE-FŪT'ATO-RY,* *a.* Relating to, or containing, refutation. *Ahp. Whately*.

RE-FŪTĒR', *a.* [refuto, L.; *refuter*, Fr.] [i. REFUTED; *pp.* REFUTING, REFUTED.] To prove false or erroneous; to confute; to disprove.

RE-FŪTĒR, *n.* One who refutes. *Bp. Hall*.

RE-GAIN', *v. a.* [regagner, Fr.] [i. REGAINED; *pp.* REGAINING, REGAINED.] To recover; to gain or get anew.

RE'GAL, *a.* [régale, Fr.; *regalis*, L.] Relating to a king; royal; kingly.

†RE'GAL, *n.* [régale, Fr.] A musical instrument; a sort of portable organ. *Bacon*.

RE-GĀ'LE, *n.* [L.] *pl.* RE-GĀ'LI-A. A royal prerogative ensign. See *REGALIA*.

RE-GĀLE', *v. a.* [régaler, Fr.] [i. REGALED; *pp.* REGALING, REGALED.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify; to feast.

RE-GĀLE', *v. n.* To feast; to fare sumptuously. *Shenstone*.

RE-GĀLE', *n.* An entertainment; a regalement. [R.]

RE-GĀL'EMENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; a treat. *Phillips*.

RE-GĀL'Ē-A, *n. pl.* [L.] The privileges, prerogatives, and rights of a sovereign; ensigns of royalty.

RE-GĀL'ITY, *n.* [regalis, L.] State of being regal; royalty; sovereignty; an ensign of royalty.

RE'GAL-LY, *ad.* In a regal manner. *Milton*.

RE-GĀRD', *v. a.* [regarder, Fr.] [i. REGARDED; *pp.* REGARDING, REGARDED.] To value; to attend to, as worthy of notice; to esteem; to respect: — to observe; to remark; to mind; to heed; to pay attention to: — to have relation to.

RE-GĀRD', *n.* Attention; esteem; respect; reverence; concern; care; note; eminence; account; relation; reference; look. [Matter demanding notice. *Spenser*.]

†RE-GĀRD'ABLE, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice. *Cavrenco*.

RE-GĀRD'ANT,* *a.* Watching. — (*Her.*) Looking behind. *Crabb*.

RE-GĀRD'ER, *n.* One who regards. [†Anciently, an officer or overseer of the forests of England. *Howell*.]

RE-GĀRD'FUL, *a.* Attentive; taking notice of. *Hayneard*

ernment; kingdom; empire; dominion; power; influence.

REIGN'ER, (rân'ēr) *n.* One who reigns. *Shrewsb.*

REIGN'ING,* (rân'ing) *p. a.* Exercising sovereign power; ruling.

RE-IL-LŪ'MINE,* *v. a.* To illuminate again. *Couper.*

RE-IM-BÖD'Y, *v. n.* To embody again. See REEMBODY.

RE-IM-BÜRSE', *v. a.* [*rembourser, Fr.*] *[i. REIMBURSED; pp. REIMBURSING, REIMBURSED.]* To repay; to repair loss or expense by an equivalent.

RE-IM-BÜRSE'MENT, *n.* Act of reimbursing; repayment.

RE-IM-BÜRSE'ER, *n.* One who reimburses or repays.

RE-IM-BÜRST'BLE,* *a.* That may be reimbursed. *Hopkins.*

RE-IM-MERGE', *v. a.* To immerge again. *Jodrell.*

RE-IM-PLÄNT', *v. a.* To implant or graft again. *Bp. Taylor.*

RE-IM-PO-R-TUNE', *v. a.* To importune or entreat again.

RE-IM-POSE', *v. a.* To impose or place anew. *Smith.*

RE-IM-PO-Sİ'TION,* (-zish'un) *n.* Act of reimposing. *Smith.*

RE-IM-PREG'NATE, *v. a.* To impregnate anew. *Browne.*

RE-IM-PRESS', *v. a.* To impress again. *Johnson.*

RE-IM-PRES'SION, (re-im-prësh'un) *n.* A new impression.

RE-IM-PRINT', *v. a.* To imprint again. *Spelman.*

REIN, (rân) *n.* [*rêne, Fr.*] The strap or part of a bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; an instrument for curbing or restraining; restraint; government.—*To give the reins, to give license.*

REIN, (rân) *v. a.* [*i. REINED; pp. REINING, REINED.]* To govern by a bridle; to restrain; to control.

†REIN,* (rân) *v. n.* To obey the reins. *Shak.*

RE-IN-CENSE', *v. a.* To incense or kindle anew. *Daniel.*

RE-IN-CITE', *v. a.* To incite again. *Levis.*

RE-IN-CÖR'PO-RATE', *v. a.* To incorporate anew. *Jodrell.*

RE-IN-CÜR', *v. a.* To incur again. *Witherspoon.*

REIN'DEER, (rân'dēr) *n.* [*renthier, G.*] A species of deer which has high horns, inhabits Lapland, and is used for drawing sledges. *P. Cyc.* Sometimes written *raindeer* and *rainedeer*.

REIN'DEER-MOSS', *n.* A lichen, or Lapland moss, which furnishes food for the reindeer. *Booth.*

REIN'WOC-KE', *n.* [*Ger., The Fox.*] A celebrated German epic poem, in high repute 'n the latter part of the middle ages. *Brande.*

RE-IN'FEC'TA,* [L.] "The affair or business not having been done or accomplished." *Scudamore.*

RE-IN-FÖRCE', *n.* (*Artillery.*) That part of a gun nearest to the breech. *Brande.* See REINFORCE.

RE-IN-FÖRM', *v. a.* To inform again. *Scott.*

†RE-IN-FUND', *v. n.* To flow in again. *Swift.*

RE-IN-FUSE', *v. a.* To infuse anew. *Oldham.*

RE-IN-GRÄ'TFÄTE, (re-in-grä'shät'ät) *v. a.* To ingratiate again.

RE-IN-HÄB'IT, *v. a.* To inhabit again. *Mede.*

RE-IN'LESS, (rân'less) *a.* Without rein; unchecked.

REIN'S, (rânz) *n. pl.* [*renes, L.; reins, Fr.*] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

RE-IN-SERT', *v. a.* To insert again.

RE-IN-SPIRE', *v. a.* To inspire anew. *Milton.*

RE-IN-SPİR'IT,* *v. a.* To inspirit again. *Foster.*

RE-IN-STÄLL', *v. a.* [*i. REINSTALLED; pp. REINSTALING, REINSTALLED.]* To install anew; to put again in possession.

RE-IN-STÄTE', *v. a.* [*i. REINSTATED; pp. REINSTATING, REINSTATED.]* To instate or invest anew.

RE-IN-STÄTE'MENT,* *n.* Act of reinstating. *Bp. Horsley.*

RE-IN-STRÜCT', *v. a.* To instruct anew. *Waterland.*

RE-IN-SÜR'ANCE,* (re-in-shür'ans) *n.* Second insurance.—(*Law.*) An insurance made by a former insurer in order to protect himself, or his estate, from the risk of his former insurance. *Bowrier.*

RE-IN'TE-GRÄTE, *v. a.* [*réintégrer, Fr.; re and integer, L.*] To renew. *Bacon.* See REINTEGRATE.

RE-IN-TE-GRÄ'TION,* *n.* Act of reintegrating. *Maunder.*

RE-IN-TER'RO-GÄTE, *v. a.* To interrogate again. *Cotgrave.*

RE-IN-THRÖNE', *v. a.* See REENTHRONE.

†RE-IN-THRÖNIZE, *v. a.* To reenthrone. *Howell.*

RE-IN-TICE', *v. a.* To intice again. *Warner.*

RE-IN-TRÖ-DÜCE', *v. a.* To introduce again. *N. A. Rev.*

RE-IN-TRÖ-DÜC'TION,* *n.* A repeated introduction. *Blackstone.*

RE-IN-UNDÄTE,* *v. a.* To inundate again. *Caldwell.*

RE-IN-VEST', *v. a.* To invest anew. *Donne.*

RE-IN-VES'T'GÄTE,* *v. a.* To investigate again. *M. Stuart.*

RE-IN-VES-T'GÄ'TION,* *n.* A repeated investigation. *Stuart.*

RE-IN-VIG'OR-ÄTE,* *v. a.* To invigorate again. *Smith.*

RE-IN-VÖLVE', *v. a.* To involve anew. *Milton.*

REIS-ER-FEN'DIL', *n.* The title of one of the chief Turkish officers of state. He is chancellor of the empire, and minister of foreign affairs. *Brande.*

RE-IS'SU-Ä-BLE,* (re-ish'y-ä-bl) *a.* That may be reissued. *Jodrell.*

RE-IS'SUE', (re-ish'y) *v. a. & n.* To issue again. *Jodrell.*

†REIT, (rēt) *n.* Sledge or sea-weed. *Bp. Richardson.*

REIT'BÖK', *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*

†REI'T'ER, (rē'tēr) *n.* [*reiter, Ger.*] A rider; a trooper. See RUTTER.

RE-IT'ER-ÄTE, *v. a.* [*re and itero, L.; réitérer, Fr.*] [*i. REITERATED; pp. REITERATING, REITERATED.]* To repeat again and again.

RE-IT'ER-ÄT-ED-LY,* *ad.* By reiteration; repeatedly. *Phil. Mag.*

RE-IT'ER-Ä'TION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of reiterating; repetition.

RE-JECT', (rēj) *v. n.* Sledge or sea-weed. *Bp. Richardson.*

RE-JECT'ED,* *p. a.* Refused; cast off; thrown aside.

RE-JECT'EDLY,* *ad.* By reiteration; repeatedly. *Phil. Mag.*

RE-JECT'EDLY,* *p. a.* Refused; cast off; thrown aside.

RE-JECT'ER, *n.* One who rejects; a refuser.

RE-JECT'ION, *n.* [*rejection, L.*] The act of rejecting; refusal; repulsion.

†RE-JEC-TI'VIOUS, (re-jek-tish'us) *a.* Implying rejection. *Cudworth.*

RE-JÖICE', *v. n.* [*réjoir, Fr.*] [*i. REJOICED; pp. REJOICING, REJOICED.]* To be joyful; to feel joy or gladness; to joy; to exult. [*ful.*]

RE-JÖICE', *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joy.

†RE-JÖICE', *v. n.* Act of rejoicing. *Browne.*

RE-JÖIC'ER, *n.* One who rejoices.

RE-JÖIC'ING, *n.* Expression of joy; subject of joy.

RE-JÖIC'ING-LY, *ad.* With joy; with exultation. *Sheldon.*

RE-JÖIN', *v. a.* [*réjoindre, Fr.*] [*i. REJOINED; pp. REJOINING, REJOINED.]* To join again; to meet one again.

RE-JÖIN', *v. n.* To answer to an answer. *Dryden.*

RE-JÖIN'DER, *n.* (*Law.*) The fourth stage in the pleadings of an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication; an answer to a reply.

†RE-JÖIN'DER, *v. n.* To make a reply. *Hammond.*

†RE-JÖIN'DURE', *n.* A joining again; réünion. *Shak.*

RE-JÖINT', *v. a.* To réünite the joints. *Barrow.* To fill up the old joints of walls with fresh mortar.

†RE-JÖLT', *n.* [*réjoillir, Fr.*] Shock; succession. *South.*

†RE-JÖLT', *v. a.* To reverberate; to rebound. *Lacke.*

†RE-JÖURN', (re-jür'n) *v. a.* [*réajourner, Fr.*] To réad-journ. *Burton.*

RE-JÜDGE', *v. a.* To judge anew; to réexamine.

RE-JÜVE-NÄTE,* *v. a.* To restore youth to; to make young again. *Ed. Ro.*

RE-JÜVE-NES'CE'NCE, *n.* Renewal of youth. *Chesterfield.*

RE-JÜVE-NES'CE'N-CY, *n.* [*re and juvenescens, L.*] Same as *juvenescence*. *Smith.*

RE-JÜVE-NES'CENT,* *a.* Becoming young again. *Genl.*

RE-KINDLE, *v. a.* To kindle or set on fire again. *Cheyne.*

RE-LÄDE', *v. a.* To lade anew; to load again. *Pennant.*

RE-LÄIS', (re-lä') *n.* [*Fort.*] A narrow walk, four or five feet wide, left without the rampart. *Brande.*

RE-LÄND', *v. a. & n.* To land again. *Smith.*

RE-LÄPSE', *v. n.* [*relapsus, L.*] [*i. RELAPSED; pp. RELAPSING, RELAPSED.]* To slip back; to slide or fall back; to fall back into vice or error; to fall back, from a state of recovery, to sickness.

RE-LÄPSE', *n.* Act of relapsing; a falling back into vice, error, or sickness; regression; return to any state. [*†A relapsor, J. Foz.*]

RE-LÄPSE'ER, *n.* One who relapses. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-LÄTE', *v. a.* [*relatus, L.*] [*i. RELATED; pp. RELATING, RELATED.]* To tell; to recite; to unfold; to recount; to detail; to describe; to narrate. [*†To bring back:—a Latinism. Spenser.*]

RE-LÄTE', *v. n.* To have reference, relation, or respect; to belong; to pertain; to refer.

RE-LÄT'ED,* *p. a.* Allied by kindred; connected; declared; told.

RE-LÄT'ER, *n.* [*relator, Fr.*] One who relates; a narrator.—(*Law.*) A person who suggests or states facts.

RE-LÄT'ING,* *p. a.* Having relation or reference; belonging; respecting; pertaining.

RE-LÄ'TION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of relating; that which is related; recital; narrative; narration; detail; account; respect; reference; regard.—*connection between one thing and another:—kindred; alliance by blood or marriage; a relative; kinsman; or implying relation. Ch. Ob.*

RE-LÄ'TION-IST', *n.* A relative; relation. *Browne. [R.]*

RE-LÄ'TION-SHIP, *n.* State of being related, either by birth or marriage; connection; alliance.

RELÄ-TIVE, *a.* [*relativus, L.; relatif, Fr.*] Having relation; respecting; belonging to; connected with;—considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting, something else.

REL'A-TIVE, *n.* Relation; kinsman; a person related; a thing related; connection; — a pronoun answering to an antecedent.

REL'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In relation to something else.

REL'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of having relation.

REL-A-TIV/'I-TY, * *n.* Relativeness. *Coleridge*. [R.]

RE-LÄ/TOR, * *n.* (*Law*) A rehearser; a teller. *Bowrier*.

RE-LÄ/TRIX, * *n.* (*Law*) A female who relates. *Judge Story*.

RE-LÄX', *v. a.* [*relaxo*, L.] [i. RELAXED; *pp.* RELAXING, RELAXED.] To slacken; to remit; to make less severe, rigorous, or tense; to loose; to mitigate; to ease; to divert; to unbend.

RE-LÄX', *v. n.* To be mild; to become remiss or careless.

†RE-LÄX', *n.* Relaxation. *Feltham*.

RE-LÄX'A-BLE, *a.* That may be relaxed. *Barrow*. [R.]

RE-LÄX'ANT, * *n.* (*Med.*) A relaxing medicine. *Dunglison*.

REL-Ä-X'ATION, *n.* [*relaxatio*, L.] Act of relaxing; state of being relaxed; diminution of tension or restraint; remission; abatement of rigor.

RE-LÄX'A-TIVE, *n.* [*relaxatus*, L.] That which relaxes. *B. Jonson*.

RE-LÄX'A-TIVE, * *a.* Tending to relax; relaxing. *Good*.

RE-LÄX'ING, * *p. a.* Remitting; tending to relax or weaken.

RE-LÄY', *n.* [*relais*, Fr.] [Hunting-dogs, kept in readiness to relieve others. *B. Jonson*] Fresh horses on the road to relieve others in a journey; a new supply.

RE-LEAS'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being released. *Selden*.

RE-LEASE', (*re-lēs'*) *v. a.* [*relacher*, *relaxer*, Fr.] [i. RELEASED; *pp.* RELEASING, RELEASED.] To set free; to set at liberty; to free from servitude, confinement, or obligation; to let go; to discharge; to dismiss.

RE-LEASE', *n.* [*relache*, Fr.] Act of releasing; a setting free; dismissal; discharge; liberation; relaxation of a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt, legally signed; a legal method of conveying land.

RE-LEASE'MENT, *n.* Act of releasing; release. *Milton*. [R.]

RE-LEAS'ER, *n.* One who releases or sets free.

†REL'E-GÄTE, *v. a.* [*reléguer*, Fr.; *relego*, L.] To banish. *Voltaire*.

†REL'E-GÄ'TION, *n.* [*relégatio*, L.] Exile; judicial banishment. *Ascham*.

RE-LÉNT', *v. n.* [*relentir*, Fr.] [i. RELENTED; *pp.* RELENTING, RELENTED.] To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to yield; to melt; to grow less intense; to soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.

†RE-LÉNT', *v. a.* To slacken; to soften; to mollify. *Spenser*.

†RE-LÉNT', *a.* Dissolved; relented. *Vulg. Hormanni*.

†RE-LÉNT', *n.* Remission; stay. *Spenser*.

RE-LÉNT'ING, * *n.* Act of softening; return of kindness.

RE-LÉNT'LESS, *a.* Unrelenting; un pitying; unmoved by kindness, tenderness, or pity; cruel; unmerciful.

RE-LÉNT'LESS-LY, * *ad.* In a relentless manner. *Ed. Rev.*

RE-LÉNT'LESS-NESS, * *n.* State of being relentless. *Milman*.

RE-LÉS-SÉE'/ * *n.* (*Law*) One to whom a release is executed. *Blackstone*.

RE-LÉS-SÖE'/ * *n.* (*Law*) One who executes a release to a resessee. *Blackstone*.

RE-LÉNT', * *v. a.* To let again. *Qu. Rev.*

RE-LÉV-AN-CY, *n.* State of being relevant. *Br. Burnet*.

— (*Law*) The evidence applicable to the issue joined.

— (*Scotch law*) Sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

RE-LÉV-ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Relieving; lending aid; affording something to the purpose; pertinent; applicable. *Charles I.*

†RE-LÉV-Ä'TION, *n.* [*relentio*, L.] A lifting up. *Bailey*.

RE-LI-A-BIL'I-TY, * *n.* State of confidence; trust. *Coleridge*. [Modern.]

RE-LI'A-BLE, * *a.* That may be confided in. *Sir R. Peel*.

RE-LI'ANCE, *n.* Act of relying; that which is relied on; trust; dependence; confidence; repose.

RELIC', *n.* [*reliquia*, L.; *relique*, Fr.] That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is kept in memory of another. — *pl.* The body or remains of a deceased person; — the remains of saints, or of their garments, &c., which are held in veneration by the Roman Catholic church.

†REL'IC-LY, *ad.* In the manner of relics. *Donne*.

REL'ICT, *n.* [*relicta*, L.] A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

RE-LICT'ED, * *p. a.* (*Law*) Left uncovered, as land by the retreat of the sea or of any water. *Bowrier*.

RE-LICTION, * *n.* (*Law*) An increase of land by a sudden retreat of the sea or a river. *Bowrier*.

RE-LIEF', (*re-lēf'*) *n.* [*relievium*, low L.; *relief*, Fr.] Alleviation of calamity, pain, or sorrow; that which frees from pain or sorrow; succor; assistance; remedy; mitigation; redress; — the raising or replacing of a sentinel; — the prominence of a figure or picture; relieve.

RE-LIEF'LESS, * *a.* Destitute of relief. *Savage*.

RE-LI'ER, *n.* One who places reliance.

RE-LI'EVA-BLE, (*re-lēv'a-bl*) *a.* Capable of relief. *Hale*.

RE-LIÈVE', (*re-lēv'*) *v. a.* [*relèveo*, L.; *reliever*, Fr.] [i. RELIEVED; *pp.* RELIEVING, RELIEVED.] To ease pain or sorrow; to succor by assistance; to support; to assist; to

alleviate; to aid; to help; to succor; — to afford relief to by supplying the place, as of a sentinel. — (*Law*) To redress; to right by law.

†RE-LIÈVE'MENT, * *n.* Release; relief. *Weaver*.

RE-LIÈV'ER, (*re-lēv'er*) *n.* One who relieves.

RE-LIÈV'Ö, (*re-lēv'ö*) *n.* [*relievo*, It.] The prominence or raising of a figure in sculpture or painting. See RELIEVO.

RE-LIGHT', (*re-līt'*) *v. a.* To light anew. *Pope*.

RE-LI'G'ION, (*re-līd'jūn*) *n.* [Fr.; *religio*, L.] Duty to God; the bond which ties man to the Deity; practical piety; — a system of faith and worship, as distinguished from others; as, "a view of different religions." — [*pl.* Religious rites. *Milton*.]

RE-LI'G'ION-Ä-RY, *a.* Relating to religion; pious. *Ep. Barlow*.

RE-LI'G'ION-ER, * *n.* A religionist. *Southey*. [R.]

RE-LI'G'ION-ISM, * *n.* Religious feeling or zeal. *Qu. Rev.*

RE-LI'G'ION-IST, (*re-līd'jūn-ist*) *n.* A devotee or bigot to some religion; a religious person. *More*.

RE-LI'G-I-ÖS'I-TY, * *n.* State of being religious. *Fo. Qu. Rev.* [R.]

RE-LI'G'IOUS, (*re-līd'jūs*) *a.* [*religiosus*, L.] Attentive to religion, or practising its duties; pious; devout; holy; reverent; strict; — among Catholics, bound by monastic vows, or the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

RE-LI'G'IOUS, (*re-līd'jūs*) *n.* One, among the Roman Catholics, bound by monastic vows. *Addison*.

RE-LI'G'IOUS-LY, (*re-līd'jūs-lē*) *ad.* In a religious manner; piously; reverently; exactly.

RE-LI'G'IOUS-NESS, (*re-līd'jūs-nēs*) *n.* The quality or state of being religious. *Sir E. Sandys*. [R.]

RE-LIN'QUISH, (*re-līng'kwīsh*) *v. a.* [*relinquo*, L.] [i. RELINQUISHED; *pp.* RELINQUISHING, RELINQUISHED.] To forsake; to abandon; to leave with reluctance, applied to things; to desert; to quit; to release; to give up; to forego; to renounce; to abdicate; to resign.

RE-LIN'QUISH-ER, *n.* One who relinquishes.

RE-LIN'QUISH-MENT, *n.* Act of relinquishing; abandonment; release.

RE-LI'QU'Æ, * *n. pl.* [L.] (*Geol.*) Fossil remains of substances found in different parts of the globe. *Hamilton*.

RE'LI-QUÄ-RY, *n.* [*reliquaire*, Fr.] A casket or receptacle for relics. *Gray*.

RE-LI'QUE', * (*re-lēk'*) *n.* [Fr.] A relic. *Deight*.

REL'ISH, *n.* [*relécher*, Fr.] Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate; a pleasing taste; flavor; savor; zest; — a small quantity just perceptible; — liking; delight in any thing; sense; power of perceiving excellence; delight given by any thing.

REL'ISH, *v. a.* [i. RELISHED; *pp.* RELISHING, RELISHED.] To give a taste to; to taste; to like the taste of; to use with pleasure; to enjoy.

REL'ISH, *v. n.* To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavor.

REL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be relished; gustable.

REL'ISH-ING, * *p. a.* Giving a relish; palatable; savory.

RE-LIVE', *v. n.* To revive; to live anew.

†RE-LIVE', *v. a.* To bring back to life. *Spenser*.

RE-LOAD', * *v. a.* To load again. *Cook*.

RE-LÖ-CÄ'TION, * *n.* (*Law*) Renewal of a lease. *Whishaw*.

RE-LÖVE', *v. a.* To love again. [†To love in return. *Boyle*.]

RE-LÜ'CENT, *a.* [*relucens*, L.] Throwing back light; shining; transparent; pellucid. *Thomson*.

RE-LÜ'CT', *v. n.* [*reductor*, Fr.; *reductor*, L.] To struggle against. *Walton*. [R.]

RE-LÜ'CTANCE, *n.* [*reductor*, L.] Unwillingness; repugnance; aversion.

RE-LÜ'CTAN-CY, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance. *Dryden*.

RE-LÜ'CTANT, *a.* [*reluctans*, L.] Striving against; unwilling; averse; backward; loath.

RE-LÜ'CTANT-LY, *ad.* With resistance; with unwillingness.

†RE-LÜ'CTÄTE, *v. n.* [*reductor*, L.] To resist; to struggle against; to reluct. *Decay of Piety*.

RE-LÜ'CTÄ'TION, *n.* Repugnance; unwillingness. *Bacon*.

RE-LÜME', *v. a.* [*rellumere*, Fr.] To light anew; to relinkle. *Shak*.

†RE-LÜ'MINE, *v. a.* To light anew; to relume.

RE-LY', *v. n.* [i. RELIED; *pp.* RELYING, RELIED.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest or depend upon; to confide.

RE-MÄIN', *n.* (*remaneo*, L.) [i. REMAINED; *pp.* REMAINING, REMAINED.] To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state, or out of a greater number; to stay; to sojourn; to abide.

RE-MÄIN', *v. a.* To await; to be left to. *Milton*. [R.]

†RE-MÄIN', *n.* [*remain*, old Fr.] That which is left; — a relic; — a abode. *Shak*. See REMAINS.

RE-MÄIN'DER, *a.* Remaining; refuse left. *Shak*.

RE-MÄIN'DER, *n.* That which remains; what is left; remnant; the rest; residue. — (*Arith.*) The difference of two quantities, left after the less is subtracted from the greater. — (*Law*) A remnant of an estate, or a future estate in

lands, tenements, or hereditaments, limited to arise after the determination of another estate.

RE-MAIN/'DER-MÁN,* *n.* (*Law*) One entitled to an estate, to take effect after another estate is determined. *Burrows.*

RE-MAINS,* *n. pl.* Relics; the body of a deceased person; a corpse; things left by a person deceased. *Addison.*

RE-MAKE, *v. a.* [i. REMADE; *pp.* REMAKING, REMADE.] To make anew.

RE-MAND, *v. a.* [*remander*, Fr.; *re* and *mando*, L.] [i. REMANDED; *pp.* REMANDING, REMANDED.] To send back; to call back.

RE-MAN-NÉNCÉ,* } *n.* Act or state of remaining; a remain-
RE-MAN-NÉNC-Y,* }
der. *Bp. Taylor*. [R.]

RE-MAN-NENT, *n.* [*remainens*, L.] The remnant. *Bacon.*

RE-MAN-NENT, *a.* Remaining; continuing. *Bp. Taylor.*

RE-MÁRK, *n.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken; comment; annotation; suggestion; hint.

RE-MÁRK, *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] [i. REMARKED; *pp.* REMARKING, REMARKED.] To note; to observe; to notice; to express in words; to mark.

RE-MÁRK,* *v. n.* To make observation; to observe. *Swift.*

RE-MÉ-Á-BLE, *a.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] Observable; worthy of note; uncommon; extraordinary; singular; noticeable.

RE-MÉ-Á-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being remarkable.

RE-MÁRK-Á-BLY, *ad.* Observably; in a remarkable manner.

RE-MÁRK-ÉB, *n.* One who remarks; an observer.

RE-MÁR'RY, *v. a.* To marry again, or a second time.

REMLAÍ* (rám-blá') *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) The earth or materials used in filling up a trench. *Brande.* [*fluz.*]

RE-MÉ-Á-S-URE,* (ré-mézh'úr) *v. a.* To measure anew. *Fair-*

RE-MÉ-Á-BLE, (ré-mé-dé-á-bl, *W. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; ré-mé-
dy-á-bl, *S. F.*; ré-mé-dé-á-bl, *P.*) *a.* Capable of remedy; curable.

RE-MÉ-Á-L, *a.* Affording remedy; relieving. *Burke.*

RE-MÉ-Á-L-LY,* *ad.* In a remedial manner. *Barke.*

RE-MÉ-Á-LE, *a.* Medicinal; affording a remedy. *Shak.*

[RE-MÉ-Á-LE-SS, or RE-MÉ-Á-I-LESS, (rém'é-de-lés, *S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; ré-mé-dé-lés, *P. W. B. Ash, Rees*; ré-mé-
de-lés or ré-mé-dé-lés, *F.*) *a.* Not admitting remedy; ir-
reparable; incurable.

“Spenser and Milton place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; and, as Mr. Nares observes, Dr. Johnson has, on the authority of these authors, adopted this accentuation. ‘But this,’ says Mr. Nares, ‘is irregular; for every monosyllabic termination, added to a word accented on the antepenult, throws the accent to the fourth syllable from the end.’ With great respect for Mr. Nares’s opinion on this subject, I should think a much easier and more general rule might be laid down for all words of this kind, which is, that those words which take the Saxon terminations after them, as *er, less, ness, lessness, ly, &c.*, preserve the accent of the radical word; therefore this and the following words ought to have the same accent as *remedy*, from which they are formed.” *Walker.*

[RE-MÉ-Á-I-LESS-LY,* *ad.* Without remedy. *Sidney.*

[RE-MÉ-Á-I-LESS-NÉSS, *n.* Incurableness.

RE-MÉ-Á-DY, *n.* [*remedium*, L.] That which procures a cure or recovery from disease or other evil; a restorative; cure; that which counteracts any evil; reparation; an efficacious medicine; a cure.

RE-MÉ-Á-DY, *v. a.* [*remédier*, Fr.] [i. REMEDIED; *pp.* REMEDYING, REMEDIED.] To cure; to heal; to repair or remove some evil.

RE-MÉLT,* *v. a.* To melt again. *Ash.*

RE-MÉ-M-BÉR, *v. a.* [*rememberer*, old Fr.; *rimembrare*, It.] [i. REMEMBERED; *pp.* REMEMBERING, REMEMBERED.] To bear in mind; not to forget; to recollect; to call to mind; to keep or hold in mind; to preserve from oblivion; to mention; to put in mind; to remind.

RE-MÉ-M-BÉR-Á-BLE,* *a.* That may be remembered. *Coleridge.* [*Southey.*]

RE-MÉ-M-BÉR-Á-BLY,* *ad.* So as to be remembered.

RE-MÉ-M-BÉR-ÉR, *n.* One who remembers. *Wotton.*

RE-MÉ-M-BRANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Act of remembering; state of being remembered; retention in memory; memory; recollection; revival of any idea; reminiscence; account preserved; memorial; power of remembering; a note to help memory.

RE-MÉ-M-BRAN-CER, *n.* One that reminds; he or that which puts in mind; a memorial; a monument; a memento: — a recorder or officer of the English exchequer.

[RE-MÉ-M-O-R-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*rememoratus*, L.] To remember. *Bryskett.*

[RE-MÉ-M-O-R-Á-TION, *n.* Remembrance. *Mountagu.*

RE-MÉ-M-O-R-Á-TIVE,* *a.* Calling to mind. *Waterland*. [R.]

[RE-MÉ-M-Ó-CY, *v. a.* [*rememcer*, Fr.] To thank. *Spenser.*

RE-MÍ-F-É-ÉS,* *n. pl.* [*remex, pl. remiges*, L.] The quill feathers of the wings of a bird. *Brande.*

[RE-MÍ-GR-ÁTE, or RE-MÍ-GR-ÁTE, (rém'e-grát, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ré-mí-grát, *S.*; ré-mí-grát, *W. B.*) *v. n.* [*re-migro*, L.] To remove back again. *Boyle*. [R.]

[RE-MÍ-GR-Á-TION, or RE-MÍ-GR-Á-TION, *n.* Removal back again. *Hale.*

RE-MÍND, *v. a.* [i. REMINDED; *pp.* REMINDING, REMINDED.] To put in mind; to cause to remember. *South.*

RE-MÍND-ÉR, *n.* One who reminds. *Johnson.*

RE-MÍ-NÍSCÉNCÉ, *n.* [*reminiscence*, Fr.; *reminiscens*, L.] Recollection; recovery of ideas; memory.

RE-MÍ-NÍSCÉNC-Y, *n.* Same as *reminiscence*. *Smith.*

RE-MÍ-NÍSCÉNC-T,* *n.* One who calls past events to mind. *Charles Butler.*

RE-MÍ-NÍSCÉNT-Á-L, *a.* Relating to reminiscence. *Browne.*

RE-MÍ-PÉD,* *n.* [*remus and pes*, L.] (*Ent.*) One of an order of coleopterous insects. *Brande.*

RE-MÍSE,* *v. a.* [*remiser*, Fr.] [i. REMISED; *pp.* REMISING, REMISED.] (*Law*) To give or grant back; to release a claim. *Bouvier.*

RE-MÍSS, *a.* [*remissus*, L.] Slack; slothful; careless; negligent; inattentive; heedless; thoughtless.

RE-MÍSS-Í-BÍL-Í-TY,* *n.* Quality of being remissible. *Ash.*

RE-MÍSS-Í-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be forgiven or remitted. *Feltham.*

RE-MÍSS-Í-ON, (ré-mísh'ón) *n.* [*remissio*, L.] Act of remitting; that which is remitted; abatement; relaxation; moderation; cessation of intenceness; release: — pardon; forgiveness. — (*Med.*) Abatement of a disorder, but with quick return.

RE-MÍSS-Í-VE, *a.* Forgiving; yielding. *Hacket.*

RE-MÍSS-Í-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; slackly.

RE-MÍSS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being remiss; inattention; carelessness; negligence; slackness.

RE-MÍT, *v. a.* [*remitto*, L.; *remette*, Fr.] [i. REMITTED; *pp.* REMITTING, REMITTED.] To free from punishment or fine; to relax; to abate; to forgive; to pardon: — to give up; to resign; to defer; to refer: — to put again in custody: — to send to a distant place, as money.

RE-MÍT, *v. n.* To slacken; to grow less intense; to abate. — (*Med.*) To grow by intervals less violent.

RE-MÍT-MÉNT, *n.* The act of remitting; remission. *Milton.*

RE-MÍT-T-Á-L,* *n.* Act of remitting; remission. *Smart.*

RE-MÍT-T-Á-NCÉ, *n.* Act of remitting; sum or money remitted; any thing sent; remission.

RE-MÍT-TÉNT,* *a.* Ceasing, or abating, for a time. *Hamilton.*

RE-MÍT-TÉR, *n.* [*remette*, Fr.] One who remits. — (*Law*) The restitution of a more ancient and certain right of possession, to a person who comes into possession through a defect of title in the previous possessor.

RE-MÍT-TÖR,* *n.* (*Law*) One who makes a remittance. *Bouvier.*

RE-MÍX,* *v. a.* To mix again. *Ash.*

RE-MN-ÁNT, *n.* [corrupted from *remanens*] Residue; that which is left; remainder.

RE-MN-ÁNT, *a.* Remaining; yet left. *Prior*. [R.]

RE-MÖ-Á-EL, *v. a.* To model anew. *Churton.*

RE-MÖ-Á-TÉN, (ré-mö'tén) *p. a.* Melted again. *Bacon.*

RE-MÖN-STRÁNCÉ, *n.* [old Fr.] [†show. *Shak.*] A strong representation, or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed; expostulation.

RE-MÖN-STRÁNT, *n.* [*remonstrans*, L.] One who joins in a remonstrance: — a title given to the Arminians from their remonstrance made in 1613.

RE-MÖN-STRÁNT, *a.* Expostulatory; containing reasons.

RE-MÖN-STRÁTE, *v. n.* [*remonstro*, L.] [i. REMONSTRATED; *pp.* REMONSTRATING, REMONSTRATED.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons against something complained of; to expostulate.

RE-MÖN-STRÁTE, *v. a.* To show by a strong representation. *Young*. [R.]

RE-MÖN-STRÁ-TION, *n.* Act of remonstrating. *Todd*. [R.]

RE-MÖN-STRÁ-TÖR, *n.* One who remonstrates. *Burnet*. [R.]

RE-MÖ-Á-K-Á, *n.* [L.] An obstacle. *Rovee*. A sucking-fish; a fish or sea-worm, so called because it was supposed to retard the passage of ships, by sticking to them. *Spenser.*

RE-MÖ-R-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*removor*, L.] To hinder; to delay.

RE-MÖ-R-Á-T, *v. a.* [*removdeo*, L.] To rebuke; to excite to remorse. *Skilton.*

RE-MÖ-R-Á-L, *v. n.* To feel remorse. *Sir T. Elyot.*

RE-MÖ-R-Á-DE-N-CY, *n.* [*remordens*, L.] Compunction. *Killingbeck.*

[RE-MÖ-R-Á-DE, (ré-mörs', *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; ré-mörs' or ré-mörs', *W. P.*) [*remorsus*, L.] The pain of guilt; the reproach of conscience; compunction; penitence. [†Pity. *Shak.*] [*Hall.*]

[RE-MÖ-R-Á-DE, (ré-mörs't') *a.* Struck with remorse. *Bp.*

[RE-MÖ-R-Á-FÜL, *a.* Full of a sense of guilt. [†Tender. *Shak.*] [*Allen.*]

[RE-MÖ-R-Á-FÜL-LY,* *ad.* In a remorseful manner. *Dr.*

RE-MÖ-R-Á-LESS, *a.* Unpitiful; cruel; savage. *Milton.*

RE-MÖ-R-Á-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without remorse. *South.*

RE-MÖ-R-Á-LESS-NÉSS, *n.* Savageness; cruelty. *Beaumont.*

RE-MÖ-R-Á-L, *a.* [*remotus*, L.] Distant in place, time, or connection; far off; not near; not connected; disconnected; foreign; alien; not agreeing; abstracted.

RE-MÖ-R-Á-LY, *ad.* Not nearly; at a distance; far off.

RE-MÖ-R-Á-NESS, *n.* State of being remote; distance.

RE-MÖ-T-Á-TION, *n.* [*remotus*, L.] Act of removing; move-

RE-MOUNT', *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again. *Dryden*.
 RE-MOVABLE, *a.* That may be removed; movable.
 RE-MOVABLE, *n.* Act of removing; state of being removed; remove; dismissal from a post or office.
 RE-MOVE', *v. a.* [*removéo*, L.] [i. REMOVED; *pp.* REMOVING, REMOVED.] To put from its place; to take or put away; to place at a distance.
 RE-MOVE', *v. n.* To change place; to go to another place.
 RE-MOVE', *n.* Act of moving; state of being removed; removal; change of place; a step in the scale of gradation; a small distance:—act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet:—a dish to be changed, while the rest of the course remains.
 RE-MOVED', (re-móvd') *p. a.* Remote. *Shak.*
 RE-MOVEMENT, *n.* State of being removed. *Shak.*
 RE-MOVER, *n.* One who removes.—(*Lave*) The removal of a cause or suit out of one court into another. *Bowyer*.
 REM PHAN, * *n.* An idol worshipped by the Israelites, while in the wilderness. *Acts*.
 RE-MU'GENT, *a.* [*remugiens*, L.] Rebellious. *More*. [R.]
 RE-MU'NER-ABLE-ITY, *n.* State of being remunerable. *Pearson*.
 RE-MU'NER-ABLE, *a.* That may be remunerated.
 RE-MU'NER-ATE, *v. a.* [*remunero*, L.; *remunerer*, Fr.] [i. REMUNERATED; *pp.* REMUNERATING, REMUNERATED.] To reward for service; to repay; to requite; to recompense; to compensate.
 RE-MU'NER-ATION, *n.* [Fr.; *remuneratio*, L.] Act of remunerating; compensation; satisfaction; reward; requital; recompense; repayment.
 RE-MU'NER-ATIVE, *a.* Affording remuneration or reward.
 RE-MU'NER-ATORY, *a.* Affording recompense or reward.
 RE-MURMUR, *v. a.* [i. REMURMURED; *pp.* REMURMURING, REMURMURED.] To murmur again; to utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low, hoarse sounds.
 RE-MURMUR, *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, L.] To murmur back or again; to echo a low sound.
 RENAL, *a.* [*renalis*, L.] Relating to the reins or kidneys.
 RENARD, *n.* [Fr.] The name of a fox in fable. *Dryden*. Written also *reynard*. See *REYNARD*.
 RENASCENCE, * *n.* [*renascens*, L.] State of being renascent.
 RENASCENT, *a.* [*renascens*, L.] Produced again; rising again into being; reviving.
 †RENASCIBLE, *a.* [*renascor*, L.] Possible to be produced again. *Bailey*.
 RENATE', * *a.* Born again; revived. *Beaum. & Fl.* [R.]
 RENAVIGATE, *v. n.* To sail or navigate again.
 RENCONTRE, *n.* [*rencontre*, Fr.] Clash; collision; personal opposition; an unexpected or casual engagement; a sudden combat or conflict.
 RENCONTRE, *v. a.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.] To attack hand to hand; to encounter. *Spenser*. [R.]
 RENCONTRE, *v. n.* To clash; to collide; to fight. [R.]
 REND, *v. a.* [i. RENT; *pp.* RENDING, RENT.] To tear with violence; to lacerate; to break; to rack.
 REND, *v. n.* To separate; to be disunited. *Bp. Taylor*. [R.]
 REND'ER, *n.* One who rends; a tearer.
 REND'ER, *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.] [i. REND'ERED; *pp.* RENDING, REND'ERED.] To return; to pay back; to restore; to give back; to yield; to afford; to give upon demand:—to invest with qualities; to make:—to represent; to exhibit; to translate. [†To surrender. *Shak.*]
 REND'ER, *v. n.* To show; to give an account. *Shak.*
 REND'ER, *n.* [†An account. *Shak.*] A recital; payment.
 REND'ER-ABLE, *a.* That may be rendered. *Sherwood*.
 REND'ER-ER, *n.* One who renders or returns. *Todd*.
 REND'ER-ING, * *n.* Act of giving up or returning.—(*Arch.*) The first coat of plastering on walls. *Francis*.
 RENDEZVOUS, (rén'de-vó or rên'de-vóvz) [rân'de-vó, S. J. K.; rân'de-vó, E.; rên'de-vó, Sm.; rên'de-vóvz', W. F. Ja.] [*n.* [*rendez-vous*, Fr.], *pl.* RENDEZVOUSES. A meeting appointed; a place of meeting or resort, particularly for troops. *Shak.* "I know not," says *Bp. Hurd*, "how this word came to make its fortune even in our language."—It is not often used in the plural, yet is so used (*rendezvous*) by *Bp. Sprat*, *Swift*, and the *Quarterly Review*.
 RENDEZVOUS, (rên'de-vó or rên'de-vóvz) [rân'de-vó, S. J. K.; rân'de-vó, E.; rên'de-vó, Sm.; rên'de-vóvz', W. F. Ja.] *n.* [i. RENDEZVOUSED; *pp.* RENDEZVOUSING, RENDEZVOUSED.] To meet at a place appointed. *Herbert*.
 RENDEZVOUS, (rên'de-vó or rên'de-vóvz) *v. a.* To bring together to a place appointed. *Echard*.
 REN'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be rent:—that may be rendered, translated, yielded, or restored. *Cotgrave*. [R.]
 REN'DITION, (rên'dish'un) *n.* A surrendering; the act of yielding. *Fairfax*. Translation. *South*. [R.]
 REN'E-GADE, *n.* An apostate; a vagabond; a revoler; a renegade. *Shak.* This word, in the old English authors, is *renegate*, and *runagate*.
 REN'E-GADO, *n.* [Sp.; *renégat*, Fr.; *renegatus*, low L.] *pl.* REN'E-GADOES. An apostate from the faith; a revoler to the enemy; a vagabond; a renegade.

†RE-NEGE', or RE-NEGE', [re-négé', S. W. P. K.; re-négé', S. M. R. W. B.] *v. a.* [*renege*, L.; *renier*, Fr.] To disown; to renounce. *Shak.*
 †RE-NEGE', or RE-NEGE', *v. n.* To deny. *Shak.*
 RE-NERVE', * *v. a.* To nerve or strengthen anew. *Byron*.
 RE-NEW', (re-nú') *v. a.* [i. RENEWED; *pp.* RENEWING, RENEWED.] To renovate; to begin again; to repeat; to make new; to transform to new life.
 RE-NEW', * *v. n.* To grow afresh; to begin again. *Pope*.
 RE-NEW-ABLE-ITY, * *n.* Quality of being renewable. *John Tyler*. [R.]
 RE-NEWABLE, *a.* That may be renewed. *Swift*.
 RE-NEWAL, *n.* Act of renewing; renovation.
 RE-NEWED', (re-nú'd') *p. a.* Formed anew; renovated.
 RE-NEWED-LY, * *ad.* Anew; again; once more. *John Davis*
 A word often used by American preachers, but not supported by good English use.
 RE-NEW'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being made anew.
 RE-NEW'ER, *n.* One who renews. *Sherwood*.
 RE-NEWING, * *p. a.* Making new; restoring to a former state.
 REN'É-FÖRM, * [rên'é-förm, K. W. B.; rên'é-förm, Sm.] *a.* Having the form of kidneys. *Use*.
 †RE-NITENCE, *n.* Same as *renuency*. *Wollaston*.
 †RE-NITEN-CY, [re-nít'en-se, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; rên'é-tén-se, P. W. B.] *n.* The resistance which solid bodies oppose to any force that is exerted upon them; opposition.
 †RE-NITENT, [re-nít'ent, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; rên'é-tént, P. W. B.] *a.* [renitens, L.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power. *Rap*.
 RENNET, *n.* The prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for turning milk to curds and whey.—Written also *runnet*. See *RUNNET*.
 RENNET, * *n.* A kind of apple.
 RENNET-ING, *v. a.* [*renocer*, Fr.; *renuncio*, L.] [i. RENOUNCED; *pp.* RENOUNCING, RENOUNCED.] To disown; to abnegate; to disclaim; to give up, as a right or claim; to abandon; to forsake; to abdicate; to relinquish; to resign; to quit upon oath.
 RENOUNCE', *v. n.* [†To declare renunciation. *Dryden*.]—(*At cards*) Not to follow the suit led, though the player has one of the suit in his hand.
 RENOUNCE', *n.* Act of renouncing at cards. *Whist*, *a Poem*.
 †RENOUNCEMENT, *n.* Act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shak.*
 RE-NOUNÇ'ER, *n.* One who renounces, disowns, or denies.
 RE-NOUNÇ'ING, *n.* Act of disowning; apostasy.
 REN'OVATE, *v. a.* [*renovo*, L.] [i. RENOVATED; *pp.* RENOVATING, RENOVATED.] To make new; to renew; to restore to the first state.
 REN'OVAT-ER, * *n.* One who renovates. *Foster*.
 REN'OVATION, *n.* [*renovatio*, L.] Act of renovating; state of being renovated; renewal.
 RENOWN', *n.* [*renommée*, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; great reputation; notoriety; high honor; great eminence.
 RENOWN', *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr.] [i. RENOWNED; *pp.* RENOWNING, RENOWNED.] To make famous; to celebrate.
 RE-NOWNED', (re-nóund') *a.* Famous; celebrated; eminent; highly distinguished.
 RE-NOWN'ED-LY, *ad.* With celebrity; with fame.
 RE-NOWN'ER, * *n.* One who gives renown. *Chapman*.
 RE-NOWN'LESS, *a.* Inglorious; without renown. *Hulot*.
 RENS-SE-LAËR'TE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral allied to pyroxene. *Dana*.
 RENT, * *i. & p.* from *Rend*. Torn; lacerated. See *REND*.
 †RENT, *v. a.* To tear; to lacerate; to rend. *Hooker*.—*Rend* is the word in modern use. See *REND*.
 †RENT, *v. n.* To bluster; to rant. *Hudibras*. See *RANT*.
 RENT, *n.* [*rent*, Sax.; *rente*, Fr.] Revenue; annual payment; a sum paid for any thing held of another:—a break; a laceration.
 RENT, *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.] [i. RENTED; *pp.* RENTING, RENT'ED.] To hold by paying rent; to take by lease. *Addison*. To let to a tenant; to lease. *Swift*.
 RENT'ABLE, *a.* That may be rented.
 RENT'AGE, *n.* [*rentage*, old Fr.] Rent. *P. Fletcher*.
 RENT'AL, *n.* A schedule or account of rents; a rent-roll; aggregate of rents.
 RENT-AR-RÉAR', * *n.* Unpaid rent. *Blackstone*.
 RENT-CHARGE, * *n.* A charge on an estate. *Maunder*.
 RENT-DAY, * *n.* The day for paying rent. *Somerville*.
 RENT'ER, *n.* One who rents, or holds by paying rent.
 RENT'ROLL, *n.* A list or schedule of rents, or revenues; rental. *Hakewill*.
 RE-NUM'ER-ATE, * *v. a.* To recount. *Maunder*.
 RE-NUN-CIATION, (re-nún-she-á'shun) [re-nún-she-á'shun, W. P. F. Ja.; re-nún-shá'shun, S.; re-nún-se-á'shun, K.] *n.* [*renunciatio*, L.] The act of renouncing; abnegation; recantation; abjuration. See *RENUNCIATION*.
 †REN-VERSE', *v. a.* [*renverser*, Fr.] To reverse. *Spenser*.

REN-VÉRSE', * a. (*Her.*) Reverse; having the head downwards. *Crabb*.
 †REN-VÉRSEMENT, n. [Fr.] Act of reversing. *Stukely*.
 RE-OB-TAIN', v. a. To obtain again. *Mir. for Mag.*
 RE-OB-TAIN'ABLE, a. That may be obtained again.
 RE-Ó-CU-PY', * v. a. To occupy anew. *Wrazall*.
 RE-Ó-PEN', (rè-s'p'n) v. a. To open again. *Ecrett*.
 RE-Ó-POSE', * v. a. To oppose again. *Browne*.
 RE-ÓR-DAIN', v. a. [*rèordonner*, Fr.] To ordain again.
 RE-ÓR-DE'R, * v. a. To order again. *Daniel*.
 RE-ÓR-DI-NÁ-TION, n. A second or repeated ordination.
 RE-ÓR-GAN-I-ZÁ-TION, * n. A new organization. *Davis*.
 RE-ÓR-GAN-IZE, * v. a. To organize anew. *Scott*.
 RE-PÁC-I-FY, v. a. To pacify again. *Daniel*.
 RE-PÁCK', * v. a. To pack again. *Smith*.
 RE-PÁID', i. & p. from *Repay*. Paid anew. See *REPAY*.
 RE-PAINT', * v. a. To paint anew. *Reynolds*.
 RE-PAIR', (rè-pár') v. a. [*reparo*, L.; *réparer*, Fr.] [i. RE-PAIRED; pp. REPAIRING, REPAIRED.] To restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend by an equivalent; to fill up anew; to retrieve. [To recover. *Spenser*.]
 RE-PAIR', n. Reparation; state of being repaired; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation. *Shak*.
 RE-PAIR', (rè-pár') v. n. [*repairer*, Fr.] To go to; to betake one's self.
 †RE-PAIR', n. [*repaire*, Fr.] Resort; abode; retreat. *Dryden*.
 RE-PAIR'ABLE, a. That may be repaired; repairable. *Cotgrave*.
 RE-PAIR'ER, n. One who repairs; amender.
 RE-PÁR'ER, * a. (*Bot.*) Having the margin undulated and unequally dilated. *London*.
 RE-PÁN'DOUS, a. [*repandus*, L.] [Bent upwards, or back. *Browne*.] — (*Bot.*) Having a sinuous margin; repand.
 RE-PÁR-ABLE, a. [Fr.; *reparabilis*, L.] That may be repaired; retrievable.
 RE-PÁR-ABLY, ad. In a repairable manner.
 RE-PÁR-Á-TION, n. [Fr.; *reparatio*, L.] Act of repairing; state of being repaired; instauration; recompense for injury; amends; remuneration.
 RE-PÁR-Á-TIVE, n. Whatever makes amends or reparation.
 RE-PÁR-Á-TIVE, a. Amending defect, loss, or injury. *Taylor*.
 RE-PÁR-TÉE', n. [*repartie*, Fr.] A smart reply; a witty retort to a jocose observation.
 RE-PÁR-TÉE', v. n. To make smart replies; to retort. *Denham*.
 RE-PÁR-TÍ-TION, * (-tish'un) n. A division into smaller parts. *Maunder*.
 RE-PÁSS', v. a. [*repasser*, Fr.] To pass again; to pass or travel back.
 RE-PÁSS', v. n. To go back in a road. *Dryden*.
 RE-PÁSS'AGE, * n. Act of passing anew. *Hakluyt*.
 RE-PÁST', n. [*repas*, Fr.] A meal; act of taking food; food; a feast.
 †RE-PÁST', v. a. [*repastre*, old Fr.] To feed; to feast. *Shak*.
 RE-PÁST', * v. n. To take food; to feast. *Pope*. [R.]
 RE-PÁST'URE, (rè-pást'yur) n. Entertainment. *Shak*.
 †RE-PÁ-TRÍ-Á-TE, v. a. [*repatrier*, old Fr.; *re* and *patria*, L.] To restore to one's own home or country. *Cotgrave*.
 †RE-PÁ-TRÍ-Á-TION, * n. Return to one's country. *Wotton*.
 RE-PÁY', v. a. [*repayer*, Fr.] [i. REPAID; pp. REPAYING, REPAID.] To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompense; to requite good or ill; to reimburse; to return.
 RE-PÁY', * v. a. To pay again, or a second time. *Clarke*.
 RE-PÁY'ABLE, * a. That may be repaid. *Smart*.
 RE-PÁY'MENT, n. Act of repaying; the thing repaid.
 RE-PÉAL', (rè-pé') v. a. [*rappeler*, Fr.] [i. REBEALED; pp. REPEALING, REPEALED.] To reverse by authority; to annul; to call back legally; to abrogate; to revoke.
 RE-PÉAL', n. Act of repealing; abrogation of a law; recall; revocation; abrogation.
 RE-PÉAL'ABLE, * a. That may be repealed. *Scott*.
 RE-PÉAL'ER, n. One who repeals or revokes. *Burke*. — An advocate for the repeal of the union of Ireland with England. *D. O'Connell*.
 RE-PÉAT', (rè-pé') v. a. [*repeto*, L.; *répéter*, Fr.] [i. REPEATED; pp. REPEATING, REPEATED.] To iterate; to do, perform, or speak again; to recapitulate; to recite; to rehearse.
 RE-PÉAT', n. A repetition. — (*Mus.*) A mark or character denoting the repetition of the part which it bounds.
 RE-PÉAT'ED, * p. a. Spoken again; done again; iterated.
 RE-PÉAT'ED-LY, ad. Over and over; more than once.
 RE-PÉAT'ER, n. He or that which repeats; — a watch that strikes the hour, on the pressing of a spring.
 †RE-PÉ-DÁ-TION, n. [*repeditus*, L.] A going back. *More*.
 RE-PÉL', v. a. [*repello*, L.] [i. REPELLED; pp. REPELLING, REPELLED.] To drive back; to repulse; to resist; to drive away.
 RE-PÉL', v. n. To act with force contrary to force impressed; to make resistance. — (*Med.*) To act with repelling power, by preventing a tumor, &c.

RE-PÉL'LENT, n. [*repellens*, L.] (*Med.*) An application to the surface of the body, designed to cause a disorder to retreat inwards.
 RE-PÉL'LENT, a. Having power to repel. *Bp. Berkeley*.
 RE-PÉL'LER, n. One who repels.
 RE-PÉNT', v. n. [*repentir*, Fr.] [i. REPENTED; pp. REPENTING, REPENTED.] To feel pain or sorrow on account of something one has done or left undone; to be penitent; to be sorry; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; to change one's course.
 RE-PÉNT', v. a. To remember with sorrow. *Shak*. — [*as repentir*, Fr.] [It was formerly used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, "To repent one's self."]
 RE-PÉNT', * a. [*repens*, L.] (*Zool.*) Creeping; moving with the body close to the ground. *Brande*.
 RE-PÉNT'ANCE, n. [*repentance*, Fr.] Act of repenting; sorrow for something done or left undone; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence; contrition.
 RE-PÉNT'ANT, a. [*repentant*, Fr.] Sorrowful for sin; penitent.
 RE-PÉNT'ANT, n. One who repents; a penitent. *Light-foot*.
 †RE-PÉNT'ANT-LY, * ad. Penitently. *Grafton*.
 RE-PÉNT'ER, n. One who repents. *Donne*.
 RE-PÉNT'ING, n. Act of repentance. *Hos. xl*.
 RE-PÉNT'ING-LY, ad. With repentance.
 RE-PÉO'PLE, (rè-pé'pl) v. a. To stock with people anew.
 RE-PÉO'PLING, (rè-pé'pling) n. Act of peopling anew.
 †RE-PÉR-CÚSS', v. a. [*percutio*, *repercussus*, L.] To beat or drive back. *Bacon*.
 RE-PÉR-CÚSSION, (-kúsh'un) n. [*percutio*, L.] Act of driving back; rebound. *Bacon*.
 RE-PÉR-CÚSSIVE, a. [*repercussif*, Fr.] Driving back; repellent, rebounding.
 †RE-PÉR-CÚSSIVE, n. A repellent. *Bacon*.
 †RE-PÉR-TÍ-TIOUS, (rè-p-er-tish'us) a. [*repertus*, L.] Found. *Bailey*.
 RE-PÉR-TÓ-RY, [rè'p-er-túr-é, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; *re-pér'to-ré*, E. *Bailey*, *Ash*.] n. [*repertorium*, L.] A treasury; a magazine; a book of a place in which any thing is to be found.
 RE-PÉ-TÉD', * n. (*Arith.*) That part of a circulating decimal which is continually repeated. *Francis*.
 RE-PÉ-TÍ-TION, (rè-p-é-tish'un) n. [Fr.; *repetitio*, L.] Act of repeating; state of being repeated; tautology; iteration; recital. — (*Law*) A recovery, or a demanding back again. *Pothier*.
 RE-PÉ-TÍ-TION-AL, (-tish'un-ál) } a. Containing repetition.
 RE-PÉ-TÍ-TION-Á-RY, (-tish'un-á-ré) } etition. *Biblioth Bibl*.
 RE-PÉ-TÍ-TIOUS, * (rè-p-é-tish'us) a. Containing repetition; repetitional. *N. A. Ken. R. Anderson*. [R.]
 RE-PÉ-TÍ-TIVE, * a. Containing repetitions; repeating; repetitional. *Andrews Norton*.
 RE-PÉ-TÍ-TOR, * n. [L.] A private teacher in a German university. *Genl. Mag.*
 RE-PÍNE', v. n. [*re* and *pine*.] [i. REPINED; pp. REPINING, REPINED.] To murmur; to complain; to fret; to be discontented; to envy.
 RE-PÍNE'R, n. One who repines or murmurs.
 RE-PÍN'ING, n. Act of murmuring or complaining.
 RE-PÍN'ING-LY, ad. With complaint; with murmuring.
 RE-PLÁCE', v. a. [*replacer*, Fr.] [i. REPLACED; pp. REPLACING, REPLACED.] To put again in a place; to put in a new place. — [*replacer*, Fr.] To put another in the place of that taken away; to substitute.
 RE-PLÁCE', * v. a. To place anew. *Williams*.
 RE-PLÁCE'MENT, * n. Act of replacing. *Qu. Rev.*
 RE-PLÁC'ING, * n. The act of replacing or placing anew.
 RE-PLÁIT', v. a. To plait anew; to add another fold.
 RE-PLÁNT', v. a. [*replanter*, Fr.] To plant anew. *Bacon*.
 RE-PLÁNT'ABLE, a. That may be replanted. *Cotgrave*.
 RE-PLÁN-TÁ-TION, n. Act of planting again. *Hallywell*.
 RE-PLÉAD', * v. n. To plead a second time. *Ash*.
 RE-PLÉAD'ER, * n. (*Law*) A second pleading. *Blackstone*.
 RE-PLÉN'ISH, v. a. [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, L.] [i. REPLENISHED; pp. REPLENISHING, REPLENISHED.] To supply; to stock; to fill. [To complete. *Shak*.]
 †RE-PLÉN'ISH, v. n. To recover the former fullness. *Bacon*.
 RE-PLÉN'ISH-ER, * n. One who replenishes. *Hakluyt*.
 RE-PLÉN'ISH-MENT, * n. Act of replenishing. *Ch. Ób.*
 RE-PLÉTE', a. [*replet*, Fr.; *repletus*, L.] Full; completely filled; quite full.
 RE-PLÉTE'NESS, * n. Fullness; repletion. *Scott*.
 RE-PLÉ-TION, n. [Fr.] The state of being too full; fullness. *Bacon*.
 RE-PLÉ-TIVE, a. [*réplétif*, old Fr.] Replenishing; filling. *Cotgrave*. [R.]
 RE-PLÉ-TIVE-LY, ad. So as to be filled. *Summary of Du Bartas*.
 RE-PLÉ-V'ABLE, a. [*replegiabilis*, low L.] That may be reprieved; bailable.
 RE-PLÉV'IN, * n. (*Law*) An action of tort, in which the

plaintiff seeks the recovery of goods illegally distrained; a writ by which a distress is relieved. *Brande*.
 RE-PLÉV'IN, *v. a.* [*pleviner*, old Fr.] Same as *replevy*. *Hudibras*.
 RE-PLÉV'IS-A-BLE, *a.* Same as *repleviable*. *Hale*. [R.]
 RE-PLÉV'Y, *v. a.* [*replegio*, low L.] [i. REPLIED; *pp.* REPLEVING, REPLEVIED.] (*Law*) To take back, by writ, things distrained or illegally seized.
 RE-PLÉV'Y, **n.* (*Law*) Replevin. *Junius*. See REPLEVIN.
 REP'LI-CANT,* *n.* One who makes a reply. *Ch. Ob.*
 REP'LI-CATE,* *a.* Folded back; replicated. *Louden*.
 REP'LI-CATE,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A repetition. *Burney*.
 REP'LI-CAT-ED,* *a.* Folded back. *Pennant*.
 REP'LI-GA'TION, *n.* [*replica*, L.] [A rebound. *Shak.*] A reply; answer. *Shak.*—(*Law*) The third stage in the pleadings in an action; the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea.
 RE-PLI'ER, *n.* One who replies.
 RE-PLI'Y, (re-pli') *v. n.* [*répliquer*, Fr.] [i. REPLIED; *pp.* REPLYING, REPLIED.] To make a return to an answer; to respond; to answer.
 RE-PLI'Y, *v. a.* To return for an answer. *Milton*.
 RE-PLI'Y, *n.* [*réplique*, Fr.] That which is said in return to an answer or remonstrance; return to an answer; a rejoinder.
 RE-POL'ISH, *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr.] To polish again. *Donne*.
 RE-PONE' **v. a.* [*repono*, L.] To replace. *Jamieson*. [Used in Scotland.]
 RE-PÖRT', *v. a.* [*rapporter*, Fr.] [i. REPORTED; *pp.* REPORTING, REPORTED.] To noise by popular rumor; to relate; to give an account of; to return.
 RE-PÖRT', *n.* Rumor; popular fame; repute; hearsay;—sound; loud noise; repercussion;—an account of the operations, proceedings, or condition of any institution or matter; an account of a law case; a statement made by a committee or public officer.
 RE-PÖRT'ER, *n.* One who reports.—(*Law*) One who reports the proceedings of courts or public bodies.
 †RE-PÖRT'ING-LY, *ad.* By report or common fame. *Shak.*
 RE-PÖ'SAL, *n.* Act of reposing; support; reprove.
 †RE-PÖ'SANCE, (re-pö'zans) *n.* Reliance. *J. Hall*.
 RE-PÖSE', *v. a.* [*repono*, *repositus*, L.] [i. REPOSED; *pp.* REPOSING, REPOSED.] To lay to rest; to place, as in confidence or trust; to lodge; to lay up.
 RE-PÖSE', *v. n.* [*reposer*, Fr.] To sleep; to be at rest or ease; to rest; to recline.
 RE-PÖSE', *n.* [*repos*, Fr.] Sleep; rest; quiet; ease; cause of rest;—in a picture, that kind of harmony when nothing is out of keeping either in the shade, light, or coloring.
 RE-PÖS'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being at rest. [R.]
 RE-PÖS'IT, (re-pöz'it) *v. a.* [*repositus*, L.] [i. REPOSITED; *pp.* REPOSITING, REPOSITED.] To lay up; to lodge, as in a place of safety; to deposit.
 †RE-PO-SI'TION, (re-pö-zish'un) *n.* The act of repositing. *Sp.* *Hall*. The act of replacing. *Wiseman*.
 RE-PÖS'IT-TO-RY, *n.* [*repositoire*, old Fr.; *repositorium*, L.] A place where any thing is safely laid up; a depository.
 RE-PÖS'SESS', (re-pöz-zés') *v. a.* To possess again. *Spenser*.
 RE-PÖS'SES'SION, (re-pöz-zesh'un) *n.* A new possession.
 RE-PÖUR', (pör') *v. a.* To pour anew. See *Pour*.
 REP-RE-HEND', *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, L.] [i. REPREHENDED; *pp.* REPREHENDING, REPREHENDED.] To prove; to chide; to blame; to censure; to charge with, as a fault.
 REP-RE-HEND'ER, *n.* One who reprehends; a censurer.
 REP-RE-HEN'S'IBLE, *a.* [*repréhensible*, Fr.; *reprehensusus*, L.] Deserving reprehension; blamable; culpable; censurable.
 REP-RE-HEN'S'IBLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; culpableness.
 REP-RE-HEN'S'IBLY, *ad.* Blamably; culpably.
 REP-RE-HEN'SION, (rep-re-hén'shun) *n.* [*reprehensio*, L.] Act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.
 REP-RE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Given to reproof; containing reproof; reprehensory. *South*.
 REP-RE-HEN'SIVE-LY,* *ad.* With reprehension. *Cudworth*.
 REP-RE-HEN'SO-RY,* *a.* Containing reproof. *Johnson*.
 REP-RE-SENT', *v. a.* [*represento*, L.; *representator*, Fr.] [i. REPRESENTED; *pp.* REPRESENTING, REPRESENTED.] To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present; to describe; to show in any particular character;—to personate; as, "The parliament, or congress, represents the people;"—to exhibit; to show dramatically; as, "The tragedy was represented very skillfully;"—to fill the place of another, or of others; to act as a substitute for others, or for constituents, in conducting public affairs or government.
 REP-RE-SENT'A-BLE,* *a.* That may be represented. *Cole-ridge*.
 †REP-RE-SENT'ANCE, *n.* Representation; likeness. *Donne*.
 REP-RE-SENT'ANT,* *a.* Representing; having vicarious power. *Latham*.
 †REP-RE-SENT'ANT, *n.* A representative. *Wotton*.
 REP-RE-SEN-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of representing; state of being represented; that which represents; a body of representatives;—a description; image; likeness;—declaration; public exhibition.

REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [*representatif*, Fr.] Affording representation; exhibiting a similitude; acting for others.
 REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE, *n.* He or that which represents, or exhibits a likeness; a substitute; one authorized to act for others; a deputy; an elected member of a legislative body.
 REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By representation; vicariously.
 REP-RE-SENT'ER, *n.* One who represents; a representative.
 REP-RE-SENT'MENT, *n.* Image; representation. *Sp.* *Taylor*. [R.]
 RE-PRESS', *v. a.* [*repressus*, L.] [i. REPRESSED; *pp.* REPRESSING, REPRESSED.] To crush; to put down; to subdue; to restrain; to suppress.
 RE-PRESS'ER, *n.* One who represses. *Sherwood*.
 RE-PRESS'ION, (re-prësh'un) *n.* Act of repressing.
 RE-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Having power to repress; repressing.
 RE-PRESS'IVE-LY,* *ad.* In a repressive manner. *Allen*.
 †RE-PRIEV'AL, (re-prév'al) *n.* Reprieve. *Guerburt*.
 RE-PRIEV'Y, (re-prév'y) *v. a.* [*reprædere*, *repris*, Fr.] [i. REPRIVED; *pp.* REPRIVING, REPRIVED.] To respite after sentence of death; to give a reprieve or respite.
 RE-PRIEV'Y, (re-prév'y) *n.* The suspension of the execution of a sentence for a certain time; a respite after sentence of death.
 REP-RI-MAND', *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr.; *reprimo*, L.] [i. REPRIMANDED; *pp.* REPRIMANDING, REPRIMANDED.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove; to rebuke; to censure.
 REP-RI-MAND', *n.* [*reprimande*, Fr.] Reproof; reprehension; censure; rebuke;—a censure which a public officer pronounces against an offender.
 RE-PRINT', *v. a.* [i. REPRINTED; *pp.* REPRINTING, REPRINTED.] To print again; to renew the impression of.
 RE-PRINT', *n.* A reprinting; a new impression.
 RE-PRIS'AL, *n.* [*represalia*, low L.; *représaille*, Fr.] Something seized or done by way of retaliation of wrong or injury, particularly by one nation against another. See *MARQUE*, *LETTERS OF*.
 RE-PRISE', *n.* [*repris*, Fr.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury; reprisal. *Dryden*.—(*Law*) *pl.* Deductions or payments out of the value of lands, as rent-charges or annuities.
 †RE-PRISE', *v. a.* [*repréndre*, *repris*, Fr.] To take again; to recompense. *Spenser*.
 RE-PRIZE', **v. a.* To prize anew. *Burke*.
 RE-PROACH', (re-pröch') *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.] [i. REPROACHED; *pp.* REPROACHING, REPROACHED.] To censure in opprobrious terms; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid; to blame; to reprove; to condemn; to vilify; to revile.
 RE-PROACH', (re-pröch') *n.* [*reproche*, Fr.] Censure; infamy; shame; reproof; abuse; opprobrium.
 RE-PROACH'A-BLE, *a.* [*reprochable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach; censurable.
 RE-PROACH'ER,* *n.* One who reproaches. *Brown*.
 RE-PROACH'FUL, *a.* Scurrilous; opprobrious; insolent; insulting; abusive; offensive; shameful; vile.
 RE-PROACH'FUL-LY, *ad.* Opprobriously; scurrilously; shamefully.
 RE-PROACH'FUL-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being reproachful. *Scott*.
 REP-RO-BATE, *a.* [*reprobus*, L.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned; vitiated; profligate; corrupt; depraved; rejected as base.
 REP-RO-BATE, *n.* One lost to virtue; an abandoned wretch.
 REP-RO-BATE, *v. a.* [*reprobo*, L.] [i. REPROBATED; *pp.* REPROBATING, REPROBATED.] To disallow; to reject; to condemn; to censure; to abandon to ruin or destruction.
 REP-RO-BATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reprobate.
 REP-RO-BAT'ER, *n.* One who reprobates. *Noble*.
 REP-RO-BA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated; condemnation;—the act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned, to eternal destruction;—opposed to *election*.
 REP-RO-BA'TION-ER, *n.* One who holds to reprobation. *South*.
 RE-PRO-DUCE', *v. a.* To produce again or anew. *Brown*.
 RE-PRO-DUC'ER, *n.* One who produces anew. *Burke*.
 RE-PRO-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of producing anew.
 REP-RO-BÄ-TIVE,* *a.* Condemning in strong terms.
 REP-RO-BÄ-TO-RY,* *a.* criminary. *Maunder*. [R.]
 RE-PRO-DUC'TO-RY,* *a.* Producing anew. *Lyeell*.
 RE-PRÖM-ÜL-GÄ'TION,* *n.* A second promulgation. *E. Rev.*
 RE-PRÖM', *n.* Blame to the face; reprehension; rebuke.
 RE-PRÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving reproof; blamable.
 RE-PRÖV'A-BLE-NESS,* *n.* State of being reprovable. *Dr. Allen*.
 RE-PRÖV'AL,* *n.* Act of reproof; reproof. *Genl. Mag.*
 RE-PRÖVE', *v. a.* [*reprouver*, Fr.] [i. REPROVED; *pp.* REPROVING, REPROVED.] To blame; to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend; to reprimand; to rebuke. [†To disprove. *Shak.*]

RE-PRÓV'ER, *n.* One who reproves; a reprover.
 RE-PRÓNE', *v. a.* To prune a second time. *Ecdyn.*
 RE-PÁ'TIÓN', *n.* The act of moving or creeping, as serpents. *Brands.*
 RÉP'TILE, [rép'til, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; rép'til, *Ja.*] *n.* [*reptilis*, L.] An animal that creeps upon the ground, moving on its belly or with short feet, as a serpent, a tortoise, or a toad. See *ERPETOLOGY*. — A mean, grovelling wretch.
 RÉP'TILE, *a.* Creeping on the ground, or on many feet.
 RE-PÚL'F-AN', *a.* Relating to reptiles; reptile. *Silliman.*
 RE-PÚB'LÍ-CÁN, *a.* Relating to a republic; conformed to a republic.
 RE-PÚB'LÍ-CÁN, *n.* One who favors a republican government; a citizen of a republic.
 RE-PÚB'LÍ-CÁN-ÍSM, *n.* Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles.
 RE-PÚB'LÍ-CÁN-ÍZE', *v. a.* To render republican. *M. Young.*
 RE-PÚB'LÍC, *n.* [*republica*, L.; *république*, Fr.] That form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people, or in representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth. — A republic may be either a democracy or an aristocracy. In the former, the supreme power is vested in the whole body of the people, or in representatives elected by the people; in the latter, it is vested in a nobility, or a privileged class, of comparatively a small number of persons. — *Republic of letters*, the whole body of people who apply themselves to study and learning, or to literature and science.
 RE-PÚB'LÍ-CÁ'TIÓN, *n.* A réimpression of a printed work. — (*Law*) A second publication.
 RE-PÚB'LISH, *v. a.* To publish anew. *Mountagu.*
 RE-PÚB'LISH-ÉR, *n.* One who republishes. *Warburton.*
 RE-PÚ'DÍ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be repudiated or rejected; fit to be rejected. *Bailey*. [R.]
 RE-PÚ'DÍ-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*repudio*, L.; *repudier*, Fr.] [i. REPUDIATED; *pp.* REPUDIATING, REPUDIATED.] To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Bp. Horsley.* To disown or refuse to pay, as a debt. *McNutt.*
 RE-PÚ'DÍ-ÁTIÓN, *n.* [Fr.] Act of repudiating; divorce; rejection. *Martin.* Disavowal or refusal to pay a debt. *Sydney Smith.*
 RE-PÚ'DÍ-Á-TÓR, *n.* One who repudiates. *Foster.*
 †RE-PÚG'N, (ré-pŭn') *v. n.* [*repugno*, L.; *repugnare*, Fr.] To oppose; to make resistance. *Sir T. Elliot.*
 †RE-PÚG'N, (ré-pŭn') *v. a.* To withstand; to resist. *Shak.*
 RE-PÚG'NÁNCE, (*n.* [*repugnance*, Fr.] Inconsistency; contradiction; aversion; reluctance; resistance; opposition; aversion; unwillingness.
 RE-PÚG'NÁNT, *a.* [Fr.; *repugnans*, L.] Contrary; opposite; inconsistent; reluctant; adverse; hostile; inimical.
 RE-PÚG'NÁNT-LÝ, *ad.* Reluctantly; contradictorily.
 †RE-PÚG'NÁTE, *v. a.* To oppose; to resist. *Taylor.*
 RE-PÚ'L-V-LÁTE, *v. n.* [*repultator*, Fr.] To bud again. *Hovell.*
 RE-PÚLSE, *n.* [*repulsus*, L.] State of being repulsed; check; refusal; repulsion.
 †RE-PÚLSE, *v. a.* [*repulsus*, L.] [i. REPULSED; *pp.* REPULSING, REPULSED.] To beat back; to drive off; to repel.
 RE-PÚLS'ÉR, *n.* One who repulses or beats back.
 RE-PÚLSIÓN, (ré-pŭl'shŭn) *n.* [Fr.] Act of repelling; repulse; act of driving or beating off.
 RE-PÚLSÍVE, *a.* Driving off; tending to repel; repelling.
 RE-PÚL'SÓ-RÝ, *a.* Tending to repulse; repulsive. *Ash.*
 RE-PÚR'CHASE, *v. a.* To buy or purchase again.
 RE-PÚRÍ-FÝ, *v. a.* To purify again. *Daniel.*
 RE-PÚ-TÁ-BLE, *a.* Having good repute; respectable; creditable; honorable.
 RE-PÚ-TÁ-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being reputable.
 RE-PÚ-TÁ-BLÝ, *ad.* In a reputable manner.
 RE-PÚ-TÁ'TIÓN, *n.* [Fr.] Good repute; credit; honor; fame; character, good or bad.
 †RE-PÚ-TÁ-TÍVE-LÝ, *ad.* According to repute. *N. E. Elders.*
 RE-PÚTE', *v. a.* [*reputo*, L.; *réputer*, Fr.] [i. REPUTED; *pp.* REPUTING, REPUTED.] To hold; to account; to think; to estimate; to esteem. *Shak.*
 RE-PÚTE', *n.* Character; reputation; credit.
 RE-PÚT'É-LÝ, *a.* Having repute; esteemed; esteemed.
 RE-PÚT'ÉD-LÝ, *ad.* In common estimation; by repute.
 †RE-PÚT'ÉLESS, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful. *Shak.*
 RE-QUÉST', (ré-kwést') *n.* [*requisito*, old Fr.] Petition; entreaty; prayer; suit; demand; — repute; credit; — state of being desired.
 RE-QUÉST', (ré-kwést') *v. a.* [i. REQUESTED; *pp.* REQUESTING, REQUESTED.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat; to demand.
 RE-QUÉST'ÉR, *n.* One who requests; petitioner.
 RE-QUÓ'KEN, (ré-kw'ik'n) *v. a.* To réimnate. *Shak.*
 RE-QUIEM, (ré'kwé-em or ré'kwé-em) [*ré'kwé-em*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; ré'kwé-em, *Sm.*] *n.* [*requies*, accusative *requiem*, L. "rest."] A hymn in which rest is implored for the dead. — It is called *requiem*, because the

introits in the masses for the dead begin with this word. — Rest; quiet; peace.
 †RE-QUÍ'E-TÓ-RÝ, *n.* [*requietorium*, low L.] A sepulchre. *Weever.*
 RE-QUÍ'É, *v. n.* [Fr.] A species of shark. *Kirby.*
 RE-QUÍ'É-Á-BLE, *a.* That may be required. *Hale.*
 RE-QUÍ'É', (ré-kwí') *v. a.* [*requiro*, L.; *requirir*, Fr.] [i. REQUIRED; *pp.* REQUIRING, REQUIRED.] To demand; to ask as of right; to make necessary; to need; to request.
 RE-QUÍ'É-MÉNT, *n.* That which is required; requisition. *Bailey's Dict., John Foster, Ch. Ob., Ec. Rev., &c.* A word much used in the United States; less used, though now in good use, in England.
 RE-QUÍ'ÉR, (ré-kwí'er) *n.* One who requires.
 RE-QUÍ-SÍTE, (rék'wé-zít) *a.* [*requisitus*, L.] Necessary; useful; required by the nature of things; essential; expedient.
 RE-QUÍ-SÍTE, (rék'wé-zít) *n.* Anything necessary.
 RE-QUÍ-SÍTE-LÝ, (rék'wé-zít-lé) *ad.* In a requisite manner.
 RE-QUÍ-SÍTE-NESS, *n.* State of being requisite.
 RE-QUÍ-SÍTIÓN, (rék'wé-zish'un) *n.* [Fr.] Act of requiring; that which is required; demand; application for a thing as of right.
 RE-QUÍ-SÍTIÓN-ÍST, (rék'wé-zish'un-íst) *n.* One who makes requisition. *Fe. Qu. Rev.*
 RE-QUÍ-SÍ-TÍVE, (ré-kwíz'p-tív) *a.* Indicating demand. *Harris.*
 RE-QUÍ-SÍ-TÍVE, *n.* He or that which makes requisition. *Harris.*
 RE-QUÍ-SÍ-TÓ-RÝ, *a.* [*requisitus*, L.] Sought for; demanded. [R.]
 RE-QUÍ-TÁL, *n.* Act of requiting; return for any good or bad office; reward; recompense; compensation; retribution; amends; satisfaction.
 RE-QUÍ'TE', (ré-kwít') *v. a.* [i. REQUITED; *pp.* REQUITING, REQUITED.] To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense; to reward.
 RE-QUÍ'TÉR, (ré-kwít'er) *n.* One who requites.
 RÉRÉ'MÓUSE, *n.* A bat. See *BEARMOUSE*.
 RÉRÉ'WARD, *n.* See *BEARWARD*.
 RE-SÁIL', *v. a.* To sail again; to sail back. *Pope.*
 RE-SÁLE, *n.* A second sale; sale at second hand.
 RE-SÁLÚTE', *v. a.* [*resaluto*, L.; *resalutar*, Fr.] To salute anew; to salute in return.
 †RES'CAT, *n.* A ransom; a release. *Hakluyt.*
 RE-SCÍND, (ré-sind') *v. a.* [*rescindere*, L.; *rescindere*, Fr.] [i. RE-SCINDED; *pp.* RE-SCINDING, RE-SCINDED.] To cut off; to abrogate, as a law; to abolish.
 RE-SCÍND-Á-BLE, *a.* That may be rescinded. *Story.*
 RE-SCÍND'MÉNT, *n.* Act of rescinding. *Story.*
 RE-SCÍSIÓN, (ré-sizh'un) *n.* [*rescisio*, Fr.; *rescisus*, L.] A cutting off; abrogation. *Bacon.*
 RE-SCÍ'SÓ-RÝ, (ré-síz'zur-é, *W. Ja. K. Sm. W. B.*; ré's'sj-súr-é, *S.*; ré-síz'só-re, *F.*) *a.* Having the power to cut off or abrogate. *Burnet*. [R.]
 RES'CUS'ÓR, or RES'CUÉ, *n.* (*Law*) An illegal taking away and setting at liberty of a distress taken, or of a person arrested by process of law. *Bouvier.* A writ which lies for a rescue. *Whishaw.*
 RE-SCRÍBE', (ré-skríb') *v. a.* [*rescribo*, L.] [i. RE-SCRIBED; *pp.* RE-SCRIBING, RE-SCRIBED.] To write back; to write over again. *Hovell.*
 RE-SCRÍPT, *n.* [*rescript*, Fr.; *rescriptum*, L.] An answer of an emperor when consulted, having the force of an edict; an edict. *Bacon.* — A counterpart. *Bouvier.*
 RE-SCRÍPTIÓN, *n.* Act of writing or answering back. *Todd.*
 RE-SCRÍPTÍVE-LÝ, *ad.* By rescript. *Smart.*
 RES'CU-Á-BLE, *a.* [*rescuabile*, old Fr.] That may be rescued.
 RES'CUÉ, (rés'kü) *v. a.* [*rescuro*, low L.] [i. RESCUED; *pp.* RESCUING, RESCUED.] To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger; to set free; to liberate; to save; — to take by illegal rescue.
 RES'CUÉ, (rés'kü) *n.* [*rescousse*, old Fr.; *rescussus*, low L.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement. — (*Law*) A forcible retaking of goods or persons detained by legal authority.
 RES'CU-ÉR, *n.* One who rescues.
 RES-CUS-ÉÉ', *n.* (*Law*) One in whose favor a rescue is made. *Crabb*. [R.]
 RES-CÚS'SÓR, *n.* One who makes a rescue; rescuer. *Crabb.*
 RE-SÉARCH', (ré-sérch') *n.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Inquiry; search; examination; investigation; scrutiny.
 RE-SÉARCH', *v. a.* To examine; to inquire; to search. *Wotton.*
 RE-SÉARCH'ÉR, *n.* One who makes research or inquiry.
 RE-SÉARCH'FÚL, *a.* Making or implying research. *Cole-ridge.*
 RE-SÉAT', *v. a.* To seat again. *Dryden.*
 RE-SÉCTIÓN, (old Fr.) Act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*
 RE-SÉIZE', (ré-séiz') *v. a.* To seize or lay hold on again.
 RE-SÉIZ'ÉR, (ré-séiz'er) *n.* One who seizes again.

RE-SÉIZ'URE, (rè-sé'zjur) *n.* Repeated seizure. *Bacon*
 RE-SÉLL', * *v. a.* To sell again. *Clarke.*
 †RE-SÉM'BLA-BLE, *a.* That may be compared. *Gower.*
 RE-SÉM'BLANCE, (rè-zém'blans) *n.* [resemblance, Fr.]
 — Likeness; similitude; representation; similarity.
 RE-SÉM'BLE, (rè-zém'bl) *v. a.* [resembler, Fr.] [i. RESEM-
 BLE; *pp.* RESEMBLING, RESEMBLED.] [To represent as
 like something else. *Raleigh.*] To be like; to have like-
 ness; to appear similar to.
 RE-SÉM'BLER, * *n.* One who resembles. *Swift.*
 RE-SÉND', *v. a.* To send again; to send back. *Shak.*
 RE-SÉNT', *v. a.* [resentir, Fr.] [i. RESENTED; *pp.* RESENT-
 ING, RESENTED.] [To take well or ill. *Bacon.*] To take
 ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be angry in
 consequence of.
 RE-SÉNT'ER, *n.* One who resents.
 RE-SÉNT'FUL, *a.* Feeling resentment; angry; malignant;
 easily provoked to anger; irascible.
 RE-SÉNT'ING-LY, *ad.* With resentment; with anger.
 †RE-SÉNT'IVE, (rè-zéut'iv) *a.* Ready to resent. *Thomson.*
 RE-SÉNT'MENT, *n.* [resentiment, Fr.] Act of resenting;
 deep sense of injury; anger prolonged; indignation;
 wrath.
 RE-SÉR-VATION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of reserving; state
 of being reserved; any thing kept in reserve; reserve;
 concealment in the mind; something kept back; cus-
 tody.
 †RE-SÉRV-A-TIVE, *a.* Reserving. *Cotgrave.*
 RE-SÉRV'A-TORY, *n.* [réservoir, Fr.] A place in which
 things are reserved; depository; repository.
 RE-SÉRVÉ', (rè-zérv') *v. a.* [réservoir, Fr.; *reservo*, L.] [i.
 RESERVED; *pp.* RESERVING, RESERVED.] To keep in store;
 to save to some other purpose; to retain; to keep; to
 hold; to preserve.
 RE-SÉRVÉ', (rè-zérv') *n.* Store kept untouched; something
 reserved or kept for exigence; something concealed in
 the mind; reservation; exception; prohibition; excep-
 tion in favor; retention: — the habit of keeping back or
 being silent; silence; taciturnity: — modesty; caution
 in personal behavior.
 RE-SÉRVÉD', (rè-zérv'd') *a.* Modest; not loosely free: —
 not communicative; taciturn; not open; not frank.
 RE-SÉRVÉD-LY, *ad.* With reserve; not frankly; coldly.
 RE-SÉRVÉD-NÉSS, *n.* Want of frankness; reserve.
 RES-ÉR-VÉÉ', * *n.* (*Law*) One to whom something is re-
 served; opposed to *reservor*. *Story.*
 RE-SÉRV'ÉR, (rè-zérv'er) *n.* One who reserves. *Wotton.*
 RES-ÉR-VÓIR', (rèz-ér-vvóir') *n.* [Fr.] A place where any
 thing is kept in store, as water; a cistern; a pond.
 RE-SÉR-VÓR', * *n.* (*Law*) One who reserves. *Story.*
 RE-SÉT', * *v. a.* (*Scotland*) To harbor; to receive stolen
 goods. *Jamieson.*
 RE-SÉT', * *n.* (*Scotch law*) The act of receiving stolen goods.
Bouvier. The act of harboring an outlaw. *Crabb.*
 RE-SÉT', * *v. a.* To set or compose anew. *Burney.*
 RE-SÉT'TÉR', * *n.* (*Scotch law*) A receiver of stolen goods.
Bouvier.
 RE-SÉT'TLE, *v. a.* To settle again. *Swift.*
 RE-SÉT'TLE-MÉNT, *n.* Act of settling again; new settle-
 ment.
 RE-SHÁPE', * *v. a.* To shape anew. *Ed. Rev.*
 †RE-SHÁP-ANCE, [rèz'é-ans, Sm. i. r'esh-ans, Ja.; re-s't'ans,
 S.; réz'yans, K.] *n.* [ressantise, Fr.; *resancia*, low L.]
 (*Law*) Residence; abode; dwelling. *Bacon.*
 †RE-SH'ANT, *a.* Resident; present in a place. *Spenser.*
 †RE-SH'ANT, * *n.* [ressant, Fr.] A resident; an officer resid-
 ing in a distant place. *Sir J. Hawkins.*
 RE-SHÍDE', (rè-zí'd') *v. n.* [resido, L.; *resider*, Fr.] [i. RESID-
 ED; *pp.* RESIDING, RESIDED.] To have abode; to live; to
 dwell; to inhabit; to sojourn. — [resido, L.] To sink; to
 subside; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*
 RES'H-DÉNCÉ, *n.* [résidence, Fr.] Act of dwelling in a
 place; place of abode; dwelling; domicile; habitation;
 abode. [Sediment. *Bacon.*]
 RES'H-DÉNCY, *n.* Same as *residence*. *Hale.*
 RES'H-DÉNT, *a.* [residents, L.] Dwelling; having abode in
 any place; stationary; residing; fixed.
 RES'H-DÉNT, *n.* One who resides in a place: — a minister
 of state sent to continue, for some time, at the court of a
 foreign prince or state.
 RES'H-DÉNT-ÉR', * *n.* One who resides; a resident. *Ch. Ob.*
 RES'H-DÉNT'IAL, * *a.* Relating to residence. *Waterland.*
 RES'H-DÉNT'IA-RY, (rèz-é-dén'shè-à-rè) *a.* Holding resi-
 dence. *Mare.*
 RES'H-DÉNT'IA-RY, (rèz-é-dén'shè-à-rè) *n.* An ecclesiastic
 who keeps a certain residence. [Wood.]
 RES'H-DÉNT'IA-RY-SHIP, * *n.* The station of a residentary.
 RE-SHÍD'ER, *n.* One who resides; a resident.
 RE-SHÍD'U-AL, (rè-zí'd'yú-ál) *a.* [residium, L.] Relating to
 the residue; remaining. *Crabb.* [R.]
 RE-SHÍD'U-ARY, (rè-zí'd'yú-à-rè) *a.* Residual. — (*Law*) Re-
 lating to, or entitled to, the residue or remainder. — *Resi-*
duary legatee, one who has the residue of an estate after
 all other legacies and demands are paid.

RES'H-DŪE, (rèz'é-dū) *n.* [résidu, Fr.; *residuum*, L.] The
 remaining part; that which is left; remainder; the
 rest.
 RE-SHÍD'U-ŪM, * *n.* [L.] (*Chem.*) The residue, remainder, or
 what is left, in any chemical process. *Crabb.*
 RE-SHÍGN', (rè-zín') *v. a.* [résigner, Fr.; *resigno*, L.] [i. RE-
 SIGNED; *pp.* RESIGNING, RESIGNED.] To give up; to yield
 up; to give up in confidence; to renounce; to relinquish;
 to abdicate; to submit, particularly to Providence.
 †RE-SHÍGN', (rè-zín') *n.* Resignation. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 †RE-SHÍGN', (rè-sín') *v. a.* To sign again. *Encyc.*
 RES'IG-NÁTION, (rèz-ig-ná'shun) *n.* [Fr.] Act of resign-
 ing; state of being resigned; patience; endurance; sub-
 mission; acquiescence; submission to Providence.
 RE-SHÍGNÉD', * (rè-zínd') *p. a.* Having made a resignation:
 — feeling resignation; submissive.
 RE-SHÍGNÉD-LY, (rè-zín'ed-ly) *ad.* With resignation.
 RES'IG-NÉÉ', * (rèz-é-né') *n.* (*Law*) The party to whom a
 thing is resigned. *Bailey.*
 RE-SHÍGN'ER, (rè-zín'er) *n.* One who resigns.
 †RE-SHÍGN'MENT, (rè-zín'ment) *n.* Resignation. *Wotton.*
 †RE-SHÍLE', *v. n.* To start back; to fly from a purpose. *EL-*
lis.
 †RE-SHÍL'ÉNCÉ, (rè-zil'é-éns) } *n.* [resilio, L.] The act
 †RE-SHÍL'ÉNCY, (rè-zil'é-én-sy) } of starting or leaping
 back. *Bacon.*
 †RE-SHÍL'ÉNT, [rè-zil'é-ént, W. P. J. A. Sm.; re-sil'ent, S.
 F. K.] *a.* [resiliens, L.] Starting or springing back.
 RES'IL'ŪTION, (rèz-é-pish'un) *n.* [resilio, L.] Resiliencé.
 RES'IN, *n.* [résine, Fr.; *resina*, L.] A vegetable principle
 exuding from certain trees, inflammable, hard when
 cool, viscid when heated, insoluble in water, but soluble
 in alcohol; inspissated turpentine; rosin.
 RES'IN-FÓRM, * *a.* Having the form of resin. *Smart.*
 RES'IN'ÉR-ŪS, * *a.* Yielding resin. *Ure.*
 RES'IN-Ō-É-ŪC'TRÍQ', * *a.* Exhibiting what was formerly
 called *negative electricity*. *Ure.*
 RES'IN-ŪS, *a.* [résineux, Fr.] Containing resin; consisting
 of resin; resembling resin. — *Resinous electricity*, that
 kind of electricity which a tube of resin exhibits by
 friction on a rubber of wool, otherwise called *negative*
electricity; opposed to *vitreous electricity*.
 RES'IN-ŪS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being resinous.
 RES'IP-ÍS'CÉNCÉ, *n.* [Fr.; *resipiscencia*, low L.] Wisdom
 after the fact; repentance. *W. Mountague.* [R.]
 RE-SÍST', *v. a.* [resisto, L.; *resister*, Fr.] [i. RESISTED; *pp.*
 RESISTING, RESISTED.] To oppose; to strive or act against;
 to withstand; to thwart; not to admit impression or
 force from.
 RE-SÍST', *v. n.* To make opposition. *Shak.*
 RE-SÍST'ANCE, *n.* [résistance, Fr.] Act of resisting; oppo-
 sition; the quality of not yielding to force or external im-
 pression: — a resisting force, or a power that acts in op-
 position to another, so as to destroy or diminish its effect.
 †RE-SÍST'ANT, *n.* He or that which resists. *Pearson.*
 RE-SÍST'ÉR, *n.* One who resists. *Austin.*
 RE-SÍST-Í-BÍL'Í-TY, *n.* Quality of being resistible
 RE-SÍST'Í-BLE, *a.* That may be resisted.
 RE-SÍST'ÍVE, *a.* Having power to resist. *B. Jonson.* [R.]
 RE-SÍST'LESS, *a.* Irresistible; that cannot be resisted or
 opposed: — that cannot resist; helpless.
 RE-SÍST'LESS-LY, *ad.* So as not to be opposed or denied.
 RE-SÍST'Ū-LÉ-BLE, [rèz'q-lé-blé, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ré-sól'-
 ú-bl, S.] *a.* [resoluble, Fr.; *re* and *solubilis*, L.] That may
 be melted, dissolved, or resolved; resolvable.
 RES'Ū-LÉ-BLE-NÉSS, * *n.* Quality of being resolvable.
Boyle.
 RES'Ū-LŪTE, *a.* [résolu, Fr.] Determined; decided; fixed;
 constant; steady; firm; persevering; unshaken.
 RES'Ū-LŪTE, *n.* A determined person. *Shak.* [R.]
 RES'Ū-LŪTE-LY, *ad.* In a resolute manner; firmly.
 RES'Ū-LŪTE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being resolute.
 RES'Ū-LŪTION, (rèz-Ū-lú'shun) *n.* [resolutio, L.] Act of re-
 solving; state of being resolved; that which is resolved;
 fixed determination; settled thought; constancy; firmness;
 steadiness: — the act of clearing of difficulties; analy-
 sis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts;
 dissolution: — determination of a cause in court; declara-
 tion passed by a public body.
 RES'Ū-LŪTION-ÉR, *n.* One who makes a resolution. *Burn-*
net. [R.]
 RES'Ū-LŪTION-ÍST, * *n.* One who makes a resolution. *Qu.*
Rev. [R.]
 RES'Ū-LŪ-TÍVE, *a.* [résolutif, Fr.] Having the power to dis-
 solve. *Holland.* [R.]
 RE-SŪLV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be resolved, referred, or re-
 duced; admitting separation of parts; dissolvable; cap-
 able of solution; solvable.
 RE-SŪLVÉ', (rè-zól'v) *v. a.* [resolvio, L.] [i. RESOLVED; *pp.*
 RESOLVING, RESOLVED.] To inform; to free from a doubt
 or difficulty; to solve; to clear; to settle in an opinion;
 to determine; to purpose; to fix; to confirm: — to reduce
 into component parts; to analyze; to melt; to dissolve;
 to relax.

RE-SOLVE', (re-zól'v) *v. n.* To determine; to decree with-
in one's self; to be fixed; — to melt; to be dissolved.
RE-SOLVE', (re-zól'v) *n.* A resolution; fixed determination;
a declaration of a public body.
RE-SOLVED',* (re-zólv'd) *a.* Determined; firm; resolute.
RE-SOLVED-LE, *ad.* With firmness and constancy.
RE-SOLVED-NESS, *n.* Resolution; constancy; firmness.
RE-SOLVEND,* *n.* (*Arith.*) A number which arises from
increasing the remainder after subtraction, in extracting
the square or cube root. *Crabb.*
RE-SOLVENT, *n.* [*resolvens*, L.] That which causes solu-
tion: — a substance used to disperse a tumor.
RE-SOLVENT,* *a.* Having power to dissolve. *Loudon.*
RE-SOLVER, *n.* He or that which resolves.
RE-SOLVING,* *n.* Resolution; determination.
RES'Q-NANCE, (rés'q-náns) *n.* [Fr.; *resono*, L.] A return
of sound; resound: — bruncophony. *Boyle.*
RES'Q-NANT, *a.* [Fr.; *resonans*, L.] Resounding; return-
ing sound. *Milton.*
RE-SORB', *v. a.* [*resorbo*, L.] To swallow up. *Young.*
RE-SORBENT, *a.* [*resorbens*, L.] Swallowing up. *Wodhull.*
RE-SORT', *v. n.* [*ressortir*, Fr.] [i. RESORTED; *pp.* RESORT-
ING, RESORTED.] To have recourse; to go often; to re-
pair. — (*Law*) To fall back. *Hale.*
RE-SORT', *n.* [*ressort*, Fr.] Frequency; assembly; meet-
ing; concourse; confluence; act of visiting; movement;
resource. — *Last resort*, last resource; the highest tribu-
nal. — *Dernier resort*, last resource.
RE-SORTER, *n.* One who resorts or frequents.
RE-SOUND', (re-zónd'v) *v. a.* [*resono*, L.; *résonner*, Fr.]
[i. RESOUNDED; *pp.* RESOUNDING, RESOUNDED.] To echo;
to sound back; to return as sound; to celebrate by
sound; to sound; to tell so as to be heard far.
RE-SOUND', *v. n.* To be echoed back; to be much and
loudly mentioned.
RE-SOUND', *n.* Echo; return of sound. *Beaumont*. [r.]
RE'SOUND,* *v. a.* To sound again.
RE-SOURCE', (re-sórs') *n.* [*ressource*, Fr.] Any source of
aid or support; an expedient to which many resort;
means; resort.
RE-SOURCE'LESS, (re-sórs'less) *a.* Wanting resource.
RE-SOW', (re-só'v) *v. a.* To sow anew. *Bacon.*
RE-SPEAK', *v. n.* To speak again; to answer.
RE-SPECT', *v. a.* [*respectus*, L.; *respector*, Fr.] [i. RESPECT-
ED; *pp.* RESPECTING, RESPECTED.] To esteem; to honor;
to prize; to regard; to have regard to; to consider with
honor or a degree of reverence: — to have relation to; to
look toward.
RE-SPECT', *n.* [Fr.; *respectus*, L.] Regard; attention; re-
verence; honor; deference; esteem; good-will; partial
regard; manner of treating others; consideration; esti-
mation; motive; relation; reference.
RE-SPECT-ABLE, *a.* [*respectabilis*, Fr.] Quality of being respectable.
RE-SPECT-ABLE, *a.* [*respectabilis*, Fr.] Worthy of respect;
venerable; reputable; estimable; of good quality; mo-
derately good.
RE-SPECT-ABLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being re-
spectable; respectability.
RE-SPECT-ABLY, *ad.* In a respectable manner; reputably.
RE-SPECT'ED,* *p. a.* Regarded or treated with respect.
RE-SPECT'ER, *n.* One who respects.
RE-SPECT'FUL, *a.* Full of respect; civil; obedient; duti-
ful; ceremonious.
RE-SPECT'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a respectful manner.
RE-SPECT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being respect-
ful.
RE-SPECT'ING,* *prep.* Having respect to; concerning.
Hilley.
RE-SPEC'TIVE, (re-spék'tiv) *a.* Particular; relating to par-
ticular persons or things; not collective, but several. —
[*respectif*, Fr.] Relative; not absolute. [†Worthy of rever-
ence; respectable. *Shak.* Careful. *Hooker.*]
RE-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a respectful manner; particu-
larly; as each belongs to each; relatively; not absolute-
ly; partially.
RE-SPECT'LESS, *a.* Having no respect; disrespectful. [r.]
RE-SPECT'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being disrespectful. *Shel-
ton.*
[RE-SPERSE', *v. a.* [*respersus*, L.] To sprinkle; to dis-
perse in small masses. *Bp. Taylor.*
RE-SPER'SION, (re-spér'shun) *n.* [*perspersio*, L.] Act of
sprinkling. [r.]
RE-SPIR-ABLE, *a.* [*respirabilis*, L.] State of being respirable. *Med.*
Jour.
RE-SPIR-ABLE, [re-spir'á-bl] *J. A. Sm. Wb. Todd; rés'pe-
ra-bl, P. K. J. a.* That can respire; that can be respired.
RES-PIR-ATION, *n.* [Fr.; *respiration*, L.] Act of respiring;
act of breathing: — the function by which the nutrient,
circulating fluid of an organized body is submitted to the
influence of air, for the purpose of changing its prop-
erties. *Brande.* Relief from toil; interval. *Bp. Hall.*
RE-SPIRE', *v. n.* [*respiro*, L.; *respirer*, Fr.] [i. RESPIRED;
pp. RESPIRING, RESPIRED.] To breathe; to inhale; to
catch breath; to take breath; to rest.

RE-SPIRE', *v. a.* To breathe out; to send out in exhalation.
RES-PIR-ATION-AL,* *a.* Relating to respiration. *Ch. Obb.*
RES'PIRÁ-TOR,* *n.* An instrument formed of flattened
silver or gilt wires, fitted to cover the mouth, over which
it is retained by proper bandages; used as a safeguard
for weak lungs. *Brande.*
RE-SPIR-Á-TÓ-RY, *a.* Having power to respire. *Hunter.*
RES'PITE, (rés'pit) *n.* [*respit*, old Fr.] Delay, as for breath-
ing; pause; interval: — reprieve; suspension of a capi-
tal sentence.
RES'PITE, (rés'pit) *v. a.* [*respiter*, old Fr.] [i. RESPITED;
pp. RESPITING, RESPITED.] To relieve by a pause; to sus-
pend; to delay; to reprieve.
RE-SPLEN'DENCE, } *n.* Lustre; brightness; splendor.
RE-SPLEN'DEN-CY, }
RE-SPLEN'DENT, *a.* [*resplendens*, L.] Bright; shining;
having a fine lustre.
RE-SPLEN'DENT-LY, *ad.* With lustre; brightly; splendid-
ly.
RE-SPOND', *v. n.* [*respondeo*, L.] [i. RESPONDED; *pp.* RESPOND-
ING, RESPONDED.] To answer; to reply; to cor-
respond; to suit.
RE-SPOND', *n.* A short anthem, corresponding in senti-
ment, though interrupting for a time some other service.
RE-SPOND'ENCE,* *n.* Act of responding; unison. *Parnell.*
RE-SPOND'EN-CY,* *n.* Act of responding; responsiveness.
Chalmers.
RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* [*respondens*, L.] He who answers the
opponent in a set disputation; one who answers objections.
— (*Law*) One who makes an answer to a bill or
other proceeding in chancery.
RE-SPOND'ENT,* *a.* Answerable; corresponding. *Pope.*
†RE-SPONS'AL, *a.* Answerable; responsible. *Heylin.*
†RE-SPONS'AL, *n.* One responsible: — response. *Barrow.*
RE-SPONS'E, *n.* [*responsus*, L.; *response*, old Fr.] An
answer; a reply to an objection in a formal disputation;
an oracular answer; an alternate answer: — an answer by
the congregation, made alternately with the priest or
minister, in public worship.
RE-SPON-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*responsabilité*, Fr.] State of being
responsible; obligation; responsibility; ability to dis-
charge obligations. *Bp. Horsley.*
RE-SPON-SI-BLE, *a.* [*responsus*, L.] Answerable; account-
able; amenable: — capable of discharging an obligation;
able to pay all demands.
RE-SPON-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being responsible; re-
sponsibility.
[RE-SPON'SION, *n.* [*responsio*, L.] Act of answering. *Bai-
ley.*
RE-SPON'SIVE, *a.* [*responsif*, Fr.] Making response; an-
swering; making answer; correspondent.
RE-SPON'SIVE-LY,* *ad.* In a responsive manner. *Sir W.
Scott.* [r.]
RE-SPON'SÓ-RY, *a.* [*responsorius*, L.] Containing answer.
RE-SPON'SÓ-RY, *n.* A response. *Crashaw*. [r.]
REST, *n.* [*rest*, Sax.] Cessation of motion or labor; quiet;
stillness; ease; peace; intermission; stop; sleep; re-
pose; death: — support; that on which any thing leans or
rests; place of repose. — [*reste*, Fr.; *quod restat*, L.] Re-
mainder; what remains; others; those not included;
residue; remnant. — (*Music*) An interval, during which
the sound or voice is intermitted. — (*Poetry*) A pause or
rest of the voice; a caesura.
REST, *v. n.* [*restito*, Sax.] [i. RESTED; *pp.* RESTING, RESTED.]
To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber; to die; to be quiet
or still; to be at peace; to be without disturbance; to be
fixed in any state or opinion; to cease from labor; to be
satisfied: — to lean; to recline for support or quiet. —
[*resto*, L.; *rester*, Fr.] To be left; to remain.
REST, *v. a.* To lay to rest; to place as on a support.
[RE-STAG'NANT, *a.* [*restagnans*, L.] Remaining without
motion. *Boyle.*
[RE-STAG'NATE, *v. n.* To stand without flow. *Wiseman.*
[RE-STAG-NATION, *n.* A standing still; stagnation.
REST'ANT,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Remaining, as footstalks. *Loudon.*
RESTAURANT', (rés-to-rá'ng) *n.* [Fr.] An eating-house.
Brit. Crit.
RESTAURATUR*, (rés-tór'á-tür) *n.* [Fr.] One who
keeps an eating-house. *P. Cyc.*
[RES-TAU-RÁTION, *n.* [*restauratio*, L.] Restoration. *Hooker.*
RE-STEM', *v. a.* To stem back against the current. *Shak.*
REST'FUL, *a.* Quiet; being at rest. *Shak.* [r.]
[REST'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a state of quiet. *Sir T. Elyot.*
REST'FUL-NESS,* *n.* State of being restful. *Ec. Rev.* [r.]
REST-HAR'RÖW, *n.* An herbaceous plant or shrub; cam-
mock.
RES'TIFF, *a.* [*restif*, old Fr.; *restio*, It.] Unwilling to stir;
resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn;
restive. See RESTIVE.
RES'TIFF-NESS, *n.* Obstinate reluctance; restiveness.
[RE-STING'ION, (re-sting'ishun) *n.* [*restinctio*, L.] Act
of extinguishing.
REST'ING-PLÁCE, *n.* A place of rest. *Coventry.*

RE-STIN'GUSH, *v. a.* [*restinguo*, L.] To extinguish. *Dr. Field.*
 RE-STIP-U-LA'TION, * *n.* A new stipulation. *Bp. Hall.*
 RES'TI-TUTE, *v. a.* [*restituo*, *restitutio*, L.] To recover; to restore. *Dyer.*
 RES-TI-TU'TION, *n.* [*restitutio*, L.] Act of restoring what is lost or taken; state of being restored; thing restored: — the act of returning or giving back something to the proper owner.
 RES'TI-TU-TOR, *n.* [L.] A restorer. *Gayton.*
 RES'TIVE, *a.* Unwilling to stir; obstinate; stubborn; res-istive. *Brown.* — *Restive*, which has been discontinued by some, has been long in use, and is now more com-mon than *restif*. See *RESTIFF*. [*Bacon.*
 RES'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being restive; restifness. *Ld.*
 REST'LESS, *a.* Being without rest; wanting rest; unquiet; unsettled; not still; in continual motion.
 REST'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without rest; unquietly. *South.*
 REST'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being restless; want of rest; unquietness; agitation.
 RE-STO'R-A-BLE, *a.* That may be restored. *Swift.*
 RE-STO'R'AL, *n.* Restitution. *Barron.*
 RES-TO-RATION, *n.* Act of restoring; state of being re-stored; recovery. — (*English history*) The restoring of the monarchy, in the person of Charles II., in 1660.
 RES-TO-RATION-ER, * *n.* One who holds to the doctrine
 RES-TO-RATION-IST, * *n.* of the final restoration of all men to happiness. *Adams.* [*Willis.*
 RES-TO-RATION-ISM, * *n.* Doctrine of the Restorationists.
 RE-STO'R-A-TIVE, *a.* That has the power to restore or re-cure; restoring; curative.
 RE-STO'R-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that restores strength.
 RES'TO-R'A-TOR, * *n.* [*restaurateur*, Fr.] A keeper of an eating-house. *Ford.*
 RE-STO'R-A-TO-RY, * *a.* Restorative. *Jour. Cong.* [R.]
 RE-STO'RE, *v. a.* [*restaurer*, Fr.; *restauro*, L.] [i. RESTORED; pp. RESTORING, RESTORED.] To return what has been taken, lost, or given; to return; to repay; to give back; to bring back; to retrieve; to cure; to recover from dis-ease; to recover from corruption, as passages in books.
 RE-STO'RE, *n.* Restoration. *Spenser.*
 RE-STO'RE-MENT, * *n.* Restoration. *Milton.*
 RE-STO'R'ER, *n.* One who repairs or restores.
 RE-STRAIN', *v. a.* [*restringere*, Fr.] [i. RESTRAINED; pp. RESTRAINING, RESTRAINED.] To hold back; to keep in; to repress; to keep in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to hold in; to limit; to confine; to coerce; to restrict.
 RE-STRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be restrained. *Brown.*
 RE-STRAIN'ED-LY, *ad.* With restraint.
 RE-STRAIN'ER, *n.* One who restrains or withholds.
 RE-STRAINT', *n.* [*restraint*, Fr.] Act of restraining; state of being restrained; that which restrains; prohibition; restriction; limitation; hindrance; constraint.
 RE-STRICT', *v. a.* [*restrictus*, L.] [i. RESTRICTED; pp. RESTRICTING, RESTRICTED.] To limit; to confine; to re-strain. [*strait*; constraint.
 RE-STRICT'ION, *n.* [Fr.] Confinement; limitation; re-strict'ion.
 RE-STRICT'IVE, *a.* Tending to restrain; expressing limita-tion. — [*restrictif*, Fr.] Styptic; astringent.
 RE-STRICT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a restrictive manner.
 RE-STRING'E, *v. a.* [*restringo*, L.] [i. RESTRINGED; pp. RE-STRINGING, RESTRINGED.] To confine; to contract; to astringe. *Bailey* [R.]
 RE-STRAIN'GEN-CY, *n.* Power of contracting; astringency.
 RE-STRAIN'GENT, *n.* [*restringens*, L.] An astringent me-dicine; a styptic. *Harvey.*
 RE-STRAIN'GENT, * *a.* Having a contracting quality. *P. Cyc.*
 RE-STRIVE', *v. n.* To strive anew. *Sir E. Sackville.*
 RES'TY, *a.* [*restif*, old Fr.] Obstinate in standing still; res-tif; restive. *Milton.* See *RESTIFF*, and *RESTIVE*.
 RE-SUB-JECT'ION, *n.* A second subjection. *Bp. Hall.*
 RE-SUB-JE-M'ATION, * *n.* Act of resubjuncting. *Boyle.*
 RE-SUB-LIME', *v. a.* To sublimate another time. *Newton.*
 RE-SU-D'A'TION, *n.* [old Fr.; *resudatus*, L.] Act of sweat-ing out again.
 RE-SULT', (re-zult') *v. n.* [*resulto*, L.] [i. RESULTED; pp. RESULTING, RESULTED.] [To fly back. *Pope.*] — [*resulter*, Fr.] To come, as by force or necessity, from premises; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring. [To come to a decision, as an ecclesiastical council. *Austin*. U. S. See *Result*, n.]
 RE-SULT', (re-zult') *n.* [*Resilience*. *Bacon.*] Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of cooperating causes; issue; event; inference from premises. — [Resolve; de-cision. — "Rude, passionate, and mistaken results have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies." *Swift*. This use of *result* Johnson pronounces to be "improp-er." — In the United States, it is often used in this sense, as applied to the decision of an ecclesiastical council. The *Eclectic Review* remarks, "Result and to result, in the technical sense peculiar to American ecclesiastics, deserve to be exploded."
 RE-SULTANCE, *n.* Act of resulting. *Ld. Herbert.*
 RE-SULTANT, * *n.* (*Mech.*) The force which results from

the composition of two or more forces acting upon a body. *Brande.* [*Francis.*
 RE-SULTANT, * *a.* Combined of two or more forces
 RE-SULT'FUL, *a.* Having results; effectual. *Examiner.*
 RE-SUM-A-BLE, *a.* That may be resumed or taken back.
 RE-SUME', (re-zum') *v. a.* [*resumo*, L.] [i. RESUMED; pp. RESUMING, RESUMED.] *To take back; to take again; to take part: — to begin again after interruption.
 RESUM'E, * (rez'u-ma') *n.* [Fr.] A summary. *Sir D. Barry*
 RE-SUM'MONS, * *n.* A second summons. *Whitaker.*
 RE-SUMPT'ION, (re-zum'shun) *n.* [*resumptio*, Fr.; *resump-tus*, L.] Act of resuming; that which is resumed.
 RE-SUMPT'IVE, (re-zum'tiv) *a.* [*resumptus*, L.] Taking back. *Johnson* [R.]
 RE-SUM'PTIVE, * *n.* (*Med.*) A restoring medicine. *Crabb.*
 RE-SU'P-I-NATE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Inverted; bent backwards; re-supinated. *P. Cyc.*
 RE-SU'P-I-NAT-ED, * *a.* Lying with the face upwards. *Hill.*
 RE-SU'P-I-NATION, *n.* [*resupino*, L.] Act of lying on the back. *Wotton.*
 RE-SUR'GENCE, * *n.* The act of rising again. *Coleridge.*
 RE-SUR'GENT, * *a.* Rising again, or from the dead. *Cole-ridge.*
 RE-SUR-PRISE', * *v. a.* To surprise anew. *Bacon.*
 RE-SUR-REC'T'ION, *n.* [Fr.; *resurrectum*, L.] Act of rising again, especially after death; revival from the dead; re-turn to life from the grave.
 RE-SUR-REC'T'ION-IST, * *n.* One who disinters human bod-ies for dissection. *Qu. Rev.* [*Campbell.*
 RE-SUR-REC'T'ION-MAN, * *n.* Same as *resurrectionist*. *Th.*
 RE-SUR-VEY', (-vay') *v. a.* To survey again; to review.
 RE-SUS-CI-TA-BLE, * *a.* That may be resuscitated. *Boyle.*
 RE-SUS-CI-TATE, *v. a.* [*resuscito*, L.; *resusciter*, Fr.] [i. RESUSCITATED; pp. RESUSCITATING, RESUSCITATED.] To stir up anew; to restore to life; to revive. *Bacon.*
 RE-SUS-CI-TATE, *v. n.* To awaken; to revive. *Feltbam.*
 RE-SUS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* Act of resuscitating; state of be-ing resuscitated; revival.
 RE-SUS-CI-TA-TIVE, *a.* [*resuscitativ*, Fr.] Tending to re-suscitate; reviving. *Cotgrave.*
 RET', * *v. a.* [i. RETTED; pp. RETTING, RETTED.] To soak; to macerate in water or in moisture; to rot or partially putrefy, as flax. *Urc.*
 RE-TAIL', (re-tail') *v. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.* re-tail' or re'tail, *W. J.* *v. a.* [*retailer*, Fr.] [i. RETAILED; pp. RE-TAILING, RETAILED.] To sell in small quantities, in consequence of selling at second hand; to sell in broken parts, or at second hand. — "This verb is sometimes accented on the first syllable, and the noun on the last." *Walker.*
 RE'TAIL', (re'tail') *v. P. Ja. Sm.*; re-tail', *S. J. F. K.* *n.* Sale by small quantities, or at second hand.
 RE-TAIL'ER, or RE'TAIL-ER, *n.* One who retails.
 RE-TAIN', (re-tan') *v. a.* [*retineo*, L.; *retener*, Fr.] [i. RE-TAINED; pp. RETAINING, RETAINED.] To keep; to hold; to detain; to reserve; to keep in pay; to hire.
 RE-TAIN', *v. n.* To belong to; to depend on; to continue.
 RE-TAIN'A-BLE, * *a.* Capable of being retained. *Ash.*
 RE-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who retains: — one who is retained: — an adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. — (*Old English law*) A servant, not a menial dwelling continually in the house of his master, but only wearing his livery, and at-tending sometimes on special occasions: — act of keeping dependants. — (*Law*) A retaining fee, or a fee to secure a lawyer or counsellor, or prevent him from pleading for the opposite party.
 RE-TAIN'ING, * *p. a.* Withholding; securing; keeping back. — *Retaining wall*, a wall used for the support and maintenance of a body of earth. — (*Law*) *Retaining fee*, a fee given to a lawyer to secure his services, or prevent his acting in favor of the opposite party; a retainer. *Whitaker.*
 RE-TAKE', *v. a.* To take again. *Clarendon.*
 RE-TAL'I-ATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, L.] [i. RETALIATED; pp. RETALIATING, RETALIATED.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite, either with good or evil; but commonly used in an ill sense; to revenge.
 RE-TAL-I-ATION, *n.* Act of retaliating; requital; return of like for like; repayment; revenge. [*West. Rev.*
 RE-TAL'I-A-TIVE, * *a.* Returning like for like; retaliatory.
 RE-TAL'I-A-TO-RY, * *a.* Implying retaliation; retaliating; revenging. *George Canning.*
 RE-TARD', *v. a.* [*retardo*, L.; *retarder*, Fr.] [i. RETARDED; pp. RETARDING, RETARDED.] To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course; to delay; to put off; to defer; to protract; to prolong; to postpone; to procrastinate.
 RE-TARD', *v. n.* To stay back. *Brown.*
 RET-AR-D'A'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of retarding; delay; hin-derance.
 RE-TAR'DA-TIVE, * *a.* Having power to retard. *Maunder.*
 RE-TARD'ER, *n.* One who retards; hinderer.
 RE-TARD'EMENT, *n.* Retardation; delay. *Cowley* [R.]
 RETCH, (rech or rch) [rech, *E. Ja. K. Sm.*; rch, *S. P. Wb.*; rch or rch, *W. J.* *n.* [i. RETCHED; pp. RETCHING,

RETCHED. To make an effort to vomit; to strive:—often written *reach*.
RETCHLESS, a. Reckless. *Dryden*. See **RECKLESS**.
RE-TÉ/CIOUS,* (r-é-té/shus) *a.* Resembling net-work. *Mauder*. [R.]
RE-TÉ/CITION, n. [*retectus*, L.] Act of discovering. *Boyle*.
RE-TÉLL, v. a. [*retold*; *pp.* **RETELLING, RETOLD.**] To tell again. *Shak*.
RE-TÉ MF-CÓ/SUM,* n. [L.] (*Anat.*) The soft and apparently fibrous matter, or layer, situated between the cuticle and cutis. It is the seat of the color of the skin. *Brande*.
RE-TÉN/TION, n. [Fr.; *retentio*, L.] Act of retaining; power of retaining:—memory:—act of withholding any thing; preservation; custody; confinement; restraint.
RE-TÉN/TIVE, a. [*retentiv*, Fr.] Having power to retain; capacious; preserving; holding much or long.
RE-TÉN/TIVE, n. Restraint. *Sp. Hall*.
RE-TÉN/TIVE-LY,* ad. In a retentive manner. *Dr. Allen*.
RE-TÉNTI-NÉSS, n. Quality of being retentive.
RE-TÉX, v. a. [*retexo*, L.] To unweave; to undo. *Hackett*.
RE-TÉXT/URE,* (ré-téxt-yur) *n.* A renewed texture. *Carlyle*.
RE-TI-A-RY,* (ré-tsh-a-ré) *a.* [*retarius*, L.] Armed with a trident and net, as a gladiator. *Coleridge*. [R.]
RE-TI-GÉNCÉ, n. [Fr.; *reticentia*, L.] Concealment by silence. *Southey*.
RE-TI-GLE, (ré-té-kl) n. [*reticulum*, L.] A small net; a bag; a reticule.
RE-TI-C/V-LAR, a. Having the form of a small net.
RE-TI-C/V-LATE,* n. (*Zool.*) A species of lithophyte. *Brande*.
RE-TI-C/V-LATE,* a. Resembling net-work; having a surface intersected by lines. *Lyell*.
RE-TI-C/V-LAT-ÉD, a. [*reticulatus*, L.] Made of net-work; formed like a net.
RE-TI-C/ÚLE,* n. A small work-bag, or net; reticle.—In a telescope, a net-work dividing the field of view into a series of small, equal squares. *Brande*.
RE-TI-FÓRM, a. [*retiformis*, L.] Having the form of a net, or net-work.
RE-TI-F/NA, n. [L.] pl. **RE-TI-F/NÆ.** The pulpy or net-like expansion of the optic nerve, on the interior surface of the eye. It is the seat of vision.
RE-TI-NAS-PHÁL/TUM,* n. A resinous substance, found in some kinds of coal; retnite. *Francis*.
RE-TI-NÍTE,* n. (*Min.*) An inflammable, resinous substance, found in some coal-mines. *Dana*.
RE-TI-NÍTIS, n. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the retina. *Brande*.
RE-TI-N/O-LÍTE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral substance. *Dana*.
RE-TI-NŪE, (ré-té-nū, P. E. K. Sm. R. Wb.; ré-té-nū or ré-tín-nū, W. J. F. Ja.; ré-tín-nū, S.) n. [*retene*, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train of attendants. **☞** “This word was formerly always accented on the second syllable; but the antepenultimate accent, to which our language is so prone in simples of three syllables, has so generally obtained as to make it doubtful to which side the best usage inclines. *Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Kenrick, Nares, Bailey, and Fenning*, accent the second syllable; and *Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Entick*, the first. *Scott* accents both, but prefers the first. In this case, then, analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable.” *Walker*.—All the principal English orthoepists, more recent than *Walker*, give the preference to placing the accent on the first syllable. See **REVENUE**.
RE-TI-RÁDE,* n. [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A retrenchment. *Crabb*.
RE-TÍRE, v. n. [*retiro*, Fr.] I. **RETIRED**; *pp.* **RETIRING, RETIRED.** To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy; to go from a public station; to go off from company; to recede; to retrograde; to secede.
RE-TÍRE, v. a. To withdraw; to make to retire. *Sidney*.
RE-TÍRE, n. Retreat; retirement. *Milton*.
RE-TÍRE'D, (ré-tírd) a. Withdrawn; secret; private.
RE-TÍRE'D/LY, (ré-tírd'ly) ad. In solitude; in privacy.
RE-TÍRE'D/NÉSS, (ré-tírd'nés) n. Solitude; privacy.
RE-TÍRE/MÉNT, n. Act of retiring; state of being retired; private abode; private way of life; privacy; seclusion.
RE-TÍRE'R,* n. One who retires or withdraws. *Gascoigne*.
RE-TÓLD, v. a. from *Retell*. See **RETELL**.
RE-TÓRT, v. a. [*retortus*, L.] I. **RE-TORTED**; *pp.* **RE-TORTING, RE-TORTED.** To throw or twist back; to rebound; to return, as an argument, censure, or incivility.
RE-TÓRT,* v. n. To make a retort; to rebound. *Pope*.
RE-TÓRT,* n. (*retorte*, Fr.; *retortum*, L.) A censure or incivility returned; a severe, short answer or reply; a repartee.—A chemical glass or earthen vessel, with a bent neck, for holding solids or liquids for distillation, &c.
RE-TÓRT'ER, n. One who retorts.
RE-TÓRT'ING, n. Act of casting back, as a censure or incivility.
RE-TÓRT'ION, n. Act of retorting; retaliation. *Warburton*.
RE-TÓRT'IVE,* a. Making retort. *Barlow*. [R.]
RE-TÓSS, v. a. To toss again; to toss back. *Pope*.
RE-TÓUCH, (ré-tích) v. a. [*retoucher*, Fr.] I. **RETOUCHED**;

pp. **RETOUCHING, RETOUCHE'D.** To touch again; to improve by new touches. *Dryden*.
RE-TRÁCE, or RE-TRÁCE', v. a. [*retractor*, Fr.] I. **RETRACTED**; *pp.* **RETRACTING, RETRACTED.** To trace again; to trace back:—to renew, as the outline of a drawing.
RE-TRÁCT, v. a. [*retractus*, L.; *retractor*, Fr.] I. **RETRACTED**; *pp.* **RETRACTING, RETRACTED.** To recall; to recant; to take back; to revoke; to abjure; to unsay; to resume.
RE-TRÁCT', v. n. To unsay; to withdraw concession.
RE-TRÁCT'ATE, v. a. [*retractatus*, L.] To retract. *Translators of the Bible*.
RE-TRÁCT'ATION, n. [Fr.; *retractatio*, L.] Recantation; retraction. *Browné*. [R.]
RE-TRÁCT'IBLE,* a. That may be retracted. *Smith*.
RE-TRÁCT'ION,* a. Capable of being drawn back. *Smart*.
RE-TRÁCT'IVE, n. [Fr.] Act of retracting; something retracted; recantation; declaration of change of opinion.
RE-TRÁCT'IVÉ, n. That which withdraws. *Sp. Hall*.
RE-TRÁICT', (ré-tráikt') n. [*retractis*, old Fr.] Retreat. *Bacon*. [*sure*, *Spenser*.
RE-TRÁIT', n. [*ritratto*, It.] A cast of countenance; a picture-TRANS LÁTE,* *v. a.* To translate again. *Chesterfield*.
RE-TRÁX'/IT,* n. [L.] (*Law*) A withdrawal of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. *Whishaw*.
RE-TRÉAD,* v. a. To tread again. *Wordsworth*.
RE-TRÉAT', (ré-trét') n. [*retraite*, Fr.] Act of retreating; state of privacy; place of privacy; place of safety; withdrawal; retirement; shelter; refuge; asylum.
RE-TRÉAT', v. n. I. **RETRACTED**; *pp.* **RETRACTING, RETRACTED.** To withdraw; to move back to a place; to go to a private abode; to take shelter; to go to a place of security; to retire from a superior enemy; to recede; to retire.
RE-TRÉAT'ÉD, p. a. Retired; gone to privacy. *Milton*.
RE-TRÉAT'MÉNT,* n. Retreat. *John Tyler*. [R.]
RE-TRÉNC'H, v. a. [*retrencher*, Fr.] I. **RETRENCED**; *pp.* **RETRENCHING, RETRENCHED.** To cut off; to pare away; to confine; to lessen; to diminish.
RE-TRÉNC'H, v. n. To live with less show or expense.
RE-TRÉNC'H'ING, n. A cutting off; a purposed omission.
RE-TRÉNC'H'MÉNT, n. [*retrenchement*, -Fr.] Act of retrenching; curtailment; diminution.—(*Fort.*) Any raised work to cover a post.
RE-TRÍB/UTE, (ré-tríb'út, W. P. J. E. Ja. Sm. R.; ré-tré-bút, S. K.; ré-tríb'út or ré-tré-bút, F.) v. a. [*tribuo*, L.; *tribuer*, Fr.] I. **RETRIBUTED**; *pp.* **RETRIBUTING, RETRIBUTED.** To pay back; to make repayment of; to require.
RE-TRÍB/ÚTER, n. One who makes retribution.
RE-TRÍB/ÚTION, n. [Fr.] Act of retributing; that which is retributed or awarded; repayment; requital; reward; recompense; return accommodated to the action.
RE-TRÍB/Ú-TIVE, a. Making retribution; repaying.
RE-TRÍB/Ú-TORY, a. Repaying; retributive. *Sp. Hall*.
RE-TRÍEV'Á-BLE, a. That may be retrieved; recoverable.
RE-TRÍEV'Á-BLE-NÉSS,* n. State of being retrieved. *Ash*.
RE-TRÍEV'ÁL,* n. Recovery; restoration. *Coleridge*.
RE-TRÍEVÉ, (ré-tré-vé) v. a. [*retrover*, Fr.; *ritrovere*, It.] I. **RETRIEVED**; *pp.* **RETRIEVING, RETRIEVED.** To make up for, as a loss; to recover; to restore; to repair; to regain; to recall; to bring back.
RE-TRÍEVÉ, v. n. A discovery; recovery. *B. Johnson*.
RE-TRÍEVÉ,* n. One who retrieves. *Harrington*.
RE-TRÍM', v. a. To trim again. *Wordsworth*.
RE-TRÍ/MÉNT, n. Dregs; refuse. *Scott*. [R.]
RE-TRÓ-ÁCT',* v. n. To act backward. *Wm. Johnson*.
RE-TRÓ-ÁCT'ION, n. [*retro*, L., and *action*.] Action backward.
RE-TRÓ-ÁCT'IVE, or RE-TRÓ-ÁCT'IVE, (ré-tró-ákt'ív, K. Sm. R.; ré-tró-ákt'ív, P. Wb.) a. Acting in regard to things past. *Gibbon*. Acting backwards. *Scott*.
RE-TRÓ-ÁCT'IVELY,* ad. By acting backwards. *Smart*.
RE-TRÓ-CÉDE, or RE-TRÓ-CÉDE,* (ré-tró-séd, S. J. K. Sm. R.; ré-tró-séd, W. P. J. F. Wb.) v. a. I. **RETROCEDDED**; *pp.* **RETROCEDDING, RETROCEDDED.** To cede back again; to restore to the former state. *Qu. Rec.*
RE-TRÓ-CÉDE,* v. n. To go back again. *Scott*.
RE-TRÓ-CÉ/DÉNT,* a. (*Med.*) Moving from one part of the body to another, as some diseases. *Brande*.
RE-TRÓ-CÉS'SION, (sés'h-sh'n) n. [*retrocessum*, L.] Act of retrocedding; action of going back; recession.
RE-TRÓ-DÚC'T'ION,* n. Act of bringing back. *Smart*.
RE-TRÓ-FLEX,* a. (*Bot.*) Bent this way and back. *Smart*.
RE-TRÓ-FRÁCT'ÉD,* a. (*Bot.*) Hanging back and down, as if broken. *Smart*.
RE-TRÓ-GRÁ-D'ATION, n. [Fr.] Act of going backward.—(*Astron.*) A motion of a planet when it appears contrary to the order of the signs.
RE-TRÓ-GRÁDE, (ré-tró-grád, W. P. J. E. F. K. R. Wb.; ré-tró-grád, Ja. Sm.) a. [*retrograde*, Fr.; *retro* and *gradior*, L.] Going backward; declining to a worse state.—(*Astron.*) Apparently moving in an order contrary to that of the signs, as a planet.
RE-TRÓ-GRÁDE, v. n. [*retrograder*, Fr.] I. **RETROGRAD-**

ED; *pp.* RETROGRADING, RETROGRADED.] To go backward; to recede.

RET'RO-GRÁDE, *v. a.* To cause to go backward. *Sylvestor.*
RET'RO-GRÁD'ING-LY, *ad.* By retrograde motion. *Qu. Rev.*

RET'RO-GRÉSSION, (rét-ro-grésh'ŷn) *n.* [*retro* and *gressus*, L.] Act of going backwards.

RET'RO-GRÉSS'IVE, *a.* Going backwards. *Coloriage.*

RET'RO-M'IN'Q'EN-CY, *n.* [*retro* and *mingo*, L.] Quality of staling backwards.

RET'RO-M'IN'Q'ENT, *n.* An animal staling backward. *Browne.*

RET'RO-M'IN'Q'ENT, *a.* Staling backwards. *Ash.*

RET'RO-P'UL'SIVE, *a.* Driving back; repelling. *Smart.*

RE-TRÓBÉ'LY, *ad.* In a backward direction. *Smart.*

RET'RO-S'PECT, (rét-ro-spékt, *W. P. J. F. R. Wb.*; ré'tro-spékt, *S. E. Ja. K. Sm.*) *n.* [*retro* and *specio*, L.] A look thrown back upon things behind or things past; a view of the past.

RET'RO-S'PECT, *v. n.* To look back. *D. Clinton.* [R.]

RET'RO-S'PÉC'TION, *n.* Act or faculty of looking back.

RET'RO-S'PÉC'TIVE, *a.* Looking back; viewing the past.

RET'RO-S'PÉC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By retrospection. *Ec. Rev.*

RET'RO-VÉR'SION, *n.* Act of retroverting; change of position; displacement. *Dunglison.*

RET'RO-VÉRT, *v. a.* To turn back; to place that before which is behind. *Smart.*

RE-TRÓDE', *v. a.* [*retrodo*, L.] [*i.* RETRUDED; *pp.* RETRUDDING, RETRUDED.] To thrust back. *More.*

†RE-TRÓSE', *a.* [*retrosus*, L.] Hidden; abstruse. *Heywood.*

RE-T'RING, *n.* The act of preparing flax for the separation of the woody part from the harl or filamentous part, by soaking it in water, or by exposure to dew; also called *rotting*. *Ure.*

†RE-TÚND', *v. a.* [*retundo*, L.] To blunt; to turn. *Ray.*

RE-TÚRN', *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.] [*i.* RETURNED; *pp.* RETURNING, RETURNED.] To come again to the same place or state; to go or come back; to make answer; to come again; to revisit; to revert; to return.

RE-TÚRN', *v. a.* To give back what has been borrowed or lent; to repay; to give in requital; to give or send back; to restore:—to give account of; to transmit.

RE-TÚRN', *n.* Act of returning; that which is returned; retrogression; act of coming back to the same place or state; revolution; vicissitude; restoration:—profit; advantage:—remittance; repayment; retribution; requital; restitution; relapse.—report; account returned; as, "the sheriff's return."—(*Arch.*) A projectile, moulding, or wall, continued in an opposite or different direction.—

Return days, (*Law*) Certain days during which all original writs are returnable, and the defendant is to appear in court.

RE-TÚRN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be returned; allowed to be reported back.

RE-TÚRN'ER, *n.* One who returns or remits.

RE-TÚRN'ING, *p. a.* Going or giving back; making a return.

RE-TÚRN'LESS, *a.* Admitting no return; irremisable.

RE-TÚSE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Blunt, and turned inwards more than obtuse; abruptly blunt. *P. Cye.*

RE-ÚN'ION, (ré-yún'ŷn) *n.* [*réunion*, Fr.] A renewed union; return to concord or cohesion. See *UNION*.

RE-U-NITE', (ré-yu-nít') *v. a.* [*réunited*; *pp.* RÉUNITING, RÉUNITED.] To unite again; to join again; to reconcile; to make those at variance one.

RE-U-NITE', *v. n.* To unite or cohere again.

†RE-U-NÍ'TION, (ré-yu-nish'ŷn) *n.* A new union. *Knatchbull.*

RE-ÚRGE', *v. a.* To urge again. *C. B. Brown.*

RESS'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A substance containing sulphates of soda and magnesia. *Dana.*

RE-VÁL-U-A'TION, *n.* A fresh valuation. *Sherwood.*

REVE, *n.* A bailiff of a franchise or manor. See *REVEE*.

RE-VÉAL', (ré-vél') *v. a.* [*revelo*, L.; *révéler*, Fr.] [*i.* REVEALED; *pp.* REVEALING, REVEALED.] To discover; to lay open; to disclose; to make known; to divulge; to communicate; to impart from heaven, as divine truth.

RE-VÉALED', (ré-véld') *p. a.* Laid open; made known; imparted from heaven.

RE-VÉAL'ER, *n.* One who reveals; a discoverer.

†RE-VÉAL'MENT, *n.* Act of revealing; revelation. *South.*

RE-VÉG'E-TÁTE, *v. n.* To vegetate a second time. *Booth.*

REVELLE, (ré-vál' or ré-vál'ŷa) [ré-vál' or ré-vál'ŷa, *Sm.*; ré-vél'ŷa, *Ja.*; ré-vél' or ré-vél'ŷa, *K.*] *n.* [*révéler*, Fr., to awake:—*réveil*, Fr., a waking. (*Mil.*) A name given to the practice of the European armies of beating the drum at daybreak, to awake the soldiers, and put a stop to the challenging of the sentries.

REVEL, *v. n.* [*réveiller*, Fr.] [*i.* REVELLED; *pp.* REVELLING, REVELLED.] To feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse.

REVEL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity; carousal.—(*Arch.*) The space between the exterior surface of a wall and the frame of a recessed window or door.

RE-VÉL', *v. a.* [*revello*, L.] [*i.* REVELLED; *pp.* REVELLING, REVELLED.] To retract; to draw back. *Harvey.*

REVE-LÁTION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of revealing; that which is revealed; discovery; communication:—communication of sacred or religious truths by a teacher from heaven, or by divine inspiration; the truths thus communicated:—the Apocalypse of St. John.

REVE-L'LER, *n.* One who reveals.

REVE-L'LING, *n.* Loose jollity; revelry. *1 Pet. iv.*

REVE-L'MENT, *n.* Act of revealing. *Blackwood.* [R.]

REVE-L'RÓT, *n.* A mob; a rabble; tumultuous festivity. *Rowe.*

REVE-L'RY, *n.* Loose jollity; festive mirth; carousal.

RE-VÉN'DI-GÁTE, *v. a.* To claim that which has been taken, or been seized by an enemy. *Smart.*

RE-VÉN'DI-CÁ'TION, *n.* The act of revindicating.—(*Civil Law*) A claim legally made to recover property by one claiming as owner. *Brande.*

RE-VÉNG'E', *v. a.* [*revancher*, Fr.] [*i.* REVENGED; *pp.* REVENGING, REVENGED.] To inflict pain or injury for injury received; to return an injury; to wreak one's wrongs on him who inflicted them; to retaliate; to avenge. Injuries are *revenged*; crimes *avenged*.

RE-VÉNG'E', *n.* [*reanche*, Fr.] Return of an injury; malignity, malice, or anger, settled, and waiting to retaliate an injury; retaliation.—*Revenge* is an act of passion; *vengeance* of justice.

RE-VÉNG'E'FUL, *a.* Full of revenge; vindictive; malicious; malignant; resentful. [*tively.*]

RE-VÉNG'E'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a revengeful manner; vindictively.

RE-VÉNG'E'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being revengeful.

RE-VÉNG'E'LESS, *a.* Unrevenged. *Marston.*

†RE-VÉNG'EMENT, *n.* Revenge. *Spenser.*

RE-VÉNG'ER, *n.* One who revenges.

RE-VÉNG'ING-LY, *ad.* With revenge; vindictively.

REVE-NÚE', (rév'e-nú, *P. Sm. Wb.*; rév'e-nú or ré-vèn'nu, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. R.*) *n.* [*revenu*, Fr.] The income of a state derived from duties, customs, taxation, excise, and other sources; income; annual profits from lands or other funds. ¶ "This word seems as nearly balanced between the accent on the first and second syllable as possible; but as it is of the same form and origin as *avenue* and *retinue*, it ought to follow the same fortune. *Retinue* seems to have been long inclining to accent the first syllable, and *avenue* has decidedly done so, since Dr. Watts observed that it was sometimes accented on the second; and, by this retrocession of accent, as it may be called, we may easily foresee that these three words will uniformly yield to the antepenultimate accent, the favorite accent of our language, conformably to the general rule, which accents simples of three syllables upon the first. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, and Bailey, are for the accent on the second syllable; but Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, accent the first. Mr. Sheridan gives both, but places the antepenultimate accent first." *Walker.* All the principal English orthoepists, more recent than Walker, give the preference to placing the accent on the first syllable. See *RETINUE*.

†RE-VÉRF', *v. a.* [*reverbero*, L.] To resound; to reverberate. *Shak.*

RE-VÉR'BER-ANT, *a.* Resounding; beating back.

RE-VÉR'BER-ÁTE, *v. a.* [*reverbero*, L.] [*i.* REVERBERATED; *pp.* REVERBERATING, REVERBERATED.] To beat back; to force back; to return, as sound.

RE-VÉR'BER-ÁTE, *n. n.* To bound back; to rebound; to resound.

†RE-VÉR'BER-ATE, *a.* Resounding; reverberant. *Shak.*

RE-VÉR'BER-ÁTION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of reverberating; a resounding.

RE-VÉR'BER-A-TÓ-RY, *a.* Returning; beating back. *Reverberating. Mozon.*

RE-VÉR'BER-A-TÓ-RY, *n.* A reverberating furnace. *Cotgrave.*

RE-VÉR', *v. a.* [*réverer*, Fr.; *reverere*, L.] [*i.* REVERED; *pp.* REVERING, REVERED.] To reverence; to honor; to venerate. to regard with awe; to adore.

RE-VÉR'ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; *reverentia*, L.] Veneration; awful regard; awe; dread; respect; honor; act of obeisance; bow; courtesy:—the title of the clergy.

RE-VÉR'ENCE, *v. a.* [*i.* REVERENCED; *pp.* REVERENCING, REVERENCED.] To regard with reverence; to revere.

RE-VÉR'EN-CER, *n.* One who regards with reverence.

RE-VÉR'END, *a.* [Fr.; *reverendus*, L.] Venerable; deserving reverence:—the title of respect given to the clergy.—A clergyman is styled *reverend*, a dean, *very reverend*, a bishop, *right reverend*, an archbishop, *most reverend*.

†RE-VÉR'END-LY, *ad.* Reverently. *Fox.*

RE-VÉR'ENT, *a.* [*reverens*, L.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration; reverential. *Milton.*

RE-VÉR'ENTIAL, (rév'er-én'shál) *a.* [*réverentielle*, Fr.] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

RE-VÉR'ÉN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In a reverential manner.

REVER-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a reverent manner; with reverence.

RE-VER-ER, *n.* One who reveres or venerates.

RE-VER-IE' (rêv-er-é') *n.* [*réverie*, Fr.] A deep musing; a wandering thought; a reverie. See *REVERV*.

RE-VER-SAL, *n.* Act of reversing; repeal; alteration; change of sentence; reversion.

RE-VER-SAL, *a.* Implying reverse; intended to reverse.

RE-VER-SÉ, *v. a.* [*reverser*, old Fr.; *reversus*, L.] [i. REVERSED; *pp.* REVERSING, REVERSED.] To turn upside down; to overturn; to subvert; to invert; to turn back; to contradict; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to return; to put each in the place of the other; to recall.

†RE-VER-SÉ, *v. n.* To return; to revert. *Spenser*.

RE-VER-SÉ, *n.* [*reverser*, Fr.] Change; vicissitude; a contrary; an opposite. — (*Numeratics*) The opposite to the obverse or face of a coin or medal.

RE-VERS-ED-LY, *ad.* In a reversed manner. *Lowth*.

RE-VER-SÉ-LESS, *a.* Irreversible. *Seward*.

RE-VERS-É-LY, *ad.* In a reverse manner; on the other hand.

RE-VERS-É-R, *n.* One who reverses. *Bouvier*.

RE-VERS-É-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being reversed.

RE-VER-SION, (rêv-er'shun) *n.* [Fr.] Act of reverting; that which reverts. — (*Law*) A returning, as of a possession to a former owner: — the right to the possession of an estate after the death of the present possessor, or after the determination of some other estate: — an annuity which is not to commence till after a certain number of years.

RE-VER-SION-A-RY, (rêv-er'shun-a-ré) *a.* Relating to a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession.

RE-VER-SION-ER, *n.* One who has a reversion.

RE-VER-TÉ, *v. a.* [*revertio*, L.] [i. REVERTED; *pp.* REVERTING, REVERTED.] To turn back; to change; to turn to the contrary; to reverterate.

RE-VER-TÉ, *v. n.* [*revertir*, old Fr.] To return; to fall back.

RE-VER-TÉ, *n.* (*Mus.*) Return; recurrence. *Peacham*.

RE-VER-TENT, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which restores the natural order of inverted action in the body. *Good*.

RE-VER-T-ER, *n.* He or that which reverts. — (*Law*) A kind of writ. *Bouvier*.

RE-VER-T-É-BLE, *a.* That may revert; returnable.

RE-VER-T-IVE, *a.* Changing; turning to the contrary.

RE-VER-Y, or RE-VER-IE', (rêv-er-é, S. W. J. F. *Wh. Ash*; rêv-er-é, *Ja. K. Sm. Entick, Rees*; rêv-er-é or rêv-er-é', P. J. [*réverie*, Fr.] A fit of wandering thought or deep musing; a wild fancy; meditation. ¶ Both the orthography and pronunciation of this word are unsettled, some good writers and speakers using one form, and some the other. — "This word seems to have been some years floating between the accent on the first and last syllable, but to have settled at last on the former. It may still, however, be reckoned among those words, which, if occasion require, admit of either. It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe, that some lexicographers have written this word *reverie*, instead of *revery*, and that, while it is thus written, we may place the accent either on the first or last syllable; but, if we place the accent on the last of *revery*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for *y*, with the accent on it, is never so pronounced. Dr. Johnson's orthography, therefore, with *y* in the last syllable, and Mr. Sheridan's accent on the first, seem to be the most correct mode of writing and pronouncing this word." *Walker*.

RE-VEST, *v. a.* [*revestir*, *revêtir*, Fr.; *revestio*, L.] To clothe again; to reinvest. *Spenser*.

RE-VEST-I-A-RY, (rê-vest'ye-a-ré) *n.* [*révestiaire*, Fr.] A place where dresses are deposited. *Camden*.

RE-VEST-MENT, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A strong wall built round the lower part of the rampart, to support the earth. *Brande*.

RE-VIB-RATE, *v. n.* To vibrate back or again. *Shenstone*.

RE-VIC-TION, *n.* [*revictum*, L.] Return to life. *Bp. Hall*.

RE-VIC-TUAL, (rê-vit'u) *v. a.* To victual or store again.

†RE-VIT', (rê-vit') *v. a.* To accede to the proposal of a stake at cards, and to overturn it. *B. Jonson*.

†RE-VIT', *v. n.* To return the challenge at cards; to retort.

RE-VIEW', (rê-vü') *v. a.* [*revidere*, L.] [i. REVIEWED; *pp.* REVIEWING, REVIEWED.] To look back; to see again; to consider over again; to reëxamine; to retrace; to survey: — to inspect, as troops: — to examine critically, as a book; to write a notice or review of.

RE-VIEW', (rê-vü') *n.* [*revue*, Fr.] Act of reviewing; survey; examination: — an inspection of a body of troops or soldiers: — a critical examination of a literary work: — a periodical publication, giving an analysis of books, a character of them, and remarks upon them; as, the *Monthly Review*, (the oldest of the name, begun in 1749); the *Edinburgh Review*, (1802); and the *Quarterly Review*, (1812); the *North American Review*, (1815).

RE-VIEW'-A-BLE, (rê-vü'-a-bl) *a.* That may be reviewed. *Qu. Rev.*

RE-VIEW'-AL, *n.* A review of a book; a critique. *Southey*.

RE-VIEW-ER, (rê-vü'er) *n.* One who reviews; one who writes reviews or critical notices of books.

†RE-VIG'-O-RATE, *v. a.* [*revigourer*, old Fr.] To reinvigorate. *Cotgrave*.

RE-VILE', *v. a.* [*re vile*.] [i. REVILED; *pp.* REVILING, REVILED.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely; to abuse; to traduce.

†RE-VILE', *n.* Reproach; contumely. *Milton*.

RE-VIL-EMENT, *n.* Act of reviling; reproach. *Mora*.

RE-VIL-ER, *n.* One who reviles. *Milton*.

RE-VIL-ING, *n.* Act of reproaching; a vilifying.

RE-VIL-ING-LY, *ad.* In an abusive manner; with contumely.

†RE-VI-RÉS-CENCE, *n.* Renewal of strength or of youth. *Warburton*.

RE-VI-SAL, *n.* Review; reëxamination; revision. *Pope*.

RE-VI-SÉ, (rê-viz') *v. a.* [*revisus*, L.] [i. REVISED; *pp.* RE-VISING, REVISED.] To review; to reëxamine in order to correct; to inspect carefully; to overlook. *Pope*.

RE-VI-SÉ, (rê-viz') *n.* Review; reëxamination. — (*Printing*) A second or further proof of a printed sheet corrected.

RE-VI-S-ER, *n.* [*réviseur*, Fr.] One who revises; examiner; superintendent.

RE-VI-SION, (rê-vizh'un) *n.* [Fr.] Act of revising; a review; a revisal; reëxamination.

RE-VI-SIT, *v. a.* [*revisiter*, Fr.; *revisito*, L.] To visit again.

RE-VI-SIT-ATION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of revisiting. *Cotgrave*.

RE-VI-SO-RY, *n.* Relating to, or making, revision. *Storv*.

RE-VI-VAL, *n.* Act of reviving; renewal of life; recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity. *Warton*. — (*Theol.*) A renewed or increased attention to religion; an awakening. *Edwards*.

RE-VI-VAL-ISH, *n.* A revival of religion; excited feeling or interest with respect to religion. *Qu. Rev.* [Modern.]

RE-VI-VAL-IST, *n.* A promotor of, or an advocate for, religious revivals. *Collins*.

RE-VIVE', *v. n.* [*revivre*, Fr.; *revivo*, L.] [i. REVIVED; *pp.* REVIVING, REVIVED.] To return to life; to return to vigor, activity, or fame.

RE-VIVE', *v. a.* To bring to life again; to raise from any state of lowness; to reëxamine; to renew; to quicken; to renovate; to refresh; to restore to hope; to bring again into notice; to reëver.

RE-VIV-ER, *n.* He or that which revives.

†RE-VIV-É-FI-CATE, *v. a.* [*revivifico*, L.] To recall to life.

RE-VIV-É-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of recalling to life. *Mora*.

RE-VIV-É-RY, *v. a.* To vivify again; to recall to life.

RE-VIV-ING, *n.* Act of restoring or coming to life.

RE-VIV-ING, *v. a.* Returning to life; animating.

RE-VI-VIS-CENCE, *n.* [*reviviscentia*, L.] Renewal of life or existence. *Bp. Burnet*.

RE-VI-VIS-CEN-CY, *n.* Same as *reviviscentia*. *Bp. Pearson*

RE-VIV-ÖR, *n.* (*Law*) The revival of a suit after the death of any of the parties. *Whishaw*.

RE-VO-C-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *revocabilis*, L.] That may be revoked; that may be repealed. *Milton*.

RE-VO-C-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being revocable.

†RE-VO-C-ATE, *v. a.* [*revoco*, L.] To recall; to revoke. *Daniel*.

RE-VO-C-ATION, *n.* [*revocatio*, L.] Act of revoking; that which is revoked; repeal; reversal; as, the *revocation* of the edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV., in 1685.

RE-VO-C-A-TO-RY, *a.* Revoking; recalling. *Todd*.

RE-VÖKE', *v. a.* [*révoquer*, Fr.; *revoco*, L.] [i. REVOKED; *pp.* REVOKING, REVOKED.] To reverse by authority; to call back solemnly; to repeal; to recall.

RE-VÖKE', *v. n.* To renounce at cards. *Todd*.

RE-VÖKE', *n.* Act of renouncing at cards, or the act of failing to follow suit, when the player can follow. *Todd*.

†RE-VÖL-É-MENT, *n.* Revocation; repeal; recall. *Shak*.

[RE-VÖLT', or RE-VÖLT', [re-völt', S. P. E. K. *Wb. Kenrick*; rê-völt', J. F. *Ja. Sm.*; rê-völt' or rê-völt', *W.*] *v. n.* [*révolter*, Fr.; *rivoltare*, It.] [i. REVOLTED; *pp.* REVOLTING, REVOLTED.] To fall off from one to another; to renounce allegiance; to desert; to rebel.

[RE-VÖLT', or RE-VÖLT', *v. a.* [*rivoltare*, It.; *revoloo*, L.] To turn; to overturn. *Spenser*. To disgust; to shock. *Burke*.

[RE-VÖLT', or RE-VÖLT', *n.* [*révolte*, Fr.] Gross departure from duty or allegiance; an insurrection; a rebellion; desertion; change of sides. [†A revolter; one who changes sides. *Shak*.]

[RE-VÖLT-É-D, *p. a.* Having swerved from duty. *Jer. v.*

[RE-VÖLT-ER, or RE-VÖLT-ER, *n.* One who revolts.

[RE-VÖLT-ING, *p. a.* Repelling; shocking; disgusting.

RE-VÖ-LU-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may revolve. *Cotgrave*.

RE-VÖ-LÜ-TE, *n.* (*Zool. & Bot.*) Rolled outwards or backwards. *Brande*.

RE-VÖ-LÜ-TION, *n.* [Fr.; *revolutus*, L.] Act of revolving; rotation; circular motion; motion backward; motion of a point or line about a centre; course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution. — (*Politics*) An extensive change in the political constitution or government of a country; as the English revolution of 1688, the American revolution of 1776, and the French revolutions of 1789 and 1830.

REY-Q-LŪTION-ARY, *a.* Relating to a revolution; promoting or favoring a revolution.

REY-Q-LŪTION-ER, *n.* A revolutionist. *Crabb.*

REY-Q-LŪTION-IST, *n.* A favorer of revolutions. *Burke.*

REY-Q-LŪTION-IZE, *v. a.* [I. REVOLUTIONIZED; *pp.* REVOLUTIONIZED, REVOLUTIONIZED.] To effect a change in the form of government; to change thoroughly; to overturn. *Ec. Acc.*

RE-VOLVE', (re-volv') *v. n.* [*révoluer*, old Fr.; *revolveo*, L.] [I. REVOLVED; *pp.* REVOLVING, REVOLVED.] To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution; — to fall back; to return.

RE-VOLVE', *v. a.* [*revolveo*, L.] To cause to turn or roll round; to roll round; to consider; to reflect on.

RE-VOLV'EN-CY, *n.* Constant revolution. *Copeper.*

RE-YOM'IT, *v. a.* [*reominer*, Fr.] To vomit again. *Hakewill.*

RE-VULSION, (re-vul'shun) *n.* [Fr.; *revulsio*, L.] Act of revelling or throwing back; — the turning of a disease from one part of the body to another.

RE-VULSIVE, *n.* That which has the power of subducing and withdrawing, as the humors of the body. *Fell.*

RE-VULSIVE, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

REW, (rō) *n.* A row; a rank. *Spenser.*

RE-WAKE', *v. a. & n.* To wake again. *Richardson.*

RE-WARD', *v. a.* [*regruodanner*, Fr.] [I. REWARDED; *pp.* REWARDING, REWARDED.] To repay; to recompense; to requite; to reward by a gift in token of desert or approval.

RE-WARD', *n.* A gift in token of approved merit; recompense; requital, in a good or ill sense; retribution.

RE-WARD'ABLE, *a.* That may be rewarded. *Hooker.*

RE-WARD'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Worthiness of reward. *Goodman.*

RE-WARD'ER, *n.* One who rewards.

RE-WARD'FUL, *a.* Bestowing reward; recompensing. *Thomson.* [R.]

RE-WARD'LESS, *a.* Having no reward. *Pollok.*

RE-W'ET,* (rū'et) *n.* The lock of a gun. *Scott.* [R.]

RE-WORD', (rē-wurd') *v. a.* To repeat in the same words.

RE-WRITE', *v. a.* To write anew. *Young.*

REY'NARD,* (rēn'ar or rā'nard) *n.* The name of a fox in fable. *Booth.* Written also *renard*.

RHA-BAR'BA-RATE, (rā-bār'ba-rāt) *a.* [*rhabarbara*, L.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

RHA-BAR'BA-RINE,* (rā-bār'ba-rin) *n.* The purgative principle of rhubarb. *Francis.*

RHĀB-DŪL'Q-QY,* (rāb-dūl'q-jē) *n.* The art of computing by rods or bones. *Napier.* See *RABOLOGY*.

RHĀB-ŪD-Q-MAN-CY, (rāb-dū-mān-se) *n.* [*ῥαβδόδοξ* and *μαντεία*] Divination by a wand or rod. *Brownie.*

RHA-PON'TI-CINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from the *rheum rhabdonicum*, in the form of yellow scales. *Brande.*

RHAPS'Q-DER,* (rāp'sq-der) *n.* A rhapsodist. *Shaftesbury.*

RHAPS'Q-D'ICAL, (rāp-sōd'ē-kal) *a.* Partaking of rhapsody; disconnected; rambling.

RHAPS'Q-D'ICAL-LY,* *ad.* In the manner of rhapsody. *Hawkins.*

RHAPS'Q-DIST, (rāp'sq-dist) *n.* One who recites or sings rhapsodies or extempore verses; a writer of rhapsodies, or of wild, irregular compositions.

RHAPS'Q-DIZE,* (rāp'sq-diz) *v. n.* To recite rhapsodies; to act as a rhapsodist. *Athenaeum.*

RHAPS'Q-DY, (rāp'sq-de) *n.* [*ῥαψοδία*] A collection of songs, or verses, joined without natural cohesion; a wild, rambling, incoherent composition.

RHE'A,* (rē'a) *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of bird. *Sat. Mag.*

RHEIN'-BER-RY, (rān'ber-ē) *n.* Buckthorn; a plant.

RHE'INE,* (rē'in) *n.* An inodorous, bitterish substance, of yellow color, obtained from rhubarb by nitric acid. *Brande.*

RHEN'ISH,* (rēn'ish) *a.* Relating to the Rhine. *Bulwer.*

RHEN'ISH, (rēn'ish) *n.* Wine from the vineyards on or near the Rhine. *Shak.*

RHE-ŌM'E-TRY,* (rē-ōm'ē-tre) *n.* [*ῥῆσος* and *μέτρον*]. (*Math.*) The differential and integral calculus; fluxions. *R. Park.*

RHE'T-I-AN,* (rē'shē-an) *a.* Relating to the Rhæti, the ancient people of Tyrol, and to a part of the Alps. *P. Cyc.*

RHE'T'OR, (rēt'or) *n.* [L.; *ῥητορ*, Gr.] A rhetorician. *Butler.*

RHE'T'OR-IC, (rēt'or-ik) *n.* [*ῥητορικῆ*, Gr.; *rhetorique*, Fr.] The art of persuasion, or of oratory; the art of addressing public assemblies; oratory; eloquence; — the art of prose composition generally; philosophical criticism.

RHE-TŌR'I-CAL, (rē-tōr'ē-kal) *a.* [*rhetoricus*, L.] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative; persuasive.

RHE-TŌR'I-CAL-LY, (rē-tōr'ē-kal-lē) *ad.* In a rhetorical manner; like an orator; figuratively.

RHE-TŌR'I-CAL-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being rhetorical. *Ash.*

RHE-TŌR'I-CATE, *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low L.] To play the orator. *Waterland.* [land.]

RHE-TŌR-I-CĀTION, *n.* Rhetorical amplification. *Water-*

RHET-Q-RI'CIAN, (rēt-q-rish'an) *n.* [*rhetoricien*, Fr.] One versed in rhetoric; a teacher of rhetoric; an orator.

RHĒT-Q-RI'CIAN, (rēt-q-rish'an) *a.* Rhetorical. *Blackmore.*

RHĒT'Q-RIZE, (rēt'q-riz) *v. n.* To act the orator. *Cotgrave.*

RHĒT'Q-RIZE, (rēt'q-riz) *v. a.* To represent by a figure of oratory. *Milton.* [L.]

RHE'UM, (rūm) *n.* [*ῥέυμα*, Gr.; *rheuma*, L.] A thin, serous fluid, secreted by mucous glands; defluxion; — an inflammatory action of certain glands, as in a cold, by which the excreted fluids are altered and increased; a catarrh. — (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; rhubarb.

RHE'UM'ĪC, (rū-māt'ik) *a.* [*ῥευματικός*] Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant, watery humor; — relating to rheumatism; afflicted with rheumatism.

RHE'UM'A-TISM, (rū'mā-tizm) *n.* [*ῥευματισμός*, Gr.; *rheumatismus*, L.] A painful disease, affecting the joints with swelling and stiffness, also affecting the muscular, tendinous, and fibrous textures of the body.

RHE'UM'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from rhubarb stalks. *Hamilton.*

RHE'UM'Y, (rū'mē) *a.* Affected by, or relating to, rheum.

RHIME, *n.* See *RHYME*.

RHINE/LAND-RÖD,* *n.* (*Fort.*) A measure of 12 feet. *Crabb.*

RHĪ'NŌ, (rī'nō) *a.* A cant word for money. *Wagstaffe.*

RHĪ-Ō-CER'ICAL,* *a.* Relating to the rhinoceros. *Addison.*

RHĪ-ŌC'ER-RŌS, (rī-nōs'ē-rōs) *n.* [*ῥίς* and *είρας*, Gr.; *rhinoceros*, Fr.] *pl.* RHĪ-ŌC'ER-RŌS-EŌ. An oriental pachydermatous quadruped, of great size, characterized by one or two horny productions upon the nose. — (*Ornith.*) A species of hornbill.

RHĪ-Ō-PLĀS'TIC,* *a.* Relating to the operation for forming a new nose, or rhinoplasty. *Dunglison.*

RHĪ'Ō-PLĀS-TY,* *n.* (*Med.*) The operation for forming a new nose. *Med. Jour.*

RHĪ-PP'TE-RAN,* *n.* [*ῥηπίς* and *πτερόν*]. (*Ent.*) One of the *rhipiptera*, otherwise called *strepsiptera*, an order of insects. *Brande.*

RHĪ-ZŌ'MA,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A creeping stem, or rootstock, like that of the iris. *P. Cyc.*

RHĪ-ZŌ-MŌR'PHA,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi. *P. Cyc.*

RHĪ-ZŌPH'Q-RĀ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; mangrove *P. Cyc.*

RHŌ-D'Ī-AN,* (rō'dē-an) *a.* Relating to Rhodes. *Ency.*

RHŌ-D'Ī-TĒS,* *n.* [L.] (*Min.*) A stone of rose color. *Cyc.*

RHŌ-D'ŪM,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal obtained from the ore of platinum, of a whitish color, and very hard. It has been used for the points of metallic pens. *Brande.*

RHŌ-D'Ū-ZĪTE,* (rō'dē-zit) *n.* A mineral substance. *Dana.*

RHŌ-D-Q-DĒN'DRON, or RHŌ-DŌ-DĒN'DRON, (rōd-q-dēn'dron, *Ja. R.* rō-dō-dēn'dron, *K. Sm. Wh.*) *n.* [*ῥόδον* and *δένδρον*]. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the bay laurel; a fine flowering shrub.

RHŌ-D-Q-MŌN'TADE,* *n.* See *RODOMONTA*.

RHŌMPE, (rūm, *W. P. J. F.* rōmb, *St. Ja. K. Sm.*) *n.* [*rhombus*, L.; *ῥόμβος*, Gr.] (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral figure whose sides are all equal, and its angles not right angles; same as *rhombus*. See *RHOMBUS*.

RHŌM'BI-C, (rūm'bjk or rōm'bjk) *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.

RHŌM-BO-HE'DRAL,* *a.* Rhomboidal. *Ed. Rev.*

RHŌM-BO-HE'DRON,* *n.* (*Geom.*) A solid figure of six sides. *König.*

RHŌM'BŌID, (rōm'boiōs) (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral figure, with the opposite sides equal, but not the adjacent sides, and the angles not right angles.

RHŌM-BŌY'DAL,* *a.* Relating to a rhomb; resembling a rhomb. *Woodward.*

RHŌM-BŌ'DĒS,* *n.* Rhomboid. *Milton.*

RHŌMPE-SPĀR,* *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline, magnesium carbonate of lime. *Brande.*

RHŌM'BUS,* (rōm'bus) *n.* [L.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure, bounded by four equal straight lines, the opposite lines parallel, and the angles oblique. When the angles are right angles, it becomes a square. *Brande.*

RHŪ'BĀRB, (rū'bārb) *n.* [*rhubar*, Persian; *rhubarbarum*, L.] A perennial plant with a root much used as a purgative medicine.

RHŪ-BĀR'BA-RINE,* *n.* *Smart.* See *RHABBARINE*.

RHŪ'BĀR-BY,* *a.* Relating to or containing rhubarb. *Butler.*

RHŪMB,* (rūmb) *n.* (*Naut.*) A vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of any such circle with the horizon; in which latter sense it means the same as a point of the compass. *Mar. Dict.* See *RHOMB*.

RHŪMB-LINE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The track of a ship which cuts all the meridians at the same angle, called also the *loxodromic curve*. *Brande.*

RHŪS,* (rūs) *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; sumach. *Hamilton.*

RHYME, (rīm) *n.* [*rims*, *ryma*, *Su. Goth.*] The correspondence of the sound of the last word or syllable of one verse or line, to the sound of the last word or syllable of another; an harmonical succession of sounds: — poetry; a poem; a word chiming with another word. — *Rhyme* or *reason*, verse or sense.

RHYME, (rīm) *v. n.* [*rimer*, Fr.; *rimer*, Dan.; *reimen*,

Ger.] [i. RHYMED; pp. RHYMING, RHYMED.] To agree in sound; to make verses. *Shak.*
RHYME, (rím) *v. a.* To put into rhyme. *Wilson.*
RHYME/LESS, (rím'les) *n.* Not having rhyme. *Ep. Hall.*
RHYM'ER, (rím'er) *n.* A maker of rhymes; a versifier. *Dryden.*
RHYM'E-RY,* (rím'e-re) *n.* The art of making rhymes. *Ec.*
RHYME'STER, (rím'ster) *n.* A maker of rhymes; a versifier; a poet; in contempt; a rhymist. *Shak.*
RHYM'ISTR,* *n.* A maker of rhymes; a rhymist. *Cowper.*
RHYM'ING,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) The black skinner. *Coget.*
RHYTHM, (ríthm or ríthm) [ríthm, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.; ríthm, K. Sm.] *n.* [*rhythmus*, L.; ῥυθμός, Gr.] The consonance of measure and time in poetry; prose composition, and music;—also in dancing:—metre; verse; numbers; proportion applied to any motion whatever.
RHYTH'MI-CAL, (rít'hm-ikál) *a.* [ῥυθμικός.] Relating to or having rhythm; harmonical.
RHYTH'MI-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In a rhythmical manner. *Beck.*
RHYTHM'LESS,* *a.* Destitute of rhythm. *Coleridge.*
RHYTH-MÓM'E-TER,* *n.* An instrument for marking time to movements in music. *Genl. Mag.*
RÍ'AL, (rē'al) *n.* [*real*, Sp.] A piece of money. See **REAL**.
RIANT, (rē-an') *a.* [Fr.] Laughing; exciting laughter; gay; smiling:—applied figuratively to the arts. *Burke.*
RIB, *n.* One of the twelve bones on each side of the vertebrae of the human body; the corresponding bone in other animals:—a piece of timber in the roof of a building or the side of a ship:—a part that strengthens the side of any thing:—the continuation of a petiole in a leaf:—a narrow strip:—a wife, with allusion to the creation of Eve.
RIB, *v. a.* [i. **RIBBED**; pp. **RIBBING**, **RIBBED**.] To furnish with ribs; to enclose, as the body, by ribs. *Shak.* To plough imperfectly. *London.*
RIB'ALD, *n.* [*ribald*, old Fr.; *ribaldo*, It.] A loose, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenser.*
RIB'ALD, *a.* Base; mean; loose; vile; obscene. *Shak.*
RIB'ALD-ISH, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. *Br. Hall.*
RIB'ALD-RY, *n.* Vile, brutal, ribald language; obscenity.
RIB'AND, (rīb'an) *n.* [*ruban*, Fr.] A fillet of silk. See **RIBBON**.
RIB'AND, (rīb'an) *v. a.* *B. Jonson.* See **RIBBON**.
RIB'AND-ED,* *a.* Adorned with ribands or ribbons. *Smart.*
RIB'BAND,* or **RIB'AND**,* *n.* [*Naut.*] A long, narrow, flexible piece of timber, nailed on the outside of the ribs of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
RIBBED, (rīb'd) *a.* Furnished with ribs. *Gay.*
RIB'ING,* *n.* (*Car.*) The timber-work for sustaining a vaulted ceiling. *Crabb.*
RIB'BLE-RÁ'BLE,* *n.* A rattle; a mob. *Ash.*
RIB'BOB, *n.* A fillet of silk; a slip of silk or satin used for ornament, or as a badge.—(*Her.*) An ordinary which is the eighth part of a bend. ☞ This word, formerly written *riband*, is now commonly written *ribbon*.
RIB'BOB,* *v. a.* [i. **RIBBONED**; pp. **RIBBONING**, **RIBBONED**.] To furnish or adorn with ribbons. *Beaum. & Fl.*
RIB'BOB-GRASS,* *n.* An ornamental grass, having striped leaves. *Farm. Ency.*
RIB-GRÁSS,* *n.* A plant; ribwort; plantain. *Farm. Ency.*
RIB'IBE, *n.* A sort of stringed instrument. See **REBECK**.
RIB'IBLE,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A small viol with three strings. *Crabb.*
RIB'LESS,* *a.* Having no ribs. *Smith.*
RIB'ROAST, (-rōst) *v. a.* [i. **RIBROASTED**; pp. **RIBROASTING**, **RIBROASTED**.] To beat soundly:—a burlesque word. *Bulter.*
RIB'ROAST-ING,* *n.* A sound beating; a cudgelling. *Coleridge.*
RIB'WORT, (rīb'wört) *n.* A plant; rib-grass.
RIC, *n.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man. So *Africa* is altogether strong. *Gibson.*
RICE, *n.* [*riz*, *ris*, Fr.; *riso*, It.; *oryza*, L.; ῥυζα, Gr.] A plant and very valuable grain, raised in immense quantities in tropical climates. *[worth.]*
RICE-BIRD,* *n.* A species of East Indian bird. *Hawkes.*
RICE-MILK,* *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice. *Ash.*
RICE-PÁ-PÉR,* *n.* A substance imported from China, said to be a membrane of a species of the bread-fruit tree, and used for drawing-paper. *Hamilton.*
RICE-PÚD-DING,* *n.* Pudding made of rice. *Ash.*
RICHI, *a.* [*riche*, Sax.; *riche*, Fr.] Possessed of riches; wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in possessions; opulent; opposed to *poor*:—valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous:—having ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; having something precious:—fertile; fruitful:—abundant; plentiful; abounding; plentifully stocked; as, “pastures rich in flocks.”—It is sometimes used as a collective noun, for rich persons; as, “The rich and the poor meet together.”
RICHI, *v. a.* To enrich. *Gower.*
RICHI'S, *n. pl.* [*richesse*, Sax.; *richesse*, Fr.] Wealth; money or possessions; treasures; opulence; affluence. ☞ It was formerly sometimes used as in the singular number; as, “For in one hour so great riches is come to nought.” *Rev. xviii. 17.*
RICHI'LY, *ad.* With riches; plentifully; abundantly.

RICH'NESS, *n.* Quality of being rich; opulence; wealth; finery; fertility; fruitfulness; abundance.
RI-CIN'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Applied to an acid obtained from castor-oil. *Brande.*
RICK, *n.* A pile of corn or hay, regularly heaped up and sheltered; sometimes, a small pile just gathered.
RICK'S,* *v. a.* To pile up hay or grain. *Ash.*
RICK'ETS, *n. pl.* [*rachitis*, L.] A disease, generally confined to childhood, known by a large head, protruded breast-bone, flattened ribs, tumid belly, emaciated limbs, and great general debility; rachitis.
RICK'ET-Y, *a.* Diseased with the rickets; feeble; tottering.
RICOCHET,* (rik-ó-shét) *a.* [Fr.] An epithet applied to the firing of a piece of ordnance, by which a shot or shell rolls or bounds along the opposite rampart. *Brande.*
RICT'URE, (ríkt'yur) *n.* [*riatura*, L.] A gaping. *Bailey.*
RIC'TYUS,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The opening between the lips of a labiate flower. *Crabb.*
RID, *v. a.* from *Ride*. See **RIDE**.
RID, *v. a.* [i. **RID**; pp. **RIDDING**, **RID**.] To set free; to deliver; to disencumber; to drive away; to remove by violence.
RID'DANCE, *n.* Act of ridding; deliverance; disencumberance; loss of something one is glad to lose.
RID'DEN, (ríd'dn) *p.* from *Ride*. See **RIDE**.
RID'DER,* *n.* One who rids;—a kind of sieve. *Phillips.*
RID'DLE, (-dl) *n.* An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem; any thing puzzling:—a coarse or open sieve.
RID'DLE, (ríd'dl) *v. a.* [i. **RIDDLER**; pp. **RIDDLING**, **RIDDLER**.] To solve; to unriddle:—to separate by a coarse sieve.
RID'DLE, *v. n.* To speak ambiguously or obscurely.
RID'DLER, *n.* One who riddles; one who speaks obscurely.
RID'DLING-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a riddle; secretly.
RIDE, *v. n.* [i. **RODE**; pp. **RIDING**, **RODE**, **RID**, **RIDDEN**.] To travel on horseback; to be conveyed on a horse, or other animal, or in any sort of carriage; to be borne, not to walk; to manage a horse:—to be supported, whether in motion or at rest, by something; or on water, as a ship. ☞ The use of the word *ride*, both as a verb and a noun, in the sense of being conveyed in a carriage, has been regarded as an Americanism; and it has been maintained that the English use, and the proper meaning of *ride*, is a conveyance on horseback; and that a conveyance in a carriage is not a *ride*, but a *drive*; and it is thus used in the following quotation from *Cowper*: “Sometimes I get into a neighbor's chaise, but generally *ride*.” (i. e., on horseback.)—The Quarterly Review remarks upon what has been called the American use of the word, that “it has been, for a hundred years, a noted vulgarity in England.” This “noted vulgarity” has been countenanced for more than “a hundred years,” by the English dictionaries; and it is sanctioned by the most eminent English lexicographers. *Bailey* defines the verb to *ride*, “to go on horseback, in a coach, wagon, &c.,” *Johnson*, “to travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle;” *Richardson*, “to convey or carry on a horse, or other animal, or in any sort of carriage; to sit upon such an animal, or in such a carriage, whether the motion be slow or fast;” and *Todd* defines the noun *ride*, “an excursion in a vehicle or on horseback; as, ‘to take a ride.’”—“He made him to ride in the chariot.” *Gen. xli. 43.*
RIDE, *v. a.* To sit on so as to be carried. *Milton.* To manage insolently at will. *Collier.*
RIDE, *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. *Todd.* [See the verb *Ride*.] A place for riding; a road, generally in pleasure-grounds; a riding. *Todd.* [A saddle-horse; a little stream. *Grose. Local, Eng.*]
RIDEAU,* (rē-dó) *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) An elevation of the earth along a plain, serving to protect a camp. *Brande.*
RID'ER, *n.* One who rides; one who manages or breaks horses:—an addition to a manuscript or document after its completion; a clause added to a bill passing through a legislative body.
RID'ER-LESS,* *a.* Being destitute of a rider. *Herbert.*
RIDGE, *n.* The back, or top of the back; the rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebrae of the back; a protuberance:—the ground thrown up by the plough:—the top of the roof rising to an angle.
RIDGE, *v. a.* [i. **RIDGED**; pp. **RIDGING**, **RIDGED**.] To form as a ridge or with a ridge; to form into ridges; to wrinkle.
RIDGE'BAND,* *n.* The part of a harness that crosses the back of a horse. *Ash.*
RID'GEL, (ríd'jel) *n.* An animal half castrated. *Dryden.*
RIDGE'LET,* *n.* A little ridge. *London.*
RIDGE'LING, *n.* Same as *ridgel*. *Dryden.*
RIDGE'ING-LY, *ad.* After the manner of ridges.
RID'Y, *a.* Rising in or having ridges.
RID'Y-CÚLE, *n.* [*ridicule*, Fr.; *ridiculum*, L.] Wit of that species which provokes laughter, and is designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; derision; satire; sarcasm; mockery; burlesque; ridiculousness. ☞ “This word is frequently mispronounced by sounding the first syllable like the adjective *red*; an inaccuracy which cannot be too carefully avoided.” *Walker.*

†RID'IC-ŪLE, *a.* Ridiculous. *Aubrey*.
 RID'IC-ŪLE, *v. a.* [i. RIDICULED; *pp.* RIDICULING, RIDICULED.] To laugh at with good humor; to expose to laughter; to rally; to treat with contemptuous merriment; to deride; to jeer; to mock; to satirize.
 RID'IC-ŪL-ER, *n.* One who ridicules. *Clarke*.
 RI-DIC'Ū-LOUS, *a.* Worthy of being laughed at; exciting laughter; risible; absurd; preposterous; ludicrous; droll.
 RI-DIC'Ū-LOUS-LY, *ad.* In a manner to excite laughter.
 RID'ING, *p. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion.
 RID'ING, *n.* A ride. — (*England*) A district visited by an officer: — one of the three divisions of Yorkshire; corrupted from *trihing* or *triding*, a third.
 RID'ING-CLERK,* (k-lērĕĕr or k-lārĕĕr) *n.* A mercantile traveller: — one of the six clerks in the English chancery. *Smart*. See *CLERK*.
 RID'ING-CLOAK,* *n.* A cloak used for riding. *Ash*.
 RID'ING-COAT, *n.* A coat used in riding on a journey. *Swift*.
 RID'ING-HÄB'IT, *n.* A dress for women, when riding on horseback.
 RID'ING-HOOD, (h-üd) *n.* A woman's riding-dress.
 RID'ING-SCHÖSE, *n.* A riding-school. *Ld. Chesterfield*.
 RID'ING-SCHÖL, *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.
 RI-DÖT'ROS, *n.* [L.] pl. RI-DÖT'RÖS. An assembly; a public entertainment of music and dancing. *Rambler*.
 RIE, *n.* *Miller*. See *RYE*.
 RIFE, *a.* [ryfe, Sax.; *rifē*, D.] Prevalent; prevailing; common; abundant: — chiefly used of diseases.
 RIFE'LY, *ad.* Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles*.
 RIFE'NESS, *n.* Prevalence; abundance. *Bp. Hall*.
 RIFE'FRÄFF, *n.* The refuse of anything; the rabble. *Bp. Hall*.
 RIFLE, (f-l) *n. a.* [rifler, *rifler*, Fr.; *rifflēlen*, Teut.] [i. RIFLED; *pp.* RIFLING, RIFLED.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder; to take away.
 RIFLE, (f-l) *n.* [rifflēlen, Teut.] A gun or musket of which the barrel, instead of being a clear cylinder inside, is furrowed with spiral channels: — a sort of whetstone or instrument for sharpening a scythe.
 RIFLE-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* RIFLEMEN. A man armed with a rifle.
 RIFLER, *n.* One who rifles; robber; pillager.
 RIFT, *n.* A cleft; a fissure; a breach; an opening. *Spenser*. A rapid or broken fall in a river. *Bulwer*.
 RIFT, *v. a.* [i. RIFTED; *pp.* RIFTING, RIFTED.] To rive; to split. *Shak*.
 RIFT, *v. n.* To burst; to open. *Shak*. To belch; to break wind. *Brockett*. [North of England.]
 RIG, *n.* A wanton; an impudent woman; a strumpet. *Davies*. A bluster. *Burke*. — A ridge; a rib. *Forby*. — Dress: — a trick; a jeer. — (*Naut.*) The manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel. — To run a rig, to play a trick of gayety or merriment. *Cowper*. — To run the rig upon, to practise a joke upon.
 RIG, *v. a.* [i. RIGGED; *pp.* RIGGING, RIGGED.] To dress; to accoutre; to fit with tackling, cordage, or accoutrements.
 RIG, *v. n.* To be wanton; to play. *Holloway*. [Local, Eng.]
 RIG-A-DÖNN', *n.* [rigodon, Fr.] A kind of brisk dance, performed by one couple, said to be brought from Provence. *Guardian*.
 †RI-GÄ'TION, *n.* [rigatio, L.] Act of watering; irrigation. *Swinburne*. [pulley.]
 RIG'GER, *n.* One who rigs: — a cylindrical or drum-shaped mast are supported, and the sails extended of taken in.
 RIG'GERS, *a.* Wanton; whorish. *Shak*.
 RIG'GLE, *v. n.* See *WRIGGLE*.
 RIGHT, (rit) *a.* [riht, *reht*, Sax.; *recht*, Ger.; *rectus*, L.] Straight; direct; upright: — fit; proper; becoming; suitable: — right; just; true; not erroneous; not wrong; not mistaken; just; honest; equitable; proper; correct; convenient: — not oblique; — not left: — an epithet applied to the stronger leg, foot, arm, or hand, or the side on which they are placed. — *Right angle*, an angle of 90 degrees. — *Right line*, a straight line. — *Right sphere*, the position of a sphere when the equator cuts the horizon at right angles. — *Right ascension*. See *ASCENSION*, *RIGHT*.
 RIGHT, (rit) *interj.* An expression of approbation. *Pope*.
 RIGHT, (rit) *ad.* In a right manner; in a direct line; properly; justly; exactly; just; very. — It is used in titles; as, *right honorable*; *right reverend*.
 RIGHT, (rit) *n.* That which is right; the contrary to *wrong*: — the contrary to *left*: — justice; goodness; freedom from error: — just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property; prerogative; immunity; privilege. — To rights, with deliverance from error; in order. — *Writ of right*, (*Law*) the highest writ in law, which lies only on an estate in fee simple.
 RIGHT, (rit) *v. a.* [i. RIGHTED; *pp.* RIGHTING, RIGHTED.] To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to rectify. — (*Naut.*) To restore a ship to her upright position; to put any thing in its proper position; as, to right the helm.

RIGHT, (rit) *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To rise with the masts erect, as a ship, after having been pressed down on one side. *Falconer*.
 RIGHT'-ÄN-GLED,* (rit'äng-gld) *a.* Having right angles, rectangular: — having one right angle. *Phillips*.
 †RIGHT'EN, (rit'n) *v. a.* To do justice to. *Isaiah* i.
 †RIGHT'EOUS, (rit'chus) [rit'chus, S. *W. b.*; rit'yus, E. F. K. *Sm.*; rit'che-üs, *W. P. J.*; rit'che-üs, *Ja.*] *a.* Just; honest; virtuous; equitable; upright; agreeing with right.
 †RIGHT'E-ÖUSED, (rit'che-üst) *a.* Made righteous. *Bala*.
 RIGHT'EOUS-LY, (rit'chus-le) *ad.* Justly; honestly.
 RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, (rit'chus-nēs) *n.* State of being righteous; justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity.
 RIGHT'ER, (rit'er) *n.* One who rights or sets right.
 RIGHT'FÜL, (rit'fü) *a.* Having the right; having the just claim; honest; just; agreeable to justice; equitable.
 RIGHT'FÜL-LY, (rit'fü-le) *ad.* According to justice or right.
 RIGHT'FÜL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being rightful. *Sidney*.
 RIGHT'-HÄND, (rit'händ) *n.* The hand on the right arm or right side; not the left hand.
 RIGHT'-HÄND,* *a.* Situated on the right hand. *Addison*.
 RIGHT'-HÄND-ED,* *a.* Using or inclined to use the right hand. *Johnson*.
 RIGHT'-HÄND-ED-NESS,* *n.* Dexterity. *Bailey*.
 RIGHT'LY, (rit'le) *ad.* In a right manner; properly; suitably; not erroneously; honestly; uprightly; equitably.
 RIGHT'-MIND-ED,* *a.* Well disposed; of good principles. *Mare*.
 RIGHT'NESS, (rit'nes) *n.* Conformity to truth; rectitude.
 RIG'ID, (rit'id) *a.* [rigide, Fr.; *rigidus*, L.] Having rigor; stiff; not to be bent; unpliant; inflexible: — severe; strict; rigorous; unremitted; cruel.
 RI-GID'ITY, *n.* [rigidité, Fr.] State of being rigid; stiffness; want of easy or airy elegance; severity; inflexibility; resistance to change of form.
 RIG'ID-LY, *ad.* In a rigid manner; stiffly; severely.
 RIG'ID-NESS, *n.* Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.
 RIG'LET, *n.* [réglet, Fr.] A flat, thin, square piece of wood; a relet. *Mazon*. See *REGLET*.
 RIG'MA-RÖLE, *n.* A repetition of idle words; a succession of long, foolish stories; foolish talk. *Goldsmith*. [Colloquial.]
 RIG'MA-RÖLE,* *a.* Tedious and nonsensical. *Grose*.
 †RIG'OL, *n.* A circle; a diadem. *Shak*.
 RIG'OR, *n.* [rigor, L.; *rigoureux*, Fr.] Quality of being rigid; stiffness; severity; sternness; voluntary pain; austerity; strictness; unabated exactness; harshness; cruelty; hardness. — (*Med.*) Convulsive shuddering with cold.
 RIG'OR-ISM,* *n.* Rigid principle or practice. *Qu. Rev.*
 RIG'OR-IST,* *n.* A person of rigid principles or practice. *Coleridge*. A term applied to a Jansenist. *Mosheim*.
 RIG'OR-ÖS, *a.* [rigoureux, Fr.] Full of rigor; stern; rigid; severe; allowing no abatement; exact; scrupulously nice.
 RIG'OR-ÖS-LY, *ad.* In a rigorous manner; severely.
 RIG'OR-ÖS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being rigorous. *Ash*.
 RILE,* *v. a.* [i. RILED; *pp.* RILING, RILED.] To render turbid by stirring up the sediment; to vex; to make angry; to roil. See *ROIL*. It is spelled *rile* by *Brockett*, *Forby*, and *Holloway*. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in America.]
 RILL, *n.* [abbreviation of the Latin *rivulus*, viz. *rillus*.] A small brook; a little streamlet. *Milton*.
 RILL, *v. n.* [i. RILLED; *pp.* RILLING, RILLED.] To run in small streams. *Prior*.
 †RIL'LET, *n.* A small stream or rill. *Carew*.
 RIM, *n.* A border; a margin; an edge; that which encircles something else.
 RIME, *n.* Hoar-frost. — [*rima*, L. a hole; a chink. *Brownie*.] A step of a ladder. *Grose*.
 RIME, *v. n.* To freeze with hoar-frost. [R.]
 RIME, *n.* See *RHYME*.
 RIMMED, (rimd) *a.* Having a rim or border. *Pennant*.
 RIM'SEL,* *a.* Full of chinks; rimous; having small, narrow, nearly parallel excavations, as the bark of trees. *Brande*.
 RI-MÖS'IT-Y,* *n.* State of being rimose or full of chinks. *Scott*.
 RIMOUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Full of clefts or chinks; rimose. *Smart*.
 RIM'PLE, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold; an undulation; a ripple.
 RIM'PLE, *v. a.* [i. RIMPLED; *pp.* RIMPLING, RIMPLED.] To pucker; to wrinkle; to ripple. *Chaucer*.
 RIM'PLING, *n.* Uneven motion; undulation. *Crabbe*.
 RIM'V-LÄ,* *n.* [L.] (*Conch.*) The name of a genus of testaceous mollusks. *P. Cyc*.
 RIM'Y, *a.* Frosty; foggy; full of frozen mist. *Harvey*.
 RIND, *n.* [*rind*, Sax.; *rinde*, D.] Bark; husk; coat; peel: — hide; the skin, as of pork. *Spenser*.
 RIND, *v. a.* To decorticate; to bark; to husk. *Bailey*.
 RING, *n.* A circle; an orbicular line; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; an annulet; a circular figure or instrument of metal or other substance; a circle of metal, as a handle: — a circular course: — a circle of persons; a community of persons; a class of per-

sons or people:—a chime or sound, as of bells or any other sonorous body.

RING, *v. a.* [*i.* RING or RANG; *pp.* RINGING, RUNG.] To strike a bell or any other sonorous body so as to make it sound; to cause to sound.

RING, *v. n.* To sound, as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making music with bells; to sound; to re-sound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a report or talk.

RING, *v. a.* [*i.* RINGED; *pp.* RINGING, RINGED.] To encircle; to fit with rings, as the fingers, or a swine's snout.

RING, *v. n.* To form a circle. *Spenser.*

RING-BOLT, * *n.* A bolt with a ring at one end. *Mar. Dict.*

RING-BONE, *n.* A hard, callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, above the coronet.

RING-CHÜCK, * *n.* A chuck, or appendage to a lathe, with a brass ring fitted over the end. *Francis.*

RING-DÄLL, * *n.* An injury received by a young tree, which causes the bark to grow into the substance of the wood. *Crabb.*

RING-DIÄL, * *n.* A pocket sun-dial, in the form of a ring. *Ash.*

RING'DÖVE, (ring'däv) *n.* A kind of pigeon. *Mortimer.*

RING'GENT, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Gaping; same as *peronate*. *P. Cyc.*

RING'ER, *n.* One who rings.

RING'HEAD, * *n.* An instrument for stretching woollen cloth. *Crabb.*

RING'ING, *n.* Art or act of making music with bells.

RING'LEAD, (ring'led) *v. a.* To conduct.

RING'LEAD-ER, *n.* [One who leads the ring. *Barrow.*] The head of a riotous body or multitude; leader.

RING'LET, *n.* A small ring; a small circle; a curl.

RING'OUT-ZEL, * *n.* A bird of Great Britain. *Pennant.*

RING-SAIL, * *n.* (*Naval.*) A small and light sail set on a mast, on the taffrail; also a studding-sail set upon the gaff of a fore and aft sail. *Branda.*

RING-STREAKED, (-strékt) *a.* Circularly streaked.

RING'TAIL, *n.* A bird; a kind of kite with a whitish tail.

RING-TAILED, * (-táld) *a.* Having a streaked tail; applied to a species of eagle. *P. Cyc.*

RING'WORM, (ring'würm) *n.* A circular tetter; a disease which appears in circular patches upon the neck, forehead, or scalp.

RINSE, *v. a.* [*rein*, Ger.; *hrein*s, M. Goth.] [*i.* RINSED; *pp.* RINSING, RINSED.] To wash; to cleanse by washing; to clear of the soap used in washing clothes; to wash the soap out of clothes.

RINS'ER, *n.* One who washes or rinses.

RINS'ING, * *n.* The act of cleansing by water.

RION-ITE, * *n.* (*Mén.*) A substance containing selenium and zinc. *Dana.*

RIOT, *n.* [*riote*, Fr.; *riotta*, It.] Wild and loose festivity; a sedition; a tumult by a mob.—(*Law*) A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons assembling together, and executing some improper purpose or enterprise, in a violent and turbulent manner.—*To run riot*, to act without restraint.

RIOT, *v. n.* [*rioter*, old Fr.] [*i.* RIOTED; *pp.* RIOTING, RIOT-ED.] To revel; to luxuriate; to be tumultuous; to banquet with noisy mirth; to raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOT-ER, *n.* One who riots or is engaged in riot.

RIOT-ING, * *n.* Act of revelling; a riot.

RIOT-ISE, *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury. *Spenser.*

RIOT-OUS, *a.* [*riotueux*, Fr.] Practising riot; partaking of riot; violent; licentious; seditious; turbulent.

RIOT-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a riotous manner; turbulently.

RIOT-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being riotous. *Raleigh.*

RIOT-RY, * *n.* Riotous conduct; riot. *H. Taylor.* [*R.*]

RIP, *v. a.* [*i.* RIPPED; *pp.* RIPPING, RIPPED.] To separate by cutting or tearing; to tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder; to take away by laceration; to disclose; to search out; to tear up.—*To rip out*, to utter hastily, as an oath. See *RAP*.

RIP, *n.* A laceration:—a wicker basket to carry fish in. *Cowel.* [Refuse; a worthless person or thing. *Holloway.* A profane swearer. *Forby.* A low word.]

RIP, * *v. n.* To swear profanely; to be violent. *Forby.* [Vulgar.]

RIP-PI-AN, * *a.* Relating to, or bordering on, the banks of rivers or watercourses. *Bowyer.*

RIPE, *a.* Brought to maturity, as fruit; mature; resembling the ripeness of fruit; finished; consummate; fully matured; fully qualified; perfect.

RIPE, *v. n.* To ripen; to be matured. *Shak.*

RIPE, *v. a.* To make ripe; to ripen. *Shak.*

RIPE-LY, *ad.* With ripeness; maturely; at the fit time.

RIPEN, (rip'n) *v. n.* [*i.* RIPPENED; *pp.* RIPPENING, RIPPEN-ED.] To grow ripe; to be matured.

RIPEN, *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Dryden.*

RIPEN-ESS, *n.* State of being ripe; maturity; full growth; puberty.

RIP-PHE'AN, * *a.* Relating to a range of mountains in the north of Asia:—written *Rhipean* and *Ripean*. *Ency.*

RI-PID'OL-ITE, * *n.* (*Mén.*) Another name for chlorite. *Dana.*

RI-P'IER, *n.* [*riparius*, low L.] One who carried fish to market. *Cowel.*

RI-P'ER, *n.* One who rips; one who tears.

RI-P'ING, *n.* Act of tearing or opening.

RI-P'PLE, (rip'pl) *v. n.* [*i.* RIPPLED; *pp.* RIPPILING, RIPPLED.] To fret on the surface, as water running swiftly.

RI-P'PLE, *v. a.* To form into ripples:—to deprive of seed vessels, as flax or hemp. *Loudon.*

RI-P'PLE, (rip'pl) *n.* Agitation or fretting of the surface of running water; ripple:—a large comb for cleaning flax.

RI-P'PLE-MÄRK, * *n.* (*Geol.*) An undulation on the surface of some rocks, resembling ridges and hollows left on mud and sand by the passage of water. *P. Cyc.*

RI-P'PLET, * *n.* A small ripple. *Qu. Rev.*

RI-P'PLING, * *n.* The ripple dashing on the shore. *Pennant.*

A method of cleaning flax.

RI-P'TÖW-EL, *n.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

RISE, (riz) *v. n.* [*reisan*, Goth.] [*i.* ROSE; *pp.* RISING, RISE-N.] To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture; to get up from the ground, from a bed, from a chair, &c.:—to grow; to increase; to spring; to arise; to ascend; to move upwards; to mount; to climb:—to break out from below the horizon, as the sun; to appear in view; to come into existence; to be excited; to be produced:—to break out into military commotions; to make insurrections:—to be roused; to be excited to action:—to make a hostile attack:—to grow more or greater in any respect:—to increase in price:—to be improved in death:—to come by chance; to come.

RISE, (ris) [*ris*, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; *riz*, P. E. K.] *n.* Act of rising; locally or figuratively; the act of mounting from the ground; ascent:—elevated place:—appearance, as of the sun in the east:—increase; increase of price:—origin; source; beginning; original; elevation. [A bough; a branch. *Chaucer.*] *3^d* "This word very properly takes the pure sound of *r* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so invariably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, &c.; for we sometimes hear 'the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire,' 'the rise and fall of provisions,' &c., with the *s* like *z*. The *r* *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers." *Walker.*

RIS'EN, (riz'zn) *pp.* from *Rise*. See *Rise*.

RIS'ER, (riz'er) *n.* One who rises. *Chapman.*

RIS-I-BIL'I-TY, (riz-e-bil'e-té) *n.* Quality of being risible.

[[RIS-I-BLE, (riz'e-bl), W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ris'ibl, S.; r'isibl, E.; r'is'e-bl, Wb.] *a.* [*risibile*, Fr.; *risibilis*, L.] Having the faculty or power of laughing; exciting laughter; ridiculous.

RIS-I-BLE-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being risible. *Dr. Allen.*

RIS'ING, *n.* Act of getting up; first appearance of the sun, a planet, or a star in the eastern horizon; an ascent:—a tumor:—insurrection:—resurrection.

RIS'ING, * *prep.* Surpassing; exceeding; upwards of; as, "It cost rising 3000 dollars." *Lord.* Used colloquially in the United States, but not supported by good usage.

RISK, *n.* [*risque*, Fr.; *rischio*, It.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm.

RISK, *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] [*i.* RISKED; *pp.* RISKING, RISKED.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.

RISK'ER, *n.* One who risks. *Butler.*

RISE, The obsolete preterit of *Rise*. *B. Jonson.*

RITE, *n.* [*rite*, Fr.; *ritus*, L.] A formal act of religion; external observance; form; ceremony; observance.

RI-TÖR-NÉL'Ö, *n.* [I.] The refrain, repeat, burden, or return, of an air or song. *Mason.*

RIT'U-ÄL, (ri'ü-äl) *a.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Relating to, or prescribing, rites or ceremonies; ceremonial.

RIT'U-ÄL, *n.* A book of religious rites or ceremonies.

RIT'U-ÄL-ISM, * *n.* Adherence to the ritual. *Ch. Ob.*

RIT'U-ÄL-IST, * *n.* One skilled in the ritual or rites.

RIT'U-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In accordance with the ritual.

RIV'AGE, *n.* [*R.*] A bank; a coast; the shore. *Spenser.*

RIVAL, *n.* [*rivallis*, L.] One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to excel another; an antagonist; a competitor.

RIVAL, *a.* Standing in competition; pursuing the same object; making the same claim; emulous.

RIVAL, *v. a.* [*i.* RIVALLED; *pp.* RIVALLING, RIVALLED.] To strive in competition with; to emulate; to endeavor to equal or excel.

RIVAL, *v. n.* To be competitors; to compete. *Shak.*

RIVÄL'I-TY, *n.* [*rivalitas*, L.] Equal rank; competition; rivalry. *D'Israeli.* [*R.*]

RIVÄL-RY, *n.* State of being rivals; competition; emulation.

RIVÄL-SHIF, *n.* State of a rival; rivalry. *B. Jonson.*

RIVE, *v. a.* [*i.* RIVED; *pp.* RIVING, RIVEN.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument; to force asunder.

RIVE, v. n. To be split; to be divided by violence.
 RIVE, n. A rent; a tear. *Brockett*. [Local, Eng.]
 RIV'EL, (riv'vl) v. a. [i. RIVELLED; pp. RIVELLING, RIVELLED.] To contract into wrinkles and convulsions. *Gueller*.
 †RIV'EL, (riv'vl) n. A wrinkle. *Wicliffe*.
 RIV'EN, (riv'vn) p. from Rive. See Rive.
 RIV'ER, n. [*rivière*, Fr.; *rius*, L.] A large stream of water flowing into the sea, a lake, or another river; a stream larger than a brook.
 RIV'ER. n. One who rives or cleaves. *Echard*.
 RIV'ER-BÉD,* n. The bed of a river. *Lydell*.
 RIV'ER-CHAN'NEL,* n. The channel of a river. *Lydell*.
 RIV'ER-COQ-ÉR'VÀ,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant; the crowshik. *Booth*.
 RIV'ER-DRAG'ON, n. A crocodile. *Milton*.
 RIV'ER-ÉT, n. A small stream; a rill; a rivulet. *Drayton*.
 RIV'ER-GÓD, n. A tutelary deity of a river.
 RIV'ER-HÓRSE, n. The hippopotamus. *Milton*.
 RIV'ER-WÁ-TER,* n. Water from a river. *Smart*.
 †RIV'ER-Y,* a. Having rivers; like a river. *Drayton*.
 RIV'ET, n. [*rivet*, Fr.] A fastening pin clinched at both ends.
 RIV'ET, v. a. [i. RIVETED; pp. RIVETING, RIVETED.] To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly; to clinch.
 RÍ-VÓSE',* a. (*Zool.*) Marked with furrows not parallel. *Brande*.
 RIV'U-LÉT, n. [*rivulus*, L.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet.
 †RÍX-Á-TÍON, n. [*rixatio*, L.] A brawl; a quarrel. *Cock-eram*.
 RÍX-Á-TÍX,* n. [L.] (*Law*) A common scold. *Bowyer*.
 RIX-DÓL'LAR, n. A silver coin of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, of different value in different parts, varying from about 75 to 100 cents.
 RÓACH, (ròch) n. A fresh-water fish. — (*Naut.*) A curve or arch, which is generally cut in the foot of some square sails. — [*roche*, Fr., a rock] As sound as a roach, firm; stout. *Peage*. [Apparently a corrupt phrase.]
 RÓAD, (ròd) n. [*rade*, Fr.; *route*, Fr.] A broad, open way to be passed or travelled over; a public passage; a course; path; — inroad; incursion; — journey; the act or state of travelling — a place of anchorage for ships; a roadstead.
 RÓAD-BÉD,* n. That part of a railroad upon which the superstructure reposes. *Tanner*.
 RÓAD'STEAD, (ròd'stéd) n. A place of anchorage for ships.
 RÓAD'STER,* n. A horse fit for travelling. *Smart*. — (*Naut.*) A ship riding at anchor. *Brande*.
 RÓAD'-WÁY, n. Course of the public road; highway. *Shak*.
 RÓAM, (róm) v. n. [i. ROAMED; pp. ROAMING, ROAMED.] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to stroll.
 RÓAM, (róm) v. a. To range; to wander over. *Milton*.
 RÓAM, (róm) n. Act of wandering; a ramble. *Young*.
 RÓAM'ER, (róm'er) n. One who roams; a rover.
 RÓAM'ING, (róm'ing) n. Act of wandering. *More*.
 RÓAN, (rón) a. [*rouen*, Fr.] Bay, sorrel, or dark color, with gray or white hairs, or small spots, interspersed very thick. *Farrier's Dict*.
 RÓAN,* n. A dark color variegated with spots. *Ash*.
 RÓAN'-TRÉÉ, n. The mountain-ash. *Loudon*.
 RÓAR, (rór) v. n. [i. ROARED; pp. ROARING, ROARED.] To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry as in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a loud noise.
 RÓAR, (rór) n. The cry of a lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamor of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.
 RÓAR'ER, n. One who roars; a noisy man.
 RÓAR'ING, n. Act of making a roar or outcry; outcry; — a disease among horses.
 RÓAR'Y, (rór'y) a. Roral; rory. *Fairfax*. See RORY.
 RÓAST, (róst) v. a. [*rostit*, *rostit*, Fr.; *rosten*, Ger.] [i. ROASTED; pp. ROASTING, ROASTED OR ROAST. — *Roast*, as a participle, is nearly obsolete; but it is still used as a participial adjective; as, roast beef.] To cook, as meat, by placing and turning it before a fire; to dress at the fire without water; to heat violently; to parch; to dry: — to jeer; to banter. *Atterbury*.
 RÓAST, a. Roasted, — used instead of *roasted*; as, "roast beef." *Addison*. "Roast pig." *C. Lamb*.
 RÓAST, (róst) n. That which is roasted. [*Banter*. — *Colloquial*.] — To rule the roast, to govern; to manage. *Tusser*.
 RÓAST,* v. n. To become roasted, or fit for eating, at the fire. *Pope*.
 RÓAST'ER, n. One who roasts: — a gridiron; an apparatus for roasting meat, &c.
 RÓB, n. [*Ar.*] Insipidated juice of any ripe fruit.
 RÓB, v. a. [*Robber*, old Fr.; *rubare*, It.; *rauben*, Ger. & Teut.] [i. ROBBED; pp. ROBBING, ROBBED.] To deprive of any thing by unlawful force or by secret theft; to take by violence or force; to plunder.
 RÓB'BER, n. One who robs; a plunderer; a thief.
 RÓB'BER-Y, n. [*Robberie*, old Fr.] Act of robbing; act of plundering; theft by violence or with privacy. — (*Law*) The act of feloniously taking money or goods from the

person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by violence, or by putting him in fear.
 RÓB'BINS, n. pl. [*traband*, Swed.] (*Naut.*) Small ropes having an eye at one end, and, for fastening the sails to the yards; corrupted from *rope-bands*.
 RÓBE, n. [*robe*, Fr.; *roba*, It.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity. *Shak*. — *Master of the robes*, an officer in the English royal household, whose duty consists in ordering the sovereign's robes.
 RÓBE, v. a. [i. ROBED; pp. ROBBING, ROBED.] To dress in a robe; to invest. *Pope*.
 †RÓB'BERDS-MÁN, } n. One of Robin Hood's men, a famous
 †RÓB'BERTS-MÁN, } robber: — in old English statutes, a night robber.
 RÓB'ERT, n. An herb; stork-bill. *Ainsworth*.
 RÓB'ER-TÍNE,* n. One of an order of monks, named from Robert Floyer, their founder, in 1137.
 RÓB'IN, n. A bird having a red breast. — The English robin is a bird of the genus *motacilla*; the American, one of the genus *turdus*, or a species of thrush.
 RÓB'IN-GÓOD'FÉL-LÓW, (rób'in-gúd'fél-ló) n. An old domestic goblin; a fairy; a friend: — called also *Puck*, *Pug*, and *Pouke*.
 RÓB'IN-RÉD'BREÁST, n. Same as robin.
 RÓB'IN-WÁKE,* n. A plant; the *arum maculatum*; wake-robin. *Crabb*.
 RÓB'Ó-RÁNT,* n. A strengthening medicine. *Maunder*.
 RÓB'Ó-RÁNT,* a. Giving strength; strengthening. *Smart*.
 †RÓB'Ó-RÁTION, n. [*roboration*, Fr.] A strengthening. *Coles*.
 †RÓ-BÓ'RE-ÁN,* a. Made of oak; roboreous. *Scott*.
 †RÓ-BÓ'RE-ÓDS, a. [*robur*, L.] Made of oak; strong. *Bailey*.
 RÓ-BÚST, a. [*robustus*, L.] Strong; sinewy; vigorous; firm; sturdy; hardy.
 RÓ-BÚST'ÍOVS, (rò-búst'yus) a. Robust: — violent; rude. [*Sveif*.] Now rare and low. [*ardson*.]
 †RÓ-BÚST'ÍOVS-LÝ, (rò-búst'yus-lé) ad. With vigor. *Richardson*.
 RÓ-BÚST'ÍOVS-NÉSS, (rò-búst'yus-nés) n. Vigor. *Sandys*.
 RÓ-BÚST'ÍOVS, n. State of being robust; vigor.
 RÓC,* or RÓUKH,* n. A fabulous, monstrous bird, of Arabian mythology, of the same fabulous species as the simurg of the Persians. *Brande*.
 RÓC'ÁM-BÓLE, n. Spanish or wild garlic. *Mortimer*.
 RÓCHE-ÁL'UM, (ròch'al'um) n. [*roche*, Fr.] Pure alum. See ROCK-ALUM.
 RÓ-CHÉLLE'-SÁLT,* n. A tartrate of soda and potassa, a salt used in medicine. *Brande*.
 RÓCH'ET, (ròch'et, P. K. R. Wb.; rók'et, Sm.; r-çhét', E.) n. [*rochet*, Fr.] [An outer garment or frock. *Chaucer*.] A surplice; a linen habit, now peculiar to a bishop: — a fish; the roach; usually written *ratchet*. *Chambers*.
 RÓCK, n. [*roc*, *roche*, Fr.; *rocca*, It.] A large mass of stone, or stony matter, fixed in the earth: — figuratively, protection; defence; strength. — [*rock*, Dan.; *rocca*, It.] †A staff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a spindle or ball below. *B. Jonson*.
 RÓCK, v. a. [*rocquer*, Fr.; *hrocka*, Icel.] [i. ROCKED; pp. ROCKING, ROCKED.] To shake; to move backwards and forwards; to move as a cradle or in a cradle; to lull; to quiet.
 RÓCK, v. n. To move backwards and forwards; to reel.
 RÓCK'-ÁL-UM,* n. The purest kind of alum. *Ash*. Written also *roche-alum*.
 RÓCK'-BÁ-SIN,* n. A basin supposed to have been cut for Druidical rites. *Smart*.
 RÓCK'BÚT-TER,* n. (*Chem.*) A subsulphate of alumine. *Smart*.
 RÓCK'CRÉSS,* n. A plant. *Crabb*. [*Ure*.]
 RÓCK'-CRÝS-TAL,* n. (*Min.*) Limpid or crystallized quartz.
 RÓCK'-DÓE, (ròk'dó) n. A species of deer. *Grew*.
 RÓCK'ER, n. One who rocks: — a part of a cradle, chair, &c., by means of which rocking is performed.
 RÓCK'ER-Y,* n. A hillock formed of stones, earth, &c., for plants. *Carter*.
 RÓCK'ET, n. [*rocchetta*, It.] An artificial fire-work, or military projectile, which, being lighted, is carried by its own conflagration to a considerable distance, and finally explodes, scattering sparks or burning materials in every direction. The most destructive were invented by Sir Wm. Congreve, and called from him *Congreve rockets*. — (*Bot.*) An annual plant; a species of brassica.
 RÓCK'FISH,* n. A species of fish. *Clarke*.
 RÓCK'-HEART-ÉD,* a. Hard-hearted; unfeeling. *Cowley*.
 RÓCK'-NÉSS, n. State of being rocky. *Br. H. Craft*.
 RÓCK'ING, n. State of shaking or being shaken.
 RÓCK'ING-STÓNE,* n. A large stone, or rock, so balanced on another rock or as to be easily moved; a logan or loggan. *Genl. Mag.*
 RÓCK'LESS, a. Being without rocks. *Dryden*.
 RÓCK'LÍNG,* n. A species of fish; the sea-tooth. *Booth*.
 RÓCK'PÍL,* n. Another name for petroloum. *Ency*.
 RÓCK'-PÍG-EQ, (ròk'píj-un) n. A pigeon which builds on rocks.
 RÓCK'-PLÁNT,* n. A plant which grows on or among naked rocks. *P. Cyc*.

RÖCK/RÖSE, *n.* A plant; a species of cistus; — a fish.
RÖCK'-RÖ-BY, *n.* A name sometimes given to the garnet.
RÖCK'-SALT, *n.* Common salt, or muriate of soda, found in masses in beds or salt mines.
RÖCK'WORK, (rök'würk) *n.* Masonry wrought in imitation of rough stone, used in basements of buildings, &c.: — a hillock formed of stones, earth, &c., for certain plants; a rockery.
RÖCK'Y, *a.* Full of rocks; hard; stony; obdurate.
RÖD, *n.* [*roede*, D.] A long twig or shoot of any woody plant; an instrument of punishment; a verge; a sceptre; a wand, or long, slender stick, as for fishing or measuring: — a perch; a measure of length, 5½ yards, or 10½ feet.
†RÖD'DY, *a.* Full of rods or twigs. *Colgrace*.
RÖDE, *i. & p.* from *Ride*. See *RIDE*.
†RÖDE, *n.* The cross; a crucifix. *Chaucer*. See *ROOD*.
RÖ'DENT,* *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal that gnaws, as the beaver. *Kirby*.
†RÖ'DENT,* *a.* That gnaws; gnawing, as an animal. *P. Cyc.*
†RÖD'Q-MÖNT, *n.* [*Rodomonte*, a blustering hero in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto.] A vain boaster. *Sir T. Herbert*.
†RÖD-Q-MÖNT, *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting. *B. Jonson*.
RÖD-Q-MON-TÄDE', *n.* [from a boastful, boisterous hero of Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*.] *n.* Noisy bluster; empty boast; rant.
RÖD-Q-MON-TÄDE', *v. n.* To brag thronically; to boast.
RÖD-Q-MON-TÄ'DIST, *n.* A noisy boaster or blusterer. *Terry*.
RÖD-Q-MON-TÄ'DÖ, *n.* Same as *rodomontadist*. *Herbert*.
RÖD-Q-MON-TÄ'DÖR, *n.* Same as *rodomontadist*. *Guthrie*.
RÖE, (rö) *n.* Called also the *roebuck*; — a species of deer; the female of the hart: — the seed or spawn of fishes; that of the female is hard, of the male soft.
RÖE'BUCK,* *n.* A kind of deer: — the male of the roe. *Scott*.
RÖE',* (röd) *a.* Impregnated with roe or sperm. *Pennant*.
RÖE'STÖNE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resembling fish roe. *Smart*.
RÖ-GÄ'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *rogo*, L.] Litany; supplication. *Hooker* — *Roqation-week*, the second week before Whit-Sunday, in which are the three *rogation-days*, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, next before Ascension-Day, or Holy Thursday.
RÖGUE, (rög) *n.* [†A beggar; a vagrant. *Spenser*.] A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief: — jocularly, a wag; a sly fellow: — also used as a word of slight bantering, tenderness, or endearment.
†RÖGUE, (rög) *v. n.* To act the rogue or knave. *Spenser*. To play knavish tricks. *Beaum. & Fl.*
RÖE'UER-Y, (rög'er-e) *n.* Character and conduct of a rogue; knavery; waggyery.
RÖGUE'SHIP, (rög'ship) *n.* The qualities or personage of a rogue, in mockery. *Dryden*.
RÖGUE'ISH, (rög'ish) *a.* Relating to or like a rogue; knavish; fraudulent; waggyish; slightly mischievous: — spurious, applied to plants.
RÖGU'ISH-LY, (rög'ish-ly) *ad.* Like a rogue; knavishly.
RÖGU'ISH-NESS, (rög'ish-nes) *n.* The qualities of a rogue.
†RÖGU'Y, (rög'e) *a.* Knavish; roguish. *Marston*.
RÖIL,* *v. a.* [*i.* ROILED; *pp.* ROLLING, ROLLED.] To render turbid by stirring up the sediment: — to make angry, to rile. *N. Ward*. To perplex; to fatigue. *Grose*. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.] Same as *rile*. See *RILE*. [Colloquial.]
RÖ'LY,* *a.* Turbid; having the sediment stirred up; rily.
†RÖLN, *n.* A scab; a scurf. *Chaucer*.
†RÖLN, *v. a.* See *ROYNE*.
RÖLN'ISH, *a.* See *ROVNIISH*.
RÖINT, *interj.* Be gone. *Grose*. [Local.] See *AROYNT*.
†RÖIST, *v. n.* [*hris*, Icel.] To bluster; to roister. *Shak*.
RÖIS'TER, *v. n.* To be turbulent; to bluster. *Swift*. [E.]
†RÖIS'TER, *n.* A turbulent, blustering fellow. *Abp. Laud*.
RÖIS'TER-ER,* *n.* A turbulent, blustering fellow. *Brockett*.
RÖIS'TER-LY, *a.* Turbulent; blustering. *Hackett*.
†RÖ'KY, *a.* [*roock*, Teut.] Misty; cloudy. *Ray*. [Local, Eng.]
RÖLL, (röl) *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr.; *rollen*, D.] [*i.* ROLLED; *pp.* ROLLING, ROLLED.] To cause to turn circularly; to move in a circle; to revolve; to involve; to inwrap; to flatten or smooth by a roller; to form by rolling.
RÖLL, *v. n.* To move or turn circularly; to turn round; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move; to float in rough water; to fluctuate; to revolve on an axis; to be moved with violence.
RÖLL, *n.* [*röle*, Fr.] Act of rolling; state of being rolled; thing rolled; thing rolling; a cylinder; mass made ground: — writing rolled upon itself; a volume. — [*rotulus*, L.] A public writing; a list; a register; a catalogue; chronicle. [†office; part. *L'Estrange*.]
RÖLL'ABLE,* *a.* Capable of being rolled. *Ash*.
RÖLL'ER, *n.* [*rouleau*, Fr.] He or that which rolls; a heavy rolling stone, used to level walks; — a bandage; fillet: — a bird: — an instrument by which printers ink their types.
RÖLL'ING,* *p. a.* Revolving; — undulating; varied by small hills and valleys, as land: — so used in the Western States. *Flint*. [U. S.]

RÖLL'ING,* *n.* A circular motion; the motion of a revolving body. — (*Naut.*) The lateral oscillation of a vessel. *Brande*.
RÖLL'ING-MILL,* *n.* A mill for rolling or forming iron and other metals into plates or sheets. *Ure*. [roll paste].
RÖLL'ING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of wood, or cylinder, to RÖLL'ING-PRESS, *n.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which printing is performed on engraved plates; a copperplate printing-press.
RÖLL'Y-PÖLÖ-Y, *n.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. *Arbutnot*.
RÖM'AGE, (rüm'aj) See *RUMMAGE*.
RÖ-MA'IC,* *n.* The language of the inhabitants of the Eastern Empire of the Romans; the modern Greek. *Brande*.
RÖ-MÄ'IC,* *a.* Relating to the modern Greek language. *P. Cyc.*
RÖ'MAN, *n.* [*Romanus*, L.] A native of Rome; a Roman citizen: — a Roman Catholic; a Papist; a Romanist.
RÖ'MAN, *a.* Relating to Rome; papal: — noting the common printing letter; not Italic.
RÖ'MAN-CATH-Q-LIC,* *n.* One belonging to the church of Rome. *Ency*. [Iics. Ch. Ob.]
RÖ-MAN-CATH-Q-LIC,* *a.* Relating to the Roman Catholic. *Roman*, Fr.; *romanzo*, It.] A work of fiction, in prose or verse, containing a relation of a series of adventures, either marvellous or probable; a tale of wild adventure of war and love; a fiction; a fable; a novel: — a falsehood. [†This term was derived from the name given to the language in which fictitious narratives, in modern times, were first widely known and circulated. See *ROMANCE*, and *ROMANESK*.]
RÖ-MÄNCE', *v. n.* [*i.* ROMANCED; *pp.* ROMANCING, ROMANCED.] To lie; to forge. *Richardson*.
RÖ-MÄNCE', *n.* [*i.* ROMANCED.] A language which was formed by RÖ-MAN-ESQUE',* the mixture of Latin with the languages of the barbarous nations that overran the Western Roman Empire. *Mitford*.
RÖ-MÄN'ER, *n.* A writer of romances: — a liar; a forger.
RÖ-MÄN'IST,* *n.* A writer of romance; romancer. *Month. Rev.*
†RÖ-MÄN'Y, *a.* Romantic. *Life of A. Wood*.
RÖ-MAN-ESK,* *a. & n.* See *ROMANESQUE*. *Mitford*.
RÖ-MAN-ESQUE',* (rö-man-esk') *a.* (*Painting*) Relating to fable or romance. — (*Literature*) Belonging to the dialect of Languedoc and some other districts of the south of France, a remnant of the old Romance language. *Brande*.
RÖ-MÄN'IC,* *a.* Relating to Rome, the Romans, or the Romanesque language. *Ency*.
RÖ'MAN-ISI',* *a.* Relating to Romanism. *Ch. Ob.*
RÖ'MAN-ISM, *n.* Tenets of the church of Rome. *Brevint*.
RÖ'MAN-IST, *n.* A Roman Catholic; a Roman. *Bp. Hall*.
RÖ'MAN-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* ROMANIZED; *pp.* ROMANIZING, ROMANIZED.] To Latinize; to change to the Roman language; to convert to the Roman Catholic church. [idiom.]
RÖ'MAN-IZE, *v. n.* To follow a Romish opinion, custom, or
RÖ-MÄNSCI',* *n.* A corruption of the Latin, spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland: — called also *Rumonsch*, a dialect of the Romance or Romanesque. *P. Cyc.*
RÖ-MÄN'TIC, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, tales of romance; wild; extravagant; fanciful; fantastic; improbable; false.
RÖ-MÄN'TI-CAL, *a.* Romantic. *Cudworth*. [E.]
RÖ-MÄN'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Wildly; extravagantly. *Pope*.
RÖ-MÄN'TI-CISM,* *n.* Romantic or fantastic notions or feelings; a fantastic or unnatural novel or production. *Brande*.
RÖ-MÄN'TI-CIST,* *n.* One imbued with romanticism. *Qu. Rev.*
RÖ-MÄN'TIC-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being romantic.
RÖ-MÄN'ZOF-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A brown mineral from Finland. *Brande*.
RÖME,* [röm, Sm.; röm or röm, F.; röm, W. P. J.] *n.* The capital city of ancient Italy: — the seat of the pope. [†“The *e*, in this word,” says Walker, “seems irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in *move*;” but Smart calls it the “old pronunciation, which modern practice has discontinued.”]
†RÖME'KIN,* *n.* A kind of drinking-cup. *Davenant*.
RÖME/PEN-NY, } *n.* Peter-pence. *Milton*.
RÖME'SCÖT, }
RÖM'ISH, *a.* Roman; Roman Catholic; papal.
†RÖM'IST, *n.* A Romanist; a Papist. *South*.
RÖMP, *n.* A rude girl, fond of boisterous play.
RÖMP, *v. n.* [*i.* ROMPED; *pp.* ROMPING, ROMPED.] To play as a romp; to play rudely.
RÖMP'ING,* *n.* Rude, noisy play. *Maunder*.
RÖMP'ISH, *a.* Inclined to rude or rough play. *Ash*.
RÖMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to rude sport. *Spectator*.
RÖN-DEAU', (rön-dö') [*Fr.*] pl. *R. RONDEAUX*; Eng. *RONDEAUX*, (rön-döz') (*French poetry*) A little poem, of thirteen verses, divided into three unequal strophes, with two rhymes, with eight verses in one rhyme and five in another; roundelay. — (*Mus.*) A light air, in which the first strain forms the burden, and as such is frequently repeated: — written also *rondo*.
RÖN'DEL,* *n.* (*Fort.*) A small, round tower, erected, in some particular cases, at the foot of the bastion. *Brande*.
†RÖN'DLE, (rön'dl) *n.* [*rondelle*, Fr.] A round mass. *Peachment*.

RÖN'DÖ,* n. [It.] (*Mus.*) A kind of air; rondeau. *P. Cyc.* See RONDEAU.
 †RÖN'DÜRE, n. [*rondeur*, Fr.] A circle; a round. *Shak.*
 †RÖNG, i. & p. from *Ring*. Now *ruag*. *Chaucer.*
 RÖN'ION, or RÖN'YON, (rүн'yun) n. [*rogne, rogne, Fr.*] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy fellow:—a drab. *Shak.*
 RÖNT, n. A stunted animal. See RUNT.
 RÖÖD, n. The fourth part of an acre, in square measure, or 40 square poles. [†A rod or pole. *Milton.*] The cross, or image of Christ on the cross, with the Virgin and St. John on each side of it; a crucifix.
 RÖÖD'LÖFT, n. A gallery, in a church, with the rood.
 RÖÖF, n. The cover or upper part of a building; a house:—the arch of a vault:—the upper part of the mouth.
 RÖÖF, v. a. [i. ROOFED; pp. ROOFING, ROOFED.] To cover with a roof; to enclose in a house.
 RÖÖF'ER,* n. One who roofs or makes roofs. *Pict. Ann.*
 RÖÖF'ING,* n. A roof, or materials for a roof. *P. Mag.*
 RÖÖF'LESS, a. Wanting a roof; uncovered. *Hughes.*
 RÖÖF'LET,* n. A small roof or covering. *Loudon.*
 RÖÖF'Y, a. Having roofs. *Dryden.*
 †RÖÖK, (rök or rük) [rök, S. W. P. E. Ja. K.; rük, J. F. Sm. *Wb.*] n. A bird resembling a crow. It feeds not on carrion, but often robs cornfields.—The castle, or one of the chief pieces used at the game of chess:—a cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow.
 †RÖÖK, v. n. [i. ROOKED; pp. ROOKING, ROOKED.] To rob; to cheat:—to squat; to cower; to ruck. *Locke.*
 †RÖÖK, v. a. To cheat; to plunder by cheating:—to move, as the rook in chess. *Aubrey.*
 †RÖÖK'ERY, n. A nursery of rooks. *Pope.* A place for rogues and prostitutes:—a bustle. *Holloway.*
 †RÖÖK'WORM,* (-würm) n. A species of worm or insect. *Booth.*
 †RÖÖM'Y, a. Inhabited by rooks. *Shak.*
 RÖÖM, n. Space; extent of place, great or small; space or place unoccupied; or, unobstructed:—a place of another; a stead:—an apartment in a house; a chamber.
 RÖÖM,* v. n. To occupy a room; to lodge. *Bowen.* [Often used at American colleges.]
 †RÖÖM'AGE, n. Space; place. *Wotton.*
 †RÖÖM'FUL, a. Having much room. *Donne.*
 †RÖÖM'FUL,* n.; pl. ROOMFULS. As much, or as many, as a room will hold. *Swift.*
 RÖÖM'NESS, n. State of being roomy; space.
 RÖÖM'LESS,* a. Having no room. *Udal.*
 †RÖÖMTH, n. Space; place; room. *Drayton.*
 †RÖÖMTH'Y, a. Spacious; roomy. *Fuller.*
 RÖÖM'Y, a. Spacious; capacious; ample; wide; large.
 RÖÖP, n. [*aroop*, Icel.] A hoarseness. *Ray.* [Local, Eng.]
 RÖÖST, n. That on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping as a bird. *Derham.*
 RÖÖST, v. n. [*roosten*, D.] [i. ROOSTED; pp. ROOSTING, ROOSTED.] To sleep as a bird; to lodge, in burlesque.
 RÖÖST'ER,* n. One that roosts. *W. Browne.*
 RÖÖT, [rüt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; rüt, *Wb.*] n. [*root*, Swed.; *roed*, Dan.] That part of a plant which is in the earth, and nourishes the parts above; the esculent part of many plants, as of a potato, turnip, &c.; a plant whose root is esculent:—the bottom; the lower part; the original; the first cause; first ancestor:—fixed residence; deep impression.
 RÖÖT, v. n. [i. ROOTED; pp. ROOTING, ROOTED.] To fix the root; to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth; to search in the earth; to sink deep:—to seek preferment or favor, by flattery or mean arts. *Meadley.*
 RÖÖT, v. a. To fix deep in the earth; to impress deeply:—to turn up out of the ground, to eradicate; to extirpate; to exterminate; to destroy; used with *up* and *out*.
 RÖÖT-BÖUND, a. Fixed to the earth by a root. *Milton.*
 RÖÖT-BUILT, (rüt'bilt) a. Built of roots. *Shenstone.*
 RÖÖT-EAT-ER,* n. An animal that eats roots. *Kirby.*
 RÖÖT'ED, a. Fixed by the roots; fixed deep; radical. *Hammond.*
 RÖÖT'ED-LY, ad. Deeply; strongly. *Shak.*
 RÖÖT'ED-NESS,* n. The quality of being rooted. *Booth.*
 RÖÖT'ER, n. One who roots. *South.*
 RÖÖT'HÖUSE, n. An edifice of roots. *Dodsley.*
 RÖÖT'ING,* n. Act of fixing the root; eradication:—the act of seeking promotion by flattery or mean arts. *Meadley.*
 RÖÖT'LESS,* a. Having no root. *Sir Th. More.*
 RÖÖT'LET,* n. A small root; fibre of a root. *Loudon.*
 RÖÖT'STÖCK,* n. (*Bot.*) A prostrate, rooting, thickened stem, which yearly produces young branches or plants. *Brandé.*
 RÖÖT'Y, a. Full of roots. *Chapman.*
 RÖP'ALIC,* a. Formed like a club. *Smart.* [R.]
 RÖPE, n. [*rop*, Sax.; *reep*, roop, D.] A large cord or string; a halter; a cable; a halser:—any row of things depending; as, a rope of onions:—an intestine of a bird.—Upon the high ropes, elated; in high spirits. *Grass.*
 RÖPE, v. n. [i. ROPEED; pp. ROPEING, ROPEED.] To draw out into viscous threads; to congregate into glutinous filaments.
 RÖPE-BÄNDS,* n. pl. (*Naut.*) Pieces of small ropes having

an eye at one end:—commonly pronounced *robbins*. *Mar Dict.* See ROBINS.
 RÖPE'-DÄN-CER, n. One who walks or dances on a rope.
 RÖPE'-DÄN-CING,* n. The act of the rope-dancer. *Johnson.*
 RÖPE'ER, n. A rope-maker. *Johnson.*
 RÖPE'-LÄD-DER, n. A portable ladder made of rope.
 RÖPE'-MÄK-ER, n. One who makes ropes. *Shak.*
 RÖPE'-MÄK-ING,* n. The business of making ropes. *Ure.*
 RÖPE'-PÜMP,* n. A machine for raising water, having a rope with the two ends joined together. *Francis.*
 RÖPE'RY, n. [†*Roguary*. *Shak.*] A place where ropes are made; a rope-walk.
 †RÖPE'-TRICK, n. A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*
 RÖPE'-WÄLK, (röp'wäk) n. A walk or place where ropes are made.
 RÖ'P'N-NESS, n. Viscosity; glutinousness.
 RÖ'P'ISH,* a. Tending to ropiness; rosy. *Scott.*
 RÖ'PY, a. Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden.*
 ROQUELAURE, (rök-ë-lör') [rök-ë-lör', W. J. Sm.; rök-ë-lö, P. F.; rök'lö, S.] n. [Fr.: called so after the duke of Roquelaure.] A cloak for men. *Gay.*
 ROQUELE, (rök-ë-lö) n. See ROQUELAURE. *Crabb.*
 †RÖ'RAL, a. [*roralis*, L.] Dewy. *Green.*
 †RÖ-RÄTION, n. A felling of dew. *Bailey.*
 †RÖR'ID, a. [*roridus*, L.] Dewy. *Granger.*
 RÖ-RIP'ER-ÖUS, a. [*ros and fero*, L.] Producing dew. *Bailey.* [R.]
 †RÖ-RIP'LV-ENT, a. [*ros and fluo*, L.] Flowing with dew. *Bailey.*
 RÖ'RY,* a. [*rores*, L.] Dewy; roary. *Smart.* See ROARY.
 RÖ-SÄ'CRÖUS,* (rö-zä'shüs) a. Resembling or consisting of roses. *P. Cyc.*
 RÖS'ÄM-BÖLE,* n. A bulbous root resembling garlic; rocambole. *W. Ency.*
 RÖS'ÄRY, n. [*rosarium*, L.] A bed of roses; a chaplet:—a string of beads; strictly, 150 ave-maries, and 15 paternosters, tacked together, with buttons on a string.
 †RÖS'CID, a. [*rosicidus*, L.] Dewy; abounding with dew. *Bacon.*
 RÖSE, (röz) n. [*rose*, Sax.; *rose*, Fr.; *rosa*, L.] A plant or shrub, and a well-known flower, universally cultivated, of many varieties;—a knot of ribbons in the form of a rose.—Under the rose, with secrecy. *Bp. Hall.*
 RÖSE, i. from *Rise*. See RISE.
 ††RÖ'SE-AL, (röz'zhë-äl) a. [*rosaceus*, L.] Rosy. *Sir T. Elgot.*
 ††RÖ'SE-ATE, (röz'zhë-at) [röz'zhë-at, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; rö-zhët, S. F.] a. [*rosat*, Fr.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, color, or fragrance; rosy; full of roses; blooming; fragrant.
 RÖSE'ÄY,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant or shrub; oleander. *Crabb.*
 RÖSE'-BUD,* n. The bud of the rose. *Prior.*
 RÖSE'-BUG,* n. An insect, a sort of beetle, which is a scourge to roses and to gardenis. *Farm. Ency.*
 RÖSE'-BÜSH,* n. The shrub that bears the rose. *Loudon.*
 RÖSE'-CÄM-PI-ÖN,* n. A plant. *Gardiner.*
 RÖSE'-CHÄF-ER,* n. Rose-bug. *Farm. Ency.* See ROSE-BUG.
 RÖSE'-CÖL-QÜED,* (-ürd) a. Having the color of the rose. *Pennant.*
 RÖSE'D, (röz'd) a. Crimsoned; flushed; rosy. *Shak.*
 RÖSE'-FISH,* n. The Norway haddock. *Storer.*
 RÖSE'-FLY,* n. A species of fly. *Booth.*
 RÖSE'GALL,* n. An excrescence on the dog-rose. *Smart.*
 RÖSE'-KNÖT,* n. An ornamental bunch of ribbons, plaited so as to represent a rose. *Booth.*
 RÖSE'-LIPPED,* (röz'lípt) a. Having rosy or red lips. *Shak.*
 RÖSE'LITE,* n. (*Min.*) A rare crystallized mineral. *Dana.*
 RÖSE'-MÄL-LÖW, (röz'mäl-lö) n. A large kind of mallow.
 RÖSE'-MÄ-RY, n. [*rosmarinus*, L.] A sweet-smelling, ever-green shrub.
 RÖSE'-NÖ-BLE, (röz'nö-bl) n. An ancient English gold coin, of the value of 6s. 8d., first coined in the reign of Edward III.
 RÖ-SÉ-Q-Ö-LÄ,* n. (*Med.*) A rash, so called from its rose-color. *Brandé.*
 RÖSE'-QUARTZ,* n. (*Min.*) A reddish kind of quartz. *Dana.*
 RÖSE'RÖÖT,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant. *Smart.*
 RÖS'SET, n. [*rosette*, Fr.] A red color. *Peacham.* See ROSETTE.
 RÖ-SËTTE,* n. [Fr.] A rose-shaped Gothic window:—an artificial rose:—an ornament in the form of a rose:—a red color. *Ed. Ency.*
 RÖSE'-WÄ-TER, n. Water distilled from roses. *Shak.*
 RÖSE'WOOD,* (röz'wüd) n. A fine kind of wood, highly esteemed for cabinet work, brought from Brazil, Siam, and the Canary Islands, &c. *Mculloch.*
 RÖSE'WÖRT,* (röz'wür't) n. A plant; roseroot. *Booth.*
 RÖS-I-CRÖ'CIAN, (röz-ë-krü'shan) n. [*Rosenkreuz:—rosa and cruz*, L.] One of a sect of visionary philosophers or speculators, that appeared in Germany, about the end of the sixteenth century:—an alchemist; a quack.
 RÖS-I-CRÖ'CIAN, a. Relating to the Rosicrucians.
 RÖS'ID,* (röz'id) a. Adorned with roses or their color. *Shak.*
 †RÖ'SI-ER, (röz'zhë-er) n. [*rosier*, Fr.] A rose-bush. *Chaucer.*

RÖS'IN, (röz'in) *n.* [*résine*, Fr.; *resina*, L.] A substance obtained from the distillation of turpentine; inspissated turpentine; resin.—*Resin* is the scientific term; but *rosin* is the name of the substance, (the commonest resin in use,) when employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes.

RÖS'IN, *v. a.* To rub with rosin. *Gay.*

RÖS'IN-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being rosy.

RÖS'IN-Y, *a.* Resembling rosin. *Temple.*

RÖS'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A red, granulated mineral. *Dana.*

†RÖS'LAND, *n.* Healthy land; also moorish land. *Bailey.*

†RÖS'MA-RINE,* *n.* Rosemary. *Shenstone.*

RÖSS,* *n.* The outer, rough, dead bark of large trees. It is an accumulation of epidermis. [Local, U. S.]

RÖS'SEL, *n.* Light land. *Mortimer.*

RÖS'SEL-LY,* *a.* Light and loose, as land. *Mortimer.* [R.]

RÖS'TEL,* *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as *rostellum*. *Crabb.*

RÖS-TËLLI-FÖRM,* *a.* Formed as a rostell or rostellum. *Smith.*

RÖS-TËLL'LUM,* *n.* [L.] A little beak.—(*Bot.*) An elevated and rather thickened portion of the stigma of orchidaceous plants. *Brandé.*

RÖS'TER,* *n.* A plan or table by which the duty of military officers is regulated. *Brandé.*

RÖS'TRAL, *a.* [*rostrum*, L.] Resembling the beak of a ship, or rostrum. *Tatler.*

RÖS'TRATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with a beak. *P. Cyc.*

RÖS'TRÄT-ED, *a.* [*rostratus*, L.] Adorned with the beaks of ships, or birds.—(*Bot.*) Having a beak; beaked.

RÖS'TRÄT-FÖRM,* *a.* Having the form of a rostrum. *Kirby.*

RÖS'TRUM, *n.* [L.] pl. RÖS'TRA. The beak of a bird;—the beak of a ship;—the scaffold, pulpit, or pleading place in the Roman forum, which was decorated with prows of vessels taken from the enemy;—the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembic.—(*Bot.*) Any prolongation of a plant.

RÖS'U-LÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters. *P. Cyc.*

RÖ'SY, *a.* [*rosucus*, L.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, color, or fragrance; blooming; red; flushed.

RÖ'SY-CÖL-ÖRED,* *a.* Having the color of the rose. *Dryden.*

RÖ'SY-CRÖW'NED,* (*kröänd*) *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray.*

RÖT, *v. n.* [*rotten*, D.] [I. ROTTED; pp. ROTTING, ROTTED.] To putrefy; to lose the cohesion of parts; to decay.

RÖT, *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.

RÖT,* *v. a.* To destroy; to sentence to evik—An imprecatory term; as, "Rot it." *Craven Dialect.*

RÖT, *n.* A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted;—putrefaction; putrid decay.

RÖTA, *n.* [L.] A wheel;—a court of Papal jurisdiction, consisting of twelve doctors. *Burnet.* A club of English politicians, who, in 1659, were for establishing government by rotation. *Hudibras.*

RÖT'A-CISM,* *n.* A vicious pronunciation of the letter *r*, common in the north of England. *Dunglison.*

RÖT'A-RY, *a.* [*rota*, L.] Turning on its axis, as a wheel; whirling; rotatory.

RÖTÄTE,* *v. n.* [I. ROTATED; pp. ROTATING, ROTATED.] To move round; to revolve. *Tillock.*

RÖTÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Wheel shaped; circular. *Crabb.*

RÖTÄT-ED, *a.* [*rotatus*, L.] Wheel-shaped; whirled round; rotate.

RÖ-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*rotatio*, L.] Act of whirling round like a wheel; state of being turned round; whirl; vicissitude of succession.

RÖTÄ-TIVE,* *a.* Implying or causing rotation. *P. Cyc.*

RÖ-TÄ'TQ-PLANE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Wheel-shaped and flat. *Smart.*

RÖ-TÄ'TOR, *n.* [L.] That which gives a circular motion; a muscle.

RÖTÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* [*rotatus*, L.] Turning round on an axis; whirling; running round. *Paley.*

RÖTÄ-TÖ-RY,* *n.* (*Ent.*) An animal, or animalcule, that moves by rolling or revolving. *Kirby.*

RÖTCH'ET,* *n.* A kind of fish. *Chambers.* See *ROCHET*.

RÖTE, *n.* [*rote* and *rotine*, old Fr., from the L. *rota*.] An old musical instrument, played with a wheel; a sort of hurdygurdy;—repetition, as by a wheel in motion.—*By rote*, by mere mechanical repetition, without exercise of the understanding.

†RÖTE, *v. a.* To learn by rote, without understanding. *Shak.*

RÖTE, *v. n.* [*rota*, L.] To go out by rotation or succession. *Gray.* [R.]

RÖT'GÜT, *n.* Bad small-beer. *Harvey.* [Low.]

†RÖTH'ER, *a.* Lowing, as an ox or cow; bovine.—*Rother-beasts*, horned cattle. *Golding.*

RÖTH'ER-NÄIL, *n.* [a corruption of *rudder*.] (*Naut.*) A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the pintles to the rudder; rudder-nails. *Bailey.*

†RÖTH'ER-SÖYL, *n.* The dung of rother-beasts. *Bailey.*

RÖTJ'-FER,* *n.* [*rota* and *fero*, L.] A highly-organized infusorial animal, commonly called the *wheel animalcule*. *Brandé.*

RÖT'TEN, (-tn) *a.* Putrid; putrefied; decayed; carious;

not sound; corrupt; not firm; not trusty; not to be trusted

RÖT'TEN-NESS, (röt'tn-nēs) *n.* The state of being rotten.

RÖT'TEN-STÖNE,* *n.* A soft stone used for polishing. *Hamilton.*

RÖ-TÜND', *a.* [*rotundus*, L.] Round; circular; spherical. *Addison.*

RÖ-TÜN-DI-FÖ'LJ-OUS, *a.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, L.] Having round leaves.

RÖ-TÜN'DI-TY, *n.* [*rotunditas*, L.; *rotundité*, Fr.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity.

RÖ-TÜN'DÖ, *n.* [*rotundo*, It.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside, as the Pantheon at Rome.

RÖV'BLE,* (rö'bl) *n.* A Russian coin. See *RUBLE*.

ROVÉ,* (rö'v) *n.* [Fr.] A dissipated person; a person devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, but not so vitiated as to be excluded from society; a rake. *Brandé.*

ROVEZ,* (rö-ä) *n.* [Fr.] A small solid wheel, formerly fixed to the pans of firelocks for firing them off. *Crabb.*

ROVGE, (rözh) *n.* [Fr.] Red paint for the face; a cosmetic; a species of lake prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower.

RÖUGE, (rözh) *a.* [Fr.] Red. *Davies*

RÖUGE, (rözh) *v. n.* [I. ROUGED; pp. ROUGING, ROUGED.] To lay rouge upon the face; as, "She rouges," *Todd.*

RÖUGE, (rözh) *v. a.* To paint or color with rouge; as, "She was rouged," *Todd.*

RÖUGE-DRA'ON,* (rözh-) *n.* [Fr.] A herald. *Burke.*

ROUGH, (rüf) *a.* Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface:—uncivil; austere; harsh to the ear; rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude; not gentle; harsh to the mind; hard-featured; not delicate; unfinished; unpolished; not polished; not finished by art, as, a *rough* diamond;—terrible; dreadful; disordered in appearance; tempestuous; stormy; boisterous:—hairy; covered with hair or feathers.—It is used in composition.

†ROUGH, (rüf) *n.* Rough or stormy weather. *P. Fletcher.*

ROUGH,* (rüf) *v. a.* To go through in spite of obstacles or bad weather; as, "to rough it." *Qu. Rev.* To break in, as a horse. *Crabb.*

ROUGH'CÄST, (rüf'käst) *v. a.* [I. ROUGHCAST; pp. ROUGHCASTING, ROUGHCAST.] To mould or form coarsely; to form with asperities and inequalities.

ROUGH'CÄST, (rüf'käst) *n.* A rude model; a form in its rudiments:—a kind of plaster, containing lime, shells, pebbles, &c., for covering the exterior of buildings.

ROUGH'CÄST-ER,* (rüf'käst-er) *n.* One who roughcasts. *Ash.*

ROUGH'-CLÄD,* (rüf'kläd) *a.* Having coarse apparel. *Thomson.*

ROUGH'DRAUGHT, (rüf'dräht) *n.* A draught in its rudiments; a sketch; an outline. *Dryden.*

ROUGH'DRAW, (rüf'dräw) *v. a.* [I. ROUGHDREW; pp. ROUGHDRAWING, ROUGHDRAWN.] To draw an outline of; to trace coarsely. *Dryden.*

ROUGH'EN, (rüf'en) *v. a.* [I. ROUGHENED; pp. ROUGHENING, ROUGHENED.] To make rough. *Dryden.*

ROUGH'EN, (rüf'en) *v. n.* To grow rough. *Thomson.*

ROUGH'-FOOT-ED, (rüf'fütd) *a.* Feather-footed.

ROUGH'HEW', (rüf'hü') *v. a.* [I. ROUGHHEWED; pp. ROUGHHEWING, ROUGHHEWN.] To Hew rudely, for first purposes.

ROUGH'HEW-ER,* (rüf'hü-er) *n.* One who roughheaws. *Genl. Mag.*

ROUGH'HEWN', (rüf'hün') *a.* Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined; not yet nicely finished.

ROUGH'ING'S, (rüf'ingz) *n. pl.* Grass after mowing or reaping; roven. *Holloway.* [Local, Eng.]

ROUGH'ISH,* (rüf'ish) *a.* Somewhat rough. *Grainger.*

ROUGH'LY, (rüf'le) *ad.* In a rough manner; with uneven surface; harshly; uncivilly; rudely; severely.

ROUGH'NESS, (rüf'nēs) *n.* State or quality of being rough; unevenness of surface; austerity; harshness to the ear; ruggedness; rudeness; coarseness of manners; coarseness of behavior and address; severity; violence; inelegance of dress or appearance:—tempestuousness.

ROUGH-RID'ER,* (rüf-rid'er) *n.* One who breaks horses for riding.

ROUGH'SHÖD, (rüf'shöd) *a.* Having the feet shod with roughened shoes, or shoes fitted for travelling on ice:—used of horses.

ROUGH'T, (räwt) Old pret. of *Reach*. *Reached*. *Shak.*

ROUGH'WORK, (rüf'wörk) *v. a.* [I. ROUGHWORKT, ROUGHWORKED; pp. ROUGHWORKING, ROUGHWORKT, ROUGHWORKED.] To work coarsely, without finish.

ROULEAU, (rö-lö') *n.* [Fr.] pl. ROULEAUX, (rö-löz') A little roll; a roll of current coins, making a certain sum; a bundle of fascines tied together.

RÖU-LËTTE,* (rö-lët) *n.* [Fr.] A little wheel:—a game at hazard. *Grant.*

†RÖCN, *v. n.* To whisper. *Gower.*

†RÖCN, *v. a.* To address in a whisper. *Breton.*

RÖNCNE,* *n.* The handle of a printing-press. *Brandé.*

RÖNCNE-VÄL, *n.* [from *Roncesvalles*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] A species of pea. *Tusser.*

RÓUND, *a.* [*rotundus*, L.; *roné*, Fr.; *rondo*, It.] Cylindrical; circular; spherical; globular; orbicular; rotund:—plump; full; whole:—not broken; as, a *round number*:—large or full; as, a *round sum* or price, a *round pace* or rate:—full and clear; as, *round* in speech or sound.

RÓUND, *n.* A circle; a sphere; an orb; a globe:—a circuit; a tour:—a rundle; step of a ladder:—that which passes round:—the time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first:—a revolution; a course ending at the point where it began; rotation; succession in vicissitude:—a walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district:—the discharge of his gun by each man in a military body:—a dance:—a roundelay; a song.

RÓUND, *ad.* Every way; on all sides; in a revolution; in a round manner; around; circularly; not directly.

RÓUND, *prep.* On every side of; about; all over; around.

RÓUND, *v. a.* [*rotundo*, L.] [i. **ROUNDED**; *pp.* **ROUNDING**, **ROUNDED**.] To surround; to make spherical, circular, or cylindrical; to move about any thing; to make protuberant:—to make full, smooth, or swelling in sound.

RÓUND, *v. n.* To grow round; to go round. *Milton*.

†RÓUND, *v. a.* To address in a whisper. *Spenser*. See **ROUN**.

RÓUND'**BÓÖT**, *a.* Ample; extensive; circuitous; indirect; loose. *Locke*.—It is also colloquially used as an *adverb* and a *preposition*.

RÓUND'**BÓÖT**,* *n.* A horizontal wheel on which children ride:—an outer garment; a surtout. *Smart*.

RÓUND'**DEL**, *n.* [*rondele*, Fr.] A round form or figure; a roundelay. *Spenser*.

RÓUND'**DE**'**LÁY**, *n.* [*rondeau*, Fr.] A poem of thirteen verses, eight in one rhyme, and five in another; a shepherd's song; a roundel; a rondeau.—[*rondele*, Fr.] A round form or figure. *Bacon*.

RÓUND'**FACED**,* (*-fast*) *a.* Having a round face. *Hudibras*.

RÓUND'**HÉAD**, *n.* A Puritan, in the time of Charles I. and of Cromwell, so named in derision, from the practice of cropping the hair round.

RÓUND'**HÉAD**'**ED**, *a.* Having a round head or top. *Lowth*.

RÓUND'**HÓÖSE**, *n.* The constable's prison, so called from its usual form. *Pope*.

RÓUND'**ISH**, *a.* Approaching to roundness.

RÓUND'**LET**, *n.* A little round or circle. *Gregory*.

†RÓUND'**LÝ**, *a.* Somewhat round; round. *W. Browne*.

RÓUND'**LÝ**, *ad.* In a round form; in a round manner; openly; plainly; without reserve; briskly; in earnest.

RÓUND'**NÉSS**, *n.* State of being round; rotundity; circularity; sphericity.

RÓUND'**RÓB**'**IN**, *n.* [*ruban rond*, Fr., *round-ribbon*.] A written petition, remonstrance, address, or other instrument, signed by several persons round a ring or circle, so that it cannot be seen who signed first.

RÓUND'**SHÓUL**'**DÉRED**,* (*-shól-dér'd*) *a.* Having roundness on the shoulders. *Davies*.

RÓUND'**TÓP**,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A round frame of boards near the top of the mast. *Wood*.

ROUF,* *n.* A Scottishism for *auction*. *Brande*.

ROUF,* *v. a.* To sell by auction. *Sir John Sinclair*. [*Scottish*.]

RÓÖSE, (*róüz*) *v. a.* [i. **ROUSED**; *pp.* **ROUSING**, **ROUSED**.] To wake from rest or inaction; to awaken; to stir up; to provoke; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to start, as a beast from his lair.

RÓÖSE, *v. n.* To awake; to be excited; to start up.

†RÓÖSE, *n.* [*rausch*, Ger.] A large glass filled to the utmost, in honor of a health proposed. *Shak*.

RÓÖSER, *n.* One who rouses. *Shelton*.

RÓÖST,* *n.* (*Orknays*) A strong tide or current. *Jamieson*.

RÓÖT, *n.* [*route*, Fr.; *rot*, Teut.] A clamorous multitude; a rabble:—a fashionable assembly, or large evening party:—a crowd.—The disorder or confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.—*To put to rout*, to defeat and disperse in disorder.

RÓÖT, *v. a.* [i. **ROUTED**; *pp.* **ROUTING**, **ROUTED**.] To disperse and put into confusion by defeat; to disperse.—*To rout out*, to search out. *Smart*.

†RÓÖT, *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous crowds. *Bacon*.

†RÓÖT, or **RÓÖWT**, *v. n.* To snore in sleep. *Chaucer*.

†RÓÖT, *v. n.* To search in the ground, as a swine; to root. *Edwards*.

ROUTE, (*rót* or *rúat*) [*rôt*, S. J. F. K. Sm. R.; *rúat* or *rót*, W. Ja.; *rúat*, P. E. Wb.] *n.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way; passage; course. *Gay*.

† Upon a more accurate observation of the best usage, I must give the preference to the first sound [rút] of this word, notwithstanding its coincidence in sound with another word of a different meaning; the fewer French sounds of this diphthong we have in our language the better. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith make a difference between *route*, a rabble, and *route*, a road; Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first; W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce both alike, and with the first sound." *Walker*. Most of the ortho-

pists more recent than Walker, give the preference to the pronunciation *rót*.

RÓU'**TINE**, (*rót-tén*) *n.* [Fr.] The ordinary, beaten way; regular practice; custom. *Builer*.

RÓÖT'**ÓUS**'**LÝ**,* *ad.* (*Low*) In the manner of a rout. *Bouvier*.

RÓVE, *v. n.* [*røffer*, Dan.; *raoven*, Teut.] [i. **ROVED**; *pp.* **ROVING**, **ROVED**.] To ramble; to range; to wander; to stroll; to roam. [†To shoot. *Spenser*.]

RÓVE, *v. a.* To wander over. *Milton*. To plough into ridges, by turning one furrow upon another. [U. S.]

RÓVE,* *n.* A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub:—a ramble; a wandering. *Booth*.

RÓV'**ER**, *n.* One who roves; a wanderer; a robber; a pirate:—a kind of arrow.—*At rovers*, without any particular aim. *Abp. Cramer*. At random. *Addison*.

RÓV'**ING**, *n.* Act of rambling or wandering. *Barrow*.

RÓW, (*rò*) *n.* A rank or file; a number of things in a line.

RÓW, *n.* A riotous noise; a drunken debauch. [Low.]

RÓW, (*rò*) *v. n.* [i. **ROWED**; *pp.* **ROWING**, **ROWED**.] To impel a boat or vessel in the water by oars.

RÓW, *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars. *Milton*.

RÓW'**'BLE**, *a.* That may be rowed or rowed upon. *B. Jonson*.

RÓW'**AN**'**TREE**,* *n.* A species of *pirus*, a graceful tree, called also the *royne-tree*, *roun-tree*, *Jowler's service-tree*, and the *mountain-sh-p.* *P. Cyc.*

RÓW'**BÁT**,* *n.* A boat impelled by oars. *Smollett*.

RÓW'**ED**,* (*ròd*) *a.* Placed in rows; having rows. *Parnell*.

RÓW'**EL**, *n.* [*rouelle*, Fr.] A little flat ring or wheel in horses' bits:—the points of a spur turning on an axis:—a seton; a roll of hair, silk, or other substance, put into a wound, to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

RÓW'**EL**, *v. a.* [i. **ROWELLED**; *pp.* **ROWELLING**, **ROWELLED**.] To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

RÓW'**EN**, *n.* [A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Tusser*.] The second crop of grass, called also *aftermath* and *lattermath*. *P. Cyc.*

RÓW'**ER**, *n.* One who rows or manages an oar.

RÓW'**ETT**,* *n.* Aftermath; rowen. See **ROWEN**. *P. Cyc.*

RÓW'**LOCK**,* (*rò'lok*, colloquially *rù'lok*) *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing. *Mar. Diet.*

RÓY'**AL**, *a.* [*royal*, Fr.] Kingly; belonging to a king or to royalty; becoming a king; regal; noble; illustrious.

RÓY'**AL**, *n.* A shoot of a stag's head. *Bailey*.—(*Naut.*) The highest sail of a ship.—(*Artillery*) A kind of small mortar:—one of the soldiers of the first British regiment of foot, (*The Royals*), said to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.

RÓY'**AL**'**ISM**, *n.* [*royalisme*, Fr.] Attachment to the cause of royalty.

RÓY'**AL**'**IST**, *n.* [*royaliste*, Fr.] An adherent to a king or to royalty.

RÓY'**AL**'**TZE**, *v. a.* To make royal. *Shak*.

RÓY'**AL**'**Y**, *ad.* In a royal manner; as becomes a king.

RÓY'**AL**'**TY**, *n.* [*royauté*, old Fr.] State or quality of being royal; state, character, or office of a king; kingship; emblem of royalty.

RÓY'**LE**'**A**,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A Himalayan genus of plants. *P. Cyc.*

†RÓYNE,* *n.* A stream; a passage of running water. *Cowel*.

†RÓYNE, *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser*.

†RÓY'**ISH**, *a.* [*rogneux*, Fr.] Faltry; mean; rude. *Shak*.

RÓY'**'ZON**'**CROW**,* *n.* The hooded-crow. *P. Cyc.*

†RÓY'**'TE**'**LET**, *n.* A little or petty king. *Heylin*.

†RÓY'**'TISH**, *a.* Wild; irregular. *Beaumont*.

RÚB, *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, Ger.] [i. **RUBBED**; *pp.* **RUBBING**, **RUBBED**.] To move against by friction; to clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to polish; to retouch; to remove by friction; to touch hard; to chafe; to fret; to gall.—*To rub down*, to clean or curry.—*To rub up*, to excite; to awaken; to polish; to refresh.

RÚB, *v. n.* To fret; to make a friction; to get through difficulties.

RÚB, *n.* Act of rubbing; friction; unevenness of surface; collision; that against which something rubs; obstruction; difficulty; cause of uneasiness; severe rebuke.

RÚB'**'BAGE**, *n.* Rubbish. *Wotton*.

RÚB'**'BER**, *n.* He or that which rubs; that with which one rubs; a coarse file; a whetstone:—gum-elastic or caoutchouc:—a game; a contest; two games won out of three.—*pl.* A disease in sheep.

†RÚB'**'BIDGE**, *n.* Rubbish. *Bp. Taylor*.

RÚB'**'BSH**, *n.* Offscourings; refuse; whatever is cast away; ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building; mingled mass; any thing vile and worthless.

RÚB'**'BLE**, *n.* Small stones, brickbats, and the like, used to confine water; builder's rubbish. *Crabb*.

RÚB'**'BLE**'**STONE**, *n.* Stone rubbed and worn by the water

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RÜB/LE-WORK,* (-würk) *n.* A rough sort of masonry. *Francis.*
 RÜB/LE,* *a.* Abounding in small stones. *Buckland.*
 RÜ-BE-FÄCIËNT,* (-shënt) *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine or an external agent, which causes redness of the part to which it is applied. *P. Cyc.*
 RÜ-BE-FÄCIËNT,* (-shënt) *a.* Producing redness. *Dunglison.*
 RÜ/BEL-LÏTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Red schorl or tourmaline. *Brande.*
 RÜ-BË'Q-LÄ,* *n.* (*Med.*) The measles. *Brande.*
 RÜ-BËS-CËNT,* *a.* Growing or becoming red. *Scott.*
 RÜ'BE-ZÄILL,* *n.* A famous fabulous spirit of the Riesengebirge in Germany, celebrated in ballads, tales, &c. *Brande.*
 RÜ'BJ-CÄN, *a.* [*rubican*, Fr.] Red predominating over gray, in the color of a horse; or bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominating there. *Farrier's Dict.*
 RÜ'BJ-CËL,* *n.* (*Min.*) A term applied to the Brazilian ruby. *Brande.*
 RÜ'BJ-CÜND, *a.* [*rubicond*, Fr.; *rubicundus*, L.] Inclining to redness. *Douce.*
 RÜ-BJ-CÜN'DI-TY, *n.* Disposition to redness. *Scott.*
 RÜ'BJËD, (rüd'bid) *a.* Like a ruby; red as a ruby.
 RÜ-BÏF'IC, *a.* Making red. *Grew.*
 RÜ-BJ-F-CÄT'ION, *n.* [*ruber* and *facio*, L.] Act of making red. *Hovell.*
 RÜ'BJ-FÖRM, *a.* [*ruber*, L., and *form*.] Having the form of red. *Newton.*
 RÜ'BJ-FËY, *v. a.* [*i.* RUBIFIED; *pp.* RUBIFYING, RUBIFIED.] To make red. *Chaucer.*
 †RÜ-BI'Q'IN-OÜS,* *a.* Rusty; mildewed. *Bailey.*
 †RÜ'BJ-OÜS, *a.* [*rubens*, L.] Ruddy; red. *Shak.*
 RÜ'BLE,* (rüb'bl) *n.* A Russian silver coin, of the value of about half a crown. *McCulloch.*
 RÜ'BRIC, *n.* [*rubrique*, Fr.; *rubrica*, L.] Any writing or printing in red ink:—the order of the liturgy of the Catholic church, and of the Protestant Episcopal church:—the directions printed in books of law, and in prayer books, are so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.
 RÜ'BRIC, *a.* Red; rubrical. *Newton.*
 RÜ'BRIC, *v. a.* To adorn with red; to rubricate. *Johnson.*
 RÜ'BRIC-ÄL, *a.* [*rubrica*, L.] Red:—placed in or conformed to the rubrics.
 RÜ'BRJ-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*rubricatus*, L.] To make red; to mark with red. *Herbert.*
 RÜ'BRJ-CÄTE, *a.* Marked with red. *Spelman.*
 RÜ-BR'ÏCIÄN,* (rü-brish'an) *n.* One versed in the rubric; an adherent to or advocate for the rubric. *Qu. Rev.*
 RÜB-STÖNE, *n.* A stone to scour or sharpen. *Tusser.*
 RÜBY, *n.* [*rubj*, *rubis*, Fr., from *ruber*, L.] A precious stone; a crystallized gem of various shades of red, very hard, and valuable:—a printing-type between pearl and nonpareil:—any thing red; a carbuncle; a red pimple.
 RÜBY, *a.* Of a red color. *Shak.*
 †RÜBY, *v. a.* To make red. *Pope.*
 RÜCK, *v. n.* To cower; to sit close; to squat; to look. *Gower.* To set a hen on eggs. *Ray.* [*Local*, Eng.]
 RÜCK, *n.* A fold; a crease:—a heap of stones. *Tooke.* [*Local*.]
 RÜC-TÄ'TION, *n.* [*ructo*, L.] A belching; an eructation. *Cockeram.*
 †RÜD, *a.* [*roed*, Su. Goth.] Red; ruddy; rosy. *Percy's Rel. Rüd*, *n.* [*†Redness*; bluish. *Chaucer.*] Ruddle; red ochre used to mark sheep. *Grosce.* A river fish, a kind of small roach. *Watson.*
 †RÜD, *v. a.* To make red. *Spenser.*
 RÜ'DËR, *n.* [*roeder*, Teut.] (*Naut.*) The instrument or frame of wood by which a ship is steered; any thing that guides or governs.
 RÜD'DI-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being ruddy.
 RÜD'DLE, *n.* [*rudul*, Icel.] Red earth; red ochre; a red iron ore.
 RÜD'DLE-MÄN, *n.* One employed in digging ruddle. *Burton.*
 RÜD'DOCK, *n.* A bird, called *redbreast*. *Spenser.*
 RÜD'DY, *a.* Approaching to redness; pale red; florid:—yellow; as, "ruddy gold." *Dryden.*
 RÜD'DY,* *v. a.* To make ruddy. *Scott.* [*R.*]
 RÜDDE, (rüd) *a.* [*rude*, Fr.; *rudis*, L.] Untaught; barbarous; savage; rough; cont; coarse of manners; unpolished; saucy; impudent; insolent; contempt; impertinent; uncivil; brutal; harsh; inclement:—artless; inelegant; such as may be done with strength without art; as, *rude work*.
 RÜDDELY, (rüd'lë) *ad.* In a rude manner; coarsely; unskillfully.
 RÜDDENESS, (rüd'nes) *n.* [*rudesse*, Fr.] Quality of being rude; coarseness; incivility; ignorance; unskillfulness; artlessness; inelegance.
 RÜ'DËN-TÛRE, *n.* [*Arch.*] The figure of a rope or

staff, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled up; by some called *cabling*. *Francis.*
 †RÜ'DË-RÄY, *a.* [*rudera*, L.] Belonging to or formed of rubbish. *Bailey.*
 RÜ-DËR-ÄTION, *n.* Act of pading with pebbles. *Bailey*
 RÜDES'BY, (rüd'be) *n.* A rude fellow. *Shak.* [*R.*]
 RÜ'DI-MËNT, *n.* [*Fr.*; *rudimentum*, L.] First, unshapen beginning; first principle; the first elements of a science; first part of education.
 †RÜ'DI-MËNT, *v. a.* To settle in rudiments. *Gayton.*
 RÜ-DI-MËN'TÄL, *a.* Initial; relating to rudiments. *Spectator.*
 RÜ-DI-MËN'TÄ-RÏ,* *a.* Relating to, or containing, rudiments; rudimental. *P. Cyc.*
 RÜ-DÖL'PHINE,* *a.* Belonging to a set of astronomical tables computed by Kepler, and named for the Emperor Rudolph II. *Brande.*
 RÜE, (rüd) *v. a.* [*i.* RUED; *pp.* RUING, RUED.] To grieve for; to be sorry for; to regret; to lament. *Milton.*
 †RÜE, (rüd) *v. n.* To have compassion. *Chaucer.*
 †RÜE, (rüd) *n.* Sorrow; repentance. *Shak.*
 RÜE, (rüd) *n.* [*rue*, Fr.; *ruta*, L.; *rude*, Sax.] A plant or herb, called *herb of grace*, because holy water was formerly sprinkled with it. *Tusser.*
 RÜE'FÜL, *a.* Mournful; woful; sorrowful; sad; dismal.
 RÜE'FÜL-LÏ, *ad.* Mournfully; sorrowfully. *Morc.*
 RÜE'FÜL-NËSS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness. *Spenser.*
 †RÜ-ËLLE,* *n.* [*Fr.*] A circle; an assembly at a private house. *Dryden.*
 RÜ-FËS-CËNT,* *a.* [*rufesco*, L.] Becoming red. *Cyc.*
 RÜFF, *n.* A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck; any thing collected into puckers:—a small river fish:—a bird, so called from its tuft of feathers.— [*troufe*, Fr.] At cards, the act of trumping.
 RÜFF, *v. a.* [*i.* RUFFED; *pp.* RUFFING, RUFFED.] To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.* At cards, to put on a trump instead of following suit; to trump any other suit of the cards at whist.
 RÜFFIAN, (rüff'yan) *n.* [*ruffiano*, It.; *ruffen*, Fr.; *rufina*, Su. Goth.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cutthroat; a robber.
 RÜFFIAN, (rüff'yan) *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Shak.*
 RÜFF'IAN, (rüff'yan) *v. n.* To play the ruffian. *Shak.*
 RÜFF'IAN-ÏSM,* (rüff'yan-izm) *n.* The quality or conduct of a ruffian; brutality. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*
 RÜFFIAN-LIKE, (rüff'yan-lë) *a.* Like a ruffian. *Fulke.*
 RÜFF'IAN-LËY, (rüff'yan-lë) *a.* Like a ruffian; brutal. *Ep. Hall.*
 RÜF'ËLE, (rüff) *v. a.* [*ruffelen*, Teut.] [*i.* RUFFLED; *pp.* RUFFLING, RUFFLED.] To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth; to decompose; to disturb; to put out of temper; to put out of order; to surprise; to throw disorderly together:—to contract into plaits or ruffles.
 RÜF'ËLE, *v. n.* To grow rough or turbulent; to flutter; to jar.
 RÜF'ËLE, *n.* Plaited linen or fine cotton cloth, used as an ornament; fine cloth ruffled:—disturbance; tumult; a flourish upon a drum in presenting arms.
 RÜF'ËLE-LËSS,* *a.* Having no ruffles. *G. Mellen.* [*R.*]
 RÜF'ËLE-MËNT,* *n.* State of being ruffled. *Wilberforce.*
 RÜF'ËLER, *n.* One who ruffles:—a bully. *Bale.*
 RÜF'ËLING, *n.* Commotion; disturbance:—act of plaiting.
 RÜF'ËUS,* *a.* Red; reddish; orange-colored. *Loudon.*
 †RÜF'TËR-HOOD, (-håd) *n.* (*Falconry*) A hood worn by a hawk when first drawn. *Bailey.*
 RÜG, *n.* A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth or coverlet:—a shaggy carpet for the hearth or feet. [*†A* rough, woolly dog. *Shak.*]
 RÜG'ÆD, *a.* [*ruggig*, Swed.; *rugueux*, Fr.] Rough; of uneven surface; shaggy; not neatly formed; uneven:—savage; brutal; harsh; stormy; rude; sour; violent; boisterous. [*Hardy*; healthy.—Colloquial, U. S.]
 RÜG'ÆD-LÏ, *ad.* In a rugged manner; roughly.
 RÜG'ÆD-NËSS, *n.* State of being rugged; roughness.
 RÜG-GÖWÑED, (-göünd) *a.* Wearing a coarse gown. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 RÜ'GIN, (rü'jin) *n.* A nappy cloth. *Wiseman.*
 RÜ'GINE, (rü'jin) *n.* [*Fr.*] A surgeon's rasp. *Sharp.* [*R.*]
 RÜ-GÖSE,* *a.* [*rugosus*, L.] Full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*
 RÜ-GÖS'LËY, *n.* State of being wrinkled. *Smith.* [*R.*]
 RÜ-GV-LOSE,* *a.* Finely wrinkled. *Loudon.*
 RÜ'IN, (*ruine*, Fr.; *ruina*, L.) A fall; overthrow; destruction:—that which is ruined; remains of buildings or cities demolished:—loss of happiness or fortune; a pest; mischief; bane.
 RÜ'IN, *v. a.* [*ruin*, Fr.] [*i.* RUINED; *pp.* RUINING, RUINED.] To subvert; to demolish; to destroy; to deprive of felicity, fortune, or honor; to impoverish.
 RÜ'IN, *v. n.* To fall in ruins; to run to ruin. *Locke.* [*R.*]
 RÜ'IN-Ä-BLË,* *a.* That may be ruined. *Watts.*
 †RÜ'IN-ÄTE, *v. a.* To subvert; to demolish; to ruin. *Shak.*
 †RÜ'IN-ÄTION, *n.* Subversion; demolition; ruin. *Camden.*
 RÜ'IN-ËR, *n.* One who ruins. *Chapman.*

RÜ'ING, *n.* Act of grieving; lamentation. *Sir T. Smith.*
 RÜ'IN-FÖRM,* *a.* (*Min.*) Having the form or appearance of ruins. *Col. Jackson.*
 RÜ'IN-OÜS, *a.* Fallen to ruin; demolished:—causing ruin; mischievous; pernicious; destructive.
 RÜ'IN-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.
 RÜ'IN-OÜS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being ruinous.
 RÜ'LA-BLE,* *a.* That may be ruled; governable. *Bacon.*
 RÜLE, (*rül*) *n.* [*regula*, L.] Government; empire; sway; supreme command:—an instrument for drawing lines or measuring:—a guide; regulation; method; canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; a law; an order.—*Rule of Three*, (*Arith.*) a rule by which three numbers are given to find a fourth; proportion.
 RÜLE, *v. a.* [*RULED*; *pp.* RULING, RULED.] To govern; to control; to manage; to conduct; to guide; to settle as by a rule; to mark with lines.
 RÜLE, *v. n.* To have power or command; with *over*.—(*Law*) To establish or settle a rule or order of proceeding.
 RÜLE/LESS,* *a.* Being without rule. *Spenser.*
 RÜL'ER, *n.* One who rules; governor:—an instrument for drawing lines; a rule.
 RÜ'ING,* *p. a.* Governing; predominant; prevailing; prevalent.
 RÜ'LY, *a.* Moderate; quiet; orderly. *Cotgrave.*
 RÜM, *n.* [A queer or old-fashioned person, particularly a parson. *Swift.*] A kind of spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.
 RÜM, *a.* Old-fashioned; odd; queer. *Nichols.* [A cant term.]
 RÜM'BLE, (*rüm/bl*) *v. n.* [*romelen*, Teut.; *romeler*, Fr.; *rombare*, It.] [*i.* RUMBLED; *pp.* RUMBLING, RUMBLED.] To make a hoarse, heavy, low, continued noise or sound, as a body moving over a rough surface.
 RÜM'BLER, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.
 RÜM'BLING, *n.* A hoarse, low, continued noise.
 RÜM'BÖGE, *n.* See RUMOROUS.
 RÜ'MEN,* *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The paunch, or first cavity of the complex stomach, of a ruminant quadruped. *Brand.*
 RÜ'MEX,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *P. Cyc.*
 RÜM-GÜM'TIÖUS,* (*rüm-güm'shvis*) *a.* Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly. *Forby.* [A provincial and vulgar, Eng.]
 RÜ'M-NÄNT, *a.* [*ruminant*, Fr.; *ruminans*, L.] Having the property of chewing the cud.
 RÜ'M-NÄNT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud. *Derham.*
 RÜ'M-NÄNTIJA,* *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A class of animals which ruminate, or chew the cud. *Lyell.*
 RÜ'M-NÄTE, *v. n.* [*ruminer*, Fr.; *ruminio*, L.] [*i.* RUMINATED; *pp.* RUMINATING, RUMINATED.] To chew the cud, as an animal:—to muse; to think again and again.
 RÜ'M-NÄTE, *v. a.* To chew over again:—to muse on; to meditate over and over again.
 RÜ'M-NÄT-ED,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Pierced by numerous perforations; full of chaffy matter, like a nutmeg. *P. Cyc.*
 RÜ'M-NÄTION, *n.* Act of ruminating; meditation.
 RÜ'M-NÄTOR, *n.* One who ruminates; a thinker.
 RÜ'M'NÄGE, (*rüm'naj*) *v. a.* [*räumen*, Ger.] [*i.* RUMMAGED; *pp.* RUMMAGING, RUMMAGED.] To search among many things by turning them over; to search; to examine.
 RÜ'M'NÄGE, *v. n.* To search places. *Dryden.*
 RÜ'M'NÄGE, *n.* Search; act of tumbling things about. *Dryden.*
 RÜ'M'NÄ-GER,* *n.* One who rummages. *Haldyrt.*
 RÜ'M'NER, *n.* A glass; a drinking-cup. *Phillips.*
 RÜ'M'OR, *n.* [*rumor*, L.; *rumeur*, Fr.] Flying or popular report; current hearsay; fame.
 RÜ'M'OR, *v. a.* [*i.* RUMORED; *pp.* RUMORING, RUMORED.] To report abroad; to circulate; to bruit.
 RÜ'M'OR-ER, *n.* Reporter; spreader of news. *Shak.*
 RÜ'M'OR-OÜS, *a.* Famous; notorious. *Bale.*
 RÜMP, *n.* [*rumpf*, Ger.; *romp*, D.] The end of the backbone of beasts, and (in contempt) of human beings; the buttocks:—the rag end of a thing which lasts longer than the body.—It is an epithet given, in derision, to the remnant of the English Long Parliament, which, after the resignation of Richard Cromwell, was called by a council of officers, and assembled in 1659.
 RÜMP'ER, *n.* One who favored the rump parliament; one who had been a member of it. *Life of J. Wood.*
 RÜM'PLE, (*rüm/pl*) *n.* A pucker; a wrinkle; a crumple.
 RÜM'PLE, *v. a.* [*i.* RUMPLED; *pp.* RUMPLING, RUMPLED.] To disorder by rumples; to crush together out of shape.
 RÜM'PLESS,* *a.* Having no rump. *Lawrence.*
 RÜM'RVÜS,* *n.* A riot; a quarrel; confusion; a great noise; disturbance. *R. B. Sheridan.* [Vulgar.]
 RÜN, *v. n.* [*i.* RAN; *pp.* RUNNING, RUN.] To move swiftly; to move on the ground with the swiftest action of the legs; to make haste; to pass with quick pace; to move in a hurry; to pass; to go away; to go forward; to proceed; to flee; to have a course or currency; to flow; to emit; to let flow; to melt; to be liquid; to leak out; to discharge; to pass; to proceed:—to flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence; as, “The lines run

smoothly:”—to have a legal course; to be practised, to have a course in any direction; to pass in thought or speech; to be mentioned cursorily or in few words:—to have a continual tenor of any kind:—to have reception, success, or continuance; as, “The pamphlet ran much among the people:”—to go on by a succession of parts; to be generally received; to have a track or course; to make a gradual progress; to be predominant:—to exert power or matter.—*To run after*, to search for; to endeavor at.—*To run away with*, to carry off; to adopt hastily; to hurry.—*To run in with*, to comply.—*To run on*, to be continued; to continue the same course.—*To run over*, to overflow; to recount cursorily; to consider cursorily; to run through.—*To run out*, to be at an end; to spread exuberantly; to be wasted or exhausted.

RÜN, *v. a.* To pierce; to stab; to force; to drive; to melt; to fuse; to incur; to fall into; to venture; to hazard; to import or export without duty; to push; to direct and form.—*To run down*, to chase to weariness; to crush; to overbear; to reproach.—*To run in*, (*Printing*) to place the carriage with the form of types, so as to obtain an impression.—*To run out*, to withdraw the carriage after an impression.

RÜN, *n.* Act of running; course; motion; flow; cadence; process; way; will; state or condition; long reception; continued success:—clamor; popular censure. *Swift.*—A small stream of running water. *Nares.*—(*Naut.*) The hinder part of a ship's bottom; the distance a ship has sailed.—*At or in the long run*, in the final result.

RÜN'A-GÄTE, *n.* [*renégat*, Fr.] A fugitive; apostate; a renegade. *Shak.*

RÜN'A-WAY, (*rün'a-wä*) *n.* One who flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; a deserter; a fugitive.

RÜN'WÄ'TION, *n.* [*runcatio*, L.] Act of clearing away weeds. *Evelyn.*

RÜN'CI-NÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Hook-backed; saw-shaped. *Brand.*

RÜ'OLE, *n.* A little round; a step of a ladder; a peritrochium; something put round an axis.

RÜ'ND'LER, *n.* A cask for liquors from 3 to 20 gallons. *Crabb.* A small barrel; a runlet. *Bacon.*

RÜNE, *n.* The Runic character, or letter. *Temple.*

RÜNG, *i.* & *p.* from *Ring*. See RING.

RÜNG, *n.* [A spar; a round or step of a ladder. *Ep. Andrews.*]—(*Naut.*) One of the timbers in a ship, which constitute her floor, and are bolted to the keel.

RÜ'NIC, *a.* Relating to the Goths, Scandinavians, and other nations of ancient Europe, or their language. *Temple.*

RÜ'NIC,* *n.* The language of the Goths, Scandinavians, and other ancient northern nations. *Crabb.*

RÜN'LET,* *n.* A measure of wine, oil, &c., containing 18½ gallons. *Whiskaw.* A little run or stream of water. *Butler.* See RUNDLET.

RÜN'MÄN,* *n.* A runaway from a ship of war. *Crabb.*

RÜN'NEL, *n.* A rivulet; a small brook; a run. *Fairfax.*

RÜN'NER, *n.* One who runs; that which runs; a racer; a messenger:—a plant or stem that runs on the ground; a sprig:—a single movable pulley; a rope:—the upper or moving stone in a mill:—a bird.

RÜN'NET, *n.* The prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk, and converting it into curd and whey:—written also *rennet*.

RÜN'NING, *a.* Kept for the race; moving swiftly; flowing.—*Running title*, a title of a book, continued from page to page, on the top.

RÜN'NING, *n.* Act of moving on with celerity:—discharge of a wound or sore.

RÜN'NING-FIGHT,* *n.* An action or battle in which the enemy endeavors to escape. *Crabb.*

RÜN'NING-RIG'GING,* *n.* (*Naut.*) That portion of a ship's rigging which passes through the blocks, to dilate, contract, or traverse the sails. *Hamilton.*

RÜN'ION, (*rün'yun*) *n.* A paltry wretch. See RONION.

RÜNT, *n.* [*runte*, Teut.] A small or stunted animal; a small Welsh cow; a heifer.

RÜ-PEE', *n.* An East Indian silver coin, worth about 55½ cents, though differing in different parts.

RÜP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *ruptus*, L.] A breach; a rupture; a disruption. *Wiseman.*

RÜP'TURE, (*rüp'tyur*) *n.* [Fr., from *ruptus*, L.] Act of breaking; state of being broken:—a breach of peace; open hostility:—fracture; the bursting of something pertaining to the body, as an intestine; hernia.

RÜP'TURE, (*rüp'tyur*) *v. a.* [*i.* RUPTURED; *pp.* RUPTURNING, RUPTURNED.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption.

RÜP'TURE-WORT, (*würt*) *n.* A shrubby plant.

RÜ'RAL, *a.* [Fr.; *ruralis*, L.] Relating to, existing in, or belonging to the country; pastoral; rustic; country.—*Rural economy*, management of landed property; agriculture.

RÜ'RAL-DEAN'RY,* *n.* (*England*) A subdivision of an archdeaconry.—*Rural deans*, an order now almost extinct, had the care and inspection of districts, now called *deaneries*. *Crabb.*

RŪRAL-IST, *n.* One who leads a rural life. *Coventry*. [R.]
 RŪRAL-ITY, *n.* Ruralness. *Bailey*. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]
 RŪRAL-LY, *ad.* In a rural manner. *Wakefield*.
 RŪRAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being rural. *Bailey*.
 †RŪRĪCŌ-LĪST, *n.* [*ruricola*, L.] An inhabitant of the country. *Bailey*.
 †RŪRĪCŌ-FŪNOŪS, *a.* [*rura* and *gigno*, L.] BORN in the country. *Bailey*.
 RŪSE, (*rūz*) *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem; trick; fraud; deceit. *Ray*.
 RUSE DE GUERRE,* (*rūz/de-gār*) [Fr.] A trick of war; a stratagem. *Ed. Rev.*
 RŪSH, *n.* A plant of many species, with a long stem or stalk, growing plentifully in wet places; the flowering rush, a handsome herbaceous plant:—any thing proverbially worthless.
 RŪSH, *v. n.* [i. RUSHED; *pp.* RUSHING, RUSHED.] To move with violence or tumultuous rapidity; to enter with eagerness; to hurry or drive forward.
 RŪSH, *v. a.* To push forward with violence. [R.]
 RŪSH, *n.* Violent course; a driving forward; a struggle.
 RŪSH-BEAR-ING,* *n.* A name, in some parts of England, for a country wake. *P. Cyc.*
 RŪSH-BŌT/TŌMED,* *a.* Having a bottom of rushes. *Irving*.
 RŪSH-CĀN/DLE, *n.* A small, blinking taper, made by dipping a rush in tallow. *Shak.*
 RŪSHĒD, (*rūsh*) *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Warton*.
 RŪSHĒR, *n.* One who rushes.
 RŪSH-GRĀSS,* *n.* A sort of coarse grass. *Booth*.
 RŪSH-I-NESS, *n.* State of being full of rushes. *Scott*.
 RŪSH/ING, *n.* Act of moving with violence.
 RŪSH/LIGHT,* *n.* A rush-candle, or the light of it; a small taper. *Tweddell*.
 RŪSH-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a rush; weak; impotent.
 RŪSH-MĀT,* *n.* A mat composed of rushes. *Sciz*.
 RŪSH, *a.* Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.
 RŪSH, *n.* A light, hard cake or bread. *Raleigh*.
 RŪSHĀ, *n.* A deplimentary used by Turkish women.
 RŪSS,* *n.* A Russian. — *a.* Russian. *Murray*.
 RŪSĒP, *a.* [*rousset*, Fr.; *russus*, L.] Reddish brown; the color of apples called *russatings*; gray; coarse; homespun; rustic. *Shak.*
 RŪSĒP, *n.* Country dress:—russeting, an apple.
 RŪSĒP, *v. a.* To give the russet color to. *Thomson*.
 RŪSĒP-ING, *n.* An apple, of several varieties, having a rough skin, and commonly of a brownish, rusty color.
 RŪSĒP, *v. a.* Of a russet color; reddishly brown.
 ||RUSSIAN,* (*rūsh'an* or *rūsh'an*) [*rūsh'an*, *P. K.*; *rūsh'an*, *Sm.*; *rūsh'an* or *rūsh'an*, *Earnshaw*.] *n.* A native of Russia. *Clarke*.
 ||RŪSĪAN,* or RŪSĪAN,* *a.* Relating to Russia. *Lyell*.
 RŪST, *n.* A reddish crust, or peroxide, found on the surface of iron when exposed to moisture; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; foul matter collected:—loss of power by inactivity.
 RŪST, *v. n.* [i. RUSTED; *pp.* RUSTING, RUSTED.] To become rusty; to gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded; to degenerate in or by idleness.
 RŪST, *v. a.* To make rusty; to impair by inactivity.
 RŪS'TIC, *a.* [*rusticus*, L.] Relating to the country; rural; country:—wanting politeness or civility; rough; rude; untaught; inelegant; artless:—honest; simple; plain; unadorned. — (*Arch.*) Noting a rude sort of masonry.
 RŪS'TIC, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown; a swain:—rude sort of masonry, in imitation of simple nature. *Pope*.
 RŪS'TI-CAL, *a.* [*rusticus*, L.] Relating to the country; rude; rustic. *Sidney*.
 RŪS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a rustic manner; rudely.
 RŪS'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being rustic; rudeness.
 RŪS'TI-CĀTE, *v. a.* [i. RUSTICATED; *pp.* RUSTICATING, RUS-

TICATED.] To banish into the country; to banish for a time from college. *Spectator*.
 RŪS'TI-CĀTE, *v. n.* [*rusticor*, L.] To reside in the country. *Pope*.
 RŪS'TI-CĀTION, *n.* Act of rustivating; state of being rusticated; a residence in the country; a temporary banishment from college.
 RŪS'TI-CĪTY, *n.* [*rusticité*, Fr.; *rusticitas*, L.] State of being rustic; want of polish or refinement; artlessness; rudeness.
 RŪS'TI-CŪ-LY,* *ad.* In a rustic manner. *Chapman*
 RŪST'LY, *ad.* In a rusty state. *Sidney*.
 RŪST-I-NESS, *n.* The state of being rusty.
 RŪS'TLE, (*rūs/sl*) *v. n.* [i. RUSTLED; *pp.* RUSTLING, RUSTLED.] To make a noise, as by the rubbing of silk or dry leaves, to make a low, continued rattle.
 RŪS'TLE,* (*rūs/sl*) *n.* The noise of things shaken; a rustling. *Idler*.
 RŪS'TLER,* (*rūs/lər*) *n.* One who rustles. *Scott*
 RŪS'TLING, *n.* A noise, as of leaves in motion.
 RŪST'Y, *a.* Covered with rust; infected with rust; rusted:—impaired by inactivity:—surly; morose.
 RŪT, *n.* [*ruit*, *rut*, Fr.; *rugitus*, L.] The track made in the earth by a wheel:—copulation, as of deer.
 RŪT, *v. n.* [i. RUTTED; *pp.* RUTTING, RUTTED.] To lust or copulate, as a deer or sheep.
 RŪT,* *v. a.* To cut a line in the soil with a spade; to mark with ruts. *Loudon*. To cover; to tup. *Dryden*.
 RŪTĀ-BĀ'GĀ,* *n.* A vegetable root of the turnip kind; the Swedish turnip. *Loudon*.
 †RŪTH, *n.* Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow. *Spenser*.
 †RŪTH'FUL, *a.* Merciful; tender; sorrowful. *Carew*.
 †RŪTH'FUL-LY, *ad.* Wofully; sadly; sorrowfully. *Spenser*.
 RŪTH'LESS, *a.* Cruel; uncompassionate; barbarous.
 RŪTH'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.
 RŪTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of pity; cruelty.
 RŪT-TĪ-DŌ'SIS,* *n.* [*ŭris*]. (*Med.*) A disease of the eye, in which the cornea appears shrunk and puckered. *Brande*.
 †RŪT-LĀNT, *a.* [*rutilans*, L.] Shining. *Evelyn*.
 †RŪT-LĀTE, *v. n.* & *a.* [*rutilo*, L.] To shine; to make bright. *Cockeram*.
 RŪTILE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A reddish or reddish-brown mineral, containing titanium. *Dana*.
 RŪTĪ-LĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Native oxide of titanium. *Brande*.
 RŪT'TER, *n.* [*ruiter*, Teut.; *reuter*, Ger.] One that ruts. [†A horse-soldier; a trooper. *Bale*.]
 †RŪT'TER-KIN, *n.* A crafty old knave. *Cotgrave*.
 †RŪT'TJ-ER, *n.* [*rouitier*, Fr.] A direction for the route or course by land or sea; an old traveller; an experienced soldier. *Cotgrave*.
 RŪT'TISH, *a.* Wanton; libidinous:—rutty. *Shak.*
 RŪT'TISH-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being rutty. *Maunder*.
 †RŪT'TLE, *n.* Rattle in the throat. *Burnet*.
 RŪT'TY,* *a.* Full of ruts; cut by wheels. *Hogarth*.
 RŪ'XCŌ-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A name of glassy felspar. *Brande*.
 RŪ'DER,* *n.* A clause added. *Mason*. See RIDER.
 RŪE, (*ri*) *n.* A species of grain or bread-corn, coarser than wheat, to which it is the nearest allied:—a disease in a hawk. *Ainsworth*.
 RŪE-BREAD,* *n.* Bread made of rye. *Ash*.
 RŪE-GRĀSS, (*ri/grās*) *n.* A coarse kind of grass:—called also *ray-grass*. *Mortimer*.
 RŪN'CHŌPS,* *n.* An aquatic, palmiped bird. *P. Cyc.*
 RŪND,* *n.* A piece of iron that goes across the hole in an upper mill-stone. *Francis*.
 RŪ'QT,* *n.* (*India*) A peasant; a cultivator of the soil; a farmer. *Qu. Rev.*
 RŪTH,* *n.* A ford. *Scott*. [R.]
 RŪT'Ī-NA,* *n.* [*ŭris*]. (*Zool.*) An herbivorous cetacean. *Brande*.

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the alphabet, abounds more, in English, than any other consonant. It has two sounds: first, its genuine sibilant or hissing sound, like *c* soft, as in *set*, *son*; secondly, the sound of *z*, which it often has in the middle, and at the end of words, as in *wise*, *has*. — As an abbreviation, *S* stands for *south*, *society*, *shilling*, &c.
 SĀB-A-DĪ/LĀ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant from which veratria is obtained; *cevadilla*. *Phil.* *Mag.* See CEVADILLA.
 SĀB-A-DĪ/LĪNE,* *n.* A peculiar crystalline substance, extracted from the root of the *sabadilla* or *cevadilla*. *Francis*.

SĀ-BĒ'AN,* *n.* Same as *Sabian*. *Ed. Ency.* See SABIAN.
 SĀ-BĒ'AN-ĪSM,* *n.* Same as *Sabaism* and *Sabianism*. *Ed. Ency.*
 SĀ'BA-ĪSM,* *n.* A system of religion, which anciently prevailed in Arabia and Mesopotamia. It was one of the earliest and simplest forms of idolatry, embracing the doctrine of the unity of the Deity, together with adoration of the sun, moon, and stars; *Sabianism*. *P. Cyc.*
 SĀ-BĀ'ŌTH, or SĀB'Ā-ŌTH, [*sā-bā'ōth*, *P. J. F. K. Sm.* Johnson, *Ash*, *Barclay*, *Dyche*, *Rees*, *Maunder*; *sāb'ā-ōth*, *W. Ja. Wb. Entick*.] *n.* [*Heb.*] Hosts; armies:—used

as a designation of the Almighty; "the Lord of Sabaoth."

SAB-BA-T'AR-JAN, n. One who observes the seventh day of the week, instead of the first:—one who observes the Sabbath with great strictness.

SAB-BA-T'AR-JAN, a. Of or belonging to Sabbatarians.

SAB-BA-T'AR-JAN-ISM, n. The tenets of Sabbatarians. *Ep. Ward.*

SAB'BATH, n. [Heb.] Literally, rest; time of rest:—the day of cessation from labor, consecrated to religious worship, enjoined upon, and observed by, the Jews on the seventh day of the week, because "in six days God created the heavens and the earth, and rested on the seventh day," and also in commemoration of their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, from which their seventh day was dated:—but the *Christian Sabbath* is observed on the first day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day.

SAB'BATH-BREAK-ER, n. A violator of the Sabbath. [*Ob* SAB'BATH-BREAK-ING,* n. Violation of the Sabbath. *Ch.* SAB'BATH-LESS, a. Without a Sabbath or rest. *Bacon.*

SAB-BAT'IC, } a. [sabbaticus, L.; sabbatique, Fr.] RE-SAB-BAT'ICAL, } sembling the Sabbath; belonging to the Sabbath.—*Sabbatical year*, every seventh year, among the Israelites, because during that year the land was allowed to lie fallow.

SAB'BA-TISM, n. [sabbatum, L.] Observance of the Sabbath; rest. *More.*

SA-BEL'LIAN,* (sā-bēl'yan) a. Relating to Sabellius or Sabellianism. *Pearson.*

SA-BEL'LIAN,* (sā-bēl'yan) n. A follower of Sabellius, who denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead, and held the scheme that has been known, in modern times, as that of the modal trinity.

SA-BEL'LIAN-ISM,* (sā-bēl'yan-izm) n. The doctrine of Sabellius.

SAB'IN-AN,* n. One of a sect of idolaters more ancient than Moses, who believed in one God, and paid adoration to the sun, moon, and stars, or to angels who were supposed to reside in them, and govern the world under God. *Ed. Ency.*—Called also *Sabeen*.—One of an early Christian sect.

SAB'IN-AN-ISM,* n. The doctrine of the Sabians. *Ed. Ency.* See SABAIISM.

SAB'INE, (sāb'in) n. [sabine, Fr.; sabina, L.] A plant or shrub; savin. *Mortimer.*

SABLE, (sā'bl) n. [zibella, L.] A small quadruped of the weasel kind, allied to the marten-cat, celebrated for its fur; the fur of the sable; fur. *Peacham.*

SABLE, a. (*Her.*) Black. *Spenser.* [*Pope.* SABLE,* v. a. To darken; to make black, sad, or dismal. SABLE-MOUSE,* n. A name applied to the lemming. *Booth.* SABLE-STOLED,* a. Wearing a sable stole or long vest. *Milton.*

SABLIERE, (sāb'le-ā) n. [Fr.] A sand or gravel pit.—(*Arch.*) A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SÄ-BÖT', (sā-bōt') n. [Fr.; zapato, Sp.] A sort of wooden shoe. *Bramhall.*

SÄ-BRE, (sā'ber) n. [Fr.] A kind of sword, with a broad, heavy blade, falcatod or crooked towards the point; a cimeter; a falchion.

SÄ-BRE, (sā'ber) v. a. To strike with a sabre. *Burke.*

SÄB-V-LOŠ'ITY, n. Grittiness; sandiness. *Bailey.* [R.]

SÄB-V-LOŠ, a. [sabalum, L.] Gritty; sandy. *Bailey.* [R.]

SÄC, n. In natural history, a bag; a pouch; a receptacle; a sack.—(*Law*) One of the ancient privileges of the lord of a manor. See *Soc.*

SÄC-CÄDE'L, n. [Fr.] An old term, in horsemanship, for a jerk with the bridle. *Bailey.* [*P. Cyc.* SÄC'CATE,* a. (*Bot. & Anat.*) Formed like a sac or bag. SÄC-CHAR'IC,* a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from sugar. *Brande.*

SÄC-CHA-RIF'ER-OÜS, a. [saccharum and fero, L.] Producing sugar.

SÄC-CHA-RINE, (sāk'hā-rin or sāk'hā-rin) [sāk'hā-rin, S. W. F. J. K.; sāk'hā-rin, J. Sm.] a. [saccharin, Fr.] Having the taste or other qualities of sugar; sweet.

SÄC-CHA-RIZE,* v. a. To form into sugar. *Grainiger.*

SÄC-CHA-RÖID,* a. (*Min.*) Resembling the texture of loaf-sugar. *Luell.*

SÄC-CHA-RÖID,* n. A stone resembling loaf sugar. *Smart.*

SÄC-CHA-RÖID'AL,* a. Resembling sugar, or a loaf of sugar; same as *saccharoid*. *Ainsworth.*

SÄC-CHA-RÖID'ETER,* n. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of worts, and the richness of saccharine substances. *Chenabier.*

SÄC-CHO-LÄC'TIC,* a. (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk. *P. Cyc.*

SÄC'ENO-LÄTE,* n. A salt formed of saccholactic acid and a base. *P. Cyc.*

SÄC-ER-DÖTAL, [sä-er-dō'tal, W. J. F. J. Sm. R. Wb.; sä-ser-dō'tal, P.] a. [Fr.; sacerdotalis, L.] Belonging to the priesthood or a priest; priestly.

SÄC-ER-DÖTAL-LY,* ad. In a sacerdotal manner. *Dr. Allen.*

SÄCH'EL, n. [sacculus, L.] A small sack or bag. See *SATCH-EL.*

SÄ'CHEM,* n. An American Indian chief or prince; a chief of a tribe. *Mason.* [R.]

SÄ'CHEM-DÖM,* n. The jurisdiction of a sachem. *Dwight.*

SÄ'CHEM-SHEP,* n. The office or jurisdiction of a sachem. *Miles.*

SÄCK, n. [σάκος, Gr.; saccus, L.] A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels:—a loose robe, formerly worn by women.—[saco, Sp.] The sacking of a town; storm or pillage of a town; plunder.—[sec, Fr.] Canary wine; sherry wine. *Shak.*—"The sack of Shakspeare is believed to be what is now called sherry." *Johnson.* It is called by Falstaff *Sherris sack*, i. e., sack from *Xeres*.

SÄCK, v. a. [i. SÄCKED; pp. SÄCKING, SÄCKED.] To put into sacks or bags.—[sacar, Sp.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

SÄCK'AGE, n. Act of sacking or plundering. *Feltham.*

SÄCK'BUT, n. [sacquebutte, old Fr.] A wind instrument of the trumpet species; the trombone of the Italians. *Shak.*

SÄCK'CLÖTH, n. Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse, rough cloth, sometimes worn in mortification.

SÄCK'CLÖTHED, (sāk'klöthd) a. Wearing sackcloth. *Bp. Hall.*

SÄCK'ER, n. One who sacks a town. *Barret.*

SÄCK'FUL, n.; pl. SÄCKFULS. As much as a sack will hold.

SÄCK'ING, n. Act of plundering a town. *Barret.* Coarse cloth, fastened to a bedstead, and supporting the bed; cloth of which sacks are made.

SÄCK'LESS, a. Innocent; weak; simple. *Brockett.* [North of England.]

SÄCK-POŠ'ET, n. A posset made of milk, sack, &c.

SÄC'RÄ-MENT, [säk're-mēt, S. W. P. J. E. F. J. K. Sm. R. Wb.] n. [sacrament, Fr.; sacramentum, L.] The military oath taken by a Roman soldier.—(*Theology*) A religious rite or ceremony; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the eucharist; the Lord's supper. Among *Protestants*, there are two sacraments, viz., baptism and the eucharist or Lord's supper:—among *Catholics*, seven, viz., baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, orders, matrimony, and extreme unction.

§ 1—"This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilage*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the a in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language." *Walker.* The English orthoepists are unanimous against the practice.

†SÄC'RÄ-MENT, v. a. To bind by an oath. *Ap. Laud.*

SÄC-RÄ-MENT'AL, a. Relating to a sacrament; partaking of the nature of a sacrament; sacredly binding.

SÄC-RÄ-MEN'T'AL, n. Something having the nature of a sacrament. *Bp. Morton.* [R.]

SÄC-RÄ-MEN'T'AL-LY, ad. After the manner of a sacrament.

SÄC-RÄ-MEN-TÄRI-AN, n. One who differs in opinion, as to the sacraments, from the Roman Catholics; applied by them reproachfully to Protestants. *Tindal.*

SÄC-RÄ-MEN-TÄRY, n. [sacramentarium, low L.] A sacramental prayer-book. *Ap. Usker.* Sacramentarian. *Stapleton.*

SÄC-RÄ-MEN'TÄRY, a. Relating to the sacramentarians or sacraments.

†SÄCRÄTE, v. a. [sacro, L.] To consecrate. *Waterhouse.*

SÄCR'ED, v. a. [sacré, Fr.; sacer, L.] Immediately relating to God; divine; devoted to religious uses; holy; dedicated; consecrated; relating to religion; relating to the Scriptures; not profane; not secular; venerable; inviolable.

SÄCR'ED-LY, ad. In a sacred manner; inviolably.

SÄCR'ED-NESS, n. State of being sacred; sanctity.

SÄCRIF'IC, } a. [sacrificus, L.] Employed or used in SA-CRIF'ICAL, } sacrifice. *Cockeram.* [R.]

†SÄ-CRIF'ICÄ-BLE, a. That may be sacrificed. *Brown.*

†SÄ-CRIF'ICÄNT, n. [sacrificans, L.] A sacrificer. *Hallywell.*

†SÄ-CRIF'ICÄTOR, n. A sacrificer. *Brown.*

SÄ-CRIF'ICÄ-TÖRY, a. [sacrificatoire, Fr.] Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

†SÄC'RIF'ICE, (säk're-fiz) [säk're-fiz, S. W. P. J. F. J. K. Sm. R. Wb.] v. a. [sacrifier, Fr.; sacrifico, L.] [i. SÄCRIFICED; pp. SÄCRIFICING, SÄCRIFICED.] To offer to Heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to destroy; to kill; to devote with loss.

§ 2—"In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, c is allowed by the common consent of orthoepists, and by general usage, to take the sound of s. Some speakers, however, pronounce *sacrifice* with the proper sound of c soft, and Smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun; yet he says it is "the practice of most speakers [to pronounce it *sacrifice*], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries." See *SACRIFICE*, n., and *SACRAMENT*.

†SÄC'RIF'ICE, (säk're-fiz) v. n. To offer sacrifice.

†SÄC'RIF'ICE, (säk're-fiz) [säk're-fiz, S. W. P. J. F. J. K.

SAL/A-BLE, *a.* Navigable; passable by shipping. *Cotgrave*.
 SAIL/-BÖRNE,* *a.* Carried by sails. *Falconer*.
 SAIL/-BRÖAD, (säl/bräwd) *a.* Expanding like a sail. *Milton*.
 SAIL/-CLÖTH,* *n.* Cloth used for sails. *McCulloch*.
 SAIL/ER, *n.* He or that which sails; a sailing vessel.
 SAIL/FISH,* *n.* A name applied to the basking-shark. *Booth*.
 SAIL/ING,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The act of one who sails; the movement by which a vessel is impelled upon the water, by the action of the wind on the sails; the art or act of navigation. *Mar. Dict.*
 SAIL/ING-MÄS/TER,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A subordinate officer on board a ship of war, who has the charge of the navigating of a ship under the direction of the captain.
Park.
 SAIL/LESS,* *a.* Destitute of sails. *Pollok*.
 SAIL/-LÖFT,* *n.* A place where sails are made. *King*.
 SAIL/-MÄK-ER,* *n.* A maker of sails. *Shak*.
 SAIL/OR, *n.* One of the crew of a ship or vessel, usually one of those before the mast; a seaman; a mariner.
 SAIL/OR-LIKE,* *a.* Like a sailor. *Abot*.
 SAIL/Y, *a.* Like a sail. *Drayton*. [L.]
 SAIL/YÄRD, *n.* A pole on which a sail is extended.
 SAIM, *n.* [*saim*, W.] Lard; goose-grease. *Brockett*. [Local, England.]
 †SAIN, *i & p.* from *Say*. Used for *say*. *Spenser*. Said. *Shak*.
 SAIN/FÖIN, or SAIN/FÖIN, (sän/föin, W. J. F.; sän/föin, S. E.; sän/föin, K. Sm. Wb.) *n.* [*sainfoin*, Fr.] A perennial plant, similar to lucern, cultivated for fodder.
 SAIN/T, (sän't) *n.* [Fr.; *sanctus*, L.] A person eminent for piety and virtue; one of the blessed in heaven; one canonized; a sanctimonious or very religious person.
 SAIN/T, *v. a.* [i. SAIN/TED; pp. SAIN/TING, SAIN/TED.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by public decree; to canonize. *South*.
 SAIN/T, *v. n.* To act with a show of piety. *Pope*.
 SAIN/T-ÄN'DREW'S-CRÖSS,* *n.* A shrub. *Crabb*.
 SAIN/T-ÄN'THO-NY'S-FIRE,* *n.* (*Med.*) Erysipelas. *Hoblyn*.
 SAIN/T-BÄR/NA-BY'S-THIS/TLE,* *n.* An annual plant. *Crabb*.
 SAIN/T'ED, *a.* Holy; pious; virtuous; sacred. *Shak*.
 †SAIN/T'ESS, *n.* A female saint. *Bp. Fisher*.
 SAIN/T'FÖIN, *n.* Same as *sainfoin*.
 SAIN/T'ISM,* *n.* The quality or character of saints. *Wood*.
 SAIN/T-JÖHN'S-BREÄD,* *n.* A plant; the carob. *Miller*.
 SAIN/T-JÖHN'S-WORT, (-wür't) *n.* A plant and shrub.
 SAIN/T-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a saint; resembling a saint.
 SAIN/T/LI-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being saintly. *Ash*.
 SAIN/T/LY, *a.* Like a saint; becoming a saint. *Milton*.
 SAIN-TÖL/Q-GIST,* *n.* One who treats of the lives of the saints. *Ch. Ob*.
 SAIN-T'P'ETER'S-WORT,* *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb*.
 SAIN/TS'-BELL, *n.* The smaller church bell, so called because formerly it was rung when the priest came to those words of the mass, *Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Deus Sabaoth*, that all persons absent might fall on their knees. *Bp. Hall*.
 SAIN/T-SÄEM-ING, *a.* Appearing like a saint. *Mountagu*.
 SAIN/T'SHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.
 SAIN/T-VITUS'S-DÄNCE,* *n.* (*Med.*) (*Chorea Sanci Viti*) A convulsive or irregular and involuntary motion of the limbs, a disease that commonly occurs in childhood. *Dun- gison*.
 SÄKE, *n.* [*sac*, Sax.; *saeke*, D.] Final cause; end; purpose; reason; account; regard to any person or thing.
 SÄKER, *n.* [*sacra*, Fr.] A species of hawk:—a piece of artillery. *Derham*.
 SÄK/ER-ET, *n.* The male of a saker-hawk. *Bailey*.
 SÄL, *n.* [L.] Salt:—the scientific term for salt, used in chemistry and pharmacy. *Floyer*.
 SÄL/A-BLE, *a.* That may be sold; vendible; fit for sale; marketable.
 SÄL/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being salable.
 SÄL/A-BLY, *ad.* In a salable manner.
 SÄ-LÄ/CIOUS, (sä-lä'chjus) *a.* [*salax*, L.; *salace*, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous; lewd; wanton. *Dryden*.
 SÄ-LÄ/CIOUS-LY, (sä-lä'chjus-ly) *ad.* Lecherously; lustfully.
 SÄ-LÄ/CIOUS-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being salacious. *Bailey*.
 SÄ-LÄ/C'I-FY, *n.* [*salacitas*, L.] Lust; lechery. *Brown*.
 SÄLÄB, *n.* [*salada*, Fr.; *salad*, Ger.] Foot of raw herbs, generally dressed with vinegar, salt, oil, &c. Vulgarily corrupted to *salad*.
 SÄLÄD-ING,* *n.* Vegetables used for salad. *Sat. Mag.*
 SÄLÄL-BERRY,* *n.* A fruit from the valley of the Oregon, about the size of a common grape, of a dark purple color, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. *Farm. Ency.*
 SÄ-LÄL', *n.* [Per.] A Persian salutation. *Sir T. Herbert*.
 A Hindoo salutation or act of worship. *Malcom*.
 SÄL/A-MÄN-DER, *n.* [*salamandre*, Fr.; *salamandra*, L.] The name of a genus of batrachian reptiles, which have some affinity to lizards. The salamander has been found to live in fire, and to be very poisonous.
 SÄL/A-MÄN-DER'S-HÄIR', or -WOOL, *n.* Asbestos. *Bacon*.
 SÄL/A-MÄN'DRINE, *a.* Resembling a salamander.
 SÄL/A-MÖ'NI-XC,* *n.* (*Chem.*) Muriate of ammonia, a salt formed from muriatic acid and ammonia. *Brand*.

SALAMSTONE,* *n.* (*Min.*) An ornamental stone, which occurs in small transparent crystals; a species of sapphire *Ure*.
 SÄL/A-RJED,* (sä'l'a-rjd) *p. a.* Having a salary. *Qu. Rev.*
 SÄL/A-RY, *n.* [*salaira*, Fr.; *salarium*, L.] An annual or periodical payment for services; stipend; wages; hire; allowance.
 SÄL/A-RY,* *v. a.* [i. SALARIED; pp. SALARYING, SALARIED.] To fix a salary; to pay a stipend to. *Ch. Ob*.
 SÄLE, *n.* [*sal*, Icel.] Act of selling; state of being sold; state of being well; vent; power of selling; market; auction. [†A vicker basket. *Spenser*.]
 †SÄL-E-BRÖS/I-TY, *n.* [*salebrosus*, L.] State of being rough or rugged. *Feltham*.
 †SÄL-E-BRÖUS, *a.* [*salebrosus*, L.] Rough; uneven; rugged. *Cotton*.
 SÄ-LEP', (sä-lép', Sm.; sä'lép', Wb.) *n.* [Turk. & Fr.] A powder prepared from the roots of a plant of the orchis kind:—called also *salop* and *saloop*. *McCulloch*. See *SALOP*.
 SÄL-E-RÄ/TUS,* *n.* A sort of refined pearl-ash. *Adams*.
 SÄLES'MAN, *n.*; pl. SÄLES'MEN. One who sells goods or merchandise; one employed in selling.
 SÄL/ET, *n.* See *SÄLTER*.
 SÄL/WÖRK, (-würk) *n.* Work for sale; work carelessly done for sale. *Shak*.
 SÄL/W-LÄNT, *a.* [*saliant*, Fr.] (*Her.*) Being in a leaping posture, as a lion. See *SÄLTER*.
 SÄL/IC, (sä'l'ik, P. Sm. Wb. *Ash*.) *a.* [*salique*, Fr.] Excluding females from inheriting.—The *salic law* is a fundamental law of the French monarchy, by which females are excluded from succeeding to the throne.
 SÄL/I-CINE,* *n.* A febrifuge substance of bitter taste, obtained, in prismatic crystals, from the bark of the willow. *Ure*.
 SÄL/I-ENT, (sä'l-ent, W. P. J. J. Sm. R.; sä'l'yent, S. E. F.) sä'l'yent, K.) *a.* [*salians*, L.] Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps; shooting; projecting; springing or shooting with a quick motion.—(*Her.*) Being in a leaping posture.—*Salient angle*, an angle of a polygon projecting outwards.
 SÄ-LI'FER-OÜS,* *a.* Producing salt.—(*Geol.*) The *saliferous system* denotes the series of calcareous, argillaceous, and sandy strata, locally and frequently productive of rock salt or brine springs, and of gypsum. *P. Cyc.*
 SÄL/I-FI-A-BLE,* *a.* Capable of being converted into salt. *Brand*.
 SÄL-I-FI-CÄTION,* *n.* The act of salifying. *Ure*.
 †SÄL/I-FY,* *v. a.* [i. SALIFIED; pp. SALIFYING, SALIFIED.] To convert or form into salt. *Ure*.
 SÄL/I-GÖT, *n.* [*saligot*, Fr.] The water-thistle.
 SÄL/IN,* *n.* A dry, saline, reddish substance, obtained from the ashes of potato leaves, &c. *Loudon*.
 SÄL-I-NÄTION, *n.* [*salinator*, L.] Act of washing with salt liquor. *Greenhill*.
 SÄ-LINE', (sä-lin', S. P. J. E. F. J. A. K. Sm. Wb.; sä-lin', W.) *a.* [*salinus*, L.] Containing salt; impregnated with salt; containing salt.
 SÄ-LINE',* *n.* A repository of salt; a salt-pit. *Scott*.
 SÄ-LINE-NESS,* *n.* The state of being saline. *Smart*.
 SÄ-LIN/I-FÖRM,* *a.* Having the form of salt. *Smart*.
 SÄ-LI'NO-T'ER-BENE',* *a.* Partaking of salt and earth. [*Brown*, R.]
 SÄ-LI'NOUS, *a.* [*salinus*, L.] Containing salt; saline.
 SÄ-LI'QUE', (sä-lék') *a.* [Fr.] Same as *salic*. See *SÄLIC*.
 SÄ-LI'VA, *n.* [L.] pl. SÄ-LI'VE. The fluid that is secreted into the mouth by the salivary glands; every thing that is spit up.
 SÄ-LI'VAL, (sä-liv'al, S. E. F. J. A. K. Sm. R.; sä'l-e-väl or sä-liv'al, W.) *a.* Relating to saliva; salivary.
 SÄL/I-VÄNT,* *a.* Promoting salivation. *Caldwell*.
 SÄL/I-VÄ-RY, *a.* Relating to saliva or spittle. *Greiv*.
 SÄL/I-VÄRE, *v. a.* [i. SALIVATED; pp. SALIVATING, SALIVATED.] To purge by the salivary glands. *Wiseman*. To produce a flow of saliva.
 SÄL-I-VÄTION, *n.* Act of salivating; excessive flow or secretion of saliva, as produced by mercury, &c.
 SÄ-LI'VUS, (sä-liv'us, S. P. J. E. K. Sm. R.; sä-liv'us or sä-liv'us, W. P.) *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, saliva or spittle. [willow. *P. Cyc.*
 SÄL/IX,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants or trees; the SÄL/LET, *n.* [*salada*, Fr.] A helmet. *Chaucer*.
 SÄL/LET, *n.* A corruption of *salad*. *Boyle*. See *SÄLAD*.
 SÄL/LET-ING, *n.* Same as *sallet* and *salading*. *Mortimer*.
 †SÄL/LI-ANCE, *n.* Act of issuing forth; sally. *Spenser*.
 SÄL/LÖW, (sä'l'ö) *n.* [*sale*, Fr.] A small tree comprising several species of *salix*, resembling the willow or osier.
 SÄL/LÖW, *a.* [*sal*, Ger.; *sale*, Fr.] Yellow; as from illness; yellow; pale; sickly.
 SÄL/LÖW-NESS, (sä'l'ö-nés) *n.* Yellowness; sickly paleness. [*Ency.*
 SÄL/LÖW-THÖRN,* *n.* An ornamental tree or shrub. *Farm.*
 SÄL/LY, *n.* [*salitie*, Fr.] An eruption or issue, as from a place besieged; quick egress; excursion; flight; spright-

ly exertion; escape:—levity; extravagant flight; frolic; wild gaiety.

SÁL'LY, v. n. [*i. SALLIED*; *pp. SALLYING, SALLIED*.] To issue out suddenly; to make an eruption.

SÁL'LY-PÓRT, n. A gate at which sallies are made; a postern gate:—in fire-ships, the place of escape for train-fires.

SÁL-MÁ-GŪN'DI, n. A mixture of chopped meat, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions; a mixture of chopped meat and seasonings; a medley. *Cotgrave*.

SÁL'MJ-ĀC,* n. Sometimes used, as a contraction for *sal-ammoniac*. *Francis*.

SÁL'M'ON, (sám'ŏn) n. [*saumo*, L.; *saumon*, Fr.] A fish highly valued for food.

SÁL'M'ON-ĒT,* (sám'ŏn-ĕt) n. A little salmon; a samlet. *Johnson*. [*Brande*.]

SÁL'MO-NÖYD,* n. (*Ich.*) A soft-finned, abdominal fish. *SÁL'M'ON-PIPE,** n. A device for catching salmon. *Crabb*.

SÁL'M'ON-TRÓÚT, (sám'ŏn-tróút) n. A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon. *Walton*.

SA-LÓÖN, n. [*salon, salle*, Fr., from the Ger. *sal*.] A spacious hall or room; a state-room.

SÁ'LOP, or SA-LÓÖP', n. [*salep*, Turk.] A powder prepared from the roots of a plant of the orchid kind, sometimes used as food:—called also *salep*.

SÁL'PI-CÓN, or SÁL-PI'CON, (sál'pe-kón, *Sm. Wb.*; *sál'p'kon*, *K. Johnson*.) n. A kind of farce or stuffing, put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bacon*.

SÁL'P'LN,* n. [*σαλιπύλη*.] (*Anat.*) The eustachian tube, or channel, between the mouth and the ear. *Brande*.

SÁL-PRU-NĒL'LA,* n. (*Chem.*) Fused nitre, cast into cakes or balls. *Ure*.

†SÁL-SA-MEN-TÁ'RJ-OŪS, a. [*salsamentarius*, L.] Being salt or salted. *Bailey*.

SÁL-SEIGNETTE,* (sál-sán-yét') n. (*Chem.*) Tartrate of potassa and soda; Rochelle salt. *Brande*.

SÁL'SJ-FY, n. [L.] An esculent garden vegetable; the oyster plant; goat's beard.

SÁL-SÍL'LA,* n. [Sp.] An herbaceous plant from Peru, the roots of which are eaten like the potato. *Farm. Ency.*

SÁL-SO-ĀC'ID, a. [*salsus* and *acidus*, L.] Having saltness and sourness. *Floyer*.

SÁL'SO-LÁ,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; saltwort. *Crabb*.

SÁL-SŪ'QI-NOŪS, a. [*salsuginex*, Fr., from *salsugo*, L.] Saltish; somewhat salt. *Boyle*.

SÁLT, n. [*salt*, Goth.] Common salt, a substance used for seasoning, being a muriate of soda; that which seasons or preserves from corruption:—taste; smack; wit; merriment.—(*Chem.*) Any substance formed by the combination of an acid with an alkaline or salifiable base.—*pl.* Popularly used for salts taken as medicine; as, "Epsom salts."

SÁLT, a. Having the taste of, or preserved by, salt; as, *salt fish*; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt.—[*salsus*, L.] Lecherous; salacious. *Shak*.

SÁLT, v. a. [*i. SALTERED*; *pp. SALTING, SALTED*.] To season with salt. *St. Mat. v.*—*v. n.* To become impregnated with salt.

†SÁLT, n. [*sault*, old Fr.; *saltus*, L.] Act of leaping; a skip; a leap. *B. Jonson*.

†SÁLTANT, a. [*saltans*, L.] Jumping; dancing. *Holland*.

SÁLT'ATE,* v. n. [*salto*, L.] To leap; to jump; to skip. *Month. Rev.*

SÁL-TÁTION, n. [*saltatio*, L.] Act of leaping or jumping; beat; palpitation. *Wiseman*.

SÁL-TÁ-TÓ'RJ-OŪS,* a. Saltatory. *Kirby*.

SÁL'TÁ-TÓ-RY,* a. Adapted to leaping; jumping; skipping. *Brande*.

SÁLT'BOX,* n. A sort of musical instrument. *Boswell*.

SÁLT-CÁK, n. A lump of salt, made at the salterns, which attracts pigeons; a mixture given to pigeons.

SÁLT'CĒL-LAR, n. [*salicere*, Fr.] A small vessel for holding salt on the table.

SÁLT'ER, n. One who salts; one who sells salt.

SÁLT'ERN, n. A salt-work; a place for making salt.

SÁLT'GRĒEN,* a. Sea-green; green like the sea. *Shak*.

SÁL'TIĒR, or SÁL'TIĒRE, n. [*saultoir*, Fr.] (*Her.*) A cross with two feet, as if capable of leaping, as an X, or an ordinary in the form of the cross of St. Andrew.

†SÁLT-IN-BÁN'CO, n. [*salture in banco*, It.] A quack or mountebank. *Browne*.

SÁLT'ING,* n. Act of impregnating with salt:—a salt-water marsh. *Loudon*.

SÁLT'ISH, a. Somewhat salt. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

SÁLT'LESS, a. Having no salt; insipid.

SÁLT'LY, *ad.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SÁLT'-MÁRSII,* n. A marsh sometimes overflowed with salt-water. *Ash*.

SÁLT'-MINE,* n. A place where salt is found. *McCulloch*.

SÁLT'NESS, n. State of being salt; taste of salt.

SÁLT'-PAN, n. Same as *salt-pit*. *Bacon*.

SÁLT-PĒTRE, (-pĒ'ter) n. Nitre; nitrate of potash. *Bacon*.

SÁLT'-PIT, n. A pit for where salt is obtained; a salt-mine; salt-work.

SÁLT'-RHEŪM,* (-rŭm) n. A kind of herpes; an affection of the skin. *Dr. Relfe*.

SÁLT'-WÁ-TER,* n. Water containing salt. *Brande*.

SÁLT'-WÁ-TER,* a. Relating to, or used at, sea. *Shak*.

SÁLT'-WORK, (-wŭrk) n.; *pl. SÁLT'-WORKS, (-wŭrks)* A saltern; a place where salt is made.

SÁLT'WORT,* (-wŭrt) n. A genus of plants growing on the sea-coast; *salsola*. *Crabb*.

†SÁLT, a. Somewhat salt. *Cotgrave*.

SA-LŪ'BRJ-OŪS, a. [*salubris*, L.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health; healthy; salutary.

SA-LŪ'BRJ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* So as to promote health. *Burke*.

SA-LŪ'BRJ-OŪS-NĒSS,* n. Quality of being salubrious. *Allen*.

SA-LŪ'BRJŪT, n. [*salubritas*, Fr.] Quality of being salubrious; wholesomeness; healthfulness.

SÁL'Ū-TÁ-RJ-LY,* *ad.* In a salutary manner. *Ed. Rev.*

SÁL'Ū-TÁ-RJ-NĒSS, n. Quality of being salutary.

SÁL'Ū-TÁ-RY, a. [*salutare*, Fr.; *salutarius*, L.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety; beneficial.

SÁL-Ū-TÁ'TION, n. [Fr.; *salutatio*, L.] Act or style of saluting; a salute; an act of civility; greeting; address.

SA-LŪ'TÁ-TÓ-RY,* a. Containing salutations; greeting, as, "a salutatory oration." *Kirkland*. [U. S.]

†SA-LŪ'TÁ-TÓ-RY, n. [*salutatorium*, low L.] Place of greeting. *Milton*.

SA-LŪTE', v. a. [*saluto*, L.; *saluer*, Fr.] [*i. SALUTED*; *pp. SALUTING, SALUTED*.] To greet; to show civility or respect to; to hail; to please; to gratify; to kiss.

SA-LŪTE', n. Salutation; greeting; a kiss.—(*Mil.*) An exhibition of respect and honor, performed in different ways.

SA-LŪT'ER, n. One who salutes.

SÁL-Ū-TĒR-ER-OŪS, a. [*salutifer*, L.] Healthy; bringing health; salutary. *Ricaut*.

SÁL-Ū-TĒR-ER-OŪS-LY,* *ad.* In a salutiferous manner. *Cudworth*.

SÁL-VA-BÍL'Y-TY, n. State of being salvable. *Sanderson*.

SÁL'VA-BLE, a. [*salvo*, *salvus*, L.] That may be saved; that may be kept safe.

SÁL'VA-BLE-NĒSS,* n. Salvability. *Ash*.

SÁL'VAQE, n. [*salvoage*, Fr.] (*Mercantile law*) A compensation for saving or preserving a vessel or merchandise from wreck or utter loss.

†SÁL'VAQE, a. [*saulage*, old Fr.] Rude; cruel:—now, *savage*.

SÁL-VA-TĒL'LA,* n. (*Anat.*) A vein of the arm, terminating in the fingers. *Brande*.

SÁL-VÁ'TION, n. [*salvatio*, low L.] Act of saving; state of being saved; deliverance from any evil, especially from eternal death; reception to heaven.

SÁL'VA-TÓ-RY, n. A place where this is preserved.

||SÁLVE, (sáv or sálv) [*sáv*, P. E. K. Sm. R. Wb.; *sáv*, W. J. F.; *sáv* or *sáv*, Ja.] n. [*salv*, Sax.; *salbon*, Goth.] A glutinous composition or ointment applied to wounds and hurts; help; remedy. *Gr.*—*Dr. Johnson* tells us that this word is originally and properly *salv*; which, having *salves* in the plural, the singular, in time, was borrowed from it; *salv*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin. There is some diversity among our orthoëpists about the *l* in this word and its verb. Mr. Sheridan marks it to be pronounced; Mr. Smith, W. Johnson, and Barclay, make it mute; Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways; and Mr. Nares says it is mute in the noun, but sounded in the verb. The mute *l* is certainly countenanced in this word by *calve* and *valve*; but, as they are very irregular, and are the only words where the *l* is silent in this situation, (for *valve*, *delve*, *salve*, &c., have the *l* pronounced,) and as this word is of Latin original, the *l* ought certainly to be preserved in both words; for, to have the same word sound differently to signify different things, is a defect in language that ought, as much as possible, to be avoided." *Walker*.

||SÁLVE, (sáv or sálv) v. a. [*salven*, Goth.; *salben*, Ger.] [*i. SALVED*; *pp. SALVING, SALVED*.] To cure with medicaments applied; to help; to remedy. [To help or save by a *salvo* or an excuse. *Hooker*.]

SÁL'VER, (sál'ver, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.) n. A plate on which any thing is presented.

SÁL'VI-A,* n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the sage. *P. Cyc.*

SÁL'VŌ, n. [*salvo jure*, L.] *pl. SÁL'VŌES* or SÁL'VŌS. Something reserved when other things are granted; an exception; a reservation; an excuse.

SÁL-VŌ-LÁT'I-LE,* n. A sesquicarbonate of ammonia. *Ure*.

SÁL'VOR,* n. (*Law*) One who saves a ship or cargo from impending wreck or destruction. *Bouvier*.

SA-MÁ'RA,* n. (*Bot.*) An indehiscent, superior fruit or nut, or a kind of one-seeded, indehiscent pericarp, with a wing at one end. *Brande*.

SA-MÁR'ĀN, n. An inhabitant of the city or district of Samaria; one of a sect of the Jews, who believed in the Pentateuch only, and with whom other Jews refused to have dealings.

SA-MÁR'ĀN, a. Pertaining to Samaria or the Samaritans; denoting a sort of Hebrew alphabet.

SAM'A-RÖYD,* *a.* Resembling a samara. *Brande.*
 SA-MÄR'RA, *n.* See SIMAR.
 SÄM'BÖ,* *n.*; *pl.* SÄM'BÖS or SÄM'BÖES. The offspring of a negro and mulatto. *Ency.*
 SÄM'BÜKE,* *n.* [*sambuca*, L.] A musical instrument. *Ascham.*
 SÄME, *a.* [*same*, Icel.; *sama*, *samo*, M. Goth.] Identical; not different; not another; being of the like kind, sort, or degree; that which was mentioned before.
 †SÄME, *ad.* Together. *Spenser.*
 SÄME'NESS, *n.* State of being the same; identity.
 SÄM'AN,* *a.* Relating to the island of Samos. *Gent. Mag.*
 SÄM-BE-ZL,* *n.* [Ar.] A hot, arid wind, common in Africa, and Arabia, Syria, &c.; the *kamsin*. *P. Cyc.*
 †SÄM'ITE, *n.* [*samit*, Fr.] A sort of silk stuff. *Chaucer.*
 SÄM'LET, *n.* A small fish, called also the *parr* and *salmonet*; and the fry of the salmon.
 SÄM-O-THRA'CIAN,* *n.* A native of Samothracia. *Ency.*
 SÄM-GY-EDDES,* (*säm-öi-édz*), *n. pl.* A people of Tartary. *Earnshaw.*
 SÄMP,* *n.* Indian corn broken coarse and boiled, to be eaten with milk or butter:—from the Indian word *navasump*. *R. Williams.*
 SÄM'PIRE, (*säm'fir*) *n.* [*Saint Pierre*, Fr.] A plant which grows on rocks washed by the sea, used for pickling.
 SÄM'PLE, *n.* A part shown as a specimen of the whole; and a specimen; example; pattern.
 †SÄM'PLE, *v. a.* To show as a specimen; to exemplify. *Mede.*
 SÄM'PLE, *n.* [*exemplar*, L.] A pattern of work; a specimen, particularly of a girl's improvement in needlework.
 SÄM'SHU,* *n.* A Chinese spirit distilled from rice. *Stuart.*
 †SÄN-A-BIL'-TY,* *n.* Quality of being sanable. *Med. Jour.*
 †SÄN-A-BLE, [*sän'q-bl*, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *sän'q-bl*, *Nares*, *Buchanan*.] *a.* [*sanable*, old Fr.; *sanabilis*, L.] That may be cured; curable. *Mora*. [L.]
 †SÄN-A-BLE-NESS,* *n.* State of being sanable. *Ash.*
 †SÄ-NÄ'TION, *n.* [*sanatio*, L.] Act of curing. *Wiseman.*
 SÄN-A-TIVE, *a.* [*sano*, L.] Powerful, or tending to cure; healing; sanatory.
 SÄN-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being sanative.
 SÄN-A-TO-RY,* *a.* Relating to health; sanative. *Dr. Francis.*
 †SÄNGE'BELL, *n.* A corruption of *saints'bell*; which see.
 †SÄNGE'TI-FI-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*sanctifico*, low L.] To sanctify. *Barrow.*
 SÄNGE-TI-FI-CÄTION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified or made holy; consecration.
 SÄNGE-TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who sanctifies:—the Holy Spirit.
 SÄNGE-TI-FY, (*sängk'te-fi*) *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, Fr.; *sanctifico*, L.] [*i.* SANCTIFIED; *pp.* SANCTIFYING, SANCTIFIED.] To free from the power of sin; to make holy; to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt; to consecrate; to purify.
 SÄNGE-TI-MÖ'NI-OÜS, (*sängk-te-mö'ne-üs*) *a.* [*sanctimonia*, L.] Sainly; having the appearance of sanctity. *Milton.*
 SÄNGE-TI-MÖ'NI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a sanctimonious manner.
 SÄNGE-TI-MÖ'NI-OÜS-NESS, *n.* State of being sanctimonious.
 SÄNGE-TI-MÖ'NY, *n.* [*sanctimonia*, L.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance or pretence of holiness.
 SÄNGE'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *sanctio*, L.] That which sanctions, confirms, or renders obligatory; act of confirming or sanctioning; confirmation; ratification.
 SÄNGE'TION, (*sängk'shun*) *v. a.* [*i.* SANCTIONED; *pp.* SANCTIONING, SANCTIONED.] To give a sanction to; to countenance; to support; to authorize. *Burke.*
 SÄNGE-TI-TÜDE, *n.* [*sanctus*, L.] Holiness; sanctity. *Milton.*
 SÄNGE-TI-TY, (*sängk'te-te*) *n.* [*sanctitas*, L.] Holiness; state of being holy; goodness; purity; godliness; a holy being.
 †SÄNGE'TI-Ä-RIZE, (*sängk'ty-ä-riz*) *v. a.* To shelter by means of sacred privileges. *Shak.*
 SÄNGE'TI-Ä-RY, (*sängk'ty-ä-re*) *n.* [*sanctuaire*, Fr.; *sanctuarium*, L.] The *penitential*, or most retired and sacred part of a temple; a holy place; a temple; a consecrated building; holy ground; an asylum sacred from the reach of civil power; shelter; protection.
 SÄNGE'TYM SÄNGE-TÖ'RUM,* [L.] "The Holy of Holies." The innermost or holiest place of the Jewish temple, where the ark was kept; and the sanctuary. *Crabb.*
 SÄND, *n.* [*sand*, Sax.; *sand*, Dan. & D.] Particles or powder arising from the breaking or crumbling of stone; minute grains of stone.—*pl.* Barren country covered with sand.
 SÄND, *v. a.* [*i.* SANDED; *pp.* SANDING, SANDED.] To sprinkle with sand; to drive on sands.
 SÄND'AL, *n.* [*sandale*, Fr.; *sandaliatum*, L.] A loose shoe; a sort of slipper. *Milton.*
 SÄND'AL-WOOD,* (*wäd*) *n.* The heart of a small oriental tree resembling the myrtle, remarkable for its fragrance, and used for dyeing.—It is called also *red sanders*, or *sanders wood*. *Ure.*
 SÄND'Ä-RÄGH, *n.* [*sandaraca*, L.] A gum resin which oozes from the common juniper, used in making varnish;—when pulverized, sometimes called *ponce*:—a native fossil, of a bright red color; a combination of arsenic and sulphur.

SÄND' BÄG,* *n.* A bag for sand; repository for sand. *Shak.*
 SÄND'BÄNK,* *n.* A bank of sand. *Goldsmith.*
 SÄND'BÄTH,* *n.* A vessel filled with heated sand, for drying precipitates, and *ec.*:—a bath made of warm sand. *Francis.*
 SÄND'BLIND, *a.* Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them. *Shak.*
 SÄND'BÖX,* *n.* A box for holding sand. *Owen.*
 SÄND'BÖX-TREE,* *n.* A tree whose pericarp bursts, and scatters its seeds.
 SÄND'BÜG,* *n.* An insect. *Smart.*
 SÄND'CRACK,* *n.* A fissure in a horse's hoof. *Loudon.*
 SÄND'D, *a.* Covered with sand; barren; sandy.
 SÄND'EEL, *n.* A kind of eel found under the sand.
 SÄN-DE-MÄ'NI-AN,* *n.* A follower of Robert Sandeman, a Scotch divine:—in Scotland called *Glassite*, from John Glass. *Buch.*
 SÄN-DE-MÄ'NI-AN-ISM,* *n.* The principles of the Sandemansians. *Ec. Rev.*
 SÄN'DER-LING, *n.* A sort of moor-fowl, similar to the pewit.
 SÄN'DERS,* *n.* [*santalum*, L.] See SANDAL-WOOD.
 SÄND'FLOOD,* (*sänd'füd*) *n.* A flowing of sand in a desert. *Smart.*
 SÄND'FLY,* *n.* A minute, troublesome fly.
 SÄND'GLASS,* *n.* An hour-glass. *Boswell.*
 SÄND'HEAT, *n.* Heat of warm or hot sand.
 SÄND'HILL,* *n.* A hill of sand, or a hill covered with sand. *Pennant.*
 SÄND'HÖP-PER,* *n.* A little crustacean animal. *Roget.*
 SÄND'NESS, *n.* The state of being sandy. *South.*
 SÄND'ISH, *a.* Like sand; loose; not compact. *Evelyn*. [R.]
 SÄND'Y-ER, *n.* Saline matter, or impurities which rise as a scum upon glass, during its fusion in the furnace:—called also *glass-gall*.
 SÄN'DYX,* or SÄN'DYX,* *n.* [L.] A kind of minium. *Crabb.*
 SÄND-MÄR-TIN,* *n.* A species of swallow. *Pennant.*
 SÄND'PIP-ER,* *n.* A bird allied to the snipe. *P. Cyc.*
 SÄND'STÖNE, *n.* Stone composed of agglutinated particles or grains of sand, of different varieties, some calcareous, and some silicious; a species of freestone.
 SÄND'STÖRM,* *n.* A violent commotion of sand. *Goldsmith.*
 SÄND'WICH,* (*sänd'widj*) *n.* Two slices of bread with a slice of meat between them. *Bulwer.*
 SÄND'WORM,* (*würm*) *n.* A species of worm. *Pennant.*
 SÄND'WORT,* (*würt*) *n.* A genus of small plants; *arenaria*. *Farm. Ency.*
 SÄND'Y, *a.* Abounding with sand; full of sand; unsolid.
 SÄNE, *a.* [*sanus*, L.] Sound; healthy; not insane:—generally applied to the mind.
 SÄNE'NESS,* *n.* The state of being sane; sanity. *Bailey.*
 SÄNG, *i.* from *Sing*. See SING.
 SÄN-GÄ-REÉ,* *n.* A beverage made of wine, water, and sugar. *Dr. Madden.*
 SÄNG-FROLD, (*säng'frwä*) *n.* [Fr.] Cold blood; coolness; freedom from ardor or warmth; indifference. *Sheridan.*
 SÄN'G'I-XC,* *n.* A Turkish officer, governor of a sangiate, or a distinct forming part of a pachaic. *Brande.* See SANJAK.
 SÄN'G'I-Ä-CÄTE,* *n.* The jurisdiction of a sangiac. *Ency.*
 SÄN-GUI'FER-OÜS, (*säng-gwif'er-üs*) *a.* [*sanguifer*, L.] Conveying blood; as, "a *sanguiferous* vessel." *Derham.*
 SÄN-GUI-FI-CÄ'TION, (*säng-gwe-fe-kä'shun*) *n.* [Fr.; *sanguis* and *facio*, L.] Production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.
 SÄN-GUI-FI-ER, (*säng-gwe-fi'er*) *n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, L.] A producer of blood; that which sanguifies. *Floyd.*
 SÄN-GUI-FI, (*säng-gwe-fi*) *v.* *n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, L.] [*i.* SANGUIFIED; *pp.* SANGUIFYING, SANGUIFIED.] To produce blood. [*Maunder.*]
 SÄN-GUIN-A-RI-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being sanguinary.
 SÄN-GUIN-A-RY, (*säng'gwin-ä-re*) *a.* [*sanguinarius*, L.] Cruel; bloody; bloodthirsty; murderous.
 SÄN-GUIN-Ä-RY, *n.* [*sanguinaria*, Fr.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 SÄN'GUINE, (*säng'gwin*) *a.* [*sanguis*, Fr.; *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, L.] Red; of the color of blood; abounding with blood:—warm; ardent; confident; inclined to expect much.
 SÄN'GUINE, *n.* Blood color. *Spenser.* Bloodstone. *Cotgrave.*
 †SÄN'GUINE, *v. a.* To stain with blood; to ensanguine. *Flanshane.*
 SÄN'GUINE-LY, (*säng'gwin-le*) *ad.* Ardently; confidently.
 SÄN'GUINE-NESS, *n.* Ardor; state of being sanguine.
 SÄN-GUIN'E-OÜS, (*säng'gwin-ös*) *a.* [*sanguineus*, L.] Constituting blood, abounding with blood; plethoric.
 †SÄN-GUIN'I-TY, *n.* Sanguineness. *Swift.*
 SÄN-GUIN'O-LENT-CY,* *n.* Bloodiness. *Mora.*
 SÄN-GUIN'O-LENT,* *a.* [Fr.] Tinged with blood. *Dunglison.*
 SÄN-GU-SÜGE,* *n.* A leech or bloodsucker. *Smart.*
 SÄN'HE-DRIM, [*sän'he-drim*, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *sän'he-drim*, *Taylor's Calmet*.] *n.* [Heb.] The highest judicial tribunal, or chief council, among the Jews, consisting of 71 members, including the high-priest, who presided.

SÂN'N-CLE, (sân'n'e-kl) *n.* [Fr.; *sanicula*, L.] A perennial plant; self-heal.

SÂN'N-ËË, (sân'ni-ëz) *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A thin, unhealthy, purulent discharge from wounds and sores.

SÂN'N-OÛS, *a.* Emitting sanies; ichorous; serous.

SÂN'N-TA-RY, * *a.* Relating to health; sanatory. *Ec. Rev.*

SÂN'N-TY, *n.* [*sanitas*, L.] State of being sane; soundness of mind. *Shak.*

SÂN'N'ÂK, * *n.* A military division of the Turkish empire; the commander of the division:—called *sanjak*, *sanjak bey*, or simply *bey*; *sangiac*. *P. Cyc.* See *SANGIAC*.

SÂN, (sângk) *z.* from *Sik*. See *SINK*.

SÂN, (sâng) *pres. p.* [F.] Without; destitute of. *Shak.*

SÂN'SCRIT, *n.* [*sanscrita*, i. e. polished.] The learned language of Hindostan and of the Bramins.—It is the parent of most of the East Indian languages.

SANS-CULOTTE, * (sâng'kút-lôt') *n.* [Fr., without breeches.] A man shabbily dressed; a ragamuffin. *Ed. Rev.*

SÂN'S-CÛ'LO'T-TÏSM, * *n.* Dress and manners of *sans-culottes*. *Carlyle.*

SÂN'S-SOUÏ, * (sâng-sô-ôi) [Fr.] Without care. *Ency.*

SÂN'TA-LINE, * *n.* The coloring matter of red sandal or saunders wood. *Brande.*

SÂN'TER, *v. n.* See *SAUNTER*.

SÂN'TON, *n.* A Turkish priest; a kind of diver.

SÂN'TO-NINE, * *n.* A vegetable principle possessing acid properties, obtained from the seeds of *artemisia santonica*, or southern-wood. *P. Cyc.*

SÂP, *n.* The vital juice of plants and trees, or the fluid which is absorbed by the roots, and sent upwards into the stem, branches, and leaves.—(*Mil.*) A trench for undermining:—sap-wood. See *SAR-WOOD*.

SÂP, *v. a.* [*saper*, Fr.; *sappare*, It.] [I. SAPPED; *pp.* SAPPING, SAPPED.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to dig, as a trench.

SÂP, *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

SÂP-A-JÔ, * or SÂP-A-JÔU', * *n.* [Fr.] An American animal of the genus *simia*. *Jour. Sci.*

SAPA-WOOD, * (-wûd) *n.* A kind of wood similar to Brazil-wood, found in India, used for dyeing and inflaying. *Ure.*

SÂP'ÉOL, * *a.* Full of sap; containing sap; sappy. *Coleridge.*

SÂP'GREEN, * *n.* A pigment prepared by evaporating the juice of buckthorn berries to dryness, mixed with lime. *P. Cyc.*

SÂ-PHÉ'NA, * *n.* [*σαφής*.] (*Anat.*) The large vein of the leg, which ascends over the external ankle. *Brande.*—(*Min.*) A bluish mineral substance. *Crabb.*

SÂPH'IRE, *n.* See *SAPPHIRE*.

SÂPID, *a.* [*sapidus*, L.] Tasteful; palatable; stimulating the palate. *Arbutnot.*

SÂPID'ITY, } *n.* Tastefulness; power of stimulating the SÂPID-NESS, } palate. *Brown.*

SÂP'É-NCE, *n.* [Fr.; *sapientia*, L.] Wisdom; sageness. *Grew.*

SÂP'É-NT, *a.* [*sapiens*, L.] Wise; sage. *Milton.*

SÂP'É-N'TIAL, *a.* Teaching wisdom. *Richardson*. [R.]

SÂP'É-N'TIAL-LY, * *ad.* in a wise manner. *Baxter.*

SÂP'É-N-TIZE, * *v. n.* To grow or make wise. *Coleridge*. [R.]

SÂP'É-SS, *a.* Wanting sap; wanting vital juice; dry; old; husky. *Dryden.*

SÂP'LING, *n.* A young tree; a young plant. *Shak.*

SÂP-O-NÂ'CEOUS, (sâp-o-nâ'shûs) *a.* [*sapo*, L.] Having the qualities of soap; resembling soap; soapy.

SÂP'O-NA-RY, *a.* Saponaceous. *Boyle.*

SÂ-PÔN'I-FI-ABLE, * *a.* That may be saponified. *Phil. Mag.*

SÂ-PÔN-I-FI-CÂTION, * *n.* The act of making soap, or of changing into soap. *Brande.*

SÂ-PÔN'IFÏ, * *v. a.* [I. SAPONIFIED; *pp.* SAPONIFYING, SAPONIFIED.] To convert into soap. *P. Cyc.*

SÂP'O-NINE, * *n.* A peculiar substance contained in the root of the *saponaria officinalis*, producing lather. *Brande.*

SÂP'O-NITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, white mineral. *Dana.*

SÂP'ÔR, *n.* [L.] Taste; power of affecting the palate.

SÂP'O-RIF'IC, *a.* [*saporifique*, Fr.; *sapor* and *facio*, L.] Producing taste, flavor, or relish.

SÂP'O-RIF'IC-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being saporific. *Scott.*

SÂP'O-ROÛS, *a.* Savory; tasteful. *Bailey*. [R.]

SÂP'PARE, * or SÂP'PAR, * *n.* (*Min.*) A term applied to the cyanite. *Brande.*

SÂP'PER, *n.* [*sapeur*, Fr.] One who saps; one who digs a trench or undermines; a kind of miner.

SÂP'PHIC, (sâf'fik) *a.* [*Sapphicus*, L., from *Sappho*.] Denoting a kind of verse, said to have been invented by the Greek poetess Sappho, consisting of eleven syllables.

SÂP'PHIC, * (sâf'fik) *n.* A sapphire verse. *Ed. Rev.*

SÂP'PHIRE, (sâf'fir) [*sâf'fir*, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; *sâf'fir*, P.] [*sapphirus*, L.] A precious stone, or very hard gem, consisting essentially of crystallized alumina, of various colors; the blue variety being generally called sapphire; the red, the oriental ruby; and the yellow, the oriental topaz.

SÂP'PHIRE, * (sâf'fir) *a.* Resembling sapphire. *Milton.*

SÂP'PHIR-INE, (sâf'fir-in) *a.* Made of, or like, sapphire.

SÂP'PHIR-INE, * (sâf'fir-in) *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resembling sapphire. *Dana.*

SÂP'PI-NESS, *n.* State of being sappy; juiciness.

SÂP'PY, *a.* Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent; young; not firm; weak; soft; silly; foolish.

SÂP'RÔT, * *n.* A disease of timber. See *DRY-ROT*.

SÂP'SA-GÔ, * *n.* [*schabzieger*, Ger.] A kind of Swiss cheese, of a dark olive-green color.—Written also *chapsager*. *Farm. Ency.*

SÂP'WOOD, * (-wûd) *n.* The albumen of a tree, being the newly-formed and light-colored wood which is next to the bark, and through which the sap flows most freely. *Brande.*

SÂR-A-BA-TÏE, * *n.* A kind of oriental monk or cœnobe. *Waddington.*

SÂR-A-BAND, *n.* [*sarabanda*, Sp.; *sarabande*, Fr.] A Spanish dance:—a musical composition in triple time, similar to a minuet.

SÂR-A-CËN, * *n.* A name adopted by the Arabs after their settlement in Europe; a Mahometan. *Ency.*

SÂR-A-CËN'IC, } *a.* Relating to the Saracens, or to their SÂR-A-CËN'I-CAL, } architecture; called *modern Gothic*.

SÂR'BAC, * *n.* (*Zool.*) The grunting ox of Tartary. *Booth.*

SÂR'CÂSM, *n.* [*sarcasme*, Fr.; *sarcasmus*, L.; *σαρκάζω*, Gr.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a cutting jest; satire personal and severe; a gibe.

SÂR-CÂS'MOUÏ, * *a.* Reproachful; sarcastical. *Hudibras.*

SÂR-CÂS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to, or containing, sarcasm; SÂR-CÂS'TI-CAL, } keen; taunting; severe.

SÂR-CÂS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a sarcastic manner; severely.

SÂR'CËL, * *n.* The pinion or outer joint of a bird's wing. *Booth.*

SÂR'CËNET, (sârs'net) *n.* Fine, thin, woven silk.

SÂR'CLE, (sâr'kl) *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr.; *sarculo*, L.] To weed corn. *Jinsworth*. [R.]

SÂR'CO-CÂRE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The intermediate fleshy layer, between the epicarp and endocarp. *P. Cyc.*

SÂR'CO-CËLE, *n.* [*σαρξ* and *κῆλι*, Gr.; *sarcocele*, Fr.] A tumefaction of the testicle.

SÂR-CÔ-CÔL'LA, * *n.* [L.] A tree, and a gum resin which exudes from the tree, and is used for flesh-wounds. *Brande.*

SÂR'CO-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of zeolite, of a flesh-color. *Brande.*

SÂR-CÔ-LÔ'Q'I-CAL, * *a.* Relating to sarcology. *Smart.*

SÂR-CÔ-LÔ'GÏST, * *n.* One versed in sarcology. *Dunglison.*

SÂR-CÔ-LÔ'GÏ-Y, * *n.* [*σαρξ* and *λόγος*.] That part of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body. *Brande.*

SÂR-CÔ'MA, *n.* [*σάρκωμα*.] A fleshy excrescence or lump; a morbid tumor. *Bailey.*

SÂR-CÔ'M'A-TOÛS, * *a.* Relating to sarcoma. *Dunglison.*

SÂR-CÔPH'A-GÔÛS, *a.* [*σάφ* and *φάγω*.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SÂR-CÔPH'A-GÛS, *n.* [L.] pl. L. SÂR-CÔPH'A-Ï; *Eng.*

SÂR-CÔPH'A-GÛS-ËË; } —the former plural is the more common. A stone coffin or receptacle for a dead body.

SÂR-CÔPH'A-QÏ, (sar-kôf'â-qÏ) *n.* [*σαρξ* and *φάγω*.] The practice of eating flesh. *Brown.*

SÂR-CÔ'PH'IC, *n.* [*σαρξ*, Gr.; *sarcoticus*, Fr.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh; same as *incarnative*. *Wiseaman.*

SÂR-CÔT'IC, * *a.* Generating or breeding new flesh. *Ash.*

SÂR-CÛ-LÂ'TÏON, *n.* [*sarculus*, L.] The act of weeding. *Bailey.*

SÂRD, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, which when held up to the light, is of a deep red color:—a fish. *Ure.*

SÂR'DAN, * *n.* A fish like the herring. *Smart.* [*dinc.*]

SÂR'DËL, *n.* A fish:—a stone:—called also *sarda* and *sar-*

SÂR'DËNE, * or SÂR'DËNE, * (sâr'dËn, P. F. K.; *sâr'dËn*, S. W. J. Ja.) *a.* Relating to the sardius; as, the *sardine* stone. *Ency.* [*scales*, *McCulloch*.]

SÂR'DËNE, * or SÂR'DËNE, * *n.* A fish with gold-colored scales. *Murray.*

SÂR'DËN'IAN, * *a.* Relating to Sardinia. *Murray.*

SÂR'DËN'ÏS, *n.* A sort of precious stone. *Rev. xxi.*

SÂR'DËN'N, * (*Min.*) Same as *sard*. *Smart.*

SÂR'DËN'IAN, *a.* Same as *sardonic*. *Bp. Hall.*

SÂR'DËN'IC, *a.* Forced or feigned, as applied to laughter, smiles, or grins. *Spenser.*—*Sardonic laugh*, a convulsive laugh, said to have been first observed in those who ate the herb *sardonia*, which grows in Sardinia.

SÂR'DÔ-NÏX, (sâr'dô-nix, W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *sâr'dô'nix*, S. E.) *n.* A precious stone; a chalcedony or carnelian, of a reddish-yellow or orange color.

SÂRK, *n.* A shirt or shift. *Arbutnot.* [North of England.]

SÂRK'ING, * *n.* Thin boards for liming, &c.; boarding for slates. *Louden.*

SÂR-MËN-TÂ'CEOUS, * (-shys) *a.* (*Bot.*) Twiggy; sarmen-tose. *Hamilton.*

SÂR-MËN-TÔSÉ', * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having leaves in bunches, and only at the joints. *Crabb.*

SÂRN, *n.* A pavement, or stepping-stone. [Local, Eng.]

SÂR'ÔS, * *n.* An ancient astronomical period or cycle, the origin and length of which are unknown. *Brande.*

SÂR'PLAR, * *n.* Half a pack of wool, containing 40 tods. *Crabb.*

SÄR/PLIËR, (sär'plēr) n. [sarpillier, old Fr.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth. *Bailey*.
 SÄR/RA-SINE, n. A plant; a kind of birth-wort. — (*Fort.*)
 A kind of portucullis or hearse.
 SÄR/SA, n. Sarsaparilla. *Johnson*.
 SÄR-SA-PÄ-RIL/LA, n. A medicinal plant and its root; a species of smilax; a drug.
 ŠÄRSE, n. [sassure, old Fr.] A fine lawn sieve; a searse. *Barret*.
 ŠÄRSE, v. a. [sasser, Fr.] To sift through a searse or searse.
 ŠÄRT, n. Wood-land turned into arable land. *Bailey*.
 ŠÄR-TÖR-IG-ÖS, n. [sartor, L., a tailor.] (*Anat.*) The muscle which serves to throw one leg across the other; called the tailor's muscle. *Paley*.
 SÄSH, n. A band; a belt worn for ornament; a silken band worn by officers in the army, and by the clergy over their cassocks; and also as a part of female dress. — (*Arch.*) A piece of frame-work for holding the squares of glass in a window; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.
 SASH, v. a. [i. SASHED; pp. SASHING, SASHED.] To dress with a sash; — to furnish with sash-windows.
 SASH-FRAME, * n. (*Arch.*) A wooden frame into which a sash is fitted. *Brande*.
 ŠÄSH'ÖÖN, n. A leather stuffing in a boot. *Sinsworth*.
 SÄSH-WIN-DÖW, * n. A window made of a wooden frame and large squares. *Ash*.
 SASIN, * n. A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*
 SÄS'SA-PRÄS, n. [sassafras, Sp.] A tree, the wood and bark of which are aromatic and medicinal.
 ŠÄSSE, (šäs) n. [sax, D.] A kind of sluice or lock. *Pepps*.
 ŠÄS'SO-LINE, * n. (*Chem.*) Native boracic acid from Sasso, in the Florentine territory. *Brande*.
 ŠÄT, i. & p. from ŠÄ. See ŠÄ.
 ŠÄTAN, (šät'an, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. *Wb.*; sä'tan or sä'tan, *W.*; sä't'an, *Nares*.) n. [Heb.] The adversary; the devil. ŠT "This word is frequently pronounced as if written *Sattan*; but making the first syllable long is so agreeable to analogy, that it ought to be indulged wherever custom will permit, and particularly in proper names. *Cato, Plato, &c.*, have now universally the penultimate a long and slender; and no good reason can be given why the word in question should not join this class. Mr. Nares and Buchanan, only, adopt the second sound; but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Dr. Ash, the first." *Walker*.
 ŠÄ-TAN'IG, } a. Depending to, or proceeding from, the
 ŠÄ-TAN'IG-CAL, } devil; diabolical; evil; false.
 ŠÄ-TAN'IG-CAL-LY, } ad. In a satanic manner; diabolically.
 ŠÄ-TAN'IG-CAL-NESS, * n. Quality of being satanical. *Ash*.
 ŠÄ-TAN'ISM, n. Extreme wickedness. [R.]
 ŠÄ-TAN-IST, n. A wicked person. *Granger*. [R.]
 ŠÄTCH'EL, n. [sackel, Ger.; sacculus, L.] A little bag or sack, commonly a bag used by schoolboys. *Shak*.
 ŠÄTE, v. a. [satio, L.] [i. ŠÄTED; pp. ŠÄTING, ŠÄTED.] To satiate; to glut; to pall. *Milton*.
 ŠÄTE'LESS, a. Insatiable. *Young*. [R.]
 ŠÄT'EL-LITE, [sä't'el-it, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sät'el-it, *Kenrick*.] n. [satelles, L.; satellite, Fr.] pl. ŠÄT'EL-LITES. A small planet revolving round a larger; or a secondary planet which revolves about a primary planet; an attendant; a follower.
 ŠT "Pope has, by the license of his art, accented the plural of this word upon the second syllable, and, like the Latin plural, has given it four syllables:
 "Or ask of yonder argent fields above,
 Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove." *Essay on Man*.
 This, however, is only pardonable in poetry, and, it may be added, in good poetry." *Walker*.
 ŠÄT-EL-L'ITIOUS, (sät'el-ish'us) a. Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne*.
 ŠÄT'ÄTE, (sä'she-ät) v. a. [satio, L.] [i. ŠÄTIATED; pp. ŠÄTIATING, ŠÄTIATED.] To satiate; to fill; to glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire; to saturate; to cloy. ŠÄT'ÄTE, (sä'she-ät) a. Glutted; full to satiety. *Pope*.
 ŠÄ-TÄ'TION, (sä'she-ä'shun) n. Act of satiating; and state of being filled. *Whitaker*. [R.]
 ŠÄ-TÄ'E-TY, (sä't'e-te, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. *Wb.*; sät-si'e-te, S.; sä'she-te, E.) n. [satiatus, L.; satietät, Fr.] State of being satiated; fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; excess; wearisomeness of plenty. ŠÄT'IN, n. [Fr.; sätin, D.] A thick, closely-woven, glossy silk.
 ŠÄT'IN, a. Belonging to or made of satin. *Ash*.
 ŠÄT'IN-ET, n. A sort of slight or thin satin; — a twilled stuff, or cloth, made of wool and cotton.
 ŠÄT'IN-FLÖW-ER, * n. (*Bot.*) A plant and flower. *Hamilton*.
 ŠÄT'IN-SPÄR, * n. (*Min.*) Fibrous limestone. *Hamilton*.
 ŠÄT'IN-WOOD, (wäd) n. A fine, hard, lemon-colored, East-Indian wood, having a fragrant odor. *Francis*.
 ŠÄT'IN-Y, * a. Resembling, or partaking of, satin. *P. Cyc.*
 ŠÄTIRE, (sä'tir, sä'tir, or sä't'ir) [sä'tir, S. P. J. F.; sä't'ir,

K. Sm. *Nares*, *Entick*; sä't'ir, *Wb.*; sä't'ir, sä't'ir, or sä't'ir, *W.*; sä't'ir, *Ja.*; sä't'ir, *Kenrick*.] n. [satyra or satira, L.] A composition, commonly in poetry, in which vice or folly is censured or exposed to hatred or contempt; if personal, it becomes a lampoon; — ridicule; sarcasm; wit; irony; humor. ŠT "The first mode [sä't'ir] of pronouncing this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Smith. The short quantity of the first vowel is adopted by Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Buchanan, and Entick; but the quantity of the second syllable they have not marked. The third [sä't'ir] is adopted by Dr. Kenrick; and for the fourth [sä't'ir] we have no authorities. — But, though the first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general and the most agreeable to an English ear, the second seems to be that which is most favored by the learned, because, say they, the first syllable in the Latin *satyra* is short." *Walker*.

ŠÄ-TIR'IG, } a. [satiricus, L.] Belonging to, or contain-
 ŠÄ-TIR'IG-CAL, } ing, satire; censorious; severe; sarcastic.
 ŠÄ-TIR'IG-CAL-LY, } ad. In a satirical manner; severely.
 ŠÄ-TIR'IG-CAL-NESS, * n. Quality of being satirical. *Fuller*.
 ŠÄT'IR-IST, n. One who writes or makes use of satire.
 ŠÄT'IR-IZE, v. a. [satiriser, Fr.] [i. ŠÄTIRIZED; pp. ŠÄTIRIZING, ŠÄTIRIZED.] To expose by satire; to censure, as in a satire; to ridicule.
 ŠÄT-IS-FÄCT'ION, n. [satisfactio, L.] Act of satisfying; state of being satisfied; that which satisfies; contentment; gratification; remuneration; requital; conviction; gratification; amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.
 ŠÄT-IS-FÄCT'IVE, a. [satisfactus, L.] Giving satisfaction; satisfactory. *Brown*. [R.]
 ŠÄT-IS-FÄCT-TO-RIL-Y, } ad. In a satisfactory manner.
 ŠÄT-IS-FÄCT-TO-RINESS, } n. Quality of being satisfactory.
 ŠÄT-IS-FÄCT-TO-RY, } a. Giving satisfaction; giving content;
 } gratifying; pleasing; making amends.
 ŠÄT-IS-FÄR, n. One who satisfies.
 ŠÄT-IS-FY, v. a. [satisfacio, L.] [i. ŠÄTIFIED; pp. ŠÄTIFYING, ŠÄTIFIED.] To please fully; to content; to feed to the full; to gratify; to satiate; to glut; to recompense; to appease; to free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense; to convince.
 ŠÄT-IS-FY, v. n. To give content or satisfaction. *Locke*.
 ŠÄT'IVE, a. [sativus, L.] Sown; fit for sowing. *Evelyn*. [R.]
 ŠÄ'TRAP, (sä'trap, J. K. Sm. *Rees*; sä'trap, *Ja.*; sä'trap, *Wb.*) n. [Per.] A Persian viceroj or governor of a province.
 ŠÄT'RA-PÄL, * a. Relating to a satrap or satrapy. *Smart*.
 ŠÄT'RA-PY, (sä'tra-pe, *Ja. K. Wb.*; sä'tra-pe, *Sm.*) n. The government or jurisdiction of a satrap. *Milton*.
 ŠÄT'U-RA-BLE, a. That may be saturated. *Grew*.
 ŠÄT'U-RÄNT, a. [saturans, L.] Having power to saturate.
 ŠÄT'U-RÄTE, (sä'ty-üt) v. a. [saturio, L.] [i. ŠÄTURATED; pp. ŠÄTURATING, ŠÄTURATED.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed; to fill full.
 ŠÄT'U-RÄTE, a. Being full; saturated. *Cowper*.
 ŠÄT'U-RÄ'TION, n. Act of saturating; state of being saturated; repletion; fullness.
 ŠÄT'UR-DÄY, n. [from *Saturna*; dies *Saturni*, L.] The seventh and last day of the week.
 ŠÄ-TÜR'RI-TY, n. [saturitü, old Fr.] Repletion. *Warner*.
 ŠÄT'URN, (sä'turn, P. E. Sm. R. *Wb. Rees*; sä'turn, S. J. F.; sä'turn, *Ja.*; sä'turn or sä'turn, *W. K.*) n. [*Saturnus*, L.] (*Mythol.*) An ancient Italian deity, under whom the golden age is fabled to have existed. — (*Astron.*) A planet in the solar system, supposed the most remote of the planets, before the discovery of Uranus. — (*Alchemy*) The emblem of lead. — (*Her.*) Black color in coats of arms. ŠT "The first pronunciation of this word [sä'turn] is not the most general, but by far the most analogical, and for the same reason as in *Satan*; but there is an additional reason in this word, which will weigh greatly with the learned, and that is, the a is long in the original. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, and Entick, adopt the second pronunciation [sä'turn] of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Dr. Ash, the first." *Walker*.
 ŠÄT'UR-NÄ'L'I-A, * n. pl. [L.] An ancient festival of Saturn, celebrated at Rome about the middle of December. *Brown*.
 ŠÄT'UR-NÄ'L-I-AN, a. [*Saturnalia*, L.] Sportive; loose, like the feasts of Saturn. *Burke*.
 ŠÄ-TÜR'NI-AN, a. [*Saturnus*, L.] Happy; golden, as in the reign of Saturn. — applied also to a sort of Iambic verse.
 ŠÄT'UR-NINE, a. [*Saturninus*, L.] Not light or mercurial, but gloomy and grave, as if born under the influence of Saturn; melancholy; heavy; sad.
 ŠÄT'UR-NIST, n. One of saturnine temper. *Brown*.
 ŠÄT'UR-NITE, * n. (*Min.*) A metallic substance separated from lead in torrefaction. *Ure*.
 ŠÄT'YR, (sä'tur or sä't'ir) [sä'tyr, S. P. J. F. *Wb.*; sä't'ur, *Sm.*; sä't'ur, *Ja.*; sä't'ur or sä't'ur, *W. K.*] n. [*Satyrus*, L.] (*Mythol.*) A sylvan god, supposed by the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

SÄT-Y-NĪ'Ä-SĪS, *n.* (*Med.*) Lascivious madness; priapism; an excess of seminal secretion. *Floyer.*
 SA-TŪR'ĪC,* *a.* Relating to satyrs. *Bryant.*
 SA-TŪR'Ī-ŌN, *n.* [*L.*] A provocative plant; ragwort. *Pope.*
 SAUCE, (saws) *n.* [*sauce, Fr.; saša, It.; salsus, from salto, L.*] Something eaten with food to improve its relish; something stimulating. *Shak* — Impudence; sauciness. *Forby.* [*Vulgar.*] — Any sort of vegetable eaten with flesh meat. *Forby.* [This use is provincial in England, and colloquial or vulgar in the United States.] — To serve one the same sauce, to retaliate one injury with another. [*Vulgar.*]
 SAUCE, *v. a.* [*sauced; pp. SAUCING, SAUCED.*] To season; to stimulate. [To gratify with rich tastes. *Shak.*]
 SAUCE-A-LONE,* *n.* A plant; jack-by-the-hedge. *Booth.*
 SAUCE/BOX, *n.* An impertinent or saucy fellow. *Brewer.*
 SAUCE/PAN, *n.* A metal pan, or cooking vessel, with a handle.
 SAU'GER, *n.* [*saucière, Fr.*] A small pan or platter for a teacup, &c.
 SAU'CI-LY, *ad.* Impudently; in a saucy manner.
 SAU'CI-NĒSS, *n.* Impudence; petulance; impertinence.
 SAU'CI-SĒS, (säu'sēs) *n.* [*Fr.*] Same as saucisson.
 SAU'CISS-SÖN, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A long pipe or bag filled with gunpowder, for the purpose of firing a mine.
 SAU'CY, (säu'sē) *a.* [*salsus, L.*] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; rude; impertinent.
 SAUER-KRAUT,* (söu'rkrüt) *n.* [*Ger.*] Salted or pickled cabbage, which has been fermented, a German dish; sour-kraut. *W. Ency.*
 †SAUL, *n.* Old spelling for *soul*. *Brockett.* See SOUL.
 SAUN/CING-BELL, *n.* See SANCEBELL.
 SAUN'DERS-WOOD,* (wüd) *n.* Same as sandal-wood. See SANDAL-WOOD.
 †SAUN'TER, or SAUN'TER, (sän'ter, *J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; säwn'ter, S. P. K.; sän'ter or säwn'ter, W.*) *v. n.* [*i. SAUNTERED; pp. SAUNTERING, SAUNTERED.*] To idle; to idle people who roved about the country and asked charity, under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*; or from *sauter, Fr.*, to leap. [To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger. *Shak.*] — "The first mode of pronouncing this word [sän'ter] is the most agreeable to analogy, if not in the most general use; but where use has formed so clear a rule as in words of this form, it is wrong not to follow it. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, are for the first pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston for the last." *Walker.*
 †SAUN'TER, or SAUN'TER, *n.* An idle walk or ramble. *Young.*
 †SAUN'TER-ER, or SAUN'TER-ER, *n.* One who saunters.
 SAU'RĪ-AN,* *n.* (*Zool.*) The name of a family of reptiles; the lizard. *P. Cyc.*
 SAU'RĪ-AN,* *a.* Relating to, or resembling, lizards. *Buckland.*
 SAU'RÖLD,* *a.* Like saurians; saurian. *Buckland.*
 SAU'RÖ-PHĪS,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of lizards. *P. Cyc.*
 SAU'RY,* *n.* A species of fish. *Pennant.*
 SAU'SAGE, (säu'sā, *P. Ja. Sm.: säw'sij, E.; sö's'ij, J. K.; sä's'ij, S.; säw'sij or sä's'ij, W.*) *n.* [*sauçisse, Fr.*] A roll of seasoned minced meat, enclosed in a skin. *Shak.* — "This word is pronounced in the first manner [säw'sij] by correct, and in the second by vulgar, speakers. Among this number, however, I do not reckon Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Scott, who adopt it; but, in my opinion, Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry, who prefer the first, are not only more agreeable to rule, but to the best usage." *Walker.*
 SAUS/SUR-TĒ,* *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of nephrite, found on the banks of the lake of Geneva. *Brande.*
 SAUTERNE,* (sä-tēr'n) *n.* [*Fr.*] A species of French wine. *Qu. Rev.*
 SAUVGARDE,* (säw'gård) *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Zool.*) The montory lizard or *safeguard*. *P. Cyc.*
 SAV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be saved; salvable. *Chillingworth.*
 SAV'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Capability of being saved; salvability. *Chillingworth.*
 SAV'AGE, *a.* [*savage, Fr.; selvaggio, It.*] Wild; uncultivated; untamed; cruel; uncivilized; ferocious; fierce; very barbarous; untaught; brutal.
 SAV'AGE, *n.* A man wholly uncivilized; a barbarian.
 †SAV'AGE, *v. a.* To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *Morr.*
 SAV'AGE-LY, *ad.* Barbarously; cruelly. *Shak.*
 SAV'AGE-NĒSS, *n.* State of a savage; barbarousness; cruelty. [*R.*]
 SAV'AGE-RY, *n.* Cruelty; barbarity; wild growth. *Shak.*
 SA-VĀN'NA, *n.* [*sabana, Sp.*] An open plain, or meadow, without wood; a prairie. *Locke.*
 SAVE, *v. a.* [*salvo, L.; saviour, Fr.*] [*i. SAVED; pp. SAVING, SAVED.*] To preserve from any evil, particularly from eternal death; to preserve; to protect; to rescue; to deliver; not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost; to reserve or lay by; to spare; to excuse.
 SAVE, *v. n.* To be cheap; to prevent loss. *Bacon.*
 SAVE, *prep.* Except; not including; as, "forty stripes save one." *2 Cor. — conj.* Except; unless; as, "Save he that had the mark." *Rev.*

SAVE/ALL, *n.* A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles. *Hovell.*
 SAVER, *n.* One who saves; preserver.
 SAV'IN, *n.* [*sabina, L.; savinier, sabine, Fr.*] A plant; a species of juniper.
 SAV'ING, *a.* That saves; frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.
 SAV'ING, *prep.* With exception in favor of; excepting.
 SAV'ING, *n.* Something saved; escape of expense.
 SAV'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to be saved; with parsimony.
 SAV'ING-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being saving; frugality.
 SAV'INGS-BANK,* *n.* A bank, or provident institution, in which small sums, or savings, are placed for security, and accumulation by interest. *Gen. Mag.*
 SAV'IOUR, or SAV'IOUR, (sä'viör) *n.* [*salvator, L.; saviour, Fr.*] One who saves; the Redeemer of mankind. *Shak.* — "This word is sometimes written, in this country, and sometimes *saviour*, but more commonly *savior*, in accordance with the pretty generally adopted rule which excludes *u* from words ending in *or* or *our*; as, *error, favor, honor, &c.* These words, *error, favor, and honor*, are derived directly from the Latin, without any change in the orthography; but it is not so with *savior*; and the omission of the *u* is offensive to the eyes of many, who are accustomed to see it inserted; and the principal reason in favor of its omission is conformity to the general rule relating to words of this class.
 SAV'OR, *n.* [*sapor, L.; saveur, Fr.*] A scent; odor; taste; flavor; relish. — [*i. SAVORED; pp. SAVORING, SAVORED.*] To have a smell or taste; to betoken; to have an intellectual taste.
 SAV'OR, *v. a.* To like; to taste or smell with delight. *Shak.* To perceive; to consider; to taste intellectually. *Matt. xvi.*
 SAV'OR-I-LY, *ad.* With gust; with appetite; with relish.
 SAV'OR-I-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being savory; relish.
 SAV'OR-LĒSS, *a.* Wanting savor. *Bp. Hall.*
 SAV'OR-LY, *a.* Well-seasoned; of good taste. *Hulcot. [R.]*
 SAV'OR-LY, *ad.* With a pleasing relish. *Barrow.*
 †SA'VOR-ÖS, *a.* [*savoureux, Fr.*] Sweet; pleasant. *Chaucer.*
 SA'VOR-Y, *n.* [*savorée, Fr.*] An aromatic or spicy plant. — *Summer savory*, an annual plant. — *Winter savory*, an evergreen perennial.
 SA'VOR-Y, *a.* [*savoureux, Fr.*] Pleasing or exciting to the taste or smell; relishing; piquant.
 SA-VÖY', *n.* A sort of curled winter cabbage.
 SA-VÖY'ARD,* *n.* A native of Savoy. *Eurushau.*
 SÄW, *i.* from *See*. See *See*.
 SÄW, *n.* [*sawc, Dan.*] A dentated, cutting instrument. — [*A saying; a maxim; an axiom; a proverb. Shak.*]
 SÄW, *v. a.* [*i. SÄWED; pp. SÄWING, SÄWED or SÄWN.*] To cut with a saw.
 SÄW,* *v. n.* To use a saw; to be under the cut or operation of a saw. *Smart.*
 SÄW'DUST, *n.* Dust made by the attrition of a saw.
 SÄWER, *n.* One who saws; now corrupted to *sawyer*.
 SÄW'FISH, *n.* A fish with a kind of dentated horn.
 SÄW'FLY,* *n.* A genus of flies, of many species; an insect with a saw-like sting. *Kirby.* [*Excy.*]
 SÄW'GRASS,* *n.* A kind of coarse grass; bog-rush. *Farm.*
 SÄW'MILL,* *n.* A mill for sawing timber. *P. Cyc.*
 SÄW'NTY,* *n.* A willow down; — a nickname for a Scotchman. *Gros.*
 SÄW'PIT,* *n.* A pit over which timber is laid to be sawed.
 SÄW'TRY,* *n.* A musical instrument; psaltery. *Dryden.*
 SÄW'WORT, (würt) *n.* A perennial, serrated plant.
 SÄW'WREST, (rĕst) *n.* An instrument for setting the teeth of a saw.
 SÄW'YER, *n.* One who saws. — A large tree with its roots fastened in the bottom of a river, the top moving up and down by the action of the current: — common in the Mississippi and its tributaries. *Flint.*
 SÄX'A-TĪLE,* *a.* Relating to, or living among, stones or rocks. *Smart.*
 SÄX'I-FRAGE, (säk'sē-frāj) *n.* [*saxifraga, L.*] A genus of beautiful Alpine plants; a medicinal plant, reputed good for the stone.
 SÄX'I-FRAGE-MĒAD'ÖW, *n.* A plant.
 SÄX-I'FRÄ-GÖÜS, *a.* [*saxifragus, saxum and frango, L.*] Dissolvent of stone in the bladder. *Brown.*
 SÄX'ON, *n.* [*Saxo, L.*] One of the people who inhabited the northern part of Germany, obtained footing in Britain about the year 440, and afterwards subdued a great part of the island: — the language of the Saxons.
 SÄX'ON, *a.* Belonging to the Saxons, or to their language.
 SÄX'ON-BLUE,* *n.* A solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, much used as a dye-stuff. *Brande.*
 SÄX'ON-ISM, *n.* A Saxon idiom or phrase. *Warton.*
 SÄX'ON-IST, *n.* One who is versed in the Saxon language.
 SÄY, (sä) *v. a.* [*i. SAID (sēd); pp. SAYING, SAID — he SAYS (sēz).*] To speak; to utter in words; to tell; to allege; to repeat; to rehearse; to speak, not sing.
 SÄY, (sä) *v. n.* To speak; to tell; to utter; to relate. — In poetry, *say* is used before a question; tell. *Milton.*
 SÄY, (sä) *n.* A speech; what one has to say; a remark; an

observation. *L'Estrange*. — [for *assay*.] *Sample*. *Sidney*. Trial by a sample. — [*soie*, Fr. †A thin sort of silk. *Spenser*.] — [*sayette*, Fr.] A kind of woollen stuff. *Bp. Berkeley*.
 SAY'ING, *n.* Act of speaking; expression; an opinion; a proverb; a maxim; adage; aphorism.
 SAYS,* (*séz*) Third person singular of *Say*. See *SAY*.
 SCAB, *n.* [*scab*, Sax.; *scabbia*, It.; *scabies*, L.] An incrustation under a sore: — a disease incident to sheep: — the itch or mange of horses: — a dirty, paltry fellow. *Shak*.
 SCAB'BARD, (*skáb'bard*) *n.* [*schap*, Ger.; *schabbe*, Belg.] The sheath of a sword.
 SCABBED, (*skáb'bed* or *skábd*) *a.* Covered or diseased with scabs; scabby; paltry; sorry; vile; worthless.
 SCAB'BED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being scabbied. *Hulot*.
 SCAB'BI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being scabby. *Sherwood*.
 SCAB'BY, *a.* Full of scabs; diseased with scabs; scabbied.
 SCAB'BI-OÜS, (*ská'be-üs*) *a.* [*scabiosus*, L.] Itchy; leprous. *Arbutnot*.
 SCAB'BI-OÜS, *n.* [*scabieuse*, Fr.; *scabiosa*, L.] A genus of plants, mostly perennial. *Evelyn*.
 †SCA-BRÉD'ITY, *n.* [*scabredo*, L.] Unevenness; ruggedness. *Burton*.
 SCAB'ROUS, *a.* [*scabreux*, Fr.; *scaber*, L.] Rough; rugged; rough to the touch; covered with hard, short projections from the cuticle, or with granules: — harsh; unmusical. *Dryden*.
 SCAB'ROUS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being scabrous; roughness.
 SCAB'WORT, (*-würt*) *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.
 SCÁD, *n.* A fish; the *shad*: — the horse-mackerel. *Carew*.
 SCÁF'FOLD, *n.* [*schafau*, Fr.; *schavot*, Teut.] A temporary gallery or stage, as for shows, for the execution of a criminal, for builders to stand on while at work, or for hay, grain, &c.; scaffolding. [*timber*.]
 SCÁF'FOLD, *v. a.* To furnish with a scaffold or frames of SCÁF'FOLD-AGE, *n.* Gallery; hollow floor; scaffold. *Shak*.
 SCÁF'FOLD-ING, *n.* A temporary frame or stage; a scaffold; a temporary frame or support for builders to stand on; a building slightly erected.
 SCÁG'L-I-O'LA,* (*skál-ye-ö'la*) *n.* [It.] (*Arch.*) A sort of artificial stone, or composition, formed chiefly of pulverized gypsum, and made to imitate the colors of marble. *Brande*. See *SCALIOLOA*.
 SCÁ'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be scaled with a ladder.
 SCÁ-LÁDE', *n.* [*escalade*, Fr.; *escalada*, Sp., from *scala*, L.] An assault upon a place by means of ladders; an escalade. *Arbutnot*. See *ESCALADE*.
 SCÁ-LÁ'DO, *n.* Same as *escalade*. *Bacon*.
 SCÁ'L'Á-RÉ, [*skál'á-ré*, *W. J. Ja. R.*; *ská'l'á-ré*, *S. P. K. Sm.*] [*scala*, L.] Proceeding by steps, like those of a ladder. *Brown*, [R.].
 SCÁLD, *v. a.* [*scaldare*, It.] † SCALDED; *pp.* SCALDING, SCALDED.] To burn or injure with hot liquor; to parboil. [To scorch. *Forby*. Local, Eng.]
 SCÁLD, *n.* Scurf on the head; a burn; a hurt or burn caused by hot liquor.
 SCÁLD, *a.* Paltry; sorry; scurvy; scabby; scalded. *Shak*.
 †SCÁLD, or SCÁLD, [*skáld*, *Ja. K. R.*; *skáld*, *Sm.*] *n.* [Dan. & Sk.] An ancient Scandinavian poet.
 SCÁL'DER, [*skál'der*, *K. Sm.*; *skáld'er*, *R. Wb.*] *n.* A Scandinavian poet; a scald. *Warton*.
 SCÁLD'HEAD, *n.* A kind of local leprosy, in which the head is covered with a continuous scab; the ringworm of the scalp; a scalded head.
 †SCÁL'DIC, *a.* Relating to the poets called scalds. *Warton*.
 SCÁLE, *n.* [*scale*, Sax.] A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel, for weighing; — generally used in the plural: — the sign *Libra* in the zodiac. — [*skúlja*, Goth.] The small shells or crusts which, lying one over another, make the coats of fishes; any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina; an abortive leaf. — [*scala*, L.] A ladder; means of ascent; act of storming by ladders; regular gradation: — an instrument, line, or any thing marked or made up of parts at equal distances, and used for the purpose of measuring other linear magnitudes; an instrument for ascertaining proportions. — (*Mus.*) A progressive series of sounds.
 SCÁLE, *v. a.* [*scalare*, It.] † SCALDED; *pp.* SCALING, SCÁLED.] To climb, as by ladders; to mount; to ascend: — to measure or compare; to weigh. *Shak*. To strip of scales; to take off in a thin lamina; to pare off a surface. [To spread, as manure. *Brockett*. North of Eng.] [To cleanse the inside, as of cannon. *Mar. Dict.*.]
 SCÁLE, *v. n.* To peel off in scales: — to ascend.
 SCÁLE'-BOARD,* *n.* (*Printing*) A thin slip of wood, employed in justifying a page to its true length. *Crabb*. — Commonly pronounced *scab'board*.
 SCÁLED, (*skáld*) *a.* Squamous; having scales; scaly. *Shak*.
 SCÁLE'LESS, *a.* Wanting scales. *Colgrave*.
 SCÁ-LÉNE', *n.* [Fr.; *scalenus*, L.; *σκαληνός*, Gr.] (*Geom.*) A triangle having the three sides unequal. *Bailly*.
 SCÁ-LÉNE',* *a.* Having three unequal sides, as a triangle; oblique, or having the axis inclined to the base, as a cone. *Brande*. [*lenc*. *Chambers*.]
 SCÁ-LÉ'NOUS,* *a.* Like a scalene; of unequal sides; sca-

SCÁ-LÉ'NUS,* *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle of the neck. *Brande*.
 SCÁL'ER,* *n.* He or that which scales. *Ency*.
 SCÁL'É-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being scaly.
 SCÁL-I-Ö'LA,* *n.* [*scagliola*, It.] (*Arch.*) An ornamental plaster-work, produced by applying a pap made of calcined gypsum, mixed with a solution of Flanders glue, upon a figure formed with laths, or upon brickwork, being made to imitate marble. *Ure*. See *SCALIOLOA*.
 SCÁLL, *n.* Leprosy; morbid baldness; scald. *Lev. xiii*.
 SCÁLLED, (*skáwld*) *a.* Scurvy; scabby; paltry.
 SCÁL'LIQON, (*skál'yün*) *n.* [*scaliogno*, It.] A kind of imperfect onion.
 †SCÁL'LOP, (*skól'lop*) [*skól'lop*, *S. W. P. J. E. K. Sm. Wb.*; *skál'lop*, *E. Ja.*] *n.* A fish with a hollow, rounded shell pectinated: — a hollow, or round, at the edge of any thing. — "This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow*; but the deep sound of a *i* too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it." *Walker*.
 †SCÁL'LOP, (*skól'lop*) *v. a.* † SCALFOPED; *pp.* SCALFOPING, SCALFOPED.] To mark or diversify at the edge with hollows.
 †SCÁL'LOPED,* (*skól'opt*) *p. a.* Having the edge indented.
 SCÁLP, *n.* [*schelpe*, Teut.] The skin on the top of the head, on which the hair grows; sometimes, the skull.
 SCÁLP, *v. a.* [*scalpo*, L.] † SCALPED; *pp.* SCALPING, SCÁLED.] To deprive of the skin or scalp.
 SCÁLP'PEL, *n.* [Fr.; *scalpellum*, L.] A dissecting knife; a surgeon's instrument.
 SCÁLP'ING-KNIFE,* *n.* A knife used by the Indians in taking off the scalps of their prisoners. *Drake*.
 SCÁL'PRÜM,* *n.* [L.] A knife. — (*Zool.*) The cutting edge of the incisor teeth. *Brande*.
 SCÁ'LY, *a.* Covered with scales; paltry; mean; scald. *Milton*.
 SCÁM'BLE, *p. n.* [*skyma*, Icel.] † SCAMBLED; *pp.* SCAMBLING, SCAMBLED.] To be turbulent; to scramble; to struggle; to get by struggling with others. *Tusser*. To shift awkwardly. *More*.
 SCÁM'BLE, *v. a.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer*. [R.]
 SCÁM'BLE,* *n.* A struggle with others; a scramble. *Ash*.
 SCÁM'BLER, *n.* One who scambles. — [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's table or generosity. *Stevens*.
 SCÁM'BLING-LY, *ad.* With turbulence or intrusion. *Sherwood*.
 SCÁM-NÖ'NI-ATE, *a.* Made with scammony. *Wiseman*.
 SCÁM'NO-NÝ, *n.* [L.; *scamonee*, Fr.] A species of Asiatic convolvulus (*convolvulus scammonia*): — a gum resin obtained from it, used as a drastic purge.
 SCÁMP,* *n.* A knave; a swindler; a worthless fellow. *Qu. Rev.* A modern, colloquial, low word.
 SCÁM'FER, *v. n.* [*schampen*, Teut.; *escamper*, Fr.; *scampare*, It.] † SCAMFERED; *pp.* SCAMFERING, SCAMFERED.] To run with hurry or speed; to run through fear; to scud.
 SCÁM'FER,* *n.* A hasty flight; act of running. *Blackwood*.
 SCÁM'FISH,* *a.* Like a scamp; knavish. *Palmer*. [Low.]
 SCÁN, *v. a.* [*scander*, Fr.; *scando*, L.] † SCANNED; *pp.* SCANNING, SCANNED.] To measure, as verse; to examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.
 SCÁN'DAL, *n.* [*σκάνδαλον*, Gr.; *scandale*, Fr.] Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful aspersion; disgrace; reproach; discredit; infamy; opprobrium.
 †SCÁN'DAL, *v. a.* [*scandaliser*, Fr.] To reproach; to scandalize. *Shak*.
 †SCÁN'DÁLED,* (*skán'dáld*) *a.* Infamous; scandalized. *Shak*.
 SCÁN'DÁL-IZE, *v. a.* [*σκανδαλίζω*, Gr.; *scandaliser*, Fr.] † SCANDALIZED; *pp.* SCANDALIZING, SCANDALIZED.] To offend by some criminal or vile action. *Hooker*. — To reproach; to disgrace; to defame; to asperse; to calumniate; to slander; to vilify. *Blackstone*.
 SCÁN'DA-LOÜS, *a.* [*scandaleuz*, Fr.] Giving public offence; opprobrious; disgraceful; shameful; vile; infamous; defamatory.
 SCÁN'DA-LOÜS-LY, *ad.* In a scandalous manner; shamefully.
 SCÁN'DA-LOÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being scandalous.
 SCÁN'DA-LÖM MAG-NÁ'TYM, *n.* [L.] (*English law*) An offence done to a peer, or a great officer, by scandalous words or reports: — an action for words spoken in derogation of a peer, a judge, or other great officer.
 SCÁN'DENT,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Climbing by help of tendrils. *Scott*.
 SCÁN-DI-NÁ-VI-AN,* *a.* Relating to Scandinavia, the ancient name of Sweden and Norway; or to the ancient literature of the north-west part of Europe. *P. Cye*.
 SCÁN-DI-NÁ-VI-AN,* *n.* A native of Scandinavia. *P. Cye*.
 SCÁN'NING,* *n.* Act of counting the feet in a verse; scansion. *Adam*.
 SCÁN'SION, [*scansio*, L.] Act of scanning. *Bp. Percy*.
 SCÁN-SÖ'R-I-AL,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A climbing bird. — The climbing birds are called *scansorials* or *scansores*. *Brands*.

SCANT, *v. a.* [*i.* SCANTED; *pp.* SCANTING, SCANTED.] To limit; to straiten. *Shak.*
 SCANT, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To fall; as, "The wind scants."
 †SCANT, *n.* Scarcity; scantiness. *Cervic.*
 SCANT, *a.* Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent; scanty; not liberal; parsimonious. *Shak.* — (*Naut.*) Not fair; unfavorable; as, "a scant wind."
 †SCANT, *ad.* Scarcely; hardly. *Cumden.*
 SCANT'LY, *ad.* Narrowly; not plentifully; sparingly.
 SCANT'NESS, *n.* State of being scanty; narrowness.
 †SCANT'LE, *v. n.* To be old; to scant. *Drayton.*
 SCANT'LE, *v. a.* [*eschanteler*, old Fr.; *schiantare*, It.] To divide into little pieces; to shiver. *Ld. Chesterfield.* [R.]
 SCANT'LET, *n.* A small pattern; a little piece. *Hale.* [R.]
 SCANT'LING, *n.* [*échantillon*, Fr.] A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity: — the measure of breadth and thickness of timber: — a piece of timber under five inches square: — timber used for the quartering of partitions, as posts, tie-beams, rafters, &c.
 SCANT'LING, *a.* Not plentiful; small; scant. *Shenstone.* [R.]
 SCANT'LY, *ad.* Scarcely; hardly; penuriously. *Dryden.* [R.]
 SCANT'NESS, *n.* Narrowness; scantiness. *Hayward.* [R.]
 SCANT'Y, *a.* Narrow; small; short of quantity sufficient; too small for the purpose intended; not copious; not ample; scant; sparing; parsimonious.
 SCÁPE, *v. a.* [*contracted from escape.*] To escape. *Shak.*
 SCÁPE, *v. n.* To get away; to escape. *Dryden.*
 SCÁPE, *v. n.* †Escape; means of escape; evasion; freak; loose act. *Shak.* — (*Bot.*) A peduncle; the flowering stem of a plant.
 SCÁPE-GALL'LOWS,* *n.* One who has escaped, though deserting, the gallows. *Carr.*
 SCÁPE'GOAT, *n.* The goat set at liberty, by the Jews, on the day of solemn expiation, and banished into the wilderness, loaded with the imprecations of the high-priest, representing the sins of all the people.
 SCÁPE'GRÁCE,* *n.* A vile or worthless fellow; a knave. *Brit. Critic.*
 SCÁPE'MENT, *n.* (*Clockwork.*) See ESCAPEMENT.
 SCÁPHITE,* *n.* [*σκαφίτης*, (*Conch.*) An elliptical-chambered shell, belonging to the family of the ammonites. *Brande.*
 SCÁP'Ó-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious mineral which occurs crystallized and massive; pyramidal felspar. *P. Cyc.*
 SCÁP'Ú-LÁ, *n.* [L.] pl. SCÁPULÆ. (*Anat.*) The shoulder-blade.
 SCÁP'Ú-LAR, *a.* [*scapulaire*, Fr.] Relating to the scapula; SCÁP'Ú-LÁ-RÝ, *a.* la or to the shoulders.
 SCÁP'Ú-LÁ-RÝ, *n.* Part of the habit of a friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth, of which one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach.
 SCÁ'P'ÚŠ, *n.* [L.] (*Ornith.*) The stem or trunk of a feather, including the quill. — (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column. *Brande.*
 SCÁR, *n.* [*σχαῖρα*.] A mark of a wound; a cicatrix: — a divided part; the detached protusion of a rock. — [*scarus*, L.] A sea-fish; the scarus.
 SCÁR, *v. a.* [*i.* SCARRED; *pp.* SCARRING, SCARRED.] To mark as with a scar, sore, or wound.
 SCÁR'AB, *n.* A beetle; an insect; a scarabee. *Dérham.*
 SCÁR'Á-BĚĚ, *n.* [*scarabæus*, L.; *scarabée*, Fr.] A beetle; an insect of the genus *scarabæus*, with sheathed wings.
 SCÁR'Á-MÓČII, *n.* [*scaramuccia*, It.; *scaramouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motley dress; a character in the puppet-show, originally from Italy.
 SCÁR'BRÓ-ÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, massive, and white. *P. Cyc.*
 †SCÁRCE, [skárs, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; skërs, S.; skárs, P.; skárs, E.] a. [*scarso*, It.] †Parsimonious; not liberal; stingy. *Chaucer.* Not plentiful; not copious; rare; not common.
 †SCÁRCE, *ad.* Hardly; with difficulty; scarcely.
 †SCÁRCE'LY, *ad.* Hardly; barely; with difficulty.
 †SCÁRCE'MENT,* *n.* A rebate or set-back in building walls, or in raising banks of earth. *Loudon.*
 †SCÁRCE'NESS, *n.* State of being scarce; scarcity.
 †SCÁRCE'FY, *n.* State of being scarce; want of plenty; want; penury; rareness; infrequency.
 †SCÁRCE'LY-RÓÓŠ,* *n.* The root of scarcity, or mangel wurzel. *Farm. Enc.*
 SCÁRD, *n.* A shard. [North of Eng.]
 SCÁRE, *v. a.* [*scorare*, It.; *skiar*, Icel.] [L. SCARED; *pp.* SCARING, SCARED.] To frighten; to affright; to terrify; to alarm; to strike with sudden fear.
 SCÁRE'CRÓW, *n.* An image, clapper, or other thing, set up to frighten birds; any vain terror: — a bird of the sea-gull kind; the black gull. *Pennant.*
 †SCÁRE'FIRE, *n.* An alarm caused by fire. *Holder.*
 SCÁRF, *n.* A piece of dress that hangs loose upon the shoulders; a sort of shawl. — (*Arch.*) A junction of two pieces of timber.
 SCÁRF, *v. a.* [*i.* SCARFED; *pp.* SCARFING, SCARFED.] To throw loosely on. *Shak.* To dress in any loose vestiture. —

(*Arch.*) To piece; to unite two pieces of timber together by notching them into each other at the ends.
 SCÁRF'ING,* *n.* (*Arch.*) The act of covering with a scarf: — the act of joining two pieces of timber, by notching or indenting, so as to appear but one. *P. Cyc.*
 SCÁRF'SKÍN, *n.* The outermost lamina of the skin; and the cuticle; the epidermis.
 SCÁR-I-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* [*scarification*, L.] Act of scarifying; incision of the skin with a scarificator.
 SCÁR'Í-FÍ-CÁ-TÓR, *n.* One who scarifies; an instrument consisting of ten or twelve lancets, used in cupping.
 SCÁR'Í-FÍ-ÉR, *n.* One who scarifies; a scarificator: — a machine to excoriate or disturb the surface of the earth.
 SCÁR'Í-FÝ, *v. a.* [*scarifico*, L.; *scarifier*, Fr.] [*i.* SCARIFIED; *pp.* SCARIFYING, SCARIFIED.] To bleed by incisions of the skin, not so deep as to open the large veins, as with a scarificator.
 SCÁ-RÍ-ÓŠE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Dry and shrivelled; scarious. *Crabb.*
 SCÁ'RÍ-ÓŠ, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Dry, thin, and shrivelled. *P. Cyc.*
 SCÁR-LÁ-TÍ'NÁ,* *n.* (*Med.*) Scarlet fever; an eruptive fever, accompanied with sore throat, and often appearing as an epidemic. *P. Cyc.*
 SCÁR'LESS,* *a.* Free from scars. *Drummond.*
 SCÁR'LET, *n.* [*escarlate*, old Fr.; *scarlatte*, It.; *scharlach*, Ger.] A color compounded of red and yellow; a bright red color; cloth or dress of scarlet.
 SCÁR'LET, *a.* Of the color of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.
 SCÁR'LET-BEAN, *n.* A red bean, and the plant.
 SCÁR'LET-FÉ'VER,* *n.* A fever or disease accompanied with an efflorescence, or red flush; scarlatina. *Brande.*
 SCÁR'LET-FISH,* *n.* A Chinese fish; the telescope carp. *Booth.*
 SCÁR'LET-ÓAK,* *n.* A species of oak; the ilex.
 †SCÁR'MÁGE,* *n.* A skirmish. *Spenser.*
 †SCÁR-MÓQE,* *n.* A beetle. *Ray.* [North of Eng.]
 SCÁR'N, *n.* Cow-dung. *Ray.* [Local, Eng.]
 SCÁR'N-BĚĚ, *n.* A beetle. *Ray.* [Local, Eng.]
 SCÁRE, *n.* [*escarpe*, Fr.] (*Fort.*) The interior slope of a ditch; the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.
 SCÁR'RY,* *a.* Having scars; covered with scars. *Holinshead.*
 SCÁR'ÚS, *n.* [L.] pl. SCÁRI. (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes; a sea-fish; the scar. *Bp. Taylor.*
 SCÁ'RY, *n.* Poor land having a little grass. [Local, Eng.]
 SCÁT, *n.* A shower of rain. *Grose.* [Local, Eng.]
 †SCÁTCH, *n.* [*escache*, Fr.] A kind of horse-bit for brides. *Bailey.*
 †SCÁTCH'ES, *n. pl.* [*chausses*, Fr.] A sort of stilts to put the feet in, to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*
 SCÁTE, *n.* [*schaetze*, Teut.] A fish of the species of thorn-back: — a shoe with an iron for sliding. See SKATE. *Thomson.*
 †SCÁT'E-BRÓŠ, *a.* [*scatebra*, L.] Abounding with springs. *Bailey.*
 SCÁTH, [skáth, *W. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; skáth, S. K.] *v. a.* [*i.* SCATHED; *pp.* SCATHING, SCATHED.] To harm; to waste; to damage; to injure; to destroy. *Milton.* [R.]
 †SCÁTH, *n.* Damage; mischief; depopulation. *Spenser.*
 SCÁTH'ÉŠ, *a.* Mischievous; destructive. *Shak.* [R.]
 SCÁTH'ÉŠ, *a.* Without harm or damage. *Chaucer.* [R.]
 SCÁT'TER, *v. a.* [*i.* SCATTERED; *pp.* SCATTERING, SCATTERED.] To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to dissipate; to disperse; to spread thinly.
 SCÁT'TER, *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed. *Bacon.*
 SCÁT'TER-BRÁINED,* (*-bränd*) *a.* Giddy; light-headed. *Brockett.*
 SCÁT'TER-BRÁINS,* *n.* A giddy or dissipated person. *Carr.* [Colloquial.]
 SCÁT'TERED-LÝ, (skát'terd le) *ad.* Dispersedly. *Clarke.*
 SCÁT'TER-ÉR,* *n.* One who scatters. *Ash.*
 SCÁT'TER-ING, *n.* A dispersing; that which is scattered.
 SCÁT'TER-ING,* *a.* Separated; dispersed; not united.
 SCÁT'TER-ING-LÝ, *ad.* Loosely; dispersedly. *Abbot.*
 SCÁT'TER-ING, *n.* A vagabond; a wanderer. *Spenser.*
 †SCÁ-T'Ú-RÍ-ENT, *a.* [*scaturiens*, L.] Springing, as a fountain. *Bailey.*
 †SCÁ-T'Ú-RÍ'Í-NOŠ, *a.* [*scaturigo*, L.] Full of fountains. *Bailey.*
 SCÁP'DÚCK,* *n.* A species of duck. *Pennant.*
 SCÁV'ÁGE,* *n.* An impost on merchant strangers, levied by a mayor or sheriff. *Crabb.*
 SCÁV'EN-GER, *n.* Originally, a petty magistrate, whose office it was to see that the streets were clean: — now, a laborer employed in cleaning them.
 †SCÉL'F-RÁT, *n.* [Fr.; *sceleratus*, L.] A villain. *Cheyne.*
 SCÉ'NÁ-RÝ, *n.* See SCENERY.
 SCÉNE, (sén) *n.* [*scène*, Fr.; *scena*, L.; *σκηνή*, Gr.] The stage of a theatre; dramatic representation; the imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to pass: — a division of a drama or play, a subdivision of an act, or so much of an act of a play as is transacted without

any supposed change of place, or consequent alteration of the painted scene: — the hangings of a theatre, adapted to the play; a large painted view: — the general appearance of any action; the whole contecture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition; any series of action: — disorderly action; exhibition of disorder and passion, as in an assembly or public body.

†SCÈNE, *v. a.* To exhibit; to display. *Sancroft.*

SCÈNE/FŪL,* (sēn'fūl) *a.* Abounding in imagery. *Collins.*

SCÈNE-PAINT-ER,* *n.* One who paints scenes or scenery. *P. Cyc.*

SCÈNE-PAINT-ING,* *n.* The art or act of painting scenes, scenery, or representations for the stage, &c. *P. Cyc.*

SCÈNER-Y, (sē'ner-ē) *n.* The appearance of a place or of objects; a landscape; a representation; the painted representation of a spot where an action is performed, as upon the stage.

SCÉN'IC, (sēn'ik) [sēn'ik, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; sē'njck, *Sm. a.*] *scenicus*, *L.*; *sénique*, *Fr.*] Relating to scenes or theatrical representations; dramatic; theatrical.

SCÉN'IC-CAL, *a.* *Scenic. B. Jonson. [R.]*

SCÉN-O-GRÁPH'IC,* *a.* Relating to scenography. *Park.*

SCÉN-O-GRÁPH'IC-CAL, *a.* [scēnō and γράφο.] Relating to scenography; perspective; drawn in perspective.

SCÉN-O-GRÁPH'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In or by perspective.

SCÉN-ŌCRA-THY, (sē-nō'krā-fē) *n.* [scēnō and γράφο.] The art of perspective; the representation of solids in perspective.

SCÉNT, (sēnt) *n.* [scēntir, *Fr.*; *sentio*, *L.*] Power of smelling; the object of smell; odor, good or bad; smell; perfume; fragrance: — chase followed by the smell.

SCÉNT, (sēnt) *v. a.* [*I. SCENTED*; *pp. SCENTING, SCENTED.*] To smell; to perceive by the nose; to perfume, or to imbue with odor.

SCÉNT'ED,* *p. a.* Perfumed; imbued with or having scent.

SCÉNT'FŪL, *a.* Odorous; quick of smell. *Bronna.*

SCÉNT'LESS, (sēnt'les) *a.* Inodorous; having no smell.

||SCÉPT'IC, (skēp'tik) [skēp'tik, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sēp'tik, *L.*] *scēpticus*, *Gr.*; *scēpticus*, *Fr.*] An adherent to the sceptical philosophy; a Pyrrhonist; a doubter; one who disbelieves the truths of revelation; an infidel.

† The old orthography of this word was *sceptic*; and it is so printed in the old dictionaries which preceded those of Dr. Johnson, viz., those of Blount, Phillips, Coles, Kersey, Bailey, Dyche, Ainsworth, Martin, &c.; but Dr. Johnson introduced the orthography of *sceptic*, and in this he has been followed by a majority of succeeding lexicographers, among whom are Ash, Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Barlow, Brown, Entick, Scott, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Richardson; but *sceptic* is preferred by Lemon, Walker, Enfield, Fulton and Knight, Rees, Maunder, Smart, and Reid. In the first edition of Dr. Webster's large Dictionary, (1828,) the word stands *sceptic*, pronounced *sep'tic*; but, in the second edition, (1841,) it is altered to *sceptic*. In encyclopædias and dictionaries of the arts and sciences, the orthography generally used is *sceptic*.

Walker, in speaking of the orthography and pronunciation of this word, says, "Dr. Johnson has not only given his approbation to the sound of *k*, but has, contrary to general practice, spelt the word *sceptic*. It is not my intention to cross the general current of polite and classical pronunciation, which is, I know, that of sounding the *c* like *k*; my objection is only to writing it with the *k*; and in this I think I am supported by the best authorities since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary."

In a notice of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, in the Monthly Review, in 1755, soon after its first publication, the following remark is found, in relation to this word: "*Sceptic*, he insists, ought to be written *sceptic*, but without producing any authority in favor of that mode of spelling." In all the instances, six in number, adduced by Johnson to illustrate the use of the words *sceptic*, *sceptical*, and *scepticism*, the orthography of *se*, and not *sk*, is used; the same is the fact with respect to all the instances, nine in number, adduced by Richardson in his Dictionary. The orthography of *sceptic*, *sceptical*, *scepticism*, continues to be the prevailing and best usage; so being pronounced hard like *sk* in these words, as in the word *scirrhus*.

||SCÉPT'IC-CAL, (skēp'te-kal) *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, scepticism; doubting; not believing; disbelieving.

||SCÉPT'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a sceptical manner; doubtingly.

||SCÉPT'IC-CAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being sceptical. *Todd.*

||SCÉPT'ICISM, *n.* [scēptrouai.] An ancient system of philosophy, founded by Pyrrho, which introduced universal doubt, or suspension of assent, with respect to all grounds of knowledge: — tendency or disposition to doubt; universal doubt; doubt of the truths of revelation; infidelity.

||SCÉPT'IC-IZE, *v. n.* To doubt of every thing. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

SCÉP'TRE, (sēp'ter) *n.* [scēptur, *L.*; *sceptre*, *Fr.*] The ensign of royalty; the staff borne in the hand by kings or sovereigns as an ensign of authority.

SCÉP'TRE, (sēp'ter) *v. a.* To invest with a sceptre. *Bp. Hall.*

SCÉP'TRED, (sēp'terd) *a.* Bearing a sceptre. *Milton.*

SCÉP'TRE-LESS, (sēp'ter-lēs) *a.* Having no sceptre. *Allen.*

SCHÁAL'STEIN* (shál'stēn) *n.* [*Min.*] Table spar, a mineral which occurs in laminated masses or concretions. *Brande.*

SCHÁH,* (shá) *n.* The sovereign of Persia. See SHAH.

SCHÉ'D-JÁSM,* (skē'de-žám) *n.* [σχέδιασμα.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. *Walker.*

SCHEDULE, (skēd'yul, shéd'yul, or sēd'yul) [shéd'yul, *K. Sm. R.*; sēd'ul, *J. F.*; skēd'ul, *W.*; skēd'ul, *Barclay*; sēd'yul, *S.*; sēd'yul or skēd'yul, *W.*; skēd'ul or sēd'ul, *P.*; skēd'ul or shéd'ul, *Ja.*] *n.* [σχέδον, *Gr.*; *schedula*, *L.*; *schédule*, *Fr.*] A small scroll; a detached or separate inventory; a list; a catalogue; a writing additional or appendant; a little inventory.

† In the pronunciation of this word, we seem to depart both from the Latin *schedula* and the French *schédule*. If we follow the first, we ought to pronounce the word *skédule*; if the last, *shédule*; but entirely sinking the *ch* in *schedule* seems to be the prevailing mode, and too firmly fixed by custom to be altered in favor of either of its original words. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce it *skédule*; but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, and Shaw, *shédule*; though, if we may believe Dr. Jones, it was pronounced *skule* in Queen Anne's time." *Walker.*

||SCHÉ'D'ŪLE, *v. n.* To place in a list or catalogue. *Todd.*

SCHÉÉ'L'Ū-ŪM,* (*Min.*) A tungstate of lime. *Dana.*

SCHÉÉ'L'Ū-ŪM,* (*Min.*) Another name for tungsten. *Brande.* [See SCHERRITZ.]

SCHÉÉ'R-ER-ITE,* *n.* [*Min.*] Resinous naphthaline. *Dana.*

SCHÉIK,* *n.* See SHEIK.

SCHÉ'MA-TÍSM, *n.* [σχηματισμός.] Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies: — particular form or disposition of a thing.

SCHÉ'MA-TÍST, *n.* A projector; schemer. *Fleetwood.*

SCHÉ'MA-TÍZE,* *v. n.* To form schemes or schematisms. *Blackwood.*

SCHÉME, (skēm) *n.* [σχῆμα.] A combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a plan; a representation of any geometrical or astronomical figure; a diagram; a system; a project; a contrivance; a design; an astrological, lineal, or mathematical diagram.

SCHÉME, (skēm) *v. a.* [*I. SCHEMED*; *pp. SCHEMING, SCHEMED.*] To contrive; to project; to plan.

SCHÉME, (skēm) *v. n.* To contrive; to form or design.

SCHÉM'ER, (skēm'er) *n.* A projector; a contriver; schemist.

SCHÉ'MIST, (skēm'mist) *n.* A projector; a schemer. *Coentry. [R.]*

SCHÉR'BET,* *n.* See SHERBET.

SCHÉR-ER-ITE,* *n.* [*Min.*] An inflammable whitish substance, found in acicular crystals, in beds of lignite; resinous naphthaline: — written also *scheererite*. *P. Cyc.*

SCHÉR'IE,* (shér'ie) *n.* [*Arab.*, *lord* or *master.*] A title given, in the East, to those who are descended from Mahomet through his son-in-law and daughter, Ali and Fatima: — called also *emir* and *seid*. *Brande.*

SCHÉ-RŌ'MÁ,* *n.* [σηρός.] [*Med.*] A dryness of the eye. *Brande.*

SCHÉR-ZÁN'DŌ,* (skēr-zán'dō) [*It.*] [*Mus.*] Noting a sportive style. *Crabb.*

SCHÉ'SIS, (skē'sis) *n.* [σχέσις.] [*Med.*] Habit or constitution of the body: — habitude; state. — [*Rhet.*] An argument against an adversary, from the state of mind imputed to him.

SCHÉ'T'IC,* (skēt'ik) *a.* Constitutional; habitual. *Crabb.*

SCHÉF'ER-SPÁR,* *n.* [*Min.*] Slate-spar, a foliated carbonate of lime. *P. Cyc.*

SCHIL'LER-SPÁR,* *n.* [*Min.*] A silicious mineral which occurs crystallized, in oblique rhombic prisms. *P. Cyc.*

SCHIR'RHIUS, *n.* An induration of a gland. *Brande.* See SCIRRHUS.

SCHÍSM, (sizm) [sizm, *S. W. P. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. b.*] *n.* [*schisme*, *Fr.*; *σχίσμα*, *Gr.*] A separation from the true church: — a division or separation, particularly among those who profess the same religion; a division; separation. † "The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. *Ch.* in English words, coming from Greek words with *sch*, ought always to be pronounced like *k*; and I believe the word in question is almost the only exception throughout the language. However strange, therefore, *schizm* may sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce *scheme* *seme*, as *schism* *sizm*, there being exactly the same reason for both. But, when once a false pronunciation is fixed, as this is, it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation; but, when once begun, as it has (what seldom happens) truth, novelty, and the appearance of Greek erudition, on its side, there is no doubt of its success. Whatever, therefore, may be the fate of its pronunciation, it ought still to retain its spelling. This must be held sacred, or the whole language will be metamorphosed; for the very same rea-

son that induced Dr. Johnson to spell *sceptick* *skeptick*, ought to have made him spell *schism* *stism*, and *schedule* *schule*. All our orthoëpists pronounce the word as I have marked it." *Walker*.

SEHS'MA, * *n.* [σχίσμα.] (*Mus.*) An interval equal to half a comma. *Brandé*.

SCHIS'MA-TIC, (sɪz'ma-tik or sɪz-măt'ik) [sɪz'ma-tik, *S. W. J. F. Sm. R. Bailey*; sɪz-măt'ik, *P. K. W. Scott, Entick, Ash, Rees*.] *n.* One who practises, promotes, or adheres to schism; a separatist.

SCHIS'MA-TIC, (sɪz-măt'ik) [sɪz-măt'ik, *K. Sm. R. Wb.*; sɪz'ma-tik, *Ja.*] *a.* [schismatique, *Fr.*] Practising schism; schismatical; dissensious.

SCHIS'MA-TIC-AL, (sɪz-măt'e-kəl) *a.* Implying schism; inclined to, or promoting, schism; practising schism.

SCHIS'MA-TIC-AL-LY, (sɪz-măt'e-kəl-lē) *ad.* In a schismatical manner.

SCHIS'MA-TIC-AL-NĒSS, (sɪz-măt'e-kəl-nēs) *n.* State of being schismatical. *Möre*.

SCHIS'MA-TIZE, (sɪz'ma-tiz) *v. n.* [schismatiser, *Fr.*] To practise schism. *Cotgrave*.

SCHIS'MLESS, (sɪz'm'les) *a.* Without schism. *Milton*.

SCHIST, * (shist) *n.* [σχίστος.] (*Min.*) A slate rock or stone. A word originally Greek, but adopted into English from the German. *Brandé*.

SCHISTOSE, * *a.* Relating to, or containing, schist; having a slaty texture. *Lyell*.

SCHISTOVS, * *a.* Relating to schist; schistose. *Louden*.

SCHIZ'O-PŌD, * *n.* [σχίζω.] (*Zool.*) A long-tailed, decapod crustacean. *Brandé*.

SCHŌL'AR, (skŏl'ar) *n.* [scholaris, *L.*] One who learns of a master; a pupil; — one who has a learned education; a proficient in learning, particularly classical learning; a man of letters; a literary man; a man of books; — one who, in an English university, belongs to the foundation of a college, and who has a portion of its revenues.

SCHŌL-ĀR'Ī-TY, (skŏ-lār'e-tē) *n.* [scholaritē, old *Fr.*] Scholarship. *B. Jonson*.

SCHŌL'AR-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a scholar; like a scholar.

SCHŌL'AR-LY, * *ad.* Relating to, or like, a scholar. *Chambers*.

SCHŌL'AR-LY, * *ad.* In the manner of a scholar. *Shak.*

SCHŌL'AR-SHIP, *n.* Learning; literature; knowledge; literary education; — an exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

SCHŌ-LĀS'TIC, [*a. schola, scholasticus, L.*] Pertaining to a school or schools, particularly to the schools, learning, theology, and philosophy of the middle ages; — pedantic; needlessly subtle. — *Scholastic philosophy*, the method of philosophizing which was practised by the schoolmen, or in the schools and universities, of the middle, or dark, ages. — *Scholastic theology*, according to Hallam, "was an endeavor to arrange the orthodox system of the church, such as authority had made it, according to the rules and methods of the Aristotelian dialectics, and sometimes upon premises supplied by metaphysical reasoning."

SCHŌ-LĀS'TIC, *n.* An adherent to scholastic philosophy or theology; a schoolman.

SCHŌ-LĀS'TIC-AL, *a.* [scholasticus, *L.*] Relating to the schools, scholasticism, or scholastics; scholastic.

SCHŌ-LĀS'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a scholastic manner.

SCHŌ-LĀS'TIC-ISM, (skŏ-lās'te-siz-m) *n.* The scholastic philosophy or mode of philosophizing. *Warton*.

SCHŌ-LĀST, *n.* [scholastes, *L.*] A name given to the old grammarians, or critics, who used to write notes or annotations on the margins of the manuscripts of the ancient classical authors; a writer of explanatory notes.

SCHŌ-LĀS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to a scholast. *Swift*.

SCHŌ-LĀZE, *v. n.* To write notes. *Milton*.

SCHŌ-LĀ-L, *a.* [scholicus, *L.*] Scholastic. *Hales*.

SCHŌ-LĀ-ŌN, (skŏ-lē-ŏn) *n.* [*Gr.*] Same as *scholium*. *Spenser*.

SCHŌ-LĀ-ŪM, (skŏ-lē-ūm) *n.* [*L.*] *pl. L.* *SCHŌ-LĀ-A*; *Eng.* *SCHŌ-LĀ-ŪM*.] An annotation; an explanatory note or observation.

SCHŌ-LY, (skŏ'lē) *n.* [scholie, *Fr.*; scholium, *L.*] An explanatory note; scholium. *Hooker*.

SCHŌ-LY, (skŏ'lē) *v. n.* To write expositions. *Hooker*.

SCHŌL, (skŏl) *n.* [schola, *L.*; scōle, *Sax.*; schule, *Ger.*; schole, *Teut.*] A place for elementary instruction; a place of discipline and instruction; a seminary; a place of literary education; an academy; a university; a state of instruction; — the doctrine, system, or practice of any one set of teachers; — a particular class devoted to any system or art; as the French *school* of painting; — the age of the church and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers; so called because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations. *Sanderson*.

SCHŌL, *v. a.* [*i.* SCHOOLED; *pp.* SCHOOLING, SCHOOLED.] To instruct; to train; to teach with superiority; to tutor.

SCHŌL, * *a.* Relating to a school or to education; scholastic; as "school divinity," "a school divine." *Löche*.

SCHŌL-BOOK, * (-bûk) *n.* A book used in schools. *Jodrell*.

SCHŌL'-BŪY, (skŏl'bū) *n.* A boy that attends school.

SCHŌL'-BRĒD, * *a.* Educated in a school. *Cowper*.

SCHŌL'-DĀNE, *n.* A schoolmistress. *Echard*.

SCHŌL'-DAY, *n.*; *pl.* SCHŌL'-DAY'S. Time in which youth are sent to school. *Shak.*

SCHŌL'-DI-VINE, * *n.* One versed in, or supporting, scholastic theology; a schoolman. *Blackstone*.

SCHŌL'-DI-VIN'Ī-TY, * *n.* Scholastic theology. *Addison*.

SCHŌL'-ER-LY, *n.* Precepts; schooling. *Spenser*.

SCHŌL'-FĒL-LŌW, (-skŏl'fēl-lŏ) *n.* One bred at the same school; a fellow-student.

SCHŌL'-GĪRL, * *n.* A girl that attends school. *Roberts*.

SCHŌL'-HŌUSE, *n.* A house in which a school is kept.

SCHŌL'-ING, *n.* Instruction; learning at school; expense for instruction; — a lecture; a reprimand.

SCHŌL'-MĀID, *n.* A girl at school. *Shak.*

SCHŌL'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* SCHOOLMEN. A scholastic; one versed in, or a writer of, scholastic divinity or philosophy.

SCHŌL'MĀS-TER, *n.* One who teaches a school.

SCHŌL'MĀS-TRESS, *n.* A woman who teaches a school.

SCHŌL'-RŌŌM, * *n.* A room in which a school is kept. *Ash*.

SCHŌL'-TAUGHT, * (-tāut) *a.* Taught at or in school. *Goldsmith*.

SCHŌL'-THE-ŌL'O-Q-ŪY, * *n.* Scholastic divinity. *Chambers*.

SCHŌN'ER, *n.* [schöner, *Ger.*] A small, sharp-built vessel, having two masts, with small top-masts and fore-and-aft sails. A schooner carries a fore-top and a top-gallant sail.

SCHŌRL, * (shŏrl) *n.* [scort, *Swed.*] (*Min.*) A brittle mineral, usually occurring in black prismatic crystals. *Brandé*.

SCHŌRL'TE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A name sometimes given to topaz. *Dana*.

SCHŌRL'ŌVS, * *a.* Relating to or containing shorl. *Dana*.

SCHREĪGT, (skrēt) *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth*.

SCHRĒDE, * *n.* A young or small codfish, split and salted for cooking; — written also *scrode*. *C. Brown*.

SCI'A-GRĀPH, * *n.* The section of a building to show its inside; sciagraphy. *Ash*.

SCI'A-GRĀPH'IC, * *a.* Relating to sciagraphy. *Scott*.

SCI'A-GRĀPH'IC-AL, * *a.* Relating to sciagraphy. *Scott*.

SCI'A-GRĀPH'IC-LY, * *ad.* According to sciagraphy. *Scott*.

SCI'Ā-GRĀ-PIY, (sɪ-ŋrā'pē) *n.* [sciagraphia, *Fr.*; σκιαγραφία, *Gr.*] Art of sketching; — the art or act of casting and delineating shadows; — art of dialling. — (*Arch.*) The section, or profile of a section, of a building, cut in its length and breadth, displaying its interior; — written also *sciagraphy*.

SCI'ĀM'A-CHY, *n.* See *SCIOMACHY*. *Johnson*.

SCI'A-THER'IC, [*a.* σκιαθηρικός.] Belonging to a sun-dial.

SCI'A-THER'IC-AL, *ad.* *Brown*. See *SCIOETHERIC*.

SCI'A-THER'IC-LY, *ad.* After the manner of a sun-dial.

SCI'Ā-TY, * *a.* Relating to sciatia; sciatial. *Burney*.

SCI'Ā-TY, *n.* Same as *sciatia*. *Pope*.

SCI'Ā-T'ICA, (sɪ-ā't'e-kā) *n.* [sciatia, *Fr.*; ischiadica passio, *L.*] *n.* (*Med.*) A rheumatic affection of the hip joint; the hip gout.

SCI'Ā-T'ICAL, *a.* Relating to sciatia; afflicting the hip.

SCI'ENCE, (sɪ'ens) *n.* [*Fr.*; scientia, *L.*] Knowledge; knowledge methodically digested and arranged; a branch of knowledge; a body of truths or principles; any species of knowledge or art; — one of the seven liberal arts or sciences of the ancients, namely, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy. — *Abstract science*, the knowledge of reasons and their conclusions. — *Natural science*, the knowledge of causes and effects, and of the laws of nature. — *Science*, as distinguished from literature, is a branch of knowledge which is made the subject of investigation with a view to discover and apply first principles.

SCI'ENT, *a.* [sciens, *L.*] Skillful; knowing. *Cockeram*.

SCI'EN'TER, * *ad.* [*L.*] (*Law*) Knowingly. *Bowyer*.

SCI'EN'TIAL, (sɪ-ēn'shal) *a.* Producing science. *B. Jonson*.

SCI'EN-TIF'IC, [*a.* scientifique, *Fr.*; scientia and facio, *L.*] Relating to science; conformed to the rules of science; versed in science; producing certainty; learned.

SCI'EN-TIF'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to science; scientific.

SCI'EN-TIF'IC-LY, *ad.* In a scientific manner.

SCI'L'Ō-ŌET, * [*L.*] (*Law*) Truly; certainly; that is to say; to wit. *Whishaw*.

SCH'LĪ-TINE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) The peculiar bitter principle obtained from the squill, or the bulbous root of the *scilla maritima*. *Brandé*.

SCIM'Ī-TAR, (sɪm'e-tār) *n.* See *SCOMETAR* and *CIMETER*.

SCIN'ŌID, * *n.* A short-footed saurian reptile. *Brandé*.

SCIN'Ō-Ō-LĀN, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of saurian; scinoid. *P. Cuv.*

SCINK, (sɪnk) *n.* An abortive or slunk calf. *Ainsworth*.

SCIN'TIL-LĀNT, *a.* [scintillans, *L.*] Sparkling; emitting sparks. *Green*.

SCIN'TIL-LĀTE, *v. n.* [scintillo, *L.*] [*i.* SCINTILLATED; *pp.*

SCINTILLATING, SCINTILLATED.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCIN-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of scintillating; sparks emitted.

SCI-OG'-RA-PHY,* *n.* See SCIOGRAPHY.

SCÍ'Q-LĪSM, (sĭ'q-lĭzm) *n.* [*sciōlus, L.*] Superficial knowledge or learning. *Brit. Crit.*

SCÍ'Q-LĪST, (sĭ'q-lĭst) *n.* One of superficial knowledge.

†SCÍ'Q-LOŪS, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing. *Howell.*

SCÍ-ŌM'A-CHY, (sĭ-ŏm'a-ke) [*sci-ŏm'a-ke, W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; *ski-ŏm'a-ke, S. J.*] *n.* [*sciomachie, Fr.*; *σκιά and μάχη, Gr.*] Battle with a shadow. *Cowley.*—Written also *sciomachy.*

SCÍ'Q-MĀN-CY,* *n.* Divination by shadows; the art of reviling or calling up ghosts. *Crabb.*

SCÍ'ON, (sĭ'on) *n.* [*Fr.*] A small twig. See CROX.

SCÍ-ŌP'TIC,* or SCÍ-ŌP'TRIC,* *a.* Applied to a ball, used in the camera obscura, for giving motion to a lens. *Brande.*

SCÍ-Ō-THER'IC,* *a.* The *sciotheric telescope* is an instrument for adjusting the time by means of the shadow. *Crabb.*

SCĪ'ŔĒ FĀ'CF-AS, (sĭ'ŔĒ-fā'she-as) *n.* [*L.*] "Cause it to be known."—(*Law*) A judicial writ founded upon some record, and requiring the defendant to show cause why the plaintiff should not have the advantage of such record; or, when it is issued to repeal letters-patent, why the record should not be annulled and vacated.

SCĪR-RHŌS'Ī-TŔ, (skĭr-rhŏs'ĭ-tĕ) *n.* State of being scirrhous; an induration of a gland.

SCĪR'RHOUS, (skĭr'rhus) *a.* Having a gland indurated.

SCĪR'RHUS, (skĭr'rhus) [*skĭr'rhus, S. W. Ja. K. Sm.*] *n.* [*scirre, Fr.*; *σκιρρος, Gr.*] *pl. L. scĭr'rĭ, Eng. scĭr'rĭ-rŭs-ĕs. (Med.)* An induration of a gland, forming an indolent tumor not readily suppurating, and at first unattended by discoloration of the skin.—Sometimes written *schirrus* and *schirrius*. *Ŕ.* "This word is sometimes, but improperly, written *schirrus*, with the *h* in the first syllable instead of the last; and Bailey and Fenning have given us two aspirations, and spelt it *schirrus*; both of which modes of spelling the word are contrary to the general analogy of orthography; for, as the word comes from the Greek *σκιρρος*, the latter *r*, only, can have the aspiration, as the first of these double letters has always the *spiritus lenis*; and the *c*, in the first syllable, arising from the Greek *σ*, and not the *χ*, no more reason can be given for placing the *h* after it, by spelling it *schirrus*, than there is for spelling *scene*, from *σκηνη*, *scene*; or *sceptre*, from *σκηπτρον*, *sceptre*. The most correct Latin orthography confirms this opinion, by spelling the word in question *scirrus*; and, according to the most settled analogy of our own language, and the constant method of pronouncing words from the Greek and Latin, the *c* ought to be soft before the *i* in this word, and the first syllable should be pronounced like the first of *syn-inge*, *Sp-i-us*, &c. Whatever might have been the occasion of the false orthography of this word, its false pronunciation seems fixed beyond recovery." *Walker.*

†SCĪS-CĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*sciscitatus, L.*] Inquiry. *Ep. Hall.*

SCĪS'SEL,* (sĭs'sel) *n.* The clippings of metals produced in manufacturing them:—slips or plates of metals out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage. *Brande.*

†SCĪS'SĪ-BLE, (sĭs'se-bl) *a.* [*scissus, L.*] Scissile. *Bacon.*

SCĪS'SĪLE, (sĭs'sil) *a.* [*Fr.*; *scissilis, L.*] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Arbuthnot. [R.]*

SCĪS'SĪON, (sĭzh'un) *n.* [*Fr.*; *scissio, L.*] Act of cutting.

SCĪS'SŌRS, (sĭz'zŏrz) *n. pl.* [*scissor, L.*; *ciseaux, Fr.*] A cutting instrument, formed like shears, with two blades movable on a pivot; small shears:—sometimes written *cissors*, *cisars*, *cizars*, and *scissars*.

†SCĪS'SŪRE, (sĭzh'ŭr) *n.* [*scissura, L.*] A crack; a rent; a fissure. *Hammond.*

SCĪTE,* (sĭt) *n.* See SĪTE.

SCĪ'VĪNE,* (sĭv) *n.* [*sciurus, L.*] (*Zool.*) A rodent of the squirrel tribe; a squirrel. *Brande.*

SELĀ-VŌ'NĪ-AN,* *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia. *Ency.*—Written also *Slavonian*.

SELĀ-VŌ'NĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to Slavonia, or the (*Slavi*) SELĀ-VŌ'NĪC, *a.* people of Slavonia.

SELĒ-RŌT'IC, *a.* [*scitroque, Fr.*; *εκληρος, Gr.*] Hard:—an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. *Ray.*

SELĒ-RŌT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) Medicine which hardens and consolidates. [*eye, Brande.*]

SELĒ-RŌT'IC-A,* *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the membranes of the SCŌAT, (*skŏt*) *v. a.* To stop a wheel. *Bailey.* See SCŌCH.

SCŌ'ŔĪ, *n.* *sing. & pl.* [*L. sing.*] Rasplings of ivory or other hard substances; dross of metals; potashes. *Chambers.*

SCŌFF, (skŏf) *v. n.* [*schoppen, Teut.*] [*i. scoffed; pp. scoffing, scoffed.*] To treat with mockery, ridicule, or contempt; to mock; to jeer.

SCŌFF, *v. a.* To jeer; to treat with scoffs. *Fotherby.*

SCŌFF, *n.* Ridicule; mockery; jeer; expression of scorn.

SCŌFF'ER, *n.* One who scoffs; ridiculer; saucy scornner.

SCŌFF'ING,* *p. a.* Jeering; inclined to scoff.

SCŌFF'ING,* *n.* Act of reviling; jeering. *Tillotson.*

SCŌFF'ING-LY, *ad.* In contempt; in ridicule. *Broom.*

SCŌLD, *v. n.* [*schelden, Teut.*] [*i. scolded; pp. scolding, scolded.*] To rail with rude clamor; to speak to another in reproachful language; to quarrel clamorously and rudely. *Shak.*

SCŌLD, *v. a.* To chide; to rate. *Howell.*

SCŌLD, *n.* A clamorous, rude, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift.*

SCŌLD'ER, *n.* One who scolds or rails. *Abp. Cranmer.*

SCŌLD'ING, *n.* Clamorous, rude language. *South.*

SCŌLD'ING-LY, *ad.* Using loud and reproachful language.

SCŌL'Ŕ-CĪTE, *n.* [*σκόληξ, (Min.)*] A crystallized mineral; the needstone. *Dana.*

SCŌL'LOP, *n.* A shell-fish. Properly *scallop*. See SCALLOP.

SCŌL'LOP,* *v. a.* See SCALLOP.

SCŌL-Ō-PĒN'DRA, *n.* [*scelopendra, Fr.*; *σκολοπένδρα, Gr.*] A venomous serpent; an earwig. *Bryant.*—[*scelopendrium, L.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SCŌM'BER,* *n.* A sea-fish; the mackerel. *Hill.*

SCŌM'BE-RŌID,* *n.* A fish of the mackerel tribe. *Brande.*

†SCŌMM, *n.* [*scomma, L.*] A buffoon; a mock; a jeer. *Fotherby.*

SCŌNCE, (skŏns) *n.* [*schantse, Teut.*; *skansa, Su. Goth.*] The head:—the head or part of a candlestick in which the candle is inserted:—a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light. [A fixed seat or shelf. *Local.*] A mulct, or fine. *Johnson.*—(*Fort.*) A small fort for the defence of a pass, a river, &c.

SCŌNCE, *v. a.* [*i. sconced; pp. sconcing, sconced.*] To mulct; to fine. *Warton, [Low.]*

SCŌŌP, *n.* [*schoepe, Teut.*] A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle, used to lade water:—an instrument for making hollows:—a surgical instrument:—a sweep; a stroke.

SCŌŌP, *v. a.* [*schorpen, Teut.*] [*i. scooped; pp. scooping, scooped.*] To lade out; to empty by lading; to make hollow; to remove, so as to leave a hollow.

SCŌŌP'ER, *n.* One who scoops; a waterfowl.

SCŌŌP'-WHEEL,* *n.* A large wheel having scoops fastened in its periphery, or having buckets around the circumference. *Loudon.*

SCŌPE, *n.* [*scopus, L.*] The limit of intellectual view; aim; intention; drift; thing aimed at; tendency; final end; room; space. [*Liberty; license; excess; sally. Shak.*]

SCŌP'-FORM,* *a.* Having the form of a ball. *Smart.*

†SCŌP'PET, *v. a.* To lade out. *Ep. Hall.*

†SCŌP'TIC, *a.* [*σκοπτικός.*] Scoffing. *Hammond.*

†SCŌP'TI-CAL, *a.* [*scopulos, L.*] Rocky. *Bailey.*

†SCŌR'BŪTE, *n.* [*scorbatus, L.*] The scurvy. *Purchas.*

SCŌR-BŪ'TIC, *a.* Relating to the scurvy; diseased with SCŌR-BŪ'TI-CAL, *a.* scurvy. *Wiseman.*

SCŌR-BŪ'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* With or in the scurvy. *Wiseman.*

SCŌRCE, *n.* Exchange. *Spenser.* See SCŌRSE.

SCŌRCH, *v. a.* [*i. scorched; pp. scorching, scorched.*] To burn superficially; to burn.

SCŌRCH, *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.

SCŌRCH'ING,* *p. a.* Burning superficially.

SCŌRCH'ING-PĒN'NEL, *n.* A plant; the deadly carrot.

SCŌR'DĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] A plant; the water-gelder.

SCŌRE, *n.* [*skora, Icel.*] A notch, long incision, or mark, used to denote a number; an account kept by notches, lines, or marks; a mark; a line; account:—reason; sake; motive:—the number twenty.—(*Mus.*) The original draught of the whole composition, in which the several parts are marked.

SCŌRE, *v. a.* [*i. scored; pp. scoring, scored.*] To mark, as by incision, or with parallel grooves; to mark; to cut; to set down as a debt; to impute; to charge.

SCŌR'ER,* *n.* One who scores:—an instrument for marking timber. *Loudon.*

SCŌ'ŔĪ-A, *n.* [*L. pl. scŏr'rĭ-æ.*] Ashes, dross, or slag, from a smelting furnace; dross; rejected matter; volcanic cinders. [*dross, Ure.*]

SCŌ'ŔĪ-Ā'CEOUS,* (skŏ-ŔĪ-ā'shus) *a.* Relating to or like SCŌ'ŔĪ-CĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of scorifying; change to scoria.

SCŌ'ŔĪ-FŌRM,* *a.* Resembling scorie. *Smart.*

SCŌ'ŔĪ-FŔ,* *v. a.* To reduce to scoria or dross. *Smart.*

SCŌ'ŔĪ-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A sienitic mineral. *Dana.*

SCŌ'ŔĪ-ŌŪS, *a.* Drossy; recrementitious. *Brown.* [*R.*]

SCŌRN, *v. a.* [*schernn, Teut.*; *escorner, old Fr.*] [*i. scorned; pp. scorning, scorned.*] To hold in extreme contempt; to disdain; to despise; to slight; to contemn.

SCŌRN, *v. n.* To show contempt; to disdain.

SCŌRN, *n.* (*eschorne, old Fr.*) Extreme contempt; act of contempt; object of contempt; disdain.—[*†To think scorn, to disdain; to hold unworthy of regard. Sidney.*—*To laugh to scorn, to deride as contemptible. Matt.*]

SCŌRN'ER, *n.* One who scorns; despiser; scoffer.

SCŌRN'FUL, *a.* Filled with scorn; showing contempt; contemptuous; disdainful.

SCŌRN'FUL-LY, *ad.* With scorn; contemptuously.

SCŌRN'FUL-NĒSS,* *n.* Quality of being scornful. *Ash.*

SCÖRN'ING, n. Act of contempt or disdain. *Ps.* cxxiii.
 †SCÖRN'Y, a. Deserving scorn. *Mirror for Mag.*
 SCÖR'Q-DITE, * n. (*Min.*) An arseniate of copper. *Dana.*
 SCÖR'PI-ON, n. [*Fr.*; *scorpio*, L.] An insect, or small reptile, resembling a crab, having in its tail a venomous sting: — a scourge of cruel effect: — a sea-fish: — the eighth sign in the zodiac. [*annual*, and some perennial.
 SCÖR'PI-ON-GRÄSS, n. A genus of plants, some of them SCÖR'PI-ON-SEN'NA, n. A perennial plant; the *errum*. *Miller.*
 SCÖR'PI-ONS'-TAIL, n. Names of plants or herbs. *Ains-*
 SCÖR'PI-ON-WORT, } *worth.*
 †SCÖRSE, v. n. To barter; to exchange; to chase. *Spenser.*
 †SCÖRSE, v. n. To deal; to barter. *B. Jonson.*
 †SCÖRSE, v. n. Exchange; barter. *Spenser.* [*Hindmarsh.*
 SCÖR'TA-TO-RY, * a. Relating to prostitution or lewdness.
 SCÖR'ZA, * n. [*It.*] (*Min.*) A species of epidote. *Dana.*
 SCÖR-ZO-NÉ'RA, * n. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; viper's-
 Crabb.
 SCÖT, n. [*scot*, Sax., *part* or *portion*, in the sense of *con-*
tribution or *tax*.] Same as *scut* or *shot*; a payment; tax;
 reckoning: — It is an old word, which is used in some
 forms, as *scot-free*: — also "paying *scot* and *lot*," (*Eng.*
law) i. e., paying parochial rates.
 SCÖT, n. [*Scotus*, L.] A native of Scotland; a Scotchman.
 SCÖT'ALE, * n. (*Law*) An offence of which a public officer
 was guilty who kept an alehouse in his district. *Whiskaw.*
 SCÖTCH, v. a. [*i.* *scotch*ed; *pp.* *scotching*, *scotched*.]
 To cut with shallow incisions. *Shak.* To stop a wheel
 by putting something, as a stone, under it: — to pack, as
 hemp.
 SCÖTCH, n. A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Shak.*
 SCÖTCH, a. Relating to Scotland, its inhabitants, or lan-
 guage; Scotchish.
 SCÖTCH-CÖL'LOPS, n. pl. Veal cut into small pieces.
 SCÖTCHED-CÖL'LOPS, (skötcht) - n. pl. Scotch-collaps.
 SCÖTCH-FID'DLE, * n. The itch. [*A cant term.*] *Scott.*
 SCÖTCH-FIR, * n. A species of fir or pine: — more properly
Scotch-pine. *Farm. Ency.*
 SCÖTCH-HÖP'PERS, n. pl. A play in which boys hop over
 lines or scotches in the ground. *Locke.*
 SCÖTCH-RÖSE, * n. A species of very thorny rose. *Booth.*
 SCÖTCH-THE'BLE, * (this'sl) n. A species of thistle: — the
 emblem in the arms of the Scotch nation. *Booth.*
 SCÖT'ER, * n. (*Ornith.*) A species of black duck or diver.
Brande.
 SCÖT-FRÉE, a. Without payment; untaxed; unhurt.
 †SCÖTI, * v. a. To wrap in darkness. *Sidney.*
 SCÖT'IA, * (sköt'shə-ə) n. (*Arch.*) A semicircular cavity or
 channel, between the tori, in the bases of columns; a
 hollow moulding; a cavetto. *Francis.*
 SCÖT'IST, n. A schoolman or scholastic who followed *Duns*
Scotus, in opposition to Thomas Aquinas.
 SCÖT-Q-DIN'ſ-A, * n. (*Med.*) Giddiness, with imperfect vi-
 sion. *Brande.*
 SCÖT-Q-GRÄPH, * n. An instrument with which a person
 who is blind or who is in the dark may write. *Maunder.*
 SCÖT'Q-MY, n. [*σκότωμα*.] A dizziness causing dimness of
 sight. *B. Jonson.*
 SCÖTS, * a. Scottish; Scotch. *Sir W. Scott.*
 SCÖTTER-ING, n. A boyish sport in Herefordshire, Eng-
 land, of burning a bundle of pease-straw at the end of
 the harvest. *Bailey.*
 SCÖT'TI-CISM, n. A Scottish idiom, word, or phrase.
 SCÖT'TISH, a. Relating to Scotland, its inhabitants, or
 language; Scotch. *Stewart.*
 SCÖN'DER-ITE, * n. (*Min.*) A mineral allied to Thomsonite.
 SCÖN'DREL, n. [*scandralo*, It.] A mean rascal; a low,
 petty villain; a knave.
 SCÖN'DREL, a. Base; disgraceful; vile. *Warburton.*
 SCÖN'DREL-ISM, n. Baseness; rascality. *Cotgrave.*
 SCÖR, v. a. [*skaron*, M. Goth.; *skur*, Dan.; *schuren*, D.]
 [*i.* *scoured*; *pp.* *scouring*, *scoured*.] To rub hard with sand
 or any thing rough, in order to clean the surface; to
 purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to
 clear away. — [*scorrere*, It.] To pass swiftly over.
 SCÖR, v. n. To perform the office of cleaning; to clean; to
 be purged or lax: — to range; to run; to scamper.
 SCÖR'ER, n. One who scours; a cleaner; a surer.
 †SCÖURGE, (skürj) [skürj], *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. S. Wb.*;
 [skörj, Ja.] [*n.* *scourge*, *Fr.*; *scoreggia*, It.; *corrigia*, L.]
 A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline; a punish-
 ment; a vindictive affliction: — one that afflicts, harasses,
 or destroys: — a cause of great injury or destruction.
 †SCÖURGE, v. a. [*i.* *scourged*; *pp.* *scourging*, *scourged*.]
 To lash with a whip; to whip severely; to punish; to
 chastise; to chasten.
 †SCÖUR'ER, (skürj'er) n. One who scourges; a chastiser.
 SCÖUR'ING, (skürj'ing) n. Punishment by the scourge.
 SCÖÖR'ING, n. A cleansing; a looseness; a flux: — a
 running.
 †SCÖURSE, (skörs) v. a. To barter. *See SCORS.*
 SCÖUT, n. [*escoute*, old *Fr.*] One who is sent privily to ob-
 serve the state or motions of an enemy; a spy. [*A high*
rock. *Grose*. North of England.]

SCÖUT, v. n. [*i.* *scouted*; *pp.* *scouting*, *scouted*.] To go
 out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately:
 — to sneer.
 SCÖUT, * v. a. To travel over in searching or pursuing.
Swift. To reject with contempt: — to hoot out or away;
 to ridicule. *Richardson.* "Unauthorized till of late years,
 but getting into good use." *Smart.*
 SCÖV'EL, (sküv'vl) n. [*scopa*, L.] A sort of mop; a malkin.
 SCÖW, * n. A flat-bottomed boat. *See SKOW.*
 SCÖWL, v. n. [*i.* *scowled*; *pp.* *scowling*, *scowled*.] To
 frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen.
 SCÖWL, v. a. To drive scowlingly. *Milton*. [*R.*]
 SCÖWL, n. Look of sullenness or displeasure; frown.
 SCÖWL'ING-LY, ad. With a frowning and sullen look.
 SCRÄB'LE, (skräb'bl) v. n. [*krabbeln*, *scrabblen*, Teut.] [*i.*
scrabbled; *pp.* *scrabbling*, *scrabbled*.] To make un-
 meaning or idle marks; to scribble; to scrawl: — to strive
 to catch with the hands; to scramble; to struggle; to
 claw; to crawl or paw, as on the floor or ground. *Hollo-*
way. [*Provincial* in England, and colloquial in Ameri-
ca.
 SCRÄB'BLE, * n. Act of scrabbling; a scribble; a scramble.
Holloway.
 SCRÄB'BLE, v. n. To scramble; to struggle; to scabble.
Brockett. [*Local*, England.]
 SCRÄG, n. Any thing thin or lean or rough. — *A scrag* of
 mutton is the end of the neck.
 SCRÄG'GED, a. Rough; uneven; rugged; scraggy.
 SCRÄG'GED-NESS, n. State of being scragged.
 SCRÄG'GI-LY, ad. Meagrely; leanly; roughly. *Cotgrave.*
 SCRÄG'GI-NESS, n. State of being scraggy; roughness.
 SCRÄG'GY, a. Lean; thin; rough; rugged; uneven.
 SCRÄM'BLE, (skräm'bl) v. n. [*i.* *scrambled*; *pp.* *scram-*
bling, *scrambled*.] To catch at any thing eagerly with
 the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to
 struggle; to climb by the help of the hands. — *Scrabble* is
 used in the same sense in England and the United States;
 also *scraffle*, provincially in England. *Brockett.*
 SCRÄM'BLE, n. Eager contest with others for something;
 act of one who scrambles.
 SCRÄM'BLER, n. One who scrambles.
 SCRÄNCH, v. a. [*scrantsen*, D.] To crush between the teeth
 with noise; to crunch; to crunch. *Brockett*. [*Local*, Eng.]
 SCRÄNK'Y, * a. Lank. *Blackwood*. *See SKRANKY.*
 SCRÄN'EL, a. Slight; poor; worthless. *Milton*. [*R.*]
 SCRÄP, n. A little piece; a fragment; crumb; small par-
 ticle, as of meat; a slip, as of paper, properly *scrip*. — *pl.*
 The husky, skinny residuum of melted fat. *Forby.*
 SCRÄP-BOOK, (bäk) n. A book composed of scraps or
 small pieces cut out of newspapers, &c. *Willard.*
 SCRÄPE, v. a. [*scraper*, D.] [*i.* *scraped*; *pp.* *scraping*,
scraped.] To deprive of the surface by the light action of
 a sharp instrument; to rub the surface from an edge;
 to clean by rubbing; to erase; to act on a surface with a
 grating noise; to gather by penurious or tridling diligence.
 SCRÄPE, v. n. To make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fid-
 dle; to draw the foot on the ground or floor; to make an
 awkward bow. — *To scrape acquaintance*, to curry favor by
 bows, or to insinuate into one's familiarity.
 SCRÄPE, n. Difficulty; a bad situation or trouble caused by
 ill conduct. *Warburton*. [*Low*.] The sound of the foot
 drawn over the floor; a bow.
 SCRÄP'ER, n. One who scrapes; an instrument for scrap-
 ing; — a miser; a scrape-nanny; — a vile fiddler. *Conley.*
 SCRÄP'ÄN'A, * n. pl. A collection of scraps. *Ec. Res.* [*R.*]
 SCRÄP'ING, * n. The act of one that scrapes; the portion
 or matter scraped off.
 SCRÄT, n. An hermaphrodite. *Skinner*. [*Obsolete* or *local*.]
 †SCRÄT, v. a. [*scrat*, Ang. Nor.] To scratch. *Burton*.
 †SCRÄT, v. n. To rake; to search. *Mirror for Mag.*
 SCRÄT, v. a. [*kratzen*, Ger.; *kratse*, Su.] [*i.* *scratched*;
pp. *scratching*, *scratched*.] To tear or mark with some-
 thing sharp or pointed, as the nails; to wound slightly;
 to hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen: — to rub
 with the nails: — to write or draw awkwardly.
 SCRÄTCH, n. An incision rigged and shallow; laceration
 by scratching, as with the nails; a slight wound.
 SCRÄTCH'ER, n. One who scratches.
 SCRÄTCH'ES, n. pl. Cracked ulcers in a horse's foot.
 SCRÄTCH'ING-LY, ad. With the action of scratching. *Sid-*
ney.
 †SCRÄW, n. [*R.* & *Erse*.] Surface or scurf. *Swift.*
 SCRÄWL, v. a. [*corrupted* from *scrabble*.] [*i.* *scrawled*; *pp.*
scrawling, *scrawled*.] To draw or mark irregularly or
 clumsily; to scribble; to scribble. *Swift.*
 SCRÄWL, v. n. To write badly; to scribble.
 SCRÄWL, n. Unskilful and inelegant writing; scribble.
 SCRÄWL'ER, n. A clumsy and inelegant writer.
 SCRÄY, (skrä) n. A bird called *sea-swallow*. *Ray*. [*ley*]
 †SCRÄY-A-BLE, a. [*scraibilis*, L.] That may be spit out. *Bai-*
 SCREÄK, (skräk) v. n. [*skracka*, Icel.; *skrika*, Sw. Goth.]
 [*i.* *screaked*; *pp.* *screaking*, *screaked*.] To make a
 shrill or loud noise; to shriek; to creak. *Spenser*. [*R.*]
 SCRÄÄK, (skräk) n. A shriek; a creak. *Ep. Bull.*

SCREAM. (skrēm) *v. n.* [*skraema*, Swed.] [*i. SCREAMED; pp. SCREAMING, SCREAMED.*] To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony; to cry shrilly; to shriek; to screech.

SCREAM, *n.* A shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain.

SCREAMER, *n.* One who screams;—a sort of bird.

SCREECH, *v. n.* [*skraeka*, Icel.] [*i. SCREECHED; pp. SCREECHING, SCREECHED.*] To cry out, as in terror or anguish; to scream; to cry as an owl or a night-owl.

SCREECH, *n.* A cry of horror and anguish; a scream.

SCREECH-OWL, *n.* An owl that hoots in the night.

SCREED,* *n.* (*Arch.*) A wooden rule for running mouldings;—the extreme guide on the margin of walls and ceilings for floating to, by the aid of the rules. *Brande.*

SCREEN, *n.* [*escran*, old Fr.] Something to intercept or conceal; something to exclude light, heat, or cold; a slight partition;—a coarse sieve; a riddle to sift sand.

SCREEN, *v. a.* [*i. SCREENED; pp. SCREENING, SCREENED.*] To protect from heat, light, or cold; to cover; to shield; to shelter; to conceal; to hide.— [*cerno, crevi*, L.] To sift; to riddle. *Evelyn.*

SCREW, (skrū) *n.* [*scroove*, D.; *escroue*, old Fr.] A cylinder of wood or metal grooved spirally;—one of the mechanical powers, used in pressing.— When the spiral thread is upon the outside of the cylinder, it is called a *male screw*; when cut along the inner surface of a hollow cylinder, a *female screw*;—a nail grooved, which enters on being turned.

SCREW, (skrū) *v. a.* [*i. SCREWED; pp. SCREWING, SCREWED.*] To turn or move by a screw; to fasten with a screw;—to deform by contortions; to force; to bring by violence; to squeeze; to press; to oppress by extortion.

SCREWYER, (skrū'yer) *n.* He or that which screws.

SCREWY-JACK,* (skrū'jæk) *n.* A portable machine for raising great weights by the agency of a screw. *P. Cyc.*

SCREWY-PRESS,* (skrū'prēs) *n.* A machine for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws. *P. Cyc.*

SCREWY-SHELL,* (skrū'shēl) *n.* Wreath-shell; a sea-shell. *Hamilton.*

SCREWY-TREE, (skrū'trē) *n.* A plant of the East and West Indies.

†**SCRIB-BATIOUS,** *a.* Skillful in, or fond of, writing. *Barrow.*

†**SCRIB-BET,*** *n.* A painter's pencil. *Evelyn.*

SCRIBBLE,* (skrīb'bl) *v. a.* [*scribo, scribillo*, L.] [*i. SCRIBBLED; pp. SCRIBBLING, SCRIBBLED.*] To write without care or elegance; to fill with artless or worthless writing; to scrawl.

SCRIBBLE, *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

SCRIBBLE, *n.* Worthless writing; a scrawl. *Boyle.*

SCRIBBLE-MENT,* *n.* A worthless or careless writing; scribble. *Southey.* [R.]

SCRIBBLER, *n.* One who scribbles; a petty author.

SCRIBE, *n.* [Fr.; *scriba*, D.] A writer; a clerk; a public notary;—a copist, and, at the same time, an interpreter, teacher, or doctor of the law, among the Jews.

SCRIBE,* *v. a.* [*i. SCRIBED; pp. SCRIBING, SCRIBED.*] (*Car.*) To mark and adjust with compasses; to fit the edge of a board, or one piece of timber or wood, to another. *Brande.*

SCRIBING,* *n.* The act of fitting the edge of one board to the surface of another. *Crabb.*

SCRIGGLE,* *v. n.* To writhe; to struggle or twist about with more or less force; to squirm; to squiggle. *Forby.* [Local, Eng.]

†**SCRIMPYR,** *n.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator; a fencing-master. *Shak.*

SCRIMPE, *a.* [*krimpen*, Teut.] Short; scanty. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]

SCRIMPE,* *v. a.* [*i. SCRIMPED; pp. SCRIMPING, SCRIMPED.*] To spare; to be niggardly of; to make scant. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]

SCRIMPYNESS,* *n.* Scantiness; small allowance. *Bailey.* [R.]

SCRIMPYTION,* *n.* A small portion; a pittance. *Forby.* [Local, Eng.] [*Spenser*]

†**SCRINE,** *n.* [*scrinium*, L.] A shrine; a chest; a coffer.

SCRINGE,* *v. n.* To shrink; to shrivel; to cringe. *Forby.* [Local, Eng.]

SCRIP, *n.* [*skraeppa*, Icel.] A small bag; a satchel. *Shak.*— [*scripō*, L.] A schedule; a small writing; script;—a certificate of stock subscribed, or of shares in a bank, or other stocks.

†**SCRIPPAGE,** *n.* That which is contained in a scrip. *Shak.*

SCRIPPE, *n.* [*script*, old Fr.; *scriptum*, L.] [†A small writing; scrip. *Chaucer.*] An imitation of writing or manuscript in print. *P. Cyc.*—(*Law*) An original instrument. *Boatier.*

SCRIP-TORY, *a.* [*scriptorius*, L.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift.* [R.]

SCRIP-TURAL, (skrīp'tyur-əl) *a.* Relating to, or in accordance with, Scripture; biblical.

SCRIP-TURAL-IST,* *n.* Same as *scripturist*. *Smart.*

SCRIP-TURAL-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being scriptural. *Allen.*

SCRIPTURE, (skrīp'tyur) *n.* [*scriptura*, L.] Writing;—distinctively, the Holy Scriptures; the writings of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible.

SCRIPTURE,* (skrīp'tyur) *a.* Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural. *Milton.*

SCRIP-TUR-AN,* *n.* Same as *scripturist*. *Franklin.* [R.]

SCRIP-TUR-IST, *n.* One who adheres to, or is versed in, the Scripture. *Abb. Newcome.*

SCRIVENER,* (skrīv'nēr) [*skrīv'nēr*, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; *skrīv'in'er*, *Ja. K. Sm.*] *n.* [*scrivano*, It.; *escrivain*, old Fr.] Formerly, one who drew contracts or any writings;—more recently, one whose business it was to place money at interest; a kind of money-broker. *Dryden.*

SCRO-BIC-V-LATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having little pits or hollows.

SCROFULA, (skrōfū-lā) [*scrofū*, L.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by a chronic swelling of the absorbent glands, or by indurated glandular tumors, especially about the neck; struma;—vulgarly called the *king's evil*.

SCROFULOUS, (*Med.*) Diseased with, or partaking of, the scrofula.

SCROFULOUSNESS,* *n.* State of being scrofulous. *Ash.*

SCROG, *n.* A stunted shrub or bush. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]

SCROLL, (skrōl) *n.* [*escroue*, old Fr.] A writing rolled or wrapped up; a roll of parchment.— (*Arch.*) A consolidated or twisted ornament.

SCROLLED,* (skrōld) *a.* Inclosed in a scroll or roll. *Pope.*

SCROTTAL,* *a.* Relating to the scrotum. *Mead.*

SCROTT-FORM,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like a double bag. *Lou-don.*

SCROT-O-CĒLE,* *n.* (*Med.*) A hernia descending into the scrotum. *Dunglison.*

SCROTUM,* *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The bag containing the testicles. *Crabb.*

†**SCRUBBLES,** (skrūbb'ls) [*scrubules*, Fr.] A rascal; a wretch. *Shak.*

SCRUB, *n.* [*skrubba*, Swed.; *schrobben*, D.] [*i. SCRUBBED; pp. SCRUBBING, SCRUBBED.*] To rub hard with something coarse and rough; to scour.

SCRUB,* *v. n.* To work hard; to be industrious and frugal.

SCRUB, *n.* [*schrober*, D.] A stunted or worn-out broom; something small and mean;—one who works hard and lives frugally or meanly; a niggardly person.

SCRUBBED, *a.* Mean; vile; worthless; scrubby. *Shak.*

SCRUBBY, *a.* Mean; vile; like a scrub. *Swift.*

SCRUFF, *n.* [†The same with *scruf*. *Bailey.*] The hinder part of the neck; seuff. *Forby.* [Local, Eng.]

SCRUNCH,* *v. a.* To crunch. *Jennings.* See *SCRANCH.*

SCRUPLE, (skrūpl) *n.* [*scrupule*, Fr.; *scrupulus*, L.] Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity; any thing small:—a small weight; 20 grains; the third part of a dram.— (*Astron.*) A digit. *Francis.*

SCRUPLE, *v. n.* [*i. SCRUPLED; pp. SCRUPLING, SCRUPLED.*] To doubt; to hesitate.

SCRUPLE, (skrūpl) *v. a.* To doubt or hesitate about. *Locke.*

SCRUPLER, *n.* One who has scruples; a doubter.

†**SCRUPY-LIST,*** *n.* One who doubts or scruples. *Shaftesbury.*

†**SCRUPY-LIZE,** *v. a.* To perplex with scruples. *Mountagu.*

SCRUPY-LOSSY-TRY, *n.* State of being scrupulous; doubt; conscientiousness; tenderness of conscience.

SCRUPY-LOUS, *a.* [*scrupuleux*, Fr.; *scrupulosus*, L.] Having scruples or doubts; exact; hard to satisfy, or be satisfied, in determinations of conscience; conscientious; cautious; nice; doubtful; careful; vigilant; cautious.

SCRUPY-LOUS-LY, *ad.* In a scrupulous manner; carefully; nicely; anxiously.

SCRUPY-LOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTA-BLE, *a.* [*scrutor*, L.] That may be scrutinized or inquired into. *Decay of Pieti.* [R.] [*Bailey.*]

†**SCRUTATION,** *n.* [*scrutor*, L.] Search; examination.

SCRUTATOR,* *n.* An inquirer; searcher; examiner. *Hales.*

SCRUTINEER,* *n.* A searcher; examiner of votes. *Bailey.*

SCRUTINIZE, *v. a.* [*i. SCRUTINIZED; pp. SCRUTINIZING, SCRUTINIZED.*] To examine closely; to inquire into; to investigate; to pry into; to search.

SCRUTINOUS, *a.* Cautious; full of inquiries. *Denham.*

SCRUTINOUS-LY,* *ad.* By using scrutiny. *Nuttall.*

†**SCRUTINY,** *v. a.* To scrutinize. *Johnson.*

SCRUTINY, *n.* [*scrutin*, Fr.; *scrutinum*, L.] Careful inquiry; search; close examination.

SCRUTOIRE,* (skrū'twō'r) [*skrū'tō'r*, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; *skrū'twō'r*, *Ja. K. Sm.*] *n.* A case of drawers for writing; an escritoire.

SCUDGE, *v. a.* To squeeze; to compress. *Spenser.*

SCUD, *v. n.* [*skutta*, It.; *skutta*, Swed.] [*i. SCUDDED; pp. SCUDDING, SCUDDED.*] To flee or run with speed; to run, or to be driven with precipitation by the wind, as a ship.

SCUD, *v. a.* To pass over quickly. *Shenstone.*

SCUD, *n.* A thin cloud driven by the wind. *Dryden.*

SCUDDE, *v. n.* To run; to scud; to scuttle. *Bailey.* [R.]

SCUFF,* *n.* The hinder part of the neck. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]—*Rough scuff*, the lowest people; the rabble. [Colloquial and vulgar, U. S.]

SCUFFLE, *n.* [*skuffa*, Swed.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil; a contest with the hands.

SCUF'FLE, *v. n.* [*i.* SCUFFLED; *pp.* SCUFFLING, SCUFFLED.] To strive or struggle roughly; to fight confusedly.

SCUF'FLER,* *n.* One who scuffles:—an implement for cutting up weeds, and stirring the surface of the ground. *Farm. Ency.*

SCÜG, *v. a.* [*skugga*, Swed.] To hide. *Grost.* — *n.* A sheltered place. *Craven Dialect.* [Local, Eng.]

SCÜLK, *v. n.* [*skiolka*, Su. Goth.] To lurk in hiding-places. See SKULK.

SCÜLK'ER, *n.* A lurker. See SKULKER.

SCÜLL, *n.* A short car; or an oar at the stern of a boat. [A small boat. *Sherwood.* A row of a cockboat. *Hudibras.* A shoal, as of fish. *Shak.*] The bone of the head. See SKULL.

SCÜLL,* *v. a.* To impel a boat by an oar. *Falconer.*

SCÜLL'CAP, *n.* A headpiece:—a plant. See SKULLCAP.

SCÜLL'ER, *n.* [*skiola*, Goth.] One who sculls or rows a boat:—[a cockboat. *Dryden.*]

SCÜLL'ER-Y, *n.* [*skiola*, Icel., *o* *escuelle*, old Fr.] The place where culinary utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

SCÜLL'ION, (skül'yün) *n.* [*sculter*, old Fr.] A low domestic servant; one who washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

†SCÜLL'ION-LY, (skül'yün-le) *a.* Low; base; worthless. *Milton.*

†SCÜLP, *v. a.* [*sculpo*, L.; *sculpter*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave; to sculpture. *Sandys.*

SCÜLP'PIN,* *n.* A small sea-fish; *cottus*. *Storer.*

†SCÜLP'TILE, *a.* [*sculptilis*, L.] Made by carving. *Brownie.*

SCÜLP'TOR, *n.* [*sculptor*, L.; *sulpteur*, Fr.] A carver; an artist in sculpture.

SCÜLP'TRESS,* *n.* A female artist in sculpture. *Qu Rev.*

SCÜLT'UR-AL,* *a.* Relating to sculpture. *Maunder*

SCÜLT'URE, (skült'yur) *n.* [*sculptura*, L.] The art of carving in wood, stone, or other materials, or of forming images of visible objects from solid substances:—the work of the sculptor; carved images or statues; carved work.—The art of engraving on copper. *Johnson.*

SCÜLT'URE, (skült'yur) *v. a.* [*i.* SCULPTURED; *pp.* SCULPTURING, SCULPTURED.] To carve; to cut; to engrave.

SCÜLT'UR-ESQUE,* (skült'yur-eshk') *a.* Relating to sculpture. *Knight.* [R.]

SCÜM, *n.* [*escume*, old Fr.; *skum*, Dan.; *schuym*, D.] That which rises to the top of any liquor; dross; refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

SCÜM, *v. a.* [*i.* SCUMMED; *pp.* SCUMMING, SCUMMED.] To clear off the scum; to skim. *Milton.*

SCÜM'BER, *n.* The dung of a fox. *Ainsworth.*

SCÜM'BER,* or SCÜM'MER,* *v. n.* To dung. *Massinger.* [R.]

SCÜM'MER, *n.* He or that which dungs; a skimmer. *Ray.*

SCÜM'MY,* *a.* Covered with scum; vile. *Sidney.*

SCÜP'PER,* *n.* [*schoepen*, D.] (*Naut.*) A hole in a ship's deck or side, to carry off the rain or water. *Mar. Dict.*

SCÜP'PER, *a.* Applied to a hole to carry off water; also, to nails with broad heads, used on shipboard.

SCÜP'PER-HÖSE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A leather pipe or tube nailed round the scuppers of the lower deck, to prevent the water from entering. *Mar. Dict.*

SCÜP'PER-NAIL,* *n.* A nail with a broad head. *Cyabb.*

SCÜR, *n.* [*skur*, Dan.] A kind of dry, miliary scab; a soil of stain adherent; anything sticking on the surface.

SCÜR'NESS, *n.* The state of being scurfy. *Stelton.*

SCÜR'RY, *a.* Having scurfs, scabs, or scales.

SCÜR'RILE, *a.* [*scurrilis*, L.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose; scurrilous. *Bp. Hall.*

SCÜR'RIL'ITY, *n.* [*scurrilité*, Fr.; *scurrilitas*, L.] Quality of being scurrilous; vulgar or abusive language; grossness of reproach; mean buffoonery.

SCÜR'RIL'OUS, *a.* Grossly opprobrious; vulgar; abusive; using vile language; coarse; vile; low.

SCÜR'RIL'OUS-LY, *ad.* In a scurrilous manner; grossly.

SCÜR'RIL'OUS-NESS, *n.* Gross language or manners; scurrility.

SCÜR'VI-LY, *ad.* Vilely; basely; coarsely. *B. Jonson.*

SCÜR'VI-NESS, *n.* State of being scurvy. *Sherwood.*

SCÜR'VY, *a.* Scabbed; diseased with the scurvy:—vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.

SCÜR'VY, *n.* A disease, incident to seamen, &c., caused by a moist, cold, foul atmosphere, and want of wholesome provisions, of exercise, and of cleanliness.

SCÜR'VY-GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants; cochlearia; spoonwort. *Miller.*

SCÜSSES, *n. pl.* Contracted from *Excuses*. *Shak.*

SCÜT, *n.* [*skott*, Icel.] The tail of a short-tailed or curtailed animal, as the hare. *Brownie.*

SCÜTAGE, *n.* [*scutagium*, low L.] (*Feudal law*) A tenure by knight's service; a sort of tax or contribution. See ESCUAGE.

SCÜTATE,* *a.* (*Zool.*) Protected by scales on the surface. *Brande.*—(*Bot.*) Formed like a round buckler. *Loudon.*

SCÜTCH,* *v. a.* [*i.* SCUTCHED; *pp.* SCUTCHING, SCUTCHED.] To break and separate the woody part of flax; to dress flax. *Loudon.*

SCÜTCH'ION, (sküch'yün) *n.* [*scutagium*, low L., from *scutum*, L.] (*Her.*) A shield; the ensigns armorial of a family. See SCUTCHEON.

†SCÜTE,* *n.* [*Escutum*, L.] A shield. *Gascoigne.* An old French gold coin of the value of 3s. *3d.* *Nuttall.*

SCÜT'EL,* *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as *scutellum*. *Smart.*

SCÜT'EL'LAT-ED, *a.* [*scutella*, L.] Like a pan; divided into small surfaces. *Woodward.*

SCÜT'EL'LYM,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The fructifying space upon the thallus of a lichen. *P. Cyc.*

SCÜT'FORM, *a.* [*scutiformis*, L.] Shaped like a shield.

SCÜT'FORM,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of myriapod. *Brande.*

SCÜT'HEAD,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of a class of birds. *Brande.*

SCÜT'HEAD, (sküt'hd) *n.* [*scutella*, L.; *scutell*, Celt.] A wide, shallow basket. *Tusser.* A small grate. *Mortimer.* A metal pan or pail for holding coals:—[a quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation; a scudding. *Spectator.*]—(*Naut.*) An opening in a ship's side or deck to admit light or air, or for communication.

SCÜT'TLE, *v. a.* [*i.* SCUTTLED; *pp.* SCUTTLING, SCUTTTLED.] To cut holes in the deck of a ship to let water down into the hold; to cut holes in a ship for the purpose of sinking her.

SCÜT'TLE, *v. n.* To run; to scud; to scuddle. *Arbutnot.*

SCÜT'TLE-BÜT,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A cask of water for the use of a ship. *Brande.*

SCYL-LÄ'R'IAN,* *n.* (*Conch.*) A species of decapod. *P. Cyc.*

SCYM'I-TAR,* *n.* A short Turkish sword, with a convex blade:—written also *scymetar*, *simitar*, and *cimeter*.

SCY'PHUS,* *n.* [*σκίφος*, G.] (*Bot.*) A cup-shaped vessel; the cup of the narcissus. *Brande.*

SCYTHE, *n.* An instrument for mowing grass.

SCYTHE, *v. a.* [*i.* SCYTHED; *pp.* SCYTHING, SCYTHED.] To cut or mow with a scythe. [*nant.*]

SCYTHED,* (sithd) *a.* Armed with scythes; falcated. *Penn.*

SCYTHE'MAN,* *n.* One who uses a scythe. *Smart.*

SCYTH'IAN,* *n.* An inhabitant of Scythia. *Ency.*

SCYTH'IAN,* *a.* Relating to Scythia. *Murray.*

†SDÄIN, (sdän) *n.* [*sdegnare*, It.] Disdain. *Spenser.*

†SDÄIN, (sdän) *v. a.* To disdain. *Spenser.*

†SDEIGN, (sdän) *v. a.* To disdain. *Spenser.*

†SDEIGN'FUL, (sdän'fü'l) *a.* [*sdegno*, It.] Disdainful. *Spenser.*

SEA, (sē) *n.* [*sea*, Sax.; *see*, or *zee*, D.] A large body of salt water communicating with an ocean; the ocean; a single wave; the water, opposed to the land:—a lake; as, "the sea of Galilee." *Matt.* Proverbially, any large quantity; any thing rough and tempestuous; as, "a sea of troubles or passion."—It is often used in composition. — *Half seas over*, half drunk. *Spectator.*

SEA'-XD-DER,* *n.* A singular kind of fish. *Hill.*

SEA'-AIR,* *n.* The air from the sea. *Mead.*

SEA-A-NEM'O-NE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; a highly-organized polype. *Brande.*

SEA'-APE,* *n.* A marine animal. *Hill.*

SEA'-BÄNK, *n.* Sea-shore; a fence to keep the sea within bounds.

SEA'BÄR, *n.* The sea-swallow.

SEA'BÄR-RÖW,* *n.* The sea-pinchion. *Cent. Mag.*

SEA'-BET, *n.* A sort of flying-fish. *Cotgrave.*

SEA'-BÄT, (sē'bähd) *a.* Bathed or dipped in the sea.

SEA'-BEACH,* *n.* A beach bordering on the sea. *Maunder.*

SEA'-BEAR,* *n.* (*Zool.*) The ursine seal. *Hamilton.*

SEA'-BEAST,* *n.* An animal of the sea; a sea monster.

SEA'-BEAT, *a.* Dashed by the waves; sea-beaten.

SEA'-BEATED, (sē'bēt'hd) *a.* Dashed by the waves.

SEA'-BIRD,* *n.* A bird that frequents the sea. *Smollett.*

SEA'-BLÜB-BER,* *n.* A marine insect. *Pennant.*

SEA'BOARD, *ad.* (*Naut.*) Towards the sea.

SEA'BOARD,* *n.* The sea-coast; the country bordering on the sea. *Qu. Rev.*

SEA'BOARD,* *a.* Bordering on the sea. *Mason.*

SEA'BOAT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sea-vessel;—applied to a vessel as respects her qualities in bad weather.

SEA'BÖRD, *a.* Same as *seaboard*. *Spenser.*

SEA'BÖR-DEI-ING, *a.* Bordering on the sea. *Spenser.*

SEA'-BÖRN, *a.* Produced by the sea; born at sea.

SEA'-BÖRNE,* *a.* Wafted upon the sea. *Goldsmith.*

SEA'-BÖND, *a.* Bound by the sea. *Sandys.*

SEA'-BÖND-ED, *a.* Bounded by the sea. *Mir. für Mag.*

SEA'-BÖY, *n.* A boy employed on shipboard. *Shak.*

SEA'-BREACH, *n.* An irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

SEA'BREÄM,* *n.* A fish; the reddish sparus. *Hill.*

SEA'-BRÉD,* *a.* Trained upon or for the sea. *Congreve.*

SEA'-BRÉZE, (sē'bréz) *n.* A wind blowing from the sea.

SEA'-BUILT, (sē'bült) *a.* Built for the sea; built at sea.

SEA'-CÄP-BÄGE, *n.* Sea-colewort; a plant. *Miller.*

SEA'-CÄLF, (sē'käf) *n.* The seal. *Græc.*

SEA'-CÄP, *n.* A cap made to be worn on shipboard. *Shak.*

SEA'-CÄP-TÄIN,* *n.* A master of a sea-vessel. *Shak.*

SEA'-CÄRD, *n.* The mariner's compass card.

SEA'-CÄRP, *n.* A spotted fish that lives among rocks.

SEA'-CHÄNGE, *n.* Change effected by the sea.

SEA'-CHÄRT, *n.* A map of the sea, its coasts, islands, &c.

SEA-CHICK-WEED,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant. *Crabb.*
 SEA-CYR-CLED, (sē'sīr-kld) *a.* Surrounded by the sea.
 SEA-COAL, *n.* Mineral coal, so called, because brought [to London] by sea; pit-coal. *Shak.*
 SEA-COAST, (sē'kōst) *n.* The shore; edge of the sea.
 SEA-COBB, *n.* A bird, called also sea-gull.
 SEA-COLE-WORT,* (-würt) *n.* A marine plant; sea-kale. *Smart.*
 SEA-COM-PASS, (sē'kūm-pas) *n.* Mariner's compass.
 SEA-COOT, *n.* A sea-fowl, like the moor-hen.
 SEA-COR-MO-RANT, *n.* A sea-gull or sea-crow.
 SEA-CÖW, *n.* The manatee, a large cetaceous animal.
 SEA-CRÄB,* *n.* A maritims shell-fish. *Goldsmith.*
 SEA-CRAB, (sē'krö) *n.* The sea-gull.
 SEA-CUR-RENT,* *n.* A current in the sea. *Genl. Mag.*
 SEA-DÄR'FO-DIL,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with a bulbous root. *Crabb.*
 SEA-DE-LTY,* *n.* A marine god or deity. *Warburton.*
 SEA-DEV-IL,* *n.* A large cartilaginous fish, of the ray tribe; also the angler or frog-fish. *Brande.*
 SEA-DÖG, *n.* The seal; — the shark. *Roscommon.*
 SEA-DÖT-TREL,* *n.* A marine bird. *Pennant.*
 SEA-DRÄG-ÖN, *n.* A sea-fish, called also the *viver*. *Cotgrave.* A venomous serpent. *Genl. Mag.*
 SEA-DRÄKE, *n.* Same as sea-cormorant.
 SEA-DÜCK,* *n.* A marine duck. *Goldsmith.*
 SEA-EAR, *n.* A sea-plant.
 SEA-EEL, *n.* The conger.
 SEA-EGG,* *n.* A species of shell-fish. *Hill.*
 SEA-EN-CIR-CLED, (-kld) *a.* Surrounded by the sea.
 SEA-FÄR-ER, *n.* A traveller by sea; a mariner; a sailor.
 SEA-FÄR-ING, *a.* Relating to, or following, the life of a seaman; travelling by sea. *Shak.*
 SEA-FEN-NEL, *n.* The same with *samphire*.
 SEA-FIGHT, (sē'fit) *n.* A battle of ships; a battle on the sea.
 SEA-FISH, *n.* Fish that live in the sea.
 SEA-FÖWL, *n.* A fowl that lives at sea. *Derham.*
 SEA-FÖX,* *n.* A species of fish. *Hill.* [*Smart.*]
 SEA-FÄGGE,* *n.* The depth of water that a vessel draws.
 SEA-GÄR-LAND, *n.* An herb.
 SEA-GIR-DLE, (sē'gīr-di) *n.* Sea-mushroom.
 SEA-GIRT, *a.* Girded or encircled by the sea. *Milton.*
 SEA-GÖD, *n.* A fabulous deity of the sea. *Drayton.*
 SEA-GÖD-DRESS,* *n.* A female deity of the ocean. *Pope.*
 SEA-GÖV-N, *n.* A mariner's short-sleeved gown. *Shak.*
 SEA-GRÄSS, *n.* Grass growing in water on the sea-shore.
 SEA-GRÄEN, *a.* Of the color of the distant sea; cerulean.
 SEA-GREEN, *n.* Saxifrage; a plant. — (*Naut.*) Ground overflown by the sea at spring tides.
 SEA-GÜLL, *n.* A bird common to the sea-coasts, of a light gray color: — called the *sea-crow* and *sea-cormorant*.
 SEA-HÄRE,* *n.* A sea-insect: — the *apslysia*. *Roget.*
 SEA-HEATH,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant. *Crabb.*
 SEA-HEDEG-HÖG, *n.* A kind of sea shell-fish. *Carew.*
 SEA-HEN,* *n.* A sea fowl. *Smart.*
 SEA-HÖG, *n.* The porpoise.
 SEA-HÖL-LY, *n.* A maritime, perennial plant.
 SEA-HÖLM, *n.* A desert islet, or small uninhabited island: — sea-holly, a kind of sea-weed. *Carew.*
 SEA-HÖRSE, *n.* A fish of a singular form, of the needle-fish kind: — the walrus; the morse. [The hippopotamus. *Dryden.*]
 SEA-KALE,* *n.* A plant, dressed and eaten in the manner of asparagus; sea-colewort. *W. Ency.*
 SEA-KING,* *n.* An ancient Danish pirate. *Nuttall.*
 SEAL, (sēl) *n.* [*sigel*, Sax.; *sigillum*, L.] A stamp engraved on stone, metal, or other hard substance, and capable of yielding an impression, as on wax; the wax impressed, or the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation. — [*seal*, *sele*, Sax.; *seel*, Dan.] (*Zool.*) A marine mammiferous quadruped, of the genus *phocidæ*; the sea-calf, or phoca, an animal hunted for its skin and oil. — *Privy seal*, the privy signet of the king of England. See *PRIVY SEAL*.
 SEAL, (sēl) *v. a.* [*i.* SEALED; *pp.* SEALING, SEALED.] To fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal; to confirm; to ratify; to settle; to shut; to close; to make fast; to mark with a stamp.
 SEAL, (sēl) *v. n.* To fix a seal. *Nek. ix.*
 SEA-LÄN-GUAGE,* *n.* The language of seamen. *Chambers.*
 SEA-LÄRK,* *n.* A bird. *Pennant.*
 SEA-LÄCH,* *n.* An insect. *Pennant.*
 SEA-LEM-ÖN,* *n.* A lemon-colored marine animal. *Smart.*
 SEAL'ER, *n.* One who seals. *Hulot.*
 SEA-LIFE,* *n.* The life of seamen; naval life. *Johnson.*
 SEA-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the sea. *Thomson.*
 SEAL'ING, *n.* Act of sealing. *Nek. x.*
 SEAL'ING-WÄX, *n.* Hard wax, or a composition of shell lac, turpentine, &c., for sealing letters, packets, &c.
 SEA-LI-ÖN,* *n.* The seal. *Smart.*
 SEA-LÖUSE,* *n.* The Molluca crab. *Hamilton.*
 SEAL-SKIN,* *n.* The skin of a seal. *Johnson.*
 SEA-LÜNGS,* *n.* An insect. *Pennant.*
 SEAM, (sēm) *n.* A suture; a juncture; the suture where

the two edges of cloth are sewed together: — the juncture of planks in a ship: — a cicatrix; a scar: — a measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn: — a seam of glass is 120 pounds: — tallow; grease; hog's lard. *Shak.*
 SEAM, (sēm) *v. a.* [*i.* SEAMED; *pp.* SEAMING, SEAMED.] To join together by suture, or otherwise; to mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.
 SEAMÄID, *n.* A mermaid. *Shak.* A water-nymph.
 SEAM-LÄLL, *n.* A kind of sea-gull.
 SEAM'AN, *n.*; *pl.* SEAMEN. One who leads a seafaring life, as a common sailor or an officer; a sailor; a navigator; a mariner. [Merman; the male of the mermaid. *Locke.*]
 SEAM'AN-SHIP, *n.* Skill of a good seaman; naval skill; good management of a ship.
 †SEA-MÄRQ,* *n.* A marine cliff; the border or shore of the sea. *Shak.*
 SEA-MÄRK, *n.* A point or beacon at sea to assist mariners in directing their course.
 SEAM-BLÄST,* *n.* A blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices made by a previous drill-blast. *Hale.*
 SEA-MEW, (sē'mū) *n.* A sea-fowl, a name of the gull.
 SEA-MILK'WORT,* (-würt) *n.* A saltwort, or plant growing in salt marshes. *Farm. Ency.*
 SEAM'LESS, (sēm'les) *a.* Having no seam. *Bp. Hall.*
 SEA-MÖN-STER, *n.* A monster or strange animal of the sea.
 SEA-MÖSS, *n.* Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub.
 SEA-MÖUSE,* *n.* The aphrodite, a small sea-animal. *Roget.*
 SEAM-RENT, *n.* A separation of a suture; a breach of the stitches in a seam
 SEAM'STER, *n.* One who sews or uses a needle. *Gauden.*
 SEAM'STRESS, (sēm'strēs) [*sēm'stres*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *sēm'stres*, *P. E. Wb.*] *n.* A woman who sews: — written also *sempstress* and sometimes *semtress*.
 SEA-MÜD,* *n.* A rich satine deposit from salt marshes and sea-shores. *Farm. Ency.*
 SEA-MÜLE,* *n.* A gull. *Smart.*
 SEAMY, *a.* Having a seam to show; showing the seam. *Shak.*
 SEAN, (sēn) *n.* A net. *Sandys.* See *SEINE*.
 SEA-NÄVEL,* *n.* A small shell-fish resembling a navel. *Scott.*
 SEA-NÄVEL-WORT, (-vl-würt) *n.* An herb or plant.
 SEA-NĒE-DLE,* *n.* The garfish. *Smart.*
 SEA-NĒT-TLE, *n.* A marine, animal substance, resembling a lump of jelly.
 SEAN'NA-ÖHY,* *n.* See *SENNACHY*.
 SEA-NÄRSED,* (sē'nürst) *a.* Nursed at sea. *Smart.*
 SEA-NYMPH, *n.* A goddess of the sea. *Broome.*
 SEA-ONION, (sē'in-yn) *n.* The squill. *Ainsworth.*
 SEA-ÖÖZE, (sē'öz) *n.* The mud in the sea or on the shore. *Mortimer.*
 SEA-ÖRE,* *n.* A fish almost round. *Goldsmith.*
 SEA-ÖT-TER,* *n.* A marine animal. *Roget.*
 SEA-ÖWL,* *n.* The lump-fish. *Smart.*
 SEA-PÄD, *n.* The star-fish.
 SEA-PÄN-THER, *n.* A fish like a lamprey.
 SEA-PĒN,* *n.* A zoöphite animal. *Crabb.*
 SEA-PĒRCH,* *n.* A marine fish. *Pennant.*
 SEA-PHEASANT,* *n.* The pin-tailed duck. *Smart.*
 SEA-PIE,* *n.* An aquatic bird; the oyster-catcher. *P. Cyc.*
 SEA-PIÈCE, (sē'pēs) *n.* A picture representing any thing at sea.
 SEA-PIKE,* *n.* A marine fish; sea-needle. *Pennant.*
 SEA-PIN'CUŠ-ÖN,* *n.* The egg of the skate or thorn-back. *Genl. Mag.*
 SEA-PINK,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant. *Crabb.*
 SEA-PLANT,* *n.* A marine plant. *Genl. Mag.*
 SEA-POOL, *n.* A lake of salt water. *Spenser.*
 SEA-PÖR'CU-PINE,* *n.* A kind of fish. *Goldsmith.*
 SEA-PÖRT, *n.* A harbor or port for ships.
 SEA-PÖY, (sē'pöi) *n.* See *SEPOY*.
 SEA-QUÄKE,* *n.* A concussion of the ocean. *Goldsmith.*
 SEAR, (sēr) *a.* Dry; withered; faded; no longer green, as leaves late in the autumn. *Shak.*
 SEAR, (sēr) *v. a.* [*i.* SEARED; *pp.* SEARING, SEARED.] To burn; to cauterize; to wither; to dry.
 SEA-RÄVEN,* (sē'rä-vn) *n.* A marine bird. *Goldsmith.*
 SEARCE, (sērs) *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift finely. *Boyle. [R.]*
 SEARCE, (sērs) *n.* [*sas*, Fr.] A sieve; a bolter: — written also *sarse*. *Sherrwood. [R.]*
 SEARÇ'ER, *n.* One who sifts or bolts. *Cotgrave.*
 SEARCH, (sērçh) *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.] [*i.* SEARCHED; *pp.* SEARCHING, SEARCHED.] To examine; to try; to explore; to look through; to inquire; to seek for; to investigate; to scrutinize; to probe as a surgeon. — *To search out*, to find by seeking.
 SEARCH, (sērçh) *v. n.* To make a search or inquiry; to seek.
 SEARCH, (sērçh) *n.* Act of searching; a careful looking

through; scrutiny; investigation; research; inquiry; examination; quest.

SEARCH/A-BLE, (sērč'h/ə-bl) *a.* That may be explored.

SEARCH/ER, (sērč'h/er) *n.* One who searches; examiner; seeker; inquirer:—an examiner of ships, or of cloths:—In London, a person appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death; a coroner.

SEARCH/ING,* *p. a.* Examining closely; exploring; probing.

SEARCH/ING, *n.* Examination; inquisition.

SEARCH/LESS, *a.* Free from search; inscrutable.

SEARCH/WAR-RANT,* (wōr'ant) *n.* (*Law*) A warrant or writ, granted by a justice of the peace, to search a house or other place for stolen goods, or to search respecting some offence. *Brande.*

SEAR/CLÖTH,* *v. a.* To cover with sear-cloth. *Dryden.*

SEAR/CLÖTH, *n.* A plaster; cloth for a plaster. *Mortimer.*

SEARED,* (sēr'ed or sērd) *p. a.* Cauterized; hardened; callous.

SEAR/ED-NESS, (sēr'ed-nēs) *n.* State of being seared or cauterized; cauterization; insensibility. *Bp. Hall.*

SEA/REED,* *n.* A marine plant. *Parnell.*

SEA/RE-SEM'BLING, *a.* Resembling the sea. *Sandys.*

SEA/RISK, *n.* Hazard at sea. *Arbutnot.*

SEA/RÖB-BER, *n.* A pirate; a sea-thief. *Milton.*

SEA/RÖB-IN,* *n.* A sea-fish; the gurnard. *Storer.*

SEA/RÖCK-ET, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

SEA/RÖÖM, *n.* Open sea; spacious main. *Bacon.*

SEA/ROY-ER, *n.* One who roves over the sea; a pirate.

SEA/RÜFF, *n.* A kind of sea-fish.

SEA/SER-PENT, *n.* A large serpent living in the sea; water serpent:—a fish of the cel tribe.

SEA/SER-VICE, *n.* Naval service. *Swift.*

SEA/SHARK, *n.* A ravenous sea-fish. *Shak.*

SEA/SHELL, *n.* A marine shell; a shell found on the shore.

SEA/SHÖRE, *n.* The shore or coast of the sea.

SEA/SICK, *a.* Affected by sea-sickness; sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

SEA/SICK-NESS,* *n.* A sickness, or nausea and retching, which attack most persons on first going to sea. *Falconer.*

SEA/SIDE, *n.* The shore or edge of the sea.

SEA/SNAIL,* *n.* A marine insect. *Goldsmith.*

SEA/SON, (sē'zn) *n.* [*saison*, Fr.] One of the four divisions or parts of the year, namely, spring, summer, autumn, winter:—a time, as distinguished from others; a fit or suitable time; opportunity; a time of some continuance, but not very long. [†That which gives a relish; now *seasoning*, *Shak.*]

SEA/SON, (sē'zn) *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, Fr.] [*i.* SEASONED; *pp.* SEASONING, SEASONED.] To advance to an intended time; to fit for use by time or habit; to mature; to inure; to habituate:—to render mature or fit for the taste; to give a relish to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue; to tinge or taint.

SEA/SON, (sē'zn) *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose:—to betoken; to savor. *Bacon.*

SEA/SON-A-BLE, (sē'zn/ə-bl) *a.* Happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time; opportune; timely.

SEA/SON-A-BLE-NESS, (sē'zn/ə-bl-nēs) *n.* Opportuneness.

SEA/SON-A-BLY, (sē'zn/ə-bl) *ad.* In proper time; in season; opportunely.

†SEA/SON-AGE, (sē'zn/ə-ǰ) *n.* Seasoning; sauce. *South.*

SEA/SON-AL,* (sē'zn/ə-l) *a.* Relating to the seasons of the year. *Sat. Mag.* [R.]

SEA/SON-ER, (sē'zn/er) *n.* He or that which seasons.

SEA/SON-ING, (sē'zn/ing) *n.* That which seasons; a substance that gives a relish:—time of seasoning; process of seasoning or inuring.

SEA/SON-LESS,* *a.* Having no seasons; unseasonably. *Byron.*

SEA/STAR,* *n.* A zoöphite; a fish. *Pennant.*

SEA/STARE,* *n.* A bird. *Pennant.*

SEA/SÜR-GEON, (sē'sür-jun) *n.* A naval surgeon.

SEA/SÜR-RÖUND'ED, *a.* Encircled by the sea. *Pope.*

SEA/SWAL-LÖW,* (sē'swöl-ö) *n.* A marine bird. *Pennant.*

SEAT, (sēt) *n.* [*sedes*, L.; *seti*, old Ger.] A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit; chair of state; throne:—post of authority:—mansion; residence; dwelling; abode; situation; site.

SEAT, *v. a.* [*i.* SEATED; *pp.* SEATING, SEATED.] To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority; to fix in some high place or station; to settle; to fix; to place firm.

†SEAT, (sēt) *v. n.* To rest; to lie down. *Spenser.*

SEA/TERM, *n.* A word of art used by seamen. *Pope.*

SEA/THIEF, (sē'thēf) *n.* A pirate. *Bp. Curveys.*

SEA/TÖAD, (sē'töd) *n.* An ugly sea-fish, so named. *Cotgrave.*

SEA/TÖRN, *a.* Torn by the sea. *Browne.*

SEA/TÖR-TOISE,* *n.* A kind of fish; turtle. *Pennant.*

SEA/TÖST, *a.* Tossed by the sea. *Shak.*

SEA/TURN,* *n.* A gale, breeze, or mist from the sea. *Scott.*

SEA/TUR-TLE,* *n.* A marine turtle:—a species of bird. *Hill.*

SEA/U'N-CÖRN,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A name of the narwhal. *Brande.*

SEA/ÜR-CHIN,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A water animal; the echinus. *Brande.*

SEAVES, (sēvz) *n. pl.* Rushes. *Ray.* [North of England.]

SEA/VIEW,* (sē'vü) *n.* A prospect at sea. *Morgan.*

SEA/VÖY-AGE,* *n.* A passing or journey by sea. *Swift.*

SEAV'Y, (sēv'e) *a.* Overgrown with rushes. *Ray.* [Local, Eng.]

SEA/WÄLL,* *n.* A wall or fence against the sea. *Blackstone.*

SEA/WÄLLED, (sē'wäld) *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Shak.*

SEA/WÄRD, *a.* Directed towards the sea. *Donne.*

SEA/WÄRD, (sē'wärd) *ad.* Towards the sea. *Drayton.*

SEA/WÄRE,* *n.* Weeds thrown up by the sea. *Farm. Ency.*

SEA/WÄSP,* *n.* An insect. *Johnson.*

SEA/WÄ-TER, *n.* The salt water of the sea. *Bacon.*

SEA/WED,* *n.* A marine grass or plant; *algæ*. *Falconer.*

SEA/WING,* *n.* A bivalve shell. *Jodrell.*

SEA/WITH-WIND, *n.* Bindweed.

SEA/WOLF,* (sē'wölf) *n.* A species of fish. *Pennant.*

SEA/WORM,* (sē'würm) *n.* A marine insect. *Pennant.*

SEA/WORM-WOOD, (sē'würm-wüd) *n.* A sort of worm-wood that grows in the sea.

SEA/WÖRN,* *a.* Worn by the waves or the sea. *Drayton.*

SEA/WÖR-FHJ-NESS,* *n.* State of being sea-worthy; fitness for sustaining a voyage at sea, as a ship. *F. Cyc.*

SEA/WÖR-THY, (sē'wür-the) *a.* Fit to go to sea; being in a state to make a sea-voyage with probable safety, as a ship.

SE-BÄ'CEOUS, (se-bä'shus) *a.* [*sebaceous*, L.] Relating to tallow; partaking of tallow; made of tallow.

SE-BÄ'CIC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Obtained from fat or tallow, as sebacic acid. *Brande.*

SE/BATE,* *n.* A salt composed of sebacic acid and a base. *Crabb.*

SE/CÄ'LE,* *n.* [L.] The ergot or clavus of rye. *Brande.*

SE/CANT, *n.* [*seccans*, L.; *seccante*, Fr.] (*Geom.*) The straight line drawn from the centre of a circle, to one extremity of an arc, and produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity.

SE/CÉDE', *v. n.* [*secedo*, L.] [*i.* SECEDED; *pp.* SECEDING, SECEDED.] To withdraw from union or fellowship in society, or in any matter or business; to retire; to recede; to retreat; to depart.

SE/CÉDER, *n.* One who secedes:—one who secedes from the Presbyterian church of Scotland; a dissenter.

SE/CERN', *v. a.* [*secerno*, L.] [*i.* SECERNED; *pp.* SECERNING, SECERNED.] To secrete; to separate from grosser matter. *Bacon.*—(*Med.*) To promote secretion.

SE/CERN'ENT,* *n.* (*Med.*) Medicine to promote secretion; a secreting vessel of the body. *Hoblyn.*

SE/CERN'MENT,* *n.* Separation; secretion. *Kirby.*

†SE/CÉSS', *v. a.* [*secessus*, L.] Retirement; retreat. *More.*

SE/CÉSS'ION, (se-sēsh'ün) *n.* [*secessio*, L.] Act of seceding; a withdrawal:—persons seceding.

SE/CII'ÜM,* *n.* An esculent vegetable from South America, resembling in shape a large bell-pea. *Farm. Ency.*

SECK'EL,* (sē'kl) *n.* A small, delicious pear:—called also *sickle*. *Dowling.*

†SE/CLE, (sē'kl) *n.* [*siècle*, Fr.; *seculum*, L.] A century. *Hammond.*

SE/CLÜDE', *v. a.* [*secludo*, L.] [*i.* SECLUDED; *pp.* SECLUDING, SECLUDED.] To separate; to keep apart; to confine from; to exclude.

SE/CLÜD'ED-LY,* *ad.* In a secluded manner. *Ec. Rev.*

†SE/CLÜSE'NESS,* *n.* Seclusion. *More.*

SE/CLÜ'SION, (se-klü'zhun) *n.* Act of secluding; state of being secluded; privacy; retirement; separation; exclusion. [R.]

SE/CLÜ'SIVE,* *a.* Tending to seclude or separate. *Coleridge.* [R.]

SEC'OND, *a.* [*secondus*, Fr.; *secundus*, L.] Next in order to the first; ordinal of two; next in value or dignity; inferior; secondary.

SEC'OND, *n.* [*secondus*, Fr.] One who backs or supports another, particularly one who attends in a duel; a subordinate:—the sixtieth part of a minute:—a musical interval.

SEC'OND, *v. a.* [*seccorder*, Fr.] [*i.* SECONDED; *pp.* SECONDDING, SECONDED.] To follow in the next place; to back; to support the mover of a question or resolution; to sustain; to forward; to assist.

SEC'OND-A-BLY, *ad.* In the second degree or order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.

SEC'OND-A-BY-NESS, *n.* The state of being secondary.

SEC'OND-ARY, *a.* [*secundarius*, Fr.; *secundarius*, L.] Succeeding to the first; inferior to the first; second; not primary; subordinate; not of the first order or rate.

— (*Geol.*) Applied to a series of stratified rocks, which lie above the primary, and below the tertiary. — *A secondary great circle*, a circle perpendicular to a primary great circle. — *A secondary fever*, a fever that arises after a crisis.

SEC'OND-AR-Y, *n.* A delegate; a deputy; a subordinate.

SEC'OND-COUS'IN, * *n.* The child of a cousin. *Booth.*

SEC'OND-ER, *n.* One who seconds, supports, or maintains.

SEC'OND-HÄND, *a.* Not primary; not original; not new; that has been used before; transmitted; not immediate.

SEC'OND-HÄND, *n.* Possession after the possession of the same thing by another; a second possession. — *At second hand*, by transmission; not primarily.

SEC'OND-LY, *ad.* In the second place or order.

SEC'OND-RÄTE, *n.* The second order in dignity or value.

SEC'OND-RÄTE, * *a.* Of the second order or class. *Dryden.*

SEC'ONDS, * *n. pl.* A coarse kind of flour. *Shak.*

SEC'OND-SIGHT, (sèk'und-sit) *n.* The power of intellectual vision, by which some persons are supposed to see or know what is to follow things now seen or known; — a faculty that has been claimed by some of the Scottish islanders.

SEC'OND-SIGHT-ED, (sèk'und-sit-ed) *a.* Having second sight.

SEC'RE-CY, *n.* State of being secret; privacy; seclusion; concealment; solitude; retirement; close silence.

SEC'RET, *a.* [secretus, L.] Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; retired; private; unseen; occult; privy; clandestine; hidden; latent.

SEC'RET, *n.* [Fr.; secretum, L.] Something studiously hidden; a thing unknown; something not yet discovered; privacy; secrecy; concealment. — *pl.* Private parts.

SEC'RET, *v. a.* To keep private; to secrete. *Bacon.*

SEC'RE-TÄRI-ÄL, * *a.* Relating to a secretary. *Ch. Ob.* [R.]

SEC'RE-TÄRY, *n.* [secrétaire, Fr.; secretarius, low L.] One intrusted with the management of the business of a society, institution, or company; one who writes for another; a writer; a scribe; an officer employed in writing letters, despatches, &c., under the orders of his superior. — *Secretary of state*, a high executive officer, who has the management of either the domestic or the foreign affairs of a government, or of both the domestic and foreign affairs: — the latter is the fact in relation to the government of the United States. — *Secretaries of the treasury, war, and navy*, high executive officers of these several departments.

SEC'RE-TÄRY-BIRD, * *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large, long-legged bird, found in South Africa and the East; called also *gypogoranus*. *P. Cyc.*

SEC'RE-TÄRY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a secretary. *Swift.*

SEC'RETE, *v. a.* [secretus, L.] [i. SECRETED; *pp.* SECRETING, SECRETED.] To put aside; to hide; — to secrete; to separate, as from the blood in animals, or from the sap in vegetables.

SEC'RETION, (se-kre'shun) *n.* [Fr.] Act of secreting; process of separation from blood or sap; that which is secreted.

SEC'RET-IST, *n.* A dealer in secrets. *Boyle.*

SEC'RE-TY-TIOUS, (sèk-re-tish'us) *a.* Parted by secretion.

SEC'RE-TIVE-NESS, * *n.* (*Phren.*) A disposition to conceal or dissemble. *Combe.*

SEC'RET-LY, *ad.* In a secret manner; privately; privily; not openly; not publicly; latently; not apparently.

SEC'RET-NESS, *n.* State of being secret; privacy.

SEC'RE-TÖ-RY, or SE'CRE-TÖ-RY, [se-kre-tör-ë, *W. J. F. K. Sm. R. Rees*; se-kre-tör-ë, *P. E. Ja. Wh.*; sèk're-tör-ë, *S.*] *a.* Performing the office of secretion or animal separation; secreting. *Ray.*

SECT, *n.* [secte, Fr.; secta, L.] A body of persons following some teacher; a body of persons united in some settled tenets; a religious denomination: — a religious denomination separated from the main body of Christians, or from the Catholic church, or from the established religion of a country. — [*sects*, L. Cutting. *Shak.*]

SEC-TÄRI-ÄN, *a.* Relating to a sect or to sectaries; following a sect. *Glanville.*

SEC-TÄRI-ÄN, * *n.* One who belongs to a sect; one who dissents from the established religion or church; a sectary. *Scott.*

SEC-TÄRI-ÄN-ISM, *n.* State or quality of being a sectarian; devotion to a sect.

SEC-TÄRI-ÄN-IZE, * *v. a.* To render sectarian. *Ec. Rev.*

SEC-TÄRI-SM, *n.* Sectarianism. *K. Charles.*

SEC-TÄR-IST, *n.* A sectary; a sectarian. *Warton.*

SEC-TÄRY, *n.* [sectaire, Fr.] One belonging to a sect; a sectarian; a schismatic. [†A follower; a pupil. *Spenser.*]

†SEC-TÄTOR, *n.* [L.] A follower; an imitator. *Raleigh.*

SEC'TILE, * *a.* (*Min.*) That may be cut or divided. *Ure.*

SECTION, (sèk'shun) *n.* [Fr.; sectio, L.] Act of cutting; a part cut off or separated; a separate part; a portion; a division or distinct part, as of a book or writing. — (*Geom.*) The line formed by the intersection of two surfaces, and likewise the surface formed when a solid body is cut by a plane. — (*Arch.*) The projection, or geometrical represen-

tion, of a building supposed to be cut through, so as to exhibit its interior.

SEC'TION-ÄL, * *a.* Relating to a section; embracing a section. *Qu. Rev.* [Modern, but now in good use.]

SEC-TION-ÄL-TY, * *n.* Quality of being sectional. *Wm. Taylor.* [R.]

SEC'TION-IZE, * *v. a.* To form into sections. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]

SEC'T-MÄS-TER, * *n.* The leader of a sect. *Baxter.*

SEC'TOR, *n.* [sector, L.] (*Geom.*) A portion of the area of a circle, bounded by two radii and the intercepted arc: — a mathematical instrument used in making diagrams, laying down plans, &c.: — an astronomical instrument, constructed for the purpose of determining the zenith distances of stars passing within a few degrees of the zenith.

SEC'U-LÄR, *a.* [secularis, L.] Relating to the affairs of the present world; not spiritual; civil; temporal; not ecclesiastical; worldly. — (*Church of Rome*) Not bound by monastic rules; as, "secular clergy." — Happening once a century; as, "secular games."

SEC'U-LÄR, *n.* A layman; an ecclesiastic in the Romish church not bound by monastic rules.

SEC-U-LÄR-TY, *n.* [secularité, Fr.] State of being secular; worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.

SEC-U-LÄR-ZÄLTION, *n.* Act of secularizing; the appropriation of church property to secular uses.

SEC'U-LÄR-IZE, *v. a.* [seculariser, Fr.] [i. SECULARIZED; *pp.* SECULARIZING, SECULARIZED.] To make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to common use.

SEC'U-LÄR-LY, *ad.* In a secular or worldly manner.

SEC'U-LÄR-NESS, *n.* Worldliness; secularity.

SEC'UND, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Arranged or turned to one side; following one direction. *P. Cyc.*

SEC'UN-DINE, *pl.* SEC'UN-DINES, *n.* [secondines, Fr.] The fetal membranes; the afterbirth. — (*Bot.*) The second integument of the ovule.

SE-CÜN'DUM ÄR'TEM, * [L.] "According to the rules of art." *Hamilton.*

SE-CÜR-Ä-BLE, * *a.* That may be secured. *Qu. Rev.*

SE-CÜR-E, *a.* [securus, L.] Free from fear or terror; easy; confident; certain; sure; careless; free from danger; safe.

SE-CÜR-E, *v. a.* [i. SECURED; *pp.* SECURING, SECURED.] To make safe or secure; to free from danger; to assure; to guarantee; to protect.

SE-CÜR-E-LY, *ad.* Without fear or danger; safely.

†SE-CÜR-EMENT, *n.* Cause of safety; security. *Brown.*

†SE-CÜR-NESS, *n.* Safety; security. *Bacon.*

SE-CÜR-ER, *n.* He or that which secures. *Todd.*

SE-CÜR-ER-ER, * *n.* (*Ent.*) A hymenopterous insect. *Brande.*

SE-CÜR-ER-FÖRM, * *a.* Shaped like an axe. *Smart.*

SE-CÜR-ER-PÄLE, * *n.* (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect. *Brande.*

SE-CÜR-RI-TY, *n.* [securité, Fr.; securitas, L.] State of being secure; that which secures; freedom from fear or danger; confidence; protection; defence; any thing given as a pledge or safeguard; insurance; safety.

SE-DÄN, *n.* A kind of portable coach, or covered chair, in which a person is carried; — first made at *Sedan*.

SE-DÄTE, *a.* [sedatus, L.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene; composed; tranquil.

SE-DÄTE-LY, *ad.* In a sedate manner; calmly.

SE-DÄTE-NESS, *n.* Calmness; tranquillity; serenity.

†SE-DÄTION, *n.* Act of composing. *Coles.*

SE-DÄ-TIVE, *a.* [sedatif, Fr.] Tending to assuage; composing; calming.

SE-DÄ-TIVE, * *n.* (*Med.*) An agent or substance which produces a direct depression of the action of the vascular system, with little sensible evacuation; something that assuages. *P. Cyc.*

SE DE-FEN-DËNDÖ, * [L.] (*Law*) "In defending one's self;" in self-defence. *Whishaw.*

†SE-DËN-TÄRI-LY, * *ad.* In a sedentary manner. *Smart.*

†SE-DËN-TÄR-I-NESS, *n.* State of being sedentary; inactivity.

†SE-DËN-TÄRY, [sèd'en-tä-re, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. R. Wh.*; se'den-tä-re, *Ja.*; se-dën'tä-re, *Buchanan.*] *a.* [sedentaire, Fr.; sedentario, It.; sedentarius, L.] Occupied in sitting; having or requiring a habit of sitting; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

†SE-DËN-TÄRY, * *n.* (*Ent.*) A species of spider. *Brande.*

SE-DGE, (sèj) *n.* A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

SE-DGE-BIRD, * *n.* A species of warbler; — called also the reed-bunting. *Brande.*

SE-DGED, (sèjd) *a.* Composed of flags. *Shak.* [*Shak.*]

SE-DGE-Y, (sèj'e) *a.* Overgrown with sedge or narrow flags.

SE-DË-MËNT, *n.* [Fr.; sedimentum, L.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom; dregs; lees; refuse.

SE-DË-MËNT-ÄRY, * *a.* Relating to, or containing, sediment. *Featherstonehaugh.*

SE-DËTION, (se-dish'un) *n.* [Fr.; seditio, L.] A tumult; an insurrection; a factious commotion. — (*Law*) An offence against government not amounting to high treason.

SE-DËTION-ÄRY, *n.* A promoter of sedition. *Ep. Hall.*

SE-DË-TIOUS, (se-dish'us) *a.* [seditiosus, L.] Relating to, or partaking of, sedition; factious; turbulent.

SE-DI' TIOUS-LY, (se-dish-us-le) *ad.* With sedition; in a seditious manner; factiously.

SE-DI' TIOUS-NESS, (se-dish-us-nēs) *n.* Factious turbulence.

SED'LITZ-WÄ'TER, * *n.* The mineral water of Sedlitz, in Bohemia, containing sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, and carbonic acid. *Brande.*

SE-DUCE', *v. a.* [*seduco, L.*] [*i. seduced; pp. seducing, seduced.*] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive; to allure; to attract; to decoy; to entice.

SE-DUC'EMENT, *n.* Act of seducing; seduction.

SE-DUC'ER, *n.* One who seduces; a corrupter.

SE-DUC'IBLE, *a.* That may be seduced; corruptible.

SE-DUC'ING, * *p. a.* Enticing; corrupting; misleading.

SE-DUC'TION, * *n.* [*Fr.; seductus, L.*] Act of seducing; act of drawing aside; enticement to evil.—(*Law*) The offence of a man who abuses the simplicity and confidence of a woman, to obtain, by false promises, what she ought not to grant.

SE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to seduce; apt to mislead.

SE-DUC'TIVE-LY, * *ad.* In a seductive manner. *Dr. Allen.*

SE-DU'LI-TY, *n.* [*sedulitas, L.*] Diligent assiduity; sedulousness; industry; application; insenseness of endeavor.

SED'U-LOUS, *a.* [*sedulus, L.*] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; constantly occupied.

SED'U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* Assiduously; industriously; laboriously.

SED'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; industry.

SED'UM, * *n.* (*Med.*) An acid substance which acts both as an emetic and a cathartic; wall-pepper. *Dunington.*

SEĒ, *n.* [*sedes, L.*] The seat of episcopal power; the seat or diocese of a bishop. [Formerly, the seat of power, generally. *Bacon.*]

SEĒ, *v. a.* [*i. saw; pp. seeing, seen.*] To perceive by the eye; to eye; to view; to observe; to find; to discover; to descry; to discern; to remark.

SEĒ, *v. n.* To have the power of sight; to have, by the eye, perception of things distant; to discern without being deceived; to behold; to look; to inquire; to be attentive; to contrive.—*To see to, to look well after; to look at.*

SEĒ, *interj.* Lo! look! observe! behold!—The imperative mode of the verb used interjectionally.

SEĒD, *n.* [*sæd, Sax.; seed, Dan.; sæd, D.*] The reproductive substance of a plant or animal, containing the embryo or rudiment of a future plant or animal; semen:—first principle; original; principle of production:—progeny; offspring; descendants; race; generation.

SEĒD, *v. n.* [*i. seeded; pp. seeding, seeded.*] To grow to maturity, so as to shed the seed; to shed the seed.

SEĒD*, *v. a.* To supply with seed; to sow. *Smart.*—*To seed down, to sow with grass-seed. Smith.*

SEĒD'-BUD, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The rudiment of the fruit. *P. Cyc.*

SEĒD'-CAKE, *n.* A sweet cake having aromatic seeds.

SEĒD'-COAT, * *n.* The outer coat or covering of a seed. *Smart.*

SEĒD'-CÖD, * *n.* A basket or vessel for holding seed, while the husbandman is sowing it. *Whishaw.*

SEĒD'-DÖWN, * *n.* The pappus or downy substance attached to some seeds, as the dandelion, thistle, &c. *Milton.*

SEĒD'ED, *a.* Bearing seed; interspersed as with seeds.

SEĒD'ER, *n.* One who seeds or sows.

SEĒD'-GAR-DEN, * *n.* A garden for raising seed. *Loudon.*

SEĒD'-LXC, * *n.* Lac broken off from the tree, but not melted. *Brande.*

SEĒD'-LEAF, * *n.* The primary leaf of a plant. *Loudon.*

SEĒD'LING, *n.* A young plant, or tree, sprung up from a seed, in distinction from one propagated from a sucker.

SEĒD'LIP, *n.* A vessel in which the sower carries his seed. *Lop.*

SEĒD'LOP, *n.* seed. *Ainscorth.*

SEĒD'-LÖBE, * *n.* A lobe containing seed. *Loudon.*

SEĒD'NESS, *n.* Seed-time; the time of sowing. *Shak.*

SEĒD'-PEARL, (sæd'pär) *n.* A very small pearl.

SEĒD'PLOT, *n.* A nursery in a garden, or ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

SEĒDS'MAN, *n.; pl. SEĒDSMEN.* One who sows seeds; one who sells seeds.

SEĒD'-TIME, *n.* The season of sowing or planting.

SEĒD'-VĒS-SEL, * *n.* A vessel containing seed. *Loudon.*

SEĒDY, *a.* Abounding with seed; having the flavor of seed; running to seed.

SEĒ'ING, *n.* Sight; vision; perception. *Shak.*

SEĒ'ING, *conj.* Since; inasmuch; it being so; as, "Seeing ye look for such things" *2 Peter.*

SEĒK, *v. a.* [*i. sought; pp. seeking, sought.*] To look for; to search for; to solicit; to endeavor to gain or to take; to go to find; to explore; to examine.

SEĒK, *v. n.* To make search or inquiry; to endeavor; to make pursuit; to apply to; to use solicitation; to endeavor after. [†To be at a loss. *Milton.*]

SEĒK'ER, *n.* One who seeks; an inquirer:—one of a sect which professed to have no determinate form of religion, but to be *seekers of one.*

SEĒK'-SÖR-RÖW, (sæk'sör-rö) *n.* A self-tormentor. *Sidney.*

SEĒL, *v. a.* [*i. seeled; pp. seeling, seeled.*] To close the eyes, as a hawk in training; to hoodwink. *Spenser.*

SEĒL, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To lean on one side; to roll to the leeward; to heel. *Raleigh.* [*Sandys.*]

SEĒL, or SEĒ'LING, *n.* The agitation or rolling of a ship.

SEĒL, *n.* Season; time; as, hay-seel, hay-time, barley-seel, barley-time. *Ray.* A sieve. *Hollway* [Provincial, England.]

SEĒLY, *a.* Lucky; happy; silly; foolish. *Spenser.*

SEĒM, *v. n.* [*saeman, Icel.; zeimen, Ger.*] [*i. SEĒMED; pp. seeming, seemed.*] To appear; to make a show; to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth.—*It seems, it appears:*—used in slight affirmation.

SEĒM, *v. a.* To become; to beseech. *Spenser.*

SEĒM'ER, *n.* One who seems or carries an appearance.

SEĒM'ING, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance.

SEĒM'ING, * *p. a.* Appearing; making a show or semblance.

SEĒM'ING-LY, *ad.* Apparently; in appearance.

SEĒM'ING-NESS, *n.* Plausibility; appearance; show.

SEĒM'LESS, *a.* Unseemly; indecorous. *Spenser.*

SEĒM'LI-LY, *ad.* Decently; comely. *Haloet.*

SEĒM'LI-NESS, *n.* Decency; comeliness; beauty.

SEĒM'LY, *a.* Decent; becoming; proper; fit; meet.

SEĒM'LY, *ad.* In a decent or proper manner.

SEĒM'LY-HĒD, *n.* Decent, comely appearance. *Chaucer.*

SEĒN, *a.* Skilled; versed. *Shak.*

SEĒN, * *p. from See. See SEE.*

SEĒR, *n.* One who sees; one who foresees; a prophet:—an East-Indian weight of about 2 lbs.

SEĒR, *a.* Several; divers. *Ray.* [North of England.]

SEĒR-SHIP, * *n.* The office or quality of a seer. *Month. Rev.*

SEĒR'WOOD, or SEĒR'WOOD, (-wöd) *n.* Dry wood. *Ray.*

SEĒS'ÄW, *n.* A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*—*At whist, the playing of two partners, so that each, alternately, enables the other to win the trick. Smart.*

SEĒS'ÄW, *v. n.* [*i. SEĒSAVED; pp. SEĒSAWING, SEĒSAWED.*] To move or play with a reciprocating motion to and fro, or up and down.

SEĒS'ÄW, * *a.* Undulating with reciprocal motion. *Savage.*

SEĒTHE, *v. a.* [*i. SEĒTHED or 'SOD; pp. SEĒTHING, SEĒTHED or 'SODDEN.*] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

SEĒTHE, *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

SEĒTH'ER, *n.* One who seethes; a boiler; a pot.

SE-FÄ'TIAN, * (se-fä'shän) *n.* One of a sect of Mahometans:—opposed to the *Motacchites*. *P. Cyc.*

SĒG, *n.* Sedge; a rush. *Barret.* [Local, Eng.]

SĒG, or SĒGG, *n.* A castrated bull; a bull castrated when full-grown. *Jamieson. Brockett.*—Used in Scotland, and in the north of England. See BULL-SĒGO, and BULL-STÄG.

SĒ-GÄR', *n.* [*cigarro, Sp.*] A little roll of tobacco for smoking. See CIGAR.

SĒG'BÄN, * *n.* A horseman, among the Turks, who has the care of the baggage of an army. *Crabb.*

SĒG'GAR, * *n.* A cylindric case of fire-clay, in which fine stone-ware is inclosed while baking in the kiln. Written also *sagger. Ure.* See SÄGGER.

SĒG'MENT, *n.* [*Fr.; segmentum, L.*] A part of a whole figure or substance.—(*Geom.*) A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; the part of a circle comprised between an arc and its chord.

SEĒ'N-TÜDE, *n.* Same as *seignity. Todd.* [*Bailey.*]

SEĒ'N'ITY, [*segnitas, L.*] Sluggishness; inactivity.

SĒG'RE-GÄTE, *v. a.* [*segrego, L.; ségrégé, Fr.*] [*i. s. o. NEGATED; pp. SEGREGATING, SEGREGATED.*] To set apart; to separate. *Bp. Berkeley.* [R.]

SEĒG'RE-GATE, *a.* Select; separate. *Wotton.*

SĒG-RE-GÄTION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Separation from others. *Shak.*

SEĒD'LEITZ-WÄ'TER, * *n.* See SEDLITZ-WATER.

SEIG-NÖ'RI-ÄL, (se-nü'rj-äl) *a.* Relating to a lord of the manor; manorial; invested with large powers; independent. *Temple.*

SEIGN'IOR, (sēn'yur) *n.* [*senior, L.; seigneur, Fr.; signore, It.*] A lord:—a title, in some European countries, equivalent to *lord* in England. The sultan or emperor of Turkey is styled the *Grand Seigneur*.—Written also *signior, and signor.*

SEIGN'IOR-ÄGE, (sēn'yur-ä) *n.* [*seigneurie, Fr.*] State of a seignior:—authority; an ancient prerogative of the English crown, by which it claimed a per-centage for coining bullion.

SEIGN'IOR-IZE, (sēn'yur-iz) *v. a.* To lord over. *Fairfax.*

SEIGN'IOR-Y, (sēn'yur-y) *n.* [*seigneurie, Fr.*] A lordship; a territory.—(*Canada*) The right of feudal superiority in real estate; a manor.

SĒINE, (sēn) *n.* [*seine, Fr.*] A net used in fishing. *Carew.*

SĒIN'ER, (sēn'er) *n.* A fisher with nets. *Carew.*

SĒIS-MÖM'E-TER, * *n.* [*σεισμός and μέτρον.*] An instrument for measuring the shock of an earthquake, and other concussions. *Brande.*

SEI-SÜ'RA, * *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; an Australian bird, called the *dishwasher*. *P. Cyc.*

SĒI-TY, * *n.* Something peculiar to man's self. *Tatler.* [R.]

SĒIZ'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be seized; liable to be seized.

SĒIZE, (sēz) *v. a.* [*seisir, Fr.; seisia, Arm.*] [*i. SEIZED; pp.*

SEIZING, SEIZED.] To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp; to take possession of by force; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly; to take forcible possession of by law; to make possessed; to put in possession of; to apprehend; to snatch; to catch; to take. — (*Naut.*) To bind with a cord, as ropes. — *To be seized of*, (*Law*) to be possessed of.

SEIZE, (sēz), *v. n.* To fix or fasten, with *on* or *upon*.

SEIZED* (sēzd) *p. a.* (*Law*) Having possession of. *Blackstone*.

SEIZ'ER, (sēz'er) *n.* One who seizes.

SEIZ'IN, (sēz'in) *n.* [*saisine*, Fr.] Seizure; possession. — (*Law*) The possession of an estate of freehold. — *Seizin in deed or fact* is actual possession; *seizin in law* is where lands descend, and one has not actually entered on them, but has a right to enter. — Written also *seisin*.

SEIZ'OR, * *n.* (*Law*) One who takes possession. *Blackstone*.

SEIZ'URE, (sēz'hūr) *n.* Act of seizing; thing seized; act of taking forcible possession; gripe; catch. — (*Law*) The act of taking possession of the property of a person, condemned by a competent tribunal to pay a certain sum of money, by a sheriff or constable, by virtue of an execution, for the purpose of having such property sold to satisfy the judgment.

SEJANT, or SEJ'ANT, *a.* (*Her.*) Sitting, as a beast.

SE-JOIN', *v. a.* To separate; to disjoint. *Sp. Hall*.

SEL'V-GOÜS, or SE-JÜ'GOÜS,* [se-jü'gus, *Sm. Wh.*] *a.* (*Bot.*) Yoked, as its six pairs of leaflets. *Crabb*. See MULTIJUGOUS.

SE-JÜNCT'ION, *n.* [*sejunctio*, L.] Act of disjoining. *Pearson*.

SE-JÜN'GJ-BLE, *a.* [*sejungo*, L.] That may be disjoined. *Pearson*.

SEKE, *a.* Sick. *Chaucer*.

SE'KÖS,* *n.* [*σηκός*] A place, in a pagan temple, for images or statues; a shrine. *Maunder*.

SE'LLAH,* *n.* [*Heb.*] A word that often occurs in the book of Psalms; supposed to signify a rest or pause in singing. *Cruden*. [*Spenser*]

SEL'COÜTH, (sel'köth) *a.* Rarely known; uncommon.

SEL'D,* *ad.* Rarely; seldom. *Shak.* — *a.* Scarce. *Nares*.

SEL'DOM, *ad.* Rarely; not often; not frequently. *Hooker*.

SEL'DOM, *a.* Rare; not frequent. *Milton*. [R.]

SEL'DOM-NESS, *n.* Infrequency; rareness; rarity. *Hooker*.

SEL'DSHÖWN, (sel'dshön) *a.* Seldom shown. *Shak*.

SE-LECT', *v. a.* [*selectus*, L.] [*i.* SELECTED; *pp.* SELECTING, SELECTED.] To choose in preference to others rejected;

to pick; to cull.

SE-LECT', *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled out; selected.

SE-LECT'ED-LY, *ad.* With care in the selection. *Todd*.

SE-LECT'ION, *n.* [*selectio*, L.] Act of selecting; thing selected; choice; aggregate of things selected.

SE-LECT'-MÄN,* *n., pl.* SE-LECT'-MÉN. A magistrate annually elected by the freemen of a town or township in New England, to superintend and manage the affairs and government of the town. The number is commonly from three to five. *Dane*.

SE-LECT'NESS, *n.* The state of being select.

SE-LECT'OR, *n.* One who selects.

SE-LE'NJ-ATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of selenic acid and a base. *P. Cyc*.

SE-LEN'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to, or obtained from, selenium; as, *selenic acid*. *Ure*.

SE-LE'NI-ÖÜS,* *a.* Derived from selenium. *P. Cyc*.

SE-LE'NITE, *n.* [*selenites*, L.] (*Min.*) A crystallized sulphate of lime; sparry gypsum; a salt of selenious acid.

SE-LE'NITE, *n.* [L.] Mirror-stone; selenite. *Nicholson*.

SE-LE'NIT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, selenite.

SE-LE'NI-ÜM,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A metalloïd principle, or sort of semi-metal, of a reddish brown color, brittle, and not very hard. *Ure*.

SE-LE'NI'V-RET,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of selenium, silver, and copper. *Brande*.

SE-LE'NI'V-RET-TED,* *a.* Holding seleniuret in solution. *Brande*.

SE-LE'NÖG'RA-PHER,* *n.* One versed in selenography. *Murchison*.

SE-LE'NÖ-GRÄPH'IC, [*Se-*]

SE-LE'NÖ-GRÄPH'IC-CAL,* *a.* Belonging to selenography.

SE-LE'NÖG'RA-PHIST,* *n.* A describer of the moon. *Scott*.

SE-LE'NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*sélenographie*, Fr.; *σληνη* and *γραφη*, Gr.] A description of the surface of the moon.

SE-LE'N-PÄ'L-LAD-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Native palladium. *Dana*.

SELVE, *a. pron.; pl.* SELVES. [*silva*, Goth.; *syll*, *syllva*, Sax.; *self*, *selve*, D.] Very; particular; this above others; one's own; relating or restricted to an individual. — Its primary signification is that of an adjective; and it has the force of an adjective when prefixed to a noun, as *self-interest*, *self-knowledge*. — United with *my*, *thy*, *him*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *them*, and *it*, it forms reciprocal personal pronouns; as, "He hurt himself." — It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case; as, "Myself will decide it." — It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded; as, "He did

it himself." — It is sometimes used as a noun, for one's individual person, or for an individual or being spoken of; as, "The fondness we have for self." *Watts*. — *Self* is much used in composition; as, *self-evident*, *self-love*. — Many such compounds are here inserted, and many others might be added.

SELF-A-BÄSED,* (-häst') *a.* Humbled by conscious guilt. *Law*.

SELF-A-BÄSE'MENT,* *n.* Abasement of one's self. *Watts*.

SELF-ÄB-HÖR'RENCE,* *n.* Abhorrence of one's self. *Ash*.

SELF-Ä-BÜSE',* *n.* Abuse of one's self. *Shak*.

SELF-Ä-C-ÖÜSED',* (-küzd') *a.* Accused by one's self. *Ash*.

SELF-Ä-C-MI'R'ING,* *a.* Accusing one's self. *Locke*.

SELF-Ä-D-MÜ-RÄ'T'ION,* *n.* Admiration of one's self. *Ash*.

SELF-ÄP-PLÄÜSE',* *n.* Commendation of one's self. *Ash*.

SELF-ÄP-PRÖ-BÄ'T'ION,* *n.* Approbation of one's self. *Watts*.

SELF-ÄP-PRÖV'ING,* *a.* Approving one's self. *Pope*.

SELF-ÄP-TRED',* (-sēn'terd') *a.* Centred in one's self. *Ash*.

SELF-ÖQN-CĒIT',* *n.* Too high opinion of one's self; vanity. *Colman*.

SELF-ÖQN-CĒIT'ED,* *a.* Cherishing a high opinion of one's self; vain. *Baldwin*.

SELF-ÖN'FI-DENCE,* *n.* Confidence in one's self. *Emerson*.

SELF-ÖN'FI-DENT,* *a.* Confiding in one's self. *Mitchell*.

SELF-ÖN-TRÄ-DI'C'T'ION,* *n.* Contradiction or repugnancy in terms. *Clarke*.

SELF-ÖN-TRÄ-DI'C'TÖ-RY,* *a.* Contradictory in itself. *Burnet*.

SELF-ÖN-VI'C'T'ED,* *a.* Convicted by one's self. *Lee*.

SELF-ÖN-VI'C'T'ION,* *n.* Conviction by one's consciousness. *Ash*.

SELF-DE-CĒIT',* *n.* Deception proceeding from one's self. *Addison*.

SELF-DE-CĒIVED',* (-sēvd') *a.* Deceived by one's self. *King*.

SELF-DE-CĒIV'ER,* *n.* One who deceives himself. *Ash*.

SELF-DE-CEP'T'ION,* *n.* Act of deceiving one's self. *Spenser*.

SELF-DE-FENCE',* *n.* Act of defending one's self. *Paley*.

SELF-DE-FÜ'ŞION,* *n.* Act of deluding one's self. *Ch. Ob.*

SELF-DE-NI'ÄL,* *n.* Act of denying one's self. *Ch. Ob.*

SELF-DE-NY'ING,* *a.* Denying one's self. *Burnet*.

SELF-DE-STRÜ'C'T'ION,* *n.* Destruction of one's self. *Ch. Ob.*

SELF-DE-TĒR-MI-NÄ'T'ION,* *n.* Determination by one's own mind. *Locke*.

SELF-DE-TĒR'MINED,* *a.* Determined by one's self. *Ash*.

SELF-DE-TĒR'MIN'ING,* *a.* Determining by one's self, or by one's own mind. *Coleridge*.

SELF-ED'V-CÄT-ED,* *a.* Educated by one's self. *Davis*.

SELF-ES-TĒEM',* *n.* Good opinion of one's self; vanity. *Combe*.

SELF-EV'IDENCE,* *n.* Evidence commanding the immediate assent of the mind. *Locke*.

SELF-EV'IDENT,* *a.* Evident in its own nature; commanding immediate assent without proof. *Paley*.

SELF-EX-ÄL-TÄ'T'ION,* *n.* Exaltation of one's self. *Knovles*.

SELF-EX-ÄM-I-NÄ'T'ION,* *n.* Act of examining one's own conduct and motives. *Paley*.

SELF-EX-IST'ENCE,* *n.* Undervided and independent existence; existence of one's self, independent of any other being or cause; — an attribute peculiar to God. *Paley*.

SELF-EX-IST'ENT,* *a.* Existing without origin or dependence on another. *Paley*.

SELF-FLÄT'TER-ING,* *a.* Flattering one's self. *Watts*.

SELF-FLÄT'TER-Y,* *n.* Flattery of one's self. *Ash*.

SELF-GÖVERN-MENT,* *n.* Government of one's self. *Paley*.

SELF'HEAL, *n.* A perennial plant; prunella.

SELF-HÖM'Ä-CIDE,* *n.* Act of killing one's self. *Hakewill*.

SELF-ÄM-PÖR'TANCE,* *n.* High opinion of one's self; pride. *Ash*.

SELF-ÄM-PÖR'TANT,* *a.* Important in one's own esteem; proud. *Ash*.

SELF-ÄN'TER-EST,* *n.* Regard to one's own interest. *Ash*.

SELF-ÄN'TER-EST-ED,* *a.* Having a regard to one's own interest; selfish. *Clarke*.

SELF'ISH, *a.* Attentive, or devoted chiefly or wholly, to one's own interest; void of due regard for others.

SELF'ISH-LY, *ad.* With regard only or chiefly to one's own interest.

SELF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being selfish; inordinate regard to, or pursuit of, one's own interest; self-love.

SELF'ISM,* *n.* Devotedness to self; selfishness. *R. W. Hamilton*.

SELF'IST,* *n.* One devoted to self; a selfish person. *Isaac Taylor*. [R.]

SELF-JÜS-TI-FI-CÄ'T'ION,* *n.* Justification of one's self. *Smith*.

SELF-KNÖWL'EDGE,* (-nöl'e) *n.* Knowledge of one's self. *Mason*.

SELF-LEFT', * a. Left to one's self. *Milton*.
 SELF'LESS, * a. Devoid of self or selfishness. *Coleridge*.
 SELF-LIKE', * a. Like one's self. *Sidney*.
 SELF-LOVE', * n. The love of one's self; selfishness. *Paley*.
 SELF-MATE', * n. A mate for one's self. *Shak*.
 SELF-MET'TLE', * n. Mettle in itself; courage. *Shak*.
 SELF-MÓTION', * n. Motion by inherent power. *Ash*.
 SELF-MÓVED', * (-móvd') a. Moved by inherent power or inclination. *Clarke*.
 SELF-MÓV'ING, * a. Moving by inherent power. *Reid*.
 SELF-MÚR'DER', * n. The murder of one's self; suicide. *Paley*.
 SELF-MÚR'DER-ÉR', * n. One who murders himself. *Paley*.
 †SELF'NESS, n. Self-love; selfishness. *Sidney*.
 SELF-POŠ-ŠÉSSED', * (-zést') a. Composed; not disturbed. *Ec. Rev*.
 SELF-POŠ-ŠÉS'SION', * (-poz-zësh'yn) n. Possession of one's self; composure. *Ash*.
 SELF-PRAISE', * n. Praise of one's self. *Ash*.
 SELF-PREF'ER-ENCE', * n. Preference of one's self. *Knowles*.
 SELF-PRES'ER-VÁTION', * n. Act of preserving one's self. *Bentley*.
 SELF-REG'IS-TER-ING, * a. Registering itself, or marking the highest and lowest temperature, as a thermometer. *Francis*.
 SELF-RE-PRÓOF', * n. The reproof of conscience. *Ash*.
 SELF-RE-PRÓV'ING, * a. Reproving one's self. *Shak*.
 SELF-RE-STRAINED', * (-strand') a. Restrained by one's self. *Ash*.
 SELF-RE-STRAINT', * n. Restraint imposed on one's self. *Ash*.
 SELF-RIGH'TEOUS', * (-ri'chus) a. Righteous in one's own esteem. *Ch. Ob*.
 SELF-RIGH'TEOUS-NESS', * (-ri'chus-nés) n. Righteousness, the merits of which a person attributes to himself; false or pharisaical righteousness. *Paley*.
 SELF-SÁC'RÍ-FICE', * (-fiz) n. Sacrifice of one's self, or of self-interest. *Channing*.
 SELF-SÁME, a. Exactly the same; identical.
 SELF-SÉEK'ING, * n. Undue attention to self-interest. *Month. Rev*.
 SELF-SÉEK'ING, * a. Seeking one's own interest. *Buck*.
 SELF-SLÁUGH'TER', * n. Destruction of one's self. *Ash*.
 SELF-SUB-DUED', * (-did') a. Subdued by one's self. *Shak*.
 SELF-SUF-FÍCIENCE', * (-fish'ens) } n. Undue confi-
 SELF-SUF-FÍCIEN-CY', * (-fish'en-se) } dence in one's
 own strength, competence, or merit. *Clarke*.
 SELF-SUF-FÍCIÉN'T', * (-suf-fish'ent) a. Relying too much on one's self; haughty; assuming; proud. *Ash*.
 SELF-TOR-MÉN'T'ING, * a. Tormenting one's self. *Ash*.
 SELF-WILL', * n. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Genesis* xlii.
 SELF-WILLED', * (-wíld') a. Obstinate; headstrong. 2 Peter ii.
 †SEL'TION, n. [selio, low L.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth*.
 SELL, v. a. [L. SÓLD; pp. SELLING, SOLD.] To part with for a price; to dispose of or betray for money; to vend.
 SELL, v. n. To have traffic with one; to be sold.
 SELL, pron. ; pl. SELLS, Self. B. *Johnson*.—Still used in the north of England, and in Scotland. *Todd*.
 †SELL, n. A saddle. *Spenser*. A royal seat. *Fairfax*.
 SEL'LEN-DERS, or SEL'LÁN-DERS, n. pl. A disease in a horse's hock, or back of the knee, similar to the mallinders. *Loudon*.
 SEL'LER, n. One who sells; vender.
 SELTZER-WÁTER', * n. A mineral water of Eltzer, in Germany, containing carbonic acid, &c. *Brande*.
 SEL'VAGE, n. The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.—Written also selvedge.—(Naut.) A piece of a very flexible kind of rope.
 SEL'VAGED, (cvajd) a. Having a selvage; bordered.
 SEL'VA-QÉÉ', * n. (Naut.) A skein of rope-yarns matted together. *Mar. Dict*.
 SEL'VEDGE, n. Same as selvage. *Exodus*.
 SELVES, (selvz) The plural of Self. *Locke*.
 SEM'APHORE, * n. [σημα and φησι.] A sort of telegraph, or machine, for communicating intelligence by signals. *Brande*.
 SEM'APHÓR'IC, * } a. Relating to a semaphore; tele-
 SEM'APHÓR'IC-ÁL, * } graphic. *Jackson*.
 SEM'APHÓR'IC-ÁL-LY, * ad. By means of a semaphore. *Mauder*.
 SEM'Á-TÓL'O-QY', * n. The doctrine of lingual or verbal signs, comprehending the theory of grammar, logic, and rhetoric. *Smart*.
 †SEM'BLÁ-BLE, a. [Fr.] Like; resembling. *Shak*.
 †SEM'BLÁ-BLY, ad. With resemblance. *Shak*.
 SEM'BLÁNCÉ, n. [Fr.] Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation; appearance; show; figure.
 †SEM'BLANT, a. [Fr.] Like; resembling. *Prior*.
 †SEM'BLANT, n. Show; figure; resemblance. *Spenser*.
 †SEM'BLÁ-TIVE, a. Suitable; fit; resembling. *Shak*.

†SEM'BLE, v. n. [sembler, Fr.] To represent; to make a likeness. *Prior*.
 SE-MEI-ÓL'O-QY', * n. [σημειω and λογος.] (Med.) That branch of medicine, or pathology, which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases. *Dunglison*.
 SE-MEI-ÓT'IC, * a. [σημειω.] (Med.) Affording signs or symptoms of diseases. *Brande*.
 SE-MEI-ÓT'ICIS, * n. pl. (Med.) Same as semeiology. *Smart*.
 SÉ'MÉN, * n. [L.] (Anat.) Sperm; the fecundating fluid of animals. *Dunglison*.
 SÉ'M'É, (sém'e) n. [L.] A word which, used as a prefix in composition, signifies half; as, semicircle, half a circle.
 SEM-Í-AM-PLÉX'I-CÁUL, * a. (Bot.) Embracing the stem half way, as a leaf. *Loudon*.
 SEM-Í-ÁN'NU-ÁL, * a. Happening every half-year; half-yearly. *Month. Rev*.
 SEM-Í-ÁN'NU-ÁL-LY, * ad. Every half year. *Hale*.
 SEM-Í-ÁN'NU-LÁR, a. [semi and annulus, L.] Half-round, half-round; semicircular. *Grew*.
 SEM-Í-ÁP'ER-TURE, * n. Half an aperture. *Smart*.
 SEM-Í-ÁR'Í-AN, * n. One who adopts, in part, the doctrines or principles of Arius; one who denies the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father, but admits the similarity of substance. *Brande*.
 SEM-Í-ÁR'Í-AN-ÍSM, * n. The principles of the Semi-Arians. *Buck*.
 SEM-Í-BÁR-BÁ'R'Í-AN, * n. One but partially civilized. *Ec. Rev*.
 SEM-Í-BRÉVE, n. [sémbriève, Fr.] (Mus.) A note of half the quantity of a breve, containing two minims, four crotchets, &c.
 SEM-Í-BRÍEF, n. Same as semibreve. *Harris*.
 SEM-Í-CÁL'CINÉD, * (-sind) a. Partially calcined. *Ure*.
 SEM-Í-CÁSTRÁTE, * v. a. To castrate in part. *Smart*.
 SEM-Í-CÁSTRÁTION', * n. Removal of one testicle. *Colt*.
 SEM-Í-CÍR-CLE, n. [semicirculus, L.] Half of a circle; a figure formed by the diameter and half the circumference of a circle.
 SEM-Í-CÍR-CLED, (-kld) a. Semicircular. *Shak*.
 SEM-Í-CÍR-CÚ-LÁR, a. Half round or half circular.
 SEM-Í-CÍR-CÚ-FER-ENCE, * n. Half of a circumference. *Mauder*.
 SEM-Í-CÓL'ON, n. [semi, L, and κολον, Gr.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma. *Lovth*.
 SEM-Í-CÓM'NÁR, * a. (Bot.) Like half a column. *Smart*.
 SEM-Í-CÓM-PÁCT', * a. Partially compact. *Smart*.
 SEM-Í-CÓN, * n. (Mus.) An ancient, five-stringed, musical instrument, resembling a harp. *Crabb*.
 SEM-Í-CRUS-TÁ'CEOUS, * (-tá'shus) a. Partly crustaceous. *Smart*.
 SEM-Í-CY-LÍN'DRÍ-CÁL, * a. Half cylindrical. *Smart*.
 SEM-Í-DE-ÍST'Í-CÁL, * a. Inclined to deism. *Ec. Rev*.
 SEM-Í-DÍ-ÁM'TÉ-TER, n. [semi and diameter.] Half a diameter; a straight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle; a radius.
 SEM-Í-DÍ-A-PÁ'SÓN, * n. (Mus.) An imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a minor semitone. *Brande*.
 SEM-Í-DÍ-A-PÉN'TE, * n. (Mus.) An imperfect fifth. *Crabb*.
 SEM-Í-DÍ-A-PHÁ-NÉ'TY, n. Half or imperfect transparency.
 SEM-Í-DÍ-ÁPH'Á-NÓUS, a. Half or imperfectly transparent.
 SEM-Í-DÍ-A-TÉS'SÁ-RÓUS, * n. (Mus.) A defective or false fourth. *Brande*.
 SEM-Í-DÍ'TÓNE, n. (Mus.) A less third; semiditone. *Crabb*.
 SEM-Í-DÍT'O-NÓ, * n. (Mus.) A minor third. *Brande*.
 SEM-Í-DOUB-LE, (sém'o-dúb-bl) n. An office or feast in the Romish breviary, that is celebrated with less solemnity than a double one, and more than a single one. *Bailey*.
 SEM-Í-FLO-RET, n. (Bot.) A half-floret, tubulous at the beginning, like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey*.
 SEM-Í-FLOS'CU-LÁR, * a. Having an imperfect flower. *Ash*.
 SEM-Í-FLOS'CU-LOUS, * a. Having a semifloret. *Bailey*.
 SEM-Í-FLÚÍD, a. Imperfectly fluid. *Arbuthnot*.
 SEM-Í-FÓRM, * n. An imperfect form. *Smart*.
 SEM-Í-ÍN'DU-RÁZ-ÉD, * a. Partially indurated. *Smart*.
 SEM-Í-LÚ'NÁR, } a. [semilunare, Fr.; semi and luna, L.]
 SEM-Í-LÚ'NÁ-RY, } Resembling, in form, a half-moon.
 SEM-Í-MÉT'ÁL, n. A half-metal; an imperfect metal;—a term applied by the old chemists to the brittle metals.
 SEM-Í-MÍN'Í-MA, * n. (Mus.) A half a minim or crotchet. *Brande*.
 SEM-Í-NÁL, a. [séminál, Fr.; seminis, L.] Belonging to seed; contained in the seed; radical.
 †SEM-Í-NÁL, n. Seminal state. *Browné*.
 †SEM-Í-NÁL'Í-TY, n. The nature of seed; power of production. *Browné*.
 SEM-Í-NA-RÍST, n. A Romish priest educated in a seminary.
 †SEM-Í-NA-RIZE, v. a. To sow or plant. *Cockeran*.
 SEM-Í-NÁ-RY, n. [séminaire, Fr.; seminary, L.] [A seed-plot; a nursery. *Mortimer*. Seminal state. *Browné*. Principle; causality. *Harvey*.] A place of education; a literary

institution, as a school, academy, college, or university. [†A seminarian. *B. Jonson.*]

SEM'J-NARY, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed. *Smith.*

SEM'J-NATE, *v. a.* To sow; to propagate. *Waterhouse.*

SEM'J-NATION, *n.* Act of sowing; act of dispersing. *Wotton.*

SEM'J-NED, (*ind*) *a.* Covered as with seeds. *B. Jonson.*

SEM'J-NIF'ER-OUS, * *a.* Bearing or producing seed. *Müller.*

SEM'J-NIF'IC, { *a.* [semen and *fusio*, L.] Productive of
SEM'J-NIF'ICAL, } seed. *Bronce.*

SEM'J-NIF'ICATION, *n.* Propagation from seed. *Itale.* [R.]

SEM'J-NUDE, * *a.* Half-naked. *Qu. Rev.* [Lyonnet.]

SEM'J-NYMPH, * *n.* (*Ent.*) The nymph of certain insects.

SEM'J-OL'Q-GY, * *n.* (*Med.*) See SEMEIOLOGY.

SEM'J-O-PALCOUS, * *a.* Half dark; semiopaque. *Boyle.*

SEM'J-O-PAL, * *n.* (*Min.*) An imperfect sort of opal. *Cleave-land.*

SEM'J-O-PÄQUE', * (*päk*) *a.* Half-opaque. *Smart.*

SEM'J-OR-BIC'U-LAR, * *a.* Half-orbicular. *Smart.*

SEM'J-ORDINATE, *n.* Half an ordinate. *Harris.*

SEM'J-ÖSS'EOUS, * (*sh'us*) *a.* Half as hard as bone. *Smart.*

SEM'J-ÖR'ICS, * *n. pl.* (*Med.*) See SEMEIOLOGY. *Month. Rev.*

SEM'J-ÖVATE, * *a.* Half egg-shaped. *Smart.*

SEM'J-ÖX'Y-GENIZED, * *a.* Half-oxygenized. *Ure.*

SEM'J-PÄLMATE, * *a.* (*Zool.*) Having the toes connected together by a web extending along only their proximal half. *Brande.*

SEM'J-PA-RÄB'OLA, * *n.* Half a parabola. *Ash.*

SEM'J-PÄD, * *n.* (*Rhet.*) Half a foot, in poetry. *Smart.*

SEM'J-PÄDAL, or SE-MIP'E-DAL, [sem'e-päd'al, S. P. K. *Wb. Ash*; se-mip'e-dal, *W. Ja.*; sem'e-päd'al, *Sm.*] *a.* [semi and *pedis*, L.] Containing half a foot.

SEM'J-PE-LÄ'GI-AN, * *n.* One who holds the Pelagian doctrine in a modified or partial manner. *Bailey.*

SEM'J-PE-LÄ'GI-AN, * *a.* Relating to the Semi-Pelagians. *Buck.*

SEM'J-PE-LÄ'GI-AN-ISM, * *n.* The doctrines of the Semi-Pelagians. *Milner.*

SEM'J-PEL-LUCID, *a.* [semi and *pellucidus*, L.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent.

SEM'J-PEP-SPIC'U-ÖS, *a.* [semi and *perspicuus*, L.] Imperfectly perspicuous, clear, or transparent.

SEM'J-PR-I-MIG'E-NOÜS, * *a.* (*Geol.*) Of a middle state between primary and secondary formations. *Lyell.*

SEM'J-PRÖÖF, *n.* Half proof or evidence. *Bailey.*

SEM'J-QUÄ'DRÄTE, } *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the planets
SEM'J-QUÄ'RTLE, } when distant from each other half
a right angle, or 45 degrees. *Bailey.*

SEM'J-QUÄ-VER, (sem'e-kwä-ver) *n.* (*Mus.*) A note whose duration is half that of a quaver.

SEM'J-QUIN'TILE, *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the planets when at the distance of 36 degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEM'J-SÄV'ÄGE, * *n.* A barbarian; half a savage. *Ency.*

SEM'J-SÄX'TILE, *n.* (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the planets when they are 30 degrees distant from each other: — called also a *sexisth*. *Bailey.*

SEM'J-SOS-PÄRÖ, * *n.* (*Mus.*) A small pause, equal to the eighth part of a bar in common time. *Brande.*

SEM'J-SPHER'ICAL, *a.* Relating to, or like, half a sphere.

SEM'J-SPHE-RÖID'AL, *a.* Formed like a half-spheroid.

SEM'J-TÄRTIAN, (*shan*) *n.* (*Med.*) An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbutnot.*

SE-MIT'IC, * *a.* Relating to Shem or his descendants. *Qu. Rev.* See SEMITIC.

SEM'J-TÖNE, *n.* [*semiton*, Fr.] (*Mus.*) Half a tone; the smallest interval in music.

SEM'J-TÖN'IC, * *a.* Relating to a semitone. *Maunder.*

SEM'J-TRÄN'SEPT, *n.* The half of a transept. *Warton.*

SEM'J-TRANS-PÄR'ENT, * *a.* Half-transparent. *P. Cye.*

SEM'J-VIT'REÖS, * *a.* Half-vitreous. *Smart.*

SEM'J-VÖ'CAL, * *a.* Half-vocal. *Smart.*

SEM'J-VÖW-EL, *n.* A consonant which, like a vowel, can be pronounced independently, or without the aid of any other letter. The semivowels are *f, l, m, n, r, s, v, z*, and *c* and *g* soft.

SEM'J-O-LI'NA, * *n.* [*semolino*, It.] A granule of Italian wheat, used in soups and in making vermicelli; called also *sojice*. — A smaller kind is called *semolella*. *W. Ency.*

SEM'PER-VIRENT, * *a.* Always flourishing; evergreen. *Smart.*

SEM'PER-VIVE, *n.* [*semper* and *vivus*, L.] A perennial, evergreen plant. *Bacon.*

SEM'PER-VIVUM, * *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants precarious of life; semipervive. *P. Cye.*

SEM'PI-TER'NAL, *a.* [*semipiternal*, Fr.; *sempiternus*, L.] Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end: — in poetry, eternal. *Johnson.*

SEM'PI-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [*sempiternitas*, L.] Future duration without end.

SEMP'STER, (sem'ster) *n.* One who uses a needle; a tailor; seamster.

SEMP'STRESS, (sem'stres) *n.* A woman whose business is

to sew; a female who sews. — Written also *semstress* and *seamstress*.

SEM'STRESS, * (sem'stres-se) *n.* The business of sewing with a needle. *West. Rev.*

SEMUNCIA, * (se-mün'sh'e-ä) *n.* [L.] A small Roman coin. *Brande.*

SEN, { *ad.* Since. *Spenser.* See SINCE.
SEN'S,
SEN'ARY, *a.* [*senarius*, *seni*, L.] Relating to the number six; containing six.

SEN'ATE, *n.* [*senatus*, L.] The deliberative assembly of the Roman people; a body of men set apart to consult for the public good; a body of councillors: — the upper house of the congress of the United States, composed of two members from each state; the upper house of a state legislature.

SEN'ATE-HÖUSE, *n.* A place where the senate, or a public assembly, meet.

SEN'A-TÖR, *n.* [L.] A member of a senate; a public councillor.

SEN'A-TÖR'IAL, *a.* [*senatorius*, L.] Relating to a senate or a senator; suited to, or becoming, a senator.

SEN'A-TÖR'IAL-LY, *ad.* In a senatorial manner. *Drummond.*

SEN'A-TÖR'IAN, *a.* Same as senatorial. *Johnson.*

†SEN'A-TÖR'IOÜS, * *a.* Senatorial. *Mora.*

SEN'A-TÖR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

SE-NÄ'TUS-CÖN-SÜL'TUM, * *n.* [L.] A vote, act, or decree of the Roman senate. *Crabb.*

SEND, *v. a.* [i. SENT; pp. SENDING, SENT.] [*sendan*, Sax.; *senden*, D.] To despatch a person or thing from one place to another; to commission by authority to go and act; to transmit by another; to cause to go; to dismiss another as agent; to grant; to inflict, as from a distance; to immit; to diffuse; to throw; to shoot. — *To send away*, to discharge; to dismiss; to discard.

SEND, *v. n.* To despatch a message. — *To send for*, to require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

†SENDAL, *n.* [*sendal*, Sp.] A sort of thin silk. *Chaucer.*

SEND'ER, *n.* One who sends.

SEN'E-GÄ, * } *n.* (*Bot.*) *Polygala senega*, a perennial plant,
SEN'E-KÄ, * } having a medicinal root; rattlesnake-root,
or rattlesnake-milkwort. — Written also *seneca*. *Dunglison.*

SEN'E-GINE, * *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter, acid principle of *polygala senega*, or rattlesnake-root. *Brande.*

SE-NE'S-CENCE, *n.* [*senescio*, L.] State of growing old; decay in its time. *Woodward.* [R.]

†SEN'ES-CHÄL, (sen'e-shäl, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. *Wb. Kenrick*; sen'es-käl, S. W. J. F.] *n.* [*seneschal*, Fr.] A French title of office and dignity, derived from the middle ages, answering to that of steward or high steward in England: — one who had, in great houses, the care of feasts, domestic ceremonies, &c.

†SEN'ES-CHÄL-SHIP, * *n.* The office of seneschal. *Sir W. Scott.*

SEN'GREEN, *n.* A plant.

SEN'ILE, (sen'il, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; sen'il, P.; sē-nil', K.) *a.* [*senilis*, L.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age. *Boswell.*

SE-NIL'ITY, *n.* [*senilität*, L.] Old age; the weakness of age. *Boycell.*

†SEN'JQR, (sen'yur) *n.* [*senyur*, S. E. F. K. R.; sen'e-yr, P. J. Ja.; sen'e-yr or sen'yur, W.] *n.* [L.] One older than another; an elder; an aged person.

†SEN'TÖR'ITY, (sen'yör'e-ti) *n.* State of being senior; eldership; priority of birth.

†SEN'TÖ-RY, (sen'yör-re) *n.* Seniority. *Shak.*

SEN'NA, *n.* A tree; a species of cassia; the leaves of the tree used as a cathartic medicine.

SEN'NA-CHY, * *n.* (*Scotland*) A Highland bard or minstrel: — an antiquary or genealogist. *Gent. Mag.*

SEN'NIGHT, (sen'nit) *n.* [contracted from *sevennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week; sevennight. *Shak.*

SEN'NIT, * *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of flat, braided cordage, formed by plaiting five or seven rope-yarns together. *Mar. Dict.*

SEN-ÖC'U-LAR, *a.* [semi and *oculus*, L.] Having six eyes. *Derham.*

SEN'SÄTE, * *a.* Perceived by the senses; sensated. *Baxter.*

SEN'SÄT-ED, *p. a.* Perceived by the senses. *Hooke.*

SEN-SÄTION, *n.* [Fr.; *sensatio*, school L.] Perception by means of the senses, or effect produced on the sensorium by something acting on the bodily organs: — excitement; feeling excited; impression made on others.

SEN-SÄTION-AL, * *a.* Relating to, or implying, sensation. *Clissold.*

SENSE, *n.* [*sens*, Fr.; *sensus*, L.] The faculty or power by which the properties and states of external things are perceived. There are five senses, viz., sight, hearing, taste, touch, and smell. — Susceptibility of emotion; sensibility; perception by the senses; sensation; feeling; — perception by the understanding; intellect; apprehension of mind; quickness or keenness of perception; — understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; reason; reasonable meaning; opinion; notion; judgment;

perception; consciousness; conviction:— meaning; import; signification.

†SENSED, (sɛnst) *p. a.* Perceived by the senses. *Glanville.*

†SENSEFUL, *a.* Reasonable; judicious. *Spenser.*

SENSELESS, (sɛns/les) *a.* Wanting sense; incapable of sensation; incapable of emotion or sympathy; wanting understanding or judgment; unwise; foolish; unreasonable; stupid; insensible; wanting knowledge; unconscious.

SENSELESS-LY, *ad.* In a senseless manner; stupidly.

SENSELESSNESS, *n.* State of being senseless; folly; unreasonable; absurdity; stupidity.

SEN-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [sensibilité, Fr.] State of being sensible; capability of sensation; aptness for sensation; capability of or aptness for quick emotion; susceptibility; feeling; delicacy.

SEN-SI-BLE, (sɛn'se-bl) *a.* [Fr.; sensibilis, L.] Capable of sensation, or of exciting sensation; sensitive; liable to quick emotion; taking or taken quickly to heart:— affecting the senses; perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses:— perceived by the mind; perceiving by the mind; perceptible by the mind:— strongly affected; convinced; persuaded:— conformed to good sense or reason; reasonable; judicious; wise. *Milton.* Whatever is perceptible around us. *Morr.* [E.]

SEN-SI-BLENESS, *n.* Quality or state of being sensible; sensibility; judgment. *Bp. Taylor.*

SEN-SI-BLY, *ad.* In a sensible manner; perceptibly to the senses; externally; by impression on the senses; by impression on the mind; plainly; judiciously; reasonably.

SEN-SI-FER-ŌUS, * *a.* Producing sense or sensation. *Lit. Gaz.*

SEN-SI-FIC, * *a.* Causing sensation. *Good.*

SEN-SI-TIVE, *a.* [sensitif, Fr.] Alive to organic affections from external things; sensitive; having sense but not reason.

— *Sensitive plant*, (*mimosa pudica*), a small annual plant, which shrinks and falls on being slightly touched.

SEN-SI-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a sensitive manner. *Hammond.*

SEN-SI-TIVE-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being sensitive. *Ash.*

SEN-SŌ-RI-AL, * *a.* Relating to the sensorium. *Tucker.*

SEN-SŌ-RI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] *pl. L. SENSORIA*; Eng. SENSORIUM. (*Anat.*) The seat or common area of sensation, almost universally supposed to be in the brain; the organ of sensation.

SEN-SŌ-RY, *n.* Same as *sensorium*. *Bentley.*

SEN-SŌ-RY, * *a.* Relating to the sensorium. *Belsham.* [R.]

SEN-SU-AL, (sɛn'shu-əl) *a.* [sensuel, Fr.] Relating to the senses; depending on the senses; affecting the senses; pleasing to the senses:— carnal; not spiritual; devoted to the pleasures of the senses; voluptuous; lewd; luxurious.

SEN-SU-AL-I-ŪM, * (sɛn'shu-əl-i-Ūm) *n.* Sensuality; sensual indulgence, appetite, or ideas.— (*Mental philosophy*) The theory which resolves all the mental acts and intellectual powers of man into various modifications of mere sensation. *Brande.*

SEN-SU-AL-IST, (sɛn'shu-əl-ist) *n.* One devoted to sensual pleasures; a voluptuary; an epicure; a carnal person.

SEN-SU-AL-I-TY, (sɛn'shu-əl-i-ti) *n.* [sensuality, Fr.] Quality of being sensual; devotedness to the senses or to sensual pleasures; voluptuousness.

SEN-SU-AL-I-Z-A-TION, * (sɛn'shu-əl-i-zā'shun) *n.* Act of rendering sensual. *Qu. Rev.*

SEN-SU-AL-IZE, (sɛn'shu-əl-iz) *v. a.* [i. SENSUALIZED; *pp.* SENSUALIZING, SENSUALIZED.] To give up to sensuality; to make sensual. *Pope.*

SEN-SU-AL-LY, (sɛn'shu-əl-lɪ) *ad.* In a sensual manner.

†SEN-SU-Ō-S-I-TY, * *n.* State of being sensuous. *Scott.*

SEN-SU-ŌUS, (sɛn'shu-Ō-us) *a.* [sensual, *Milton.*] Full of sense, feeling, or passion; pathetic. *Milton.* Abounding in sensible images; comprehensible; "Things most comprehensible, that is, *sensuous*." *Coleridge.*

SEN-SU-ŌUS-LY, * *ad.* In a sensuous manner. *Coleridge.*

SEN-SU-ŌUS-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being sensuous. *Coleridge.*

SENT, *i. & p.* from *Send*. See SEND.

SENTENCE, *n.* [Fr.; sententia, L.] Determination, decision, decree, or condemnation, as of a court or judge; judgment; doom:— a maxim; an axiom, generally moral:— a period in writing, or words logically and grammatically joined so as to make a complete sense, and marked by a full stop, an assemblage of words forming a complete sense.— *A simple sentence* has but one subject and one finite verb; as, "Life is short."— *A compound sentence* consists of two or more simple sentences, connected together; as, "Life is short, but art is long."

SENTENCE, *v. a.* [sentencier, Fr.] [i. SENTENCED; *pp.* SENTENCING, SENTENCED.] To pass sentence upon; to pass judgment on; to condemn; to doom to punishment. [† To relate, or express. *Felham.*]

SENTEN-ĀER, * *n.* One who sentences. *Southey.*

SENTEN-TIAL, (sɛn-tɛn'shal) *a.* Comprising sentences; sententious. *Abp. Newcome.*

SEN-TĒN-TIAL-LY, * *ad.* By means of sentences. *Coleridge.* [R.]

†SEN-TĒN-TI-ŌUS-I-TY, (sɛn-tɛn-she-Ō-s-i-ti) *n.* Sententiousness. *Brown.*

SEN-TĒN-TIOUS, (sɛn-tɛn'shʊs) *a.* [sentencieux, Fr.] Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic; full of meaning; very expressive; pithy; sentential.

SEN-TĒN-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a sententious manner; pithily.

SEN-TĒN-TIOUS-NESS, (sɛn-tɛn'shʊs-nɛs) *n.* Quality of being sententious; brevity with strength.

SEN-TĒR-Y, *n.* A sentinel. See SENTRY. *Milton.*

SEN-TĒN-CY, (sɛn'shɛn-sɛ) *n.* Perception; feeling. *Barrett.* [R.]

SEN-TĒ-ENT, (sɛn'shɛ-ɛnt) *a.* [sentiens, L.] Having sensation; perceiving by the senses; sensitive; perceiving.

SEN-TĒ-ENT, (sɛn'shɛ-ɛnt) *n.* A being having sensation.

SEN-TĒ-MĒNT, *n.* [Fr.] Sensibility; feeling; tenderness; susceptibility:— thought; notion; tenet; opinion; direction of thought:— a disposition of mind, as love, hatred, hope, admiration, pride, humility:— a striking sentence in a composition.

SEN-TĒ-MĒNT-ĀL, *a.* Abounding in sensibility; exciting to sensibility; pathetic; having feeling; having sentiment; having affected sensibility.

SEN-TĒ-MĒNT-ĀL-I-ŪM, * *n.* Quality of being sentimental; affection of sentiment or sensibility. *Qu. Rev.*

SEN-TĒ-MĒNT-ĀL-IST, * *n.* One who has or affects sentiment or sensibility. *Montgomery.*

SEN-TĒ-MĒN-TĀL-I-TY, *n.* State of being sentimental; affected sensibility; sentimentalism. *Warton.*

SEN-TĒ-MĒNT-ĀL-IZE, * *v. n.* To form, cherish, or affect sentiment or sensibility. *Ec. Rev.*

SEN-TĒ-NĒL, *n.* [sentinelle, Fr., from *sentio*, L.] One who watches or keeps guard, to prevent surprise; a soldier on guard; watch; guard.

SEN-TĒ-NĒLED, * (-nĒld) *a.* Furnished with sentinels. *Pollok.*

SEN-TĒRY, *n.* [corrupted from *sentinel*.] A soldier on guard; a sentinel:— guard; watch; duty of a sentry.

SEN-TĒRY-BŌX, * *n.* A small shed for a sentry. *Smart.*

SEP-ĀL, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A division or leaf of the calyx. *P. Cyc.*

SEP-Ā-LOUS, * *a.* Relating to, or having, sepals. *P. Cyc.*

SEP-Ā-RA-BĒL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being separable. *Glanville.*

SEP-Ā-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; separabilis, L.] That may be separated: divisible; discernible.

SEP-Ā-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being separable. *Boyle.*

SEP-Ā-RA-BLY, * *ad.* In a state of separation. *Dr. Allen.*

SEP-Ā-RATE, *v. a.* [*separo*, L.; *séparer*, Fr.] [i. SEPARATED; *pp.* SEPARATING, SEPARATED.] To divide into parts; to disunite; to disjoin; to make a space between; to sever; to part; to sunder; to set apart; to withdraw.

SEP-Ā-RATE, *v. n.* To part; to be divided or disunited. *Locke.*

SEP-Ā-RATE, *a.* Divided from the rest; parted from another; disjoined; withdrawn; disunited; distinct; different; unconnected.

SEP-Ā-RATE-LY, *ad.* In a separate manner; apart; singly.

SEP-Ā-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being separate. *Macle.*

SEP-Ā-RĀ-T-ĀL, * *a.* Relating to separation; sectarian. *Dr. T. Dwight.* [E.]

SEP-Ā-RĀ-TION, *n.* [separatio, L.] Act of separating; state of being separate; disunion; division; divorce; disjunction.

SEP-Ā-RĀ-TI-ŪM, * *n.* The principles or qualities of the Separatists. *Ch. Ob.*

SEP-Ā-RĀ-TIST, *n.* One who separates himself, particularly from a church; a dissenter; a sectary; a schismatic; a seceder.

SEP-Ā-RĀ-TIVE, * *a.* Tending to separate. *Boyle.*

SEP-Ā-RĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who separates; a divider.

SEP-Ā-RĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* That separates; separating. *Chemye.*

SEP-Ā-RĀ-TŌ-RY, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A vessel used for separating the essential parts of liquors. *Crahb.*

SEP-PĀ, * *n.* [L.] *pl. sĒP-PĒ.* The cuttle-fish. *Roget.* A species of pigment prepared from a black juice secreted by certain glands of the cuttle-fish. *Brande.*

†SEP-PĒ-I-BLE, *a.* [sepelio, L.] That may be buried. *Failey.*

†SEP-PĒ-MĒNT, *n.* [sepimentum, L.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

†SEP-PŌSE, (sɛ-pŌz) *v. a.* [sepono, sepositus, L.] To set apart. *Donne.*

†SEP-O-SŪ-TION, *n.* The act of setting apart. *Bp. Taylor.*

SEP-PŌY, *n.* [sipah, Per.] A soldier of the native India troops, in the service of the East-India company.

SĒPS, *n.* [L.] A kind of venomous eel; one of a genus of saurian reptiles, having four very short legs.

SEPT, *n.* [septum, L.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation, used only with regard or allusion to Ireland. *Spenser. Ed. Rev.*

SEP-TĀ, * *n. pl.* [L.] *P. Cyc.* See SEPTUM.

SEP-TĀN-GLE, * *n.* A figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon. *Crahb.*

SEP-TĀN/GU-LAR, *a.* [*septem and angulus, L.*] Having seven angles or corners.
 SEP-TĀRĪ-A,* *n. pl. (Min.)* Nodules of calcareous marl presenting numerous fissures. *Cleveland.*
 SEP-TĒM/ĒR, *n. [L.]* The ninth month of the year:— [the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March.]
 SEI-TĒM/VĪR,* *n. [L.] pl. SEP-TĒM/VĪRĪ.* One of seven men, joined in any office or commission. *Ainsworth.*
 SEP-TĒM/VĪ-RATE,**n.* The office of the septemviri; a government of seven persons. *Davies.*
 SEP-TĒN-A-RY, *a. [septenarius, L.]* Consisting of seven.
 SEP-TĒN-A-RY, *n.* The number seven. *Brown.*
 SEP-TĒN/NĪ-ĀL, *a. [septennis, L.]* Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.
 SEP-TĒN/NĪ-ŪM,* *n. [L.]* A period of seven years. *Hamilton.*
 SEP-TĒN/TRĪ-ŌN, *n. [Fr.; septentrio, L.]* That part of the heavens in which are the Seven Stars, or Charles's Wain; the north. *Shak.*
 SEP-TĒN/TRĪ-ŌN, } *a. [septentrionalis, L.]* Northern. *Sir*
 SEP-TĒN/TRĪ-Ō-NĀL, } *Ē. Sandys. [B.]*
 SEP-TĒN/TRĪ-Ō-NĀL/TY, *n.* State of being northern.
 SEP-TĒN/TRĪ-Ō-NĀL-LV, *ad.* Towards the north; northerly. *Brown.*
 †SEP-TĒN/TRĪ-Ō-NĀTE, *v. n.* To tend northerly. *Brown.*
 SEPT/FÖLL,* *n. (Bot.)* A seven-leaved plant. *Crabb.*
 SEPT/TIC,* *n.* A substance that produces putrefaction. *Watson.*
 SEPT/TIC, } *a. [σηπτικός.]* Having power to produce pu-
 SEPT/TI-CAL,* } trefaction; causing putrefaction. *Brown.*
 SEPT-TI-Ā-DĀL,* *a. (Bot.)* Dividing the disseppments. *P. Cyc.*
 SEP-TI-Ā/TY,* *n.* Tendency to putrefaction. *Smart.*
 SEP-TĪF/ĒR-ŌS,* *a. (Bot.)* Bearing septa. *Loudon.*
 SEP-TĪF/RĀ-GĀL,* *a. (Bot.)* Breaking through the septa. *P. Cyc.*
 SEP-TĪ-LĀT/ĒR-ĀL, *a. [septem and lateris, L.]* Having seven sides.
 SEP-TĪN/SU-LĀR,* *a.* Consisting of seven islands; as, "The Septinsular Republic." *Qu. Rev.*
 SEP-TĪ-SŪ/LĀ-BLE,* *n.* A word having seven syllables. *Oswald.*
 SEPT/TON,* *n. (Chem.)* A gas compounded of azote and oxygen. *P. Cyc.*
 SEP-TV-A-Ē-NĀ'RĪ-AN,* *n.* One who is seventy years of age. *Scott.*
 SEP-TV-Ā-Ē-NĀ-RY,* *n.* One who is seventy years old; septuagenarian. *H. More.*
 SEP-TV-Ā-Ē-NĀ-RY, *a. [septuagenarius, L.]* Consisting of seventy, or seventy years. *Brown.*
 SEP-TV-A-Ē-ĒS/I-MĀ, *n. [L.]* The third Sunday before Lent, so called from its being seventy days before Easter.
 SEP-TV-A-Ē-ĒS/I-MĀL, *a. [septuagesimus, L.]* Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*
 SEP-TV-A-Ē-ŪNT, *n. [septuaginta, L.]* The Greek version of the Old Testament, made at Alexandria, about 854 B. C., for the advantage of the Jews in Egypt, who had lost the use of the Hebrew language:—so called, as being supposed to be the work of seventy-two interpreters or translators.
 SEP-TV-A-Ē-ŪNT,* *a.* Belonging to the version of the Seventy. *Ash.*
 SEPT/TUM,* *n. [L.] pl. SEPT/TA.* An inclosure; a fence.— (*Anat.*) A partition; separation; a membrane; the drum of the ear.— (*Bot.*) A partition separating a body into two or more cells or parts; disseppment. *Brande.*
 SEPT/TŪ-PLE, *a. [septuple, L.]* Seven times as much; sevenfold.
 SE-PŪL/ĀL, (-kral) *a. [sepulchralis, L.]* Relating to a sepulchre or to burial; monumental:—grave; deep; hollow.
 SE-PŪL/ĀL-ĪZE,* *v. a.* To render sepulchral or solemn. *Ch. Ob.*
 SE-PŪL/ĀL-ĪZE, (sēp'ul-ker) [sēp'ul-ker, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. b.: sē-pūl'ker, Fenning, Bailey.] *n.* [sepulchre, Fr.; sepulchrum, L.] The place where a corpse is buried; a grave; a tomb; a monument for the dead.
 "I consider this word as having altered its original accent on the second syllable, either by the necessity or caprice of the poets, or by its similitude to the generality of words of this form and number of syllables, which generally have the accent on the first syllable. Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakspeare and Milton on the second syllable, but by Jonson and Prior, more properly, on the first; and he might have added, as Shakspeare has sometimes done." *Walker.*
 SE-PŪL/ĀL-ĪZE, (sē-pūl'ker) [sē-pūl'ker, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; sēp'ul-ker, P. W. b.] *v. a. [i. SEPULCHRED; pp. SEPULCHRING, SEPULCHRED.]* To bury; to entomb. *Shak.*
 SE-PŪL/TŪRE, *n. [Fr.; sepultura, L.]* Internment; burial. *Dryden.*

SE-QUĀ/CIOUS, (sē-kwā'shūs) *a. [sequacis, L.]* Following; attendant. *Bp. Taylor.* Ductile; pliant. *Ray. [B.]*
 †SE-QUĀ/CIOUS-NĒSS, (sē-kwā'shūs-nēs) *n.* Sequacity. *Bp. Taylor.*
 †SE-QUĀ/C'TY, *n. [sequax, L.]* Ductility; toughness; that of following. *Bacon.*
 SE-QUEL, (sē'kwel) *n. [séquelle, Fr.; sequela, L.]* Act which follows; the close; conclusion; succeeding part; consequence; event.
 SE-QUENCE, (sē'kwēs) *n. [Fr., from sequor, L.]* Order of succession; series. *Shak.—(Mus.)* A similar succession of chords.
 SE-QUENT, *a. [old Fr.; sequens, L.]* Following; succeeding; consequential. *Shak. [B.]*
 †SE-QUENT, *n.* A follower. *Shak.*
 †SE-QUĒN'TIAL,* *a.* Succeeding; following. *Wallbridge.*
 SE-QUĒS'TER, (sē-kwēs'ter) *v. a. [séquester, Fr.; seques-tro, low L.] [i. SEQUESTERED; pp. SEQUESTERING, SEQUESTERED.]* To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside; to withdraw; to take possession of; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; as, "His annuity is sequestered to pay his creditors;" to deprive of possessions.— (*Civil Law*) To renounce.
 SE-QUĒS'TER, *v. n.* To withdraw; to retire. *Milton.*
 †SE-QUĒS'TER,* *n.* Disjunction; sequestration. *Shak.*
 SE-QUĒS'TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be sequestered or sequestrated. *Bayle.*
 SE-QUĒS'TRĀTE, *v. n. [i. SEQUESTERED; pp. SEQUESTERING, SEQUESTERED.]* To sequester; to separate. *Arbutnot.*
 †SE-QUĒS'TRĀTION, (sēk-wēs-trā'shūn) *n. [Fr.]* Act of sequestering; state of being sequestered; separation; state of being set aside.— (*Law*) Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession; the separating or setting aside of a thing in controversy, from the possession of both of the parties who contend for it.
 †SE-QUĒS'TRĀTOR, [sēk-wēs-trā'tūr, W. J. F. K.; sēk-wēs-trā'tūr, S. E. Sm.; sē-kwēs-trā'tūr, P. W. b.] *n.* One who sequesters or takes from a man the profits of his possessions.
 SE-QUIN,* *n. [zecchino, It.]* An Italian gold coin, of the value of about 9s. 5d. sterling:—also, a Turkish gold coin, the value of which varies according to the periods of coinage:—written also *zechin, chequeen, chequin, and cecchin.* *P. Cyc.*
 SE-RĀGL/IO, (sēr-rāl'yō) *n. [serraglio, It.; serallo, Sp.; serai, Turk.]* The palace of the Turkish sultan, at Constantinople; a place for concubines, in the East; a harem.
 SE-RĀ'I,* *n. [Turk. & Per.]* A place for the accommodation of travellers in the East Indies; a khan; a caravansary. *Hamilton.*
 SER-ĀL-BŪ'MĒN,* *n.* Album obtained from the serum of the blood. *Francis.*
 SERĀPH, (sēr'af) *n. [Heb.] pl. Heb. SERAPHIM; Eng. SERAPHS.* An angel of the highest rank. *Milton.*—In the English version of the Bible, the plural form *seraphim* is used; as, "one of the seraphims." *Isaiah.*—The *Order of the Seraphim*, a Swedish order of knighthood, instituted in 1334, limited to 24 members, besides the king and royal family.
 SE-RĀPH/IC, } *a.* Relating to a seraph; angelic; celest-
 SE-RĀPH/IC-ĀL, } tial; pure; refined from sensuality.
 SE-RĀPH/IC-ĀL-NĒSS,* *n.* The quality of being seraphic. *Scott.*
 SE-RĀPH/IC-ĪSHM,* *n.* The quality of a seraph. *Cudworth.*
 SERĀPHIM, (sēr'afim) *n. [Heb.]* The plural of *Seraph*. Angels of the highest rank. *Common Prayer.* See SERAPH.
 SERĀPHINE,* *n. (Mus.)* A keyed, musical wind-instrument, of the organ species, adapted to the size of a chamber. *Brande.*
 SE-RĀ'PIS,* *n. [Σεραπίς.]* An Egyptian deity. *Brande.*
 SE-RĀS'KĪER,* or SERĀ-S'KĪER,* [sēr-sāk'ēr, Sm. W. b.; sēr-sāk'ēr, K.; sēr'sāk'ēr, Brande.] *n.* The commander-in-chief of the Turkish army; a generalissimo; a general. *Ency.*
 SER/CEL,* *n. Booth.* See SARCEL.
 SĒRE, *a.* Dry; withered. *Spenser.* See SEAR.
 †SĒRE, *n. [sere, Fr.]* A claw; talon. *Chapman.*
 SE-RĒ'NA, *n.* See GUTTA SERENA.
 SĒR-E-NĀDE', *n. [Fr.; serenata, It.]* An entertainment of music; a musical performance made by gentlemen, in the spirit of gallantry, under the window of ladies, in the evening.
 SĒR-E-NĀDE', *v. a. [i. SERENADED; pp. SERENADING, SERENADED.]* To entertain with a serenade, or with nocturnal music.
 SĒR-E-NĀDE', *v. n.* To perform a serenade. *Tatler.*
 SĒ-RĒNE', *a. [serein, Fr.; serenus, L.]* Clear; calm; placid; quiet; untroubled; undisturbed; even of temper; tranquil; peaceful:—used as a European, or, especially, a German title of honor; as, "Serenè Highness."
 SĒ-RĒNE', *n. [serein, Fr.]* Fresh, cool air; a calm evening. *B. Jonson.*

SER-ÊNĒB', v. a. [*sérénér*, Fr.; *sereno*, L.] To calm; to quiet; to clear. *Phillips*. [R.]

SER-ÊNĒ/LY, ad. In a serene manner; with serenity; calmly; quietly; coolly.

SER-ÊNĒ/NĒSS, n. Serenity. *Feltham*.

†SER-ÊNĒ/TŪDE, n. Caltness; coolness of mind; serenity. *Wotton*.

SER-ÊNĒ/TY, n. [*sérénité*, Fr.] State of being serene; calmness; mild temperature; peace; quietness; tranquillity; evenness of temper; coolness. [Highness; title of respect. *Milton*.]

SÉRĒ, n. [Fr.; *servus*, L.] A slave of a low class, such as existed in the dark ages; a slave attached to an estate, as in Russia; a peasant; a boor:—written also *cerf*.

SÉRĒ/AGE,* n. The state or condition of a serf; slavery. *Qu. Rev.*

SÉRĒGE, (sérj) n. [*serge*, Fr.; *zerga*, Sp.] A coarse sort of woollen stuff; a cloth of quilted woollen.

†SER/ĒEAN-CY, (sárj'en-se) n. The office of sergeant. *Hackett*.

†SER/ĒĒANT, (sárj'ent) [sárj'ent, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wb.; sérj'ent or sárj'ent, K. n. [*sergent*, Fr.; *sergente*, It.] An officer; a non-commissioned officer of the army.—A *sergeant*, or *sergeant-at-law*, (England) is the highest degree of common law, through which all must proceed before attaining the dignity of judge.—*Sergeant-at-arms*, an officer attending on the person of a king; an officer of a court, or of a legislature, whose duty it is to arrest offenders, &c.

☞ This word is often written *serjeant*; and this orthography is found in encyclopedias, many works on law, and other publications; though the orthography in most of the English dictionaries is *sergeant*.

☞ There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of the letter *c* in the words *clerk*, *sergeant*, and in a few others, where we find the *c* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before *r*, followed by another consonant. Thirty years ago, every one pronounced the first syllable of *merchant* like the monosyllable *marsh*, and as it was originally written, *marshant*. *Service* and *servant* are still heard, among the lower orders of speakers, as if written *service* and *servant*; and even among the better sort, we sometimes have the salutation, 'Sir, your *servant*;' though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity. The proper names *Derby* and *Berkeley* still retain the old sound; but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written *Durbey* and *Burkeley*. As this modern pronunciation of the *c* has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged." *Walker*.

"The letters *er* are irregularly sounded *er* in *clerk* and *sergeant*, and formerly, but not now, in *merchant*, *Derby*, and several other words." *Smart*.

In the United States, the letters *er* are, by good speakers, regularly sounded, as in *her*, in the words *merchant*, *servant*, *Derby*, *Berkeley*, &c. The regular pronunciation of *clerk* (clérk) is also a very common, if not the prevailing, mode. Many give the same sound to *c* in *sergeant*. See **CLERK**, and **MERCHANT**.

†SER/ĒĒANT-SHIP, (sárj'ent-ship) n. Office of a sergeant.

†SER/ĒĒAN-TY, (sárj'en-ty) n. (*Law*) A tenure of lands of the king of England, by a service to be performed, one kind of which is called *grand*, the other *petit* sergeanty.

SÉRĒ-LAL,* a. Relating to, or implying, a series. P. *Cyc.*

SÉRĒ-LAL,* n. A number or part of a work or publication issued in a series, or periodically. *Month. Rev.*

SÉRĒ-RĒ/TĒM,* ad. [L.] In a series; in order; according to place or seniority. *Ch. Ob.*

SÉRĒ-Ū/CEOUS,* (se-rish'us) a. (*Bot.*) Silky; covered with silky hairs, as a leaf. P. *Cyc.*

SÉRĒ-ĒS, (sér'ez) n. *sing.* & *pl.* [*serie*, Fr.; *series*, L.] A connected succession; a set of connected terms; sequence; order; course.—*Serieses*, in the plural, is sometimes, though not often, used; as, "*serieses* of periodic terms." *James Ivory*.

SÉRĒ-Ō-CŌM/ĪC,* a. Being both serious and comic.

SÉRĒ-Ō-CŌM/Ī-CAL,* a. *Baldern*.

SÉRĒ-ŌUS, a. [*séríeuX*, Fr.; *serius*, L.] Earnest; grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behavior; important; weighty; not trifling. [Just.

SÉRĒ-ŌUS-LY, ad. In a serious manner; gravely; in earnestness. n. Quality of being serious; gravity.

SÉRĒ/ĒANT,* (sárj'ent) n. See **SERGEANT**.

†SER/MŌC-I-NĀTION, n. [*Sermocinator*, L.] Act of making speeches. *Peacham*.

†SER/MŌC/I-NĀTOR, (sér-mŏs't'er-nā-tŭr) n. [*Sermocinator*, L.] A preacher; a speech-maker. *Hovell*.

SÉR/MŌN, n. [Fr.; *sermo*, L.] A religious discourse, delivered from the pulpit, or to a congregation; a serious exhortation.

†SER/MŌN, v. a. [*sermoner*, Fr.] To discourse, as in a sermon; to tutor. *Shak.*

†SER/MŌN/C, v. n. To compose or deliver a sermon. *Milton*.

SER/MŌN/Ī-CAL,* a. Like a sermon; hortatory. *Doddridge*. [R.]

†SER/MŌN-ING, n. Discourse; instruction. *Chaucer*

SER/MŌN-ISI,* a. Resembling a sermon. *Ch. Ob.* [R.]

SER/MŌN-IST,* n. A writer of sermons. *Dr. Dibdin*.

SER-XŌ/Ū/ŪX,* n. [L.] An interlude or historical play, formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church *Covel*.

SÉR/MŌN-ĪZE, v. n. [i. SERMONIZED; pp. SERMONIZING, SERMONIZED.] To preach. *Ep. Nicholson*. To make sermons. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

SÉR/MŌN-ĪZ-ER,* n. A writer of sermons. *V. Knox*.

SÉR/MŌN-ĪZ-ING,* n. Act of making sermons. *Ch. Ob.*

SÉR/MŌN-TAIN, n. A plant, called *siler* and *seseli*.

SÉR-RŌN',* or **SÉR-RŌN'**,* n. [*serren*, Fr.; *seron*, Sp.] A buffalo's hide, used for packing drugs, &c. *Brande*.

SÉR-RŌN'/TĒY, n. [*serrosité*, Fr.] State of being serous or thin. *Bronne*.

SÉR/ROUS, a. [*séreauX*, Fr. *serosus*, L.] Relating to serum; thin; watery.

SÉR/PĒNT, n. [*serpens*, L.] One of a species of ophidians; an animal that moves by a winding motion, or by an undulation, without legs; a snake; a viper:—any thing resembling a serpent; a malicious person:—a sort of firework:—a musical, brass wind-instrument, serving as a bass in concerts.

SÉR/PĒNT,* a. Serpentine; winding; writhing. *Milton*.

SÉR-PĒN-TĀR/I-A,* n. (*Bot.*) The plant smakeroot. *Crabb*

SÉR-PĒN-TĀR/ŪS,* n. (*Astron.*) An ancient constellation in the northern hemisphere:—called also *Ophiacus*. *Crabb*.

SÉR-PĒN/TĒ/FŌRM,* a. Having the form of a serpent. *Brande*.

SÉR-PĒN-TŪG/ĪN-ŌUS,* a. Bred of a serpent. *Maunder*.

SÉR-PĒN-TINE, n. An herb.—(*Min.*) A magnesium stone or rock, of various colors, and sometimes speckled like a serpent's back.

SÉR/PĒN-TINE, a. [*serpentin*, Fr.; *serpentinus*, L.] Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent; anfractuons:—noting a magnesium stone or rock.

SÉR-PĒN-TINE, v. n. To wind like a serpent. *Harte*. [R.]

SÉR/PĒN-TINOUS,* a. Relating to serpentine. *De la Beche*.

SÉR/PĒN-TIZE, v. n. To meander; to serpentine. *Mason*.

SÉR/PĒN-TRY,* n. A habitation of serpents. *Keates*.

SÉR/PĒNT'S-TŌNGUE, (-tŭng) n. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

SÉR/PĒT, n. A basket. *Ainsworth*.

SÉR-PĒG/Ī-NOUS, a. [*serpigo*, L.] Relating to, or partaking of, serpigo; diseased with a serpigo.

SÉR-PĒGŌ, or **SÉR-PĒGŌ**, [ser-pĒ'gŌ, S. Wb.; ser-pĒ'gŌ, Ja. K. Sm.; ser-pĒ'gŌ or sér-pĒ'gŌ, W.; sér-pĒ'gŌ, P.] n. [L.] (*Med.*) A letter; a ringworm; *herpes circinatus*.

SÉR-PŪ/LĒ-AN,* n. (*Ent.*) A kind of annelidan, often found parasitic on shells. *Brande*.

†SĒRR, v. a. [*serrer*, Fr.] To drive or crowd into a little space. *Bacon*.

SĒRRATE, { a. [*serratus*, L.] Formed with jags or indentures, like the edge of a saw; indented.

SĒR-RĀ/TION, n. Formation in the shape of a saw. *Bailey*.

SĒR-RĀ/TŌRE, n. Indenture like teeth of saws. *Woodward*.

SĒR/RĒ-CŌM,* n. (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect. *Brande*.

SĒR/RŪ-LĒTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having minute teeth or notches; indented. *Crabb*.

SĒR-RŪ-LĀTION,* n. A nothing; an indentation. *Loudon*.

†SĒRY, v. a. [*serer*, Fr.] [i. SĒRRĒD; pp. SĒRRING, SĒRRĒD.] To press close; to drive together. *Milton*.

SĒRYM, n. [L.] The fluid which separates from blood during its coagulation:—the thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the *whey* (which is the serum) from the cream.

SĒRY'A-BLE,* a. Capable of being served. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

SĒRYVAL,* n. A ferocious quadruped. *Smellie*.

SĒRVANT, n. [Fr.; *servus*, L.] One who serves; correlative of *master*, used of man or woman:—one in subjection; a menial; a domestic; a drudge; a slave.—It is a word of civility used to superiors or equals, as in the subscription of a letter. See **SERGEANT**.

†SĒRVANT, v. a. To subject. *Shak.*

SĒRVANT-MĀID,* n. A female or maid servant. *Ash*.

SĒRVANT-MĪN,* n. A male or man servant. *Ash*.

SĒRVE, v. a. [*servir*, Fr.; *servio*, L.] [i. SĒRVED; pp. SĒRRING, SĒRVED.] To work for; to perform service for; to obey as a servant; to attend at command; to supply with food ceremoniously; to be subservient or subordinate to:—to supply with any thing; as, "The curate *served* two churches;" to obey in military actions; as, "He *served* the king in three campaigns;"—to be sufficient to; to be of use to; to assist; to promote; to minister to; to help by good offices; to comply with; to submit to; to

satisfy; to provide; to furnish; to stand instead of any thing to one:—to worship:—to treat; to requite, in an ill sense.—*To serve a warrant, a writ, an attachment, or an execution, to do what is required by law in each case.*—*To serve an office, to discharge its duties.*—*To serve out, to distribute.*—*To serve up, to place on the table.*
SERVE, *v. n.* To be a servant, or slave; to be in subjection; to attend; to wait; to be under military command:—to be sufficient; to suit; to be convenient; to conduce; to be of use:—to officiate or minister in any office or employment; as, He *served* at the public dinner.
SERV'ER, *n.* One who serves:—a salver; a plate. *Tyndall.*
SERV'ICE, (*sér'vís*) *n.* [Fr.; *servitium*, L.] The business, duty, attendance, or condition of a servant; act of one who serves; any benefit rendered; menial office; office of a servant; attendance on any superior; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience; submission; actual duty; office; employment; business; any duty, public or private:—military or naval duty; a military achievement:—purpose; use; useful office; advantage conferred; benefit; utility; favor:—public office of devotion; particular portion of divine service sung in cathedrals, or churches:—course; order of dishes at table:—a tree and fruit.
SERV'ICE-ABLE, *a.* [*servicilis*, Fr.] Performing or affording service; advantageous; active; diligent; useful; beneficial.
SERV'ICE-ABLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being serviceable.
SERV'ICE-ABLY, *ad.* So as to be serviceable; usefully.
SERV'ICE-AGE,* *n.* State of servitude. *Kairfax.*
SERV'ICE-BOOK,* (*-bók*) *n.* A book of devotion. *Milton.*
SERV'ICE-TREE,* *n.* A name of the sorb-tree. *Crabb.*
SERV'IENT, *a.* [*serviens*, L.] Subordinate. *Dyer.* [R.]
SERV'ILE, (*sér'vil*) (*sér'vil*), *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *sér'vil*, *Ja.* *a.* [*servile*, Fr.; *servilis*, L.] Being in a state of slavery; being in subjection; slavish; dependant; mean; fawning; cringing:—performing service; subservient.
SERV'ILE,* *n.* A letter that has a use, but is not sounded, as the final *e* in *peace*, *plane*. *Elphinston.*—A term applied to a political party in Spain. *Brande.*
SERV'ILE-LY, *ad.* In a servile manner; meanly.
SERV'ILE-NÉSS, *n.* Subjection; servility. [R.]
SERV'ILITY, *n.* State of being servile; subjection; mean-ness; dependance; baseness; slavery.
SERV'ING,* *n.* The act of one who serves. *Tyndall.*
SERV'ING,* *p. a.* Acting as a servant; aiding.
SERV'ING-MÁID, *n.* A female servant. *Bp. Bull.*
SERV'ING-MÁN, *n.* A menial servant. *Shak.*
SERV'ITOR, *n.* [*servitior*, Fr.] [†] Servant; attendant. *Hooker.* An undergraduate, in the university of Oxford, England, who is partly supported by the college funds, being of the same class as a *sizar* in the university of Cambridge.
SERV'ITOR-SHÍP, *n.* Office or station of a servitor. *Boswell.*
SERV'ITÚDE, *n.* [Fr.; *servitus*, L.] The state of a servant, or more commonly of a slave; slavery; bondage. [†] Servants collectively. *Milton.*
SÉS'-A-MÉ, [*sés'a-me*, *K. Sm.*; *sés'am*, *Wb.*; *sés'am*, *R.*] *n.* [Fr.; *sesama* or *sesamum*, L.; *σισάμη*, Gr.] An oriental plant. See **SESAMUM**.
SÉS'-A-MÓID,* (*sés'a-móid*) *a.* [*Anat.*] Noting little bones at the articulations of the toes, resembling the seed of sesamum. *Crabb.*
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL,* (*sés'a-móid-ál*) *a.* [*Geom.*] Having the ratio or proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL-TER,* *n.* The name of a stop on the organ, containing three ranks of pipes. *P. Cyc.*
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL-TER, (*sés'a-móid-ál-ter*) *a.* [*sésquialtere*, Fr.; *sesquialter*, L.]
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL-TER-ÁL, (*sés'a-móid-ál-ter-ál*) *a.* [*Geom.*] Having the ratio or proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1.
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL-TER-ÁTE,* *a.* Same as *sesquialteral*. *Francis.*
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL-TER-CATE,* *a.* Having the relation of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, or twice as much and half as much. *Crabb.*
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL-TER-DAL, [*sés-kwíp-é-dál*, *W. J. Wh.*; *sés-kwép-é-dál*, *S. K. Sm.*] *a.* Containing a foot and a half.
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL-TER-DÁL-ÁN, *a.* [*sésquipedalis*, L.] Containing a foot and a half.
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL-TER-DÁL-ÁN-ÁN,* *n.* The space of a foot and a half. *Sterne.*
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL-TER-DÁL-ÁN-ÁN-ÁN, *a.* Having the ratio of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL-TER-DÁL-ÁN-ÁN-ÁN-ÁN, *a.* Having the ratio of $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 1.
SÉS'-A-MÓID-ÁL-TER-DÁL-ÁN-ÁN-ÁN-ÁN-ÁN,* *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval of three semitones. *Smart.*
SÉS, *n.* Rate; cess charged; tax. *Davies.* See **CESS**.
SÉS'SÍLE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Seated close upon any thing without a stalk, as a leaf on a stem when it has no petiole. *P. Cyc.*
SÉS'SÍON, (*sés'h'un*) *n.* [Fr.; *sessio*, L.] Act of sitting; a stated assembly; the sitting of a court, of a council, or of a political, legislative, or academic body; the time during

which an assembly sits.—*pl* A meeting of justices; as, the *sessions* of the peace.—*The Court of Session*, the highest or supreme civil court of Scotland.
SÉS'SÍON-ÁL,* (*sés'h'un-ál*) *a.* Relating to a session. *Ed. Rev.*
SÉS'SÍON-PÓOL, *n.* A hole or excavation in the ground for receiving foul water. *Forby.*—Written also *cesspool*.
SÉS'TERCE, *n.* [Fr.; *sestertius*, L.] A Roman silver and also copper coin. *B. Jonson.* The Roman *sestertius* was equal to a thousand sesterces, or upwards of 8*l.* sterling.
SÉS'TÉT,* or **SÉS'TÉT**,* *n.* [*sesteto*, It.] (*Mus.*) A piece of music for six voices. *Warner.*
SÉS'TÉTÉ,* *n.* A stanza of six lines. *Maunder.*
SÉT, *v. a.* [L. *set*; *pp.* *setting*, *set*.] To place; to put in any situation or place; to put; to put into any condition, state, or posture; to make motionless; to fix immovably; to fix; to state by some rule; to regulate; to adjust; to adapt with notes; to plan; to intersperse or variegate with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to settle; to establish; to appoint; to assign to a post; to exhibit; to display; to value; to estimate; to rate; to fix in metal; to embarrass; to distress; to perplex; to offer for a price; to place in order; to frame; to station:—to bring to a fine edge, as, to set a razor:—to point out, without noise or disturbance, as, a dog sets birds.—*To set about, to apply to; to begin.*—*To set against, to place in opposition; to oppose.*—*To set apart, to neglect for a season; to separate; to appropriate; to dedicate; to devote.*—*To set aside, to omit for the present; to reject; to annul.*—*To set by, to regard; to esteem; to omit.*—*To set down, to explain; to register; to put in writing; to fix; to establish.*—*To set forth, to publish; to make appear; to raise; to send out on expeditions; to display; to explain; to represent; to arrange; to show; to exhibit.*—*To set forward, to advance; to promote.*—*To set free, to liberate; to acquit; to clear.*—*To set in, to put in a way to begin.*—*To set off, to decorate; to recommend; to adorn.*—*To set on or upon, to animate; to instigate; to attack; to assault; to employ as in a task; to fix the attention; to determine.*—*To set out, to assign; to allot; to publish; to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn; to embellish; to raise; to equip; to show; to display; to recommend; to prove.*—*To set up, to erect; to establish newly; to enable to commence a new business; to raise; to put in power; to establish; to appoint; to fix; to place in view; to place in repose; to rest; to raise by the voice; to advance; to propose to reception; to set up a trade; to set up a trader.* “This is one of the words,” says Dr. Johnson, “that can scarcely be referred to any radical or primitive notion; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the state of the subject, with some degree of continuance in the state superinduced.”
SET, *v. n.* To apply one's self to, or assume a posture for, some purpose:—to fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening:—to be fixed:—to fit music to words:—to cease to be fluid; to concretize:—to begin a journey:—to put one's self into any state or posture of removal:—to catch birds with a dog that sets them (that is, lies down and points them out): to sport with a large net:—to plant, not sow.—It is commonly used in conversation for *sit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.—*To set about, to fall to; to begin.*—*To set in, to become settled.*—*To set off, to set out on any pursuit; to start.*—*To set on or upon, to begin a march, journey, or enterprise; to make an attack.*—*To set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey or course.*—*To set to, to apply himself to.*—*To set up, to begin a trade openly; to begin a scheme in life; to profess publicly.*
SET, *a.* Regular; not lax; firm; fixed; stiff; squared by rule.
SET, *n.* A number of things suited to each other, and of which one cannot be taken away without detriment to the whole; a complete suit or assortment:—any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground:—apparent fall of the sun, or other heavenly body, below the horizon. [A wager at dice. *Dryden.* A game. *Shak.*]—*Dead set*, a concerted scheme to defraud a person by gaming. *Grose.*
SÉT'-A,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* **SÉT'-ÁE**. A bristle.—(*Bot.*) The stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses; the awn or beard of grasses; an abortive stamen; a pubescence. *Brande.*
SÉT'-ÁCEOUS, (*set-á'shús*) *a.* [*seta*, L.] Set with strong hair or bristles; bristly; consisting of strong hairs.
SÉT'-BÓLT,* *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron pin for closing planks. *Crabb.*
SÉT'-DÓWN, *n.* A rebuff; a rebuke; an unexpected and overwhelming answer or reply. *Todd.*
SÉT'-FÓIL, *n.* An herb; seepful. See **SEPTFOIL**.
SÉT'-IC,* *a.* Noting a period of 1460 years. *West. Rev.*
SÉT'-Í-FÓRM,* *a.* Having the form of a bristle. *London.*
SÉT'-ÍG-É-ÓCS,* *a.* Bearing bristles. *London.*
SÉT'-Í-RÉME,* *n.* A natatory leg of an aquatic insect. *Kirby*

SET'NESS, *n.* Regulation; adjustment; fixedness. *Todd.*
 SET'OFF, *n.* A counterbalance; a recommendation; a decoration. — (*Law*) A demand of the defendant to counterbalance the previous demand of the plaintiff. See OFF-SET.

SET'TON, (sɛ'tn) *n.* [*séton*, Fr.] An artificial ulcer made by passing a twist of silk, thread, or hair, under a portion of the skin, by means of a *seton needle*; a rowel; an issue.

SE-TÖSE',* *a.* (*Bot. & Zool.*) Covered with bristles or stiff hairs; bristly; setous. *Brande.* [*London.*]

SET'TOVS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Bristly, applied to a leaf; setose.
 SET-TEE', *n.* A large, long seat, with a back. — (*Naut.*) A vessel with two masts, common in the Mediterranean, with one deck, and a long and sharp prow.

SET-TEE'-BED,* *n.* A bed that turns up in the form of a settee. *Ash.*

SET'TER, *n.* One who sets; a dog that beats the field, and points out the bird for the sportsman; a man who performs an office like that of a setting dog; — one who adapts words to music: — whatever sets off. — *Setter-forth*, a proclaimer. — *Setter-on*, an instigator; an inciter.

SET'TER-WORT, (-würt) *n.* A species of heliobore.

SET'TING, *n.* Act of one that sets; apparent fall of the sun, or of any other heavenly body, below the horizon. [*Enclosure. Escod.*] — (*Naut.*) Direction of the current or sea.

SET'TING-DÖG, *n.* A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman. *Addison.*

SET'TLE, (sɛ'tl) *n.* A seat; a bench; something to sit on.

SET'TLE, (sɛ'tl) *v. a.* [*L. SETTLE*; *pp. SETTLING, SETTLED.*]

To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place: — to fix; to compose; to adjust; to regulate; to establish; to confirm; to determine; to free from ambiguity; to make certain or unchangeable: — to fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct: — to make close or compact: — to fix inalienably by legal sanctions; to fix inseparably: — to affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom: — to compose; to put in a state of calmness.

SET'TLE, *n. n.* To subside; to sink to the bottom; to lose motion or fermentation; to deposit feces or dregs at the bottom: — to establish a residence; to choose a method of life; to establish a domestic state; to become fixed so as not to change; to quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life: — to take any lasting state; to rest; to repose; to grow calm: — to contract.

SET'TLE-BED,* *n.* A bed turned so as to form a seat; a half-canopy bed. *Crabb.*

SET'TLED-NESS, (sɛ'tlɪd-nɛs) *n.* State of being settled.

SET'TLE-MENT, *n.* Act of settling; state of being settled; adjustment; establishment; subsidence: — a colony; a district newly settled; place of a colony: — the act of giving possession by legal sanction: — a jointure granted to a wife: — a legal residence by which relief is claimed from a parish. — *Act of settlement*, in English history, was that of the 12th and 13th of William III., which fixed the succession to the throne.

SET'TLER, *n.* One who settles, as in a new place or colony.

SET'TLING, *n.* Act of making a settlement; settlement; adjustment: — that which settles; subsidence; dregs.

SET'TO, * *n.* A joining in a contest; a warm debate or argument; a contest; an onset. *Brockett.*

SET'TWALL, *n.* A garden plant.

SEVEN, (sɛv/vn) *a.* Four and three; one more than six.

SEVEN,* (sɛv/vn) *n.* The number of six and one. *Ash.*

SEVEN-FÖLD, *a.* Repeated seven times; having seven doubles; increased seven times.

SEVEN-FÖLD, *ad.* Seven times as much.

SEVENIGHT, (sɛn'niht) *n.* A week; the time of seven nights and days, from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. — Now contracted to *sennight*, and thus used; as, "It happened on Monday *sennight* or *sennight*," that is, on the Monday before last Monday: "It will be done on Monday *sennight*," that is, on the Monday after next Monday. *Addison.*

SEVEN-SCORE, (sɛv/vn-skör) *a.* Seven times twenty.

SEVEN-TEN, (sɛv/vn-tɛn) *a.* Seven and ten.

SEVEN-TENTH, (sɛv/vn-tɛnth) *a.* Ordinal of seventeen.

SEVENTH, (sɛv/vnth) *a.* The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth; containing one part in seven.

SEVENTH,* (sɛv/vnth) *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval. *Brande.*

SEVENTH-LY, (sɛv/vnth-le) *ad.* In the seventh place.

SEVEN-TY-ETH, (sɛv/vn-tɛ-ɛth) *a.* Ordinal of seventy.

SEVEN-TY, (sɛv/vn-tɛ) *a.* Seven times ten.

SEVEN-TY,* *n.* The number of seven times ten. *Ash.* —

The Seventy [72] translators of the Septuagint. *Clarke.*

SEVER, *v. a.* [*secer*, Fr.; *separo*, L.] [*i. SEVERED*; *pp. SEVERING, SEVERED.*]

To part forcibly from the rest; to divide; to part; to force asunder; to separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places; to divide by distinctions; to disjoin; to disunite; to detach; to keep distinct; to keep apart.

SEVER, *v. n.* To make a separation; to suffer disjunction
 SEVER-AL, *a.* [*several*, old Fr.] Different; distinct from one another; divers; sundry; various; many; particular; single; distinct; appropriate; separate; disjoined: — used of any small number more than two.

SEVER-AL, *n.* A state of separation or partition. *Tusser.* Each particular singly taken. *Shak.* Any enclosed or separate place. *Hooker.* A piece of open land, adjoining to a common field, and a kind of joint property of the landholders of a parish. *Bacon.* [Rare and antiquated.]

†SEVER-AL'TY, *n.* Each particular singly taken. *Ep. Hall.*
 †SEVER-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To distinguish; to separate. *Bp. Hall.*

SEVER-AL-LY, *ad.* Distinctly; separately; apart from others.

SEVER-AL-TY, *n.* State of separation from the rest. — *Estate in severalty*, (*Law*) An estate held by a person in his own right only, as a sole tenant.

SEVER-ANCE, *n.* Act of severing; separation; partition.

SEVERE, *a.* [Fr.; *severus*, L.] Rigid; harsh; sharp; apt to punish or blame; hard; rigorous; austere; morose; hard to please; not indulgent; stern; rough; cruel; inexorable; regulated by rigid rules; strict; exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sedate; not lax; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact; concise; keen; cutting; sarcastic; painful; afflictive.

SEVERELY, *ad.* In a severe manner; rigidly; painfully; afflictively; strictly; rigorously.

SEVERENESS,* *n.* Severity. *Temple.*

SEVERITY, *n.* [*severité*, old Fr.; *severitas*, L.] State of being severe; rigor of treatment; sharpness of punishment; hardness; power of distressing; strictness; rigid accuracy; rigor; austerity; harshness; cruelty; want of mildness; want of indulgence.

†SEV-O-CÄ'TION, *n.* [*sevoc*, L.] Act of calling aside. *Bailey.*

†SEW, (sü) *v. a.* [*suire*, Fr.] To pursue; to sue. *Spenser.*

SEW, (sɛ) *v. a.* [*seo*, L.; *eye*, Ss. Goth. and Danish.] [*i. SEWED*; *pp. SEWING, SEWED.*] — *Sewn* is sometimes, though rarely, used as the participle.] To join any thing by the use of the needle.

SEW, (sɛ) *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle. — *Sew up*, to inclose in any thing sewed.

†SEW, (sü) *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*

SEW'AGE,* (sɛ'aj) *n.* The water flowing in sewers. *Martin.*

†SEW'ER, (sü'er) *n.* [*seuyer*, old Fr.] An ancient officer who served up a feast. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SEWER, (sɛ'er or shör) (shör, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.; sü'er, E.; shör, K.; sör, vulgarly pronounced shör, Sm.) *n.* A passage to convey water under ground; a drain. — Some times corrupted by orthography as well as pronunciation into *shore*. — "The corrupt pronunciation of this word is become universal, though in Junius's time it would seem to have been confined to London; for, under the word *shore*, he says, 'Common shore, Londinensis ita corrupte dicitur, the common sewer.' Johnson has given us no etymology of this word; but Skinner tells us, 'Non infeliciter *Covellus* declinat a verbo *issue*, dicitumque putat *quasi issuer*, subjecta initiali syllaba.' Nothing can be more natural than this derivation; the *s* going into *sh* before *u*, preceded by the accent, is agreeable to analogy, and the *u* in this case, being pronounced like *eu*, might easily draw the word into the common orthography, *sewer*; while the sound of *sh* was preserved, and the *eu*, as in *shew*, *street*, and *sew*, might soon slide into *o*, and thus produce the present anomaly." *Walker.*

SEWER, (sɛ'er) *n.* One who sews or uses a needle.

SEW'ER-AGE,* (sɛ'er-aj or shör'aj) *n.* The construction or support of common sewers or drains. *P. Mag.*

SEW'ING,* (sɛ'ing) *n.* Act of using the needle; work done by the use of the needle. *Ash.*

SEW'ING-NEE'DLE,* *n.* A needle used in sewing. *Ash.*

†SEW'STER, (sɛ'ster) *n.* One who sews with a needle; a seamstress. *B. Jonson.*

SEX, (sɛks) *n.* [*sex*, Fr.; *sexus*, L.] The property by which any animal is male or female: — womankind, by way of emphasis. *Dryden.*

SEX-A-GĒ-NÄ'RĪ-AN,* *n.* One who is sixty years old. *Bentley.*

SEX-ÄG'E-NÄ-RY, [sɛks-äd'jɛn-ä-rɛ, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sɛks-ä-jɛ-nɛ-rɛ, W.] *a.* [*sexagénnaire*, Fr.; *sexagenarius*, L.] Threescore; aged sixty years.

SEX-A-GĒS'I-MÄ, [L.] The second Sunday before Lent: — the eighth Sunday (nearly sixty days) before Easter.

SEX-A-GĒS'I-MÄL, [*sexagesimus*, L.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEX'A-NÄ-RY,* *a.* Consisting of six; sixfold. *Crabb.*

SEX'ÄN-GLE,* *n.* A figure having six sides and six angles. *Crabb.*

SEX'ÄN-GLED, (sɛks'äng-gled) *a.* Sexangular.

SEX'ÄN'GU-LÄR, [*sex*, L., and *angular*.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

SEX'ÄN'GU-LÄR-LY, *ad.* With six angles; hexagonally.

SEX-DEÇ'I-MÄL,* *a.* Having six and ten. *Smart.*

foretells; as, "I shall speak?"—in the second and third persons, it commands, promises, or threatens; as, "you shall speak?" "he shall be rewarded;" "they shall be punished."—*Will*, in the first person, promises or threatens; as, "I will do it;"—and in the second and third persons, it simply foretells; as, "you, he, or they, will do it."

The following remarks are quoted from Johnson:—"The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will*; but I shall endeavor, *crassò Minerò*, to show the meaning of *shall* in the future tense.—1. *I shall love*, It will be so that I must love; I am resolved to love.—2. *Shall I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it be that I must love?—3. *Thou shalt love*, I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love; [in poetry or solemn diction.] It will be that thou must love.—4. *Shall thou love?* Will it be that thou must love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?—5. *He shall love*, It will be that he must love; it is commanded him that he love.—6. *Shall he love?* Is it permitted him to love? [in solemn language.] Will it be that he must love?—7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars." See *WILL*.

SHAL-LÖÖN, *n.* [from *Chalons*.] A slight woollen stuff, first made at *Chalons*, in France.

SHAL'LOP, *n.* [*Chaloupe*, Fr.] A small boat. *Raleigh*.

SHAL-LÖT, *n.* A sort of onion. See *ECHALOT*.

SHÄL'LOW, (shäl'lä) *a.* Having little depth; not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge;—not intellectually deep; not profound; not wise; empty; futile; silly; foolish.

SHÄL'LOW, *n.* A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep. *Shak*.

†**SHÄL'LOW**, *v. a.* To make shallow. *Sir T. Browne*.

SHÄL-LÖW-BRÄINED, (shäl'lä-bränd) *a.* Foolish; futile; empty.

SHÄL'LOW-LY, *ad.* With no great depth; foolishly.

SHÄL'LOW-NESS, *n.* State of being shallow; want of depth; futility; silliness.

SHÄL'LOW-FÄT-ED,* *a.* Of weak mind; silly. *Ash*.

SHÄLM, (shäm) *n.* [*schalmey*, Teut.] A kind of musical pipe; a hautboy. See *SHAWM*.

SHÄLT. Second person singular of *Shall*. See *SHALL*.

SHÄL'LY,* *a.* Partaking of or like shale;—mixed with small stones, as soil. *Louden*.

SHÄM, *v. a.* [*shommi*, Welsh; *schimpen*, Teut.] [i. SHAMMED; pp. SHAMMING, SHAMMED.] To make a pretence in order to deceive; to trick; to cheat;—to perform negligently or carelessly; to slight;—to obtrude by fraud or folly. *L'Estrange*.

SHÄM, *v. n.* To pretend; to make mocks. *Prior*.

SHÄM, *n.* Fraud; trick; false pretence; imposture.—*Sham plea*, (*Law*) a plea entered for the mere purpose of delay.

SHÄM, *a.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

SHÄ'MÄN,* *n.* A professor or priest of Shamanism. *Ency.*

SHÄ'MÄN,* *a.* Relating to Shamanism. *Ency.*

SHÄ'MÄN-ISM,* *n.* A pagan religion of various barbarous tribes, in Siberia and Middle and Northern Asia. *Brande*.

SHÄM'BLE,* *v. n.* To walk or move awkwardly. *Garth*.

SHÄM'BLE,* *n.* A kind of mole or landing-place in a mine. *Ash*.

SHÄM'BLE, (shäm'blz) *n. pl.* The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a flesh-market; a slaughter-house.

SHÄM'BLING, *n.* Act of moving awkwardly; a scrambling.

SHÄM'BLING, *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHÄME, *n.* The passion felt when a person is conscious that others know or see what, for the sake of reputation or from modesty, was meant to be kept concealed; the passion expressed by blushing; cause or reason of shame; disgrace; dishonor; ignominy; reproach; infliction of shame.

SHÄME, *v. a.* [i. SHAMED; pp. SHAMING, SHAMED.] To make ashamed; to fill with shame; to disgrace.

SHÄME, *v. n.* To be ashamed. *Spenser*. [R.]

SHÄME-FACED, (-fast) *a.* Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance.

SHÄME-FACED-LY, (-fast-) *ad.* Modestly; bashfully.

SHÄME-FACED-NESS, (-fast-) *a.* Modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

SHÄME-FÖL, *a.* Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful; indecent; scandalous; opprobrious; tending to cause shame; fitted to excite shame.

SHÄME-FÖL-LY, *ad.* In a shameful manner; disgracefully.

SHÄME-FÖL-NESS,* *n.* State of being shameful. *Barnes*.

SHÄME-LESS, *a.* Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; indecent; audacious.

SHÄME-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a shameless manner; impudently.

SHÄME-LESS-NESS, *n.* Impudence; want of shame.

SHÄME-PRÖÖF,* *a.* Callous or insensible to shame. *Shak*.

SHÄM'ER, *n.* Whoever or whatever makes ashamed.

SHÄM-FIGHT,* (-fit) *n.* A mock or feigned fight. *Cowper*.

SHÄM'MER, *n.* One who shams; a cheat.

SHÄM'MY, *n.* [*chamois*, Fr.] A kind of soft leather, originally made from the skin of the chamois goat;—by some spelt *shamois*. See *CHAMOIS*.

SHÄM-PÖÖ,* *v. a.* [i. SHAMPOOED; pp. SHAMPOING, SHAMPOED.] To press, pull, and crack the joints and rub the limbs of one who is bathing in a warm bath, as in the East Indies. *Qu. Rev.*

SHÄM-PÖÖ'ING,* *n.* The act of pressing the joints and rubbing the limbs. *Genl. Mag.*

SHÄM'RÖCK, *n.* The Irish name for three-leaved grass or trefoil. It is the popular emblem of Ireland; as the rose is of England, and the *thistle*, of Scotland.—It is supposed to have been the plant called *white clover*, or the *wood sorrel*. *Brande*.

SHÄNK, *n.* The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg;—the leg or support of any thing;—the long part of any instrument;—an herb.—*Shank painter*, (*Naut.*) a rope or chain which holds the shank of the anchor.

SHÄNKED, (shängkt) *a.* Having a shank.

SHÄNK'ER, *n.* [*chancre*, Fr.] See *CHANCRE*.

SHÄN'TY,* or **SHÄN'TEE**,* *n.* A mean cabin or shed; a slight, temporary shelter. *Sat. Mag.*

SHÄN'TY, *a.* Showy; gay; janty. *Brockett*. [North of Eng.]

SHÄP'A-BLE,* *a.* That may be shaped. *N. Ward*.

SHÄPE, *v. a.* [i. SHAPED; pp. SHAPING, SHAPED or SHAPEN.]—In modern use, it is regular. To form; to mould; with respect to external dimensions; to fashion; to mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.

SHÄPE, *v. n.* To square; to suit. *Shak*.

SHÄPE, *n.* Form; external appearance; make or form of the trunk of the body; being, as moulded into form; idea; pattern.

SHÄPED,* (shäpt) *p. a.* Formed; having a shape or form.

SHÄPE'LESS, *a.* Wanting shape or regularity of form.

SHÄPE'LESS-NESS,* *n.* State of being shapeless. *Lee*.

SHÄPE'LI-NESS, *n.* Beauty or proportion of form.

SHÄPE'LY, *a.* Symmetrical; well shaped or formed.

SHÄPE'SMITH, *n.* One who undertakes to improve a person's shape or form. *Garth*. [A burlesque word.]

SHÄRD, *n.* [*schærd*, Frisic.] A fragment of an earthen vessel, of a tile, or of any brittle substance; sherd. *Milton*. The shell of an egg or a snail. *Glover*. A plant; chard. *Dryden*. A frith or strait. *Spenser*. A fish.

SHÄRD'BÖRNE, *a.* Borne along by sheathed wings. *Shak*.

SHÄRD'ED, *a.* Having wings, as within shells; sheath-winged.

SHÄRE, *v. a.* [i. SHARED; pp. SHARING, SHARED.] To divide among many; to partake with others; to seize or possess with others; to apportion; to participate; to cut; to share.

SHÄRE, *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

SHÄRE, *n.* A part; allotment; an apportionment; division; dividend obtained;—a part contributed;—the blade of the plough that cuts the ground.—*To go shares*, to partake together of any thing.

SHÄRE'BEAM,* *n.* That part of a plough to which the share is applied. *Ash*.

SHÄRE'BÖNE, *n.* The bone that divides the trunk from the lower limbs; the *os pubis*. *Derham*.

SHÄRE'HÖLD-ER,* *n.* An owner of a share in a joint stock. *Qu. Rev.*

SHÄR'ER, *n.* One who shares; a divider; partaker.

SHÄR'ING, *n.* Participation. *Spenser*.

SHÄRK, *n.* A voracious sea-fish, (the *squalus* of Linnæus,) of the family of the *squalidae*;—a greedy, artful fellow; a sharper; a shirk. *South*.—[Fraud; petty rapine. *South*.] [Low.]

SHÄRK, *v. n.* [i. SHARKED; pp. SHARKING, SHARKED.] To play the part of a chief; to practise cheats; to live by fraud; to shirk; to live scantily or by shifts; to shift.

SHÄRK, *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slyly. *Shak*.

SHÄRK'ER, *n.* One who sharks; an artful fellow. *Wolton*.

SHÄRK'ING, *n.* Petty rapine; trick; shirking. *Dr. Westfield*.

SHÄR'OCK,* *n.* An East-Indian silver coin, of the value of about twenty-five cents. *Crabbe*.

SHÄRP, *a.* [*scarp*, Sax.; *schërpe*, D.] Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt; terminating in a point or edge; n: t obtuse;—acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing;—sour without astringency; sour, but not austere; acid;—sbrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; acute; not flat;—severe; harsh; biting; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid;—eager; hungry;—keen upon a pursuit, in a bargain, or for gain;—painful; afflictive;—fierce; ardent; fiery;—attentive; vigilant;—acid; pinching;—subtle; nice;—hard and acute in substance.

SHÄRP, *n.* A sharp or acute note or sound. *Shak*. A pointed weapon; small-sword; rapier. *Collier*.

SHÄRP, *v. a.* [i. SHARPED; pp. SHARPING, SHARPED.] To make sharp; to sharpen. *Spenser*.

SHARP, *v. n.* To play the sharper. *L'Estrange*.
SHARP-CORNERED,* (*-nerd*) *a.* Having sharp corners.
Burney.
SHAR 1) *v. a.* [*i.* SHARPENED; *pp.* SHARPENING, make sharp or keen; to edge; to point; ingenious, acute, or piercing; — to make fierce, angry, biting, sarcastic, or severe: flat.
shar'p'n *v. n.* To grow sharp. *Shak*.
shar', *n.* A tricking fellow; a cheat; a defrauder.
shar', *ad.* With sharpness; severely; rigorously; roughly; keenly; acutely; vigorously; painfully; wittily.
SHARPNESS, *n.* State of being sharp; keenness; penetration; acuteness; ingenuity; wit; eagerness; sourness; acidity; severity; acrimony.
SHARP-POINT-ED,* *a.* Having sharp points. *Shak*.
SHARP-SET, *a.* Hungry; ravenous; eager; desirous.
SHARP-SHOOT-ER,* *n.* A rifleman; a good marksman.
Park.
SHARP-SIGHT-ED, (*-sit-ed*) *a.* Having quick sight.
SHARP-TÖÖTHED,* (*-töht*) *a.* Having a sharp tooth. *Shak*.
SHARP-VIS-AGED, (*-viz-äjd*) *a.* Having a thin face.
SHARP-WIT-ED, *a.* Having an acute mind; sagacious.
SHASHI, *n.* A sash. *Cotton*. See *SASH*.
SHAS'TER, *n.* A sacred book of the Hindoos, containing the doctrines and precepts of their religion; — called also *shastra*.
SHAT-TER, *v. a.* [*i.* SHATTERED; *pp.* SHATTERING, SHATTERED.] To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate; to impair.
SHAT-TER, *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments. *Bacon*.
SHAT-TER, *n.* One part of many into which any thing is shattered; a fragment: — used chiefly in the plural.
SHAT-TER-BRAIN,* *n.* A careless, giddy person. *Ash*.
SHAT-TER-BRAINED, (*-bränd*) *a.* Disordered in mind.
SHAT-TER-PAT-ED, *a.* Same as *shatter-brained*. [*L.*]
SHAT-TER-Y, *a.* Disunited; not compact; easily shattered; loose of texture. *Woodward*.
SHAVE, *v. a.* [*i.* SHAVED; *pp.* SHAVING, SHAVED or SHAVEN; — now commonly SHAVED.] To cut or pare close to the surface, as by a razor; to cut off, as the beard: — to pare or cut with sharp instrument; — to skim by passing near; — to cut in thin slices: — to strip; to fleece; to oppress by extortion. *Johnson*.
SHAVE,* *v. n.* To use the razor or the shave; to cut closely or keenly: — to be hard and severe in bargains. *Baker*.
SHAVE,* *n.* An instrument or tool, having a long blade and two handles, used for shaving hoops, &c. *Chamberlin*.
SHAVE-GRASS, *n.* A plant.
SHAVE-LING, *n.* A man shaved: — a monk or friar, in contempt. *Spenser*.
SHAV-ER, *n.* One who shaves; a barber: — one whose dealings are close and keen for his own profit; an extortioner; a plunderer. [*A boy. Grose.*]
SHAV-ING, *n.* A thin paring of wood planed or shaved off; a thin slice pared off; — a title; nicety; as, "It fits to a shaving." *Craven Dialect*.
SHAV-ING-BRUSH,* *n.* A brush used in shaving. *Booth*.
SHAW, *n.* A small shady wood in a valley. *Gower*. [*Local, Eng.*]
SHAW-FOWL, *n.* An artificial fowl made to shoot at.
SHAWL, *n.* A part of modern female dress; a large kerchief, or square garment, originally from India, worn over the shoulders and back.
SHAWM, *n.* [*schalmey, Teut.*] A Hebrew musical instrument; a hautboy: — written also *shalm*. *Ps.*
SHAY,* *n.* A colloquial vulgarism for *chaise*. *C. Lamb*.
SHÉ, *pron. personal, fem.* [*she, hers, her; pl. they, theirs, them.*] The woman; the woman before mentioned; the female understood or alluded to: — Sometimes an adjective. Female; as, "a she bear:" — also a noun. A woman; as, "the shees of Italy." *Shak*.
SHEAD-ING,* *n.* A tithing, division, or district in the Isle of Man. *Whitcomb*.
SHEAF, (*shéf*) *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES. A bundle of grain in stalks bound together; any bundle or collection held together.
SHEAF, *v. n.* To make sheaves. *Shak*.
SHEAF-Y,* *a.* Resembling or consisting of sheaves. *Gray*.
SHEAL, (*shé*) *v. a.* To shell. *Shak*. See *SHALE*.
SHEAR, (*shér*) *v. a.* [*i.* SHEARED; *pp.* SHEARING, SHORN or SHEARED.] To clip or cut with shears, or by the interception of two blades moving on a rivet; to cut; to clip; to divide; to reap.
SHEAR, *v. n.* To turn aside. *Sandys*. See *SHEER*.
SHEAR, (*shér*) *n.*; *pl.* SHEARS. (*shérs*) [*Seldom used in the singular.*] An instrument to cut with, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is interposed; a large kind of scissors; any thing in the form of the blades of shears: — A term denoting the age of sheep; as being sheared yearly; as, "one shear," "two shear." *Mortimer*.

SHEARD, (*shérd*) *n.* A fragment. *Isaiah*. See *SHARD*.
SHEAR-ER, *n.* One who shears; a reaper.
SHEAR-GRASS,* *n.* A kind of grass; the horsetail. *Ash*.
SHEAR-ING,* *n.* The act of clipping or cutting off.
SHEAR-LINGER,* *n.* A sheep that has been shorn but once.
Maunder.
SHEAR-MAN, *n.* One who shears; a shearer. *Shak*.
SHEAR-STÉEL,* *n.* A kind of steel prepared for making clothiers' shears, scythes, &c. *Francis*.
SHEAR-WÁ-TER, *n.* A fowl; sheerwater. *Ainsworth*.
SHEATH, (*shéth*) *n.*; *pl.* SHEATHS. The case of any thing; the scabbard of a sword, &c. — (*Fort.*) A land guard of embankments. — (*Bot.*) A petiole; a rudimentary leaf which wraps round a stem.
SHEATHE, (*shéth*) *v. a.* [*i.* SHEATHED; *pp.* SHEATHING, SHEATHED.] To clothe in a sheath or scabbard; to inclose in any case; to fit with a sheath; to defend by an outward covering. [*To make less acid. Boyle.*]
SHEATH-ER,* *n.* One who sheathes. *Bampfild*.
SHEATH-ING,* *n.* Act of inclosing; a covering: — the casing and covering of a ship's bottom and sides, to defend it from worms. *Anson*.
SHEATH-LESS, *a.* Having no sheath. *Eusden*.
SHEATH-WINGED, (*shéth'wíngd*) *a.* Having sheaths or cases which are folded over the wings. *Brownie*.
SHEATH-Y, *a.* Forming a sheath; like a sheath.
SHEA'-TRÉE,* *n.* The butter-tree of Africa. *Mungo Park*.
SHEAVE, *v. a.* To bring together; to collect. *Ashmole*.
SHEAVE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The wheel on which a rope works in a block; — called also *shiver*: — a single pulley. *Francis*.
SHEAVED, (*shévd*) *a.* Made of straw. *Shak*.
SHEAVE-HÖLE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A channel for a sheave. *Crabb*.
SHEB-AND-ER,* *n.* A Dutch East-India commercial officer. *Hawkesworth*.
SHEEH'-NAH,* or **SHE-CHÍ'-NAH**,* [*shék'é-ná, W. Sm.; shé-kt'na, P. Brande.*] *n.* The Jewish name for the divine presence, which rested, in the shape of a cloud, over the mercy-seat or propitiatory. *Brande*. [*See.*]
SHEE'K-LÁ-TÓN, (*old Fr.*) Gilded leather. *Spenser*.
SHEED, *v. a.* [*i.* SHED; *pp.* SHEDDING, SHED.] To pour out; to spill; to scatter; to let fall.
SHED, *v. n.* To let fall its parts; to drop off. *Mortimer*.
SHED, *n.* A slight covering or roof; a slight building of timber: — in composition, effusion; as, blood-shed.
SHED-ER, *n.* One who sheds; a spiller.
SHED-ING,* *n.* Act of casting off; that which is shed. *Wordsworth*.
SHEEL-ING,* *n.* (*Scotland*) A cottage; a hut; a shelter. *Sir W. Scott*.
SHEEN, *a.* Bright; shinful; sheeny. *Spenser*.
SHEEN, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Milton*.
SHEEN-Y, *a.* Bright; glittering; shining; fair. *Milton*.
SHEEP, *n.* [*sing. & pl.*; as, "this sheep;" "these sheep."] The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its harmlessness, timidity, and usefulness: — in contempt, a foolish, silly fellow. — (*Theol.*) The people, considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor.
SHEEP-BITE, *v. n.* To practise petty thefts. *Shak*.
SHEEP-HÍ-ER, *n.* A petty thief. *Tusser*.
SHEEP-CÖT, *n.* An enclosure for sheep; a sheep-pen; sheepfold.
SHEEP-FÖLD, *n.* The place where sheep are inclosed.
SHEEP-HÖÖK, (*shép'hök*) *n.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep; a shepherd's crook.
SHEEP-ISH, *a.* [*Relating to sheep. Stafford.*] Bashful to silliness; timid; mealy diffident.
SHEEP-ISH-LY, *ad.* Bashfully; with mean diffidence.
SHEEP-ISH-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being sheepish.
SHEEP-MÁRK-ÉT,* *n.* A market for sheep. *St. John*.
SHEEP-MÁS-TÉR,* *n.* A feeder of sheep; a shepherd. *Bacon*.
SHEEP-PÉN,* *n.* An enclosure for sheep. *Möre*.
SHEEP'S-EYE, (*shéps'ái*) *n.* A modest, diffident, or loving look: a kind of leer; a wishful glance. *Dryden*.
SHEEP-SHÁNK,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A knot in a rope, made to shorten it. *Crabb*.
SHEEPS'-HÉAD,* *n.* A kind of fish, much esteemed for food: — a silly fellow. *Maxwell*.
SHEEP-SHEAR-ER, *n.* One who shears sheep.
SHEEP-SHEAR-ING, *n.* Act of shearing, or time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn.
SHEEP-SHEARS,* *pl.* *n.* Shears for shearing sheep. *Barnes*.
SHEEP-SKIN,* *n.* The skin of a sheep. *Hebrews*.
SHEEPS'-SÖR-REL,* *n.* A perennial species of dock. *Farm. Ency.*
SHEEP-STÉAL-ER, *n.* One who steals sheep. *Burton*.
SHEEP-STÉAL-ING,* *n.* The crime of stealing sheep. *Farm. Ency.*
SHEEPS'-WOOL,* (*shéps'wül*) *n.* The wool of a sheep. *Booth*.
SHEEP-WÁLK, (*shép'wáwk*) *n.* Pasture for sheep. *Milton*.
SHEER, *a.* Pure; clear; unmingled. *Spenser*.

†**SHEER**, *ad.* Clean; at once; sheerly. *Milton*.
SHĒER, *v. n.* [i. SHEERED; *pp.* SHEERING, SHEERED.] To deviate or turn aside from a direct course, as a ship or a horse. — *To sheer off*, to steal away.
SHEER, *v. a.* To mow lightly over. *Jennings*. [Local, England.] See **SHEAR**.
SHEER-HÜLK*, *n.* An old ship of war cut down to the lower, or gun, deck, and furnished with sheers, for shipping and unshipping the masts of other vessels. *Falconer*.
†SHEER/LY, *ad.* At once; quite; absolutely. *Beaumont & Fl.*
SHEERS*, *n. pl.* (*Vaul.*) Two masts or spars, lashed together at or near the head, and raised to a vertical position, for the purpose of lifting the masts into and out of a vessel. *Brande*. See **SHEARS**.
SHEER/WA-TER*, *n.* A kind of sea-bird. *Hawkesworth*.
SHĒET, *n.* A broad and large piece, as of linen or cotton; the linen or cotton cloth for a bed: — as much paper as is made in one body or piece; the quantity of paper which receives the peculiar folding for being bound in a book, or in common use for writing. — *pl.* A book; a pamphlet. — (*Naut.*) A rope fastened to one or both of the lower corners of a sail, to extend it to the wind.
SHĒET, *v. a.* To furnish with sheets; to infold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet. *Shak*.
SHĒET-AN-CHOR, (*shĕh'angk-er*) *n.* [Formerly *shoot-anchor*.] The largest anchor in a ship, which, in stress of weather, is the mariner's last refuge: — chief support.
SHEĒT-FÖP-PER*, *n.* Copper in sheets. *Ure*.
SHEĒT/KÖP*, *n.* As much as a sheet contains. *Addison*.
SHEĒT'ING, *n.* Cloth for making sheets.
SHEĒT-I-RON*, (*i-rŏn*) *n.* Iron in sheets. *Ency*.
SHEĒT-LEAD*, *n.* Lead in sheets. *Ure*.
SHEĒT/LING*, *n.* A small sheet. *Wilberforce*.
SHĒIK*, *n.* A chief, or a title of respect, among the Arabs: — among Mahometans, a kind of priest who has the care of a mosque. *Th. Campbell*.
SHĒK'EL, (*shĕk'kl*) (*shĕk'kl*), *W. E. K. Sm. Wb. Rees*; *shĕ'kl*, *S. J. F. Ja.*; *shĕ'kel*, *P.*] *n.* An ancient Jewish coin, equal in weight to about 2s. 7d. sterling: — also a weight equal to about a half-ounce avoirdupois.
SHĒK'NAH*, or **SHE-K'NAH***, *n.* See **SHECHINAH**.
SHĒLD, *a.* Speckled; piebald. *Ray*. [South and east of England.]
SHĒL'DA-FLE, *n.* A chaffinch.
SHĒL'DRÄKE, *n.* A beautiful species of duck, which frequents the coasts of Great Britain, and feeds on fish, marine insects, &c.
SHĒL'DÜCK, *n.* The female or hen of the shelldrake.
SHĒLF, *n.*; *pl.* **SHELVES**. A platform, a plank, or board, fixed to a wall, for holding vessels: — a sand-bank in the sea: — a rock under shallow water. — (*Mining*) Fast ground; an uneven stratum or layer.
SHĒLY, *a.* Full of hidden rocks or shelves; shelvy.
SHĒLL, *n.* [*scyll*, *scell*, *Sax.*; *schale*, *schelles*, *Teut.*; *schale*, *Ger.*] The hard and stony covering of certain fruits and animals; the hard covering of any thing; external crust; the covering of an egg: — the outer part of a house: — a coarse kind of coffin: — a bomb, or hollow sphere of iron, to be filled with powder, and fired from a mortar: — in poetry, a musical instrument.
SHĒLL, *v. a.* [i. SHELLED; *pp.* SHELLING, SHELLED.] To take out of the shell; to strip of the shell.
SHĒLL, *v. n.* To fall off, as broken shells; to cast the shell.
SHĒLL-LAC*, or **SHĒLL-LAC***, *n.* Melted lac in plates; a substance formed by an insect, and deposited in different species of trees, in the south-east part of Asia. *Ure*.
SHĒLL/DÜCK, *n.* See **SHELDUCK**.
SHĒLL-FISH, *n.* Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters; mollusk.
SHĒLL-MÄRL*, *n.* A deposit of clay and other substances, mixed with shells, at the bottom of lakes. *Brande*.
SHĒLL-MEAT, *n.* Food consisting of shell-fish. *Fuller*.
SHĒLLS*, *n. pl.* The covering of the cocoa, used for food or beverage; the drink made of them. *Adams*.
SHĒLL/WORK, (*shĕl'wŏrk*) *n.* Work made of, or trimmed with, shells. *Cotgrave*.
SHĒL/LY, *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.
SHĒL/TER, *n.* That which covers or defends; state of being covered; an asylum; a refuge; a retreat; a cover; a protector; protection.
SHĒL/TER, *v. a.* [i. SHELTERED; *pp.* SHELTERING, SHELTERED.] To cover from external violence; to defend; to protect; to harbor; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.
SHĒL/TER, *v. n.* To take shelter; to give shelter.
SHĒL/TER-ER*, *n.* One who shelters. *Ash*.
SHĒL/TER-LESS, *a.* Having no shelter. *Rome*.
†SHĒL/TER-Y, *a.* Affording shelter. *White*.
SHĒL/TIE, (*shĕl'tŏ*) *n.* A small Shetland horse. *Martin*.
SHĒLVĒ, (*shĕlv*) *v. a.* [i. SHELVED; *pp.* SHELVING, SHELVED.] To place on a shelf; to put aside.
SHELV'ING, *a.* Raised, as a shelf; sloping; inclining.
SHELV'ING, *a.* Shallow; rocky; full of shelves or banks.

SHE-MĪT'IC*, *a.* Relating to Shem or his descendants; relating to the Chaldee, Syrian, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, and old Phœnician, languages; Semitic. *Bosworth*.
SHEM'U-TĪSM*, *n.* The Semitic race, character, or language. *Salsbery*.
†SHĒND, (*shĕnden*, *D.*) [i. SHENT; *pp.* SHENDING, SHENT.] To ruin; to disgrace; to blame; to overpower; to surpass. *Spenser*.
SHE-PÄR'DI-A*, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub or small tree and its fruit; the buffalo berry. *Farm. Ency*.
SHEP'HERD, (*shĕp'erd*) *n.* One who tends sheep in the pasture; a herdsman of sheep: — a swain; a rural lover: — a pastor of a flock, or of a parish.
SHEP'HERD-ESS, (*shĕp'erd-ĕs*) *n.* A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass. *Sidney*.
†SHEP'HERD-ISH, (*-erd-ish*) *a.* Pastoral. *Sidney*.
SHEP'HERD-LING*, *n.* A little shepherd. *W. Browne*.
SHEP'HERD-LY, (*shĕp'erd-ly*) *a.* Pastoral; rustic. *Taylor*.
SHEP'HERD'S-NEĒ'DLE, *n.* A troublesome weed; *Venus's* comb.
SHEP'HERD'S-PURSE, or **-PÖÖCH**, *n.* A common weed.
SHEP'HERD'S-RÖD, *n.* A plant; teasel.
SHEP'HERD'S-STÄFF*, *n.* A plant; shepherd's-rod. *Crabb*.
SHEB'ET, or **SHEB-BĒT'**, (*shĕb-ĕt'*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; *shĕr'bet*, *K. Sm. R. Wb. Ash, Dyche*) *n.* [Per.] A beverage in the East, somewhat like lemonade, made of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, or of bruised raisins, perfumed with rose-water, &c.
SHĒRD, *n.* A fragment of broken earthenware. See **SHARD**.
SHE-RĒĒL*, or **SHĪR-RĒĒL***, *n.* A descendant of Mahomet. *Malcom*. See **SHERIF**.
SHE'RĪF*, *n.* An Arabic word, which signifies noble, illustrious, and a title given in Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary, to those who are descended from Mahomet; a prince or governor, as of Mecca. *P. Cyc.* — Written also *scherrif*, *shereff*, *shirriff*, and *sherriff*. See **SCHERRIF**.
SHE'RĪFF, *n.* The chief executive officer of a county. — *Deputy sheriff*, an executive officer subordinate to the sheriff.
SHE'RĪFF-ÄL-TY, *n.* The office of sheriff; shrievalty. [R.] See **SHRIEVALTY**.
†SHE'RĪFF-DÖM, }
†SHE'RĪFF-SHIP, } *n.* Office of sheriff; shrievalty. *Johnson*.
†SHE'RĪFF-WICK, }
SHER'RY, *n.* A Spanish wine, so called from *Xeres*, in Spain. *Sherries*, or *sherris sack*, is supposed to have been the same wine. *Shak*. See **SACK**.
SHEW, (*shĕ*) *v. a.* [i. SHEWED; *pp.* SHEWING, SHEW'N.] To exhibit to view; to cause to see; to prove. See **SHOW**.
SHEW, (*shĕ*) *n.* A spectacle; display. See **SHOW**.
SHEW'BRÄD*, (*shĕbräd*) *n.* See **SHOWBRÄD**.
SHEW'ER, (*shĕ'er*) *n.* One who shews. *Huloet*.
SHĒ'ÄH, *n.* A Mahometan of the sect of Ali; a Shiite. *Hamilton*.
SHĒ/BÖ-LĒTH, *n.* [Heb., an ear of corn, and also a flood of water.] A word which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites in their pronouncing *s* for *sh*: — hence, in a figurative sense, the criterion or watchword of a party. *South*.
SHĒDE, *n.* A piece of wood split off; a shingle; a small, solid piece; a billet. *Grosz*. [Local, England.]
SHĒE, *v. a.* To toss obliquely; to throw askant. *Bulwer*.
SHĒLD, (*shĕld*) *n.* A broad piece of defensive armor held on the left arm to ward off blows, much used before the invention of gunpowder; a buckler; defence; protection: — one who defends; a protector.
SHĒLD, (*shĕld*) *v. a.* [i. SHIELDED; *pp.* SHIELDING, SHIELDED.] To cover with a shield; to defend; to protect; to secure; to keep off.
SHĒLT, *v. n.* [i. SHIFTED; *pp.* SHIFTING, SHIFTED.] To move; to change; to change direction; to change place; to give place to other things; to change clothes; to resort to some expedient; to act or live, though with difficulty; to practise indirect methods; to take some method for safety.
SHĒLT, *v. a.* To change; to alter; to transfer from a place or position; to put by some expedient out of the way; to change, as clothes; to dress in fresh clothes. — *To shift off*, to defer; to put away by some expedient.
SHĒLT, *n.* Change; alternation; turn; expedient; indirect expedient; last resource: — fraud; artifice; stratagem; subterfuge; evasion; elusory practice: — a woman's under-garment or linen. *Johnson*.
SHĒLT'Ä-BLE*, *a.* That may be shifted or changed. *Ash*.
SHĒLT'ER, *n.* One who shifts, changes, or alters.
SHĒLT'ING, *n.* Act of changing; evasion; fraud.
SHĒLT'ING-LY, *ad.* By change; cunningly; deceitfully.
SHĒLT'LESS, *a.* Wanting means or energy; inefficient.
SHĒLT'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a shiftless manner; inefficient.
SHĒLT'LESS-NĒSS*, *n.* The state of being shiftless. *Allen*.
SHĒT'Y, *a.* Changeable; shifting. *Ed. Rev. [R.]*
SHĒT'RE*, *n.* A heretic or sectarian among the Mahometans; a follower of Ali. They are also called *Shiaks*, and are opposed to the *Sunnites*. *P. Cyc.*

SHILL, *v. a.* To shell. *Brockett*. [North of England.]
SHIL'LING, *n.* An English coin, of the value of 12d. sterling; twelve pence; 12d.; one twentieth of a pound.
SHILL-L, or **SHILL-LY**, or **SHILL'LY**, (shil'l'e-shal'l'e) *A* corrupt reduplication of *shall*? Shall I, or shall I not? The question of a man hesitating. — To *stand shill-l-shall-l* is to stand hesitating.
SHIL'LY, *ad.* See **SHYLY**.
SHIM, *n.* A tool used in tillage. *Farm. Ency.*
SHIM'MER, *v. n.* [*schimmern*, Ger.] To gleam. *Chaucer*.
SHIN, *n.* [*scina*, Sax.; *schien*, Ger.] The fore part of the leg, or tibia, just above the foot.
SHINE, *v. n.* [*skeinan*, Goth.; *scinan*, Sax.] [*i.* **SHONE** or **SHINED**; *pp.* **SHINING**, **SHONE** or **SHINED**.] To emit rays of light; to be bright; to radiate; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam; to be glossy, gay, splendid, beautiful, eminent, or conspicuous; to be propitious; to give light, real or figurative.
SHINE, *v. a.* To cause to shine. *Wicliffe*.
SHINE, *n.* Fair weather; brightness; splendor; lustre. — A liking; fancy; as, to take a *shine* to one. [Colloquial, U. S.] A disturbance; a row; as, "to kick up a *shine*." *Brockett*. [Local, England.]
SHIN'ER, *n.* He or that which shines: — a small fish. *Campbell*.
SHIN'NESS, *n.* See **SHYNESS**.
SHIN'GLE, (shing'gl) *n.* [*schindel*, Ger., from *scindula*, L.] A thin board to cover houses, and sort of tiling: — a coarse gravel. See **SHINGLES**.
SHING'LE, (shing'gl) *v. a.* [*i.* **SHINGLED**; *pp.* **SHINGLING**, **SHINGLED**.] To cover with shingles or tiles.
SHIN'GLER, *n.* One who shingles. *Jadrell*.
SHIN'GLES, (shing'glz) *n. pl.* [*cingulum*, L.] (*Med.*) An eruptive disease; a kind of tetter or herpes that spreads round the body.
SHIN'ING, *n.* Brightness; splendor.
SHIN'ING, *a.* Bright; splendid; conspicuous.
SHIN'ING-NESS, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Spence*.
SHIN'TY, *n.* A Scottish game; an inferior species of golf; the club or stick used in playing the game. *Jamieson*.
SHIN'Y, *a.* Bright; splendid; luminous. *Spenser*.
SHIP, *t.* A termination, from the Saxon, noting *quality* or *ad-junct*, as, *lordship*; or office, as, *stewardship*.
SHIP, *n.* [*scip*, Sax.; *schip*, Teut.] In a general sense, any large sea-vessel; appropriately, a vessel having three masts, each composed of a lower, top, and top-gallant mast. [†A large boat. *Matt.*]
SHIP, *v. a.* [*i.* **SHIPPED**; *pp.* **SHIPPING**, **SHIPPED**.] To put on board a ship; to transport in a ship. — (*Naut.*) To receive into the ship; as, "to *ship* a heavy sea."
SHIPBOARD, (ship'bōrd) *n.* A plank of a ship. *Ezek.* Seldom used except in the adverbial phrase on *shipboard*, that is, in a ship.
SHIP-BÖY, *n.* A boy that serves in a ship. *Shak.*
SHIP-BUILD-ER, *n.* A builder of ships. *Fowler*.
SHIP-BUILD-ING, *n.* The art of building ships. *Genl. Mag.*
SHIP-CARPENTER, *n.* A builder of ships. *Lee*.
SHIP-CHANDLER, *n.* One who deals in cordage, sails, and other furniture and provisions for ships. *Page*.
SHIP-CHANDLER-Y, *n.* The business and commodities of a ship-chandler. *Adams*.
SHIP'HOLD, *n.* As much as a ship will hold. *Tindall*.
SHIP-HOLD-ER, *n.* An owner of a ship. *Smart*.
SHIP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ships. *Gray*.
SHIP'MAN, *n.* Sailor; seaman. *Shak.*
SHIP'MAS-TER, *n.* A commander or master of a ship.
SHIP'MATE, *n.* One who serves in the same ship. *Taylor*.
SHIP'MENT, *n.* Act of shipping; transportation. *Smart*.
SHIP-MONEY, (ship'mūn-ē) *n.* A famous tax imposed by Charles I. of England, without the authority of parliament. The sheriff of each county was directed to provide a ship for the king's service, accompanied by written instructions, appointing a sum of money to be levied instead of it. *Brande*.
SHIP-OWNER, *n.* One who owns a ship. *Qu. Rev.*
SHIP'PEN, *n.* A stable; a cowhouse. *Chaucer*; *Ray*. [Provincial, Eng.]
SHIP'PER, *n.* One who ships; a master of a ship. *Holinshead*.
SHIP'PING, *n.* Ships and vessels of navigation generally or collectively; a fleet; tonnage; — passage in a ship.
SHIP'SHAPE, *n.* *ad.* In a seamanlike manner. *Smart*.
SHIP'WORM, *n.* A testaceous animal that adheres to the sides and bottom of ships coming from India. *Crabb*.
SHIP'WRECK, (ship'rēk) *n.* The loss of a ship at sea; the destruction of a ship by rocks or shelves: — the parts of a shattered ship: — destruction; miscarriage.
SHIP'WRECK, *v. a.* [*i.* **SHIPWRECKED**; *pp.* **SHIPWRECKING**, **SHIPWRECKED**.] To sink, dash, or destroy, as a ship at sea; to destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.
SHIP'WRIGHT, (-rīt) *n.* A builder of ships; ship-carpenter.
SHIRAZ,* or **SHIRAZZ**,* *n.* A Persian wine from Shiraz. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.
SHIRE, or **SHIRE**, [shēr, *W. P. J. Sm.*; shir, *S. E. Ja. K.*

Wb.; shir or shēr, *F.*] *n.* A territorial division; a county; so much of a kingdom or state as is under one sheriff. *Wb.* "The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the final *e* does not produce the long diphthongal sound of *i* when the accent is on it; but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantic stiffness. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, however, have adopted this sound, in which they have been followed by Mr. Smith; but Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Lowth, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, are for the irregular sound; W. Johnston gives both, but places the irregular first. It may likewise be observed that this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as, *Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire, &c.*, is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*." *Walker*.
SHIREMÖTE, *n.* Anciently, a county court; a meeting of the persons of a county on an extraordinary occasion. *Burke*.
SHIRE-REÈVE,* *n.* A reeve or steward of a shire. *Burke*.
SHIRK, *v. n.* [*i.* **SHIRKED**; *pp.* **SHIRKING**, **SHIRKED**.] To shirk; to practise mean or artful tricks; to live scantily or by using expedients. *Crimstone*. See **SHARK**.
SHIRK, *v. t.* To procure by mean tricks; to shirk. *Ep. Rainbow*. To get off from; to avoid. *Smart*.
SHIRK,* *n.* A sharpening, tricking fellow; a shark. *Scott*.
SHIRK'ING,* *n.* The practice of mean tricks; sharking. *Qu. Rev.*
SHIRL, *a.* Shirll. See **SHIRLL**. *Hulot*.
SHIRT, *n.* The under linen or cotton garment of a man.
SHIRT, *v. a.* [*i.* **SHIRTED**; *pp.* **SHIRTING**, **SHIRTED**.] To cover; to clothe, as in a shirt.
SHIRT'ING,* *n.* Cloth for shirts. *McCulloch*.
SHIRT'LESS, *a.* Wanting a shirt. *Pope*.
SHIST,* **SHISTÖSE**, (*Min.*) See **SCHIST**, and **SCHISTOSE**.
SHIT'TAH, *n.* A sort of precious wood. *Isaiah*.
SHIT'TIM, *n.* A sort of precious wood, of which Moses made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks, belonging to the tabernacle. *Calmet*.
SHIT'TLE, *a.* Wavering; unsettled. *Mirror for Mag.*
SHIT'TLE-COCK, *n.* See **SHUTTLECOCK**.
SHIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Unsettledness; inconstancy. *Barret*.
SHIVE, (shiv, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; shiv, *Wb.*) [*n.* [*schyf*, D.] A slice of bread. *Warner*. A thick splinter or lamina cut off. *Boyle*.] A little piece or fragment; the woody part of flax; called in Scotland *shoes* and *skaus*. *Jamieson*. — Often pronounced in the U. S. *shiv*.
SHIVER, *v. a.* [*i.* **SHIVERED**; *pp.* **SHIVERING**, **SHIVERED**.] To break by one act into many parts; to shatter.
SHIVER, *v. n.* [*skéifer*, Icel.; *huyveren*, Teut.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear: — to break into many parts.
SHIVER, *n.* One fragment of many into which any thing is broken; a little piece: — a shaking fit; a tremor: — a spindle. — (*Naut.*) A wheel fixed in a channel or block.
SHIVER'ING, *n.* Act of trembling; shuddering; division.
SHIVER-Y, *a.* Loose as to coherence; incompetent; easy to shiver.
SHÖAD,* *n.* (*Min.*) A train of metallic stones, serving to direct miners in the discovery of mines; a stone containing ore mixed with rubbish. *Francis*.
SHÖADSTONE, *n.* A dark, liver-colored stone; a fragment broken off from an iron vein.
SHÖAL, (shōl) *n.* A crowd; a great multitude; a throng; a large number together, as of fish: — a shallow; a sand-bank: — a shallow piece of water.
SHÖAL, *v. n.* To crowd; to throng. *Chapman*. To be or grow shallow. *Milton*.
SHÖAL, *a.* Shallow; obstructed by banks.
SHÖAL'NESS, *n.* State of being shoaly; shallowness.
SHÖAL'Y, *a.* Full of shoals; full of shallow places.
SHÖCK, *n.* [*choe*, Fr.; *schock*, Teut.] Conflict; violent collision; concussion; external violence; conflict of enemies; sudden impression of fear, dread, or abhorrence; offence; impression of disgust: — a pile of 12 sheaves of grain; a stock; a hattock: — a shaggy dog.
SHÖCK, *v. a.* [*schocken*, Ger.] [*i.* **SHÖCKED**; *pp.* **SHÖCKING**, **SHÖCKED**.] To strike with disgust, dread, or abhorrence; to shake by violence; to meet force with force; to encounter; to offend; to disgust: — to appall; to terrify; to affront: — to make up into shocks.
SHÖCK, *n. n.* To meet with hostile violence. *Pope*. To be offensive: — to pile sheaves into shocks.
SHÖCK-DÖG,* *n.* A dog having very long, silky hair. *Booth*.
SHÖCK'-HEAD-ED,* *a.* Having thick, bushy hair. *Booth*.
SHÖCK'ING,* *a.* That shocks; offensive; disgusting; dreadful; frightful.
SHÖCK'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to disgust; offensively.
SHÖD, *i. & p.* from *Shoe*. See **SHOE**.
SHÖD'DY,* *a.* Noting a mill employed in the manufacture of yarn from old woollen cloths and refuse goods. *McCulloch*.
SHÖE, (shō) *n.*; *pl.* **SHÖES**, [anciently, *shoon*.] The cover of the foot; a protection or covering for the foot; any

thing resembling a shoe; an iron plate under the foot, as of a horse:—a long plate or bar of iron, or a piece of wood, fastened under the runner of a sleigh or a sled:—the part at the bottom of a water-trunk or leaden pipe, for turning the course of the water:—a sort of drag or contrivance for stopping a carriage wheel.— (*Naut.*) A block of wood, appended to an anchor.

SHÖE, (shö) v. a. [i. shoot; pp. SHOONING, SHOD.] To fit the foot with a shoe; used commonly of horses:—to cover the bottom of,

SHÖE/BLÄCK, (shö/bläk) n. One who cleans shoes.
SHÖE/BLÄCK-ER,* n. Same as *shoeblick*. *Genl. Mag.*
SHÖE/BÖY, (shö/böy) n. A boy that cleans shoes. *Swift.*
SHÖE/BÜCK-RLE,* n. A buckle for the shoe. *McCulloch.*
SHÖE/ING-HÖRN, (shö/ing-hörn) n. A horn used to facilitate putting on a shoe. [Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium; in contempt. *Spectator.*]

SHÖE/LETT-ET,* n. That which fastens a shoe. *Milton.*
SHÖE/LEÄTH-ER,* n. Leather for shoes. *McCulloch.*
SHÖE/LESS,* n. A destitute of shoes. *Drayton.*
SHÖE/MAK-ER, n. One whose trade it is to make shoes.
SHÖE/MAK-ING,* n. The business of making shoes. *McCulloch.*

SHÖER, n. One who fits the foot with a shoe.
SHÖE/STRÄP,* n. A strap for a shoe. *Ash.*
SHÖE/STRING, n. A string with which a shoe is tied.
SHÖE/TIE, (shö/ti) n. A shoestring. *Crashaw.*
†SHÖG, n. Violent concussion; a shock. *Dryden.*
†SHÖG, v. a. To shake; to agitate; to shock. *Wicliffe.*
†SHÖG, v. n. To move off; to be gone; to jog. *Hall.* [Low.]
†SHÖG/GING, n. Concussion; agitation. *Harnar.*
SHÖG/GLE, v. a. To shake; to joggle. *Pegge.* [Local, Eng.]
SHÖNE, or SHÖNE, [shön, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Kenrick, *Elphinston*; shön, E. Wb.; shün, P.; shön or shön, K.] i. from *Shine*. See *SHINE*.

SHÖÖ,* *interj.* or v. n. *imperative* and *defective*. Begone, go away. *Lemon.* A word used to drive away fowls, sheep, &c. Written also *shough, shu, and shue*.

SHOOK, (shük) [shük, S. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.; shök, W. Ja. K.] i. from *Shake*. See *SHAKE*.

SHOOK,* (shük) n. The timber or staves of a hog'shead prepared for use:—boards for boxes. *Adams.*

†SHÖÖN. See *SHOE*.

SHÖÖT, v. a. [i. SHOT; pp. SHOOTING, SHOT, †SHOTTEN.] To discharge, so that the thing discharged shall fly with speed or violence; to discharge as from a bow or gun; to let off; to strike with any thing shot:—to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit; to dart or thrust forth; to push suddenly; to push forward:—to fit to each other by planing:—to pass through with swiftness.—*To be shot of*, to be discharged or cleared of. *Todd.* [Colloquial.]

SHÖÖT, v. n. To perform the act of shooting; to germinate; to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape by emissions from a radical particle; to be emitted; to protuberate; to jut out; to pass as an arrow; to become any thing by sudden growth; to move swiftly; to dart; to feel a quick, glancing pain.—*To shoot forth*, to sprout; to bud.—*To shoot out*, to project; to protrude.
SHÖÖT, n. [Act of propelling. *Bacon.* Act of striking. *Shak.*] A branch issuing from the main stock. [A young swine. *Cotgrave*. See *SHOTS*.]

SHÖÖT-ER, n. One who shoots; a gunner.
SHÖÖT-ING, n. Act of emitting, as from a gun or bow; the practice of discharging guns:—a sensation of quick pain.

SHÖÖT-ING-STÄN,* n. A meteor often seen, of which the origin and nature are involved in great obscurity. *Brandt.*

SHÖP, n. [*schoppe*, Fr.] A place where any thing is sold; a place for retailing goods or merchandise:—a room or building in which manufactures are carried on; a work-place.

SHÖP, v. n. To frequent shops; as, "They are shopping."
SHÖP/BILL,* n. An advertisement of a shop-keeper's business, or list of his goods, printed separately for distribution. *Owen.*

SHÖP/BOARD, n. A board on which any work is done.
SHÖP/BOOK, (shöp/bük) n. A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

SHÖP/BÖY,* n. A boy employed in a shop. *Ash.*
†SHÖPE, *Old pret.* of *Shape*. *Shaped*. *Spenser.*

SHÖP/KEEP-ER, n. A trader who sells in a shop; a retailer.
SHÖP/KEEP-ING,* n. The business of keeping a shop. *Ash.*
SHÖP/LIFT-ER, n. One who, under pretence of buying, steals goods out of a shop; a shop-lifter.

SHÖP/LIFT-ING, n. The crime of a shoplifter.
SHÖP/LIKE, a. Low; vulgar; common. *B. Jonson.*

SHÖP/MÄID,* n. A young woman who attends in a shop. *Joadrell.*

SHÖP/MAN, n. A shopkeeper; one who serves in a shop.
SHÖP/ÖC/RA-CY,* n. The body of shopkeepers. *Ec. Rev.*
SHÖP/PING,* n. The act of frequenting shops. *Byron.*

SHÖP/RÉNT,* n. Rent paid for the use of a shop. *Burrows.*
SHÖP/WIN-DÖW,* n. The window of a shop. *Ash.*
SHÖP/WOM-AN,* (-wüm-an) n. A woman who serves in a shop. *Maunder.*

SHÖR/AGE,* n. (*Law*) Duty paid for goods brought on shore. *Crabb.*

†SHÖRE, i. from *Shear*. *Sheared*. See *SHEAR*.

SHÖRE, n. Land bordering on the sea, or on a lake; the coast of the sea; the bank of a river:—the support of a building; a buttress. [A drain; a sewer. See *SEWER*.]

SHÖRE, v. a. [*schooren*, Teut.] [i. SHORED; pp. SHORING, SHORED.] To prop; to support. [†To set on shore. *Shak.*]
SHÖRED, (shörd) a. Having a bank or shore. *Mir. for Mag.*
SHÖRE/LÄND,* n. Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach. *Loudon.*

SHÖRE/LESS, a. Having no shore or coast; boundless.
SHÖRE/WÉED,* n. A perennial, aquatic plant. *Farm. Ency.*
SHÖR/ING, n. The skin of a sheep after shearing; the living animal when shorn:—the felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHÖRN, [shörn, W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; shörn, S.] p. from *Shear*. See *SHEAR*.

SHÖRT, a. Not long; not long in space or extent; not long in time or duration:—not adequate; defective; imperfect; not reaching the intended point; scanty; wanting; narrow; contracted:—brittle; friable; breaking quickly:—laconic; brief; concise; compendious; succinct.
SHÖRT, n. A summary account. *Shak.*—*In short*, summarily; in few words.

SHÖRT, ad. Not long; shortly.—It is used in composition. †SHÖRT, v. n. To fail; to be deficient; to decrease.
†SHÖRT, v. a. To abbreviate; to shorten. *Chaucer.*

SHÖRT/ÄRMED,* (-ärm) a. Having short arms. *Shak.*
SHÖRT/BILLED,* (-böld) a. Having a short bill. *Ash.*
SHÖRT/BREATHED,* (-bréth) a. Having a short breath; asthmatic. *Johnson.*

SHÖRT/CAKE,* n. Cake or pastry in which butter or lard is mixed with flour. *Forby.*

SHÖRT/CÖM-ING,* n. Defective performance; deficiency as to duty. *Dr. T. Chalmers*; *Qu. Rev.*

SHÖRT-DÄTED,* a. Having little time to run. *Sandys.*
SHÖRT/EARED,* (-ärd) a. Having short ears. *Pennant.*

SHÖRT/EN, (shört) v. a. [i. SHORTENED; pp. SHORTENING, SHORTENED.] To make short; to contract; to abbreviate; to curtail; to abridge; to reduce; to confine; to lop.

SHÖRT/EN,* v. n. To grow short; to be diminished. *Swift.*
SHÖRT/EN-ER,* n. He or that which shortens. *Swift.*

SHÖRT/EN-ING,* (shört/ing) n. Act of making short:—something that makes paste short and friable, as butter, lard, &c. *Forby.*

SHÖRT/FIN-GERED,* a. Having short fingers. *Ash.*
SHÖRT/FOOT-ED,* (-füt-éd) a. Having short feet. *Ash.*
SHÖRT/HÄIRD,* (-härd) a. Having short hair. *Pennant.*

SHÖRT/HÄND, n. A contracted method of writing for the sake of rapidity; stenography; brachygraphy.

SHÖRT/HÖRNE,* (-hörd) a. Having short horns. *Hull.*
SHÖRT/LÉGGED,* (-légd) a. Having short legs. *Loudon.*

SHÖRT/LIVED, (-livd) a. Not living or lasting long.
SHÖRT/LY, ad. Quickly; soon:—concisely; briefly.

SHÖRT/NECKED,* a. Having a short neck. *Wilson.*
SHÖRT/NESS, n. Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness.

SHÖRT/NÖSED,* a. Having a short nose. *Ash.*
SHÖRT/RIB, n. One of the lower or false ribs; bastard rib.

SHÖRT/SIGHT,* (-sht) n. A defect of sight.
SHÖRT/SIGHT-ED, (-sht-éd) a. Unable to see far;—said of corporeal sight, but more commonly of intellectual sight; nearsighted.

SHÖRT/SIGHT/ED-NESS, (-sht/éd-nës) n. State of being shortsighted; nearsightedness; defect of sight.

SHÖRT/TÄILED,* (-täld) a. Having a short tail. *Pennant.*
SHÖRT/WÄIST-ED, a. Having a short waist or body.

SHÖRT/WIND-ED, a. Short-breathed; asthmatic.
SHÖRT/WINGED, a. Having short wings.

SHÖRT/WIT-ED, a. Simple; scant of wit. *Hales.*
SHÖRT/Y, a. Lying near the coast; having shores. *Burnet.* [R.]

SHÖT, i. & p. from *Shoot*. See *SHOOT*.

SHÖT, n. [*shot*, D.] pl. SHOT or SHOTS. That which is discharged; an arrow, bullet, &c.; a very small granular bullet of lead, used for small game:—any thing emitted; act of shooting; the flight of a missile weapon.—[*escot*, Fr.] A sum charged; a reckoning. *Shak.* See *SCOT*.

SHÖTE, n. A fish resembling the trout. *Carver.*—A young hog; a pig partially grown. ☞ This old English word is written in different forms in several of the counties of England. *Cotgrave* (1611) spells it *shote, shoat, and shoot*, and defines it, "a hog that is a year, or under a year, old." Bailey, Martin, and Johnson, spell it *shoot*; Ainsworth, *shote*; *Ash*, *sheat*; *Lemon*, *shot*; *Moor* and *Forby*, *shot* and *shoot*; *Holloway*, *shoot* and *sheet*; *Ray*, *sheat*, *shote*, and *shoot*; and *Ray* remarks, that "In Essex they called it a *shote*."—In this country, the common form is *shote*, used for a young hog, and also applied to a man, in contempt; as, "a poor *shote*."

SHÖT-FREE, a. Clear of the reckoning; scot-free. *Shak.* Not to be hurt by shot; not injured. *Fetham.*
SHÖT/GAUGE,* n. An instrument for measuring the diameter of shot. *Crabb.*

SHÖT'TEN, (shöt'tn) *a.* Having ejected the spawn. *Dryden*. Curled by too long keeping:—shooting out into angles:—sprained; dislocated. *Shak*.

SHOUGH, (shök) *n.* A shaggy dog; a shock. *Shak*. See **SHOCK**.

SHOUGH, (shö) *interj.* [*sheuchen*, Ger.] An exclamation used in driving away fowls: written by *Forby*, *Brockett*, &c., *shoo*. See **SHOO**.

SHOULD, (shüd) *v. n.* [*schuld*, Teut.; *shulde*, pl. *shulden*, old Eng.] An auxiliary and defective verb, denoting obligation, duty, possibility, or contingency. It is regarded as the preterite of *shall*: and it is used to form the past tenses of the potential mood; but it is likewise used in the conditional present and future tenses.—“He should have paid the bill yesterday.” “He should do right now and always.” “If I should see him, or should I see him to-morrow, I will inform him” In the first instance, *should* is used in the past tense; in the second, in the present; and in the third, in the future.—The following remarks are quoted from Dr. Johnson: “1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive [potential] mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.—2. I should go, it is my business or duty to go.—3. If I should go, if it happens that I go.—4. Thou shouldst go, thou oughtest to go.—5. If thou shouldst go, if it happens that thou goest.—6. The same significations are joined in all the other persons, singular and plural.”

SHOULD'ER, (shöl'der) *n.* [*sculäre*, Sax.; *scholder*, Teut.] The joint which connects the arm to the body; the corresponding joint in the foreleg of a quadruped, particularly of an edible animal; the upper part of the back; a rising part; a prominence:—a sustaining power; support.

SHOULD'ER, (shöl'der) *v. a.* [I. SHOULDERED; *pp.* SHOULDERING, SHOULDERED.] To push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.

SHOUL'DER-BÉLT, *n.* A belt placed across the shoulder.

SHOUL'DER-BLÁDE, *n.* The bone of the shoulder; the scapula.

SHOUL'DER-CLÁP-PER, *n.* A sheriff's officer; a bailiff:—one who uses great freedom. *Shak*.

SHOUL'DER-KNÖT, *n.* An epaulet; a knot of lace or ribbon worn on the shoulder. *Swift*.

SHOUL'DER-SHÖT'TEN, (-shöt'tn) *a.* Strained in the shoulder.

SHOUL'DER-SLIP, *n.* Dislocation of the shoulder. *Swift*.

SHÖÜT, *n.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation; a plaudit; applause.

SHÖÜT, *v. n.* [I. SHOOTED; *pp.* SHOOTING, SHOOTED.] To cry in triumph or exultation.

SHÖÜT, *v. a.* To utter or treat with shouts. *Ep. Hall*.

SHÖÜT'ER, *n.* One who shouts. *Dryden*.

SHÖÜT'ING, *n.* Act of shouting; applause; exultation.

SHÖVE, (shüv) *v. a.* [*schuffen*, *schuyven*, Teut.] [I. SHOVED; *pp.* SHOVING, SHOVED.] To push by main strength; to propel; to press against; to push.

SHÖVE, (shüv) *v. n.* To push forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars, but a pole.

SHÖVE, (shüv) *n.* The act of shoving; a push. *Swift*.

SHÖVE'-GROÁT, *n.* A sort of game. *Shak*.

SHÖV'EL, (shüv'vl) *n.* An instrument consisting of a broad blade, or a scoop, and a handle.

SHÖV'EL, (shüv'vl) *v. a.* [I. SHOVELLED; *pp.* SHOVELLING, SHOVELLED.] To take up and throw with a shovel; to gather or take up in large quantities.

SHÖV'EL-ÁRD, (shüv'vl-árd) *n.* Shoveller; a bird. *Brown*.

SHÖV'EL-BOARD, (shüv'vl-börd) *n.* A long board on which a play is performed by sliding metal pieces at a mark; one of the pieces of metal so used. *Dryden*.

SHÖV'EL-FÖL, *n.*; *pl.* SHOVELFULS. As much as a shovel will hold. *Qu. Ren.*

SHÖV'EL-LER, (shüv'vl-ler) *n.* One who shovels:—a species of duck, having a long, broad bill.

SHÖW, (shö) *v. a.* [*secean*, Sax.; *schowen*, D.] [I. SHOWED; *pp.* SHOWING, SHOW'N.] To exhibit to view; to make to see; to perceive or know; to display; to direct; to give proof of; to prove; to publish; to inform; to teach; to make known; to explain; to expound; to discover; to point out.—*To show off*, to set off; to exhibit ostentatiously. ☞ “This word is frequently written *shew*; but since it is always pronounced, and often written *shov*, which is favored likewise by the Dutch *schowen*, I have adjusted the orthography to the pronunciation.” *Dr. Johnson*.—In the English dictionaries which preceded that of Johnson, this word is printed *shew*; and in nearly all those which have appeared since that of Johnson, it is printed *show*; yet, notwithstanding the orthography *show* “is favored by the Dutch *schowen*,” by the pronunciation, and by the authority of the dictionaries in common use, the form *shew* maintains its ground by perhaps the prevailing usage of the best authors.

SHÖW, (shö) *v. n.* To appear; to look; to have appearance; to make an exhibition.

SHÖW, (shö) *n.* A spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money; external or superficial appearance; not reality; ostentatious display; parade; ostentation; public appearance; contrary to *concealment*; semblance; likeness; speciousness; exhibition; pomp.

SHÖW'-BÍLL, *n.* A large sheet of paper with an advertisement printed on it in large letters. *R. E. Carter*.

SHÖW'-BRÉAD, or **SHÉW'-BRÉAD**, (shö'b'réd) *n.* Among the Jews, twelve loaves of bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel, placed weekly on the golden tables of the sanctuary, and afterwards lawfully eaten only by the priests.

SHÖW'ER, (shö'er) *n.* One who shows; an exhibitor.

SHÖW'ER, (shö'er) *n.* A copious fall of rain or hail, of short duration; a copious fall or distribution of any thing; something shed or poured down.

SHÖW'ER, (shö'er) *v. a.* [I. SHOWERED; *pp.* SHOWERING, SHOWERED.] To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or bestow liberally.

SHÖW'ER, (shö'er) *v. n.* To rain in showers.

SHÖW'ER-I-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being showery. *Scott*.

SHÖW'ER-LÉSS, *a.* Without showers. *Armstrong*.

SHÖW'ER-Y, *a.* Raining in showers; rainy.

SHÖW'-GLÁSS, *n.* A show-man's glass; a mirror. *Crowper*.

SHÖW'-L-Y, *ad.* In a showy manner.

SHÖW'-I-NÉSS, *n.* State of being showy. [Swift.]

SHÖW'ISH, *a.* Splendid; gaudy; showy; ostentatious.

SHÖW'-MÁN, *n.*; *pl.* SHÖW'-MÉN. One who exhibits shows. *Cook*.

SHÖWN, (shön) *p.* from *Shew*. See **SHOW**.

SHÖW'-PLÁCE, *n.* A place for public exhibitions. *Shak*.

SHÖW'Y, *a.* Splendid; gaudy; ostentatiously fine.

†**SHRÁG**, *v. a.* To lop; to trim; as, to *shrag* trees. *Hulot*.

†**SHRÁG**, *n.* A twig of a tree cut off. *Hulot*.

†**SHRÁG'GER**, *n.* A lopper; one that trims trees. *Hulot*.

SHRÁM, *v. a.* To shrivel; to pinch. *Holloway*. “*Shrammed* with cold.” *Buller*. [Local, Eng.]

†**SHRÁNK**, *i.* from *Shrink*. *Shrunken*. See **SHRINK**.

†**SHRÁP**, *n.* A place baited with chaff to entice birds.

†**SHRÁPE**, *n.* *Ep. Bedell*.

SHRÁP'NELL, *n.* (*Gunnery*) Applied to shells which are filled with musket-balls to be projected by an explosion. *Brande*.

SHRED, *v. a.* [I. SHRED; *pp.* SHREDDING, SHRED.] To cut into small pieces.

SHRED, *n.* A small piece cut off; a strip; a fragment.

SHRED'DING, *n.* Act of cutting off; what is cut off.

SHRED'DY, *n.* Consisting of shreds or fragments. *Palmer*.

SHREW, (shrd) *n.* A peevish, brawling woman; a scold; a termagant:—a shrewmouse. See **SHREWMOUSE**.

†**SHREW**, (shrd) *v. a.* To beshrew; to curse. *Chaucer*.

SHREWD, (shrd) *a.* [The participle of the verb *shrew*.] [Originally, malicious; mischievous; bad; painful; dangerous; shrewish. *Shak*] Artful; cunning; sagacious; sensible; sharp-sighted; acute; keen; penetrating; arch; sly.—“A man of *shrewd* discernment.” *Qu. Ren.*

SHREWD'LY, (shrd'd'le) *ad.* In a shrewd manner; cunningly; slyly; with good guess.

SHREWD'NESS, (shrd'nes) *n.* Quality of being shrewd; sagacity; cunning; archness.

SHREW'ISH, (shd'ish) *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew: froward; petulantly clamorous. *Shak*.

SHREW'ISH-LY, (shrd'ish-ly) *ad.* Petulantly; peevishly; frowardly. *Shak*.

SHREW'ISH-NÉSS, (shrd'ish-nés) *n.* The qualities of a shrew.

SHREW'ÍSÓSE, (shrd'ísós) *n.*; *pl.* SHREW'ÍSICES. A small animal resembling a mouse, once thought venomous.

SHRIEK, (shrek) *v. n.* [*shraeka*, Icel.; *shrika*, Su. Goth.] [I. SHRIEKED; *pp.* SHRIERING, SHRIEKED.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, as in distress; to cry out in anguish; to scream.

SHRIEK, (shrek) *n.* An inarticulate cry of distress or anguish; a scream.

SHRIEK'ER, *n.* One who shrieks. *G. Crabbe*.

SHRIEK'ING, *n.* The act of making shrieks. *Bp. Taylor*.

SHRIEV'AL, (shrev'al) *a.* Belonging to the shrieve or sheriff. *Dryden*.

SHRIEV'AL-TY, (shrev'al-ty) *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; sheriffalty. *Blackstone*. ☞ *Shrifice* is obsolete, *sherief* being used instead of it; yet the derivative *shrievalty* is more in use than *sheriffalty*.

†**SHRIEVE**, (shrev) *n.* Sheriff. *Blackstone*.

†**SHRIFT**, *n.* Confession made to a priest. *Shak*.

†**SHRIGHT**, (shrt) *p.* from *Shriek*. *Shrieked*. *Chaucer*.

†**SHRIGHT**, (shrt) *n.* A shriek. *Spenser*.

SHRIKE, *n.* The butcher-bird. *Hamilton*.

SHRILL, *a.* Sounding in a piercing, tremulous manner; uttering an acute sound; loud and sharp or clear.

SHRILL, *v. n.* To make a shrill sound. *Shak*.

SHRILL, *v. a.* To express in a shrill manner. *Spenser*.

SHRILL'ING, *n.* A piercing, shrill sound. *Kirby*.

SHRILL'NESS, *n.* The quality of being shrill. *Smith*.

SHRILL-TONGUED,* (t-tingd) *a.* Having a shrill voice. *Shak.*
 SHRILL/Y, *ad.* With a shrill noise or sound.
 SHRIMP, *n.* [*schrumpe*, Ger.; *scrympe*, Dan.] A small, crustaceous fish; — a little, wrinkled man; a dwarf. *Shak.*
 †SHRIMP, *v. a.* To contract. *Echard.*
 SHRINE, *n.* [*scriin*, Sax.; *scrinium*, L.] A case, box, or receptacle, for depositing something sacred, as the remains or relics of a saint.
 SHRINE,* *v. a.* To place in a shrine; to enshrine. *Pope.*
 SHRINK, *v. n.* [*i.* SHRUNK; *pp.* SHRINKING, SHRUNK. — The preterit *shrank* and the participle *shrunken* are nearly obsolete.] To contract spontaneously; to shrink; to withdraw or fall back, as from danger; to recoil; to retire.
 SHRINK, *v. a.* To make a thing shrink; to contract. *Shak.*
 SHRINK, *n.* Corrugation; contraction into less compass. *Woodward.* Contraction of the body from fear or horror. *Daniel.*
 SHRINK'ER, *n.* One who shrinks. *Old sea-song.*
 SHRINK'ING, *n.* Act of one who shrinks; a recoiling; contraction.
 SHRUTE,* *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name of the thrush. *Booth.*
 †SHRIVE'AL-TY, *n.* See SHRIEVALTY.
 †SHRIVE, *v. a.* [*i.* SHROVE or SHRIVED; *pp.* SHRIVING, SHRIVEN.] To hear, as a priest, at confession. *Shak.*
 †SHRIVE, *v. n.* To administer confession. *Spenser.*
 SHRIV'EL, (shriv'v) *v. n.* [*i.* SHRIVELLED; *pp.* SHRIVELLING, SHRIVELLED.] To contract itself into wrinkles; to wither; to shrink.
 SHRIV'EL, (shriv'v) *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.
 †SHRIV'ER, *n.* One who shrives; a confessor. *Shak.*
 †SHRIV'ING, *n.* Act of hearing confession. *Spenser.*
 SHROFF,* *n.* An East-Indian banker or money-changer. *Maunder.*
 SHROOD, *n.* †A shelter; a cover. *Shak.* The dress of a corpse; a winding-sheet. [The branch of a tree. *Warton.* — *pl.* (*Naut.*) The large ropes supporting a mast laterally.]
 SHROOD, *v. a.* [*i.* SHROUDED; *pp.* SHROUDING, SHROUDED.] †To cover from danger, as an agent. *Spenser.* To shelter. *Kaleigh.* To clothe; to dress, especially for the grave. †To cut or lop off the top branches of trees. *Chambers.*
 SHROOD, *v. n.* To harbor; to take shelter. *Milton.*
 SHROOD'LESS,* *a.* Having no shroud. *Dodley.*
 †SHROOD'Y, *a.* Affording shelter. *Milton.*
 †SHROVE, *v. n.* To revel at shrovetide. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 SHROVE/TIDE, *n.* [from *shrove*, the preterit of *shrive*.] The time of confession; Shrove-Tuesday. See SHROVE-TUESDAY. *Shak.*
 SHROVE-TUESDAY, (shrov'tuz-də) *n.* The Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, and immediately preceding Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent; so called because on that day confession was made, preparatory to the fast of Lent.
 †SHROV'ING, *n.* The festivity of shrovetide. *Hales.*
 SHRUB, *n.* A small, low, dwarfish tree, which, instead of one single stem, often puts forth, from the same root, several stems; a bush; — a beverage or liquor composed of fruit or other spirits, acid, and sugar.
 SHRUB, *v. a.* To rid from bushes or trees. *Anderson.*
 SHRUB'BER-Y, *n.* A plantation or growth of shrubs. *Graves.*
 SHRUB'BY-NESS,* *n.* The state of being shrubby. *Ash.*
 SHRUB'BY, *a.* Resembling a shrub; full of shrubs; bushy; consisting of shrubs. *Phillips.*
 SHRUB'LESS,* *a.* Destitute of shrubs. *Byron.*
 †SHRUFF, *n.* Drops; refuse of metal tried by the fire.
 SHRUG, *v. n.* [*schricke*, D.; *shruga*, Su.] [*i.* SHRUGGED; *pp.* SHRUGGING, SHRUGGED.] To contract or draw up the shoulders, as in the feeling of cold, aversion, or dissatisfaction. [*Florio.*
 SHRUG, *v. a.* To contract or draw up, as the shoulders.
 SHRUG, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders.
 SHRUNK, *i. & p.* from *Shrink*. See SHRINK.
 SHRUNK'EN, (shrunk'kn) *p.* from *Shrink*. Shrunk: — nearly obsolete. See SHRINK. *Spenser.*
 SHU,* *interj.* Begone! a term used to frighten poultry. *Lancashire dialect.* See SHOO, and SHOUGH.
 SHUCK,* *n.* A husk or shell: — a shock. *Farm. Ency.*
 SHUD'DER, *v. n.* [*shuttern*, Ger.; *schudden*, Teut.] [*i.* SHUDDERED; *pp.* SHUDDERING, SHUDDERED.] To feel a cold tremor from fear, horror, or aversion; to quake with fear; to tremble; to shake.
 SHUD'DER, *n.* A tremor; state of trembling. *Shak.*
 SHUD'DER-ING,* *n.* A trembling caused by fear or dread.
 SHUF'FLE, (shuf'fl) *v. a.* [*i.* SHUFFLED; *pp.* SHUFFLING, SHUFFLED.] To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to confuse; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to remove or introduce by means of designed confusion. — To shuffle off, to get rid of. — To shuffle up, to form tumultuously or fraudulently.
 SHUF'FLE, (shuf'fl) *v. n.* To throw cards into a new order: — to play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions; to equivocate; to quibble: — to struggle; to move with an irregular gait.

SHUF'FLE, *n.* Act of one who shuffles; an irregular movement; a trick; an evasion; a quibble.
 SHUF'FLE-BOARD, *n.* The old name of *shovelboard*.
 SHUF'FLE-CAP, *n.* A play at which money is shaken in a hat. *Arbutnot.*
 SHUF'FLER, *n.* One who plays tricks, or shuffles.
 SHUF'FLING, *n.* Act of one who shuffles; confusion; trick; artifice; an irregular gait.
 SHUF'FLING,* *p. a.* Throwing into confusion; evasive; disingenuous.
 SHUF'FLING-LY, *ad.* With a shuffle or an irregular gait.
 SHU'MAC,* *n.* See SUMACH.
 SHUN, *v. a.* [*i.* SHUNNED; *pp.* SHUNNING, SHUNNED.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavor to escape; to elude; to evade; toeschew.
 SHUN, *v. n.* To decline; to avoid to do a thing.
 SHUN'LESS, *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shak.*
 SHUNT,* *n.* A short railroad to turn from a greater. *Smart.*
 SHUT, *v. a.* [*schutten*, D.] [*i.* SHUT; *pp.* SHUTTING; SHUT.] To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to make not open; to enclose; to confine; to prohibit; to bar; to exclude; to contract from an expanded state. — To shut out, to exclude; to deny admission to. — To shut up, to close up; to make impervious; to make impassable; to confine; to imprison. — [To be shut of, to be cleared or rid of: — same as to be shot of. *Richardson.*
 SHUT, *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself.
 SHUT, *p. Closed.* — *a.* [*i.* SHUT; clear; free. *L'Estrange.*
 SHUT, *n.* Close; act of shutting. *Dryden.* A shutter. *Wilkins.*
 SHUT'TER, *n.* He or that which shuts; a cover for a window or other aperture; a door.
 SHUT'TLE, (shu'tl) *n.* [*schietspoel*, Teut.; *shutul*, Icel.] The instrument with which a weaver shoots the cross threads.
 SHUT'TLE-COCK, *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, to be driven backward and forward by players with a battle-door.
 SHY, (shī) *a.* [*schouw*, Teut.] Reserved; not familiar; not free of behavior; fearful; coy; cautious; wary; chary; keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach; suspicious; jealous.
 SHY, *v. n.* [*i.* SHIED; *pp.* SHYING, SHIED.] To turn aside or start, as a horse; to shy. *Forby.*
 SHY'LY, *ad.* In a shy manner; not familiarly.
 SHY'NESS, *n.* State of being shy; reservedness.
 SI-A-GUSH,* *n.* A feline quadruped; caracal. *Smellie.*
 SI-AL-A-GOOVE,* (si-äl'ä) *n.* [*siälän* and *äyön*.] (*Med.*) A medicine that increases the flow of saliva and other fluids, from the parotid and other glands, near the mouth. [*Ency.*
 SI-AM-ÈSE,* *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Siam.
 SI-AM-ÈSE,* *a.* Belonging to Siam. *Ec. Rev.*
 †SIB, *a.* Related by blood. *Chamier.*
 †SIB, *n.* A relation. *Mountagu.*
 SIB'BENS,* *n.* An infectious disease in the mountainous parts of Scotland, resembling syphilis. *Dunglison.*
 SI-BE'RI-AN,* *a.* Relating to Siberia; cold. *Ency.*
 SI-BE'RI-AN,* *n.* A native of Siberia. *P. Cye.*
 SI-BE'RIE,* or SI'B'E-RIZE,* [*si-be-ri*, *Brande*; *si'b'e-rit*, *K. Wb.*; *n.* (*Mita.*) Ribellite or red tourmaline. *Brande.*
 SI-B'L-ANCE,* *n.* A hissing sound, as of *S. droutley*.
 SI-B'L-ANT, *a.* [*sibillans*, L.] Having the sound of the letter *S*; hissing.
 SI-B'L-ANT,* *n.* A letter or character having a hissing sound, as *S*. *Latham.*
 SI-B-L-ATION, *n.* Act of hissing; a hissing sound. *Bacon.*
 SI-B'L-OS,* *a.* Hissing; sibillant. *Pennant.*
 SI-B'YL, *n.* [*sibylla*, L.] (*Myth.*) A prophetic woman of ancient Greece and Italy. There were several, the most celebrated of whom was the sibyl of Cume; — a witch. *Addison.*
 SI-B'YL-LINE, *a.* [*sibyllinus*, L.] Of or belonging to a sibyl.
 SI-B'YL-LIST,* *n.* A devotee of the sibyl. *Cudworth.*
 SIC'A-MORE, *n.* [*sycomorus*, L.] A large forest tree. *Peachment.* See SYCAMORE.
 SIC'CA-RU-PEE'*, *n.* An East-Indian coin, of the value of 2s. 3d. sterling. *Crabb.*
 †SIC'CATE, *v. a.* [*siccō*, L.] To dry. *Cockerm.*
 †SIC-C-ATION, *n.* The act of drying. *Bailey.*
 SIC'CA-TIVE,* *a.* Drying; causing to dry. *Smart.*
 †SIC-CR'IC, (sik-sif'ik) *a.* [*siccus* and *fiō*, L.] Causing dryness. *Bailey.*
 SIC'CI-TY, (sik'se-ſe) *n.* [*siccitē*, Fr.; *siccitas*, L.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture. *Bacon.*
 SICE, (siz) [*siz*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*] *n.* [*siz*, Fr.] The number six at dice. *Dryden.*
 †SICH, *a.* Such. *Spenser.* [Still in vulgar use.] [*Ency.*
 SI-CIL-I-AN,* *n.* A native of Sicily. — *a.* Relating to Sicily.
 SICK, *a.* Afflicted with disease; ill in health; affected with nausea; ill in the stomach; sickly; ill; indisposed; disgusted; — applied to a place or room where there is sickness; as, "a sick room."
 †SICK, *v. n.* To sicken; to be ill. *Shak.* [*ness. More.*
 SICK'-BED,* *n.* A bed on which one is confined by sick-

SICK'EN, (sik'kn) *v. a.* [*i.* SICKENED; *pp.* SICKENING, SICKENED.] To make sick; to disease; to weaken; to impair.

SICK'EN, (sik'kn) *v. n.* To grow sick; to fall into disease; to grow weak; to decay; to languish; to be disgusted.

†**SICK'ER**, *a.* [*Sicker*, Ger.] Sure; certain; firm. *Spenser.*

†**SICK'ER**, *ad.* Surely; certainly. *Spenser.*

†**SICK'ER-LY**, *ad.* Surely. *Robinson.*

†**SICK'ER-NESS**, *n.* Security. *Spenser.*

SICK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sick; inclined to be sick; causing nausea; nauseating.

SICK'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a sickish manner. *Dr. Allen.*

SICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being sickish. *Cheyne.*

SICK'LE, (sik'kl) *n.* [*sickel*, D., from *secale* or *sciala*, L.] A hook for reaping grain; a reaping-hook. See **SECKEL**.

SICK'LED, (sik'klid) *a.* Furnished with a sickle. *Thomson.*

SICK'LE-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* SICKLEMEN. A reaper. *Shak.*

†**SICK'LER**, *n.* A reaper. *Sandys.*

SICK'LE-WORT, (sik'kl-wört) *n.* A plant.

SICK'LY-NESS, *n.* State of being sickly; disease.

SICK'LY, *a.* Not healthy; visited with sickness; not sound; diseased; morbid; not well; faint; weak; languid.

SICK'LY, *ad.* Not in health. *Shak.*

†**SICK'LY**, *v. a.* To make diseased; to sicken. *Shak.*

SICK'NESS, *n.* State of being sick; disease; illness; malady; nausea; disorder in the organs of digestion.

Sic P'AS'ISM,* [L.] "So every where." *Scudamore.*

SID'DÖW,* *a.* Such as boil freely, applied to peas. *Loudon.*

SIDE, *n.* [*side*, Sax; *syde*, D.] The part of a man or an animal fortified by the ribs; as, the right side, the left side:—a part of any thing which is long and broad, as distinguished from an end:—a line of boundary:—the right or left:—margin; verge:—any kind of local respect:—part; party; interest; sect:—any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another.—It is used of persons or propositions respecting each other; as, "It is granted on both sides."—It is used to note consanguinity; as, "He is cousin by his mother's or father's side."

SIDE, *a.* Lateral; oblique; indirect. [Long; broad. *Shak.*]

SIDE, *v. n.* [*i.* SIDED; *pp.* SIDING, SIDED.] To lean on one side:—to join a party; to engage in a faction.

†**SIDE**, *v. a.* To be at the side of; to stand at the side of. *Spenser.* To suit; to pair. *Ld. Clarendon.*

SIDEBOARD, (sid'börd) *n.* A table, or piece of furniture, placed at one side, or in the recess, of a dining-room.

SIDE-BÖX, *n.* An enclosed seat on the side of a theatre.

SIDE-CÜT,* *n.* A lateral canal diverging from the main canal. *Tanner.*

SID'ED,* *a.* Having a side; as, one-sided, two-sided. *P. Cyc.*

SID'ELY, *n.* An insect. *Derham.*

SIDE'LING,* *a.* Inclined; oblique; sloping; as, "sideling ground." *Francis.*

SIDE'LÖNG, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

SIDE'LÖNG, *ad.* Laterally; obliquely; on the side; askance.

SIDE'LOOK,* (lük) *n.* An oblique view. *Steele.*

SID'ER, *n.* One who sides or joins a party.

†**SID'ER**, *n.* See **ORDER**.

SID'ER-AL, *a.* [*sidulus*, L.] Starry; astral; sidereal. *Milton.*

SID'ER-ÄT-ED, *a.* [*sideratus*, L.] Blasted; planet-struck. *Brownie*. [R.]

SID-ER-ÄTION, *n.* [Fr.; *sideratio*, L.] A sudden mortification; a blast; a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy. *Ruy*. [R.]

SID-ER-ÄL, *a.* [*sidericus*, L.] Astral; starry; relating to **SID-ER-ITE**, [*sid'it*, *Jas. K. Wh.*; *se-dër'it*, Sm.] (*Min.*) The loadstone; a phosphate of iron.—(*Bot.*) A plant or genus of plants called *ironwort*.

SID-ER-I-TIS,* *n.* [*sidonitis*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants and shrubs; siderite. *P. Cyc.*

SID-ER-RÖ-ÄL/CITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) The brown spar. *Kirwan.*

SID-ER-RO-GRÄPH'IC,* *a.* Relating to siderography.

SID-ER-RO-GRÄPH'ICAL,* *a.* *P. Cyc.*

SID-ER-RÖG'RA-FHIST,* *n.* One who practises siderography. *Knolles.*

SID-ER-RÖG'RA-PHY,* *n.* [*sidonpos* and *γραφία*] The art or practice of engraving on steel. *Ency.*

SID-ER-RÖ-MÄN-CY,* *n.* Divination by burning straws, &c., on red-hot iron. *Crabb.*

SID-ER-RÖ-SCHIS'O-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A black mineral. *Dana.*

SID-ER-RÖ-SCÖPE,* [*sid'e-rö-sköp*, *Wb.*; *sid-e-rös'köp*, *K.*; *se-dër-rö-sköp*, Sm.] *n.* An instrument for detecting small particles of iron. *Smart.*

SIDE'SÄD-BLE, *n.* A woman's saddle or seat on horseback:—a plant and flower; a pitcher-shaped flower.

SIDE'SMAN, *n.* An assistant to a churchwarden. *Ayliffe.*

SIDE-TÄ-BLE,* *n.* A table to be placed at the side of a room. *Tatler.*

SIDE-TÄK-ING, *n.* Act of joining a party. *Ep. Hall.*

SIDE-VIEW,* (sid'vü) *n.* An oblique view; a side look. *Pope.*

SIDE-WÄLK,* (sid'wävk) *n.* A walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road; foot-way; foot-path. *Sat. Mag.* [In common use in the United States.]

SIDE-WAYS, (sid'wäz) *ad.* Laterally; sidewise. *Milton.*

SIDE'-WIND,* *n.* A wind blowing laterally. *Swift.*

SIDE'WISE, *ad.* Laterally; on or toward one side.

SID'ING, *n.* A leaning to a side or party:—a turn-out or passing place on a railroad.

SID'LE, (sid'l) *v. n.* To go sidewise, or with the body the narrowest way; to lie on the side; to move to one side. *Swift.*

SID'LING,* *ad.* In a side or sloping way; sidewise. *Swift.*

SID'GE, (sëj) *n.* [*sigè*, Fr.] The act of besetting a fortified place with an army; act of besieging; any continued endeavor to gain possession.—[Sent.; throne. *Spenser.* Place; class; rank. *Shak. Stool. Browne.*]

†**SID'GE**, (sëj) *n.* [*sigèr*, Fr.] To besiege. *Spenser.*

SID'GITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A rock or stone compounded of quartz, felspar, and hornblende. It resembles granite, but differs from it by having hornblende instead of mica. Written also *syenite*. *P. Cyc.*

SID-ENT'IC,* *a.* Relating to, or containing, sienite. *Phil. Mag.*

SID'ÉR-Ä,* *n.* [Sp.] A range of mountains. *Qu. Rev.*

SID'ÉS'TÄ,* *n.* [Sp.] Rest or sleep taken after dinner, in the hot part of the day; common in warm countries. *Qu. Rev.*

SIEVE, (siv) *n.* A vessel with a bottom of network, more or less coarse, used to separate the finer part of any substance from the coarser, as flour from bran:—a bolter; a sifter; a basket.

†**SIE'VE-MÉNT**,* *n.* A whistling. *Brewer.*

SIFT, *v. a.* [*siften*, D.] [*i.* SIFTED; *pp.* SIFTING, SIFTED.] To separate, as flour from bran, by a sieve; to sift; to examine closely; to try.

SIFT'ER, *n.* One who sifts; a bolter; a sieve.

SIFT'ING,* *n.* Act of using a sieve; scrutiny. *Chapman.*

SIG,* *n.* Urine; stale urine. *Ash*. [Local, England.]

SIG was used by the Saxons for victory.—*Sigbert*, famous for victory.—*Sigward*, victorious preserver. *Gibson.*

SIGH, (si) *v. n.* [*suchten*, D.] [*i.* SIGHED; *pp.* SIGHING, SIGHED.] To inhale and expire audibly, as from grief; to emit breath audibly, as in grief or suffering; to respire.

†**SIGH**, (si) *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior.*

SIGH, (si) *n.* A deep respiration, as in grief; a deep, long breath. *Sp.* "A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and, what is more extraordinary, on the stage,—so different from every other word of the same form as to make it a perfect oddity in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word *sithe*; and the only difference is that *sithe* has the flat aspiration, as in *this*, and *sigh* the sharp one, as in *thin*. It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason of this departure from analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound which seems an echo to the sense." *Walker.* "This extraordinary pronunciation" of *sigh* is more or less common in some parts of the United States. It is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists.

SIGH'ER, (si'er) *n.* One who sighs.

SIGH'ING, (si'ing) *n.* The act of one who sighs.

SIGHT, (sit) *n.* [*sicht*, *gesicht*, D.] Perception by the eye; act of seeing; power or faculty of seeing; view:—that which is seen or to be seen; spectacle; show; exhibition; knowledge:—eye; instrument of seeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye; as, the sight of a quadrant, a gun, &c. [A great number. *Forby*. Colloquial.]

SIGHT'ED, (sit'ed) *a.* Having sight:—used chiefly in composition; as, quick-sighted, short-sighted. *Sidney.*

†**SIGHT'RÖL**,* *a.* Visible; perspicuous. *Chaucer.*

†**SIGHT'RÖL-NESS**, (sit'völ-nës) *n.* Perspicuity. *Sidney.*

SIGHT-HÖLE,* *n.* A hole to be seen through. *Shak.*

SIGHT'LESS, (sit'lës) *a.* Wanting sight; blind. [†Not sightly; offensive to the eye; invisible. *Shak.*]

SIGHT'LESS-NESS,* (sit'lës-nës) *n.* Want of sight. *Good.*

SIGHT'LY, (sit'le) *a.* Pleasing to the eye; comely.

SIGHT'SÉE-ING,* *n.* The act of seeing sights. *Ec. Rev.*

SIGHT'-SÉE-ING,* *a.* Employed in seeing curiosities. *Ec. Rev.*

SIGHT'-SÉE-ER,* *n.* One who sees sights or curiosities. *Ec. Rev.*

SIG'ILL, *n.* [*sigillum*, L.] Seal; signature. *Dryden.*

SIG'ILL-LÄRJA,* *n. pl.* Fossil plants found in coal formations. *Brande.*

†**SIG'ILL-LÄ-TIVE**, *a.* [*sigillatif*, old Fr., from *sigillum*, L.] Fit to seal, or for a seal. *Cotgrave.*

SIG'MÖID,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent or shaped like the letter S; sigmoidal. *P. Cyc.*

SIG-MÖID'AL, *a.* [Greek letter *sigma*, and *είδος*] Curved like the Greek letter *sigma* [σ], or the English letter S.

SIGN, (stin) *n.* [*signe*, Fr.; *signum*, L.] A token; a token or picture of a man's occupation hung up near his door:—a signal; a nod, or other token, instead of words; a type; a symbol; a mark; a note; a symptom; omen; prognosis; presage; a wonder; a miracle; a prodigy; a monument; a memorial:—a constellation in the zodiac:—an algebraical indication:—mark of distinction; a subscription of one's name; as, "a sign-manual."

SIGN, (sĭn) *v. a.* [*signer*, Fr.; *signo*, L.] [*i. signed*; *pp. signing, signed*.] To mark with characters of one's name; to mark; to denote; to show; to ratify by hand or seal; to signify.

†SIGN, (sĭn) *v. n.* To be a sign or omen. *Shak.*

SIGN'A-BLE, *v. a.* (sĭn'ə-bəl) *a.* That may be signed. *Bacon.*

SIGN'AL, *n.* [*signal*, Fr.; *senal*, Sp.] Notice given by a sign; a sign that gives notice; a mark; indication.

SIGN'AL, *a.* [*signalé*, Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished.

†SIG-NAL'I-TY, *n.* State of being signal. *Browne.*

SIGN'AL-IZE, *v. a.* [*signalor*, Fr.] [*i. signalized*; *pp. signalizing, signalized*.] To make signal, eminent, or remarkable.

SIG-NAL-LY, *ad.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

†SIG-NATION, *n.* [*signo*, L.] Act of signing; a token. *Browne.*

SIG-NATURE, *n.* [Fr.; *signatura*, L.] A person's name signed to any paper or instrument; a sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark:—a mark upon any matter, as plants or persons, indicative of use or character.—(*Printing*) A letter or figure, at the bottom of the page, to distinguish sheets or half sheets; a printed sheet or half sheet.—(*Mus.*) The flats and sharps placed after the clef, at the beginning of the staff.

†SIG-NA-TŪ-RIST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of signs of plants, figures, &c. *Browne.*

SIGN'ER, (sĭn'er) *n.* One who signs.

SIGN'ET, *n.* [*signette*, Fr.] A seal; a royal seal; the privy seal of the king of England, used in sealing private letters and grants under the sign-manual.

SIG-NIF-I-CANCE, *n.* Power of signifying; that which is sig-nif-i-cant, *n.* signified; meaning; force; energy; importance; moment.

SIG-NIF-I-CANT, *a.* [*signifiant*, Fr.; *significans*, L.] Expressing meaning; expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening; standing as a sign of something; forcible to impress the intended meaning; important; weighty; momentous.

†SIG-NIF-I-CANT, *n.* That which is significant; token. *Shak.*

SIG-NIF-I-CANT-LY, *ad.* In a significant manner.

SIG-NIF-I-CATE, *v. n.* Several things signified by a common term are its *significates*. *Whately.*

SIG-NIF-I-CATION, *n.* [Fr.; *significatio*, L.] Act of signifying; that which is signified; meaning expressed by a sign or word; import; sense; importance.

SIG-NIF-I-CATIVE, *a.* [*significatif*, Fr.] Betokening by an external sign; forcible; strongly expressive.

SIG-NIF-I-CATIVE-LY, *ad.* In a significative manner.

SIG-NIF-I-CATIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being significative. *West. Rev.*

SIG-NIF-I-CATOR, *n.* He or that which signifies. *Burton.*

SIG-NIF-I-CATORY, *n.* That which signifies. *Sp. Taylor.*

SIG-NIF-I-CAT'RY, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) A species of writ. *Crabb.*

SIG-NIF-Y, (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ) *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr.; *significo*, L.] [*i. signified*; *pp. signifying, signified*.] To make known or declare by some token or sign; to declare; to mean; to express; to denote; to imply; to import; to weigh.

SIG-NIF-Y, *v. n.* To express meaning with force; to mean.

SIGNOR, (sĕn'yŭr) *n.* [*signore*, It.] See SENIOR.

†SIGNOR-IZE, (sĕn'yŭr-ĭz) *v. a.* To lord over.—*v. n.* To have dominion. *Skelton.* See SENIORIZE.

SIGN'OR-Y, (sĕn'yŭr-ĭ) *n.* [*signoria*, It.] Lordship; seniority. *Shak.* See SENIORITY, and SENIORITY.

SIGN-MAN'U-AL, *n.* (*Law*) The signature of a king written with his own hand, as in grants or letters-patent. *Whishaw.*

SIGN-PAINT-ER, *a.* A painter of signs. *Burney.*

SIGN'POST, (sĭn'pŏst) *n.* A post on which a sign hangs.

†SIK, *a.* Such. *Spenser.*—Written also by Spenser, *sich*.

†SIKE, *a.* A small stream of water; a rill. *Brockett.* [North of England.]

†SIK'ER, *a. & ad.* *Chaucer.* See SICKER.

†SIK'ER-NESS, *n.* Sureness. *Chaucer.* See SICKERNESS.

SILE, *v. a.* [*sila*, Su. Goth.] To strain, as milk. *Brockett.* [North of England.]

SILE, *n.* A fine sieve or milk-strainer. *Brockett.* [Local, England.] A young herring. *Pennant.*

SIL'EN'A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plants; the catchfly. *Crabb.*

SILENCE, *n.* [Fr.; *silentium*, L.] State of being silent; forbearance of speech; taciturnity; stillness; secrecy; oblivion; obscurity.

SILENCE, *interj.* Commanding silence; be still!

SILENCE, *v. a.* [*i. silenced*; *pp. silencing, silenced*.] To put to silence; to make silent; to still.

SILENT, *a.* [*silens*, L.] Not speaking; mute; taciturn; not talkative; not loquacious; still; wanting efficacy;—not pronounced, as a silent letter.—*Silent partner*, one who assists in furnishing means for carrying on a business, without taking an active or ostensible part in it.

†SIL'EN'Ū-RĪ-RY, (sĭ-lĕn'sh-ĕ-rĕ) *n.* [*silentarius*, low L.] One who is appointed to keep silence in court; one who is sworn not to divulge secrets of state. *Barrow.*

SIL'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a silent manner; with stillness.

SIL'ENT-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being silent. *Ask.*

SIL'EN'SI-A, (sĕ-lĕn'sh-ĕ) *n.* A kind of linen made in Silesia. *Smart.*

SIL'EX, *n.* [L.] (*Min.*) Flint; the earth of flint; silica. *Todd.* See SILICA.

SILHOUETTE, (sĭl'ŏ-ĕt'ŭ) *n.* [Fr., from the artist.] A representation of an object, or a small portrait, filled in with a black color; a profile likeness by shade. *Brande.*

SIL'ICA, *n.* (*Chem.*) The scientific term for *silice*. It was till lately ranked among the earths proper, but it has been transferred to the chemical class of acids. It constitutes the principal portion of most of the hard stones which compose the crust of the globe, occurring nearly pure in rock-crystal, quartz, agate, chalcedony, flint, &c. *Ure.*

SIL-I-CAL-CAR'E-ŌUS, *a.* Consisting of silica and calcareous matter. *Brande.*

SIL'I-CATE, *n.* A compound of silicic acid and some base. *Ure.*

SIL'I-CAT-ED, *a.* Impregnated with silica. *Brande.*

SIL'ICE, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as *silicula*. *Smart.*

SĪ-LĪC'IC, *a.* Derived from or containing silica. *Ure.*

SIL-I-CIF'ER-ŌUS, *a.* Producing silica. *Ure.*

SĪ-LĪC'IF-IED, *p. a.* Petrified or mineralized by silicious earth. *Lydell.*

SĪ-LĪC'IF-Y, *v. a. & n.* To change into silice. *Buckland.*

SĪ-LĪC'Ū-RĪTE, *n.* An earth composed of silica and magnesia. *Smart.*

SĪ-LĪC'IOUS, (sĕ-lĭsh'ŭs) *a.* [*silice*, *silicious*, or *siliceus*, L.] Relating to, or containing, silice or silica; flinty. *37* This word is written *silicious* and *siliceous*. The orthography of *silicious* is that which is found in nearly or quite all the common English dictionaries; but that of *siliceous* is more common in works of science.—It is sometimes confounded with *silicious*. See SILICIOUS.

SĪ-LĪC'Ū-RED, *a.* Impregnated with silice. *Smart.*

SĪ-LĪC'Ū-ŪM, (sĕ-lĭsh'ŭ-ŭm) *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of silica. *Brande.*

SIL'I-CLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A short, two-valved pod, as in garden-cress. *P. Cyc.*

SIL'I-CŌN, *n.* The same as *silicium*. *Ure.*

SĪ-LĪC'U-LA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A silice; silicule. *Crabb.*

SIL'I-CŪLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as *silice*. *Loudon.*

†SĪ-LĪC'U-LOSE, *a.* [*silicula*, L.] Husky; full of husks. *Diet.*

†SĪ-LĪC'Ū-ŪM, *a.* [*siliginosus*, L.] Made of fine wheat. *Bailey.*

SIL'ING-DISH, *n.* A strainer; a colander. *Barret.* [Local, Eng.]

SIL'Ū-QUA, *n.* [L.] pl. *SILIQUEÆ.* (*With gold-finers*) A carat, of which six make a scruple.—[*silique*, Fr.] (*Bot.*) The pod, husk, or shell of plants of the pulse kind, as the bean, pea, &c.

SĪ-LĪQUE, (sĕ-lĭk'ŭ) *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) A long, two-valved pod, as in the cabbage; silica. *P. Cyc.*

SIL'Ū-QUŌS, *a.* [*silicula*, L.] (*Bot.*) Having a pod or capsule. *Ure.* *sule.* *Arbutnot.*

SILK, *n.* A glossy thread or filament spun by silk-worms in the caterpillar state; stuff made of the thread.

SILK-CŌT-TON, (kŏl'tŭn) *n.* (*Bot.*) A large tree of the East and West Indies, so called from the down in its seed-pod, of which clothing is made. *Crabb.*

SILK'DRESS-ER, *n.* One employed in the trade of silk. *Burrow.*

SILK'EN, (sĭlk'kn) *a.* Made of silk; silky; soft; tender.

SILK'EN, (sĭlk'kn) *v. a.* To make soft or smooth. *Dyer.*

SILK'GRASS, *n.* A plant having fibrous leaves. *Ask.*

SILK'I-NESS, *n.* State of being silky; softness.

SILK'MAN, *n.* A dealer in silk; silk-mercer. *Shak.*

SILK-MER-CER, *n.* A dealer in silk. *Johnson.*

SILK-MŪLL, *n.* A manufactory of silk. *Sterne.*

SILK'NESS, *n.* Silkiness. *B. Jonson.*

SILK-THROW-ER, *n.* One who winds, twists, spins, or throws silk, so as to fit it for weaving. *Crabb.*

SILK-WEAVER, *n.* One who weaves silk.

SILK-WORM, (-wŭrm) *n.* The worm that spins silk. *Bacon.*

SILK'Y, *a.* Made of silk; silken; soft; tender.

SILL, *n.* The ground-sill of a building;—the horizontal part below a window or door, whether of wood or stone. [Shaft of a wagon; thill. *Grose.*]

SIL'LA-BŪB, *n.* A liquor made of milk and wine or cider and sugar.

SIL'LI-LY, *ad.* In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

SIL'LI-MAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica and alumina, of a brown or dark-gray color, found in Connecticut. *Brande.*

SIL'I-I-NESS, *n.* State of being silly; harmless folly

SIL'LOCK, *n.* A fish found among the Shetland Isles. *Ency.*

SIL'LOŪN, *n.* (*Fort.*) A work raised in the middle of a ditch, in order to defend it when it is too wide. *Crabb.*

SIL'LY, *a.* [Harmless; innocent; weak; helpless. *Spenser.*] Foolish; witless; weak; simple. [Not in health. *Pegge.* Local, Eng.]

†SIL'LY-HÖW, *n.* The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. *Brown.*

SILOE,* *n.* A repository for grain. *London.*

SIL'PII'-ÜM,* *n.* [L.] A plant and its juice; a gum-resin mentioned by the ancients; laser. *P. Cyc.*

SILT, *n.* [*sylla*, *Sueth.*] [Mud; *silme*. *Hale.*] Comminuted sand, clay, and earth, transported by running water. *Lycell.*

SILT,* *v. a.* [*i. silted*; *pp. silting, silted.*] To impede or obstruct by accumulations of sand, or earth. *Lycell.*

SIL'Ü'R'I-AN,* *a.* [*silurus*, L.] (*Geol.*) Noting a series of rocks, or a group of fossiliferous strata, such as are found in Wales:—applied also to a family of fishes. *P. Cyc.*

Sil'Ü'R'I-DÄN,* *n.* [*silurus*, L.] (*Ich.*) One of a family of fishes, (the *siluridae*), of which the silurus is the type. *Brande.* See SILURUS.

SIL'Ü'R'US,* *n.* [L.] A sheath-fish:—the type of a family of fishes, (the *siluridians*, or *siluridae*), having merely a naked skin, or large osseous plates. *P. Cyc.*

SIL'VAN, *a.* Relating to the woods; woody. See SYLVAN.

SIL'VATE,* *n.* A compound of silicic acid and a base. *Francis.*

SIL'VER, *n.* [*silubr*, Goth.; *seolfer*, Sax.; *silber*, Ger.; *silver*, D.] A white, malleable, ductile, and tenacious metal, of a brilliant lustre when polished, much used for coin and plate:—any thing of soft splendor; money made of silver:—*German silver*, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, but containing no silver:—much used for forks, spoons, &c.

SIL'VER, *a.* Made of silver; white, like silver; having a pale lustre:—soft of voice; soft; gentle; quiet.

SIL'VER, *v. a.* [*i. SILVERED*; *pp. SILVERING, SILVERED.*] To cover with silver; to adorn with mild lustre.

SIL'VER-BEAT'ER, *n.* One who beats or foliates silver. *Boyle.*

SIL'VER-BÜSH,* *n.* (*Dot.*) A shrub. *Crabb.*

SIL'VER-FIR, *n.* A species of the fir-tree. *Bp. Berkeley.*

SIL'VER-FISH,* *n.* A species of fish. *Hill.*

SIL'VER-GRAY,* *a.* Of a color resembling silver. *Smellie.*

SIL'VER-HAIRD,* (*-hárd*) *a.* Having hair of the color of silver. *Pennant.*

SIL'VER-ING,* *n.* The art of covering the surfaces of bodies with a thin film of silver. *Ure.*

SIL'VER-LEAF,* *n.* Silver beaten into thin leaf. *Ure.*

SIL'VER-LING, *n.* A silver coin. *Isaiah vii.*

SIL'VER-LY, *ad.* With the appearance of silver. *Shak.*

SIL'VER-SHED'DING,* *a.* Shedding silver. *Shak.*

SIL'VER-SM'ITH, *n.* One who works in silver.

SIL'VER-THINGS'LE, (*-thi'ng'sl*) *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

SIL'VER-TONGUED,* (*-tóngued*) *a.* Having a smooth tongue or speech. *Dr Allen.*

SIL'VER-TREE, *n.* A tree having bright or silvery foliage.

SIL'VER-WEED, *n.* A perennial plant. *Miller.*

SIL'VER-Y, *a.* Like silver; besprinkled with silver.

SIL'VIC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Applied to an acid which, with picnic acid, constitutes the greater portion of colophony or common rosin. *P. Cyc.*

†SIM'A-GRE, (*-gër*) *n.* [*simagrée*, Fr.] Grimace. *Dryden.*

SIM'AR, *n.* [*samare*, D.] A robe; a loose, light garment, such as a bishop wore under his gown:—also written *cymar*, *cimmar*, and *chimmur*. *Dryden.*

SIM-A-RÜ'BA,* *n.* (*Med.*) The bark of the root *quassia simaruba*, a native of the West Indies; used as a tonic. *P. Cyc.*

SIM'F-A,* *n.* [L.] (*Zool.*) A genus of animals resembling man, including the ape, baboon, monkey, &c. *Brande.*

SIM'F-LAR, *a.* [*similaire*, Fr., from *similis*, L.] Homogeneous; resembling; having resemblance; like; uniform.

SIM'F-LÄR'F-TY, *n.* State of being similar; likeness.

SIM'F-LÄR-LY, *ad.* With resemblance; in a similar manner.

†SIM'F-LÄR-Y, *a.* Similar. *Johnson.*

SIM'F-LÉ, *n.* [*simile*, L.] (*Rhet.*) A resemblance, in some particular thing, between two objects that are, in themselves, dissimilar; a comparison; a similitude; a comparison made to illustrate something.

SIM'ML'F-TER,* *n.* [L.] (*Law*) The technical designation of the form by which either party, in pleading, accepts the issue tendered by his opponent. *Brande.*

SIM'ML'F-TÜDE, *n.* [Fr.; *similitudo*, L.] Likeness; resemblance; comparison; simile. *Wotton.*

†SIM'ML'F-TÜD'NÄRY, *a.* Denoting resemblance. *Coke.*

SIM'F-LÖB,* *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, made to imitate silver and gold; a golden-colored variety of brass. *Ure.*

SIM'F-OÜS,* *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the monkey. *Sidney Smith.*

SIM'F-TAB, *n.* See SCIMITAR, and CIMETER.

SIM'MER, *v. n.* [*i. SIMMERED*; *pp. SIMMERING, SIMMERED.*] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

†SIM'NEL, *n.* [*simenel*, old Fr.; *simnellus*, low L.] A kind of bun or cake; a cracknel. *Bullein.*

SIM'Ö'NI-ÄC, *n.* [*simoniacus*, L.] One who practises simony. *Bp. Bedell.*

SIM'Ö-N'Ä-CAL, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, simony.

SIM'Ö-N'Ä-CAL-LY, *ad.* With the guilt of simony. *Burnet.*

†SIM'Ö'NI-ÖÜS,* *a.* Relating to simony. *Milton.*

SIM'Ö-N'IST,* *n.* One who practises or defends simony. *Burn.*

SIM'Ö-NY, [*sim'ö-ne*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *si'mö-ne*, *Keurick.*] *n.* *simonie*, Fr.; [*simonia*, L.] An unlawful contract for the presenting of a clergyman to a benefice; the crime of buying or selling church preferment:—named from *Simon Magus*. *Acts viii.*

SIM'ÖÖD'Ä,* or SIM'ÖÖD'N'Ä,* *n.* A hot, noxious wind in Arabia and some parts of Africa, called also *samiel* and *kamsin*. *P. Cyc.* See SAMIEL.

SIM'MOUS,* *a.* Having a flat nose; snub-nosed. *Brown.*

SIM'PPER, *v. n.* [*semper*, old *Sueth.*, *semper*, modern.] [*i. SIMPERED*; *pp. SIMPERING, SIMPERED.*] To smile; generally, to smile affectedly or foolishly.

SIM'PPER, *n.* Smile; generally, an affected or foolish smile.

SIM'PPER-ER, *n.* One who smiles. *Neville.*

SIM'PPER-ING-LY, *ad.* With an affected or foolish smile.

SIM'PLE, *a.* [*simplex*, L.; *simple*, Fr.] Plain; artless; undesigned; sincere; not complex; not complicated; unmingled; single; only one:—silly; foolish; not wise.

SIM'PLE, (*sim'pl*) *n.* [Fr.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug; something not compounded. It is popularly used for a medicinal herb.

†SIM'PLE, *v. n.* To gather simples. *Garth.*

SIM'PLE-MIND'ED, *a.* Artless; single in purpose; simple.

SIM'PLE-MIND'ED-NÉSS,* *n.* The quality of being simple-minded; artlessness. *Ch. Ob.*

SIM'PLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being simple. [*vant.*]

SIM'PLER, *n.* A collector of simples; a herbalist. *Davenport.*

SIM'PLESS, *n.* Simplicity; silliness; folly. *Spenser.*

SIM'PLE-TÖN, *n.* A silly person; a trifler; a foolish fellow.

†SIM'PLI-CIAN, (*sim-pish'an*) *n.* [*simplex*, *simplicis*, L.] An undesigned, unskilled person; opposed to politician. *Amory.*

SIM'PLI-CI-TY, *n.* [*simplicitas*, L.; *simplicité*, Fr.] State or quality of being simple; plainness; artlessness; singleness; weakness. [*i. Silliness*; *folly*.] *Hooker.*

SIM'PLI-FI-CÄTION, *n.* Act of simplifying; act of making plain.

SIM'PLI-FY, *v. a.* [*simplifier*, Fr.; *simplex* and *facio*, L.] [*i. SIMPLIFIED*; *pp. SIMPLIFYING, SIMPLIFIED.*] To make simple; to render plain.

SIM'PLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples; a herbalist.

SIM'PLY, *ad.* In a simple manner; without art; plainly; artlessly; of itself; merely; solely.

†SIM'Ü-LÄ-CHRE, (*sim'ü-lä-ker*) *n.* [*simulacrum*, L.] An image. *Sir T. Elyot.*

†SIM'Ü-LÄR, *n.* [*simulo*, L.] One that counterfeits. *Shak.*

†SIM'Ü-LÄR,* *a.* Specious; plausible; feigned. *Shak.*

SIM'Ü-LÄTE, *v. a.* [*simulo*, L.] [*i. SIMULATED*; *pp. SIMULATING, SIMULATED.*] To feign; to counterfeit. *Thomson.*

†SIM'Ü-LÄTE, *a.* [*simulatus*, L.] Feigned; simulated. *Bale.*

SIM'Ü-LÄT-ED,* *a.* Counterfeited; feigned; simulate. *Boswell.*

SIM'Ü-LÄTION, *n.* [Fr.; *simulatio*, L.] Act of simulating; a feigning; false pretence. *Bacon.*

SIM'Ü-LÄNÉ'F-TY,* *n.* State of being simultaneous. *Cole-ridge*. [R.]

||SIM'Ü-LÄNÉ-ÖÜS, [*si-mul-tä-ne-üs*, S. W. P. J. Ja. K. Wb.; *sim-ül-tä-ne-üs*, F. S. M. R.] *a.* [*simultaneous*, L.] Acting at the same time; existing at the same time.

||SIM'Ü-LÄNÉ-ÖÜS-LY, *ad.* At the same time; together.

||SIM'Ü-LÄNÉ-ÖÜS-NÉSS,* *n.* State of being simultaneous. *Qu. Rev.*

†SIM'Ü-LY-TY, *n.* [*simultas*, L.] Private quarrel. *B. Jonson.*

SIM'ÜRG,* *n.* A fabulous, monstrous bird of the Persians. *Brande.* See ROC.

SIN, *n.* A transgression of the law of God; a violation of, or want of conformity to, the divine law; depravity; wickedness; iniquity.—*The seven deadly sins* (*Catholic*) are pride, idleness, envy, murder, covetousness, lust, and gluttony.

SIN, *v. n.* [*i. SINNED*; *pp. SINNING, SINNED.*] To violate the law of God; to do wickedly; to offend against right.

†SIN, *ad.* [*sen*, *scdän*, Swed.] Since. *Spenser.*

SIN'Ä'PIS,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; mustard. *P. Cyc.*

SIN'Ä-PIS-INE,* *n.* A peculiar principle extracted from mustard-seed. *Brande.*

SIN'Ä-PIS'M, [*sin'a-pizm*, K. Sm. Wb. *Ash*; *si'nä-pizm*, P.] *n.* [*sinapismus*, L.] (*Med.*) A cataplasm made chiefly of mustard-seed. *Brande.*

SIN'BÖN,* *a.* Born of, or sprung from, sin. *Milton.*

SIN'BRÉD,* *a.* Produced or bred by sin. *Milton.*

SINCE, *conj.* [by contraction from *sithenca*.] Because that; seeing that; inasmuch as. *Locke.*

SINCE, *ad.* Ago; before this; from that time. *Sidney.*

SINCE, *prep.* After; from the time of; as, "since that time."

SIN-CÉRE', *a.* [*sincerus*, L.; *sincère*, Fr.] [Unhurt; unin-

jured; pure. *Dryden*.] Honest; real; not feigned; upright; true; plain; frank; undissembling; uncorrupt.

SIN-CERE/LY, *ad.* In a sincere manner; honestly.

SIN-CERE/NESS, *n.* Honesty; sincerity. *Temple*.

SIN-CER/TY, *n.* Quality of being sincere; honesty; purity; freedom from hypocrisy or dissimulation.

SIN/CI-PŪT,* *n.* (*Anat.*) The fore part of the head. *Crabb*.

SIN-DAR/Ī,* *n.* A native chief of Hindostan. *Maunder*.

†SIN/DON, *n.* (*sindon, L.; σίνδων.*) A fold; a wrapper. *Bacon*.

SINE, *n.* (*sinus, L.*) (*Geom.*) A straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle, perpendicular to the radius, passing through the other extremity.

SINE/VE,* *prep.* [*L.*] Without; as, "sine invidia," without envy.

SINE/CURE, [*sin'ē-kūr, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*] *n.* [*sine and cura, L.*] An office without any duties attached to it; a benefice without a cure, or without the care of souls.

SINE/CURE,* *v. a.* To place in a sinecure. *Ec. Rev.*

SINE/CU-RISM,* *n.* The holding of sinecures; the state or practice of a sinecurist. *Blackwood's Mag.*

SINE/CU-RIST,* *n.* One who holds a sinecure; an advocate for sinecures. *Ed. Rev.*

SINE DŪE,* [*L., without day.*] In legal and parliamentary language, an adjournment, *sine die*, means, without any specified day for resuming the subject, or reassembling. *Brande*.

SINE QŪA NŌN,* [*L., without which not.*] An indispensable condition; that without which the matter in hand is null. *Ed. Rev.*

SIN/EW, (*sin'nu*) *n.* A ligament by which a joint is moved; a tendon; a muscle; and a nerve:—whatever gives strength or compactness; as, "Money is the sinews of war."

SIN/EW, (*sin'nu*) *v. a.* To knit, as by sinews. *Shak.*

SIN/EWED, (*sin'nūd*) *a.* Having sinews; strong; firm.

SIN/EW-I-NESS,* *n.* The quality of being sinewy. *Scott*.

SIN/EW-LĒSS, (*sin'nu-lēs*) *a.* Having no sinews; weak.

SIN/EW-SIRŪNK, (*sin'nu-*) *a.* Having the sinews under the belly stiff and contracted, as of a horse by over-riding.

SIN/EW-Y, (*sin'nu-ē*) *a.* Consisting of a sinew, or of sinews; strong; vigorous.

SIN/FUL, *a.* Partaking of sin; addicted to sin; iniquitous; irreligious; not holy; wicked; contrary to religion.

SIN/FUL-LY, *ad.* In a sinful manner; wickedly.

SIN/FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being sinful; iniquity.

SING, *v. n.* (*singan, Sax.; singia, Icel.; singhen, D.*) [*i. SUNK or SANG; pp. SINGING, SUNG.*]—*Sang* is growing obsolete. To form the voice to melody; to utter words with musical modulation; to utter sweet sounds inarticulately; to make any small or shrill noise; to tell in poetry.

SING, *v. a.* To utter with musical modulation; to relate or mention in poetry; to celebrate; to give praises to, in verse; to utter harmoniously.

SINGE, (*sin*) *v. a.* [*i. SINGED; pp. SINGING, SINGED.*] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.

SINGE, (*sin*) *n.* A slight burn on the surface.

SIN/GER,* (*sin'jer*) *n.* One who sings. *Smart*.

SIN/GER, *n.* One who sings; one skilled in singing.

SIN-GHA-LĒSE/Ī,* *n. sing. & pl.* A native, or the natives, of Ceylon; Ceylonese. *Earnshaw*.

SING/ING, *n.* Utterance of melodious sounds; melody.

SING/ING-BIRD,* *n.* A bird that sings. *Addison*.

SING/ING-BOOK, (*-būk*) *n.* A book of tunes. *Brewer*.

SING/ING-LY, *ad.* With a kind of tune. *North*.

SING/ING-MAN, *n.* One who sings; a singer. *Shak.*

SING/ING-MĀS/TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of singing.

SIN/GLE, (*sing'gl*) *a.* [*singulus, L.*] One; not double; not more than one; particular; individual; not compounded; alone; only; sole; having no companion; having no assistant:—unmarried:—not complicated; not duplicated; singular:—noting a state or act in which one is opposed to one; as, "a single combat." [Weak; silly. *Shak.* Not double-minded; pure; uncorrupt. *St. Matt. vi.*]

SIN/GLE, (*sing'gl*) *v. a.* [*i. SINGLED; pp. SINGLING, SINGLED.*] To choose out from among others; to select; to sequester; to withdraw.

SIN/GLE-FLŌW-ER-ED,* (*-erd*) *a.* Having a single flower. *Hill*.

SIN/GLE-HĀND-ED,* *a.* Having but a single hand; unassisted. *Smith*.

SIN/GLE-HEĀRT-ED,* *a.* Sincere; pure; upright. *Boham*.

SIN/GLE-NESS, *n.* State of being single; simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.

SIN/GLE-STICK, *n.* A cudgel, called also a *back-sword*. *Jamieson*.

SIN/GLE-VĀLVED,* (*-vālvd*) *a.* Having but one valve. *Smith*.

SIN/GLŌ,* *n.* A sort of fine tea. *Ferry*.

SIN/GLY, *ad.* Individually; particularly; only; by one's self; without associates; honestly; sincerely.

SING/SING, *n.* A chant; in contempt; bad singing; an unpleasant repetition of similar words or tones.

SIN/GU-LAR, *a.* [*singulier, Fr.; singularis, L.*] Single; not compounded:—particular; odd; eccentric; strange; rare; unexampled; having something not common to others; alone; of which there is but one.—(*Gram.*) Expressing only one; not plural.

†SIN/GU-LAR, *n.* A particular; single instance. *Morc.*

†SIN/GU-LAR-IST, *n.* One who affects singularity. *Barrow*.

SIN/GU-LAR/TY, *n.* [*singularité, Fr.*] State of being singular; something singular or peculiar; singularity; uncommonness; strangeness; eccentricity; a curiosity.

†SIN/GU-LAR-IZE, *v. a.* To make singular.

SIN/GU-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a singular manner; strangely; particularly.

†SIN/GULT, *n.* [*singultus, L.*] A sigh; hiccough. *Brownie*.

SIN-GŪL/TUS,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) The hiccough or hiccup. *Gen. Mag.*

SIN/I-CAL,* *a.* Relating to sines; noting a kind of quadrant. *Francis*.

||SIN/IS-TER, or SI-NIS/TER, (*sin'is-ter, S. W. P. J. K. Wb.; se-nis-ter, F. Ja. Sm.*) *a.* [*sinister, L.*] Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter; unlucky; inauspicious; sinisterous. 𐄂 This word, in the sense of *left*, is accented by the poets Milton, Dryden, &c., on the second syllable, though most lexicographers and orthoëpists accent it on the first syllable, whether it is used in the sense of *left* or *perverse*.—Walker says, "This word, though uniformly accented on the second syllable in the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers. Mr. Nares tells us, that Dr. Johnson seems to think, that, when this word is used in its literal sense,—as, "In his sinister hand, instead of ball, He placed a mighty mug of potent ale," *Dryden*—it has the accent on the second syllable; but when in the figurative sense of *corrupt, insidious, &c.*, on the first. This distinction seems not to be founded on the best usage."

SIN/IS-TER, (*sin'is-ter, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*) *a.* Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.

||SIN/IS-TER-HĀND'ED, *a.* Left-handed; unlucky. *Looveale*.

SIN/IS-TER-LY, *ad.* Perversely; corruptly; unfairly.

SIN/IS-TRĀL,* *a.* Belonging to the left hand; sinister; sinisterous. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

SIN/IS-TRĀL-LY,* *ad.* On the left hand; from left to right. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

SIN-IS-TRŌR/SAL,* *a.* [*sinistrorsum, L.*] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line. *Smart*.

||SIN/IS-TRŌS, (*sin'is-trūs, S. W. P. F. K.; sin'is-trūs or se-nis'trus, A.*) [*sinister, L.*] Sinister:—being on the left:—absurd; perverse; wrong. *Bentley*.

||SIN/IS-TRŌS-LY, *ad.* With a tendency to the left; perversely; absurdly. *Brownie*.

SINK, (*sink*) *v. n.* [*sinken, Ger.*] [*i. SUNK or BARK; pp. SINKING, SUNK.*]—*Sank* is growing obsolete; and *sunken* is used as a participial adjective. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to lose height; to fall to a level; to be overwhelmed:—to decline; to decrease; to decay; to drop; to drop.

SINK, *v. a.* To put under water:—to delve; to make by digging:—to depress; to degrade; to make to fall; to bring low; to diminish; to crush; to overbear; to make to decline; to suppress:—to reduce, as a capital sum of money for the sake of a greater profit or interest out of it.

SINK, *n.* (*sintan, Sax.; sinken, Ger.*) A drain to carry off filthy water or other foul matter; a jakes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINK/ING-FŪND,* *n.* A portion of the public revenue of Great Britain set apart for the gradual reduction of the national debt. *Pitt*. See *FUND*.

SIN/LESS, *a.* Exempt from sin; pure; innocent. *Milton*.

SIN/LESS-NESS, *n.* Exemption from sin. *Boyc*.

SIN/NER, *n.* One who sins; an irreligious person.

SIN/NER, *v. a.* To act the part of a sinner; as, "To sin-ner it." *Pope*. [Ludicrous.]

SIN/NET,* *n.* (*Naut.*) Rope-yarn bound about ropes to prevent them from galling; sehnit. *Crabb*.

SIN/Ō-FER-ING, *n.* An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SIN/Ō-FER, *n.* (*Min.*) A red ferruginous quartz; sinople; a species of earth. *Jainsworth*.

SIN/Ō-PLE, (*-pl*) *n.* Sinoper.—(*Her.*) Green; vert.

SIN/POL-LŪT'ED,* *a.* Polluted with sin. *Dryden*.

SIN/TER,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral; a variety of carbonate of lime; also a variety of common opal. *Brande*.

SIN/TŌC,* or SIN/DŌC,* *n.* The bark of a species of cinnamonum, a tree found in Java, used as a spice. *P. Cyc.*

SIN/V-ATE, (*sin'yu-āt*) *v. a.* [*sinuo, L.*] To wind; to bend in and out.

SIN/V-ATE, (*sin'yu-āt*) *v. a.* (*Bot.*) Turning in and out in an irregular manner; sinuose. *P. Cyc.*

SIN-U-'TION, *n.* Act of sinning; a bending in and out.
SIN-U-'OSE', * *a.* Bending in and out; sinuous. *Loudon.*
SIN-U-'OS'-'ITY, *n.* The state or quality of being sinuous.
SIN-U-'O-S, (sin'yū-'is) *a.* [*sinuex*, Fr., from *sinus*, L.] Bending in and out; winding; of a serpentine or undulating form; curved.
SINUS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* L. *SINUS*; Eng. *SINUS-ES*. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land;—a fold or opening vein of the *dura mater*;—any cavity; a cell.
SIN-'WÖRN, * *a.* Worm by sin. *Milton.*
SIP, *v. a.* [*sipan*, Sax.; *sippen*, D.] [*i.* SIPPED; *pp.* SIPPING, SIPPED.] To take, as a fluid, by small quantities with the lips; to draw into the mouth; to drink; to drink out of.
SIP, *v. n.* To drink a small quantity or sparingly.
SIP, *n.* A small draught taken with the lips.
SİPE, *v. n.* [*sipen*, Teut.] To ooze or drain out slowly. *Grose.* [Local, England.]
SİPH-'LİS, * *n.* (*Med.*) See **SYPHİLİS**.
SİPHON, (sī'fōn) *n.* [*siphōn*, Gr.; *sipho*, L.] A bent tube used for drawing off liquids from casks.—(*Zool.*) A membranous or calcareous tube.
Sİ-PHŌ'N'-'A, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of South America, which yields catouchouc. *P. Cyc.*
Sİ-PHŌN'-'IC, * *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a siphon. *Buckland.*
SİPHŪN-'CLE, * *n.* A membranous organ or pipe of some shell-fish. *Brande.* A hole or tube. *Smart.*
SİP'ID, *a.* [an old form of *sapid*.] Savory. *Cockeram.*
SİP'PER, *n.* One who sips.
SİP'PET, *n.* A small sp. *Milton.*
SİP'ÜN-'CLE, * *n.* (*Ent.*) A genus of worms. *Brande.*
Sİ'QUIS, (sī'kwis) *n.* [L., *if any one*.] An advertisement or notification beginning, "If any one."—It is applied to a notification of an intention to take holy orders, with a consequent inquiry if any one can allege impediment.
Sİr, *n.* [*sire*, Fr.] The word of respect in compellation to man, in common conversation;—the title of a baronet and a knight, prefixed to the Christian name; as, *Sir John*:—it is sometimes used for *man*. *Shak.*—"A title formerly applied to priests and curates in general; for this reason:—*dominus*, the academical title of bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English, at the universities; so that a bachelor, who in the books stood *Dominus Brown*, was, in conversation, called *Sir Brown*. This was in use in some colleges even in my memory." *Nares.* A similar use of the title *sir* is, or has been heretofore, common in some American colleges.
Sİ-RÄS'KIÉR, * *n.* [*Türk.*] See **SERÄSKIER**.
SİR-'CÄR', * *n.* A government of Hindostan. *Encyc.*
SİRE, *n.* [*sire*, Fr., *senior*, L.] The word of respect in addressing a king;—in poetry, a father;—it is used of beasts; as, "The horse had a good sire, but a bad dam."—It is used in composition; as, *grand-sire*.
SİRE, *v. a.* To beget. *Shak.* [It is used of beasts.]
Sİ-RĒ'DŌN, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of batrachian, also called *azoloti*. *P. Cyc.*
SİRĒN, (sī'rĒn, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sī'rĒn, *Wb.*) *n.* [L.; *Sērēn*, Gr.] *pl.* **SİRĒNS**. (*Mythology*) Melodious goddesses, or preternatural women, who dwell on or near the shores of Sicily, and so charmed passing mariners by the sweetness of their song, that they forgot their homes, and remained there till they perished with hunger. There were originally two sirens, afterwards three. They had the form of a virgin above the waist; and the rest of their body was like that of a bird;—a mermaid;—an enticing woman.—(*Zool.*) A reptile or batrachian with two feet.
SİRĒN, *a.* Alluring; bewitching like a siren.
Sİ-RĒNE', * *n.* [Fr.] An instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibration, corresponding to the different pitches of musical sound. *Brande.*
SİRĒN-'IZE, *v. n.* To practise the arts of a siren. *Cockeram.* [R.]
Sİ-RĒ-'A-SİS, *n.* [*Sirpiazis*, (*Med.*) A stroke of the sun; a sun-stroke; insolation; inflammation of the brain through excessive heat of the sun; phrenitis.
SİR'-'ŪS, *n.* [L.] The dog-star; a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of *Canis Major* or the Great Dog. It is the brightest star in the heavens.
SİR'LÖIN, (sī'r'lōin, *J. E. F. Sm. R. Wb.*; sī'r'lōin, *Ja. Rees.*) *n.* The loin of beef, or a piece of beef covering either kidney.—A *baron of beef*, now an obsolete joint, consisted of two sirloins undivided. *W. Encyc.*—Johnson, in his definition of *sir*, says it is "a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humor;" or, as another phrases it, "in one of his merry moods."—In this account of the origin of *sirloin*, Johnson has been generally followed by subsequent English lexicographers, who have spoken of its etymology. The king referred to, according to some, was Charles II.; but according to a greater number, James I. The following account is given by Dean Swift, in his "Polite Conversation":—"But pray why is it called a *sirloin*?—Why, you must know that our king, James I., who loved good

eating, being invited to dinner by one of his nobles, and seeing a large loin of beef at his table, he drew out his sword, and in a frolic knighted it." Whether this was related by Swift in a serious or "merry mood," may be doubted; as it may well be doubted whether this is a correct account of the origin of the word.

It is not found in any English dictionary previous to that of Johnson, with the orthography of *sirloin*; but the earlier orthography was *surlain*. Bailey's Dictionary has *surlain* of beef, corresponding to the French *surlonge de bœuf*, the obvious or probable etymology. *Surlain* is also given by Ainsworth; and the word occurs repeatedly in Cotgrave's Dictionary, first published in 1611, with the orthography of *surlaine* and *surlayne*. See **SIRLOIN**.

SİR'NAME, *n.* See **SURNAME**.
Sİ-RÖC'ÖS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* sī-röc'cōs. A periodical, warm, relaxing, south wind, which generally blows in the south of Italy, in Malta, Sicily, and in Dalmatia, every year, about Easter.

SİR'RAH, (sār'rah or sī'r'rah) [sār'rā, *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; sēr'rā, *Ja. Sm. Johnston*; sī'r'rā, *Wb.*; sī'r'rah, *E. Elphinstone*.] [*sir*, *ha*.] An adaptation of the word *sir*, when used with anger, contempt, or insult, or in playfulness.

†**SİRT**, *n.* [*syrtis*, L.] A bog; a quicksand. See **SYRTIS**.
SİR'UP, (sī'r'up or sī'r'rup) [sī'r'up, *S. W. J. K. Wb.*; sēr'rup, *F. Ja.*; sī'r'rup, *P. R.*; sī'r'up, *Colloquial*; sī'r'up, *Sm.*] [*Arab.*] Vegetable juice boiled with sugar, or a saturated solution of sugar in water, commonly united with some vegetable or other ingredient.
SİR'UPPED, (sī'r'upt) *a.* Sweet, like sirup; having sirup. *Dryden.*

†**SİR'UP-'Y**, *a.* Resembling sirup. *Mortimer.*
SİRVENTE',* or **SİRVANTE'**,* (sēr-vāng't') *n.* [Fr.] A species of poem in common use among the Troubadours of the middle ages. *Brande.*

†**SİSE**, *n.* [contracted from *assize*.] *Donne.* See **ASSIZE**.
SİS'KIN, *n.* [*sytken*, Teut.] A bird; the greenfinch.
SİSON, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants. *P. Cyc.*
SİS-SÖÖ', * *n.* A tree of Bengal, valued for timber. *P. Cyc.*
SİS'TER, *n.* [*zuster*, D.] A female born of the same parents; correlative to *brother*:—a woman of the same faith,—of the same condition,—of the same kind,—of the same church, society, or community.

†**SİS'TER**, *v. a.* To resemble closely. *Shak.*
SİS'TER, *v. n.* To be akin; to be near to. *Shak.*

SİS'TER-HOOD, (-hūd) *n.* State or duty of a sister:—a set of sisters:—a number of women of the same order.
SİS'TER-IN-LAW, *n.* The sister of a husband or wife.
SİS'TER-LY, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister. *Shak.*
SİS'TERUM, * *n.* [L.; *σείτρον*, Gr.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument of percussion, anciently used in Egypt. *P. Cyc.*
Sİ-SYM'BRI-UM, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *P. Cyc.*

SİT, (*v. n.* [*sat*; *pp.* SITTING, SAT or SITTEN.—*Sitten* is now nearly obsolete.] To rest the lower extremity of the body; to repose on a seat; to perch; to be in a state of rest; to be in any local position; to rest as a weight or burden; to settle:—to brood; to incubate:—to be adjusted; to be placed in order to be painted:—to be convened, as an assembly of a public or authoritative kind; to hold a session; as, "The court sits;" "The last general council sat at Trent;"—to occupy a place in an official capacity.—*To sit down*, to begin a siege; to rest; to settle.—*To sit out*, to be without engagement; to remain to the end.—*To sit up*, to rise from lying to sitting; not to go to bed.

SİT, *v. a.* To keep the seat upon; to place on a seat. *Shak.* As an active verb, it is generally used by way of ellipsis; as, "To sit a horse" is to sit upon a horse.

SİTE, *n.* [*situs*, L.] Situation; local position; ground-plot; place; locality; spot.
SİT'ED, *a.* Placed; situated. *Spenser.*
SİT'FAST, *n.* An ulcerated sore or tumor growing on a horse's back under the saddle. *Farrier's Diet.*

†**SİTH**, *conj.* Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*
†**SİTHE**, *n.* Time. *Spenser.*
SİTHE, *n.* An instrument for mowing. See **SCYTHE**.
SİTHE, * *v. n.* To sigh. *Furby, Holloway.* See **STON**. [It is provincial and cockney in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States.]

SİTHED, (sīthd) *a.* Armed with scythes; scythed. *Warton.*
SİTHE'MAN, *n.* A mower; scytheman. *Peacham.*
†**SİTH'ENCE**, *ad.* Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*
Sİ-Tİ-'Ō-'Q-'GY, * *n.* [*σείρος* and *λέγος*.] A treatise on aliment or food. *Hoblyn.*

Sİ'TA, * *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of bird; the nuthatch. *Gesner.*

Sİ'TEN,* (sī'tĒn) *p.* from *Sit*. Placed on a seat. *Hume.*—It is nearly obsolete, *sat* being used instead of it.
Sİ'TER, *n.* One who sits:—a bird that incubates.
Sİ'TTING, *n.* Act of one who sits; posture of being on a seat; time of sitting or being seated; session; a meeting of an assembly; incubation.
SİT'U-ATE, (sī'tyū-āt) *a.* [*situs*, L.] Having a situation placed; situated.

SIT-V-IT-ED,* a. Having a situation; placed; circum-
stanced; situate.

SIT-V-Ā-TĪŌN, n. [Fr.] State of being situated; local re-
sult; position; condition; state; temporary state; cir-
cumstances; place; site; station; post; locality; loca-
tion.

SĪVA,* n. (*Hindoo mythology*) The third person of the Hin-
doo triad or trinity; or the Supreme Being, considered in
the character of a destroyer or avenger. He is the per-
sonification of time. *Malcom.*

SĪ-VA-ZHĒRF-ŪM,* n. [Siva; and *ὄπιον*, Gr.] (*Geol.*)
An extinct genus of ruminant animals, of great size,
furnished with four horns, found in fossil remains. *Brande.*

SIX, a. Twice three; one more than five.

SIX, n. The number six. *Brown.* Small beer. *Nares.*— To
be at six and seven, or six and sevens, is to be in a state of
disorder and confusion.

SIX-CŌR-NĒRED,* (-nĕrd) a. Having six corners. *Lee.*

SIX-FŌLD, a. Six times told.

SIX-PĒNCE, n. A small English silver coin; half a shilling.

SIX-PĒN-ŪY, a. Worth sixpence. *Preston.*

SIX-PĒT-ĀLED,* (-pld) a. (*Bot.*) Having six petals. *Smart.*

SIX-SCŌRE, n. Six times twenty. *Sandys.*

SIX-SĪD-ĒD,* a. Having six sides. *Crabb.*

SIX-TĒEN, a. Six and ten. *Bacon.*

SIX-TĒENTH, a. Sixth after the tenth; ordinal of sixteen.

SIX-TĒENTH,* n. (*Mus.*) The replicate of the ninth; an
interval consisting of two octaves and a second. *Crabb.*

SIXTH, a. The first after the fifth; ordinal of six.

SIXTH, n. A sixth part. *Cheyne.*

SIXTH/LY, ad. In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

SIX/TĪ-ĒTH, a. Ordinal of sixty.

SIX/TY, a. Six times ten.—n. The number sixty.

SĪZ-Ā-BLE, a. Of suitable size; large. *Hurd.*

SĪZ-ĀR, n. A student of the lowest rank, or one admitted
on easier terms, with regard to expenses, than others, at
Cambridge, in England, and at Dublin, in Ireland; corre-
sponding to *servitor* at Oxford.—Written also *sizer.*

SĪZ-ĀR-SĪP,* n. The rank or station of a sizar. *Southey.*

SĪZE, n. [from *incisa, L.*; or from *assize, or assise, Fr.*]
Bulk; quantity; comparative magnitude; magnitude:—
a settled quantity; a portion of bread, meat, &c.,
allotted to a student.—[*sisa, Sp.*] A sort of varnish,
paint, or glue:—a thick, tenacious kind of varnish used
by gilders, called also *gold size*:—a buffy coat on the
surface of coagulated blood.

SĪZE, v. a. [*i. SIZED*; *pp. SIZING, SIZED.*] To swell; to ad-
just or arrange, according to size:—to settle; to fix:—
to cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.

SĪZED, (sized) a. Having a particular magnitude. *Locke.*

SĪZEL,* n. The residue of flat bars of silver, after pieces
are cut out for coins. *Crabb.*

SĪZE/RŌLL,* n. A small piece of parchment added to some
part of a roll or record. *Crabb.*

SĪZ/ĒRS, n. pl. *Tusser.* See *SCISSORS.*

SĪZ/ĒNESS, n. Glutinousness; viscosity. *Floyer.*

SĪZ/ĪNG,* n. The act of covering with size; a viscous or
glutinous substance. *Ash.*

SĪZY, a. Relating to size; viscous; glutinous.

†SKĀD/DLE, n. Hurt; damage. *Bailey.*

†SKĀD/DLE, a. Mischievous; ravenous. *Ray.* [Local, Eng.]

†SKĀD/DONS, n. pl. The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKĀIN, n. [*escaigne, old Fr.*] A knot of thread or silk. See
SKINS.

†SKĀINS/MĀTE, n. A messmate; a companion. *Shak.*

SKĀLD,* n. A bard. See **SCALD.**

SKĀTE, n. A sort of shoe furnished with iron, for sliding
on the ice:—a sea-fish, of the thornback kind.

SKĀTE, v. a. [*i. SKATED*; *pp. SKATING, SKATED.*] To slide
on the ice by the use of skates.

SKĀT/ĒR,* n. One who skates. *Smith.*

SKĀEM, (skĕn) n. A short sword; a knife. *Spenser.*

SKĀEL, n. [*schale, Ger.*] A shallow, wooden vessel, for
holding milk or cream; a milking-pail. *Grose.* [North of
England.]

SKĀET,* n. (*Naut.*) A sort of long scoop, used to wet the
decks and sides of a ship, in order to keep them cool.
Mar. Dict.

SKĀG, n. A wild plum growing in fledges. *Bailey.*—*pl. A*
sort of oats. *Farm. Ency.*

SKĀG/GĒR, n. Little salmon. *Walton.*

SKĀIN, (skĕn) n. A knot of thread or silk.

†SKĀL/DĒR,* v. a. To cheat; to swindle; to beg. *B. Jonson.*

SKĀL/Ē-TŌN, n. [*σκελετός*]. (*Anat.*) All the bones of a
human or animal body, dried, cleaned, and disposed in
their natural position:—a frame of a building or struc-
ture:—a general plan or outline.

†SKĀL/LŪM, n. [*schelme, old Fr.*; *schelm, Ger.*] A villain;
a scoundrel. *Cotgrave.*

SKĀL/Y, v. n. To squint.—n. A squint. *Brockett.* [North
of England.]

SKĀLP, n. A blow; a smart stroke. *Brockett.* [North of
England.]

SKĀN, v. n. To squint. *Holloway.* [Local, England.]

SKĒP, n. [A sort of basket. *Tusser.*] In Scotland and
some parts of England, a bee-hive. *Todd.*

SKĒP/TĪC, n. [*σκεπτικός*, Gr.; *septicus, Fr.*] One who
doubts of every thing; sceptic.—See **SCĒPTIC**, the more
common orthography.

SKĒP/TĪ-CĀL, a. Doubtful; doubting. See **SCĒPTICAL.**

SKĒP/TĪ-CĀL-LY, ad. In a skeptical manner. See **SCĒPTI-
CALLY.**

SKĒP/TĪ-CĪSM, n. Universal doubt. See **SCĒPTICISM.**

SKĒP/TĪ-CĪZE, v. n. To doubt. See **SCĒPTICIZE.**

SKĒR/RY,* n. An insulated rock; a rocky isle. *Jamieson.*

SKĒCH, v. a. [*schetsen, D.*] [*i. SKETCHED*; *pp. SKETCHING,
SKETCHED.*] To draw, by tracing outlines, and slightly
shading; to make a rough draught of; to plan; to suggest
a general notion of; to depict; to delineate.

SKĒCH, n. [*schets, D.*] An outline; delineation; a rough
draught; a first plan.

SKĒCH/Y,* a. Relating to a sketch; apt at sketching; un-
finished. *Knights.*

SKĒW, (skū) a. [*skjow, or skaev, Dan.*] Oblique; distorted;
skue. *Bræwer.* [R.]

†SKĒW, (skū) ad. Awry; askew. *Hulot.*

SKĒW, (skū) v. a. To look obliquely upon; to form oblique-
ly; to throw violently. *Brockett.* [Local, England.]

SKĒW, (skū) v. n. To walk obliquely; to start aside, as a
horse. *L'Estrange.* [Local, England.]

SKĒW-BĀCK,* n. (*Arch.*) The sloping abutment in brick-
work and masonry, for the ends of the arched head of an
aperture. *Brande.*

SKĒW-BRĪDGE,* n. A kind of bridge introduced upon
railroads, when the railway intersects any existing com-
munication at right angles. *Brande.*

SKĒWĒR, (skū'er) n. [*skere, Dan.*] A small wooden or iron
pin, used to keep meat in to fasten.

SKĒWĒR, (skū'er) v. a. To fasten with skewers.

SKĪD,* n. A compassing piece of timber, formed so as to
answer the vertical curve of a ship's side. *Mar. Dict.* A
chain to confine a wheel.—(*U. S.*) A short stick or log
of wood laid crosswise, to support logs or timbers, in
making a face with logs.

SKĪFF, n. [*schiff, Ger.*; *esquif, Fr.*; *scapha, L.*] A small,
light boat; a wherry.—

SKĪFF, v. a. To pass over in a skiff. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SKĪL/DĒR,* v. n. To live by begging or pilfering. *Sir W.
Scott.* [Local.]

SKĪL/FŪL, a. Having skill; well-versed; knowing; dex-
terous; adroit; expert; able.

SKĪL/FŪL-LY, ad. In a skilful manner; ably.

SKĪL/FŪL-NESS, n. State of being skilful; ability.

SKĪLL, n. [*skil, Icel.*] Knowledge of any practice or art,
as medicine; readiness or dexterity in any practice;
knowledge; experience. [Reason; cause. *Wicliffe.*]

†SKĪLL, v. n. [*skilla, Icel.*] To be knowing; to be dexter-
ous. *Spenser.* To make difference; to matter. *Hooker.*

SKĪLL, v. a. To know; to understand. *Beaum. & Fl.* Still
used in some parts of England. *Forby.*

SKĪLLED, (skĪld) a. Knowing; dexterous; skilful. *Milton.*

†SKĪL/LESS, a. Wanting skill; artless. *Sidney.*

SKĪL/LĒT, n. [*escuelle, old Fr.*] A small iron kettle or
boiler with a handle. *Shak.*

†SKĪLZ, n. Difference. *Cleveland.*

SKĪM, v. a. [*i. SKIMMED*; *pp. SKIMMING, SKIMMED.*] To clear
off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below
the surface, as cream from milk; to take by skimming:—
to brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the sur-
face:—to cover superficially.

SKĪM, v. n. To pass lightly; to glide along. *Addison.*

†SKĪM, n. Scum; refuse. *Bryskett.*

SKĪM/BLE-SKĀM/BLE, a. Wandering; wild. *Shak.* [Low.]

SKĪM/BLE-SKĀM/BLE,* ad. In a confused manner. *Ash.*

SKĪM/MĒR, n. One who skims:—a scoop or shallow vessel,
for skimming:—a bird; the rymcops.

SKĪM-MĪLK, n. Milk skimmed of its cream.

SKĪM/MĪNG,* n. Act of taking off the surface of a liquid;
that which is skimmed off. *B. Hall.*

SKĪM/MĪNG-TŌN, or SKĪM/MĒR-TŌN, ad. Used jestingly, in
ridicule of a man who suffers himself to be beaten by his
wife; as, "to ride *skimming-ton*," is or was a burlesque
procession practised, in England, in such cases.—To
ride the stang is a phrase of similar import in the north of
England. *Nares.*

SKĪN, n. [*skind, Dan.*] The natural covering of the flesh or
the animal body. It consists of three parts or membranes:
the exterior, called the *scarfskin, or cuticle*; under this is
a thin layer of soft or pulpy matter, called the *mucous net-
work*, which is the seat of color; and under these the *cutis*,
or true skin, which is a gelatinous texture. *Brande.*
A membrane; hide; pelt; husk or covering. Ludicrous-
ly, the body. *L'Estrange.*

SKĪN, v. a. [*i. SKINNED*; *pp. SKINNING, SKINNED.*] To flay,
to strip or divest of the skin; to peel; to cover with
skin.

SKĪN,* v. n. To acquire a skin; to become skinned over
Clarke.

SKINCH,* v. a. To stint; to scrimp; to give a short allowance. *Forby*. [Local, England.]
 SKIN/-DEEP, a. Slight; superficial. *Feltham*.
 SKIN/FLINT, n. A niggardly person; a miser.
 SKIN/FUL,* n.; pl. SKINFULS. As much as the skin will hold. *Hawkesworth*.
 SKINK, (skíngk) n. [†Drink; any thing potable:—pottage. *Bacon*.] A sort of Egyptian reptile or lizard. *Scott*.
 †SKINK, (skíngk) v. n. To serve drink. *B. Jonson*.
 †SKINK/ER, (skíngk'er) n. One who serves drink. *Shak*.
 SKIN/LESS, a. Having no skin, or a slight skin.
 SKIN/LIKE,* a. Resembling the skin. *Booth*.
 SKINNED, (skínd) p. Divested of skin.—a. Having skin; callous.
 SKIN/NER, n. One who skins; a dealer in skins.
 SKIN/NJ-NESS, n. The quality of being skinny.
 SKIN/NY, a. Consisting of skin; wanting flesh.
 SKIN/-WOOL,* (-wól) n. Wool pulled from the skin; felt-wool. *Booth*.
 SKÍP, v. n. [*skopa*, Icel.] [i. SKIPPED; pp. SKIPPING, SKIPPED.] To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly; to leap; to jump.—To skip over, to pass without notice.
 SKÍP, v. a. To miss; to pass; to omit. *Shak*.
 SKÍP, n. A tight leap or bound; a spring.—(*Mus*.) A passage from one sound to another by more than a degree at one time.
 SKÍP/JÁCK, n. An upstart:—a sea-fish. *Martin*.
 SKÍP/KÉN-NEL, n. A lackey; a footboy. *Bailey*.
 SKÍP/PER, n. One who skips; a giddy person:—the horn-fish.—(*Naut.*) The master of a small merchant-vessel; a ship-master. [A ship-boy. *Congreve*.]
 †SKÍP/PET, n. A small, light boat. *Spenser*.
 SKÍP/PING-LY, ad. By skips and leaps. *Howell*.
 SKÍRL, v. n. To scream out. *Brockett*. [Local, Eng.]
 SKÍR/MISH, n. [*schrímen*, Ger.; *escarmouche*, Fr.] A slight fight, in war, less than a set battle; a slight, distant combat; a contest.
 SKÍR/MISH, v. n. [*escarmoucher*, Fr.] [i. SKIRMISHED; pp. SKIRMISHING, SKIRMISHED.] To fight loosely or in small parties or detachments.
 SKÍR/MISH-ER, n. One who skirmishes. *Barret*.
 SKÍR/MISH-ING, n. Act of fighting loosely. *Bp. Taylor*.
 †SKÍRR, v. a. [*scárran*] To scour; to ramble over. *Shak*.
 †SKÍRR, v. n. To scour; to scud; to run in haste. *Shak*.
 SKÍR/RET, n. A perennial garden plant. *Mortimer*.
 SKÍRT, n. [*skoerte*, Swed.] The lower, loose part of a garment below the waist; the loose edge or border of any part of dress; edge; margin; border:—the diaphragm in butcher's meat.
 SKÍRT, v. a. [i. SKIRTED; pp. SKIRTING, SKIRTED.] To border; to run along the edge of.
 SKÍRT/ING,* n. (*Arch.*) A narrow, vertical board, on the floor, round the sides of an apartment; wash-board. *Brande*.
 SKÍT, n. A light, wanton vench. *Howard*. A reflection; a jeer; a gibe. *Tooke*. [R.]
 SKÍT, v. a. To cast reflections on. *Grose*. [Local, England.]
 SKÍT/TJSH, a. Shy; easily frightened; wanton; volatile; precipitate; changeable; fickle. *Shak*.
 SKÍT/TJSH-LY, ad. In a skittish manner; shyly; wantonly.
 SKÍT/TJSH-NESS, n. State of being skittish; fickleness.
 SKÍT/TLE, n. A ninepin.—pl. SKITTLES, Ninepins, a game.
 SKÖL/ÉZ-ITE,* n. (*Min.*) A colorless, translucent mineral, which occurs crystallized and massive. *Brande*.
 SKÖNCE, n. See SCÖNCE. *Carew*.
 SKÖR/QD-ITE,* n. (*Min.*) A species of mineral; an arseniate of iron. *Brande*.
 SKÖRZITE,* n. (*Min.*) A variety of epidote. *Brande*.
 SKÖW,* n. (*Scotland*) A small boat made of willows, &c., and covered with skins:—a flat-bottomed boat used as a lighter on rivers and canals. *Jamieson*. See SCOW.
 SKRÉEN, n. & v. [*escrain*, *escrain*, old Fr.] See SCREEN.
 SKRÍM/PY,* a. Mean; niggard; scrimp. *Hamilton*. [Yorkshire dialect.]
 SKRINGE, v. a. To squeeze violently. *Brockett*. [North of England.] See CRINGE, and SCRINGE.
 SKÜE, (skü) a. Oblique; sidelong. *Bentley*. See SKEW.
 SKÜG, v. a. To hide. *Grose*. [Local, England.] See SCUG.
 SKÜLK, v. n. [i. SKÜLKED; pp. SKÜLKING, SKÜLKED.] To lurk in hiding-places; to endeavor to keep out of sight; to hide; to lurk; to absent one's self from duty.
 SKÜLK,* v. a. To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly. *Ec. Rec.* [R.]
 SKÜL/ER,* n. One who skulks; a lurker. *Johnson*.
 SKÜLL, n. [*skíolta*, Icel.] The bone or bony case that encloses the brain. It consists of eight bones, and forms the forehead and every part of the head, except the face; the head:—an oar. See SCULL.
 SKÜLL/CAP, n. A head-piece; a helmet.—(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, one of which has been reputed as a remedy for hydrophobia; *scutellaria*.
 SKÜLL/FISH,* n. A young whale. *Goldsmith*.
 SKÜM,* n. See SCUM.

SKÜNK,* n. A small, carnivorous, American quadruped, allied to the weasel and badger, and very fetid.—An aboriginal or Indian name. *Encyc*.
 SKÜNK/-CÄB-BAGE,* n. A fetid American plant, producing an early flower; called also *skunk-weed*. *Farm. Encyc*.
 SCÜR/RÝ, n. Haste; impetuosity. *Brockett*.
 †SKÜTE, n. [*schuyt*, D.] A boat or small vessel. *Williams*.
 †SKÝ, [skí, P. E. Ja. R.]; skýf, S. J. F.; skéf, W. K.; skýf, Sm.] n. [*sky*, Dan.] The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which, on a clear day, is of a bluish color; the atmosphere, as divested of clouds and vapor; the heavens; the weather; the climate. [†A cloud; shadow. *Gower*.]
 †SKÝ/-BLÜE,* a. Blue as the sky; cerulean; azure. *Hill*.
 †SKÝ/-CÖL-ÖR, n. An azure color; color of the sky.
 SKÝ/-CÖL-ÖRED, a. Blue; colored like the sky.
 SKÝ/-DÝED, (-díđ) a. Colored like the sky. *Pope*.
 SKÝED, (skíđ) a. Enveloped by the skies. *Thomson*.
 SKÝ/FY, (skí'f) a. Like the sky; ethereal. *Shak*.
 SKÝ/ISH, a. Approaching the sky; skyey. *Shak*.
 SKÝ/LÁRK, n. A lark that mounts, and sings as it flies; a passerine bird, the *alauda arvensis*.
 †SKÝ/LÁRK-ING,* n. (*Naut.*) A term used by seamen for games or tricks with each other in the rigging, tops, &c., of ships; play among sailors. *Mar. Dict*.
 †SKÝ/LIGHT, (-lit) n. A glazed frame, placed in a roof, with one or more inclined panes of glass; a window in a roof.
 †SKÝ/RÖCK-ET, n. A kind of firework, or rocket, which flies high, and burns as it flies. *Addison*.
 †SKÝ/SÁIL,* n. (*Naut.*) A small sail, sometimes set above the royal. *Brande*.
 †SKÝ/-TÍNC-T-VRED,* (-tíntk-tyrd) a. Tinctured by the sky. *Milton*.
 †SLÁB, a. Thick; viscous; glutinous. *Shak*.
 SLÁB, n. [†A puddle. *Evelyn*.] A thin, flat, regular piece of marble or other stone:—the outside plank of a log or piece of timber when sawn into boards.
 †SLÁB/BER, [sláb'ber, J. E. F. Ja. R.; slöb'ber, S. P. K. Wb.; sláb'ber or slöb'ber, W. Sm.] v. a. [*slabben*, *slabberen*, *Tent.*] [i. SLABBERED; pp. SLABBERING, SLABBERED.] [†To sup up. *Barrel*.] To smear with spittle, or with a liquid; to slaver; to shed; to spill. Sometimes spelt, as well as pronounced, *slabber*. 𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃 The second sound of this word is by much the more usual one; but, as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the a restored to its true sound." *Walker*.
 SLÁB/BER, v. n. To let the spittle fall; to drivel; to slaver.
 SLÁB/BER,* n. Slimy moisture from the mouth; slaver. *Richardson*.
 †SLÁB/BER-ER, n. One who slabbers; an idiot.
 SLÁB/NJ-NESS,* n. State of being slabby; muddiness. *Burton*.
 SLÁB/RY, a. Thick; viscous. *Wiseman*. Wet; floody. *Gay*.
 SLÁB/-LINE,* n. (*Naut.*) A small rope leading through a block under the lower yards for tricing up a sail. *Brande*.
 SLÁCK, a. [*slacc*, Sax.; *slak*, Su. Goth.; *slaken*, Icel.] Not tense; not hard drawn; loose; relaxed; weak:—remiss; not diligent; careless; negligent; not punctual; indolent:—not eager; not violent; not rapid; not intense.
 SLÁCK, v. n. [i. SLACKED; pp. SLACKING, SLACKED.] To become less tense; to be remiss; to abate; to languish; to slacken.
 SLÁCK, v. a. To loosen; to relax; to remit; to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to repress:—to deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slake; to slacken. See SLAKE.
 SLÁCK, n. Small coal; coal broken into parts smaller than the size of an egg. *Brande*.—A valley; a dell. *Grose*. [Local, England.]
 SLÁCK/EN, (slák'kn) v. n. [i. SLACKENED; pp. SLACKENING, SLACKENED.] To become less tense; to be remiss; to abate; to languish; to fail; to flag; to slack.
 SLÁCK/EN, (slák'kn) v. a. To relax; to remit; to mitigate; to slack.
 SLÁCK/LY, ad. In a slack manner; loosely; remissly.
 SLÁCK/NESS, n. State of being slack; looseness; negligence; inattention; remissness; tardiness.
 SLÁCK/WÁ-TER,* n. The interval between the flux and reflux of the tide; the state of water at rest. *Mar. Dict*.
 †SLÁDE, n. A little dell; a den or valley. *Drayton*.
 SLÁG, n. Dross or recrement of metal; vitrified cinders or clinkers, such as are produced during the reduction of metallic ores by various fluxes.
 SLÁIE, (slá) n. A weaver's reed. See SLEY.
 SLÁIN, (slán) p. from SLAY. See SLEY, and SLAY.
 SLÁKE, v. a. [*slacca*, Icel.] [i. SLAKED; pp. SLAKING, SLAKED.] To quench; to extinguish; to slack. "It is used of lime; so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of to slack or slake lime be to powder or quench it." *Johnson*. *Slack and slake*, as applied to lime, are much confounded. "Slaked lime is usually called *slacked lime*, which implies lime loosened or reduced to powder; but the original notion is probably *quenched lime*." *Smart*.
 SLÁKE, v. n. To grow less tense; to slack. *Brown*. See SLACK.
 SLÁKE, n. See SLACK.

SLÄ'KIN, * *n.* A spongy, semi-vitrified substance or scoria, used in smelting. *Francis.*

SLÄM, *v. a.* [*slaema*, Icel.] [I. SLAMMED; *pp.* SLAMMING, SLAMMED.] To crush; to beat; to shut hard; to push violently; as, "He slammed the door." *Grose.*

SLÄM, *n.* Defeat at cards by winning every trick. *Loyal Song.* The refuse of alum works. *Francis.*

SLÄM'KIN, SLÄM'NER-KIN, * *n.* A slatternly woman. [Vulgar.]

SLÄN'DER, *v. a.* [*esclandrir*, old Fr.] [I. SLANDERED; *pp.* SLANDERING, SLANDERED.] To censure falsely; to belie; to defame; to disparage; to calumniate; to vilify.

SLÄN'DER, *n.* Detraction; defamation; calumny; false reproach; utterance of injurious reports against another. — (*Law*) The malicious publication of words, by speaking, writing, or printing, with an intent to injure the person to whom they relate; malicious defamation.

SLÄN'DER-ER, *n.* One who slanders; a defamer.

SLÄN'DER-ÖS, *a.* Containing slander; defamatory; false and malicious; calumnious; scandalous.

SLÄN'DER-ÖS-LY, *ad.* With slander; calumniously.

SLÄN'DER-ÖS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being slanderous.

†SLÄNG, *i. from* *Sling*, Slung. See SLING.

SLÄNG, * *n.* Coarse or vulgar language; the cant of the vulgar or of sharpers. *Qu. Rev.*

SLÄNG'WHÄNG-ER, * *n.* A noisy demagogue. *W. Irving.* [A cant term, used only in humorous or vulgar style.]

†SLÄNK, * *p.* from *Slink*. Slunk. See SLINK.

SLÄNK, *n.* An herb or plant. *Ainsworth.*

SLÄNT, *a.* [*slant*, Swed.] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular; inclining; slanting. *Milton.*

SLÄNT, *v. a. or n.* [I. SLANTED; *pp.* SLANTING, SLANTED.] To turn aside; to bend from a perpendicular; to glance or slope. *Fuller.*

SLÄNT'ING, *n.* Oblique position or remark. *Fuller.*

SLÄNT'ING, *p. a.* Inclining; oblique; slant.

SLÄNT'ING-LY, *ad.* With oblique direction or remark.

SLÄNT'LY, *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly; in a SLÄNT'WISE, *sloping* manner. *Tusser.*

SLÄP, *n.* [*schlap*, Ger.] A blow, as with the open hand.

SLÄP, *ad.* With a slap or sudden blow. *Arbutnot.*

SLÄP, *v. a.* [I. SLAPPED; *pp.* SLAPPING, SLAPPED.] To strike with the open hand or with a slap. *Prior.*

SLÄP-DÄSH, *ad.* All at once; at random. *Prior.* [A low word.]

SLÄPE, *a.* Slippery; smooth. *Ray.* [North of Eng.]

SLÄP'PER, *n.* He or that which slips.— Any thing very large. *Grose.* [North of Eng.]

SLÄSH, *v. a.* [*slasa*, Icel.] [I. SLASHED; *pp.* SLASHING, SLASHED.] To cut; to cut with long incisions; to slit. [To lash. *King.*]

SLÄSH, *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword or knife.

SLÄSH, *n.* Cut; wound; a cut in cloth. *Shak.*

SLÄSHED, * (slash) *p. a.* Cut in slits; cut.

SLÄSHY, * *a.* Wet and dirty. *Brockett.* [Local.] See SLUSHY.

SLÄT, * *n.* A small piece of wood used in the bottom of the * body of a cart or wagon; a sloat.— It is an American * corruption of the word *sloat*. See SLOAT.

SLÄT, *v. n.* See SLATTER.

SLÄTCH, *n.* (*Naut.*) The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose;— a transitory breeze of wind;— an interval of fair weather.

SLÄTE, *n.* [*esclate*, Fr.; *slaitis*, *n.* Goth.] A dark-colored stone, easily split into thin plates, used for covering houses, making tables for writing upon, &c.; a thin plate of stone. *Grose.*

SLÄTE, *v. a.* [I. SLATED; *pp.* SLATING, SLATED.] To cover with slate, or slates, as the roof; to tile.

SLÄTE, *v. n.* To set a dog loose at any thing, as sheep, SLETE, *swine*, &c. *Ray.* [North of Eng.]

SLÄT'ER, *n.* One who covers with slates or tiles.

SLÄT'ING, * *n.* Act of covering with slate; materials for slating. *W. Ency.*

SLÄT'TER, *v. n.* [*sladde*, Icel. & O. Sueth.] To be slovenly and dirty. *Ray.* To spill carelessly. *Holloway.* [Local, Eng.]

SLÄT'TERN, *a.* A negligent, untidy woman; a slut.

SLÄT'TERN, *v. a.* To waste, as a slattern. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SLÄT'TERN-LY, *a.* Not clean; slovenly. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SLÄT'TERN-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; negligently. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SLÄ'TY, *a.* Resembling slate; laminated.

SLÄUGH'TER, (slaw'ter) *n.* Massacre; carnage; butchery.

SLÄUGH'TER, (slaw'ter) *v. a.* [I. SLAUGHTERED; *pp.* SLAUGHTERING, SLAUGHTERED.] To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword; to kill, as beasts.

SLÄUGH'TER-ER, (slaw'ter-er) *n.* One who slaughters.

SLÄUGH'TER-HÖUSE, (slaw'ter-) *n.* A house in which beasts are killed and butchered. *Shak.*

SLÄUGH'TER-MÄN, (slaw'ter-) *n.* A slaughterer.

SLÄUGH'TER-ÖS, (slaw'ter-ös) *a.* Destructive; murderous.

SLÄVE, *n.* [*esclave*, Fr.] One held in bondage or slavery, so as to be regarded by the law as the property of his master; or

one who serves from necessity, not from choice; one deprived of freedom; and a dependant; a bondman; a drudge.

SLÄVE, *v. n.* [I. SLAVED; *pp.* SLAVING, SLAVED.] To drudge; to toil; to toil. *Swift.* To procure slaves, or carry on the slave-trade. *Ed. Rev.*

†SLÄVE, *v. a.* To enslave. *Feltham.*

SLÄVE-BÖRN, *a.* Born in slavery. *Drummond.*

SLÄVE-DÉAL-ER, * *n.* One who trades in slaves. *Montgomery.* [Rec.]

SLÄVE-HÖLD-ER, * *n.* One who holds or owns slaves. *Ec. Rev.*

SLÄVE-HÖLD-ING, * *n.* Act of holding slaves. *Ec. Rev.*

SLÄVE-LIKE, *a.* Like, or becoming, a slave. *Shak.*

SLÄVE-MÉR-CHANT, * *n.* A merchant engaged in the slave-trade. *Williams.*

SLÄVE-ÖWN-ER, * *n.* An owner of slaves. *Ed. Rev.*

SLÄV'ER, * *n.* One who slaves;— a ship employed in the slave-trade. *Ed. Rev.*

SLÄV'ER, *n.* [*saliva*, L.; *slafé*, Icel.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivet;— a small parcel, as of wool. *Booth.*

SLÄV'ER, *v. n.* [I. SLAVERED; *pp.* SLAVING, SLAVED.] To be smeared with spittle; to emit spittle.

SLÄV'ER, *v. a.* To smear with spittle or drivet. *Dryden.*

SLÄV'ER-ER, *n.* [*stabber*, D.] One who slavers; a driver; an idiot.

SLÄV'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* With slaver or drivet. *Cotgrave.*

SLÄV'ER-Y, (släv'er-é, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; släv're, Wb.) *n.* The state or condition of a slave; compulsory servitude; bondage; drudgery.

SLÄVE-SHIP, * *n.* A vessel employed in the slave-trade. *Williams.*

SLÄVE-TRÄDE, * *n.* The act of buying and selling men for slaves; the trade in slaves, especially as carried on by Europeans and Americans with Africa. *Brande.*

SLÄVE-TRÄD-ER, * *n.* One who trades in slaves. *Ec. Rev.*

SLÄV'ISH, *a.* Servile; mean; base; dependant.

SLÄV'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a slavish manner; servilely.

SLÄV'ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being slavish; servility.

SLÄVON'IC, * *a.* Relating to Slavonia. See SCLAVONIC.

SLÄY, (slä) *v. a.* [*slahan*, Goth.; *slaan*, Sax.] [I. SLEW; *pp.* SLAYING, SLAIN.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death; to destroy; to murder.

SLÄY, *n.* A weaver's reed. See SLEW.

SLÄY'ER, *n.* One who slays; a destroyer.

SLEAVE, *n.* [*sléfa*, Icel.] The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread. *Shak.*

SLEAVE, *v. a.* [I. SLEAVED; *pp.* SLEAVING, SLEAVED.] To separate into threads; to seild. *Whitlock.*

SLEAVED, (slévd) *a.* Unwrought; raw; not spun. *Holmsked.*

SLEÄ'ZI-NESS, * *n.* The quality of being sleazy. *Ash.*

SLEÄ'ZY, (slé'ze) *a.* Weak; wanting substance; thin; flimsy. *Hovell.*— Written also *sleazy*, and *sleazy*.

SLED, *n.* [*sléd*, Dan.; *slæde*, D.] A carriage drawn upon the snow with runners, and without wheels. *3^d Mr. Nares* says, that, "The words *sléd* and *slæde* have been confounded in both of their senses, that of a hammer, and that of a carriage without wheels; but, according to the etymologies given by Johnson and Todd, *slæde* is right in the sense of a hammer, being from *slæge*, Saxon; and *sléd* for a carriage without wheels, as that comes from *slæde*, Dutch, or *slæd*, Danish."— The common use of the two words, in the United States, is in accordance with this remark.

SLED, * *v. a.* [I. SLEDDED; *pp.* SLEDDING, SLEDDED.] To carry or transport on a sled. *Forby.*

SLED'DED, *a.* Mounted on a sled. *Shak.*

SLEDGE, (sléj) *n.* [*slæc*, *slæp*, Sax.; *slæggia*, Icel.] A large, heavy hammer;— a carriage without wheels, properly a sled. See SLED.

SLEDGE-HÄM-MER, * *n.* The largest hammer used in forges, or by smiths, in beating iron on an anvil. *Crabb.*

SLEEK, *a.* [*slæyk*, and *slícht*, Teut.] Smooth; nitid; glossy; not rough; not harsh.

†SLEEK, *n.* That which makes smooth; varnish.

SLEEK, *v. a.* [I. SLEEKED; *pp.* SLEEKING, SLEEKED.] To make even or smooth; to render soft, smooth, or glossy.

SLEEK'LY, *ad.* Smoothly; glossily. *Shak.*

SLEEK'NESS, *n.* Smoothness; glossiness. *Feltham.*

SLEEK'STONE, *n.* A smoothing stone. *Peachment.*

SLEEK'Y, *a.* Sleek; smooth; glossy. *Thomson.*

SLEEP, *v. n.* [*slépan*, Goth.; *slépan*, Sax.] [I. SLEPT; *pp.* SLEEPING, SLEPT.] To take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporeal powers; to slumber; to repose; to nap; to rest; to be motionless; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead; to be inattentive; to be unnoticed.

SLEEP, *n.* [*slép*, Goth.; *slép*, Sax.] The state of one who sleeps; a periodical repose of the organs of the senses and of the intellectual faculties; repose; rest; a nap; a slumber; drowse.

SLEEP'ER, *n.* One who sleeps; that which lies dormant;— a fish.— (*Arch.*) A piece of timber laid horizontally on or near the ground, to support the superincumbent weight, joists, rails, &c.

†SLEEP'FUL, *a.* Very sleepy. *Scott.*

†SLEEP'FOL-NESS, *n.* Strong desire to sleep. *Todd.*
 SLEEP'LY, *ad.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily; stupidly.
 SLEEP'INESS, *n.* State of being sleepy; drowsiness.
 SLEEP'ING, *n.* The state of resting in sleep; repose.
 SLEEP'LESS, *n.* Wanting sleep; always awake. *Milton.*
 SLEEP'LESS-LY, * *ad.* In a sleepless manner. *Ed. Rev.*
 SLEEP'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of sleep. *Bp. Hall.*
 SLEEP'Y, *a.* Drowsy; disposed to sleep; lethargic; soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep; dull; lazy.
 SLEET, *n.* [*slud*, Dan.; *sletta*, Icel.] A fall of hail, or of rain and hail, or of rain and snow, together, usually in fine particles. — *pl.* (*Gunnery*) The parts of a mortar from the chamber to the trunnions.
 SLEET, *v. n.* To snow or hail with rain mingled.
 SLEETCH, * *n.* Thick mud, as at the bottom of rivers: — corrupted into *slush*. *Francis*. See *SLEUSH*.
 SLEET'Y-NESS, * *n.* The state of being sleety. *Scott.*
 SLEET'Y, *a.* Relating to sleet; abounding in, or bringing, sleet.
 SLEEVE, *n.* The part of a garment that covers the arm: — a fish. *Ainsworth*. [A skein of silk. See *SLEAVE*.] — *To laugh in one's sleeve*, to laugh unperceived, as behind the sleeve, when it was large and pendent. — *To pin of hang on a sleeve*, to make dependent; — an allusion to the custom of wearing a token of faith or love on the sleeve, and swearing to maintain it. [*Maunder*.]
 SLEEVE-BUTTON, * (*fn*) *n.* A button for the sleeve.
 SLEEVE, (*slévd*) *n.* Having sleeves.
 SLEEVELESS, *a.* Having no sleeves; — without a cover or pretence: as, "a sleeveless errand." *Spectator*.
 SLEID, (*sléd*) *v. a.* [*i.* SLEIDING; *pp.* SLEIDING, SLEIDED.] To separate into threads; to prepare for use in the weaver's sley. *Shak.*
 SLEIGH, * (*slá*) *n.* A vehicle for travelling, being drawn upon the snow by one horse, or by two or more horses. *P. Mag.* — It is a very common vehicle in the United States, particularly in the Northern States; but comparatively little known in England, and there commonly called a *sledge*.
 SLEIGH'ING, * (*slá'ing*) *n.* The act of journeying or transporting with sleighs. *P. Mag.*
 SLEIGHT, (*slit*) *n.* Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterity; dexterous practice; as, *sleight of hand*; the tricks of a juggler: — often, less properly, *slight*.
 SLEIGHT, (*slit*) *a.* Deceitful; artful. *Milton*. [*R.*]
 †SLEIGHT'FUL, (*slit'fúl*) *a.* Artful; cunning. *W. Brouet*.
 †SLEIGHT'FULY, (*slit'fúle*) *ad.* Craftily; cunningly. *Huloet*.
 †SLEIGHT'Y, (*slit'é*) *a.* Crafty; artful. *Huloet*.
 SLEIVE, *n.* See *SLEAVE*.
 SLENDER, *a.* [*slinder*, D.] Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick: — small in the waist; having a fine or delicate shape: — fragile; slim; not bulky; slight; not strong; small; inconsiderable; weak: — sparing; less than enough; not amply supplied.
 SLENDER-LIMBED, * (*limbd*) *a.* Having slender limbs. *Cowley*.
 SLENDER-LY, *ad.* In a slender manner; slightly.
 SLENDER-NESS, *n.* State of being slender; thinness; want of bulk or strength; slenderness; weakness; inconsiderableness.
 †SLENT, *v. n.* To sneer: — to slant. *Fuller*.
 SLEPT, *i.* & *p.* from *Sleep*. See *SLEEP*.
 SLEW, (*slú*) *i.* from *Slay*. See *SLAY*.
 SLEY, (*slá*) *n.* A weaver's reed. *Croazell*. — Written also *slais* and *slay*.
 SLEY, (*slá*) *v. n.* To prepare for the sley; to sleid.
 SLICE, *v. a.* [*schleissen*, Ger.] [*i.* SLICED; *pp.* SLICING, SLICED.] To cut into thin or broad pieces or parts; to cut off in a broad piece; to cut; to divide.
 SLICE, *n.* A thin or broad piece cut off; a broad piece: — a peel; a spatula: — a fire-shovel. *Cent. Mag.* [*Local*, Eng. and the United States.]
 SLICH, * *n.* (*Min.*) Ore of metal pounded. *Smart*.
 SLICK, *a.* Smooth; sleek. *Brownie*. See *SLEEK*.
 SLICK'EN-SIDE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A specular variety of galena. *Brande*.
 SLICK'NESS, * *n.* State of being slick; smoothness. *Ash*.
 SLID, *i.* & *p.* from *Slide*. See *SLIDE*.
 SLID'DEN, (*slid'dn*) *p.* from *Slide*. See *SLIDE*.
 †SLID'DER, *v. n.* [*slidderen*, Teut.] To slide with interruption. *Dryden*.
 †SLID'DER, } *a.* Slippery. *Chaucer*.
 †SLID'DER-Y, }

SLID'ER, *n.* One who slides: — the part of an instrument that slides. *Burke*.
 SLID'ING, *n.* Act of one that slides: — transgression: hence *backsliding*. *Shak.* [*ly*]; movable.
 SLID'ING, * *p.* a. Having a slide; that slides; moving smoothly.
 SLID'ING-RULE, * *n.* A mathematical instrument or scale, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other. *Brande*.
 SLIGHT, (*slit*) *a.* [*slicht*, D.] Small; worthless; inconspicuous; not important; not cogent; slim; feeble; slender; not strong; weak: — negligent; cursory; hasty; desultory; careless.
 SLIGHT, (*slit*) *n.* Neglect; contempt; act of scorn. [*Artifice*; dexterity. *South*. See *SLEIGHT*.]
 †SLIGHT, (*slit*) *ad.* Improperly used for *slightly*. *Shak.*
 SLIGHT, (*slit*) *v. a.* [*i.* SLIGHTED; *pp.* SLIGHTING, SLIGHTED.] To neglect; to disregard; to perform carelessly or slightly. [*To* overthrow; to demolish. *Ld. Clarendon*.]
 †SLIGHT'EN, (*slit'vn*) *v. a.* To slight. *E. Jonson*.
 SLIGHT'ER, (*slit'er*) *n.* One who slights.
 SLIGHT'ING, * (*slit'ing*) *p.* a. Disregarding; neglecting.
 SLIGHT'ING-LY, (*slit'ingle*) *ad.* With contempt or neglect.
 SLIGHT'LY, (*slit'le*) *ad.* In a slight manner; carelessly; negligently; contemptuously; weakly; without force.
 SLIGHT'NESS, (*slit'nes*) *n.* State of being slight.
 SLIGHT'Y, (*slit'é*) *a.* Trifling; superficial. *Echard*. [*R.*]
 SLIM, *ad.* Cunningly. See *SLY*.
 SLIM, *a.* [*schlim*, Ger.; *slim*, Teut. & D.] Weak; slight; slender; thin of shape; feeble; worthless.
 SLIME, *n.* Viscous mucus; a glutinous substance.
 SLIM'NESS, *n.* Viscosity; glutinous matter. *Austin*.
 SLIM'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being slim.
 SLIM'Y, *a.* Overspread with slime; viscous; glutinous.
 SLIN'NESS, *n.* Designing artifice. See *SLYNES*.
 SLING, *n.* [*slunga*, Su. Goth.; *slinghe*, Teut.] An instrument for throwing stones, made by a strap and two strings: — a throw; a stroke; a rope: — a kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.
 SLING, *v. a.* [*slinghen*, Teut.; *slingan*, Sax.] [*i.* SLUNG, †SLANG; *pp.* SLINGING, SLUNG.] To throw by a sling; to throw; to cast: — to hang loosely, as in a sling: — to move by means of a rope.
 SLING'ER, *n.* One who slings or uses the sling.
 SLINK, (*slíngk*) *v. n.* [*i.* SLUNK, †SLANK; *pp.* SLINKING, SLUNK.] To sneak; to steal out of the way: — to miscarry, as a beast.
 SLINK, *v. a.* To cast prematurely; to miscarry of.
 SLINK, *a.* Produced before its time, as a calf.
 SLINK, * *n.* The young of a beast, brought forth before its time. *Ash*.
 SLIP, *v. n.* [*slipan*, Sax.; *slippen*, D.] [*i.* SLIPPED; *pp.* SLIPPING, SLIPPED.] To slide involuntarily; to slide; not to tread firm; to glide; to move out of place; to sink; to err; to creep; to escape; to fall away.
 SLIP, *v. a.* To cause to slide; to move; to convey secretly: — to lose by negligence: — to part asunder by a knife: — to escape from; to leave stray: — to let loose; to throw off: — to suffer abortion of, as a mare. — *To slip on*; to put on hastily, as clothes.
 SLIP, *n.* Act of slipping; false step; error; mistake; fault: — that which is slipped or cut off; a cutting; a branch; a twig torn from the main stock: — a string by which dog is held: — an escape; a desertion: — a strip or long, narrow piece; matter or substance which slides or slips: — a place on which a ship is built, whence it may slip or slide into the water. [A narrow dock or opening between wharves. *N. Y.*] A mixture of clay and flint used in making earthen ware; matter worn off of grindstones by grinding: — food made of the curd of milk, &c.: — a particular quantity of yarn. *Barret*. [A counterfeit coin. *Shak.*] — (*Geol.*) A mass of strata separated vertically or obliquely; land-slip.
 SLIP'BOARD, *n.* A board sliding in grooves.
 SLIP'KNOT, (*nót*) *n.* A bowknot; a knot easily untied.
 SLIP'ÖN, * *n.* A greatcoat, or loose cloak, worn in the Scotch Highlands. *Jamieson*.
 SLIP'PER, *n.* One who slips: — a light, thin shoe.
 †SLIP'PER, *a.* Slippery; not firm. *Spenser*.
 SLIP'PERED, (*perd*) *a.* Wearing slippers. *Warton*.
 SLIP'PER-LY, *ad.* In a slippery manner.
 SLIP'PER-INESS, *n.* State of being slippery; glibness.
 SLIP'PER-Y, *a.* Smooth; glib; tending or causing to slip; easily sliding; hard to hold or keep: — changeable; uncertain; mutable; unstable: — unchaste. *Shak.*
 †SLIP'PY, *a.* Slippery; easily sliding. *Davies*.
 SLIP'SHOE, *a.* Wearing slippers; having shoes slipped on, but not pulled up at the heels.
 SLIP'SHOE, (*shú*) *n.* A light, easy shoe; a slipper. *Johnson*.
 SLIP'SHOE, *a.* Slippery; evasive. *Milton*. [*R.*]
 SLIP'SLOP, *n.* Bad liquor: — feeble composition. *Qu. Rev*
 †SLIP'STRING, *n.* One who has loosened himself from restraint; a prodigal. *Cotgrave*.
 †SLIP'THRIFT, *n.* A spendthrift; a prodigal. *Granger*.
 SLISH, *n.* A cut; a wound. — A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*; as, "slish and slash." *Shak.*

SLIT, *v. a.* [*i.* SLIT or SLITTED; *pp.* SLITTING, SLIT or SLITTED.] To cut lengthwise; to make a long cut in; to cut, as a piece of cloth.

SLIT, *n.* A long cut or narrow opening. *Bacon.*

SLIT'TER, *n.* One who cuts or slits. *Cotgrave.*

SLIVE, *v. n.* To sneak. *Grose.* — *v. a.* To sliver. [*R.*]

||**SLIV'ER**, *v. a.* To split; to slit; to tear off lengthwise; to separate into slivers. *Shak.*

||**SLIV'ER**, or **SLIV'ER**, [*sliv'er; S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sliv'er, W. b.*] *n.* A piece of any substance, as wood, torn or split off. — This word is, in this country, commonly pronounced *sliv'er*; but the English orthoepists all pronounce it *sliv'er*. [*Brande.*]

SLÖAM,* *n.* (*Geol.*) A layer of clay between layers of sand.

SLÖAT, (*slöt*) *n.* A narrow piece of timber which holds larger timbers together. See **SLAT**.

SLÖB'BER, *v. a.* [*slobbern*, Teut.] To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber. See **SLABBER**, and **SLAVER**.

SLÖB'BER, *n.* Slaver or slabber; liquor spilled.

SLÖB'BER,* *v. n.* To drive; to slabber. *Swift.* [*Grose.*]

SLÖB'BER-ER, *n.* One who slobbers: — a slovenly farmer.

SLÖB'BER-Y, *a.* [*slobberen*, Teut.] Moist; foody. *Shak.*

||**SLÖCK**, *v. n.* [*slockna*, Su. Goth.; *sloeka*, Icel.]

||**SLÖCK'EN**, (*-kn*) To slake; to quench.

SLÖE, (*slö*) *n.* The fruit of the blackthorn; the plant or shrub that bears it; a small, wild plum.

SLÖOM, *n.* A gentle sleep or slumber. *Grose.* [*Local*, Eng.]

||**SLÖÖM-Y**, *a.* [*lome*, Teut.] Sluggish; slow. *Skinner.*

SLÖÖP, *n.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A vessel with one mast, like a cutter, but having a jib stay, which a cutter has not: — a ship or vessel of war below the size of a frigate.

SLÖP, *v. a.* [*i.* SLOPPED; *pp.* SLOPPING, SLOPPED.] To drink grossly and greedily; to soil by letting water or other liquid fall; to spill.

SLÖP, *n.* Mean and vile liquor; liquid food: — a dirty place made by spilling a liquid. — *pl.* Trousers; ready-made clothes: — clothes and bedding for seamen.

SLÖP, *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular; sloping.

SLÖPP, *n.* An oblique direction; inclination; declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLÖPE, *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Milton.*

SLÖPE, *v. a.* [*i.* SLOPED; *pp.* SLOPING, SLOPED.] To form obliquely; to incline; to form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

SLÖPE, *v. n.* To take an oblique direction.

SLÖPE'NESS, *n.* Obliquity; declivity. *Watson.*

SLÖPE'WISE, *a.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Carew.*

SLÖP'ING,* *p. a.* Forming, or formed to, a declivity.

SLÖP'ING-LY, *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Digby.*

SLÖP'PY, *a.* Miry and wet; plashy; watery. *Johnson.*

SLÖP'-SELL-ER, *n.* One who sells ready-made clothes.

SLÖP'-SHÖP, *n.* Place where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLÖSH, *n.* Snow in a melting state. *Carey.* — *Stetch*, *slush*, *slutch*, *slosh*, and *sludge* are all used for nearly the same thing.

SLÖSH-Y,* *a.* Being in a state of slosh; slushy. *Carey.*

SLÖT, *v. a.* [*sluta*, Swed.; *stuyten*, Teut.] To strike or clash hard; to slam; as, — *to slit a door.* [*Ray.* [*Local*, England.]]

||**SLÖT**, *n.* The track of a deer. *Drayton.*

||**SLÖTH**, [*slöth*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; slöth*, *W. b.*] *n.* Slowness; laziness; sluggishness; idleness. — (*Zool.*) An animal; a mammal proverbial for the slowness of its motion, of the family of bradypods.

||**SLÖTH**, *v. n.* To slug; to lie idle. *Gower.*

||**SLÖTH'FUL**, *a.* Addicted to sloth; idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; inert.

||**SLÖTH'FUL-LY**, *ad.* Idly; lazily; with sloth.

||**SLÖTH'FUL-NESS**, *n.* Idleness; laziness; sluggishness.

||**SLÖT'TER-Y**, *a.* [*slodderen*, Teut.] Squalid; foul. *Chaucer.*

SLÖÜCH, *n.* [*slok*, Sueth.] A downcast look; a depression of the head; a clownish gait or manner. *Swift.* — An awkward fellow; a clown. *More.*

SLÖÜCH, *v. n.* [*i.* SLOUCHED; *pp.* SLOUCHING, SLOUCHED.] To have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner.

SLÖÜCH, *v. a.* To press down; as, *to slouch the hat.* *Todd.*

SLÖÜCH'ING,* *p. a.* Having an awkward gait or manner.

SLÖÜGH, (*slü*) [*slü*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. W. b.; slü*, *Ja. K.*] *n.* A deep, miry place; a hole full of mud.

SLÖÜGH, (*slüf*) [*slüf*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*] *n.* The skin, particularly the cast skin of a serpent: — the part that separates from a foul sore.

SLÖÜGH, (*slüf*) *v. n.* [*i.* SLOUGHED; *pp.* SLOUGHING, SLOUGHED.] (*Med.*) To separate, as the dead and living parts of flesh; to part from the sound flesh: — to cast off the skin or slough.

SLÖÜGH-Y, (*slü*) *a.* Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift.*

SLÖUGH-Y, (*slüf*) *a.* Foul; mortified; suppurated. *Ware.*

SLÖV'EN, (*slüv'en*) *n.* [*slöf*, D.] A man or boy negligent of cleanliness, or carelessly or dirtily dressed.

SLÖV'EN-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being slovenly.

SLÖV'EN-LY, *a.* Negligent of dress or cleanliness; dirty and careless in dress.

SLÖV'EN-LY, *ad.* In a coarse or slovenly manner. *Pope.*

||**SLÖV'EN-RY**, *n.* Dirtiness; slovenliness. *Shak.*

SLÖW, *a.* Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not fast; not hasty; not ready; not prompt; not vehement; moderate; not having velocity; wanting celerity; late; not happening in a short time; dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish; heavy in wit: — used adverbially, particularly in composition, slowly; as, *slow-pacing*.

||**SLÖW**, (*slö*) *v. a.* To make slow; to delay. *Shak.*

||**SLÖW**, *n.* A moth. *Chaucer.*

SLÖW'BACK, *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow. *Favour.* [*R.*]

SLÖW'-GÄIT-ED,* *a.* Moving slowly. *Shak.*

SLÖW'LY, (*slö'le*) *ad.* In a slow manner; not speedily; not hastily; not rashly; not promptly; not readily; tardily.

SLÖW'NESS, (*slö'ngs*) *n.* Quality of being slow; want of velocity; want of promptness; delay; dilatoriness.

SLÖW'-PÄCED,* (*slö'päst*) *a.* Having a slow motion. *Ash.*

SLÖW'WORM, (*slö'würm*) *n.* The blind worm; a small kind of viper, not mortal, and scarcely venous.

SLÜB,* *n.* A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted; a rove. *Booth.*

SLÜB,* *v. a.* To form into slubs. *P. Mag.*

SLÜB'BER, *v. a.* [*slobbert*, Scand-Goth.] [*i.* SLUBBERED; *pp.* SLUBBERING, SLUBBERED.] To hurry over in an indolent, imperfect manner; to cover coarsely; to swallow hastily; to smear or slaver. *Shak.* — Sometimes used instead of *staver*, *slabber*, or *slobber*.

SLÜB'BER, *v. n.* To be in, or to move with, a hurry. *More.*

SLÜB'BER,* *n.* One who manages the slubbing-machine. *P. Mag.*

SLÜB-BER-DE-GÜLLIÖN, (*-yunn*) *n.* A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras.* [*Vulgar.*]

SLÜB'BER-ING-LY, *ad.* In an imperfect or slovenly manner.

SLÜB'BING-BILL-Y,* *n.* A slubbing-machine. *P. Mag.*

SLÜB'BING-MA-GHINE,* *n.* A machine used in the manufacture of woollen, for drawing out into slubs the rolls of wool, and slightly twisting them. *P. Mag.*

SLÜDGE, (*slüj*) *n.* Mire; dirt mixed with water; pulverized ice. *Mortimer.* See **SLOSH**, and **SLUSH**.

SLÜD'GER,* *n.* An iron instrument for boring in quicksand. *Louden.*

SLÜE,* *v. a.* [*i.* SLUED; *pp.* SLUING, SLUED.] (*Vaut.*) To turn about, as on its axis, as a mast or boom; to turn around; to turn. *Mar. Diet.*

SLÜG, *n.* [*slug*, Dan.; *slock*, D.] An idler; a drone; a heavy, sleepy, lazy fellow. *Shak.* A hindrance; an obstruction: — a kind of slow-creeeping snail. — [*slæg*, Sax.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

SLÜG, *v. n.* To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly. *Spenser.*

||**SLÜG**, *v. a.* To make sluggish. *Milton.*

SLÜG'-Ä-BED, *n.* One fond of lying in bed; a drone. *Shak.*

SLÜG'-GARD, *n.* An idler; a drone; an idle, lazy fellow.

SLÜG'-GARD, *a.* Lazy; sluggish. *Dryden.*

||**SLÜG'-GARD-IZE**, *v. a.* To make idle; to make dronish. *Shak.*

SLÜG'-GISH, *a.* Dull; lazy; slothful; idle; slow; inert.

SLÜG'-GISH-LY, *ad.* Dully; lazily; idly; slowly.

SLÜG'-GISH-NESS, *n.* Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness.

||**SLÜG'-GY**, *a.* Sluggish. *Chaucer.*

SLÜG'-SNAIL,* *n.* A small kind of snail without a shell. *Ash.*

SLÜICE, (*slüs*) *n.* [*sluyse*, D.; *escluse*, old Fr.] A frame of timber, stone, or other substance, serving to retain and also to furnish a passage for water; a floodgate; a vent for water: — a stream issuing through a floodgate.

SLÜICE, (*slüs*) *v. a.* To emit by floodgates. *Shak.*

SLÜI'ÖY, (*slü'öy*) *a.* Falling in streams as from a sluice.

SLÜM'BER, *v. n.* [*i.* SLUMBERED; *pp.* SLUMBERING, SLUMBERED.] To sleep lightly; to doze; to drowse; to nap; to sleep; to repose; to be in a state of negligence and supineness.

SLÜM'BER, *v. a.* To lay to sleep; to stupefy. *Wotton.*

SLÜM'BER, *n.* Light sleep; dozing; sleep; repose.

SLÜM'BER-ER, *n.* One who slumbers. *Donne.*

SLÜM'BER-ING, *n.* Sleeping; state of repose.

SLÜM'BER-ÖS, *a.* Inviting to sleep; soporiferous, sleepy.

||**SLÜM'BER-Y**, *a.* Sleepy; slumberous. *Shak.*

SLÜMP,* *v. n.* [*i.* SLUMPT; *pp.* SLUMPING, SLUMPT.] To sink in mire or any soft substance; to go down, as through ice or snow. *Ray, Forby, &c.*

SLÜMP,* *n.* Marsh; swamp. *Jamieson.* [*Local.*]

SLÜMP-Y,* *a.* Marshy; easily broken through. *Jamieson.*

SLÜNG, *i. & p.* from *SLING*. See **SLING**.

SLÜNK, (*slüngk*) *i. & p.* from *SLINK*. See **SLINK**.

SLÜR, *v. a.* [*i.* SLURRED; *pp.* SLURRING, SLURRED.] To sully; to soil; to pass lightly; to talk; to render obscure; to deprive of distinctness: — to reproach: — to cheat; to trick.

SLÜR, *n.* Act of one who slurs; faint reproach; slight disgrace; trick. — (*Mus.*) A mark denoting a connection of one note with another.

SLÜSH, *n.* Mud; slutch; a plashy ground; a dirty plash; sludge; snow in a state of liquefaction; called also

SMITH'ING, *n.* The art or act of working a mass of iron.
 SMITH'Y, *n.* The shop of a smith; smithery; stithy. *Dryden.*
 SMITT, *n.* Fine clayey ore or ochre used for marking sheep.
Woodward.
 SMIT'TEN, (smít'tn) *p.* from *Smite*. *Struck*. See *SMITE*.
 SMIT'TLE, *v. a.* To infect. *Grose.* [Local, England.]
 SMIT'TLE, }
 SMIT'TLEISH, } *a.* Infectious; contagious. *Brockett.* [North
 } of England.]
 SMÖCK, *n.* The under garment of a woman; a shift. — It is
 used ludicrously, in composition, for something relating
 to women; as, *smock-loyalty, smock-treason.* *Dryden.*
 SMÖCK'-FACED, (-fäst) *a.* Pale-faced; maidenly. *Addison.*
 SMÖCK'ERÖCK, *n.* A laborer's round frock; a gairdine.
 †SMÖCK'LESS, *a.* Wanting a smock. *Chaucer.*
 SMÖCK'-MILL,* *n.* A windmill, of which the top only
 turns to meet the wind. *Francis.*
 SMÖK'A-BLE,* *a.* Capable of being smoked. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 SMÖKE, *n.* The visible effluvia, vapor, or sooty exhalation,
 arising from wood and other substances in a state of
 combustion; sooty vapor.
 SMÖKE, *v. n.* [*i.* SMOKED; *pp.* SMOKING, SMOKED.] To emit
 smoke; to emit a dark exhalation by heat or fire; to burn;
 to be kindled: — to move very fast, so as to raise dust
 like smoke: — to exhale the vapor of burning tobacco: —
 to smell or hunt out; to suffer; to be punished.
 SMÖKE, *v. a.* To foul or scent by smoke; to dry and cure
 by smoke; to expel by smoke. [To smell out; to find out.
Shak.] — [*εμώχω.*] To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Ad-
 dison.*
 SMÖKE-DRIED,* (-dríd) *a.* Dried by smoke. *Irving.*
 SMÖKE-DRY, *v. a.* To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*
 SMÖKE-JACK,* *n.* A machine turned round by the ascent
 of smoke, or by a rising current in a chimney. *Booth.*
 SMÖKE'LESS, *a.* Having no smoke. *Pope.*
 SMÖK'ER, *n.* One who smokes.
 SMÖKE'-SAIL,* *n.* A small sail hoisted against the fore-
 mast, when a ship rides head to wind, to give the smoke
 of the galley an opportunity to rise. *Mar. Dict.*
 SMÖK'LY-AD, *ad.* So as to be full of smoke. *Sherwood.*
 SMÖK'N-NESS,* *n.* The state of being smoky. *Ash.*
 SMÖK'ING,* *n.* The act of one who smokes. *Gent. Mag.*
 SMÖK'Y, *a.* Emitting smoke; full of smoke; humid; hav-
 ing the appearance or nature of smoke; dark; obscure.
 SMÖÖR, } *v. a.* To suffocate; to smother. *Mare.* [Local,
 } England.]
 SMÖÖTH, *a.* Even on the surface; not rough; level; hav-
 ing no asperities; plain; glossy: — moving equally, with-
 out obstruction; gently flowing; voluble: — bland; mild;
 adulatory.
 SMÖÖTH, *n.* Smooth part of any thing. *Gen. xxvii.*
 SMÖÖTH, *v. a.* [*i.* SMOOTHED; *pp.* SMOOTHING, SMOOTHED.]
 To make smooth; to level; to make easy; to make flow-
 ing; to palliate; to soften; to calm; to mollify; to ease;
 to soften with blandishment. See *SOOTHE*.
 SMÖÖTH'-CHINNED,* (-chind) *a.* Having a smooth chin;
 beardless. *Drayton.*
 SMÖÖTH'EN, (-thn) *v. a.* To make smooth; to smooth.
 SMÖÖTH'ER, *n.* One who smooths. *Bp. Percy.*
 SMÖÖTH'-FACED, (-fäst) *a.* Having a soft or smooth face.
 SMÖÖTH'-HAÍRED,* (-hárd) *a.* Having smooth hair. *Milton.*
 SMÖÖTH'ING-PLÁNE,* *n.* A fine, short finishing-plane. *Ash.*
 SMÖÖTH'LY, *ad.* In a smooth manner; not roughly; even-
 ly; without obstruction; easily; readily; mildly.
 SMÖÖTH'NESS, *n.* State of being smooth; evenness; free-
 dom from roughness or asperity; softness; gentleness.
 SMÖÖTH'-TÖNGUED,* (-túngd) *a.* Using flattery; adulatory.
Seager.
 SMÖTE, *v.* from *Smite*. See *SMITE*.
 SMÖTH'ER, (smúth'er) *v. a.* [*i.* SMOTHERED; *pp.* SMOTHER-
 ING, SMOTHERED.] To suffocate with smoke, or by exclu-
 sion of the air; to suppress; to stifle.
 SMÖTH'ER, (smúth'er) *v. n.* To smoke without vent; to be
 suppressed, kept close, or suffocated.
 SMÖTH'ER, (smúth'er) *n.* Smoke; thick dust. *Shak.*
 †SMÖÖCH, *v. a.* To salute; to kiss. *Stubbs.*
 SMÖUL'DER,* *v. n.* [*i.* SMOULDERED; *pp.* SMOULDERING,
 SMOULDERED.] To burn and smoke without flame or vent.
Sir W. Scott.
 SMÖUL'DER,* *n.* Smoke smothered. *Gascoigne.*
 SMÖUL'DER'ING, *p. a.* Burning and smoking without vent.
Dryden.
 †SMÖUL'DRY, *a.* Smouldering. *Spenser.*
 SMÜG, *a.* Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of nice-
 ness; affectedly smart. *Spectator.* [Colloquial or low.]
 †SMÜG, *v. a.* To adorn; to spruce. *Chapman.*
 SMÜG'GLE, (smüg'gl) *v. a.* [*i.* SMUGGLED, D.] [*i.* SMUGGED;
pp. SMUGGLING, SMUGGLED.] To import or export goods
 without paying the customs or duties; to import or export
 unlawfully; to manage or convey secretly.
 SMÜG'GLED,* (smüg'gl'd) *p. a.* Imported without having
 the duties paid.
 SMÜG'GLER, *n.* One who smuggles.
 SMÜG'GLING, *n.* The offence of importing goods without
 paying the duties chargeable upon them by the laws.

SMÜG'LY, *ad.* Neatly; sprucely. *Guy.* [R.]
 SMÜG'NESS, *n.* Spruceness; neatness. *Sherwood.* [R.]
 SMÜ'LY, *a.* Looking smoothly; demure. [Cumberland, Eng.]
 SMÜT, *n.* [*i.* smette, D.] A spot made with soot or coal,
 or the like; mildew; a disease incidental to corn, causing
 it to form balls filled with black powder; a sort of
 fungus; mildew: — obscenity.
 SMÜT, *v. a.* [*i.* SMUTTED; *pp.* SMUTTING, SMUTTED.] To
 stain; to mark with soot or coal; to soil: — to taint
 with mildew.
 SMÜT, *v. n.* To gather mould or smut. *Mortimer.*
 †SMÜTCH, (smüch, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; smüch, Ja.)
v. a. To black with smoke; to smut; to soil. *Shak.*
 †SMÜTCH,* *n.* A foul spot; smut; a black suture. *Cowper.*
 SMÜT'-MILL,* *n.* A contrivance to cleanse grain from
 smut or dust. *Farm. Encyc.*
 SMÜT'TI-LY, *ad.* In a smutty manner; blackly.
 SMÜT'TI-NESS, *n.* State of being smutty or dirty.
 SMÜT'TY, *a.* Soiled or tainted with smut; dirty; foul: —
 obscene; not modest.
 SNÄCK, *n.* A share; a part taken by compact; as, "to go
 snacks," to share together. *Pope.* Slight, hasty repast.
 SNÄCK'ET, *n.* A hasp. *Sherwood.* [R.] See *SNÖCK*.
 SNÄC'OT, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
 SNÄP'LE, (snäp'li) *n.* A bridle which crosses the nose, or
 which consists of a slender bit or bit-mouth. *Shak.*
 SNÄP'LE, (snäp'li) *v. a.* [*i.* SNAPFLED; *pp.* SNAPFLING,
 SNAPFLED.] To bridle; to hold as in a bridle; to manage.
 SNÄG, *n.* [*i.* schnecken, Ger.] A jag, or short protuberance;
 a knot; a knob; a knarl: — a tooth, in contempt. *Prior.*
 — A tree having its roots fastened in the bottom of a river,
 or a branch of a tree thus fastened; — common in the
 Mississippi and some of its tributaries. *Flint.*
 SNÄG, *v. a.* [*i.* SNAGGED; *pp.* SNAGGING, SNAGGED.] To hevy
 roughly with an axe. *Todd.* To cut off the branches,
 knots, or protuberances of trees. *Carr.* To stop, upset, or
 wreck, as a boat or vessel, by a tree or snag in a river.
Flint. See *SNAG*, *n.*
 SNÄG'GED, *a.* Full of snags or protuberances; snaggy.
 SNÄG'GY, *a.* Full of snags or points. [Testy. *Grose.*]
 SNÄIL, (snäl) *n.* A sly insect or reptile of different
 varieties, some of which are covered with shells; a slug:
 — the emblem of slowness; a sluggish person.
 SNÄIL'-CLÄV'ER, *n.* A plant or herb.
 SNÄIL'-FLÖV'ER,* *n.* A plant and flower. *Smart.*
 SNÄIL'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a snail; moving slow.
 SNÄIL'-PÄCED,* (snäl'päst) *a.* Moving slow, as a snail.
Shak.
 SNÄIL'-SHELL,* *n.* The covering of the snail. *Ash.*
 SNÄIL'-TRÉ-FÖIL, *n.* An annual plant.
 SNÄKE, *n.* [*i.* snaca, Sax.; snake, D.] A serpent: — the gen-
 eral name of serpents, whether harmless or venomous;
 but specially a serpent of the oviparous kind, whose
 bite is harmless, as distinguished from a viper.
 SNÄKE'-BÖURD,* *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant. *Crabb.*
 SNÄKE'-RÖÖT, *n.* A species of fibrous, aromatic, bitterish
 medicinal root, growing in Virginia, Carolina, &c.
 SNÄKE'S'-HEAD, *n.* A plant and flower.
 SNÄKE'-STÖNE,* *n.* (*Min.*) The ammonite. *Hamilton.*
 SNÄKE'-WÉED, *n.* An annual plant; bistort.
 SNÄKE'-WOOD, (-wüd) *n.* The wood of the *strychnos*
colubrina, supposed to be an antidote to the poison of cer-
 tain snakes.
 SNÄK'ISH,* *a.* Like a snake; snaky. *E. Erving.*
 SNÄKY, *a.* Abounding in, or resembling, snakes.
 SNÄP, *v. a.* [*i.* SNAPPED or SNAPT; *pp.* SNAPPING, SNAPPED
 or SNAPT.] To break at once; to break short; to strike
 with a sharp sound; to bite; to catch suddenly: — to treat
 with sharp language.
 SNÄP, *v. n.* To break short; to fall asunder; to break
 without bending; to make an effort to bite with eager-
 ness: — to utter sharp language; to snarl.
 SNÄP, *n.* A sudden breaking; an attempt to seize or bite;
 a quick, eager bite: — a sharp snarl: — a catch; a small
 lock: — a greedy fellow: — a snapper.
 SNÄP'-DRÄG-ÖN, *n.* A perennial plant, called also *calfo-
 smout* and *load-flac*: — a child's play, called also *flap-
 dragon*. See *FLAP-DRAGON*.
 †SNÄP'HANCE, *n.* A kind of firelock. *Shelton.*
 SNÄP'FER, *n.* One who snaps: — a sea-fish.
 SNÄP'FISH, *a.* Eager to bite; snarling; surly; waspish;
 peevish; tart; irascible; sharp in reply.
 SNÄP'FISH-LY, *ad.* In a snappish manner; peevishly.
 SNÄP'FISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being snappish; tartness.
 SNÄP'PY,* *a.* Same as *snappish*. *Sir E. Bridges.*
 SNÄP'SÄCK, *n.* [*i.* snappsack, Swed.] A soldier's bag; — more
 usually *knapsack*. *South.* [SNÄP.
 SNÄPT,* *i. & p.* Sometimes used for *snapped*. *Pope.*
 †SNÄR, *v. n.* [*i.* snarren, Teut.] To snarl. *Spenser.*
 SNÄRE, *n.* [*i.* snara, Swed. & Icel.; snare, Dan.] Any thing
 set to catch an animal; a gin; a trap; a net; a noose;
 any thing by which one is entrapped or ensnared.
 SNÄRE, *v. a.* [*i.* SNARED; *pp.* SNARING, SNARED.] To en-
 trap; to entangle; to ensnare. *Milton.*

SNÄR'ER, *n.* One who snares; an ensnarer. *Crabbe.*
 SNÄRL, *v.* [snarren, Teut.] [i. SNARLED; pp. SNARLING, SNARLED.] To growl as an angry dog or other animal; to gnarl; to speak roughly or harshly.
 SNÄRL, *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass; to twist. *Abp. Cranmer.*
 SNÄRL* *n.* An entanglement as in twisted thread:—a quarrel; an angry contest. *Holloway.* [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]
 SNÄRL'ER, *n.* One who snarls; a quarrelsome fellow.
 SNÄR'Y, *a.* Tending to ensnare; insidious. *Dryden.*
 †SNÄS, *n.* The snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*
 SNÄTCH, *v. a.* [snacken, Teut.] [i. SNATCHED; pp. SNATCHING, SNATCHED.] To catch eagerly or violently; to seize hastily; to grasp; to gripe.
 SNÄTCH, *v. n.* To bite, or catch, eagerly at something.
 SNÄTCH, *n.* A hasty catch; a short fit or turn of vigorous action; a small or broken part. *Spectator.* A quip; a shuffling answer. *Shak.* [A hasty repast. *Boswell.*—*Scotland.*]
 SNÄTCH'-BLÖCK* *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of pulley in a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
 SNÄTCH'ER, *n.* One who snatches. *Shak.*
 SNÄTCH'ING-LY, *ad.* Hastily; with interruption.
 SNÄTH, * *n.* A bent or crooked handle of a scythe. — It is so written in the United States. *Ray* and *Grose* spell the word with the same meaning *sneath*; *Ash*, *snead* and *snead*; *Holloway*, *snead* and *sneathe*. In the north of England and in Scotland, it is called *snead*. *Brockett* & *Janieson.*
 SNÄTHE, *v. a.* To prune; to lop. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]
 †SNÄTÖCK, *n.* A chip; a slice; a cutting. *Gayton.*
 SNEAD* *n.* A ligament; a line or string. *Travis.* — A handle for a scythe. *Ash.* See SNATH.
 SNEAK, (snæk) *v. n.* [i. SNEAKED; pp. SNEAKING, SNEAKED.] To creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.
 †SNEAK, (snæk) *v. a.* To hide; to conceal. *Waks.*
 SNEAK, (snæk) *n.* A sneaking, mean fellow. *Glanville.*
 SNEAK'-CUP, *n.* Sneaker. *Shak.* See SNEAKUP.
 SNEAK'ER, *n.* One who sneaks; a sneak. — A small drinking-cup. *Spectator.* [Local, Eng.]
 SNEAK'ING, *a.* Servile; mean; low; covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.
 SNEAK'ING-LY, *ad.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.
 SNEAK'ING-NESS, *n.* Niggardiness; meanness. *Boyle.*
 †SNEAKS'BY, *n.* A sneaking fellow; a sneak. *Barrow.*
 †SNEAK'UP, *n.* A sneaker; a paltry, sneaking fellow. *Shak.*
 †SNEAP, (snép) *v. a.* To reprimand; to check; to nip. *Shak.*
 SNEAP, (snép) *n.* A reprimand; a check. *Shak.*
 SNEB, *v. a.* To check; to chide; to snib. *Spenser.*
 SNECK, *n.* The latch or bolt of a door. *Ray.* [Local, Eng.]
 SNECK'ET, * *n.* A string to draw up the latch of a door. *Bailey.* [Local, Eng.]
 SNEED* *n.* The handle of a scythe. *Brockett.* See SNATH.
 SNEED, *v. a.* See SNATH.
 SNEE*, *n.* A knife:—"Snick and snee," a combat with knives. *Ash.* [A cant phrase.]
 SNEED, *n.* The handle of a scythe. *Evlym.* See SNATH.
 SNEER, *v. n.* [i. SNEERED; pp. SNEERING, SNEERED.] To show contempt by outward manner, as by turning up the nose; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter something with grimace; to scoff; to gibe; to jeer.
 SNEER, *n.* An expression of contemptuous ridicule by look or by words; ludicrous scorn; jeer; gibe; scoff; derision.
 †SNEER, *v. a.* To sneer at; to jeer. *Thyer.*
 SNEER'ER, *n.* One who sneers or shows contempt.
 †SNEER'RÜL, *a.* Given to sneering; sneering. *Shenstone.*
 SNEER'ING-LY, *ad.* In a sneering or scornful manner.
 SNEEZE, *v. n.* [i. SNEEZED; pp. SNEEZING, SNEEZED.] To emit, spasmodically and audibly, breath and moisture, from irritation of the inner membrane of the nose. *Bacon.*
 SNEEZE, *n.* Act of one who sneezes; stertutation.
 SNEEZE'WORT, (snez'würt) *n.* A stertutatory plant.
 SNEEZ'ING, *n.* Act of sneezing; stertutation. [*Lye.*]
 SNEEL, *a.* [snel, Sax.; snello, It.] Nimble; active; lively.
 SNET, *n.* The fat of a deer. *Bailey.* [A hunter's term.]
 †SNEW, (snä) *n.* The old pretter of Snow. Snowed. *Chaucer.*
 SNI'B, *v. a.* To check; to reprimand; to snub. *Chaucer.*
 SNI'CK, *n.* A small cut or mark:—a latch. See SNECK. — *Snick and snee*, a combat with knives.
 SNI'CKER, *v. n.* [i. SNI'CKERED; pp. SNI'CKERING, SNI'CKERED.] To laugh in a sly or half-suppressed manner; to laugh in one's sleeve; to titter; to snigger. *Bailey.*
 SNI'FE, *v. n.* [i. SNI'FFED; pp. SNI'FFING, SNI'FFED.] To draw breath audibly up the nose; to snuff. *Swift.*
 SNI'FE, *v. a.* To draw in with the breath; to snuff. [R.]
 SNI'FE, *n.* Act of sniffing; perception by the nose. *Warton.*
 SNI'FT, *v. n.* To snort; to snuff up. *Johanson.* [R.]
 SNI'FT, *n.* A moment. *Holloway.* [Local, England.]
 SNI'FT'ING-VÄLVE,* *n.* A valve in a steam-engine, so called "because the air makes a noise, every time it blows through it, like a man snifing with a cold." *Francis.*

SNI'G, *n.* A kind of eel. *Grose.* [Local, England.]
 SNI'G'GER, *v. n.* To sneer; to giggle with ill-nature. *Forby* [Local.] To snicker. *Bailey.* See SNI'CKER.
 SNI'G'GLE, *v. n.* To fish for eels. *Waltton.*
 SNI'G'GLE, *v. a.* To catch; to snare. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 SNI'P, *v. a.* [snippen, Teut.] [i. SNI'PPED; pp. SNI'PPING, SNI'PPED.] To cut or clip at once with scissors. *Arbutnot.*
 SNI'P, *n.* A single cut with scissors; a small shred; a share; a paring; a portion; snack. *Wiseman.* A tailor, in contempt.
 SNI'PE, *n.* [schneppe, Ger.; snip, D.] A small grallatorial bird, or a bird with a long, slender bill, which frequents marshes:—a fool; a blockhead. *Shak.*
 SNI'P'ER, *n.* One who snips.
 †SNI'P'PET, *n.* A small part; a share; a snip. *Hudibras.*
 SNI'P'SNÄP, *n.* [a cant word formed by reduplication of snap.] A tart dialogue, with quick replies; angry retort. *Pope.*
 SNI'P'SNÄP* *a.* Short and quick; smart. *Ch. Öb.*
 †SNI'PE, *n.* A snipe. *Carew.*
 SNI'PE, *v. a.* (Scotland) To blow the nose.—"To snite the candle" is to snuff it. *Grew.*
 SNI'PHE, or SNI'TH'Y, *a.* Sharp; piercing; cutting:—applied to the wind. *Carr.* [Local, England.]
 SNI'V'EL, (sniv'vl) *n.* Snot; the running of the nose.
 SNI'V'EL, (sniv'vl) *v. n.* [i. SNI'V'ELLED; pp. SNI'V'ELLING, SNI'V'ELLED.] To run at the nose; to cry, as a child; to complain.
 SNI'V'EL-LER, (sniv'vl-pr) *n.* One who snivels. *Swift.*
 SNI'V'EL-LING,* *n.* A crying through the nose; complaint.
 SNI'V'EL-LY; (sniv'vl-e) *a.* Snotty; pitiful; whining. *Todd.*
 SNÖD, or SNÖÖD, *n.* A fillet; a ribbon. [Local, England.]
 SNÖD, *a.* Trimmed; smooth:—sly; cunning; demure:—snug. *Brockett.* [North of England.]
 SNÖÖK, *v. n.* [snoka, Swed.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. *Scott.* [R.]
 SNÖÖZE,* *v. n.* To slumber.—*n.* A short nap. *Palmer.* [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the U. S.]
 †SNÖRE, *v. n.* [snorcken, Teut.; schnarchen, Ger.] [i. SNORED; pp. SNORING, SNORRED.] To breathe hard and audibly through the nose, as in sleep.
 SNÖRE, *n.* The noise of one who snores; audible respiration made through the nose in sleep.
 SNÖR'ER, *n.* One who snores.
 SNÖR'ING,* *n.* Noise made through the nose in sleep.
 SNÖRT, *v. n.* [snorcken, Teut.] [i. SNORTED; pp. SNORTING, SNORTED.] [†] To snore. *By. Taylor.* To blow through the nose, as a high-mettled horse.
 †SNÖRT, *v. a.* To turn up in anger or derision. *Chaucer.*
 SNÖRT'ER, *n.* One who snorts. *Sherwood.*
 SNÖRT'ING, *n.* Act of blowing through the nose, as a horse.
 SNÖT, *n.* [snot, Teut.] The secretion or mucus of the nose.
 SNÖT, *v. n.* To blow the nose. *Swift.* [Vulgar.]
 SNÖT'TER, *v. n.* To snivel; to sob or cry. *Grose.* [Local, England.]
 SNÖT'TY, *a.* Full of snot; dirty; mean. *Arbutnot.*
 SNÖUT, *n.* [snuyt, Teut.] The nose of a beast; the nose of a man, in contempt:—the nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.
 SNÖUT, *v. a.* To furnish with a nozzle or point. *Camden.*
 SNÖUT'ED, *a.* Having a snout. *Heylin.*
 SNÖUT'Y, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout. *Otway.* [R.]
 SNÖW, (snö) *n.* [snawis, M. Goth; sneeuw, Teut.; snaw, Sax.] Congealed watery vapor which falls from the bosom of the atmosphere in white flakes.—(*Naut.*) A ship with two masts. *Falconer.*
 SNÖW, *v. n.* [i. SNÖWED; pp. SNÖWING, SNÖWED.] The pretier *snew* has long been obsolete. To fall in snow.
 SNÖW, *v. a.* To scatter like snow. *Donne.*
 SNÖW'-ÄP-PLÉ,* *n.* A species of apple. *Ash.*
 SNÖW'BÄLL, *n.* A round lump of snow.
 SNÖW'BÄLL-TREE,* *n.* A shrub which bears white balls or clusters of white flowers; the gelder-rose. *Crabb.*
 SNÖW'-BER-RY,* *n.* A small, ornamental, garden shrub. *Crabb.*
 SNÖW'-BIRD,* *n.* A bird seen in the time of snow. *Auda.*
 SNÖW'-BRÖTH, *n.* Very cold liquor. *Shak.*
 SNÖW'-BUNT-ING,* *n.* A bird seen in winter. *Pennant.*
 SNÖW'-CRÖW'NED, (-kröünd) *a.* Crowned with snow.
 SNÖW'DRÖP, *n.* A plant or herb.
 SNÖW'-DRIFT,* *n.* A drift or heap of snow. *Dr. Holmes.*
 SNÖW'DRÖP,* *n.* A plant and very early white flower.
 SNÖW'-FLÄCK,* *n.* A small mass of falling snow. *Jodrell.*
 SNÖW'-FLÄKE,* *n.* A bird; the snow-bunting. *Booth.*
 SNÖW'ISH,* *a.* Resembling snow; snowy. *Warner.*
 SNÖW'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling snow.
 SNÖW'-SHÖE,* *n.* A shoe, or light, broad machine, used for travelling on deep snow. *Trumbull.*
 SNÖW'-SLIP,* *n.* A large mass of snow which slips down from a mountain or elevated place. *Smart.*
 SNÖW'-STÖRM,* *n.* A storm attended with snow. *Holmes.*
 SNÖW'-WHITE, (snö'hwit) *a.* White as snow. *Chaucer.*
 SNÖW'Y, *a.* Resembling or partaking of snow; white like snow; abounding with snow; pure as snow; white.

SNÜB, *n.* [*snebbe*, D.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood; a nub. *Spenser*.
SNÜB, *v. a.* [*snubba*, Swed.] [i. SNUBBED; *pp.* SNUBBING, SNUBBED.] To check; to reprimand. *Tatler*. To nip. *Ray*.
SNÜB, *v. n.* [*schnauben*, Ger.] To sob convulsively. *Bailey*.
SNÜB-NÖSEÐ, (-nöð) *a.* Having a flat or short nose.
†SNÜDGE, *v. n.* To lie close or snug; to snuggle. *Herbert*.
†SNÜDGE, *n.* A miser; a curmudgeon. *Ascham*.
SNÜFF, *n.* [*snuffen*, Teut.] [Smell. *Stukeley*.] A candle almost burnt out; the fired or charred wick of a candle remaining after the flame. [Resentment expressed by sniffling; perverse resentment. *Shak*.] Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.
SNÜFF, *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Teut.] [i. SNUFFED; *pp.* SNUFFING, SNUFFED.] To draw in with the breath; to inhale; to scent: — to crop the candle.
SNÜFF, *v. n.* To snort; to draw breath by the nose. *Dryden*. To sniff in contempt. *Mil. ii.*
SNÜFF’BOX, *n.* A box in which snuff is carried. *Swift*.
SNÜFF’ER, *n.* One who snuffs.
SNÜFF’ERS, *n. pl.* An instrument to snuff candles with.
SNÜFF’FLB, (-fl) *v. n.* [*snufflen*, Teut.] [L. SNUFFLED; *pp.* SNUFFLING, SNUFFLED.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.
SNÜFF’FLB, *n.* One who snuffs.
SNÜFF’FLB, *n. pl.* Obstruction in the nose. *Smart*.
SNÜFF-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes snuff. *Ash*.
SNÜFF-TÄK-ER, *n.* One who takes snuff. *Tatler*.
SNÜFF-TÄK-ING, *n.* The practice of taking snuff. *Ash*.
SNÜFF’Y, *a.* Grimed with snuff: — sulky. *Jamieson*.
SNÜG, *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dan.] [i. SNUGGED; *pp.* SNUGGING, SNUGGED.] To lie close; to snuggle. *Sidney*.
SNÜG, *a.* Close; convenient and comfortable; neat; compact and warm: — concealed; closely sly. *Bailey*.
SNÜG’ER-Y, *n.* A snug place or dwelling. *Basil Hall*. [r.]
SNÜG’GLE, (-gl) *v. n.* [i. SNUGGLED; *pp.* SNUGGLING, SNUGGLED.] To lie close; to lie warm. *Bailey*.
SNÜG’FFY, *v. a.* To make snug. *C. Lamb*. [r.]
SNÜG’LY, *ad.* In a snug manner; closely.
SNÜG’NESS, *n.* State of being snug. *Warton*.
So, *ad.* [*soo*, D.; *so*, Ger.] In like manner, preceded or followed by *as*: — to such a degree; in such a manner, followed by *that*: — in the same manner; thus; if thus; the same; this is the state; at this; in the same degree; in this manner; therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this; on these terms; noting a conditional petition, answered by *as*; provided that; in like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to *as*: — *So* sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition; as, “The two brothers were valiant, but the elder was more so.” — It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well. — It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison. — A word of assumption; thus be it. — A form of petition. — *So forth*, more of the like kind. — *So much* as, however much. — *So so*, indifferently; not much amiss nor well. — *So then*, thus then it is that; therefore.

SOAK, (sòk) *v. a.* [*soake*; *pp.* SOAKING, SOAKED.] To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till the moisture is imbibed; to drench; to imbibe; to imbue; to macerate. — to drain. *Beacon*.
SOAK, (sòk) *v. n.* To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores: — to drink intemperately. *Locke*.
SOAK’AGE, *n.* Act of soaking; state of being soaked. *P. Mag*.
SOAK’ER, *n.* One who soaks; a great drinker.
SOAK’Y, * or **SÒCK**’Y, *a.* Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy. *Forby*.
SOAL, *n.* See **SOLE**.
SOAP, (sòp) *n.* [*sapo*, L.] A chemical compound of oily substances with potash or alkaline substances, prepared for the purposes of washing, shaving, &c.
SOAP’ER-RY-TREE, *n.* A species of tree; *sapindus*. It bears a berry used in washing. *Crabb*. [*Addison*.]
SOAP’BÖL-ER, *n.* One whose trade it is to make soap.
SOAP’BÖL-ING, *n.* The business of boiling soap. *Ash*.
SOAP’STONE, *n.* (*Min.*) Steatite; a magnesium stone, soft, and apparently unctuous to the touch. *Brande*.
SOAP’SÜDS, *n.* Water impregnated with soap. *Smart*.
SOAP’WORT, (sòp’wört) *n.* A genus of plants; bouncing-bet; a species of campion.
SOAP’Y, *a.* Resembling soap; having the quality of soap.
SOAR, (sòr) *v. n.* [*sorare*, It.] [i. SOARED; *pp.* SOARING, SOARED.] To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; to ascend; to climb; to mount intellectually; to rise high.
SOAR, *n.* Towering flight; ascent. *Milton*.
SOAR, *a.* See **SORE**.
SOAR’ING, *n.* Act of rising; mounting aloft.
SÖB, *v. n.* [i. SÖBBED; *pp.* SÖBBING, SÖBBED.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh convulsively.
SÖB, *n.* A convulsive sigh; audible expression of grief or sorrow.
†SÖB, *v. a.* To soak; to sop. *Mortimer*. [A cant word.]

SÖB’BING, *n.* Act of lamenting audibly. *Drummond*.
SÖB’ER, *a.* [*sobrius*, L.; *sobre*, Fr.] Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunk; abstinent; abstemious: — not mad; right in the understanding: — moderate; regular; calm: — serious; grave.
SÖB’ER, *v. a.* [i. SÖBERED; *pp.* SÖBERING, SÖBERED.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication; to calm.
SÖB’ER-IZE, *v. a.* To make sober. *G. Crabbe*. [r.]
SÖB’ER-IZE, *v. n.* To become sober. *Graham*. [R.]
SÖB’ER-LY, *ad.* In a sober manner; temperately.
SÖB’ER-MIND-ED, *a.* Free from passion; calm; rational. *Milton*.
SÖB’ER-MIND’ED-NÉSS, *n.* Calmness; regularity. *Porteus*.
SÖB’ER-NÉSS, *n.* State of being sober; calmness.
SÖB’O-LIF’ER-ÖB, *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing young plants from the root. *London*.
SÖB’E-TY, *n.* [*sobriété*, Fr.] State of being sober; temperance; sobriety; calmness; coolness; seriousness; gravity.
SÖBR’QUET, * (sòb’rè-kè) *n.* [Fr.] A nickname, or a burlesque appellation for a nickname. *Brande*.
SÖC, or **SÖCK**, *n.* (*Law*) Jurisdiction, or circuit of jurisdiction; some liberty or privilege of tenants. — (*Mil.*) A leathern receptacle near the stirrup, to receive the end of the standard-staff, in a cavalry regiment.
SÖC’AGE, *n.* [*soc*, Fr.; *sociagium*, barbarous L.] (*Law*) A tenure of lands by any certain and determinate service, distinct from knight’s service; — written also *socage*.
SÖC’A-GER, *n.* A tenant by socage; a sokeman.
SÖC’I-A-BIL’-TY, (sò-she-à-bil’è-tè) *n.* Quality of being sociable; sociableness. *Warburton*.
SÖC’I-A-BLE, (sò’she-à-bl) (sò’she-à-bl, *W. P. F. Jo. Sm.*; sò’she-bl, *S. J.*) *a.* [*sociable*, Fr.; *sociabilis*, L.] Able to associate, or to be associated, with; companionable; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly; familiar; conversable; affable; inclined to company.
SÖC’I-A-BLE, (sò’she-à-bl) *n.* A kind of phaeton, or open, four-wheeled carriage, with two seats facing each other.
SÖC’I-A-BLE-NÉSS, (sò’she-à-bl-nèss) *n.* Quality of being sociable; inclination to company; good-fellowship.
SÖC’I-A-BLY, (sò’she-à-blè) *ad.* In a sociable manner; conversably; as a companion.
SÖC’IAL, (sò’shal) *a.* [*socialis*, L.] Relating to a general or public interest; relating to society: — inclined to associate with others; companionable; conversable; familiar; sociable: — consisting in union or converse with another.
SÖC’IAL-ISM, (sò’shal-izm) *n.* A modern term applied to a state of society, divested of the influence of revealed religion, and with radical changes in government, according to the principles of Robert Owen. *Qu. Rev.*
SÖC’IAL-IST, * *n.* An advocate for socialism. *Ch. Ob.*
SÖC’I-ÄL’-TY, (sò-she-äl’è-tè) *n.* Socialism. *Sterne*. [r.]
SÖC’IAL-IZE, (sò’shal-iz) *v. a.* To render social: — to regulate or conform to the principles of the Socialists. *Qu. Rev.*
SÖC’IAL-LY, (sò’shal-è) *ad.* In a social way or manner.
SÖC’IAL-NÉSS, (sò’shal-nèss) *n.* Quality of being social.
†SÖC’I-ÄTE, (sò’she-ät) *v. n.* To associate. *Shelford*.
SÖC’I-FE-TY, *n.* [*société*, Fr.; *societas*, L.] Union of many in one general interest; fellowship; community; company; partnership; an association formed for the promotion of some object, either scientific, literary, religious, benevolent, political, or convivial.
SÖC’I-N-AN, *n.* A follower of Lælius Söcinus, and his nephew Faustus Söcinus, who, in the 16th century, denied the divinity and preëxistence of Christ.
SÖC’I-N-AN, *a.* Of or belonging to Socinianism. *Hurd*.
SÖC’I-N-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets first propagated by Socinus.
SÖC’I-N-AN-IZE, *v. a.* To conform or adapt to Socinianism. *Milner*.
SÖCK, *n.* [*soccus*, L.; *socæ*, Sax.; *socke*, Teut.] Something put between the foot and shoe; a short stocking: — the shoe of the ancient comic actors; — figuratively, comedy, as opposed to *buskin*. [*A ploughshare*. *Ray*.] See **SOC**.
SÖCK’ET, *n.* [*souchette*, Fr.] Any hollow that receives something inserted; the hollow of a candlestick; and the receptacle of the eye.
SÖCK’ET-CHIS’EL, *n.* A strong sort of chisel. *Mezon*.
SÖCK’LESS, *a.* Wanting socks or shoes. *Beaumont & Fl.*
SÖCK’LE, (sòk’kl or sòk’kl) (sòk’kl, *S. M.*; sòk’kl, *W. K. Wbl.*) *n.* (*Arch.*) A square member or piece of masonry, whose breadth is greater than its height, used instead of a pedestal for the reception of a column: — a foot-stand.
SÖC’MAN, *n.* A tenant by socage; a socager. *Cowel*. See **SÖKEMAN**.
SÖC’MAN-RY, *n.* [*sokemanria*, low L.] Free tenure by socage. *Cowel*.
SÖC’OME, *n.* (*Eng. law*) A custom of tenants to grind corn at their lord’s mill. *Cowel*. [*Smart*.]
SÖC’O-TRINE, *a.* Relating to Socotra; as, *Socotrine aloes*.
SÖC’RAT’IC, *a.* Relating to Socrates. — The *Socratic*
SÖC’RAT’IC-AL, *a.* method of arguing is that which proceeds by putting questions to the opponent, so as to draw from him an admission of the thing to be proved.

Ä, Ê, Î, Õ, Ù, Ț, long; Å, Ê, Î, Õ, Ț, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure. — FARE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÄIR, HËR;

SO-CRAT'Y-CAL-LY, *ad.* With the Socratic mode or manner.

SOC'RA-TISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrine of Socrates.

SOC'RA-TIST, *n.* A disciple of Socrates. *Martin.*

SOD, *n.* [*sod*, D.] A green turf; a clod with grass on it.

SOD, *n.* Made of turf or sods. *Cunningham.*

SOD, *i.* from *Seethe*. Seethed. See *SEETHE*.

SOD'A, *n.* (*Chem.*) A mineral alkali or a fixed alkali; an oxide of sodium, commonly obtained from the ashes of marine plants; natron.

SOD'A-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and soda. *Brande.*

SO-DAL'I-TY, *n.* [*sodalité*, Fr.] A fellowship; a fraternity. *Stillingfleet.*

SOD'A-WÁ-TER, *n.* Water impregnated with carbonic acid gas;—so called because frequently prepared by mixing together, in water, the carbonate of soda and tartaric or citric acid.

SOD'DEN, (*-dn*) *p.* from *Seethe*. Seethed. *Shak.* See *SEETHE*.

SOD'DY, *a.* Turfy; full of sods. *Cotgrave.*

SOD'DER, (*sod'er*, S. W. J. E. F. *Ja. R. Wb.*; *sod'ger*, P.; *sá'der*, K. Sm.) *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr.] [*i.* SODERED; *pp.* SODERED, SODERED.] To unite or fasten with a metallic cement; to solder.—It is generally written *solder*. See *SOLDER*.

SOD'DER, *n.* Metallic cement; solder. *Collier.*

SOD'DI-UM, * *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of soda, discovered by Sir H. Davy, in 1808. It is a substance much resembling potassium. *Brande.*

SOD'OM-ITE, * *n.* One quality of sodomy. *Ash.*

SOD-OM-IT'I-CAL, * *a.* Relating to sodomy. *Ash.*

SOD'OM-Y, * *n.* The sin of Sodom; unnatural crime. *Ash.*

SÖE, *n.* A large wooden bucket or tub; a cowl. *More.* [*Local*, Eng.]

SÖE'FUL, * *n.* As much as a see will hold. *H. More.*

SO-EV'ER, *ad.* A word usually joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *who, what, how, &c.*, giving a wider extent of meaning; as, *whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever.*

SO'FA, *n.* [*sufat*, Per.] *pl.* SO'FAS. [An alcove used in Eastern countries.] A long, soft, easy seat, with cushions.

SO'FIT, * *n.* (*Arch.*) A ceiling with cross-beams and ornamented compartments;—the ornamented under part of a lumber or drip. *Crabb.*

SO'FI, * (*söf*) *n.* [*Per.*] SO'FIS. A religious person among the Mahometans, otherwise called a *derwise* or *derish*. *Brande.*—Written also *sophi* and *soffee*.

SO'FISM, * *n.* The religious or mystical doctrines of the so-fis. *Brande.*

SO'FITE, * *n.* See *SOFFIT*. *Tanner.*

SO'FT, (*söft* or *sawft*) [*söft*, W. P. J. E. F. *Ja. Sm. R.*; *sawft*, S. K. *Nares*.] *a.* [*soft*, Sax.; *saft*, *Tout.*] Easily yielding to pressure; not hard; not rugged; not rough;—ductile; malleable; flexible; yielding; supple; pliant;—tender; mild; gentle; kind; not severe; meek; civil; placid; easy; effeminate; delicate; elegantly tender;—weak; simple;—low; not loud;—smooth; flowing; not vehement; not forcible; not violent. ☞ “When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into *sawft*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it.” *Walker.*

SO'FT, *ad.* Softly; gently; quietly. *Spenser.*

SO'FT, *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast. *Shak.*

SO'FTEN, (*söft'n*) *v. a.* [*i.* SOFTENED; *pp.* SOFTENING, SOFTENED.] To make soft; to make less hard; to make mild, easy, yielding, kind, or placid; to mollify; to compose; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate; to make less harsh, less vehement, or less violent. [*Cruel.*]

SO'FTEN, (*söft'n*) *v. n.* To grow soft, less hard, or less SOFTEN-ER, (*söft'n-er*) *n.* He or that which softens; softer. *Richardson.*

SO'FTEN-ING, (*söft'n-ing*) *n.* Act of making soft.

SO'FT-GRASS, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

SO'FT-HEAD-ED, * *a.* Having a soft head; of weak intellect. *Bailey.*

SO'FT-HEART-ED, *a.* Kind-hearted; gentle; meek.

SO'FTISH, * *a.* Somewhat soft; inclining to softness. *Chambers.*

SO'FTLING, *n.* An effeminate person. *Woolton.* [*R.*]

SO'FTLY, *ad.* In a soft manner; with softness; gently; mildly.

SO'FTNER, (*söft'ner*) *n.* He or that which softens; softener. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS, *n.* Quality of being soft; mildness; civility; gentleness; effeminacy; pusillanimity; facility; meekness; weakness.

SÖG'GY, *a.* [*sogger*, Icel.; *soegen*, Welsh.] Moist; damp; steaming with damp; soaked with water. *B. Jonson.*

SO-HÖ', *interj.* A form of calling; sportsman's halloo. *Shak.*

SO-DRISANT'Y* (*swá'dé-záng'*) *a.* [*Fr.*] Pretended; would be. *Ch. Ob.*

SÖIL, *v. a.* [*sulen*, Ger.; *souiller*, Fr.] [*i.* SOILED; *pp.* SOILING, SOILED.] To make dirty; to foul; to pollute; to stain; to sully; to tarnish;—to manure;—to feed, as horses or cattle, with cut grass and other green food.

SÖIL, *n.* Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness;—[*söl*, Fr.; *sohm*, L.] Ground; earth; mould; earth mixed with vegetable matter; the primitive earths in a state of mixture with organized matter fit for the growth of plants;—land; country. *Milton.* Dung; compost. *Addison.*—To take soil, to run into the water, as a hunted deer.

SOIL'NESS, *n.* Stain; foulness. *Bacon.*

SÖIL'ING, * *n.* The act of one who soils; a mode of feeding horses and cattle, in the stable or yard, with grass and other green food, brought to them, as cut in the fields. *P. Cyc.*

SÖIL'URE, (*-yur*) *n.* Stain; pollution; foulness. *Shak.* [*R.*]

SOIL'Y, * *a.* Dirty; foul; soiled. *Ash.*

SOIRÉE, * (*swá-rá'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] An evening party held for conversation. *Brande.*

SOJOURN, (*söj'urn*) [*söj'urn*, S. W. J. F. *Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *söj'urn* or *so-jür'n*, P.; *so-jür'n*, *Kenrick*, *Entick*; *söj'urn*, *Ash.*] *v. n.* [*séjourner*, Fr.; *soggiornare*, It.] [*i.* SOJOURNED; *pp.* SOJOURNING, SOJOURNED.] To dwell for a time; to have a temporary abode; to live as not at home. *Shak.* An old word, somewhat antiquated.

☞ “This verb and noun, as may be seen in Johnson, are variously accented by the poets; but our modern orthoëpists have, in general, given the accent to the first syllable of both words. Dr. Kenrick, Entick, and Buchanan, accent the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Bailey, Barclay, and Fenning, the first. Mr. Scott gives both accents, but that on the first syllable the first place.” *Walker.*

SOJOURN, (*söj'urn*) *n.* [*séjour*, Fr.] A temporary residence or abode. *Milton.*

SOJOURNER, *n.* A temporary dweller. *Dryden.*

SOJOURNING, *n.* The act of one who sojourns.

SOJOURNMENT, * *n.* Act or time of sojourning. *Sir H. Halifax.* [*R.*]

SOKE, * *n.* (*Law*) A privilege;—a circuit or district in Lincolnshire, England, in which some particular power or privilege is exercised. *Crabb.*

SOKE'MAN, * *n.*; *pl.* SOKE'MEN. (*Law*) One who held by no servile tenure, but paid rent as a soke, or sign of freedom. *Brande.*

SOKE'MAN-RY, * *n.* (*Law*) The tenure of socage. *Blackstone.*

SOKE'REVE, * *n.* (*Law*) A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke. *Crabb.*

SÖL, * *n.* [*L.*] The sun.—[*Fr.*] A French copper coin; a sou. *Francis.*

SÖL, [*söl*, *Ja. K. R.*; *säl*, *Wb.*] *n.* The name of one of the musical notes in *sol-fa*ing. See *SOL-FÁ*.

SÖL'ACE, *v. a.* [*solaciar*, old Fr.; *solazzare*, It.] [*i.* SOLACED; *pp.* SOLACING, SOLACED.] To console; to allay; to comfort; to cheer.

SO'L'ACE, *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. *Shak.*

SÖL'ACE, *n.* [*solace*, old Fr.] Comfort in grief; consolation; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation. [*R.*]

SÖL'ACE-MENT, * *n.* Act of solacing; solace. *E. Erving.*

SO-LÁ'CIOUS, (*so-lá'shüs*) *a.* [*solacieuz*, Fr.] Affording comfort. *Bale.*

SÖ'LÁK, * *n.* A bowman, or archer, belonging to the personal guard of the Grand Seigneur. *Crabb.*

SO-LÁND'ER, * *n.* [*solandres*, Fr.] A disease in horses. *Bailey.*

SÖ'LAND-GÖÖSE, or SÖ'LAN-GÖÖSE, *n.* An aquatic fowl, of about the size of a goose, remarkable for the quickness of its sight; the gannet.

SO-LÁ'NI-Á, * *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of *crude dulcamara*, or woody nightshade. *Francis.*

SO-LÁ'NÖ, * *n.* [*Sp.*] A hot, oppressive wind, which blows occasionally in the Mediterranean, particularly on the eastern coast of Spain. *Brande.*

SO-LÁ'NÖM, * *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.—*Sq-lá-nüm túb-er-ösum*, the plant of which the potato is the root, a native of America.—*Solanum nigrum*, the common nightshade.—*Solanum lycopersicum*, love-apple or tomato. *P. Cyc.*

SÖ'LAR, *a.* [*solaire*, Fr.; *solaris*, L.] Of or relating to the sun; as, *solar* eclipse;—measured by the sun; as, *solar* month; *solar* year.—*Solar microscope*, the common microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.—*Solar system*, that part of the universe which comprises the sun and the various heavenly bodies which revolve around him.

SÖ'LAR, *n.* See *SOLLAR*.

SÖ'LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the sun; solar. *Boyle.* [*R.*]

SÖLD, *i. & p.* from *Sell*. See *SELL*.

SO'LD, *n.* [*sould*, old Fr.] Military pay; warlike entertainment. *Spenser.*

SÖLDAN, [*söld'an*, S. P. *Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; *söld'an*, W. J. F. *K.*] *n.* [*soldan*, old Fr., from the Ar.] Sultan. *Milton.*

SÖLDAN-ÉL, * *n.* [*soldanella*, L.] A plant. *Miller.*

SO'L'DER, (*söld'er* or *sá'd'er*) [*söld'er*, W. P. J. *Ja. R.*; *sá'd'er*, K. Sm.; *söld'er*, S.; *söld'er*, F.] *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr.; *soldare*, It.; *soldare*, L.] [*i.* SOLDERED; *pp.* SOLDERING, SOL-

DERED.] To unite or fasten with metallic cement; to mend; to unite any thing broken; to solder. See *SODER*.
 ⚔ "Dr. Johnson seems to favor writing this word without the *l*, as it is sometimes pronounced; but the many examples he has brought, where it is spelt with *l*, show sufficiently how much this orthography is established." Though our orthoepists agree in leaving out the *l*, they differ in pronouncing the *o*. Sheridan sounds the *o* as in *sod*; W. Johnston as in *soder*; and Mr. Nares as the diphthong *aw*. Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*; to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen." *Walker*.

||SOL'DER, (sól'der or sól'dér) *n.* Metallic cement; solder.
 ||SOL'DER-ER, (sól'dér-er or sól'dér-er) *n.* One who solders.
 SOL'DIER, (sól'jér) *n.* [*soldat*, Fr.; *soudoyer*, old Fr.] A member of a military company, or of an army; a fighting man; a warrior;—commonly a private soldier, as distinguished from an officer.—By some corruptly pronounced sól'jér, both in England and the United States.
 SOL'DIER-CRAB, (sól'jér-) *n.* A crustaceous animal. *Goldsmith*.

SOL'DIER-ESS, (sól'jér-és) *n.* A female warrior. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 SOL'DIER-LIKE, (sól'jér-lik) *a.* Martial; soldierly. *Shak.*
 SOL'DIER-LY, (sól'jér-ly) *a.* Becoming a soldier; martial.
 SOL'DIER-SHIP, (sól'jér-ship) *n.* State or quality of a soldier; military character; martial skill.

SOL'DIER-Y, (sól'jér-y) *n.* A body of military men; soldiers, collectively. [Soldiership; military service. *Sidney*.]
 SÓLE, *n.* [*sola*, *solum*, L.] The bottom of the foot; the foot; the bottom of the shoe; and the part of any thing that touches the ground:—a small sea-fish.

SÓLE, *v. a.* [to soled; *pp.* SOLING, SOLED.] To furnish with soles; as, "to sole a pair of shoes."
 SÓLE, *a.* [*sol*, old Fr.; *solus*, L.] Single; only; alone; solitary.—(*Law*) Not married. *Ayliffe*.

SÓL'É-CISM, *n.* [σολοικισμός.] (*Rhet.*) An offence against the rules of grammar or syntax, by the use of words in a wrong construction.—A barbarism may be of one word, but a solecism must be of more.—[Any unfitness or impropriety. *B. Jonson*.]

SÓL'É-CIST, *n.* [σολοικιστής.] One who commits a solecism. *Blackwall*.

SÓL'É-CIS'TIC, *a.* Containing a solecism; solecistic.
 SÓL'É-CIS'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to, or containing, a solecism.
 SÓL'É-CIS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a solecistic manner.
 SÓL'É-CIZE, *v. n.* [σολοικίζω.] To practise solecism. *More*.
 SÓL'É-LI, *ad.* With no other person or thing; singly; only.
 SÓL'É-MN, (sól'em) *n.* [*solenne*, *solennel*, Fr.; *solenmnis*, L.] Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies. *Stillingfleet*. Religiously grave; awful; formal; ritual; striking with seriousness; sober; serious; affectively serious.

SÓL'É-MN-BRÉATH-ING, *a.* Diffusing solemnity. *Smart*.
 SÓL'É-MN-ÉSS, *n.* State of being solemn; solemnity. *Brownne*.
 SÓL'É-MN'I-TY, *n.* [*solenmnité*, or *solenmnité*, Fr.] A ceremony or rite annually performed; a religious ceremony; state of being solemn; gravity; seriousness; awful grandeur.
 †SÓL'É-MN'I-ZÁTE, *v. a.* To solemnize. *Burnet*.

†SÓL'É-MN-I-ZÁ'TION, *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.
 SÓL'É-MNIZE, *v. a.* [*solenmniser*, Fr.] [to SOLEMNIZE; *pp.* SOLEMNIZING, SOLEMNIZED.] To dignify by solemn ceremonies; to celebrate in due form:—to perform religiously once a year. *Hooker*. To make solemn or serious; to impress with awe. *Wilberforce*; *Dr. O. Gregory*; *Ch. Ob.*
 ⚔ This use of solemnize is common in the United States; and, though modern in England, it is now supported by respectable English authorities.

SÓL'É-MN-ÉR, *n.* One who solemnizes. *Todd*.
 SÓL'É-MN-LY, (sól'em-ly) *ad.* In a solemn manner; with religious or due ceremonies; seriously; earnestly.

SÓL'ÉN, *n.* A surgical machine, in which a broken leg is placed.—(*Conch.*) A bivalve shell-fish; the razor-shell, or razor-sheath. *Pennant*.

SÓL'É-NÁ'CEAN, (shán) *n.* (*Conch.*) A term applied to a family of bivalve mollusks, of which the razor-shell or *solen* is the type. *Brande*.

SÓL'É-NÁ'CEOUS, (shús) *a.* Relating to the solenaceans. *P. Cyc*.

SÓL'ÉNESS, *n.* Single state. *Ld. Chesterfield*. [R.]
 SÓL'ÉN-ITÉ, *n.* A genus of shells; a petrified solen. *Smart*.

SO-LÉN'O-DÓN, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of insectivorous mammals. *P. Cyc*.

SÓL'É-NÓD, *n.* [σολωνός and ἑίδος.] In *electro-dynamics*, a small electrical current, named from its shape. *Brande*.

†SÓL'ÉRT, *a.* Crafty; subtle. *Cudworth*.

SÓL'ÉSHIP, *n.* Single state; soleness. *Sir E. Dering*. [R.]

SÓL'É-FA, (sól'fá, *Jas. K. Sm. R.*; sól'fá, *W. B.*) *v. n.* (*Mus.*) To exercise the voice on the gamut, while articulating the syllables *sol*, *fa*, *mi*, *ut*, &c. *A. Smith*.

SÓL'É-FA-NÁ'RFA, *n.* [It.] A sulphur mine. *Smart*.

SÓL-FA-TÁ'RA, *n.* [It.] (*Geol.*) A volcanic vent, from which sulphur, and sulphureous, watery, and acid vapors and gases are emitted. *Lyeil*.

SOLFATARITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral substance found in the solfataras of Italy. *Dana*.

SOL'FÉ-GÁ'RE, (sól'féd-jár'q) *v. n.* [It.] To sol-fa. *Hambrook*. See *SOL-FE*.

SO-LÍC'IT, (sò-lis'ít) *v. a.* [*solicito*, L.; *soliciter*, Fr.] [to SOLICIT; *pp.* SOLICITING, SOLICITED.] To importune; to entreat; to call to action; to summon; to implore; to ask; to request; to crave; to beg; to beseech; to supplicate; to try to obtain. [To disturb; to disquiet. *Milton*.]

SO-LÍC'IT, *v. n.* To make solicitation. *Addison*.

SO-LÍC'IT-Á'TION, *n.* [*solicitation*, Fr.] Act of soliciting; importunity; invitation; excitement.

SO-LÍC'IT-OR, *n.* [*solicitor*, Fr.] One who solicits, importunes, or entreats:—an attorney or counsellor at law;—particularly, and in distinction from an attorney, one who practises in a court of chancery.

SO-LÍC'IT-OR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A law-officer of the crown, in England, who ranks next to the attorney-general, with whom he is associated in the managing of the legal business of the crown. *Encyc*.

SO-LÍC'IT-ÓUS, *a.* [*solicitus*, L.] Having solicitude; anxious; careful; concerned.

SO-LÍC'IT-ÓUS-LY, *ad.* Anxiously; with solicitude.

SO-LÍC'IT-ÓUS-NESS, *n.* State of being solicitous. *Boyle*.

SO-LÍC'IT-TRÉSS, *n.* A woman who solicits. *Dryden*.

SO-LÍC'IT-ÚDE, *n.* [*solicitudo*, Fr.; *solicitudo*, L.] Anxiety; carelessness; concern; care; anxious care.

SÓL'ID, *a.* [*solidus*, L.; *solide*, Fr.] Not liquid; not fluid:—not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense:—having all the geometrical dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness:—strong; firm; hard; substantial; stable; sound:—real; true; not empty; not fallacious; not light; not superficial; grave; profound.

SÓL'ID, *n.* A solid substance; a magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness.—*pl.* The bones, flesh, &c., of the body, in distinction from the fluids.

†SÓL'ID-DARE, *v. a.* A small piece of money. *Shak.*

†SÓL'ID-DATE, *v. a.* [*solido*, L.] To consolidate. *Cowley*.

SO-LID-I-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of making solid. *Brande*.

SO-LID'I-FÝ, *v. a.* [to SOLIDIFY; *pp.* SOLIDIFYING, SOLIDIFIED.] To make solid; to reduce to the state of a solid substance. *Larner*.

SÓL'ID'ISM, *n.* (*Med.*) The medical doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. *Dunglison*.

SO-LID'I-TY, *n.* [*solidité*, Fr.; *soliditas*, L.] State of being solid; fulness of matter; firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity; reality; gravity.

SÓL'ID-LY, *ad.* In a solid manner; firmly; densely.

SÓL'ID-NESS, *n.* Solidity; firmness; density. *Bacon*.

SÓL'ID-NG'U-LÁTE, *n.* A solidped. *Brande*.

SÓL'ID-NG'U-LOUS, *a.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, L.] Whole-hoofed, as a horse.

SÓL'ID-FÍ'ÁN, *n.* [*solus* and *fides*, L.] One who supposes that faith alone, without works, is necessary to salvation. *Hammond*.

SÓL'ID-FÍ'ÁN, *a.* Relating to the Solifidians. *Feltham*.

SÓL'ID-FÍ'ÁN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians. *Ep. Bull.*

†SÓL'ID-FÓRM, *a.* Formed like the sun. *Cudworth*.

SO-LÍL'O-QUÍZE, (sò-lil'ò-kwíz) *v. n.* To utter a soliloquy.

SO-LÍL'O-QUY, (sò-lil'ò-kwé) *n.* [*soliloque*, Fr.; *solus* and *loquor*, L.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself; a talking to one's self.

SÓL'ID-PÉD, *n.* [*solus* and *pes*, L.] An animal having a single hoof on each foot; a solidungulate. ⚔ The last syllable of the following class of words is derived from the Latin word *pes*, foot;—viz., *biped*, *centiped*, *cirroped*, *condyloped*, *milleped*, *multiped*, *palmped*, *plumiped*, *quadriped*, and *soliped*; and it would seem proper that the final syllable in each should be spelled and pronounced in the same manner. The last syllable of *biped* and *quadriped* is uniformly written *ped*, without a final *e*. With regard to the others, usage is divided, though the final syllable of most of them has been heretofore more commonly written *pede*, with a final *e*; and it is pronounced by some orthoepists long, and by others short. There is no good reason for this diversity, and the best, and, perhaps, only practicable mode of establishing uniformity, is to spell them all without a final *e*, and pronounce the final syllable, *ped*, short.

SÓL'ID-TÁ-RE, (sól'e-tár') *n.* [Fr.] A hermit. *Pope*. An ornament for the neck. *Shenstone*. A game with cards.

SÓL'ID-TÁ'RÍ-AN, *n.* A hermit; a solitary. *Sir R. Twissden*.

†SÓL'ID-TÁ-RÍ-É-TY, *n.* State of being solitary. *Cudworth*.

SÓL'ID-TÁ-RÍ-LY, *ad.* In a solitary manner; in solitude.

SÓL'ID-TÁ-RÍ-NESS, *n.* State of being solitary; solitude.

SÓL'ID-TÁ-RY, *a.* [*solitarius*, Fr.; *solitarius*, L.] Living alone, single; lonely; not having company; retired; remote from company; desolate; gloomy; dismal.

SÓL'ID-TÁ-RY, *n.* One who lives alone; a hermit. *Pope*.

SÓL'ID-ÚDE, *n.* [*solitudo*, Fr.; *solitudo*, L.] State of being

alone; a lonely life; loneliness; remoteness from company; a place uninhabited; a lonely place; a desert.
 SO-LIV'A-GANT, *a.* [*solvigant*, L.] Wandering about alone; solivagous. *Grant.*
 SO-LIV'A-GÖUS, * *n.* Wandering about alone. *Cent. Mag.*
 SÖL'LÄR, *n.* [*Solarium*, low L.; *sollier*, old Fr.] [1] An upper room; a loft; a garret. *Tusser.* [2] An entrance to a mine; a room or gallery in a mine. *A. Wood.*
 SÖL-MI-ZÄ'TION, (söl-me-zä'shun) *n.* [from the musical term *sol mi.*] (*Mus.*) The act of exercising the voice on the gamut; a kind of sol-fa'ing. *Dr. Burney.*
 SÖ'LO, *n.* [It.] *pl.* SÖ'LO'S. (*Mus.*) A piece of music, or a movement, to be played or sung by one person only.
 SÖL-O-MÖN'S-LÖAF, *n.* A plant.
 SÖL-O-MÖN'S-SEAL, *n.* A perennial plant; convallaria.
 SÖL'STICE, (söl'st'is) *n.* [*soltice*, Fr.; *solstitium*, L.] The time at which the sun is at the greatest distance from the equator, which happens at mid-summer, (when the days are longest), and at mid-winter, (when the days are shortest).
 SOL-STI'ICIAL, (sol-stish'äl) *a.* [*solstitial*, Fr.] Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice. — *Solstitial points*, the two points in the ecliptic, at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstice. The first points of Cancer and Capricorn.
 SÖL-V-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being soluble. *Glanville.*
 SÖL-V-BLE, *a.* [*solubilis*, L.] That may be dissolved; soluble; capable of dissolution; relaxing.
 SÖL'VND-GÖÖSE, *n.* See SOLAND-GOOSE. *Greav.*
 SÖ-LÜTE, * *a.* Relaxed; free; licentious. *Young.* — (*Bot.*) Loose; free; not adhering. *Smart.*
 SÖ-LÜ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *solutio*, L.] Act of solving; act of dissolving; state of being solved or dissolved; that which is dissolved; matter dissolved; resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty; release; deliverance; discharge. [*Bacon.*]
 SÖL'V-TIVE, *a.* [*solutif*, Fr.] Laxative; causing relaxation.
 SÖLV-A-BIL'I-TY, * *n.* The state of being soluble; ability to pay all demands. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 SÖLV-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be solved or explained; capable of being paid. *Horne Tooke.*
 SÖLV-A-BLE-NÉSS, * *n.* State of being soluble. *Ash.*
 SÖLVE, (sölv) *v.* *a.* [*solveo*, L.] [1] To solve; *pp.* SOLVING, SOLVED. [2] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot; to resolve; to unfold. [*debt.*]
 SÖLV'EN-CY, *n.* State of being solvent: — ability to pay all SÖLV'ENT, *a.* [*solvens*, L.] Having power to dissolve, or to cause dissolution: — able to pay all debts contracted.
 SÖLV'ENT, * *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance or liquor that dissolves bodies; a menstruum. *Boyle.*
 SÖLV'ER, *n.* He or that which solves.
 SÖLV'ER-BLE, *a.* Solvable. *Hale.* See SOLVABLE.
 SÖ-MÄ'TIC, } *a.* [*soma*, Gr.] } Corporeal; belonging to
 SÖ-MÄ'TIC, } } the body. *Scott.*
 SÖ-MÄ-TIST, *n.* [*sōma*, Gr.] One who admits the existence of material substances only; a materialist. *Glanville.* [R.]
 SÖ-MÄ-TÖLÖ-QY, *n.* [*sōma* and *lōgōs*] The doctrine of material substances; a treatise on the human body.
 SÖM'BRE, (söm'ber) [*söm'ber*, *Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*] *a.* [*sombre*, Fr.] Dark; gloomy; sombrous. *Granger.*
 SÖM'BRE-NÉSS, * (söm'ber-nés) *n.* Gloom; darkness. *Sat. Mag.*
 SÖM'BROUS, or SÖM'BRÖUS, (söm'brus, *Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; süm'brus or süm'brus, *K.*) *a.* Dark; gloomy; sombre. *Knox.*
 SÖME, *a.* A termination of many adjectives, which denote a quality or property of any thing; as, *gamesome*. [*saam*, D.]
 SÖME, (süm) *a.* More or less, as to quantity or as to number; certain; any; one without determining which. — It is added to a number to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural; as, "some ten leagues to the westward."
 SÖME, (süm) *indef. adj. pron.* Some people; some persons; some things. It is often opposed to *others*; as, "Some are happy, while others are miserable." *Murray.*
 SÖME'BOD-Y, (süm'bod-e) *n.* One; a person not identified; a person of importance or consideration.
 SÖME'DEAL, (süm'dél) *ad.* In some degree. *Spenser.*
 SÖME'HÖW, (süm'höü) *ad.* In one way or other. *Cheyne.*
 SÖM'ER-SÄULT, (süm'er-säült) *n.* [*soubresaut*, old Fr.] Somerset. *Brown.*
 SÖM'ER-SËT, (süm-) [*soprassalto*, It.] A leap in which the heels are thrown over the head: — written also *somersault*, *summerset*, and *summersault*.
 SÖM'ER-VILL-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral. *Dana.*
 SÖMETHING, (süm'thing) *n.* A thing, indefinitely; a matter indeterminate; a thing meriting consideration; a part.
 SÖMETHING, *ad.* In some degree. *Temple.*
 SÖME'TIME, (süm'tim) *ad.* Once; formerly; at one time.
 SÖME'TIMES, (süm'timz) *ad.* Not never; now and then; at one time or other; at one time.
 SÖME'WHAT, (süm'hwöt) *n.* Something; a little; more or less; part greater or less.
 SÖME'WHAT, (süm'hwöt) *ad.* In some degree; more or less.
 SÖME'WHERE, (süm'hwär) *ad.* In one place or another.
 SÖME'WHILE, (süm'hwil) *ad.* Once; for a time. *Spenser.*

SÖME'WHY'ER-ER, * *ad.* To some place. *Smart.*
 SÖM'NITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Nepheline of Somma. *Brande.*
 SÖM-NÄM-BY-LÄ'TION, * *n.* Act of walking in sleep. *Smart.*
 SÖM-NÄM'BULE, * *n.* A somnambulist. *Qu. Rev.*
 SÖM-NÄM-BU-LIC, * *a.* Relating to somnambulism. *Qu. Rev.*
 SÖM-NÄM-BU-LISM, * *n.* The act of walking in sleep; whatever is done by a person apparently insensible to external objects, who acts as if he were in a state of consciousness. *P. Cyc.*
 SÖM-NÄM-BU-LIST, *n.* [*somnus* and *ambulo*, L.] One who walks in his sleep, or practises somnambulism.
 SÖM'NER, *n.* A sunnower. See SUMMOWER. [*ridge.*]
 SÖM-NI-ÄL, * *a.* [*somnium*, L.] Relating to dreams. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 SÖM-NI-Ä-TIVE, * *a.* Relating to, or producing, dreams. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 SÖM-NIF'ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*somniifer*, Fr.; *somniifer*, L.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous. *Burton.*
 SÖM-NIF'IC, *a.* [*somnus* and *facio*, L.] Causing sleep; somniferous.
 SÖM-NIL'Ö-QUÉNCÉ, * *n.* The act of talking in sleep; sleep-talking. *Dendy.*
 SÖM-NIL'Ö-QUIŠM, * *n.* Act of talking in sleep or while dreaming; somnolquence. *Coleridge.*
 SÖM-NIL'Ö-QUIŠT, * *n.* One who talks in sleep. *Dendy.*
 SÖM-NI-ÜM, * *n.* [L.] A dream; a combination of ideas or images that present themselves to the mind during sleep. *Dunglison.*
 SÖM'NO-LÉNCÉ, } *n.* [*somnolentia*, L.] Sleepiness; inclina-
 SÖM'NO-LÉN-CY, } } tion to sleep. *Gower.*
 SÖM'NO-LÉNT, *a.* [*somnolentus*, L.] Sleepy; drowsy.
 SÖN, (sün) [*sona*, Sax.; *sohn*, Ger.; *son*, Swed.; *son*, D.] A male child; correlative to *father* or *mother*: — a descendant, however distant; as, "the sons of Adam:" — a compellation of an old man to a young man, or of a priest or teacher to his disciple: — a native of a country: — any person or thing in which the relation of a son to a father is perceived or imagined.
 SÖ-NÄ'TÄ, [so-nä'tä, S. W. P. F.; so-nä'tä, J. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A tune or composition to be performed wholly by instruments.
 SÖN'CY, or SÖN'SY, *a.* Pleasant; lucky; fat; thriving. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]
 SÖNG, *n.* That which is sung or fit to be sung; a ballad; a poem; lay; strain; hymn: — poetry; poesy: — notes of birds: — a trifle. — *An old song*, a mere trifle. *Morc.*
 SÖNG'ISH, *a.* Consisting of or like songs. *Dryden.*
 SÖNG'STER, *n.* A person or a bird that sings.
 SÖNG'STRESS, *n.* A female singer. *Thomson.*
 SÖNIF'ER-ÖUS, *a.* [*sonus* and *fero*, L.] Bringing sound; sonorific. *Derham.*
 SÖN-JN-LÄW, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.
 SÖN'NET, *n.* [*sonnet*, Fr.; *sonnetto*, It.] A short song or poem: — especially, a short poem consisting of fourteen lines, rhymed according to an intricate, but not always precisely similar, arrangement.
 SÖN'NET, * *n.* To compose sonnets. *Bp. Hall.*
 SÖN'NET-ÉÉR, *n.* [*sonnetier*, Fr.] A writer of sonnets; a small poet.
 SÖN'NET-ÉR, *n.* Same as *sonnetter*. *Shak.*
 SÖN'NET-IST, *n.* Same as *sonnetter*. *Bp. Hall.*
 SÖN'NET-IZE, * *v.* *n.* To compose sonnets. *Maunder.*
 SÖN'NET-WRIT-ÉR, (-rit-er) *n.* A writer of sonnets; a sonneteer. *Warton.*
 SÖN'NITE, * *n.* One of a Mahometan sect. *Encyc.* Called also *Sunnites*, *Sonees*, and *Sunnies*.
 SÖN'N'E-TÉR, * *n.* A measure of sound. *Smart.*
 SÖN-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [*sonorus* and *facio*, L.] Giving or producing sound. *Watts.*
 SÖ-NÖ'ROUS, *a.* [*sonoreus*, old Fr.; *sonorus*, L.] Giving sound when struck; loud-sounding; giving a loud or shrill sound; high-sounding; shrill.
 SÖ-NÖ'ROUS-LY, *ad.* In a sonorous manner; with sound.
 SÖ-NÖ'ROUS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being sonorous.
 SÖN'SHP, *n.* State of a son; filiation. *Waterland.*
 SÖDD'ER, * *n.* The fourth caste among the Hindoos, consisting of artisans, laborers, and servants. *Booth.*
 SÖOFÉE, * *n.* A term applied to a Persian dynasty. *P. Cyc.* It is applied likewise to a religious person, and written also *sofi* and *sophi*. [*SEMOLINA.*]
 SÖOJÉE, * *n.* A granular substance of wheat. *W. Ency.* See SÖÖN, *ad.* [*sons*, Goth.; *sona*, Sax.; *saen*, D.] Before long; shortly; early; quickly; readily; willingly. — [*a. Speedy.* *Sidney.*] — *As soon as*, immediately; at the very time.
 SÖONEE, * *n.* One of the sect of the Mahometans who follow the traditions. Called also *Sonnite*, and *Sunnies*, and opposed to *Shiite*. *Hamilton.*
 SÖÖN'LY, *ad.* Quickly; speedily. *Morc.*
 SÖÖP'BER-RY, *n.* See SOAFBERRY.
 SÖOT, (söt or sät) [süt, J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; süt, S. P. Kenrick; söt, W. K. R.] *n.* The powdery black mass deposited by smoke when becoming cool; condensed smoke.
 SÖOT, * *Notwithstanding* I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and the professors

of the black art themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective *sooty* has its regular sound among the correctest speakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more absurd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner, and the adjective, derived from it by adding *y*, in another. The other orthoepists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the *oo* like *ū*, are more consistent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right." *Walker*.

†**SOOTE**, or **SOTE**, *a. Sweet. See SWEET.* [*soot.*]
 †**SOOT'ED**, (*sūt'ed* or *sūt'ed*) *a. Smear'd or covered with*
 †**SŌŦ'ER-KĪN**, *n. A kind of false birth fabled of Dutch women, from sitting over their stoves. Swift.*
 †**SŌŦH**, *n. Truth; reality. Shak. Prognostication. Spenser. Sweetness; kindness. Shak.*
 †**SŌŦH**, *a. True; faithful. Shak.*

SŌŦHE, (*sōth*) *v. a. [i. SOOTHED; pp. SOOTHING, SOOTHED.] To allay; to compose; to assuage; to tranquillize; to calm; to soften; to mollify; to gratify; to pacify; to mitigate; to appease. Th, at the end of words, is sharp, as death, breath, &c., except in beneath, booth, with, and the verbs to seeth, to smooth, to sooth, to mouth, all which ought to be written with *e* final, not only to distinguish some of them from the nouns, but to show that *th* is soft; for *th*, when final, is sometimes pronounced soft, as in *to mouth*; yet *th*, at the end of words, is never pronounced hard. There is as obvious an analogy for this sound of *th* in these verbs, as for the *z* sound of *s* in verbs ending in *se*; and why we should write some verbs with *e*, and others without it, is inconceivable. The best way to show the absurdity of our orthography, in this particular, will be to draw out the nouns and verbs as they stand in Johnson's Dictionary; —*

<i>Nouns, &c. Verbs.</i>	<i>Nouns, &c. Verbs.</i>
Bath, "to bathe;	Sheath, "to sheath, sheathe;
Breath, "breathe;	Smooth, "smooth;
Cloth, {" "clothe;	Sooth, "sooth;
{" "uncloath;	Swath, "swathe;
Loath, "loathe;	Wreath, {" "wreath;
Mouth, "mouth;	{" "inwreath.

"Surely nothing can be more evident than the analogy of the language in this case. Is it not absurd to hesitate a moment at writing all the verbs with *e* final. This is a departure from our great lexicographer which he himself would approve, as nothing but inadvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity." *Walker*.

Although *Walker* speaks so decidedly on this matter, yet he has not accommodated the orthography of all these words to the principle which he inculcates. It could be wished that all the words of this class were conformed in their orthography to this rule. The only ones which are not now actually, by respectable usage, conformed to it, are the verbs *to mouth* and *to smooth*, which we hardly ever see written *to mouthe* and *to smoothe*.

SŌŦH'ER, *n. One who soothes or tranquillizes.*
 †**SŌŦH'ING-LY**, *ad. In a soothing manner.*
 †**SŌŦH'LY**, *ad. In truth; really. Hales.*
 †**SŌŦH'SAY**, *v. n. To predict; to foretell. Acts xvi. [R.]*
 †**SŌŦH'SAY**, *n. A true saying; — a prediction. Spenser.*
 †**SŌŦH'SAY-ER**, (*sōth'sā-er*) *n. A foreteller; a predictor.*
 †**SŌŦH'SAY-ING**, *n. Act of foretelling; prediction.*
 †**SŌŦH'NESS**, *n. The quality of being sooty.*
 †**SOOT'Y**, (*sūt'e* or *sūt'e*) [*sūt'e*, *J. E. F. Jā. Sm.; sūt'e*, *S. W. K.; sūt'e*, *P.*] *a. Breeding soot; consisting of soot; covered with soot; black; dark; dusky.*

†**SŌŦ'Y**, *v. a. To make black with soot. Chapman.*
SŌP, *n. Any thing steeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten; — any thing given to pacify, from the sop given to Cerberus.*
SŌP, *v. a. [i. SOPPED; pp. SOPPING, SOPPED.] To steep in liquor; to immerse in gravy, or any liquid.*

SŌP, *n. See SOAF.*
SŌPH, (*sōf*) *n. Sophista, L.] A disputant; sophister; a student of two years' standing in a university. Pope.*
SŌPHĪ, *n. [Per.] The king or emperor of Persia; a pop.*
 †**SŌPH'IC**,* *a. Teaching wisdom; sophical. Richardson.*
SŌPH'ICAL, *a. [sōf'ic.] Teaching wisdom. Dr. Harris.*
SŌPH'ISM, (*sōf'izn*) *n. [sophisma, Fr.; sophisma, L.] An appearance of truth without the reality; a specious but fallacious argument; an unsound subtlety; a fallacy.*
SŌPH'IST, (*sōf'ist*) *n. [sophiste, Fr.; sophista, L.] [A professor of philosophy. Temple.] One who teaches or practises the art of subtle but fallacious reasoning; — an undergraduate at the university of Cambridge, England; sophister. Crabb.*
SŌPH'IS-TER, (*sōf'is-ter*) *n. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician. Shak. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. Hooker. An undergraduate.*
 †**SŌPH'IS-TER**, *v. a. To maintain by sophistry. Ld. Cobham.*
SŌPH'ISTIC, { *a. [sophistique, Fr.] Relating to sophis-*
SŌPH'IS-TI-CAL, { *try; containing sophistry; fallaciously*
subtle; logically deceitful.
SŌPH'IS-TI-CAL-LY, *ad. With fallacious subtlety. Swift.*

SŌPH'IS-TI-CAL-NESS,* *n. Quality of being sophistical. Ash.*
SŌPH'IS-TI-CATE, *v. a. [sophisticaver, Fr.] [i. SOPHISTICATED; pp. SOPHISTICATING, SOPHISTICATED.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious; to vitiate. Dryd. n.
SŌPH'IS-TI-CATE, *a. Adulterate; not genuine. Cowley.*
SŌPH'IS-TI-CATION, *n. [Fr.] Act of sophisticating; adulteration. Bayle.*
SŌPH'IS-TI-CATOR, *n. One who sophisticates; an adul-*
SŌPH'IS-TRY, [*sōf'is-trē*] *n. [Logical exercise. Felton.]*
 Fallacious reasoning; a subtle fallacy; false logic.
SŌPH'Ō-MŌRE,* *n. A student, in an American college, in his second year. Willard.**

SŌP-IN-WINE, or **SŌPS-IN-WINE**, *n. A kind of pink; — an apple Spenser.*
SŌ'PŌR,* *n. [L.] A profound sleep. Dungalson.*
 †**SŌ'PŌ-RATE**, *v. a. [sopora, L.] To lay asleep. Cudworth.*
SŌP-O-RIF'ER-OŪS, *n. [soporifer, L., from sopor and fero.]*
 Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotic; soporific; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy. *Swift.*
SŌP-O-RIF'ER-OŪS-NESS, *n. The quality of causing sleep.*
SŌP-O-RIF'IC, [*sōp-o-rif'ik*, *W. J. F. Jā. Sm.; sō-po-rif'ik*, *S. P. E. K.] a. Causing sleep; opiate; narcotic.*
SŌP-O-RIF'IC,* *n. (Med.) A soporific medicine, or a medicine causing sleep. Ch. Ob.*
SŌP-O-RŌSE,* *a. Sleepy; causing sleep. Brit. Almanac.*
 †**SŌ'PŌ-ROTS**, *a. [soporulus, L.] Sleepy; causing sleep; soporific. Greenhill.*

SŌP'PER, *n. One who steeps any thing in liquor.*
SŌ-PRĀ'NG,* *n. [It.] pl. SŌ-PRĀ'NGI. (Mus.) Treble; the supreme or highest vocal part. Crabb.*
SŌRB, *n. [sorbum, L.] The service-tree; the berry of the tree. Milton.*

SŌRB'AP'PLE,* *n. The fruit of the service-tree. Ash.*
SŌRB'ATE,* *n. (Chem.) A salt composed of sorbic acid and a base. Ure.*

SŌR-BE-FĀ'CIENT,* (*sōr-be-fā'shēnt*) *a. (Med.) Promoting absorption. Dungalson.*
SŌR-BE-FĀ'CIENT,* *n. A substance which causes absorption; a substance used for removing superfluous or noxious fluids. Park.*

SŌR'BIĆ,* *a. (Chem.) Derived from the sorb. Ure.*
 †**SŌR'BILE**, *a. (sorbeo, L.) That may be drunk. Bailey.*
 †**SŌR-BI'TIŌN**, (*sōr-bish'un*) *n. [sorbitia, L.] Act of drinking. Cockeram.*

SŌR-BŌN'I-CAL, *a. Of or belonging to the Sorbonne. Bale.*
SŌR'BON'IST, *n. A doctor of the theological house of the Sorbonne, in the ancient university of Paris. The Sorbonne was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there.*

SŌR'ČER-ER, *n. [sorcier, Fr.; sortarius, low L., from sortes, L.] One who practises sorcery; a conjurer; an enchanter; a magician; a necromancer.*

SŌR'ČER-ĒSS, *n. A female magician; an enchantress.*
SŌR'ČER-OŪS, *a. Containing enchantments. Bale. [R.]*
SŌR'ČE-RY, *n. The art or practice of sorcerers; magic; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.*

SŌRD, [*sōrd*, *W. P. J. F. K.; sōrd*, *W. B.*] *n. [corrupted from sword.] Turf; grassy ground. Milton. See SWARD.*
SŌR'DA-WAL-ITE,* *n. (Min.) A mineral found at Sordawald in Finland. Knowles.*

SŌR'DĒS, *n. [L.] Foulness; dregs. Woodward.*

SŌR-DET, *n. Same as sordine. Bailey.*

SŌR'DID, *a. [sordide, Fr.; sordidus, L.] Foul; gross; filthy; dirty. Bp. Hall. Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base. Cowley. Covetous; niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. Denham.*

SŌR'DID-LY, *ad. In a sordid manner; meanly; basely.*

SŌR'DID-NESS, *n. State of being sordid; meanness.*

SŌR-DINE,* (*sōr-dēn*) [*sōr-dēn*, *W. P. Jā. K.; sōr'din*, *Sm.] n. [sourdine, Fr.; sordina, It.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a violin, to deaden the sound.*

SŌRE, *n. [sar, Sax; saur, Dan.] A place tender and painful, as from excoriation; an ulcer. [A hawk of the first year, a buck of the fourth year. Spenser.]*

SŌRE, *a. Tender to the touch; tender to the mind; easily vexed; violent with pain; affectively vehement; grievous. [Criminal. Shak.]*

†**SŌRE**, *ad. [ser, or seh, Ger.; seer, Tent.] Intensely; in a great degree; grievously; painfully. "They all wept sore." Acts.*

†**SŌRE**, *v. a. To wound; to make sore. Spenser.*

†**SŌRE'HŌN**, or **SŌRN**, *n. An arbitrary exaction of bed and board from tenants, formerly practised in Scotland and Ireland. Spenser.*

†**SŌRE'HON**,* or **SŌRN**,* *v. n. To obtrude on friends for bed and board. Maclean.*

SŌR'EL, [*sōr'el*, *P. K. Sm. R. W. B.; sōr'el*, *S. W. J. F.] n. A buck of the third year. — a. Reddish. See SORREL.*

SŌRE'LY, *ad. With great pain or distress; grievously.*

SŌRE'NESS, *n. State of being sore; tenderness.*
SŌ'RĪ,* *n. pl. [sōr'is.] (Bot.) The small heaps of reproductive granules found on ferns; fructification of ferns. P. Cyc.*

SO-RĪ'TĒS, *n.* [*σωειτης*.] (*Logic*) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms; an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. *Watts*.

SÖRN, *n.* & *v.* See **SORHON**.

SÖR-RÖR'I-CIDE, [*so-rör'ē-sid*, *W. P. Ja.*; *so-rör'ē-sid*, *S. K. Sm.*] *n.* [*soror* and *cædo*, L.] The murder of a sister; the murderer of a sister.

SÖR'RAGE, *n.* Blades of green wheat or barley. *Bailey*.

SÖR'RANCE, *n.* A disease or sore in horses. *Bailey*.

SÖR'REL, *n.* [*sorel*, Fr.] A genus of plants; oxalis: — a sort of grass or weed having an acid taste.

SÖR'REL, *a.* [*sauve*, Fr.] Reddish; inclining to a red color; as, a sorrel horse. *Cotgrave*.

SÖR'REL. See **SOREL**.

SÖR'REL-TREE,* *n.* A small ornamental tree, the leaves of which are sometimes used in dyeing. *Farm. Ency.*

SÖR'RĪ-LY, *ad.* Meantly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly.

SÖR'RĪ-NESS, *n.* State of being sorry; meanness; wretchedness; despicableness. *Bailey*. [R.]

SÖR'RÖW, (*sör'rö*) *v.* *n.* [*i.* SORROWED; *pp.* SORROWING, SORROWED.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected. *Shak.*

SÖR'RÖW, (*sör'rö*) *n.* Grief; affliction; trouble; pain for something past; sadness; mourning.

SÖR'RÖWED, (*sör'röd*) *a.* Accompanied with sorrow. *Shak.*

SÖR'RÖW-FUL, (*sör'rö-fül*) *a.* Full of sorrow; sad for something past; mournful; grieving. [Deeply serious. 1 Sam.]

SÖR'RÖW-FÜ-LY, *ad.* In a sorrowful manner.

SÖR'RÖW-FÜ-LESS, *n.* State of being sorrowful.

SÖR'RÖW-ING, *n.* Expression of sorrow.

SÖR'RÖW-LESS, *a.* Without sorrow. *Hevyt*.

SÖR'RY, *a.* [Dismal. *Spenser*.] Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful: — vile; pitiful; worthless.

SÖRT, *n.* [*sorte*, Fr.] A kind; a species; a class or order of persons: — a manner; a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality: — a company; rank; condition above the vulgar. — [†A set; a suit. *Shak.*] — [*sort*, Fr.; *sortes*, L. [Lot. *Shak.*] — *pl.* (*Printing*)] Any letters, points, marks, or quadrats, which are either affected or redundant in quantity. ¶ "There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with *port*." *Walker*.

SÖRT, *v.* *a.* [*sortiri*, L.; *assortire*, It.] [*i.* SORTED; *pp.* SORTING, SORTED.] To separate into classes; to distribute; to reduce to order; to conjoin; to put together in distribution; to arrange.

SÖRT, *v.* *n.* To be joined with others of the same species; to consort; to join; to suit; to fit. — [*sortir*, Fr. To terminate; to issue. *Bacon*].

SÖRT'ABLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be sorted. [†Suitable. *Bacon*].

SÖRT'ABLE-Y, *ad.* Suitably; fitly. *Cotgrave*.

SÖRT'AL, *a.* Belonging to the sort. *Locke*.

SÖRT'ANCE, *n.* Suitableness; agreement. *Shak.*

SÖRT'ED,* *p.* *a.* Reduced to order; classed.

SÖRT'ER,* *n.* One who sorts or separates. *A. Smith*.

SÖR-ZIE!,* (*sör-tö*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A sally; a sudden attack made by the inhabitants of a besieged place upon the besiegers. *Brande*.

SÖR-TI-LEGE, *n.* [*sortilege*, Fr.; *sortilegium*, L.] Act or practice of drawing lots. *Bailey*.

SÖR-TI-LE'GIOUS, (*-jus*) *a.* Relating to sortilege. *Daubuz*.

SÖR-TI'UTION, *n.* [*sortitio*, L.] Selection by lot. *Br. Hall*.

SÖRT'MENT, *n.* Act of sorting; assortment. *Johnson*.

SÖRY,* *n.* (*Chem.*) An old name for sulphate of iron. *Francis*.

SÖSS, *v.* *n.* To sit or fall lazily into a chair. *Swoift*. To lap water as a dog; to swirl. *Brockett*. [Local, Eng.]

SÖSS, *n.* [†A lazy fellow. *Cotgrave*.] A heavy fall. *Brockett*.

SÖSS,* *v.* *a.* To throw carelessly; to toss. *Swoift*.

SÖT, *n.* [*sot*, Norm.; *sot-scipe*, Sax.; *sot*, Fr.; *sot*, Teut.] [†A blockhead; a dolt. *Shak.*] A wretch stupefied by drinking; an habitual drunkard.

SÖT, *v.* *a.* To stupefy; to besot. *Dryden*. [R.]

SÖT, *v.* *n.* To tittle to stupidity. *Goldsmith*.

SÖTE,* *a.* Sweet. *Fulfaiz*.

SÖTH'IC,* *a.* Noting the Egyptian year of 365 days. *Brande*. — *Sothic period*, a period in Egyptian chronology of 1400 years, in which their months returned to the same day of the year. *Park*. It is also called the *Sothiac period*.

SÖT'TISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; besotted; drunken; intemperate.

SÖT'TISH-LY, *ad.* In a sottish manner; stupidly.

SÖT'TISH-NESS, *n.* State of being sottish; stupidity.

SÖT'Y (*sö*) *n.* [Fr.] *pl.* SÖTYS, (*söz*) A French copper coin; the twentieth part of a franc; a sol. *Crabb*. See **Sous**.

SÖT'YÄH,* *n.* A province or a viceroy in Hindostan. *Maurice*.

SÖU-BR'ÄTTE!,* (*sö-bröt'*) *n.* [Fr.] A waiting-maid. *Sir W. Scott*.

SÖÜCE, *n.* See **SOUSE**.

SÖU-CHÖNG', (*sö-shöng'*) [*sö-shöng'*, *P. E. K. Sm. Wb.*; *sö-chöng'*, *W. J. Ja.*] *n.* A kind of black tea, superior to congo.

SÖUGH, (*süf*) *v.* *n.* [*sœufen*, Teut.] To whistle, applied to the wind. *Hist. Royal Society*.

SÖUGH, (*süf*) [*süf*, *Ja. K. R. Wb.*; *süf*, *P. Sm.*] *n.* A sub-

terraneous drain; a small box or drain; an adit. *Ray*.

SÖU A whistling of the wind; a sound. *Nares*.

SÖUGHT, (*säwt*) *t.* & *p.* from *Seek*. See **SÆK**.

SÖUL, (*söl*) *n.* [*saul*, Sax.; *soul*, Icel.; *seele*, Ger.] That part of man which is considered distinctly from the material body, as giving it life, sensibility, and understanding; the immaterial and immortal spirit of man; the mind; intellectual principle; vital principle; spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part; interior power; active power: — fire; grandeur of mind: — a human being.

SÖUL, (*söl*) *v.* *a.* To endue with a soul. *Chaucer*.

SÖUL, or **SÖWL**, (*söl*) *v.* *n.* To afford suitable sustenance. *Warner*. [Local, England.]

SÖUL-BELL, (*söl'bél*) *n.* The passing bell. *Br. Hall*.

SÖUL-CÖN-FIRM'ING,* *a.* Giving confidence. *Shak.*

SÖUL-DE-STRÖV'ING,* *a.* Destroying the soul. *Evan. Mag.*

SÖUL'DIER, (*söl'jer*) *n.* See **SOLDIER**.

SÖUL-DIS-EÄSED', (*-diz-äd'*) *a.* Diseased in mind. *Spenser*.

SÖUL-DIS-SÖLV'ING,* *a.* Dissolving the soul. *Smart*.

SÖULED, (*söld*) *a.* Furnished with a soul or mind. *Dryden*.

SÖUL'LESS, (*söl'les*) *a.* Without soul; mean; low; spiritless.

SÖUL-RE-FRĒSH'ING,* *a.* Refreshing the soul. *Cowper*.

SÖUL-RE-VĪV'ING,* *a.* Reviving the soul. *Watts*.

SÖUL'SCÖT,* *n.* (*Law*) An ancient mortuary. *Blackstone*.

SÖUL-SELL'ING,* *a.* Selling the soul. *Smart*.

SÖUL'SHÖT, *n.* An ancient funeral duty paid for a soul's requiem: — same as *soulscot*. *Ayliffe*.

SÖUL'STICK, (*söl'stk*) *a.* Diseased in mind. *Br. Hall*.

SÖUL-STIR-RING,* *a.* Stirring or moving the soul *W Irving*.

SÖUL-SUB-DÜ'ING,* *a.* Subduing the soul. *Collins*.

SÖUL-VĒDĒD,* (*-vĒt*) *a.* Vexed at heart. *Shak.*

SÖUND, *a.* Whole; healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt; not disordered; sane: — right; not erroneous; orthodox: — stout; strong; lusty: — valid; not falling: — fast; hearty; thorough; deep; — applied to sleep.

SÖUND, *ad.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast. *Spenser*.

SÖUND, *n.* [*sound*, High D.] A shallow sea, such as may be sounded: — the air-bladder of a fish: — the cuttle-fish.

SÖUND, *n.* [*sonde*, Fr.] An instrument to try the depth of a wound; a probe.

SÖUND, *n.* [*son*, Fr.; *sonus*, L.] The sensation produced by the vibrations of the air, or other medium, with which the organ of hearing is in contact; any thing audible; noise; tone; empty noise.

SÖUND, *v.* *n.* [*i.* SOUNDED; *pp.* SOUNDING, SOUNDED.] To make a noise; to emit a noise; to exhibit by sound; to be conveyed in sound: — to try the depth of water with a sounding-line.

SÖUND, *v.* *a.* To cause to sound; to play on; to command by a sound; to celebrate by sound: — to try the depth of; to search by a plummet or line; to try; to examine.

SÖUND'ABLE,* *a.* That may be sounded. *Perry*.

SÖUND-BÖARD, (*-börd*) *n.* A board which propagates sound in an organ; a board to strengthen and extend a speaker's voice; sounding-board. [*Rev.*]

SÖUND-HEÄRT-ED,* *a.* Having an uncorrupted heart. *Ed.*

SÖUND'ING, *a.* Uttering or making a sound; sonorous.

SÖUND'ING, *n.* Act of trying the depth of water with a plummet: — act of emitting a sound; sound emitted. — *pl.* A depth of water, or place, where the bottom can be reached.

SÖUND'ING-BÖARD,* *n.* A board or mechanism to propagate sound; a sound-board. *Burney*.

SÖUND'ING-LINE,* *n.* A line for measuring the depth of water. *Scott*.

SÖUND'LESS, *a.* Not to be fathomed; without sound.

SÖUND'LY, *ad.* In a sound manner; healthily; heartily; truly; rightly: — fast; closely; deeply; — used of sleeping.

SÖUND'NESS, *n.* State of being sound; health; heartiness; truth; rectitude; incorrupt state; strength; solidity.

SÖUND-POST,* *n.* A post withinside of a violin, &c., as a prop between the back and belly of the instrument. *Crabb*.

SÖUP, (*söp*) *n.* [*soupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction of flesh for food; a rich broth.

SÖUP, (*söp*) *v.* *a.* To sup. *Wicliffe*. To breathe out. *Camden*.

SÖUP, (*söp*) *v.* *n.* To sweep; to pass with pomp. *Br. Hall*.

SÖUP'LA-BLE,* *n.* A ladle for soup. *Shenstone*.

SÖUR, *a.* Acid to the taste; acid to the mental taste; acid; pungent on the palate, with astringency, as vinegar or unripe fruit; tart; acinous: — sharp; acrimonious; harsh; crabbed; morose; afflictive; expressing discontent.

SÖUR, *n.* An acid substance. *Spenser*. [R.]

SÖUR, *v.* *a.* [*i.* SOURD; *pp.* SOURING, SOURD.] To make acid; to make harsh, uneasy, or discontented; to alienate.

SÖUR, *v.* *n.* To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.

SÖURCE, (*sörs*) [*sörs*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *sörs*, *P. Kenrick*.] *n.* [*source*, Fr.] Spring; fountain; head; original; origin; rise; first cause; first producer.

☞ "Some respectable speakers have attempted to give the French sound to the diphthong in this word and its compound *resource*, as if written *source*, and *resource*; but, as this is contrary to analogy, so it is to general usage." *Walker*.

SÖUR/CRÖUT,* n. A German dish prepared from cabbage; SÖUR/KRÖUT,* } pickled cabbage; saur-kraut. *Qu. Rev.*
SÖUR/DET, n. [*sourd*, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.
SÖUR/DÖCK, n. A plant; sorrel. *Smart*.
SÖUR/EYED,* (id) a. Having a sour look. *Shak*.
SÖUR/GOURD,* n. A plant. *Crabb*.
SÖUR/ING,* n. The act of making sour; acid. *Ash*. — A sour apple.

SÖUR/ISH, (söur'ish) a. Somewhat sour. *Boyle*.
SÖUR/LY, ad. With sourness; with acrimony; painfully.
SÖUR/NESS, n. Quality of being sour; acidity; asperity.
SÖUR/SÖP, n. The West Indian custard-apple. *Miller*.
SÖUS, (sö) [sö, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; söös or sö, W.] n. [*sou*, of *sou*, Fr.] A French penny. ☞ Considered as a French word, it is the plural of *sou*. See *Sou*.
SÖUSE, n. [*soute*, D.] Pickle made of salt; any thing parboiled kept in salt pickle: — a dish made of the pickled ears, feet, &c. of swine: — the ear, as of a hog, from its being frequently pickled or soured: — a violent attack, as of a bird striking its prey. *Grose*.

SÖUSE, v. a. [i. soured; pp. soured, soured.] To parboil, and steep in pickle: — to throw into water: — to strike with sudden violence, as a bird its prey.

SÖUSE, v. n. To fall with violence, or as a bird on its prey.
SÖUSE, ad. With sudden violence. *Young*.

SÖUT/ER, (sö'ter) n. A shoemaker; a cobbler. *Chaucer*.
SÖUT/ER-LY, a. Like a cobbler; low; vulgar. *Florio*.
SÖUT/ER-RAIN', (sö'ter-rän') n. [*southern*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbutnot*.

SÖUTH, n. [*sud*, Fr.] One of the cardinal points of the compass; the direction in which the sun always appears at noon to the inhabitants of the northern hemisphere, without the tropic: — opposed to the north; the southern regions; the wind that blows from the south.

SÖUTH, a. Southern; meridional. *Job xxxvii*.
SÖUTH, ad. Towards the south; from the south. *Bacon*.
SÖUTH-EAST', n. The point between the east and south.
SÖUTH-EAST',* a. Being between the south and east. *Ash*.
SÖUTH-EAST'-ER-LY,* a. Being between the south and east. *Hildreth*.

SÖUTH-EAST'-ERN,* a. Relating to the south-east. *Olmsted*.
SÖUTH'-ER-LY-NESS,* n. State of being southerly. *Ash*.
SÖUTH'-ER-LY, (süth'er-le) [süth'er-le, S. P. J. K.; süth'er-le or süth'er-le, W. J. Sm.] a. Southern, or approaching to the south; lying towards the south; coming from the south.

SÖUTH'-ERN, [süth'ern, S. P. E. K. Wb.; süth'ern or süth'ern, W. F. Ja. Sm.] a. Belonging to the south; meridional; lying towards the south; coming from the south.

SÖUTH'-ERN,* n. Same as *southern*. *Sat. Mag*.
SÖUTH'-ERN-ER,* n. An inhabitant of the south, or of the Southern States; — opposed to *northerner*. *Abbot*. [Used in the United States.]

SÖUTH'-ERN-LY, ad. In or from a southern direction.
SÖUTH'-ERN-MÖST, a. Farthest towards the south. *Graves*.
SÖUTH'-ERN-WÖOD, (süth'ern-wüd) n. A perennial plant resembling wormwood.

SÖUTH'-ING, a. Going towards the south. *Dryden*.
SÖUTH'-ING, n. Tendency to the south. *Dryden*. — (*Naut.*) The difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing southward.

SÖUTH'-MÖST, a. Farthest towards the south. *Milton*.
SÖUTH'-RON,* n. An inhabitant of the south, or of a southern country. *Sat. Mag*.

SÖUTH'-SAY, n. Prediction; a soothsaying. *Spenser*.
SÖUTH'-SAY, v. n. To predict. *Camden*.

SÖUTH'-SAY-ER, n. A predictor; a soothsayer.
SÖUTH'-WARD, (süth'ward or süth'ard) [süth'ard, S. P. J. E. R.; süth'ward or süth'ard, W. F. Sm.; süth'ward, Ja. K.] n. The southern regions. *Raleigh*. [south.]

SÖUTH'-WARD, (süth'ward or süth'ard) ad. Towards the south.
SÖUTH'-WEST', n. The point between the south and west.
SÖUTH'-WEST',* a. Being between the south and west. *Ash*.

SÖUTH'-WEST'-ER-LY,* a. Being between the south and west. *Hildreth*. [stet.]

SÖUTH'-WEST'-ERN,* a. Relating to the south-west. *Olmsted*.
SÖUVE'NANCE, (söv'näns) n. [Fr.] Remembrance. *Spenser*.
SÖUVE'NER,* n. [Fr.] A remembrance; a remembrancer. *Smart*.

SÖV'-ER-EIGN, (söv'er-in or söv'er-in) [söv'er-in, S. W. P. J. E. K. R. Wb.; söv'er-än, Ja.; söv'er-in, Sm.] a. [*soverein*, Fr.; *sovrano*, It.] Supreme in power; having no superior; supreme in efficacy; efficacious.

SÖV'-ER-EIGN, (söv'er-in) n. A supreme lord or ruler; a monarch: — an old English gold coin, of the value of 2s. 6d.: — a modern English gold coin of the value of 20s.

SÖV'-ER-EIGN-IZE, (söv'er-in-iz) v. n. To exercise supreme power. *Sir T. Herbert*.

SÖV'-ER-EIGN-LY, (söv'er-in-le) ad. Supremely. *Boyle*.
SÖV'-ER-EIGN-TY, (söv'er-in-té) n. [*soveraineté*, Fr.] State or power of a sovereign; supremacy; supreme power; high authority; royalty.

SÖW, (sö) n. A female pig or swine; the female of a boar: — an oblong mass of lead; a pig. *Skelton*. An insect; a millepede.

SÖW, (sö) v. n. [i. sowed; pp. sowing, sowed or sown.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

SÖW, v. a. To scatter seed for growth; to propagate; to spread; to impregnate; to besprinkle.

SÖW, v. a. To join by a needle; to sew. *Milton*. See *SEW*.
SÖW'-INGS,* n. pl. Food prepared in Scotland from the husk or bran of oats; sowins. *Hamilton*.

SÖW'-BANE,* n. A plant; goosefoot: — called also *hogbane*. *Booth*.

SÖW'-BRÉAD, (söv'bréd) n. A plant. *Tate*.
SÖW'-BUG,* n. An insect. *Smart*.

SÖW'-CE, (söus) v. a. To throw into the water. See *SOUSE*.
SÖW'-ER, (sö'er) n. One who sows; a scatterer.

SÖW'-ING,* n. The act of scattering seed.
SÖW'-INGS, (söv'inz) n. pl. Flummery made of sown oatmeal. — Written also *sowans* and *sowens*. *Mortimer*.

†SÖW'-LE, (söul) v. a. To pull by the ears. *Shak*.
SÖWN, (sön) p. from *Sow*. See *Sow*.

SÖW'-THIS-TLE, (söv'this-sl) n. A perennial plant.
SÖY, n. A kind of sauce from Japan.

SÖZ'-ZLE,* v. a. To mingle confusedly. *Holloway*. [Local.]
SPÄ,* [spä, *Earnshaw*; späw, Sm.] n. A mineral water; a place where mineral waters are found, as at *Spa* in Belgium. *Smart*.

†SPÄAD, (späd) n. (*Min.*) English talc; spar. *Woodward*.
SPACE, n. [*spatium*, L.] Extension in all directions; room; local extension; area: — a quantity of time; a small time; a while. — (*Printing*) A small opening or distance, as between lines: — a piece of wood or metal to form or to fill a space.

SPACE,* v. a. [*spatior*, L.] [i. SPACED; pp. SPACING, SPACED.] To form with spaces, as in printing. *Metcalf*.

†SPACE, v. n. To rove; to expatiate. *Spenser*.
†SPACE'-FUL, (späs'ful) a. Extensive; spacious. *Sandys*.

SPACE'-LESS,* a. Destitute of space. *Coleridge*.
SPÄ'CIOUS, (späs'shus) a. [*spacieuus*, Fr.; *spatiosus*, L.] Having much space; ample; wide; extensive; roomy.

SPÄ'CIOUS-LY, (späs'shus-le) ad. Extensively; widely.
SPÄ'CIOUS-NESS, (späs'shus-nés) n. Wide extension.

SPÄ'D'-LE, (späd'ld) n. A little spade. *Mortimer*.
SPÄDE, n. [*spad*, Sax.; *spade*, Icel. & D.] An instrument, or sort of shovel, for digging: — a suit of cards: — a deer three years old. *Ainsworth*.

SPÄDE'-BÖNE, n. The shoulder-blade. *Drayton*.
SPÄDE'-FUL,* n.; pl. SPADEFULS. As much as a spade holds. *Swart*.

SPÄ-DI'-CEOUS, (spä-dish'us) a. [*spadicuus*, L.] (*Bot.*) Relating to or growing on a spadix. [Of a light-red color. *Brownie*.]

SPÄ-DI'-COSE,* a. (*Bot.*) Growing on the spadix. *Hoblyn*.
SPÄ-DI'-LÖ,* (spä-dil'yö) n. Spadille. *Pope*. [at ombre.]

SPÄ-DI'-LÖ', (spä-dil'yö) n. [*spadille*, Fr.] The ace of spades.
SPÄ-DIX,* n. (*Bot.*) The inflorescence of an arum; an axis closely covered with sessile flowers, and inclosed in a spathe. *P. Cyc*.

SPÄ-DÖNN',* n. A light sort of broadsword. *Crabb*.
†SPA-GY'R-IK, (spä-jir'ik) n. A chemist. *Br. Hall*.

†SPA-GY'R-IC, [a. [*spagyricus*, L.; *σπάγος* and *αἰσπος*, Gr.]
†SPA-GY'R-I-CAL, } Gr.] Chemical. *Harris*.
†SPA-GY'R-IST, (spä-jir-ist) n. A chemist. *Boyle*.

SPÄ'-HÖ, (spä'he or spä'hé) n. [*spahche*, Per.] One of the Turkish cavalry.
SPÄKE, The old preterit of *spak*. *Spoke*. See *SPAKE*.

†SPÄLL, n. [*spaeale*, old Fr.] The shoulder. *Spenser*.
SPÄLL, or SPÄLE, n. A chip. *Brockett*. [North of England.]

SPÄLT, n. (*Min.*) A white, scaly mineral; spelt. *Bailey*.
SPÄN, n. [*span*, Sax.; *spanna*, Icel.; *span*, D.] The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger, or of the middle finger, both extended; nine inches; any short duration. [A pair; as, a *span* of horses. United States.] — (*Naut.*) A small line or cord, used to confine a rope. — *Span-roof*, a common roof of a house, consisting of two regularly-inclined sides. — *Span* of an arch, its width from buttment to buttment.

SPÄN, v. a. [*spannan*, Sax.; *spanna*, Su. Goth.] [i. SPANNED; pp. SPANNING, SPANNED.] To measure by the hand extended; to measure.

SPÄN, Old preterit of *Spia*. *Spun*. See *SPIN*.
SPÄN'-CEL, n. A rope to tie a cow's legs; a cow-tie. *Grose*. [Local, Eng.]

SPÄN'-CEL, v. a. To tie the fore or hinder legs of a horse or cow with a rope. *Malone*. [North of England.]

SPÄN'-CÖNN'-TER, n. n. A play in which money is thrown;
SPÄN'-FÄR'-THING, } a sort of chuckfarthing. *Shak*.
SPÄN'-DREL,* n. (*Arch.*) The triangular space included between the curve of an arch and the square head or dripstone over it. *Francis*.

SPÄNE, *v. a.* [*spene*, Ger.] To wean a child. *Brockett*. [North of England.]
 †SPÄNG, *n.* [*spange*, Ger.; *spanghe*, Teut.] A shining ornament of metal; spangle. *Spenser*.
 SPÄN'GLE, (späng'gl) *n.* [*spange*, Ger.] A small plate of shining metal; any thing sparkling and shining.
 SPÄN'GLE, (späng'gl) *v. a.* [*i.* SPANGLED; *pp.* SPANGLING, SPANGLED.] To besprinkle with spangles, stars, or shining bodies. *Shak*.
 SPÄN'GLER,* *n.* One who spangles. *Keates*.
 SPÄN'IARD,* (spän'yärd) *n.* A native of Spain. *Southey*.
 SPÄN'RING, (spän'yel or spän'el) (spän'yel, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; spän'el, *P.*) [*Hispaniolus*, *L.*, from *Hispaniola*.] A sporting dog, originally from Hispaniola, remarkable for sagacity and fawning:—a sneaking, fawning person.
 [SPÄN'IEL, (spän'yel) *a.* Like a spaniel. *Shak*.
 SPÄN'IEL, (spän'yel) *v. n.* To fawn; to play the spaniel.
 [SPÄN'IEL, (spän'yel) *v. a.* To follow like a spaniel. *Tollet*.
 SPÄN'ISH, *n.* The language of Spain. *Howell*.
 SPÄN'ISH,* *a.* Relating to Spain. *Southey*.
 SPÄN'ISH-BRÖÖM, *n.* A small shrub.
 SPÄN'ISH-BRÖÖN,* *n.* An earth used for painting; a reddish-brown color. *Smith*.
 SPÄN'ISH-FLY, *n.* A venomous fly much used in medicine for raising blisters; cantharis.
 SPÄN'ISH-NÖT, *n.* A plant. *Miller*.
 SPÄN'ISH-WHITE,* *n.* An earth used for painting. *Smith*.
 SPÄNK,* (spänk) *v. a.* [*i.* SPANKED; *pp.* SPANKING, SPANKED.] To strike with the open hand. *Arch*.
 SPÄNK'ER, (spänk'er) *n.* [A small copper coin. *DENKAM*.] A person that takes long steps; a stout or tall person. [Vulgar.]—(*Naut.*) A ship's driver or after-sail.
 SPÄNK'ING,* *a.* Moving nimbly or with strides:—large; lusty. *Forby*. [Provincial and colloquial.]
 SPÄN'LÖNG, *a.* Of the length only of a span. *B. Jonson*.
 SPÄN'NER, *n.* One who spans; a cross-brace:—the lock of a fusée or carbine. *Bailey*. The fusée itself. *Sir J. Bouring*.
 SPÄN'NEW, (spän'nä) *a.* Quite new; brand-new; fire-new; new, as from the warehouse. *Chaucer*. See *SPICK*.
 SPÄN'WORM,* (-würm) *n.* A species of destructive caterpillar;—called also *looper*, *geometer*, and, in New England, the *canker-worm*. *Karn. Ency*.
 SPÄRE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral that breaks easily into cubic, prismatic, or other fragments, with polished surfaces; fluat of lime; carbonate of barytes.—(*Arch.*) A common rafter of a roof:—a round piece of timber fit for making masts, yards, scaffolding-poles, &c.
 SPÄR, *v. n.* [*i.* SPARRD; *pp.* SPARRING, SPARRD.] To fight as a pugilist; to quarrel; to contend.
 †SPÄR, *v. a.* To shut; to close; to bar. *Chaucer*.
 SPÄR'A-BLE, *n.* A small nail, such as is used in shoes.
 †SPÄR'A-DRÄP, *n.* A cercleoth. *Wiseman*.
 †SPÄR'AGE, { *n.* Asparagus. *Bp. Taylor*.
 †SPÄR'A-GÜS, {
 SPÄR'-DÉCK,* *n.* (*Naut.*) An upper deck appropriated to the reception of spars, &c. *Mar. Dict*.
 SPÄRE, *v. a.* [*i.* SPARED; *pp.* SPARING, SPARED.] To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume:—to be able to part with or do without; to save from any particular use; to do without:—to lose willingly; to omit; to withhold; to forbear:—to use tenderly; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy:—to grant; to allow; to indulge; to impart; to afford; to communicate.
 SPÄRE, *v. n.* To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal; to forbear; to be scrupulous:—to use mercy.
 SPÄRE, *a.* Scanty; not abundant; frugal:—lean; wanting flesh:—superfluous; not in actual use; superfluous; not wanted.
 †SPÄRE, *n.* Parsimony; frugal use. *Chapman*.
 SPÄRE'LY, *ad.* In a spare manner; sparingly.
 SPÄR'NESS, *n.* State of being spare. *Hammond*.
 SPÄR'ER, *n.* One who spares or avoids expense.
 SPÄRE'NÜ, *n.* A part of a hog's side, consisting of ribs with but little flesh.
 SPÄR-É-FIX'TION, *n.* [*spargo*, *L.*] Act of sprinkling. *Swift*.
 SPÄR'HÄWK, *n.* See SPARROWHAWK.
 SPÄR'ING, *a.* Scarce; little; scanty; not plentiful; abstinent; parsimonious; not liberal:—forbearing; tender.
 SPÄR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a sparing manner; frugally.
 SPÄR'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being sparing.
 SPÄRK, *n.* [*speace*, Sax.; *sparks*, *D.*] A particle of fire thrown from bodies in combustion; any thing shining, vivid, or active:—a lively, showy, gay man; a gallant; a beau; a lover.
 †SPÄRK, *v. n.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. *Spenser*.
 †SPÄRK'FÖL, *a.* Lively; brisk; airy; sparkish. *Camden*.
 SPÄRK'ISH, *a.* Airy; gay; showy; well-dressed; fine.
 SPÄRK'LE, (spär'kl) *n.* A spark; a small particle of fire; a luminous particle; lustre.
 SPÄR'KLE, (spär'kl) *v. n.* [*i.* SPARKLED; *pp.* SPARKLING, SPARKLED.] To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to shine; to glitter: to emit little bubbles, as liquor in a glass.

SPÄR'KLE, *v. a.* [*spargo*, *L.*] To disperse; to scatter, as sparks.
 SPÄR'KLER, *n.* One who sparkles, or whose eyes sparkle.
 SPÄR'KLET, *n.* A small spark. *Cotton*.
 †SPÄR'KLI-NESS, *n.* Vivacity. *Aubrey*.
 SPÄR'KLING,* *a.* Lively; glittering; emitting sparks.
 SPÄR'KLING-LY, *ad.* With vivid and twinkling lustre.
 SPÄR'KLING-NESS, *n.* Vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle*.
 SPÄR'KLING, *n.* [*esperlan*, old Fr.] A smelt. *Colgrave*. [Local, Eng.]
 SPÄR'RÖID,* *n.* (*Ich.*) A species of fish. *Brande*.
 SPÄR'RING,* *n.* Act of contending, fighting, or beating.
 SPÄR'RÖW, (spär'rö) *n.* [*sparwa*, Goth.] A small bird, nearly allied to the finch.
 SPÄR'RÖW-GRÄSS, *n.* A corruption of *asparagus*. *King*.
 SPÄR'RÖW-HÄWK, *n.* A small kind of hawk. *Chaucer*.
 SPÄR'RÖW-WORT,* (-wür) *n.* A shrub. *Crabb*.
 SPÄR'RY, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, spar.
 SPÄRSE,* *a.* [*spargo*, *sparus*, *L.*] Scattered; thinly spread; not dense. *P. Mag.*—This word has been regarded as of American origin; but it is found in Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language. It is in common use in America, though little used in England. "It is the proper correlative of *dense*." *P. Cyc*.
 †SPÄRSE, *v. a.* [*sparsus*, *L.*] To disperse. *Spenser*.
 SPÄRS'ELY, *ad.* Scatteringly; dispersedly. *Evelyn*.
 SPÄRS'ELY,* *ad.* In a scattered or sparse manner; thinly. *Dr. Franklin*.
 SPÄRSE'NESS,* *n.* State of being sparse. *H. Wallace*.
 SPÄR'TAN,* *a.* Relating to Sparta; brave; hardy. *Mitford*.
 SPÄSM, *n.* [*spasme*, Fr.; *σπασμα*, Gr.] A violent and involuntary contraction of a muscle or of muscles, generally attended with pain; convulsion.
 SPAŠ-MÄT'f-CAL,* *a.* Relating to spasms; spasmodical. *Blount*.
 SPAŠ-MÖD'IC, { *a.* [*spasmodique*, Fr.] Relating to
 SPAŠ-MÖD'f-CAL,* { spasms; convulsive. *Bailey*.
 SPAŠ-MÖD'IC,* *n.* A medicine for spasms; an antispasmodic. *Smart*.
 SPAŠ-MÖL'Ö-Q-Y,* *n.* (*Med.*) A treatise on spasms. *Dunghson*.
 SPÄS'TIC,* *a.* Relating to spasms; spasmodic. *Park*.
 SPÄT, *n.* The old preterit of *Spit*. *Spit*. See *SPIT*.
 SPÄT, *n.* The spawn of shell-fish. *Woodward*. A quarrel of words; a dispute. *W. Brown*. [Colloquial, New England.]
 SPA-TÄN'GUS,* *n.* [*σπάταγγος*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of sea-animals; a sea-urchin. *Roget*.
 SPA-THÄ'CEOUS,* (-shys) *a.* (*Bot.*) Inclosed within a spathe, or bearing that kind of bract. *P. Cyc*.
 SPÄTHE,* *n.* [*spatha*, *L.*] (*Bot.*) A large, colored bract, which incloses a spadix; a sheathing involucre of many plants. *P. Cyc*.
 SPÄTH'ÖS,* *a.* (*Min.*) Foliated or lamellar. *Dana*.
 SPA-THOUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to, or formed like, a spathe; spathaceous. *Ure*.—(*Min.*) Sparry; of the nature of spar. *Hamilton*.
 SPÄTHOUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as *spathose*. *Smart*.
 SPÄT'TÄTE, (spä'she-ät) *v. n.* [*spatiator*, *L.*] To rove; to expatiate. *Bacon*.
 SPÄT'TER, *v. a.* [*i.* SPATTERED; *pp.* SPATTERING, SPATTERED.] To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive; to throw out offensively; to throw out; to sprinkle; to asperse; to defame; to bespatter.
 SPÄT'TER, *v. n.* To spit; to throw out any thing nauseous.
 SPÄT'TER-DÄSH-ÉŠ, *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs, to protect them from wet or dirt.
 †SPÄT'TLE, (spät'tl) *n.* Spittle. *Bale*. A spatula.
 SPÄT'TLING-PÖP'PY, *n.* White beeh; a plant. *Miller*.
 SPÄTTS,* *n. pl.* Short spatterdashes, reaching but little above the ankle. *Crabb*.
 SPÄT'Y-LÄ, *n.* [*spatha*, *spathula*, *L.*] (*Med.*) A thin, broad knife, used to spread plasters, and to mix or extend soft substances.
 SPÄT'Y-LÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a spatula; long, narrow, and broadest at the point. *P. Cyc*.
 SPÄV'IN, *n.* [*spavient*, old Fr.] A disease in horses, consisting of a bony excrescence, or a crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.
 SPÄV'INED, (späv'ind) *a.* Diseased with spavin. *Goldsmith*.
 SPÄW, *n.* [from *Spa*.] A mineral water. See *Sra*.
 †SPÄWL, *v. n.* To spatter saliva; to spit. *Overbury*.
 †SPÄWL, *n.* Spittle or saliva ejected. *Dryden*.
 †SPÄWL'ING, *n.* Ejection of saliva; moisture thrown out. *Congreve*.
 SPÄWN, *n.* [*spene*, *spenne*, Teut.; *spans*, old Eng.] The semen, or milt, and eggs of fish or of frogs:—any product or offspring, in contempt:—buds or branches from under-ground stems:—white, fibrous matter.
 SPÄWN, *v. a.* [*i.* SPAWNED; *pp.* SPAWNING, SPAWNED.] To deposit, as spaw; to generate or bring forth, in contempt.
 SPÄWN, *v. n.* To produce eggs, as fish; to issue, as offspring. *Locke*.

SPAWN'ER, *n.* One that spawns; the female fish. *Walton.*
SPÁK, *v. a.* [*spado*, L.] [*i.* SEATED; *pp.* SPAYING, SPAYED.]
 To castrate or render a female animal incapable of being impregnated.
SPEAK, (spék) *v. n.* [*i.* SPOKE OR SPAKE; *pp.* SPEAKING, SPOKEN OR SPOKE.—*Spake* is obsolete, and *speak* is little used as a *participle*, except colloquially.] To utter words; to utter a discourse; to utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words; to harangue; to make a speech; to talk; to discourse; to give sound; to converse.
SPEAK, (spék) *v. a.* To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to proclaim; to celebrate; to address; to exhibit; to make known; to say; to tell; to articulate.
SPEAK-ABLE, *a.* That may be spoken. *Milton.*
SPEAK'ER, *n.* One who speaks — the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly; a prolocutor.
SPEAK'ING, *n.* Act of expressing in words; discourse; elocution; oratory; declamation.
SPEAK'ING-TRUMPET, *n.* A trumpet by means of which the voice may be made audible at a great distance.
SPEAR, (spér) *n.* [*spear*, Sax.; *spera*, Teut.] A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; — a lance; a lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish.
SPEAR, (spér) *v. a.* [*i.* SPEARED; *pp.* SPEARING, SPEARED.] To kill or pierce with a spear.
SPEAR, *v. n.* To shoot or sprout in the form of a spear.
†SPEAR'ER, *n.* A spearman. *Barret.*
SPEAR'FOOT,* (-füt) *n.* A horse's off foot behind. *Crabb.*
SPEAR-GRASS, *n.* Long, stiff grass. *Shak.*
SPEAR-HAND,* *n.* A horseman's right hand. *Crabb.*
SPEAR'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* SPEARMEN. A soldier who is armed with a spear.
SPEAR'MINT, *n.* A species of mint; an aromatic herb.
SPEAR-THIS-TLE,* (-thís'sl) *n.* A plant. *Smart.*
SPEAR'WORT, (-wür't) *n.* A perennial plant.
†SPECHT, *n.* [*specht*, Teut.] A woodpecker. *Sherwood.*
 See **SPEIGHT**.
SPE'CIAL, (spesh'ál) *a.* [*Fr.*; *specialis*, L.] Noting a sort or species; particular; peculiar; appropriate; designed for a particular purpose: — extraordinary; uncommon; chief in excellence; especial. — *Special grace*, (*Theol.*) Extraordinary grace, or such as is given to some persons only; opposed to *common grace*. — *Special pleading*, (*Law*) the allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the opposite side. — *Special verdict*, a verdict in which the facts of the case are put on the record, and the law is submitted to the judges.
†SPE'CIAL, (spesh'ál) *n.* A particular. *Hammond.*
SPE'CIAL-IST,* (spesh'ál-íst) *n.* A practical man. *Qu. Rev.*
†SPE-CI-AL-I-TY, (spesh'ál-é-té) *n.* [*specialité*, Fr.] *Speciality*. *Hale.*
†SPE'CIAL-IZE, (spesh'ál-íz) *v. a.* To particularize. *Sheldon.*
SPE'CIAL-LY, (spesh'ál-é) *ad.* In a special manner; particularly above others; peculiarly.
SPE'CIAL-TY, (spesh'ál-té) *n.* A particular or peculiar case; particularity. — (*Law*) A bond-bill; a deed; any writing under the hand and seal of the parties.
SPE'CIÉ,* (spé'shé) *n.* [*espèce*, Fr.] Coin, as gold and silver, as a circulating medium, in distinction from paper money. *Brande.*
SPE'CIÉS, (spé'shéz) *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] A class comprehended under a genus, or a sort comprehended under a kind; a group; a class; a sort; a subdivision of a general term; a single order of beings: — appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation; representation to the mind; show: exhibition. [An ingredient of a compound. *Johnson.* *Coin.* *Arbutnot.* *Now specie.*] — (*Logic*) A predicable which is considered as expressing the whole essence of the individuals of which it is affirmed.
SPE-CIF'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy or medicine the effect of which on a particular disease is little liable to fallacy or uncertainty; an efficacious medicine.
SPE-CIF'IC, *a.* [*specificus*, Fr.; *species and facio*, L.] That makes a thing of the species of which it is; distinguishing one from another; peculiar. — (*Med.*) Appropriated to the cure of some particular disease. — *Specific character*, that which peculiarly and certainly distinguishes one thing from another. — *Specific gravity*, the relative proportion of the weight of bodies of the same bulk, as compared with rain water. — *Specific legacy*, a bequest of any particular thing.
SPE-CIF'IC-CAL, *a.* *Specific*. *Bacon.*
SPE-CIF'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a specific manner.
SPE-CIF'IC-CAL-NÉSS,* *n.* State of being specific. *Ash.*
†SPE-CIF'IC-ÉTE, *v. a.* [*species and facio*, L.] To specify. *Hale.*
SPE-CIF-IC-ÁTION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of specifying; state of being specified; distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.
SPE-CIF-IC-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being specific. *Todd.*
SPE'C-I-FY, (spés'é-fí) *v. a.* [*specifícar*, Fr.] [*i.* SPECIFIED;

pp. SPECIFYING, SPECIFIED.] To mention or show with some particular marks of distinction; to particularize.
SPE'C-I-MÉN, (spés'é-mén) *n.* [L.] A part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known; a pattern; a sample.
SPE'CIÓUS, (spé'shús) *a.* [*speciosus*, Fr.; *speciosus*, L.] SHOWY; pleasing or striking at first view; colorable; ostensible; having the appearance of truth or propriety; plausible; superficially, not solidly, right.
SPE'CIÓUS-LY, (spé'shús-é) *ad.* In a specious manner.
SPE'CIÓUS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being specious.
SPECK, *n.* A small discoloration or stain; a spot. *Dryden.*
 The sole of a shoe; — the sole-fish. *Forby.*
SPECK, *v. a.* [*i.* SPECKED; *pp.* SPECKING, SPECKED.] To spot; to stain in drops or spots. *Milton.* To put a sole upon a shoe. *Forby.*
SPECK'LE, (spék'kl) *n.* A small speck; a little spot.
SPECK'LE, (spék'kl) *v. a.* [*i.* SPECKLED; *pp.* SPECKLING, SPECKLED.] To mark with small spots; to spot.
SPECK'LED,* (spék'ld) *a.* Full of small spots; spotted. *Maunder.*
SPECK'LED-NÉSS, (spék'ld-nés) *n.* State of being speckled. *Ash.*
SPECKT, *n.* A woodpecker. See **SPEIGHT**.
SPE'C-TA-CLE, (spék'tá-kl) *n.* [*Fr.*; *spectaculum*, L.] A show; a gazing-stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; a sight; a representation; a pageant; an exhibition; a theatrical exhibition. — *pl.* An optical instrument, or glasses, to assist the sight or vision.
SPE'C-TA-CLE-BE-STRI'D',* *a.* Wearing spectacles. *Conover.*
SPE'C-TA-CLED, (spék'tá-kl'd) *a.* Wearing spectacles.
SPE'C-TA-CLE-MÁK'ER,* *n.* A maker of spectacles. *Ash.*
SPE'C-TÁ'U-LÁR, *a.* Relating to shows. *Dr. Hiches.* [R.]
†SPE'C-TÁ'TION, *n.* [*spectatio*, L.] *Regard.* *Harvey.*
SPE'C-TÁ'TOR, *n.* [*spectator*, Fr.; *spectator*, L.] One present and looking on without taking part; a looker-on; a beholder.
SPE'C-TÁ-TÓR-I-ÁL,* *a.* Looking on; observing. *Addison.*
SPE'C-TÁ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Act of beholding. *Shak.* Office or quality of a spectator. *Spectator.*
SPE'C-TÁ'TRESS, *n.* [*spectatrix*, L.] A female looker-on.
SPE'C-TÁ'TRIX, *n.* or beholder. *Rowe.*
SPE'C'TRÁL,* *a.* Relating to spectres; ghostly. *Maunder.*
SPE'C'TRE, (spék'tur) *n.* [*spectrum*, L.; *spétre*, Fr.] An apparition; an appearance of a person dead; a ghost; a phantom.
SPE'C'TRUM, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **SPE'C'TRA**. An image; the image of something seen after closing the eyes: — an optical image of the sun, or other luminous body, formed on a wall or screen by a beam of light; a visible form.
SPE'C'U-LÁR, *a.* [*specularis*, L.] Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass. [†Assisting sight; affording view. *Milton.*]
SPE'C'U-LÁTE, *v. n.* [*speculer*, Fr.; *specular*, L.] [*i.* SPECULATED; *pp.* SPECULATING, SPECULATED.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind. *Addison.* To purchase or lay out money with a view to more than usual success in trade; to buy in order to sell again. *Smart.*
†SPE'C'U-LÁTE, *v. a.* To consider attentively. *Brown.*
SPE'C'U-LÁTION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of speculating; examination by the eye; view; mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental scheme not reduced to practice; a theory: — a mercantile transaction; act of buying. [†Power of seeing. *Shak.*]
SPE'C'U-LÁ-TIST, *n.* A speculator: — a mercantile speculator. *Ch. Ob.*
SPE'C'U-LÁ-TÍVE, *a.* [*speculatif*, Fr.] Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical; ideal; not practical; relating to vision; prying.
SPE'C'U-LÁ-TÍVE-LY, *ad.* In a speculative manner; ideally; theoretically; not practically.
SPE'C'U-LÁ-TÍVE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being speculative.
SPE'C'U-LÁ-TÓR, *n.* One who speculates; an observer: — one who speculates in trade or commerce. *Ch. Ob.*
SPE'C'U-LÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Exercising speculation; speculative. *Warton.*
SPE'C'U-LŪM, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **SPE'C'U-LÁ**. A mirror; a looking-glass; a reflector formed of polished metal: — a surgical instrument for dilating a part for viewing it.
SPE'D, *i. & p.* from *Speed*. See **SPEED**.
†SPEÉCE,* *n.* Kind; species. *B. Jonson.*
SPEÉCH, *n.* The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words: — the words of a language; language; words, considered as expressing thoughts; a particular language, as distinct from others: — any thing spoken; a declaration of thoughts; talk; an oration; an harangue; an address; a discourse.
†SPEÉCH, *v. n.* To harangue; to make a speech. *Fyfe.*
SPEÉCH-IF-ICÁTION,* *n.* Act of speechifying. *Morn.*
Chron. [Low.]
SPEECHIFY,* *v. n.* [*i.* SPECIFIED; *pp.* SPEECHIFYING, SPEECHIFIED.] To make speeches; to harangue: — used in contempt. *Ch. Ob.*

SPÉECH'LESS, *a.* Deprived of speech; unable to speak; mute; dumb.

SPÉECH'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being speechless. *Bacon.*

SPÉECH'-MAK-ÉR, **n.* One who makes a speech. *Arbutnot.*

SPÉED, *v. n.* [*speoden*, Teut.; *spuden*; *Ger.*; *sped*, Sax.] [*i. SPED*; *pp.* SPÉENDING, SPÉD.] To make haste; to move with celerity; to have good success; to succeed, well or ill; to have any condition, good or bad.

SPÉED, *v. a.* To despatch in haste; to hasten; to put into quick motion; to accelerate; to expedite; to assist; to help forward; to make prosperous; to make to succeed; to execute; to despatch.

SPÉED, *n.* Quickness; celerity; haste; hurry; despatch: — success; event: — the course or pace of a horse.

†SPÉED'ÉR, **n.* One who speeds: — a machine. *Chapman.*

†SPÉED'FUL, *a.* Serviceable; useful. *Wicliffe.*

SPÉED'LY, *ad.* With haste or speed; quickly.

SPÉED'Y, *a.* Quick; swift; nimble; quick of despatch.

SPÉER, **v. a.* To inquire. *Brockett.* See **SPÉER**.

†SPÉET, *v. a.* To stab. *Gammer Gurton's Needle.*

SPÉIGHT, (spät) *n.* A woodpecker: — written *specht* and *speckt*. *Todd.*

SPÉISS, **n.* (*Min.*) Nickel in an impure state. *Brande.*

SPÉL'DING, **n.* A dried haddock. *Booth.*

SPÉL'FUL, **a.* Having spells or charms. *Hooles*. [R.]

SPÉLK, *n.* A splinter; a small stick to fix on thatch with. *Grost.* [Local, England.]

SPÉLL, *n.* [*†A tale*. *Chaucer.*] A charm consisting of some words of occult power; a charm; incantation: — a turn of work; a vicissitude of labor; a short time spent in any employment. *Carew*. — A short turn; as, “a spell of weather.” *Carr*. “This dreadful spell of weather.” *John Randolph*. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]

SPÉLL, *v. a.* [*spellian*, Sax.; *spellen*, Teut.; *spellen*, Ger.] [*†I SPÉLLED* or *SPÉLT*; *pp.* SPÉLLING, SPÉLLED or SPÉLT.] [*To charm*. *Shak.*] To relate; to teach. *Warton*.] To write with the proper letters; to read or repeat by naming letters singly; to read; to discover by characters or marks. — (*Naval*.) To relieve, by taking a turn at a piece of work; as, “to spell the pump.”

SPÉLL, *v. n.* To form words of letters; to read; to read unskillfully.

SPÉLL'BÖUND, **a.* Bound by a spell; enchanted. *Qu. Rev.*

SPÉLL'ÉR, **n.* One who spells. *Ash.*

SPÉLL'ING, **n.* Act of one who spells; orthography.

SPÉLL'ING-BOOK, * (bûk) *n.* A book for teaching orthography; an elementary school-book. *Mavor.*

SPÉLL'-STÖPPED, * (stöpt) *a.* Stopped by a spell. *Shak.*

†SPÉLT, *v. n.* [*spalten*, Ger.] To split; to break. *Mortimer.*

SPÉLT, *n.* [*spelta*, L.; *spelt*, Sax.; *spelte*, Teut.] A kind of grain or wheat: — a mineral. *Bailey*. See **SPÉALT**.

SPÉL'TER, *n.* The commercial name for zinc; impure zinc.

†SPÉNCÉ, *n.* [*despence*, old Fr.] A buttery; a larder; a store-room. *Chaucer.*

SPÉN'CÉR, *n.* [*†A butler*.] An outer coat or jacket, without skirts, named from an Earl Spencer. *Smart*.

SPÉND, *v. a.* [*i. SPÉNT*; *pp.* SPÉNDING, SPÉNT.] To consume; to exhaust; to waste; to bestow as expense; to expend; to lay out; to exhaust; to dissipate; to bestow for any purpose; to effuse; to squander; to lavish; to pass away; to wear out; to fatigue; to harass.

SPÉND, *v. n.* To make expense; to prove in the use; to be lost or wasted; to be employed for any use.

SPÉND'ÉR, *n.* One who spends; a lavisher.

SPÉND'ING, *n.* Act of consuming or expending.

SPÉND'THRIFT, *n.* One who spends lavishly; a prodigal.

SPÉNT'-BALL, **n.* A cannon-ball, or musket-ball, which reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through it. *Crabb.*

†SPÉR, **v. a.* To shut or bar up. *Shak.*

†SPÉRA-BLE, *a.* [*sperabilis*, L.] That may be hoped. *Bacon.*

†SPÉRATE, *a.* [*speratus*, L.] Hoped for. *Bacon.*

SPÉRE, *v. a.* [*i. SPÉRED*; *pp.* SPÉERING, SPÉRED.] To inquire; to ask; to search or pry into. *Gower*. [Local, England.]

SPÉR'G'U-LA, **n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; spurry. *P. Cyc.*

SPÉRM, *n.* [*sperme*, Fr.; *sperma*, L.] Seed; seed of animals; spawn: — a substance obtained from the head of some species of whales: — incorrectly used for *spermaceti*.

SPÉR-MA-CÉ'TI, [*spér-ma-sé'te*, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; *sper-ma-sit'e*, *S. J. E. K.*] [*S. L.*, “*sperm of whale*.”] A substance obtained from the oil found in the head of several species of whales, employed for making candles and ointments.

SPÉR-MA-CÉ'TI, **a.* Relating to, or made of, spermaceti. *Armstrong.*

SPÉR-MÁ'T'IC, {*a.* [*spermatique*, Fr.] Relating to, or con-

SPÉR-MÁ'T'Q-CÉLE, [*spér-mát'q-sél*, *W. K. Sm. W. b.*; *spér't-má-to-sél*, *Ja.*; *spér-má-to-sél*, *Ash, Johnson*.] *n.* [*σπέρμα και κήλη*] (*Med.*) A hernia or swelling of the testicles.

SPÉR-MA-TÓL'Q-Q'Y, **n.* A treatise on sperm. *Dunglison.*

SPÉR-MÍD'Í-ÛM, **n.* [*σπέρμα*.] (*Bot.*) A kind of small seed-vessel; an akenium. *Brande.*

SPÉR-MÓL'Q-GÍST, *n.* [*σπερμολόγος*.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Bailey*. [R.]

†SPÉRSE, *v. a.* [*sparsum*, L.] To disperse; to scatter. *Spenser.*

†SPÉT, *v. a.* To eject from the mouth; to spit. *Barré.*

†SPÉT, *n.* Spittle. *Loveless.*

SPÉW, (spü) *v. a.* [*speivau*, Goth.; *spewen*, Ger.] [*i. SPÉWED*; *pp.* SPÉWING, SPÉWED.] To vomit; to eject, as from the mouth; to expectorate; to eject with nausea or loathing. *Dryden*. [Low or antiquated.]

SPÉW, (spü) *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach. *B. Jonson.*

SPÉW'ÉR, (spü'er) *n.* One who spews. *Todd.*

SPÉW'ING, (spü'ing) *n.* Act of vomiting. *Hab. li.*

SPÉW'Y, (spü'e) *a.* Wet; foggy. *Mortimer*. [Local, Eng.]

SPHÁ'CÉ-LÁTE, (sfás'é-lát) *v. a.* [*sphacelus*, L.] [*i. SPHACELATED*; *pp.* SPHACELATING, SPHACELATED.] To affect with gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHÁ'CÉ-LÁTE, (sfás'é-lát) *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHÁ'CÉ-LÁTE, **a.* (*Bot.*) Withered; dead. *Loudon.*

SPHÁ'CÉ-LÛS, (sfás'é-lüs) *n.* [*σφάκελος*.] (*Med.*) A gangrene; a mortification. *Wiseman*. [ULITE.]

SPHÁ'R-LÍTE, **n.* (*Min.*) A mineral. *Dana*. See **SPHÁR-SPHÁ'G'NÛM**, **n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of mosses; bog-moss. *Crabb.*

SPHÉNE, **n.* [*σφήν*.] A wedge. — (*Min.*) An ore or oxide of titanium. *Brande.*

SPHÉ'NÖID, **n.* [*σφήν*.] (*Anat.*) A bone at the base of the cranium. *Dunglison.*

SPHÉ'NÖID, **a.* Wedge-shaped; noting a bone of the head; sphenoidal. *Brande.*

SPHÉ'NÖID'AL, **a.* Relating to the sphenoid; wedge-shaped. *Dunglison.*

SPHÉRE, (sfér) *n.* [Fr.; *sphæra*, L.; *σφαίρα*, Gr.] A solid body formed by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter, or a solid body bounded by a surface of which every point is equally distant from the centre within; a globe; the earth; a star; a planet; the concave expanse of the heavens: — orb; circuit of motion: — province; compass of knowledge, action, or influence. — (*Astron.*) The concave expanse of the heavens, which appears to the eye as the interior surface of a sphere. — (*Geog.*) A representation of the earth on the surface of a globe, which has also represented on it an assemblage of circles showing the positions of the equator, ecliptic, meridians, parallels of latitude, &c.

SPHÉRE, *v. a.* [*i. SPHÉRED*; *pp.* SPHÉRING, SPHÉRED.] To place in a sphere; to make round. *Milton*.

SPHÉR'IC, {*a.* [*sphérique*, Fr.] Relating to, or formed as,

SPHÉR'ICAL, {*a.* a sphere; round; orbicular; globular. —

Spherical trigonometry, the science of spherical triangles.

SPHÉR'ICAL-LY, (sfér'ic-kál-ly) *ad.* In the form of a sphere.

SPHÉR'ICAL-NÉSS, *n.* Roundness; sphericity.

SPHÉ-RÍC'Í-TY, (sfé-ris'ic-té) *n.* Quality of being spherical; rotundity; globosity; roundness.

SPHÉ'RÍCS, (sfér'iks) *n.* The doctrine and properties of the sphere, considered as a geometrical body, and, in particular, of the different circles described on its surface; the science of spherical triangles; spherical trigonometry.

SPHÉ'RÖID, (sfér'öid) *n.* [*σφαίρα και ιδίος*.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere. *Cheyne*. A solid body generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes; a body resembling a sphere, but oblate or prolate.

SPHÉ-RÖID'AL, (sfé-röid'al) {*a.* Having the form of

SPHÉ-RÖID'ICAL, (sfé-röid'ic-kál) {*a.* spheroid. *Adams*.

SPHÉ-RÖID'Í-TY, {*n.* Quality of being spheroidal. *Mason*.

SPHÉ-RÖM'E-TER, **n.* An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, &c. *Brande*. [Cheyne.]

SPHÉR'ÜLE, (sfér'ül) *n.* [*sphærella*, L.] A little sphere.

SPHÉ'R-ÜLÍTE, **n.* (*Min.*) Obsidian, or pearl-stone, in rounded grains. *Brande*.

†SPHÉ'RÝ, (sfér'e) *a.* Spherical; round. *Milton*.

SPHÍG-MÓM'É-TER, **n.* See **SPHYGOMETER**. *Brande*.

SPHÍNG'TÉR, (sfíng'tér) *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) A name of several muscles, which close or contract the orifices which they surround.

SPHÍNX, (sfíngks) [*σφίγξ*.] A fabled monster, in Egypt, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion.

SPHÍR'Á'D, **n.* (*Min.*) An ochreous clay. *Smart*.

SPHÍRÁ-GÍ'S'TÍCS, **n. pl.* [*σφαιρίτις*.] The knowledge or study of seals and autographs. *R. Park*.

SPHYG-MÓM'É-TER, **n.* [*σφύγμοδος και μέτρον*.] (*Med.*) An instrument for counting arterial pulsations, and one which renders the action of the pulse visible to the eye. *Scudamore*.

†SPÍ'ÁT, *n.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a watcher: — watch. *Bacon*.

SPÍ'CA, **n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A spike; a species of inflorescence. *Crabb*.

SPICATE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having spikes or ears. *Loudon.*
SPIC-CA'TĒ, * [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Directing a division of the notes from each other, in a plain and distinct manner. *Crabb.*
SPICE, * [*Lat.*] A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell, and pungent to the taste, that which gives flavor or pungency; an aromatic substance used in sauces. — [*espice*, *Fr.*] A very small quantity; a sample; a specimen. *Shak.*
SPICE, *v. a.* [*i.* **SPICED**; *pp.* **SPICING**, **SPICED**.] To season with spice; to mix with aromatic bodies; to season.
SPICE/AP-PLĒ, * *n.* The name of an apple. *Ash.*
SPICER, * *n.* One who spices or deals in spices.
SPICER-Y, * [*espicerie*, *old Fr.*] Spices collectively; a repository of spices.
SPICEWOOD, * (*-wūd*) *n.* An American shrub or small tree. *Farm. Ency.*
SPIC'NESS, * *n.* The quality of being spicy. *Dr. Allen.*
SPIC'ING, * *n.* The act of seasoning with spices.
SPICK, * *n.* A spike; a tenter. — *Spick-and-span*; as, "spick-and-span new," that is, quite new. *Hudibras*. — "spick-and-span is fresh from the spike and tenter and frames." *Nares*. — *ad.* With glossiness. *Butler.*
SPICK'NEL, * *n.* A perennial plant; bear-wort; spignel.
SPIC-COSE, * or **SPIC'COUS**, * *a.* Having ears like corn; pointed. *Ash.*
SPIC-COS'ITY, * [*spica*, *L.*] The quality of being spiked. *Bailey.*
SPIC'V-LA, * *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **SPIC'V-LÆ**. (*Bot.*) A small spike. *Crabb.*
SPIC'V-LATE, *v. a.* [*spicula*, *L.*] To make sharp at the point. *Mason.*
SPIC'Y, * *a.* Relating to, or abounding in, spice; aromatic; having the qualities of spice.
SPIDER, * *n.* An animal that spins a web for flies. There are various species of spiders, (popularly called *insects*;) belonging to the class of animals called *arachnida*. — A kitchen utensil; a sort of stewpan; — the form of a spider; a small ball of pith cut in.
SPIDER-CATCH-ER, * *n.* A bird.
SPIDER-LIKE, * *a.* Resembling a spider in shape or quality.
SPIDER-SHELL, * *n.* A species of the murex-shell. *Hill.*
SPIDER-WORT, (*-wūrt*) *n.* A perennial plant.
SPIC'NEL, * *n.* A perennial plant, of different species.
SPIC'OT, * *n.* A pin or peg to stop a faucet in a cask.
SPIC'GÜR'NEL, * *n.* (*Eng. law*) The sealer of the king's writs. *Whishaw.*
SPIKE, * [*spica*, *L.*] An ear of corn or grain; a species of inflorescence, as in wheat, rye, &c.; a shoot; — a small species of lavender; — a long nail of iron or wood; — a long rod of iron sharpened.
SPIKE, *v. a.* [*i.* **SPIKED**; *pp.* **SPIKING**, **SPIKED**.] To fasten with spikes, to set with spikes; to stop with spikes, as the vent of a cannon; to make sharp at the end.
SPIKED, (*spikt*) *a.* Formed with, or having, spikes.
SPIKE'LET, * *n.* A little spike. (*Bot.*) One of a great many small spikes collected in a mass, as in grass. *P. Cyc.*
SPIKE'NARD, [*spik'nard*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *spik'nard*, *E. W. B. Elphinston*.] (*spica nardi*, *L.*) A perennial plant or shrub; the oil or balsam produced from the plant.
SPI'KY, * *a.* Having spikes; having a sharp point. *Dyer.*
SPILE, * *n.* A wooden peg to stop a hole in a cask of liquor; a spill; a spigot. *Brockett.*
SPILE'HOLE, * *n.* Air-hole of a cask; a spike for a spile. *Forby.*
SPI'L-I-KINS, * *n. pl.* A set of small ivory instruments used in playing games. *Mason.*
SPI'LL, * [*spijlen*, *Teut.*] A small shiver of wood; a peg to stop a hole in a cask; a spile; — a thin bar of iron. *Carver.* A small quantity of money. *Ayliffe.*
SPI'LL, * *a.* [*spillan*, *Sax.*; *spilli*, *D.*] [*i.* **SPIILT** or **SPIILLED**; *pp.* **SPIILLING**, **SPIILT** or **SPIILLED**.] To shed; to lose by shedding; to pour out; to throw away.
SPI'LL, *v. n.* To waste; to be shed; to be lost by being shed. — *To spill a sail*, (*Naut.*) to discharge the wind from it.
SPI'LL'ER, * *n.* One who spills; — a kind of fishing-line.
SPI'LT, *i. & p.* from *Spill*. See *SPILL*.
SPI'LTIT, * *n.* Any thing split or poured out. *Shak.*
SPIN, *v. a.* [*spinnan*, *Goth.*; *spinnan*, *Sax.*; *spinnen*, *Ger.* & *D.*] [*i.* **SPUN** or **SPAN**; *pp.* **SPINNING**, **SPUN**.] — *Span* is now obsolete. *TO DRAW* out and twist into threads; to form, as by spinning; — to extend to a great length; to protract; to form by degrees; to draw out tediously; — to put into a turning motion, as a boy's top; to twirl.
SPIN, *v. n.* To exercise the art of spinning; to twirl; — to gush or issue in a small stream; — to whirl round by reason of force, as a top.
SPIN-NA'CIOUS, * (*-shus*) *a.* Noting a class of plants including spinach. *W. Ency.*
SPIN'ACH, * *n.* [*spinachia*, *L.*] A garden plant, cultivated for the table; — written also *spinage*.
SPIN'AGE, * *n.* A garden plant; same as *spinach*.
SPIN'AL, * *a.* [*spina*, *L.*] Belonging to the spine or back-bone.

SPIN'DLE, * *n.* The pin or rod used in spinning, by which the thread is twisted, and on which it is wound; — any slender, pointed rod; — a long, slender stalk. — (*Geom.*) A solid generated by the evolution of a curve line about its base.
SPIN'DLE, *v. n.* To shoot or grow like a spindle. *Bacon.*
SPIN'DLE-LĒGGED, (*sp'in/dl-lĕgd*) *a.* Having long, slender legs.
SPIN'DLE-SHANKED, (*sp'in/dl-shāngkt*) *a.* slender legs. *Tatler.*
SPIN'DLE-SHANKS, * *n.* Thin limbs; — a tall, slender person. *Jamieson*. [*Vulgar.*]
SPIN'DLE-SHAPED, * (*-shāpt*) *a.* Shaped like a spindle. *Smart.*
SPIN'DLE-SHELL, * *n.* A species of buccinum. *Ash.*
SPIN'DLE-TRĒE, * *n.* Prickwood; a shrub. *Evelyn.*
SPIN'DLE-WORM, * (*-wūrm*) *n.* An insect fatal to some plants. *Farm. Ency.*
SPIN'DLING, * *p. a.* Shooting into a small stalk; long and slender. *Ash.*
SPINE, * [*spina*, *L.*] The back-bone; vertebra; — a large thorn, of woody substance.
SPINED, * (*spind*) *a.* Having spines. *Pennant.*
SPIN'EL, [*sp'nel*, *W. P. J. Ja.*; *spin'el*, *S. K. Sm.*; *spj-nĕl'*, *Brande*.] *n.* A species of ruby, of various colors, as red, brown, yellow, and blue.
SPIN'EL-LANE, * (*Min.*) A dodecahedral variety of zoolite. *Brande.*
SPIN'ELLE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized ruby; a spinel. *Brande.*
SPIN'ES'CENT, * *a.* Becoming hard and thorny. *Smart.*
SPIN'ET, or **SPIN'NET**, [*sp'net*, *W. P. F. Ja.*; *spĕ-nĕt'*, *S. J. K. Sm. R.*] [*spinetta*, *It.*; *espinette*, *old Fr.*] A musical stringed instrument, with keys like a harpsichord; — originally called the *couched harp*.
SPIN'ET, * (*spinetum*, *L.*) A small wood, or a place of briars and bushes. *B. Jonson*. — Written also *spinn*, and *spiny*.
SPIN'IF-ER-OUS, *a.* [*spina* and *fero*, *L.*] Bearing thorns.
SPIN'INESS, * *n.* The quality of being spiny. *Chapman.*
SPINK, (*spink*) *n.* A finch; a bird. *Harte.*
SPIN'NER, * *n.* One who spins; — an organ for spinning, as in an insect; — a spider; the garden-spider, with long, jointed legs.
SPIN'NER-Y, * *n.* A place where spinning is performed; a mill for spinning. *P. Cyc.*
SPIN'NING, * *n.* The business or work of a spinner.
SPIN'NING-JEN-NY, * *n.* A complicated machine for spinning cotton. *McCulloch.*
SPIN'NING-WHEEL, * *n.* A machine for spinning.
SPIN'NY, * *a.* Small; slender. *Mortimer*. [*R.*]
SPIN-NOS'ITY, * *n.* State of being thorny; perplexity. *Merc.*
SPIN'NOUS, *a.* [*spinosus*, *L.*] Thorny; full of thorns; spiny.
SPIN'Q-ZISM, * (*sp'in/q-zizm*, *K.*; *sp'inq-zizm*, *Sm. Wb.*; *spĕ-nō-zizm*, *Brande*.) *n.* The doctrine or system of Benedict Spinoza, a Jew, who was born at Amsterdam in 1632. His system, which is pantheistic, is to be found in his work on Ethics. "He deduces, by strictly mathematical reasoning, from a few axioms, the well-known principles, that there can be no substance but God; whatever is, is in God; and nothing can be conceived without God." *Brande.*
SPIN'Q-ZIST, * *n.* One who holds the system of Spinoza. *Ed. Ency.*
SPIN'STER, * *n.* A woman who spins. *Shak.* — (*Law*) An unmarried woman. *Sir E. Coke.*
SPIN'STRY, * *n.* The work of spinning. *Milton*. [*R.*]
SPIN'THERE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a greenish-gray color. *Brande.*
SPIN'ŪLE, * *n.* A small spine. *Hill.*
SPIN-V-LĒS'CENT, * *a.* Producing small spines. *Loudon.*
SPIN-V-LOSE, * *a.* Covered with small spines. *Loudon.*
SPIN'Y, * [*spina*, *L.*] Thorny; briery; perplexed; difficult; spinous.
SPIN'Y, or **SPIN'NY**, * *n.* A small wood. *Todd*. See *SPINET*.
SPIN'A-CLE, or **SPIN'RA-CLE**, [*sp'i'a-kl*, *W. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; *sp'i'a-kl*, *S. P. E. K. Sm. R.*] [*spiraaculum*, *L.*] A breathing-hole; a vent; a pore; a small aperture.
SPIN'RA-EA, * [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants or shrubs. *Crabb.*
SPIN'RAL, * [*Fr.*] Winding; circularly involved, like a screw. — (*Geom.*) Noting a curve, which continually recedes from a centre or pole, while it continues to revolve about it.
SPIN'RAL, * *n.* A circularly involved form or curve. *Ec. Rev.*
SPIN'RAL-LY, *ad.* In a spiral form. *Ray.*
SPIN'RATION, * [*spiraatio*, *L.*] Breathing. *Barrow.*
SPIN'RY, * [*Fr.*; *spira*, *It.* & *L.*] A curve or spiral line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath; — any thing growing up taper; a round, long pyramid; — an erection above the tower of a church, which diminishes gradually as it rises; a steeple; — the top or uppermost point.
SPIN'RY, *v. n.* To shoot up. *Drayton*. To breathe. *'Shenstone.*
SPIN'RE, * *a.* To shoot forth. *Spenser.*
SPINRED, (*spird*) *a.* Having a steeple or spire. *Mason.*

SPLÉNĒT/Ī-CAL-LY, **ad.* In a splenetic manner. *Alexander*. [veg.]

†**SPLĒN/ĪC**, *a.* [*splénique*, Fr.] Relating to the spleen. *Har-*

†**SPLĒN/Ī-CAL**, **a.* Relating to the spleen; splenic. *Ash*.

SPLĒN/ĪSH, *a.* Fretful; peevish; spleenish. *Drayton*. [R.]

SPLĒN/ĪTIS, **n.* [*σπληνίτις*, (Med.) Inflammation of the spleen. *Brande*.

†**SPLĒN/Ī-TIVE**, *a.* Hot; fiery; peevish; splenic. *Shak*.

SPLĒN-I-ZĀTION, **n.* (Med.) A change induced in the lungs by inflammation, causing them to resemble the spleen. *Hoblyn*.

SPLĒN/O-CELE, **n.* (Med.) A hernia of the spleen. *Crabb*.

SPLĒNŌL/O-QY, **n.* A treatise on the spleen. *Dungitson*.

SPLĒNT, *n.* A callous swelling on the shank-bone of a horse's leg; — a splint. *Farrier's Dict.*

SPLĒNT, **or* **SPLĒNT**, **a.* (Min.) Noting a kind of canal-coal, called also *parrot-coal*. *Cleveland*.

SPLICE, *v. a.* [*spūsso*, D.; *plūco*, L.] [*i.* **SPLICED**; *pp.* **SPLICING**, **SPLICED**.] To join together, as the two ends of a rope; to conjoin lengthwise; to join by interweaving.

SPLICE, **n.* An interweaving or joining of two ends of ropes. *Mar. Dict.* A piece added.

SPLINT, *n.* [*splinter*, Teut.] A fragment of wood split off; — a thin piece of wood to keep a set bone in its place; — a tumor or an excrescence of a bone in a horse; splent.

SPLINT, *v. a.* To secure by splints; to splinter. *Shak*.

SPLIN/TER, *n.* [*splinter*, Teut.] A fragment of any thing broken or split off; a splint; a thin piece of wood.

SPLIN/TER, *v. a.* [*i.* **SPLINTERED**; *pp.* **SPLINTERING**, **SPLINTERED**.] To shiver; to break into fragments; to secure by splints; to support. *Shak*.

SPLIN/TER, *v. n.* To be shivered, split, or broken into fragments. [*Brande*.]

SPLIN/TER-Y, **a.* Having splinters; laminated; scaly.

SPLIT, *v. a.* [*spiljten*, *spiltten*, Teut.] [*i.* **SPLIT** *or* **SPLITTED**; *pp.* **SPLITTING**, **SPLIT** *or* **SPLITTED**.] — *Spiltted* is little used.] To divide longitudinally in two; to divide; to part; to cleave; to rise; to crack; to separate; to burst; to dash and break on a rock; to break into discord.

SPLIT, *v. n.* To burst in sunder; to crack; to separate; to burst with laughter; to be broken, as against rocks.

SPLIT/TER, *n.* One who splits. *Swift*.

SPLUT/TER, *n.* Bustle; tumult. *Johnson*. [Vulgar.]

SPLUT/TER, *v. n.* [*i.* **SPLUTTERED**; *pp.* **SPLUTTERING**, **SPLUTTERED**.] To speak hastily and confusedly. *Carleton*.

SPLUT/TER-ER, **n.* One who splutters. *Smart*. [Vulgar.]

SPOC/H/DŌG, **n.* A species of dog. *Dryden*.

SPOC/H-MĀN-CY, **n.* Divination by ashes. *Smart*.

SPOD/V-MĒNE, **n.* (Min.) A mineral composed of silica, alumina, and lithia, found in laminated masses, hard, brittle, and translucent; — called also *triphane*. *Brande*.

SPOIL, *v. a.* [*spolio*, L.; *spolier*, Fr.] [*i.* **SPOILED** *or* **SPOILT**; *pp.* **SPOILING**, **SPOILED** *or* **SPOILT**.] To seize by robbery; to plunder; to strip of goods; to rob; — to corrupt; to mar; to make useless; to ruin.

SPOIL, *v. n.* To practise robbery or plunder; — to grow useless; to be corrupted. *Locke*.

SPOIL, *n.* [*spolium*, L.] That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty; prey; that which is taken from another; robbery; waste; — corruption; ruin. *Shak*. The smoother; cast-off skin of a serpent. *Bacon*.

SPOIL/A-BLE, **a.* That may be spoiled. *Dr. Arnold*.

SPOIL/ER, *n.* One who spoils; a corrupter; a robber.

†**SPOIL/FŪL**, *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. *Spenser*.

SPOKE, *n.* The radius of a wheel; the bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly; — the spar of a ladder.

SPOKE, **v. a.* To fit or furnish with spokes. *Pope*.

SPOKE, *i.* from *Speak*. See *SPEAK*.

SPOK/EN, (spōk'n) *p.* from *Speak*. See *SPEAK*. [*Mar. Dict.*]

SPOKE/SHAVE, **n.* A shave for smoothing spokes, &c.

SPOKES/MAN, *n.* One who speaks for another.

SPOK/LĀTE, *v. a.* [*spolio*, L.] To rob; to plunder; to spoil. *J. W. Croker*. [R.]

SPO-LĪ-ĀTION, **n.* [Fr.; *spoliatio*, L.] Act of robbing; robbery; plunder. *Ayllife*.

SPO-LĪ-ĀTOR, **n.* One who commits spoliation. *Perrin*.

SPO-LĪ-ĀTO-RY, **a.* Causing spoliation; destructive. *Ch. Ob.* [R.]

SPOŒN-DĀ/ĪC, } *a.* Belonging to a spondee; containing

SPOŒN-DĀ/Ī-CAL, } a spondee. *Ferrand*.

SPOŒN/DĒE, *n.* [*spondée*, Fr.; *spondus*, L.] (*Greek and Latin poetry*) A foot of two long syllables; as, *nō-ī*.

SPOŒN/DYLE, (spōn'djil) *n.* [*σπονδυλος*, Gr.; *spondulus*, L.] A vertebra; a joint of the spine. *Bp. Taylor*.

SPOŒNGE, (spūnj) *n.* [*spongia*, L.; *spongia*, Sax.] A soft, porous substance, or cellular, fibrous tissue, produced by very small sea animals, and used for wiping and cleaning, or for imbibing moisture; any soft substance used for wiping and cleaning, and for imbibing moisture; — a kind of moss; — a soft dough.

SPOŒNGE, (spūnj) *v. a.* [*i.* **SPOŒNGED**; *pp.* **SPOŒNGING**, **SPOŒNGED**.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge; to cleanse with a sponge, applied to the act of cleansing cannon; to drain

or squeeze, as by using a sponge; — to harass by extortion; to gain by mean arts.

SPOŒNGE, (spūnj) *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; — to live by mean arts; to hang on others for maintenance. [*Nicholls*.]

SPOŒNGE-CĀKE, **n.* A cake so named from its lightness.

SPOŒNGE/LET, **n.* (Bot.) Spangole. *P. Cyc.* See *Spongiole*.

SPOŒNG/ER, (spūnj'er) *n.* One who sponges.

SPOŒNG/FŌRM, **a.* Having the form of sponge. *Phillips*.

SPOŒNG/ŪNESS, *n.* Quality of being spongy.

SPOŒNG/ING, **a.* Wiping up or squeezing out what remains.

SPOŒNG/ING-HŌUSE, **n.* (Law) A bailiff's house or office; a victualling-house where persons arrested for debt are kept for a time, either till they compromise with their creditors, or are removed to a closer confinement. *Crabb*.

SPOŒNG/Ū-ŌLE, **n.* [*spongiosa*, L.] (Bot.) The tender, growing tip of the root; the extremity of the ultimate fibril of a root. *P. Cyc.*

†**SPOŒNG/Ū-ŌUN**, *a.* [*spongiosus*, Fr.] Spongy. *Cheyne*.

SPOŒNG/Ū, (spūnj'e) *a.* Having the qualities of spongy; soft and imbibing; wet; soaked.

SPOŒN/SAL, *a.* [*sponsalis*, L.] Relating to marriage.

SPOŒN/SION, *n.* [*sponsio*, L.] Act of becoming a surety, particularly in baptism. *Napleton*. — (*International law*) An act or engagement made, on behalf of a state, by an agent or agents, who are not specially authorized, or who exceed the limits of their authority. *Brande*. [ton.]

SPOŒN/SION-AL, **a.* Responsible; implying a pledge. [*Leigh-Spōn/sor*, *n.* [L.] A surety; one who is surety for another, particularly for an infant in baptism.

SPOŒN-SŌR/Ī-AL, **a.* Relating to a sponsor. *Museum*.

SPOŒN-SŌR-SHĪP, **n.* The office of sponsor. *Dana*.

SPOŒN-TĀ-NĒ/Ī-TY, *n.* [*sponsantitas*, school L.; *sponsantē*, Fr.] State of being spontaneous; voluntariness; willing-ness. *Bramhall*.

SPOŒN-TĀ-NĒ-OŪS, *a.* [*spontané*, Fr., from *sponte*, L.] Acting or growing of itself, or of its own accord; voluntary; arising from present will; willing.

SPOŒN-TĀ-NĒ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Voluntarily; of its own accord.

SPOŒN-TĀ-NĒ-OŪS-NESS, *n.* State of being spontaneous.

SPOŒN-TŌŒN, *n.* [*esponton*, Fr.] A military weapon; a kind of half-pike or halberd.

SPOŒL, *n.* [*spool*, Ger.; *spohl*, D.] A small piece of cane, reed, or wood, to wind yarn upon; a weaver's quill.

SPOŒL, **v. a.* [*i.* **SPOOLED**; *pp.* **SPOOLING**, **SPOOLED**.] To wind yarn on a spool. *Ash*.

SPOŒL/ER, **n.* One who spools, or uses a spool. *Mason*.

SPOŒM, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To be driven by wind. *Dryden*. [R.]

SPOŒN, *n.* [*spæna*, D.; *spone*, Dan.; *sponna*, Icel.] A little bowl or concave vessel with a handle, used at table for taking up liquids.

†**SPOŒN**, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) Same as *spoom*. *Bailey*.

SPOŒN/BILL, *n.* A bird of the heron tribe, named from the shape of its bill.

SPOŒN/DRIFT, **n.* (*Naut.*) The light spray blown off the waves by the wind. *Brande*.

SPOŒN/FŪL, *n.*; *pl.* **SPOŒNFULS**. As much as a spoon will hold; a small quantity. — (*Med.*) Half an ounce.

SPOŒN/MĒAT, *n.* Liquid food taken with a spoon.

SPOŒN/WORT, (spōn'wōrt) *n.* Scurvy-grass.

SPOŒR/A-DĒY, **n.* *pl.* [*sporras*, *pl. sporades*, L.] Scattered islands, stars, &c. *Crabb*.

SPOŒR/DĀ/Ī-AL, **a.* Scattered; sporadical. *Phil. Mag.*

SPOŒR/DĀ/Ī-C, **a.* (Med.) Scattered; attacking few at a time; sporadical. *Brande*.

SPOŒR/DĀ/Ī-CAL, [*σποραδικός*, (Med.) Single; scattered; — used in reference to diseases, as opposed to *epidemic*.

SPOŒR, **n.* (*Bot.*) The reproductive body or substance

SPOŒR/ŪLE, **n.* [*cryptogamic* or flowerless plants, analogous to seed in flowering plants. *P. Cyc.*

SPOŒRT, *n.* [*spott*, Icel.] That which produces mirth or pleasure; play; diversion; game; frolic; merriment; jest; mirth; amusement; entertainment; recreation; pastime; — that with which one plays; idle jingle; — diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, or fishing.

SPOŒRT, *v. a.* [*i.* **SPOŒRTED**; *pp.* **SPOŒRTING**, **SPOŒRTED**.] To play with; to divert; to make merry; to represent sportfully.

SPOŒRT, *v. n.* To play; to frolic; to game; to trifle.

SPOŒRT-A-BĪL/Ī-TY, **n.* Frolicsomeness. *Sterne*. [R.]

SPOŒRT/ER, *n.* One who sports. *Sherrwood*.

SPOŒRT/FŪL, *a.* Full of sport; mirthful; merry; sportive.

SPOŒRT/FŪL-LY, *ad.* With sport; merrily.

SPOŒRT/FŪL-NESS, *n.* Play; merriment; frolic.

SPOŒRT/ING, **p.* *a.* Diverting; given to sport.

SPOŒRT/ING-LY, *ad.* In jest; in sport. *Hammond*.

SPOŒRT/IVE, *a.* Gay; merry; lively; jocund; sprightly; vivacious; wanton; playful.

SPOŒRT/IVE-LY, **ad.* In a sportive manner. *Dryden*.

SPOŒRT/IVE-NESS, *n.* Gayety; play; wantonness.

SPOŒRT/LESS, *a.* Joyless; sad. *P. Fletcher*.

SPOŒRT/LING, **n.* A little sportsman. *Swift*.

SPOŒRTS/MAN, *n.* *pl.* **SPOŒRTSMEN**. One who pursues field-sports, as hunting, fishing, &c.

†**SPOŒR/TV-LĀ-RY**, *a.* [*sportulare*, low L.] Subsisting on

SPÖRT/ÜLE, (spört'yul) *n.* [*sportula*, L.] Alms; a dole. *Aylife*.

SPÖR/ÜLE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) See **SPORE**. *Louder*.

SPÖR-V-LIF/ER-ÖS, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing spores. *Louder*.

SPÖT, *n.* [*spete*, Dan.; *spotte*, Flem.] A blot; a mark made by discoloration; a speck; a stain; — a disgrace; a taint: — a small extent of place; any particular place; place; site; locality. — A kind of pipon. — Upon the spot, immediately; without changing place.

SPÖT, *v. a.* [*i.* **SPOTTED**; *pp.* **SPOTTING**, **SPOTTED**.] To mark with spots; to maculate: — to disgrace; to taint.

SPÖT/LESS, *a.* Free from spots; free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted; unspotted; blameless.

SPÖT/LESS-NÉSS, *n.* State or quality of being spotless.

SPÖT/TED, * *a.* Maculated; having spots; spotty. *Shak*.

SPÖT/TER, *n.* He or that which spots.

SPÖT/T-NÉSS, *n.* State or quality of being spotty.

SPÖT/TY, *a.* Full of spots; maculated; spotted. *Milton*.

†SPÖU/SAGE, *n.* Act of espousing. *Bale*.

SPÖU/SAL, *n.* A nuptial; conjugal; connubial; espousal. *Shak*.

SPÖU/SAL, (spöu/zal) *n.*; *pl.* **SPOUSALS**. [*espousailles*, old Fr.; *sponsalia*, L.] Marriage; nuptials; espousals. *Milton*.

SPÖUSE, (spöüz) *n.* [*sponsa*, *sponsus*, L.; *spouse*, old Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

†SPÖUSE, (spöüz) *v. a.* To espouse; to wed. *Chaucer*.

†SPÖUSE/BREACH, * *n.* (*Law*) Adultery. *Covel*.

SPÖUSE/LESS, *a.* Wanting a husband or wife; unmarried.

SPÖUT, *n.* [*spuyt*, Teut.] A pipe or projecting mouth of a vessel; a water pipe or tube: — water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once; a water-spout.

SPÖUT, *v. a.* [*spuyten*, Teut.] [*i.* **SPOUTED**; *pp.* **SPOUTING**, **SPOUTED**.] To pour violently, as from a spout: — to utter or speak in a pompous or mouthing manner; to harangue.

SPÖUT, *v. n.* To issue as from a spout. *Sidney*.

SPÖUT/ER, * *n.* One that spouts; a speech-maker. *Knox*.

SPÖUT/HÖLE, * *n.* A hole for the discharge of water. *Pennant*.

SPÖUT/ING, * *n.* A pouring out; declamation. *Knox*.

SPÖUT/LESS, * *a.* Having no spout. *Cowper*.

SPRÄCK, *a.* Same as **SPRUG**. *Grose* [*Local*, Eng.]

SPRÄG, *a.* Vigorous; sprightly. *Shak* [*Local*, Eng.]

SPRÄG, *n.* A young steven. *Grose*. A nail. *Crazer* [*Dialect*].

SPRÄIN, (sprän) *v. a.* [*i.* **SPRAINED**; *pp.* **SPRAINING**, **SPRAINED**.] To overstrain the ligaments, as of a joint; to injure by straining; to strain.

SPRÄIN, *n.* A bad or painful strain, without dislocation.

†SPRÄINTS, (spräints) *n. pl.* The dung of an otter. *Bailey*.

SPRÄNG, *i.* from **SPRING**. **SPRUNG**. See **SPRING**.

SPRÄNT, *n.* [*sprot*, D.] A small sea-fish. *Sidney*.

SPRÄWL, *v. n.* [*spradde*, Dan.; *spartelen*, D.] [*i.* **SPRAWLED**; *pp.* **SPRAWLING**, **SPRAWLED**.] To stretch the body and limbs widely, and at random, generally in a lying posture; to spread about; to be contorted; to struggle.

SPRÄWL, * *n.* A small twig or branch of a tree. *Forby* [*Local*, Eng.]

SPRÄY, (sprä) *n.* The foam of the sea; sprinkling of the sea, or of falling water: — a twig; a sprig. *Spenser*.

SPRÄD, (spräd) *v. a.* [*spraddan*, Sax.; *spreyden*, Teut.] [*i.* **SPREAD**; *pp.* **SPREADING**, **SPREAD**.] To extend in all directions; to extend; to expand; to cover by extension; to cover over; to stretch: — to publish; to divulge; to disseminate; to scatter; to diffuse; to disperse; to distribute; to circulate; to propagate.

SPRÄD, *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.

SPRÄD, *n.* Extent; compass; expansion of parts; diffusion.

SPRÄD-ÄA-GLE, * *n.* An eagle with the wings extended. [*vulgar*].

SPRÄD/ER, (spräd'er) *n.* He or that which spreads; disseminator. [*vulgar*].

SPRÄD/ING, (spräd'ing) *n.* Act of extending or expanding.

SPRÄD/ING, * *p. a.* Extending; expanding; increasing.

SPRÉE, * *n.* Sport; frolic; noisy merriment; a drinking bout; a carousal. *Month. Rec.* [*Low* or colloquial.]

†SPRÉNT, *p.* Sprinkled. *Sidney*.

SPREY, (sprä) *a.* Spruce: — spry. See **SPRUCE**, and **SPRY**.

SPRIG, *n.* [*spricka*, Swed.] A small branch; a shoot; a twig: — a bud, or nail without a head. — (*Naut.*) A small eyeholt which is ragged at the point.

SPRIG, *v. a.* [*i.* **SPRIGGED**; *pp.* **SPRINGING**, **SPRIGGED**.] To mark or adorn with sprigs or branches; to work in sprigs.

SPRIG, *a.* Noting a crystal found in the form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and at the other terminating in a point. *Woodward*.

SPRIG/ED, * *a.* Growing in sprigs; having sprigs. *Gray*.

SPRIG/GEY, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches. *Sherwood*.

SPRIGHT, (sprit) *n.* [*contraction of spiris*.] Spirit; shade; soul. *Spenser*. A walking spirit; apparition. *Locke*. [*An arrow*. *Bacon*.] *Spright* and *sprite* are used as contractions of *spiris*, particularly by the old poets. See **SPRIT**, and **SPRITE**.

†SPRIGHT, (sprit) *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. *Shak*.

†SPRIGHT/FÖL, (sprit/fäl) *a.* Lively; sprightly. *Shak*.

†SPRIGHT/FÖL-LY, (sprit/fül-lë) *ad.* Briskly; vigorously. *Shak*.

†SPRIGHT/FÖL-NÉSS, (sprit/fül-nës) *n.* Sprightliness; gaiety; vivacity. *Hannond*.

SPRIGHT/LESS, (sprit/lës) *a.* Dull; sluggish. *Marston*.

SPRIGHT/LÉSS, (sprit/lë-nës) *n.* Quality of being sprightly; liveliness; briskness; vivacity.

†SPRIGHT/LY, (sprit/lë) *a.* Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; vivacious.

SPRING, *v. n.* [*springen*, D.] [*i.* **SPRUNG** or **SPRANG**; *pp.* **SPRINGING**, **SPRUNG**. — *Sprung* is growing obsolete.] To rise out of the ground; to begin to grow; to appear; to begin to exist; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence; to issue forth; to arise; to issue with effect or force; to proceed, as from ancestors, or a country; to issue from a fountain; to proceed as from a source; to shoot; to emanate: — to bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily; to appear suddenly; to fly with elastic power; to start; to rise from a covert.

SPRING, *v. a.* To start; to rouse game; to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to discharge, applied to a mine: — to disengage, as a spring: — to contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly. — *To spring a leak*. (*Naut.*) A ship is said to spring a leak when the water, by a sudden breach, passes through the sides or bottom into the hull.

SPRING, *n.* The season in which plants rise and vegetate; the vernal season, comprising the months of March, April, and May: — *astronomically*, extending from the vernal equinox, about the 21st of March, to the summer solstice, about the 22d of June: — that which suddenly rises of itself from a bent position; an elastic body; elasticity; elastic force; active power; a leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle: — a fountain; an issue of water from the earth: — a source; that by which any thing is supplied; rise; beginning; cause; original. — (*Naut.*) A crack running transversely; a leak: — a rope or hawser attached to a cable. [*A plant*; a shoot; a young tree; a youth. *Spenser*. A shoulder of pork. *Beaum. & Fl.*] — *Spring-balance*, a machine in which the elasticity of a spring of tempered steel is employed as a means of measuring weight or force. — *Spring-carriage*, a wheel-carriage furnished with springs. — *Spring-wheat*, wheat which is sown in the spring.

†SPRING/AL, * *n.* A youth; an active young man; a young man.

†SPRING/ÄLL, * *n.* A shoot. *Spenser*. — (*Mil.*) An engine of war for shooting by the force of a spring. *Richardson*.

SPRING/BÖX, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*

SPRING-BÖX, * *n.* The box containing the spring of a watch. *Crabb*.

SPRINGE, (sprinj) *n.* A gin; a noose, which, fastened to any elastic body, catches by a spring or jerk. *Shak*.

SPRINGE, (sprinj) *v. a.* To insnare; to entrap. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SPRING/ER, *n.* One who springs: — a young plant: — one of the first two stones of an arch, one being above each impost. *Francis*.

SPRING-GRÄSS, * *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb*.

SPRING/HÄLT, (spring/hält) *n.* A lameness or halting, by which a horse twitches up his legs. *Shak*.

SPRING/HÄD, (spring/häd) *n.* Fountain; source. *Herbert*.

SPRING/J-NÉSS, *n.* Elasticity; power of restoring itself.

SPRING/ING, *n.* Growth; increase. — (*Arch.*) The lower part of an arch, or that from which it rises; the side of an arch contiguous to the part whereon it rests.

†SPRING/LE, (spring/lë) *n.* A spring; a noose. *Carew*.

SPRING-RYE, * *n.* Rye that is sown in the spring. *Fessenden*.

SPRING-TIDE, *n.* Tide at the new and full moon; the highest tide. *Dryden*.

SPRING-TIME, * *n.* The vernal season. *Cowper*.

SPRING-WÄ/TER, * *n.* Water issuing from a spring. *Armstrong*.

SPRING-WHEÄT, * *n.* Wheat that is sown in the spring. *Buel*.

SPRING/Y, [spring'ë, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; spring'jë, *S.*; spring'e or spring'jë, *W. F.*] *a.* Elastic; having the power of restoring itself.

g 3 4 A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *spring*; a gin, rhyming with *fringe*, when nothing can be plainer than its formation from *spring*, an elastic body, and that the addition of *y* ought no more to alter the sound of *g* in this word than it does in *stringy*, full of strings." *Walker*.

SPRING/Y, *a.* Full of springs and fountains: — elastic.

SPRING/KLE, (spring/kl) *v. a.* [*sprinkelen*, Teut.; *spreuken*, Ger.] [*i.* **SPRINKLED**; *pp.* **SPRINKLING**, **SPRINKLED**.] To scatter; to disperse in small masses; to besprinkle; to bedew; to wash, wet, or dust, by scattering.

SPRING/KLE, *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in drops.

SPRING/KLE, (spring/kl) *n.* A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling. [*A utensil to sprinkle with*. *Spenser*.]

SPRINK'LER, (spring'kler) *n.* One who sprinkles.
 SPRINK'LING, *n.* The act of scattering in small drops; a small quantity scattered; a sprinkle.
 SPRIT, *v. a.* To throw out; to spirt. *Brown.*
 SPRIT, *v. n.* To shoot; to sprout, as barley. *Johnson.*
 SPRIT, *n.* Shoot; sprout. — (*Naut.*) A small boom or pole.
 SPRITE, *n.* A spirit; an incorporeal agent — used by the old poets as a contraction of *spirit*. See *SPIRIT*; and *SPRIGHT*.
 SPRITE'FUL, *a.* Gay; lively; sprightly. *Stroud.*
 SPRITE'FUL-LY, *ad.* Vigorously; sprightly. *Chapman.*
 SPRITE'LESS, *a.* Surry. See *SPRITLESS*.
 SPRITE'LI-NESS, *n.* See *SPRIGTLINESS*. *Warton.*
 SPRITE'LY, *a.* See *SPRIGHTLY*.
 SPRITE'LY, *ad.* Gayly. *Chapman.*
 SPRIT'SAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A four-cornered, fore-and-aft sail, supported diagonally by a piece of wood or pole called the *spirit*.
 SPRÖD, *n.* A salmon while in its second year's growth. *Chambers.* [Local, Eng.]
 SPRONG, The old pretent of *Spring*. *Sprung*. *Hooker.*
 SPRÖUT, *v. n.* [*sprytan*, Sax.; *sprytyn*, D.] [i. SPRouted; pp. SPRouting, SPRouted.] To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to vegetate; to begin to grow; to grow.
 SPRÖT, *n.* A shoot of a vegetable. — *pl.* Young celer-worts.
 SPRÜCE, *a.* Nice; trim; finical; neat without elegance.
 SPRÜCE, *v. n.* [i. SPRUCED; pp. SPRUCING, SPRUCED.] To dress with affected neatness. *Cotgrave.*
 SPRÜCE, *v. a.* To trim; to dress. *Ainsworth.*
 SPRÜCE, *n.* An evergreen tree; a species of fir.
 SPRÜCE-BEER, *n.* A beverage or fermented liquor made from the leaves and small branches of spruce, with sugar or molasses.
 SPRÜCE'-LEATH-ER, *n.* Corruption of *Prussian leather*. *Dryden.*
 SPRÜCE'LY, *ad.* In a spruce manner; nicely. *Marston.*
 SPRÜCE'NESS, *n.* State of being spruce; trimness.
 SPRÜE, *n.* Matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases: — scoria or dross. *Smart.*
 SPRÜE, *v. a.* To make smart. [Local, Eng.]
 SPRÜNG, *i. & p.* from *Spring*. See *SPRING*.
 SPRÜNT, *v. n.* To spring up; to germinate. *Somerville.*
 SPRÜNT, *n.* Any thing that is short, and will not easily bend: — a leap, or a spring in leaping. [Local, Eng.]
 SPRÜNT, *a.* Vigorous; active; grown out. *Kersey.*
 SPRÜNT'LY, *ad.* Youthfully; vigorously. *B. Jonson.*
 SPRÿ, *a.* Lively; active; nimble; quick in action. *Jennings.* [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]
 SPÜD, *n.* A short knife; a tool for cutting up weeds; any thing short. *Swift.*
 SPÜKE, *n.* A spirit or spectre. *Bulwer.* [R.]
 SPÜL'LER, *n.* An inspector of yarn. *Bailey.*
 SPÜME, *n.* [*spuma*, L.] Foam; froth; scum.
 SPÜME, *v. n.* [i. SPÜMED; pp. SPÜMING, SPÜMED.] To foam; to froth. *Dryden.*
 SPÜ-MÉS'CE, *n.* State of foaming; frothiness. *Smart.*
 SPÜ-MÏR'ÖS, *a.* Producing froth. *Scott.*
 SPÜ-MÏ-NESS, *n.* The quality of being spummy. *Ash.*
 SPÜ'MOUS, } *a.* [*spumous*, L.] Frothy; foamy. *Dryden.*
 SPÜ'MY, }
 SPÜN, *i. & p.* from *Spin*. See *SPIN*.
 SPÜNGE, (spünj) *n. & v.* See *SPONGE*.
 SPÜNG'ER, *n.* One who sponges. *Swift.* See *SPONGER*.
 SPÜNG'ING-HÖUSE, *n.* See *SPONGING-HOUSE*.
 SPÜN'GY, *a.* See *SPONGY*.
 SPÜN'HAY, *n.* Hay twisted for carriage. *Smart.*
 SPÜNKG, (spünkj) *n.* Touchwood; rotten wood. *Brown.*
 Mettle; spirit. *Brockett.* [Vulgar.]
 SPÜNKY, *a.* Spirited; fiery; irritable; brisk. *Forby.* [Provincial and colloquial.]
 SPÜN-YARN, *n.* A line of rope-yarns twisted. *Smart.*
 SPÜR, *n.* [*spur*, Sax.; *spore*, Dan.] A sharp point or goad, worn at the heel by horsemen; any thing like a spur: — a sharp point on a cock's leg: — a snag: — a stimulus; incitement. [A sea-sawallow. *Ray.*] — The longest and largest root of a tree. *Shak.* A branch or subordinate range of mountains that shoots out from a larger range. *P. Cyc.*
 SPÜR, *v. a.* [i. SPURRED; pp. SPURRING, SPURRED.] To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur; to instigate; to incite; to urge forward: — to fix a spur to.
 SPÜR, *v. n.* To travel very fast; to press forward.
 SPÜR'GÄLL, *v. a.* To wound or hurt with the spur. *Shak.*
 SPÜR'GÄLL, *n.* A hurt occasioned by the use of the spur. *Ash.*
 SPÜR'GÄLLED, (spür'gäld) *a.* Hurt with the spur. *Ash.*
 SPÜRGE, *n.* [*espurge*, old Fr.; from *purgo*, L.] A genus of plants, some of which are medicinal and purgative.
 SPÜRGE'-FLÄX, *n.* A plant.
 SPÜRGE'-LÄU-REL, *n.* A shrub, a native of England, &c.
 SPÜRGE'-ÖL-IVE, *n.* A shrub; daphne mezereon.
 SPÜRGE'-WORT, (-würt) *n.* A plant.
 SPÜR'GING, *n.* Act of purging; discharge. *B. Jonson.*

SPÜR'ÖS, (spür'ö-s) *a.* [*spurius*, L.] Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine; supposititious; not legitimate.
 SPÜR'ÖS-LY, *ad.* In a spurious manner; falsely.
 SPÜR'ÖS-NESS, *n.* State of being spurious or counterfeit.
 SPÜR'LESS, *a.* Having no spurs. *Rison.*
 SPÜR'LING, *n.* A small sea-fish. *Tusser.*
 SPÜR'LING-LINE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A line which forms the communication between the wheel and the telltale. *Crabb.*
 SPÜR'-MÄK-ER, *n.* One who makes spurs. *Booth.*
 SPÜR'n, *v. a.* [i. SPURRED; pp. SPURRING, SPURRED.] To kick; to strike with the foot. *Shak.* To reject with disdain; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain; to treat with contempt.
 SPÜR'n, *v. n.* To manifest disdain; to make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels.
 SPÜR'n, *n.* Kick; disdainful rejection; scorn. *Milton.*
 SPÜR'NER, *n.* One who spurns. *Sherwood.*
 SPÜR'NEY, (spür'ne) *n.* A plant.
 SPÜR'NE, (spür'd) *n.* Wearing or having spurs.
 SPÜR'NER, *n.* One who uses spurs.
 SPÜR'NER, *n.* One who makes spurs. *B. Jonson.*
 SPÜR'-RÖW'EL, *n.* The point of a spur. *Sprat.*
 SPÜR'RÖY-AL, *n.* A gold coin, first coined in the time of Edward IV.; of the value, in the time of James I., of 15s. — sometimes written *spur-rial* or *spur-ryal*.
 SPÜR'RY or SPÜR'REY, *n.* [*spurrie*, old Fr.] A genus of plants; a plant cultivated in the Netherlands and Germany for fodder; spergula.
 SPÜR't, *v. n.* [i. SPURTED; pp. SPURTING, SPURTED.] To spring or stream out as a fluid, suddenly or at intervals. — *v. a.* To throw out; to emit; to spirt. See *SPIRR*.
 SPÜR't, *n.* A sudden, short effort: — a few drops of rain. *Carr.* [Local.] — Written also *spirt*. See *SPIRR*.
 SPÜR'WÄY, (spür'wä) *n.* A horse-way; a bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages. *Bailey.* [R.]
 SPÿ-TÄ'RIUM, *n.* [*sputum*, L.] Act of spitting. *Harvey.*
 SPÿ-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* Spitting much; inclined to spit. *Wotton.*
 SPÿ'TER, *v. n.* [*spute*, L.] i. SPÿTTERED; pp. SPÿTTERING, SPÿTTERED.] To spit in scattered, small drops, as in rapid speaking; to emit moisture or drops of water; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely.
 SPÿ'TER, *v. a.* To throw out or utter with haste and noise. *Dryden.*
 SPÿ'TER, *n.* Act of sputtering; moisture thrown out by sputtering.
 SPÿ'TER-ER, *n.* One who sputters.
 SPÿ, (spj) *n.* [*yspion*, Welsh; *espion*, Fr.; *spie*, D.] One on the watch to gain and send intelligence of transactions intended to be kept secret; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country; a secret emissary.
 SPÿ, (spj) *v. a.* [i. SPÿED; pp. SPÿING, SPÿED.] To see; to gain sight of: — to watch or observe narrowly; to espion. — To spy out, to search or discover by artifice.
 SPÿ, *v. n.* To search narrowly; to act as a spy.
 SPÿ'-BOAT, (spj'böt) *n.* A boat sent out for intelligence.
 SPÿ'-GLÄSS, *n.* A small or short telescope. *Ed. Rev.*
 SPÿ'ISH, *n.* The conduct of a spy. *Maunder.* [R.]
 SQUAB, (skwöb) *a.* [*squab*, Suth.] Unfeathered; newly hatched: — fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.
 SQUAB, (skwöb) *n.* A kind of sofa; a stuffed cushion: — a short, fat person: — a young pigeon.
 SQUAB, (skwöb) *ad.* With a heavy, sudden fall, as something plump and flat. *L'Estrange.* [A low word.]
 SQUAB, (skwöb) *v. n.* [i. SQUABBED; pp. SQUABBING, SQUABBED.] To fall down plump or flat. *Johnson.* [R.]
 SQUAB'BISSII, (skwöb'bjsh) *a.* Thick; heavy; fleshy. *Harvey.*
 SQUAB'BLE, (skwöb'bl) *v. n.* [i. SQUABBLED; pp. SQUABBING, SQUABBLED.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight; to scuffle; to struggle in contest. *Shak.* [Low.]
 SQUAB'BLE, (skwöb'bl) *n.* A low brawl; a petty quarrel.
 SQUAB'BLER, (skwöb'bl'er) *n.* One who squabbles.
 SQUAB'BY, (skwöb'by) *a.* Short and thick; very corpulent; squab. *Smart.*
 SQUAB'CHICK, (skwöb'chik) *n.* A chicken not fully feathered. *Ash.*
 SQUAB'PIE, (skwöb'pj) *n.* A pie made of squab pigeons, or of many ingredients. *King.*
 SQUÄX'CO, *n.* A bird; a species of heron. *Hill.*
 SQUAD, (skwöd) *n.* [*escouade*, Fr.] A little party or set, as of soldiers, sent or stationed apart for some purpose. *Todd.*
 SQUAD'RON, (skwöd'rön) [skwöd'rön, *W. F. Ja.*; skwöd'rön, *J. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* [*escadron*, Fr.; *squadron*, It., from *quadratus*, L.] A body of men drawn up square; a part of an army; a body of cavalry, from one hundred to two hundred men: — a detachment of ships or vessels of war employed on an expedition; a part of a fleet.
 SQUAD'RONED, (skwöd'rönd) *a.* Formed into squadrons. *Milton.*
 SQUAL'ID, (skwöl'id) [skwöl'id, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; skwöl'id, *E.*] *a.* [*squalidus*, L.] Foul; nasty; filthy.

SQUA-LID-I-TY, *n.* Squalidness. *Bailey.*
 SQUAL-ID-LY,* (skwŏl'id-lē) *ad.* In a squalid manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 SQUAL-ID-NĒSS, (skwŏl'id-nĕs) *n.* State of being squalid.
 SQUALL, *v. n.* [*squæla*, Su. Goth.] [*i.* SQUALLED; *pp.* SQUALLING, SQUALLED.] To scream or cry out, as a child or woman frightened; to scream. *Swift.*
 SQUALL, *n.* Loud scream. *Pope.* Sudden gust of wind.
 SQUALL'ER, *n.* One who squalls; screamer.
 SQUALL'Y, *a.* Abounding in squalls; windy; gusty.
 SQU'ĀL'ŌR, *n.* [L.] Squalidness; the appearance of one who neglects his person. *B. Jonson.*
 SQU'AM'Ī'FORM,* *a.* Having the form of scales. *London.*
 SQUA-MŌSE'I,* *a.* Bearing scales. *Smart.*
 SQUA-MŌSE'I,* *a.* Having scales; scaly; squamous. *Hill.*
 SQU'AMŌUS, (skw'ā'mŏs) *a.* [squameus, L.] Scaly; covered with scales. *Derham.*
 SQUAN'DER, (skwŏn'der) *v. a.* [*schwenden*, Ger.] [*i.* SQUAN-
 DERED; *pp.* SQUANDERING, SQUANDEED.] To scatter lav-
 ishly; to spend profusely; to throw away prodigally; to
 waste. [To scatter. *Shak.*
 SQUAN'DER, (skwŏn'der) *n.* Act of squandering. [R.]
 SQUAN'DER-ER, (skwŏn'der-er) *n.* A spendthrift; a prod-
 iga.
 SQUARE, (skwā'r) *a.* [*ysquadr*, Welsh; *quadratus*, L.] Hav-
 ing four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right
 angle:—cornered; parallel; exactly suitable:—strong;
 stout; well set:—equal; exact; honest; fair.—*Square*
 root, the number which multiplied by itself produces the
 square; as 4 is the square root of 16.—*Square number*,
 a number whose root can be exactly found, or the product
 of a number multiplied by itself.
 SQUARE, *n.* [*quadra*, L.] A square figure or space; a four-
 sided, rectilinear figure, of which all the angles are right
 angles, and all the sides equal:—a space of ground with
 houses on each side; an open space in a town or city:—
 the product of a number multiplied by itself:—a rule or
 instrument by which workmen measure or form their an-
 gles. [Rule; regularity. *Hooker.* Troops formed square;
 quarterion; number four. *Shak.* Level; equality. *Dry-
 den.* Quartile, in astrology. *Milton.*
 SQUARE, *v. a.* [*i.* SQUARED; *pp.* SQUARING, SQUARED.] To
 form with right angles; to reduce to a square; to mea-
 sure; to reduce to a measure; to adjust; to regulate; to
 mould; to shape; to accommodate; to fit:—to multiply
 into itself; to get at the problem of the square, as it re-
 gards its relation to the circle.
 SQUARE, *v. n.* To suit; to fit; to take an attitude. *Dryden.*
 [To quarrel; to contend. *Shak.*
 SQUARE'LY, *ad.* Suitably; in conformity. *Todd.*
 SQUARE'NESS, *n.* The state of being square. *Mozon.*
 SQUARE'ER,* *n.* He or that which makes square. *Shak.*
 SQUARE'-RIGGED,* (-rigd) *a.* [*Naut.*] Applied to a vessel
 carrying square sails, which are extended by yards sus-
 pended horizontally, or slung by the middle. *Brande.*
 SQUARE'-TOED,* (-tōd) *a.* Having the toes or end square.
Robinson.
 SQUARE-RŌSE!,* *a.* [*Bot.*] Jagged; rough; composed of
 parts which are irregular, and which diverge at right
 angles. *P. Cye.*
 SQUASH, (skwŏsh) *v. a.* [*from quash: schiacciare*, It.] [*i.*
 SQUASHED; *pp.* SQUASHING, SQUASHED.] To crush into
 pulp; to batter or make flat.
 SQUASH, (skwŏsh) *n.* Any thing soft and easily crushed;
 a sudden fall. *Arbuthnot.* A shock of soft bodies. *Swift.*
 A plant and its fruit, resembling a pumpkin; quash. *Sm.*
 SQUASH-BŪG,* (skwŏsh'(-) *n.* A fetid insect destructive to
 squashes. *Farm. Ency.*
 SQUASH'ER,* (skwŏsh'er) *n.* One who squashes. *Cotgrave.*
 SQUAT, (skwŏt) *v. n.* [*quatto*, It.] [*i.* SQUATED; *pp.* SQUAT-
 ING, SQUATED.] To sit down on the hams or heels; to
 sit close to the ground.—(*U. S.*) To settle on another's
 lands, or on public lands, without having a title. *Peck.*
 †SQUAT, (skwŏt) *v. a.* To bruise or make flat by a fall. *Barret.*
 SQUAT, (skwŏt) *a.* Covering; close to the ground. *Milton.*
 Short and thick; having one part close to another.
 SQUAT, (skwŏt) *n.* The posture of one who squats. [†A
 sudden fall. *Herbert.*]—(*Min.*) A bed of ore extending
 but a little distance; a mineral consisting of tin ore and
 spar.
 SQUAT'TER,* (skwŏt'er) *n.* One who squats.—One who
 settles on land without obtaining a legal title. *Peck.*—
 [A cant word used in the newly-settled parts of the
 United States.]
 SQU'AW,* *n.* An Indian word for wife, or woman. *Drake.*
 SQU'AW, *v. n.* See SQUALL.
 SQUEAK, (skwĕk) *v. n.* [*squæka*, Swed.] [*i.* SQUEAKED;
pp. SQUEAKING, SQUEAKED.] To cry out with pain; to cry
 with a shrill, acute tone; to make an acute, shrill noise.
 SQUEAK, *n.* An acute, shrill cry or noise; a quick cry.
 SQUEAK'ER, *n.* One who squeaks; a young pigeon.
 SQUEAL, (skwĕl) *n.* [*squæla*, Su. Goth.] [*i.* SQUEALED;
pp. SQUEALING, SQUEALED.] To cry with a shrill, sharp
 voice; to cry with pain, as a pig. *Tuller.*

SQUEAL,* *n.* A shrill or sharp cry. *Pennant.*
 SQUEAM'ISH, (skwĕ'mish) *a.* Having the stomach easily
 turned; over nice; nice; fastidious; easily disgusted;
 difficult; very particular.
 SQUEAM'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a fastidious or squeamish manner
 SQUEAM'ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being squeamish.
 †SQUEA'SI-NESS, *n.* Queasiness; fastidiousness. *Ham-
 mond.*
 †SQUEA'SY, *a.* Queasy; squeamish. *Bp. Earle.*
 SQUEEZ'ABLE,* *a.* That may be squeezed. *Ec. Rev.*
 SQUEEZE, (skwĕz) *v. a.* [*i.* SQUEEZED; *pp.* SQUEEZING,
 SQUEEZED.] To compress; to press; to crush between
 two bodies; to oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.
 SQUEEZE, *v. n.* To force a way through close bodies.
 SQUEEZE, *n.* Act of squeezing; compression; a squeezing.
 SQUEEZ'ING, *n.* Act of compressing. *Pope.*
 †SQUEËCH, or SQUEËSH, *v. a.* To crush. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 †SQUEËCH, *n.* A flat, heavy fall. *Hudibras.*
 SQUE-TĒAGUE!,* (skwĕ-tĕg) *n.* A sea-fish;—called also
weak-fish. Storer.
 SQUIB, *n.* [*schieben*, Ger.] A little firework that whizzes
 and cracks; a small charge of powder; a sudden flash;
 a lampoon. [†A petty fellow. *Spenser.*
 SQUI'GLE,* *v. n.* To shake and wash a fluid about the
 mouth with the lips closed. *Forby.* [Provincial.]
 SQUILL, *n.* [*squilla*, L.] A bulbous, medicinal root, import-
 ed from the Levant, of bitter and acrid taste; the sea-on-
 ion:—a crustaceous fish;—an insect.
 †SQUIN'AN-CY, *n.* [*squinance*, squinancie, Fr.] A quinsy. *Bacon.*
 SQUIN'AN-CY-WORT,* (-würt) *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant.
Crabb.
 SQUINT, *a.* [*squinte*, D.] Having an oblique look; oblique;
 looking suspiciously.
 SQUINT, *n.* An oblique look; strabismus.
 SQUINT, *v. n.* [*i.* SQUINTED; *pp.* SQUINTING, SQUINTED.]
 To look obliquely or with the eyes differently directed.
 SQUINT, *v. a.* To form or turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon.*
 SQUINT'ER,* *n.* One who squints. *Warton.*
 SQUINT'-EYED, (-id) *a.* Having squint eyes; having the
 eyes differently directed; indirect; oblique:—malignant.
 †SQUINT'-E'E'GŌ, *a.* Squinting. *Dryden.* [A cant word.]
 SQUINT'ING,* *n.* The act of one who squints; strabismus.
P. Cye.
 SQUINT'ING-LY, *ad.* With an oblique look. *Sherwood.*
 SQUIN'Y, *v. n.* To look squint. *Shak.* [A cant word.]
 SQUI'R-ĀR-CHY,* *n.* The body or state of country-squires,
 in England. *Ec. Rev.*—*Sir E. Brydges.* [A modern cant
 word.]
 SQUIRE, (skwĭr) *n.* [contraction of *esquire*;—*escuyer*, old
 Fr.] A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shak.* An at-
 tendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden.* A title of a justice of
 the peace, or of a gentleman. It is a contraction of *es-
 quire*. See ESQUIRE.
 SQUIRE, (skwĭr) *v. a.* To attend; to wait on. See ES-
 QUIRE.
 SQUIRE'HOOD, (skwĭr'hŏd) *n.* Rank and state of an es-
 quire'sHIP, (skwĭr'ship) *n.* Quire. *Shelton.*
 SQUIRE'LY, *a.* Becoming a squire. *Shelton.*
 SQUIR'N,* *v. n.* To wriggle or twist about, as an eel. *Bail-
 ley.* *Holloway.*—[Provincial in England, and colloquial
 in the United States.]
 SQUIR'N,* *v. a.* To throw, as with the edge foremost. *Ad-
 dison.* To squirt.
 †SQUIR'REL, (skwĭr'rel, skwĕr'rel, or skwŭr'rel) [skwĕr-
 rel, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; skwŭr'rel, E. R. Wb. Ken-
 rick.—See PANORIC.] *n.* [*écureuil*, Fr.] A small, active,
 rodent animal, that lives in the woods,—of several
 species.
 †SQUIR'REL'RY,* *n.* "The *i* in this word ought not, according to analog-
 y, to be pronounced like *e*; but custom seems to have
 fixed it too firmly in that sound to be altered without the
 appearance of pedantry." *Walker.* "The irregular sound
 of *i* and *y* in *squirrel* and *panoricy* we may hope in time
 to hear reclaimed, a correspondent reformation having
 taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once, but
 are not now, pronounced *spĕr'it* and *mĕr'acle*." *Smart.*
 †SQUIR'REL-FISH,* *n.* A sort of perch. *Crabb.*
 SQUIRT, *v. a.* [*i.* SQUIRTED; *pp.* SQUIRTING, SQUIRTED.] To
 eject in a stream from a small orifice; to spit. *Arbuthnot.*
 SQUIRT, *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. *L'Estrange.* [Vulgar.]
 SQUIRT, *n.* An instrument by which a quick stream is
 ejected; a small, quick stream. *Bacon.*
 SQUIRT'ER, *n.* One who squirts. *Arbuthnot.*
 STAB, *v. a.* [*i.* STABBED; *pp.* STABBING, STABBED.] To
 pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or
 mischievously.
 STAB, *v. n.* To give a wound; to offer a stab. *Shak.*
 STAB, *n.* A thrust or wound with a sharp-pointed weapon;
 an injury done in the dark; a stroke; a blow.
 STAB'BER, *n.* One who stabs; a privy murderer.
 STA-BIL'Ī-MĒNT, *n.* [*stabilis*, L.] Support; act of making
 firm. *Derham.*
 †STA-BIL-I-TĀTE, *v. a.* To make stable; to establish. *Mora.*

- STA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [*stabilité*, Fr.; *stabilitas*, L.] State of being stable or firm; steadiness; steadiness; strength to stand; firmness; fixedness; constancy.
- STABLE, (-bl) *a.* [Fr.; *stabilis*, L.] Fixed; able to stand; firm; steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct; strong; durable.
- STABLE, *n.* [*stabilum*, L.] A house or building for horses and other beasts.
- STABLE, *v. n.* [*stabulo*, L.] [I. STABLED; *pp.* STABLING, STABLED.] To dwell or shelter, as in a stable. *Milton.*
- STABLE, *v. a.* To put into a stable. *Spenser.* [†To make stable. *Strype.*]
- STABLE-BOY, } *n.* One who attends in a stable; hostler.
- STABLE-MAN, } *Switf.*
- STABLE-KEEPER, * *n.* One who keeps a stable. *Jodrell.*
- STABLE-NESS, *n.* Steadiness; constancy; stability.
- STABLE-ROOM, * *n.* Room in a stable, or for stables. *Ash.*
- STABLE-STAND, *n.* (*Eng. law*) The offence of being at a standing in a forest, in such a position or act as to afford presumptive evidence of an intention to kill the king's deer. *Cowel.*
- STABLING, *n.* Act of, or room for, housing horses, &c.
- †STABLISH, *v. a.* [*stabilio*, L.] To establish. *Spenser.*
- STABLY, *ad.* Firmly; steadily. *Hulot.*
- †STAB-V-LATION, *n.* [*stabilatio*, L.] Act of housing beasts. *Cockeram.*
- STÄCK-ÖFVÖ, * *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A character (') denoting that the notes over which it is placed should be performed in a separate manner. *Crabb.*
- STACK, *n.* [*stack*, Icel.] A large quantity of hay, corn, straw, wood, &c., piled up in a circular or regular form; a rick;—a number or column of chimneys or funnels standing together.
- STACK, *v. a.* [i. STACKED; *pp.* STACKING, STACKED.] To pile up into a stack or stacks.
- STACKET, * *n.* A stockade. *Sir W. Scott.*
- STACK-GUARD, * *n.* A covering of canvas for a haystack. *London.*
- STÄCKTE, (stäck'te) *n.* [*σρακή*, Gr.; *stacte*, L.; *stacte*, Sax.] The gum that distils from the myrrh-tree; an aromatic.
- STADBLE, *n.* [†That on which any thing stands; a support or staff. *Spenser.*] A young tree; a tree left to grow when others are cut; standard. *Tusser.*
- STADBLE, *v. a.* To leave, as saddles. *Tusser.*
- STADE, *n.* [*stade*, Fr.; *stadium*, L.] A furlong. *Donne.* [R.]
- STÄDF-ÖM, * *n.* [L.] *pl.* STÄDF. A Greek and Roman measure of distance, equal to 125 paces, or 625 English feet;—a career; a course. *Crabb.*
- STADTHOLDER, (stätt'hold-er) *n.* [*stadt* and *houden*, D., *city-holder*.] Formerly, the title of the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland. *Burnet.*
- STADTHOLDER-ATE, * *n.* Office of stadtholder. *Grattan.*
- STADTHOLDER-SHIP, * *n.* Office of stadtholder. *A. Smith.*
- STÄFF, (*staf*, Dan.; *staf*, D.; *staf*, Icel.) *pl.* STÄFFES or STÄFFES. [See STAVES.] A stick used for support in walking, or for defence; a prop; a support; a club;—the handle of an edged or pointed weapon;—any long piece of wood; round or step of a ladder;—an ensign of an office; a badge of authority;—a stanza or series of verses; a stave. (*Mus.*) The five lines, and the spaces between them, on which music is written.—*Staff-angle*, (*Arch.*) a square rod of wood standing flush with the wall, on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, on the inside of apartments, to prevent the angles thereof being broken or damaged.
- STÄFF, *n.*; *pl.* STÄFFS. (*Mil.*) The officers who are attached to a commander of an army, to assist him in carrying his plans into execution;—comprising a quartermaster-general, adjutant-general, majors of brigade, &c.—*Regimental staff*, an adjutant, quartermaster, chaplain, surgeon, &c.—*Personal staff*, the officers immediately about the general of an army.
- †STÄFFER, * *n.* One who carries a staff. *Hudibras.*
- STÄFFISH, *a.* Stiff; harsh. *Aseham.*
- STÄFF-ÖR-FJÄCKER, * *n.* An officer belonging to the staff of a regiment. The staff-officers are the adjutant, quartermaster, chaplain, surgeon, &c. *Booth.*
- STÄFF-TRE, * *n.* A sort of evergreen privet.
- STAG, *n.* The male red deer; male of the hind. *Shak.* A bull castrated when partly or fully grown;—so used in the United States, and in some parts of England;—in some parts of England called also *seg*, *bull-seg*, and *bull-stag*.—*Stag* is also used, in some parts of England, for a colt or filly, a cock-turkey, a wren, and a romping girl. *Holloway, Grose, & Brockett.*
- STÄG-BEETLE, * *n.* An insect. *Crabb.*
- STAGE, *n.* [*estage*, old Fr.] A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor for temporary use; the theatre; a place of scenic entertainments; any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed;—a place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission; a single step in any progress;—a carriage for conveying passengers; a stage-coach. *T. B. Macaulay.*—
- (*Naut.*) A machine formed of planks, let over the sides of a ship by ropes, for workmen to stand on when repairing the vessel.
- †STAGE, *v. a.* To exhibit publicly. *Shak.*
- STÄG-COACH, (stäg'köch) *n.* A coach or carriage that travels regularly at stated times, for the accommodation of passengers.
- STÄG-COACH-MAN, * *n.* A driver of a stage-coach. *Qu. Rev.*
- †STÄG-PLAY, *a.* Belonging to the stage. *Bp. Taylor.*
- STÄG-PLAY, *n.* Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*
- STÄG-PLAY-ER, *n.* One who publicly represents actions on the stage; an actor. *Arbutnot.*
- STÄGER, *n.* A player. *B. Jonson.* An old practitioner. *Dryden.* [R.]
- †STÄG-E-RY, *n.* Exhibition or show on the stage. *Milton.*
- STÄG-E-VIL, (stäg'e-vil) *n.* A disease in the jaw of a horse, arising from cold, fatigue, or from some wound or injury;—called also *locked-jaw* and *tetanus*. *Loudon.*
- STÄG-WÄG-ÖN, * *n.* A wagon for conveying goods and passengers, at stated times; stage-coach. *Ash.*
- STÄG-GARD, *n.* A four-year-old stag. *Ainsworth.*
- STÄG-GER, *v. n.* [*staggeren*, D.] [I. STAGGERED; *pp.* STAGGERING, STAGGERED.] To reel; not to stand or walk steadily; to totter; to faint; to begin to give way;—to hesitate; to fall into doubt.
- STÄG-GER, *v. a.* To make to stagger or reel; to shock; to alarm; to make less confident.
- STÄG-GER-BÜSH, * *n.* An American shrub. *Farm. Ency.*
- STÄG-GER-ING, *n.* Act of reeling; cause of staggering.
- STÄG-GER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a staggering or reeling manner.
- STÄG-GER, *n. pl.* A giddiness or kind of apoplexy in horses. [†Madness; wild conduct. *Shak.*]
- STÄG-GER-WORT, * (-wür) *n.* A plant. *Booth.*
- STÄG-HÖUND, * *n.* A hound used in hunting the stag or deer. *Booth.*
- STÄG-ING, * (*stäg*, *n.*) The management of, or the act of travelling in, stage-coaches. *C. Cotton.*—It is used also in the United States for *sea-folding*, *Pickering*.
- STÄG-MÄ, * *n.* A native of Stagira, an ancient town of Macedonia;—applied especially to Aristotle. *Ency.*
- STÄG-MÄ, * *n.* [Gr.] (*Chem.*) Any distilled liquor. *Crabb.*
- STÄG-NÄN-CY, *n.* The state of being stagnant. *Cotton.*
- STÄG-NANT, *a.* [*stagnans*, L.] Motionless; still; not flowing; not running; as, *stagnant water*.
- STÄG-NÄTE, *v. n.* [*stagnio*, L.] [I. STAGNATED; *pp.* STAGNATING, STAGNATED.] To cease to flow; to be motionless; to be dull or inactive; to stand; to stop.
- STÄG-NATION, *n.* Stop of course; cessation of motion.
- STÄHL-I-AN-ISM, * *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of Stahl, a German physician, who considered every vital action under the direction and presidency of the soul. *Dunglison.*
- STÄID, (*stid*) *a.* & *p.* from *stay*, *stay*. See STAY.
- STÄID, (*stä*) *a.* [from *stay*, *stay*.] Sober; regular; steady; not wild.
- STÄIDLY, * *ad.* In a staid manner; calmly; soberly. *Lee.*
- STÄID-NESS, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; regularity.
- STÄIN, (stän) *v. a.* [I. STAINED; *pp.* STAINING, STAINED.] To blot; to spot; to maculate; to dye; to tinge; to colour;—to disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy; to soil; to tarnish; to pollute.
- STÄIN, * *v. n.* To take stains; to become stained. *Shak.*
- STÄIN, *n.* Blot; spot; discoloration; a blemish; a speck;—taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach; shame.
- STÄINER, *n.* One who stains; one who dyes.
- STÄINLESS, *a.* Free from stain, spot, sin, or reproach.
- STÄIR, (stär) *n.* A step; one step in a flight of steps.—*pl.* A series or flight of steps or stairs for ascending from the lower to the upper part of a house, or from one story to another. †The phrase a pair of stairs, for a set of steps, or a flight of stairs, though condemned by grammarians, is supported by respectable authorities, as *Dr. Goldsmith*, *Dr. Burney*, *Th. Campbell*, &c.
- STÄIR-CASE, *n.* A set of stairs, with the walls supporting the steps, leading from one story to another; a frame that contains the stairs.
- STÄIR-HEAD, * *n.* The top of a staircase. *Addison.*
- STÄIR, * *n.* A stage from which coals are discharged into ships at coal mines or coaleries. *Swart.*
- STÄKE, *n.* A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a piece of long, rough wood; any thing placed as a palisade or fence;—the post to which is tied a beast, also a martyr, &c.;—any thing pledged, wagered, or put at hazard; the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered;—a small anvil which stands upon a small iron foot, on the work-bench, to be moved as occasion requires.—*Stake and rice*, a fence formed by stakes driven into the ground, interwoven with branches and twigs. *London.*
- STÄKE, *v. a.* [I. STAKED; *pp.* STAKING, STAKED.] To fasten, support, or defend with stakes or posts set upright;—to wager; to hazard; to put to hazard. *Addison.*
- STÄKE-FEL-LÖW, * *n.* One tied or burnt at the same stake. *Southey.*
- STÄKE-HÖLDER, * *n.* One who holds a pledge. *Booth.*

STA-LAC/TIC,* } a. Relating to, or resembling, a stalac-
STA-LAC/TI-CAL, } tite; stalaclitic. *Derham.*
STA-LAC/TI-FÖRM,* a. Having the form of a stalactite.
Phillips.

STA-LAC/TITE,* n. [*σταλακτικός*]. *pl.* STA-LAC/TITES.
(*Min.*) A concretion of carbonate of lime, found pend-
ent, like icicles, from the roofs and sides of arches and
caves in calcareous regions; a spar in the shape of an
icicle. *Ure.* — It was formerly written and pronounced in
the singular *stal-ac-tite's*.

STA-LAC/TITES, n. *Woodward.* See *STALACTITE*.
STA-LAC-TIT/IC,* a. Relating to, or like, stalactites. *P. Cyc.*
STA-LAC-TIT/ICAL,* a. Same as *stalaclitic*. *Ure.*

STA-LAG/MITE, n. (*Min.*) A stalactoidal deposit of carbo-
nate of lime, found upon the floors of calcareous cav-
erns. — (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.

STA-LAG-MIT/IC,* a. Relating to, or like, stalagmites. *Ure.*
STA-L/DER,* n. A cask-stand. *Smart.*

STÄLE, a. Old; long kept; stagnant; vapid; tasteless;
destitute of freshness or life, as a liquid: — not new, as
stale bread: — used ill of no esteem; worn out of regard
or notice.

STÄLE, n. Something placed as a lure; a decoy. *Sidney.*
prostitute. *Shak.* Urine: old urine. *Swaef.* Old beer; vapid
id beer: — a long handle, as of a rake. — At chess, a
fixed state, applied to the king when he cannot move
but into check; stalemate.

†STÄLE, v. a. To wear out; to make old. *Shak.*

STÄLE, v. n. [*stallen*, Teut.] [*i.* STALD; *pp.* STALING,
STALD.] To void urine, as a beast. *Hudibras.*

†STÄLE/LY, ad. Of old; of long time. *B. Jonson.*

STÄLE/MÄTE,* n. A term in the game of chess. *Voiss.*

STÄLE/NESS, n. State of being stale or worn out. *Bacon.*

STÄLK, (stawk) v. n. [*i.* STALKED; *pp.* STALKING, STALKED.]
To walk, as on stilts, or with high and proud steps; to
walk behind a stalking-horse.

STÄLK', (stawk) n. [*stälke*, or *stielke*, Swed.] The stem of a
plant or herb; the stem of a quill, &c.: — the walk or
step of one who stalks.

STÄLKED, (stawk) a. Having a stalk.

STÄLK/ER, (stawk'er) n. One who stalks: — a fishing-
net.

STÄLK/ING-HÖRSE, (stawk'ing-hörs) n. A horse, either
real or fictitious, by which a fowler hides himself from
his game; a mask; a pretence.

STÄLK/LESS,* (stawk'les) a. Having no stalk. *Brown.*

STÄLK/Y, (stawk'y) a. Resembling a stalk; hard as a
stalk.

STÄLL, n. [*stal*, *steal*, Sax.; *stal*, D.; *stalls*, Swed.; *stal*,
Arm.] A stable; a crib in a stable: — a bench or form
where something is set to sale: — a small house or shed,
used by a trader or an artisan: — the stand or seat of a
dignified clergyman in the choir.

STÄLL, v. a. [*i.* STALLED; *pp.* STALLING, STALLED.] To
place or keep in a stall. [*i.* To install. *Shak.*]

STÄLL, v. n. To inhabit; to dwell. *Shak.* To kennel.

STÄLL/AGE, n. Rent paid for a stall. — [Laystall; dung.]

†STÄLL-Ä/TION, n. Installation. *Cavendish.*

STÄLL-FEED, a. Fed in stalls, and with feed freed.

STÄLL-FEED,* v. a. [*i.* STALL-FEED; *pp.* STALL-FEEDING,
STALL-FEED.] To feed with feed fodder in a stall, as cattle.
Chapman.

STÄLL-FEED-ING,* n. The act of feeding cattle, with
feed fodder, in stalls or stables. *Brande.*

STÄLL/ION, (stäl'yün) n. [*sydallwyn*, Welsh; *estalon*, old
Fr.; *stallone*, It.] A horse kept for mares.

STÄL/WORTH, (stäl'würth) a. Stout; strong; brave. *Fair-
fax.* — Written also *stalwort* and *stalwart*. *Sir W. Scott.*
[Scotland, and local.]

STÄMEN, n.; *pl.* STÄM/Ä/NA, [L.] Foundation; texture;
warp of linen. — *pl.* The first principles of any thing, ap-
plied specially to the solids of the human body. See the
next article, STAMEN.

STÄMEN, n.; *pl.* STÄM/MENS. (*Bot.*) The male apparatus
or fertilizing organ of a flower, consisting of filament,
anther, and pollen. — The stamens surround the pistil,
and were called by the elder botanists *apices* and *chives*.
P. Cyc. — In this sense, *stamen* is Anglicized, and takes
a regular English plural.

STÄMIN, n. A slight sort of stuff; a kind of woollen
cloth. *Chaucer.*

STÄM/NATE, v. a. To endue with stamina. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

STÄM/NATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Consisting of stamens. *Loudon.*

STÄM/N'E-OÜS, a. [*staminus*, L.] Relating to, or having,
stamens.

STÄM-J-N'E/ER-OÜS,* a. Having stamens without a pistil.
Loudon.

STÄM/MEL, n. [*estamiet*, Fr.] A species of red color. *B.*
Jonson. A kind of woollen cloth; stamin. *Beaum. & Fl.*

STÄM/MEL, a. Of a reddish color. *Beaum. & Fl.*

STÄM/MER, v. n. [*stamer*, Sax.; *stameren*, Teut.] [*i.* STAM-
MERED; *pp.* STAMMERING, STAMMERED.] To pronounce
or speak with hesitation; to stutter; to falter; to hesi-
tate; to utter words with difficulty.

STÄM/MER, v. a. To pronounce or declare imperfectly

Beaum. & Fl.

STÄM/MER-ER, n. One who stammers.

STÄM/MER-ING,* n. Act of hesitating in speech. *Taylor.*

STÄM/MER-ING,* a. That stammers; hesitating in speech.

STÄM/MER-ING-LY, ad. In a stammering manner. *Huloet.*

STÄMP, v. a. [*stampen*, D.; *stampen*, Dan.] [*i.* STAMPED;
pp. STAMPING, STAMPED.] To strike by thrusting the foot
down; to pound; to beat, as in a mortar: — to impress
with some mark or figure; to fix by impressing; to
stamp by impressing a mark; to mint; to form; to coin.

STÄMP, v. n. To strike the foot suddenly downward.

STÄMP, n. [*estampe*, Fr.; *stampa*, It.] Any instrument by
which an impression is made; the impression made: — a
blow or noise made by stamping: — a print; a mark set on
any thing; impression; a thing marked or stamped; a
picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impres-
sion; a cut; a plate: — a mark set upon things that pay
duty to the government: — a character, good or bad; au-
thority; currency; make; cast; form.

STÄMP-ACT,* n. An act of the British parliament impos-
ing a duty on stamps. *Graban.*

STÄMP/DUTY,* n. A duty on stamps. *Ash.*

STÄMP/ER, n. He or that which stamps.

STÄMP/ÖF-FICE,* n. The office where stamps are deliv-
ered. *Maunder.*

†STÄN was the termination of the superlative degree; so,
Athelstan, most noble; *Dunstan*, the highest. *Gibson's*
Camden.

STÄNCH, v. a. [*estancher*, old Fr.] [*i.* STANCHD; *pp.* STANCH-
ING, STANCHD.] To stop, as applied to blood; to hinder
from running.

STÄNCH, v. n. To stop; to cease to flow. *Luke* viii.

STÄNCH, a. Sound; firm in principle or conduct; trusty;
hearty; determined; strong. — *A stanch hound*, a dog that
follows the scent without error or remissness.

STÄNCH/ER, n. One who stanches or stops blood.

STÄN'CHION, (stän'shün) n. [*estanchon*, old Fr.] (*Naut.*) An
upright support; a prop.

STÄNCH/LESS, a. That cannot be stopped. *Shak.*

STÄNCH/NESS,* n. The quality of being stanch. *Boyle.*

STÄND, v. n. [*standan*, Goth.; *standan*, Sax.; *staen*, D.] [*i.*
STOOD; *pp.* STANDING, STOOD.] To be upon the feet; not
to sit, kneel, or lie down; to be not demolished or over-
thrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect; not
to fall; to become erect; to stop; to halt; not to go for-
ward; to be at a stationary point, without progress or re-
gression; to rest; to be firm, and not vacillating; to be
in any posture of resistance or defence; to be in a state
of hostility; to keep the ground; not to yield; not to give
way; to stay; not to fly; to be placed; to be fixed; to
be unmoved, with regard to rank or order; to remain
in the present state; to be in any particular state; to be,
(emphatically expressed;) to consist; to be stagnant;
not to flow; to abide; to persist; to insist; to offer as a
candidate; to be placed: — to hold a course at sea; to
have direction towards a local point. — *To stand by*,
to support; to defend; not to desert; to be present without
being an actor; to rest in. — *To stand for*, to propose one's
self a candidate; to maintain; to hold towards. — *To stand*
in hand, to concern; to interest. — *To stand off*, to keep at
a distance; not to comply; to forbear intimacy; to appear
protuberant or prominent. — *To stand out*, to hold resolu-
tion; to hold a post; not to yield a point; not to comply;
to secede; to be prominent or protuberant. — *To stand to*,
to ply; to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; to
abide by a contract or assertion. — *To stand under*, to un-
dergo; to sustain. — *To stand up*, to erect one's self;
to rise from sitting; to arise in order to gain notice; to make
a party. — *To stand for*, to defend. — *To stand upon*, to con-
cern; to interest; to value; to take pride in; to insist.

STÄND, v. a. To endure; to resist without flying or yield-
ing; to await; to abide; to suffer; to keep. — *To stand*
one's ground, to maintain one's position.

STÄND, n. A station; a place where one waits standing;
a place to stand upon; rank; post; station; a stop; a halt;
interruption; act of opposing; highest mark; stationary
point; point from which the next motion is regressive; a
point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty; perplex-
ity; embarrassment; hesitation: — a frame or table on
which vessels are placed; a small table for placing a lamp
or candle on.

STÄND/ARD, n. An ensign in war; a flag; — that which is
established for a test of other things of the same kind; a
rule of measure; a criterion; a test; that which has been
tried by the proper test; a settled rate: — a tree or shrub
that stands singly, without being attached to a wall or
support; a standing tree that is not to be removed. —
(*Bot.*) The upper and erect petal of a papilionaceous
flower.

STÄND/ARD,* a. Having a permanent quality; fixed; set-
tled. *Burney.*

STÄND/ARD-BEAR/ER, n. One who bears a standard.

STÄND/ARD-GRÄSS,* n. A species of grass; satyrion. *Scott.*

STÄND/CRÖP, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 †STÄND'EL, *n.* A tree of long standing; standard. *Howell.*
 STÄND'ER, *n.* One who stands; a tree that has stood long; a standard. *Ascham.* — *Stands up*, one who takes a side.
 STÄND'ER-BY, *n.* One who stands near; a spectator. *Baxter.*
 STÄND'ER-GRÄSS, *n.* An herb; established grass. *Ainsworth.*
 STÄND'ING, *p. a.* Settled; established; not temporary; lasting; not transitory; stagnant; not running; fixed; not movable; continuing erect; not fallen; not cut down. — *Standing army*, a regular army kept in constant service, as distinct from militia.
 STÄND'ING, *n.* Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place; station; place to stand in; power to stand: — rank; condition; character; reputation.
 STÄND'ISH, *n.* A dish or stand for pen and ink. *Wotton.*
 STÄND'-PÖINT, *n.* [*stand-punct*, Ger.] Place of standing; position. *Ee. Rev.* [Hardly Anglicized.]
 STÄND'STÄLL, *n.* Act of stopping; state of rest. *Carpenter.*
 STÄNE, *n.* A stone. [North of England.]
 STÄNG, *n.* [A perch; a measure of land. *Swift.*] A long bar; a wooden pole: — the shaft of a cart. — *To ride the stang*, is to be mounted on a strong pole, borne on men's shoulders, and carried about from place to place. See SKIMMINGTON. *Callander.*
 STÄNG, *v. n.* [*stanga*, Icel.] To shoot with pain. *Grose.* [North of England.]
 STÄNHÖPE, *n.* A two-wheeled carriage for travelling: — named from the Earl Stanhope. *Sat. Mag.*
 †STÄNK, *a.* [*stanco*, It.] Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*
 STÄNK, *v. n.* To sigh. *Brockett.* [North of England.]
 STÄNK, (stängk) *n.* A dam or bank to stop water.
 STÄNK, (stängk) *p.* from *Stink*. See *Stink*.
 STÄN'NA-RY, *n.* [*stannum*, L.; *stean*, Corn.] A tin mine; tin works or tin mines collectively; royal rights with respect to tin mines. *Bp. Hall.*
 STÄN'NA-RY, *a.* Relating to the tin mines or works. — *Stannary court*, a court of record for the administration of justice among tinners. *Carew.*
 STÄN'NIG, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid which is a peroxide of tin. *Brande.*
 STÄN'NIF'ER-ÖUS, *a.* Producing tin. *Ure.*
 STÄN'NY-ÄL, (stän'q-äl) *n.* The common stone-hawk. *Shak.*
 STÄN'ZA, *n.* [*stanza*, It.; *stance*, Fr.] pl. STANZAS. (*Poetry*) A series or number of verses or lines, connected with each other in a poem or hymn, of which the metre is constructed of successive series similar in arrangement; a number of lines properly adjusted to each other; a strophe. — (*Arch.*) An apartment or division in a building.
 STÄN-ZÄL'IC, *a.* Relating to, or composed of, stanzas. *Qc. Rev.*
 STA-PÉ'LIA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of African plants. *P. Cyc.*
 STÄPH-Y-LÖR'A-PHY, *n.* [*σταφυλή* and *ράφη*]. (*Med.*) An operation for uniting a cleft palate. *Dunghison.*
 STÄPH-Y-LÖ'MA, *n.* [L.; *σταφυλομα*]. (*Med.*) An affection in which some part of the eyeball is protruded beyond its natural position. *P. Cyc.*
 STÄ'PLE, (stä'pl) *n.* [*stapel*, Belg. & Suth.] [A settled mart or market. *Prior.*] A chief commodity either grown or manufactured in a country; a chief production.
 STÄ'PLE, (-pl) *a.* Settled; established in commerce; chief; principal; as, staple commodity.
 STÄ'PLE, *n.* A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.
 STÄ'PLER, *n.* A dealer; as, a wool-stapler. *Howell.*
 STÄR, *n.* [*sterre*, Teut.] An apparently small, luminous body, in the nocturnal sky; any celestial body, including the planets; a self-shining body or fixed star; the polestar; anything resembling a star: — a mark of honor: — a mark or note of reference; an asterisk: — a person or thing shining above others; an orator, a performer, an actor, &c., of great eminence.
 STÄR, *v. v. a.* [i. STARRED; pp. STARRING, STARRED.] To set or adorn with stars. — *v. n.* To shine, as a star. *Ed. Rev.*
 STÄR-ÄP-PLE, *n.* A shrub and its fruit, which is soft, fleshy, and enclosing a stone; — found in the West Indies.
 STÄR-BLIND, *a.* Partially blind. *Ash.*
 STÄR'BÖARD, or STÄR'BOARD, *n.* (*Naut.*) The right-hand side on shipboard, looking forwards, as *larboard* is the left.
 STÄR-BRIGHT, * (stär'brit) *a.* Bright as a star. *Milton.*
 STÄRCH, *n.* [*stark*, Ger.] A substance made of flour, potatoes, or other vegetable material, used for stiffening linen: — a stiff, formal manner.
 STÄRCH, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid; starched. *Killingbeck.*
 STÄRCH, *v. a.* [i. STARCHED; pp. STARCHING, STARCHED.] To stiffen with starch; to make stiff. *Gay.*
 STÄR-CHÄM-BER, *n.* An English court of criminal jurisdiction, of very arbitrary power, abolished in the reign of Charles I.; — named from the stars which ornamented the room where it, at one time, sat. *Shak.*
 STÄRCHED, (stärcht) *p. a.* Stiffened with starch; stiff; formal; starch.
 STÄRCH'ED-NESS, *n.* Stiffness; formality. *L. Addison.*

STÄRCH'ER, *n.* One who starches.
 STÄRCH'LY, *ad.* Stiffly; precisely. *Swift.*
 STÄRCH'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes starch. *Ash.*
 STÄRCH'-MÄK-ING, *n.* The business of making starch. *Ash.*
 STÄRCH'NESS, *n.* Stiffness; preciseness.
 STÄRCH'Y, *a.* Partaking of the nature of starch. *Brande.*
 STÄR-CRÖSSED, * (*kröst*, *a.*) Crowned with stars. *Shak.*
 STÄR'-CROW'NED, * *a.* Crowned with stars. *Holmes.*
 STÄRE, *v. n.* [*stara*, Icel. & Suth.] [i. STARED; pp. STARING, STARLED.] To look with fixed eyes, as an effect of wonder, stupidity, impudence, or horror: — to look steadily; to gaze; to stand out prominent.
 STÄRE, *v. a.* To affect or influence by stares. *Dryden.* — *To stare in the face*, to be undeniably evident to.
 STÄRE, *n.* [*sterre*, Teut.] Act of one who stares; fixed look: — staring, a bird.
 STÄR'ER, *n.* One who stares or looks with fixed eyes.
 STÄR'FINCH, *n.* A beautiful bird; the redstart. *Hill.*
 STÄR'FISH, *n.* A marine animal, of the molluscous order, which resembles a star in form, and adheres to the bottom of vessels: — *asterias*, called also *sea-star* and *five-finger*.
 STÄR'FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant and flower. *Crabb.*
 STÄR'-FÖRT, *n.* (*Fort.*) A kind of redoubt enclosing an area, and having its lines of rampart or parapet disposed, on the plan, in directions making with each other angles which are alternately salient and reëntering, as a star is usually represented. *P. Cyc.*
 STÄR'-GÄZ-ER, *n.* An astronomer or astrologer: — a fish. STÄR'-GÄZ-ING, *n.* The act of gazing at the stars. *Ash.*
 STÄR'-GÄZ-ING, *a.* Looking at, or admiring, the stars *Congreve.*
 STÄR'-GRÄSS, *n.* A kind of grass. *Smart.*
 STÄR'HÄWK, *n.* A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
 STÄR'-HVA-CINTH, *n.* A plant and flower. *Crabb.*
 STÄR'-JEL-LY, *n.* A plant. *Smart.*
 STÄRK, *a.* [*stark*, Ger.; *sterk*, Teut.] [Stiff; deep; full. *B. Jonson.*] Mere; simple; plain; gross.
 STÄRK, *ad.* Completely; entirely; as, *stark* mad.
 †STÄRK'LY, *ad.* Stiffly; strongly. *Shak.*
 STÄR'-LÉD, *a.* Guided by a star. *Milton.*
 STÄR'LESS, *a.* Having no stars. *Milton.*
 STÄR'LIGHT, (stär'līt) *n.* The light of the stars.
 STÄR'LIGHT, *a.* Lighted by the stars. *Dryden.*
 STÄR'LIKE, *a.* Stellated; like stars; bright; illustrious.
 STÄR'LING, *n.* A bird, sometimes called a *stare*, very docile, and sometimes taught to talk like the magpie: — a defence to the piers of bridges; a case constructed about the end of a pier.
 STÄR'LIT, *a.* Lit or lighted by a star. *Fisher.*
 STÄR'MÖN-GEP, *n.* An astrologer; an observer of the stars. *Swift.*
 STÄR'-ÖBÉT/L'E-HEM, *n.* A plant and flower.
 STÄR'OST, *n.* (*Poland*) A nobleman possessed of a castle or domain called a *starosty*. *Brande.*
 STÄR'OS-TV, *n.* A castle and domain or estate of a star-ost. *Brande.*
 STÄR-PÄVED, (-päv'd) *a.* Studded with stars. *Milton.*
 STÄR'PRÖF, *a.* Impervious to starlight.
 †STÄR'-RÄD, *n.* Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. *Spenser*
 STÄRRED, (stär'd) *a.* Decorated with a star or stars: — influenced by the stars with respect to fortune. *Milton.*
 STÄR'RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being starry. *Ash.*
 STÄR'RING, *a.* Shining as with the light of stars. *Crashaw.*
 STÄR'RY, *a.* Decorated with stars; abounding with stars; consisting of stars; stellar; resembling stars.
 STÄR'SHÖÖT, *n.* An emission from a star. *Boyle.*
 STÄR'-SPÄN-GLED, * (-späng-gld) *a.* Diversified or spangled with stars. *Potter.*
 STÄR'-SPÖT-TED, *a.* Spotted with stars. *Wordsworth.*
 STÄR'STÖNE, *n.* A rare variety of sapphire, which presents a peculiar reflection of light in the form of a star.
 STÄRT, *v. n.* [i. STARTED; pp. STARTING, STARTED.] To be moved or twitched suddenly, as by a sense of danger; to rise suddenly; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink; to startle; to wince; to deviate: — to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out on any pursuit; to begin a journey or any movement.
 STÄRT, *v. a.* To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to arouse from concealment; to rouse; to bring into motion or within pursuit; to put suddenly out of place. — (*Naut.*) To punish by applying a rope's end to the back.
 STÄRT, *n.* A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or action of the body, as from terror; a sudden rousing to action; sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion; sudden fit; intermitted action; a quick spring: — act of setting out; first motion in a movement, journey, or race: — a bird; the redstart. [Tail or long handle. *Brockett.*] — *To get the start*, to begin before another.
 STÄRT'ER, *n.* One who starts; a dog that rouses game.
 STÄRT'-THIS-LE, * (this-äl) *n.* A plant. *Crabb.*
 STÄRT'ING, *n.* The act of setting out, or of starting. *Donne.*
 †STÄRT'ING-HÖLE, *n.* Evasion; loop-hole. *Shak.*
 STÄRT'ING-LY, *ad.* With frequent starts and intermissions. *Shak.*

START'ING-POST, *n.* Barrier from which the race begins.
 START'ISH, or START'LISH, **a.* Apt to start. *Ash.* [Colloquial.]
 STÄR'TLE, (stär'd) *v. n.* [i. STARTLED; *pp.* STARTLING, STARTLED.] To shrink; to move suddenly, as from fear; to start.
 STÄR'TLE, *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terror, surprise, or alarm. [To deter. *Clarendon.*]
 STÄR'TLE, *n.* Sudden alarm; shock; sudden terror. *Spectator.*
 STÄR'TLING, **p. a.* Impressing with fear; shocking.
 †STÄR'T'UP, *n.* A kind of high shoe. *Bp. Hall.* An upstart. *Shak.* [*burton.*]
 †STÄR'T'UP, *a.* Suddenly come into notice; upstart. *War-*
 STÄRVE, (stärv) *v. n.* [*sterven, D.*] [i. STARVED; *pp.* STARVING, STARVED.] [To perish. *Fairfax.*] To perish with hunger; to suffer hunger; to suffer extreme poverty. *Pope.*
 To suffer, perish, or be destroyed with cold. *Woodward.*
 STÄRVE, (stärv) *v. a.* To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine:—to kill with cold:—to deprive of force or vigor.
 STÄRVE/LING, *n.* An animal or plant thin and weak for want of nourishment. *Shak.*
 STÄRVE/LING, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining. *Phillips.*
 STÄR'WORT, (-wür) *n.* A genus of plants; the aster; elecampane. *Müller.*
 †STÄ-TÄR'RI-AN, **a.* Steady; well-disciplined. *Tucker.*
 †STÄ-TÄR'RI-AN-LY, **ad.* In a staturian manner. *Tucker.*
 †STÄ-TÄ-RY, *a.* [status, L.] Fixed; settled; staid. *Brown.*
 STÄTE, *n.* [status, L.] Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune; situation; position; predicament; case; plight; rank; degree; height; modification of any thing; stationary point; crisis; post; dignity; quality; solemn pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; grandeur; a seat of dignity.—[*estab.* old Fr.] Estate; seignior; possession:—mode of government; the community; the public; the commonwealth; civil power, not ecclesiastical; a civil community; a kingdom; a republic; a government not monarchical:—a large district of country having a separate government, but confederated with other states, as one of the members or states of the American Union.—[Individuality. *Shak.* A canopy; a person of rank. *Bacon.*] In composition, it signifies *public, national*; as, *state-affairs, state-trials.*
 STÄTE, *v. a.* [*constater, Fr.*] [i. STATED; *pp.* STATING, STATED.] To place in mental view; to represent; to tell. *Hale.*
 STÄTE, **a.* Belonging to the state or nation; public. *Ec. Rev.*
 STÄTE'CRÄFT, **n.* Statesmanship, in contempt. *Brit. Crit.*
 STÄTE'CRIM'INAL, **n.* A political offender. *Pope.*
 STÄTE'D, **p. a.* Fixed; regular; established.
 STÄTE'D-LY, *ad.* At stated times; regularly.
 STÄTE/LI-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being stately; grandeur; majestic appearance; loftiness; magnificence; dignity.
 STÄTE/LY, *a.* [*staetelig, Su. Goth.*] August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestic; magnificent; magisterial; pompous.
 STÄTE/LY, *ad.* Majestically. *Milton.* [R.]
 STÄTE'MENT, *n.* Act of stating; that which is stated; an arrangement of a series of facts or circumstances. *Malone.*
 STÄTE'MÖN-GER, (stät'möng-ger) *n.* One versed in government; a statesman, in contempt. *Williams.*
 STÄTE'PÄ-PER, **n.* A paper, document, or treatise, relating to public affairs, or to affairs of state. *Johnson.*
 STÄTE'PRIS'ON-ER, **n.* One imprisoned for an offence against the state or government. *Smollett.*
 STÄTE'RY, **n.* One who states:—an apothecary's weight of 1½ ounces. *Clarke.* [*Crabb.*]
 STÄTER, *n.* [*στατήρ.*] A Greek coin, of different values.
 STÄTE-RÖÖM, *n.* A magnificent room in a palace or large mansion:—the principal cabin in a ship; a small room in a ship, or steam-vessel, for one or two passengers.
 STÄTES, (stäs) *n. pl.* Nobility:—a legislative body. *Shak.*
 STÄTES-GÉNÉRAL, **n. pl.* A legislative assembly composed of different orders. The states-general of the Netherlands consists of two chambers. The states-general of France, before the revolution, consisted of the three orders of the kingdom,—the nobility, the clergy, and the third estate, or common people. *Burke.*
 STÄTES'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* STATESMEN. One versed or employed in public affairs, or in the arts of government; a politician. [A small landholder. *Craven Dialect.*]
 STÄTES'MAN-LIKE, **a.* Becoming a statesman. *Qu. Rev.*
 STÄTES'MAN-LY, **a.* Relating to, or befitting, a statesman. *R. W. Hamilton.* [*Churcill.*]
 STÄTES'MAN-SHIP, **n.* The qualities of a statesman.
 STÄTES'WOM-AN, (stäs'wöm-än) *n.* A woman who meddles with public affairs:—used in contempt. *B. Jonson.*
 STÄT'IC, } *a.* Relating to statics, or to the art or science
 STÄT'ICAL, } of weighing.
 STÄT'ICS, *n. pl.* [*στατική, Gr.*; *statique, Fr.*] That branch of physics, or mechanics, which treats of the equilibrium, weight, pressure, &c., of bodies while at rest, distinguished from *dynamics*; the art of weighing.
 STÄTION, (stäs'shün) *n.* [Fr.; *statio, L.*] Act of standing; a state of rest:—a place where any one is fixed; post as-

signed; office; situation; position; employment; character; state; rank; condition of life; class; order:—a place of stopping on a railroad.
 STÄTION, (stäs'shün) *v. a.* [i. STATIONED; *pp.* STATIONING, STATIONED.] To place in a certain post, rank, or situation; to set; to establish; to fix.
 STÄTION-AL, **a.* Relating to a station; stationary. *Smart.*
 STÄTION-AR-LI-NÉSS, **n.* The quality of being stationary. *Ed. Rev.*
 STÄTION-AR-Y, *a.* [*stationnaire, Fr.*] Fixed; not progressive; standing; motionless; respecting place.
 STÄTION-ER, (stäs'shün-er) *n.* Originally, one who kept a shop or stall; afterwards, a bookseller; now, a seller of stationery, or of paper, quills, pens, ink, wafers, also of books, &c.
 STÄTION-ÉR-Y, **n.* The goods sold by a stationer, as books, paper, quills, pens, sealing-wax, wafers, ink, &c. *Hansard.* Sometimes improperly written *stationary*.
 STÄTION-ÉR-Y, **a.* Relating to a stationer or his goods. *Hansard.*
 STÄTION-HÖÖSE, **n.* A dépôt on a railroad. *P. Cye.*
 STÄTION-PÖINT'ER, **n.* An instrument used in maritime surveying. *Brande.* [*Crabb.*]
 STÄTION-STÄFF, **n.* An instrument used by surveyors.
 †STÄTISM, *n.* Policy; the arts of government. *South.*
 †STÄTIST, **n.* A statesman; a politician. *Shak.*
 STÄ-TIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to statistics; relating to the
 STÄ-TIS'TICAL, } state or condition, or to the population
 or resources, of a country; political.
 STÄ-TIS'TICAL-LY, **ad.* In a statistical manner. *Babbage.*
 STÄ-TIS'TICIAN, (stäs-tis-tish'än) *n.* One who is versed in statistics. *Qu. Rev.*
 STÄ-TIS'TICS, *n. pl.* [*statua, L.*] The science which treats of the state or condition of a country or nation, principally in relation to its extent, population, resources, industry, wealth, and power; a statement of the population, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and other resources of a country.
 STÄT'U-ARY, (stät'yü-a-re) *n.* [*statuaire, Fr.*; *statua, L.*] Art of carving or of casting statues; a statue or a group of statues:—one who makes statues; a sculptor:—a copyist, or dealer in, statues.
 STÄT'UE, (stät'yü) *n.* [*statue, Fr.*; *statua, L.*] An image; a representation, in some solid substance, as marble or bronze, of a man or an animal.
 STÄT'UE, *v. a.* To place, or to form, as a statue. *Shak.*
 STÄT'UED, * (stät'yüd) *a.* Furnished with statues. *Ed. Rev.*
 STÄT'U-ESQUE, * (stät'yü-ésk) *a.* Relating to a statue. *Cole-*
 ridge.
 †STÄ-TÖUM-NÄTE, *v. a.* [*statuino, L.*] To support; to underprop. *B. Jonson.*
 STÄT'URE, (stät'yür) *n.* [Fr.; *statura, L.*] The height of any animal, particularly of man; tallness.
 STÄT'URED, (stät'yürd) *a.* Arrived at full stature. *J. Hall.*
 STÄT'U-TÄ-BLE, *a.* According to statute. *Addison.* [*ton.*]
 STÄT'U-TÄ-BLY, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to law. *War-*
 STÄT'UTE, (stät'yüt) *n.* [*statut, Fr.*; *statutum, L.*] A law; an act of a legislative body, as distinct from an unwritten law, or one founded on immemorial custom.—*Statute of limitation, (Law)* a statute which assigns a certain time within which an action must be brought.
 STÄT'UTE-BOOK, * (-bük) *n.* A register of laws or legislative acts. *Addison.*
 STÄT'U-TÖ-RY, *a.* Enacted by statute. *Dr. Johnson.*
 STÄUNCH, *a.* See STANCH.
 STÄU'RO-LITE, * *n.* [*σταυρός and λίθος.*] (*Min.*) A silicate of baryta and alumina, called also the *cross-stone, harmo-*
 tome, and *andreasbergolite.* *Brande.*
 STÄU'RO-TIDE, * *n.* [*σταυρός and είδος.*] (*Min.*) The prismatic garnet or grenatite. *Brande.*
 STÄVE, *v. a.* [i. STAVED or STOVE; *pp.* STAVING, STAVED or STOVE.] To break in pieces; to push away as with a staff; to pour out. *Sandys.*—(*Naut.*) To break a hole in a vessel; as, "Our launch is stove." *Mur.'s Dict.*—The regular form *staved* is chiefly used.
 †STÄVE, *v. n.* To fight with staves. *Hudibras.*—*Stave and tail,* to part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail. *Hudibras.*
 STÄVE, *n.* A narrow, thin piece of timber, in a barrel or other cask:—a metrical portion; a staff; a common term for the verse of one of the psalms appointed to be sung. *Todd.*
 STÄVES, or STÄVEŞ, [stävz, S. W. P. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.; stäv or stävz, F.; stävz, Wb.] *n.*; *pl.* of Staff. See STAFF. "Some people pronounce *staves*, the plural of *staff*, with the Italian *a*; but the practice is not general." *Smart.* It is often thus pronounced in the United States.
 STÄVES'Ä-CRE, (stävz'ä-ker) *n.* Larkspur; a plant.
 STÄVES'WOOD, * (stävz'wüd) *n.* A tall West-Indian tree; the quassia. *Booth.*
 STÄW, *v. n.* [*staa, Su. Goth.*] To be fixed or set; to stand still, as a cart. *Halloway.* [North of England.]
 STÄY, (stäy) *v. n.* [*staa, Su. Goth.*; *staen, D.*] [i. STAYED or STAYD] *pp.* STAYING, STAYED or STAYD.] To continue in

a place; to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to remain; to abide; to continue; to wait; to attend; to forbear to act; to stop; to stand still; to dwell.

STAY, (stā) *v. a.* [*f. STATED OR STAD; pp. STAYING, STAYED, OR STAYD.*] To stop; to withhold; to repress; to delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression; to prop; to support.

STAY, (stā) *n.* [*Estays, old Fr.*] Continuation in a place; stand; a stop;—an obstruction; a hindrance; restraint;—prudence; caution; a fixed state:—a prop; a support; tackling. —(*Naut.*) A strong rope from the head of the mast, to support it from falling aft.—*Stay-sail*, a triangular sail extended on a stay.

STAY-BÖB-BIN,* *n.* A bobbin used for stays. *Ash.*

STAYED, (stād) *p. a.* Fixed; serious; staid. *Bacon.* See **STAY**, and **STAD**.

STAYE-LY, (stād'le) *ad.* Composedly; calmly; staidly; staidly.

STAYE-NESS, (stād'nes) *n.* Sobriety. See **STAD-NESS**.

STAY-ER, (stā'er) *n.* One who stays, holds, or supports.

STAY-LACE, (stā'lās) *n.* A lace for fastening a bodice.

STAY-LESS, (stā'les) *a.* Without stop or delay. *Mirror for*

STAY-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes stays.

STAYS, (stāz) *n. pl.* Bodice; a kind of waistcoat made stiff by whalebone, worn by women. *Gay.* [Station; fixed anchorage. *Sidney.*] Any support; any thing that keeps another thing extended. *Dryden.*

STAY-SAIL,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A triangular sail extended on stays.

STAY-TACKLE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A large tackle attached to the main stay. *Crabb.*

STEAD, (stēd) *n.* [*stād, Goth.; stēd, Sax.; stēd, Dan. & Ger.; stēde, D.*] [*Place. Spenser.*] Room; place which another had, or might have; preceded by *in*; as, "in his stead;"—the frame of a bed;—rarely used except in composition, as *bedstead*;—use; to help.—*To stand in stead*, to be of use. See **ISTEAD**.

†STEAD, (stēd) *v. a.* To help; to fill the place of. *Shak.*

STEADFAST, (stēd'fast) *a.* Fast in place; firm; fixed; constant; resolute; not turned aside by fear or temptation; persevering; unmoved; steady.—Written also *stedfast*.

STEADFAST-LY, (stēd'fast-le) *ad.* Firmly; constantly.

STEADFAST-NESS, (stēd'fast-nēs) *n.* Firmness; constancy.

STEAD-LY, (stēd'le) *ad.* In a steady manner; firmly.

STEAD-F-NESS, (stēd'f-nēs) *n.* State of being steady; firmness; constancy; consistent, unvaried conduct.

STEAD-Y, (stēd'e) *a.* Firm; fixed; regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted; not wavering; not fickle; steadfast.

STEAD-Y, (stēd'e) *v. a.* [*i. STEADIED; pp. STEADYING, STEADIED.*] To make or keep steady or firm; to regulate.

STEAD-Y,* *interj.* Be fixed; be unwavering.—(*Naut.*) A command given to keep a ship in her course, without deviating to the right or left. *Mar. Dict.*

STEAK, (stāk) *n.* A slice of beef, &c., for broiling; a collop; beef-steak.

STEAL, (stēl) *v. a.* [*i. STOLE; pp. STEALING, STOLEN.*] To take what is another's without leave or unlawfully; to take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect gradually and privately.

STEAL, (stēl) *v. n.* To withdraw privily; to pass silently:—to practise theft; to steal; a thief.

STEAL-ER, *n.* One who steals; a thief.

STEAL-ING-LY, *ad.* By theft; slyly; by secret practice.

STEALTH, (stēth) *n.* [*f. Theft; the thing stolen. Spenser.*] Secret act; clandestine practice.—*By stealth*, secretly; clandestinely;—sometimes used in a good sense.

STEALTH-LY,* *ad.* In a stealthy manner. *A. Knorr.*

STEALTH-I-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being stealthy. *Ch. Od.*

STEALTH-Y, (stēth'e) *a.* Done or performed by stealth; clandestine. *Shak.*

STEAM, (stēm) *n.* The elastic fluid into which water is converted by the continued application of heat; vapor.

STEAM, (stēm) *v. n.* [*f. STEAMED; pp. STEAMING, STEAMED.*] To exhale or emit vapor or steam; to smoke or vapor with moist heat.

STEAM, *v. a.* To exhale; to expose to steam; to apply steam to; to soften or concoct with steam.

STEAM-BOAT,* *n.* A large boat propelled by steam; a steam-vessel. *Fulton.*

STEAM-BÖIL-ER,* *n.* A large, iron vessel, for generating steam. *Brande.*

STEAM-CAR-RIAGE,* *n.* A carriage propelled by power of steam. *P. Cyc.*

STEAM-EN-GINE,* *n.* An engine acted upon by the expansive force of steam, and employed to impel boats, cars, and other machinery. *Proust.*

STEAM-ER,* *n.* One who steams:—a vessel propelled by steam; a steam-boat; a steam-ship. *Qu. Rev.*

STEAM-GÜN,* *n.* An instrument by which balls and other projectiles may be projected by steam. *Brande.*

STEAM-PACK-ET,* *n.* A vessel for carrying passengers, letters, &c., propelled by steam. *Qu. Rev.*

STEAM-SHIP,* *n.* A ship propelled by steam. *Grant.*

STEAM-VESSEL,* *n.* A vessel propelled by steam. *Qu. Rev.*

STEAM-WHIS-FILE,* (*-hwis'fil*) *n.* A pipe attached to the boiler of a steam-engine, from which steam escapes with a loud, hissing noise;—used to give warning of the approach of the engine. *Tanner.*

STEAM-Y,* *a.* Consisting of, or abounding in, steam; damp. *Cowper.*

†STEAN, (stēn) *n.* A vessel of stone; a jar. *Spenser.*

STE-AR'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Derived from animal fat; as, *stearic acid. Ure.*

STE'A-RINE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the proximate elements of animal fat, as lard, tallow, &c.; a concreted fatty substance. *Brande.*

STE'A-RÖN,* *n.* A substance obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid. *P. Cyc.*

STE-A-RÖP'TEN,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A solid substance which forms one of the two parts of volatile oils, the other substance being *eolepten*, which is liquid. *P. Cyc.*

STE'A-TITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Soapstone; a magnesian mineral, soft, of dull, fatty lustre, and greasy feel. *Ure.*

STE-A-TIT'IC,* *a.* Relating to, or containing, steatite. *P. Cyc.*

STE-AT'O-CELE,* *n.* (*Med.*) A hernia or tumor in the scrotum, containing fat. *Crabb.*

STE-A-TÖ'MA, *n.* [*στεάτωμα.*] (*Med.*) An encysted tumor, whose contents are similar to fat; a species of wen.

STE-A-TÖM'A-TÖS,* *a.* Relating to steatoma. *Dunglison.*

STEE, } *n.* A ladder. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]

STÉY, } *n.* A horse for state or war. *Shak.*

STÉEL, *n.* [*stäl, style, Sax.; stael, D.; stal, Icel.; stal, stahel, Ger.*] Iron combined with a portion of carbon; hardened and refined iron;—any thing made of steel, as weapons;—extreme hardness;—chalybeate medicine.

STÉEL, *a.* Made of steel. *Chapman.*

STÉEL, *v. a.* [*i. STÉELLED; pp. STEELING, STÉELD.*] To point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.

STÉEL-CAP,* *n.* Armor for the head; a head-piece.

STÉEL-CLÄD,* *a.* Covered or mailed with steel. *Booth.*

STÉEL-ER,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The foremost or aftermost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stern or sternpost. *Mar. Dict.*

STÉEL-I-NESS,* *n.* The quality of being steely. *Smart.*

STÉEL-PEN,* *n.* A pen made of steel. *Booth.*

STÉEL-TRÄP,* *n.* A trap made of steel. *Samervilla.*

†STÉEL-Y, *a.* Made of steel; hard; firm; unfeeling. *Sidney.*

STÉEL-YARD, (stēl'yārd, colloquially stēl'yārd) [stēl'yārd, S. W. P. E. Jā. K.; stēl'yārd, J. K.; stēl'yārd, colloquially stēl'yārd, Sm.] *n.* A kind of balance, by which the weights of bodies are determined by using one weight only, or by means of a single standard of weight.

† "This word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double e into single i, and is pronounced as if written stēl'yārd. This contraction is so common, in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation, which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language." *Walker.* It is sometimes written stēl'yārd.

Crabb.

†STÉEN, *n.* A vessel of clay or stone. See **STEAN**.

STÉEN'ING,* or **STÉAN'ING**,* *n.* The wall or lining of a well. *Brande.*

†STÉEN'RÄK,* *n.* A cant term for a neckcloth. *King.*

STÉEP, *a.* Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous; approaching perpendicularity.

STÉEP, *n.* A precipice; a steep ascent or descent.

STÉEP, *v. a.* [*stippen, D.*] *i. STÉEPED; pp. STEEPING, STÉEPED.* To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

STÉEP-DÖWN,* *a.* Having steep descent. *Shak.*

STÉEP-I-NESS, *n.* Steepness. *Hovell.* [R.]

STÉEPLE, (stēpl) *n.* A turret or tower of various forms, usually attached to a church; a spire.

STÉEPLE-CHÄSE,* *n.* A race-course or chase pursued in a right line toward an object or an end. *Observer.*

STÉEP-LED, (stēpld) *a.* Furnished with steeples.

STÉEP-LE-HÖUSE,* *n.* A term for a church, in contempt.

STÉEP-LY, *ad.* In a steep manner or form.

STÉEP-NESS, *n.* State of being steep.

STÉEP-Y, *a.* A poetical word for steep. *Wotton.*

STÉER, *n.* A young bullock or ox.

STÉER, *v. a.* [*i. STÉERED; pp. STEERING, STÉERED.*] To direct; to guide in a passage;—originally used of a ship, but applied to other things.

STÉER, *v. n.* To direct a course; to conduct one's self.

†STÉER, *n.* A rudder or helm. *Gover.*

STÉER-AGE, *n.* The act or practice of steering, as of a ship; direction; regulation of a course, that by which any course is guided; regulation or management of any thing.—(*Naut.*) The stern or hinder part of a ship. *Johnson.*

A place below in the fore part of a ship, as distinguished

from the chief cabin;—but the term is variously used.
Brande.—*Steerage passenger*, one who occupies the steerage.
STEER'AGE-WAY, * *n.* (*Naut.*) That degree of progressive motion which renders a ship governable by the helm.
Mar. Dict.
STEER'ER, *n.* One who steers; a pilot. *Pearson.*
STEER'ING-WHEEL, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A wheel in ships to which the tiller-ropes is conveyed, for the purpose of steering it. *Mar. Dict.*
STEER'LESS, *a.* Having no steer or rudder. *Cowser.*
STEER'LING, * *n.* A young steer or bullock. *Francis.*
STEERS'MAN, *n.* One who steers a ship; a pilot.
STEERS'MATE, *n.* A steersman; a pilot. *Milton.*
STEEVE, * *v. a.* [*i.* STEVED; *pp.* STEEVING, STEEVED.] (*Ship-building*) To give the bowsprit a certain angle of elevation with the horizon. *Mar. Dict.*
STEG, *n.* [*stegge*, Icel.] A gender. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]
STEG-A-NÖG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One versed in stenography. *Bailey.*
STEG-A-NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*στεγαγία* and *γραφία*.] The art of writing in secret characters or ciphers. *Burton.*
STEG-NÖT'IC, *a.* [*στεγνωτικός*.] Binding; rendering ostive. *Boyle.*
STEG-NÖT'IC, * *n.* (*Med.*) A binding or ostive medicine. *Copeland.*
STEIN, * *v. a.* To line with stone or brick, as a well. *Lou-don.*
STEIN'BÖCK, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of goat or antelope. *Booth.*
STEIN'HEL-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of iolite, of blue color. *Brande.*
STËLE, (*stël*) *n.* A stalk; a long handle; a stale. *Wil-braham.* [Local].
STËL'AR, *a.* [*stella*, L.] Relating to the stars; astral; stary. *Milton.*
STËL'LA-RY, *a.* Astral; stary; stellar. *Stukeley.*
STËL'LATË, *a.* [*stellatus*, L.] Radiated or pointed as a star; stellated. *Boyle.*
STËL'LAT-ËD, * *a.* Pointed or radiated like a star; starred. *Boyle.*
STËL-LÄ'TION, *n.* Emission of light, as from a star. *Bailey.*
†STËL'LED, *a.* Stary; stellate. *Shak.*
STËL'LËR'Ï-DÄN, * *n.* (*Ich.*) One of the class of echinoderms; star-fish. *Brande.*
STËL'LËR-ËR-ÖUS, *a.* [*stella* and *fero*, L.] Having, or bearing, stars. *Bailey.*
†STËL'LI-FY, *v. a.* [*stella* and *facio*, L.] To make a star; to turn into a star; to star. *Chaucer.*
STËLL'ION, (*-yün*) *n.* [*stellio*, L.] A newt spotted with stars. *Ainsworth.*
†STËLL'ION-ÄTE, (*stël'yün-ät*) *n.* [*stellionat*, Fr.; *stellionatus*, L.] (*Roman law*) A fraud or crime committed in matters of agreement, which was not designated by any more special appellation, — as if a man should sell a thing to two purchasers, or sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's. *Bacon.*
STËL'LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resembling natrolite. *Thompson.*
STËL'LU-LÄTE, * *a.* Resembling little stars. *Loudon.*
STË-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*σημολογραφία*.] The art of writing upon a pillar. *Stackhouse.*
STËM, *n.* [*stemma*, L.; *stern*, Sax.; *stamm*, Ger.] The stalk of a plant or tree; a stalk; a twig. — [*stamma*, Swed.; *stamm*, Ger.] Family; race; generation; pedigree; progeny; branch of a family. — [*stafin*, Icel.] (*Naut.*) The prow or fore part of a ship. — (*Mus.*) The upright or down-right line added to the head of a musical note.
STËM, *v. a.* [*staemma*, Su. Goth.] [*i.* STEMMED; *pp.* STEM-MING, STEMMED.] To oppose, as a current; to stop; to pass across or forward, notwithstanding the stream.
STËM-CLÄSP-ING, * *a.* Inclosing the stem. *Loudon.*
STËM-LËÄF, * *n.* A leaf inserted into the stem. *Crabb.*
STËM'LESS, * *a.* Having no stem. *Crabb.*
STËM'MÄ-TÄ, * *n. pl.* [*στέμματα*.] (*Ent.*) The visual organs of certain insects. *Roget.*
STËM'PLE, * *n.* A cross-bar of wood in a shaft, used in mining. *Smart.*
STËM'SON, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A compass piece of timber, fixed within the apron, to reinforce its scarf, in the same manner as the apron supports the scarf of the stem. *Mar. Dict.*
STËNCH, *n.* A stink; a fetid or bad smell. *Shak.*
STËNCH, *v. a.* To make to stink. *Mortimer.* [To stanch. *Harvey.*]
STËNCH'Y, *a.* Having a bad smell. *Dyer.*
STËN'CIL, * *n.* A piece of thin leather or oil-cloth, used in painting paper-bangings. *P. Cyc.* A piece of thin metal with letters cut out, used in marking packages.
STËN'CIL, * *v. a.* [*i.* STENCILLED; *pp.* STENCILLING, STEN-CILLED.] To produce the picture of an object without drawing it; to form with a stencil. *Francis.*
STËN-FË-O-SÄURVUS, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of crocodilean. *Owen. P. Cyc.*

STË-NÖG'RA-PHER, * *n.* One who practises stenography; a stenographer. *Harding.*
STËN-O-GRÄPH'IC, * *a.* Relating to stenography; writ-
STËN-O-GRÄPH'Ï-CÄL, * *a.* ing in short-hand; written in short-hand. *Harding.*
STË-NÖG'RA-PHIST, * *n.* Same as *stenographer*. *Ash.*
STË-NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*στενός* and *γραφία*.] The art of writing in short-hand; tachygraphy; short-hand writing.
†STËNT, *v. a.* To restrain; to stint. *Spenser.* See *STINT*.
STËNT'ROP, * *n.* [*Στέντροπ*.] A Grecian, (the Homeric her-ald,) whose voice is said to have equalled the united voices of fifty men; a person of a loud voice. *Coleridge.*
STËN-TÖ'RJÄN, *a.* Relating to Stentor; loud; uncommonly loud. *Str. T. Herbert.*
†STËN-TÖ-RÖN'IC, * *a.* Very loud; stentorian. *Warburton.*
STËN-TÖ-RÖ-PRÖN'IC, *a.* [*Στέντροπ* and *φωνή*.] Loudly sounding. *Hudibras.*
STËP, *v. n.* [*i.* STEPPED; *pp.* STEPPING, STEPPED.] To make one pace or movement of the foot, as in walking; to move forward by the feet; to walk; to proceed; to advance by a sudden progression; to move; to go; to come, as by chance.
STËP, *n.* [*stap*, Sax.; *stap*, D.] One move of the foot in advancing or ascending; a pace; a stair; a degree; a round of a ladder; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot; a small length; a small space; print of the foot; footstep; gait; act in any business; walk; passage; gradation; progression; act of advancing; movement; procedure.
STËP, in composition, signifies a relationship arising out of orphanage; thus, a *step-mother* means a father's wife, when the real mother is dead. — *Step-father*, *step-mother*, *step-sister*, &c., are sometimes confounded with *father-in-law*, *mother-in-law*, *sister-in-law*, &c.; but the difference will be understood by one example: — a *sister-in-law* is a brother's wife, or a husband's or wife's sister; a *step-sister* is the daughter of a step-father or a step-mother by a former marriage; while the daughter of a step-mother by present marriage is a *half-sister*; and the daughter of a step-father by present marriage is a *uterine sister*, as well as a *half-sister*.
STËP-BRÖFH-ËR, * *n.* A brother by marriage. *Johnson.*
STËP-DÄME, * *n.* A step-mother; a mother by marriage. *Ramsay.*
STËP-DÄGH-TER, * *n.* A daughter by marriage. *Parker.*
STËP-FÄ-TËR, * *n.* A mother's husband, when one's real father is dead. *Smith.*
STËP-MÖFH-ËR, * *n.* A father's wife, when one's real mother is dead. *Ash.*
STËPE, * *n.* [*Russ.*] A plain of vast extent, uncultivated, and often barren, but in some instances covered with luxuriant vegetation, as in some parts of Russia and Tartary. *Clarke.*
STËPPING-STÖNE, *n.* A stone laid to assist the foot in a difficult or dirty way; an aid or means to be used in ascending or advancing.
STËP'SIS-TER, * *n.* A sister by marriage. *Johnson.*
STËP-SÖN, * *n.* A son by marriage. *Dryden.*
STËR, [*steore*, Sax.] used in composition; as, *webster*, *maltster*, *spinster*, &c. *Somer.*
STËR-CÖ-RÄ'CEOUS, (*-shus*) *a.* [*stercorosus*, L.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung. *Arbutnot.*
†STËR-CÖ-RÄ'RJÄN, * *n.* One who disbelieves that the host taken in communion turns to other substance than com-mon. *Smart.*
STËR'CO RA-RY, * *n.* A place for holding dung. *Smart.*
†STËR-CÖ-RÄTE, * *n.* Dung; excrement. *Martin.*
†STËR-CÖ-RÄ'TION, *n.* [*stercoro*, L.] Act of dunging or manuring. *Bacon.*
STËR-CÖ'RJÄN-ÏSM, * *n.* (*Ecclesiastical history*) A nickname applied to those who held that a change took place in the consecrated elements, so as to be subject to digestion. *Brande.*
STËR'Ï-O-BÄTE, * *n.* Socle. *Francis.* [R.]
STËR-Ë-O-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* Relating to stereography.
STËR-Ë-O-GRÄPH'Ï-CÄL, * *a.* Relating to stereography. *Ash.*
STËR-Ë-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*στερεός* and *γραφία*.] The representation of solids on a plane; that branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties, and shows the construction, of all solid bodies which are regularly de-fined.
STËR-Ë-O-MËT'RÏ-CÄL, * *a.* Relating to stereometry. *Ash.*
STËR-Ë-ÖM'Ë-TRÏ, *n.* [*στερεός* and *μετρίω*.] The art of measuring solid bodies.
STËR-Ë-ÖT'Ö-MÏ, *n.* [*στερεός* and *τέμνω*.] The art of cut-ting solid bodies, as walls, arches, &c.
||STËR-Ë-O-WÏPE, [*stër'ë-o-Ïp*, *P. J. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; *stër'ë-o-Ïp*, *W. Y.*; *stër'ë-o-Ïp* or *stër'ë-o-Ïp*, *F.*] *n.* [*στερεός* and *τύπος*.] A fixed metal type; the art of casting, from movable types, solid metallic plates, to be used in printing; masses of letters, called letter-press plates, of the size of a page, cast from a plaster mould, in which an exact rep-

resentation of the types has been made, and thus forming the permanent plates from which books are afterwards printed; a letter-press plate cast from a plaster mould.

||STÉRÉ-O-TYPE, v. a. [i. STEREO-TYPED; pp. STEREO-TYPING, STEREO-TYPED.] To cast, as letter-press plates; to prepare and print by the use of stereotype plates.

STÉRÉ-O-TYPE, a. Relating to the art of stereotyping.

STÉRÉ-O-TYP-ER, n. One who stereotypes. *Entick.*

STÉRÉ-O-TYP-IC, a. Relating to stereotype. *Entick.*

STÉRÉ-O-TY-PÓG/RA-PHER, n. A stereotype printer.

STÉRÉ-O-TY-PÓG/RA-PHY, n. Stereotype printing. *Entick.*

STÉRILE, a. [sterile, Fr.; sterilis, L., from *steris*, Gr.] Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; not productive; arid.

STÉRIL-Í-TY, n. [sterilité, Fr.; sterilitas, L.] State of being sterile; barrenness; unfruitfulness.

STÉRIL-ÍZE, v. a. To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production. *Woodward.*

STÉRLET,* n. A fish; a caviar sturgeon. *Booth.*

STÉR-LING, a. Genuine; standard; coined in full proportion of weight, by the authorized persons, who are commonly supposed to have been originally *Easterlings*, or German and Baltic traders who visited London in the middle ages; — hence an epithet applied to English money. [*Leake.*]

STÉR-LING, n. English coin; money; standard rate.

STERN, a. Severe of countenance, look, or manner; austere; rigid; rigorous; harsh; unrelenting; cruel; hard; afflictive.

STERN, n. [*stierna*, Icel.] The hind part of a ship or vessel, where the rudder is placed; direction; the hinder part of any thing.

†STERN-AGE, n. The steerage or stern. *Shak.*

STERNAL,* a. Relating to the sternum. *Fleming.*

STERN-BOARD,* n. (*Naut.*) Loss of way in making a tack. [*Dict. Mar. Dict.*]

STERN-CHÁS-ER,* n. (*Naut.*) A cannon in the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

STERNED, (stérnd) a. (*Naut.*) Having a particular kind of stern; as, a square-sterned, or a pink-sterned, vessel.

†STERNER, n. A governor; director. *Dr. Clarke.*

STERN-FRÁME,* n. The timber forming a stern. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN-LY, ad. In a stern manner; severely.

STERN-MÓST,* a. (*Naut.*) Farthest stern. *Falconer.*

STERN-NÉSS, n. Quality of being stern; austerity; harshness; severity of look.

STERN-ÓN, n. [*sternum*, L.; *στέρνον*, Gr.] The breast-bone. *Wiseman.* See STERNUM.

STERN-PÓRT,* n. (*Naut.*) A port-hole at the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN-PÓST,* n. (*Naut.*) The timber on which the rudder is hung. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN-SHÉET,* n.; pl. STERN-SHÉETS. (*Naut.*) An expanded covering of a ship or boat; the part of a boat which is furnished with seats for passengers. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN-VÝM,* n. [L.] (*Anat.*) The breast-bone; the simple or compound bone which completes the thoracic cage anteriorly, and serves as a medium of union to a greater or less number of the ribs. *Brandt.*

STÉR-NÝ-TÁ-TÍON, n. [*sternutatio*, L.] Act of sneezing.

STÉR-NÝ-TÁ-TÍVE, a. [*sternutatif*, Fr.] Provoking to sneeze; sternutatory. *Bailey*. [E.]

STÉR-NÝ-TÁ-TÓ-RÝ, n. [*sternutatoire*, Fr.] (*Med.*) Medicine that provokes sneezing. *Bronne.* [*Good.*]

STÉR-NÝ-TÁ-TÓ-RÝ,* a. Provoking, or causing, sneezing.

STERN-WÁY,* n. (*Naut.*) Movement backwards. *Mar. Dict.*

†STÉR-QUI-LÝNOVS, a. [*sterquilínium*, L.] Mean; dirty; paltry. *Hovell.*

†STÉRVE, v. n. To perish; to starve. *Spenser.*

STETH-O-SCÓPE, n. [*στήθος* and *σκοπέω*]. (*Med.*) An instrument invented by *Laennec*, used in auscultation, for exploring the chest, or ascertaining its diseases by sounds. *Brandt.*

STETH-O-SCÓP-IC,* } a. Relating to the stethoscope or

STETH-O-SCÓP-ICAL,* } its use. *Med. Jour.*

STEVE,* v. a. To stow away in a ship. *Knovles.*

STEVE-DÓRE,* n. A man employed in loading and unloading vessels. *Bouvier.*

†STÉVEN, (stévn) n. A cry or loud clamor. *Spenser.*

STÉV, (stú) v. a. [*estuver*, old Fr.; *stovea*, D.] [i. STÉWED; pp. STÉWING, STÉWED.] To boil, seethe, concoct, cook, or prepare, with a little water, in a slow, moist heat.

STÉV, v. n. To be seethed in a slow, moist heat.

STÉV, (stú) n. [*estuce*, old Fr.; *stufa*, It.] pl. STEWS. A bagnio. *Spenser.* A brothel. *Ascham.* A prostitute. *Sir A. Weldon.* — [*stoven*, D.] A store-pond; a small pond. *Chaucer.* Confusion. [*Low.*] *Grose.* Meat stewed for food; as, a stew of beef.

STÉWÁRD, (stúárd) n. A superintendent of another's affairs; an officer of state; a manager of the table, as in a ship. [*Ter.*]

†STÉWÁRD, (stúárd) v. a. To manage, as a steward. *Ful-*

STÉWÁRD-ÉSS,* n. A female steward. *Martineau.*

†STÉWÁRD-LÝ, ad. In the manner of a steward. *Tooker.*

STÉWÁRD-RÝ,* n. Office of steward; superintendance. *Byrom.*

STÉWÁRD-SHÍE, n. The office of a steward.

STÉWÍSH, a. Suiting a brothel or stews. *Ep. Hall.*

STÉWÍPÁN, n. A pan used for stewing or cooking.

STÉWÍPÓT,* n. A pot used for stewing. *Ooerbury.*

STÉHÉN-ÍC,* a. (*Med.*) Applied to diseases which are the result of inflammatory or increased action; opposed to *asthenic*. *Brandt.*

STÍAN,* n. A humor in the eyelid; a sty. *Smart*. [E.]

STÍB-Í-ÁL, a. [*stibium*, L.] Relating to antimony; antimoni-
cal. *Harvey.*

†STÍB-Í-ÁR-ÍAN, n. [*stibium*, L.] A cant term for a violent man. *White.*

STÍB-Í-ÁT-ÉD,* a. Impregnated with antimony. *Smart.*

STÍB-Í-ÁT-ÉD,* } a. (*Chem.*) Containing, or derived from, an-

STÍB-Í-ÓDS,* } timony. *Brandt.*

STÍB-Í-ÚT, n. [L.] Antimony. *Collop.*

†STÍG-Á-DÓG, n. A plant or herb. *Ainsworth.*

STÍGH, (stík) n. [*stíghos*]. A row; a line; a verse; — a term used in poetry, and in numbering the books of Scripture. — In rural affairs, an order, row, or rank of trees. *Chalmers.*

STÍGH-ÍC,* a. Relating to, or consisting of, lines or verses. *Beck.*

STÍGH-O-MÁN-CÝ,* n. Divination by lines, or passages in a book, taken at hazard. *Brandt.*

STÍ-CHÓM-É-FRÝ, (sté-kóm-é-tre) n. [*stíghos* and *μέτρον*].

A catalogue of books of Scripture, to which is added the number of the verses which each book contains. *Lardner.*

STÍCH-WÓRT,* (-wúrt) n. A plant; stellaria. *Filkington.*

STÍCK, n. A piece of wood small and long; a piece of wood cut for the fire; a club; a cane; a staff; — the name of many instruments long and slender; — a thrust; a stab.

STÍCK, v. a. [i. STUCK; pp. STICKING, STUCK.] To pierce; to stab; to set; to fix in; to set with something pointed; to fasten on so as that it may adhere; to make cohere; to agglutinate; — to affix; to attach; to fix; — to pierce with a knife, or pointed instrument.

STÍCK, v. n. To adhere; to cleave to the surface; to be inseparable; to be united; — to rest upon the memory; to stop; to lose motion; to resist emission; — to be constant; to hold; to cleave; to adhere with firmness; — to remain; not to be lost; — to dwell upon; not to forsake; — to cause difficulties or scruple; to scruple; to hesitate; to be stopped; to be embarrassed. — *To stick by*, to support. — *To stick out*, to be prominent; to project. — *To stick to*, to adhere to; to persist in maintaining.

STÍCK-ÉR,* n. One who sticks or stabs. *Booth.*

STÍCK-Í-NÉSS, n. Quality of being sticky; viscosity.

STÍCK-LÍC,* n. Lac in its natural state. *Brandt.*

STÍCK-KLE, (stík'kl) v. n. [i. STICKLED; pp. STICKLING, STICKLED.] To take part with one side or other; to contest; to altercation; to contend with obstinacy; to trim; to hesitate.

†STÍCK-KLE, v. a. To arbitrate. *Drayton.*

STÍCK-KLE-BÁCK,* n. A very small fish, found in creeks on the sea-coast. *Storer.*

STÍCK-KLE-BÁG, n. Properly *stickleback*. *Walton.*

STÍCK-KLER, n. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duelist; one who stands to judge a combat; an arbitrator.

Sidney. An obstinate contender about any thing; defender. — (*Eng. law*) An inferior officer who cut wood in the king's parks of *Clarendon*. *Conel.*

STÍCK-KLER-LÍKE,* a. Like a stickler. *Shak.*

STÍCK-Y, a. Viscous; adhesive; glutinous. *Bacon.*

STÍD-DÝ, n. [*stedia*, Icel.] An anvil; also, a smith's shop; stithy; a smithery. *Brockett*. [North of England.]

STÍFF, a. [*stif*, Sax.; *stiff*, Dan.; *stuf*, Swed.] Not easily bent; rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant; not soft; not giving way; not fluid; strong; not easily resisted; hardy; — stubborn; not easily subdued; obstinate; pertinacious; harsh; — not written with ease; not easy or free; constrained; formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; starched; affected; strongly maintained.

STÍF-FÉN, (stíf'fn) v. a. [i. STIFFENED; pp. STIFFENING, STIFFENED.] To make stiff; to make inflexible, unpliant, or torpid.

STÍF-FÉN, (stíf'fn) v. n. To grow stiff; to grow rigid, unpliant, hard, or obstinate; to be hardened.

STÍF-FÉN-ÍNG,* n. Act of making stiff; that which makes stiff.

STÍFF-HEÁRT-ÉD, (-hárt-éd) a. Obstinate; stubborn.

STÍFF-LÝ, ad. With stiffness; inflexibly; stubbornly.

STÍFF-NÉCKED, (-nékt) a. Stubborn; obstinate.

STÍFF-NÉCK-ÉD-NÉSS,* n. The quality of being stiffnecked; stubbornness. *Phillips.*

STÍFF-NÉSS, n. Quality of being stiff; rigidity; inflexibility; obstinacy; stubbornness; unpleasing formality.

STÍF-FLE, (stíf'fl) v. a. [*estouffer*, old Fr.] [i. STÍFFLED; pp. STÍFFLING, STÍFFLED.] To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate; to keep in; to hinder from emission; to extinguish by hindering communication; to smother; to choke; to suppress; to conceal.

STYFLE, (stif'l) *n.* The first joint above a horse's thigh, next the buttock. *Mason.*
STYFLE-JOINT, * *n.* The first joint and bending next to the buttock of a horse. *Crabb.*
STYFLE-MENT, *n.* Act of stifling. *Brewer.*
STIGH, (sti) *n.* See **STV.**
STIGMA, *n.* (*stigma*, L.) *pl.* L. **STIGMA-TA**; Eng. **STIGMAŞ**. A brand; a mark with a brand or hot iron; a mark of infamy; a blot; a badge. — (*Bot.*) The upper end of the style, on which the pollen falls.
STIG-MARIA, * *n.* (*Geol.*) A genus of extinct fossil plants. *Buckland.*
STIG-MAT'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or having, a stigma;
STIG-MAT'IC-AL, } branded or marked. *Shak.*
STIG-MAT'IC, *n.* One who has a mark of infamy. *Steevens.*
STIG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With a mark of infamy or deformity. *Wonder of a Kingdom.*
STIGMA-TIZE, *v. a.* [*stigmatiser*, Fr.] [*i.* **STIGMATIZED**; *pp.* **STIGMATIZING**, **STIGMATIZED**.] To mark with a brand or with infamy; to fix a stigma upon; to disgrace; to reproach.
STILAR, *a.* Belonging to the stile of a dial. *Mozon.*
STIL-BITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A white, crystallized mineral, of the zeolite family. *Lyell.*
STILE, *n.* A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another: — a vertical piece in framing or panelling: — the pin of a dial. See **STYLE.**
STY-LET'Ū, *n.* [*It.*; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.
STIL-LET'Ū, * *v. a.* To stab with a small dagger. *Bacon.*
STILL, *v. a.* [*stillan*, Sax.; *stillen*, D.; *stillen*, Ger.] [*i.* **STILLED**; *pp.* **STILLING**, **STILLED**.] To make still; to calm; to lull; to silence; to make silent; to quiet; to allay; to pacify; to appease; to make motionless. [*To* **stilla**, *Barret.*]
STILL, *a.* [*stille*, Sax.; *stil*, D.] Silent; making no noise; quiet; calm; motionless; gentle; not loud.
STILL, *n.* [*stille*, Ger.] Calm; silence; stillness. *Bacon.*
STILL, *ad.* Till now; nevertheless; in an increasing degree; always; ever; continually; after that; in continuance.
STILL, *n.* [from *distil*.] An apparatus for the distillation of liquids on a large or small scale; a vessel for distillation; an alembic.
STILL, *v. n.* To drop; to fall in drops; to distil. *Chapman.*
STIL-LĀ-TĪM, * *ad.* [*L.*] By drops; drop by drop. *Foster.*
STIL-LA-TĪ'ŪIOUS, (stil-lā-tish'us) *a.* [*stillatitius*, L.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.
STIL-LA-TŌ-RY, *n.* [from *still* or *distil*.] An alembic; a vessel in which distillation is performed; a still: — the room in which stills are placed; laboratory.
STIL-BIRTH, * *n.* State of being stillborn; the birth of that which is lifeless. *Cooper.*
STIL-BORN, *a.* Born lifeless; dead in the birth; abortive.
STIL-BURN, * *v. a.* To burn while distilling. *Smart.*
STIL-LEH, *n.* One who stills or quiets. *Caesabon.*
STIL-HŪŪSE, * *n.* A house where distilling is performed; distillery. *Ash.*
STIL-LI-CĪDE, *n.* [*stillicidium*, L.] A succession of drops; the dripping from the eaves of a house. *Bacon.* [*R.*]
STIL-LI-CĪD'Ī-OUS, *a.* Falling in drops. *Brownie.*
STIL-LING, *n.* The act of stilling: — a stand for casks. [*R.*]
STIL-LIFE, *n.* (*Painting*) The representation of such things as are without animal life, or have only vegetable life.
STIL-NESS, *n.* State of being still; freedom from noise; calm; quiet; silence; taciturnity.
STIL-ROOM, * *n.* A room for a still; a domestic laboratory. *W. Ency.*
STIL-STĀND, *n.* Absence of motion; a stand-still. *Shak.*
STIL-LY, *ad.* Silently; not loudly; gently; calmly.
STIL-YARD, * *n.* See **STEELEYARD**. *Crabb.*
STILP-NO-SID'ER-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A dark-colored mineral; a peroxide of iron. *Jameson.*
STILT, *v. a.* [*styta*, Su. Goth.] [*i.* **STILTING**; *pp.* **STILTING**, **STILTED**.] To raise, as on stilts; to make higher by stilts.
STILT, *n.* [*staula*, Icel.; *styta*, Su. Goth.] *pl.* **STILTS**. A support or prop with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking in a raised position. [*Brande.*]
STILT-BIRD, * *n.* A bird having long and slender legs.
STILT'ER-Y, * *v. a.* To raise, as on stilts. *Byron.* [*R.*]
STILT-PLŌVER, * *n.* A bird; a species of plover. *P. Cyc.*
STILT'Y, * *a.* Raised on stilts; pompous. *Qu. Rev.*
STIM'ULANT, *a.* [*stimulus*, L.] Stimulating; exciting. *Falconer.*
STIM'ULANT, *n.* A stimulating medicine; excitement.
STIM'ULATE, *v. a.* [*stimulo*, L.] [*i.* **STIMULATED**; *pp.* **STIMULATING**, **STIMULATED**.] To goad; to spur on; to prick; to prick forward; to excite by some physical or intellectual stimulus; to excite the organ in action; to animate; to encourage; to impel; to incite; to urge; to irritate.
STIM'ULATION, *n.* [*stimulatio*, L.] Act of stimulating; excitement. *Watts.*
STIM'ULATIVE, *a.* Stimulating; exciting. *Ash.*

STIM'U-LĀ-TĪVE, *n.* That which stimulates. *Malone.*
STIM'U-LĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who stimulates. *Scott.*
STIM'U-LĀ-TRESS, * *n.* She who stimulates. *Swaner.*
STIM'U-LŪŞ, * [*It.*] *pl.* **STIM'U-LĪ**. A goad; a spur something that excites or stimulates; excitement; a stimulant. *Coleridge.*
STING, *v. a.* [*i.* **STUNG**; *pp.* **STINGING**, **STUNG**. — *Stang*, the former preterit, is obsolete.] To pierce or wound with a sting, or point darted out, as that of a wasp or scorpion; to pain acutely.
STING, *n.* A sharp point with which some animals or insects are armed; that which stings or gives pain: — remorse of conscience. — (*Bot.*) A kind of hair, of certain plants, which secretes a poisonous fluid.
STING-BŪLL, * *n.* A fish, which, with the spinous rays of its dorsal fin, inflicts wounds attended with inflammation. *Crabb.*
STING'ER, *n.* He or that which stings; an insect.
STING'ER-LY, *ad.* Covetously; sparingly.
STING'ER-NESS, *n.* Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.
STING'LESS, *a.* Having no sting. *Bp. Hall.*
STING'GŌ, (sting'gō) *n.* Sharp old beer. *Addison.* [*A cant word.*]
STING'GŪ, *a.* Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. *Knox.* [*Low.*]
STINK, (stingk) *v. n.* [*stinken*, D.] [*i.* **STUNK** or **STANK**; *pp.* **STINKING**, **STUNK**. — *Stank* is obsolete.] To emit a stench or an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction. [*Low.*]
STINK, (stingk) *n.* An offensive or fetid smell. [*Low.*]
STINK'ARD, *n.* A mean, stinking, paltry fellow. *B. Jonson.*
STINK'ER, *n.* He or that which gives a bad smell. *Harvey.*
STINK'HÖRN, * *n.* A species of mushroom; stinking morel. *Booth.*
STINK'ING-LY, *ad.* With a stink. *Shak.*
STINK'PŌT, *n.* A composition offensive to the smell.
STINK'STŌNE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Fetid carbonate of lime; swinestone. *Jameson.*
STINT, *v. a.* [*i.* **STINTED**; *pp.* **STINTING**, **STINTED**.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.
STINT, *v. n.* To cease; to stop; to desist. *Sackville.* [*R.*]
STINT, *n.* A limit; bound; a quantity assigned; a task: — a small bird found on the sea-shores of England.
STINT'ANCE, *n.* Restraint; stoppage; stint. *London Prod.*
STINT'ER-NESS, * *n.* State of being stinted. *Ec. Rev.*
STINT'ER, *n.* He or that which stints, restrains, or cramps.
STIPE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The stalk that bears the head of a mushroom; the stalk of the leaf of a fern; a stalk. *P. Cyc.*
STI'PEND, *n.* [*stipendium*, L.] Wages; settled pay for services; salary; allowance; hire.
STI'PEND, *v. a.* To pay by settled wages. *Shelton.* [*R.*]
STI-PEN-DĀ'RĪ-AN, * *a.* Mercenary; hired. *Seward.* [*R.*]
STI-PEN-DĪ-ARY, [*sti-pen-de-ā-re*, P. J. Ja. Sm.; *sti-pen-der-ē*, S.; *sti-pen-dyar-ē*, E. F. K.; *sti-pen-de-ā-re* or *sti-pen-je-ā-re*, W.] *a.* Relating to, or having, a stipend; performed for, or receiving, a salary.
STI-PEN-DĪ-ARY, *n.* [*stipendiarius*, Fr.; *stipendiarius*, L.] One who receives a fixed salary for services.
STI'PLE, *v. n.* [*i.* **STIPPLED**; *pp.* **STIPPLING**, **STIPPLED**.] To engrave, not in stroke or line, but in dots.
STI'PLING, * *n.* The act of engraving by the use of dots. *Brande.*
STI'PLIC, *n.* See **STYPTIC**.
STI'P'U-LĀ, * *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **STI'P'U-LĒE**. A scale which protects the nascent leaves of plants; a stipule. *Roget.*
STI'P'U-LĀ'CEOUS, * (-shus) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stipule or stipules. *Loudon.*
STI'P'U-LĀ-RY, * *a.* Relating to stipule or stipules. *Loudon.*
STI'P'U-LĀ-TE, *v. n.* [*stipulor*, L.] [*i.* **STIPULATED**; *pp.* **STIPULATING**, **STIPULATED**.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.
STI'P'U-LĀ-TE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with stipules. *P. Cyc.*
STI'P'U-LĀ'TĪON, *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of stipulating; that which is stipulated; contract; bargain.
STI'P'U-LĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who stipulates or bargains.
STI'PULE, * *n.* [*stipula*, L.] (*Bot.*) A scale at the base of some leaf-stalks, or one which protects the nascent leaves of plants. *P. Cyc.*
STI'PULE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with stipules. *Crabb.*
STIR, *v. a.* [*i.* **STIRRED**; *pp.* **STIRING**, **STIRRED**.] To move; to remove; to agitate; to incite; to instigate; to animate; to excite. — *To stir up*, to incite; to quicken; to awaken; to rouse; to animate.
STIR, *v. n.* To move one's self; to move; to be in motion; to change place; to become an object of notice. [*To rise in the morning.* *Colloquial.* *Shak.*]
STIR, *n.* Tumult; bustle; commotion; public disturbance; seditious uproar; agitation; conflicting passion.
STIR'-BŪŪ, *n.* A dish formed of oatmeal, or other meal, boiled in water to a certain consistency; a hasty-pudding. *Malone.*
STIR'LE, * *n.* A sort of cider-apple. *Loudon.*
STIR'LOŪ-ED, * *a.* Having pendants, as icicles. *Smart.*
STIR'LOŪŞ, (stir'ē-üş) *a.* [*stiria*, L.] Resembling icicles. *Brownie.*

STÍRK, *n.* See **STURK**.
†STÍRP, *n.* [*stirps*, L.] Race; family; generation. *Spenser*.
STÍRPS,* *n.* [L.] pl. **STÍR'PĒS**. Root; stem; stock.—
(Lan) The person from whom a family is descended;
 family; kindred; stirp. *Bouvier*.
†STÍR'RAQE, *n.* Motion; act of stirring. *Granger*.
STÍR'NER, *n.* One who stirs; an inciter; an instigator. —
Stirrer up, an inciter; an instigator.
STÍR'RÍNG, *n.* The act of moving. *Addison*.
†STÍR'UP, (*stúr'up* or *stír'up*) [*stír'up*, S. W. P. J. E. K. Wb.; *stúr'up*, F. Jo. Sm.; *stír'rup*, R.] *n.* An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which a horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.
†STÍR'UP-IR-ON,* (*stúr'up-ír-n*) *n.* An iron or steel hoop which is suspended by a leather strap; a stirrup. *Booth*.
†STÍR'UP-STRÁP,* (*stúr'up-stráp*) *n.* A strap by which a stirrup is suspended. *Ash*.
STÍTCH, *v. a.* [*stícke*, Dan.; *sticken*, D.] [i. **STITCHED**; *pp.* **STITCHING**, **STITCHED**.] To sew; to work with a needle on any thing; to join: — to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness. — *To stitch up*, to mend what was rent.
STÍTCH, *v. n.* To practise needlework; to sew.
STÍTCH, *n.* A pass of the needle and thread through any thing, made by sewing; — a sharp, lacerating pain: — a link of yarn, in knitting. [Furrow; ridge; stich. *Chapman*.]
STÍTCH'ER-Y, *n.* Needlework. *Shak*.
STÍTCH'FÁLL-EN,* *a.* Hanging loose. *Dryden*.
STÍTCH'WORT, (*stích'wírt*) *a.* A genus of herbaceous plants; a weed; camomile; stichwort. *Ainsworth*.
STÍTH, *a.* Strong; stiff. *Ray*. [Local, England.]
†STÍTH, *n.* An anvil. *Chaucer*.
STÍTH'Y, *n.* A smith's shop; an anvil; a smithy. *Shak*. [Local, England.]
STÍTH'V, *v. a.* To form on the anvil; to forge. *Shak*. [R.]
STÍVE, *v. a.* [i. **STIVED**; *pp.* **STIVING**, **STIVED**.] To stuff up or keep close; to press together. *Sandys*. To make hot or sultry. *Wotton*.
STÍVER, *n.* A Dutch copper coin.
STÓAK,* *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To stop; to choke. *Bailey*.
STÓAT, (*stót*) *n.* A fetid animal, of the weasel kind.
†STÓ'CAH, *n.* [Irish.] An attendant; a wallet-boy. *Spenser*.
STÓC-CÁDE,* *n.* An enclosure or fence made with pointed stakes. *Mason*. See **STOCKADE**.
STÓC-CÁDÓ, *n.* [*stoccata*, It.; *estocade*, Fr.] A thrust with a rapier. *Shak*.
STÓCK, *n.* [*stock*, Sn. Goth.; *stoc*, Sax.; *stock*, D.] The trunk or body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log; a post: — a blockhead; a man proverbially stupid: — the handle of any thing. — [*stock*, Teut. A thrust; a stoccado; a stocking. *Shak*.] An article of dress for the neck; a cravat; a close neckcloth: — a race; a lineage; a family: — a fixed fund; the capital sum invested in a bank, or manufacturing or trading company or corporation; principal; capital store; quantity; store; farming store; cattle in general: — a fund consisting of a capital debt due by government to individual holders, who receive a rate of interest; — (commonly used in the plural.) See **STOCKS**.
STÓCK, *v. a.* [i. **STOCKED**; *pp.* **STOCKING**, **STOCKED**.] To store; to fill; to lay up; to supply with stock. — [*stocken*, Teut. To put in the stocks. *Shak*. To extirpate. *Drayton*.]
STÓCK'ÁDE,* *n.* (*Forst.*) A sharpened post or stake; a line or enclosure formed with pointed stakes. *Smart*.
STÓCK'ÁDE,* *v. a.* To defend by stockades. *Smart*.
STÓCK'BRÓ-KER, *n.* One who deals in the public funds.
STÓCK'DÓVE, (*stók'dóv*) *n.* The ringdove. *Dryden*.
STÓCK'EX-CHÁNGE,* *n.* The system by which the purchase, sale, and transference of stock and shares are effected by brokers. *Brande*.
STÓCK'FÍSH, *n.* [*stockevisch*, D.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness. *Skelton*. Dried fish cured without salt.
STÓCK-GÍL'LY-FLÓW-ER, *n.* A plant and fragrant flower.
STÓCK'HÓLD-ER,* *n.* An owner of stock; shareholder. *Ed. Rev.*
STÓCK'ING, *n.* The close covering of the leg.
STÓCK'ING, *v. a.* To dress in stockings. *Dryden*. [*Ash*.
STÓCK'ING-FRÁME,* *n.* A frame for weaving stockings.
STÓCK'ING-WÉAV-ER,* *n.* One who weaves stockings. *Smollett*.
STÓCK'ISH, *a.* Hard; blockish; stocky. *Shak*.
STÓCK'JÓB-BER, *n.* One who deals or speculates in stocks or the public funds; a stockbroker.
STÓCK'JÓB-BÍNG, *n.* Act of speculating in stocks.
STÓCK'LÓCK, *n.* A lock fixed in wood. *Mozon*.
STÓCK'PÚRSE,* *n.* (*Mil.*) A certain saving which is made in a corps, and applied to regimental purposes. *Crabb*.
STÓCKS, *n. pl.* A prison for the legs; a kind of punishment: — public funds. — (*Naut.*) A frame erected on the shore of a river or harbor, or in a navy-yard, to support a ship while it is building. See **STOCKY**. [*Crabb*.]
STÓCK'SHÁVE,* *n.* An instrument used in block-making.
STÓCK-STÍLL, *a.* Motionless as a log; quite still. *Davies*.
STÓCK'y, *a.* Stout; short and thick; as, "Such a one is stocky." *Addison*. [Provincial and colloquial.]

STÓ'IC, *n.* [*Στωικός*, from *στοα*, a porch.] One of a sect of ancient philosophers, founded by Zeno, named from the *stoa*, (porch), in Athens, where Zeno delivered his discourses. He taught that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, to be unmoved either by joy or grief, and to esteem all things governed by unavoidable necessity: — one who is stoical, insensible, or unmoved.
STÓ'IC, } *a.* Of or belonging to the Stoics; cold; stiff;
STÓ'IC-CAL, } austere; unfeeling; unmoved; wanting sensibility; affecting to hold all things indifferent.
STÓ'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a stoical manner; austere.
STÓ'IC-AL-NÉSS, *n.* Quality or state of being stoical.
STÓ'IC-PIH-ÓM'E-TRÝ,* *n.* [*στοιχείων* and *μέτρων*.] (*Chem.*) A branch of chemistry that treats of the proportions which substances must have, when they enter into a state of neutrality. *Ency.*
STÓ'IC-ÍSM, *n.* [*stoïcisme*, Fr.] The system, doctrine, character, or manners, of the Stoics; insensibility.
†STÓ'IC'Í-TÝ,* *n.* Stoicalness. *B. Jonson*.
STÓKE, **STÓAK**, (*stók*) [*stoc*, Sax.] *Locus*; place: — hence the names of many English towns, &c.; as, *Basingstoke*.
STÓ'KER, *n.* One who looks after the fire of a brewhouse or steam-engine. *Green*. A pecker. *Richardson*.
STÓLE, *n.* [*stola*, L.; *stol*, Sax.; *stole*, Fr.] A long vest; a vestment of a matron or of a priest. *Wicliffe*. — (*Bot.*) A sucker, or the modification of one.
STÓLE, *i.* from *Steal*. See **STEAL**.
STÓLED, (*stóld*) *a.* Wearing a stole or long robe. *G. Fletcher*.
STÓ'LEN, (*stó'ln*) *p.* from *Steal*. See **STEAL**. *Prov. ii.*
STÓ'LD, *a.* [*stolidus*, L.] Stupid; foolish. *Cockeram*. *Ec. Rev.* [R.]
STÓ-LÍD'Í-TÝ, *n.* [*stolidus*, L.; *stolidité*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense. *Bentley*.
STÓ'LD-Í-NÉSS,* *n.* Stupidity; stolidity. *Scott*.
STÓ'LOŃ,* *n.* [*stolo*, L.] (*Bot.*) A shoot or runner of grass, that roots at the joint. *London*.
STÓL-O-NÍ'ER-OÚS,* *a.* Producing stolons, or creeping, rooting shoots, as some grasses. *London*.
STÓ-MÁ'C-A-CE,* *n.* [*Med.*] Fetor of breath, or offensive smell, arising from ulcerated gums. *Brande*.
STÓM'ACH, (*stúm'ák*) *n.*; *pl.* **STÓM'ACHS**. [*estomac*, Fr.; *stomachus*, L.] The ventricle or viscus in which food is digested. The human stomach is a somewhat oblong, rounded, membranous bag, in the epigastric region: — appetite; desire of food; inclination; liking. [*Anger*. *Spenser*. Sullenness; resentment; pride; haughtiness. *Hooker*.]
STÓM'ACHÍ, (*stúm'ák*) *v. a.* [*stomachor*, L.] [i. **STOMACHED**; *pp.* **STOMACHING**, **STOMACHED**.] To receive, hold, retain, or bear in the stomach. *Richardson*. To resent; to remember with anger; to brook. *Shak*.
†STÓM'ACH, (*stúm'ák*) *v. n.* To be angry. *Hooker*.
†STÓM'ACH-AL, *a.* [*stomacal*, Fr.] Cordial; helping the stomach. *Cotgrave*.
STÓM'ACHED, (*stúm'ák*) *a.* Filled with anger. *Shak*.
STÓM'ACH-ER, (*stúm'ák-er*) *n.* An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.
STÓM'ACH-ÉR,* (*stúm'ák-ér*) *n.* One who stomachs. *Smart*.
STÓM'ACH-FÚL, (*a.* Sullen; stubborn; angry. *Bp. Hall*.
STÓM'ACH-FÚL-LÝ,* *ad.* In an angry manner. *Johnson*.
STÓM'ACH-FÚL-NÉSS, *n.* Sullenness; obstinacy. *Granger*.
STÓ-MÁCH'IC, (*stó-mák'ík*) *n.* A medicine for the stomach.
STÓ-MÁCH'IC, } [*stomachique*, Fr.] Relating to the
STÓ-MÁCH'IC-AL, } stomach; good for the stomach. *Shak*.
STÓM'ACH-ÍNG, (*stúm'ák-íng*) *n.* Resentment or appetite.
STÓM'ACH-LÉSS, *a.* Having no stomach or appetite. *Bp. Hall*.
†STÓM'ACH-OÚS, (*stúm'ák-ús*) *a.* [*stomachous*, L.] Angry.
STÓM'ACH-PÚMP,* *n.* A small pump, or syringe, for drawing liquids out of the stomach, or injecting liquids into it. *Brande*.
STÓM'ACH-Y, *a.* Sullen; obstinate; stomachful. *Jennings*.
STÓM'A-PÓD,* *n.* [*στρώγα* and *πόδ*.] (*Zool.*) One of an order of crustaceans. *Brande*.
STÓM'A-TÁ,* *n. pl.* (*Bot. & Zool.*) Oval orifices in the covering of some plants, and the cuticle of some animals. *Roget*.
STÓ-MÁ'T'IC,* *n.* [*εστωπιασμός*.] (*Med.*) A medicine for diseases of the mouth. *Dunlop*.
STÓ'M-Í-S,* *n.* A genus of fishes, of the pike tribe. *B. Bacon*.
†STÓND, *n.* Post; station. *Spenser*. Stop; a stand. *McCoy*.
STÓNE, *n.* [*stains*, Goth.; *stanz*, Sax.; *steen*, D.] A concretion of some species of earth, as lime, siliceous clay, and the like, in combination, smaller than a rock and larger than gravel; a mineral not ductile or malleable; a piece of stone cut for building; a gem; a precious stone; a pebble; a boulder: — a composition which stands the weather, and has the appearance of stone; artificial stone: — a monument, at a grave: — any thing made of stone: — calculus, or calculous concretion, in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus: — the case which, in some fruits, contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit: — testicle. — A weight containing fourteen pounds; but, at the Smithfield market, in England, eight pounds are reckoned a stone of meat. — "By an act of parliament,

the stone of fourteen pounds is required to be adopted in the reckoning, in the market; but custom in this, as in many other cases defies the authority of the government, and eight pounds continue to be reckoned as the Smithfield stone." *Colman. — To leave no stone unturned*, to do every thing that can be done to produce an effect, or promote an object.

STONE, *v. a.* Made of stone; consisting of stone. *Shak.*
STONE, *v. a.* [i. STONED; *pp.* STONING, STONED.] To pelt or beat or kill with stones: — to face with stones; to harden: — to remove stones.

STONE-BLIND, * *a.* Blind as a stone. *Forby.*
STONE-BORER, * *n.* An animal that bores stones. *Kirby.*
STONE-BOW, (stōn'bō) * *n.* A crossbow which shoots stones.
STONEBRÄM-BLE, * *n.* A plant that bears the rock-berries. *Booth.*

STONEBRÄSH, * *n.* A subsoil composed of pulverized rock or stone. *Loudon.*

STONE-BREÄK, (stōn'bräk) * *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-BÜCK, * *n.* An animal of the deer kind. *West.*

STONE-BÜT-TER, * *n.* (Min.) A sort of alum. *Crabb.*

STONE-CHÄT, * *n.* A bird; a species of warbler. *Brande.*

STONE-CHÄT-TER, * *n.* A bird; stonechat. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-COAL, * *n.* (Min.) Mineral carbon, or Kilkenny coal, of slaty texture and conchoidal fracture; anthracite. *Crabb.*

STONE-CÖLD, * *a.* Cold as a stone. *Fairfax.*

STONE-CÖR-AL, * *n.* A hard species of coral. *Lyell.*

STONE-CRÄY, * *n.* A distemper in hawks.

STONE-CRÖP, * *n.* A genus of succulent plants.

STONE-CRÜSH, * *n.* A sore on the foot. *Foz.* [Local.]

STONE-CÜR-LÉW, * *n.* A bird; a large species of plover. *Brande.*

STONE-CÜT-TER, * *n.* One who hews stones; a mason.

STONE-CÜT-TING, * *n.* The work of a stonecutter. *Ure.*

STONE-DEÄD, * *a.* Quite dead. *Ash.*

STONE-EÄT-ER, * *n.* An animal that devours stones; stoneborer. *Kirby.*

STONE-FÄL-CON, * (-faw kn) * *n.* A sort of hawk which builds her nest in rocks. *Crabb.*

STONE-FERN, * *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-FLY, * *n.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-FRÜIT, (stōn'früt) * *n.* Fruit containing a stone, or a hard shell which encloses the seed, as peaches, plums, &c.

STONE-HÄM-MER, * *n.* A hammer for breaking stones. *Ash.*

STONE-HÄWK, * *n.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-HÄRT-ED, * *a.* Hardhearted. *Brownie.*

STONE-HÖRSE, * *n.* A horse not castrated; a stallion.

STONE-MÄ-SON, * *n.* A mason who works in stone. *Ash.*

STONE-MÖR-TÄR, * *n.* A kind of mortar in which stones are laid. *Ash.*

STONE-PINE, * *n.* A species of pine-tree. *W. Ency.*

STONE-PIT, * *n.* A quarry; a pit where stones are dug.

STONE-PIECH, * *n.* Hard, insipidated pitch. *Bacon.*

STONE-PLÄNT, * *n.* (Bot.) The lythopython. *Hamilton.*

STONE-PLÖV-ER, (stōn'plöv-er) * *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-QUÄR-RY, * (-kwör'e) * *n.* A mine or quarry of stones. *Goldsmith.*

STONE-R, * *n.* One who beats or kills with stones.

STONE-S-CÄST, * *n.* Distance to which a stone may be thrown; the cast of a stone.

STONE-SÉED, * *n.* A perennial plant. *Booth.*

STONE-SMİK-KLE, (stōn'smik-kl) * *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-SQUÄR, * *n.* One who shapes stones into squares.

STONE-WÄLL, * *n.* A wall or fence made of stone. *Stelle.*

STONE-WÄRE, * *n.* Ware made of pulverized stone or earth. *McCulloch.* [*Stelle.*]

STONE-WORK, (-würk) * *n.* Work or masonry consisting of

STÖN-I-NÉSS, * *n.* The quality of being stony; hardness.

STÖN-Y, * *a.* Made of, or resembling, stone; abounding with stones; hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

STÖN-Y-HÄRT-ED, * *a.* Hardhearted; cruel; pitiless. *Shak.*

STOOD, (stūd) *i. & p.* from *Stand*. See *Stand*.

STÖCK, (stök, *Ja. K.*; stük, *Wb.*) * *n.* [*stake*, West Goth.] A shock of corn containing twelve sheaves. *Loudon.*

STÖCK, *v. a.* To set up the sheaves in stocks. *Ash.*

STÖÖL, * *n.* [*stols*, Goth.; *stol*, Sax.; *stool*, D.; *stoll*, Ger.] A seat without a back, as distinguished from a chair: — a close stool; natural evacuation of the bowels: — a shoot from the trunk of a tree; the root of a timber tree which throws up shoots. — *Stool of repentance*, or *catty stool*, a stool on which persons stood in the churches of Scotland who had been guilty of fornication, &c.

STÖÖL-BÄLL, * *n.* A rural play with a ball. *Prior.*

STÖÖM, *v. a.* To ally or qualify wine by herbs; to stum. *Chambers.*

STÖP, *v. n.* [*i.* STOOPED; *pp.* STOOPING, STOOPED.] To bend down or forward; to lean forward, standing or walking; to yield; to bend; to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to be inferior; to condescend: — to come down on prey.

STÖP, *v. a.* To bend forward; to submit. *Young.*

STÖÖP, * *n.* Act of stooping; inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon its prey. — [*stoppa*, Sax.; *stoppe*, D.] A vessel for liquor. — [*stupa*,

L.] A post fastened in the road. *Roy.* [Local, Eng.] — A piazza or balustrade: — a porch with steps; door-steps. *Webb.* [Local, New York.]

STÖÖP-ER, * *n.* One who stoops. *Sherwood.*

STÖÖP-ING, * *p. a.* Bending down; bending forward.

STÖÖP-ING-LÉV, *ad.* With inclination downwards.

STÖP, *v. a.* [*setupper*, old Fr.; *stoppare*, It.; *stoppen*, D.] [*i.* STOPPER; *pp.* STOPPING, STOPPED.] To hinder from progressive motion; to hinder from successive operation; to hinder from any change of state; to hinder from action or practice; to put an end to the motion or action of; to impede; to check; to intercept; to repress; to suspend; to suppress; to close up; to obstruct.

STÖP, *v. n.* To cease to proceed; to stay; to cease.

STÖP, * *n.* Act of stopping; that which stops; time of stopping; cessation of progressive motion; hinderance; obstruction; cessation; rest; intermission; interruption; that which obstructs; obstacle; impediment: — a point or mark in writing: — a vent on a wind instrument, or place on the wire of a stringed instrument, by which a note is produced.

STÖP-CÖCK, * *n.* A pipe to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

STÖP-GÄP, * *n.* Something substituted; a temporary expedient. *Johnson.* [R.]

STÖP-LESS, * *a.* Not to be stopped; having no stop; irresistible. *Davenant.*

STÖP-PÄGE, * *n.* Act of stopping; state of being stopped; that which stops; obstruction. — [*Stoppage in transitu*, (Law) the seizure by the seller of goods sold, during the course of their passage to the buyer.]

STÖP-PER, * *n.* He or that which stops; a stopple.

STÖP-PER-BÖLT, * *n.* (Naut.) A large ring-bolt driven into the deck, for the use of a rope-stopper. *Crabb.*

STÖP-PING, * *n.* Act of halting or stopping.

STÖP-PLE, (stöp'pl) * *n.* That by which any hole, or the mouth of any vessel, is filled up; a cork; a stopper.

STÖP-PLE, * *v. a.* To stop; to close with a stopple. *Cowper.*

STÖR-ÄGE, * *n.* Act of storing goods; place for storing goods; sum paid for storing goods. *Ash.*

STÖR-RÄX, * (*stygraz*, L.) *n.* A tree; a resin or fragrant balsamic exudation from the tree.

STÖRE, *n.* [*stör*, old Swed.; *stor*, Dan.; *stoor*, Icel.] A large number or large quantity; plenty; a stock accumulated; a supply hoarded; a house where merchandise is stored; a warehouse; hoard; store-house; magazine. — (*United States*) A retailer's shop. See *BOOKSTORE*.

STÖRE, *a.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon.* Fit or designed to be kept; as, *store* cattle or pigs. *Loudon.*

STÖRE, *v. a.* [*i.* STORED; *pp.* STORING, STORED.] To lay up in store; to hoard; to furnish; to replenish; to stock.

STÖRE/HÖRSE, * *n.* A magazine; a warehouse; a place in which things are hoarded and reposit against a time of use; a store.

STÖRE/KÉEP-ER, * *n.* One who takes care of a store. *Ash.*

STÖRE/R, * *n.* One who stores or lays up.

STÖRE/RÖÖM, * *n.* A room or place for goods. *Webb.*

STÖR/RE, * [stör'je, *Sm. Ash.*; stürj, *K. W. Mauder.*] [*στροφή*] * *n.* Parental or maternal instinct or affection; affection of animals for their young. *Ash.*

†**STÖR-RÄL**, (stör'räl) * *a.* Historical. *Chaucer.*

†**STÖR-RIED**, (stör'ried) * *a.* Furnished with stories: — adorned with historical paintings: — celebrated in story. *Gray.*

†**STÖR-RI-E**, * *n.* Historian; relater of stories. *By. Peacock.*

STÖRK, * *n.* A bird of passage, nearly allied to the crane and heron, famous for the regularity of its departure.

STÖRKS/BÄLL, * *n.* A genus of plants.

STÖRM, * [*ystorm*, Welsh; *sturm*, Sax.; *störm*, D.; *stormo*, It.] A commotion in the atmosphere; a tempest; a blast; a hurricane; rain accompanied by wind: — a violent assault on a fortified place; sedition; tumult; calamity; distress; violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.

STÖRM, *v. a.* [*i.* STORMED; *pp.* STORMING, STORMED.] To attack with violence by open force.

STÖRM, *v. n.* To raise tempests; to rage; to blow violently; to be tempestuous; to be angry or violent.

STÖRM/BÄT, * *a.* Injured, or beat, by storm. *Spenser.*

STÖRM/BÄRD, * *n.* A bird; a name of the petrel. *Hill.*

STÖRM/CÖCK, * *n.* A bird, called also the *missel*. *Pennant.*

STÖRM/FINCH, * *n.* A bird; the petrel; Mother Carey's chicken. *Hamilton.*

STÖRM/FÜL, * *a.* Tempestuous; stormy. *Collins.* [R.]

STÖRM/FÜL-NÉSS, * *n.* Storminess. *Carlyle.* [R.]

STÖRM-I-NÉSS, * *n.* State or quality of being stormy.

STÖRM-ING, * *n.* Act of one who storms; a tempest.

STÖRM-LESS, * *a.* Destitute of storms. *Montgomery.*

STÖRM/PRÖÖF, * *a.* Proof against storms or bad weather. *Garrick.*

STÖRM-Y, * *a.* Tempestuous; blowing; violent; passionate.

STÖRTH/ING, * (stört'ing) * *n.* The parliament or legislative body of Norway. *Ec. Rev.*

STÖRY, *n.* [*stær*, Sax.; *storia*, D.; *storia*, It.; *ιστορία*, Gr.] History; an account of things past; a small tale; a petty narrative; an anecdote; an incident; a trifling tale; a

petty fiction:—a stage or floor of a building; a flight of rooms; a subdivision of the height of a house, embracing the height ascended by one flight of stairs. *Wotton*.

STRÖRY, *v. a.* To relate. *Shak.* To arrange in stories. *Bentley*.

STRÖRY-BOOK,* (*-bók*) *n.* A book filled with stories. *Boswell*.

STRÖRY-PÖST,* *n.* (*Arch.*) An upright piece of timber disposed in a story of a building for a support. *Francis*.

STRÖRY-TELL-ER, *n.* One who relates tales or stories. *Dryden*.

STRÖRY-TELL-ING,* *n.* The act of telling stories. *Guardian*.

STÖT, *n.* [†A horse. *Chaucer*.] A steer. [Local, Eng.]

STÖTE, *n.* A kind of weasel. See *STOAT*.

STÖUND, *v. n.* [*stunde*, Icel.] To be in pain or sorrow; to ache. *Brockett*. [Local, Eng.]

STÖUND, *p.* Stunned. *Spenser*.

STÖUND, *n.* Sorrow; pain; a noise. *Spenser*. Amazement. *Gay*. Hour; time; instant. *Thomson*. [Obsolete or local.]

STÖUR, *n.* [*stur*, Run.] Assault; incursion; tumult. *Spenser*.

STÖUR, *a river*; used in composition, as *Stourbridge*.

STÖT, *a.* [*stout*, D.] Strong; corpulent; large; lusty; valiant; brave; bold; obstinate; resolute; proud; firm.

STÖT, *n.* A cant name for very strong beer. *Scott*.

STÖT, **HÉART**,* *a.* Brave; resolute; courageous. *Ash*.

STÖT, **LY**, *ad.* Lustily; boldly; firmly; obstinately.

STÖT, **NESS**, *n.* Quality of being stout; strength; valor; boldness; fortitude; obstinacy.

STÖVE, *n.* [*estave*, old Fr.; *stove*, D.] A hearth; a place artificially heated. *Wiseman*. A fireplace, more or less close, or a receptacle for the combustion of fuel for the purpose of heating houses or apartments.

STÖVE, *v. a.* To keep warm in a house artificially heated. *Bacon*.

STÖVER, *n.* [*estuver*, old Fr.] Fodder for cattle; coarse hay or straw. *Shak.* Pods or points, as of rape, broken off in thrashing. [Local, Eng.]

STÖW, (*stö*) *v. a.* [*i.* STOWED; *pp.* STOWING, STOWED.] To lay by or place compactly; to lay up; to reposit.

†STÖW, **†STÖE**, *n.* [Sax.] A place. *Gibson*.

STÖW, **AGE**, *n.* Act of stowing; state of being stowed; that which is stowed up; place for stowing; room for laying up; money paid for the stowing of goods.

STRÄBISM, *n.* [*strabismus*, L.; *strabisme*, Fr.] A squinting; act of looking askint. See *STRABISMUS*.

STRÄBISMUS,* *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) An unnatural obliquity in the axis of the eye; a want of concordance in the optic axes; a squinting. *Brande*.

STRÄB, **BLE**, (*sträd*'*bl*) *v. n.* [*i.* STRADDLED; *pp.* STRADDLING, STRADDLED.] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide.

STRÄB, **BLE**,* *n.* The position of one who straddles; divarication; a stride. *Copper*.

STRÄG, **GLE**, (*sträg*'*gl*) *v. n.* [*i.* STRAGGLED; *pp.* STRAGGLING, STRAGGLED.] To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble; to roam; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate; to shoot too far; to be dispersed; to stand single.

STRÄG, **GLER**, *n.* One who straggles; a wanderer; a rover; a vagabond.

STRÄG, **GLING**,* *p. a.* Moving irregularly; roving.

STRÄG, **GLING**, **LY**,* *ad.* In an irregular manner.

STRÄIGHT, (*strät*) *a.* Direct; right; as a line stretched between two points; not crooked; tense; tight. See *STRAIT*.

STRÄIGHT,* (*strät*) *v. a.* To make straight; to straighten. *Smith*.

STRÄIGHT, (*strät*) *ad.* Immediately; directly. *Shak.*

STRÄIGHT, **EN**, (*strät*'*n*) *v. a.* [*i.* STRAIGHTENED; *pp.* STRAIGHTENING, STRAIGHTENED.] To make straight; to free from crookedness.

STRÄIGHT, **EN**, **ER**, (*strät*'*n*-*er*) *n.* One who straightens.

†STRÄIGHT, **†FÖRTH**, (*strät*'*förth*) *ad.* Directly. *Spenser*.

STRÄIGHT, **FÖR**, **WARD**,* (*strät*'*för*-*ward*) *a.* Proceeding directly forward; direct; upright; undeviating. *Sir E. Brydges*. [Rev.]

STRÄIGHT, **FÖR**, **WARD**, **LY**,* *ad.* In a direct manner. *Ec.*

STRÄIGHT, **FÖR**, **WARD**, **NESS**,* *n.* Quality of being straight-forward. *P. Cyc.*

STRÄIGHT, **LY**, (*strät*'*l*) *ad.* In a right line; not crookedly.

STRÄIGHT, **NESS**, (*strät*'*nes*) *n.* State of being straight; rectitude; directness.

†STRÄIGHT, **†PIGHT**,* (*strät*'*pit*) *a.* Straight in shape. *Shak.*

STRÄIGHT, **WAY**, (*strät*'*wä*) *ad.* Immediately; directly.

†STRÄIGHT, **†WAYS**,* *ad.* Immediately; straightway. *Bacon*.

STRÄIN, (*strän*) *v. a.* [*estraindre*, old Fr.] [*i.* STRAINED; *pp.* STRAINING, STRAINED.] To force through some porous substance; to force through a strainer; to purify by filtration:—to squeeze in an embrace; to stretch; to sprain; to weaken by violence:—to put to its utmost strength; to make straight or tense; to push beyond the proper extent:—to force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

STRÄIN, *v. n.* To make violent efforts; to be filtered.

STRÄIN, (*strän*) *n.* An injury by violence; a sprain:—a style or manner of speaking; song; note; sound; tune:—turn; tendency. [†Race; generation; hereditary disposition. *Shak.* Rank; character. *Dryden*.]

STRÄIN, **A**, **BLE**, *a.* That may be strained. *Bacon*.

STRÄIN, **ER**, *n.* One who strains; a filterer; a colander:—an instrument of filtration.

STRÄIN, **ING**, *n.* Act of one who strains; filtration.

†STRÄINT, (*strät*'*n*) *n.* Violent tension. *Spenser*.

STRÄIT, (*strät*) *a.* [*estroit*, old Fr.; *stretto*, It.] Confined as by a line strained round the body; narrow; close; aversitious; difficult; distressful. [†Strict; rigorous. *Shak.*]

STRÄIT, (*strät*) *n.* A narrow channel joining two seas, or one part of a sea or piece of water to another; a pass:—state of distress or embarrassment; distress; difficulty.

†STRÄIT, *v. a.* To put to difficulties; to straiten. *Shak.*

STRÄIT, **EN**, (*strät*'*n*) *v. a.* [*i.* STRAIGHTENED; *pp.* STRAIGHTENING, STRAIGHTENED.] To make narrow; to contract; to confine; to make close or tight; to deprive of necessary room:—to distress; to put into difficulties; to embarrass.

STRÄIT, **HÄND**, **ED**, *a.* Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly.

STRÄIT, **HÄND**, **ED**, **NESS**, *n.* Niggardiness. *Ep. Hall*.

STRÄIT, **JÄCK**, **ET**,* *n.* An apparatus to confine the limbs of a distracted person. *Smart*.

STRÄIT, **LÄCED**, (*strät*'*läst*) *a.* Pinched by straits:—stiff; constrained; without freedom; rigid; strict; over-scrupulous.

STRÄIT, **LY**, *ad.* Narrowly; strictly; rigorously; closely.

STRÄIT, **NESS**, *n.* Quality of being strait; narrowness; rigor; distress; difficulty; want; scarcity.

STRÄIT, **WÄIS**, **T**, **COAT**,* *n.* Same as *strait-jacket*. *Smart*.

†STRAKE, *n.* The old preterit of *Strike*. *Struck*. See *STRUCK*.

STRAKE, *n.* [A streak; a narrow board.] The iron or tire which defends the felly of a wheel.—(*Naut.*) A range of planks, or a seam between two planks, in a ship.

STRÄM, **ASH**, *v. a.* [*stramazare*, It.] To beat; to bang. *Grose*. [Scotland, and local in England.]

STRÄM, **ASH**,* *n.* A crash; a tumult. *Jamieson*. [Vulgar.]

STRÄM, **M**, **IN**, **O**, **S**, *a.* [*stramineus*, L.] Strawy; consisting of straw; chaffy; like straw. *Burton*.

STRÄM, **M**, **ÖN**, **ÖM**,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the thorn-apple. *Crabb*.

STRÄM, **O**, **NY**,* *n.* The thorn-apple, or *datura stramonium*, a narcotic plant, the seeds and leaves of which are used in medicine. *Brande*.

STRÄND, *n.* [*strand*, Sax.; *strande*, D.; *strand*, Icel.] The verge of the sea or of any water; a shore; a beach.—(*Naut.*) A division or twist of a rope.

STRÄND, *v. a.* [*i.* STRANDED; *pp.* STRANDING, STRANDED.] To drive or force upon the shallows:—to break a strand of rope.

STRÄNG, *a.* Strong. *Brockett*. [North of Eng.]

STRÄNGE, (*sträng*) *a.* [*estränge*, old Fr.; *extraneus*, L.] Foreign; of another country; not domestic:—wonderful; new; unaccustomed; odd; unusual; singular; eccentric; unknown; remote; unacquainted. See *CHANGE*.

STRÄNGE, *interj.* An expression of wonder. *Waller*.

†STRÄNGE, *v. n.* To be estranged; to wonder. *Glanville*.

†STRÄNGE, *v. a.* [*estranger*, old Fr.] To alienate; to estrange. *Waldroephe*.

STRÄNG, **L**, **O**, **K**, **ING**,* (*-lûk*-*ing*) *a.* Having an odd appearance. *West. Rev.*

STRÄNG, **LY**, *ad.* In a strange manner; wonderfully.

STRÄNG, **NESS**, (*sträng*'*nes*) *n.* State or quality of being strange; oddness; singularity; uncommonness.

STRÄNG, **ER**, *n.* [*estranger*, old Fr.] One who is not known; one who is not an inhabitant; a foreigner; one of another country; an alien; a guest; one unacquainted; one not admitted to fellowship.

†STRÄNG, **ER**, *v. a.* To estrange; to alienate. *Shak.*

STRÄNG, **E**, **SÄIL**,* *n.* (*Naut.*) An unknown, or an enemy's, ship within view. *Mr. Diet*.

STRÄNG, **G**, **L**, **E**, (*sträng*'*gl*) *a.* [*strangulo*, L.] [*i.* STRANGLLED; *pp.* STRANGLING, STRANGLLED.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress; to hinder from birth.

STRÄNG, **G**, **L**, **A**, **B**, **L**, **E**,* *a.* That may be strangled. *Chesterfield*. [R.]

STRÄNG, **G**, **L**, **E**, **R**, *n.* One who strangles. *Shak.* [throat.]

STRÄNG, **G**, **L**, **E**, **S**, (*sträng*'*glz*) *n. pl.* Swellings in a horse's

STRÄNG, **G**, **L**, **I**, **N**, *n.* Act of stopping the breath.

STRÄNG, **G**, **U**, **L**, **A**, **T**, **I**, **O**, **N**, *n.* [Fr.] Act of strangling; state of being strangled; suffocation. *Wiseman*. [R.]

STRÄNG, **G**, **U**, **R**, **O**, **S**,* *a.* Relating to the strangury. *Cheyne*.

STRÄNG, **G**, **U**, **R**, **I**, *n.* [*σπρωγούρια*, (Med.) A difficulty in voiding urine, attended with pain.

STRÄP, *n.* [*stropp*, Sax.; *strop*, Teut.] A narrow, long slip of cloth or leather:—an appendage to the leaf of some grasses:—a leather, &c., for sharpening a razor, usually or very often written *strop*.

STRÄP, *v. a.* [*i.* STRAPPED; *pp.* STRAPPING, STRAPPED.] To beat with a strap; to sharpen with a strap.

STRÄP, **PÄ**, **D**, **O**, *n.* [*estrápade*, Fr.] A kind of military torture, formerly practised. It was performed by drawing

up the offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall, with the common effect of dislocating a limb. *Shak.*
STRAP-PÁDŌ, *v. a.* To punish; to torture. *Milton.*
STRÁP'ĒR, * *n.* One who straps:—any thing bulky. *Centi-viore.*
STRÁP'ĒNG, *a.* Vast; large; bulky. *Johnson.* [Vulgar or colloquial.]
†STRÁP'PLE,* *v. a.* To bind with twigs; to strap. *Chap-*
STRÁSS,* *n.* A compound mineral substance, used in mak-
 ing artificial glass. *Ure.*
STRÁ'TA, *n.* [pl. of *stratum*, L.] (*Min. & Geol.*) Beds;
 layers, as of earth. See **STRATUM.**
STRÁT-A-ĒEM, *n.* [σπαρτήριον.] An artifice in war; a
 trick by which an enemy is deceived or some advantage
 gained; an artifice; a trick.
STRÁT-A-ĒEM'I-CAL, *a.* Full of stratagems. *Swift.* [R.]
STRÁT-A-RITH'ME-TRY,* *n.* [σπαρτός, ἀριθμός, and μέ-
 τρον.] (*Mil.*) The act of drawing up an army or body of
 men in a geometrical figure. *Crabb.*
STRÁT-E-ĒÉT'IC,* *a.* Relating to strategics. *Qu.*
STRÁT-E-ĒÉT'I-CAL,* *a.* *Rev.*
STRÁTEGICS,* *n. pl.* See **STRATEGICS,** and **STRATEGY.**
Bada.
STRÁT-E-ĒÉT'ICS,* *n. pl.* That branch of military science
 which relates to the disposition and arrangement of an
 army for battle; military tactics; strategy. *Th. Campbell.*
STRÁ-TĒG'IC,* *a.* [σπαρτήριον.] Relating to strategy
STRÁ-TĒG'I-CAL,* *a.* or military tactics. *Qu. Rev.*
STRÁT'E-GÍST,* *n.* One who is versed in strategy or strat-
 egies. *Qu. Rev.*
STRÁ-TĒ'GUS,* *n.* [L.; σπαρτηγός, Gr.] An Athenian
 general officer. *Mitford.*
STRÁT'E-GY,* [strát'e-je, *K. Sm. Wb.* *Crabb;* strá-tĕ'jĕ, *P.*
Cyc. *n.* [σπαρτηγία.] The art or science of making pre-
 liminary arrangements for an army; also of arraying and
 conducting an army; strategics; military science or
 tactics. *P. Cyc.*
STRÁTH, *n.* [*ustrad*, Welsh.] A vale; a valley through
 which a river flows. *Bp. Horsley.*—In use in Scotland.
STRÁTH'SPEY,* (stráth'spe) *n.* (*Mus.*) A lively Scotch
 dance; a Highland air. *Sir W. Scott.*
STRÁT-I-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of stratifying; state of being
 stratified; arrangement in beds or layers.
STRÁT'I-FIED,* (strát'e-fid) *p. a.* Composed of strata or
 layers; having strata. *P. Cyc.* [*Phillips.*]
STRÁT'I-FŌRM,* *a.* Being in the form of strata; stratified.
STRÁT'I-FY, *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from *stratum*, L.] [*i.* STRAT-
 IFIED; *pp.* STRATIFYING, STRATIFIED.] To form or arrange
 into layers or beds.
STRÁT-I-GRÁPH'I-CAL,* *a.* Relating to strata; descriptive
 of strata. *Murchison.* [*Seidgwick.*]
STRÁT-I-GRÁPH'I-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In a stratigraphical form.
STRÁ-TŌC'RA-CY, *n.* [σπαρτός and κράτος.] A military
 government. *Guthrie.*
STRÁ-TŌC'RA-PHY, *n.* [σπαρτός and γράφω.] A description
 of armies, or whatever relates to them. *Todd.*
STRÁ'TUM, *n.* [L.] pl. **STRÁ'TA;** Eng. **STRÁ'TUMS;** the
 latter rarely used.—(*Min. & Geol.*) A layer or bed of
 any thing; as, a *stratum* of gravel, or of earth, or of
 rocks which lie in succession upon each other.
STRÁ'TUS,* *n.* [L.] (*Meteorology*) A fall-cloud, or a cloud
 that rests on the earth's surface. *Hamilton.*
†STRÁUGHT, (stráwt) Old *pret. & p.* from *Stretch.* Stretched.
Chaucer.
STRAW, *n.* The stalk or stem of grain:—any thing proverb-
 ially worthless.
STRAW, *v. a.* See **STREW.**
STRAW'-BĒD,* *n.* A bed made of straw. *Holdswoorth.*
STRAW'FER-RĒ, *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit, of
 many varieties.
STRAW'FER-RY-TRĒĒ, *n.* An evergreen tree; arbutus.
STRAW'-BŪLT, (-bilt) *a.* Made of straw. *Milton.*
STRAW'-CŌL-ŌR,* *n.* The color of straw. *Ency.*
STRAW'-CŌL-ŌRED, (-kål-ŕd) *a.* Of the color of straw;
 light yellow. *Shak.*
STRAW'-CŪT-TER,* *n.* One who cuts straw. *Farm. Ency.*
STRAW'-HÁT,* *n.* A hat made of straw. *Ure.*
STRAW'-STŪFFED, (-stŭft) *a.* Stuffed with straw.
STRAW'-WORM, (-wŕm) *n.* A worm bred in straw.
STRAW'Y, *a.* Made or consisting of straw; like straw;
 light.
STRÁY, (strá) *v. n.* [*i.* STRAYED; *pp.* STRAYING, STRAYED.]
 To wander; to rove; to rove out of the way; to range or
 wander; to go astray; to ramble; to swerve; to err; to
 deviate from the right.
†STRÁY, (strá) *v. a.* To mislead. *Shak.*
STRÁY, (strá) *n.* Any creature strayed; any thing lost by
 wandering. *Shak.* Act of wandering.
STRÁY'ER, (strá'er) *n.* One who strays; a wanderer. *Foz.*
STRÁY'ING, *n.* Act of roving; act of going astray.
STREÁK, (strĕk) *n.* [*strēcke*, D.] A line of color different
 from that of the ground color:—a long, narrow stripe:
 —a scratch or mark made on a mineral.
STREÁK, (strĕk) *v. a.* [*i.* STREAKED; *pp.* STREAKING,

STREAKED.] To mark in streaks; to stripe; to dapple
 [†To stretch. *Chapman.*]
STREAKED,* (strĕk'ed or strĕkt) *p. a.* Having streaks;
 striped; streaky. [*den.*]
STRĒÁK'Y, *a.* Striped; variegated by hues or streaks. *Dry-*
STRĒÁM, (strĕm) *n.* [*stream*, Sax.; *stræum*, Icel.; *stroom*, D.]
 A running water; a flow of water; a flow of air or gas;
 a current:—any thing issuing from a head, and proceed-
 ing continuously; a regular series or succession; course.
STRĒÁM, (strĕm) *v. n.* [*streyma*, Icel.] [*i.* STRAMED; *pp.*
STRĒÁMING, STRĒÁMED.] To flow; to run in a current; to
 emit a current; to pour out water in a stream; to issue
 forth.
STRĒÁM, *v. a.* To pour; to send forth:—to mark with
 colors or embroidery in long tracks; to streak. *Bacon.*
STRĒÁM'ER, *n.* That which streams:—an ensign; a flag; a
 pennon:—any thing that streams forth:—aurora borealis.
STRĒÁM'ĒL,* *a.* Full of streams or of water. *Drayton.*
STRĒÁM'ĒLET, *n.* A small stream. *Thomson.*
STRĒÁM'-TĪN,* *n.* (*Min.*) Diluvial ore in tin mines, or par-
 ticles or masses of tin found beneath the surface, in allu-
 vial grounds. *Carnes.*
STRĒÁM'Y, (strĕm'ĕ) *a.* Abounding in streams; flowing.
STRĒĒK, *p. a.* To lay out a dead body. *Ray.* [*Local, Eng.*]
STRĒĒT, *n.* [*stræte*, Sax.; *stræt*, Icel.; *stræt*, Su. Goth.]
 A public way in a town or city, with houses, commonly
 on both sides; a way, properly a paved way, between
 two rows of houses. [*Kins.*]
STRĒĒT'-DŌOR,* *n.* A door opening into the street. *Hau-*
STRĒĒT'-PÁ-CĪNG,* *a.* Perambulating the street. *Cowper.*
STRĒĒT'-WÁLK-ER, (strĕt'wáwk-er) *n.* A common pro-
 stitute:—an idler.
STRĒĒT'WÁRD, (*n.* (*Eng. law*) An officer who formerly
STRĒT'WÁRD, (*n.* took care of the streets. *Cowd.*
STREIGHT, (stráit) *a.* Narrow. See **STRAIT.**
†STREIGHT, (stráit) *ad.* Strictly. *Spenser.*
STREIGHT, (stráit) *n.* A narrow passage. See **STRAIT.**
STRĒL'ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Anthropophylite. *Dana.*
STRĒL'ITZ,* *n.* A soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia.
Brande.
STRĒ-LĪT'ZĪ-A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, from the Cape
 of Good Hope. *Banks.*
†STRĒNE, *n.* Race; offspring; strain. *Chaucer.* See **STRAIN.**
STRĒNGTH, *n.* The active power of an animal body; the
 passive power of any body; intellectual power; power of
 any kind; muscular force; power of endurance or resis-
 tance; force; vigor; firmness; durability; toughness;
 hardness; support; mental or moral power; spirit; an-
 imation:—vigor of writing; nervous diction; force,
 opposed to *softness*, in writing or painting:—potency of
 liquors:—legal force; validity:—armament; military
 force; argumentative force.
†STRĒNGTH, *v. a.* To strengthen. *Daniel.*
STRĒNGTH'EN, (strĕng'thn) *v. a.* [*i.* STRĒNGTHENED; *pp.*
STRĒNGTHENING, STRĒNGTHENED.] To make strong; to
 confirm; to establish; to animate; to fortify; to invigora-
 te.
STRĒNGTH'EN, (strĕng'thn) *v. n.* To grow strong. *Otway.*
STRĒNGTH'EN-ER, (strĕng'thn-er) *n.* He or that which
 gives strength:—a medicine that gives strength.
STRĒNGTH'EN-ING,* *p. a.* Imparting strength; making
 strong
STRĒNGTH'FUL-NĒSS,* *n.* Fulness of strength. *West. Rev.*
STRĒNGTH'LESS, *a.* Wanting strength; weak. *Boyle.*
STRĒNGTH'NER, *n.* Same as *strengtheners.*
†STRĒNGTH'Y,* *a.* Having strength; strong. *R. Gloucester.*
STRĒN'U-ŌBS, (strĕn'yū-ŕ) *a.* [*strœnuus*, L.] Eagerly press-
 ing; urgent; earnest; vehement; bold; zealous.
STRĒN'U-ŌBS-LY, *ad.* In a strenuous manner; urgently.
STRĒN'U-ŌBS-NĒSS, *n.* State of being strenuous.
STRĒP'ENT, *a.* [*strepens*, L.] Noisy; loud. *Shenstone.* [R.]
†STRĒP'ER-ŌBS, *a.* [*strepo*, L.] Loud; noisy; obstreperous.
Bronne.
STRĒSS, *n.* Importance; weight; violence; force; strain.
†STRĒSS, *v. a.* To distress; to put to difficulties. *Spenser.*
STRĒTĀCH, (strĕch) *v. a.* [*i.* STRETCHED; *pp.* STRETCHING,
STRETCHED.] To draw out to a greater length or width;
 to lengthen; to extend; to spread out; to expand; to
 make tense; to strain or force farther than is right.
STRĒTĀCH, *v. n.* To be extended, locally, intellectually, or
 consequentially; to bear extension; to reach; to sally be-
 yond the truth.
STRĒTĀCH, *n.* Act of stretching; state of being stretched;
 extension; reach; effort; struggle; utmost extent or
 reach.
STRĒTĀCH'ER, *n.* He or that which stretches; any thing used
 for extension:—a board used in building:—a rower-
 er's foot-board.
||STREW, (strŭ or strō) [strŭ, *S. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; strō, *W. E. F.*]
v. a. [*strawan*, Goth.; *stroyen*, D.] [*i.* STREWED; *pp.*
STREWING, STREWED or STREWEN.] To spread by being
 scattered or by scattering; to scatter loosely; to strow.
||STREW'ING, (strŭ'ing or strō'ing) *n.* Act of strewing. *Shak.*
||STREWMENT, *n.* Any thing strowed. *Shak.*

STRÆ, (str'æ) *n. pl.* (*Natural history*) The small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops. — (*Arch.*) Fillets, or rays, that separate the furrows of fluted columns.

STRÆTE, } *a.* Formed in strig; channelled; having
STRÆTÆ-ED. } narrow, transverse streaks painted or im-

pressed on the surface.
†**STRÆTÛRE**, *n.* Disposition of strig. *Woodcarv.*
†**STRÛCK**, *n.* [στρῦξ, Gr.; *strig*, L.] A bird of bad omen. *Spenser.*

STRÛCK'EN, (strük/kn) *p.* from *Strike*. *Struck*. See *STRÛCKE*.
STRÛCK'EN, (strük/kn) *a.* Afflicted; far gone; advanced in years. *Luke i.* [Antiquated.]

STRÛCKLE, (strük/kl) *n.* A strike or instrument for levelling a measure of grain: — an instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle. *Brackett.*

STRÛCK'LER, } *n.* An instrument: — same as *strickle*,
STRÛCK'LESS, } *strike*, or *strichel*. [Local, England.]

STRÛCT, [strictus, L.] Exact; accurate: — rigorously nice; severe; rigorous; not mild: — confined; close; tense.
STRÛCT'LY, *ad.* In a strict manner; exactly; closely.

STRÛCT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being strict; exactness; rigorous accuracy; severity; rigor; closeness.
STRÛCT'URE, (strük'tyur) *n.* [strüctura, L.] A stroke; a touch; mark. *Hale.* A critical remark; animadversion; censure: — a slight touch or criticism upon a subject. — (*Med.*) A morbid contraction, and consequent closure.

STRÛDE, *n.* Act of one who strides; a long step; a wide divarication of the legs; a straddle.
STRÛDE, *v. n.* [*i.* STRODE OR STRID; *pp.* STRIDING, STRIDEN OR STRID.] To walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other; to straddle.

STRÛDE, *v. a.* To pass by long steps. *Arbuthnot.*
STRÛDÖR, *n.* [L.] A quick, loud noise; a creaking. *Dryden.*

STRÛD'ULOUS, *a.* [strüdulus, L.] Making a small noise; hissing; creaking; chattering. *Ep. Hall.*

STRÛFE, *n.* [*estryf*, old Fr.] Contention; dissension; quarrel; contrariety; contest; discord; litigation.

†**STRÛFÖL**, *a.* Contentious; discordant. *Spenser.*
STRÛG'MENT, *n.* [strigumentum, L.] Scraping; recreation. *Brown.*

STRÛGSE',* *a.* (*Bot.*) Covered with stiff, unequal hairs.
STRÛKE, *v. a.* [ströcken, Ger.] [*i.* strücker; *pp.* STRÛCKING, strücker or strücken; *Strücken* is nearly obsolete.] To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow; to beat; to punish; to afflict: — to dash; to throw by a quick motion: — to notify by sound: — to stamp; to impress: — to contract; to lower or take down, as a sail, tent, or flag: — to alarm: — to make, as a bargain; to produce by a sudden action; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; to cause to sound by blows: — to forge; to mint. — *To strike off*, to erase; to separate by a blow: — to print. — *To strike out*, to produce by collision; to blot; to efface; to bring to light; to form at once.

STRÛKE, *v. n.* To make a blow; to collide; to clash; to act by repeated percussion; to sound; to make an attack; to act by external influx; to sound with blows: — to be dashed; to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect: — to pay homage, as by lowering the sail: — to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth: — to cease from work, as a body of laborers, in order to get an increase of wages. — *To strike in with*, to conform to. — *To strike out*, to spread or rove.

STRÛKE, *n.* A dry measure of capacity; a bushel: — an instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure, as of grain; a strickle: — a sudden cessation from work, as of a body of hired laborers, in order to get an increase of their wages. — (*Min.*) The direction or bearing of strata.

STRÛKE'BLOCK, *n.* A plane shorter than the jointer, used for the shooting of a short joint. *Mozon.*

STRÛK'ER, *n.* He or that which strikes.

STRÛK'ING, *a.* Affecting; surprising; wonderful. — *Striking distance*, the distance at which the electric fluid will pass away with a shock.

STRÛK'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to affect or surprise. *Warton.*
STRÛK'ING-NESS, *n.* The power of affecting or surprising.

STRÛNG, *n.* A slender rope; a small cord; a large thread; a line; a ribbon; a thread on which any things are filed; chord of a musical instrument; a fibre; a nerve; a tendon; line of the bow: — any set of things filed; any concatenation or series; as, "a string of propositions." — *To have two strings to the bow*, to have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage or double security. — *String-course*, a projecting line of masonry on the face of a wall.

STRÛNG, *v. a.* [*i.* STRUNGO; *pp.* STRINGING, STRUNGA OR STRUNGED.] To furnish with strings: — to put in tune: — to file on a string: — to make tense: — to deprive of strings.

STRÛNGED, (strüngd) *a.* Having strings; furnished with strings.

STRÛNG'ENT, *a.* [stringens, L.] Binding; contracting; tense; drawn tight; severe; rigid.

STRÛNG'ENT-LY,* *ad.* In a stringent manner. *Morc.*

STRÛNG'ER, *n.* One who strings. *Ascham.*

STRÛNG'HALT, *n.* A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse; called also *springhalt*. *Farriner's Dict.*

STRÛNG'LESS,* *n.* The quality of being stringy. *Louden.*
STRÛNG'LESS, *a.* Having no strings. *Shak.*

STRÛNG'LY, *a.* Full of strings; fibrous; consisting of strings; filamentous. *Blackmore.*

STRÛP, *v. a.* [*i.* STRIPPED; *pp.* STRIPPING, STRIPPED.] To make naked; to deprive of covering: — to deprive; to divest; to rob; to plunder; to pillage; as, "A thief *stripped* the house:" — to peel; to decorticate; to deprive of all; to cast off: — to draw the after-milkings of cows. *Grose.*

STRÛP,* *v. n.* To take off the covering or clothes. *Ash.*
STRÛP, *n.* A narrow shred; a slip; a long, narrow piece.

STRÛPE, (strüp) *v. a.* [strepen, D.] [*i.* STRIPPED; *pp.* STRIPPING, STRÛPED.] To variegate with lines of different colors: — to beat; to lash. *Johnson.*

STRÛPE, *n.* [strepe, D.] A narrow division or line; a colored line or narrow space; a streak; a wheel; discoloration made by a lash or blow; a blow; a lash.

STRÛP'ED, *a.* Having stripes, colored lines, or streaks.

STRÛP'LING, *n.* A youth; a young person not fully grown.

STRÛP'PER, *n.* One who strips. *Sherwood.*
STRÛP'PINGS, *n. pl.* The last milk taken from a cow. *Grose.*

STRÛTCH'EL, *n.* A strickle. See *STRÛCKLE*.
STRÛVE, *v. n.* [streven, D.; *estriuer*, old Fr.] [*i.* STROVE; *pp.* STRIVING, STRIVEN.] To struggle; to labor; to make an effort; to contend; to contend; to vie; to aim; to endeavor; to try.

STRÛV'ER, *n.* One who strives or contends.

STRÛV'ING, *n.* Contest; struggle; endeavor.
STRÛV'ING-LY, *ad.* With struggle; with contest. *Hulset.*

STRÛX,* *n.* [L.] A channel in a fluted pillar. — (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds; the horned owl. *Crabb.*

STRÖB'ILE,* *n.* [ströbilus, L.] (*Bot.*) The fruit or cone of the fir-tree. *Brande.* A pericarp made up of scales that lie over each other. *Smart.*

STRÖ'KAL, *n.* An instrument used by glass-makers.
†**STRÖKE**, *n.* [*Old pretent of Strike*. Now *struck*. *Sidney.* Act of one who strikes; a blow; a knock; a sudden effect; affliction: — the sound of the clock: — the touch of a pencil: — a line or long mark; a touch: — a masterly effort; power; efficacy: — operation or series of efforts; as, "a good *stroke* of business." *Brackett.*

STRÖKE, *v. a.* [*i.* STROKED; *pp.* STROKING, STROKED.] To rub gently in one direction with the hand; to make smooth; to soothe.

STRÖK'ER, *n.* One who strokes or rubs gently with the hand.

STRÖK'ING, *n.* Act of rubbing gently with the hand.

STRÖK'INGS,* *n. pl.* The last milking of a cow; strippings. *Ash.*

STRÖLL, *v. n.* [*i.* STROLLED; *pp.* STROLLING, STROLLED.] To wander; to ramble; to rove idly; to roam.

STRÖLL, (ströll) *n.* A ramble; act of roving about.

STRÖLL'ER, *n.* A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

STRÖLL'ING,* *p. a.* Wandering; roving from place to place.

STRÖM'BUS,* *n.* [L.] A univalve shell-fish; a snail. *Crabb.*
†**STRÖND**, *n.* A beach; a strand. *Shak.*

STRÖNG, *a.* Having strength; vigorous; forceful; fortified; secure from attack; powerful; mighty; supplied with forces; as, a thousand *strong*: — forcible; hale; healthy; robust; vigorous; stout; muscular; efficacious: — ardent; eager; positive; zealous: — full; having any qualities in a great degree; acting forcibly on the mind or imagination: — affecting the sight forcibly: — potent; intoxicating: — having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly: — affecting the smell powerfully: — furnished with abilities for any thing; valid; confirmed: — violent; vehement: — cogent; conclusive; able; firm; compact: — forcibly expressed or written; comprising much meaning in few words.

STRÖNG-BÄCKED,* (bäck) *a.* Having a strong back. *Ash.*
STRÖNG-FÛST-ED, *a.* Strong-handed. *Arbuthnot.*

STRÖNG'HÄND, *n.* Force; strength; violence. *Spenser.*
STRÖNG'HÄND-ED,* *a.* Having strong hands; having a strong support. *Johnson.* [Revised.]

STRÖNG'HÖLD,* *n.* A place of strength; a fortress. *Qu.*
STRÖNG'ISH,* *a.* Somewhat strong. *Byron.*

STRÖNG'LY, *ad.* With strength; powerfully; forcibly.
STRÖNG-MÛND-ED,* *a.* Having a strong mind; sensible. *Scott.*

STRÖNG-RÛBED,* (rûbd) *a.* Having strong ribs. *Shak.*
STRÖNG-SÛT, *a.* Firmly compacted. *Swift.*
STRÖNG-SMÛLL-ING,* *a.* Having a strong scent or smell. *Mead.*
STRÖNG-WÄTER, *n.* Distilled spirits. *Bacon.*
STRÖN'TI-A,* (strön'shë-ä) *n.* (*Min.*) A white earth, contained in a mineral found at Strontian, in Scotland. It is an oxide of strontium, its metallic base. *Brande.*
STRÖN'TI-AN,* (strön'shë-an) *n.* (*Min.*) Strontia. *Jameson.*
STRÖN'TI-AN-ITE,* (strön'shë-an-it) *n.* (*Min.*) Native carbonate of strontia. *Brande.*

STRÖN-TÍ'FÉS,* n. (*Min.*) Strontia. See STRONTIA. *Brande.*
 STRÖN-TÍ'IC,* a. Relating to, or containing, strontia. *Ure.*
 STRÖN-TÍ-ÛM,* (strön'shë-üm) n. (*Min.*) A peculiar metal, being a carbonate or sulphate of strontia, and forming the metallic base of strontia. *P. Cyc.*
 †STRÖÖK. Old preterit from *Strike*. *Struck*. *Dryden.*
 STRÖP, n. (*Naut.*) A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, or surrounding a block:—a leather on which a razor is sharpened:—often written *strap*.
 STRÖP,* v. a. [i. STROPPED; pp. STROPPING, STROPPED.] To sharpen with a strap; to strap. *Th. Hood.*
 STRÖP'PHE, (strö'p'e) n. [*στροπή*]. A division of a Greek choral ode, answering to a stanza.
 STRÖPH'IC,* a. Relating to, or consisting of, strophes. *Beck.*
 STRÖPH'I-Q-LATE,* a. [*strophilium*, L.] (*Bot.*) Having little fungous excrescences surrounding the hilum. *P. Cyc.*
 STRÖPH'I-Q-LÄT-ËD,* a. (*Bot.*) Straphiolate. *Smith.*
 †STRÖPH'Û-LÛS,* n. [L.] (*Med.*) An eruption of pimples on the skin, peculiar to infants; red-gum. *P. Cyc.*
 STRÖÖD,* n. (*Naut.*) A twist at the end of a rope or cable. *Crabb.*
 †STRÖÖT, v. n. [*strotzen*, Ger.] To swell up; to strut. †STRÖÖT, v. a. To swell or puff out with pomp. *Beaon.*
 STRÖVE, i. from *Strive*. See *STRIVE*.
 STRÖV, (strö) v. a. [i. STROWED; pp. STROWING, STROWED or STROWN.] To spread; to spread by scattering; to besprinkle; to scatter; to throw at random; to strew.
 STRÖWL, (strö) v. n. To stroll. *Gay*. See *STROLL*.
 †STRÖX, v. a. To destroy. *Tusser.*
 †STRÖCK, i. & p. from *Strike*. See *STRIKE*. *Dryden.*
 †STRÖCK'EN, (strök'kn) p. from *Strike*. *Old. Fairfax.*
 STRÖCT'Û-RÄL,* a. Relating to structure. *Sat. Mag.*
 STRÖCT'ÛRE, (strök'tÛr) n. [Fr.; *structura*, L.] Act of building;—manner of building; form; make:—a fabric; an edifice; a building.
 STRÖDE, n. A stock of breeding mares; a stud. *Bai-STRÖDE*, i. *ley*. [R.]
 STRÖG'GLE, (strög'gl) v. n. [i. STRUGGLED; pp. STRUGGLING, STRUGGLED.] To labor; to act with effort; to strive; to contend; to contest; to labor in difficulties or in distress.
 STRÖG'GLE, n. Act of struggling; labor; effort; contest.
 STRÖG'GLER, n. One who struggles; a striver.
 STRÖG'GLING, n. The act of striving or contending.
 STRÖLL,* n. A bar so placed as to resist weight. *Loudon.*
 STRÖ'MA, n. [L.] (*Med.*) An enlarged gland; scrofula. —(*Bot.*) A swelling or dilatation in leaves or mosses.
 STRÖ'MÖSE',* a. (*Bot*) Having wens;—stramous. *Loudon.*
 STRÖ'MOVS, a. Having swellings in the glands; scrofulous; strumose. *Wiseman.*
 STRÖM'PËT, n. A prostitute; a harlot. *Shak.*
 STRÖM'PËT, a. Like a strumpet; false; inconstant. *Shak.*
 †STRÖM'PËT, v. a. To debauch. *Shak.*
 STRÖM'STRÖM,* n. A noisy, musical instrument. *Danpier.*
 STRÖNG, i. & p. from *String*. See *STRING*. *Gay*.
 STRÖT, v. n. [*strotzen*, Ger.] i. STROTTED; pp. STRUTTING, STRUTTED.] To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness; to swell; to protuberate.
 STRÖT, n. An affectation of stateliness in walking. —(*Arch.*) A piece of timber placed upright for support.
 STRÖT'H-I-OVS,* a. [*struthio*, L.] Relating to, or resembling, the ostrich. *Brande.*
 STRÖT'TER, n. One who struts:—a bragger.
 STRÖT'TING,* n. The act of one that struts. *Cook.*
 STRÖT'TING-LY, ad. With a strut; vauntingly. *Cotgrave.*
 STRÛEH'NI-A,* n. [*στροχνης*]. A poisonous alkaline substance, extracted from the *strychnos nux vomica*; strychnine. —(*Bot.*) A kind of nightshade. *Ure.*
 STRÛEH'NIC,* a. (*Chem.*) Applied to an acid existing in strychnia. *P. Cyc.*
 STRÛEH'NINE,* n. (*Med.*) An alkaline principle, solid, crystalline, bitter, inodorous, and excessively poisonous; obtained from the *strychnos nux vomica*. *Dunglison.*
 STUB, n. A thick, short stock, left when the rest is cut off; a small stump; a log; a block.
 STUB, v. a. [i. STUBBED; pp. STUBBING, STUBBED.] To force up; to extirpate; to grub up. *Greav.* To strike against, as the toes. [U. S.]
 STUB'ËD, a. Truncated; short and thick; hardy; stout.
 STUB'ËD-NËSS, n. State of being stubbed, short, thick, and truncated.
 STUB'BLE, n. [*estovble*, old Fr.; *stoppel*, D.; *stipula*, L.] The stalks of corn or grain left by the reaper.
 STUB'BLE,* (stüb'bl) a. Covered with stubble. *Gay.*
 STUB'BLE-GÖÖSE, n. A goose fed among stubble. *Chaucer.*
 STUB'BORN, a. Obstinate; inflexible; headstrong; contumacious; wilful; unyielding; persisting; stiff; not pliable; hardy; harsh; rugged.
 STUB'BORN-LY, ad. In a stubborn manner; obstinately.
 STUB'BORN-NËSS, n. Quality of being stubborn; obstinacy.
 STUB'BY, a. Full of stubs; short and thick; stubbed. *Greav.*
 STUB-MÖR-TISE,* n. (*Arch.*) A mortise that does not pass through the timber mortised. *Loudon.*
 STUB'NÄL, n. A nail broken off; a short, thick nail.
 STÜC'CO, n. [It.; *stuc*, Fr.] A kind of plaster, mortar, or

calcareous cement, used for laying on the surface of building
 walls, &c. a. [i. STUCCOED; pp. STUCCOING, STUCCOED.]
 To overlay with stucco; to plaster walls with stucco.
 STÜCK, i. & p. from *Stück*. See *STICK*. *Addison.*
 †STÜCK, n. A thrust. *Shak.* [worth.
 STÜC'KLE, (stük'kl) n. A heap of sheaves; a stook. *Jins-*
 STÜD, n. A piece of timber inserted in a sill to support a
 beam; a post; a stake; a prop;—a nail with a large head
 for ornament; an ornamental knob:—a collection of
 breeding horses and mares.
 STÜD, v. a. [i. STUDDIED; pp. STUDDING, STUDDIED.] To adorn
 with studs or knobs. *Shak.*
 STÜD'DING-SÄIL,* n. (*Naut.*) A narrow sail beyond the
 skirt of a square sail, set when the wind is light; called
 also *steering-sail*. *Brande.*
 STÜ'DENT, n. [*studens*, L.] One devoted to study; a member
 of a literary seminary; a scholar.
 STÜ'DENT-SHIP,* n. The state of a student. *Ann. Phil.*
 STÜD'HÖRSE,* n. A breeding horse; a stallion. *Knowles.*
 STÜD'IED, (stüd'id) a. Learned; qualified by study; pre-
 meditated; precise; formal.
 STÜD'IED-LY, ad. In a studied manner. *Todd.*
 STÜD'I-ÖR, n. One who studies; a student. *Tillotson.*
 STÜD'I-ÖS,* n. [It.] pl. STÜD'I-ÖS. An artist's work-
 shop of study. *Geat. Mag.*
 †STÜD'I-ÖS, (stüd'dë-üs, P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; stü'jus, S.; stü-
 dyus, E. K.; stü'dë-üs or stü'jê-üs, W.) a. [*studens*, Fr.;
studiosus, L.] Devoted to study, books, or learning; dil-
 igent; busy; attentive to; careful; contemplative.
 †STÜD'I-ÖS-LY, ad. In a studious manner; carefully.
 †STÜD'I-ÖS-NËSS, n. Quality of being studious.
 STÜD'WORK,* (-würk) n. A wall built between studs.
Crabb.
 STÜD'Y, n. [*studium*, L.; *estude*, old Fr.] Application of the
 mind to books and learning; continued attention to any
 subject; deep cogitation; attention; meditation:—any
 kind of learning; subject of attention:—an apartment
 appropriated to study or literary employment:—the
 sketched ideas of a painter not wrought into a whole.
 STÜD'Y, v. n. [*studeo*, L.] i. STUDIED; pp. STUDYING, STUD-
 IED.] To apply the mind; to think closely; to meditate;
 to reflect; to muse; to endeavor diligently.
 STÜD'Y, v. a. To apply the mind to; to consider attentively;
 to search into; to learn by application.
 STÜ'FA,* n. [It.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in
 the earth. *Brande.*
 STÜFF, n. [*stoffe*, D.; *estaffe*, old Fr.] A mass, indefinitely;
 matter, applied to numberless things; materials out of
 which any thing is made; furniture; goods:—that which
 fills any thing:—a mixture or medicine. *Shak.*—Cloth or
 texture of any kind, but especially such woollen cloths,
 of slight texture, as are used for linings.
 STÜFF, v. a. [i. STUFFED; pp. STUFFING, STUFFED.] To fill
 with stuff; to fill very full; to fill to uneasiness; to thrust
 into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to
 swell out by putting something in; to form by stuffing; to
 fill with something improper or superfluous; to obstruct,
 as an organ of sense:—to fill meat with something of
 high relish.
 STÜFF, v. n. To feed gluttonously. *Swift.*
 STÜFF'ING, n. The act of filling:—that by which any thing
 is filled:—relishing ingredients put into meat.
 STÜFF'Y,* a. (*Scotland*) Stout; mettlesome; resolute. *Jam-*
 ieson. —(*U. S.*) Angry or sulky; obstinate. [Colloquial.]
 †STÜKE, or †STÜCK, n. Stucco. *Bailey*. See *STUCCO*.
 STÜLM, n. A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*
 STÜL'TI-FY, v. a. [*stultus* and *facio*, L.] i. STULTIFIED; pp.
 STULTIFYING, STULTIFIED.] To make or prove foolish or
 void of understanding. *Johnson.*
 STÜL'TI-Q-ÜENCE, n. [*stultus* and *loquentia*, L.] Foolish
 talk. *Bailey*. [R.]
 STÜL'TI-Q-ÜY, n. [*stultiloquus*, L.] Foolish talk or dis-
 course; stultiloquence. *Bp. Taylor*. [R.]
 STÜM, n. Unfermented juice of the grape when it has been
 several times racked off and separated from the sediment;
 must; new wine used to ferment rapid wines.
 STÜM, v. a. To renew wine by mixing stum; to fume with
 burning sulphur, as a cask. *Ruger.*
 STÜM'BLE, v. [*stampa*, Ital.; *stomba*, Sueth.] i. STUM-
 BLED; pp. STUMBLING, STUMBLER.] To trip or fall in walk-
 ing; to slip; to err; to strike against, or light on, by chance
 STÜM'BLE, v. a. To obstruct in progress; to confound.
 STÜM'BLE, n. A trip in walking; a blunder; a failure.
 STÜM'BLER, n. One who stumbles. *Herbert.*
 STÜM'BLING-BLOCK, n. Something that causes stumbling;
 STÜM'BLING-STÖNE, cause of error; cause of offence.
 STÜM'BLING-LY, ad. With failure; with blunder. *Sidney.*
 STÜMP, n. [*stump*, Dan.; *stampe*, D.] The part of any solid
 body remaining after the rest is taken away; stub of a
 tree, &c.—pl. Legs; as, "Stir your stumps." *Brockelt.*
 [Vulgar.]—*Stump-speech*, a speech made from a stump
 or other elevation;—a self-electroengineering speech. [U. S.]
 STÜMP, v. a. [*stompen*, Dan.] i. STUMPED; pp. STUMPING,

SUB-ÁK/IL-LARY,* *a.* (*Anat.*) Under the armpit; under the cavity of the wing. *Pennant*.
 SUB-BEÁ/ÐLE, (-bē/dl) *n.* An under beadle. *Ayliffe*.
 SUB-CÁR/BO-NATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt or carbonate having an excess of the base. *Brande*.
 SUB-CÁR/BU-RÉT-TED,* *a.* Carburetted in a subordinate degree. *Ure*.
 SUB-CÁR-TÍ-LÁQ/IN-OÜS,* *a.* Being under the cartilages. *Ash*.
 SUB-CAU/DAL,* *a.* Lying under the tail. *Pennant*.
 SUB-CE-LES/TIAL, *a.* Placed beneath the heavens.
 SUB-CHÁNT/ER, *n.* [*sub* and *chanter*; *succentor*, L.] An under chanter; the deputy of a precentor in a cathedral. *Davies*.
 SUB-CLÁ/VI-AN, *a.* [*sub* and *clavus*, L.] Being under the shoulder or armpit.
 SUB-COM-MIT/TEE, *n.* A subordinate committee. *Milton*.
 SUB-CÓN-STEL-LÁ/TION, *n.* A subordinate constellation.
 SUB-CÓN-TRÁCT,* *n.* A contract under another. *Maunder*.
 SUB-CÓN-TRÁCT/ED, *a.* Contracted after a former contract. *Shak*.
 SUB-CÓN/TRÁRY, *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. *Watts*. — (*Geom.*) Noting the position of two similar triangles which have one common angle; or, when a figure or solid is symmetrical, so that equal lines or polygons can be drawn on two different sides, those equal lines or polygons are called *subcontrary*. — (*Logic*) Noting the particular affirmative and negative propositions, with relation to the universal affirmative and negative contraries above them, which have the same matter: thus, *some man is mortal*, and *some man is not mortal*, are subcontraries, with relation to *every man is mortal*, and *no man is mortal*, which are contraries.
 SUB-CÓN/TRÁRY,* *n.* A subcontrary proposition. *Smart*.
 SUB-CÓN/DATE,* *a.* Somewhat resembling the heart. *Smart*.
 SUB-CÓS/TAL,* *a.* Lying, or placed, under the ribs. *Ash*.
 SUB-COS-TÁ/NE-OÜS, *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*] Lying under the skin.
 SUB-DEÁ/CON, (-dē/kn) *n.* [*subdiaconus*, L.] One subordinate to a deacon; a deacon's servant. *Ayliffe*.
 SUB-DEÁ/CON-RY, (-dē/kn-rē) *n.* Subdeaconship. *Martin*.
 SUB-DEÁ/CON-SHIP, (-dē/kn-ship) *n.* The office of a subdeacon. *Bp. Beale*.
 SUB-DEÁN/Ī, (sūb-dē'n) [*subdecanus*, L.] The vicegerent or subordinate of a dean. *Ayliffe*.
 SUB-DEÁN/ER-RY, *n.* The rank or office of subdean. *Bacon*.
 SUB-DEĆ/Á-NAL,* or SUB-DE-ĆÁ/NAL,* *a.* Relating to a subdean, or subdeanery. *McCulloch*. See DECANAL.
 SUB-DEĆ/Ī-PLE, (-dēk/kn-pl) *a.* [*sub* and *deceptus*, L.] Containing one part of ten.
 SUB-DEĪ/LĒ-GATE,* *n.* A subordinate delegate. *Crabb*.
 SUB-DEĪ/LĒ-GÁTE,* *v. a.* To appoint to act under another. *Scott*.
 SUB-DÉNT/ED,* *a.* Indented beneath. *Smart*.
 SUB-DE-ÐÓS/IT,* *n.* A deposit under another. *Lyell*.
 †SUB-DÉR-Ī-SŌ/RĪ-OÜS, *a.* Somewhat derisory. *More*.
 SUB-DE-RĪVÁ/TIVE,* *n.* A word following in immediate grammatical derivation. *Richardson*.
 SUB-DĪ/Á-ĒCT,* *n.* An inferior dialect. *Honell*.
 †SUB-DĪ-TĪ/TĪOUS, (-dē-fish'us) *a.* [*subditivus*, L.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Bailey*.
 SUB-DĪ-VĒR/SĪ-FY, *v. a.* [*i.* SUBDIVERSIFIED; *pp.* SUBDIVERSIFYING, SUBDIVERSIFIED.] To diversify again what is already diversified.
 SUB-DĪ-VĪDE', *v. a.* [*i.* SUBDIVIDED; *pp.* SUBDIVIDING, SUBDIVIDED.] To divide what has been already divided; to separate into subdivisions.
 SUB-DĪ-VINE',* *a.* Divine in a lower degree. *Bp. Hall*.
 SUB-DĪ-VĪS/TION, (-dē-vizh'un) *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of subdividing; a part subdivided; a second division.
 †SUB/DO-LOÜS, *a.* [*subdolosus*, L.] Cunning; subtle; sly. *Bp. Reynolds*.
 SUB-DŌM/Ī-NÁNT,* *n.* (*Mus.*) That note which is a fifth below the key-note; the note below the dominant, being the fourth above the tonic. *Brande*.
 SUB-DŪ/Á-BLE, *a.* That may be subdued. *Dr. Ward*.
 SUB-DŪ/AL, *n.* The act of subduing. *Warburton*. [*R.*]
 SUB-DŪCE', *v. a.* [*subduco*, L.] [*i.* SUBDUCCED; *pp.* SUBDUCCING, SUBDUCCED.] To take away; to withdraw; to subduct. *Bp. Hall*.
 SUB-DŪCT', *v. a.* [*subduco, subductus*, L.] [*i.* SUBDUCTED; *pp.* SUBDUCTING, SUBDUCTED.] To withdraw; to take away; to subtract arithmetically; to subduce. *Milton*.
 SUB-DŪC/TION, *n.* Act of taking away; subtraction. *Hale*.
 SUB-DŪĒ', *v. a.* [*subdo, or subjuo*, L.] [*i.* SUBDUED; *pp.* SUBDUDDING, SUBDUED.] To crush; to oppress; to overpower; to conquer; to reduce under; to overcome; to surmount; to vanquish; to subjugate; to subject; to mollify.
 †SUB-DŪÉ/MENT, *n.* Conquest. *Shak*.
 SUB-DŪĒ/R, *n.* One who subduces; conqueror.
 SUB/DŪ-PLE, *a.* Containing one part of two.

SUB-DŪ/PLI-CATE, *a.* [*subduplex*, *Fr.*; *sub* and *duplus*, L.] Noting the ratio of the square roots of two numbers.
 SUB-É/QUAL,* *a.* Just below; almost equal. *Smart*.
 SUB-É/ATE,* *n.* A salt formed of suberic acid and a base. *Brande*.
 SUB-ÉR/IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to, or obtained from, cork; as, *suberic acid*. *Brande*.
 SUB-ÉR-INE,* *n.* A cellular tissue of cork. *Brande*.
 SUB-ÉR-ŌSE',* *a.* Appearing as if somewhat gnawed. *Smart*.
 SUB-ÉR-OÜS,* *a.* Corky; soft and elastic. *Smart*.
 SUB-FÁM-I-LY,* *n.* A subdivision of a family. *P. Cyc*.
 †SUB-FŪSK', *a.* [*subfuscus*, L.] Of a dark-brown color. *Tatler*.
 SUB-GĒ/NŪS,* *n.* A subdivision of a genus. *P. Cyc*.
 SUB-GLŌB/Ū-LAR,* *a.* Globular in some degree. *Smart*.
 SUB-GŌV/ĒRN-ŌR,* *n.* An inferior governor. *Cook*.
 SUB-HÁB-TÁ/TION,* *n.* A public auction. *Smart*.
 SUB-IN/DĪ-GÁTE,* *v. a.* To indicate in a less degree. *More*.
 SUB-IN-DĪ-CÁ/TION, *n.* [*subindicatio*, low L.] Indication by signs; signification. *Barrow*.
 †SUB-IN-DŪCE', *v. a.* To offer indirectly. *Sir E. Dering*.
 SUB-IN-FÉŪ-DÁ/TION,* *n.* (*Law*) A grant of land upon feudal conditions to an inferior tenant, by a person holding it himself upon like conditions of a superior lord. *Blackstone*.
 SUB-IN-GRĒS/ISION, (-jn-grēsh'un) *n.* [*sub* and *ingressus*, L.] Secret entrance. *Boyle*. [*Bullock*].
 †SUB-I-TÁ/NE-OÜS, *a.* [*subitanus*, L.] Sudden; hasty.
 †SUB-I-TÁ-NY, *a.* Hasty; subitaneous. *Hales*.
 SŪB/Ī-TŌ,* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Quickly; suddenly. *Crabb*.
 SUB-Ī-CĒNT, *a.* [*Fr.*; *subjacent*, L.] Lying under. *Woodward*.
 SUB-JĒCT', *v. a.* [*subjectus*, L.] [*i.* SUBJECTED; *pp.* SUBJECTING, SUBJECTED.] To put under; to make subordinate or submissive; to enslave; to make subservient; to subjugate; to subdue: — to make obnoxious; to expose; to make liable; to submit; to make accountable.
 SUB/JĒCT, *a.* [*old Fr.*; *subjectus*, L.] Placed or situated under; living under the dominion of another; subordinate; subservient; inferior: — exposed; liable; obnoxious: — being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.
 SUB/JĒCT, *n.* [*subject*, *old Fr.*] One who lives under the dominion of another; opposed to *ruler* or *sovereign*: — that on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; matter; materials; object; theme. — (*Gram.*) The nominative case to a verb. — (*Logic*) One of the three terms of a proposition, or that concerning which something is affirmed or denied. — (*Fine arts*) That which it is the object and aim of the artist to express.
 SUB-JĒCT/ED,* [*sub-jékt'ed*, *P. W. K. Sm. Wb.*] *p. a.* Put under; reduced to submission; exposed; made liable to. — “A very improper accentuation (sūb/jéct-ed) of the passive participle of the verb *subject* has obtained, which ought to be corrected.” *Walker*.
 SUB-JĒC/TION, *n.* Act of subduing or subjecting; state of being subject; subjugation; conquest.
 SUB/JĒCT-IST,* *n.* One versed in the subjective philosophy. *Ec. Rev.*
 SUB-JĒC/TIVE, *a.* Relating not to the object, but the subject; relating to the conscious subject; not objective. — “Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it.” *Watts*. — “Subjective and objective are terms expressing the distinction which, in analyzing every intellectual act, we necessarily make between ourselves, the conscious subject, and that of which we are conscious, the object. ‘I know,’ and ‘something is known by me,’ are convertible propositions; every act of the soul which is not thus resolvable, belongs to the emotive part of our nature, as distinguished from the intelligent and percipient. For the distinction between subject and object, all-important in intellectual philosophy, and the neglect of which has been the cause of infinite confusion and perplexity, we are indebted to the schoolmen, from whom it was derived, through Wolf and Leibnitz, by Kant and the modern German philosophers.” *Brande*.
 SUB-JĒC/TIVE-LY, *ad.* In relation to the subject; as existing in a subject or mind.
 SUB-JĒC-TĪV/Ī-TY,* *n.* The quality of being subjective; the state of having existence in the mind. *Coloridge*.
 SUB/JĒCT-MÁT/TER,* *n.* The substance of the thing under discussion. *Swift*.
 SUB-JŌIN', *v. a.* [*sub* and *joindre*, *Fr.*] [*i.* SUBJOINED; *pp.* SUBJOINING, SUBJOINED.] To add at the end; to add afterwards; to annex.
 SUB JŪ/DF-CE,* [*L.*] (*Law*) “Under the judge:” — under discussion; not yet decided. *Hamilton*.
 SUB/JŪ-GÁTE, *v. a.* [*subjuo*, *Fr.*; *subjuo*, L.] [*i.* SUBJUGATED; *pp.* SUBJUGATING, SUBJUGATED.] To make subject, or bring under the yoke; to vanquish; to conquer; to subdue.

SUB-JŪ-GĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [Fr.] Act of subjecting; conquest; subjection.

SUB-JŪ-GĀ-TŌR, **n.* One who subjugates. *Coleridge.*

SUB JŪNC'TIŌN, *n.* [*subjungo*, L.] State of being subjoined; act of subjoining.

SUB-JŪNC'TIVE, (*sub-jūnk'tiv*) *a.* [*subjunctionis*, L.] Subjoined to something else. — (*Gram.*) *Subjunctive mood*, a form of the verb which implies doubt, uncertainty, or condition. It is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood; and it requires another verb to be subjoined in order to form a complete sentence; as, "If he study, he will improve;" or, "Unless he study, he will not improve."

SUB-JŪNC'TIVE, **n.* A mood of the verb. *Harris.*

SUB-LĀNĀTE, **a.* In some degree woolly. *Smart.*

SUB-LĀP-SĀRĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to the Sublapsarians or their tenets; below or after the fall.

SUB-LĀP-SĀRĪ-AN, *n.* One of the class of Calvinists, called also *Infralapsarians*, who hold that God permitted the fall of Adam without predetermining it; opposed to *Supralapsarian*.

SUB-LĀP-SĀ-RY, *a.* Sublapsarian. [R.]

SUB-LĀTĪŌN, *n.* [*sublatio*, L.] Act of taking away. *Bp. Hall.*

SUB-LĀTIVE, **a.* Having a depriving power. *Harris.*

SUB-LĒT', **v. a.* [i. *SUBLET*; *pp.* *SUBLETTING*, *SUBLET*.] To underlet; to let that which is hired of another. *McCulloch.*

SUB-LE-VĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*sublevo*, L.] Act of raising on high.

SUB-LĪBRĀRĪ-AN, **n.* An under librarian. *Smart.*

SUB-LĪEU-TĒN'ANT,* (*sub-lē-tēn'ant* or *sub-lj-tēn'ant*) *n.* A second or subordinate lieutenant. *Crabb. See LIEUTENANT.*

SUB-LI-GĀ'TIŌN, **n.* Act of binding underneath. *Smart.*

SUB-LĪ'MĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be sublimed.

SUB-LĪ'MĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of admitting sublimation.

SUB-LĪ-MĀTE, *v. a.* [i. *SUBLIMATED*; *pp.* *SUBLIMATING*, *SUBLIMATED*.] To raise a solid substance into vapor by heat and then condense it: — to refine; to exalt; to elevate.

SUB-LĪ-MĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) That which is sublimated; the product of sublimation, as of quicksilver raised in the retort.

SUB-LĪ-MĀTE, *a.* Raised to a state of sublimation.

SUB-LĪ-MĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) Act of sublimating; a process by which solids are converted into vapor, which is again condensed, and often reduced to a crystalline form: — exaltation; elevation.

SUB-LĪ-MĀ-TŌ-RY, **a.* Tending to sublimate. *Boyle.*

SUB-LĪ-MĀ-TY, *a.* [*sublimis*, L.] Possessed of sublimity; high in place; high in excellence; high in style or sentiment; exalted by nature; great; lofty; grand; elevated.

SUB-LĪ-MĀ-TY, *n.* The grand in the works of nature or of art, as distinguished from the beautiful; the grand in thought or style; the emotion produced by grandeur. — *The sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.

SUB-LĪ-MĒ, *v. a.* [*sublimor*, Fr.] [i. *SUBLIMED*; *pp.* *SUBLIMING*, *SUBLIMED*.] To sublimate; to raise on high; to exalt; to heighten. *Milton.*

SUB-LĪ-MĒ, *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire, and then be condensed; to be sublimated.

SUB-LĪ-MĒ-LY, *ad.* In a sublime manner; grandly.

SUB-LĪ-MĒ-NESS, *n.* Sublimity. *Burnet.*

†SUB-LĪM-J-FĪ-CĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [*sublimis* and *facio*, L.] Act of making sublime. *Gilpin.*

SUB-LĪMĪ-TY, *n.* [*sublimité*, Fr.; *sublimitas*, L.] State or quality of being sublime; that which produces the emotion of grandeur; the emotion produced by grandeur; elevation; grandeur; greatness; loftiness of style or sentiment.

SUB-LĪNĒ-Ā'TIŌN, *n.* Act of drawing a line under a word or line; a line drawn under another line. *Todd.*

SUB-LĪNĒ-GŪĀL, (*sub-līng-gwāl*) *a.* [Fr.] Placed under the tongue.

SUB-LĪVĪ'TIŌN,* (*sub-līsh'vūn*) *n.* (*Painting*) The laying of the ground color under the perfect color. *Crabb.*

SUB-LŪNĀR, *a.* Being under the moon; sublunary. *Milton.*

SUB-LŪ-NĀ-RY, [*sub'lū-nā-rē*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *sub-lū-nā-rē* or *sub'lū-nā-rē*, *P.*] *a.* [*sub* and *luna*, L.; *sublunare*, Fr.] Situated beneath the moon; earthy; terrestrial; belonging to the earth or this world.

†SUB-LŪ-NĀ-RY, *n.* Any worldly thing. *Feltbam.*

SUB-LŪX-Ā'TIŌN, **n.* A violent sprain. *Med. Dict.*

SUB-MĀ-RINE, (*sub-mā-rēn'*) *a.* [*sub* and *mare*, L.] Living, or being, under the sea.

SUB-MĀ-RINE, **n.* A submarine plant. *Hill.*

SUB-MĀR'SHĀL, **n.* A deputy to the chief marshal. *Whishaw.*

SUB-MĀX'IL-LĀ-RY, **a.* Being under the jaw. *Ency.*

SUB-MĒ'DĪ-ĀNT, **n.* (*Mus.*) The middle note between the tonic and subdominant. *Brande.*

SUB-MĒNTAL, **a.* (*Anat.*) Under the chin. *Dunglison.*

SUB-MĒRGE', *v. a.* [*submerger*, Fr.; *submergo*, L.] [i. *SUB-*

MERGED; *pp.* *SUBMERGING*, *SUBMERGED*.] To put under water; to immerse; to overwhelm.

SUB-MĒRGE', *v. n.* To be or lie under water, as swallows.

SUB-MĒR'QŪENCE, **n.* The act of submerging, or sinking under water; immersion. *Lyell.*

SUB-MĒRSE', *v. a.* [*submersus*, L.] [i. *SUBMERSED*; *pp.* *SUBMERGING*, *SUBMERSED*.] To put under water; to submerge. *Scott.*

SUB-MĒR'SIŌN, *n.* [Fr.; from *submersus*, L.] Act of submerging; state of being submerged; immersion.

SUB-MĪN'IS-TER, *v. a.* To supply; to subserv. *Hale*. [R.]

SUB-MĪN'IS-TER, *v. n.* To be subservient. *L'Estrange.*

†SUB-MĪN'IS-TRĀNT, *a.* [*subministrans*, L.] Subservient; serving in subordination. *Bacon.*

†SUB-MĪN'IS-TRĀTE, *v. a.* [*subministro*, L.] To supply; to subminister. *Harvey.*

SUB-MĪN'IS-TRĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of supplying. *Watson.*

†SUB-MISS'ABLE, *a.* [*submissus*, L.] Submissive; gentle. *Milton.*

Obsequious. Bacon. Low; not loud.

SUB-MĪS'SIŌN, (*sub-mīsh'vūn*) *n.* [*submissio*, old Fr.] Act of submitting; state of being submissive; compliance; subjection; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

SUB-MĪS'SIVE, *a.* [*submissus*, L.] Disposed to submit; yielding; obedient.

SUB-MĪS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a submissive manner; humbly.

SUB-MĪS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being submissive; submission; humility.

†SUB-MISS'LY, *ad.* Humbly; with submission. *Bp. Taylor.*

†SUB-MISS'NESS, *n.* Humility; lowliness of mind. *Burton.*

SUB-MĪT', *v. a.* [*submitto*, L.] [i. *SUBMITTED*; *pp.* *SUBMITTING*, *SUBMITTED*.] [To let down; to sink. *Dryden*.] To resign; to yield; to surrender; to cease to resist; to comply with; to leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

SUB-MĪT', *v. n.* To be subject; to yield; to surrender.

SUB-MĪT'TER, *n.* One who submits. *Whitlock.*

SŪB MŌ'DŌ, * [L.] (*Logic*) "In a manner;" under a particular modification or restriction. *Hamilton.*

†SUB-MŌN'ISI, *v. a.* To remind; to suggest. *Granger.*

SŪB-MŪL'TI-PLE, (*sub-mūl'ti-pl*) *n.* A number or quantity which has a geometrical ratio to another number or quantity, by being contained in it a certain number of times exactly; — thus 3 is a submultiple of 24, being contained in it 7 times exactly.

SŪB-MŪL'TI-PLE, **a.* Noting a number or quantity which is exactly contained in another number or quantity. *Harris.*

SŪB-NĀS'CENT, (*sub-nās'sent*) *a.* [*subnascens*, L.] Growing beneath something else. *Evelyn.*

SŪB-NŌR'MĀL, **n.* (*Geom.*) That part of the axis of a curved line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal. *Brande.*

SŪB-NŪDE', **a.* (*Bot.*) Almost bare, as leaves. *Lindley.*

SŪB-ŌB-SURE'LY, *ad.* Somewhat obscurely. *Donne.*

SŪB-ŌCTĀVE, *a.* Same as *subseptate*. *Arbutnot.*

SŪB-ŌCT'V-PLĒ, *a.* Containing one part of eight. *Wilkins.*

SŪB-ŌF-FĪ-CE, **n.* Being under the eyes. *Turner.*

SŪB-ŌF-FĪ-CE, **n.* An under officer. *Booth.*

SŪB-ŌF-FĪ-CE-LĀR, **n.* Almost orbicular. *Smith.*

SŪB-ŌF-FĪ-CE-LĀR, **n.* State of being subordinate; subjection; a series of subordination. *Spectator.*

†SUB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀN-CY, *n.* Same as *subordinacy*. *Temple.*

SŪB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀTE, *a.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, L.] Inferior in order, rank, nature, dignity, or power; subject; subservient; descending in a regular series.

SŪB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀTE, *n.* One who is subordinate to another; an inferior person. *Sandys.* One of a descent in a regular series. *Milton.*

SŪB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀTE, *v. a.* [i. *SUBORDINATED*; *pp.* *SUBORDINATING*, *SUBORDINATED*.] To range under another; to make subordinate.

SŪB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀTE-LY, *ad.* In a subordinate manner.

SŪB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀTE-NESS, **n.* State of being subordinate. *Hall.*

SŪB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [Fr.] State of being subordinate; subjection; a series regularly descending; place or order of rank.

SŪB-ŌRN', *v. a.* [*subornor*, Fr.; *suborno*, L.] [i. *SUBORNED*; *pp.* *SUBORNING*, *SUBORNED*.] To procure in an underhand manner or by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means: — to procure or cause to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.

SŪB-ŌR-NĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [Fr.] Act of suborning. — (*Law*) Subordination of perjury is the procuring of a man to take a false oath, amounting to perjury: — the crime of procuring any one to do a bad action. *Spenser.*

SŪB-ŌRN'ER, *n.* [*subornator*, Fr.] One who suborns or is guilty of subordination.

SŪB-ŌVAL, **a.* Inclining to the form of an egg. *Pennant.*

SŪB-ŌVĀTE, **a.* (*Bot.*) Almost in the form of an egg. *Smith.*

SŪB-PŌ'NĀ, (*sub-pŏ'nā*) *n.* [*sub* and *pena*, L.] (*Law*) A writ or process to cause a witness to appear in court or before a magistrate, and give testimony.

SŪB-PŌ'NĀ, (*sub-pŏ'nā*) *v. a.* [i. *SUBPŌNĀED*; *pp.* *SUB-*

REMAINING, SUBPENAED.] (*Law*) To serve with a subpoena. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SUB-PRIOR, *n.* [sub and prior.] The vicegerent of a prior. *Loath.*

SUB-QUADRU-PLÉ, (süb-kwöd'ry-pl) *a.* [sub and quadruple.] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*

SUB-QUINTU-PLÉ, (süb-kwint'ry-pl) *a.* [sub and quintuple.] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*

SUB-RÁ'MOUS,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Branched in some degree. *Smart.*

SUB-READ'ER,* *n.* (*Law*) An under reader in the inns of court. *Crabb.*

SUB-RÉC'TOR, *n.* A rector's vicegerent or subordinate.

SUB-RÉP'TION, *n.* [*subreption*, Fr.; *subreptus*, L.] A creeping upon; surreption. *Ep. Hall.*

SUB-RÉP'TÍ'OUS, (süb-rep-tish'us) *a.* [*subreptice*, Fr.; *surreptivus*, L.] Done by unfair means. *Cotgrave.* See **SURREPTIVOUS.**

SUB-RÉP'TÍ'OUS-LÝ, *ad.* *Sherwood.* See **SURREPTIVOUS-LÝ.**

SUB-RÉP'TÍVE, *a.* [*subreptif*, Fr.] Surreptitious. *Cotgrave.*

SUB-RO-GÁTE, *v. a.* [*subrogo*, L.] To put in the place of another. *Ld. Herbert.* See **SURROGATE.**

SUB-RO-GÁ'TION,* *n.* (*Law*) The act of putting, by transfer, one person or thing in the place of another. *Bowrier.*

SUB-RÓ'SA,* [L.] "Under the rose;" secretly. *Macdonell.*

SUB-RÓ-TUND,* *a.* Nearly round. *Smart.*

SUB-SÁ-LINE,* *a.* In some degree salt. *Ure.*

SUB-SÁLT,* *n.* A weak kind of salt, or a salt with less acid than is necessary to neutralize its radicals. *Ure.*

SUB-SCÁP'U-LAR,* } *a.* (*Anat.*) Being beneath the scap-
SÜB-SCÁP'U-LÁ-RÝ,* } ula. *Darwinson.*

SUB-SCRÍ'BA-BLE,* } that may be subscribed. *Coleridge.*

SUB-SCRÍBE, *v. a.* [*subscribo*, L.] [i. subscribed; pp. sub-
scribing, subscribed.] To write or annex the name to a
paper, statement, or agreement; to give consent to by
underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to
sign; to agree to; to engage to pay. [†To submit. *Shak.*]

SUB-SCRÍBE, *v. n.* To give consent; to promise a stipulated
sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUB-SCRÍBER, *n.* One who subscribes; one who writes
his name to any paper or instrument; one who contrib-
utes to any undertaking.

SUB-SCRÍPT, *n.* [*subscriptum*, L.] Any thing underwritten.
Bentley.

SUB-SCRÍPTION, *n.* [*subscriptio*, L.] Act of subscribing;
that which is subscribed; something underwritten; con-
sent or attestation given by signature; a contribution to
any undertaking. [†Submission. *Shak.*]

SUB-SECT'ION, *n.* [sub and sectio, L.] A subdivision of a
larger section; a section of a section. *Diet.*

SUB-SECT'U-TIVE, *a.* [*subsectif*, Fr. from *subsequer*, L.]
Following in train. *Cotgrave.*

SUB-SEM'I-TONE,* *n.* (*Mus.*) The leading note or sharp
seventh of the scale. *Brande.*

SUB-SÉPTU-PLÉ, (süb-sép'ty-pl) *a.* [sub and septuplus,
L.] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*

SUB-SE-QUÉNCE, *n.* [*subsequer*, L.] State of being sub-
sequent; consequent.

SUB-SE-QUÉN-CÝ, *n.* Same as *subsequence*. *Greenhill.*

SUB-SE-QUÉNT, *a.* [Fr.; *subsequens*, L.] Following in
train; not preceding; posterior; consequent.

SUB-SE-QUÉNT-LÝ, *ad.* At a later time; so as to follow.

SUB-SÉRVE', (süb-sérv') *v. a.* [*subservio*, L.] [i. subserved;
pp. subserving, subserved.] To be subservient to;
to promote; to help forward; to serve in subordination;
to serve instrumentally. *Milton.* *Southey.*—"To subserve
the interests of a party," *J. Hall.*

SUB-SÉR'VÍ-ENCE, } *n.* State of being subservient; instru-
SÜB-SÉR'VÍ-ÉN-CÝ, } mental fitness, use, or operation.

SUB-SÉR'VÍ-ÉNT, *a.* [*serviens*, L.] Serving under; sub-
ordinate; helpful; instrumentally useful.

SUB-SÉS'SÍLE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having very short foot-stalks.
Brown.

SUB-SÉX'TU-PLÉ, *a.* [sub and sextuplus, L.] Containing one
part of six. *Wilkins.*

SUB-SÍDE', *v. n.* [*subsido*, L.] [i. subsided; pp. subsiding,
subsided.] To settle or tend downwards; to sink to the
bottom, as lees; to sink; to fall to rest; to abate; to
intermit.—It is commonly used of one part of a com-
pound, sinking in the whole.

SUB-SÍDENCE, } *n.* Act of subsiding or sinking; tendency
SÜB-SÍD-ÉN-CÝ, } downwards. *Arbutnot.*

[SÜB-SÍD'Í-A-RÝ, L.] *ad.* In a subsidiary manner.

SÜB-SÍD'Í-A-RÝ, L.] *ad.* In a subsidiary manner. *P. J. Ja.* "sub-síd'íy-
S. E. F. K. Sm.; sub-síd'í-
subsidiare, Fr.; *subsidiarius*, L.] Aiding; assisting;
furnishing supplies; assistant; brought in aid. *Arbutnot.*

[SÜB-SÍD'Í-A-RÝ, L.] *ad.* An assistant. *Hammond.*

SÜB-SÍD-ÉZ, *v. a.* [i. subsidized; pp. subsidizing, sub-
sidized.] To furnish with a subsidy; to stipulate to pay
money for services. *Richardson.*

SÜB-SÍD-Y, *n.* [*subside*, Fr.; *subsídium*, L.] Pecuniary aid
granted by one government to another in pursuance of a
treaty for services; pecuniary assistance or grant; a tax.

SÜB-SÍGN', (süb-sín') *v. a.* [*subsigno*, L.; *subsigner*, old Fr.]

[i. subsigned; pp. subsigning, subsigned.] To sign
under; to subscribe. *Camden.*

SÜB-SÍGN-Á'TION, *n.* [*subsignatio*, L.] Act of signing
under. *Shelden.* [R.]

SÜB SÍ-LÉN'TÍ-O,* (sq-lén'shék-ö) [L.] "In silence;"
without any notice being taken. *Hamilton.*

SÜB-SÍST', *v. n.* [*subsister*, Fr.; *subsisto*, L.] [i. subsisted;
pp. subsisting, subsisted.] To exist; to be; to have
existence; to continue; to have means of living; to be
maintained; to inhere.

SÜB-SÍST', *v. a.* To feed; to maintain. *Addison.*

SÜB-SÍST'ÉNCE, *n.* [*subsistence*, Fr.] Act of subsisting;
that which subsists; inherence; real being; means of
support; maintenance; living; livelihood; sustenance;
support.

SÜB-SÍST'ÉN-CÝ, *n.* Same as *subsistence*. *Glanville.*

SÜB-SÍST'ÉNT, *a.* [*subsistens*, L.] Having subsistence or
real being; existing; inherent.

SÜB-SÖIL,* *n.* A layer of earth or soil under another. *Brande.*

SÜB-SÖIL-PLÖGH'ING,* *n.* The operation of ploughing
deep, or of turning up the subsoil, or substratum, by the
use of a peculiar sort of plough. *Farm. Ency.*

SÜB-SÖ-LÁ-RÝ,* *a.* Being under the sun. *Brownie.* [R.]

SÜB-SPE'CIÉZ,* *n.* A subordinate species. *Dempiér.*

SÜB-STÁNCE, *n.* [Fr.; *substantia*, L.] That which is sub-
sistent or has real being, as distinct from that which has
only metaphysical existence; that which supports acci-
dents; something substantial; essential part; something
real; not imaginary; something solid or palpable; body;
corporeal nature. wealth; property; means of life.

SÜB-STÁN'TIAL, (sub-stán'shál) *a.* [*substantiel*, Fr.] Relat-
ing to substance; having substance; containing the
essential part; real; actually existing; solid; not merely
seeming; corporeal; material; comprising the essential
part; strong; stout; bulky; responsible; moderately
wealthy; worthy of confidence.

SÜB-STÁN'TÍ-ÁL'Í-TÝ, (sub-stán-shó-ál'í-te) *n.* The state of
being substantial; corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*

SÜB-STÁN'TIAL-ÍZE,* *v. a.* To make substantial. *Dr.*
Reeder. [R.]

SÜB-STÁN'TIAL-LÝ, *ad.* In a substantial manner; in sub-
stance; by including the substance or essential part;
truly; solidly; really.

SÜB-STÁN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* State of being substantial; firm-
ness; strength; substantiality. *Wotton.*

SÜB-STÁN'TIALS, (sub-stán'shálz) *n. pl.* Essential parts.
Ayliffe.

SÜB-STÁN'TÍ-ÁTE, (sub-stán'shé-át) *v. a.* [i. SUBSTANTI-
ATED; pp. SUBSTANTIATING, SUBSTANTIATED.] To make
to exist. *Ayliffe.* To establish by proof or competent evi-
dence; to verify; to prove. *Smart.*

SÜB-STÁN-TÍ-VÁL,* *a.* Relating to, or like, a substantive.
Latham.

SÜB-STÁN-TÍVE, *n.* [*substantif*, Fr.; *substantivum*, L.] The
name of any thing that exists, whether material or im-
material.—(*Gram.*) That part of speech which denotes
a substance or subject, as distinguished from an attribute
or predicate; the name of any thing; a noun.

SÜB-STÁN-TÍVE, *a.* [*substantivus*, L.] Solid; depending
only on itself. *Bacon.* Betokening existence; as, a verb
substantive, i. e., to be:—not adjective; as, a noun sub-
stantive.

SÜB-STÁN-TÍVE-LÝ, *ad.* As a substantive.

SÜB-STÍ-TÜTE, *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr.; *substitutus*, L.] [i.
SUBSTITUTED; pp. SUBSTITUTING, SUBSTITUTED.] To put
in the place of another; to exchange; to change.

SÜB-STÍ-TÜTE, *n.* [*substitut*, Fr.] One placed by another
to act with delegated power; one acting or put in place
of another; a person or thing substituted.

SÜB-STÍ-TÜTION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of substituting; state of
being substituted; the replacing of one thing by another;
that which is substituted.

SÜB-STÍ-TÜTION-ÁL,* *a.* Implying substitution; supplying
the place of another. *Russell.* [Rev.]

SÜB-STÍ-TÜTION-ÁL-LÝ,* *ad.* By way of substitution. *Ed.*

SÜB-STÍ-TÜTION-Á-RÝ,* *a.* Relating to, or making, substi-
tution; substitutional. *Dr. J. Pye Smith.*

SÜB-STÍ-TÜTÍVE,* *a.* Furnishing a substitute. *Wilkins.*

SÜB-STRÁCT', *v. a.* [*substrare*, Fr.; *subtraho*, L.] To de-
duct. *Barrow.* See **SUBTRACT.**

SÜB-STRÁCT'ION, *n.* [*substractio*, old Fr.] (*Law*) The act
of taking away, withdrawing, or withholding, as of
rights, legacies, or rents. *Blackstone.* See **SUBTRACT.**

SÜB-STRÁCT'ÍVE, *v. a.* A subtracting. *Dr. Good.*

SÜB-STRÁ'TUM, *n.* [L.] *pl.* SUBSTRATA. A stratum lying
under another stratum; a subsoil; a basis; a foundation.

SÜB-STRÚCT'ION, (sub-strúkt'ion, L.) An under-building.

SÜB-STRÚCT'URE, (sub-strúkt'yur) *n.* [sub and *structura*,
L.] A foundation; an under-building. *Harris.*

SÜB-STÝ-LAR, *a.* [sub and *stylus*, L.] Noting a line under
the style of a dial. *Mozon.*

SÜB-STÝLE,* *n.* (*Dialing*) The straight line formed by
the intersection of the face of the dial with the perpen-
dicular plane which passes through the gnomon. *Brande.*

SUB-SÛL/PHATE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance not quite a sulphate on account of its having an excess of the base. *Brande.*

SUB-SÛL/TIVE, *a.* Same as *subsultory*. *Ex. Berkeley.* [R.]

†SUB/SÛL-TÔ-R-I-LY, *ad.* By fits; by starts. *Bacon.*

SUB/SÛL-TÔ-R-Y, or SUB-SÛL/TÔ-R-Y, [sub/sul-tur-ē, S. W. E. F.; sub-sul'tur-ē, P. J. K. Sm. R. Wb.] *a.* [*subsultus*, L.] Bounding; moving by starts. *Abp. Hort.* [R.]

☞ "Mr. Sheridan is the only orthoëpist who has accented this word on the first syllable, as I have done; for Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and Entick, accent the second. Its companion, *desultory*, is accented on the first syllable by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Fenning, [and by J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.]; but on the second by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and Entick. As these two words must necessarily be accented alike, we see Dr. Johnson and Fenning [also J. K. Sm. R. Wb.] are inconsistent. But, though the majority of authorities are against me in both these words, I greatly mistake if analogy is not clearly on my side." *Walker.*

†SUB-SÛME, *v. n.* [*sub* and *sumo*, L.] To assume by consequence. *Hammond.*

SUB-TAN/ĠENT, *n.* (*Geom.*) The part of the axis of a curve intercepted between the tangent and the ordinate.

SUB-TAR-TAR/E-AN,* *a.* Being under Tartarus. *Pope.*

SUB-TEND/, *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, L.] [i. SUBTENDED; *pp.* SUBTENDING, SUBTENDED.] To stretch or extend under; to reach or run along under, as a line.

SUB-TENSE/, *n.* [*sub* and *tensus*, L.] The chord of an arc.

SUB-TËP/ID,* *a.* Tepid in some degree. *Smart.*

SUB/TËR, [L.] A Latin preposition signifying *under*; equivalent to *sub*, as a prefix.

SUB-TËR/FLU-ENT, { *a.* [*subterfluo*, L.] Flowing or run-

SUB-TËR/FLU-OÛS, { ning under. *Bailey.* [R.]

SUB-TËR/FÛGE, *n.* [Fr. *subter* and *fugio*, L.] A shift; an evasion; a trick; a quirk; an artifice.

SUB-TËR/RANE, *n.* [*subterrâin*, old Fr.] A subterraneous structure; a room under ground. *Bryant.*

†SUB-TËR/RANE-AL, *a.* Same as *subterranean*. *Boyle.*

SUB-TËR/RANE-AN, { *a.* [*sub* and *terra*, L.; *subterrâneo*,

SUB-TËR/RANE-OÛS, { Fr.] Being under the earth; be-

ing under the surface of the earth; placed below the surface.

†SUB-TËR/RAN/I-TY, *n.* A place under ground. *Brown.*

†SUB-TËR/RAN-Y, *n.* That which lies under the earth. *Bacon.*

†SUB-TËR/RAN-Y, *a.* Subterranean. *Bacon.*

SUB/TËR-RËNE,* *a.* Subterranean. *J. Taylor.*

SUB/TËLE, (sub'til) [sub'til, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; sub'til or sût'il, P. K.] *a.* [*subtil*, Fr.; *subtilis*, L.] Thin; not dense; not gross; nice; fine; delicate; not coarse; piercing; acute;—cunning; artful;—in this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*. See *SUBTILE*.

SUB/TËLE-LY, *ad.* In a subtle manner; thinly; finely.

SUB/TËLE-NESS, *n.* State of being subtle.

†SUB-TËL/I-TATE, [sub-til'itat, S. W. F. Ja. K.; sub-til'ē-ât, P. J.] *v. a.* To make thin or subtle. *Harvey.*

†SUB-TËL/I-TATION, *n.* Act of making subtle. *Boyle.*

SUB-TËL/I-TY,* *n.* Same as *subtily*. *Smart.*

SUB-TËL/I-Z/ATION, *n.* Act of subtilizing; refinement.

SUB/TËL-I-ZE, [sub'til'iz, S. W. E. Ja. K. Sm.; sub'til'iz or sub'til'iz, P.] *v. a.* [*subtiliser*, Fr.] [i. SUBTILIZED; *pp.* SUBTILIZING, SUBTILIZED.] To make thin; to make less gross or coarse; to refine; to spin into useless niceties.

SUB/TËL-I-ZE, *v. n.* To refine too much in argument; to use refinement. *Digby.*

SUB/TËL-TY, *n.* [*subtilité*, Fr.] Thinness; fineness; nicety; refinement;—cunning; artifice. See *SUBTLETY*.

SUBT/LE, (sût'l) *a.* Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; wily; acute. ☞ *Subtle* and *subtle* are often confounded with each other both in orthography and pronunciation, and also in the sense of *acute*; as, a "subtle reasoner," or a "subtle reasoner."

☞ "This word and *subtle* have been used almost indiscriminately to express very different senses, as may be seen in Johnson; but, as custom has adopted a different spelling and a different pronunciation, it is to be presumed it has not been without reason. That the first sense of the word, meaning *fine*, *acute*, &c., should extend itself to the latter, meaning *sly*, *artful*, &c., is not to be wondered at, as words have a tendency to fall into a bad sense; witness *knave*, *villain*, &c.; but, if custom has marked this difference of sense by a difference of spelling and pronunciation, it should seem to be an effort of nature to preserve precision in our ideas. If these observations are just, the abstracts of these words ought to be kept as distinct as their concretes: from *subtle* ought to be formed *subtily*, and from *subtle*, *subtly*; the *b* being heard in the two first, and mute in the two last." *Walker.*

SUBT/LE-NESS,* (sût'l'nes) *n.* Quality of being subtle. *Smart.*

SUBT/LE-TY,* (sût'l'tē) *n.* Artfulness; cunning; slyness.

SUBT/LE-LY, (sût'l'ē) *ad.* Slyly; artfully; cunningly; craftily.

SUB-TRÁCT/, *v. a.* [*subtractus*, L.] [i. SUBTRACTED; *pp.* SUBTRACTING, SUBTRACTED.] To take a smaller quantity or number from a greater; to deduct; to withdraw part from the rest.—Sometimes written *substract*, which see.

SUB-TRÁCT/ION, *n.* One who subtracts.

SUB-TRÁCT/ION, *n.* Act of subtracting; act of taking one number or quantity from another, in order to find the difference; deduction. See *SUBSTRUCTION*.

SUB/TRA-HËND, [i. *subtrahendum*, L.] (*Arith.*) A number which is to be subtracted from a larger number, called the *minuend*.

SUB-TRÍ/FID,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Trifid in some degree. *Smart.*

SUB-TRÍ/PLE, (-tríp/pl) *a.* [Fr.; *sub* and *tripulus*, L.] Containing a third, or one part of three, or having the ratio of 1 to 3. *Wilkins.*

SUB-TRÍ/PLE-CATE,* *a.* Noting the ratio of the cube root. *Crabb.*

SUB-TRÛDE/* *v. a.* To insert or place under. *Dublin Rev.*

SUB-TÛ/TOR, *a.* A subordinate tutor. *Burnet.*

SÛ/V-LATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like an awl. *P. Cyc.*

†SUB-UN-DÁ/TION, [i. *sub* and *unda*, L.] Flood. *Huloet.*

SUB/ÛRB, *n.* [*suburbium*, L.] A district, territory, or village, without the walls of a city; the out-part or confines of a city.

SUB/ÛRBAN, *a.* [*suburbanus*, L.] Relating to, or inhabiting, a suburb.

SÛ/ÛRBED, (-ürbd) *a.* Having a suburb. *Carew.*

SUB/ÛR/B-AL, *a.* Same as *suburban*. *Warton.* [R.]

SUB/ÛR/B-AN, *a.* Same as *suburban*. *Dryden.* [R.]

SUB/ÛR-BI-CÁ/RÍ-AN, *a.* [*suburbicarius*, L.] Applied to those provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. *Barrow.*

SUB-VA-RÍ/E-TY,* *n.* A subordinate variety. *P. Cyc.*

SUB-VËNE/* *v. n.* To come under, as a support or stay; to happen. *Warburton.*

†SUB-VËN-TAR/E-OÛS, [i. *subventaneus*, L.] Adde; windy. *Brown.*

SUB-VËN/TION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of coming under; the act of supporting; aid. *Stackhouse.*

†SUB-VËRSE/, *v. a.* [*subversus*, L.] To subvert. *Spenser.*

SUB-VËR/SION, *n.* [Fr.; *subversus*, L.] Act of subverting; overturn; overthrow; ruin; destruction.

SUB-VËR/SION-Á-R-Y, *a.* Destructive; subverting. *Ch. Ob.*

SUB-VËR/SIVE, *a.* Tending to subvert; destructive.

SUB-VËRT, *v.* [*subverti*, Fr.; *subvertio*, L.] [i. SUBVERTED; *pp.* SUBVERTING, SUBVERTED.] To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down; to invert; to reverse; to corrupt.

SUB-VËR/TËR, *n.* One who subverts; a destroyer.

SUB-VËR/T-Í-BLE,* *a.* That may be subverted. *Smith.*

SUB-WORK/ER, (-würk'er) *n.* A subordinate worker.

SÛC-CË-DÁ/NE-OÛS, *a.* [*succedanus*, L.] Supplying the place of something else; substitutional. *Brown.*

SÛC-CË-DÁ/NE-ÛR, *n.* [L.] *pl. l.* SÛC-CË-DÁ/NE-Á; Eng. (rarely) SÛC-CË-DÁ/NE-ÛMS. That which takes the place of something else; a substitute.

SÛC-CËED/, *v. n.* [*succeder*, Fr.; *succedo*, L.] [i. SUCCEEDED; *pp.* SUCCEEDING, SUCCEEDED.] To come in place of another; to follow in order;—to obtain one's wish; to have success; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect; to have a good result, effect, or issue; to be prosperous; to issue well or ill. [To go under cover. *Dryden.*]

SÛC-CËED/, *v. a.* To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to;—to prosper; to make successful. *Dryden.*

SÛC-CËED/ER, *n.* One who succeeds; successor.

SÛC-CËED/ING,* *v. a.* Following; coming after.

SÛC-CËENT/ÔR,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A bass singer in a concert. *Crabb.*

SÛC-CËSS/, *n.* [*succes*, Fr.; *successus*, L.] The issue or termination of any affair; always understood as a *desired* issue, unless qualified by another word, as *bad* or *ill success*; prosperity; good fortune; luck. [†*Succession*. *Spenser.*]

SÛC-CËSS/RÔL, *a.* Having success; prosperous; happy; fortunate; lucky.

SÛC-CËSS/RÔL-LY, *ad.* Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.

SÛC-CËSS/RÔL-NESS, *n.* State of being successful.

SÛC-CËS/SION, (súk-sesh'un) *n.* [Fr.; *successio*, L.] Act of succeeding, or of following in order; that which follows or succeeds; consecution; a series of things or persons following one another in order; a lineage; an order of descendants; power or right of succeeding.—*Apostolical succession*, (*Theol.*) "The uninterrupted succession of priests in the church, by regular ordination, from the first commission given by Christ to the apostles, and recorded in the Gospels, down to the present day. And the doctrine of 'the apostolical succession,' as it is properly called, means the belief that the clergy, so regularly ordained, have a commission from God to preach the gospel, administer the sacraments and guide the church; that through their ministrations only we can derive the grace which is communicated by the sacraments. It follows, of course, that those sects of Christians which have no succession (having severed from Romanism without retaining ministers regularly ordained, or having subsequently interrupted the succession, that is, all

Protestant bodies, except the church of England) have, properly speaking, neither church nor sacraments, since they possess no apostolical authority. . . . The church of England does not affirm this doctrine in her Articles; and the language of Art. 19, although not excluding it, is plainly not such as would have been used by framers who wished to incutate it." *Brande*. — *Law of succession*, (*Law*) the law or rule according to which the succession to the property of deceased individuals is regulated.

SUC-CÉS'SION-AL,* *a.* Relating to succession; implying succession. *Ec. Rev.*

SUC-CÉS'SION-AL-LY,* *ad.* By way of succession. *Ec. Rev.*

SUC-CÉS'SION-IST,* *n.* One who adheres to succession. *Ec. Rev.*

SUC-CÉS'SIVE, *a.* [*successif*, Fr.] Following in order; uninterrupted; continuous; consecutive; alternate.

SUC-CÉS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* [*successivement*, Fr.] By succession; in a series; one after another.

SUC-CÉS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being successive. *Hale*. [R.]

SUC-CÉSS/LESS, *a.* Unlucky; unfortunate. *Heglin*.

SUC-CÉSS/LESS-LY, *ad.* Without success. *Todd*.

SUC-CÉSS/LESS-NESS, *n.* Unsuccessfulness. *Boyle*.

SUC-CÉS'SOR, [sük-sés'ur, P. J. A. K. Sm. Wb.; sük'ses'ur, S. E. F.; sük'ses'ur or sük-sés'ur, W. R.] [*successor*, Fr.; *successor*, L.] One who follows in the place or character of another; correlative to predecessor. *Sidney*.

☞ "This word is not infrequently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if it were formed from *success*; but this accentuation, though agreeable to its Latin original, has, as in *confessor*, yielded to the prevailing power of the English antepenultimate accent. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, and Entick accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnson, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the second; Jarboley and Fenning give both, but prefer the first; Mr. Scott gives both, and prefers the second; but, from the opinion that it foolishly goes forth, that we ought to accent words as near the beginning as possible, there is little doubt that the antepenultimate accent will prevail." *Walker*. — "This is one of the words over which fashion now relaxes its sway in favor of the more consistent accentuation." [sük-cés's'or.] *Smart*.

SUC-CID'Y-OÜS,* *a.* Ready to fall. *Smart*.

SUC-CID'ER-OÜS,* *a.* Yielding sap. *Smart*.

SUC-CIN'Ä-MIDE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from succinic acid and ammonia. *P. Cyc.*

SUC-CIN'ÄTE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of succinic acid and a base. *Brande*.

SUC-CINCT', (sük-singkt') *a.* [Fr.; *succinctus*, L.] Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs. *Milton*.] Short; concise; brief; summary; commendations.

SUC-CINCT'LY, (sük-singkt'le) *ad.* Briefly; concisely.

SUC-CINCT'NESS, (sük-singkt'nes) *n.* Brevity; conciseness.

SUC-CIN'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Derived from amber. *Brande*.

SUC-CIN'TE,* *n.* (*Min.*) An amber-colored garnet. *Brande*.

SUC-CI-NÖTS,* *a.* Relating to amber. *Ure*.

SUC-CI-NÖM,* *n.* [L.] (*Min.*) Amber. *Crabb*.

SUC-COR,* *v. a.* [*succourir*, Fr.; *succurro*, L.] [*i.* SUCCEEDED; *pp.* SUCCORING, SUCCEEDED.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve; to aid; to cherish.

SUC-COR,* *n.* [*succours*, Fr.] Aid; relief; person or thing that aids.

SUC-COR-ER, *n.* One who succors; a helper.

SUC-COR-LESS, *a.* Wanting relief; void of help.

SUC-CO-RY, *n.* [*cichorium*, L.] A plant; the wild endive or chicory.

SUC-CO-TÄSH,* *n.* Food made of green maize and beans boiled:—the name and the thing are derived from the Indians. *J. W. Gibbs*.

SUC-CU-BÄ, *n.* [L.] A kind of female demon. *Mir. for Mag.*

SUC-CU-BÜS, *n.* [L.] A kind of demon. *Warburton*.

SUC-CU-LÄ,* *n.* (*Mech.*) A bare axis or cylinder with staves on it to move it round. *Francis*.

SUC-CU-LENCE, } *n.* State of being succulent; juicy.

SUC-CU-LEN-CY, } *ness*, as of plants.

SUC-CU-LÉNT, *a.* [Fr.; *succulentus*, L.] Moist; full of juice; fleshy; juicy, as a plant.

SUC-CU-LOÜS,* *a.* Succulent. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

SUC-CUMB' *v. n.* [*succumbo*, L.; *succumber*, Fr.] [*i.* SUC-CUMBED; *pp.* SUC-CUMMING, SUC-CUMBED.] To yield; to submit; to sink under.

SUC-CUS-SÄ'TION, *n.* [*succussatio*, low L.] A trot; succussion. *Brownie*.

SUC-CÉS'SION, (sük-küs'h'ün) *n.* [*succussio*, L.] Act of shaking.—(*Med.*) A shaking of the body or nervous parts by stimulants. *Arbuthnot*.

SUCH, *a. & pron.* Of that kind; of the like kind; the same that; the same; noting a person or thing. It is frequently followed by *as*; and it becomes a pronoun by the ellipsis of a substantive; as, "Help such as need help."

SÜCK, *v. a.* [*sucan*, Sax.; *sügo*, *suctam*, L.; *sucer*, Fr.] [*i.* SÜCKED; *pp.* SÜCKING, SÜCKED.] To draw in with the mouth; to draw milk from with the mouth; to draw or drain; to imbibe; to inhale.

SÜCK, *v. n.* To draw the breast; to draw; to imbibe.

SÜCK, *n.* Act of sucking; milk from the breast.—[*succus*, L.] Juice. *Ward*.

SÜCK'ER, *n.* [*succur*, Fr.] He or that which sucks; the embolus or piston of a pump, or of a steam-engine; a pipe through which any thing is sucked:—a piece of wet leather:—a shoot of a plant growing from the main stock or root:—a fish that adheres to rocks; also a river-fish.

SÜCK'ER,* *v. a.* To deprive of suckers. *Fuller*.

SÜCK'ET, *n.* A sweetmeat to be dissolved in the mouth.

SÜCK'ING-BÖT'TLE, *n.* A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap. *Locke*.

SÜCK'ING-FISH,* *n.* A lump-fish, a clumsy-shaped animal; a sucker. *Booth*.

SÜCK'LE, (sük'kl) *v. a.* [*i.* SÜCKLED; *pp.* SÜCKLING, SÜCKLED.] To nurse at the breast.

†SÜCK'LE, (sük'kl) *n.* A teat; a dug. *Sir T. Herbert*.

SÜCK'LING, *n.* A young creature yet fed by the pap; a babe.

SÜC'TION, *n.* [*succion*, or *suction*, Fr.] Act of sucking; act of raising liquids through a tube by means of a piston.

SUC-TÖ'RJ-ÄL,* *a.* Adapted to sucking; living by sucking. *P. Cyc.*

SUC-TÖ'RJ-ÄN,* *n.* (*Ich.*) A cartilaginous fish. *Brande*.

SUC-TÖ'RJ-OÜS,* *a.* Same as *suctorial*. *Kirby*.

†SÜ'DÄ-RY, *n.* [*sudarium*, L.] A napkin or handkerchief. *Wicliffe*.

†SÜ-DÄ'TION, *n.* [*sudo*, L.] Act of sweating; sweat. *Bailey*.

SÜ'DÄ-TÖ-RY,* *a.* Sweating; perspiring. *Smart*.

SÜ'DÄ-TÖ-RY, *n.* [*sudo*, L.] A hot-house; sweating-bath. *Herbert*.

SÜ'D'DEN, *a.* [*soudain*, Fr.; *soden*, Sax.] Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly; unexpected; not anticipated; hasty; precipitate.

†SÜ'D'DEN, *n.* An unexpected time or occurrence; surprise. *Wotton*.—On a sudden, suddenly; unexpectedly.

SÜ'D'DEN-LY, *ad.* In a sudden manner; unexpectedly.

SÜ'D'DEN-NESS, *n.* State of being sudden; unexpectedness.

SÜ-DÖ'RIF'IC, *a.* [*sudorifique*, Fr.; *sudor* and *facio*, L.] Producing or causing sweat; sweating.

SÜ-DÖ'RIF'IC, *n.* A medicine promoting sweat. *Arbuthnot*.

†SÜ'DÖR-OÜS, *a.* [*sudor*, L.] Consisting of sweat. *Brownie*.

SÜ'DRÄ,* *n.* The fourth caste among the Hindoos, comprehending mechanics and laborers. *P. Cyc.*

SÜDS, *n. pl.* Water impregnated with soap; a lixivium of soap and water.—*To be in the süds*, to be in difficulty.

SÜE, (sü) *v. a.* [*suaire*, Fr.] [*i.* SÜED; *pp.* SÜING, SÜED.] To prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure:—to follow; to ensue.—(*Valconry*) To clean the beak, as a hawk.—*To sue out*, to petition for, and take out or obtain, as a writ or a pardon.

SÜE, *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

SÜ'ENT,* *a.* Even; smooth; plain; regular. *Jennings*.

[Provincial in England, and in some parts of New England.]

SÜ'ENT-LY,* *ad.* Evenly; smoothly; regularly. *Palmer*.

†SÜ'ER, *n.* One who sues; a suitor. *Lord*.

SÜ'ET, *n.* [old Fr.] A hard fat situated about the loins and kidneys, as of the ox or sheep.

SÜ'ET-Y, *a.* Consisting of suet; resembling suet. *Sharp*.

SÜ'FER, *v. a.* [*souffrir*, Fr.; *suffero*, L.] [*i.* SUFFERED; *pp.* SUFFERING, SUFFERED.] To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain; to endure; to support; not to sink under; to be affected by; to be acted upon:—to allow; to permit; to sustain; to tolerate; to admit; not to hinder.

SÜ'FER, *v. n.* To undergo pain, inconvenience, or punishment; to be in want or distress.

SÜ'FER-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be suffered; endurable; tolerable.

SÜ'FER-Ä-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tolerableness. *Scott*.

SÜ'FER-Ä-BLY, *ad.* Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Adison*.

SÜ'FER-ÄNCE, *n.* [*souffrance*, Fr.] Pain; inconvenience; misery:—patience; moderation:—toleration; permission; not hindrance.

SÜ'FER-ER, *n.* One who suffers or endures; one who permits or allows.

SÜ'FER-ING, *n.* Act of enduring; distress; pain suffered.

SÜ'FER-ING-LY, *ad.* With pain or suffering.

SÜ-FICE', (süf'fiz') [süf'fiz'] *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.* and *Sü-fiz', K.*—See SACRIFICE. *n.* [*suffire*, Fr.; *sufficio*, L.] [*i.* SUFFICED; *pp.* SUFFICING, SUFFICED.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

SÜ-FICE', (süf'fiz') *v. a.* To equal; to be sufficient for.

SUF-FI'CIENCE,* (suf-fish'ens) *n.* Sufficiency. *Watts*. [R.]
 SUF-FI'CIEN-CY, (suf-fish'en-se) *n.* [suffisance, Fr.] State of being sufficient; state of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification; competence; enough; supply equal to want; adequacy.
 SUF-FI'CIENT, (suf-fish'ent) *a.* [suffisant, Fr.; sufficient, L.] Equal to an end; adequate; enough; competent; not deficient; qualified by fortune or otherwise.
 SUF-FI'CIENT-LY, (suf-fish'ent-ly) *ad.* To a sufficient degree.
 SUF-FI'G-ING,* (suf-fiz'ing) *p. a.* Affording enough.
 SUF-FI'G-ING-NESS,* (suf-fiz'ing-nes) *n.* The quality of being sufficient, or of affording satisfaction. *Coloridge*.
 †SUF-FI-SANCE, (suf'fē-zāns) *n.* [Fr.] Excess; plenty. *Spenser*.
 SUF-FIX,* *n.* A letter or syllable added at the end of a word; an affix. *P. Cyc*.
 SUF-FIX,* *v. a.* [i. SUFFIXED; *pp.* SUFFIXING, SUFFIXED.] To add, as a letter or syllable. *Smart*.
 †SUF-FLAM'N-ATE, *v. a.* [sufflamino, L.] To stop; to stay; to impede. *Barrow*.
 †SUF-FLATE', *v. a.* [sufflo, L.] To blow up. *Bailey*.
 SUF-FLA'TION, *n.* [sufflatio, L.] Act of blowing up. *Coles*.
 SUF-FLO-CATE, *v. a.* [suffloquer, Fr.; suffoco, L.] [i. SUFFOCATED; *pp.* SUFFOCATING, SUFFOCATED.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air; to stifle; to smother.
 †SUF-FLO-CATE, *a.* Choked; suffocated. *Shak*.
 SUF-FLO-CAT-ING,* *p. a.* Tending to suffocate; stifling.
 SUF-FLO-CAT-ING-LY,* *ad.* So as to suffocate.
 SUF-FLO-CATION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of suffocating; state of being suffocated; a choking.
 SUF-FLO-CATIVE, *a.* Tending to suffocate or choke. *Arbutnot*.
 SUF-FOS'SION, (suf-fōsh'un) *n.* [suffossio, L.] Act of undermining. *Bp. Hall*.
 SUF-FRA-GAN, *n.* [suffragant, Fr.; suffraganeus, L.] A bishop, considered as subject to his metropolitan, as every bishop is said to be a *suffragan* relatively to the archbishop of his province; an assistant bishop, or one who is not a metropolitan. *Barlow*.
 SUF-FRA-GAN,* *a.* Subordinate; assisting; — applied only to a bishop as assisting his metropolitan. *Asb*.
 SUF-FRA-GAN-SHIP,* *n.* The station of suffragan. *Ful-ler*.
 †SUF-FRA-GANT, *a.* [suffragans, L.] Assisting; suffragan. *Bp. Hall*.
 SUF-FRA-GANT, *n.* An assistant; a suffragan. *Bp. Taylor*.
 †SUF-FRA-GATE, *v. n.* [suffragor, L.] To vote with; to agree with. *Hale*.
 †SUF-FRA-GA-TOR, *n.* [suffragator, L.] A favorer; a helper by vote. *Bp. Felton*.
 SUF-FRAGE, *n.* [Fr.; suffragium, L.] A vote; a vote at an election; the right of voting; voice given on a controverted point; united voice of a congregation in prayer.
 †SUF-FRAG'IN-OUS, *a.* [suffrago, L.] Of the knee-joint of beasts. *Brown*.
 SUF-FRO'TI-COSE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a plant that is not properly a shrub nor an herbaceous plant, as the lavender. *Brande*.
 SUF-FRO'TI-COUS,* *a.* Shrubby underneath; partly shrubby; suffruticose. *Smart*.
 SUF-FUM'G-GATE,* *v. a.* [i. SUFFUMIGATED; *pp.* SUFFUMIGATING, SUFFUMIGATED.] To apply fumes or smoke under or within. *Smart*.
 SUF-FUM'G-GATION, *n.* [Fr.; suffumigo, L.] Act of suffumigating. *Bacon*.
 †SUF-FUM'IGE, (suf-fu'mij) *n.* [suffumigo, L.] A medical fume. *Harvey*.
 SUF-FUSE', (suf-fūz') *v. a.* [suffusus, L.] [i. SUFFUSED; *pp.* SUFFUSING, SUFFUSED.] To spread over with something expandible, as with a vapor or a tincture.
 SUF-FUSION, (suf-fū'zhun) *n.* [Fr.] The act of suffusing; that which is suffused.
 †SUF-FI,* *n.*; *pl.* SUFFI'S. A sort of contemplative, oriental Mussulman monk, devoted to a contemplative life: — written also *Sofī*. *De Sacy*. See *SOFI*.
 SUFFI'M,* *n.* *Brande*. See *SOFISM*.
 SUG, *n.* [sugo, L.] A small kind of worm. *Walton*.
 SUG'AR, (shūg'ar) *n.* [sucra, Fr.; saccar, Ar.] A sweet substance; a constituent of many plants, but especially the native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by pressing out the juice and evaporating it: — a term applied to some chemical substances, as *sugar* of lead, or of milk.
 SUG'AR, (shūg'ar) *v. a.* [i. SUGARED; *pp.* SUGARING, SUGARED.] To impregnate or season with sugar; to sweeten.
 SUG'AR,* (shūg'ar) *a.* Belonging to, or made of, sugar. *Scott*.
 SUG'AR-BÄ'KER,* (shūg'ar-) *n.* A manufacturer of sugar. *Johnson*.
 SUG'AR-CÄN'DY, (shūg'ar-) *n.* Candy made of sugar; sugar candied or crystallized.
 SUG'AR-CÄNE,* (shūg'ar-) *n.* A saccharine reed, or cane, from which sugar is obtained. *McCulloch*.

SUG'AR-HÖUSE,* (shūg'ar-hūs) *n.* A house for making or refining sugar. *Encyc*.
 SUG'AR-LESS,* (shūg'ar-lēs) *a.* Having no sugar. *Cow-per*.
 SUG'AR-LÖAF,* (shūg'ar-lōf) *n.* A conical mass or loaf of refined sugar. *Knox*.
 SUG'AR-MÄ-PLÉ,* (shūg'ar-) *n.* A tree from whose sap sugar is made. *Crabb*.
 SUG'AR-MILL,* (shūg'ar-mil) *n.* A mill for making sugar. *Ure*.
 SUG'AR-OF-LEAD,* *n.* An acetate of lead. *Smart*.
 SUG'AR-PLUM,* *n.* A kind of sweetmeat. *Maunier*.
 SUG'AR-Y, (shūg'ar-ē) *a.* Sweet; tasting of sugar; fond of sugar.
 SUG-ES'CENT, *a.* [sugeo, L.] Enabling to suck; sucking. *Paley*.
 †SUG-GEST', (sug-jest' or sud-jest') [sug-jest', *W. P. J. F. R. Wh.*; sud-jest', *S. E. Ja. K. Sm.*] *v. a.* [suggero, suggestum, L.] [i. SUGGESTED; *pp.* SUGGESTING, SUGGESTED.] To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to allude to; to refer to; to glance at. [†To seduce; to inform secretly. *Shak*.]
 †SUG-GEST'ER, *n.* One who suggests.
 †SUG-GESTION, (sug-jest'yun) *n.* [Fr.] Act of suggesting; thing suggested; hint; intimation; insinuation.
 †SUG-GESTIVE,* *a.* Making suggestion. *Abb. Whately*.
 †SUG'GIL, *v. a.* [suggillo, L.] To defame. *Abb. Parker*.
 †SUG'GIL-LÄTE, (süg'je-lät) *v. a.* [suggillo, L.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise. *Wiseman*.
 †SUG'GIL-LÄTION, *n.* A black and blue mark; a bruise.
 SUG'CI-DÄL,* *a.* Relating to suicide; partaking of suicide. *Brit. Crit.*
 SUG'CI-DÄL-LY,* *ad.* In a suicidal manner. *Faber*.
 SUG'CIDÉ, *v. a.* [suicidium, L.] The slayer or slaying of one's self; self-murder; a self-murderer.
 SUG'CID'Ä-CÄL,* *a.* Suicidal. *Maunier*. [R.]
 SUG'I GEN'ÄR-ÄS,* [L.] (*Logic*) "Of his or its own kind." *Jennys*.
 †SUG'IL-LÄGE, (sü'e-laj) *n.* [souillage, Fr.] Drain of filth. *Wotton*.
 SUG'ING,* *p.* from *Sae*. See *Sue*.
 †SUG'ING, *n.* [suer, Fr.] Act of soaking through. *Bacon*.
 SÜIT, (süt) *n.* [suite, Fr.] A set of the same kind; a set of things correspondent to each other; as, a *suit* of clothes: — a prayer; petition; request; courtship; pursuit; — consecution; series; retinue; suite. [See *SUITE*.] — (*Law*) A prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil *suit*; a criminal *suit*; an action. — *Suit-covenant*, a covenant to sue at a certain court. — *Suit-court*, the court to which attendance is owed. — *Suit-service*, duty of feudatories to attend the court of their lord.
 SÜIT, (süt) *v. a.* [i. SÜITED; *pp.* SÜITING, SÜITED.] To fit; to adapt to; to be fitted to; to become; to answer; to serve. *Dryden*. [To dress; to clothe. *Shak*.]
 SÜIT, *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Milton*.
 SÜIT-Ä-BIL'Ä-TY,* *n.* Suitableness. *Ez. Rev.* [R.]
 SÜIT-Ä-BLE, (süt'ä-bl) *a.* Fit; apt; meet; becoming; agreeable.
 SÜIT-Ä-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; agreeableness.
 SÜIT-Ä-BLY, *ad.* Agreeably; according to.
 SÜITE,* (swät) [swit, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] Consecution; series; a train of followers; regular set; retinue; company. *Sidney*. See *SUIT*.
 SÜIT'ÖR, (süt'ör) *n.* One who sues; a petitioner; a supplicant; a wooer; a lover; one who courts a mistress.
 SÜIT'RESS, *n.* A female supplicant. *Rovee*.
 SÜIL'CATE,* *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a surface deeply impressed with parallel lines or furrows. *Brande*.
 SÜIL'CÄT-ÄD, *a.* [sulcus, L.] Furrowed. *Woodward*.
 SÜLK, *v. n.* To be discontented; to be sullen; to be morose. *Todd*. — To have the sulks, to be sullen. [Colloquial.]
 SÜL'X-LY, *ad.* In a sulky manner; morosely.
 SÜL'X-NESS, *n.* Silent sullenness; moroseness. *Gray*.
 SÜL'X-Y, *a.* Discontented; silently sullen; morose; sullen.
 SÜL'X-Y,* *n.* A two-wheeled carriage for a single person, drawn by one horse. *W. Ency*.
 †SÜLL, *n.* A plough. *Ainsworth*.
 SÜL'LEN, *a.* [solas, L.] Gloomily angry and silent; morose; splenetic; obstinate; gloomy; dismal; heavy; dull; — mischievous; malignant. *Dryden*.
 †SÜL'LEN, *v. a.* To make sullen. *Feltham*.
 SÜL'LEN-LY, *ad.* In a sullen manner; gloomily.
 SÜL'LEN-NESS, *n.* State of being sullen; moroseness.
 SÜL'LEN'S, *n. pl.* Morose temper; gloominess. *Shak*.
 †SÜL'LÄGE, *n.* [souiller, Fr.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. *Wotton*. — Written also *sullage* and *sullage*.
 SÜL'LY, *v. a.* [souiller, Fr.] [i. SÜLLED; *pp.* SÜLLING, SÜLLED.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot.
 SÜL'LY, *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot. *Shak*.
 SÜL'PHÄTE,* *n.* (*Chem. & Min.*) A salt formed of sulphuric acid and an oxidized base. *Ure*.
 SÜL'PHÄT'IC,* *a.* Relating to sulphate. *Brande*.
 SÜL'PHITE,* *a.* A salt compounded of sulphurous acid and an oxidized base. *Ure*.

Ä, E, I, Ö, Ü, Y, long; Ä, E, I, Ö, Ü, Y, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure. — FARE, FÄR, FÄST, FÄLL; HÄIR, HÄR;

SÜL-PHO-SÄLT,* n. A salt formed by the combination of a salt with sulphureted hydrogen. *Ure.*
 SÜL-PHO-SÄLT-FÄSINE,* n. (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance obtained from mustard-seed. *Brande.*
 SÜL-PHUR, (sül'fūr) n. [L.] A yellow, brittle mineral product, most abundant in volcanic regions; brimstone.
 SÜL-PHUR-RATE, a. [*sulphuratus*, L.] Of or belonging to sulphur; of the color of sulphur.
 SÜL-PHUR-RÄTE,* v. a. [*s. SULPHURATED*; *pp. SULPHURATING*, *SULPHURATED*.] To combine with sulphur; to anoint with sulphur. *Smart.*
 SÜL-PHUR-RÄTION, n. [*sulphuratio*, L.] Act of sulphurating or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley.* Act of bleaching with the fumes of burning sulphur.
 SÜL-PHUR-RE-ÖS, } a. [*sulphureous*, L.] Relating to sulphur;
 SÜL-PHUR-ÖS, } containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.
 SÜL-PHUR-RE-ÖS-LY, *ad.* In a sulphureous manner.
 SÜL-PHUR-RE-ÖS-NESS, n. State of being sulphureous.
 SÜL-PHUR-RÉT,* n. (*Chem.*) A combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal, having no sensible properties of an acid. *Brande.*
 SÜL-PHUR-RÉT-ED,* a. Holding sulphur in solution. *Brande.*
 SÜL-PHUR-RÛ,* [sül'fūr'ik, *Danlison*, *Silliman*; sül'fūr'ik, *Wb. Maunders*; sül'fūr'ik, *Sm.*] a. Relating to or derived from sulphur.—*Sulphuric acid*, called also *oil of vitriol*, is an acid fully saturated with oxygen, having 53 parts of oxygen and 42 of sulphur. *Brande.*
 SÜL-PHUR-WORT, (sül'fūr-würt) n. A plant; hog's fennel.
 SÜL-PHUR-Y, a. Partaking of sulphur; sulphurous. *Drayton.*
 SÜLTAN, n. [Arab.] The Turkish or Ottoman emperor, called by Europeans the *Grand Sultan* and *Grand Seignior*, but whose peculiar title is *Padishah*.—Oriental pronunciation, sül-tän'.
 SÜLTÄNA, or SÜLTÄNA, [sül-tänä, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; sül-tänä, *Ja. K.*] n. The wife or consort of the sultan.
 SÜLTAN-ESS, n. Same as *sultana*.
 SÜLTAN-FLÖW-ER,* n. A plant and flower. *Smart.*
 SÜLTAN'IC,* a. Belonging to a sultan; imperial. *Bell.*
 SÜLTAN-RY, n. An eastern empire. *Bacon.*
 SÜLTAN-SHIP,* n. The office of sultan. *Byron.* [heat.
 SÜLTAN-NESS, n. State of being sultan, or cloudy, damp SÜLTAN-RY, a. Hot and close; hot, cloudy, and moist or damp.
 SÜM, v. a. [*summer*, Fr.] [*s. SUMMED*; *pp. SUMMING*, *SUMMED*.] To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up; to comprise; to comprehend.—(*Falconry*) To have feathers fully grown.
 SÜM, n. [*summa*, L.; *somme*, Fr.] The whole of any thing; the aggregate of many particulars; a quantity of money; amount;—compendium; abridgment;—height; completion;—a problem in arithmetic.
 SÜM'MÄK, (shä'mäk or süm'mäk) [sä'mäk, *K. R.*; sä'mäk or shä'mäk, *Sm.*; shä'mäk, *W. L.*] n. [*sumac* or *sumach*, Fr.] A large shrub, of the genus *rhus*; a powder of its leaves, peduncles, &c., used in medicine, dyeing, and tanning.
 SÜ-MÄ'TRAN,* n. A native of Sumatra. *Murray.*
 SÜM'LESS, a. Not to be computed. *Shak.*
 SÜM-MÄ-RI-LY, *ad.* In a summary manner; briefly.
 SÜM-MÄ-RY, a. [*sommaire*, Fr.] Short; brief; compendious; comprehensive; succinct; laconic.
 SÜM-MÄ-RY, n. A comprehensive abridgment, comprising the heads and subdivisions of a work; a compendium; abstract.
 SÜM'MER, n. One who casts up an account; a reckoner.
 SÜM'MER, n. [*sumer*, Sax.; *sumer*, D.] The warm season of the year, comprising June, July, and August.—Astronomically considered, summer begins at the summer solstice, with the longest day, about June 21 or 22, and ends at the autumnal equinox, about September 22.—(*Arch.*) A large piece of timber supported by piers; the principal beam of a floor.
 SÜM'MER, v. n. [*s. SUMMERED*; *pp. SUMMERING*, *SUMMERED*.] To pass the summer.
 SÜM'MER, v. a. To keep through the summer. [*Addison.*
 SÜM'MER,* a. Relating to summer; as, "summer fruits."
 SÜM'MER-CÖLT,* n. The undulating state of the air, near the ground, when heated. *Smart.*
 SÜM'MER-FÄL-LÖW,* v. a. To plough and let lie fallow for a time, as land. *Knoules.*
 SÜM'MER-FÄL-LÖW,* a. Lying bare in summer. *Louden.*
 SÜM'MER-HÖÖSE, n. A country-house for passing the summer; a pleasure-house in a garden. *Watts.*
 SÜM'MER-SÄULT, } n. A high leap, in which the heels are
 SÜM'MER-SÉT, } thrown over the head. *Hudibras*. See SOMERSÉT.
 SÜM'MER-STIR,* v. a. To plough land that it may be fallow in summer; to summerfallow. *Ash.*
 SÜM'MIST, n. One who forms an abridgment. *Dering.*
 SÜM'MIT, n. [*summitas*, L.] The highest point; the top; the utmost height.
 SÜM'MIT-LESS,* a. Having no summit. *H. Taylor.*
 SÜM'MIT-LEV-EL,* n. The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal or water-course is carried. *Hayward.*

SÜM'MIT-Y, n. [*summitas*, L.] Top; summit. *Swift.*
 SÜM'MON, v. a. [*summono*, L.] [*s. SUMMONED*; *pp. SUMMONING*, *SUMMONED*.] To call with authority; to cite; to bid; to invite; to excite; to call up.
 SÜM'MON-ER, n. One who cites; one who summons.
 SÜM'MONS, n.; *pl. SUMMONS*. A call of authority.—(*Law*) A writ commanding a sheriff to warn a person to appear in court to answer a complaint made against him; a citation. [*nell.*
 SÜM'MUM BÖ'NÜM,* [L.] "The greatest good." *Macdon-SÜM'PTER*, (süm'tēr) n. [*sommier*, Fr.; *somaro*, It.] A horse or mule that carries the provisions, clothing, &c., of an army or company.
 SÜM'PTER,* a. Noting a horse or mule that carries necessities, as of an army. *Encyc.*
 SÜM'PTUS, (süm'shün) n. [*sumptus*, L.] The act of taking. *Bp. Taylor.*
 SÜMPT'U-ÄRY, (süm'ty-u-ä-ry) a. [*sumptuarius*, L.] Relating to expense; regulating the cost of living.—*Sumptuary laws*, laws intended to restrain the expenditure of citizens.
 SÜMPT-Y-ÖS'T-TY, (süm'ty-ös'te) n. Expensiveness; costliness; sumptuousness. *Raleigh. Fo. Qu. Rec.* [R.]
 SÜMPT'U-ÖS, (süm'ty-ös) a. [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, L.] Costly; expensive; splendid; luxurious.
 SÜMPT'U-ÖS-LY, (süm'ty-ös-ly) *ad.* Expensively; splendidly.
 SÜMPT'U-ÖS-NESS, (süm'ty-ös-nēs) n. Expensiveness.
 SÜN, n. [*sunno*, Goth.; *sunna*, *sunne*, Sax.] The luminary that makes the day; the central body of the solar system, about which all the planets and comets revolve, and by which their motions are regulated and controlled;—radiation from the sun:—a sunny place;—any thing eminently splendid or conspicuous.—*Under the sun*, in the world;—a proverbial expression. *Eecl.*
 SÜN, v. a. [*s. SUNNED*; *pp. SUNNING*, *SUNNED*.] To expose to the sun, or to the sun's warmth; to insolate.
 SÜN-BEAM, n. A beam or ray of the sun.
 SÜN'BEAT, (sün'bēt) a. Shone on fiercely by the sun.
 SÜN'BEAT-F.N,* (sün'bē-t'n) a. Same as *sunbeate*. *Ash.*
 SÜN'BIRD,* n. A small bird, of brilliant plumage, that lives on the juices of flowers, and is allied to the hummingbird. *P. Cye.*
 SÜN'BLINK,* n. A glance or reflection of the sun. *Scott.*
 SÜN'BÖRN,* a. Born of the sun. *Hemans.* [ness.
 SÜN'BRIGHT, (sün'briht) a. Resembling the sun in brightness. *Milton.*
 SÜN'BURN, v. a. [*s. SUNBURNT*; *pp. SUNBURNING*, *SUNBURNT*.] To discolor or scorch by the sun. *Gauden.*
 SÜN'BURN-ING, n. The effect of the sun, particularly upon the face. *Shak.*
 SÜN'BÜRNT, a. Tanned; scorched or discolored by the sun.
 SÜN'CLÄD, a. Clothed in radiance; bright. *Milton.*
 SÜN'DÄRT,* n. A dart or beam of the sun. *Hemans.*
 SÜN'DAY, (sün'dä) n. [*sunnan-deg*, Sax.] The day anciently dedicated to the sun;—the first day of the week; now the Christian Sabbath.
 SÜN'DAY,* a. Belonging to Sunday or the Sabbath. *Ch. Ob.*
 SÜN'DAY-SCHÖÖL,* n. A school for religious instruction, kept on Sundays. *Raikes.*
 SÜN'DER, v. a. [*s. SUNDERED*; *pp. SUNDERING*, *SUNDERED*.] To part; to separate; to divide.
 SÜN'DER, n. A severance into two parts; as, "He cutteth the spear in *sunder*." *Psalms.*
 SÜN'DEW, (sün'dē) n. A plant of the genus *drosera*.
 SÜN'DE-ÄL, n. An instrument to measure time, by means of a shadow cast by the sun.
 SÜN'DÖWN,* n. Sunset. *John Gall. W. Irving.* [A word common in Scotland and in the United States;—little used in England.]
 SÜN'DRĪED, (sün'drīd) a. Dried by the heat of the sun.
 SÜN'DRIES,* n. *pl.* Several things or matters. *Maunder.*
 SÜN'DRY, a. Several; more than one or two; various; different; divers.
 SÜN'FĪSH,* n. A species of fish; the diodon. *Pennant.*
 SÜN'FÖW-ER, n. A plant and large yellow flower; *heli-anthus*.
 SÜNG, *i. & p.* from *SING*. See *SING*.
 SÜNKG, (süngk) *i. & p.* from *SINK*. See *SINK*.
 SÜNKEN,* (süngk'n) *p.* a. Fallen or pressed down; low. *Shak.* See *SINK*.
 SÜN'LESS, a. Wanting sun; wanting warmth. *Thomson.*
 SÜN'LIGHT, (sün'līht) n. The light of the sun. *Milton.*
 SÜN'LIKE, a. Resembling the sun. *Mirror for Mag.*
 SÜN'LIT,* a. Lit or lighted by the sun. *Qu. Rev.*
 SÜN'NĪ-NESS,* n. The state of being sunny. *Scott.*
 SÜN'NY, a. Relating to the sun; shone upon by the sun; exposed to the sun; bright with the sun; colored by the sun; bright; clear.
 SÜN'PROÖF, a. Impervious to sunlight. *Peele.*
 SÜN'RĪSE, n. The time of the rising of the sun; morning;—the place of the rising of the sun; the east.
 SÜN'RĪS-ING, n. The rising of the sun; sunrise.
 SÜN'SCÖRCHED,* (skörcht) a. Scorched by the sun. *Cole-ridge.*

SUN'SET, *n.* The time of the setting of the sun; the place of the setting of the sun; close of the day; evening; —the west.

SUN'SET-TING, * *n.* The setting of the sun; sunset. *Ash.*

SUN'SHINE, *n.* Radiant light of the sun; a sunny place.

SUN'SHINE, *a.* Bright with the sun; sunshiny. *Mortimer.*

SUN'SHIN-Y, *a.* Exposed to, or bright with, the sun.

SUN'STONE, * *n.* (*Min.*) The adularia, a species of felspar, an ornamental stone. *Cleveland.*

SUN'STROKE, * *n.* (*Med.*) In Latin, *ictus solis*. — An effect produced by the rays of the sun upon a part of the body, as the crissipelas, or an inflammation of the brain or of its membranes. *Hoblyn.*

SUNWARD, * *ad.* Toward the sun. *J. Montgomery.*

SUN'Ō JŪ'RE, * [L.] (*Law*) "By his own right." *Howard.*

SUN'Ō MĀN'TE, * [L.] By his own exertions or his own ability. *Macdonnell.*

SUP, *v. a.* [*super*, Fr.; *supra*, Sax.; *soepen*, D.] [i. SUP-PEB; *pp.* SUPPING, SUPPEN.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip: — to treat with supper.

SUP, *v. n.* [*super*, Fr.] To eat the evening meal.

SUP, *n.* A small draught; a mouthful of liquor. *Drayton.*

SUP'PER, *A* Latin preposition, signifying *above, over*. — Used in composition as a prefix, denoting *above, over, or excess*.

SUP'PER-A-BLE, [sŭ'pĕr-ă-blĕ, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; shŭ'pĕr-ă-blĕ, S.] *a.* [*superabilis*, L.] That may be overcome; surmountable; conquerable. *Boyle.*

SUP'PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being superable.

SUP'PER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as may be overcome. *Johnson.*

SUP'PER-A-BŪND', *v. n.* [i. SUPERABOUNDED; *pp.* SUPERABOUNDING, SUPERABOUNDED.] To abound exceedingly; to be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough.

SUP'PER-A-BŪND'ING, * *p. a.* Being in great abundance. *Bunyan.*

SUP'PER-A-BŪN'DANCE, *n.* More than enough; a great quantity; excess.

SUP'PER-A-BŪN'DANT, *a.* Being more than enough; excessive; superfluous.

SUP'PER-A-BŪN'DANT-LY, *ad.* More than sufficiently.

SUP'PER-A-CID'U-LĀT-ED, * *a.* Acidulated to excess. *Smart.*

SUP'PER-ADD', *v. a.* [*superaddo*, L.] [i. SUPERADDED; *pp.* SUPERADDED.] To make further addition to; to add over and above.

SUP'PER-AD-DI'TION, (-dĭsh'ŷŋ) *n.* Act of superadding; that which is superadded.

†SUP'PER-AD-VĒ'NĪ-ENT, *a.* [*superadvēniens*, L.] Coming to or upon; coming unexpectedly. *More.*

SUP'PER-AN'NU-ATE, *v. a.* [*super and annus*, L.] [i. SUPERANNUATED; *pp.* SUPERANNUATING, SUPERANNUATED.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

†SUP'PER-AN'NU-ATE, *v. n.* To last beyond the year. *Bacon.*

SUP'PER-AN'NU-AT-ED, * *a.* Disqualified by age.

SUP'PER-AN'NU-AT'ION, *n.* Act of superannuating; the state of being superannuated.

SUP'PER-B', *a.* [*superbe*, Fr.; *superbus*, L.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent; splendid.

SUP'PER-B'L-LY, *a.* A plant and flower.

SUP'PER-B'LY, *ad.* In a superb manner; splendidly.

SUP'PER-CĀR'ĒŌ, *n.* [*super and cargo*] *pl.* SUPPERCARGOES. A person or officer, in a merchant-ship, appointed to superintend the commercial transactions of the voyage, to sell the goods or merchandise, purchase returning cargoes, &c.

SUP'PER-CE-LES'TIAL, (ĭ'ĕst'ŷəl) *a.* [*super and celestial*] Above the firmament; above the heavens.

SUP'PER-CHĀRĒ, * *n.* (*Her.*) One figure borne upon another. *Crabb.*

SUP'PER-CHĀRĒ, * *v. a.* (*Her.*) To place one bearing or figure upon another. *M. Under.*

†SUP'PERCH'Ē-RY, *n.* [*supercherie*, Fr.] Deceit; cheating. *Bailey.*

SUP'PER-CIL'I-ARY, * *a.* Above the eyebrows. *Smart.*

†SUP'PER-CIL'I-OŪS, or SUP'PER-CIL'I-OŪS, [sŭ'pĕr-sĭl'ŷus, W. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sŭ'pĕr-sĭl'ĕ-ŷus, P. J.] *a.* [*super-cilium*, L.] Haughty; lofty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotic; overbearing.

†SUP'PER-CIL'I-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a supercilious manner.

†SUP'PER-CIL'I-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUP'PER-CIL'I-ŪM, * *n.* [L.] pl. SUP'PER-CIL'I-ŪA. (*Anat.*) The ridge of hair above the eyelids; eyebrow. *Dunglison.*

SUP'PER-CŌN-CĒP'TION, *n.* A conception admitted after another conception; superfetation. *Brown.*

†SUP'PER-CŌN'SE-QUĒNCE, (-kŏn'sĕ-kwĕns) *n.* Remote consequence. *Brown.*

SUP'PER-CRĒS'CENT, *n.* [*super and cresco*, L.] An additional growth. *Brown.*

SUP'PER-CRĒS-CENT, * *a.* Growing over something. *Johnson.*

SUP'PER-DŌM'I-NĀNTE, * *n.* (*Mus.*) The sixth key in the descending scale. *Brande.*

SUP'PER-EM'I-NĒNCE, *n.* [*super and eminentio*, L.] State of being supereminent; superior eminence.

SUP'PER-EM'I-NĒN-CY, *n.* Same as *supereminence*. *Ayliffe.*

SUP'PER-EM'I-NĒNT, *a.* Eminent in a high degree.

SUP'PER-EM'I-NĒNT-LY, *ad.* In the most eminent manner

†SUP'PER-ĒR'O-GĀNT, *a.* Supererogatory. *Stackhouse.*

SUP'PER-ĒR'O-GĀTE, *v. n.* [*super and erogatio*, L.] To do more than duty requires. *Cleveland.* [R.]

SUP'PER-ĒR'O-GĀ'TION, *n.* Performance of more than duty requires. — *Works of supererogation*, good works beyond what are deemed necessary to salvation.

†SUP'PER-ĒR'O-GĀ-TIVE, *a.* Supererogatory. *Stafford.*

SUP'PER-ĒR'O-GĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Exceeding the demands of duty; not required by duty. *Howell.*

SUP'PER-ĒS-SĒN'TIAL, (-shəl) *a.* Essential above others, or above the essence or constitution of a thing. *Ellis.*

SUP'PER-ĒTH'I-CAL, * *a.* More than ethical. *Bolingbroke.*

SUP'PER-ĒX-ĀLT', *v. a.* [i. SUPEREXALTED; *pp.* SUPEREXALTING, SUPEREXALTED.] To exalt in a superior degree. *Barrow.*

SUP'PER-ĒX-ĀL-TĀ'TION, *n.* Superior exaltation. *Holyday.*

SUP'PER-ĒX'CEL-LĒNCE, * *n.* Extraordinary excellence. *Scott.*

SUP'PER-ĒX'CEL-LĒNT, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree.

SUP'PER-ĒX-CRĒS'CENT, *a.* A superstitious excrescence.

SUP'PER-FĒ-CŪN'DI-TY, * *n.* Superabundant fecundity. *Paley.*

SUP'PER-FĒ'TĀTE, *v. n.* [*super and fatus*, L.] To conceive after conception. *Greac.* [R.]

SUP'PER-FĒ-TĀTION, *n.* [Fr.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Bacon.*

†SUP'PER-FĒTE, *v. n.* To superfetate. *Howell.*

†SUP'PER-FĒTE, *v. a.* To conceive upon a conception. *Howell.*

SUP'PER-FICE, *n.* [*superficie*, Fr.; *superficies*, L.] Outside; surface; superficies. *Dryden.* [R.]

SUP'PER-FICIAL, (sŭ'pĕr-fĭsh'ŷəl) *a.* [*superficial*, Fr. from *superficies*, L.] Being on the surface; forming the surface; merely covering; not deep; slight; flimsy; shallow; not profound; not learned. — *Superficial content*, the number of square inches, feet, &c., contained on any surface.

SUP'PER-FICIAL-IST, * *n.* One of superficial attainments. *Ash.*

SUP'PER-FI-CI-ĀL'I-TY, (sŭ'pĕr-fĭsh-ĕ-ĭl'ĕ-te) *n.* The quality of being superficial; superficialness. *Brown.*

SUP'PER-FICIAL-LY, (-fĭsh'ŷəl-ĕ) *ad.* In a superficial manner; without going deep; on the surface.

SUP'PER-FICIAL-NESS, (-fĭsh'ŷəl-nĕs) *n.* Quality of being superficial; shallowness; slight knowledge.

SUP'PER-FI-CI-Ā-RY, * *n.* (*Law*) One who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground. *Crabb.*

SUP'PER-FICE, (sŭ'pĕr-fĭsh'ĕ-ĕz or sŭ'pĕr-fĭsh'ĕz) *n.* *sing. & pl.* [L.] The exterior face of any body; outside; surface.

SUP'PER-FINE, *a.* Eminently fine; uncommonly fine.

SUP'PER-FINE'NESS, * *n.* Quality of being superfine. *Scott.*

†SUP'PER-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [*super and fluo*, L.] More than is necessary; superfluity. *Hammond.*

†SUP'PER-FLŪ'I-TANCE, *n.* Act of floating above. *Brown.*

†SUP'PER-FLŪ'I-TANT, *a.* [*superfluitans*, L.] Floating above. *Brown.*

SUP'PER-FLŪ'I-TY, *n.* [*superfluité*, Fr.] More than enough; plenty beyond use; abundance above necessity; superabundance; redundancy; excess.

SUP'PER-FLŪ-OŪS, *a.* [*super and fluo*, L.; *superflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; excessive; unnecessary; needless.

SUP'PER-FLŪ-OŪS-LY, * *ad.* In a superfluous manner. *Morr.*

SUP'PER-FLŪ-OŪS-NESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous.

†SUP'PER-FLŪX, *n.* [*super and fluxus*, L.] That which exceeds what is wanted; superfluity. *Shak.*

SUP'PER-FŌ-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* Excess of foliation. *Sir Thos. Brown.*

SUP'PER-HŪ'MAN, *a.* [*super and humanus*, L.] Being above the nature or power of man; being above human.

SUP'PER-IM-PŌSĒ, * *v. a.* To lay or impose upon something else. *Smart.*

SUP'PER-IM-PREG-NĀTION, *n.* [*super and impregnatio*] Superconception; superfetation. *Bailey.*

SUP'PER-IN-CŪM'BENCE, * *n.* State of lying upon something. *Sir K. Brydges.*

SUP'PER-IN-CŪM'BENT, *a.* [*super and incumbens*, L.] Lying or resting on something else.

SUP'PER-IN-DUCE, *v. a.* [*super and induco*, L.] [i. SUPERINDUCED; *pp.* SUPERINDUCING, SUPERINDUCED.] To bring in as an addition to something else; to superadd.

SUP'PER-IN-DUCE'MENT, * *n.* Act of superinducing. *Locke.*

SUP'PER-IN-DŪC'TION, *n.* The act of superinducing. *South.*

SUP'PER-IN-FŪSĒ, * *v. a.* To infuse upon. *Taylor.*

SUP'PER-IN-ŌC'TION, *n.* An injection; succeeding another.

SUP'PER-IN-SPECT, *v. a.* To overlook; to oversee. *Maydman.*

SUP'PER-IN-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* (*Law*) One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. *Whishaw.*

SUP'PER-IN-TĒND', *v. a.* [i. SUPERINTENDED; *pp.* SUPERINTENDING, SUPERINTENDED.] To oversee; to overlook; to

have the care or direction of; to take charge of; to direct.

SUP-*PER-IN-TEND'ENCE*, } *n.* Act of superintending; over-
 SÜ-*PER-IN-TEND'EN-CY*, } sight; direction; superior care.
 SÜ-*PER-IN-TEND'ENT*, *n.* One who superintends; a di-
 rector; an overseer.

SÜ-*PER-IN-TEND'ENT*, *n.* Overlooking others with author-
 ity; overseeing.

SÜ-*PER-IN-TEND'ER*,* *n.* One who superintends. *Burrows*.

SÜ-*PER-IN-VEST'IT-TURE*,* *n.* An upper vest or garment.
Morne.

SÜ-*PER'RI-OR*, *a.* [*superior*, L.; *supérieur*, Fr.] Higher in ex-
 cellence, rank, dignity, station, or place; greater; strong-
 er; higher; preferable.

SÜ-*PER'RI-OR*, *n.* One above another in excellence or rank.

SÜ-*PER'RI-OR'ITY*, *n.* State of being superior; higher qual-
 ity, rank, or station; preëminence.

SÜ-*PER'RI-OR-LY*,* *ad.* In a superior manner. *Month. Rev.*

†SÜ-*PER-LÄ'TION*, *n.* [*superlatio*, L.] Exaltation of any
 thing beyond truth or propriety. *B. Jonson*.

SÜ-*PER-LÄ'TIVE*, *a.* [*superlativ*, Fr.; *superlativus*, L.] Im-
 plying or expressing the highest degree; highest in de-
 gree.

SÜ-*PER-LÄ'TIVE*,* *n.* The superlative degree of adjectives,
 in grammar; a word expressing the highest degree of
 anything. *Murray*.

SÜ-*PER-LÄ'TIVE-LY*, *ad.* In a superlative degree or man-
 ner.

SÜ-*PER-LÄ'TIVE-NÉSS*, *n.* State of being in the highest de-
 gree.

SÜ-*PER-LÜ'NAR*, *a.* [*super* and *luna*.] Being above the
 moon; not sublunary; not of this world. *Pope*.

SÜ-*PER-LÜ'NAR-Y*, *a.* Same as *superlunar*. *Young*.

SÜ-*PER-MÉ'DI-AL*,* *a.* Being above the middle. *De la*
Beche.

SÜ-*PER-MÜND'ANCE*,* *a.* Above or beyond the world. *Cud-*
worth.

SÜ-*PER-NÄC'Ü-LÖM*, *n.* [*super*, and Ger. *nagel*.] Good li-
 quor. *Dr. King*.—"A cant term, among toppers, of monk
 Latin, intended to mean upon the nail." *Nares*.

SÜ-*PER'NAL*, *a.* [*supernus*, L.] Being in a higher place or
 region; relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

SÜ-*PER-NÄ'TANT*, *a.* [*supernatans*, L.] Swimming above.
Boyle.

SÜ-*PER-NA-TÄ'TION*, *n.* [*supernatio*, L.] The act of swim-
 ming on the top of any thing. *Bacon*.

SÜ-*PER-NÄT'Ü-RAL*, (sü-per-nät'yü-ral) *a.* Being above the
 powers of nature; miraculous.

SÜ-*PER-NÄT'Ü-RAL-ISM*,* *n.* The doctrine of supernat-
 ural influence, agency, or power. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

SÜ-*PER-NÄT'Ü-RAL-IST*,* *n.* One who believes in supernat-
 ural influence or agency. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

SÜ-*PER-NÄT'Ü-RAL-IS'TIC*,* *a.* Relating to supernatural-
 ism. *P. Cyc.*

SÜ-*PER-NÄT'Ü-RAL-LY*, *ad.* In a supernatural manner.

SÜ-*PER-NÄT'Ü-RAL-NÉSS*,* (sü-per-nät'yü-ral-nés) *n.* Qual-
 ity of being supernatural. *Scott*.

SÜ-*PER-NÜ'MÉ-RA-RY*, *a.* [*supernuméraire*, Fr.; *super* and
numerus, L.] Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual,
 or a round number; being more than is used or wanted;
 superfluous.

SÜ-*PER-NÜ'MÉ-RA-RY*,* *n.* A person or thing above the
 stated, usual, or required number. *Marshall*.

†SÜ-*PER-PÄR'TIC'Ü-LAR*,* *a.* Noting a proportion or ratio
 that gives one more to the greater than to the less num-
 ber; as, 1 to 2, 3 to 4. *Bailey*.

†SÜ-*PER-PÄR'TIENT*,* *a.* Noting a proportion, when one
 number contains another once, and some number of ali-
 quot parts remaining, as one two-thirds. *Crabb*.

†SÜ-*PER-PLÄNT*, *n.* A plant growing upon another plant.
Bacon.

†SÜ-*PER-PLÜS*,* *n.* Surplus. *Goldsmith*. See *SURPLUS*.

†SÜ-*PER-PLÜS-AGE*, *n.* [*super* and *plus*, L.] A surplusage.
Hall.

†SÜ-*PER-PÖ'NDER-ITE*, *v. a.* [*super* and *pendere*, L.] To
 weigh over and above. *Diet*.

SÜ-*PER-PÖSE*,* *v. a.* (*Geol.*) To lay upon. *Smart*.

SÜ-*PER-PRÄISE*, *v. a.* To praise beyond measure. *Shak.*

SÜ-*PER-PRO-PÖR'TION*, *n.* Overplus of proportion. *Digby*.

SÜ-*PER-PÜR-GÄ'TION*, *n.* More purgation than enough.

SÜ-*PER-REF'LÉC'TION*, *n.* Reflection of an image re-
 flected.

SÜ-*PER-RE'GAL*,* *a.* More than regal. *Warburton*.

SÜ-*PER-SÄ'L-I-EN-CY*, *n.* [*super* and *salio*, L.] Act of leap-
 ing upon any thing. *Brownie*.

SÜ-*PER-SÄ'L-I-ÉNT*,* *a.* Jumping or leaping upon. *Smart*.

SÜ-*PER-SÄLT*,* *n.* A salt with an excess of acid. *P. Cyc.*

SÜ-*PER-SÄT'Ü-RÄTE*,* *v. a.* To saturate to excess. *Ure*.

SÜ-*PER-SÄT'Ü-RÄ'TION*,* *n.* Act of supersaturating. *Ure*.

SÜ-*PER-SCRIBÉ*,* *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, L.] [*i.* *SUPER-*
SCRIBED; *pp.* *SUPERSCRIBING*, *SUPERSCRIBED*.] To write
 or inscribe upon the top or outside; to direct or address,
 as a letter.

†SÜ-*PER-SCRIPTÉ*,* *n.* Superscription. *Shak.*

SÜ-*PER-SCRIPT'ION*, *n.* Act of superscribing; that which
 is written on the top or outside; direction; address.

SÜ-*PER-SEC'Ü-LAR*, *a.* Above the world or secular things.
Bp. Hall.

SÜ-*PER-SEDE'*, *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, L.] [*i.* *SUPERSEDED*;
pp. *SUPERSEDEDING*, *SUPERSEDED*.] To come into the place
 of; to take the place of; to make void by superior power;
 to set aside; to overrule.

SÜ-*PER-SÉ'DE-ÄS*, *n.* [*L. stay or set aside*.] (*Law*) A writ
 containing a command to stay various ordinary proceed-
 ings at law.

SÜ-*PER-SÉN'SI-BLE*,* *a.* Being above the senses. *Qu.*
Rev.

SÜ-*PER-SÉNS'Ü-AL*,* (sü-per-sén'shy-äl) *a.* Being above the
 senses; supersensible. *P. Cyc.*

SÜ-*PER-SÉR'VICE-ABLE*, *a.* Over-officious. *Shak.*

SÜ-*PER-SÉS'SION*,* (sü-per-sësh'un) *n.* The act of supersed-
 ing; a setting aside. *H. Goulburn*.

SÜ-*PER-STI'TION*, (sü-per-stish'un) *n.* [Fr.; *superstitio*, L.]
 A belief in the existence of particular facts or phenomena,
 produced by supernatural agency, of which the existence
 is not proved by experience nor countenanced by revela-
 tion; the habit or act of ascribing to the direct or special
 agency of supernatural power results which can be proved
 to proceed from secondary causes:—spurious or false reli-
 gion or worship; a false system of religion; a belief in
 omens, prognostics, or the like:—over-nicely; weak cred-
 ularity.

SÜ-*PER-STI'TIOUS-IST*, *n.* One addicted to superstition.

SÜ-*PER-STI'TIOUS*, (-stish'us) *a.* [*superstitiosus*, Fr.; *super-*
stitiosus, L.] Relating to, or partaking of, superstition;
 addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples
 with regard to religion; weakly scrupulous.

SÜ-*PER-STI'TIOUS-LY*, *ad.* In a superstitious manner.

SÜ-*PER-STI'TIOUS-NÉSS*, *n.* State of being superstitious.

SÜ-*PER-STRA'IN*, *v. a.* To overstrain. *Bacon*.

SÜ-*PER-STRÜCT*,* *v. a.* [*superstruo*, *superstructus*, L.] To
 build upon any thing. *Hammond*. [R.]

SÜ-*PER-STRÜCT'ION*, *n.* A superstructure. *Pearson*.

SÜ-*PER-STRÜCT'IVE*, *a.* Built on something else. *Ham-*
mond.

SÜ-*PER-STRÜCT'URE*, (-strükt'yü) *n.* That which is built
 upon a foundation; an edifice.

SÜ-*PER-SUB-STÄNTIÄL*, *a.* More than substantial.

SÜ-*PER-SÜBTLE*, (-süt'l) *a.* Over-subtle. *Shak.*

SÜ-*PER-SÜ'PHÄTE*,* *n.* A sulphate with an excess of acid.
Brande.

SÜ-*PER-SÜ'PHU-RÉT-TED*,* *a.* Combined with an excess
 of sulphur. *Brande*.

SÜ-*PER-TÉ-RÉNE'*,* *a.* Being above the ground. *Smart*.

SÜ-*PER-TÉ-RÉ'S'TRI-ÄL*,* *a.* Being above the earth. *Smart*.

SÜ-*PER-TÖN'IC*,* *n.* (*Mus.*) The second above the key-note.
Brande.

SÜ-*PER-VÄ-CÄ'NE-OÜS*, *a.* [*supervacaneus*, L.] Superflu-
 ous; needless; unnecessary. *Howell*.

†SÜ-*PER-VÄ-CÄ'NE-OÜS-LY*, *ad.* Needlessly.

†SÜ-*PER-VÄ-CÄ'NE-OÜS-NÉSS*, *n.* Needlessness. *Bailey*.

SÜ-*PER-VÉNE'*, *v. n.* [*supervenio*, L.] [*i.* *SUPERVENED*; *pp.*
SUPERVENING, *SUPERVENED*.] To come as an extraneous
 addition; to form an accession. *Bentley*.

SÜ-*PER-VÉ'NI-ÉNT*, *a.* [*superveniens*, L.] Added; addition-
 al. *Brownie*. Arising or coming afterward. *Blackstone*.

SÜ-*PER-VÉ'NTION*, *n.* The act of supervening. *Bp. Hall*.

SÜ-*PER-VI'SÄL*,* *n.* The act of supervising; supervision.
Pope.

SÜ-*PER-VISE'*, *v. a.* [*super* and *visus*, L.] [*i.* *SUPERVISED*;
pp. *SUPERVISING*, *SUPERVISED*.] To overlook; to oversee;
 to superintend; to inspect.

†SÜ-*PER-VISE'*, *n.* Supervision. *Shak.*

SÜ-*PER-VIS'ION*, (-vizh'un) *n.* Act of supervising; super-
 intendency; inspection.

SÜ-*PER-VIS'OR*, *n.* One who supervises; an overseer; an
 inspector; a superintendent.

†SÜ-*PER-VIVE'*, *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo*, L.] To overlive; to
 outlive. *Clarke*.

SÜ-*PI-NÄ'TION*, *n.* [Fr. from *supino*, L.] State of being sup-
 ine:—the art or act of turning the palm of the hand
 upwards, by rotating the radius upon the ulna. *Brande*.

SÜ-*PI-NÄ'TOR*,* *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle which turns the hand
 upwards. *Crabb*.

SÜ-*PINE'*, *a.* [*supinus*, L.] Lying with the face upward;
 opposed to *prone*:—leaning backwards with exposure to
 the sun; negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thought-
 less; inattentive; listless.

SÜ-*PINE*, *n.* [*supin*, Fr.; *supinum*, L.] (*Latin gram.*) A sort
 of verbal noun derived from a verb; as, *dicium* and *dicu*,
 from *dico*.

SÜ-*PINE'LY*, *ad.* With the face upward; drowsily; indol-
 ently.

SÜ-*PINE'NESS*, *n.* State of being supine; drowsiness.

†SÜ-*PI-NI'TY*, *n.* Supineness. *Brownie*.

†SÜ-*PÄGE*, *n.* What may be supped; potage. *Hooker*.

†SÜ-*PÄL-PÄ'TION*, *n.* [*suppalpor*, L.] Enticement. *Bp.*
Hall.

†SUP-PRA-SI-TĀTION, *n.* [*Supparasitor*, L.] The act of flattering or paying servile court to. *Bp. Hall.*
 †SUP-PRA-SITE, *v. a.* To flatter; to cajole. *Dr. Clarke.*
 †SUP-PE-DĀNE-ŌUS, *a.* [*sub* and *pes*, L.] Placed under the feet. *Brown.*
 †SUP-PĒD'Ī-TĀTE, *v. a.* [*suppedito*, L.] To supply. *Hammond.*
 †SUP-PĒD-Ī-TĀTION, ** n.* Act of suppeditating. *Morc.*
 SUP-PĒR, *n.* [*supper*, Fr.] One who sups:—the last meal of the day; the evening repast.
 SUP-PĒR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of supper; fasting at night.
 SUP-PĒR-TIME, ** n.* The time of eating supper. *Jsh.*
 SUP-PLĀNT, *v. a.* [*supplanter*, Fr.; *sub* and *planta*, L.] [*i.* SUPPLANTED; *pp.* SUPPLANTING, SUPPLANTED.] To trip up the heels; to displace by stratagem; to turn out; to displace; to overper; to set aside.
 SUP-PLAN-TĀTION, *n.* The act of supplanting. *Todd.*
 SUP-PLĀNTĒR, *n.* One who supplants.
 SUP-PLĀNT'ING, *n.* Act of displacing or turning out.
 SUP-PLE, (*sūp*'pl) *a.* [*supple*, Fr. Plant; flexible; yielding; compliant; soft; not obstinate; flattering; bending. To SUP-PLE, *v. a.* [*i.* SUPPLED; *pp.* SUPPLING, SUPPLED.] To make pliant, flexible, or compliant.
 SUP-PLE, (*sūp*'pl) *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant. *Dryden.*
 SUP-PLE-LY, (*sūp*'pl-le) *ad.* Softly; pliantly. *Cotgrave.*
 SUP-PLE-MENT, *n.* [*Fr.*; *supplementum*, L.] An addition by which something wanting is supplied; something added; an appendix; that which is wanted.—*Supplement of an arc* is what it wants of 180 degrees.
 SUP-PLE-MENT, ** v. a.* To supply. *Th. S. Carr.* [R.]
 SUP-PLE-MENT'ARY, *a.* Supplying defects or deficiencies.
 SUP-PLE-MENT'ARY, *pl.* cles; additional.
 SUP-PLE-NĒSS, (*sūp*'pl-nĒs) *n.* [*supplesse*, Fr.] Pliantness; flexibility; suppleness.
 SUP-PLE-TIVE, ** a.* Supplying; helping. *C. Butler.*
 SUP-PLE-TORY, *a.* [*supple*, L.] Supplying deficiencies; supplemental. *Wharton.*
 SUP-PLE-TORY, *n.* [*suppletorium*, L.] That which fills up deficiencies. *Bp. Taylor.*
 †SUP-PLĪ'AL, *n.* The act of supplying; supply. *Warburton.*
 †SUP-PLĪ'ANCE, *n.* That which is supplied; supply. *Shak.*
 SUP-PLĪ-ANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] Making supplication; entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive.
 SUP-PLĪ-ANT, *n.* An humble petitioner; one who entreats.
 SUP-PLĪ-ANT-LY, *ad.* In a suppliant or submissive manner.
 SUP-PLĪ-ANT-NĒSS, ** n.* Quality of being suppliant. *Scott.*
 SUP-PLĪ-CĀNT, *n.* [*supplicans*, L.] One who supplicates; an humble petitioner; a suppliant. *Atterbury.*
 SUP-PLĪ-CĀNT, *a.* Entreating; suppliant. *Bp. Bull.*
 SUP-PLĪ-CĀT, ** [L.]* (*Eng. university*) A request or petition. *Month. Rev.*
 SUP-PLĪ-CĀTE, *v. n.* [*supplicat*, Fr.; *supplico*, L.] [*i.* SUPPLICATED; *pp.* SUPPLICATING, SUPPLICATED.] To implore; to entreat; to request; to petition submissively and humbly; to solicit; to beg; to beseech; to crave.
 SUP-PLĪ-CĀTION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of supplicating; an humble petition; entreaty; petitionary worship.
 SUP-PLĪ-CĀTOR, ** n.* One who supplicates. *Bp. Hall.*
 SUP-PLĪ-CĀ-TORY, *a.* Containing supplication; petitionary. *Bp. Hall.*
 SUP-PLĪ-CĀ'VTĪ, ** n.* [*Eng. law*] A writ out of chancery for taking surety of the peace, when one is in danger of being hurt in his body by another. *Whishaw.*
 SUP-PLYĒR, *n.* One who supplies.
 SUP-PLYĒ, (*sūp*'plĪ) *v. a.* [*suppleo*, L.; *supplior*, Fr.] [*i.* SUPPLIED; *pp.* SUPPLYING, SUPPLIED.] To fill up, as being deficient or vacant; to give something wanted; to yield; to afford; to serve instead of; to furnish; to provide; to contribute; to administer.
 SUP-PLYĒ, *n.* Relief of want; the thing supplied; sufficiency. — *pl.* A sum granted, or extraordinary grants made by a congress or parliament, to defray the current expenses of government.
 †SUP-PLY'ANT, ** a.* Auxiliary; supplementary. *Shak.*
 †SUP-PLY'MENT, *n.* Prevention of deficiency. *Shak.*
 SUP-PŌRT, *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr.; *supportare*, It.] [*i.* SUPPORTED; *pp.* SUPPORTING, SUPPORTED.] To sustain; to prop; to bear up; to endure without being overcome; to endure; to bear; to uphold; to stay; to favor; to second; to forward; to maintain; to countenance; to nurture; to cherish.
 SUP-PŌRT, *n.* [*Fr.*] Act or power of supporting; state of being supported; that which supports; countenance; favor; defence; prop; maintenance; supply.
 SUP-PŌRT'ABLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] That may be supported; endurable; sufferable; tolerable.
 SUP-PŌRT'ABLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being tolerable.
 SUP-PŌRT'ABLE-Y, ** ad.* In a supportable manner. *Allen.*
 †SUP-PŌRT'ANCE, } *n.* Support; maintenance. *Shak.*
 †SUP-PŌRT'ATION, }
 SUP-PŌRT'ER, *n.* He or that which supports; a prop; main-

tainer; defender. — *pl.* (*Iter.*) Figures placed on each side of a shield.
 †SUP-PŌRT'FUL, *a.* Abounding with support. *Mirror for Mag.*
 SUP-PŌRT'LESS, ** a.* Destitute of support. *Milton.*
 †SUP-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* Support. *Wotton.*
 SUP-PŌS'ABLE, *a.* That may be supposed. *Hammond.*
 SUP-PŌS'AL, *n.* Supposition. *Shak.* [R.]
 SUP-PŌS'Ī, (*sūp*'pŌz) *v. a.* [*suppono*, Fr.; *suppono*, L.] [*i.* SUPPOSED; *pp.* SUPPOSING, SUPPOSED.] To lay down without proof as a foundation of an argument; to advance by way of illustration; to admit without proof; to imagine; to believe without examination; to require as previous; to make reasonably supposed; to conceive; to apprehend; to think; to deem.
 †SUP-PŌS'Ī, *n.* Supposition. *Shak.*
 SUP-PŌS'ĪR, *n.* One who supposes.
 SUP-PO-SĪ'TION, (*sūp*'pŌ-zh'ŷŷŷ) *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of supposing; the thing supposed; conjecture; surmise; thought; guess; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.
 SUP-PO-SĪ'TION-AL, (-zh'ŷŷŷ-ŷŷ) *a.* Implying supposition; hypothetical. *South.*
 SUP-PŌS-Ī-TĪ'TIOUS, (-tish'ŷŷ) *a.* [*suppositus*, *suppositivus*, L.] Put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another; not genuine; counterfeit; supposed; imaginary; not real. *Addison.*
 SUP-PŌS-Ī-TĪ'TIOUS-LY, (-tish'ŷŷ-le) *ad.* In a supposititious manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 SUP-PŌS-Ī-TĪ'TIOUS-NĒSS, (-tish'ŷŷ-ŷŷ) *n.* State of being supposititious.
 SUP-PŌS'Ī-TIVE, *a.* Including a supposition. *Chillingworth.*
 SUP-PŌS'Ī-TIVE, *n.* That which, or a word which, notes or implies supposition, as *ŷ*. *Harris.*
 SUP-PŌS'Ī-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Upon supposition. *Hammond.*
 SUP-PŌS'Ī-TORY, *n.* [*suppositore*, Fr.; *suppositorium*, L.] (*Med.*) A kind of solid cluster. *Arbuthnot.*
 †SUP-PŌS'URE, (*sūp*'pŌ-zh'ŷŷ) *n.* Supposition; hypothesis. *Hudibras.*
 SUP-PRESS', *v. a.* [*supprimo*, *suppressus*, L.] [*i.* SUPPRESSED; *pp.* SUPPRESSING, SUPPRESSED.] To crush; to overpower; to subdue;—to restrain from disclosure; to repress; to put down; to stifle; to smother; to conceal; not to let; to keep in.
 SUP-PRESS'ION, (*sūp*'prĒsh'ŷŷ) *n.* [*Fr.*; *suppressio*, L.] Act of suppressing; that which is suppressed; concealment; omission; prevention of publication.
 SUP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to suppress; concealing. *Seaward.*
 SUP-PRESS'OR, *n.* One who suppresses or conceals.
 SUP-PUR'Ē, *v. a.* [*pus*, *puris*, L.; *suppur*, Fr.] [*i.* SUPPURATED; *pp.* SUPPURATING, SUPPURATED.] To bring to suppuration; to generate pus or matter, as in a sore.
 SUP-PUR'Ē, *v. n.* To generate or form pus.
 SUP-PUR'ĒTION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of suppurating; the process by which pus or matter is formed in tumors; pus.
 SUP-PUR'Ē-TIVE, *a.* [*suppuratif*, Fr.] Digestive; generating matter. *Sherwood.*
 SUP-PUR'Ē-TIVE, *n.* A suppurating medicine. *Wiseman.*
 †SUP-PV-TĀTION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *supputo*, L.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *Holder.*
 †SUP-PŪRE, *v. a.* [*supputo*, L.] To reckon; to calculate.
 SUP'PRA, [*L.*] A Latin preposition, being another form of *super*, signifying above or before;—used in composition.
 SUP-PRA-CRE-TĀ'GĒOUS, (-sh'ŷŷ) *a.* (*Geol.*) Applied to certain rocks, or strata, lying above chalk; called also *tertiary strata*. *Brande.*
 SUP-PRA-LAP-SĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* One of the more rigid class of Calvinists, who hold that the fall of Adam and all its consequences were predestinated by God, from all eternity;—opposed to *Sublapsarian*. See *SUBLAPSARIAN*.
 SUP-PRA-LAP-SĀ'RĪ-AN, [*supra* and *lappus*, L.] Relating to *Supralapsarianism*.
 SUP-PRA-LAPSĀ'RĪ-AN-ISM, ** n.* The doctrine or system of the *Supralapsarians*. *Macintosh.*
 SUP-PRA-LAPSĀ'RĪ-AN, *a.* Same as *Supralapsarian*. [R.]
 SUP-PRA-MUNDĀNE, *a.* [*supra*, L., and *mundane*] Above the world. *Hallywell.*
 SUP-PRA-NATŪ-RĀL-IST, ** n.* The same as *supernaturalist*. *Brande.*
 SUP-PRA-NATŪ-RĀL-IST'IC, ** a.* Supernaturalistic. *P. Cy.*
 SUP-PRA-ŌR-BĪ-TĀL, ** a.* Above the orbit of the eye. *Smart.*
 SUP-PRA-VULGAR, *a.* Above the vulgar. *Collier.* [R.]
 SUP-PRĒM'Ā-CY, *n.* State of being supreme; highest place; highest authority.—*Oath of supremacy*, an oath by which the king of England's supremacy, in religious affairs, is acknowledged, in opposition to that of the pope.
 SUP-PRĒM', *a.* [*supremus*, L.] Highest in dignity; highest in authority; highest in power;—used chiefly of intellectual or political elevation:—highest; most excellent.
 SUP-PRĒM'LY, *ad.* In the highest degree.
 SUP, [*Fr.*] A prefix from the French, contracted from *supra*, and signifying, in composition, *upon*, *over* and *above*.
 †SŪR-AD-DĪ'TĪON, *n.* Something added to the name. *Shak.*
 SŪRAL, *a.* [*surra*, L.] Relating to the calf of the leg.

†SŪ'RANCE, (shū'rāns) *n.* Security; assurance. *Shak.*
 SŪ'R'BASE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A cornice, or series of mouldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c. *Francis.*
 SŪ'R'BASED, (sūr'bāst) *a.* [surbaissé, Fr.] Having a surbase or moulding. *Gray.*
 †SŪ'R-BĀTÉ, *v. a.* [*sulbatus*, Fr.] [i. SURBATED; pp. SURBATING, SURBATED.] To bruise the feet with travel, to harass. *Clarendon.*
 †SŪ'R-BĒAT', *v. a.* Same as *surbate*. *Bp. Hall.*
 †SŪ'R-BĒT', *p.* Surbated; bruised. *Spenser.*
 †SŪ'R-CĒASE, (sūr-'sēs') *v. n.* [sur and *cesser*, Fr.; *cesso*, L.] [i. SURCESSED; pp. SURCESAINING, SURCESSED.] To stop; to cease; to leave off. *Hooker.*
 †SŪ'R-CĒASE', *v. a.* To stop; to put an end to. *Spenser.*
 SŪ'R-CĒASE', *n.* Cessation; stop. *Hooker.*
 SŪ'R-CHĀRGE', *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] [i. SURCHARGED; pp. SURCHARGING, SURCHARGED.] To overload; to overcharge. *Dryden.*
 SŪ'R-CHĀRGE', *n.* [Fr.] An excessive charge, load, or burden. *Bacon.*
 SŪ'R-CHĀR'GER, *n.* One who surcharges or overloads.
 SŪ'R-CIN-GLĒ, (sūr'sing-gl) *n.* [sur and *cingulum*, L.] A girth, girt, or girdle, for binding a burden on a horse; a girdle of a cassock.
 SŪ'R-CIN'GLED, (sūr-sing-gld) *a.* Girt; girded. *Bp. Hall.*
 SŪ'R'CLE, *n.* [*surculus*, L.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. *Brown.*
 SŪ'R'COAT, (sūr'kōt) *n.* [*surcot*, Fr.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress, or of armor. *Dryden.*
 †SŪ'R-CREW, (sūr'krū) *n.* Additional collection. *Wotton.*
 †SŪ'R-CV-LĀTE, *v. a.* [*surculo*, L.] To cut off young shoots. *Cockeram.*
 †SŪ'R-CV-LĀTION, *n.* The act of pruning. *Sir T. Browne.*
 SŪ'R-CV-LOSE', ** a.* (*Bot.*) Full of shoots or twigs. *Scott.*
 SŪRD, *a.* [*surdus*, L.; *sourd*, Fr.] [i. Deaf; unheard. *Brown.*] — (*Arith.*) That cannot be expressed by any rational numbers; incommensurable; as, a *surd* number.
 SŪRD, ** n.* (*Arith. & Algebra*) A magnitude which is inexpressible by rational numbers; an irrational or incommensurable quantity or number. *Brande.*
 †SŪRD'ITY, *n.* Deafness. *Cockeram.*
 †SŪRE, (shūr) [*shūr*, S. F. *Ja. K. Sm.*; *shūr*, *W. P. J. E.*] *a.* [*skr*, Fr.] Certain; unfeeling; infallible; confident; undoubting; safe; firm; indisputable; secure; stable; steady. — *To be sure*, certainly. *Atterbury.* [Colloquial.]
 †SŪRE, (shūr) *ad.* [*sōremus*, Fr.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless; surely. *Pope.*
 †SŪRE'FOOT-ED, (shūr'fat-ed) *a.* Not stumbling. *Herbert.*
 SŪRE'LY, (shūr'le) *ad.* Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt: — safely; firmly.
 †SŪRE'NESS, (shūr'nēs) *n.* Certainty. *Conway.*
 SŪRE'TY, (shūr'te) *n.* [*sūreté*, Fr.] State of being sure; certainty; security; safety; foundation of stability; support; security against loss or damage; security for payment; hostage; bondsman; one that gives security; one who is bound for another. — (*Law*) A bail or pledge for any person that he shall do or perform a thing specified. [† *Of a surety*, certainly; surely. *Gen.*] [*Shak.*]
 †SŪRE'TY, ** v. a.* To make sure; to be surety for.
 †SŪRE'TY-SHIP, (shūr'tē-ship) *n.* The office or state of a surety or bondsman; the act or state of being bound for another. *Donne.* — Written also *suretiship*.
 SŪRE, *n.* The swell or dashing of the sea, that beats against rocks, or breaks on the shore. *Falconer.* [outside.]
 SŪR'FACE, (sūr'fās) *n.* [Fr.] Exterior face; superficies; SUR'FEIT, (sūr'fīt) *v. a.* [sur and *faire*, Fr.] [i. SURFEITED; pp. SURFEITING, SURFEITED.] To feed with food or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram over-much; to cloy; to clog; to satiate.
 SŪR'FEIT, (sūr'fīt) *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.
 SŪR'FEIT, (sūr'fīt) *n.* Too much food eaten at once; excess of food; satiety; with sickness.
 SŪR'FEIT-ER, (sūr'fīt-er) *n.* One who surfeits; a glutton.
 SŪR'FEIT-ING, (sūr'fīt-ing) *n.* Act of feeding to satiety.
 SŪR'FEIT-WĀTER, *n.* Water that cures surfeits. *Locke.*
 SŪRGE, *n.* [*surgus*, L.] A swelling sea; a rising billow; a breaker; a great wave rolling above the general surface of the water.
 SŪRGE, (sūrj) *v. n.* [i. SURGED; pp. SURGING, SURGED.] To swell; to rise high. *Spenser.* [*Dict.*]
 SŪRGE, ** v. a.* (*Naut.*) To let go suddenly, as a rope. *Mar.*
 SŪRGE'FŪL, ** a.* Full of surges. *Drayton.*
 SŪRGE'LESS, *a.* Without surges; calm. *Mir. for Mag.*
 SŪR'GEON, (sūr'jūn) *n.* [*surgiens*, old Fr.] One who professes or practises surgery. *Shak.* [A word, long in use, and probably derived from *surgien*, old Fr.; yet commonly regarded as a corruption of *chirurgion*, which was formerly in use.] [*Mag.*]
 SŪR'GEON-CY, ** n.* The office of surgeon in the army. *Geat.*
 †SŪR'GEON-RY, (sūr'jūn-re) *n.* Same as *surgery*. *Bailey.*
 SŪR'GER-Y, *n.* That department of medicine in which diseases or injuries of the body are cured or alleviated by the hand, by instruments, or external applications; the profession of a surgeon.

SŪR'GI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to surgery; chirurgical.
 SŪR'GY, *a.* Full of surges; rising in billows. *Pope.*
 SŪR'LI-LY, *ad.* In a surly manner; morosely.
 SŪR'LI-NESS, *n.* Gloomy moroseness; sour anger. *Milton.*
 †SŪR'LING, *n.* A sour, morose fellow. *Camden.*
 SŪR'LOIN, *n.* [*surlonge*, Fr.; *surlonge de bœuf*, Fr., *surlain* of *beef*, *Bailey*.] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef. *Fowler's Worthies.* See *SIRLOIN*.
 SŪR'LY, *a.* Gloomy; morose; rough; uncivil; sour; ill-natured; peevish; harsh; silently angry; sulky.
 †SŪR-MĪ'SAL, *n.* Imperfect notion; surmise. *Milton.*
 SŪR-MĪ'SE, (sūr-mīz-) *v. a.* [*surmise*, from *surmettre*, old Fr.] [i. SURMISED; pp. SURMISING, SURMISED.] To suspect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge; to conjecture; to hint; to fancy.
 SŪR-MĪSE, *n.* [*surmise*, Fr.] Imperfect notion; suspicion; conjecture; supposition; fancy; a hint.
 SŪR-MĪSE'ER, *n.* One who surmises.
 SŪR-MĪSE'ING, ** n.* Act of making a surmise; suspicion.
 SŪR-MŌUNT, (sūr-mōnt-) *v. a.* [*surmonter*, Fr.] [i. SURMOUNTED; pp. SURMOUNTING, SURMOUNTED.] To rise above; to conquer; to overcome; to surpass; to exceed; to subdue; to vanquish.
 SŪR-MŌUNT'ABLE, *a.* [*surmontable*, Fr.] That may be surmounted; conquerable; superable.
 SŪR-MŌUNT'ED, ** p. a.* Overcome; conquered; surpassed. — (*Arch.*) Noting an arch or dome which rises higher than a semicircle. *Brande.*
 SŪR-MŌUNT'ER, *n.* One who surmounts.
 SŪR-MŌUNT'ING, *n.* The act of getting uppermost.
 SŪR-MŌUNT'LET, *n.* A fish regarded as a delicacy for food.
 SŪR'NAME, *n.* [*surnom*, Fr.] The family name of an individual; the name which one has over and above the Christian name; any distinguishing name.
 SŪR'NAME', *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr.] [i. SURNAMED; pp. SURNAMING, SURNAMED.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.
 SŪR-NŌM'IAL, ** a.* Relating to surnames. *Lower.*
 SŪR-ŌX'IDE, ** n.* (*Chem.*) That which contains an addition of oxide. *Brande.*
 SŪR-PASS', *v. a.* [*surpasser*, Fr.] [i. SURPASSED; pp. SURPASSING, SURPASSED.] To excel; to exceed; to outdo; to go beyond in excellence.
 SŪR-PASS'ABLE, *a.* That may be surpassed or excelled.
 SŪR-PASS'ING, *p. a.* Excellent in a high degree. *Milton.*
 SŪR-PASS'ING-LY, *ad.* In a very excellent manner.
 SŪR'PLICE, (sūr'plis) *n.* [*surplice*, *surplis*, Fr.; *superpellicium*, L.] A white garment, worn by an Episcopal clergyman over his dress, in his acts of ministration.
 SŪR'PLICE, (sūr'plis) *a.* Wearing a surplice. *Mallet.*
 SŪR'PLICE-FĒES, (sūr'plis-fēs) *n. pl.* Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties. *Hartea.*
 SŪR'PLŪS, *n.* [*surplus*, L.] Overplus; a supernumerary part; what remains when use is satisfied; remainder.
 SŪR'PLŪS-AGE, *n.* Overplus; surplus. — (*Law*) A superfluity or addition more than is needful, sometimes causing a writ to abate.
 SŪR-PRIS'AL, *n.* Act of surprising; surpris. *Milton.*
 SŪR-PRISE', (sūr'prīz-) *v. a.* [*surprise*, Fr.] Act of surprising; state of being surprised; the emotion excited; wonder; admiration; amazement; sudden confusion or perplexity.
 SŪR-PRISE', *v. a.* [*surpris*, Fr., from *surprendre*.] [i. SURPRISED; pp. SURPRISING, SURPRISED.] To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly; — to astonish by something wonderful; to confuse or perplex.
 SŪR-PRISE'ER, ** n.* One who surprises. *Clarendon.*
 SŪR-PRIS'ING, *a.* Causing surprise or wonder; extraordinary; wonderful.
 SŪR-PRIS'ING-LY, *ad.* In a surprising manner.
 SŪR-PRIS'ING-NESS, ** n.* State of being surprising. *Scott.*
 †SŪR'QUE-DRY, *n.* [sur and *cuider*, old Fr.] Overweening pride. *Spenser.*
 SŪR-RE-BŪT'ER, *n.* (*Law*) The replication or answer of the plaintiff to the defendant's rebutter.
 †SŪR'REINED, ** (sūr'rān)* *a.* Overridden or injured. *Shak.*
 SŪR-RE-JŌIN'DER, *n.* [*surrejoindre*, Fr.] (*Law*) A second defence of the plaintiff's declaration in a cause, and the answer to the rejoinder of the defendant.
 SŪR-RĒN'DER, *v. a.* [old Fr.] [i. SURRENDERED; pp. SURRENDERING, SURRENDERED.] To give up; to yield up; to deliver up to an enemy; to cede; — to yield up, as an estate.
 SŪR-RĒN'DER, *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up.
 SŪR-RĒN'DER, *n.* The act of surrendering; act of yielding or resigning to another. — (*Law*) A yielding up of an estate for life or years to him who has an immediate estate in reversion or remainder, by which the lesser estate is merged into the greater; — a deed by which such surrender is made.
 SŪR-RĒN'DER-EE', ** n.* (*Law*) One to whom a surrender is made. *Perry.*
 SŪR-RĒN'DER-ŌR, ** n.* (*Law*) One who makes a surrender. *Bonvier.*
 SŪR-RĒN'DRY, *n.* Same as *surrender*. *Howell.*

SUR-REPTI'ON, *n.* [*surreptus*, L.] Act of obtaining surreptitiously; a secret invasion. *Ep. Hall.*
SUR-REP-TI'OUS, (*sür-rep-tish'us*) *a.* [*surreptitius*, L.] Done by stealth; obtained or produced fraudulently.
SUR-REP-TI'OUS-LY, *ad.* By stealth; fraudulently.
SÜR/RO-GÄTE, *v. a.* [*surrogo*, L.] To put in the place of another. *Mora.*
SÜR/RO-GÄTE, *n.* [*surrogatus*, L.] (*Law*) One substituted for, or appointed in room of, another; a deputy; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.—(*New York & New Jersey*) A judge of probate; one who has the jurisdiction of granting letters testamentary, &c.
SÜR/RO-GÄTE-SHIP,* *n.* The office of surrogate. *Ed. Rev.*
SÜR-RO-GÄ'TI'ON, *n.* [*surrogatio*, L.] Act of putting in another's place. *Killingbeck.*
SÜR-RÖUND, *v. a.* [*surrouder*, Fr.] [i. SURROUNDED; *pp.* SURROUNDING, SURROUNDED.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides; to encircle; to invest.
SÜR-RÖUND'ING,* *p. a.* Being on all sides; environing.
SÜR-SHÄRP,* *n.* (*Mus.*) The fifth tetrachord above. *Crabb.*
SÜR-SÖL'D, *n.* (*Arith.*) The fifth power of a number; as, 32 is the fifth power of 2.—*Sursold* problem, that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section.
SÜR-TÖUT, (*sür-töt'*) *n.* [Fr.] A coat worn over the other dress; an outer coat.
SÜR/TUR-BRÄND,* *n.* A species of peaty, bituminous coal, found in Iceland, and resembling Bovey-coal. *Brande.*
SURVEILLANCE,* (*sür-väl-yäns'*) *n.* [Fr.] Surveyorship; inspection; oversight. *Qu. Rev.*
†SUR-VENE, *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To supervene. *Harvey.*
SÜR-VÄ, (*sür-vä'*) *v. a.* [*surveo*, old Fr.] [i. SURVEYED; *pp.* SURVEYING, SURVEYED.] To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place; to oversee, as one in authority; to view as examining; to inspect:—to measure and estimate, as land or buildings.
SÜR-VÄY, (*sür-vä* or *sür-vä'*) [*sür-vä*, S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. *Wb.*; (*sür-vä*, E. K.; *sür-vä'* or *sür-vä'*, *W.*)] *n.* Act of surveying; the result of surveying; retrospect; inspection; view; prospect; superintendence; mensuration. *33*—“*This substantive was, till within these few years, universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, like the verb.*” *Walker.*
SÜR-VÄY, (*sür-vä'*) *n.* The same as *survey*. *Barrow.*
SÜR-VÄY'ING,* (*sür-vä'y'ing*) *n.* Act of measuring land.
SÜR-VÄY'OR, (*sür-vä'y'ör*) *n.* One who surveys; an overseer; a measurer of land.
SÜR-VÄY'OR-SHIP, (*sür-vä'y'ör-ship*) *n.* The office of a surveyor.
†SUR-VIEW, (*sür-vü'*) *v. a.* [*surveo*, old Fr.] To overlook; to have in view; to survey. *Spenser.*
†SUR-VIEW, (*sür-vä'*) *n.* Survey. *Sanderson.* A revival. *Milton.* [son.
†SUR-VISE, *v. a.* [*sur* and *viser*, Fr.] To look over. *B. Jon-sur-VIVAL*, *n.* Act of surviving; survivorship. *Chapman.*
SÜR-VIVANCE, *n.* [*surviance*, Fr.] Survivorship. *Sir G. Buck* [R.]
SÜR-VIVE, *v. n.* [*supervivo*, L.; *survivre*, Fr.] [i. SURVIVED; *pp.* SURVIVING, SURVIVED.] To live after the death of another; to remain alive.
SÜR-VIVE, *v. a.* To outlive; to live after. *Watts.*
SÜR-VIV'ING,* *p. a.* Outliving others; continuing alive.
SÜR-VIV'OR, *n.* One who survives or outlives another.
SÜR-VIV'OR-SHIP, *n.* The state of outliving another:—a reversionary benefit contingent upon the circumstance of some life or lives surviving some other life or lives.
SÜR-CËP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being susceptible; sensibility; feeling.
SÜR-CËP-TI-BLE, [*sus-cip-ti-bl*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *süs'cep-ti-bl*, *Encliek.*] *a.* [Fr.] Capable of admitting; admitting influences of emotion; feeling; sensitive; sensibly. *33*—“*Dr. Johnson says Prior has accented this word improperly on the first syllable. To which observation Mr. Mason adds, 'Perhaps it is Johnson who has improperly placed the accent on the second syllable.' If Mr. Mason were asked why, perhaps he would be puzzled to answer.*” *Walker.*
SÜR-CËP-TI-BLE-NËSS, *n.* Susceptibility.
SÜR-CËP-TI-BLY,* *ad.* In a susceptible manner. *Scott.*
†SÜR-CËP-TI'ON, *n.* [*susceptus*, L.] Act of taking. *Ep. Hall.*
†SÜR-CËP-TIVE, *a.* Capable of admitting; susceptible. *Fotherby.* [son.
SÜR-CËP-TIVE-NËSS,* *n.* Quality of being susceptible. *Johnson.*
SÜR-CËP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility. *Wollaston.* [R.]
SÜR-CËP-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who undertakes; a godfather. *Fuller.*
SÜR-CËP-TEN-CY, *n.* Reception; admission. *Johnson.* [R.]
SÜR-CËP-TENT, *n.* [*suscipiens*, L.] One who receives; a recipient. *Ep. Taylor.* [R.]
SÜR-CËP-TENT, *a.* Receiving; admitting. *Barrow.* [R.]
†SÜR-CI-TATE, *v. a.* [*susciter*, Fr.; *suscito*, L.] To rouse; to excite. *Sir T. Elgot.*
†SÜR-CI-TÄTION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of rousing or exciting; re-suscitation. *Pearson.*

SÜR-PËCT, *v. a.* [*suspicio*, *suspectum*, L.] [i. SUSPECTED; *pp.* SUSPECTING, SUSPECTED.] To have suspicion of; to imagine, with a degree of fear and jealousy, what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to mistrust; to be jealous of; to doubt.
SÜR-PËCT, *v. n.* To imagine guilt; to be suspicious. *Shak.*
†SÜR-PËCT', *a.* [*suspect*, Fr.] Doubtful; suspected. *Glansville.*
†SÜR-PËCT', *n.* Suspicion. *Sidney.*
SÜR-PËCT'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be suspected. *Cotgrave.*
SÜR-PËCT'ED,* *p. a.* Doubted; liable to suspicion.
SÜR-PËCT'ED-LY, *ad.* So as to be suspected. *Ep. Taylor.*
SÜR-PËCT'ED-NËSS, *n.* State of being suspected. *Dr. Robinson.*
SÜR-PËCT'ER, *n.* One who suspects. *Beaumont & Fl.*
SÜR-PËCT'ÖL, *a.* Apt to suspect; suspicious. *Bailey* [R.]
†SÜR-PËCT'LESS, *a.* Not suspecting; not suspected. *Herbert.*
SÜR-PËND, *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr.; *suspendo*, L.] [i. SUSPENDED; *pp.* SUSPENDING, SUSPENDED.] To hang; to make to hang by any thing; to make to depend upon:—to interrupt; to make to stop for a time; to delay; to hinder; to keep undetermined; to debar for a time; to hold back.
SÜR-PËND'ER, *n.* He or that which suspends.—*pl.* Straps to hold up dress, as pantloons.
SÜR-PËN-SÄ'TI'ON,* *n.* A temporary cessation. *Mansfield.*
SÜR-PËNSE, *n.* [*suspense*, Fr.; *suspensus*, L.] State of being suspended; doubt; uncertainty; delay; indetermination; stop in the midst of two opposites.
SÜR-PËNSE, *a.* [*suspensus*, L.] Held in doubt; suspended. *Milton* [R.]
SÜR-PËN'S-BLE,* *a.* That may be suspended. *Cotgrave.*
SÜR-PËN'SI'ON, (*süs-pën'shun*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of suspending; state of being suspended; a keeping in doubt; uncertainty:— interruption; temporary cessation; temporary privation of an office; postponement.—(*Scotch law*) A postponement of legal execution.
SÜR-PËN'SI'ON-BRIDGE,* *n.* A bridge in which the weight of the road-way is supported by the tension of ropes, chains, or rods, instead of resting on arches of masonry. *P. Cyc.*
SÜR-PËN'SI'VE, *a.* Doubtful; suspending. *Beaumont* [R.]
SÜR-PËN'SÖR,* *n.* A bandage to suspend something. *Smart.*
SÜR-PËN'SÖ-RY, *a.* [*suspensio*, Fr.; *suspensus*, L.] Suspending; sustaining; doubtful. *Brown.*
SÜR-PËN'SÖ-RY,* *n.* Suspensor; a truss. *Dunghison.*
†SÜR-PI-CÄ-BLE, *a.* [*suspicio*, L.] That may be suspected. *Mora.*
SÜR-PI'CI'ON, (*süs-pish'un*) *n.* [Fr.; *suspicio*, L.] Act of suspecting; state of being suspected; jealousy; distrust; want of confidence.
SÜR-PI'CI'OUS, (*süs-pish'us*) *a.* [*suspiciosus*, L.] Cherishing suspicion; inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof; indicating suspicion; causing suspicion; liable to suspicion; jealous; mistrustful; distrustful.
SÜR-PI'CI'OUS-LY, (*süs-pish'us-ly*) *ad.* In a suspicious manner; so as to raise suspicion.
SÜR-PI'CI'OUS-NËSS, (*süs-pish'us-nËss*) *n.* State of being suspicious; tendency to suspicion. *Dr. Fuller.*
SÜR-PI'RÄL, *n.* A spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit:—a breathing-hole or ventiduct. *Chambers.*
SÜR-PI-RÄ'TI'ON, *n.* [*spiratio*, from *spiro*, L.] Sigh; act of suspiring, or fetching the breath deep; a murmur. *Shak.*
SÜR-PIRE, *v. n.* [*spiro*, L.] [i. SPIRED; *pp.* SUSPIRING, SUSPIRED.] To sigh; to fetch the breath deep; to breathe hard. *Shak.*
†SÜR-PIRED, (*süs-pird'*) *p. a.* Desired earnestly. *Wotton.*
SÜR-TÄIN, (*süs-tän'*) *v. a.* [*soustenir*, old Fr.; *sustineo*, L.] [i. SUSTAINED; *pp.* SUSTAINING, SUSTAINED.] To bear; to prop; to hold up; to support; to keep from sinking; to maintain; to keep; to help; to relieve; to assist:—to endure; to suffer.
†SÜR-TÄIN, *n.* What sustains or supports. *Milton.*
SÜR-TÄIN'Ä-BLE, *a.* [*sostenenble*, old Fr.] That may be sustained; supportable. *Todd.*
SÜR-TÄIN'ER, *n.* One who sustains or supports.
SÜR-TÄIN'MENT,* *n.* The act of sustaining. *Milton.*
SÜR-TE-NANCE, *n.* [*soustenance*, old Fr.] That which sustains life; support; maintenance; subsistence; food; necessities of life; victuals.
†SÜR-TËN'TÄ-CLE, *n.* [*sustentaculum*, L.] Support. *Mora.*
SÜR-TËN-TÄ'TI'ON, *n.* [Fr. from *sustendo*, L.] Act of sustaining; support; use of victuals; maintenance; support of life; sustenance. *Bacon.* [i. SUSTAINED; *pp.* SUSTAINING, SUSTAINED.]
†SÜR-SUR-RÄ'TI'ON, *n.* [*sursum*, L.] Whisper; soft murmur.
SÜR-TILE, (*süt'til*) *a.* [*suttilis*, L.] Done by sewing or stitching; sewed; stitched. *Boswell.*
SÜT'ER, *n.* [*sutcler*, D.; *sudler*, Ger.] A person who follows an army as a seller of provisions and liquors.
SÜT'LING,* *a.* Belonging to a sutler. *Addison.*
SÜT-TËM',* *n.* A word denoting a chaste wife, or one who burns herself on her husband's funeral pile, and applied by the Bramins to various rites of religious purification;

but commonly used for the voluntary self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her deceased husband.

Brande.

SUT-TEĒ /sʊmˈtɛ:/ *n. The practice of burning wives on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands. *Ec. Rev.* See **SUTTEE**.

SŪT'ĪLE *a. Net, as weight after deducting tare. *Crabb.*

SŪT'Ū-RĀL *a. Relating to, or having, a suture. *Hooker.*

SŪT'Ū-RĀT-ĒD, a. [*sutura*, L.] Stitched together. *Smith.*

SŪT'ŪRE, (sūt'yūr) n. [*r.*; *sutura*, L.] A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of wounds; a junction of bones by their serrated or toothed margins, as those of the skull.

SŪT'ŪRED,* (sūt'yurd) a. Connected by a suture; sewed. *Pennant.*

SŪ'UM CŪT' QŪE,* (-kī'kwē) [L., to every one his own.] Give to every one his due. *Scudamore.*

SUZERAIN,* n. A feudal lord or baron. *Ec. Rev.*

SWAB, (swōb) n. [*swabb*, Swed.] A kind of mop made of rope-yarns, to clean floors: — a bean-pod. *Bailey.*

SWAB, (swōb) v. a. [*i.* swabbed; *pp.* swabbing, swabbed.] To clean with a mop or swab, as a ship's deck.

SWAB/BER, (swōb'ber) n. [D.] A sweeper of the deck.

†SWAD, (swōd) n. A peascod. *Cotgrave.* A squab, or short, fat person. *B. Jonson.*

SWAD/DLE, (swōd'dl) v. a. [*i.* swaddled; *pp.* swaddling, swaddled.] To swathe; to bind tight in clothes: — generally used of binding new-born children. [†To heat; to cudgel. *Harrington.*]

SWAD/DLE, (swōd'dl) n. Clothes bound round the body. *Addison.*

SWAD/DLING-BĀND, (swōd'dling-) } n. Cloth wrapped

SWAD/DLING-CLŌTH, (swōd'dling-) } round a new-born

SWAD/DLING-CLŌTT, (swōd'dling-) } child. *Spenser.*

SWĀG, v. n. [*i.* swaged; *pp.* swaggng, swaggd.] To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy; to sag. *Wotton.*

SWĀG,* n. An unequal, hobbling motion. *Francis.*

SWĀG-G-BĒL-LĪED, (hjd) a. Having a large belly. *Shak.*

†SWĀGE, v. a. To soften; to quiet; to assuage. *Milton.*

†SWĀG, v. n. To abate; to assuage. *Barret.*

SWĀG'ĒR, v. n. [*swadderen*, D.] [*i.* swaged; *pp.* swagging, swaggred.] To bluster; to bully; to be insolent. *Dryden.*

SWĀG'ĒR, v. a. To bully; to subdue by threats. *Swift.*

SWĀG'ĒR,* n. An empty boast; a bluster. *Swift.*

SWĀG'ĒR-ĒR, n. A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent fellow.

SWĀG'ĒR-ĪNG,* n. Act of blustering; insolence.

SWĀG'ĒY, a. Dependent by its weight. *Brownie.*

SWĀIN, (swān) n. [*swain*, Sax.; *Runic*; *swen*, Su. Goth.; *swaina*, Lapon; *swan*, Sax.] A young man; generally, a rustic; a peasant; a country servant or laborer employed in husbandry: — a pastoral youth; a lover.

†SWĀIN'ISH, a. Like a swain; rustic; ignorant. *Milton.*

†SWĀIN'MŌTE, or **SWĒIN'MŌTE**, n. [*swainmōtus*, law L.] (*Eng. law*) A court relating to matters of the forest, held by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. *Cowel.*

SWĀIP, v. n. To walk proudly; to sweep. [North of Eng.]

SWĀLE, v. n. [*i.* swaled; *pp.* swaling, swaled.] To waste or blaze away; to melt, as a candle. *Wielŷŷe.*

SWĀLE, v. a. To consume; to waste. *Congreve.* [R.]

SWĀLE,* n. A low place: — shade, in opposition to sunshine. *Forby.* [Provincial in England: — in some parts of the United States used in the sense of a *vale* or *valley*; as, "a *swale* of land."]

†SWĀL'LET, (swōl'let) n. [*swall*, Swed.] Among the tinminers, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWĀL'LOW, (swōl'lō) n. A small bird, of several species, as the bank, chimney, and window or barn swallow: — the throat: — voracity: — as much as is swallowed at once: — a gulf.

SWĀL'LOW, (swōl'lō) v. a. [*swelgen*, D.] [*i.* swallowed; *pp.* swallowing, swallowed.] To make to pass down the throat: — to receive without examination: — to engross; to absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulf; to occupy; to seize and waste: — to engage completely.

SWĀL'LOW-TĀIL, (swōl'lō-tāil) n. A species of willow. *Bacon.* — (*Forl.*) An outwork narrower towards the fortified place than towards the country: — a mode of dovetailing. *Crabb.*

SWĀL'LOW-WORT, (swōl'lō-würt) n. A plant.

SWĀM, i. from *Swim*. See **SWIM**.

SWAMP, (swōmp) n. [*swamma*, Goth.; *swam*, Sax.; *swamme*, D.; *swamp*, Dan.; *swamp*, Swed.] Ground too wet and soft to be trodden upon; wet ground; a marsh; a bog; a fen.

SWAMP, (swōmp) v. a. [*i.* swamped; *pp.* swamping, swamped.] To whelm or sink, as in a swamp: — to embarrass; to entangle in difficulties. *Ch. Ob.*

SWAMP'ŌRE,* (swōmp'ōr) n. Ore found in a swamp. *Smart.*

SWAMP'Y, (swōm'pē) a. Boggy; fenny. *Thomson.*

SWAN, (swōn) n. [*swan*, Sax.; *swan*, Dan.; *swaen*, D.] A large, handsome, web-footed bird or water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, except when young.

SWAN-LIKE,* (swōn'li) a. Resembling a swan. *Shak.*

SWAN'PĀN,* (swōn'pān) n. A Chinese instrument for performing arithmetical calculations. *Hamilton.*

SWAN'S-DŌWN,* (swōn'z-) n. The down of a swan; a fine, soft, thin, woollen cloth. *W. Encyc.*

SWAN'SKĪN, (swōn'li) n. A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan: — a very thick, closely-woven, woollen cloth, used for the clothes of seamen and laborers. *W. Encyc.*

SWAP, (swōp) v. a. [†To strike with a long or sweeping stroke. *Chaucer.*] To exchange. See **SWOR**.

†SWAP, (swōp) v. n. To fall down. *Chaucer.* To ply the wings with noise; to strike the air. *More.*

†SWAP, (swōp) n. A blow; a stroke. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SWAP, (swōp) ad. Hastily; with violence; as, "He did it *swap*." *Johnson.* [Local and vulgar.]

SWĀRD, n. [*sward*, Swed.; *sweards*, Sax.] [The skin of bacon. *Breuer.*] The grassy surface of land; turf; a surface of green-sward.

SWĀRD, v. a. & n. [*i.* swarded; *pp.* swarding, swarded.] To cover with, or to form, sward. *Mortimer.*

SWĀRD'ĒD,* p. a. Covered with a sward. *Draake.*

†SWĀRE. Old pret. from *Swear*. Swore. See **SWĒAR**.

SWĀRM, n. [*swarm*, D.; *swaern*, Swed.] A cluster or great number of bees, or of any small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive; a multitude; a crowd.

SWĀRM, v. n. [*i.* swarmed; *pp.* swarming, swarmed.] To rise, as bees, in a body, and quit the hive: — to appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng; to be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged; to breed multitudes.

SWĀRM, v. a. To press close together; to throng. *Sackville.*

†SWĀRT, a. Black; dark; swarthy. *Shak.*

†SWĀRT, v. a. To blacken; to dusk. *Brownie.*

†SWĀRTH, a. [*swarths*, Goth.; *swarft*, Sax.; *swart*, D.] Black; dark; swarthy. *Chapman.*

SWĀRTH, n. A row of grass cut down. *Pope.* See **SWĀTH**.

SWĀRTH, n. The apparition of a person about to die. *Gross.* [Local Eng.]

SWĀRTH'LY, ad. Blackly; dusky; tawnyly.

SWĀRTH'NESS, n. Darkness of complexion; tawinness.

SWĀRTH'Y, a. Blackness; swarthinness. *Todd.*

SWĀRTH'Y, a. Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny

SWĀRTH'Y, v. a. To blacken; to make swarthy. *Cowley.*

†SWĀRT'NESS, } n. Swarthinness. *Sherwood.*

†SWĀRT'ISH, a. Somewhat dark or dusky. *Bullein.*

†SWĀRT'Y, a. Swarthy. *Burton.*

†SWĀRVE, v. n. To swerve. *Spenser.*

SWASH, (swōsh) n. (*Arch.*) An oval figure with mouldings oblique to the axis of the work. *Mozon.* A blustering noise; dashing of water. *Tynald.*

SWASH, (swōsh) v. n. [*swetsen*, Teut.] [*i.* SWASHED; *pp.* SWASHING, SWASHED.] To bluster with clatter or noise; to bully; to bluster. *Shak.* To splash. *Hollaway.*

SWASH, (swōsh) } a. Soft, like fruit too ripe. *Pegge.*

SWASH'Y, (swōsh'ē) } [Local, Eng.]

†SWASH'BUCK-LĒR, (swōsh'li-) n. A bully. *Milton.*

SWASH'ER, (swōsh'er) n. One who swashes; a blusterer.

†SWĀT, } i. from *Sweat*. Sweat. *Chaucer.* See **SWEAT**.

†SWĀTE, } i. from *Sweat*. Sweat. *Chaucer.* See **SWEAT**.

†SWATCH, (swōch) n. A swathe. *Tusser.*

SWĀTH, (swōth) [swōth, P. K. Sm. *Wb.*; swāth, E.; swāth, Ja.] n. [*swade*, D.] A line of grass or corn as cut by the mower; a sweep of the scythe in mowing. — [A continued quantity. *Shak.* A band; a file. *Greene.* See **SWĀTH**.]

SWĀTHE, v. a. [*i.* swathed; *pp.* swathing, swathed.] To bind, as a child, with bands and rollers; to confine.

SWĀTHE,* n. A bandage or fillet. *Smart.*

SWĀY, (swā) v. a. [*schwaben*, Ger.; *swaigia*, Icel.; *swiga*, Su. Goth.] [*i.* swayed; *pp.* swaying, swayed.] To wave in the hand; to move or wield, as a sceptre: — to bias; to direct to either side: — to govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

SWAY, v. n. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight; to have weight or influence; to rule: — to incline to one side.

SWĀY, n. The swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk or power; weight; preponderance; cast of the balance; power; rule; dominion; authority; ascendancy; influence; direction; weight on one side: — a bramble-rod used in thatching.

SWĀY'ING,* n. An injury done to the back of a horse by violent strains or excessive burdens. *Crabb.*

SWĀLED,* v. a. [*i.* swaled; *pp.* swaling, swaled.] To singe or burn off the hair, as of hogs. *Farm. Encyc.*

SWĒAL, v. n. To melt, as a candle. See **SWĒALE**.

SWĒAR, (swār) v. n. [*swearan*, Goth.; *swearn*, Sax.; *zwoeren*, D.] [*i.* swore; *pp.* swearing, sworn. — The pretorit

sware, formerly in use, is obsolete.] To affirm with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtest a sacred name profanely.

SWEAR, *v. a.* To utter or affirm with an appeal to God; to put on an oath; to bind by an oath administered:—to charge upon oath; to declare upon oath; as, "He *swore* treason against his friend."

SWEAR'ER, (swár'ér) *n.* One who swears:—a profane person.

SWEAR'ING, (swár'ing) *n.* The act of declaring upon oath; the act or practice of using profane oaths.

SWEAT, (swét) *n.* Moisture which issues from the pores by means of heat or labor; perspiration; state of sweating; evaporation of moisture:—labor; toil.

SWEAT, (swét) *v. n.* [i. *SWEAT*, *SWET*, or *SWEATED*; *pp.* *SWEATING*, *SWEAT*, *SWET*, or *SWEATED*.] To emit sweat or moisture; to perspire; to toil; to labor; to drudge.

SWEAT'ER, *v. a.* To emit, as sweat; to make to sweat.

SWEAT'ER, *n.* One who sweats.

SWEAT'Y, *ad.* In a sweaty state or manner.

SWEAT'Y-NÉSS, *n.* State of being sweaty. *Ash.*

SWEAT'ING, *n.* Act of making to sweat; moisture emitted; perspiration. [*Merle.*]

SWEAT'ING-BÁTH,* *n.* A bath to promote perspiration.

SWEAT'ING-HÖUSE,* *n.* A house for sweating. *Merle.*

SWEAT'ING-IRON,* (-t-urn) *n.* An iron for scraping horses.

SWEAT'ING-SICK'NESS,* *n.* A severe, febrile, epidemic disease, which prevailed in England and some other countries of Europe, in the 15th and 16th centuries:—*Sudor Anglicus. Duglison.*

SWEAT'Y, (swét'te) *a.* Covered with sweat; moist with sweat; consisting of sweat:—laborious; toilsome.

SWÉDE, *n.* A native of Sweden. *Milton.*

SWÉ-DÉN-BÖR'QI-AN,* *n.* One who holds the doctrines taught by Swedenborg; a member of the New Jerusalem church. *P. Cyc.*

SWÉ-DÉN-BÖR'QI-AN,* *a.* Relating to Emanuel Swedenborg, or to the doctrines taught by him. *Brande.*

SWÉ-DÉN-BÖR'QI-AN-ISM,* *n.* The doctrines taught by Swedenborg. *Ency.*

SWÉD'ISH, *a.* Relating to Sweden or the Swedes; respecting the Swedes.

SWÉD'ISH,* *n.* The language of the Swedes. *Bosworth.*

SWÉD'ISH-TÜR'NIP,* *n.* The ruta-baga. *Hamilton.*

SWÉEP, *v. a.* [i. *SWÉPT*; *pp.* *SWÉEPING*, *SWÉPT*.] To move, clear, or drive off, as by a broom or besom; to drive away; to clean with a broom:—to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

SWÉEP, *v. n.* To pass with violence, swiftness, or pomp; to pass smoothly; to move with a long reach.

SWÉEP, *n.* Act of sweeping; a widely-extended motion; the compass of a continued motion or stroke:—a general destruction:—direction of any motion not rectilinear:—a sweeper. [An engine for drawing up water; a well-sweep; an upright post, having a cross-beam moving on a pivot. *Tudor.*—Archbishop Potter and Richardson spell it *swipe*, Scott and Ash, *swipe*, *swoepe*, *swoeap*, and *swoeep*.]

SWÉEP'AGE,* *n.* The crop of hay cut in a meadow. *Whishaw.* [*Local, Eng.*]

SWÉEP'ER, *n.* One who sweeps. *Barret.*

SWÉEP'ING,* *p. a.* Driving away:—involving great numbers.

SWÉEP'ING-LY,* *ad.* In a sweeping manner. *N. A. Rev.*

SWÉEP'INGS, *n. pl.* Dirt, refuse, &c., swept away; things collected by sweeping.

SWÉEP'NET, *n.* A net that takes in a great compass.

SWÉEP'STÁKE, *n.* A winner:—usually *sweepstakes*. *Shak.*

SWÉEP'STÁKES, *n. sing.* In gaming and horse-racing, a winner; one who wins all, or sweeps all the stakes or wagers:—a prize in a horse-race, made up of several stakes.

SWÉEP'WASH-ER,* (-wösh-ér) *n.* One who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., of refineries of silver and gold, the small residuum of precious metal. *Urc.*

SWÉEP'Y, *a.* Passing with speed over a great compass at once; sweeping; wavy; drawn out. *Dryden.*

SWEÉT, *a.* Pleasing to the taste, smell, or to any sense; having the taste of honey or sugar; saccharine; luscious to the taste; fragrant to the smell; melodious to the ear; beautiful to the eye; not salt; not sour; mild; soft; gentle; grateful; pleasing; not stale; free from any offensive smell, as food.

SWEÉT, *n.* Sweetness; something pleasing; a perfume. *Dryden.* A word of endearment.—*pl.* Molasses; treacle.

SWEÉT'BRÉAD, *n.* The pancreas of the calf.

SWEÉT'BRÉ-ER, *n.* A fragrant shrub; eglantine.

SWEÉT'BRÖÖM, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SWEÉT-CÁL'A-NÜS,* or **SWEÉT'-CÁNE**,* *n.* An aromatic plant, sometimes called *lemon-grass*, and *spikenard*. *P. Cyc.*

SWEÉT-CLÉ'É-LY, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

SWEÉT-OIS'TUS, *n.* A shrub, called also *gun-cistus*. *Ma-son.*

SWEÉT'EN, (swét'tn) *v. a.* [i. *SWEETENED*; *pp.* *SWEETENING*, *SWEETENED*.] To make sweet:—to make mild, or kind; to palliate; to make grateful or pleasing; to soften; to make delicate.

SWEÉT'EN, (swét'tn) *v. n.* To grow sweet. *Bacon.*

SWEÉT'EN-ÉR, (swét'tn-ér) *n.* A person or thing that sweetens, or renders pleasing.

SWEÉT'EN-ING,* (swét'tn-ing) *n.* Act of making sweet; that which sweetens. *Ash.*

SWEÉT'É-RÉN,* *n.* A plant or small aromatic shrub. *Farm. Ency.*

SWEÉT'É-PLÁG,* *n.* A plant with an aromatic root; sweet-rush. *Farm. Ency.*

SWEÉT'É-GRÁSS,* *n.* A genus of grasses. *Farm. Ency.*

SWEÉT'É-GÜM,* *n.* A shrub; the liquid-amber. *Crabb.*

SWEÉT'É-HÉART, (-hárt) *n.* A lover or mistress. *Shak.*

SWEÉT'ING, *n.* A sweet apple:—a word of endearment.

SWEÉT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet. *Floyer.*

SWEÉT'ISH-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being sweetish. *Bp. Berkeley.*

SWEÉT-JÖHN'S'WÖRT,* (-jöz'n'wür't) *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

SWEÉT'LY, *ad.* In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

SWEÉT-MÁR'JÖ-RÁM, *n.* A plant. See *MARJORAM*.

SWEÉT-MÁUD-LIN,* *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

SWEÉT-MÉAT, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar; confection.

SWEÉT'NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being sweet; lusciousness; fragrance:—melody; agreeableness; gentleness; mildness.

SWEÉT'PÉA,* *n.* An annual plant. *Crabb.*

SWEÉT-PO-TÁ'TÖ,* *n.* An esculent tuberous root; Carolina potato; *convolvulus batatas*. *Farm. Ency.*

SWEÉT-RÖÖT,* *n.* A plant; liquorice. *Smart.*

SWEÉT-RÜSH,* *n.* A bulbous plant:—sweet-flag. *Crabb.*

SWEÉT-SCÉNT-ÉD,* *a.* Having a sweet scent. *Maunder.*

SWEÉT-SMÉLL-ING,* *a.* Having a sweet smell; fragrant. *Swift.*

SWEÉT-SÖP,* *n.* A tree; *anona squamosa*. *Crabb.*

SWEÉT-SÜL'TÁN,* *n.* An annual plant. *Crabb.*

SWEÉT-TÉMP'ÉRÉD,* (-pérd) *a.* Of amiable temper; mild. *Morc.*

SWEÉT-TÖNÉD,* (-tönd) *a.* Having a sweet or pleasant tone. *Scott.*

SWEÉT'WÉÉD,* *n.* A plant or shrub. *Crabb.*

SWEÉT-WÍLL'IÁM, (-yám) *n.* A plant and flower.

SWEÉT-WÍLL'ÖW, *n.* A shrub; gale or Dutch myrtle.

SWEÉT'WÖÖD,* (-wöd) *n.* A plant. *Smart.*

SWÉLL, *v. n.* [i. *SWÉLLED*; *pp.* *SWÉLLING*, *SWÉLLED*, *SWÖLLEN*, or *SWÖLN*.—*Swollen* and *swoll* are obsolete.] To grow bigger; to grow turbid or tumid; to be inflated; to heave; to rise; to enlarge; to look big; to be turbid; to protuberate; to rise into arrogance, exasperation, or anger; to be elated.

SWÉLL, *v. a.* To cause to rise or increase; to make tumid; to lighten; to raise to arrogance; to inflate; to puff up; to augment; to expand; to dilate.

SWÉLL, *n.* Extension of bulk; act or state of swelling, as of the sea after a storm; a succession of waves in one direction; surf.—(*Mus.*) A set of pipes in an organ acted upon by a key-board.

SWÉLL'ING, *n.* Act of enlarging or increasing in bulk; inflation:—morbid tumor; protuberance.

SWÉLL'ING,* *p. a.* Becoming inflated; tumid; turbid.

†**SWÉLT**, *v. n.* To faint; to swoon:—to swelter. *Chaucer.*

†**SWÉLT**, *v. a.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint. *Bp. Hall.* [*Swelt* is still in provincial use in England. *Todd.*]

SWÉL'TÉR, *v. n.* [i. *SWÉLTERED*; *pp.* *SWÉLTERING*, *SWÉLTERED*.] To burn; to bear or suffer heat. *Spenser.* To faint by excess of heat; to sweat profusely. *Gascoigne.*

SWÉL'TÉR, *v. a.* To parch, dry up, or oppress with heat. *Bentley.*

SWÉL'TRY, *a.* Suffocating with heat; sultry.

SWÉPT, *i. & p.* from *Swoep*. See **SWEEP**.

SWÉRD, *n. & v.* *Mortimer*. See **SWARD**.

SWÉRVE, *v. n.* [*swerven*, Sax. & D.] [i. *SWÉRVÉD*; *pp.* *SWÉRVING*, *SWÉRVÉD*.] To wander; to rove; to turn aside; to deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty. [To ply; to bend. *Milton.* To climb on a tree, or on a narrow body. *Dryden.*]

SWÉRV'ING, *n.* Act of departing from rule, custom, or duty; deviation.

SWÉT,* *i. & p.* from *Sweet*. See **SWEAT**.

†**SWÉ'VEX**, *n.* A dream. *Wieliffe.*

SWÉFT, *a.* Having a rapid motion; moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid; ready; prompt.

SWÉFT, *n.* That which is swift:—current of a stream. *Walton.* A bird like a swallow; a martlet. *Derham.* A species of lizard; an eft or newt; a small reptile. *Furlyb.*

SWÉFT'ÉR, *n.* (*Naut.*) The foremost or aftermost shroud; a rope to confine something in its place:—a rope. *Brande.*

SWIFT-FOOT, (swift'füt) *a.* Nimble; swift-footed. *Mirror for Magistrates.*
SWIFT-FOOT-ED, (-füt'ed) *a.* Swift of foot; nimble. *Pope.*
SWIFT-HEELED, (swift'héid) *a.* Swift-footed; rapid. *Habington.*
SWIFTLY, *ad.* With a swift motion; with velocity; fleetly; rapidly; nimbly.
SWIFTNESS, *n.* Speed; rapidity; velocity; celerity.
SWIFT-WINGED,* (-wing'd) *a.* Swift in flight. *Shak.*
SWIG, *v. n.* [*swiga*, Icel.] To drink by large draughts. *Johnson.* [Vulgar.]
SWIG, *v. a.* To drink or suck greedily. *Creech.*
SWIG, *n.* A large draught; as, "He took a good *swig*." *Randolph.* [Vulgar.] Ale and toasted bread. *Craven Dialect.*
SWILL, *v. a.* [*i.* SWILLED; *pp.* SWILLING, SWILLED.] To drink grossly; to wash; to drench; to inebriate.
SWILL, *v. n.* To be intoxicated; to drink grossly. *Whately.*
SWILL, *n.* Drink grossly poured down; liquid food for swine; hogwash. *Mortimer.*
SWILLER, *n.* A gross drinker; a notorious drunkard; called also, formerly, a *swillbowl* and a *swillpot*. *Barret.*
SWILLINGS, *n. pl.* Swill; hogwash. *Sherwood.*
SWIM, *v. n.* [*i.* SWUM or SWAM; *pp.* SWIMMING, SWUM.—*Swim*, the old preterit, is obsolete.] To float on the water; to not sink; to move in water, as a fish; to move progressively in the water, by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth motion:—to be dizzy:—to be drenched; to be floated:—to have abundance; to flow in any thing.
SWIM, *v. a.* To pass by swimming. *Dryden.*
SWIM, *n.* A kind of smoothly sliding motion. *B. Jonson.*
 The bladder of fishes by which they swim. *Greco.*
SWIMMER, *n.* One who swims; a protuberance in the leg of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*
SWIMMING, *n.* The act of floating on the water; act of moving in the water, as a fish; act of moving progressively in the water, by the motion of the limbs:—dizziness.
SWIMMING-LY, *ad.* Smoothly; with great success; rapidly; without obstruction.
SWINDLE, (swin'dl) *v. a.* [*i.* SWINDLED; *pp.* SWINDLING, SWINDLED.] To defraud in common dealings by imposition, or false pretences; to cheat; to impose upon.
SWINDLER, *n.* One who swindles; a slapper; a cheat.
SWINDLING,* *n.* The practice of a swindler; systematic fraud.
SWINE, *n. sing. & pl.* A hog; a pig; hogs collectively.
SWINE-BREAD, *n.* A kind of plant; tuffe. *Bailey.*
SWINE-CRESS,* *n.* A species of cress; wart-cress. *Crabb.*
SWINE-GRASS, *n.* A plant or herb.
SWINE-HERD, *n.* A keeper of hogs or swine. † "This word, in the north of England, is pronounced *swinnard*." *Walker.*
SWINE-PIPE, *n.* The redwing; a bird of the thrush kind.
SWINE-POX,* *n.* The chicken-pox. *Brande.*
SWINE-STONE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Petid or bituminous limestone. *Brande.*
SWINE-STY, *n.* A hogsty; a pigsty. *Promp. Parv.*
SWINE-THIS-TLE,* (-this-sl) *n.* The sow-thistle. *Smart.*
SWING, *v. n.* [*i.* SWUNG; *pp.* SWINGING, SWUNG.—*Swing*, the old preterit, is obsolete.] To wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to fly backward and forward on a rope; to oscillate; to vibrate.
SWING, *v. a.* To make to play loosely on a string or rope; to make to vibrate or whirl round; to wave loosely.
SWING, *n.* Act or state of swinging; an apparatus for swinging; a line on which any thing hangs loose:—course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any course.
SWINGE, (swinj) *v. a.* [*i.* SWINGED; *pp.* SWINGING, SWINGED.] To whip; to bastinado; to punish. *Shak.* [† To move as a lash. *Milton.*]
†SWINGE, *n.* A sweep of any thing in motion. *Walker.*
SWINGE-BÜCKLER, *n.* A bully; a blusterer. *Shak.*
SWINGEL,* *n.* That part of a flail which swings, or which beats out the grain. *Forby.*
SWINGER, (swing'er) *n.* One who swings; a hurler.
SWINGER, (swinj'er) *n.* A great falsehood. *Echard.* [Vulgar.]
SWINGING, (swinj'ing) *a.* Great; huge. *Tuberville.* [Vulgar.]
SWINGING-LY, (swinj'ing-le) *ad.* Vastly; greatly. *Swift.*
SWINGLE, (swing'gl) *v. a.* [*i.* SWINGLED; *pp.* SWINGLING, SWINGLED.] To dress flax; to separate the fibrous part of flax from the woody substance and coarse tow, by beating; to beat. *Ash.* To cut off the heads of weeds without rooting up the plants. *Forby.*
†SWINGLE, *v. n.* To dangle; to swing loosely. *Johnson.*
SWINGLE,* *n.* A wooden instrument or knife with which flax is beaten:—called also a *swingle-staff*, *swingling-lufe*, *swingling-staff*, and *swingling-wand*. *Ash.*
SWINGLE-STAFF,* *n.* An instrument for beating flax or hemp. *Ash.* See **SWINGLE**.

SWINGLE-TREE,* *n.* A stick or piece of wood which keeps the traces of a horse open. *Ash.* [Local, Eng.]
SWINGLE-WAND,* (-wänd) *n.* An instrument with which flax is swingled. *Jamieson.* See **SWINGLE**.
SWING-PLÖGGH,* *n.* A plough without wheels. *Louden.*
SWINISH, *a.* Resembling swine; gross; brutal.
SWINISH-LY,* *ad.* In a base or swinish manner. *Bale.*
SWINISH-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being swinish. *Boswell.*
†SWINK, *v. n.* To labor; to toil; to drudge. *Spenser.*
†SWINK, (swink) *v. a.* To overlabor. *Milton.*
†SWINK, *n.* Labor; toil; drudgery. *Spenser.*
†SWINKER, *n.* A laborer; a ploughman. *Chaucer.*
SWIPE,* *n.* An engine having a cross-beam to draw up water. *Abp. Potter.* See **SWEEP**.
SWIPES, *n.* Bad small-beer; taplash. *Todd.* [Local, Eng.]
SWIPLE,* *n.* The part of a flail by which the grain is struck in thrashing; a swingel. *Farm. Ency.*
SWIPER, *a.* Nimble; quick. *Promp. Parv.* [Local, Eng.]
SWISS, *n.* A native, or the language, of Switzerland.
SWISS, *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland. *Addison.*
SWITCH, *n.* A small, flexible twig. *Shak.* A movable rail; a contrivance or arrangement of rails to enable cars to turn out from one railroad into another.
SWITCH, *v. a.* [*i.* SWITCHED; *pp.* SWITCHING, SWITCHED.] To lash with a switch; to jerk:—to prune or cut off one year's growth, as of a hedge.
SWITCH, *v. n.* To walk with a kind of jerk.
†SWITHE, *ad.* Hastily. *Wicliffe.*
SWITZER, *n.* A native of Switzerland; a Swiss.
SWIVEL, (swiv'vl) *n.* [*swaif*, Icel.] Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it, as in an iron chain:—a small cannon, which turns on a swivel.
SWOB,* *n. & v.* See **SWAB**.
SWOBER, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sweeper of the deck. See **SWABBER**.—*pl.* Four privileged cards used incidentally in betting at whist. *Staff.*
SWOLLEN, (swöln) *p.* from *swell*. Swelled. See **SWELL**.
SWOLN, *p.* Same as *swollen*. *Prior.* See **SWELL**.
†SWOON. Old preterit from *swim*. *Shak.* See **SWIM**.
SWÖÖN, *v. n.* [*i.* SWOONED; *pp.* SWOONING, SWOONED.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint. *Shak.*
SWÖÖN, *n.* Act or state of swooning; suspension of sensation; a lipthymy; a fainting fit.
SWÖÖNING, *n.* The act of fainting. *Bp. Hall.*
SWÖÖP, *v. a.* [*i.* SWOOPED; *pp.* SWOOPING, SWOOPED.] To fall on and seize at once, as a hawk his prey. *Wilkins.*
 To prey upon; to catch up. *Glavinille.*
†SWÖÖP, *v. n.* To pass with pomp. *Drayton.*
SWÖÖP, *n.* A falling upon and seizing, as a hawk his prey.
SWÖP, *v. a.* [*i.* SWOOPED; *pp.* SWOOPING, SWOOPED.] To exchange one thing for another; to barter. *Dryden.* [A low word.]
SWÖP, *n.* An exchange; a barter. *Spectator.*
SWÖRD, (sörd) [sörd, *S. W. P. J. E. F. J. K. Sm.*: sörd or sörd, *Wh.*] *n.* A weapon for cutting or thrusting, worn at the side:—destruction by war; as, fire and *swords*:—vengeance of justice:—the emblem of authority; as, "the sword of state."
SWÖRD-BEAR-ER,* (sörd'bär'er) *n.* The officer who carries a sword. *Smith.*
SWÖRD-BELT,* *n.* A belt for suspending a sword. *Duane.*
SWÖRD-BLÄDE,* *n.* The blade of a sword. *Ency.*
SWÖRD-CÜT-LER,* (sörd'küt'er) *n.* One who makes swords. *Maunder.*
SWÖRD-ED, (sörd'ed) *a.* Girt with a sword. *Milton.*
†SWÖRD-ER, (sörd'er) *n.* A cutthroat; a soldier. *Shak.*
SWÖRD-FIGHT,* (sörd'fit) *n.* A combat with swords. *Holy day.*
SWÖRD-FISH, (sörd'fish) *n.* A fish with a long, sharp bone issuing from its head. *Spenser.*
SWÖRD-GRÄSS, (sörd'gräs) *n.* A kind of sedge; glader.
SWÖRD-HÄND,* (sörd'händ) *n.* The right hand; the hand holding the sword. *Booth.*
SWÖRD-KNÖT, (sörd'nöt) *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.
SWÖRD-LÄW, (sörd'läw) *n.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger. *Milton.*
SWÖRD-LESS,* (sörd'les) *a.* Having no sword. *Byron.*
SWÖRD-PLAY,* *n.* A combat of gladiators. *Dryden.*
SWÖRD-PLÄY-ER, (sörd'plä'er) *n.* Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword for prizes. *Hakewill.*
SWÖRD-SHAPED,* (sörd'shäp) *a.* Shaped like a sword. *Smith.*
SWÖRDSMAN, (sördz'män) *n.*; *pl.* **SWÖRDSMEN**. A man who carries a sword; a fighting man:—written also *swördman*.
SWÖRDSMAN-SHIP,* (sördz'män-ship) *n.* Skillful use of the sword. *Cooper.*
SWÖRE, *i.* from *Suear*. See **SWEAR**.
SWÖRN, (swörn) *p.* from *Suear*. See **SWEAR**.
†SWÖÖND, *v. n.* To swoon. *Shak.* See **SWOON**.
SWÜM, *i. & p.* from *swim*. See **SWIM**.

SYMP-TOM-AT-CAL-LY, ad. In the nature of a symptom.
SYMP-TOM-A-TOL-O-QY,* n. (Med.) That branch of pathology which treats of the symptoms of diseases. *Dun- glishon.*
SYN-ÆR'E-SIS,* [sîn-êr'ê-sis] n. [συναίρεσις.] (*Rhet.*) The union of two syllables into one, the opposite of *diæresis*; as, *Is'ra'el* for *Is'ra-êl*. *Crabb.*
SYN-A-GÔQ'I-CAL, a. Pertaining to a synagogue. *Bailey.*
SYN'A-GÔGUE, (sîn'â-gôg) n. [*Fr.*; συναγωγή, Gr.] A religious assembly of the Jews; a Jewish place of worship.
SYN-A-LË'PHA, (sîn-â-lë'fâ) n. [συναλοιφή.] (*Prosody*) The principle or usage by which, when a word ends with a vowel, or with the letter *m*, and the next begins with a vowel, the final syllable of the one runs into the first of the other, as, *ill' ego.*
SYN'AR-CHÏ, n. [συναρχία.] Joint sovereignty. *Stack- house.* [R.]
SYN-AR-THRÔ'SIS, n. [σύν and ἀρθρώ.] (*Anat.*) A close conjunction of two bones. *Wiseman.*
SYN-AX'IS, n. [σύναξις.] A synagogue; a congregation. *Bp. Taylor.*
SYN-CAR'POUS,* a. (Bot.) Having the carpels consolidated. *P. Cye.*
SYN-CËT-E-GÔ-RE-MËT'IC,* a. [σύν and κληρόσημα.] (*Logic*) Noting words which cannot be employed by themselves as terms, but require to be conjoined with another word, as prepositions, adverbs, &c. *Brande.*
SYN-ËRON-DRÔ'SIS, (sîn-kôn-drô'sis) n. [σύν and χόνδρος.] (*Anat.*) The junction of one bone with another, by an interlocking cartilage. *Wiseman.*
SYN'ËHRO-NAL, (sîng'krô-nâl) n. [σύν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time; belonging to the same time; synchronical; synchronous; synchronistic. *Mora.*
SYN'ËHRO-NAL, n. That which happens at the same time, or which belongs to the same time, with another thing. *Mora.*
SYN-ËHRÔN'I-CAL, a. [σύν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time; synchronical; synchronous. *Boyle.*
SYN-ËHRÔN'I-CAL-LÏ,* ad. In a synchronical manner. *Belsham.*
SYN'ËHRO-NÏSM, (sîng'krô-nîzm) n. [σύν and χρόνος.] Concurrence in time of two or more events; a tabular arrangement of history according to dates, by which contemporary persons and things of different countries are brought together.
SYN-ËHRO-NÏS'T'IC,* a. Happening at the same time; synchronical. *Ball.*
SYN-ËHRO-NÏ-ZË'T'ION,* n. Act of synchronizing. *Clis- sold.*
SYN'ËHRO-NÏZE, (sîng'krô-nîze) v. n. [*i.* SYNCHRONIZED; *pp.* SYNCHRONIZING, SYNCHRONIZED.] To concur at the same time; to agree in time. *Dr. Robinson.*
SYN-ËHRO-NÔL'O-QÏ,* n. Contemporaneous chronology. *Crostkwaite.*
SYN'ËHRO-NÔUS, a. [σύν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time; synchronical; synchronal. *Arbutnot.*
SYN'ËHY-SIS, (sîng'kê-sis) n. [σύν and χῶς.] A confusion; a confused arrangement of words in a sentence. *Knatchbull.*
SYN'CI-PÛT,* n. (Anat.) *Crabb.* See *SINCIPUT.*
SYN-CLÏ'NAL,* a. (Geol.) Applied to an axis or line, as opposed to anticlinal lines; synclinal. *Brande.*
SYN-CLÏN'I-CAL,* a. (Geol.) Noting a line or axis formed when the strata dip in opposite directions towards a common, central, imaginary line. *Rogers.*
SYN'CO-PËTE, v. a. [*i.* SYNCOPIATED; *pp.* SYNCOPIATING, SYNCOPIATED.] To contract by syncope; to abbreviate. — (*Mus.*) To divide a note.
SYN-CO-PË'T'ION,* n. (Mus.) The state or act of the first half of a note's beginning on the unaccented or weak part of a bar, while the other half is continued, and terminates on the accented or strong part. *P. Cye.*
SYN'CO-PE, (sîng'kô-pe) n. [*syncope, Fr.*; συκοπή, Gr.] (*Med.*) A fainting fit. — (*Rhet.*) A figure by which one or more letters are omitted in the middle of a word. — (*Mus.*) The division of a note, used when two or more notes of one part answer to a single one of the other.
SYN'CO-PIST, n. One who syncopeates. *Spectator.*
SYN'CO-PÏZE, v. a. To contract; to syncopeate. *Dal garno.* [R.]
SYN'ËRA-TÏSM,* n. A junction of two against a third power; syncretism. *Walker.*
SYN'ËRE-TÏSM,* n. [σύν and ῥάσις.] The blending of the tenets of different schools or sects into a system. *Brande.*
SYN'ËRE-TÏST,* n. One who adheres to syncretism. *Mosheim.*
SYN'ËRÏ-SÏS,* n. (Rhet.) A figure by which opposite persons or things are compared. *Crabb.*
SYN-DËC'TÏL,* n. (Ornith.) The name of a tribe of perchers. *Brande.*
SYN-DËC'TÏY-LOÛS,* a. Relating to the syndactyls. *P. Cye.*
SYN-DES-MÔG'RA-PHÏ,* n. [σύνδεσμος and γράφω.] (*Anat.*) A description of the ligaments. *Dunghison.*

SYN-DES-MÔL'O-QÏ,* n. (Med.) A treatise on the ligaments. *Dunghison.*
SYN-DES-MÔ'SIS,* n. [σύνδεσμος.] (*Med.*) The union of one bone with another by means of a ligament. *Brande.*
SYN-DES-MÔT'O-QÏ,* n. (Anat.) A dissection of the ligaments. *Dunghison.*
SYN'DIC, n. [*syndic, Fr.*; and σύν and δίκη, Gr.] A kind of chief magistrate; a municipal officer; a curator. — (*French law*) An assignee. *Pococke.*
SYN'DI-CËTE, v. a. [*syniquer, Fr.*; σύν and δίκη, Gr.] To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. *Donne.*
SYN'DI-CËTE,* n. A council. *Burnet.*
SYN'DRO-MË, [sîn'drô-me, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Smc.; sîn'drôm, P.] n. [συνδρομή.] Concurrent action; concurrence. *Glauville.*
SY-NËC'DO-ËHE, (sê-nêk'dô-ke) n. [*synecdoche, Fr.*; συ- νεκδοχή, Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole, a genus for a species, or a species for a genus. It is a sort of trope.
SYN-ËC-DÔEH'I-CAL, (sîn-êk-dôk'ê-kâl) a. Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Boyle.*
SYN-ËC-DÔEH'I-CAL-LÏ, ad. In a synecdochical manner.
SYN-ËC'PHO-NË'SIS,* (sîn-êk-fô-nê'sis) n. A contraction of two syllables into one; synæresis. *Mason.*
SYN'Ë-PÏ,* n. [συνέπεια.] Interjunction of words. *Smart.*
SYN'ËR-ËT'IC,* a. Cooperating; synergistic. *Smart.*
SYN'ËR-ËT'IC,* n. [συνεργίζομαι.] A term applied to a party in the Lutheran church, in the 16th century, who held the doctrine that divine grace requires a correspondent action of the human will to become effectual. *Brande.*
SYN'ËR-ËS'T'IC, a. [συνεργίζομαι.] Cooperating; syner- getic. *Dean Tucker.*
SYN'Ë-ËSË,* n. (Bot.) A syngenesian plant. *Lindley.*
SYN'Ë-NË'SI-A,* n. pl. (Bot.) A class of plants that have the anthers united into a ring or tube, or the stamens united in a cylindrical form by the anthers. *Crabb.*
SYN'Ë-NË'SIAN,* (shân) a. (*Bot.*) Having the anthers united into a ring or tube.
SYN'Ë-NË'SIQUA,* (shûs) n. (*Bot.*) united into a ring or tube. *London.*
SYN'ËRAPH,* n. (Law) A deed, bond, or writing, under the hand and seal of all the parties. *Whishaw.*
SYN-I-ZË'SIS,* n. [συνίσις.] (*Med.*) An obliteration of the pupil of the eye; a closed pupil. *Brande.*
SYN-NEU-RÔ'SIS, n. [συν and νεύρον.] (*Anat.*) A union of one bone with another by means of a membrane.
SYN'Q-ËHA,* n. [συνέχω.] (*Med.*) A continued inflammatory fever. *Brande.*
SYN'QD, n. [*seonod, Sax.*; *synode, Fr.*; σύνωδος, Gr.] A council; an ecclesiastical assembly; a convention of the clergy of a diocese; — in the Presbyterian church, an assembly composed of two or more presbyteries.
SYN'Q-DAL, n. Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c., at Easter visitation. *Wheatley.*
SYN'Q-DAL, a. Relating to a synod; synodic. *Milton.*
SY-NÔ'D'IC, } a. Relating to, or performed by, a synod.
SY-NÔ'D'I-CAL, } (Astron.) A synodic revolution of the moon or a planet, is the time between two conjunctions, or two oppositions, of the moon or planet, with the sun. — A synodic month is the period of the moon's synodic revolution, viz., 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; — the same as lunation or lunar month.
SY-NÔ'D'I-CAL-LÏ, ad. By the authority of a synod.
SYN'Q-D-ÏST,* n. One who adheres to the synod. *Ec. Rev.*
SYN-ÔM'O-SÏ,* n. A sworn brotherhood. *Mitford.*
SY-NÔN'Ï-MË, n. pl. [*L.*; συνώνυμοι, Gr.] Words which signify the same thing; synonyms. *B. Jonson.*
SY-NÔN'Ï-MË, a. [συνώνυμος.] Synonymous. *Instruct. for Orat.*
SY-NÔN'Ï-MË-L-LÏ, ad. Synonymously. *Spelman.*
SYN'Q-NÏME, (sîn'ô-nîm) n. [*synonymie, Fr.*] *pl.* SYN-Q-NÏMES. Words, of the same language, which have the same or a similar signification, as happiness and felicity, heavenly and celestial. — Written also synonym.
SYN'Q-NÏM'I-CAL,* a. Synonymous. *Dawson.*
SY-NÔN'Ï-MÏST,* n. One who explains or treats of synonyms; — one who collects and reduces the synonyms of plants. *Dr. Dawson.*
SY-NÔN'Ï-MÏZE, v. a. [*i.* SYNQNYMIZED; *pp.* SYNQNYMIZING, SYNQNYMIZED.] To interpret or to express by words of the same meaning. *Camden.*
SY-NÔN'Ï-MÔUS, a. [συνώνυμος.] Having the same meaning; conveying the same idea; expressing the same thing; univocal.
SY-NÔN'Ï-MÔUS-LÏ, ad. In a synonymous manner.
SY-NÔN'Ï-MÏ, n. [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expressing, by different words, the same thing. *Selden.* — (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which divers words, of similar signification, are employed to amplify a matter. *Crabb.*
SY-NÔP'SIS, n. [σύνopsis.] *pl.* SYNOPSIS. A collective view of any subject; an abridgment such as brings all the parts under one view.
SY-NÔP'TI-CAL, a. Relating to, or partaking of, a synopsis.
SY-NÔP'TI-CAL-LÏ, ad. In a synoptical manner. *Petty.*

SYN-ÖS-TE-ÖG'RA-PHY,* n. [σύν, σύν, and γράφω.] A description of the joints. *Dunglison*.
 SYN-ÖS-TE-ÖL'Q-GY,* n. A treatise on the joints. *Dunglison*.
 SYN-ÖS-TE-ÖT'Q-MY,* n. (*Anat.*) Dissection of the joints. *Dunglison*.
 SY-NÖ'VI-A,* n. [σύν and ών.] (*Anat.*) An unctuous fluid secreted from certain glands in the joints. *Brande*.
 SY-NÖ'VI-AL,* a. Relating to the synovia. *Dunglison*.
 SYN-TÄC'TIJC,* } a. [*syn taxis*, L.] Relating to syntax;
 SYN-TÄC'TI-CAL,* } conjoined. *Peacham*.
 SYN-TÄC'TI-CAL-LY,* ad. In a syntactical manner. *Ec. Rev.*
 SYN'TÄX, n. [σύνταξις.] That part of grammar which teaches the proper construction of words in a sentence.
 SYN-TÄX'IS, n. [L.] Syntax. *Milton*.
 SYN-TÄC'TI-CAL,* a. Relating to syntax; wasting. *Maun-der*.
 SYN-TE-RE'SIS, n. [συντήρησις.] Preservation:—remorse of conscience. *Bp. Ward. [R.]*
 SYN-TEX'IS, n. [σύντηξις.] (*Med.*) A wasting of the body; consumption. *Crabb*.
 SYN'THE-SIS, n. [σύνθεσις.] pl. SYN'THE-SĒS. Composition, or the act of putting together; the opposite of analysis.—(*Logic*) A method of demonstration which sets out from some principle established or assumed, or a proposition already demonstrated, and ascends through a series of propositions to that which was enunciated.—(*Surg.*) A reuniting of parts.—(*Chem.*) The uniting of elements into a compound:—the opposite of analysis.
 SYN-THET'IC, } a. [συνθετικός, Gr.; *synthēticus*, Fr.]
 SYN-THET'IC-AL, } Relating to synthesis; conjoining;
 } compounding; forming composition:—opposed to *analytic*.
 SYN-THET'IC-AL-LY, ad. By synthesis. *Walker*.
 SYN-TÖN'IC,* a. (*Mus.*) Sharp; intense. *Smart*.
 SYPHI'LIS,* n. [συσφιλίς.] (*Med.*) The venereal disease. *Brande*.
 SYPH-I-LIT'IC,* a. Relating to, or infected with, syphilis. *Good*.
 SY'PHON, (sif'fön) n. [σύφων.] A tube. See *SYPHON*.
 SY-PHÖN'IC,* a. Belonging to, or like, a syphon. *Ec. Rev.*
 SY'REN, n. See *SIREN*.
 SYR'I-AC, a. Relating to Syria or its ancient language.
 SYR'I-AC, n. The language of ancient Syria.
 SY-RI'A-CISM,* n. A Syriac idiom or phrase. *Milton*.
 SYR'I-AN,* n. A native of Syria.—a. Syriac. *Encyc.*
 SYR'I-AN-ISM,* n. Same as *Syriacism*. *Knowles*.
 SYR'I-AN, n. A Syriac idiom; Syriacism. *Warburton*.
 SY-RIN'GA, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of flowering shrubs, including the lilac. *Mason*.
 SYR'INQE, (sir'inj) n. [σύριγγ.] A pipe, or small machine, serving first to imbibe or suck in a quantity of water, or other fluid, and then to expel it in a small jet.
 SYR'INQE, (sir'inj) v. a. [syringendo; pp. SYRINGING, SYRINGED.] To spout or wash with a syringe.

SYR-IN-GÖT'Q-MY, n. [σύριγγις and τέτομα.] (*Med.*) The art or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.
 SYR'INX,* n. [σύριγγις.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument composed of reeds of different lengths fastened together; a shepherd's pipe. *Hamilton*.
 SYR'MA,* n. [L.] A robe with a long train, worn by ancient tragedians. *Brande*.
 }SYRT, (sirt) n. A quicksand. *Young*.
 SYR'TIC,* a. Relating to a syrt; sandy; boggy. *Ed. Rev.*
 SYR'TIS, n. [L.] A quicksand; shifting sand. *Milton*.
 SYR'UP, n. See *SIRUP*.
 SY-SAR-CÖ'SIS,* n. [σύν and σάρξις.] (*Med.*) A junction of bones by intervening muscles. *Brande*.
 SY-SÄL'TIJC,* a. (*Med.*) Having alternate contraction and dilatation. *Dunglison*.
 SY'S-TÄ-SIS, n. [συστάσις.] The consistence of any thing; a constitution. *Burke*.
 SY'S-TEM, (sis'tem) n. [*système*, Fr.; σύνστημα, Gr.] A combination of parts into a whole; a complete body of any art or science; a collection of rules and principles; the whole of any science, art, or doctrine; a number of things combined or acting together; hypothesis; scheme.—(*Astron.*) An hypothesis of a certain order and arrangement of the celestial bodies, by which their apparent motions are explained.
 SY'S-TEM-ÄT'IC,* a. Methodical; systematical. *Knob*.
 SY'S-TEM-ÄT'IC-AL, a. [*systematicus*, Fr.; *συστηματικός*, Gr.] Relating to, or partaking of, system; methodical; regular.
 SY'S-TEM-ÄT'IC-AL-LY, ad. In the form of a system.—
 SY'S-TEM-Ä-TISM,* n. Reduction of facts to a system. *Dunglison*.
 SY'S-TEM-Ä-TIST, n. One who forms a system. *Chambers*.
 SY'S-TEM-Ä-TIZE, [sis'tem-ä-tiz, P. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sis'tem'-ä-tiz, W.] v. a. To reduce to a system; to methodize; to harmonize; to regulate. *Harris*.
 SY'S-TEM-Ä-TIZ-ER, n. One who systematizes. *Harris*.
 SY'S-TEM-Ä-TÖL'Q-GY,* n. A treatise or discourse on the various systems. *Month. Rev.*
 SY'S-TEM-MÄK-ER, n. One who forms systems. *Priory*.
 SY'S-TEM-IZE,* v. a. To systematize. *Hiley*. A word rarely used by good writers.
 SY'S-TEM-MÖNG-ER, n. One fond of systems. *Ld. Chesterfield*.
 SY'S-TÖ-LE, (sis'tö-le) n. [*syctole*, Fr.; *συστολή*, Gr.] (*Anat.*) The contraction of the heart.—(*Gram.*) The shortening of a long syllable.—The opposite of *diastole*.
 SY-S-TÖL'IC,* a. Relating to systole; contracting. *Parsons*.
 SY'S-TÖLE, (sis'til) n. [*syctyle*, Fr., from σύν and στέλος, Gr.] (*Arch.*) The arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart.
 SY'THE,* n. See *SCYTHE*.
 }SYX-HEN'DE-MÄN,* n. A man, under the Saxon government, worth six hundred shillings. *Bailey*.
 SYZ'Y-QY, (siz'ej-e) n. [*syzygie*, Fr.; *συσζυγία*, Gr.] pl. SYZ-YGIES. (*Astron.*) The place of the moon, or of a planet, when in conjunction or opposition with the sun.

T.

T the twentieth letter of the alphabet, and a mute consonant, has always, at the beginning and end of words, the same sound, except when placed before *h*. It then forms a digraph, having two different compound sounds; as, *this, thing*. *T* is used, in the arts, as an adjective, to denote a thing in the form of the capital letter *T*; as, a *T* square, a *T* bandage, a *T* mill, &c. As an abbreviation, it sometimes stands for *theology*; as in *S. T. D.*, (*Sanctæ Theologie Doctor*), Doctor of Sacred Theology, i. e., Doctor of Divinity.
 TAB,* n. A cap-border, worn in the inside of a lady's bonnet:—the latchet of a shoe. *Forby*.
 TAB-A-SHĒER,* n. [Per.] A light, white, porous substance, found in the joints of the bamboo, consisting almost entirely of silica. *Brande*.
 TA-E'ÄNUS,* n. [L.] The horse-fly; the ox-fly; the gad-fly. *Roget*.
 TAB'ARD, n. [*tabard*, Fr.; *tabar*, Welsh; *tabardum*, low L.] A sort of tunic or mantle, covering the body before and behind, reaching below the loins; a herald's coat. *Warton*.
 TAB'ARD-ER, n. One who wears a tabard, or short gown.
 TAB-A-RĒT,* n. A stout, satin-striped silk. *W. Encyc.*
 TAB'BI-NĒT,* n. A delicate sort of tabby or taffety. *W. Encyc.*
 TAB'BY, n. [*tabi*, It.; *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of rich, wavy silk:—a mixture of stone or shell and mortar. *Swift*.
 TAB'BY, a. Diversified in color; brinded; brindled.
 TAB'BY, v. a. [i. TABBIED; pp. TABBYING, TABBIED.] To

pass between metal engraved rollers, as silk, in order to give it a wavy appearance; to give stuffs a wavy appearance by the calender; to water, as stuffs. *Ure*.
 TAB'BY-CÄX,* n. A brinded cat. *Booth*.
 TAB-E-FÄC'TION, n. [*tabefacio*, L.] The act of wasting away. [R.]
 TAB'E-FY, v. n. [i. TABEFIED; pp. TABEFYING, TABEFIED.] To waste away; to extenuate. *Harvey*.
 TA-BĒL'LIÖN,* (tä-bĒl'yün) n. [*tabellio*, L.] An officer in the Roman empire, who had the charge of the public documents; a secretary; a registrar. *Brande*.
 TAB'ERD, n. See *TABARD*.
 TAB'ER-NA-CLE, n. [Fr.; *tabernaculum*, L.] A temporary habitation; a tent; a cabin; casual dwelling:—among the Israelites, a place of worship; a sacred place.—*Feast of tabernacles*, the last of the three great annual festivals of the Israelites, which required the presence of all the people at Jerusalem.
 TAB'ER-NA-CLE, v. n. [i. TABERNACLED; pp. TABERNACLING, TABERNACLED.] To enshrine; to house; to dwell. *Scott*.
 TAB-ER-NÄC'U-LÄR, a. Sculptured with delicate tracery or open work. *Warton*. [R.]
 TA'BĒS,* n. [L.] (*Med.*) A wasting of the flesh; a consumption without a cough; emaciation; atrophy. *Perry*.
 TAB'ID, a. [*tabide*, Fr.; *tabidus*, L.] Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Blackmore*.
 TAB'ID-NESS, n. Consumptiveness; state of being wasted away. *Leigh*.

TAGLIA,* (tál'yé-á) *n.* [It.] (*Mech.*) A combination of pulleys. *Brande.*

TÁG-LÁ-CÓ-TIAN,* (tál-yé-á-kó'shán) *a.* (*Med.*) Noting the operation (called also *rhinoplasty*) for the restoration of the nose, so named from *Tagliacotius*, a Venetian surgeon. *Brande.*

TÁG'RÁG,* *n.* The rabble; the lowest class of people. *Shak.*

TÁG'TAIL, *n.* A worm which has the tail of another color.

TÁIL, (tál) *n.* [*Tagl*, Goth. & Icel.] That which terminates the animal behind, in most animals hanging loose from the vertebræ; the hinder, lower, or inferior part of any thing; any thing pendent; a catkin.—(*Law*) A limited fee, opposed to fee-simple; an inheritance of which a man is seized to him and some particular heirs, exclusive of others.—*To turn tail*, to fly; to run away. *Sidney.*

TÁIL, (tál) *v. a.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*—*To tail in*, (*Carp.*) to fasten any thing into a wall at one end, as the steps of a stair. *Francis.*

TÁIL'AGE, or **TÁIL'LI-AGE**, *n.* [*tailleur, tailleur*, Fr.] A piece cut out of the whole;—metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute.—(*Law*) Excise or tax. *Covel.*

TÁILED, (táid) *a.* Furnished with a tail. *Grew.*

TÁILE, (táil) *n.* [*taille*, Fr.] (*French Law*) In ancient French jurisprudence, any imposition levied by the king, or any other lord, on his subjects. *Covel.*

TÁIL'LESS,* *a.* Destitute of a tail. *Hill.*

TÁIL'LORE, (táil'lor) *n.* [*tailleur*, Fr.] One whose business it is to cut and make clothes.

TÁIL'LORE, (táil'lor) *v. n.* [I. TAILORED; *pp.* TAILORING, TAILORED.] To perform the business of a tailor. *Green.*

TÁIL'LORE-ING,* *n.* The business or work of a tailor. *Cole-ridge.*

TÁIL'PIECE,* *n.* An appendage; a piece added. *Armstrong.*

TÁIL'ZIE,* *n.* (*Scottish law*) Entail; a deed whereby the legal course of succession is cut off, and an arbitrary one substituted. *Brande.*

TÁINT, (tánt) *v. a.* [*teindre*, Fr.] [I. TAINTED; *pp.* TAINTING, TAINTED.] To imbue or impregnate with any thing, particularly with something odious or noxious; to stain; to sully; to contaminate; to defile; to pollute; to corrupt; to infect; to poison; to disease. [To attain. *Swift.*]

TÁINT, *v. n.* To be infected; to be corrupted. *Shak.*

TÁINT, (tánt) *n.* [*teinte*, Fr.] A stain; infection; corruption; depravation; a spot; a soil; a blemish. [An insect. *Browne.*]

TÁINT'-FREE, *a.* Clear; guiltless. *Heath.*

TÁINT'LESS, *a.* Free from infection; pure.

TÁINT'LESS-LY,* *ad.* Without taint. *Dr. Allen.*

TÁINT'URE, (tánt'yur) *n.* [*tinctura*, L.; *teinture*, Fr.] Taint; tinge; defilement. *Shak.*

TÁKE, *v. a.* [*taka*, Icel., *tecan*, Sax.] [I. TOOK; *pp.* TAKING, TAKEN.] To receive what is offered; correlative to *give*, and opposed to *refuse*:—to receive or obtain so as to have corporeal or mental possession of; to receive; to seize; to catch; to captivate; to accept; to admit; to hold; to understand; to adopt; to copy; to bear; to endure; to suppose; to hire; to close in with; to choose; to prefer; to select; to perform; to have recourse to; to require; to pursue; to follow; to make use of; to bind by; to apprehend; to convey; to carry; to bring; to assume; to presume; to attain; to contain; to retain; to sustain; to use, as an oath.—*To take away*, to deprive of; to set aside.—*To take care*, to be cautious; to be careful.—*To take care of*, to be solicitous for; to superintend.—*To take course*, to have recourse to measures.—*To take down*, to reduce; to suppress; to swallow; to put in writing; to write.—*To take from*, to derogate; to detract; to deprive of; to deduct; to subtract.—*To take heed*, to be cautious; to beware; to guard against.—*To take heed to*, to attend.—*To take in*, to inclose; to admit; to comprise; to lessen; to contract; to cheat; to defraud.—*To take in hand*, to undertake; to comprise; to comprehend.—*To take notice*, to observe; to show by an act that observation is made.—*To take oath*, to swear.—*To take off*, to invalidate; to remove; to withhold; to withdraw; to swallow; to purchase; to find place for; to remove; to copy; to represent; to describe; to imitate so as to make ridiculous.—*To take on*. See **TO TAKE UPON**.—*To take out*, to remove from within any place; to extract.—*To take place*, to prevail; to have effect; to occur; to happen.—*To take to do*, to take to task; to reprove. *Forby.* [Colloquial.]—*To take up*, to borrow upon credit or interest; to be ready for; to engage with; to apply to the use of; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross; to engage; to have final recourse to; to seize; to catch; to arrest; to admit; to reprimand; to begin where another left off; to lift; to occupy locally; to manage in the place of another; to comprise; to adopt; to assume; to collect.—*To take upon*, to appropriate to; to assume; to admit; to be imputed to; to claim authority.

TÁKE, *v. n.* To direct the course; to have a tendency; to

incline; to please; to gain reception; to have the intend ed or natural effect.—*To take after*, to learn of; to resemble; to imitate.—*To take on*, to be violently affected; to grieve; to pine.—*To take to*, to apply to; to be fond of; to betake to; to have recourse.—*To take up*, to stop.—*To take up with*, to be contented with; to lodge; to dwell.—*To take with*, to please.

TÁKE'-IN,* *n.* Fraud; a cheat; a deceiver. *Jamieson.*

TÁK'EN, (tá'kn) *p.* from *Take*. Received. See **TÁKE**.

TÁK'ER, *n.* One who takes.

TÁK'ING, *n.* Act of one who takes; seizure:—a portrait:—distress of mind. *Shak.*

TÁK'ING,* *a.* Pleasing; attractive; as, "a taking sound." *Wm. Law.* Catching; infectious. *Craven Dial.*

TÁK'ING-LY,* *ad.* In a taking manner. *Beaum. & Fl.*

TÁK'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of pleasing. *Bp. Taylor.* [R.]

TÁL-A-PÖIN',* *n.* In Siam, a title of a priest of Fo:—called in China, *feng*; in Tartary, *lama*; and by Europeans, *bonze*. *Brande.*

TÁL'BOT, *n.* A hound; a sort of hunting dog, between a hound and a beagle. *Somerville.*

TÁLC, [tálc, *W. Ja. Sm.*; ták, S. P.] (*Min.*) A foliated, magnesian mineral, of unctuous feel, often having a strong, pearly lustre:—sometimes used for tracing lines on wood, cloth, &c., instead of chalk.

TÁL'CÖITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for *nacrite*. *Brande.*

TÁL'COSE,* *a.* Relating to talc; talcous. *Crabb.*

TÁL'COUS,* *a.* Relating to, or containing, talc; resembling **TÁLC**.[†] *Ure.*

TÁLE, *n.* A narrative; a story; oral relation; a fable; an incident; a memoir; anecdote; information; disclosure of a secret:—number reckoned; reckoning; numeral account.

TÁLE, *v. n.* To relate stories. *Gower.*

TÁLE'BEAR-ER, *n.* One who gives officious or malignant intelligence; a tattler. *South.*

TÁLE'BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence. *Arbutnot.*

TÁ'LEDD,* *n.* A sort of habit worn by the Jews. *Crabb.*

TÁLE'FUL, *a.* Abounding in stories. *Thomson.* [R.]

TÁLE'NT, *n.* [*talentum*, L.] Anciently, a weight much used in the computation of money:—metaphorically, from the parable of the talents, (*Mat. xxv.*) a faculty, gift, or endowment of nature; ability; capability. [†Quality; disposition. *Clarendon.*]

TÁLE'NT-ED, *a.* Possessing talents. *Bp. Abbot.* "A talented author." *Th. Campbell.*—An old word, long disused, but lately revived. *Todd.*

TÁ'LES, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Law*) A term applied to those (*tales de circumstantibus*) who are called upon to supply the place of jurymen empanelled and summoned for the case, but who, for some reason, are not present:—called also *talesmen*. *Brande.*

TÁLES'MAN,* *n.* pl. **TÁLESMEN.** (*Law*) A person summoned from among the by-standers, at a court, to serve on a jury. *McCulloch.* See **TÁLES**.

TÁLE'TELL-ER, *n.* One who relates tales or stories. *Guardian.*

TÁLE'-WISE,* *a.* Being in the manner of a tale. *Ch. Ob.*

TÁL'-A-CÓ-TIAN,* (tál-yé-á-kó'shán) *a.* (*Med.*) *Scudamore.*

See **TÁGLIACOTIAN**.

TÁL'I-ÖN, *n.* [*talio*, L.] (*lex talionis*, L.) Law of retaliation. *Scott.*

TÁL'IS-MÁN, *n.* [*talism*, Ar.] *pl.* **TÁL'IS-MÁNS.** A magical figure cut in metal, stone, &c., supposed to have virtues in averting disease, death, or other evils, or in controlling evil spirits; an amulet. *Swift.*

TÁL'IS-MÁN'IC,* *a.* Relating to talismans; magical.

TÁL'IS-MÁN'ICAL,* *a.* Magical; talismanic. *Ash.*

TÁL'IS, (táwk) *v. n.* [I. TALKED; *pp.* TALKING, TALKED.] To speak in conversation; to speak familiarly, not in set speeches; to converse; to prattle; to give account; to discourse; to reason; to confer.

TÁLK, (táwk) *n.* Oral conversation; discourse; colloquy; chat; conference; report; rumor; topic.

TÁLK, *n.* [*tal*, Fr.] (*Min.*) A mineral. See **TÁLC**.

TÁLK'-A-TIVE, (táwk'-tiv) *a.* Full of talk; loquacious.

TÁLK'-A-TIVE-NESS, (táwk'-) *n.* Loquacity.

TÁLK'ER, (táwk'er) *n.* One who talks; a prattler.

TÁLK'ING, (táwk'ing) *n.* Oral conversation.

TÁLK'Y, *a.* See **TÁLC**.

TÁLL, *a.* High in stature; high; lofty. [Sturdy; bold. *Shak.*]

TÁLL'AGE, *n.* [*tailleur*, Fr.] An ancient excise or tax. *Bacon.* See **TÁLLAGE**.

TÁLL'AGE, *v. a.* To lay an impost on. *Bp. Ellys.*

TÁLL'ER,* *n.* One who tallies. *Pope.*

TÁLL'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being tall; height of stature; procerity. *Spenser.*—Written also *talness*.

TÁLL'OW, *n.* The melted fat of an ox, or of other bovine animals, or of sheep; suet; candle-grease.

TÁLL'OW, *v. a.* [I. TALLOWED; *pp.* TALLOWING, TALLOWED.] To grease; to smear with tallow. *Lord Surrey.*

TÁLL'OW-CÁN'DLE,* *n.* A candle made of tallow. *Clarke.*

TAN-TIV'Y, or TÁN-TI-VY, [tan-tiv'ē, P. J. E. F. K. Sm. *Ash*; tán'tē-ve, *Ja. Wb.*] *ad.* With haste; with speed; as, to ride *tantivy*. *Bailey*

†TANT'LING, *n.* One who is tantalized. *Shak.*

TAN'TRUMS, *n. pl.* High airs or freaks; bursts of passion or ill-humor. *Forby*. [Colloquial.] *Todd*

TAN'YARD,* *n.* A place for tanning; a tannery. *Ash*

TAP, *v. a.* [*taper*, Fr.] [i. TAPPED; *pp.* TAPPING, TAPPED.] To touch lightly; to strike gently:—to pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel:—to cut or bore a tube to obtain sap:—to add a new sole or heel to a shoe. *Herefordshire, Eng.*

TAP, *v. n.* To strike a gentle blow, as at the door.

TAP, *n.* A gentle blow:—a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

TAPE, *n.* A narrow fillet or band of linen or cotton. *Shak.*

TAP'PER, *n.* A wax candle; light of a candle.

TAP'PER, *a.* Growing smaller or regularly narrowed towards the point, or from the bottom to the top; long and slender; pyramidal; conical.

TAP'PER, *v. n.* [i. TAPERED; *pp.* TAPERING, TAPERED.] To grow gradually smaller. *Ray*

TAP'PER, *v. a.* To make taper:—to light with tapers. *Watson*

TAP'PER-ING,* *a.* Growing gradually narrower or smaller.

TAP'PER-NESS, *n.* The state of being *taper*. *Shenstone*

TAP'S-TRY, [táp's-trē, P. F. Ja. K. Sm. *Wh.*; táp's-trē, S. J.; táp's-trē or táp's-try, W.] *n.* [Lapissérie, lapis, Fr.] An ornamental figured cloth, or textile fabric of worsted or silk, for lining the walls of apartments.

TAP'S-TRY, *v. a.* To adorn with tapestry. *Harmar*

TAP'ET, *n.* [tapes, L.] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser*

TAP'ET-TĪ,* *n.* (Zool.) An animal like a hare. *Smart*

TAPÉ-WORM,* (würm) *n.* An intestinal worm. *Kirby*

TAP'HÓUSE, *n.* A room in which beer or liquor is served from the tap:—called also a *taproom* or *tap*. *Shak.*

TAP-I-O'CA,* *n.* A starch, or farinaceous and glutinous substance, used for food. It is prepared from the cassava root, the root of the *Jatropha manihot*. *Ure*

TAP'IR,* *n.* (Zool.) A pachydermatous mammal, an American animal resembling the hog. *Rogee*

TAP'IS, (táp'pē) [táp'ē, *Ja. K.*; táp'ē, *Sm.*; táp'is, *Wb.* *n.*] Literally, tapestry which formerly covered the table of a council-chamber; carpet or cloth for a table.—To be on the *tapis*, to be under consideration.

†TAP'ISHED,* (-isht) *a.* Squatted close; concealed. *Fairfax*

TAP'LASHI, *n.* Poor beer; dregs. *Bp. Parker*. [R.]

TAP'PET,* *n.* A small lever connected with the valve of the cylinder of a steam-engine. *Francis*

TAP'RÓOM,* *n.* A room where liquor is served. *Smart*

TAP'RÓOT, *n.* A large root which penetrates deeply, and nearly perpendicularly into the ground; the principal stem of the root.

TAP'RÓOT-ED,* *a.* Having a taproot. *Hooker*

TAP'STER, *n.* One who draws beer in an alehouse.

TAR, *n.* [*tiere*, Dan.] A dark-brown, viscid liquid, obtained by heating the wood of the pine or fir-tree; liquid pitch:—a sailor or seaman. *Swift*. [Colloquial.]

TAR, *v. a.* [i. TARRED; *pp.* TARRING, TARRED.] To smear over with tar. [†To tease; to provoke. *Shak.*]

TAR'A-NYS,* *n.* [L.] A Celtic divinity, regarded as the evil principle:—confounded by Latin writers with Jupiter. *Brande*

TAR-AN-YIS'MUS,* *n.* (Med.) A peculiar nervous affection, formerly supposed to be the consequence of the bite of the tarantula spider. *P. Cye*

TAR-ÁN-TU-LÁ, *n.* [*tarantola*, It.] A genus of arachnids; also a genus of spiders; a sort of large spider, so called from Taranto in Italy, whose bite is fabled to be cured by music.

TAR-ÁN-TU-LÁT-ED,* *a.* Affected or bitten by a tarantula. *Green*

†TAR-DÁ'TION, *n.* [*tardo*, L.] Act of delaying. *Bailey*

TAR'DI-GRÁDE,* *n.* An animal that moves slowly. *Kirby*

TAR'DI-GRÁDE,* *a.* Moving slowly. *Kirby*

†TAR'DI-GRÁ-DOUS, *a.* [*tardigradus*, L.] Moving slowly. *Bronne*

TAR'DI-LY, *ad.* With tardiness; slowly.

TAR'DI-NESS, *n.* State of being tardy; slowness.

†TAR'DI-TY, *n.* [*tarditas*, L.] Slowness; tardiness. *Digby*

TAR'DÓ,* [It.] (*Mus.*) Denoting a slow movement. *Hanilton*

TAR'DY, *a.* [*tardus*, L.; *tardif*, Fr.] Slow; not swift; sluggish; dilatory; late; after the proper time. [†Unwary. *Hudibras*. Criminal; offending. *Collier*.]

†TAR'DY, *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr.] To delay; to hinder. *Shak.*

TAR'DY-GÁIT-ED,* *a.* Moving slowly. *Shak.*

TARE, *n.* [*teeren*, D.] A genus of plants; a weed that grows among corn or grain; a vetch; a vegetable raised for fodder for cattle.

TARE, *n.* [Fr.] The weight of a cask, bag, &c., containing a mercantile commodity; the allowance made for it.

†TARE, *i.* from *Tear*. See *Tear*.

TARGE, *n.* Same as *target*. *Spenser*

TAR'GET, [tár'gēt, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. *R.*; tár'gēt or tár'gēt, K.] *n.* [*target*, It.; *target*, Fr.; *tarjan*, Welsh.] A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm; a shield set up to be shot at as a mark; a mark to be shot at.

TAR'GET-ED, *a.* Having a target or shield. *Gauden*

TAR'GET-ÉR', (tár-gēt-ēr') *n.* One armed with a target.

TAR'GUM, *n.*; *pl.* TAR'GUMS. A Hebrew word, denoting a Jewish paraphrase on some portion of Scripture in the Chaldean language. There are ten Targums in existence.

TAR'GUM-IST, *n.* A writer in the Targums. *Milton*

TAR'IFF, *n.* [*tarif*, Fr.] A schedule or table of duties or customs payable to the government on merchandise; a table, alphabetically arranged, specifying the various duties, drawbacks, bounties, &c., charged and allowed on the importation and exportation of articles of merchandise.

TAR'IFF,* *v. a.* To fix a tariff or duty upon. *R. W. Hamilton*. [R.]

TARN, *n.* [*tiarn*, Icel.] A bog; a fen; a marsh. *Ray*. [Local, Eng.]

TAR'NISH, *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] [i. TARNISHED; *pp.* TARNISHING, TARNISHED.] To stain; to sully; to soil; to make not bright.

TAR'NISH, *v. n.* To lose brightness; to be soiled. *Collier*

TAR'NISH,* *n.* A spot; a blot; soiled state. *Bentley*

TAR'RO,* *n.* A plant of the genus *arum*, with a bulbous root, found in the valley of the Oregon, and cultivated in the manner of rice. *Farm. Ency.*

TAR'RO,* *n.* A game at cards. *Gray*

TAR-PAULING, *n.* A painted or tarred canvas cover or covering, used to cover the hatchways of a ship:—a sailor.—Written also *tarpauling* and *tarpaulin*.

TAR'QUIN-ISH,* *a.* Relating to, or like, Tarquin. *Qu. Rev.*

TAR'RA-GÓN, *n.* A perennial plant, called *herb-dragon*.

TAR'RAS,* *n.* A volcanic product; a sort of mortar or cement, made of *tarras* or argillaceous earth, which hardens under water, and is used in subaqueous works. *Ure*

†TAR'RE,* *v. a.* To excite; to urge on, as a dog. *Shak.*

TAR'RANCE, *n.* Stay; delay. *Shak. Southey*. [R.]

TAR'RĪ-ĒR, *n.* [*terre*, Fr.] A sort of dog. *Dryden*. See *TERRIER*.

TAR'RĪ-ĒR, *n.* One who tarries. *Oerburg*. [Booth]

TAR'ROCK,* *n.* A species of gull, having only three toes.

TAR'RY, (tár'ry) *v. n.* [*targir*, old Fr.; *traeghen*, Teut.] [i. TARRIED; *pp.* TARRYING, TARRIED.] To stay; to continue in a place. *Shak. Couper. Ed. Rev.* To delay; to wait; to linger.—[A word somewhat antiquated, yet still used by good English authors.]

†TAR'RY, *v. a.* To wait for. *Shak.*

†TAR'RY,* *n.* Delay; stay. *Lodge*

TAR'RY, *a.* Consisting of tar; resembling tar.

TAR'SAL,* *a.* Relating to the tarsus. *Dunglison*

TARSE,* or TAR'SUS, *n.* [*tarse*, Fr.] (*Zool. & Anat.*) A collection of small bones between the tibia and metatarsus, or those which constitute the first part of the foot. *Brande*

TAR'SEL, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Prior*. See *TIERSSEL*

TAR'SĪ,* [L.] *pl.* Articulated feet of insects. *Lyell*

TAR'SĪ-ĒR,* [L.] A quadruped; the woolly jerboa. *Smellie*

TAR'SUS, *n.* [*τάρσος*, Gr.] (*Anat.*) See *TARSE*

TART, *a.* Sour; acid; sharp of taste; keen; severe.

TART, *n.* [*tarite*, Fr.; *torta*, It.; *taart*, Dan.] A small pie made of fruit. *Bacon*

TARTAN, *n.* [Fr.] A fine worsted cloth, checked with threads of various colors.—[*tartana*, It.; *tortane*, Fr.] A small coasting-vessel, used in the Mediterranean, having only one mast and a bowsprit.

TARTAR, *n.* [*tartarus*, L.; *tartare*, Fr.; *hell*—Used by the old poets. *Spenser*.]—[*tartre*, Fr.] An acid substance that concretes on the inside of wine-casks—an incrustation on the teeth.—A native of Tartary;—an ill-natured person.—To catch a *Tartar*; to catch or assail one who overcomes or injures the assailant.

TAR-TÁRE-AN, *a.* [*tartarus*, L.] Hellish. *Milton*

TAR-TAR-É-MĒ'T'IC,* *n.* (Chem.) A double salt, consisting of tartaric acid combined with potassa and protoxide of antimony. *Brande*. [*Milton*]

TAR-TÁRE-ÓUS, *a.* Consisting of tartar. *Green*. Hellish.

TAR-TÁRĪ-AN,* *a.* Relating to Tartary. *Ency.*

TAR-TÁR'IC,* *a.* Relating to Tartary.—(Chem.) Partaking of tartar; as, tartaric acid. *Brande*

TAR-TÁRINE,* *n.* A fixed vegetable alkali. *Ure*

TAR-TÁRĪ-ZÁ'TION, *n.* The act of forming tartar. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

TAR'TAR-ÍZE, *v. a.* To impregnate with tartar. *Bailey*

TAR'TAR-ÓUS, *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar. *Bp. Berkeley*

TART'ISH, *a.* Somewhat tart. *Scott*

TART'LET,* *n.* A small tart; a piece of pastry. *Knox*

TART'LY, *ad.* In a tart manner; sourly; sharply.

TART'NESS, *n.* Quality of being tart; acrimony; asperity; sharpness; sourness; acidity.

TAR'TRATE,* *n.* (Chem.) A salt composed of tartaric acid and a base. *Brande*

TAR-TRO-VIN'IC,* *a.* (Chem.) Applied to an acid com-

posed of tartaric acid combined with the elements of ether. *Brande.*
TÄR-TÜFFE,* *n.* [*tartufe*, Fr.] A hypocrite; a pretender to religion; a puritan, in contempt; a morose person. *Brande.*
TÄR-TÜFF/ISH, *a.* Precise, formal, or morose. *Sterns.*
TÄR/WÄ-TER,* *n.* Water having an infusion of tar. *Murphy.*
TÄS/Ö,* *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of clay for making melting-pots. *Crabb.*
TÄSK, *n.* [*tâche*, Fr.; *tassa*, It.] Something to be done, imposed by another; a lesson to be studied; employment; business. — To *take to task*, to reprove; to reprimand.
TÄSK, *v. a.* [I. *TÄSKED*; *pp.* *TÄSKING*, *TÄSKED*.] To impose, as a task or employment; to burden.
TÄSK/ER, *n.* One who tasks. [One who is tasked. *Todd.*
TÄSK/MÄS-TER, *n.* One who tasks or imposes tasks.
TÄSK/WORK,* (*würk*) *n.* Work imposed or performed as a task. *Ed. Rev.*
TÄS/LET,* *n.* A piece of armor for the thigh. *Sir W. Scott.*
TÄS/SEL, (*täs/sel* or *täs/sl*) [*täs/sel*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; *tös*], *n. S. K.* A pendent bunch of silk, or other substance, meant for ornament: — the flower ribbons, or head of plants, as of maize.
TÄS/SEL,* *v. n.* [I. *TÄSSELLED*; *pp.* *TÄSSELING*, *TÄSSELLED*.] To flower; to put forth a tassel, as maize. *Smith.*
TÄS/SEL, *n.* Male of the goshawk. *Spenser.* See **TIERCEL**.
TÄS/SELLED, (*-seld*) *a.* Adorned with tassels.
TÄS/SES, *n. pl.* Armor for the thighs. *Ainsworth.*
TÄST/Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be tasted; savory; relishing.
TÄSTE, *v. a.* [*taster*, old Fr.; *tasten*, Ger. & Teut.] [I. *TÄSTED*; *pp.* *TÄSTING*, *TÄSTED*.] To perceive and distinguish by the tongue and palate; to try by the mouth; to try by a small mouthful: — to essay first: — to obtain pleasure from; to have perception of; to relish; to relish intellectually.
TÄSTE, *v. n.* To try by the mouth; to eat; to have or produce a relish, taste, or perception on the palate; to savor; to smack; to distinguish intellectually; to be tintured; to try the relish; to use for enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly.
TÄSTE, *n.* Act of tasting; the sensation made on the tongue and palate by whatever is taken into the mouth; the sense by which flavor or relish of any thing is perceived; flavor; relish; savor; perception: — an essay; a trial; an experiment: — a small portion given or taken as a specimen: — intellectual relish or discernment; that faculty or power of the mind which is conversant about the sublime and beautiful in nature and art, or that mental power or faculty which is the result of natural sensibility, good judgment, and familiarity with the best productions of literature and art, by which the sublime and beautiful are enjoyed: — choice, whether good or bad, of pleasures, ornaments, or pursuits.
TÄST/ED, *a.* Having a particular taste or relish. *Bacon.*
TÄSTE/BL, *a.* Having taste; having a high relish; savory; tasty.
TÄSTE/FÖL,* *ad.* In a tasteful manner. *Genl. Mag.*
TÄSTE/FÖL-NÄSS,* *n.* Quality of being tasteful. *Scott.*
TÄSTE/LESS, *a.* Destitute of taste; incapable of giving or receiving pleasure from taste; having no relish; insipid.
TÄSTE/LESS-LY,* *ad.* In a tasteless manner. *Dr. Allen.*
TÄSTE/LESS-NÄSS, *n.* Want of taste; insipidity.
TÄST/ER, *n.* One who tastes: — a dram-cup.
TÄST/Y, *a.* Evincing taste; tasteful; nice; fine. *Ed. Rev.*
Palatable. Ec. Rev. [Modern.]
TÄX/LING,* *a.* Given to prating. — *n.* Idle talk; blabbing.
TÄX/TA,* *n.* (*India*) A bamboo frame or trellis, over which water is suffered to trickle, with a view of cooling the air as it enters the windows or doors. *Brande.*
TÄX/TÄR, *v. a.* [I. *TÄTTERED*; *pp.* *TÄTTERING*, *TÄTTERED*.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Shak.*
TÄX/TÄR, *n.* A rag; a fluttering rag. — *pl.* Rags; a ragged dress.
TÄX/TÄR-DE-MÄL/ION, (*-mäl/yun*) *n.* A ragged fellow.
TÄX/TÄLE, (*tält*) *v. n.* [*tateren*, D.] [I. *TÄTLED*; *pp.* *TÄTLING*, *TÄTLED*.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning: — to tell secrets; to blab.
TÄX/TÄLE, *n.* Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.
TÄX/TÄLER, *n.* An idle talker; a prater. *Bp. Taylor.*
TÄX/TÖÖ, *n.* [*tapetes tous*, Fr.] A beat of drum, especially for warning soldiers to their quarters: — a puncture, or a figure formed by punctures, in the skin.
TÄX/TÖÖ,* *v. a.* [I. *TÄTTOOED*; *pp.* *TÄTTOOING*, *TÄTTOOED*.] To form figures on the body by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a stain or dye into the wounds. *Qu. Rev.*
TÄX/TÖÖ/ING,* *n.* The operation of forming figures or devices on the skin or body, by making punctures in the skin and rubbing in a stain or dye. *Brande.*
TÄUGHT, (*täwt*) *i. & p.* from *Teach*. See **TEACH**.
TÄUGHT,* (*täwt*) *a.* (*Naut.*) Stretched out; extended; tense; tight. *Mur. Diet.* — Written also *taut*. *Dana.*
TÄUNT, (*tänt* or *täwnt*) [*tänt*, *J. F. Sm. R. Wb.*; *täwnt*, *S. P. E. K.*; *tänt* or *täwnt*, *W. Ja.*] *v. a.* [*tanser*, old Fr.] [I. *TÄUNTED*; *pp.* *TÄUNTING*, *TÄUNTED*.] To reproach; to

insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumely; to mention with censure or upbraiding; to vex; to tease; to tantalize.
TÄUNT, (*tänt* or *täwnt*) *n.* Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule; contumely; gibe.
TÄUNT,* *a.* (*Naut.*) Very high or tall: — very long. *Falconer.*
TÄUNT/ÄR, or **TÄUNT/ÄR**, *n.* One who taunts.
TÄUNT/ING-LY, or **TÄUNT/ING-LY**, *ad.* With insult; scoffingly.
TÄUR-CÖR/NOUS, *a.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, L.] Having horns like a bull. *Brown.*
TÄUR/FÖRM,* *a.* Having the form of a bull. *Qu. Rev.*
TÄUR/INE,* *n.* A peculiar crystallizable substance contained in the bile. *P. Cyc.*
TÄUR-ÖMÄ/CHI-AN,* *a.* Relating to bull-fights. *Qu. Rev.*
TÄUR/RYS, *n.* [*Le*] The Bull, the second sign in the zodiac.
TÄUR-TÖL, (*-hl*) *n.* [*ταύρό* and *χρόνος*.] (*Mech.*) A species of curve line. *Brande.*
TÄUR/TÖG,* *n.* An American sea-fish. *Storer.*
TÄUR/TÖ-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A black crystallized mineral. *Dana.*
TÄUR-TÖ-LÖG/IC,* *a.* Tautological. *Ash.*
TÄUR-TÖ-LÖG/IC-AL, *a.* [*tautologique*, Fr.] Relating to tautology; containing tautology; repeating the same thing.
TÄUR-TÖ-LÖG/IC-AL-LY,* *ad.* In a tautological manner. *Ash.*
TÄUR-TÖL/O-GIST, *n.* One who repeats the same thing.
TÄUR-TÖL/O-GIZE, *v. n.* To repeat the same thing. *Smith.*
TÄUR-TÖL/O-GÖUS,* *a.* Tautological. *Sir E. Brydges.*
TÄUR-TÖL/O-GY, *n.* [*ταυτολογία*, *ταυτό* and *λόγος*, Gr.; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition of the same words; expression of the same sense in different words; sameness of words or of meaning.
TÄUR-TÖÖ/SIAN,* } *a.* Having the same identical essence.
TÄUR-TÖÖ/SIOUS,* } *Cudworth*. [R.]
TÄUR-TÖPH/O-NY,* } [*ταυτό* and *φωνή*.] Repetition of the same sound. *Walker.*
TÄX/VERN, *n.* [*taverna*, Fr.; *taberna*, L.] A house where wine and liquors are sold, and entertainments for parties are provided. — In the *United States*, it means also an inn; a house of entertainment for travellers.
TÄX/VERN-ER, *n.* [*tavernier*, old Fr.] A tavern-keeper. *Camden*. [R.]
TÄX/VERN-ING, *n.* Act of feasting at taverns. *Bp. Hall.*
TÄX/VERN-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps a tavern.
TÄX/VERN-MAN, *n.* A tavern-keeper. *Johnson.*
TÄW, *v. a.* [*tauwen*, D.] [I. *TÄWED*; *pp.* *TÄWING*, *TÄWED*.] To dress leather so that it shall be white, in contradistinction to tanning.
TÄW, *n.* A marble to play with; the game played. *Swift.*
TÄW/DR/RY-LY, *ad.* In a tawdry manner. *Pulteney.*
TÄW/DRY-NÄSS, *n.* State of being tawdry; itinsel finery.
TÄW/DRY, *a.* Showy or fine without grace or elegance; glittering; finical; meanly showy.
TÄW/DRY, *n.* A slight ornament; a necklace. *Drayton.*
TÄWED, (*täwd*) *p. a.* Dressed and made white, as leather.
TÄW/ER, *n.* One who taws; a dresser of leather. *Barret.*
TÄW/FÄ-RY,* *n.* A manufactory of skins by tawing. *Maunders.*
TÄX/ING,* *n.* The art of dressing white leather. *Ure.*
TÄX/NY,* *Of* a yellowish-brown color, like things tanned.
TÄX, *n.* [*tax*, Welsh; *taxe*, Fr.; *taxe*, D.] A rate or duty laid by government on the income or property of individuals; an impost; a tribute; an excise: — charge; censure.
TÄX, *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr.] [I. *TÄXED*; *pp.* *TÄXING*, *TÄXED*.] To load with imposts. — [*taxo*, L.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. *Raleigh.*
TÄX-Ä-BIL/IG-TY,* *n.* Quality of being taxable. *Ec. Rev.*
TÄX/Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be taxed. *Sherwood.*
TÄX-ÄKTION, *n.* [Fr.; *taxatio*, L.] Act of taxing; a rate or duty laid by government; tax. [Accusation. *Shak.*
TÄX/ÄR, *n.* One who taxes: — an officer in the university of Cambridge, Eng, who takes charge of the weights and measures. *Bacon.*
TÄX-FREË,* *a.* Exempt from taxation. *Addison.*
TÄX-GÄTH-ER-ER,* *n.* A collector of taxes. *Goldsmith.*
TÄX/Ä-RÖCH,* *n.* [*ταξίαρχος*.] The captain of a formed class or battalion in ancient Greece. *Mifford.*
TÄX/Ä-CÖRN,* *n.* (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect. *Baxter.*
TÄX/Ä-DÖR-MIST,* *n.* One who is skilled in taxidermy. *Knawles.*
TÄX/Ä-DÖR-MY,* *n.* [*τάξις* and *έξομα*.] The art of arranging and preserving specimens of natural history, as the skins of quadrupeds, birds, &c. *Swainson.*
TÄX-ÖN/O-MY,* *n.* [*τάξις* and *νόμος*.] The law of order or classification; the classification of plants. *Laudon.*
TÄZ/EL, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.* See **TRAZEL**.
TAZZA,* (*tätsa*) *n.* [It.] A dish; a cup. *Genl. Mag.*
TEA, (*té*) *n.* [*tscha*, Chinese; *thé*, Fr.; *te*, It.] The dried leaves of the Chinese tea-tree, of which there are two general varieties, green and black; a liquor or beverage made by an infusion of the leaves.
TEA,* *v. n.* To drink tea. *Forsby*. [Colloquial.]

TEA-BŌARD,* n. A board for teacups, &c. *Gent. Mag.*
 TEA-CAN-IS-TER,* n. A canister to keep tea in. *Ash.*
 TEACH, (téch) v. a. [i. TAUGHT, pp. TEACHING, TAUGHT.]
 To instruct; to inform; to instruct as a teacher or master;
 correlative to learn: — to deliver, as a doctrine or art; to
 show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.
 TEACH, (téch) v. n. To perform the office of an instructor.
 TEACH'ABLE, (téch'abl) a. That may be taught; willing
 or apt to learn; docile.
 TEACH'ABLE-NESS, n. Quality of being teachable; docility;
 willingness to learn.
 TEACHER, n. One who teaches; an instructor; a preceptor;
 a schoolmaster; a preacher.
 TEA-CHĒST,* n. A chest or repository for tea. *Ash.*
 TEACH'ING,* n. Act of instructing; instruction.
 TEA'CUP,* n. A cup for drinking tea from. *P. Cyc.*
 TEA'CUP-FŪL,* n. As much as a teacup holds. *Ash.*
 TEAD, /n. [*tede*, old Fr.; *tada*, L.] A torch; a flambeau.
 TEAD, /n. *Spenser.*
 TEAGUE, (tég) n. A name for an Irishman, in contempt.
 TEAK'ET-TEL,* n. A kettle in which water is boiled for
 tea. *Goldsmith.*
 TEAK-TREE,* n. The East-Indian oak, valued for timber.
Crabb.
 TEAL, (tel) n. An aquatic wild-fowl, of the duck kind.
 TEAM, (tém) n. [*temo*, L.; *team*, Sax.] The beasts, as horses
 or oxen, harnessed together for drawing a carriage or
 plough. [Any number passing in a line. *Dryden.*]
 †TEAM, (tém) v. a. To join together in a team. *Spenser.*
 TEAM'STER,* n. One who drives a team. *Smart.*
 TEA'-PLANT,* n. The plant which produces tea. *Salmon.*
 TEA'PŌT,* n. A vessel in which tea is made. *Addison.*
 TEAR, (tér) n. The water which violent passion forces into
 or from the eyes; any thing like tears; moisture trickling
 in drops.
 TEAR, (tár) v. a. [i. TORE; pp. TEARING, TORN.—The old
 preterit, *tare*, is obsolete.] To pull in pieces; to lacerate;
 to rend; to separate by pulling; to laniate; to wound with
 any sharp point drawn along; to break or take away by
 violence; to rack; to divide violently; to shatter; to pull
 with violence; to drive violently; to take away by sudden
 violence; to make a violent rent.
 TEAR, (tár) v. n. [*tieren*, D.] To fume; to rave; to rant
 turbulently. *L'Estrange.*
 TEAR, (tár) n. A rent; fissure; laceration.
 TEAR'ER, (tár'er) n. One who rends or tears.
 TEAR-FALL-ING, (tár'fal-ing) a. Tender; shedding tears.
 TEAR-FŪL, (tár'fúl) a. Weeping; full of tears. *Pope.*
 TEAR'LESS, (tár'les) a. Without tears. *Sandys.*
 TEAR-STAINED,* (stánd) a. Stained with tears. *Shak.*
 TEAR-SÁU-CER,* n. A vessel on which a teacup is set. *Ash.*
 TEASE, (tész) v. a. [i. TEASED; pp. TEASING, TEASED.]
 To comb or unravel, as wool or flax; to scratch, as cloth in
 dressing: — to harass; to annoy; to irritate; to torment;
 to vex.
 TEAS'EL, (tész'l) [tész'l, P. E. J. F. K. Wb.; tész'el, Ja.] n.
 A prickly biennial plant, used to raise a nap on cloth.
 TEAS'EL-ER, (tész'el-er) or TEA'ZLER, n. One who teazes.
 TEAS'ER, n. He or that which teases or torments.
 TEAS'ING,* n. The act of vexing or fretting. *Secker.*
 TEAS'POŌN,* n. A small spoon used in drinking tea. *Pen-
 man.*
 TEAS'POŌN-FŪL,* n. pl. TEASPOONFULS. As much as a
 teaspoon holds. *Ash.*
 TEAT, (tét) [tész, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; tít, *Kenrick, El-
 phinston, Nares.*] n. [*teth*, Welsh; *tít*, Sax.; *tete*, D.; *tétou*,
 Fr.] A dug; a pap; a nipple.
 TEAT-TÁ-BLE,* n. A table at which tea is drunk. *Ed. Rev.*
 TEATHE,* or TÁTHE,* v. a. To feed, as cattle or sheep, on
 turnips, when they eat them off the ground: — to manure
 by dung dropped by cattle. *Farm. Ency.* [Provincial, Eng.]
 TEATHE,* or TÁTHE,* n. The dung of cattle dropped on
 land. *Holloway.* [Local, England.]
 TEA'-THINGS,* n. pl. Utensils used in drinking tea. *Blag-
 den.*
 TEA'-URN,* n. A vessel in the form of a vase, used for sup-
 plying water for tea. *W. Ency.*
 TEAZ'LE,* (tész'l) v. a. [i. TEAZLED; pp. TEAZLING, TEAZ-
 LED.] To raise a nap on cloth by the action of the tea-
 zle; to tease. *Ure.* — Written also *teasel*.
 TEAZ'LE,* n. A prickly plant; same as *teasel*. *P. Cyc.*
 TECH'LY, ad. Peevishly; fretfully; touchily.
 TECH'Y-NESS, n. Peevishness; fretfulness; touchiness.
 TECH'NI-CAL, (ték'ne-kál) a. [*τεχνικός*, Gr.; *technique*, Fr.]
 Relating to art; relating to science; relating to a particu-
 lar profession; as, *technical* terms: — not in common or
 popular use.
 TECH'NI-CÁL'I-TY,* n. Quality of being technical. *Knox.*
 TECH'NI-CÁL-LY, ad. In a technical manner.
 TECH'NICS,* n. pl. Technical terms. *Dr. Kirkland.* [R.]
 TECH'NO-LŌG'I-CAL,* a. Relating to technology or the
 arts. *Scott.*
 TECH-NŌL'O-GY, (ték-nŏl'ŏ-jé) n. [*τέχνη* and *λόγος*.] A
 description of the arts; a discourse or treatise on the arts.

TECH'y, a. Peevish; fretful; irritable; touchy. *Shak.*
 TEC-TŌN'IC, a. [*τεκτονικός*.] Pertaining to building. *Bail-
 ley.*
 TED, v. a. [i. TEDDED; pp. TEDDING, TEDDED.] To spread
 or scatter grass for drying; to make hay. *Milton.*
 TED'DER, n. [*tadder*, D.] A tetter. *Bacon.* See TETHER.
 TED'DER, v. a. To tie up; to tether. *Pelham.* See TETHER.
 TĒ DĒ'ŪM, n. A hymn of thanksgiving, named from the
 first words of the original Latin, "*Te Deum laudamus.*"
 †TE'DIOUS, (téd'yús) (téd'yús, S. E. F. K.; téd'ŏ-ús, J. Ja.;
 téd'ŏ-ús or téd'ŏ-ús, W. P. Sm.) a. [*tédieux*, Fr.; *tadium*,
 L.] Wearisome by continuance or prolixity; dilatory;
 tardy; tiresome; troublesome; irksome; slow; prolix.
 †TE'DIOUS-LY, (téd'yús-lé) ad. In such a manner as to
 weary; tirelessly.
 †TE'DIOUS-NESS, (téd'yús-nés) n. Quality of being tedious;
 wearisomeness by continuance or prolixity; tiresomeness;
 †TE'DI-ŪM,* n. [L.] Wearisomeness; irksomeness. *Smart.*
 TĒEM, v. n. [i. TĒEMED; pp. TĒEMING, TĒEMED.] To bring
 forth young; to be pregnant; to be full.
 TĒEM, v. a. To bring forth; to produce. [To pour. *Swift.*]
 TĒEM'ER, n. One that teems or brings forth young.
 †TĒEM'ŪL, a. Pregnant; prolific; fruitful. *Ainsworth.*
 TĒEM'LESS, a. Unfruitful; not prolific. *Dryden.*
 †TĒEN, n. Sorrow; grief; affliction. *Spenser.*
 TĒEN, v. a. [i. TĒENED; pp. TĒENING, TĒENED.] [To ex-
 cite; to provoke to do a thing. *Chaucer.*] To trouble; to
 vex; to tease. *Forby.* [Local, Eng., and colloquial, U.S.]
 TĒEN'AGE,* n. Wood for fences. *Cowell.* [Provincial.]
 TĒENS, n. pl. The years reckoned by the termination *teen*;
 as, thirteen, fourteen. *Granville.*
 TĒEN'NY,* a. Very small; tiny: — fretful. *Holloway.* [Pro-
 vincial and colloquial.]
 TĒET'ER,* v. a. [i. TĒETERED; pp. TĒETERING, TĒETERED.]
 To seessaw on a balanced plank, as children, for amuse-
 ment. [U. S.] See TITTER.
 TĒETH, n. pl. of *Tooth*. See *TOOTH*.
 TĒETH, v. n. [i. TĒETHED; pp. TĒETHING, TĒETHED.] To
 breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.
 TĒETH'ING,* n. The act of breeding or forming teeth.
 TĒE-TŌ'TAL,* a. Entire; total. *Month. Rev.* [A modern
 cant word, formed by reduplication, the syllable *tee* being
 used for the letter *t*. See TĒETOTALISM.]
 TĒE-TŌ'TAL-ER,* n. An advocate for teetotalism. *Qu. Rev.*
 TĒE-TŌ'TAL-ISM,* n. The act of carrying a principle or
 practice to the greatest extreme; total abstinence from
 intoxicating liquors; that is, *temperance-totalism*. — A
 modern cant term. *Qu. Rev.* See TĒETOTAL.
 TĒG,* n. A female fallow deer, or a doe in the second
 year: — a young sheep. *Booth.*
 TĒG'MEN'T,* n. [L.] A covering; tegument. *Brande.*
 TĒG-MEN'TA,* n. [L. pl. of *tegumentum*.] (*Bot.*) The scales
 covering the leaf-buds of trees. *Brande.*
 TĒG'V-LAR,* a. Relating to, or resembling, tiles. *Smart.*
 TĒG'V-LAR-LY,* ad. In the manner of tiles. *Smart.*
 TĒG'V-MENT, n. [*tegumentum*, L.] Cover; a covering; the
 skin; the natural covering of the body.
 TĒG-V-MEN'TA-RY,* a. Relating to teguments. *P. Cyc.*
 TE-HEE', (tē-hē') n. An old expression for a laugh. *Chau-
 cer.*
 TE-HĒE', v. n. To laugh aloud; to titter. *Hudibras.*
 TĒL, (tel) n. [*titia*, L.] The same with *linden* or *lime tree*.
Isa. vi.
 TĒL'NO-SŌPE,* (tĒl'no-skŏp) n. A prism telescope; a tele-
 scope formed by combining prisms in a particular man-
 ner, so that the chromatic aberration of the light is cor-
 rected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through
 them increased or diminished. *Brande.*
 TĒINT, (tĒnt) n. [*teinte*, Fr.] Color; tint. *Dryden.* See
 TINT.
 TĒL-A-MŌ'NĒS,* n. pl. [*τελαμών*; *telamon*, L.] (*Arch.*)
 Figures of men used for supporting entablatures. *Francis.*
 TĒL-ARY, a. [*tela*, L.] Relating to spinning; spinning.
Brownie.
 TĒL'E-GRÁPH, (tél'e-gráf) n. [*télégraphe*, Fr., from *τέλος*
 and *γράφω*, Gr.] An instrument, or mechanical contriv-
 ance, for conveying intelligence by signals.
 TĒL'E-GRÁPH,* v. a. [i. TELEGRAPHED; pp. TELEGRAPH-
 ING, TELEGRAPHED.] To convey intelligence by a tele-
 graph. *Campbell.*
 TĒL'E-GRÁPH'IC,* } a. Relating to a telegraph; con-
 TĒL'E-GRÁPH'ICAL,* } veyed by a telegraph. *Qu. Rev.*
 TĒL'E-Ō-ŌG'I-CAL,* a. Relating to teleology. *Whewell.*
 TĒL'E-ŌL'O-GY,* n. [*τέλος* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine or
 science of final causes. *Brande.*
 TĒL'E-Ō-SÁUR, n. [*τέλειος* and *σαύρη*.] (*Geol.*) A genus
 of fossil saurian reptiles. *Brande.*
 TĒL'E-Ō-SÁUR'US,* n. (*Geol.*) Same as *telosaurus*. *Buckland.*
 TĒL'E-SŌPE, n. [*teleope*, Fr., from *τῆλε* and *σκοπέω*, Gr.]
 An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.
 TĒL'E-SŌP'IC, } a. Belonging to a telescope; seeing at
 TĒL'E-SŌP'ICAL,* } a distance.
 TĒL'E-SŌP'ICAL-LY,* ad. By use of a telescope. *Allen.*
 TĒL'E-SŪ-A,* (tē-lē'zhē-ā) n. (*Min.*) Sapphire. *Smart.*

Ā, Ê, Ī, Ō, Ū, Y, long; Æ, È, Ī, Ō, Ū, Y, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure. — FARE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĀIR, HĒR;

†TĒL'ĒSM, *n.* [*talism.*, Ar.] An amulet or magical charm. *Gregory*.

TĒL'ĒS-MĀT'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Belonging to telemas. *Gregory*.

TĒL'ĒS'ĪŪH, *n.* [τέλος and σίτος.] A poem in which the final letters of each line make up a name. *B. Jonson*.

TĒL'ĪC', *a.* [τέλος.] Relating to the end or purpose. *Prof. Stuart*. [r.]

TĒLL, *v. a.* [i. TOLD; *pp.* TELLING, TOLD.] To make known by words; to utter; to express; to speak; to relate; to rehearse; to teach; to inform; to discover; to betray; to count; to number; to make known; to communicate; to impart; to reveal; to disclose; to report.

TĒLL, *v. n.* To give an account; to report; to inform; to count; to be counted; to have effect.

TĒLL'ĒN-ŪTE, ** n.* (*Min.*) A petrified fossil shell. *Ure*.

TĒLL'ĒR, *n.* One who tells; one who numbers; a numberer: — an officer of a bank who receives and pays money: — an officer of the English exchequer; of which officers there are four, whose business it is to pay and receive all moneys on the king's account.

TĒLL-LĪ'NĀ, ** n.* A genus of cockles; a bivalve shell. *Brande*.

TĒLL'TĀLE, *n.* One who gives officious or malicious information; a talebearer. — (*Naut.*) The dial-plate at the wheel, showing the position of the tiller. — (*Mus.*) A movable piece of ivory or lead, suspended in front of a chamber organ, which shows the performer in what degree the wind is exhausted.

TĒLL'TĀLE, *a.* Telling tales; giving malicious information. *Shak*.

TĒLL'V-RĀTE, ** n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of telluric acid and a base. *Francis*.

TĒLL'V-RĒT-TĒD, ** a.* Combined with tellurium. *Brande*.

TĒLL'V'RĪC', ** a.* Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Ed. Rcc.* — (*Chem.*) Relating to, or derived from, tellurium. *Dana*.

TĒLL'V'RĪ-ŌN, ** n.* An instrument for showing the effect of the earth's motions and the obliquity of her axis. *Francis*.

TĒLL'V'R-ŪM, ** n.* (*Min.*) A metal, of a color between silver and tin, too rare and high-priced to be used in the arts. *Ure*.

TĒLL'V-RŌS, ** a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of tellurium and oxygen. *Francis*.

TĒM'ĒR-ĪRĪ-ŌS, *a.* (*téméraire*, Fr.; *temerarius*, L.) Rash; unreasonably adventurous; careless; heedless; done at random. *Ray*. [r.]

TĒM'ĒR-ĪRĪ-ŌS-ŪLY, *ad.* Rashly; without heed. *Swift*.

TĒM'ĒR-Ī-ŪY, *n.* (*témérité*, Fr.; *temeritas*, L.) Rashness; heedlessness; precipitancy; foolhardiness.

TĒM'ĒR, *v. a.* [*temporo*, L.; *temperer*, Fr.] [i. TEMPERED; *pp.* TEMPERING, TEMPERED.] To mix, so as that one part qualifies the other; to compound; to form by mixture; to qualify, as an ingredient; to mingle; to beat together to a proper consistence; to accommodate; to modify; to bring to due proportion; to moderate excess; to soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe: — to form metals to a proper degree of hardness or elasticity.

TĒM'ĒR, *n.* Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle course: — state to which metals are reduced, as to hardness or elasticity: — constitution of body: — constitutional frame of mind; temperament; frame; humor: — disposition; as, a good temper; a bad temper: — calmness; moderation: — passion, irritation, or warmth of temper. ☞ This last sense does not appear to be authorized by the English lexicographers, except Smart. But the word is often used in this sense in the United States, and sometimes in England, as in the following passage: "This admission favors the editor's opinion that Johnson, when the first ebullition of temper had subsided, felt that he had been unreasonably violent." *John W. Croker*.

TĒM'ĒR-A-MĒNT, *n.* [*temperamentum*, L.; *tempérament*, Fr.] Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; frame; temper; medium; due mixture of opposites.

TĒM'ĒR-A-MĒNT'ĀL, *a.* Constitutional. *Browne*. [r.]

TĒM'ĒR-ANCE, *n.* [*temperantia*, L.] Moderation; opposed especially to drunkenness and gluttony, or to any improper indulgence; sobriety; patience; calmness; sedateness.

TĒM'ĒR-ATE, *a.* [*temperatus*, L.] Moderate in food and drink; moderate in any indulgence; abstinent; abstemious; not excessive; not passionate; calm. — *Temperate zone*. See ZONE.

TĒM'ĒR-ATE, *v. a.* To temper; to moderate. *Pope*. [r.]

TĒM'ĒR-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a temperate manner; calmly.

TĒM'ĒR-ATE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being temperate.

TĒM'ĒR-ĀTIVE, *a.* Having power to temper. *Granger*.

TĒM'ĒR-ĀTŪRE, *n.* [*temperatura*, L.; *température*, Fr.] Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities: — state of the air with regard to heat and cold; degree of sensible heat, as measured by the thermometer.

TĒM'ĒRED, (tĒm'pĒrĒd) *ad.* Disposed as to the passions or temper; regulated as to temper; softened.

TĒM'ĒST, *n.* [*tempeste*, old Fr.; *tempestas*, L.] A violent commotion of the elements, with excessive wind; a violent storm; a gale; a hurricane; a tumult; commotion.

†TĒM'ĒST, *v. n.* [*tempesto*, old Fr.; *tempestare*, It.] To storm; to pour a tempest. *B. Jonson*.

†TĒM'ĒST, *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest. *Milton*.

TĒM'ĒST-BĒAT-ĒN, (-bĒ-tĒ) *a.* Beaten by a tempest or by storms. *Dryden*.

†TĒM-PĒSTIVE, *a.* [*tempestivus*, L.] Seasonable. *Scott*.

†TĒM-PĒSTIVE-LY, *ad.* Seasonably. *Burton*.

†TĒM-PĒS-TĪV'ĪTY, *n.* Seasonableness. *Browne*.

TĒM-PĒST-TŌST, *a.* Driven about by storms. *Shak*.

TĒM-PĒST'V-ŪS, (tĒm-pĒst'v'Ū-s) *a.* [*tempestuous*, Fr.] Abounding in tempests; stormy; windy; turbulent.

TĒM-PĒST'V-ŪS-LY, *ad.* Turbulently; as in a tempest.

TĒM-PĒST'V-ŪS-NESS, *n.* State of being tempestuous.

TĒM'PLĀR, *n.* A student in the law, so called from an inn of court, established in the Temple, a house near the Thames, in London, which anciently belonged to the Knights-Templars of Jerusalem.

TĒM'PLĀTE, ** n.* (*Arch.*) A thin, iron plate, on the edge of which is cut the reverse of mouldings and indentations, used as a sort of guide in cutting and planing masonry and stucco work; templet. *Francis*.

TĒM'PLE, (tĒm'pl) *n.* [*templum*, L.] An edifice appropriated to religious worship; a building resembling a temple. — [*tempora*, L.] (*Anat.*) The upper part of the side of the head, where the pulse is felt.

†TĒM'PLE, *v. a.* To build a temple for. *Feltham*.

TĒM'PLET, *n.* (*Arch.*) A piece of timber or stone laid under a girder or beam; a mould used by bricklayers.

TĒM'PŌ, ** n.* [It, *time*.] (*Mus.*) Time. *Brande*.

TĒM'PŌ-RĀL, *a.* [*temporel*, Fr.; *temporalis*, low L.] Relating to, or measured by, time; not eternal: — secular; not ecclesiastical; not spiritual. — [*temporal*, Fr.] Placed at, or relating to, the temples.

TĒM'PŌ-RĀL'Ī-ŪY, *n.* [*temporalité*, Fr.] *pl.* TEMPORALITIES. (*Eng. law*) Secular possessions; such possessions as bishops have had annexed to their sees, by kings and others, from time to time.

TĒM'PŌ-RĀL-LY, *ad.* With respect to time, or to this life.

TĒM'PŌ-RĀL-NESS, *n.* Secularity; worldliness. *Cotgrave*.

TĒM'PŌ-RĀL-S, *n. pl.* Secular possessions; temporalities.

TĒM'PŌ-RĀL-TY, *n.* The laity. *Abbot*. Secular possessions; temporality. *Johnson*. [r.]

†TĒM'PŌ-RĀ'NĒ-ŪS, *a.* [*temporis*, L.] Temporary. *Hallywell*.

TĒM'PŌ-RĀ-LY, ** ad.* For a limited time. *Godwin*.

TĒM'PŌ-RĀ-RĒ-NESS, *n.* The state of being temporary.

TĒM'PŌ-RĀ-RY, *a.* [*tempus*, L.] Lasting only for a limited time; not of long duration; not permanent; transitory.

TĒM'PŌ-RĪ-ZĀTION, *n.* Act of temporizing. *Johnson*.

TĒM'PŌ-RĪZE, *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr.] [i. TEMPORIZED; *pp.* TEMPORIZING, TEMPORIZED.] [To delay; to accommodate or conform to circumstances. *Shak*.] To comply with the times or occasions; to comply mealy; to trim.

TĒM'PŌ-RĪZER, *n.* [*temporiseur*, Fr.] One who temporizes; a trimmer. *Burton*.

TĒM'PŌ-RĪZ-ING, ** n.* Act of complying with the times.

TĒM'PŌ-RĪZ-ING, ** p. a.* Complying with the times.

TEMPT, (tĒm't) *v. a.* [*tempto*, L.; *tempter*, Fr.] [i. TEMPTED; *pp.* TEMPTING, TEMPTED.] [To attempt; to prove; to try. *Gen. xxii.*] To solicit to ill; to entice; to provoke; to allure; to attract; to seduce; to decoy.

TEMPT-A-BĪL'Ī-ŪY, (tĒm't-a-bĪ'l'Ē-Ū) *n.* Quality of being temptable. *Coleridge*.

TEMPT'A-BLE, (tĒm't'a-bl) *a.* That may be tempted; liable to temptation. *Swift*.

TEMPT'ĀTION, (tĒm-tā'shŷn) *n.* [*tentatio*, L.; *temptation*, Fr.] Act of tempting; state of being tempted; that which tempts; solicitation to ill; a lure; enticement.

†TEMPT'ĀTION-LESS, *a.* Having no motive. *Hammond*.

TEMPT'ĒR, (tĒm'tĒr) *n.* One who tempts; an enticer: — the infernal solicitor to evil. *Hammond*.

TEMPT'ING, (tĒm'tĪng) *a.* Enticing to ill; enticing.

TEMPT'ING-LY, (tĒm'tĪng-lĒ) *ad.* So as to tempt or entice.

TEMPT'RESS, (tĒm'trĒs) *n.* She that tempts. *Ford*.

TĒMSE, or TĒMSEED, (tĒms) *n.* A sieve; a searse; tamis. *Todd*. [Local or obsolete.]

TĒMSE, * or TĒMSEED, * (tĒmst) *a.* Sifted very fine. *Ash*.

TĒMSE'-BRĒAD, (tĒms'brĒd) *n.* Bread made of finely-TĒMSEED'-BRĒAD, (tĒmst'brĒd) } sifted flour. [r.]

†TĒM'V-LĒN-CY, *n.* [*temulentia*, L.] Inebriation; intoxication. *Bulohar*.

†TĒM'V-LĒNT, *a.* [*temulentus*, L.] Inebriated; intoxicated. *Bailey*.

†TĒM'V-LĒNT-IVE, *a.* [*temulentus*, L.] Drunken; denoting intoxication. *Jenius*.

TĒN, *n.* Nine and one; twice five. *Dryden*. [*Ash*]

TĒN, ** n.* The decimal number, or the number of twice five.

†TĒN-A-BĪL'Ī-ŪY, ** n.* State of being temptable. *Forster*.

†TĒN'A-BLE, (tĒn'a-bl) *W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. W. b.* tĒ'nabl. *S. J. A. Nares*. [*a.* *tenabilis*, Fr.] That may be held; that may be maintained or defended; defensible.

☞ The quantity of *n*, in the first syllable of this word, and its relatives *tenet*, *tenor*, and *tenure*, is one of the most puzzling difficulties of pronunciation. How dif-

ferently this letter is pronounced by different speakers, may be gathered from a view of those orthoepists who have marked the quantity of the vowels:—

<i>Sheridan,</i>	ténable,	ténet,	ténor,	ténure.
<i>Rich,</i>	ténable,	ténet,	ténor,	ténure.
<i>Nares,</i>	ténable,	—	ténor,	ténure.
<i>Ash,</i>	ténable,	ténet,	ténor,	ténure.
<i>Scott,</i>	ténable,	ténet,	ténor,	ténure.
<i>Entick,</i>	ténable,	ténet,	ténor,	ténure.
<i>Ferry,</i>	ténable,	ténet,	ténor,	ténure.
<i>W. Johnston,</i>	ténable,	ténet,	ténor,	ténure.
<i>Buchanan,</i>	ténable,	—	ténor,	ténure.
<i>Fry,</i>	ténable,	ténet,	ténor,	ténure.
<i>Smith,</i>	—	ténet,	—	—
<i>Elphinston,</i>	—	—	ténor,	—

"From this survey of our dictionaries, we find them uniform only in the word *tenor*. They are nearly equally divided on the word *tenet*; and, if similitude were to decide, it would be clearly in favor of the short vowel, in this word as well as in *tenor*. They are both Latin words, and both have the vowel short in the original. This, however, is no reason, with those who understand the analogy of English pronunciation, (for *tremor*, *minor*, &c., have the first vowel short in Latin,) but it sufficiently shows the partiality of the ear to the short vowel in words of this form, as is evident in the word *tenant*." Walker.

The following table exhibits a view of the pronunciation of *tenable*, *tenet*, and *tenure*, by the principal English orthoepists subsequent to Walker:—

Ten'a-ble,	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.
Ten'na-ble,	S.	—	—	—	—	Ja.	—	—	—
Ten'et,	—	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	—	Sm.	R.
Ten'net,	S.	—	—	—	—	Ja.	K.	—	—
Ten'ure,	—	—	P.	—	E.	—	—	—	Wb.
Ten'nure,	S.	W.	J.	—	F.	—	—	R.	—

TEN'A-BLE-NESS, * n. The state of being tenable. *Ash*.

TEN-NÁ'CIÓUS, (te-ná'shús) a. [*tenax*, L.; *tenace*, Fr.] Grasping hard; holding fast; retentive; — obstinate: — cohesive; viscous; glutinous: — nigardly; close-fisted.

TEN-NÁ'CIÓUS-LY, (te-ná'shús-le) *ad*. In a tenacious manner.

TEN-NÁ'CIÓUS-NESS, (te-ná'shús-nés) n. Quality of being tenacious; tenacity.

TEN-NÁ'CI-TY, (te-nás'e-te) n. [*tenacitè*, Fr.; *tenacitas*, *tenax*, L.] Quality of being tenacious; tenaciousness; viscosity; adhesiveness.

TEN-NÁ'CI-V-LŪM, * n. [L.] A surgical instrument, consisting of a fine, sharp-pointed hook, by which the mouths of bleeding arteries are drawn out, in order to be secured by ligaments. *Brandè*.

TEN'Á-CY, n. [*tenacia*, low L.] Tenacity; unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go. *Barrow*.

TENALLÉ, * (te-nál') n. [Fr.] (*Fort*.) A kind of outward. *Crabb*. See TENAILLON.

TENALLÓN, * (te-nál'yón) n. [Fr.] (*Fort*.) A kind of out-work made on each side of a small ravelin to increase its strength, and to cover the shoulders of the bastion. *Brandè*.

TEN-Á-CY, n. [*tenacia*, low L.] State of a tenant; act of holding lands or tenements belonging to another.

TEN'ANT, n. [Fr.] One who holds lands or tenements belonging to another; correlative to *landlord*: — one who is in possession of any place; an occupant.

TEN'ANT, v. a. [i. TENANTED; pp. TENANTING, TENANTED.] To hold as a tenant. *Addison*.

TEN'ANT-A-BLE, a. That may be held by a tenant.

TEN'ANT-A-BLE-NESS, * n. State of being tenantable. *Ash*.

TEN'ANT-LESS, a. Unoccupied; unpossessed. *Shak*.

TEN'ANT-RY, n. [i. Tenancy. *Bp. Ridley*.] A body of tenants on an estate: tenants collectively.

TEN'ANT-SÁW, n. See TENON.

TENCH, n. [*tince*, Sax.; *tinca*, L.] A gold-colored freshwater fish.

TEND, v. a. [contracted from *attend*.] [i. TENDED; pp. TENDING, TENDED.] To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend; to accompany.

TEND, v. n. [*tendo*, L.; *tendro*, Fr.] To move in a certain direction; to be directed to any aim or purpose; to aim at; to contribute; to incline. [To wait; to attend. *Shak*.]

TEND'DANCE, n. Act of tending; attendance; care. *Shak*.

TEND'DENCE, n. Tendency. *Johnson*.

TEND'EN-CY, n. Act or state of tending; inclination; course; direction; drift; propensity; aim.

TEND'ER, a. [*tendre*, Fr.] Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard; not tough; easily hurt; quick or easy to receive pain; sensible; easily pained: — effeminate; emasculate; delicate; young; weak: — compassionate; careful not to hurt; gentle; mild; humane; kind; affectionate; careful; unwilling to give pain: — susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions.

TEND'ER, v. a. [*tendre*, Fr.] [i. TENDERED; pp. TENDERING, TENDERED.] To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance. [i. To esteem; to regard. *Shak*.]

TEND'ER, n. One who tends: — a wagon or vehicle used in tending: — a small vessel attending a larger one: — an of-

fer; a proposal to acceptance. [i. Regard; kind concern. *Shak*.] — (*Law*) The production and offer of a sum due in money.

TEN'DER-HEÁRT-ED, a. Of a soft, compassionate disposition.

TEN'DER-HEÁRT-ED-LY, * *ad*. With compassion. *Scott*.

TEN'DER-HEÁRT-ED-NESS, n. A compassionate disposition.

TEN'DER-HÉFT-ED, * a. Moved or heaving with tenderness. *Shak*.

TEN'DER-LING, n. The first horns of a deer: — a fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness. *Harri-son*.

TEN'DER-LŪN, * n. A tender part of beef lying on the inside of the ribs, at the tender part of the sirloin. *Child*.

TEN'DER-LY, *ad*. In a tender manner; mildly; gently.

TEN'DER-MIND-ED, * a. Compassionate. *Shak*.

TEN'DER-NESS, n. [*tendresse*, Fr.] State of being tender; benignity; kindness; humanity; benevolence; soreness; cautious care.

TEN'DI-NOŪS, a. [*tendineus*, Fr.; *tendinis*, L.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons.

TEND'MENT, n. Act of tending; tendency. *Bp. Hall*.

TEND'ON, n. [*tendo*, L.] A ligature attaching a muscle to a bone, by which a joint is moved; a sinew.

TEND'RÁC, * n. Same as *tenrec*. *Smellie*. See TENREC.

TEND'RIL, n. [*tendris*, Fr.] (*Bot*.) A slender, twining part, by which one plant attaches itself to another; the clasp of a vine.

TEND'RIL, a. Clasping or climbing as a tendril. *Dyer*.

TEND'RY, n. An offer; a tender. *Heylin*. [E.]

TEN-NÉ'S'RÍ-CÓSE', a. [*tenebricosus*, L.] Tenebrous. *Bailey*.

TEN-E-BRÍ'F-I-CÓUS, * a. Causing darkness. *Addison*. [R.]

TEN-NÉ'RÍ-OŪS, a. Gloomy; tenebrous. *Young*.

TEN-E-BRÓSE', a. Dark; gloomy; tenebrous. *Ash*.

TEN-E-BRÓS-I-TY, n. (*ténébrosité*, Fr.) Darkness; gloom. *Burton*.

TEN-E-BRÓUS, a. [*tenebrosus*, L.; *ténébreux*, Fr.] Dark; gloomy. *Havens*.

TEN-E-MÉNT, n. [Fr.; *tenementum*, law L.] Any thing held by a tenant, as a house, land, office, shop, &c. — In the United States it is also used for any house or building, that is, or may be, occupied. *Bowyer*.

TEN-E-MÉNT'ÁL, a. That is, or may be, held by certain tenure. *Blackstone*.

TEN-E-MÉNT'ÁRY, a. Usually let out; denoting tenancy.

TEN'ENT, n. See TENET.

TEN-NÉ'RÍ-TY, n. [*teneritas*, L.] Tenderness. *Ainsworth*.

TEN-NÉ'S'MUS, n. [L.] (*Med*.) A straining or ineffectual attempt to void the contents of the bowels. *Arbutnot*.

TEN'ET, [tén'et, W. P. J. E. Sm. R. Wb.; tén'et, S. Ja. K.; tén'et or tén'et, Fr. — See TENABLE.] n. [*tenet*, *tenet*, L.] That which is held by the mind to be true; doctrine; dogma; position; principle; opinion.

TEN'ÉOLD, a. Ten times increased. *Milton*.

TEN'NÁ-S'FÉ, * n. (*Min*.) An arsenical sulphuret of copper and iron, found both massive and crystallized. *Brandè*.

TÉN'NIS, n. a. play in which a ball is driven with a racket.

TÉN'NIS, v. a. To drive as a ball. *Spenser*.

TÉN'NIS-BÁLL, * n. A ball used to play at tennis. *Shak*.

TÉN'NIS-CÓURT, * n. A place where tennis is played. *Dryden*. [Ency.]

TEN'-O'-CÓCK, * n. A troublesome perennial weed. *Farm.*

TEN'ÓN, n. [Fr.] (*Arch*.) The end of a timber, cut to be fitted into a mortise in another timber. — *Tenon-saw*, a saw for forming tenons. *Mozon*.

TEN'OR, n. [*tenor*, L.; *teneur*, Fr.] Continuity of state; constant mode; inanner of continuity; general currency: — sense contained; general course or drift. — (*Mus*.) The mean or middle part of a composition, being the ordinary compass of the human voice, when not raised to treble, nor lowered to base. — (*Law*) An exact copy; a transcript; substance or purport.

TE-NÓT'O-MY, * n. (*Med*.) The operation of dividing a tendon. *Dunglison*.

TEN'PEN-NY, * a. Valued at, or worth, tenpence. *Pope*.

TEN'REC, * n. (*Zool*.) A small insectivorous quadruped, of Madagascar, allied to the hedgehog. *Brandè*.

TENSE, n. [*tempus*, Fr.; *tempus*, L.] (*Gram*.) A modification of a verb, which defines the time at which an action is conceived as taking place.

TENSE, a. [*tensus*, L.] Drawn tight; stretched; stiff; not lax. *Holder*.

TENSE'LY, * *ad*. In a tense manner. *Percival*.

TENSE'NESS, n. State of being tense: tension.

TEN-SÍ-BÍ'L-I-TY, * n. Quality of being tensile. *Maunder*.

TEN'SI-BLE, a. [*tensus*, L.] Capable of being extended; tensile. *Bacon*.

TEN'SILE, (tén'sít) a. [*tensilis*, L.] Capable of being extended.

TEN-SÍ'L-I-TY, * n. The quality of being tensile. *Morp*.

TEN'SION, (tén'shún) n. [Fr.; *tensio*, L.] Act of stretching; not laxation; state of being stretched; not laxity.

TEN'SI-TY, * n. State of being tense; tenseness. *Ec. Rev*.

†TĒN'SIVE, *a.* [*tensus*, L.] Tending to stretch or contract. *Floyer*.

TĒN'SOR,* *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle used in stretching some part. *Crabb*.

†TĒN'SURE, (tēn'shūr) *n.* [*tensus*, L.] Act of stretching; tension. *Bacon*.

TĒNT, *n.* [*tente*, Fr.; *tentorium*, L.] A temporary shelter under which a soldier sleeps when in the field, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles:—any temporary habitation; a pavilion.—[*tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a wound or sore.—[*vino tinto*, Sp.] A Spanish red wine, chiefly from Malaga and Galicia.

TĒNT, *v. n.* [i. TĒNTED; *pp.* TĒNTING, TĒNTED.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shak*.

TĒNT, *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent. *Shak*.

TĒNTACULE,* *n.* [*tentaculum*, L.] A feeler of an insect or an animal; an appendage used as an instrument of exploration and prehension. *Brande*.

TĒNTAC'U'V-LŪM,* *n.* [L.] pl. TĒNTAC'U'V-LA. A feeler of an insect or animal; a tentacle. *Kirby*.

TĒNTAC'U'V-LAR,* *a.* Relating to tentacles; feeling. *Kirby*.

†TĒNTAGE, *n.* An encampment. *Drayton*.

†TĒNTATION, *n.* [Fr.; *tentatio*, L.] Trial; temptation. *Bp. Hall*.

TĒNTATIVE, *a.* [*tentativ*, Fr.; *tento*, L.] Trying; essaying. *Bp. Hall*.

TĒNTATIVE,* *n.* [Fr.] An essay; a trial; experiment. *Temple*.

TĒNTATIVE-LY,* *ad.* In a tentative manner. *Fo. Qu.*

TĒNTED, *a.* Covered with tents; as, a "tented field." *Shak*.

TĒNTER, *n.* [*tendo*, *tenus*, L.] A machine or frame-work for stretching cloth; a hook for stretching cloth, &c., on a frame.—To be on the tenters, to be on the stretch, in difficulties, or in suspense.

TĒNTER, *v. a.* [i. TĒNTERED; *pp.* TĒNTERING, TĒNTERED.] To hang or stretch by hooks. *Bacon*.

TĒNTER, *v. n.* To admit extension. *Bacon*.

TĒNTER-GRÖND, *n.* Ground on which tenter-frames are erected.

TĒNTER-HOOK,* (-hūk) *n.* A hook on which cloth or other things are stretched. *Dickens*.

TĒNTH, *a.* First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

TĒNTH, *n.* The tenth part; a tith.—(*Mus.*) An interval containing nine degrees and five spaces.—*pl.* (*Law*) A tenth part of the yearly value of all ecclesiastical livings in England.

TĒNTH'LY, (tēnth'le) *ad.* In the tenth place.

†TĒN'IG'U'OUS, *a.* [*tentigo*, L.] Stiff; stretched. *Bailey*.

†TĒN'ĪK-ĒR,* *n.* One who makes tents. *Acts*.

TĒN'ĪK-ĪNG,* *n.* The business of making tents. *Ash*.

†TĒN'Q'RY, *n.* [*tenorium*, L.] The awning of a tent. *Evelyn*.

TĒN'WINE,* *n.* A rich, red, Spanish wine. *Ash*. See TĒNT.

TĒN'WORT, (tēn'wört) *n.* A plant; spleenwort.

TĒN'V-ĒS,* *n. pl.* [*tenuis*, L.] A term applied to the three letters of the Greek alphabet, *k, p, t*, in relation to their respective middle letters *g, b, d*, and their aspirates *ch, ph, and th*. *Brande*.

TĒN'V-Ī-FŌ'LI-OŪS, *a.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, L.] Having thin leaves.

†TĒ-NŪ'Ī-OŪS,* *a.* Thin; tenuous. *Phillips*.

TĒN'V-Ī-RŌS'TRAL,* *a.* Having a tender beak. *P. Cyc*.

TĒ-NŪ'Ī-TY, *n.* [*tenuité*, Fr.; *tenuitas*, L.] Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness. [†Poverty; meanness. *K. Charles*.]

†TĒN'V-OŪS, *a.* [*tenuis*, L.] Thin; small; minute. *Browne*.

TĒN'VRE, (tēn'yur or tēn'yūr) [tē'nūr, *W. J. F. R.*; tē'nūr, *S.*; tē'nūr, *P.*; tē'n'yūr, *E. K.*; tē'n'yūr, *Ja. Sm.*—See TĒNABLE.] *n.* [*teneo*, L.; *tenere*, Fr.; *tenura*, law L.] The manner in which lands and tenements are held; act or manner of holding any thing; a hold.

TĒP-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [*tepefacio*, L.] Act of warming to a small degree. *Bailey*.

TĒP'E-FY,* *v. a.* To make tepid or warm. *Goldsmith*.

TĒP'ĪR-MĀN-CY,* *n.* [*tepeira* and *μανία*] Divination by the ashes of a sacrifice. *Scott*.

TĒP'ĪR-ĪTE,* *n.* (*Mtn.*) A variety of troostite. *Dana*.

TĒP'ID, *a.* [*tepidus*, L.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree. *Dryden*.

TĒ-PID'Ī-TY, *n.* [*tépidité*, Fr.] Lukewarmness. *Bp. Richardson*.

TĒP'OR, [tē'pur, *S. W. P. K. Sm. Wb.*; tē'pūr, *Ja.*] *n.* [*tepor*, L.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat. *Arbutnot*.

TĒRAPH,* *n.*; *pl.* TĒRAPH'S. An idol; an image. *Boothroyd*. See TĒRAPHIM.

TĒRAPHIM,* *n. pl.* [Heb.] A word of uncertain etymology and signification; rendered idols by the translators of the common version of the Bible:—according to Bryant, lunar amulets, or types of the ark in the form of crescents, supposed to have been invented by *Terah*. *Brande*.

TĒRAPHIN, *a.* A kind of tortoise. See TĒRAPPIN.

TĒ-RAT'Ī-CAL,* *a.* Marvellous; prodigious. *Wallaston*.

TĒRATŌLŌ-QY, *n.* [*τέρας* and *λόγος*] [†Bombast; affectation of sublimity. *Bailey*.] That branch of physiology which treats of the malformations and monstrosities of the organic kinds of men. *Brande*.

TERCE, *n.* [*terce*, Fr.; *trienis*, L.] See TIERCE.

TĒR'CEL, *n.* A hawk. See TIERCEL.

TĒR'CE/MA-JŌR,* *n.* The sequence of the three best cards. *Maunder*. Written also tierce-major. [*Ch. Ob.*]

TĒR-CĒN'TE-NA-RY,* *a.* Comprising three hundred years.

TĒR'CE/ET,* *n.* (*Mus.*) A third. *Crabb*.

TĒR'Ē-BĪNTH, *n.* [*terebinthus*, L.; *τερέβινθος*, Gr.] The turpentine-tree. *Spenser*.

TĒR'Ē-BĪN'TH-I-NATE, (*a.* [*terebinthus*, L.] Consisting, TĒR'Ē-BĪN'THINE, } or partaking, of turpentine.

TĒR'Ē-BĪNTE, *v. a.* [*terebro*, L.] [i. TĒRĒBRATED; *pp.* TĒRĒBRATING, TĒRĒBRATED.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Browne*.

TĒR'Ē-BRĀTION, *n.* The act of boring. *Bacon*. [E.]

TĒR'Ē-BRĀT'U'LA,* *n.* [*terebro*, L.] *pl.* TĒRĒBRĀTULÆ. (*Conch.*) A genus of bivalve mollusks or sea-shells, of which the larger valve is perforated. *Brande*.

TĒR'Ē'DŌ,* *n.* [L.] (*Conch.*) A genus of acephalous mollusks, having bivalve shells. They can penetrate wood, and are very injurious to ships. *Crabb*.

TĒR'ĒN-ĪTE,* *n.* (*Mtn.*) A fragile mineral. *Emmons*.

TĒR'ĒTER, *a.* [*teres*, *teretis*, L.] Round. *Fotherby*.

TĒR'ĒTĒ,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Long and round; taper. *Loudon*.

TĒR'ĒM'Ī-NOŪS, (tēr-jēm'q-nūs) *a.* [*tergeminus*, L.] Threefold.

TĒR'ĒQ'VĒR-SĀTE, [tēr'je-veř-sāt, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; tēr'jiv'v-sāt, *P.*; tēr'jē-vēr'sāt, *R. Todd*.] *v. n.* [*tergum* and *verto*, L.] To turn the back; to boggle; to shift; to use evasion. *Bailey*. [E.]

TĒR'ĒQ'VĒR-SĀTION, *n.* [Fr.] Shift; subterfuge; evasion; change; fickleness. *Clarendon*.

TĒR'ĒQ'VĒR-SĀTOR,* *n.* One who practises tergiversation. *D'Israeli*.

TĒRM, *n.* [*terminus*, L.] Limit; boundary.—[*terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed; a word;—the subject or predicate of a proposition:—an expression, as that by which a quantity is signified:—time for which any thing lasts; a limited time; a portion of time.—*pl.* Conditions; stipulated sum.—*In literary seminaries*, the time in which the regular lectures or courses of instruction proceed, in distinction from vacation.—(*Law*) The time in which the tribunals or courts of law are in session; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these terms, there are four in every year, in England; one is called Hilary term, which, as regulated by 11 George IV., and 1 William IV., begins the 11th and ends the 31st of January; another is called Easter term, which begins the 15th of April, and ends the 8th of May; the third is Trinity term, beginning the 22d of May, and ending the 12th of June; the fourth is Michaelmas term, beginning the 2d of November, and ending the 25th of November.

TĒRM, *v. d.* [i. TĒRMED; *pp.* TĒRMING, TĒRMED.] To designate; to name; to call. *Locke*.

TĒR'MĀ-GĀN-CY, *n.* Turbulence; tumultuousness. *Barber*.

TĒR'MĀ-GĀNT, *a.* Turbulent; quarrelsome; scolding.

TĒR'MĀ-GĀNT, *n.* [†A turbulent man. *Shak*.] A brawling, scolding woman; a scold. *Pope*.

TĒR'MĒR, *n.* One who travels up from the country to a university term; sometimes called term-trotter. *Smart*.—(*Law*) One who holds for a term of years or for life. See TĒRMOR.

TĒR'MĒS,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* TĒRMITES. Termite. *P. Cyc*. See TĒRMITES.

TĒR'MĪ-NABLE, *a.* That may be terminated; limitable.

TĒR'MĪ-NABLE-NESS,* *n.* State of being terminable. *Allen*.

TĒR'MĪ-NAL,* *a.* Relating to a term or termination; ultimate; complete; expressive of a boundary or end; forming the end. *P. Cyc*.

TĒR'MĪ-NĀTE, *v. a.* [*termino*, L.; *terminer*, Fr.] [i. TĒRMINATED; *pp.* TĒRMINATING, TĒRMINATED.] To bound; to limit; to put an end to; to finish; to close.

TĒR'MĪ-NĀTE, *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to cease.

TĒR'MĪ-NĀTION, *n.* Act of terminating; state of being terminated; bound; limit; end; conclusion; last purposed.—[*terminatio*, L.] (*Gram.*) The end of a word as varied by inflections and significations.

TĒR'MĪ-NĀTION-AL,* *a.* Relating to the end or termination. *Walker*.

TĒR'MĪ-NĀTIVE, *a.* Directing termination. *Bp. Rust*.

TĒR'MĪ-NĀTIVE-LY, *ad.* By termination. *Bp. Taylor*.

TĒR'MĪ-NĀTOR,* *n.* He or that which terminates or bounds. *Francis*.

TĒR'MĪ-NĀTOR-RY,* *a.* Bounding; limiting. *Hill*.

TĒR'MĪ-NĪST,* *n.* (*Ecclesiastical history*) One of a class of Calvinists. *Brande*.

TĒR-MĪ-NŌLŌ-QY,* *n.* [*terminus*, L., and *λόγος*, Gr.] The definition of technical terms, or that preliminary knowledge which teaches the definition of the words and phrases employed in science and art; nomenclature. *Brande*. [*Wiseman*.]

TĒR-MĪN'THUS, *n.* [*τέμνω*] (*Med.*) A painful tumor.

TER'MI-NŪS,* n. [L.] pl. TER'MI-NĪ. A boundary; a limit:—a column; a sort of statue. *Hamilton*.
 TER'MITE,* n.; pl. TER'MITES. A white ant. *Maunder*.
 TER'MI-TĒS,* n. pl. [L.] A species of large ants. *Kirby*.
 TER'M/LESS, a. Unlimited; boundless. *Spenser*.
 TER'M/LY, a. Occurring every term. *Bacon*. [R.]
 TER'M/LY, ad. Term by term; every term. *Bacon*. [R.]
 TER'MON,* n. Formerly, in Ireland, an ecclesiastical district exempt from regal imposts. *Ch. Butler*.
 TER'MŌR,* n. (*Law*) One possessed of property for a certain term of years. *Blackstone*. Written also *termor*.
 TER'N,* n. (*Ornith.*) A small aquatic bird of several species; the noddy or sea-swallow. *Audubon*.
 TER'NA-RY, a. [*ternaire*, Fr.; *ternarius*, L.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.
 TER'NA-RY, n. [*ternarius*, and *ternio*, L.] The number three. *Holder*.
 TER'NATE,* a. (*Bot.*) Threefold; united in threes. *P. Cyc.*
 TER'NI-ON, n. The number three; a ternary. *Bp. Hall*.
 TERP-SI-QHO-RE'AN,* a. [*Τερψιχόρη*, the name of the muse of dancing.] Relating to dancing. *Athenæum*.
 TER'RACE, n. [*terrasse*, Fr.] A raised natural or artificial bank of earth, covered with grass or gravel, and affording a promenade:—a balcony; an open gallery.
 TER'RACE, v. a. [i. TERRACED; pp. TERRACING, TERRACED.] To form into a terrace; to open to the air or light.
 TER'RACE,* (ter'rat) a. Having a terrace. *Qu. Rev.*
 TER'RA-CŌT'TA,* n. [It.] pl. TER'RA-CŌT'TAS. Baked earth or clay:—a name given to statues, figures, vases, architectural decorations, &c., modelled or cast in a paste made of pipe or potter's clay, &c. *Brande*.
 TER'RE FĪL'I-ŪS, (tēr'te-fīl'ē-ūs) n. [L., a son of the earth.] A humorous name of a student or orator formerly appointed in the public acts at Oxford, England, to make a jesting and satirical Latin oration against the members of the university. *Guardian*.
 TER'RA FER'MA,* [L.] Solid earth; main land; a continent:—a firm basis or foundation. *Qu. Rev.*
 TER'RA JA-PŌN'I-CA,* n. Japan earth, catechu, the inspissated juice of a species of acacia. *Crabb*.
 TER'RA-PIN, a. A species of land tortoise. *P. Cyc.*
 TER'RA-QUĒ-ŪS, a. [*terra* and *aqua*, L.] Consisting of land and water; as, the *terraguous globe*.
 TER'RAR, n. [*terrarium*, low L.] A tier or register of lands. *Covel*.
 TER'RAS,* n. (*Min.*) An argillaceous earth. *Maunder*.
 TER'RE, v. a. To provoke. See *TARRE*. *Wicliffe*.
 TERRE-BLŪE, (tār'blū) n. [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth. *Woodward*.
 TERRE-MŌTE, (tār'mōt) [*terremuet*, old Fr.; *terra motus*, L.] An earthquake. *Gover*.
 TER'RENE', a. [*terrenus*, L.] Earthly; terrestrial. *Hooker*.
 TER'RENE', n. The surface of the whole earth. *Milton*.
 TER'RE-ŪS, a. [*terreus*, L.] Earthy; consisting of earth; terrene. *Glanville*.
 TERRE-PLAIN,* (tār-plan') n. [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which cannon are placed and worked. *Brande*.
 TER'RES'TRI-AL, a. [*terrestris*, L.] Relating to the earth; earthly; not celestial; consisting of earth.
 TER'RES'TRI-AL,* n. An inhabitant of the earth. *Pope*.
 TER'RES'TRI-AL-LY, ad. After an earthly manner. *Morr*.
 TER'RES'TRI-AL-NESS,* n. State of being terrestrial. *Scott*.
 TER'RES'TRI-FĪ, v. a. [*terrestris* and *facio*, L.] To reduce to earth. *Brownie*.
 TER'RES'TRI-ŪS, a. [*terrestre*, L.; *terrestre*, Fr.] Earthy; terrestrial. *Brownie*.
 TERRE-TĒN-ANT,* (tār'tĕn-ant) n. (*Law*) A tenant who occupies land. *Blackstone*.
 TERRE-VERTE, (tār'vērt) n. [*terre-verte*, Fr.] Green earth used by painters.—(*Min.*) A species of chlorite of a green or olive color.
 TER'RIBLE, a. [Fr.; *terribilis*, L.] That excites terror; terrific; horrible; fearful; frightful; shocking; dreadful; formidable. [Very great; bad; severe. *Tillotson*. Colloquial.]
 TER'RIBLE-NESS, n. Quality of being terrible. *Sidney*.
 TER'RIBLY, ad. In a terrible manner; formidably.
 TER'RIRER, n. [Fr., from *terra*, L.] A small hunting-dog that follows his game into holes.—(*Law*) (*terrier*, Fr.) A register or detail of a landed estate.—[from *terebro*, L.] A wimble, auger, or borer. *Ainsworth*.
 TER'RIFIC, a. [*terrificus*, L.] Causing terror; dreadful; frightful; terrible; formidable.
 TER'RIFY, v. a. [*terror* and *facio*, L.] [i. TERRIFIED; pp. TERRIFYING, TERRIFIED.] To strike with terror; to frighten; to fright; to shock; to make afraid.
 TER'RIF'E-NOŪS,* a. Born of the earth. *Smart*.
 TER'RITŌRI-AL, a. Relating to a territory; consisting of a territory or land; possessed of land.
 TER'RITŌRI-AL-IZE,* v. a. To enlarge or extend by addition of territory. *Cotgrave*. [R.]

TER'RITŌRI-ED,* a. Possessed of land. *Selden*.
 TER'RITŌRI-Y, n. [*territorium*, low L.] Land; country domain; district.—(*America*) A large district of country belonging to the United States, though not forming a part of any individual state, and under a temporary government.
 TER'ROR, n. [*terror*, L.; *terreur*, Fr.] Great fear; fright; alarm; consternation; fear communicated; fear received; cause of fear.
 TER'ROR-ISM,* n. Government by terror or intimidation; state of terror. *Morgan*.
 TER'ROR-IST,* n. One who proclaims danger. *Burke*.
 TER'ROR-LESS,* a. Fearless; without terror. *Shelley*.
 TERSE, a. [*ters*, Fr.; *tersus*, L.] Neatly written as to style; neat; elegant and concise; polished; well-finished. [Clean; clear; smooth. *Brownie*.]
 TERSE/LY, ad. In a terse manner; neatly. *B. Jonson*.
 TERSE/NESS, n. Quality of being terse; neatness. *Dr. Warton*.
 TER'TIAL,* (tēr'shāl) n. [*tertiarius*, L.] A large feather extending from the proximate extremity of the bones of the wing of some birds. *Brande*.
 TER'TIAN, (tēr'shān) n. [*tertiana*, L.] (*Med.*) An intermittent fever or ague, the paroxysms of which return every other day; so that there are two fits in three days.
 TER'TIAN,* a. Occurring with one day's interval, as a *tertian fever*. *Brande*.
 TER'TI-A-RY,* (tēr'shē-ā-rē) a. (*Geol.*) Third.—The *tertiary strata* comprise a series of sedimentary rocks which lie above the primary and secondary strata, and are distinguished from them by their organic remains. *Brande*.
 TER'TI-ATE, (tēr'shē-āt) v. a. [*tertius*, L.] [i. TERTIATED; pp. TERTIATING, TERTIATED.] To do, or try to do, for the third time:—to try or prove a gun or ordnance; to examine the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance. *Mar. Dict.*
 TER'TIUM QUID,* [L.] "A third something." *Prout*.
 TERZA-RIMA,* (tēr'sā-rē'mā) [It., third or triple rhyme.] A peculiar and complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the Troubadours. *Brande*.
 TER-ZĒ'TŌ,* (tēr-sēt'ō) n. [It.] (*Mus.*) A composition in three parts. *Brande*.
 TES/SEL-ITE,* n. (*Min.*) Apophyllite, a mineral. *Brewster*.
 TES/SEL-LĀTE,* v. a. [i. TESSELLATED; pp. TESSELLATING, TESSELLATED.] To form into little squares; to lay with checkered work. *P. Cyc.*
 TES/SEL-LĀ-TĒD, a. [*tessella*, L.] Variegated by squares or square stones; formed of small square stones; as, a *tessellated pavement*.
 TES-SEL-LĀTION,* n. Act of tessellating. *Smart*.
 TES/SE-RA,* n. [L.] pl. TESSERÆ. A die in the form of a square; a cube or square:—a square piece of stone, porcelain, &c., for pavements:—a composition for covering houses. *Bp. Wilson*.
 TES-SE-RĀ'IC, a. [*tessera*, old Fr.; *tessera*, L.] Tessellated. *Sir R. Atkyns*. [R.]
 TES/SE-RAL,* a. Relating to, or like, a tessera. *Ed. Rev.*
 TES/SU-LĀR,* a. (*Crystallography*) Applied to a system of crystals, including the cube, tetrahedron, &c. *Brande*.
 TEST, n. [*test*, Fr.; *testa*, It.] Any thing by which the nature of a substance is tried or distinguished:—a cupel for trying metals:—that by which the genuineness of any thing is proved:—a standard; trial; examination; means of trial; criterion; proof; discriminative characteristic; judgment; distinction.—(*English history*) An oath by which civil and military officers were obliged to prove their adherence to the Protestant or established religion. See *TEST ACT*.
 TEST,* v. a. [i. TESTED; pp. TESTING, TESTED.] To put to a test; to compare with a standard; to prove; to try. *Ld. Brougham*. [Fr.] Though Shakspeare uses *tested* as a participial adjective, yet the active verb *to test* is modern. It is reputed to be of American origin, and the use of it has heretofore been stigmatized. It has, however, been often used, within a few years, in the most distinguished English reviews and journals, and by some of the most eminent English writers.
 TEST,* v. n. To make a will or testament. "While he that testeth liveth." *Heb. ix. 17. Rhenish Version*.
 TES'TA,* n. [L.] (*Bot.*) The skin of a seed. *P. Cyc.*
 TES'TA-BLE, a. [*testabile*, old Fr.] Capable of witnessing. *Cotgrave*. That may be disposed of by will. *Blackstone*.
 TES-TĀ'CE-AN,* (tes-tā'shē-ā) n. pl. (*Conch.*) Molluscous animals having a shelly covering. *Lyell*.
 TES-TĀ'CEAN,* (tes-tā'shān) n. A shell-fish; an animal covered with a shell. *Brande*.
 TES-TĀ'CEAN,* (tes-tā'shān) a. Relating to the testacea. *Lyell*.
 TES-TĀ-CE-ŌLŌ-QŪY,* n. The science of testaceous vermes. *Cyc.*
 TES-TĀ'CEOUS, (tes-tā'shūs) a. [*testaceus*, L.; *testacē*, Fr.] Consisting of shells; composed of shells; having

continuous, not jointed shells: — opposed to *crustaceous*; *testacean*.

TĒST'ĀCT,* n. An act of the British parliament, 25 Charles II, 1673, requiring all officers, civil and military, to take oaths against transubstantiation, and to receive the sacrament of the Lord's supper according to the rites of the Church of England. *Blackstone*. This act was repealed in 1828.

TĒST'ĀMENT, n. [Fr.; *testamentum*, L.] A will; a writing disposing of the estate of a person deceased: — one of the two volumes, or general divisions, of the Bible.

TĒS-TĀ-MĒN'TĀL,* a. Testamentary. *J. Montgomery*.

TĒS-TĀ-MĒN'TĀRY, a. [testamentaire, Fr.; *testamentarius*, L.] Relating to a testament or will; given by will.

TĒS-TĀ-MĒN'TĀTION, n. Act of giving by will. *Burke*.

TĒS-TĀTE, a. [testatus, L.] Having made a will; disposed of by will. *Ayliffe*.

†TĒS-TĀTION, n. [testatio, L.] Witness; evidence. *Bp. Testator*, n. [testator, L.; *testator*, Fr.] One who makes or leaves a will.

TĒS-TĀTRIX, n. [L.] A woman who leaves a will.

TĒSTĒP, p. a. Tried by a test or standard. *Shak*.

TĒSTĒP, n. [teste, old Fr.; *testone*, It.] [A sixpence; an old silver coin. *Shak*.] The head, top, or cover of a bed.

†TĒS'TERN, n. A sixpence; tester. *Latimer*.

TĒS'TERN, v. a. To present with a sixpence. *Shak*.

TĒS'TICĒLE, n. [testiculus, L.] One of the two organs inclosed in the scrotum, to secrete the seed; a stone.

TĒS-TIC'U-LĀTE,* a. (Bot.) Shaped like a testicle. *Smart*.

TĒS-TI-FI-CĀTION, n. [testificatio, L.] The act of testifying. *Hooker*.

†TĒS'TI-FI-CĀTOR, n. [testificor, L.] One who witnesses; a testifier. *Bailey*.

TĒS'TI-FI-ĒR, n. One who testifies. *Pearson*.

TĒS'TI-FY, v. n. [in *testificor*, L.] [i. TESTIFIED; pp. TESTIFYING, TESTIFIED.] To bear witness; to prove; to give evidence.

TĒS'TI-FY, v. a. To witness; to give evidence of. *John iii*.

TĒS'TI-LY, ad. Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TĒS-TI-MŌNI-ĀL, n. [Fr.; *testimonium*, L.] A writing or certificate that may be produced as evidence of character; credential.

TĒS-TI-MŌNI-ĀL,* a. Relating to testimony; containing testimony. *Livingston*.

TĒS-TI-MŌNY, n. [testimonium, L.] That which is testified; evidence given; proof by witness; public evidence; open attestation; profession.

†TĒS'TI-MŌNY, v. a. To witness. *Shak*.

TĒS'TI-NĒSS, n. Moroseness; peevishness. *Shak*.

TĒST'ING,* n. The operation of trying metals, &c. *Ure*.

†TĒS'TON, n. [Fr.] A sixpence; a tester. *Bp. Hall*.

TĒS-TŌN'Ā,* n. A silver coin of Italy or Portugal, worth about 1s. 3d. sterling. *Crabb*.

TĒS-TŪD'NĀL,* a. Relating to the tortoise. *Smart*.

TĒS-TŪD'NĀT-ĒD, a. [testudo, L.] Roofed; arched. [R.]

TĒS-TV-DIN'F-ŌS, a. [testudo, L.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise. *Bailey*. [R.]

TĒS-TŪDŌ,* n. [L.] A tortoise; a turtle. — (*Ancient warfare*) A contrivance for screening troops. — (*Surg.*) An encysted tumor. *Crabb*. See *TORTOISE*.

TĒS'TY, a. [testu, old Fr.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry; irritable; petulant; pettish.

TĒ-TAN'IC,* a. Relating to tetanus. *P. Cyc*.

TĒ'TĀ-NŪS,* n. [L.] (*Med.*) A spasm of the muscles; a spasmodic affection, one form of which is termed the *lockjaw* or *locked-jaw*. *Brande*.

TĒTCN'Ī-NĒSS,* n. Quality of being touchy. *Ash*.

TĒTCN'Ī,* a. Peevish; touchy. *Shak*. See *TACHY*.

TĒTZ, (tāt) n. [Fr.] False hair; a lady's wig. *Graves*.

TĒTZĀ TĒTZĒ, (tāt'ā-tāt' ad.) [Fr.] Face to face; cheek by jawl. *Swift*.

TĒTZĀ TĒTZĒ,* (tāt'ā-tāt' n.) [Fr.] An interview; a friendly or close conversation. *Cooper*.

TĒTZĒ DE PONT,* (tāt'dē-pōng' n.) [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A work for defending the entrance of a bridge. *Park*.

TĒTZĒR, n. A rope to confine a horse, or other beast, within certain limits when feeding. *Shak*.

TĒTZĒR, v. a. [i. TETHERED; pp. TETHERING, TETHERED.] To confine with a tether.

TĒ-THY'ĀN,* n. [Tηθύς.] (*Zool.*) A tunicated, acephalous mollusk. *Brande*.

TĒT-RA-ĒHĀU-LĪ'Ō-DŌN,* n. (*Geol.*) A fossil extinct animal, with four projecting teeth, allied to the mastodon. *Smart*.

TĒT-RA-ĒHŌRD,* n. (*Mus.*) A concord consisting of three degrees or intervals, and four terms or sounds. *Warner*.

TĒT-RA-CŌ'ĀN,* n. (*Poetry*) A stanza, or division of lyric poetry, consisting of four verses. *Crabb*.

TĒT-RĀD, n. [tetras, tetradis, L.] The number four; a collection of four things. *More*.

TĒT-RĀ-DĪC'ĪY-ĀL,* a. (Bot.) Having four toes. *P. Cyc*.

TĒT-RĀ-DĪC'ĪY-ĀL,* n. (*Mus.*) A musical chord. *Crabb*.

TĒT-RĀ-DRĀCHM,* (drām) n. A silver coin, among the ancient Greeks, of the value of four drachms. *Brande*.

TĒT-RA-DY-NĀ'MĪ-ĀN,* n. (Bot.) A plant having four stamens stronger than the others. *Smart*.

TĒT-RA-DY-NĀ-MŌUS,* a. (Bot.) Having six stamens in four parcels, two of which consist of two stamens, and two of one each. *P. Cyc*.

TĒT-RA-GŌN,* n. [τετράγωνος.] A square; a four-angled figure. — (*Astrol.*) The fourth of a circle, or ninety degrees. *P. Cyc*. [*Brownie*.

TĒ-TRĀGŌ-NĀL, a. Having four angles and four sides.

TĒT-RA-GRĀM'MĀ-TŌN,* n. [Gr. & L.] Among several ancient nations, the mystic number four, which was often symbolized to represent the Deity, whose name was expressed in several languages by four letters. *Brande*.

TĒT-RA-GYŪ'Ī-ĀN,* a. (Bot.) Having four pistils. *Smart*.

TĒT-RA-HĒ'DRON,* n. A solid figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles. *Hamilton*.

TĒT-RA-HĒX-Ā-HĒ'DRĀL,* a. Exhibiting four ranges of faces, each range containing six faces. *Smart*.

TĒ-TRĀL'Ō-QY,* n. [τέτρας and λόγος.] A collection of four dramatic compositions, which was brought forward for exhibition at Athens. *Brande*.

TĒ-TRĀM'ĒTER, n. [tetrametrum, L.] A Latin or Greek verse consisting of four feet; a series of four metres.

TĒ-TRĀM'ĒTER, a. Having four metrical feet. *Tyrwhitt*.

TĒ-TRĀM'DRI-ĀN,* a. Having four stamens. *Smart*.

TĒ-TRĀNDROUS,* a. (Bot.) Having four stamens. *P. Cyc*.

TĒT-RA-PĒT'Ā-ĀLŌUS, a. [τέτρας and πάλω.] (Bot.) Having four petals.

TĒT-RA-PHĀR'MĀ-CŌN,* n. (*Med.*) An ointment composed of four ingredients, viz., wax, resin, lard, and pitch. *Brande*.

TĒ-TRĀP'ĪL-ĀLŌUS,* or TĒT-RA-PHŪL'ĀLŌUS, a. (Bot.) Having four leaves. *Smart*.

TĒT-RA-PLĀ,* n. [τέτρας.] The Bible arranged by Origin in four columns, consisting of four Greek versions. *Brande*.

TĒ-TRĀP'Ō-DY,* n. A series of four feet. *Beck*.

TĒ-TRĀP'TE-RĀN,* n. [τέτρας and πρῶν.] (*Ent.*) An insect with four wings. *Brande*.

TĒT-TRĀP'TŌRE,* n. A noun having only four cases. *Scott*.

TĒ'TRĀRĒH, [tĕ'trārĕ, S. P. J. E. F. K.; tĕ'trārĕ or tĕ't-rārĕ, W. Ja.; tĕ'trārĕ, Sm.] n. [tetraarcha, L.; τετραρχος, Gr.] A Roman governor of a tetrarchy, or the fourth part of a province.

TĒ-TRĀRĒHĀTE, n. Same as *tetrarchy*.

TĒ-TRĀRĒHĀL, a. Belonging to a tetrarchy. *Herbert*.

TĒ'TRĀR-ĒHY, [tĕ'trārĕĕ, S. W. Ja. Sm. Wb.; tĕ'trārĕĕ, P. K.] n. [tetραρχία.] The office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch; a Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

TĒT-RA-SPĀS'TON,* n. [τέτρας and σπῶν.] (*Mech.*) A machine in which four pulleys act together. *Brande*.

TĒT-RA-SPĒR'MŌUS,* a. (Bot.) Having four seeds. *Smart*.

TĒ-TRĀS'TIĒH, (tĕ'trās'tīk) n. [τετραστιχος.] An epigram or stanza of four verses. *Pope*.

TĒ-TRĀS'TŌ-N,* n. A court-yard with porticos or open colonnades on each of its four sides. *Francis*.

TĒT-RA-STYLĒ, [tĕ'trā-stīl, Sm. Wb. Todd, Maunder; tĕ'trā-stīl, K.; tĕ'trās'tīl, Ja. Crabb.] n. [tetrastyle, Fr.; τέτραρα and στῖλος, Gr.] (*Arch.*) A building with four columns or pillars in front.

TĒT-RA-SYL-LĀB'ĪC,* } a. Consisting of four syllables.

TĒT-RA-SYL-LĀB'Ī-CĀL,* } *Ash*

TĒT-RA-SYL'Ā-ĀLĒ,* n. [tetrasyllabe, Fr.; τέτραρα, Gr., and σπῶν.] A word of four syllables.

†TĒT'RIC, a. [tétrique, Fr.] Sour; harsh; perverse. *Burton*.

†TĒT'RICĀL,* a. [tetricus, L.] Froward; perverse; sour.

†TĒT'RICŌUS, } *Knolles*.

†TĒT'RICĀL-NĒSS, n. Frowardness. *Bp. Gaultier*.

†TĒT'RIC'ĪTY, n. [tetricité, old Fr.] Sourness; perverseness. *Cocker*.

TĒT'TER, n. (*Med.*) An eruptive disease of the skin; herpes; a scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

TĒT'TER, v. a. To infect with a tetter. *Shak*.

TĒT'TER-TŌT'TER,* n. An amusement of children, in which they ride upon each end of a plank, or piece of timber, balanced upon something in the middle. *Strutt*. — Called also *titter-cun-tatter*. *Holloway*. See *TITTER*.

†TĒT'TISH, a. Captious; testy. *Beaumont & FL*.

TĒU-TŌN'ĪC, (tū-tōn'īk) a. Relating to, or spoken by, the Teutones, or ancient Germans. — *Teutonic order*, a military order of religious persons, founded, in 1190, by Frederick, duke of Swabia, intended for Germans of noble rank only, having the same rules as those of the Templars.

TĒU-TŌN'ĪC, n. The language of the Teutones.

†TĒW, (tū) n. Materials for any thing. *Skinner*. An iron chain. *Ainsworth*.

TĒW, v. a. To tease; to tumble over or about; to pull; to tow; as, to tow hemp. *Beaumont & FL*. See *TOW*.

TĒW'ĒL, (tū'el) n. An iron pipe in a forge. *Mozon*.

†TĒW'ĀW, (tū'tāw) v. a. To beat; to tow. *Mortimer*.

TĒXT, (tĕkst) n. [texe, Fr.; textus, L.] That on which a comment is written; the substance of a book, as distinguished from the comments upon it: — a sentence of

Scripture; a sentence or passage of Scripture used as the theme of a sermon or discourse.

†TEXT, *v. a.* To write, as a text. *Beaum. & Fl.*

TEXT-BOOK, * (-bâk) *n.* A book or manual used in teaching. *Cent. Mag.*

TEXT-HAND, *n.* A kind of large hand, or character, so called, because formerly the text was written in a large hand, and the comment in a small one.

TEXT'IBLE, (têks'tijl) *a.* [textilis, L.] Woven; capable of being woven. *Bacon.*

TEXT'MAN, *n.* A man ready in quoting texts; textuary.

TEXT-TÖ'RÍ-ÁL, *a.* [textorius, L.] Belonging to weaving. *Warton.*

TEXT'RINE, *a.* [textrina, L.] Relating to weaving; textile. *Derham.*

TEXT'U-ÁL, (têkst'yú-ál) *a.* [textuel, Fr.] Contained in the text. *Milton.* Serving for texts. *Bp. Hall.*

TEXT'U-ÁL-IST, *n.* One ready in citing texts. *Lightfoot.*

TEXT'U-ÁL-LÝ, * *ad.* In the text or body of the work. *Sir R. Peel.*

TEXT'U-ÁR-IST, *n.* Same as textuary. *Johnson.* [R.]

TEXT'U-ÁR-Y, *n.* [textuaire, Fr.] One ready in citing texts; a divine well versed in Scripture. *Milton.*

TEXT'U-ÁR-Y, *a.* Contained in, or serving as, a text.

†TEXT'U-IST, *n.* A textualist, or textuary. *Milton.*

TEXT'URE, (têkst'yur) *n.* [Fr.; textus, L.] Act of weaving; a thing woven; a web; manner of weaving, with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

THACK, *n.* Thatch. *Chaucer.* [North of Eng.]

THAL'Á-MŪS, * *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The part of the brain from which the optic nerves have part of their origin. — (*Bot.*) The part on which the ovary is seated. *Brande.*

THAL-ÍC'PRON, * *n.* [Gr.] A plant whose root resembles the rhubarb, and is called the *poor man's rhubarb.* *Dunglison.*

THAL'LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Epidote; a crystallized mineral. *Brande.*

THÁLLÝS, * *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The leafy part of a lichen; the union of the stem and the leaf. *P. Cyc.*

THÁL'MUD, *n.* See TALMUD.

THÁN, *conj.* [than, Goth.; thanne, Sax.] A particle used in comparison. It follows an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, to connect the things compared; as, better than. — It also follows other, and sometimes else.

THÁN-Á-TŌL'Ō-GÝ, * *n.* [θανατος and λογος.] A discourse on death. *Dunglison.*

THANE, *n.* An old English title of honor, perhaps equivalent to baron. *Shak.*

THANE'DOM, * *n.* The dominion of a thane. *Sir W. Scott.*

THANE'LÁND, *n. pl.* Such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes. *Concell.*

THANE'SHIP, *n.* The office and dignity of a thane; the seignior of a thane. *Steevens.*

THANK, (tháŋk) *v. a.* [thancian, Sax.; dancken, D.; thank-en, Ger.] [i. THANKED; pp. THANKING, THANKED.] To express gratitude for a favor or kindness; to return thanks to. — Often used ironically.

THANK, *n.;* *pl.* THANKS. Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment for benefits. — Chiefly used in the plural.

THANK'FŪL, *a.* Full of gratitude; returning thanks; grateful.

THANK'FŪL-LÝ, *ad.* In a thankful manner; gratefully.

THANK'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* State of being thankful; gratitude.

THANK'LESS, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; not giving thanks: — not obtaining thanks; having no recompense.

THANK'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* State of being thankless; ingratitude.

THANK'ŌF-FĒB-ING, *n.* Offering in acknowledgment of favors.

†THANKS'GÍVE, *v. a.* To celebrate by solemn rites. *Mede.*

THANKS'GÍV'ER, *n.* A giver of thanks. *Barrow.*

THANKS'GÍV-ING, *n.* Act of giving thanks; a day or season of giving thanks; celebration of mercy.

THANK'WOR-THÝ, (-wŭr-thé) *a.* Deserving gratitude; meritorious. 1 Pet. ii.

THÁR, * *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope. *P. Cyc.*

THÁRM, *n.* Intestines twisted like a cord for several uses.

THÁT, *pron.* [that, thata, Goth.; that, Sax.; dat. D.] *pl.* THOSE. A demonstrative pronoun or pronominal adjective: — not this, but the other; the former thing; the more distant thing; the thing intimated previously. — It is often opposed to this. See THÍ.

THÁT, *pron. relative.* Equivalent to who, whom, or which; relating to the antecedent person or thing; used in both the singular and plural numbers, and in the nominative and objective cases. — Commonly applied to things; often to persons.

THÁT, *conj.* Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end.

THÁTCH, *n.* Straw or reeds laid on the tops or roofs of houses for a covering.

THÁTCH, *v. a.* [i. THATCHED; pp. THATCHING, THATCHED.] To cover, as with straw, reeds, or thatch.

THÁTCHED, * (thácht or thácht'ed) *p. a.* Covered with thatch.

THÁTCH'ER, *n.* One who thatches houses.

THÁTCH'ING, * *n.* The act of covering with thatch; the roof or the part of it covered with thatch; materials for thatching; straw or reeds. *Brande.*

THÁV'MÁ-TŌPE, * *n.* An optical toy, the principle of which depends on the persistence of vision. — In revolving, it makes two pictures one. *Dr. Paris.*

THÁV'MÁ-TŪR'GÍC, * *a.* Working wonders; thaumaturgical. *Ed. Rev.*

THÁV'MÁ-TŪR'GÍ-CÁL, *a.* Working wonders; exciting wonder. *Burton.*

THÁV'MÁ-TŪR'GÍCS, * *n. pl.* Feats of magic or legerdemain. *Blitz.*

THÁV'MÁ-TŪR'GŪS, * *n.* A wonder-worker. *Smart.*

THÁV'MÁ-TŪR-GÝ, *n.* [θαύμα, θαύματος, and ἔργον.] Act of performing wonders. *Warton.*

THÁW, *v. n.* [i. THAWED; pp. THAWING, THAWED.] To become fluid from a state of congelation; to grow liquid; to melt. *Milton.*

THÁW, *v. a.* To melt what had been congealed. *Shak.*

THÁW, *n.* Act of thawing or melting; liquefaction by warmth; warmth such as liquefies congelation.

THÁW'Ý, * *a.* Growing liquid; thawing. *Fisher Ames.*

THE, (thē or thē) the definite article, prefixed to nouns both in the singular and plural number, to indicate what particular thing or things are meant; as, "Give me the book." — It is often used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative and superlative degrees, and before a part of a sentence, in order to give to several words, collectively taken, the unity and construction of a single noun substantive. — Before a word beginning with a vowel, e is very often cut off in verse; as, "But, of the two, less dangerous is th' offence."

THE'Á, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the tea-plant. *P. Cyc.*

THE-ÁN-THRŌP'Ū-CÁL, * *a.* [θεός and ἄνθρωπος.] Being both divine and human. *Bib. Rep.* [R.]

THE'Á-TINE, * *n.* [Thaítin, Fr.] One of a religious order among the Roman Catholics, founded, in 1524, by St. Cajetan of Teate, now Chieti, existing chiefly in Italy. *Brande.*

†THE'Á-TRÁL, *a.* [Fr.; theatralis, L.] Theatrical. *Bailey.*

THE'Á-TRE, (thē'a-trē) *n.* [Fr.; theatrum, L.] A building appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a place for shows, exhibition, action, &c.; a stage; a play-house; a place rising by steps or gradations, like a theatre; a place for any performance.

THE'Á-T'RÍC, } *a.* Relating to a theatre; suited to a THE'Á-T'RÍ-CÁL, } theatre; calculated for display; pompous; scenic.

THE'Á-T'RÍ-CÁL-LÝ, *ad.* In a manner suiting the stage.

THE'Á-T'RÍ-CÁLS, * *n. pl.* Theatrical performances. *Ed. Rev.*

THĒAVE, (thēv) *n.* A ewe or sheep of three years old. *Pegge.* [North of Eng.]

THE'BAN, * *n.* A native of Thebes. — *a.* Relating to Thebes. *Ency.*

THE'CA, * *n.* [L.] *pl.* THECÆ. (*Bot.*) The case which contains the spores of flowerless plants. — (*Anat.*) A fibrous sheath in which certain soft parts of the body are inclosed. *P. Cyc.*

THE'CA-PHŌNE, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The long stalk upon which the ovarium of some plants is seated. *Brande.*

THE'CO-DŌNT, * *n.* A kind of lizard. *N. Brit. Rev.*

THĒE, *pron.* The objective case singular of Thou.

†THĒĒ, *v. n.* To thrive; to prosper. *Chaucer.*

THĒFT, *n.* Act of thieving or stealing; the thing stolen.

THĒFT'ŌTE, * *n.* (*Law*) The act of compounding with a thief, by receiving back from him the stolen goods. *Whishaw.*

THE'FŌRM, * *a.* Being in the form of tea. *Everest.*

THE'INE, * or THEINA, * *n.* (*Chem.*) The peculiar principle of tea. *P. Cyc.*

THEÍR, (thár) *pron. adjective or possessive, or pronominal adjective.* Belonging to them. — It takes the form of the pronoun theirs, when the governing word does not follow.

THĒRS, (thárz) *pron. pl.* Possessive case from They. Of them. — *Saxg.* HE, SHE, IT; *pl. nominative* THEY, *possessive* THEIRS, *objective* THĒM.

THĒ'IS'M, (thē'iz'm) *n.* [théisme, Fr.; θεός, Gr.] Belief in the existence of a God, as opposed to atheism. — It does not imply a denial of revelation, and in this respect it differs from the common, modern meaning of *deism*.

THE'IST, *n.* [théiste, Fr.] One who believes in a God.

THE'IS'TIC, } *a.* Belonging to theists or theism; adher- THE'IS'T-CÁL, } ing to theism.

THEL-PHŪ'SIAN, * (-shān) *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of crustacean. *P. Cyc.*

THĒM, *pron. pl.* The objective case of They.

THĒME, *n.* [Fr., from θέμα, Gr.] The first or radical state of a thing: — the subject or topic of a discourse or dissertation; — a literary or school essay written on a given subject: — the original word from which inflections and derivatives spring.

THEM-SĒLVES', (-sēlvz') *pron. pl.* The reciprocal form of

they and *them*; these very persons.—Used both in the nominative and objective case.

THÉN, *ad.* [*than*, Goth.; *than*, Sax.; *dan*, D.] At that time; afterwards; at one time or another:—therefore; for this reason:—at another time; as, *now* and *then*, at one time and another. *Milton*. That time is, "till then." *Milton*.

THÉN, * *conj.* In that case; in consequence; as, "If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom." *Locke*.

THÉN, * *a.* Existing at that time. *Qu. Rev.*—"A desire of advantage in his *then* profession." *Sir J. Hawkins*. This use of the word, though sometimes found in respectable writers, is not to be approved.

THÉN-**A**-**DAYS**,* (-dáz) *n.* In those days. *N. Brit. Rev.*—A kindred phrase to *now-a-days*, but rarely used.

THE-**NÁRD**'**ITE**,* *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous sulphate of soda. *P. Cyc.*

THENCE, *ad.* From that place; from that time; for that reason.—From *thence*, like *from hence*, is a pleonasm; yet both of them are supported by custom and good use. "All mist from *thence* purge and disperse." *Milton*.

THENCE'**FÓRTH**, *ad.* From that time.—From *thenceforth* is a barbarism, or pleonasm, countenanced by respectable authorities. *Locke*.

THENCE-**FÓR**'**WARD**, *ad.* On from that time. *Kettlevell*.

THENCE-**FROM**'**AD**, *ad.* From that place. *Smith*.

THE-**Q**'**BÓ**'**MÁ**,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, a species of which yields the cocoa of commerce. *P. Cyc.*

THE-**Ó**'**RÁ**-**CY**, *n.* [*théocratie*, Fr.; *θεός* and *κρατία*, Gr.] The government of a state immediately by God, as that of the Israelites before the appointment of kings.

THE-**Q**'**CRÁ**'**SÝ**,* *n.* [*θεός* and *κράσις*.] (*Ancient philosophy*) The intimate union of the soul with God, as it was held by the New Platonists to be attainable. *Brande*.

THE-**Q**'**CRÁ**'**TÍ**, } *a.* [*théocratique*, Fr.] Relating to a
THE-**Q**'**CRÁ**'**TÍ**-**CÁ**'**L**, } theocracy, or a government administered by God.

THE-**Ó**'**L**'**CÝ**,* *n.* [*θεός* and *δικαίος*; *theodicaea*, L.] A branch of inquiry which attempts to investigate the nature, essence, and attributes of the Deity:—optimism. *Park*.

THE-**Ó**'**L**'**LÍ**'**TÉ**, *n.* [*théodolite*, Fr., from *θεολαίος* and *δέντρος*, Gr.] An instrument used by surveyors for measuring angles, in order to compute the heights and distances of remote objects.

THE-**Q**'**D**'**Ó**'**S**'**IÁN**,* (*shán*) *a.* Belonging to the emperor Theodosius, or to a code of laws drawn up by his order. *Ency.*

†**THE**-**Ó**'**G**'**O**'**NÍ**'**SÝM**,* *n.* Theogony. *Cudworth*.

THE-**Ó**'**G**'**O**'**NÍ**'**SÝT**,* *n.* One versed in theogony. *Cudworth*.

THE-**Ó**'**G**'**O**'**NY**, *n.* [*théogonie*, Fr.; *θεογονία*, Gr.] The branch of heathen theology, or mythology, which treats of the genealogy of the gods. *Shaftesbury*.

THE-**Ó**'**L**'**G**'**Á**'**S**'**TÉ**'**R**, *n.* A kind of quack in divinity, as a *medicaster* in physic; a low writer or student in divinity. *Burton*.

†**THE**-**Ó**'**L**'**G**'**É**'**R**, *n.* A theologian. *More*.

THE-**Q**'**L**'**Ó**'**G**'**I**'**Á**'**N**, *n.* [*theologian*, Fr.; *theologus*, L.] One versed in theology; a professor of theology; a learned divine.

THE-**Q**'**L**'**Ó**'**G**'**I**'**C**, } *a.* [*théologique*, Fr.] Relating to theol-
THE-**Q**'**L**'**Ó**'**G**'**I**'**C**'**Á**'**L**, } ogy; sacred; divine.

THE-**Q**'**L**'**Ó**'**G**'**I**'**C**'**Á**'**L**'**Y**, *ad.* In a theological manner.

THE-**Q**'**L**'**Ó**'**G**'**I**'**C**'**S**,* *n. pl.* Theology. *Young*. [A cant word.]

THE-**Q**'**L**'**Ó**'**G**'**I**'**SÝT**, *n.* [*theologus*, L.] A theologian; a divine. *Ayliffe*. [R.]

THE-**Ó**'**L**'**G**'**Í**'**ZÉ**, *v. a.* To render theological. *Glanville*.

THE-**Ó**'**L**'**G**'**Í**'**ZÉ**,* *v. n.* To reason as a theologian. *Brit. & Fo. Rev.*

THE'**Q**'**L**'**Ó**'**L**'**Ó**'**G**'**U**, (-lóg) *n.* A theologian. *Dryden*. [R.]

THE'**Q**'**L**'**Ó**'**G**'**Y**, *n.* [*théologie*, Fr.; *θεολογία*, Gr.] The science which treats of the existence, nature, and attributes of God, and of his relations to man; the true doctrine concerning God, and the duty which ought to be rendered to him by man; divinity; sacred literature.

THE'**Ó**'**M**'**A**'**É**'**HÍ**'**SÝT**, *n.* One who fights against the gods. *Bailey*.

THE'**Ó**'**M**'**A**'**É**'**HÝ**, (-kè) *n.* [*θεός* and *μάχην*.] Act of fighting against the gods, as by the giants of old. [Opposition to the divine will. *Bacon*.]

THE'**Q**'**M**'**Á**'**N**'**CÝ**,* *n.* [*θεός* and *μαντεία*.] That species of divination which was drawn from the responses of oracles among ancient heathen nations. *Brande*.

THE'**Q**'**P**'**A**'**T**'**HÉ**'**T**'**I**'**C**,* *a.* Relating to theopathy. *Mackintosh*.

THE'**Q**'**P**'**Á**'**T**'**HÉ**'**T**'**I**'**C**,* *a.* Relating to theopathy; theopatheistic. *Qu. Rev.*

THE'**Q**'**P**'**A**'**T**'**HÝ**,* *n.* [*θεός* and *πάθος*.] Divine sympathy; feeling in relation to God. *Hartley*.

THE'**Ó**'**Þ**'**H**'**A**'**NY**,* *n.* [*θεός* and *φαινόμενα*.] The manifestation of God to man by actual appearance. *Brande*.

THE'**Q**'**P**'**H**'**I**'**Á**'**N**'**T**'**H**'**R**'**Ó**'**P**'**I**'**C**,* *a.* [*θεός* and *φιλανθρωπία*.] Uniting theism and philanthropy. *Jadrel*.

THE'**Q**'**P**'**H**'**I**'**Á**'**N**'**T**'**H**'**R**'**Ó**'**P**'**I**'**SÝM**,* *n.* The love of God and man. *Ch. Ol.*

THE'**Q**'**P**'**H**'**I**'**Á**'**N**'**T**'**H**'**R**'**Ó**'**P**'**I**'**SÝT**,* *n.* One who practises or professes theophilanthropism. *Belsham*.

THE'**Ó**'**R**'**B**'**Ó**, [*thorbá*, It.; *thorbé*, Fr.] A large lute, some times called *arch-lute*, for playing a thorough-bass, used by the Italians.

THE'**Q**'**R**'**É**'**M**, *n.* [*théorème*, Fr.; *θεώρημα*, Gr.] (*Geom.*) A truth or position proposed to be proved, in contradiction to a *problem*, which proposes something to be done; a speculative truth; a position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THE'**Q**'**R**'**É**'**M**'**Á**'**T**'**I**'**C**, } *a.* Comprised in theorems; con-
THE'**Q**'**R**'**É**'**M**'**Á**'**T**'**I**'**C**'**Á**'**L**, } sisting in theorems. *Grew*. [R.]

THE'**Q**'**R**'**É**'**M**'**Á**'**T**'**I**'**C**, } *a.* One who forms theorems. *Scott*.

THE'**Q**'**R**'**É**'**M**'**Á**'**T**'**I**'**C**, } [*a.* [*théorique*, Fr., from *θεωρητικός*,
THE'**Q**'**R**'**É**'**M**'**Á**'**T**'**I**'**C**'**Á**'**L**, } Gr.] Relating to theory; depending on theory; speculative; not practical.

THE'**Q**'**R**'**É**'**T**'**I**'**C**'**Á**'**L**'**Y**, *ad.* By theory; speculatively.

THE'**Q**'**R**'**É**'**T**'**I**'**C**'**S**,* *n. pl.* The speculative parts of a science. *Scott*. [R.]

†**THE**'**Q**'**R**'**I**'**C**, *n.* Speculation; theory. *Shak*.

†**THE**'**Q**'**R**'**I**'**C**, } *a.* Theoretical. *Boyle*.

†**THE**'**Q**'**R**'**I**'**C**'**Á**'**L**, } *a.* Theoretically. *Boyle*.

†**THE**'**Q**'**R**'**I**'**C**'**Á**'**L**'**Y**, *ad.* Theoretically. *Boyle*.

THE'**Q**'**R**'**I**'**C**'**ÓN**,* *n.* The portion of the public revenue of Athens which was appropriated to theatrical representations. *Brande*.

THE'**Q**'**R**'**I**'**SÝT**, *n.* One who forms theories; a speculatist.

THE'**Q**'**R**'**I**'**ZÉ**,* *v. n.* [L. *THEORIZO*; pp. *THEORIZING*, *THEORIZED*.] To form theories or systems; to speculate. *Gil-ies*.

THE'**Q**'**R**'**I**'**Z**'**É**'**R**,* *n.* One who theorizes; a theorist. *Ch. Spec.*

THE'**Q**'**R**'**Y**, *n.* [*théorie*, Fr.; *θεωρία*, Gr.] The abstract principles of any science or art, considered without reference to practice; a connected arrangement of facts according to their bearing on some law; speculation; scheme.

THE'**Q**'**S**'**Ó**'**P**'**H**'**I**'**C**, } *a.* [*θεός* and *σοφία*.] Relating to the-
THE'**Q**'**S**'**Ó**'**P**'**H**'**I**'**C**'**Á**'**L**, } osophy; divinely wise. *More*.

THE'**Q**'**S**'**Ó**'**P**'**H**'**I**'**SÝM**,* *n.* Divine wisdom or illumination; theosophy. *Enfield*.

THE'**Q**'**S**'**Ó**'**P**'**H**'**I**'**SÝT**,* *n.* One versed in theosophy; one who pretends to immediate divine illumination. *Cudworth*.

THE'**Q**'**S**'**Ó**'**P**'**H**'**I**'**SÝT**'**Á**'**L**,* *a.* Theosophical. *Genl. Mag.*

THE'**Q**'**S**'**Ó**'**P**'**H**'**I**'**SÝT**'**É**,* *v. n.* To treat of theosophy. *M. Stur-art*. [R.]

THE'**Q**'**S**'**Ó**'**P**'**HÝ**,* *n.* Divine wisdom or illumination. *Cudworth*. [R.]

THE'**R**'**A**'**P**'**É**'**Ú**'**T**'**I**'**C**, } *a.* [*thérapeutique*, Fr.; *θεραπευτικός*,
THE'**R**'**A**'**P**'**É**'**Ú**'**T**'**I**'**C**'**Á**'**L**, } Gr.] Relating to therapeutics; curative. *Watts*.

THE'**R**'**A**'**P**'**É**'**Ú**'**T**'**I**'**C**'**S**,* *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A branch of pathology relating to the application of remedies, and the cure of diseases. *Brande*.

THE'**R**'**A**'**P**'**É**'**Ú**'**T**'**I**'**SÝT**,* *n.* One versed in therapeutics. *Dun-gison*.

THE'**R**'**A**'**PÝ**,* *n.* [*θεραπεία*.] Therapeutics. *Month. Rev.* [R.]

THÉ, (*thár*) *ad.* In that place.—It is often opposed to *here*.—It is sometimes used interjectionally, directing to something at a distance.—It is used at the beginning of a sentence to introduce a verb or phrase with emphasis, by which the nominative is thrown after the verb; as, "There was a man," &c.—*There* is used in composition with prepositions, as in the following words, most of which are now growing obsolete or quaint, unless used technically, or in law language.

THÉ'**R**'**A**'**B**'**Ó**'**ÚT**, *ad.* Near that place; nearly; concern-
THÉ'**R**'**A**'**B**'**Ó**'**ÚT**'**S**, } ing that matter. *St. Luke*.—*There-*
THÉ'**R**'**A**'**B**'**Ó**'**ÚT**'**S**, } abouts is the more common, though esteemed the less proper.

THÉ'**R**'**A**'**F**'**T**'**É**'**R**, (*thár-á*'*fter*) *ad.* According to that; after that. *Milton*.

THÉ'**R**'**A**'**T**'**'**, (*thár-á*'*t*) *ad.* At that; on that account; at that place. *Hooker*.

THÉ'**R**'**A**'**BÝ**'**'**, (*thár-h*'*v*) *ad.* By that; by means of that. *Spens-*
THÉ'**R**'**A**'**F**'**Ó**'**RÉ**, (*thér*'*f*ór or *thár*'*f*ór) [*thér*'*f*ór. *S. W. F. K.*
THÉ'**R**'**A**'**F**'**Ó**'**RÉ**, } *Sm. R. Wb.*; *thár*'*f*ór, *J. E. Ja.*; *thár*'*f*ór, *P.*] *ad. & conj.*
THÉ'**R**'**A**'**F**'**Ó**'**RÉ**, } For that; for this; for this reason; for this or that person or thing; now; consequently.—It is commonly reckoned as an adverb, but it often partakes of the nature of a conjunction. *Œ*" "When *there* is in composition in the word *therefore*, the *e* is generally shortened, as in *weré*, but in my opinion improperly." *Walker*.

THÉ'**R**'**E**'**F**'**R**'**Ó**'**M**, *ad.* From that; from this. *Joshua*.

THÉ'**R**'**E**'**I**'**N**'**'**, *ad.* In that; in this. *Bacon*.

THÉ'**R**'**E**'**I**'**N**'**T**'**Ó**'**'**, *ad.* Into that. *St. Luke*.

THÉ'**R**'**E**'**I**'**Ó**'**'**, *ad.* Of that; of this. *Hooker*.

THÉ'**R**'**E**'**I**'**Ó**'**Ó**'**Y**,* *n.* [*θεῖος* and *λόγος*.] The study of diseases, and the practice of medicine; the art of healing or curing diseases; therapeutics. *R. Park*.

THÉ'**R**'**E**'**I**'**Ó**'**'**, *ad.* On that. *St. Mark* xiv.

†**THÉ**'**R**'**E**'**I**'**Ó**'**'**, *ad.* Out of that. *Judg.* xv.

THÉ'**R**'**E**'**T**'**Ó**'**'**, } *ad.* To that. *Hooker*.

THÉ'**R**'**E**'**I**'**N**'**T**'**Ó**'**'**, } *ad.* Before that time. *Alb. Gallatin*. [R.]

THÉ'**R**'**E**'**I**'**Ó**'**'**, } *ad.* Under that. *Raleigh*.

†**THÉ**'**R**'**E**'**I**'**Ó**'**'**, } *ad.* Upon that; immediately. *Swift*.

THÈRE-WHILE, *ad.* At the same time. *Alp. Laud.*
THÈRE-WITH, *ad.* With that; immediately.
THÈRE-WITH-ÀL, *ad.* Over and above. *Daniel.* At the same time. *Shak.* With that. *Spenser.*
THÈRF-BREAD, (-bréd) *n.* Unleavened bread. *Wielief.*
THÈR-ĀC, [thèr'è-ák, *Sm. W. D. Todd*; and thèr-'ák, *Ja. K.*] *n.* [ἑρπιακά.] A medicinal treacle; a remedy against poisons. *The Student.*
THÈR-Ā-CAL, *a.* [ἑρπιακά, *Gr.*; *theriaca*, *L.*] Medicinal; physical. *Bacon.*
THÈRM,* *n.* [*therma*, *L.*] (*Arch.*) A pedestal increasing upwards for the reception of a bust. *London.*
THÈR-MAL, *a.* [*Fr.*, from θερμός, *Gr.*] Relating to heat; hot; warm; as, *thermal water*. *Lyell.*
THÈR-M-DÖR,* *n.* The name of the 11th month in the French republican calendar. *Brande.*
THÈR-MÖ-E-LEC-TRIC-Ī-TY,* *n.* Electricity developed by the unequal distribution of heat through bodies. *Proust.*
THÈR-MÖM'E-TÈR, *n.* [thermometre, *Fr.*; θερμός and μέτρον, *Gr.*] An instrument for measuring the variations of heat or temperature.
THÈR-MÖ-MÈT'RĪC,* *a.* Thermometrical. *Francis.*
THÈR-MÖ-MÈT'RĪ-CAL, *a.* Relating to a thermometer; measuring heat.
THÈR-MÖ-MÈT'RĪ-CAL-LY,* *ad.* By means of a thermometer. *P. Cyc.*
THÈR-MÖ-SÖPÈ, *n.* [θερμός and σκοπέω.] An imperfect sort of thermometer. *Arbutnot.*
THÈR-MÖ-SÖP'ĪC,* *a.* Relating to a thermoscope.
THÈR-MÖ-SÖP'Ī-CAL,* *a.* *Ec. Rev.*
THÈR-MÖ-STÁT,* *n.* [θερμός and ἵσθηται.] An apparatus, called also a *heat-governor*, for regulating temperature, in vaporization, distillation, heating of baths or hot-houses, and ventilating apartments, patented to Dr. A. Ure, in 1831. *Ure.*
THÈ-SÁURVS,* or **THÈ-SÁUR-RĀRĪ-ŪM**,* *n.* [*L.*] A treasury. *Crabb.*
THÈSÈ, (thèz) *pron.* or *pronominal adjective.* The plural of *This*. Opposed to *those*.—*These* relates to the persons or things nearest or last mentioned, and *those* to the most remote or first mentioned.
THÈS'IS, *n.* [*thèse*, *Fr.*; θέσις, *Gr.*] *pl.* THÈS'ES. Something laid down, affirmatively or negatively; a proposition; a position; a subject for a school exercise; the exercise itself.—(*Mus.*) The depression of the hand in marking or beating time; correlative to *arsis*.
THÈS-MO-THÈTE, *n.* [*Fr.*; θεσμοθέτης, *Gr.*] A lawgiver; a magistrate.
THÈS'PĀN,* *a.* [*Thespis*.] Relating to tragedy or tragic acting. *Brande.*
THÈT'Ī-CAL, *a.* Laid down; positive. *More.*
THÈ-ŪR'ĪC, *a.* [thèurgique, *Fr.*] Relating to theurgy.
THÈ-ŪR'Ī-CĀL, *a.* *Hallywell.*
THÈ-ŪR'Ī-CĪT, *n.* One who is addicted to theurgy. *Hallywell.*
THÈ-ŪR'Ī-CY, (thè'ur-'jy) *n.* [θεουργία, *Gr.*; thèurgie, *Fr.*] The power of doing supernatural things; the art of magic as practised by the ancients. *Hallywell.*
THÈW, (thū) *n.* Quality; manner; custom; habit. *Spenser.* Brawn; muscle; sinew. *Shak.*
THÈWED, (thūd) *a.* Educated; accustomed. *Spenser.*
THÈY, (thē) *pron.* The nominative plural of *He, She, or It*.—*possessive* THÈIRS, *objective* THÈM.—It is of all genders. The men; the women; the persons; the things.
THÈ-Ī-ĀN,* (tè-hè'shè-ān) *n.* A native of Thibet. *Encyc.*
THÛBLE, (th'hl) *n.* A slice; a spatula. *Ainsworth.*
THÛCK, *a.* Having comparative bulk distinct from length and breadth:—not thin; dense; not rare; gross; turbid:—not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent:—great in circumference; not slender:—deep; noting the third dimension; as, "a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches thick;"—frequent; close; not divided by much space; crowded; compact; solid; not easily pervious; coarse:—without proper intervals of articulation:—stupid; dull; not quick; as, *thick of hearing*. [*Intimate*; familiar. *Johnson.* Colloquial.]
THÛCK, *n.* The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest. *Knolles.* A thicket. *Drayton.*—*Through thick and thin*, through all obstacles. *Hudibras.*
THÛCK, *ad.* Frequently; fast; closely; to a great depth.
THÛCK, *v. n.* To thicken. *Spenser.*
THÛCK, *v. a.* To make thick; to thicken. *Shak.*
THÛCK-CÖAT-ÈD,* *a.* Having a thick coat or rind. *Ash.*
THÛCK'ÈN, (thik'kn) *v. a.* [i. THÛCKENED; *pp.* THÛCKENING, THÛCKENED.] To make thick; to make close; to fill up interstices; to condense; to consolidate:—to make frequent; to make close or numerous; as, to *thicken the ranks*.
THÛCK'ÈN, (thik'kn) *v. n.* To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to congregate. *Dryden.*
THÛCK'ÈT, *n.* A close knot or cluster of trees; a close wood.
THÛCK'HÈAD,* *n.* A stupid or simple fellow. *Smart.*
THÛCK'HÈAD ÈD,* *a.* Having a thick head; stupid. *Hill.*

THÛCK'ISH,* *a.* Somewhat thick. *Maunder.*
THÛCK'LEÁVED,* (-lèvd) *a.* Having thick or dense foliage. *Congreve.*
THÛCK'LI-PÈD,* (-lĭp) *a.* Having thick lips. *Ash.*
THÛCK'LY, *ad.* With thickness; densely; closely.
THÛCK'NECKED,* (-nèkt) *a.* Having a thick neck. *Ash.*
THÛCK'NESS, *n.* State of being thick; density; compactness; depth; consistence; spirititude; imperviousness, closeness.
THÛCK'RIBBED,* (-rĭbd) *a.* Having thick ribs. *Shak.*
THÛCK'SÈT, *a.* Close packed; having a thick body.
THÛCK'SHÈLLÈD,* (-shèld) *a.* Having a thick shell. *Dryden.*
THÛCK'SKĪN,* *n.* A coarse, gross man; a numskull.
THÛCK'SKÛLL, *n.* A dot; a blockhead. *Johnson.*
THÛCK'SKÛLLÈD, (-skuld) *a.* Dull; stupid. *Dryden.*
THÛÈ, (thè) *n.*; *pl.* THÛÈVÈS, (thèvz) *n.* One who practices theft; one who steals:—a waster in the snuff of a candle. *Pl. Hall.*
THÛÈR-CATCHÈR, *n.* One who catches thieves; thief taker.
THÛÈR'LEÁDÈR, *n.* A thief-taker. *L'Estrange.* [R.]
THÛÈR'TAKÈR, *n.* A taker of thieves; thief-catcher.
THÛÈVÈ, (thèv) *n.* [i. THÛÈVÈD; *pp.* THÛÈVING, THÛÈVÈD.] To steal; to practise theft.
THÛÈVÈRY, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft. *Shak.*
THÛÈV'ISH, *a.* Partaking of theft; practising theft; given to stealing; secret; sly.
THÛÈV'ISH-LY, *ad.* Like a thief. *Tusser.*
THÛÈV'ISH-NÈSS, *n.* Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.
THÛGH, (th) *n.* The part of the body between the leg and the hip-joint, or between the knee and the trunk.
THÛGH'BÖNE,* (th'bhñ) *n.* The bone of the thigh; the longest bone in the body. *Ash.*
THÛLK, *pron.* That same. *Spenser.* See *LX.*
THÛLL, *n.* The shaft or draught-beam of a wagon or other vehicle.
THÛLLÈR, *n.* The thill-horse. *Tusser.*
THÛLL'HÖRSÈ, *n.* The horse that draws between the shafts or thills; the shaft-horse.
THÛM'BLÈ, (thim'bl) *n.* A metal cover for the finger, used in sewing.—(*Naut.*) An iron ring belonging to a sail, fitted to receive a rope.
THÛM'BLÈ-FÖL,* *n.* As much as a thimble holds. *Dryden.*
THÛME, (tĭm) *n.* [thymus, *L.*; thym, *Fr.*] A fragrant herb. *Spenser.* See *THÛME*.
THIN, *a.* Not thick; rare; not dense; not close; separate by large spaces; not closely compacted or accumulated:—exile; small:—not coarse; not gross in substance; as, *a thin veil*:—not abounding; not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender; meagre; slight; unsubstantial.
THIN, *ad.* Not thickly:—used in composition; as, *thin-clad*.
THIN, *v. a.* [i. THINNED; *pp.* THINNING, THINNED.] To make thin or rare; to make less thick, crowded, close, or numerous; to attenuate.—*To thin out*, *v. n.* (*Geol.*) to grow thin to a termination; to diminish in thickness and disappear, as strata. *Lyell.*
THINE, *pron. possessive*, from *Thou*. Of or belonging to thee.—It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it; as, "This is *thy* house;" "This house is *thine*;"—also in the solemn style, it is used for *thy* before words beginning with a vowel or silent *h*; as, "*thine* car."
THIN-FACÈD,* (-fæst) *a.* Having a thin face. *Shak.*
THING, *n.* Whatever is not a person, or whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self and from other intelligent beings; any kind of matter.—It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes in pity; as, "*The poor thing* sighed." *Addison.*
THINK, (hĭngk) *v. n.* [i. THOUGHT; *pp.* THINKING, THOUGHT.] To employ the mind; to have ideas; to cogitate; to reflect; to conceive; to suppose; to imagine; to judge; to conclude; to determine; to intend; to fancy; to muse; to meditate; to recollect; to observe; to be of opinion; to consider; to doubt; to deliberate.—*To think on*, to contrive.—*To think of*, to estimate.
THINK, *v. a.* To imagine; to conceive; to contemplate; to fancy; to deem; to believe; to esteem.—*To think much*, to grudge.—*To think much of*, to esteem highly.—*To think scorn*, to disdain.—*Methinks*, [i. *methought*,] it seems to me. See *METHINKS*.
THINKÈR, *n.* One who thinks.
THINK'ING, *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.
THINK'ING,* *p. a.* Having thought; reflecting.
THIN-LĪPÈD,* (-lĭp) *a.* Having thin lips. *Ash.*
THIN'LY, *ad.* In a thin manner; not thickly; not closely.
THIN'NER,* *n.* One who thins or makes thin. *Smart.*
THIN'NESS, *n.* State of being thin; want of thickness; tenuity; rareness.
THIN'ÖUT,* *n.* The extension, thinning out, and final disappearance of strata or layers. *Scudamore.* See *THIN*.
THIN-SHÈLLÈD,* (-shèld) *a.* Having a thin shell. *Temple.*
THIN-SKINNÈD,* (-skĭnd) *a.* Having a thin skin:—possessing much sensibility; irritable; irascible. *Jamieson.*

À, È, I, Ò, Ò, Û, Ý, long; Á, È, I, Ò, Ò, Ý, short; Á, È, I, Ò, V, Ý, obscure.—FARE, FÁR, FÁST, FÁLL; HÉR, HÈR;

THI-O-NŪ'RĪC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon uric acid. *P. Cyc.*
 THĪRD, *a.* The next after the second; ordinal of three.
 THĪRD, *n.* A third part:—the sixtieth part of a second.—(*Mus.*) An imperfect concord, containing two degrees or intervals, and three terms or sounds.—(*Law*) A widow's portion. See THĪRDS.
 THĪRD-BŌR-ŪGH, (-būr-rŭ) *n.* An under-coustable. *B. Jonson.*
 THĪRD'INGŠ,* *n. pl.* (*Eng. law*) A third part of the corn growing on the ground at the death of a tenant, and due to the lord as heriot. *Crabb.*
 THĪRD'LY, *ad.* In the third place. *Bacon.*
 THĪRDS,* *n. pl.* (*Law*) That portion (or third) of the real estate of a deceased husband, which is allowed to the widow. *Scott.*
 †THĪRL, *v. a.* To pierce; to astrick or bind; to thrill. *Chaucer.* See THĪRL.
 THĪRL'AGE,* *n.* (*Scottish law*) A tenure or custom formerly common in Scotland, by which the owners or occupiers of certain lands were compelled to take their corn to a particular mill, to which the lands were said to be *thirled* or *astricked*. *P. Cyc.*
 THĪRS, (thīrs) *n.* The sensation of a desire to drink, consisting of a dryness and heat of the mouth; want of drink:—eagerness; vehement desire; drought.
 THĪRS, *v. n.* [*thīrsed*; *pp.* *thīrsing*, *thīrsed*.] To feel want of drink; to be thirsty; to have a vehement desire for any thing.
 †THĪRS, *v. a.* To want to drink. *Prior.* [Not now used, nor proper.]
 THĪRS'ER,* *n.* One who thirsts. *Johnson.*
 THĪRS'TI-LY,* *ad.* In a thirsty manner. *Bp. Hall.*
 THĪRS'TI-NĒSS, *n.* State of being thirsty; a vehement desire.
 THĪRS'TY, *a.* Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink; dry; arid; parched with drought; possessed with vehement desire; as, blood-thirsty.
 THĪR'TĒEN, *a. & n.* Ten and three.
 THĪR'TĒENTH, *a.* Ordinal of thirteen; third after the tenth.
 THĪR'TĒTH, *a.* The tenth threefold; ordinal of thirty.
 THĪR'TY, *a.* Thrice ten; ten and twenty.
 THĪR'TY,* *n.* The number of three times ten. *Ash.*
 THĪS, *pron. or a.*; *pl.* THĪSĒ. That which is present; what is now mentioned; the last mentioned; the next future; the last part.—It is often opposed to *that*, sometimes to the other.—*This* refers to the nearest person or thing; *that* to the most distant.
 THĪS'TLE, (thī's'l) *n.* A prickly plant of several varieties; a troublesome weed.—*Golden thistle*, a species of thistle; *scotymus*.
 THĪS'TLE-CRŌWN,* (thī's'l-) *n.* A gold coin of James I. *Leake.*
 THĪS'TLE-FĪNCH,* (thī's'l-) *n.* A bird; the goldfinch. *Pennant.*
 THĪS'TLY, (thī's'le) *a.* Overgrown with thistles. *Thomson.*
 THĪTH'ER, *ad.* To that place; to that end; to that point. It is opposed to *hither*.
 †THĪTH'ER-TŌ, *ad.* To that end; so far.
 †THĪTH'ER-WĀRD, *ad.* Towards that place. *Spenser.*
 †THĪT'LING,* *n.* A hamlet. *Milton.*
 †THŌ, *ad.* *Thon.* *Spenser.*
 †THŌ, *conj.* Contracted from *though*. See THŌUGH.
 †THŌLE, *v. a.* To bear; to endure; to undergo. *Gower.*
 THŌLE, *v. n.* To wait a while. *Brockett.* [North of Eng.]
 THŌLE, *n.* [*tholus*, L.] The roof of a temple:—a wooden pin. See THŌLUS, and THŌWL.
 THŌL'Ō-BĀTE,* *n.* (*Arch.*) The part of a building on which a cupola is placed. *Francis.*
 THŌL'ŪS,* *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) A building of circular form. *Brande.*
 THŌ-MĀN,* or THŌ-MĪTE,* *n.* One of a denomination of Christians established on the Malabar coast of India, supposed to have been founded by St. Thomas. *Brande.*
 THŌ-MĪST, *n.* A schoolman following the opinions of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the Scotists.
 THŌM'SONITE,* (thŏm'sŏn-ĭt) *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of zecolite, from Dumbarton, Scotland, occurring in small, prismatic crystals. *Brande.*
 THŌNG, *n.* A strap, or string of leather.
 THŌR,* *n.* (*Scandinavian myth.*) The son of Odin and Freya, and the divinity who presided over all mischievous spirits that inhabited the elements. *Brande.*
 THŌ-RĪC'ĪC,* *n.* (*Jch.*) A fish that has ventral fins placed beneath the pectorals. *Brande.*
 THŌ-RĪC'ĪC, *a.* Relating to the thorax or breast.
 THŌ'RAL, *a.* [*thorus*, L.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe.* Noting a line in the hand, called the *mark of Venus*. *Crabb.*
 THŌ'RX, *n.* [L.] The breast; the chest; the part of the body between the neck and abdomen:—the second segment of insects:—a piece of Grecian defensive armor; breastplate.

THŌ-RĪ'NA,* *n.* (*Min.*) A primitive earth, discovered, in 1828, by Berzelius, and extracted from thorite. *Ure.*
 THŌ-RĪ'NŪM,* *n.* (*Min.*) The metallic base of thorina. *Proul.*
 THŌ'RĪTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, found in Norway, being a hydrated silicate of thorina. *Brande.*
 THŌ'RĪ-ŪM,* *n.* (*Min.*) *Dana.* See THŌRIUM.
 THŌRN, *n.* A prickly tree or shrub of several kinds:—a prickly growing on the thorn-bush; any prickly:—any thing troublesome.
 THŌRN'-ĀP-PLE, (āp'pl) *n.* A genus of plants; a fetid, annual plant, of narcotic quality; stramonium; datura.
 THŌRN'BĀCK, *n.* A sea-fish with a spinous body.
 THŌRN'-BŪSH,* *n.* A plant or shrub. *Loudon.*
 THŌRN'BŪT, *n.* A sort of sea-fish; turbot or birt. *Ainsworth.*
 THŌRN'-HĒDGE,* *n.* A hedge made of thorns. *Loudon.*
 THŌRN'LESS,* *a.* Having no thorns. *Jensbury.*
 THŌRN'-SĒT,* *a.* Planted with thorn or hawthorn. *Dyer.*
 THŌRN'Y, *a.* Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly; prickling:—venaxious; difficult; perplexing.
 THŌRN'Y-RĒST-HĀR'RŌW,* *n.* A plant. *Smart.*
 THŌRN'Y-TRE'FŌL,* *n.* A plant. *Smart.*
 THŌRN'ŪGH, (thūr'ŭ) *a.* Going through; reaching from side to side; not partial; not slight; finished; complete; full; perfect.
 †THŌR'ŪGH, (thūr'ŭ) *prop.* Through. *Shak.* See THŌROUGH.
 THŌR'ŪGH-BĀSS,* (thūr'ŭ-) *n.* (*Mus.*) The execution of a complete or regular harmony by notes which are taken as a basis, but are only a part of that harmony. *P. Cyc.*
 THŌR'ŪGH-BĒD,* (thūr'ŭ-) *a.* Completely instructed:—full-blooded. *Johnson.*
 THŌR'ŪGH-FĀRE, (thūr'ŭ-) *n.* A passage through; a passage without any obstruction; a place much passed through; power of passing.
 THŌR'ŪGH-GŌ'ING,* (thūr'ŭ-) *a.* Going the full length; extreme in principles or practice. *Ch. Ob.*
 THŌR'ŪGH-LĪGH'T'ĒD,* (thūr'ŭ-ĭt'Ēd) *a.* Lighted on all sides, or on two opposite sides. *Francis.*
 THŌR'ŪGH-LY, (thūr'ŭ-ŭ) *ad.* Completely; fully; perfectly.
 THŌR'ŪGH-NĒSS,* (thūr'ŭ-nĒs) *n.* Quality of being thorough. *White.*
 THŌR'ŪGH-PĀCED, (thūr'ŭ-pāst) *a.* Perfectly trained; complete:—generally in a bad sense.
 THŌR'ŪGH-PĪN,* (thūr'ŭ-) *n.* An enlargement of a mucous capsule on a horse's hock. *Loudon.*
 THŌR'ŪGH-SĒPED, (thūr'ŭ-) *a.* Thorough-paced. *Swift.*
 THŌR'ŪGH-STĪTCH, (thūr'ŭ-) *ad.* Completely; fully. *L'Estrange.* [A low word, little used.]
 THŌR'ŪGH-WĀX,* (thūr'ŭ-) *n.* A plant. *Crabb.*
 THŌR'ŪGH-WŌRT,* (thūr'ŭ-wŭrt) *n.* A medicinal, purgative plant. *Loudon.*
 †THŌRP, *n.* [*thorp*, Sax.] A village. *Gibson.*
 THŌSE, (thŏz) *pron. or a.* The plural of *that*.—*Those* refers to the former or first mentioned, *these* to the latter or last mentioned. See THĀT.
 THŌTH,* *n.* An Egyptian divinity, considered by the Greeks as identical with Mercury. *Brande.*
 THŌU, *pron.* The second personal pronoun. [THŌU, THINE, THEE; *pl.* YE or YOU, YOURS, YOU.] Thyself; the person spoken to.—It is now used only in poetry or in solemn language, (except by the society of Friends,) *you* being commonly employed instead of it.
 THŌU, *v. n.* To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse.—*v. a.* To treat with familiarity. *Shak.*—The more common phrase is, *to thee-and-thou*.
 THŌUGH, (thŏ) *conj.* Grant; admit; allow; if; notwithstanding that; although.—*As though*, *as if*.
 THŌUGHT, (thāwt) *i. & p.* from *Think*. See THĪNK.
 THŌUGHT, (thāwt) *n.* Act of thinking; result of thinking; that which is thought; in the mind; sentiment; fancy; imagery; concept; reflection; particular consideration; imagination; conception; preconceived notion; opinion; judgment; meditation; serious consideration; design; purpose; silent contemplation; solitude; care; concern; expectation. [†A small degree or quantity; as, a *thought* better. *Swift.*]
 THŌUGHT'FŪL, (thāwt'fŭl) *a.* Full of thought or reflection; promoting thought; contemplative; reflecting; considerate; reflective; attentive; careful; anxious; solicitous.
 THŌUGHT'FŪL-LY, (thāwt'fŭl-ŭ) *ad.* In a thoughtful manner; considerately.
 THŌUGHT'FŪL-NĒSS, (thāwt'fŭl-nĒs) *n.* Meditation; anxiety.
 THŌUGHT'LESS, (thāwt'ŭs) *a.* Without thought; airy; gay:—negligent; careless; stupid; dull.
 THŌUGHT'LESS-LY, (thāwt'ŭs-ŭ) *ad.* In a thoughtless manner.
 THŌUGHT'LESS-NĒSS, (thāwt'ŭs-nĒs) *n.* Want of thought.
 †THŌUGHT'SĪCK, (thāwt'sĭk) *a.* Uneasy with reflection. *Shak.*

THÖÖ'SAND, (thöü'zand) *a.* Ten hundred:— proverbially, a great number.
THÖÖ'SAND, *n.* The number of ten hundred. *Ed. Rev.*
THÖÖ'SANDTH, *a.* The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand.
THÖWL, [thö], *P. Sm.*; [thöü], *W. K.*] *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep fast the oar:— written also *thole*.
THRÄ'CIAN,* (thrä'shan) *a.* Relating to Thrace. *Ency.*
THRÄCK, *v. a.* To load; to burden. *South.*
THRÄCK'SCÄT,* *n.* (*Min.*) The metal which is yet in the mine. *Crabb.*
THRÄL'DOM, *n.* The state of a slave; slavery; servitude.
THRÄLL, *n.* A slave. *Sidney*. *Bondage*. *Chapman*. [Old.]
†THRÄLL, *a.* Bond; subject. *Chaucer.*
†THRÄLL, *v. a.* To enslave; to intrall. *Shak.*
†THRÄNG, *a.* See **THRONG**.
THRÄ'NITE,* *n.* [Gr.] The uppermost, or the foremost, of the three classes of rowers in an Athenian trireme. *Brande.*
†THRÄP'PLE, (thräp'pl) *n.* The windpipe of a beast. See **THROTTLE**.
THRÄSH, *v. a.* [*i.* THRASHED; *pp.* THRASHING, THRASHED.] To beat corn to free it from the straw or chaff; to beat; to drub; to thresh. *Shak.*— It is written indifferently *thresh* or *thresh*. See **THRESH**.
THRÄSH, *v. n.* To labor; to to drudge; to thresh. *Dryden.*
THRÄSH'EL,* *n.* An instrument to thresh with. *Ash.*
THRÄSH'ER, *n.* One who thrashes; a thrasher. *Locke.*
THRÄSH'ING-FLOOR, *n.* A floor for thrashing. *Dryden.* See **THRASHING-FLOOR**.
THRÄSH'ING-MA-CHINE,* *n.* A machine for separating grain from the straw. *Brande.*
THRÄ-SÖN'I-CAL, *a.* Like Thraso, a braggart soldier in Terence; boastful; bragging. *Shak.*
THRÄ-SÖN'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Boastfully. *Johnson.*
THRÄU'LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of iron; hydrogenite. *P. Cyc.*
THRÄVE, *n.* [A herd; a drove; a heap. *Ep. Hall.*] Two dozen.— A thrave of corn, in most parts of England, consists of 24 sheaves; but, in some counties, of only 12. *Whiskaw.*
THRÄD, (thred) *n.* A small line or twist of flax, silk, cotton, wool, &c., such as is used for weaving or sewing; rudiment of cloth; filament; yarn; a small line or string:— uniform tenor; as, "the thread of a discourse."
THRÄD, (thred) *v. a.* [*i.* THREADED; *pp.* THREADING, THREADED.] To pass through with a thread; to pass or go through; to pierce through.
THRÄD'BÄRE, *a.* Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked threads; worn out; trite.
THRÄD'BÄRE-NESS, *n.* State of being threadbare.
THRÄD'EN, (thred'dn) *a.* Made of thread. *Shak.*
THRÄD-LÄCE,* *n.* Lace made of thread. *Ash.*
THRÄD-LIKE,* *a.* Resembling thread. *Goldsmith.*
THRÄD-SHÄPED,* (-shäpt) *a.* Formed like thread. *Lee.*
THRÄD'Y, *a.* Like thread; slender. *Dyer.*
†THRÄP, *v. n.* To argue; to contend. *Ep. Fisher.*
THRÄT, (thret) *v. a.* To threaten. *Shak.* [R.]
THRÄT, (thret) *n.* A menace; denunciation of ill.
THRÄT'EN, (thret'tn) *v. a.* [*i.* THREATENED; *pp.* THREATENING, THREATENED.] To menace; to denounce evil upon; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by showing or denouncing evil.
THRÄT'EN-ER, (thret'tn-er) *n.* One who threatens.
THRÄT'EN-ING, (thret'tn-ing) *n.* A menacing; a menace.
THRÄT'EN-ING,* (thret'tn-ing) *p. a.* Menacing or forboding evil.
THRÄT'EN-ING-LY, (thret'tn-ing-le) *ad.* With menace.
†THRÄT'FUL, (thret'fü) *a.* Full of threats; minacious. *Spenser.*
THRÄVE, *n.* Twenty-four sheaves of grain. *Farm. Ency.* See **THRAVE**.
†THRÄVE, (threv) *n.* A herd. *B. Jonson.* See **THRAVE**.
THRÉE, *a.* & *n.* Two and one.
THRÉE-CLEFT,* *a.* Divided into three parts. *Louden.*
THRÉE-CÖAT,* *a.* (*Arch.*) Applied to plastering, which consists of roughing-up or roughing-in, floating, and a finishing coat. *Brande.*
THRÉE-CÖR-NERED,* (kör-nerd) *n.* Having three corners. *Ash.*
THRÉE-FLÖW-FRED,* (flöw-erd) *a.* Having three flowers. *P. Cyc.*
THRÉE'FÖLD, *a.* Thrice repeated; consisting of three. *Raleigh.*
THRÉE'HÄD-ED,* *a.* Having three heads. *Stepney.*
THRÉE-LEAVED,* (-levd) *a.* Having three leaves. *Louden.*
THRÉE-LÉGGED,* (-légd) *a.* Having three legs. *Shak.*
THRÉE-NÖKED,* (-nökt) *a.* Having three angles or nooks. *Shak.*
THRÉE'PENCE, (threp'pens, colloquially thrip'pens) [thrip'pens, *S. F. Ja. Wb.*; thrip'pens, *W. P.*; thrip'pens, *K.*; thrip'pens, colloquially thrip'pens, *Sm.*] *n.* The sum of three pennies or pence; a small English silver coin.

THRÉE'PENNY, (thrip'en-ē or threp'pen-ē) [thrip'en-ē, *S. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; thrip'en-ē, *W. P.*; threp'pen-ē, *K.*] *a.* Worth threepence; of little value; mean.
THRÉE'PÉT-ALED,* (pét-ald) *a.* Having three petals. *Louden.*
THRÉE'PILE, *n.* An old name for good velvet. *Shak.*
THRÉE'PILED, (-plid) *a.* Set with a thick pile, as velvet; piled one on another. *Shak.* [R.]
THRÉE'SCORE, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.
THRÉE'SÉED-ED,* *a.* Having three seeds. *Louden.*
THRÉE'SID-ED,* *a.* Having three sides. *Louden.*
THRÉE'STRINGED,* (-strngd) *a.* Having three strings. *Milton.*
THRÉE'TÖED,* (-td) *a.* Having three toes. *Hill.*
THRÉE'VÄLVED,* (-välvd) *a.* Having three valves. *P. Cyc.*
†THRÉNE, *n.* [θρηνος] Lamentation; complaint. *Shak.*
THRÉN'Q-DY, *n.* [θρηνοδία] A song of lamentation. *Sir T. Herbert.*
THRÉSH, *v. a.* [*i.* THRESHED; *pp.* THRESHING, THRESHED.] To beat corn to free it from the chaff or straw; to drub. *Locke.*— It is written indifferently *thresh* or *trash*. See **THRASH**.
THRÉSH'ER, *n.* One who threshes:— a fish; the sea-fox.
THRÉSH'ING-FLOOR, (-flör) *n.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Milton.*
THRÉSH'ÖLD, (thresh'höld) *n.* The ground or step under the door; door-sill:— entrance; gate; door.
THREW, (thru) *i.* from *Throw*. See **THROW**.
THRIB'BLE,* *a.* & *n.* Treble; triple. *Hunter*. [Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States.]
THRICE, *ad.* Three times. [A word of amplification.]
THRID, *v. a.* [corrupted from *thead*.] [*i.* THRIDDED; *pp.* THRIDDING, THRIDDED.] To slide through a narrow passage; to thread. *Panshauc.*
†THRID, *n.* Thread. *Spenser.*
THRIF'Ä-LÖW,* *v. a.* To plough a third time, as fallow land. *Tusser*.— Written also *trifallow*. [R.]
THRIFT, *n.* Profit; gain; state of prospering; frugality; good husbandry; economy;— parsimony.— a plant.
THRIFT'Ä-LY, *ad.* In a thrifty manner; frugally.
THRIFT'Ä-NESS, *n.* State of being thrifty; frugality.
THRIFT'LESS,* *a.* Profuse; extravagant. *Spenser.*
THRIFT'LESS-LY,* *ad.* In a thriftless manner. *Lee.*
THRIFT'LESS-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being thriftless. *Chalmers.*
THRIFT'Y, *a.* Frugal; sparing; thriving; economical; not profuse; careful; well-husbanded.
THRILL, *v. a.* [*i.* THRILLED; *pp.* THRILLING, THRILLED.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill. *Spenser.*
THRILL, *v. n.* To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp, tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.
THRILL, *n.* A drill; a warbling; a breathing place or hole; a piercing sound.
THRIN'ÄX,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of palms. *Crabb.*
†THRING, *v. a.* To press; to thrust; to throng. *Chaucer.*
THRIPS,* *n.* [L.] (*Ent.*) A minute, light-colored, or spotted fly. *Harris.*
THRIVE, *v. n.* [*i.* THROVE OR THRIVED; *pp.* THRIVING, THRIVEN OR THRIVED.] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired; to flourish; to grow; to rise.
THRIV'EN,* (thriv'vn) *p.* from *Thrive*. See **THRIVE**.
THRIV'ER, *n.* One who thrives or prospers.
THRIV'ING,* *p. a.* Increasing in size or riches; prosperous.
THRIV'ING, *n.* Act of growing; growth; increase.
THRIV'ING-LY, *ad.* In a thriving or prosperous way.
THRIV'ING-NESS, *n.* Act of thriving. *Johnson.*
THRÖB, (thrd) Contracted from *through*. *Dryden.*
THROAT, (throt) *n.* The fore part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe; the passages of nutriment and breath:— the main road or passage.— To cut the throat, to kill by violence.
THROAT'BÄND,* *n.* A strap to a headstall; a cheek-band. *Booth.*
THROAT'BÄILS,* *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes attached to the gaff close to the mast. *Mar. Dict.*
THROAT'ÄLL-LÄRD,* (-yrd) *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes for hoisting the inner part of the gaff and its appendant portion of the sail. *Mar. Dict.*
THROAT'PIPE, *n.* The wand; the windpipe.
THROAT'WORT, (throt'würt) *n.* A plant. *Tate.*
†THROT'Y, *a.* Guttural. *Hovell.*
THRÖB, *v. a.* [*i.* THROBED; *pp.* THROBING, THROBED.] To heave; to beat, as the pulse or the heart; to rise; to palpitate.
THRÖB, *n.* A heave; a beat; a stroke of palpitation.
THRÖB'ING,* *n.* Act of beating; palpitation.
THRÖD'DEN, (throd'dn) *v. n.* To grow; to thrive; to increase. *Grose*. [Local, Eng.]
THRÖDE, (thre) *n.* Extreme pain; agony; anguish; pang, especially the anguish of travel in childbirth.

THRŌE, (thrō) *v. a.* To put in agonies. *Shak.* [R.]
THRŌM'BO-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) An amorphous green phosphate of copper. *Dana.*
THRŌM'BUS,* *n.* (*Med.*) A small tumor caused by bloodletting. *Brande.*
THRŌNE, *n.* [*thronus*, L.; *θρόνος*, Gr.] The chair of state of a king, emperor, or sovereign; the seat of a bishop; a chair of state; sovereign power or dignity.
THRŌNE, *v. a.* To enthroned. *Milton.* [R.]
THRŌNE,* *v. n.* To sit on a throne. *Shak.*
THRŌNG, *n.* A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other; a dense collection.
THRŌNG, *a.* Much occupied; very busy. *Morc.* [Local, England.]
THRŌNG, *v. n.* [*i.* **THRŌNGED**; *pp.* **THRŌNGING**, **THRŌNGED**.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes.
THRŌNG, *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults; to press upon.
†THRŌNG'LY, *ad.* In crowds; in multitudes. *Morc.*
THRŌP'PLE,* *v. a.* To throttle. *Scott.* See **THRŌTTLE**.
THRŌS'TLE, (thrōs'sl) *n.* The thrush; a singing-bird.
THRŌS'TLE,* (thrōs'sl) *n.* A species of spindle. *McCulloch.*
THRŌS'TLE-SPIN-NING,* *n.* The act of spinning with the thrōstle-spindle. *McCulloch.*
THRŌT'TLE, (thrōt'tl) *n.* The windpipe; larynx. *Brown.* — *Throttle valve*, a contrivance, or valve, to regulate the supply of steam to the cylinder of a steam-engine.
THRŌT'TLE, (thrōt'tl) *v. a.* [*i.* **THRŌTTLED**; *pp.* **THRŌTTLING**, **THRŌTTLED**.] To choke; to suffocate. *Swift.*
THRŌUGH, (thrū) *prep.* From end to end of; passing from one side out at the other of; along the whole mass or compass of; by transmission of; by means of; in consequence of.
THRŌUGH, (thrū) *ad.* From one end or side to the other; to the end; to the ultimate purpose or conclusion.
†THRŌUGH'BRED, (thrū'brəd) *a.* Thoroughbred. *Grew.*
†THRŌUGH'LIGHT-ED, (thrū'lit-əd) *a.* Fully lighted. *Watton.*
†THRŌUGH'LY, (thrū'le) *ad.* Completely; fully; entirely; wholly; without reserve. "O that my grief were thoroughly weighed!" *Job.* Thoroughly is now superseded by *thoroughly*.
THRŌUGH-ŌUT', (thrū-ōut') *prep.* Quite through; in every part.
THRŌUGH-ŌUT', (thrū-ōut') *ad.* Every where; in every part.
†THRŌUGH'PACED, (thrū'pæst) *a.* Thorough-paced. *Morc.*
THRŌVE, (*th* from *THRIVE*). See **THRIVE**.
THRŌW, (thrū) *v. a.* [*i.* **THREW**; *pp.* **THROWING**, **THROWN**.] To send to a distance by projectile force; to fling; to cast; to toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It comprises the idea of haste, force, or negligence. — To lay carelessly or in haste; to venture at dice; — to spread in haste; to overturn in wrestling; to drive; to hurl; to whirl; to twist by whirling, as silk. — *To throw away*, to lose; to twist in vain; to reject. — *To throw back*, to reject; to retort; to reflect. — *To throw by*, to reject; to lay aside. — *To throw down*, to subvert. — *To throw off*, to expel; to reject. — *To throw out*, to exert; to bring forth into act; to leave behind; to eject; to expel; to reject; to exclude. — *To throw up*, to resign angrily; to emit; to eject; to bring up.
THRŌW, (thrū) *v. n.* To perform the act of casting; to cast dice. — *To throw about*, to cast about; to try expedients.
THRŌW, (thrū) *n.* Act of casting or throwing; a cast; a cast of dice; the distance to which any thing is thrown; stroke; effort; violent sally: — a pang, as of childbirth; three. See **THROW**.
THRŌW'ER, (thrū'er) *n.* One who throws; a throwster.
THRŌW'STER, (thrū'ster) *n.* One who throws silk, that is, prepares it for the weaver.
THRŌM, *n.* [*thraum*, Icel.; *thrommes*, Nor. Fr.] *pl.* **THRUMS**. The ends of a weaver's threads; any coarse yarn: — the stamens of plants.
THRŌM, *v. a.* [*i.* **THRUMMED**; *pp.* **THRUMMING**, **THRUMMED**.] To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe: — to play coarsely, as on a harp or guitar. *Dryden.*
THRŌM, *v. n.* To grate; to play coarsely. *Dryden.*
THRŌM,* *a.* Made of thrums; coarse. *Shak.*
THRŌM'NY,* *a.* Containing, or resembling, thrums. *Dampier.*
THRŌM'WORT,* (-würt) *n.* The water-plantain. *Booth.*
THRŌSI, *n.* A melodious singing-bird. — (*Med.*) A disease consisting of small, white ulcers, upon the tongue, palate, and gums; common to infants.
THRŪST, *v. a.* [*trusido*, L.; *thrusta*, Icel.] [*i.* **THRUST**; *pp.* **THRUSTING**, **THRUST**.] To push or drive with force; to push; to drive; to stab: — to compress; to impel; to urge; to obtrude.
THRŪST, *v. n.* To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon: — to squeeze or press in with violence; to intrude; to push forward; to thrust.
THRŪST, *n.* Hostile push; a stab; assault; attack. — (*Arch.*)

The horizontal force of an arch; the action of a beam or rafter against a wall.
THRŪST'ER, *n.* One who thrusts.
THRŪS'TLE, (thrū's'l) *n.* Thrush; thrortle. *Gay.* [R.]
THRŪ'FAL-LŌW, (thrū'fāl-lō) *n.* *a. Tasser.* See **TRIFALLOW**.
[THŪG,* (thūg or thūg) [thūg, *Malcom*; thūg, *Sm.*] A member of a singular association of robbers and murderers in India, who practise murder as a sacred principle. *Brande.*
[THŪG-GE'E,* or [THŪG'GE'ISM,* *n.* Same as *thuggery*. *Smart.* [Q. Rev.
[THŪG'GE-RY,* *n.* The profession or practice of the thugs.
THŪ'LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A rare mineral, of a peach-blossom color, from Norway. *Brande.*
THŪMB, (thūm) *n.* The short, thick finger of the human hand, answering to the other four.
THŪMB, (thūm) *v. a.* [*i.* **THUMBED**; *pp.* **THUMBING**, **THUMBED**.] To handle awkwardly; to soil with the thumb.
THŪMB-BÄND, (thūm'bänd) *n.* A twist of any thing as thick as the thumb. *Mortimer.*
THŪMBED, (thūmd) *a.* Having thumbs. *Skelton.*
THŪMB'KIN,* *n.* An instrument of torture. *R. Pollok.*
THŪMB'-RING, (thūm'ring) *n.* A ring worn on the thumb.
THŪMB'S-BREADTH,* (thūmz'brédth) *n.* The width of the thumb; an inch. *Ash.*
THŪMB'STÄLL, (thūm'stäl) *n.* A kind of thimble for the thumb; a case for the thumb, of leather, &c.
THŪM'ER-STŌNE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral, called also *axinite*. *Brande.*
THŪM'ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) The axinite. *Dana.*
THŪM'İM,* *n.* [Heb.] Perfections. *Calmet.* See **URIM**.
THŪMP, *n.* [*thombo*, It.] A hard, heavy, dull blow with something blunt; a knock.
THŪMP, *v. a.* [*i.* **THUMPED**; *pp.* **THUMPING**, **THUMPED**.] To beat with dull, heavy blows.
THŪMP, *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull, heavy blow.
THŪM'ER, *n.* The person or thing that thumps: — somebody or something huge or great. *Beaum. & Fl.*
THŪM'ING, *a.* Great; huge. *Grose.* [Vulgar.]
THŪN'DER, *n.* The noise produced by an explosion of lightning, or by the passage of lightning through the air from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the ground: — any loud noise or tumultuous violence: — denunciation published.
THŪN'DER, *v. n.* [*i.* **THUNDERED**; *pp.* **THUNDERING**, **THUNDERED**.] To discharge the electric fluid in the atmosphere; to make a loud or terrible noise.
THŪN'DER, *v. a.* To emit with noise and terror: — to publish, as a denunciation or threat.
THŪN'DER-BŌLT, *n.* A brilliant stream of lightning; fulmination: — denunciation, properly ecclesiastical: — thunderstone.
THŪN'DER-CLİP, *n.* Explosion of thunder. *Spenser.*
THŪN'DER-CLŌUD,* *n.* A cloud attended with thunder. *Ency.*
THŪN'DER-ER, *n.* He or the power that thunders.
THŪN'DER-İNG, *n.* Emission of thunder; violent noise.
THŪN'DER-İNG-LY,* *ad.* With a very loud noise. *Scott.*
†THŪN'DER-ŌIS, *a.* Producing thunder. *Sylvester.*
†THŪN'DER-PRŌF,* *a.* Secure against thunder. *Swift.*
THŪN'DER-SHŌW-ER, *n.* A shower of rain accompanied with thunder.
THŪN'DER-STŌNE, *n.* A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; a crystallized iron pyrites; brontia.
THŪN'DER-STŌRM,* *n.* A storm of rain attended with thunder. *Ency.*
THŪN'DER-STRIKE, *v. a.* [*i.* & *p.* **THUNDERSTRUCK**.] To blast or hurt with lightning: — to astonish with any thing terrible. *Milton.*
THŪN'DER-STROKE,* *n.* A thunderclap. *Shak.*
THŪN'DER-STROCK,* *p. a.* Amazed; astonished.
THŪN'DER-Y,* *a.* Attended with, or having, thunder. *Pen-nant.* [R.]
THŪN'NY,* *n.* A fish. *Booth.* See **TUNNY**.
THŪ'R-İBLE, *n.* [*thuribulum*, low L.] A censor; a pan to burn incense or frankincense in. *Cowel.*
THŪ-RİF'ER-ŌUS, *a.* [*thurifer*, L.] Bearing frankincense.
THŪ-RİF'ER-CÄ'TİON, *n.* [*thuris et facio*, L.] Act of burning incense or frankincense. *Skelton.*
THURINGITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral allied to pinguite. *Dana.* [mines. *Brande.*
THŪRL,* *n.* A short communication between the adits in **THŪRS'DAY**, (thürz'dä) *n.* The fifth day of the week, which derives its name from *Thor*, the old Scandinavian god of thunder.
THŪS, *ad.* In this manner; to this degree; so.
THŪS,* *n.* [L.] The resin of the spruce fir. *Brande.*
THŪWÄCK, *v. a.* [*i.* **THWACKED**; *pp.* **THWACKING**, **THWACKED**.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to bang; to thump; to belabor. *Stak.* [A ludicrous word.]
THŪWÄCK, *n.* A heavy, hard blow; a thump. *Hulibras.*
THŪWÄITE, (thwä'it) *n.* [*tuaita*, Nor. Fr.] A level pasture field, or cleared and tilled land. *Brockett.* [No. th. of England.]
THŪWÄRT, *a.* Transverse; being across something else. *Milton.* [Perverse; mischievous. *Stak.*]

†**THWÄRT**, *ad.* Obliquely; athwart. *Spenser.*
THWÄRT, *v. a.* [i. THWÄRTED; *pp.* THWÄRTING, THWÄRTED.] To cross; to lie or come across; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene; to resist; to withstand.
THWÄRT, *v. n.* To be in opposition to something. *Locke.*
THWÄRT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A bench of rowers. *Brande.*
THWÄRT'ING, *n.* Act of crossing; act of opposing.
THWÄRT'ING-LY, *ad.* Oppositely; with opposition.
THWÄRT'LY, *ad.* With opposition; transversely. *Milton.*
THWÄRT'NESS, *n.* Untowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Hall.*
†**THWITE**, *v. a.* To cut, chip, or hack with a knife. *Chaucer.*
†**THWIT'TLE**, *n.* A kind of knife; a whittle. *Chaucer.*
THÛ, (*thi* or *the*) [thi, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Wb. i; thi or the, W.; thi, often the, Sm.] *pron. possessive, or pronom. adj.* Of those belonging to thee; relating to thee. [This word, when distinctly pronounced, must always be pronounced thÛ.—“The only rule that can be given, respecting the pronunciation of it, is a very indefinite one; namely, that *they* ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address without dignity or importance, if *thÛ* be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*.” *Walker.*
THÛ'INE-WOOD, (-wûd) [thi'in-wûd, F. Sm.; thi'in-wûd, S.; the'in-wûd, W.] *n.* A precious wood. *Rev. xviii.*
†**THÛME**, (thim) [thim, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; thim, Wb.] *n.* [*thym*, Fr.; *thymum*, L.] An aromatic plant, of several varieties.
THÛME-E-LÄ'CEOUS,* (thim'e-lä'shys) *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to or like thyme. *P. Cyc.*
THÛM-I-A-TECH'NY,* (thim'e-g-tëk'ne) *n.* (*Med.*) The art of employing perfumes in medicine. *Dunglison.*
†**THÛMY**, (t'ime) *a.* Abounding with thyme. *Akenside.*
†**THÛR'JS**,* *n.* [*θυρίς*]. (*Ent.*) A genus of butterflies. *Brande.*
†**THÛ'RÖID**,* *a.* [*θυροειδής*]. (*Anat.*) Applied to a cartilage placed perpendicularly to the cricoid cartilage of the larynx, of which it forms the upper and anterior part. It is sometimes called *Adam's apple*. *Brande.* [*glison.*
THÛR-Ö-ID'E-AL,* *a.* Relating to the thyroid gland. *Dunthyrse*,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence; a compact panicle, as in the lilac and horse-chestnut. *Loudon.*
THÛRS'ÖID,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a thyrse or thyrsus. *Loudon.*
THÛR'SÛS,* *n.* [L.] The spear or sceptre of Bacchus; a staff entwined with ivy carried by a Bacchanal. — (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence. *Brande.* See **THÛRS**.
THÛS-A-NÜ'RAN,* *n.* (*Ent.*) An ametabolian insect. *Brande.*
†**THÛ-SËLF**, (thi-sëlf) *pron. reciprocal.* Thou or thee, with emphasis.
†**TÛAR**, *n.* Same as *tiara*. *Pope.*
†**TÛARÄ**, (ti-ä'ra, W. J. E. K. Sm. Wb.; ti-ä'ra, P.; ti-ä'ra, Ja.) *n.* [*tiara*, Fr.; *tiara*, L.] A kind of high hat; a dress for the head; a diadem.
†**TÛAR'ÄRD**,* (ti-ä'r-ärd) *n.* Furnished with a tiara. *Millman.*
†**TÛI-A**,* *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The larger of the two bones which form the second segment of the leg; a pipe. *Brande.*
†**TÛI-ÄL**,* *a.* Relating to the tibia, or a pipe. *Roget.*
†**TÛ-GÄL**,* *n.* A Siamese coin equal in value to about sixty cents. *Malcom.*
TÛ DOULOUREUX,* (tik'dô-lô-rô') [Fr.] (*Med.*) Neuralgia in the face; an acute, twitching pain in the face. *Dunglison.*
†**TÛCE**, *v. a.* To allure; to entice. *Beaum. & FL.*
†**TÛCE'MENT**, *n.* Allurement; enticement. *Holcut.*
†**TÛCE'OR-RHINE**,* *n.* [*τιξος* and *βίβη*]. A fossil species of rhinoceros. *Brande.*
TÛCK, *n.* [contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored.] A ticket; score; debt; trust; credit.— [*tique*, Fr.; *teke*, D.] The house of dogs or sheep;— the case or cover of the feathers, &c., of a bed; ticking;— a kind of bean;— a beat or noise made by a watch, &c., in ticking. *Ray.*
TÛCK, *v. n.* [i. TÛCKED; *pp.* TÛCKING, TÛCKED.] To run on score; to trust; to score;— to make a slight noise, as a clock or watch, in its vibration.
TÛCK, *v. a.* To note or distinguish the seconds by regular vibration, as a watch or clock. *Tollet.*
TÛCK'EN, *n.* Cloth for bed-tick; ticking. *Guthrie.*
†**TÛCK'ET**, *n.* [*étiquette*, Fr.] A token of a right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted or a claim acknowledged; a marked card or slip of paper.
†**TÛCK'ET**, *v. a.* [i. TÛCKETED; *pp.* TÛCKETING, TÛCKETED.] To distinguish by a ticket. *Bendley.*
†**TÛCK'ING**, *n.* Cloth for b-d-ticks; a tick. *Berkeley.*
†**TÛCK'LE**, (tik'li) *v. a.* [*titillo*, L.] [i. TÛCKLED; *pp.* TÛCKLING, TÛCKLED.] To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to cause to laugh; to please by slight gratifications.
TÛCK'LE, *v. n.* To feel titillation. *Spenser.*
†**TÛCK'LE**, *a.* Tottering; unfixed; ticklish. *Chaucer.*
†**TÛCK'LE-BRÄIN**,* *n.* He or that which tickles or pleases. *Shak.*

†**TÛCK'LEN-BÛRG**,* *n.* A sort of linen stuff. *Barker.*
†**TÛCK'LE-NESS**, *n.* Unsteadiness; ticklishness. *Chaucer.*
†**TÛCK'LER**, *n.* One who tickles. *Scott.*
TÛCK'LING, *n.* Act of one who tickles; titillation.
TÛCK'LSH, *a.* Sensible to titillation; easily tickled;— difficult to be touched; tottering; uncertain; unfixed.
†**TÛCK'LSH-LY**,* *ad.* In a ticklish manner. *Scott.*
†**TÛCK'LSH-NESS**, *n.* The state of being ticklish.
†**TÛCK'SËED**,* *n.* A plant. *Lee.*
†**TÛCK'TÛCK**, *n.* [*tic-tac*, Fr.] A vibrating, small noise;— a game. *Milton.* See **TÛCKTÛCK**.
†**TÛCK'TÛCK**,* *ad.* Like the movement of a watch. *Ash.*
†**TÛD**, *a.* Tender; soft; nice. *Bailey*. [r.]
†**TÛ'DÄL**,* *a.* Relating to the tides. *Lockbook.*
†**TÛD'BIT**, *n.* A dainty; a small, delicate piece.
†**TÛD'DER**,* *v. a.* To use tenderly; to fondle. *Bailey.*
†**TÛD'DLE**,* *v. a.* To use tenderly; to fondle. *Bailey.*
TÛDE, *n.* Time; season; while. *Shak.* The alternate ebb and flow, or rise and fall, of the ocean or sea;— violent confluence; accumulated multitude; stream; course.— *Tide-lock*, a lock which unites a harbor or river with a canal.
TÛDE, *v. a.* To drive with the stream. *Feltham.*
TÛDE, *v. n.* [To happen; to betide. *Robert of Gloucester.*] To pour a flood; to sail with the tide. *Phillips.*
TÛDE'GÄTE, *n.* A passage for the tide into a basin.
TÛDE'LESS,* *a.* Having no tide. *De la Beche.*
†**TÛDE-MÛLL**,* *n.* A water-mill put into operation by the alternate flow and ebb of the tide. *P. Cyc.*
†**TÛDES'MAN**, (tidz'män) *n.*; *pl.* TÛDES'MÛN. A custom house officer who watches on board of merchant-vessels while customizable goods remain on board. *Mar. Dict.*
TÛDE-TÄ-BLE,* *n.* A table showing the time of high water at sundry places. *Crabb.*
TÛDE'WÄIT-ER, *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods at the custom-house. *Swift.*
TÛDE-WÄY,* *n.* That part of a river, or channel, in which the tide ebb and flows strongly. *Falconer.*
†**TÛ'DI-ÄD**, *ad.* In a tidy manner; neatly; readily. *Johnson.*
†**TÛ'DI-NESS**, *n.* State of being tidy; neatness. *Johnson.*
†**TÛ'DINGS**,* *n.* Pl. News; intelligence; incidents related.
†**TÛ'DY**, *a.* [Timely; seasonable. *Tusser.*] Being in good order; dressed with fitness; clean and neat; nice. *Shak.*
†**TÛ'DY**,* *n.* A piece of knit work, or a cloth, to throw over the back of an arm-chair or sofa;— a light outer covering for a child; a pinafore. *Hollonay.*
TÛE, (ti) *v. a.* [i. TÛED; *pp.* TÛYING, TÛED.] To bind; to fasten with a knot; to knit; to complicate; to hold; to fasten; to hinder; to obstruct; to oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.
TÛE, (ti) *n.* Knot; fastening; bond; obligation; knot of hair; a bar so placed as to resist a drawing force;— the state produced by an equal number of votes on two opposite sides; even balance; want of decision.
†**TÛËR**, (tër) *n.* [*tiere*, *tiere*, old Fr.; *tyer*, D.] A row; a rank; a series of things.
†**TÛËR**,* *n.* One that ties;— a child's apron; tidy. *Ash.* See [TÛËRCE, (tërs or tËrs) [tËrs, P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; tËrs, S. W. F.] *n.* (*tiere*, *tiere*, Fr.) A vessel holding the third part of a pipe; 42 gallons.— (*Mus.*) A third, or interval of a third.— (*Her.*) A field divided into three areas.
†**TÛËR'CEL**,* or **TÛËR'CEL**,* *n.* The male hawk or goshawk, being a third less than the female;— written also *tercel* and *tassel*. *Todd.*
†**TÛËRCE'MÄ-JÖR**,* *n.* A sequence of the three best cards. *Hoyles.*
†**TÛËR'ÇET**, *n.* [*tiere*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.
†**TÛËRS-ËTÄT**,* (tërz-ä-tä') *n.* [Fr.] The third estate or order; the commonalty, in distinction from the nobility and clergy. *Ency.*
†**TÛËF**, *n.* Liquor; drink. *Phillips*. [Low.] Slight anger; a pet; a mischief. *Forby*. [Local, England.]
†**TÛËF**, *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. *Bailey*. [Low and rare.]
†**TÛËF**, *v. a.* [*tiffer*, old Fr.] To dress; to deck. *Search.*
†**TÛËF'ÄNY**, *n.* [*tiffer*, old Fr.] Gauzy or very thin silk.
†**TÛËF'ÄN**,* *n.* A slight repast; a luncheon. *Smart.*
†**TÛG**, *n.* A play in which children try to touch each other last;— in the United States called *tag*. See **TÄG**.
†**TÛGE**, (të) *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*
†**TÛ'GER**, *n.* [*tigre*, Fr.; *tigris*, L.] A very fierce beast of prey, of the genus *felis*, about the size of the lion.
†**TÛ'GER-CÄT**,* *n.* A quadruped; the ocelot or catamount. *Goldsmith.*
†**TÛ'GER-FOOT**,* (-füt) *n.* A plant. *Smart.*
†**TÛ'GER-FOOT-ED**,* (-füt-ed) *a.* Swift as a tiger. *Shak.*
†**TÛ'GER-SHËLL**,* *n.* The red volute, with large, white spots. *Smart.*
†**TÛGHT**, (ti) *a.* RATHER; fast; tenacious; close; not loose; not leaky. [*Tensor* neat; *snug*. *Gay*. Handy; adroit. *Shak.*
†**TÛGHT**, (ti) *The old pret. of Tie*. *Spenser.*
†**TÛGHT**,* *v. a.* To make tight; to tighten. *Ash.*
†**TÛGHT'EN**, (üt'n) *v. a.* [i. TÛGHTENED; *pp.* TÛGHTENING, TÛGHTENED.] To make tight; to draw together;— to straiten.

tinge or shade; color or taste superadded by something; a slight taste or relish; extract of the finer parts.—(Her.) A metal; a color; fur.

TINCTURE, (tingk'tyur) *v. a.* [i. TINCTURED; *pp.* TINCTURED, TINCTURED.] To imbue or impregnate with some color or taste; to tinge; to imbue.

†**TIND**, *v. a.* To kindle; to set on fire. *Bp. Sanderson.*

TINDAL,* *n.* A native officer employed in India. *Crabb.*

TINDER, *n.* Something very inflammable, used to catch fire, or to kindle from a spark.

TINDER-BOX, *n.* A box for holding tinder. *Hudibras.*

TINDER-LIKE, *a.* Like tinder; inflammable. *Shak.*

TINE, *n.* The tooth of a harrow: — the spike of a fork; a prong. *Mortimer.* [†Trouble; distress. *Spenser.*]

TINE, *v. a.* [†To kindle. *Spenser.*] To shut; to fence, or inclose. *Brockett.* [Local, Eng.]

†**TINE**, *v. n.* To rage; to smart. *Spenser.*

TINER,* *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) The scald-head. *Brande.*

TINER,* (*tin*) *n.* Having a tine or tines. *Holland.*

†**TINEMAN**, or **TINEMAN**, *n.* (*Law*) A petty officer in the forest, who had the nocturnal care of venison, &c. *Cowley.*

TINEROLL,* *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf. *Cotgrave.*

TING, *v. n.* To sound as a bell; to tinkle. *Urgate.* [R.]

TING, *n.* A sharp sound, as of a bell. *Sherwood.*

TING,* *n.* The room in a Chinese temple containing the idol. *Ed. Enay.*

TINGE, (*tin*) *v. a.* [*tingo*, L.] [i. TINGED; *pp.* TINGING, TINGED.] To impregnate or imbue with a color or taste; to tincture; to dye.

TINGE,* *n.* A color; a stain; a tint. *Hill.*

†**TINGENT**, *a.* [*tingens*, L.] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle.*

TIN-GLASS, *n.* [*tin and glass.*] A name of *bismuth*. *Ure.*

TINGLE, (ting'gl) *v. n.* [*tingelens*, D.] [i. TINGLED; *pp.* TINGLING, TINGLED.] To feel sensible of a sound; to have a tingling, as in the ears; to have a sharp, vibratory, thrilling sensation.

TINGLING, (ting'gling) *n.* A kind of pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion; a noise in the ears.

TINK, (tingk) *v. n.* [*tinno*, L.; *tinacia*, Welsh.] [i. TINKED; *pp.* TINKING, TINKED.] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle.

TINKER,* *v. a. & n.* [i. TINKERED; *pp.* TINKERING, TINKERED.] To mend old vessels of brass, &c. *Ash.*

TINKER, (tingk'er) *n.* One who tinkers; — a mender of old brass or metal ware. *Shak.*

TINKER-ING,* *n.* Employment or work of a tinker. *Ash.*

TINKER-LY, *a.* Like a tinker. *Hickeringill.* [R.]

TINKLE, (tingk'kl) *v. n.* [*tinacia*, Welsh.] [i. TINKLED; *pp.* TINKLING, TINKLED.] To make a sharp, quick noise; to clink; to tinkle; to tinkle; to tingle.

TINKLE, (tingk'kl) *v. a.* To cause to tinkle. *Ray.*

TINKLE, (tingk'kl) *n.* Clink; a quick, sharp noise.

TINKLING, (tingk'ling) *n.* A quick noise; a tinkle.

TINMAN, *n.*; *pl.* TINMEN. A manufacturer of tin, or of iron tinned over; a dealer in tin. *Prior.*

TINNER, *n.* One who works in tin or tin mines; a tinman.

TINNING, *a.* Emitting a clear sound. *Todd.* [R.]

TINNING,* *n.* The act of covering with tin. *Francis.*

TINNY, *a.* Abounding with tin; sounding like tin. *Drayton.*

†**TINPENNY**, *a.* A duty anciently paid to the tithing-men. *Bailey.*

TIN-PLATE,* *n.* A thin sheet of iron covered on both sides with tin; — an alloy of iron and tin, formed into plates, called *tin-plate* or *white-iron*. *Ure.*

TINSEL, *n.* (*étincelle*, Fr.) A kind of shining cloth: — a very thin metallic plate, showy and glittering, but of little value: — a shining trifle; anything showy and of little value.

TINSEL, *a.* Specious; showy; plausible; superficial.

TINSEL, *v. a.* [i. TINSELLED; *pp.* TINSELLING, TINSELLED.] To decorate, as with tinsel. *Pope.*

TINSTONE,* *n.* (*Min.*) An oxide of tin. *Kirwan.*

TINT, *n.* [*tainte*, Fr.; *tinta*, It.] A dye; a tinge; a color.

TINT, *v. a.* [i. TINTED; *pp.* TINTING, TINTED.] To tinge; to color. *Sevard.*

TINT-MARR,* *n.* [*tintamarre*, old Fr.] A confused noise; hideous outcry. *Mason.*

TIN-TIN-NAB'U-LA-RY,* *a.* [*tintinnabulum*, L.] Relating to a bell; sounding. *Colman.*

TINWORM, (-würm) *n.* An insect.

TINY, [†*ine*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; †*in'ne*, Wb.] *a.* [*ini*, *tind*, Dan.] Little; small; puny. *Shak.* A burlesque word.

TIP, *n.* [*tip*, *tipken*, D.] Top; end; point; extremity: — one part of the play at ninepins; a throw.

TIP, *v. a.* [i. TIPPED; *pp.* TIPPING, TIPPED.] To top; to end; to cover on the end: — to give. *Drayden.* To strike lightly; to tap. *Swift.* — To tip over, to turn over; to capsize. *Dickens.* — To tip up, to raise up one end, as of a cart, so that the contents may pass out. *Holloway.*

TIP, *n. n.* With off, to fall off; to die. [Vulgar.]

TIPPET, *n.* Fur or something else worn about the neck.

TIPPLE, (tip'pl) *v. n.* [*tepel*, old Teut.] [i. TIPPLED; *pp.* TIPPING, TIPPLED.] To drink to excess; to waste life over the cup. *Shak.*

TIPPLE, *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess. *Cleveland.*

To make hay in a certain manner. *Loudon.*

TIPPLE, (tip'pl) *n.* Drink; liquor. *L'Estrange.*

TIPPLED, (tip'pld) *a.* Tipsy; drunk. *Dryden.*

TIPPLER, *n.* One who tips; a drunkard.

TIPPLING,* *n.* The act of drinking to excess. *Ash.* [Fl.]

TIPPLING-HOUSE, *n.* A public drinking-house. *Beaum. & Butler.*

TIPPLE,* *ad.* In a tipsy manner. *F. Butler.*

TIPSTAFF, *n.* An officer with a staff tipped with metal; a constable: — the staff so tipped. *Bacon.*

TIPSY, *a.* Drunk; fuddled; intoxicated. *Shak.*

TIPTOE, *n.* The end of the toe; utmost height.

TIPTOP, *n.* The summit; the utmost degree. *Gray.*

TIP-TOP,* *a.* The highest; being on the top. *Sir G. Head.*

TIP-TULA,* or **TIP-TULA**,* *n.* [L.] (*Ent.*) A long-legged insect. *Rogee.*

TIRADE,* [†*rad'*, Sm.; †*rad'*, R. Wb.] *n.* [Fr.] A strain; a strain of imbecility or censure; violent declamation. *Qu. Rev.*

TIRE, *n.* Furniture; apparatus: — the iron band or hoop of a wheel. [A row. *Raleigh.* A head-dress. See **TYARA**.] Attire; a child's apron. See **TIER**.

TIRE, *v. a.* [i. TIRED; *pp.* TIRING, TIRED.] To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to jade; to wear out with labor or tediousness. [To attire. *2 Kings* ix.]

TIRE, *v. n.* To become weary or fatigued. *Shak.*

†**TIRE**, *v. n.* To feed or prey upon. *Gower.*

TIRED,* (*tird*) *a.* Fatigued; weary.

TIREDNESS, (*tird'nes*) *n.* State of being tired; weariness.

TIRE-SMITH,* *n.* One who makes iron-work for coaches, &c. *H. B. Com.*

TIRE/SOME, (*tir'sum*) *a.* Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

TIRE/SOME-LY,* *ad.* In a tiresome manner. *Month. Rev.*

TIRE/SOME-NESS, *n.* Quality of being tiresome.

†**TIRE/WOMAN**, (-wum-an) *n.* A milliner. *Locke.*

TIRING-HOUSE, }
TIRING-ROOM, } *Shak.*

TIRO,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* TIROS. A young or raw soldier on his first campaign: — a learner; a beginner; a novice. *Ainsworth.* See **TYRO**.

TIRO-CLIN'G-ÜM,* *n.* [L.] The first service of a soldier; the rudiments of any art; novitiate. *Ainsworth.* The title of a poem by Cowper, giving a review of public schools.

TIRO'NIAN,* *a.* Relating to Tiro, a freedman and favorite of Cicero, and applied to notes, which were the shorthand of the ancient Romans. *Brande.*

TIR-RA-LIR'RA,* *n.* The note of the lark. *Shak.*

TIR'RYT,* *n.* An alarm; terror. *Shak.*

TIR'WIT, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

TIS, *n.* It is: — often so contracted in poetry. *Shak.*

TIS'IC, *n.* [corrupted from *phthisic*.] Consumption. *Johnson.* See **PHTHISIC**.

TIS'ICAL, *a.* Consumptive. *Johnson.* See **PHTHISICAL**.

TIS'ICK-Y,* *a.* Consumptive; phthisical. *Scott.*

TIS'RI,* *n.* The first month of the Hebrew civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical year, being a part of September and of October. *Brande.*

TISSUE, (tish'shu) *n.* [*tissu*, Fr.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colors; texture; a connected series. — (*Bot. & Anat.*) A thin, membranous organization of parts, consisting of a variety of forms closely compacted. *Brande.*

TISSUED, (tish'shud) *v. a.* [i. TISSUED; *pp.* TISSUING, TISSUED.] To interweave; to variegate. *Bacon.*

TIT, *n.* [*tit*, Teut., *little*.] Anything small: — a small horse. *Tusser.* A woman, in contempt. *Burton.* — *A titmouse*, or *tomtit*, a bird. — *Tit for tat*, exact retaliation; a fair equivalent. *Jamieson.*

TITAN,* *n.* (*Myth.*) A fabulous being. — (*Chem.*) A calcareous earth; a metal. *Brande.*

TITANIUM,* *a.* Earth-born; relating to a Titan: — relating to titanium. *Ure.*

TITANIUM,* *a.* Relating to titanium. *Brande.*

TITANIUM-OS,* *a.* Producing titanium. *Dana.*

TITANIUM-OXIDE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A native oxide of titanium. *Brande.*

TITANIUM-TITANIUM,* *a.* Relating to titanium. *Brande.*

TITANIUM-TITANIUM,* *n.* (*Chem. & Min.*) A rare and extremely hard metal, discovered by Gregor in menachinite, a mineral found in Cornwall, England. — It is of a copper color, and brittle. *Brande.*

TITBIT, *n.* A nice bit; tidbit. *Arbutnot.* See **TIDBIT**.

TITHABLE, *a.* That may be tithed; subject to the payment of tithes. *Swift.*

TITHE, (tit'h) *n.* A tenth part: — the tenth part of the produce of the land, anciently set apart, in England and other Christian countries, for the support of the ministry or church: — the tenth part of any thing; a small part.

TITHE, *v. a.* [i. TITHED; *pp.* TITHING, TITHED.] To tax; to levy a tithe of.

TITHE, *v. n.* To pay tithes. *Tusser.*

TITHE-FREE, *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

TITHE'-GATH-ER-ER, * n. One who collects tithes. *Ash.*
TITH-ER, n. One who tithes, or gathers tithes.
TITH'ING, n. [A tith. *Tusser.*] Formerly, a district or territorial division of a hundred, in England, comprising ten families or ten freeborn men.
TITH'ING-MAN, n. The head officer of a tithing; a petty peace-officer; an under constable. *Spenser.*—(*New England*) A parish officer appointed to preserve order at public worship, and enforce the proper observance of the Sabbath. *Lavos of Massachusetts.*
TITHY-MAL, n. [*tithymallus*, L.] A plant; the milk-thistle. *Sherwood.*
TIT'IL-LÄTE, v. a. [*titillo*, L.] [i. TITILATED; pp. TITILATING, TITILATED.] To tickle. *Pope.*
TIT-IL-LÄ'TION, n. [Fr.; *titillatio*, L.] Act of titillating or tickling; the state of being tickled; slight pleasure.
TIT'IL-LÄ-TIVE, * a. Tending to titillate or tickle. *Chesterfield.* [R.]
TIT'LÄRK, n. A species of fine singing lark. *Walton.*
TIT'LE, (tí'tl) n. [*titul*, Sax.; *titolo*, It.; *titulus*, L.] An inscription over, or at the beginning of, something, serving as a name; a general head comprising particulars; a name; an appellation; specially, an appellation of honor—the first page of a book:—a claim of right, or ground of such claim.
TIT'LE, (tí'tl) v. a. [i. TITLED; pp. TITLING, TITLED.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton.*
TIT'LED, * (tí'tld) a. Having a title of honor. *Ed. Rev.*
TIT'LE-LEAF, * n. Title-page. *Shak.*
TIT'LE-LESS, a. Wanting a name or appellation. *Chaucer.*
TIT'LE-PÄGE, n. The page containing the title of a book.
TIT'LING, * n. A bird, called the stone-chat. *Crabb.*
TIT'MÖÖSE, n.; pl. TITMICE. One of a family of perching birds; a small bird, called also *tomtit* and *tü*.
TIT'TER, v. n. [i. TITTERED; pp. TITTERING, TITTERED.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise; to giggle. *Pope.*
TIT'TER, * v. n. To ride on each end of a balanced plank or timber:—a common sport among children. *Forby.*
TIT'TER, n. A restrained laugh. *Verde.*
TIT'TER-ING, * n. Suppressed laughter; a giggling.
TIT'TLE, n. A small particle; a point; a dot; jot; iota.
TIT'TLE-TÄT-TLE, n. [formed from *tattle* by reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Pope.* [An idle talker. *Tatler.*]
TIT'TLE-TÄT-TLE, v. n. To prate idly. *Shak.*
TIT'TLE-TÄT-TLING, n. The act of prating idly. *Sidney.*
TIT'V-BÄTE, v. n. [*titubo*, L.] To stumble. *Cockerm.*
TIT'V-BÄ'TION, n. The act of stumbling. *Bailey.*
TIT'V-LÄR, (tí'vü-lär) a. [*titulaire*, Fr., from *titulus*, L.] Existing only in name or title; nominal; having or conferring only the title; titular; as, a titular bishop.
TIT'V-LÄR'I-TY, n. The state of being titular. *Brown.*
TIT'V-LÄR-LY, ad. Nominally; by title only. *Mountagu.*
TIT'V-LÄ-RY, a. Relating to a title; consisting in a title; titular. *Bacon.*
TIT'V-LÄ-RY, n. One who has a title or right. *Ayliffe.*
TIT'V-WÄR-BLER, * n. A species of titmouse. *Swinson.*
TIV'Y, ad. With speed; tantivy:—a word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn. *Dryden.*
TÖ, or **TO**, [tö, W. E. Ja. K. Sm.; tü, S.; tü or tö, P. F.] prep. Noting motion towards; opposed to from; indicating end, object, attention; in the direction of; in accordance with; as it regards; as far as
TÖ, or **TO**, ad. A particle employed as the usual sign or prefix of the infinitive mood of the verb; and it might, in such use, be deemed a syllable of the verb. It is used merely as a sign of the infinitive, without having any distinct or separate meaning; as, "He loves to read." Some verbs admit the infinitive mood after them, without the sign; to; as, *bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, need, see*; as, "He hears me read."—*To and fro*, ad. Backward and forward.—*To-day*, ad. & n. On this day:—this day.—*To-night*, ad. & n. On this night:—this night.—*To-morrow*, ad. & n. On the morrow:—the morrow.
TOAD, (töd) n. A paddock; an animal resembling a frog, but less active.—The frog leaps; the toad crawls.—The toad has been erroneously accounted venomous.
TOAD'EÄT-ER, (töd'ei-er) n. A vulgar term for a fawning parasite; a servile sycophant. *Sir C. H. Williams.*
TOAD'FISH, n. A kind of sea-fish.
TOAD'FLÄX, n. A plant, of several varieties.
TOAD'ISH, (töd'ishi) a. Like a toad; venomous. *Stafford.*
TOAD'LET, * n. A little toad. *Coleuridge.*
TOAD'SPIT, * n. A frothy excretion on plants. *Warburton.*
TOAD'SPÖT-TEP, * a. Spotted like a toad. *Shak.*
TOAD'STÖNE, (töd'stön) n. (*Min.*) A species of igneous or basaltic stone; a species of trap or amygdaloid.
TOAD'STÖÖB, n. A vegetable production; a mushroom.
TOAD'Y, * n. A base sycophant; a flatterer; toad eater:—a rustic woman, in contempt. *Sir W. Scott.* [Vulgar.]
TOAD'Y-ISM, * n. Mean sycophancy. *Qu. Rev.* [Vulgar.]
TOAST, (töst) v. a. [*toast*, Fr.; *torreo, tostum*, L.] [i. TOASTED; pp. TOASTING, TOASTED.] To dry or heat at the

fire; to scorch:—to show honor to in drinking; to name when a health is drunk.
TOAST, (töst) v. n. To give a toast or health to be drunk.
TOAST, n. Bread dried or scorched before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor:—a sentiment or health announced at drinking:—a lady whose health is often drunk.
TOAST'ER, (töst'er) n. He or that which toasts; an instrument for toasting bread.
TOAST'-MÄS-TER, * n. One who gives toasts at an entertainment. *Goldsmith.*
TO-BÄC'CO, n. [*tabaco*, Sp.] An American plant; the dried leaves of the plant, used for smoking, chewing, and for making snuff. The name is supposed to be derived from *Tabaco*, a province of Yucatan, where it was first found by the Spaniards.
TO-BÄC'CO-BÖX, * n. A box for holding tobacco. *Addison.*
TO-BÄC'CO-NING, a. Smoking tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*
TO-BÄC'CO-NIST, n. A manufacturer and vender of tobacco.
TO-BÄC'CO-PIPE, * n. A pipe for smoking tobacco. *Jodrell.*
TO-BÄC'CO-PÖÜCH, * n. A pouch for holding tobacco. *Goldsmith.*
TO-BÄC'CO-STÖP-PER, * n. An instrument used for stuffing tobacco into a pipe. *Parr.* [Ency.]
TOBINE, * n. A stout, twilled silk, used for dresses. *W.*
TÖC'SIN, n. [*tocsin*, Fr.] A public alarm-bell.
TÖD, n. [*totte*, Ger. & Swed.] [A bush; a thick shrub. *Spenser.*] A certain weight of wool; two stone, or 28 lbs. avoirdupois. *Shak.* A fox. *B. Jonson.*
TÖD, v. n. To weigh; to produce a toad. *Shak.*
TO-DÄY, * ad. On this day.—n. This day. *Shak.*
TÖD'DLE, v. n. To walk feebly, as a child or old man; to tottle. *Peggs.*
TÖD'DY, n. A species of palm-tree in the East Indies; the juice or liquor extracted from the tree:—a mixture of spirit and water sweetened; grog.
TO-DÖ, n. Bustle; stir; hurry; ado. *Todd.* [Colloquial.]
TÖD'Y, n. A bird, of the pie kind. *Smart.*
TÖE, (tö) n. One of the fingers, or divided extremities, of the foot; the extremity or fore part of the foot.
†TÖ-FÖRE', ad. Before. *Shak.*
†TÖ-FÖRE', prep. Before. *Spectator.*
†TÖFT, n. A grove of trees. *Smart.* [A kind of shed. *Local Eng. Todd.*]—(*Law*) A place where a house or message has stood. *Convel.*
TÖFUS, n. See **TOPHUS**.
TÖ'GA, * n. [L.] The outer garment of the Romans, worn by men:—the characteristic garment of the Romans, as *pallium* was of the Greeks. *Hamilton.*
TÖ'GA-FED, a. [*togatus*, L.] Wearing a toga or gown; togged. *Sir M. Sandys.* [aged. *Shak.*
TÖ'GÄD, a. [*togatus*, L.] Gowned; dressed in a gown; togged.
TO-GÄTH-ER, ad. In company; not apart; in union; at or in the same time; simultaneously; without intermission; in concert; in continuity.
TÖG'GEL, * (tög'gl) n. (*Naut.*) A sort of wooden pin, tapering towards both ends:—a kind of button. *Crabb.*
TÖG'GER-Y, * n. Trumpery; clothes. *Qu. Rev.* [Vulgar.]
TÖLL, v. n. [i. TOLLED; pp. TOLLING, TOLLED.] To labor; to work; to be industrious.
†TÖLL, v. a. To labor; to work at. *Milton.*
TÖLL, n. Labor; work; drudgery; fatigue.—[*toiles*, Fr.; *tela*, L.] A net; a snare.
TÖLL'ER, n. One who toils; a laborer. *Sherwood.*
TÖLL'ET, n. [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing-table; act of dressing.
TÖLL'FÜL, a. Laborious; wearisome; toilsome. *Smollett.*
TÖLL-LI-NÄTTE', * n. A stuff made of wool, cotton, and silk, used for waistcoats. *W. Ency.*
TÖLL'LESS, * a. Free from toil. *Milman.*
TÖLL'SOME, (töll'süm) a. Laborious; weary. *Milton.*
TÖLL'SOME-LY, * ad. In a toilsome manner. *Bp. Hall.*
TÖLL'SOME-NÄSS, n. Wearisomeness; laboriousness.
TÖISE, * n. [Fr.] A French fathom, equal to 6 French feet:—equal to 6.394 English feet. *Brande.*
TÖ-KÄY, (tö-kä) n. A kind of rich and highly-prized wine, made at *Tokay*, in Hungary.
TÖ'KEN, (tö'kn) n. A sign; a mark; a note; an indication; a symptom; a memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance:—a piece of money current by suffrage, not coined by authority.
†TÖ'KEN, (tö'kn) v. a. To make known. *Shak.*
TÖ'KENED, (tö'knd) a. Having marks or spots. *Shak.*
TÖ'KEN-LESS, * (tö'kn-lës) a. Without any token. *Byron.*
TÖL, i. & p. from *TÖLL*. Mentioned. See **TÖLL**.
TÖL, v. a. [i. TÖLED; pp. TOLLING, TOLLED.] To draw; to allure by something. *Milton.* See **TÖLL**.
TÖL'LE'DO, n. A sword of metal tempered, or like one tempered, at *Tolosa*, in Spain. *B. Jonson.*
TÖL'LE-RÄ-BLE, a. [Fr.; *tolerabilis*, L.] That may be tolerated, endured, or supported; enduring; supportable; not excellent; passable.
TÖL'LE-RÄ-BLE-NÄSS, n. The state of being tolerable.
TÖL'LE-RÄ-BLY, ad. In a tolerable manner; passably.

TÖL'ER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring; endurance; toleration; indulgence.

TÖL'ER-ANT, *a.* [*tolerans*, L.] Disposed to tolerate; indulgent; forbearing.

TÖL'ER-ATE, *v. a.* [*tolero*, L.; *tolérer*, Fr.] [*i.* TOLERATED; *pp.* TOLERATING, TOLERATED.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to permit; to admit.

TÖL'ER-Ä'TIÖN, *n.* Act of tolerating; allowance given to that which is not approved; impunity and safety granted to dissenters from the established religion or William. — *Toleration act*, (*Law*) An act in the reign of William and Mary, of England, in favor of Roman Catholics and Dissenters. *Crabb.*

TÖLL, (*tö*) *n.* A duty or tax imposed on travellers or goods passing along public roads, over bridges, &c., or for entering a market, fair, &c.; an excise; a tax: — a portion of grain taken by the miller to pay for grinding: — the sound made by the tolling of a bell.

TÖLL, *v. n.* [*i.* TOLLED; *pp.* TOLLING, TOLLED.] To pay toll or a tax. *Shak.* To take toll or a tax. *Tusser.* To sound as a single bell. *Shak.*

TÖLL, *v. a.* To cause to sound slowly, as a bell; to call by sound; to notify by sound: — to take toll of; to collect. *Shak.* To allure. See **TÖLE**. — (*Law*) (*tö*) To take away; to vacate; to annul. *Ayliffe.*

TÖLL'Ä-BLE,* *a.* That may be tolled; liable to pay toll. *W. Hiskah.*

TÖLL'ÄGE,* *n.* Toll; payment of toll. *Drayton.*

TÖLL-BÄR,* *n.* (Scotland) A turnpike. *Jamieson.*

TÖLL'BÖÖFH, *n.* A custom-house; an exchange. *Bp. Hall.* A prison, particularly the prison of Edinburgh.

TÖLL'BÖÖFH, *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth. *Bp. Corbett.*

TÖLL-BRIDQE,* *n.* A bridge for passing which toll is paid. *Smart.* [*Crabb.*]

TÖLL-CÖRN,* *n.* (*Law*) Corn taken for grinding at a mill.

TÖLL-DISH, *n.* A vessel in which toll is taken.

TÖLL'ER, *n.* One who tolls a bell; one who takes toll.

TÖLL-GATE,* *n.* A place where toll is paid. *Johnson.*

TÖLL-GÄTH-ER-ER, *n.* The officer who takes toll.

TÖLL'HÖP,* *n.* (*Law*) A dish to take toll in; toll-dish. *Crabb.*

TÖLL'HÖÖSE,* *n.* A house where toll is paid. *Hall.*

TÖLL'MÄN,* *n.*; *pl.* TÖLL'MEN. One who collects toll. *Cooper.*

TÖM'MEN,* *n.* A sort of large stone, with passages apparently hollowed through it. Such stones are found in Cornwall and in Brittany, and are supposed to be Druidical remains; called also *dolmen*. *Borlase.*

†TÖL'Sÿ, (*töl'ze*) *n.* An exchange; a tollbooth. *Bailey.*

TO-Lÿ,* *n.* A brownish-red balsam, extracted from the stem of a South-American tree. It is composed of resin, oil, and benzoic acid. *Urc.*

†TÖL-V-TÄ'TIÖN, *n.* (*Tolutim*, L.) Act of pacing or ambling. *Brownie.*

TO-Lÿ-TRÉË,* *n.* A tree which yields a balsam. *Crabb.*

TÖM'Ä-HÄWK,* *n.* An Indian weapon, formed of a stone, with an edge, and a handle; an Indian, iron hatchet. *Marshall.*

TO-MÄ'TÖ,* *n.* [*tomate*, Sp. & Fr.] *pl.* TO-MÄ'TÖËS. (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, called also the *love-apple*: — *solanum lycopersicum*. *Hamilton.*

TÖMB, (*töm*) *n.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr.; *tumba*, low L.] A monument enclosing the dead, or erected over a grave; a sepulchre; a grave.

TÖMB, (*töm*) *v. a.* To bury; to entomb. *May. Byron.* [*r.*]

TÖM'BÄC,* *n.* (*Mik.*) An alloy of copper and zinc, or a species of brass with an excess of zinc. *Brande.*

TÖMB'LESS, (*töm'les*) *a.* Wanting a tomb or monument.

TÖMB'NÖR-Rÿ,* *n.* A bird found in Shetland. *Ency.*

TÖM'BÖÿ, [*Tom*, a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*.] [*†*A mean fellow. *Shak.*] A romping, boyish girl; a romp.

TÖMB'STÖNE, (*töm'stön*) *n.* A stone laid over the dead; a stone placed in memory of the dead. *Prior.*

TÖM'ÄT,* *n.* A full-grown male cat. *Booth.*

TÖM'CÖD,* *n.* A species of salt-water fish. *Storer.*

TÖME, *n.* [Fr.; *tömes*, Gr.] A volume; a book. *Hooker.*

TÖME'LET,* *n.* A small tone or volume. *Qu. Rev.*

TÖ-MEN-TÖSE,* *a.* [*omentum*, L.] Covered with short, interwoven hairs. *Brande.*

TÖM'FÖÖL,* *n.* A fool; a simpleton. *W. Carr.*

TÖM'FÖÖL-E-Rÿ,* *n.* Absurd or ludicrous folly. *D. O'Connell.* [Colloquial and low.]

TÖ'MIN,* *n.* A weight of twelve grains, with jewellers. *W. Hiskah.*

TÖM-NÖD-Dÿ,* *n.* A bird; the puffin, or northern duck or auk; called also *tombarry*. *Booth.*

TO-MÖR'ROW,* *n.* The day subsequent to the present day. *Cooper.*

TO-MÖR'ROW,* *ad.* On the next day coming. *Exodus.*

TÖM'P-JÖN,* *n.* A stopper of a cannon; a tamkin: — an iron bottom to which grappe shot are fixed. *Crabb.*

TÖM-PÖK-ER,* *n.* A lurchbear to frighten children. *Forby.*

TÖM'RIG, *n.* A rude, wild girl; a tomboy. *Dennis.*

TÖM'TIT, *n.* A titmouse; a small bird. *Spectator.*

TÖM'TÖM,* *n.* A sort of drum used in India. *Mackintosh.*

TÖN, (*tün*) *n.* [*tonne*, Fr.] The weight of 20 hundred gross; 20 cwt., or 2240 lbs.; in some places, 2000 lbs.: — a liquid measure, &c. See **TUN**.

TÖN, *n.* [Fr.] The prevailing fashion; high mode. *Todd.*

TÖN-DI'NÖ,* *n.* [It.] (*Arch.*) An astragal. *Brande.*

TÖNE, *n.* [*ton*, Fr.; *tonus*, L.] Tension; elasticity; power of extension or contraction: — note; sound; accent; sound of the voice: — an affected sound of the voice; a whine. — (*Mus.*) A property of sound which brings it into the relation of grave or acute. — (*Painting*) The prevailing hue or degree of harmony in the coloring of a picture.

TÖNED, *v. a.* To utter in an affected tone. *South.*

TÖNED, (*tönd*) *a.* Having tone: — used in composition; as, high-toned.

TÖNE'LESS,* *a.* Having no tone. *Kenrick.*

TÖNGE, and **TÖNG**, *n.* See **TOXGE**, and **TONGS**.

TÖNGS, *n. pl.* A metal instrument, with two limbs, for taking up what cannot be handled, as coals in the fire.

TÖNGUE, (*tüng*) *n.* The instrument of speech in human beings; the corresponding organ in animals: — fluency of words; a language; speech; dialect; idiom: — a nation, as distinguished by their language: — something resembling a tongue in form, situation, or use; a clasp of a buckle: — a point; a projection; a promontory: — a bay. — *To hold the tongue*, to be silent.

TÖNGUE, (*tüng*) *v. a.* [*i.* TÖNGUED; *pp.* TÖNGUING, TÖNGUED.] To chide; to scold. *Shak.*

TÖNGUE, (*tüng*) *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Shak.*

TÖNGUED, (*tüngd*) *a.* Having a tongue. *Donne.* — Used in composition; as, double-tongued.

TÖNGUE-DÖÖGH-Tÿ,* (*tüng'dö-d-te*) *a.* Valiant in word; boastful. *Milton.*

TÖNGUE-GRÄFT-ING,* *n.* A mode of grafting. *P. Cyc.*

TÖNGUE'LESS, (*tüng'les*) *a.* Wanting a tongue; speechless. [Unnamed; not spoken of. *Shak.*]

TÖNGUE'PÄD, (*tüng'päd*) *n.* A great talker. *Tatler.*

TÖNGUE-SHÄPE,* (*tüng'shäpt*) *a.* Shaped like a tongue. *Goodman.*

TÖNGUE'TIE, (*tüng'ti*) *v. a.* To render unable to speak.

TÖNGUE'TIED, (*tüng'tid*) *a.* Having an impediment of speech; unable to speak freely. *Shak.*

TÖN'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A tonic medicine, or one that strengthens the tone, or muscular action. — (*Mus.*) The key-note.

TÖN'IC, { *a.* [*tonique*, Fr.; *τεῖνον*, Gr.] Producing ten-

TÖN'IC-AL, { sion; giving strength; being extended; being elastic. *Brownie.* Relating to tones. *Mason.*

TO-NIÖ'I-Tÿ,* *n.* (*Med.*) The faculty that determines the general tone of the solids. *Dunglison.*

TÖ-NIÖHT',* (*to-ni'*) *ad.* On this night. *Spectator.* See **TO**.

TÖN'KA-BEAN,* *n.* Properly *Tonquin-bean*; a seed used for perfuming snuff, and for preserving clothes from moths. *W. Ency.*

TÖN'NÄGE, (*tün'nä*) *n.* The number of tons; the weight of goods in a vessel; the number of tons which a vessel will carry: — duty or custom paid on goods by the ton; a custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons, from or to other countries, after a certain rate for every ton. *Conuel.*

TÖN'NOUS,* *a.* Full of tone or sound; sonorous. *Kenrick.*

TÖN-QU-NESE,* *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Tonquin. *Ency.*

TÖN'SIL, *n.* [*tonsille*, Fr.; *tonsilla*, L.] (*Anat.*) A gland about a half an inch in length, suboval, or shaped like an almond. There are two of them, one situated on each side of the fauces, at the basis of the tongue.

TÖN'SILE, *a.* [*tonsilis*, L.] That may be clipped. *Mason.*

TÖN-SIL-LIT'S,* *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the tonsils. *Brande.*

TÖN'SÖR,* *n.* [L.] A barber. *Sir W. Scott.*

TÖN'SURE, (*tön'shür*) *n.* [Fr.; *tonsura*, L.] Act of shaving; act of clipping the hair; state of being shorn. *Addison.* A name given to a distinguishing mark of the clergy of the Roman Catholic church, formed by cutting off a portion of the hair from the head.

TÖN-TINE', [*ton-tén*, *E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *ton-tén'* or *ton-tén'*, *F.*] *n.* A loan raised on life annuities with the benefit of survivorships, so called from the inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian.

TÖN-TINE',* *a.* Relating to a tontine; built by subscription. *Sir W. Scott.*

TÖN'Y, *n.* A simpleton. *Dryden.* [A ludicrous word.]

TÖÖ, *ad.* Noting excess; over and above; overmuch; more than enough; likewise; also.

TOOK, (*tök*) [*tük*, *S. P. J. Sm. Wb.*; *tök*, *W. E. F. K.*] *i.* from *Take*. See **TAKE**.

TÖÖL, *n.* Any instrument of manual operation; an implement: — a hireling; one whom another uses as his tool.

TÖÖL'-MÄK-ING,* *a.* Making tools or instruments. *Franklin.*

TÖÖM, *a.* [*†*Empty. *Wildlife.*] — *v. a.* To empty. *Brockett.* [*N.* of England.]

TÖÖN'-WOOD,* (*-wüd*) *n.* A species of wood (of the *cedrela toona*) much used, in India, for making furniture and

cabinet-work; sometimes called *Indian mahogany* and *Indian cedar*. *P. Cyc.*
TÖÖT, *v. n.* [i. TOOTED; *pp.* TOOTING, TOOTED.] [To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and slyly; to look about. *Abp. Cranmer.* To stand out or be prominent. *Howell.*] To sound; to make a noise. *Bp. Hall.*
TÖÖT, *v. a.* To sound, as a flute or horn. *W. Browne.*
TÖÖT, * *n.* A blast; a note or sound blown on a horn; a noise. *Sir W. Scott.*
TÖÖT'ER, *n.* One who toots or plays on a horn. *B. Jonson.*
TÖÖTH, *n.*; *pl.* **TEETH**. One of the little bones of the jaw; a bony substance growing in the jaw of a man or an animal, used in masticating food:—taste; palate:—any thing resembling a tooth; a tine, prong, or blade, of any multitudinous instrument:—the prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.—*Tooth and nail*, with the greatest effort; with every means of attack or defence.—*To the teeth*, in open opposition.—*To cast in the teeth*, to insult openly.—*In spite of the teeth*, notwithstanding any threats, such as are expressed by showing teeth.—*To show the teeth*, to threaten.
TÖÖTH, *v. a.* [i. TOOTHED; *pp.* TOOTHING, TOOTHED.] To furnish, with teeth; to indent; to lock in each other.
TÖÖTH/LENE, (töth'läne) *n.* Pain in the teeth; odontalgia.
TÖÖTH/BRUSH, * *n.* A brush for the teeth. *Booth.*
TÖÖTH'DRAW-ER, *n.* One who extracts teeth.
TÖÖTH'DRAW-ING, * *n.* The extraction of teeth. *Cutler.*
TÖÖTHED, (täht) *a.* Having teeth; sharp. *Shak.*
TÖÖTH'EDGE, * *n.* A setting the teeth on edge. *Smart.*
TÖÖTH/FUL, *a.* Toothsome; palatable. *Massinger.*
TÖÖTH/LESS, *a.* Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.
TÖÖTH/LÉT-TED, * *a.* (Bot.) Denticulate. *Smart.*
TÖÖTH/PICK, } *n.* An instrument for picking and cleaning teeth.
TÖÖTH/PICK-ER, }
TÖÖTH/SHELL, * *n.* (Conch.) A species of shell. *Pennant.*
TÖÖTH/SOME, (töth'sum) *a.* Palatable; pleasing to the taste. *Carew.*
TÖÖTH/SOME-NESS, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste. *Johnson.*
TÖÖTH/WORT, (töth'würt) *n.* A perennial plant; dentaria.
TÖÖTH'Y, *a.* Toothed; having teeth. *Crossall.* [R.]
TÖP, *n.* The highest part of any thing; the highest point; pinnacle:—the surface:—highest place or station; utmost degree; the highest rank:—crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head; the forelock:—the head of a plant:—a toy or playing which boys make to spin on its point.
TÖP, * *a.* Being on the top or summit; highest. *Prior.*
TÖP, *v. n.* [i. TOPPED; *pp.* TOPPING, TOPPED.] To rise aloft; to predominate; to excel. *Dryden.*
TÖP, *v. n.* To cover or place on the top; to rise to the top of; to tip; to rise above:—to surpass; to excel:—to crop.
TÖP'ÄREN, (tö'pärk) *n.* [*toparchie*, Fr.; τόπος and ἀρχή, Gr.] The chief or ruler of a toparchy. *Brownie.*
TÖP'ÄR-SHY, *n.* [*toparchie*, Fr.] (*Antiquity*) A small state or lordship, comprising only a few cities or towns; the jurisdiction of a toparch; command in a small district. *Herbert.*
TÖP'ÄR-MÖR, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of railing. *Crabb.*
TÖPÄZ, *n.* [*topaze*, Fr.; *topazius*, low L.] (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral or precious stone, of a yellow or wine color, harder than quartz; a gem.
TÖPÄZ/LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of garnet, of a pale yellow color. *Brande.*
TÖP'BLÖCK, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A large iron-bound block, used in swaying up and lowering down the top-mast. *Mar. Dict.*
TÖP'BRIM, * *n.* (*Naut.*) The space in the middle of the foot of a top-sail. *Mar. Dict.*
TÖP'CHÄIN, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A chain used in action, by which the lower yard is hung, in case of the slings being shot away. *Brande.*
TÖP'CLÖTH, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A large piece of canvas to cover the hammocks. *Mar. Dict.*
TÖP'DRESS-ING, * *n.* Manure laid upon land without being ploughed in. *Farm. Ency.*
TÖPE, *v. n.* [*topf*, Ger.; *toppen*, D.; *tope*, Fr.] To drink hard or to excess; to tipple. *Dryden.*
TÖPER, *n.* An intemperate drinker; a drunkard; a tippler.
TÖP'FÜL, *a.* Full to the top; full to the brim. *Shak.*
TÖP'GÄL-LANT, or **TÖP'GÄL-LANT-SÄL**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The sail which is above the top-mast.
TÖPH, (töf) *n.* [*tophus*, L.] A sort of stone. See **TOPHUS**.
TÖPHÄLCEOUS, (tö-fä'shüs) *a.* [*tophus*, L.] Gritty; stony. *Arbuthnot.*
TÖP'HÄAV-Y, (tö'p'häv-e) *a.* Too heavy at the top; having the upper part too weighty for the lower.
TÖPHET, (tö'fet) *n.* [תֵּפֶת, Heb., *hell*.] A polluted, unclean place, near Jerusalem, where dead carcasses and filth were thrown, and a fire kept burning to consume them:—hence sometimes used metaphorically for hell.
TÖP'HYS, (-fus) *n.* [L.] (*Min.*) A porous deposit of calcareous matter from water.—(*Med.*) A soft tumor upon a bone.
TÖP'ÄRY, *a.* [*topiarius*, L.] Shaped by cutting or clipping, as trees. *Butler.* [R.]

TÖP'IC, *n.* [*topique*, Fr; τόπος, Gr.] A principle of persuasion. *Wilkins.* A general head; a subject of discourse or argument; theme; something to which other things are referred.—(*Med.*) Any thing applied externally to a particular part. *Dunglison.*
TÖP'ICAL, *a.* [*τόπος*.] Relating to some place or topic; local; applied medicinally to a particular part.
TÖP'ICAL-LY, *ad.* With application to some particular part.
TÖP'KNÖT, (tö'p'nöt) *n.* A knot worn by women on the top of the head.
TÖP-LAN-TERN, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A lantern placed in the after part of the top in a ship. *Crabb.*
TÖP'LESS, *a.* Having no top. [*Supreme*. *Shak.*]
TÖP'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **TÖP'MEN**. The Sawyer at the top. *Mozon.*
TÖP'MÄST, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A mast raised at the head or top of the lower mast. *Mar. Dict.*
TÖP'MÖST, *a.* Uppermost; highest. *Dryden.*
TÖP'ÖG'RA-FHER, *n.* [τόπος and γράφω.] One who is versed in topography.
TÖP'Ö-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to topography; describing particular places.
TÖP'Ö-GRÄPH'ICAL-LY, * *ad.* In a topographical manner. *Füller.*
TÖP'ÄR-PHIST, * *n.* One versed in topography; a topographer. *Jodrell.*
TÖP'ÄR-PHY, *n.* [*topographie*, Fr.; τόπος and γράφω, Gr.] The description of a city, town, or place; the art or science of describing cities, towns, and places.
TÖP'PING, *a.* Fine; noble; gallant. *Tatler.* [Low.]
TÖP'PING, * *n.* A branch of a tree cut off. *Totter.*
TÖP'PING-LIFT, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope for raising the end of a yard or boom. *Brande.*
TÖP'PING-LY, *ad.* Splendidly; nobly. [A low word.]
TÖP'PING-LY, *a.* Fine; gay; gallant; showy. *Tusser.*
TÖP'PLE, (tö'p'l) *v. n.* [i. TOPPLED; *pp.* TOPPLING, TOPPLED.] To fall forward; to tumble down; to tottle. *Shak.*
TÖP'PLE, *v. a.* To throw down. *Shak.*
TÖP'PRÖÖD, *a.* Proud in the highest degree. *Shak.*
TÖP'SÄIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail extended across the top-mast. *Mar. Dict.*
TÖP'SHÄPE,* (tö'p'shäpt) *a.* (Bot.) Shaped like a top. *Smart.*
TÖP'SMAN, * *n.* The chief or head drover in driving cattle. *P. Cyc.*
TÖP'SY-TÜR-VY, *ad.* With the bottom upwards. *Spenser.*
TÖP'TÄCKLE,* (-tä'kl) *n.* (*Naut.*) A large tackle attached to the lower end of the top-mast, to the top-rope, and to the deck, in order to facilitate hoisting the top-mast. *Mar. Dict.*
TOQUE, (tök) *n.* [Fr.] A kind of bonnet or head-dress for women:—an old word found in Cotgrave, lately revived in England. *Todd.*
TOQUET,* (tö-kä) *n.* [Fr.] A kind of bonnet. *Boiste.*
TÖR, *n.* A tower; a turret. *Ray.* A high pointed rock or hill. *Cotton.* [R.]
TÖRCH, *n.* [*torche*, Fr.; *torcia*, It.; *intortium*, low L.] A large wax candle or blazing substance carried in the hand; a flambeau.
TÖRCH'BEÄR-ER, *n.* One who carries a torch.
TÖRCH'ER, *n.* One that gives light. *Shak.*
TÖRCH/LIGHT, (törch'liht) *n.* The light of a torch.
TÖRCH'THIS-TLE,* (-this-sl) *n.* A plant; a species of cactus. *Crabb.*
TÖRCH/WORT, (törch'würt) *n.* A plant. *Mors.*
TÖRE, *l.* from *Tear*. See **TEAR**.
TÖRE, *n.* The dead grass in winter; fog. *Mortimer.* A moulding. See **TORUS**.
TÖREÜ-MÄ-TÖG'ÄR-PHY, * *n.* [τόρευμα and γράφω.] A description of ancient sculpture and bass-relief; the art of sculpture; toreumatology. *Rowbotham.*
TÖREÜ-MÄ-TÖL'Ö-FY, * *n.* [τόρευμα and λόγος.] The science or art of sculpture, or a description of ancient and modern sculpture and bass-relief. *Brande.*
TÖREÜ'TIC, * *a.* (*Sculpture*) Applied to such objects as are executed with high finish, delicacy, or polish;—and to all figures in hard wood, ivory, &c. *Brande.*
TÖR-MÄNT', *v. a.* [*tormenter*, Fr.; *tormentare*, It.] [i. TORMENTED; *pp.* TORMENTING, TORMENTED.] To put in pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate; to torture; to tease; to vex. [To agitate. *Milton.*]
TÖR'MENT, *n.* [*tormentum*, Fr.] That which torments; pain; misery; anguish; penal anguish; torture.—[*tormentum*, L.] An ancient engine of war to cast stones. *Sir T. Elyot.*
TÖR-MÄNT'ER, *n.* One who torments; a tormentor.
TÖR'MEN-TIL, [tör'men-til, S. P. K. Sm. *Wb.*; tör-mén'til, *W.*] *n.* [*tormentilla*, Fr.; *tormentilla*, L.] A medicinal plant and root, used as an astringent; septfoil.
TÖR-MÄNT'ING, * *p. a.* Inflicting torment; vexing.
TÖR-MÄNT'ING-LY, * *ad.* With torment. *Gascoigne.*
TÖR-MÄNT'OR, *n.* One who inflicts penal tortures.
TÖR-MÄNT'RESS, * *n.* A female who torments. *Holland.*

TORN, *p.* from *Tear*. See *TEAR*.
 TÖR NÄ'DÖ, *n.* [Sp.] *pl.* TORNADES. Violent whirling gust of wind or hurricane, commonly attended with a thunder-storm; a violent whirlwind.
 TÖ-ROSE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Uneven; elevated and depressed. *Loudon*.
 TÖR-PÉ'DÖ, *n.* [L.] *pl.* TORPEDES. An electrical fish; a genus of cartilaginous fishes which have an electrifying or numbing power to the touch;—a machine invented by Robert Fulton, designed to blow up ships.
 TÖR'PENT, *a.* [*torpens*, L.] Benumbed; motionless; not active; torpid. *More*. [R.]
 TÖR-PÉS'CENT, *a.* [*torpescens*, L.] Becoming torpid. *Shenstone*.
 TÖR'PID, *a.* [*torpidus*, L.] Having lost sensibility and motion; numb; benumbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.
 TÖR-PID'ITY, *n.* State of being torpid; torpor; torpidness.
 TÖR'PID-NESS, *n.* The state of being torpid. *Hale*.
 TÖR'PI-FY,* *v. a.* [*i.* TORRIFIED; *pp.* TORRIFYING, TORRIFIED.] To make torpid; to benumb. *Ed. Rev.*
 TÖR'PI-TÜDE, *n.* State of being torpid; torpidity. *Derham*.
 TÖR'PÖR, *n.* [L.] Dullness; numbness; torpidity; inability to move; dullness of sensation. *Bacon*.
 TÖR'QUE,* (*törk*) *n.* [Fr.] A bandage for the head. *Gent. Mag.*
 TÖR-RE-FÜ'C'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *torrefacio*, L.] Act of drying by fire. *Bp. Hall*.
 TÖR'RE-FY, *v. a.* [*torreficer*, Fr.; *torrefacio*, L.] [*i.* TORREFIED; *pp.* TORREFYING, TORREFIED.] To dry by the fire. *Brownie*.
 TÖR'RENT, *n.* [Fr.; *torrens*, L.] A sudden rapid stream of water raised by showers; a violent and rapid stream; a strong current.
 TÖR'RENT, *a.* [*torrens*, L.] Rolling or rushing as a current. *Milton*.
 TÖR-RI-CÉL'LI-AN,* *a.* Relating to Torricelli, and applied to a barometer invented by him. *Brande*.
 TÖR'RID, *a.* [*torride*, Fr.; *torridus*, L.] Parched; dried with heat; burning; violently hot.—*Torrid zone*, the region of the earth included between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. It extends on each side of the equator to the distance of about 23½ degrees.
 TÖR-RID'ITY,* *n.* State of being torrid. *Scott*.
 TÖR'RID-NESS,* *n.* State of being torrid. *Scott*.
 TÖR'ROCK,* *n.* A bird of the gull kind. *Hill*.
 TÖRSE, (*törs*) *n.* (*Her.*) A wreath; a twist.
 TÖR'SEL, *n.* [*torse*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) Any thing in a twisted form. *Mozon*.
 TÖR'SION, (*tör'shun*) *n.* [*torsio*, L.] Act of twisting; state of being twisted.—(*Mech.*) The twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of a lateral force.
 TÖRSK,* *n.* A fish of the cod tribe. *Pennant*.
 TÖR'SÖ,* *n.* A pl. of TÖR'SÖS. [*It.*] (*Sculpture*) The trunk of a statue deprived of the head and limbs. *Brande*.
 TÖRT, *n.* [Fr.; *tortum*, low L.] [*i.* MISCHIEF; injury; calamity. *Spenser*.]—(*Law*) Wrong; injury; injustice. *Blackstone*.
 TÖRT, *a.* Stretched, as a rope; taught. *Scott*.
 TÖRT'ILE, (*tör'til*) *a.* [*tortilis*, L.] Twisted; wreathed; wrinkled. *Bailey*.
 TOR-TIL'ITY,* *n.* The state of being tortile or wreathed. *Month. Rev.* [R.]
 TÖR'TION, (*tör'shun*) *n.* [*tortus*, L.] Torment; pain. *Bacon*. See *TORSION*.
 TÖR'TIOUS, (*tör'shus*) *a.* Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser*. [R.]
 TÖR'TIOUS-LY,* *ad.* Injuriouly. *Lord Thurlow*. [R.]
 TÖR'TIVE, (*tör'tiv*) *a.* [*tortus*, L.] Twisted; wreathed. *Shak.* [R.]
 TÖRT'NESS,* *n.* Tension of a rope when stretched. *Scott*.
 TÖR'TOISE, (*tör'tüz* or *tör'tüz*) [*tör'tüz*, *W. P. Ja. Sm.*; *tör'tüz*, *S. J. F. K.*] *n.* [*tortue*, Fr.] An animal covered with a hard shell, of the genus *testudo*, and resembling the turtle.—A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads, so that no darts could hurt them. *Dryden*.
 TÖR'TOISE-SHELL,* *n.* The shell of the tortoise, or rather the brown and yellow scales or horny substance of the tortoise that inhabits the tropical seas. *Ure*.
 TÖR'TRIX,* *n.* A species of serpent. *Roget*.
 TÖR'TU-ÖSE',* *a.* Twisted. *Loudon*.
 TÖR'TU-ÖS'ITY, *n.* State of being tortuous. *Brownie*.
 TÖR'TU-ÖS, (*tör'ty-üs*) *a.* [*tortuex*, Fr., from *tortuosus*, *tortus*, L.] Twisted; wreathed; winding. *Milton*. Crooked; perverse. *Lodge*.
 TÖRT'U-ÖS-LY,* *ad.* In a tortuous manner. *Southey*.
 TÖRT'U-ÖS-NESS,* *n.* The state of being wreathed. *Scott*.
 TÖRT'U-RA-BLE,* *a.* Capable of being tortured. *Scott*.
 TÖRT'URE, (*tör'tyur*) *n.* [Fr.; *tortura*, L.] Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted; pain; anguish; pang; extreme pain, as inflicted by the wheel or rack; torment.
 TÖRT'URE, (*tör'tyur*) *v. a.* [*i.* TORTURED; *pp.* TORTURING,

TORTURED.] To punish with tortures; to vex; to excruciate; to torment; to keep on the rack or stretch.
 TÖRT'UR-ER, (*tör'tyur-er*) *n.* One who tortures; tormenter
 TÖRT'UR-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to torment or punish.
 TÖRT'UR-ÖS, (*tör'tyur-üs*) *a.* Tormenting. *More*. [R.]
 TÖR-U-ÖSE',* *a.* (*Bot.*) Alternately contracted and distended; torulous. *P. Cyc.*
 TÖR'U-ÖS, *a.* Having a rounded body; torulose. *Hill*.
 TÖR'US,* *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) A large round moulding used in the bases of columns. *Brande*.—(*Bot.*) The growing point of a flower on which the carpels are placed. *P. Cyc.*
 TÖR'VI-TY, *n.* [*torvitas*, L.] Sourness; severity of look. *Cockeram*.
 TÖR'VOUS, *a.* [*torvus*, L.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe. *Derham*.
 TÖRY, *n.* One of a party in English history, opposed to *whig*;—originally an Irish outlaw or robber;—one who in political principles always leans to the monarch and state as now constituted; a conservative, opposed to a reformer.—(*American history*) One who, in the time of the Revolution, supported the English government, and opposed the resistance made by the colonies.
 TÖRY,* *a.* Belonging to the Tories. *Qu.*
 TÖRY-ISM, *n.* The principles of a Tory. *Bolingbroke*.
 TÖSE, (*töz*) *v. n.* To comb wool; to tease. See *TEASE*.
 TÖSH,* *n.* A kind of cloak, named from the last syllable of the Glasgow patentee, effectually excluding the air. *Devon*.
 TÖSS, *v. a.* [*tassen*, D.; *tasser*, Fr.] [*i.* TOSSED; *pp.* TOSSED, TOSSED, —sometimes TOST.] To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to agitate; to shake; to put into violent motion; to make restless; to disquiet; to tumble over.
 TÖSS, *v. n.* To fling; to be in commotion; to be tossed.—*To toss up*, to throw up a coin, and wager on which side it will fall.
 TÖSS, *n.* Act of tossing; an affected action of the head
 TÖS'SEL, *n.* *Mortimer*. See *TASSSEL*.
 TÖSS'ER, *n.* One who tosses; a thrower.
 TÖSS'ING, *n.* Violent commotion. *Job* vii.
 TÖSS'PÖT, *n.* A toper and drunkard. *Shak*.
 TÖST, *i.* & *p.* from *Toss*;—sometimes used for *tossed*. *Milton*.
 TÖ'TAL, *a.* [*totus*, L.; *total*, Fr.] Whole; complete; full; not divided; gross; entire.
 TÖ'TAL,* *n.* The whole; the whole sum or quantity. *Bp. Taylor*.
 TÖ-TAL'ITY, *n.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity. *Bacon*.
 TÖ'TAL-IZE,* *v. a.* To render total or entire. *Coleridge*.
 TÖ'TAL-LY, *ad.* Wholly; fully; completely. *Bacon*.
 TÖ'TAL-NESS,* *n.* Entireness; totality. *Todd*. [R.]
 TÖTE, *v.* See *TOTE*.
 TÖTE,* *v. a.* To carry; to bear; to convey. [*A colloquial word used in the Southern States. Witherspoon.*]—The Rev. A. Sherwood, in his remarks on the provincialisms of Georgia, contained in his Gazetteer of Georgia, derives *tote* from the Latin *tollere*, "to take up," and he maintains that it was originally *tolt*, and that it has been changed to *tote*.
 TÖTE,* *n.* The whole; "the whole *tote*," a common pleonasm. *Brockett*. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]
 TÖTHER, (*tüt'er*) Contracted from *the other*. *Fornaby*.
 TÖT'ID-EM VÉR'BIŠ,* [L.] "In just so many words." *Ed. Rev.*
 TÖ'TI-ËŠ QÜ'Ö TË-ËŠ,* (*tö'she-ëž kwö'she-ëž*) [L.] (*Law*) "As many times as; " as often as any thing may happen. *Macdonnell*.
 TÖ-TI-PRES'ENCE,* *n.* Total presence; omnipresence. *Tucker*.
 TÖ-TI-PRES'ENT,* *a.* Omnipresent. *Tucker*.
 TÖ'TÖ ÖÖ'ZÖ,* [L.] "By the whole heavens;" as far apart as the poles. *Hamilton*.
 TÖ'TTER, *v. n.* [*touteren*, Teut.; *titra*, Icel.] [*i.* TOTTERED; *pp.* TOTTERING, TOTTERED.] To shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger; to reel.
 TÖ'TTER-ER,* *n.* One who totters. *Swift*.
 TÖ'TTER-ING,* *p. a.* Shaking as if ready to fall.
 TÖ'TTER-Y,* *a.* Shaking; unsteady; tottering. *Johnson*.
 TÖ'TTLE,* *v. n.* [*i.* TOTTLING; *pp.* TOTTLING, TOTTLING.] To walk about in a tottering manner; to totter; to topple; to toddle. *Palmer*. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]
 TÖ'TTY,* *a.* Unsteady; tottering. *Spenser*.
 TÖU-CÄN',* [*tü-kän*, *Crabb*, *tökän*, K.; *tüükän*, *Sm.*] *n.* A bird of South America. *Crabb*.
 TÖUCH, (*tüch*) *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr., from the M. Goth. *tekan*.] [*i.* TOUCHED; *pp.* TOUCHING, TOUCHED.] To come in contact with; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to handle slightly, without effort; to reach with any thing so that there may be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it;—to come to; to attain;—to try, as gold with a stone:—to relate to; to meddle with; to

affect; to move; to strike mentally; to cause to feel:—to delineate or mark out:—to strike a musical instrument; to influence by impulse:—to impel forcibly:—to treat of perfunctorily.—*To touch up*, to repair, or improve by slight strokes or little emendations.

TOUCH, (tuch) *v. n.* To be in contact.—*To touch at*, to come to with only a very short stay.—*To touch on* or *upon*, to mention slightly; to go to for a very short time; to light upon in mental inquiries.

TOUCH, (tuch) *n.* [*touché*, Fr.] The sense of feeling; act of touching; state of being touched; reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; contact:—examination, as of gold by a stone; test; that by which any thing is examined; proof; tried qualities:—single act of a pencil upon the picture:—feature; lineament:—act of the hand upon a musical instrument:—power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection: a stroke; animadversion; censure:—a small quantity intermingled:—a hint; slight notice given; a slight essay. [Exact performance of agreement. *Morc.*]

TOUCH'A-BLE, (tuch'ə-bl) *a.* That may be touched; tangible. *Johnson.*

TOUCH'ABLE, (tuch'hōl) *n.* The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon.*

TOUCH'LY,* *ad.* In a touchy manner; peevishly.

TOUCH'NESS, (tuch'e-nēs) *n.* Inscrutability. *K. Charles.*

TOUCH'ING, *prep.* With regard to; concerning. *South.*

TOUCH'ING, (tuch'ing) *a.* Pathetic; affecting; moving.

TOUCH'ING-LY, (tuch'ing-ly) *ad.* With feeling or emotion.

TOUCH-ME-NOT, (tuch'mē-nōt) *n.* A plant; noli-metangere; a species of *impatiens*.—(*Med.*) A species of herpes.

TOUCH-NEE-DLE,* *n.* A small bar of metal used to test pieces of the same metal. *Brande.* [*Jodrell.*]

TOUCH-PAN,* *n.* The pan of a gun that holds the priming.

TOUCH-STONE, (tuch'stōn) *n.* [*Pierre de touche*, Fr.] Stone or test by which a metal, especially gold, is examined; any test or criterion.

TOUCHWOOD, (tuch'wūd) *n.* Rotten wood used for tinder; a substance for catching fire.

TOUCHY, (tuch'ē) *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible; techy.

TOUGH, (tuf) *a.* Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle; viscous:—strong; firm; stiff; hardy; sturdy:—stubborn; difficult:—difficult to masticate; not tender.

TOUGHEN, (tuff'n) *v. n.* [*i.* TOUGHENED; *pp.* TOUGHENING, TOUGHENED.] To grow tough. *Mortimer.*

TOUGHEN, (tuff'n) *v. a.* To make tough.

TOUGHISH,* (tuff'ish) *a.* Somewhat tough. *Jodrell.*

TOUGHLY,* (tuff'ly) *ad.* In a tough manner. *Donne.*

TOUGHNESS, (tuff'nēs) *n.* State of being tough.

TOUPEE, (tō-pē') *n.* [*toupet*, Fr.] A tuft of hair; foretop; an artificial curl. *Pope.*

TOUPEE, (tō-pā', tō-pē', or tō-pēt') [tō-pē', S. P. J. F.; tō-pē', W. Ja.; tō-pā', K. Sm. n.] [Fr.] A tuft of hair;—same as *toupee*.

TOUR, (tūr) [*tour*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.] *n.* [Fr.] A circuit; an excursion; a trip; a round; ramble; roving journey. [Turn; revolution; cast; manner. *Beauley.*] §³ "My experience fails me if this word is not slowly conforming to the true English sound of the vowels heard in *thou*." *Walker.* The English orthoëpists, more recent than *Walker*, give no countenance to this pronunciation, which is regarded as a vulgarism.

TOUR-BILLION,* (tūr-bil'yon) *n.* [*tourbillon*, Fr.] An ornamental fire-work, peculiar for turning round when in the air, so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire. *Francis.*

TOURIST, *n.* One who makes a tour or journey.

TOURMAINE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, of the gem order, and of various colors; a superior kind of schorl. *Brande.*

TOURN, (tūrn) (*Laan*) The sheriff turn or circuit, anciently made thrice a year. *Burke.* A spinning-wheel. *Grose.*

TOURNAMÉNT, (tūr'nā-mēnt or tūr'nā-mēnt) [tūr'nā-mēnt, S. P. F. K. R.; tūr'nā-mēnt, E. Ja.; tūr'nā-mēnt, J. Sm.; tūr'nā-mēnt or tūr'nā-mēnt, W.] *n.* [*tournamentum*, low L.] A military mock encounter, practised as a sport in the middle ages; tilt; joust; shock of battle.

TOURNEY, [tūr'ne, S. K. R.; tūr'ne, Ja.; tūr'ne or tūr'ne, W.; tūr'ne, Sm.] *n.* Same as *tournament*. *Bacon.*

TOURNEY, *v. n.* To tilt in the lists. *Spenser.*

TOURNEQUET, (tūr'ne-kēt) [tūr'ne-kēt, P. Sm. R. Wb.; tūr'ne-kwēt, W. F. J. Ja.] *n.* [Fr.] A bandage used in amputations to prevent hemorrhage, tightened by a screw. *Sharpe.*

TOURNOIS,* (tūr'n-wā') *a.* [Fr.] A term applied to French money, during the old system, as *sterling* to English money. *Hamilton.*

TOURNEUR,* (tūr-nūr') *n.* [Fr.] A turn:—a part of a lady's dress, called a *bishop*. *Boiste.*

TÖUSE, (tōuz) *v. a.* [*i.* TÖUSED; *pp.* TÖUSING, TÖUSED.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag. *Gower.* To disorder the hair. *Sherwood*. [Vulgar.]

TÖUSE, (tōuz) *v. n.* To tear; to rave. *Drayton.*

TÖUSE,* *n.* A pull; haul; seizure; to rave. *Swift.*

TÖUSLE, (tōuz'l) *v. a.* [*i.* TÖUSLED; *pp.* TÖUSLING, TÖUSED.] To disorder the hair; to touse. *Morc.* [Vulgar.]

TÖUT,* *v. n.* [*i.* TÖUTED; *pp.* TÖUTING, TÖUTED.] To ply or seek for customers; to invite. *Smart.* [Provincial, England.]

TÖUT'ER,* *n.* One who touts, or solicits customers. *Smart.*

TÖW, (tō) *n.* The coarse part of flax or hemp.

TÖW, (tō) *v. a.* [*i.* TÖWED; *pp.* TÖWING, TÖWED.] To draw along through or upon the water, as by a rope.

TÖW'AGE, (tō'āj) *n.* [*touage*, Fr.] The act of towing. *Cotgrave.* Money paid for towing. *Bailey.*

TÖWARD, or **TÖWARD'S**, (tō'wārd, tō'wārdz, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; tō'wārd or tō'wārd', P.) *prep.* In a direction to; with tendency or motion to; near to; as, "The danger now comes towards him &c."—with respect to. In old writers the two parts of this word are sometimes separated; as, "to God ward." 2 Cor. iii. 4. §³ "Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that, as *inwards*, *outwards*, *backwards*, *forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last." *Walker.*

TÖWARD, or **TÖWARD'S**, *ad.* Near at hand; in a state of preparation. *Shak.* [R.]

TÖWARD, or **TÖWARD**, (tō'wārd, P. Ja. K. Sm. R.; tō'wārd, S. W. F.) *a.* Ready to do or learn; docile; not froward; towardly. *Shak.*

TÖWARD-LINESS, or **TÖWARD-LINESS**, *n.* Docility; compliance with duty. *Raleigh.*

TÖWARD-LY, or **TÖWARD-LY**, *a.* Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*

TÖWARD-NESS, or **TÖWARD-NESS**, *n.* Docility; towardliness. *South.*

TÖW-BÖAT,* *n.* A boat used for towing a vessel. *Crabb.*

TÖW'EL, *n.* [*touaille*, Fr.] A cloth with which the hands and face are wiped.

TÖW'ER, *n.* [*tor*, Sax.; *tour*, Fr.; *torre*, It.; *turris*, L.] A high building, square, polygonal, or circular, often consisting of several stories:—the tower of a church is the part which contains the bells, and from which the steeple rises:—a fortress; a citadel:—a high head-dress:—high flight; elevation. *Johnson.*

TÖW'ER, *v. n.* [*i.* TÖWERED; *pp.* TÖWERING, TÖWERED.] To soar; to fly or rise high.

TÖW'ERED, (tō'wērd) *a.* Adorned with towers.

TÖW'ERING,* *p. a.* Very high; lofty; elevated; soaring.

TÖW'ER-NIS-TARD, *n.* [*turritis*, L.] An annual plant.

TÖW'ER-Y, *a.* Adorned with towers; towered. *Pope.*

TÖW'ING-PATH,* *n.* A path along a canal for a horse; a tow-path. *Booth.*

TÖW-LINE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used in towing. *Crabb.*

TÖWN, *n.* A walled or fortified place; a city; any collection of houses larger than a village.—(*England*) Any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop; the court and of London: the metropolis, or the people of the country:—the town in which one lives.—In *New England*, it is often used for *township*, or a small territorial district, whether densely or thinly inhabited:—the inhabitants of a town.

TÖWN-CLERK, (tōwn'klārk or tōwn'klērk.—See *CLERK*.) *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town, and performs other duties.

TÖWN-CRIER, *n.* The public crier of a town.

TÖWN-HALL,* *n.* A hall for the public business of a town. *Addison.*

TÖWN-HÖUSE, *n.* The hall where the public business of a town is transacted; a town-hall:—a house in a town, in opposition to a house in the country.

TÖWN'ISH, *a.* Relating to, or like, a town. *Turberville.* [R.]

TÖWN'LESS, *a.* Without towns; deprived of towns.

TÖWNS'FOLK,* (-fōk.—See *FOLK*.) *n.* People of a town or city. *Coleridge.*

TÖWN'SHIP, *n.* The corporation or inhabitants of a town; the district belonging to a town; a small territorial district having a subordinate municipal government.

TÖWNS'MAN, *n. pl.* TÖWNSMEN. An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town.

TÖWN'TALK, (-tāwk) *n.* The common talk of a place.

TÖWN'TOP, *n.* A large top, formerly common in the villages of England, for public exercise. *Fletcher.*

TÖW-PATH,* *n.* A narrow path travelled by horses in dragging boats along a canal. *Baldwin.*

TÖW'Y,* *a.* Containing, or resembling, tow. *Holland.*

TÖWZER,* or **TÖWZER**,* *n.* The name of a dog. *Ash.*

TÖX-I-CAL, *a.* [*toxicum*, L.] Relating to toxicology; poisonous; containing poison. *Bailey.* [*Mason.*]

TÖX-I-CO-DEN'DRON,* (*Bot.*) A North American plant.

TÖX-I-CO-LÖG¹/I-CAL,* a. Relating to toxicology. *Francis*.
TÖX-I-CO-LÖG¹/I-CAL-LY,* ad. In a toxicological manner.
Barton.

TÖX-I-CÖL/O-GY,* n. [*τοξικόν* and *λόγος*.] The science of poisons; a treatise or discourse on poisons. *Brande*.

TÖX/O-DÖN,* n. [*τόξον* and *ὄδον*.] (*Geol.*) An extinct genus of quadrupeds, having curved teeth. *Brande*. [*der.* TÖX-ÖL/O-GY,* n. A burlesque term for intoxication. *Maunder*.
TÖX-ÖP/H-LITE,* n. An archer; a lover of the bow or of archery. *Ed. Rev.*

TÖY, n. [*toyen*, *tooghen*, D.] pl. TÖYS. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value; a plaything; a bawble; a matter of no importance:—folly; trifling practice; silly opinion:—play; sport; amorous dalliance:—silly tale; wild fancy; odd conceit.

TÖY, v. n. [i. TÖYED; pp. TÖYING, TÖYED.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play. *Shak*.

†TÖY, v. a. To treat foolishly. *Dering*.

TÖY/ER, n. One who toys. *Harrison*.

†TÖY/FÖL, a. Full of tricks. *Donne*.

TÖY/ISH, a. Trifling; wanton. *Crowley*.

TÖY/ISH-LY,* ad. In a toyish or trifling manner. *Baxter*.

TÖY/ISH-NÉSS, n. Nugacity; wantonness. *Glanville*.

TÖY/MAN, n. One who deals in toys. *Young*.

TÖY/SHOP, n. A shop where toys and trifles are sold.

TÖZE, v. a. To pull. *Shak*. See TÖUSE, and FÉASE.

TRÄ-BE-Ä/TION,* n. [*trabs*, L.] (*Arch.*) The same as *en-tablature*. *Brande*.

TRÄ/CE, n. [*tracc*, Fr.; *traccia*, It.] A mark left by anything passing; impression; footprint; appearance of what has been; track; path.—[*trässer*, Fr.; *trassess*, traces.] pl. That by which beasts draw their burden; harness.

TRÄ/CE, v. a. [*tracer*, Fr.; *tracciare*, It.] [i. TRACED; pp. TRACING, TRACED.] To follow by the footsteps or remaining marks; to follow with exactness; to mark out; to walk over.

†TRÄ/CE, v. n. To walk; to travel. *Spenser*.

TRÄ/CE/Ä-BLE, a. That may be traced. *Drummond*.

TRÄ/CE/Ä-BLY,* ad. So as to be traced. *Wordsworth*.

TRÄ/CE/ER, n. One who traces. *Hakewill*.

TRÄ/CE-RY, n. (*Arch.*) Ornamental or ramified stone-work, a species of pattern-work formed or traced in the head of a Gothic window by mullions being there continued, but diverging into curves and flowing lines, enriched with foliations. *P. Cyc*.

TRÄ/CHÉ/A,* or TRÄ-CHÉ/A, [trä'ke-ä, *Sm. Wb. Crabb*, *Brande*; trä'kë'ä, *K.*; trä'kë'ä or trä'ke-ä, *Dunglison*.] n. [*γραχία*.] (*Anat.*) The windpipe. *Crabb*.

TRÄ/CHÉ-AL,* a. Relating to the windpipe. *Month. Rev.*

TRÄ-CHÉ/L'PÖD,* n. [*γράφος* and *πῶς*.] (*Conch.*) One of an order of mollusks. *Brande*.

TRÄ/CHÉ/O-CÉLE,* n. [*γραχία* and *κῆλη*.] (*Med.*) An enlargement of the thyroid gland, called also *bronchocele* and *goitre*. *Brande*.

TRÄ-CHÉ/ÖT/O-MY,* n. The operation of making an opening into the trachea or windpipe. *Brande*. [*Brande*.
TRÄ-CHY/TIS,* n. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the windpipe.
TRÄ-CHY/TIS,* n. (*Min.*) A kind of lava, or volcanic rock, composed chiefly of felspar. *Lyeell*. [*Buckland*.
TRÄ-CHY/TIC,* a. Relating to, or partaking of, trachyte.
TRÄ/CH/ING, n. A marking; course; path; regular track.
TRÄ/CK, n. [*trac*, old Fr.; *traccia*, It.; *taracq*, Arab.; *drach*, Heb.] A mark left upon the way by the foot or something that has passed; a beaten path; a road:—the railway, or course of rails, on a railroad.
TRÄ/CK, v. a. [i. TRACKED; pp. TRACKING, TRACKED.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way; to trace; to tow:—to break *fax*. *London*.
TRÄ/CK/LÉSS, a. Untrodden; marked with no footsteps.
TRÄ/CK/LÉSS-LY,* ad. In a trackless manner. *F. Butler*.
TRÄ/CK/ROAD,* n. A tow-path. *Smart*.
TRÄ/CK/SÖÖT, n. [*trach-schuyt*, D.] A passage-boat, in Holland, drawn by a horse. *Addison*. See TRÄCKSHUYT.
TRÄ/CK/WÄY,* n. A tram-road. *Francis*. See TRÄM-ROAD.
TRACT, n. [*tractus*, L.] Something drawn out or extended; a region; a quantity of land; any thing protracted; course; manner of process.—[*tractatus*, L.] A small pamphlet; a treatise; a small book.
†TRACT, v. a. To trace out. *Spenser*. To protract. *Huloet*.
TRÄC-TÄ-BIL/I-TY, n. [*tractabilität*, Fr.] Quality of being tractable; tractableness. *Todd*.
TRÄC-TÄ-BLE, a. [*tractabilis*, L.; *tractable*, Fr.] That may be led, managed, or handled; manageable; docile; compliant; palpable; ductile.
TRÄC-TÄ-BLE-NÉSS, n. State of being tractable; compliancy. *Locke*.
TRÄC-TÄ-BLY, ad. In a tractable manner; gently.
TRÄC-TÄ/RJ-AN,* n. A writer of tracts; a tractator. *Ch. of Eng. Qu. Rev.* A term applied to the writers of the Oxford "Tracts for the Times." See PUSEYISM.
TRÄC-TÄ/TE, n. [*tractatus*, L.] A treatise; a tract; a small book. *Milton*. [R.] [*tract*, *Sp. Hall*.
†TRÄC-TÄ/TION, n. [*tractatio*, L.] The discussion of a subject.
TRÄC-TÄ/TÖR,* n. A writer of tracts; tractarian. *Ch. Ob.*

TRÄC/TILE, a. [*tractus*, L.] That may be drawn out or extended in length; ductile. *Bacon*.

TRÄC-TIL/I-TY, n. The quality of being tractile. *Derham*.

TRÄC-TION, n. Act of drawing; state of being drawn.

TRÄC/TIVE,* a. That pulls or draws; attractive. *Francis*.

TRÄC/TÖR,* n.; pl. TRÄC/TÖRS. An instrument of tractive power; two small bars of metal, invented by Dr. E. Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, imagined to possess magnetic powers, and to cure painful affections and tumors, by being drawn over the part. They were considerably in vogue in the early part of the 19th century. *Brande*.

TRÄC/TÖ-R,* or TRÄC/TRIX,* n. A curve described by a heavy point attached to a string, the other end of which is moved along a given straight line or curve. It is characterized by the property, that the tangent is always equal to a given line. *P. Cyc*.

TRÄ/DE, n. [*tratta*, It.] Traffic; commerce; exchange of goods, formerly by barter or for other goods, now chiefly for money:—occupation or employment, distinct from agriculture, from the liberal arts, or learned professions:—instruments of any occupation:—any employment not manual; business; calling:—custom; habit; standing practice:—persons engaged in trade:—booksellers collectively. Formerly, *trade* was used of domestic, and *traffic* of foreign, commerce. Medicine prescribed; and, doctor's *trade*. *Palmer*, *Vulgar*.

TRÄ/DE, v. n. [i. TRADED; pp. TRADING, TRADED.] To traffic; to deal; to hold commerce; to act merely for money. [To have a trade wind. *Milton*.]

TRÄ/DE, v. a. To sell or exchange in commerce.

TRÄD/ED, a. Versed; practised. *Shak*.

†TRÄD/E/FÖL, a. Commercial; busy in traffic. *Spenser*.

TRÄD/ER, n. One engaged in trade; a merchant; a tradesman; a dealer; a shopkeeper; a retailer; a practitioner.

TRÄDES/FÖLK, [trädz'fök.—See *Folk*.] n. pl. People employed in trade. *Swift*.

TRÄDES/MAN, n.; pl. TRÄDESMEN. A shopkeeper; trader.

TRÄDES/PÖ-PLE,* n. People employed in trade. *Fenton*.

TRÄDES/WOM-AN,* n. A woman employed in trade. *Ash*.

TRÄDE-WIND, n. A periodical wind between the tropics, blowing for a certain time in one direction, and therefore favorable to trade; monsoon.

TRÄD/ING,* p. a. Carrying on trade; mercantile.

TRÄD/ING,* n. The act of carrying on commerce.

TRÄ-D/ITION, n. [Fr.; *traditio*, L.] A delivery; the delivery of facts or historical events to posterity by oral report, not in writing; a doctrine or fact delivered or handed down from one age or generation to another. [Act of giving up; delivery. *Blackstone*. A Latinitism. —(*Theology*) That body of doctrine and discipline supposed or imagined to have been put forth by our Savior or his apostles, and not committed to writing:—distinct from *Scripture*.
TRÄ-D/ITION-AL, (trä-dish'un-äl) a. Relating to, or delivered by, tradition; transmitted by oral means.
TRÄ-D/ITION-AL-LY, (trä-dish'un-äl-le) ad. By tradition.
TRÄ-D/ITION-Ä-RJ-LY,* ad. By way of tradition. *Dwight*.
TRÄ-D/ITION-Ä-RY, (trä-dish'un-ä-re) a. Relating to, or delivered by, tradition; traditional. *Dryden*.
TRÄ-D/ITION-ER, (trä-dish'un-er) n. A traditionist. *Gregory*. [R.]
TRÄ-D/ITION-IST, (trä-dish'un-ist) n. One who adheres to tradition. *Pilkington*.
TRÄD/TIVE, (träd'e-tiv) a. [*traditif*, Fr., from *trado*, L.] That is or may be transmitted from age to age; traditional. *Bp. Taylor*.
TRÄD/TÖR,* n. [L.] One who delivers up; a traitor:—a name of reproach applied to those early Christians who delivered up their Bibles to save their lives. *Bailey*.
TRÄ-DÜ/CE, v. a. [*traduco*, L.; *traduire*, Fr.] [i. TRADUCED; pp. TRADUCING, TRADUCED.] To censure; to represent as blamable; to calumniate; to decry; to vilify; to disparage; to depreciate; to revile. [To propagate. *Davies*.
TRÄ-DÜ/CEMENT, n. Censure; obloquy. *Shak*. [R.]
TRÄ-DÜ/ER, n. One who traduces; a calumniator.
TRÄ-DÜ/CE-BLE, a. That may be traduced. *Hale*.
†TRÄ-DÜ/CT', n. a. [*traduco*, *traductum*, L.] To derive; to deduce. *Fotherby*.
TRÄ-DÜ/CTION, n. [*traductio*, L.] Derivation; propagation. *Glanville*. Tradition; transmission; conveyance. *Hale*. Transition. *Bacon*. [R.]
TRÄ-DÜ/TIVE, a. Derivable; deducible. *Warburton*.
TRÄ/FIC, v. a. [*trafic*, Fr.; *traffico*, It.] Commerce; the business or employment of carrying on commerce or trade; large trade; exchange of commodities; barter. *Traffic* was formerly used of foreign commerce, in distinction from *trade*. [Commodities subject of traffic. *Gay*.]
TRÄ/FIC, v. n. [*traffiquer*, Fr.; *trafficare*, It.] [i. TRAFFICKED; pp. TRAFFICKING, TRAFFICKED.] To practise commerce; to trade; to deal; to barter; to exchange commodities; to trade mercenarily. ⚡ Though traffic is written without a *k*, yet, on assuming another syllable, beginning with *e* or *i*, *k* must be inserted, in order to avoid a change in the sound of *c*; as, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*.

TRÄNS-ÄN-Ä-MÄ'TION, *n.* Act of transanimating. *Herbert.*
 TRÄNS-ÄT-LÄN/TIC,* *a.* Being on the other side of the Atlantic. *Brit. Crit.*
 TRÄNS-CÄ/LEN-CY,* *n.* State of being transcendental. *Turner.*
 TRÄNS-CÄ/LENT,* *a.* [trans and caleo, L.] Pervious to heat. *Turner.*
 TRÄNS-SCÄND', (trän-sänd') *v. a.* [transcendo, L.] [i. TRANSCENDED; *pp.* TRANSCENDING, TRANSCENDED.] To go beyond; to outdo; to surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel: — to surmount; to rise above.
 †TRÄNS-SCÄND', *v. n.* To climb; to excel. *Hammond.*
 TRÄNS-SCÄN'DENCE, } *n.* Act of transcending; state of being
 TRÄNS-SCÄN'DEN-CY, } transcendent; excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence; exaggeration.
 TRÄNS-SCÄN'DENT, (trän-sän'dent) *a.* [transcendens, L.; transcendant, Fr.] Excellent; preëminent; extraordinary; supreme.
 TRÄNS-SCÄN-DÄNTAL, *a.* [transcendentalis, low L.] Transcendent; preëminent; very excellent; surpassing. — (*Math.*) A term applied to any equation, curve, or quantity, which cannot be represented or defined by an algebraical equation of terms, with numeral and determinate indices. *Francis.* — In *metaphysics*, or *intellectual philosophy*, "the term transcendental is applied to any thing that lies beyond the bounds of our experience, or which does not come within the reach of our senses. All philosophy which carries its investigations beyond the sphere of things which fall under our senses, is transcendental, and the term is thus synonymous with *metaphysical*. Transcendental philosophy may begin with experience, and thence proceed beyond it; or it may start from ideas, *a priori*, which are in our mind: — in the latter case the philosophy is purely transcendental, while in the former it is of a mixed character." *P. Cyc.*
 †TRÄNS-SCÄN-DÄNTAL,* *n.* A transcendentalist. *Bp. Wilkins.*
 TRÄNS-SCÄN-DÄNTAL-ISM,* *n.* The state or quality of being transcendental; a transcendental notion or system; transcendental philosophy. *Ec. Rev.*
 TRÄNS-SCÄN-DÄNTAL-IST,* *n.* One who adheres to transcendentalism. *Ed. Rev.*
 TRÄNS-SCÄN-DÄNTÄL'I-TY,* *n.* The quality of being transcendental. *Salisbury. [R.]*
 TRÄNS-SCÄN'DENT-LY, *ad.* In a transcendental manner.
 TRÄNS-SCÄN'DÄNT-NESS, *n.* Supereminence; unusual excellence.
 †TRÄNS-SCÄN'SION,* *n.* Act of transcending. *Chapman.*
 †TRÄNS-CÖ-LÄTE, *v. a.* [trans and colo, L.] To strain, as through a sieve. *Harvey.*
 †TRÄNS-CÖ-LÄ'TION,* *n.* Act of transcolating. *Ash.*
 †TRÄNS-CÖR/PÖ-RÄTE,* *v. n.* To pass from one body to another. *Brown.*
 TRÄNS-SCRIB'BLER,* *n.* A transcriber, in contempt. *Gray.*
 TRÄNS-SCRIBE', *v. a.* [transcribo, L.; transcribere, Fr.] [i. TRANSCRIBED; *pp.* TRANSCRIBING, TRANSCRIBED.] To write or copy from an exemplar; to copy.
 TRÄNS-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who transcribes; a copier.
 TRÄNS-SCRIPT, *n.* [transcriptum, L.] That which is transcribed; a copy; any thing written from an original.
 TRÄNS-SCRIPTION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of transcribing; that which is transcribed; a copy; a transcript.
 TRÄNS-SCRIPT'IVE,* *a.* Done as from a copy. *Ash. [R.]*
 TRÄNS-SCRIP'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a copy. *Brown.*
 †TRÄNS-CÜR', *v. n.* [transcurro, L.] To run or rove to and fro. *Bacon.*
 †TRÄNS-CÜR'RENCE,* *n.* A running to and fro. *Bailey.*
 †TRÄNS-CÜR'SION, (trän-kür'shün) *n.* [transcursum, L.] Excursion; passage through; passage beyond certain limits. *Bacon.*
 TRÄNS-DIÄ-LÄCT,* *v. a.* To translate from one dialect to another. *Warburton. [R.]*
 TRÄNS-DÜC'TION,* *n.* The act of carrying over. *Smart.*
 TRÄNS-E, (*transce*, Fr.) An ecstasy. *Milton.* See TRANCE.
 TRÄNS-ÄL-E-MÄN-TÄ'TION, *n.* [trans and element.] Change of one element into another. *Burnet. [R.]*
 TRÄNSÄPT, *n.* [trans and septum, L.] (*Arch.*) The cross part of a cathedral, which extends on the north and south sides of the area between the nave and the choir; a cross aisle.
 †TRÄNS-SÄX'TION, (trän-säk'shün) *n.* [trans and sexus, L.] Change from one sex to another. *Brown.*
 TRÄNS-FÄR', *v. a.* [transfere, Fr.; transfere, L.] [i. TRANSFERRED; *pp.* TRANSFERRING, TRANSFERRED.] To carry or pass from one person or place to another; to convey; to remove; to transport.
 TRÄNS-FÄR, *n.* Act of transferring; removal; a change of property; a delivery of property to another.
 TRÄNS-FÄR-Ä-BIL'I-TY,* *n.* Quality of being transferable. *Smith.*
 TRÄNS-FÄR-Ä-BLE, [trän-sär-ä-bl, *P. Ja. K. Sm.*; trän-sär-ä-bl or trän-sär-ä-bl, *W.*] *a.* That may be transferred. — Written also *transferrible*.
 TRÄNS-FÄR-ÄÄ', *n.* One to whom a transfer is made. *Brown.*

TRÄNS-FÄR-ÄNCE,* *n.* Transference. *Abp. Whately.*
 TRÄNS-FÄR-ÖG/RÄ-PHY,* *n.* The art or act of copying in descriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, &c. *Williams.*
 TRÄNS-FÄR'RENCE,* *n.* Act of transferring; transfer. *Perry.* — Written also *transference*.
 TRÄNS-FÄR'ER, *n.* He or that which transfers: — an instrument used with the air-pump.
 TRÄNS-FÄG-VÄR'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of transfiguring; state of being transfigured; — the supernatural change in the appearance of Christ, as recorded by the Evangelists.
 TRÄNS-FIG'URE, (trän-fig'yur) *v. a.* [transfiguro, Fr.; trans and figura, L.] [i. TRANSFIGURED; *pp.* TRANSFIGURING, TRANSFIGURED.] To change the figure or appearance of; to metamorphose; to transform.
 TRÄNS-FIX', *v. a.* [transfixus, L.] [i. TRANSFIXED; *pp.* TRANSFIXING, TRANSFIXED.] To pierce through. *Spenser.*
 TRÄNS-FIX'ION,* (-fik'shün) *n.* Act of transfixing. *Ash.*
 †TRÄNS-FÖ-RÄTE,* *v. a.* To make a hole through. *Scott.*
 TRÄNS-FÖR'M', *v. a.* [transformer, Fr.; trans and forma, L.] [i. TRANSFORMED; *pp.* TRANSFORMING, TRANSFORMED.] To change the form or substance of; to transmute; to metamorphose.
 TRÄNS-FÖR'M', *v. n.* To be metamorphosed. *Addison.*
 TRÄNS-FÖR-MÄ'TION, *n.* Act of transforming; state of being transformed; change of form; metamorphosis.
 TRÄNS-FÖR'M'ING,* *v. a.* Changing the form.
 †TRÄNS-FÖR'RIGHT', (frät') *v. n.* To pass over. *Waterhouse.*
 †TRÄNS-FRE-TÄTION, *n.* [trans and fretum, L.] Passage over the sea. *Davies.*
 †TRÄNS-FÜND', *v. a.* [transfundo, L.] To transfuse. *Barrow.*
 TRÄNS-FÜS', (trän-füz') *v. a.* [transfusio, L.] [i. TRANSFUSED; *pp.* TRANSFUSING, TRANSFUSED.] To pour out of one into another: — to inject or pass the blood of one animal into the veins of another.
 TRÄNS-FÜS'BLE, *a.* That may be transfused.
 TRÄNS-FÜS'ION, (trän-füz'hün) *n.* The act of transfusing. — (*Med.*) The injection of the blood of one living animal into the veins of another.
 TRÄNS-GRESS', *v. a.* [transgresser, Fr.; transgressus, L.] [i. TRANSGRESSED; *pp.* TRANSGRESSING, TRANSGRESSED.] To pass over; to pass beyond: — to violate; to break.
 TRÄNS-GRESS', *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.
 TRÄNS-GRES'SION, (trän-grësh'un) *n.* [Fr.] Act of transgressing; violation of a law; breach of a command; infringement; misdemeanor; misdeed; offence; crime.
 TRÄNS-GRES'SION-ÄL, *a.* Faulty; offending. *Burnet.*
 TRÄNS-GRES'SIVE, *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress; transgressional. *Brown.*
 TRÄNS-GRESS'ÖB, *n.* [transgressor, Fr.] One who transgresses; offender.
 TRÄNS-SHÄ', *v. a.* See TRANSSEIP.
 TRÄNS-SHÄN-CY,* trän-shen-se) *n.* The quality of being transient; transiency. *Coleridge.*
 TRÄNS-SHÄNT, (trän-shent) *a.* [transiens, L.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable; transitory; fleeting; temporary.
 TRÄNS-SHÄNT-LY, (trän-shent-ly) *ad.* In a transient manner.
 TRÄNS-SHÄNT-NESS, (trän-shent-näs) *n.* State of being transient; short continuance; speedy passage.
 TRÄNS-SHÄNTS, (trän-sil'yens) } *n.* [transilio, L.] Leap
 TRÄNS-SHÄNTS, (trän-sil'yen-se) } from thing to thing.
Glauville. [R.]
 TRÄNS-FRE,* *n.* [L.] (*Eng. law*) A custom-house warrant, giving free passage for goods to a place; a permit. *Whitav.*
 TRÄNS'SIT, *n.* [transitus, L.] (*Astron.*) The culmination or passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place; the passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disk: — conveyance or passage, as of goods.
 TRÄNS-SHÄ'TION, (trän-siz'hün) [trän-siz'hün, *J. Ja. K. Sm.*; trän-siz'hün, *S. E.*; trän-siz'hün or trän-siz'hün, *JK. F.*] *n.* [Fr.; transitio, L.] Passage from one place or state to another; change, as of a key in music, or of the subject of discourse.
 TRÄNS-SHÄ'TION,* (trän-siz'hün) *a.* (*Geol.*) Noting a change or passage from one state to another. — *Transition rocks* are those which are supposed to have been formed when the earth was undergoing a radical change. *Buckland.*
 TRÄNS-SHÄ'TION-ÄL,* (trän-siz'hün-äl) *a.* Relating to transition; changing from one state to another. *Coleridge.*
 TRÄNS-SHÄ'TION-ÄRY,* *a.* Transitional; changing. *Ec. Rev.*
 TRÄNS-SHÄ'TIVE, *a.* [transitivus, L.] Having the power of passing. *Bacon.* — (*Gram.*) Acting upon some object, as a verb. A verb transitive is one which signifies an action conceived as having an effect on some object; and it will admit the objective case of a noun or pronoun after it; as, "She learns her lesson;" "He loves her." A verb which will not admit the objective case after it is *intransitive*. Transitive verbs are also styled *active verbs*; and they have the abbreviations *v. a.* affixed to them in this and most other modern English dictionaries.
 TRÄNS-SHÄ'TIVE-LY,* *ad.* In a transitive manner. *Bp. Taylor.*
 TRÄNS-SHÄ'TIVE-NESS,* *n.* The state of being transitive. *Scott.*
 TRÄNS-SHÄ'TO-RÄ-LY, *ad.* In a transitory manner.
 TRÄNS-SHÄ'TO-RÄ-NESS, *n.* State of being transitory.

TRÂN-SI-TO-RY, *a.* [*transitoire*, Fr.; *transitorius*, from *trans-* and *co*, L.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing; passing; fleeting; transient.

TRÂN-SI-LÂ-T-Â-BLE, *a.* Capable of being translated.

TRÂN-SI-LÂ-T-Ê, *v. a.* [*translator*, old Fr.; *translatio*, L.] [*i.* TRANSLATED; *pp.* TRANSLATING, TRANSLATED.] To transport; to remove, as a bishop from one see to another; — to transfer from one to another; to convey; to change; — to interpret into another language; to change to another language, retaining the sense.

TRÂN-SI-LÂ-T-ÏON, *n.* [*translatio*, L.; *translation*, Fr.] Act of translating; state of being translated; that which is translated; the rendering of a literary work from the original language into another; a version; — removal; act of removing; — the removal of a bishop to another see.

†TRÂN-SI-LÂ-T-ÏOVS, (trân-si-lâ-ti-ôv) *a.* [*translatice*, old Fr.] Translative; transposed. *Cotgrave*. Transported. *Evelyn*.

TRÂN-SI-LÂ-T-ÏVE, *a.* [*translativus*, L.] Taken from others.

TRÂN-SI-LÂ-T-ÏOR, *n.* [*translatior*, old Fr.] One who translates.

TRÂN-SI-LÂ-T-ÏO-RY, [trân-si-lâ-t-ô-r, *W. P. K. Sm.*; trân-si-lâ-t-ô-r, *S.*; trân-si-lâ-t-ô-r, *J.*] *a.* Transferring. *Arbuthnot*.

TRÂN-SI-LÂ-T-ÏRESS, *n.* A female who translates. *Todd*.

TRÂN-SI-LO-CÂ-T-ÏON, *n.* [*trans and locus*, L.] A change from one place to another. *Woodward*.

TRÂN-SI-LU-CEN-ÇE, **n.* Translucency. *Coleridge*.

TRÂN-SI-LU-CEN-CY, *n.* State of being translucent; semi-transparency; diaphanety.

TRÂN-SI-LU-CENT, *a.* [*trans and lucens*, L.] Admitting the passage of rays of light, but not capable of being seen through; semi-transparent; diaphanous. [*ton*]

TRÂN-SI-LU-CENT-LY, **ad.* In a translucent manner. *Drayton*.

TRÂN-SI-LU-CID, *a.* [*trans and lucidus*, L.] Translucent. *Bacon*. [R.]

TRÂN-SI-LU-NA-RY, **a.* Being beyond the moon. *Drayton*. [R.]

TRÂN-SI-MÂ-RINE, *a.* [*transmarinus*, L.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea. *Hovell*.

†TRÂN-SI-MEW, *v. a.* [*transmuto*, L.; *transmuer*, Fr.] To transmute; to transform. *Spenser*.

TRÂN-SI-MI-GRANT, *a.* [*transmigrans*, L.] Passing into another country or state. *Bacon*. [R.]

TRÂN-SI-MI-GRATE, *v. n.* [*transmigro*, L.] [*i.* TRANSMIGRATED; *pp.* TRANSMIGRATING, TRANSMIGRATED.] To pass from one place, country, or body, into another.

TRÂN-SI-MI-GRÂ-T-ÏON, *n.* [Fr.] Act of transmigrating; passage from one place, state, or body, into another.

TRÂN-SI-MI-GRÂ-T-ÏOR, *n.* One who transmigrates. *Ellis*.

TRÂN-SI-MIS-SI-BL-Ï-TY, **n.* Quality of being transmissible. *Smart*.

TRÂN-SI-MIS-SI-BLE, **a.* That may be transmitted. *Smart*.

TRÂN-SI-MIS-SION, (-mish'un) *n.* [Fr.] Act of transmitting; thing transmitted; a sending.

TRÂN-SI-MIS-SIVE, *a.* [*transmissus*, L.] Transmitted; sent; derived from one to another. *Prior*.

TRÂN-SI-MIT, *v. a.* [*transmitto*, L.; *transmettre*, Fr.] [*i.* TRANSMITTED; *pp.* TRANSMITTING, TRANSMITTED.] To send from one person or place to another. [*Swift*]

TRÂN-SI-MIT-TAL, *n.* Act of transmitting; transmission.

TRÂN-SI-MIT-TER, *n.* One who transmits. *Sanage*.

TRÂN-SI-MIT-T-Ï-BLE, *a.* That may be transmitted; transmissible. *Marquis of Worcester*.

TRÂN-SI-MÔ-G-RI-FI-CÂ-T-ÏON, **n.* The act of transmigrating. *Ch. Ob.* [Low.]

TRÂN-SI-MÔ-G-RI-FY, **v. a.* To transform; to metamorphose. *Fieldding*. [Ludicrous and low.]

TRÂN-SI-MU-TA-BL-Ï-TY, **n.* Quality of being transmutable. *Duncan*.

TRÂN-SI-MU-TA-BLE, *a.* [*transmutable*, Fr.] That may be transmuted; capable of change; possible to be changed.

TRÂN-SI-MU-TA-BLE-NESS, **n.* Quality of being transmutable. *Boyle*.

TRÂN-SI-MU-TA-BLY, *ad.* With capacity of being transmuted.

TRÂN-SI-MU-TÂ-T-ÏON, *n.* [Fr.; *transmutatio*, L.] Act of transmitting; state of being transmuted; change into another substance; alteration.

TRÂN-SI-MU-TÂ-T-ÏON-ÏST, **n.* One who holds to the transmutation of metals, &c. *Lyell*.

TRÂN-SI-MUTE, *v. a.* [*transmuto*, L.; *transmuer*, Fr.] [*i.* TRANSMUTED; *pp.* TRANSMUTING, TRANSMUTED.] To change from one nature or substance into another.

TRÂN-SI-MUT-ÏER, *n.* One who transmutes.

TRÂN-SI-MUT-Ï-AL, **a.* Reciprocally mutual. *Coleridge*. [R.]

†TRÂN-SI-MÂ-T-ÏON, **n.* Act of swimming over. *Ash*.

TRÂN-SI-NÂ, *n.* [*transenna*, L.] (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece or bar running across a double window, dividing it into two stories; a cross-beam over a door or over the stern-post of a ship; — a piece of wood fixed to a mathematical instrument, called a *cross-staff*.

TRÂN-SI-NOM-WIN-DÔW, **n.* (*Arch.*) A window with a cross-piece. *Ash*.

TRÂN-SI-PÂ-DÂNE, **a.* Situated beyond the river Po. *Burke*.

TRÂN-SI-PÂ-RÏENCE, **n.* [Fr.] Same as *transparency*. *Hamilton*.

TRÂN-SI-PÂ-RÏEN-CY, (trân-si-pâr-ên-ç) *n.* [*transparence*, Fr.] State of being transparent; clearness; diaphanety.

TRÂN-SI-PÂ-RÏENT, *a.* [Fr.; *trans and appareo*, L.] That may be seen through, as glass; admitting the passage of light; pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

TRÂN-SI-PÂ-RÏENT-LY, *ad.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.

TRÂN-SI-PÂ-RÏENT-NESS, *n.* Quality of being transparent.

TRÂN-SI-PÂ-S-S, *v. a.* To pass over. *Gregory*. [R.]

TRÂN-SI-PÂ-S-S, *v. n.* To pass by; to pass away. *Daniel*. [R.]

TRÂN-SI-PÂ-S-S-Â-BLE, **a.* That may be passed over. *Daniel*.

TRÂN-SPI-CÏO-U-ÔS, *a.* [*trans and specio*, L.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Milton*. [R.]

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÈRE, (trân-spi-êr) — See *PERCE*. *v. a.* [*transpercer*, Fr.] [*i.* TRANSPICED; *pp.* TRANSPICING, TRANSPICED.] To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÈR-Â-BLE, *a.* [*transpirabile*, Fr.] Capable of transpiring; that may transpire. *Cotgrave*.

TRÂN-SPI-RÂ-T-ÏON, *n.* [Fr.] Emission in vapor. *Bronne*. — *Pulmonary transpiration*, the exhalation of watery vapor which is constantly going on from the blood circulating through the lungs.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÈRE, *v. a.* [*transpiro*, L.; *transpirer*, Fr.] [*i.* TRANSPICED; *pp.* TRANSPICING, TRANSPICED.] To emit in vapor.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÈRE, *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.] To be emitted, as through the pores of the skin. *Woodward*. To escape from secrecy to notice. *Ld. Chesterfield*. — To happen; to occur; to elapse. *Ec. Rev.* "What transpired is as yet kept secret." *London Sun*. ¶ This novel use of the word is pretty common in the United States; nor does it appear to be very uncommon in England, though it has been repeatedly censured by judicious critics, both there and here, as improper. "He" (the author of the "Life of Dr. Adam Clarke") "often talks of *transpiring*, where most other people would talk of *passing* or *elapsing*." *Brit. Crit.*

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÈRE, *v. a.* To put into a new place. *Wilkins*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏANT, *v. a.* [*trans and planto*, L.; *transplanter*, Fr.] [*i.* TRANSPANTED; *pp.* TRANSPANTING, TRANSPANTED.] To remove and plant in another place; to remove and settle; to remove.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏAN-TÂ-T-ÏON, *n.* Act of transplanting; state of being transplanted; removal from one place or country to another.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏAN-T-ÏER, *n.* One who transplants.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏEN-D-ÏEN-CY, *n.* Supereminently splendid. *More*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏEN-D-ÏENT, *a.* Supereminently splendid. *Todd*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏEN-D-ÏENT-LY, *ad.* With supereminently splendid.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏT, *v. a.* [*trans and porto*, L.; *transporter*, Fr.] [*i.* TRANSPORTED; *pp.* TRANSPORTING, TRANSPORTED.] To carry or convey from one place or country to another; — to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence to banishment; — to carry away by violence of passion; to put into ecstasy; to ravish with pleasure; — to bear; to remove.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT, *n.* [Fr.] Transportation; carriage; conveyance; a vessel of carriage, particularly one in which soldiers are conveyed; — rapture; ecstasy; — a felon sentenced to exile.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-Â-BL-Ï-TY, **n.* State of being transportable. *Ed. Ency.*

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-Â-BLE, **a.* That may be transported. *Qu. Rev.*

†TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-Â-N-ÇE, *n.* Conveyance; transport. *Shak.*

†TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-Â-N-ÇE, *a.* Affording great pleasure. *More*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-Â-T-ÏON, *n.* Act of transporting; conveyance; carriage; transmission or conveyance; transport; — banishment for felony. [*Ecstasy*, *South*].

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-Ï-D-LY, *ad.* In a state of transport.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-Ï-D-NESS, *n.* State of transport. *Bp. Hall*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-Ï-ER, *n.* One who transports. *Carew*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-Ï-ÏNG, **p. a.* Ravishing with delight.

†TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-M-ÏENT, *n.* Transportation. *Beaumont & Fl.*

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-SHIP, **n.* A vessel employed in conveying soldiers or convicts. *Goldsmith*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏRT-V-ÏS-S-Ï-L, **n.* A vessel employed to transport soldiers and warlike stores, or convicts. *Ash*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏS-Â-L, *n.* Transportation. *Swift*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏS-Â-Ï, (trân-spi-ôz) *v. a.* [*transposere*, Fr.; *transpositum*, L.] [*i.* TRANSPROSED; *pp.* TRANSPROISING, TRANSPROSED.] To change the order of, by putting each in place of the other; to put out of place; to remove.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏS-Â-T-ÏON, (trân-spi-zish'un) *n.* [Fr.] Act of transposing; state of being transposed; reciprocal change of place.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏS-Â-T-ÏON-Â-L, (-zish'un) *a.* Relating to transposition. *Peegge*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏS-Â-T-Ï-ÏVE, **a.* Made by, or consisting of, transposition. *Crombie*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏT, **v. a.* To print out of its proper place, or in another place. *Coleridge*.

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏS-Ï, **v. a.* To change from prose into verse. *Dryden*. [R.]

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏS-SHÂ-P-Ï, *v. a.* To transform. *Shak.* [R.]

TRÂN-SPI-ÏÏS-SH-Ï-P, *v. a.* [*i.* TRANSSHIPPED; *pp.* TRANSSHIPPING, TRANSSHIPPED.] To convey from one ship or vessel to another. *Lord Macartney*.

TRANS-SHIP-MENT,* *n.* The act of transshipping; the act of taking a cargo out of one ship, and loading it into another. *Jadrell.*

TRANS-SUB-STAN-TI-ATE, (trän-süb-stän'she-ät) *v. a.* [*transsubstantier*, Fr.] [*i.* TRANSUBSTANTIATED; *pp.* TRANSUBSTANTIATING, TRANSUBSTANTIATED.] To change to another substance. *Donne.*

TRANS-SUB-STAN-TI-ATION, (trän-süb-stän-she-ä'shun) *n.* [*transsubstantiation*, Fr.] Change of substance:—the doctrine held by the Roman Catholic church, that in the eucharist, the bread and wine are changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

TRANS-SUB-STAN-TI-A-TOR, (trän-süb-stän'she-ä-tür) *n.* A believer in transubstantiation. *Barrow.* [R.]

TRANS-SU-DÄ-TION, *n.* Act of transuding; the oozing of fluids through membranes or pores. *Boyle.*

TRANS-SÜ-DA-TÖ-RY, *a.* Passing through in vapor. *Todd.*

TRANS-SÜ-DE', *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, L.] [*i.* TRANSDUED; *pp.* TRANSDUING, TRANSDUED.] To pass through the pores in vapor; to perspire in vapor. *Harvey.*

TRANS-SÜ-ME', *v. a.* [*transumo*, L.] To take from one thing to another; to convert one thing into another. *Crashaw.*

†TRANS-SÜ-MPT, (trän'sümpt) *n.* [old Fr.; *transumptum*, L.] Copy of a record. *Hierbert.*

TRANS-SÜ-MPTION, (trän-süm'shun) *n.* Act of transuming.

TRANS-SÜ-MPTIVE,* (trän-süm'tiv) *a.* Transferred from one to another. *Selden.*

TRANS-VÉ-CTION, *n.* The act of carrying over. *Glanville.*

TRANS-VÉR-SAL, *a.* [Fr.; *trans* and *versalis*, L.] Running crosswise; transverse:—applied to a straight line drawn across several others. *Hale.*

TRANS-VÉR-SAL,* *n.* (*Geom.*) A line which is drawn across several others so as to cut them all. *P. Cyc.*

TRANS-VÉR-SAL-LY, *ad.* Transversely. *Wilkins.* [R.]

TRANS-VÉR-SE', *v. a.* [*transversus*, L.] [*i.* TRANSVERSED; *pp.* TRANSVERSING, TRANSVERSED.] To change; to overturn. *Leslie.*

TRANS-VÉR-SE', *a.* [*transversus*, L.] Running across; being crosswise. *Milton.*—*Transverse axis*, (*Conic sections*) the diameter which passes through both foci.

TRANS-VÉR-SE,* *n.* The longer diameter or axis of an ellipse, &c. *Crabb.*

TRANS-VÉR-SE-LY, *ad.* In a cross direction. *Stillingfleet.*

†TRANS-VÖ-LÄ-TION,* *n.* Act of flying beyond. *Bp. Taylor.*

†TRÄN-TÖ-R, *n.* A hawk or vender of fish. *Bailey.*

TRÄP, *n.* A little engine or instrument with a catch or valves for closing, used for catching vermin, also trespassers on private property; a snare:—an ambush; a stratagem:—a part of a machine:—a game at ball.

TRÄP, *v. a.* [*i.* TRAPPED; *pp.* TRAPPING, TRAPPED.] To ensnare; to catch by a snare or trap; to entrap:—to adorn; to decorate; to dress. *Cowley.*

TRÄP,* *a.* Relating to the rock so called. *Jameson.*

TRÄP,* or TRÄP-RÖCK,* *n.* (*Min.*) The name of a rock, often of columnar form, and apparently of igneous or volcanic origin, composed of hornblende, felspar, and augite. *Brande.*

TRÄ-PÄN', *v. a.* [*i.* TRAPANNED; *pp.* TRAPANNING, TRAPANNED.] To lay a trap for; to ensnare. *South.*

TRÄ-PÄN', *n.* A cheat; a stratagem; a snare. *South.*

TRÄ-PÄN-NER, *n.* A deceiver. *South.*

TRÄP-DÖÖR, (träp'dör) *n.* A door in a floor, opening and shutting like a valve.

TRÄPE, *v. n.* To run about idly. See TRÄPPE.

TRÄPES, *n.* An idle, slatternly woman. *Hudibras.* [Low.]

†TRÄ-PÉ-ZI-AN,* *a.* Resembling a trapezium. *Smart.*

TRÄ-PÉ-ZI-FÖRM,* *a.* Being in the form of a trapezium. *Louden.*

†TRAPEZIUM, (trä-pé-zhe-üm or trä-pé-zhe-üm) [*trä-pé-zhe-üm*, W. J. F. Ja.; *trä-pé-zhe-üm*, P. Sm. R.; *trä-pé-zhe-üm*, S. K.] [*L. γραπεζιον*, Gr.; *trapezia*, Fr.] *pl.* TRAPEZIA or TRAPEZIUMS. (*Geom.*) A four-sided figure, of which neither two of the opposite sides are equal or parallel.—(*Anat.*) A bone in the wrist.

TRÄPÉ-ZÖID, or TRÄ-FÖ-ZÖID, [trä-pé-zöid, S. W. P. J. F.; *trä-pé-zöid*, Ja. K. Sm. Wb. Ash, Johnson.] *n.* [*γραιζιον* and *είδος*, Gr.; *trapezoides*, Fr.] A four-sided figure, of which two only of the sides are parallel.

TRÄPÉ-ZÖID'AL,* *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid. *Smart.*

TRÄP-PÉ-AN,* *a.* Relating to, or containing, trap. *Lyell.*

TRÄP-PER,* *n.* One employed in catching by traps. *Pennant.*

TRÄP-PINGS, *n. pl.* Ornaments; dress; embellishments; especially such as are used in decorating a horse.

TRÄP-PIST,* *n.* One of a religious order of the Catholic church in France, still existing in Normandy. *Catholic.*

TRÄP-POUS,* *a.* Being of the nature of trap. *Smart.*

TRÄP-STICK, *n.* A stick used in the game of trap. *Spectator.*

TRÄP-TÜFF,* *n.* Masses of hornblende, basalt, &c. *Smart.*

TRÄSII, *n.* Any thing worthless; dross; dregs; matter improper for food:—that which is lopped off of trees, sugarcane, &c. [A worthless person. *Shak.*]—(*Hunting*) A clog or encumbrance to a dog.

TRÄSH, *v. a.* To lop; to crop. *Warburton.* To crush; to trample on; to clog; to encumber. *Shak.*

†TRÄSHI, *v. n.* To follow with bustle; to trample. *Puritan.*

TRÄSH'Y, *a.* Consisting of trash; worthless; vile; useless.

TRÄSS,* *n.* (*Min.*) A deposit of volcanic ashes and scoria thrown out of some volcanoes; argillaceous earth. *Lyell.* See TERRAS.

†TRÄU'LIJSI, *n.* [*trauizo*, L.] A stammering repetition. *Dalgarno.*

TRÄU-MÄT'IC, *a.* [*τραυματικός*.] (*Med.*) Vulnerary; useful to wounds. *Wiseman.*

TRÄU-MÄT'IC, *n.* Medicine good to heal wounds. *Chambers.*

TRÄV'ÄIL, (träv'vil) *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.] [*i.* TRAVAILED; *pp.* TRAVAILING, TRAVAILED.] To labor; to toil; to labor with pain; especially, to labor in childbirth.

†TRÄV'ÄIL, *v. a.* [*travagliare*, It.] To harass; to tire. *Hayward.*

TRÄV'ÄIL, (träv'vil) *n.* Labor; toil; labor in childbirth.

TRÄVE, (*travs*, L.; *travail*, Fr.) A beam; a traverse. *Mandrell.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.

TRÄV'EL, *v. n.* [*i.* TRAVELLED; *pp.* TRAVELLING, TRAVELLED.] To make journeys; to pass; to go; to perform travel; to journey; to visit foreign countries.

†*Traveller*: The following derivatives of *travel*, viz., *travelled*, *travelling*, and *traveller*, are here given with the *l* doubled, as they are found in most English dictionaries, and in accordance, also, with the prevailing usage. Some, however, spell these words with a single *l*, thus, *traveled*, *travelling*, *traveller*. This form is agreeable to the general analogy of the language; and it only wants the sanction of the prevailing usage to render it the preferable orthography.—These remarks are equally applicable to the derivatives of a number of other verbs ending in *l*; as, *cavil*, *driuel*, *empanel*, *gravel*, *gravel*, *level*, *marvel*, *model*, &c.

TRÄV'EL, *v. a.* To pass; to journey over. *Milton.* [†To force to journey. *Spenser.*]

TRÄV'EL, (*travail*, Fr.) Act of travelling; journey.—*pl.* A book or publication containing an account of occurrences and observations in a journey or travel.

TRÄV'ELLED, (träv'eld) *a.* Having made journeys. *Wotton.*

TRÄV'EL-LE-R, (*travailleur*, Fr.) One who travels; one who performs and writes travel:—a travelling mercantile clerk.—(*Naut.*) A ring or hoop which slides along a rope or spar.

TRÄV'EL-LER'S-JÖY,* *n.* A climbing plant; clematis. *Booth.*

TRÄV'EL-TÄINT-ED, *a.* Fatigued with travel. *Shak.*

†TRÄV'ERS, *ad.* [Fr.] Athwart; across. *Shak.* See TRÄVERSE.

TRÄV'ERS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be traversed; liable to legal objection. *Hale.*

TRÄV'ERSE, (träv'ers, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; *träv'ers*, W.) *ad.* [*travers*, Fr.] Crosswise; athwart. *Bacon.*

TRÄV'ERSE, (träv'ers, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; *träv'ers*, S. W.) *prep.* Through crosswise. *Milton.* [R.]

TRÄV'ERSE, *a.* (*transversus*, L.; *travers*, Fr.) Lying across; lying athwart. *Hayward.*—*Traverse jury*, a petty jury which tries a case in which one of the parties affirms something which is denied by the other.

TRÄV'ERSE, *n.* Any thing laid, built, or hung across; something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; a thwarting obstacle:—a flexure; a turn:—subterfuge; trick.—(*Law*) A denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of pleading; the act of denying and taking issue upon an indictment.

TRÄV'ERSE, *v. a.* [*traverse*, Fr.] [*i.* TRAVERSED; *pp.* TRAVERSING, TRAVERSED.] To cross; to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles; to ward over; to survey; to examine thoroughly; to turn and point in some direction, as a cannon.—(*Naut.*) To brace aft, as a yard.—(*Law*) To contradict or deny, as an allegation; to take issue on an indictment.

TRÄV'ERSE, *v. n.* To oppose a movement in fencing. *Shak.*

TRÄV'ERSE-BÖARD,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A circular piece of board marked with all the points of the compass, used for keeping the reckoning of, or courses run by, a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

TRÄV'ERS-ER,* *n.* One who traverses.—(*Law*) One who denies some matter of fact alleged to be done in a declaration or pleading; one who takes issue upon an indictment. *Shiel.*

TRÄV'ERSE-SÄLL'ING,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A method of working or calculating traverses, or compound courses, so as to bring them all into one. *Mar. Dict.*

TRÄV'ERSE-TÄBLE,* *n.* See TRAVERSE-BOARD. *Smart.*

TRÄV'ER-TINE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of limestone deposited from the water of springs, which hold lime in solution. *Lyell.*

TRÄV'EST-ED, *a.* [*travesti*, Fr.; *travestito*, It.] Dressed in the clothes of another; disguised; travestied. *Bentley.* [R.]

TRÄV'ES-TY, *a.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed preposterously; travestied. *Johnson.* [R.]

TRÄV'ES-TY, *n.* A literary work so translated or imitated

as to be rendered ridiculous; a parody; a burlesque performance; a work travestied.

TRAVÉ'S-TY, *v. a.* [i. TRAVESTIED; *pp.* TRAVESTYING, TRAVESTIED.] To translate so as to render ridiculous; to parody; to turn into burlesque and ridicule. *Dr. Warton.*

TRAV'IS, *n.* Same as *trave*. *A. Wood.*

TRAY, (trā) *n.* [*træg*, *Su. Goth.*; *trua*, *L.*] A shallow, wooden vessel. *Mozon.*

TRAY'TRIP, *n.* A game at tables or draughts. *Shak.*

†TREACH'ER, }
†TREACH'ER-TOUR, } *n.* [*tricheur*, *Fr.*] A traitor. *Spenser.*

†TREACH'ER-ŌUS, (trēch'er-ūs) *a.* Partaking of treachery; faithless; perfidious; traitorous; false.

TRÉACH'ER-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Perfidiously; by treachery.

TRÉACH'ER-ŌUS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being treacherous.

TRÉACH'ER-Y, (trēch'er-e) *n.* [*tricherie*, *Fr.*, from *triegen*, *Ger.*] Perfidy; breach of faith, fidelity, or trust.

TRÉA'CLE, (trē'kl) *n.* [*triacle*, *old Fr.*; *triacle*, *D.*] A medicine made up of many ingredients. *Boyle.* The viscid, brown sirup which drains from sugar; molasses. *Ellis.*

TRÉA'CLE-MŪS'TARD,* *n.* A plant possessing warm and pungent qualities. *Farm. Ency.*

TREAD, (tréd) *v. n.* [i. TROD; *pp.* TREADING, TRODDEN or TROD.] To set the foot; to trample; to walk with form or state: — to copulate, as birds.

TREAD, *v. a.* To walk on; to press or beat with the feet; to beat; to track; to walk on in a formal manner; to crush under foot; to trample; to put in action by the feet. *Dryden.* To compress, as a bird.

TREAD, (tréd) *n.* Act of treading; step with the foot: — way; track; path: — compression by the male fowl. — (*Arch.*) The horizontal part of a step on which the foot is placed.

TREAD'ER, *n.* One who treads.

TREAD'ING,* *n.* The act of one that treads; a step. *Rowe.*

TREAD'LE, (tréd'ld) *n.* The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the tread or foot: — the albuginous cords which unite the yolk to the white of an egg. — [*Sperm* of the cock. *Bronne.*]

TREAD-MILL,* *n.* A mill turned by persons treading upon a wheel; — a recent invention for giving useful employment to persons imprisoned for crime. *Brande.*

†TREAGUE, (trég) *n.* [*trégu*, *It.*] A truce. *Spenser.*

TREAS'ON, (tréz'n) *n.* [*trahison*, *Fr.*] [*Law*] Breach of fidelity; rebellion; the highest offence against a state or government. — *High treason* is an offence committed against the king, kingdom, or commonwealth. — *Petit treason* is the murder of a husband by a wife, of a master or mistress by a servant, of an ecclesiastic by a prelate, &c. &c.

TREAS'ON-ABLE, (tréz'n-ə-bl) *a.* Having the nature or guilt of treason; rebellious.

TREAS'ON-ABLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being treasonable.

TREAS'ON-ABLY, (tréz'n-ə-bl) *ad.* In a treasonable manner.

†TREAS'ON-ŌUS, (tréz'n-ūs) *a.* Treasonable. *Shak.*

TREAS'URE, (tréz'h'ur) *n.* [*trésor*, *Fr.*; *thesaurus*, *L.*] Wealth hoarded up; riches accumulated; abundance: — something greatly valued.

TREAS'URE, (tréz'h'ur) *v. a.* [i. TREASURED; *pp.* TREASURING, TREASURED.] To hoard; to reposit; to lay up.

TREAS'URE-HŌUSE, (tréz'h'ur) *n.* Place where hoarded riches are kept; treasury. *Hooker.*

TREAS'UR-ER, (tréz'h'ur-er) *n.* [*trésorier*, *Fr.*] One who has care of the money, funds, or revenue of a society, corporation, state, or nation. — *Lord High Treasurer*, formerly the third great officer of the crown of England, the duties of whose office are now executed by five commissioners.

TREAS'UR-ER-SHIP, (tréz'h'ur-er-ship) *n.* The office or dignity of treasurer. *Hakewill.*

TREAS'UR-ESS, (tréz'h'ur-ēs) *n.* A female treasurer.

TREAS'UR-TROVE,* *n.* (*Law*) Money, &c., found hidden in the earth, the owner being unknown. *Crabb.*

TREAS'UR-Y, (tréz'h'ur-e) *n.* [*trésorerie*, *Fr.*] A place in which money is stored; a house or office in which the public revenue is deposited. [†*Treasure*. *Shak.*]

TREAT, (trét) *v. a.* [*traiter*, *Fr.*; *tracto*, *L.*] [i. TREATED; *pp.* TREATING, TREATED.] To negotiate; to settle. — [*tracto*, *L.*] To discourse on; to use in any manner; to handle; to manage; to carry on; to entertain without expense.

TREAT, *v. n.* [*traiter*, *Fr.*] To discourse: — to practise negotiation; to come to terms: — to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, (trét) *n.* An entertainment given of food or drink, or both; something given for an entertainment; a rich entertainment; a feast; a banquet.

†TREAT'ABLE, *a.* [*tractabile*, *Fr.*] Tractable. *Hooker.*

†TREAT'ABLELY, *ad.* Moderately; tractably. *Hooker.*

TREAT'ER, *n.* One who treats or discourses.

TREAT'ISE, (trét'iz or trét'is) [trét'iz, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; trét'is, *S. F. K. Wb.*] *n.* [*tractatus*, *L.*] A discourse; a tract; a formal essay; a disquisition.

†TREA'TIS-ER, *n.* One who writes a treatise. *Featley*. [R.]

TREAT'MENT, (trét'ment) *n.* [*traitement*, *Fr.*] Act of treating; manner of being treated; management; usage; manner of using, good or bad: — entertainment.

TREAT'Y, (trét'ē) *n.* [*traité*, *Fr.*] Negotiation; act of treating; a compact; an agreement between two or more independent states. [†*Treaty*. *Shak.*]

TREB'LE, (tréb'bl) [tréb'bl, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; tréb'bl, *Wb.*] *a.* [*triple*, *Fr.*; *tripulus*, *triplex*, *L.*] Threefold; triple. — (*Mus.*) High or most acute in sound.

TREB'LE, (tréb'bl) *v. a.* [i. TREBBLED; *pp.* TREBLING, TREBBLED.] To multiply by three; to make three as much; to triple.

TREB'LE, (tréb'bl) *v. n.* To become threefold. *Swift.*

TREB'BLE, (tréb'bl) *n.* (*Mus.*) The highest or acutest part in music, or in a concerted piece. — *Half-treble*, a high counter-tenor.

TREB'LE-NÉSS, (tréb'bl-nēs) *n.* State of being treble.

TREB'LY, *ad.* Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

TREB'V-CHÉT,* *n.* [Fr.] A tumbrel or cucking-stool: — a great engine to cast stones to batter walls. *Whishaw.*

TRECK'SCHUYT,* (trék'shöit) *n.* [D.] A covered boat drawn by horses, and used for the conveyance of passengers and goods on the Dutch and Flemish canals. *Brande.*

TREDDLE,* *n.* See TREADLE. *Booth.* [Scott.]

TRE-DILLE'*,* *n.* A game at cards by three persons. *Sir W.*

TREE, *n.* [*triu*, *M. Goth.*; *trie*, *Icel.*; *tree*, *Dan.*] The general name of the largest vegetable; a large vegetable having a single woody trunk or stem; any thing branched out like a tree.

TREE,* *v. a.* [i. TREED; *pp.* TREING, TREED.] To cause to ascend a tree. *Dr. Allen.* [Colloquial.]

TREE-PRŌG,* *n.* A frog found on trees; tree-toad. *Smart.*

TREE-GR-ER-MÁN'DRU, *n.* A plant.

TREE'LESS,* *a.* Destitute of trees. *Dr. Jackson.*

TREE-LŌUSE,* *n.* An insect that infests plants; aphid. *Harris.*

TREE-MŌSS,* *n.* A species of lichen. *P. Cyc.*

†TREĒN, *Old pl.* of *Tree*. *B. Jonson.*

†TREĒN, *a.* Wooden; made of wood. *Camden.*

TREE-NĀL,* (commonly pronounced trū'nəl) *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden pin, used for fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers. *Mar. Dict.*

TREE'OR-LIFE', *n.* An evergreen tree; lignum-vitæ: — the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE-PRIM-RŌGE, *n.* A biennial plant.

TREE-TŌAD, *n.* A toad found on trees and shrubs. *Ency.*

TRE'FĀL-LŌW,* *v. a.* To plough land the third time before sowing. — Written also *thrifallow*, *trifallow*, and *try-fallow*. *Farm. Ency.* [Local.]

TRE'FŌL, *n.* [*trifolium*, *L.*] A three-leaved plant, of which there are several species. — (*Arch.*) An ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.

TRELLAGE, (trél'aj) [trél'aj, *K. Sm.*; trél'aj, *P.*; trél'aj, *Ja.*] *n.* [Fr.] A contexture of pales to support espaliers in a garden; trellis. *Dict. Trevoux.*

TRELLIS, *n.* [*trellis*, *Fr.*] A structure or frame of cross-barred work, used for summer-houses, verandas, &c.; a lattice.

TRELLIS,* *v. a.* [i. TRELISED; *pp.* TRELISING, TRELISED.] To furnish with a trellis, lattice, or wooden frame. *Scott.*

TRELLISED, (trél'jist) *a.* Having trellises. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TRE-MÁN'DŌ,* *n.* [L.] (*Mus.*) A reiteration of a note of the chord, or a general shake of the whole chord. *Brande.*

TREMB'LE, (trém'bl) *v. n.* [*trembler*, *Fr.*; *tremo*, *L.*] [i. TREMBLED; *pp.* TREMBLING, TREMBLED.] To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder; to quiver; to totter: — to quaver; to shake, as a sound.

TREMB'BLER, *n.* One who trembles. *Hanmond.*

TREMB'BLING, *n.* A shaking; a shuddering; tremor.

TREMB'BLING-LY, *ad.* So as to shake or tremble. *Shak.*

TRE-MĒL/LA,* *n.* [*tremo*, *L.*] (*Bot.*) A jelly-like plant, of the lowest organization, found in damp walks, &c. *Brande.*

TRE-MÉN'DŌUS, *a.* [*tremendus*, *L.*] Very dreadful; horrible; terrible; frightful; terrific; horrid.

TRE-MÉN'DŌUS-LY, *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.

TRE-MÉN'DŌUS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being tremendous.

TREM'Q-LITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous or radiated, whitish, and semi-transparent mineral. *Brande.*

TREM'QUR, [trém'qur, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K.*; trém'qur or trém'qur, *Ja.*; trém'qur, *Sm.*] *n.* [*tremor*, *L.*] State of trembling; quivering of the body through fear.

TREM'V-LOUS, *a.* [*tremulus*, *L.*] Trembling; fearful; quivering; vibratory. [Scott.]

TREM'V-LOUS-LY, *ad.* In a tremulous manner; with tripping.

TREM'V-LOUS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being tremulous.

†TRĒN, *n.* A fish-spear. *Ansforth.*

TRĒNCH, *v. a.* [*trancher*, *Fr.*] [i. TRENCHED; *pp.* TRENCHING, TRENCHED.] To cut; to cut, dig, or form into pits or ditches: — to fortify by earth thrown up: — to turn over or stir the soil two or three feet deep.

TRÉCH, *v. n.* To encroach; to cut off a part.
 TRÉCH, *n.* [*tranchée*, Fr.] A pit or ditch; a mound.—
 (Fort.) A place cut out by besiegers in order to approach
 the place attacked.
 †TRÉCH'AND, *a.* Cutting; trenchant. *Spenser.*
 TRÉCH'ANT, *a.* [*tranchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp. *Hud-
 bras.* [R.]
 TRÉCH'ER, *n.* [*tranchoir*, Fr.] One who trenches or cuts;
 a large wooden dish or platter on which meat is, or was,
 cut and eaten at table. *Dryden.* The table. *Shak.* Food;
 pleasures of the table. *South.*
 TRÉCH'ER-FLY, *n.* A trencher-mate. *L'Estrange.*
 TRÉCH'ER-FRIEND, *n.* A parasite; a table companion;
 a trencher-mate. *Shak.* [eater.
 TRÉCH'ER-MAN, *n.* [†A cook. *Sidney.*] A feeder; an
 TRÉCH'ER-MATE, *n.* A table companion; a parasite.
 Hooker. [FL
 TRÉCH'MORE, * *n.* The name of an old dance. *Beaumont.*
 TRÉND, *v. n.* [i. TRENDÉD; *pp.* TRENDING, TRENDED.] (*Naut.*)
 To turn; to run; to stretch; to tend. *Dryden.*
 TRÉND, * *n.* (*Naut.*) Inclination or tendency to a certain
 direction. *C. Wilkes.*
 TRÉND'DEL, * *n.* A weight or post in a mill; trundle. *Crabb.*
 TRÉND'ING, *n.* A particular direction. *Dryden.*
 TRÉND'LE, *n.* Any thing turned round; a trundle. *Bailey.*
 TRÉNTAL, *n.* [*trénte*, Fr.] (Contracted from *trigintal*.) The
 service of thirty masses for the dead. *Aylife.*
 TRÉPAN, *n.* [Fr., from *trépaner*, Gr.] A circular saw for
 perforating the skull; a trephine. [A snare. *South.* See
 TRAPAN.]
 TRÉ-PAN, *v. a.* [*trépaner*, Fr.] [i. TRÉPANNÉD; *pp.* TRÉPAN-
 NING, TRÉPANNED.] To perforate with the trepan.
 TRÉ-PAN'NER, *n.* One who trepans. *Todd.*
 TRÉ-PAN'NING, * *n.* The operation performed with the trepan;
 perforation:—act of deceiving. *Scott.*
 †TRÉ-PHINE, or TRÉ-PHINE', [tré-fin', *P. Ash:* tré-fin',
 W. B. tré-fin', *Sm.;* tré-fin' or tré-fin', *K.;* *n.* An instru-
 ment for trepanning; a small, improved sort of trepan.
Wiseman.
 †TRÉ-PHINE', * *v. a.* To perforate; to trepan. *Smart.*
 TRÉP-ID'ATION, *n.* [*trépidatio*, L.] State of trembling of
 the body; tremor; quivering.
 †TRÉS'AYLE, * *n.* (*Eng. law*) A writ on ouster by abatement,
 on the death of a grandfather's grandfather. *Blackstone.*
 TRÉS'PASS, *v. n.* [*trespasser*, old Fr.] [i. TRÉS-PASSÉD; *pp.*
 TRÉS-PASSING, TRÉS-PASSÉD.] To trespass; to offend:—
 to enter unlawfully on another's ground.
 TRÉS'PASS, *n.* [*trespas*, old Fr.] Transgression of law; of-
 fence; misdemeanor:—unlawful entrance on another's
 ground.
 TRÉS'PASS-ER, *n.* One who trespasses; an offender.
 TRÉS'PASS-ÖF'FER-ING, * *n.* An offering, among the Israel-
 ites, for a trespass. *Ash.*
 TRÉSSE, *n.* [*trésse*, Fr.; *tréccia*, It.] *pl.* TRÉSSES. A lock;
 a curl of hair; a gathering of hair.—Used chiefly in the
 plural.
 †TRÉSSED, (*trést* or *trés'éd*) *a.* Knotted; curled; having
 the hair in a tress; having tresses. *Spenser.*
 TRÉS'SEL, *n.* See TRÉSSTLE.
 TRÉS'SURE, (*trés'ür*) *n.* (*Her.*) A kind of border. *Warton.*
 TRÉS'SURED, * (*trés'ür*) *a.* Bound with a tressure. *Sir
 W. Scott.*
 TRÉS'TLE, (*trés'sl*) *n.* [*tréstean*, old Fr.] The frame of a
 table; a movable form by which any thing is supported;
 a prop:—a three-legged stool.
 TRÉS'TLE-TRÉS'S, * (*trés'sl-*) *n.* (*Naut.*) Two strong bars of
 timber fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the
 lower mast head. *Mar. Dict.*
 TRÉT, *n.* In commerce, an allowance made for waste, dust,
 &c., at the rate of 4 lbs. for every 104 lbs. purchased.
 †TRÉTH'ING, *n.* [*tréthing*, low L.] A tax; impost. *Johnson.*
 TRÉV'ET, *n.* Any thing that stands on three legs, as a
 stool; a movable part of a kitchen range:—written also
trévet.
 TREY, (*tré*) *n.* [*tres*, L.; *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards. *Shak.*
 TRÉ* A prefix, of Greek and Latin origin, signifying
 three.
 TRÉ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tried; capable of trial.
 TRÉ'AD, *n.* [*trias*, L.; *triade*, Fr.] Three united.
 TRÉ'AL, *n.* Act of trying; state of being tried; test; ex-
 amination; experiment; experimental knowledge; proof;
 attempt; effort; endeavor; temptation.
 †TRÉ'AL'ITY, *n.* State of being three; triad. *Warton.*
 TRÉ'ALÖGUE, (*tré'alög*) *n.* A colloquy of three persons.
 A Wood.
 TRÉ-AN'DER, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having three stamens
 Lindley.
 FRÉ-AN'DROUS, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three stamens. *P. Cyc.*
 TRÉ'AN-GLE, (*tré'äng'l*) *n.* [Fr.; *triangulum*, L.] (*Geom.*)
 A figure of three angles and three sides.—(*Astron.*) The
 name of a constellation.—(*Mus.*) A small, steel, triangu-
 lar, musical instrument of percussion, open at one of its
 angles.
 TRÉ'AN-GLED, (*tré'äng-gld*) *a.* Having three angles.

TRÉ-AN'GU-LAR, (*äng'gu-lär*) *a.* [*triangularis*, L.] Having
 three angles; triangled.
 TRÉ-AN'GU-LAR'ITY, * *n.* Quality of being triangular. *Bo-
 lingbroke.* [ris.
 TRÉ-AN'GU-LAR-LY, *ad.* After the form of a triangle. *Har-
 tré-AN'GU-LÄTE*, * *v. a.* [i. TRIANGULATED; *pp.* TRIANGU-
 LATING, TRIANGULATED.] (*Surveying*) To divide into tri-
 angles, or triangular net-work, by surveying. *Encyc.*
 TRÉ-AN'GU-LÄT-ED, * *a.* Having a triangular form. *Hill.*
 TRÉ-AN'GU-LÄ'TION, * *n.* The act of triangulating; the
 net-work of triangles with which the face of a country
 is covered in a triangular survey. *P. Cyc.*
 TRÉ'AR-CHY, * *n.* A government by three. *Holland.*
 †TRÉ'AR-RIAN, *a.* [*triarri*, L.] Occupying the third post or
 place. *Cowley.*
 TRÉ'BAL, * *a.* Belonging to a tribe. *Warburton.* [R.]
 TRÉBE, *n.* [*tribus*, L.] A division or distinct portion of a
 people; a family or race kept distinct:—a number of
 things having certain common characteristics:—a divi-
 sion of the ancient Israelites:—a principal subdivision
 of the Roman people.
 TRÉBE, *v. a.* To divide into tribes. *Bp. Nicolson.* [R.]
 TRÉB'LET, *n.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Bailey.*
 TRÉ-BÖM'É-TER, * *n.* [*tribos* and *μέτρον*.] (*Mech.*) A sort
 of sledge or apparatus for measuring the force of friction.
Brande.
 TRÉ'CO-LËT, *n.* Same as *triblet*.
 TRÉ'BÄCH, * *n.* A poetic foot, consisting of three short
 syllables. *Smart.*
 TRÉ'V-LÄ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation;
 severe affliction; severe trial. *Hooker.*
 TRÉ'ÖVAL, *n.* [L. & Fr.] A judgment-seat in the forum
 at Rome:—a judgment-seat; the seat of justice; a court
 of justice; a place for trying persons accused.
 TRÉ'V-NÄTE, * *n.* The office of tribune; tribuneship. *Mel-
 math.*
 TRÉ'VNE, *n.* [*tribunus*, L.] The chief magistrate of a
 tribe; an officer of Rome, chosen by the people; the
 commander of a Roman legion.—[*tribunal*, L.] A raised
 seat from which speeches were anciently delivered to the
 people; a tribunal:—the rostrum from which the speak-
 ers address the assembly in the French chamber of de-
 puties.
 TRÉ'VNE-SHÖP, *n.* The office of a tribune. *Addison.*
 TRÉ'V-N'IAL, (*tré'v-nish'äl*) *a.* Relating to a tribune.
Dryden.
 †TRÉ'V-N'IALIAN, * (*-nish'än*) *a.* Same as *tribunitial*. *John-
 son.*
 †TRÉ'V-N'IALIOUS, (*-nish'üs*) *a.* [*tribunitius*, L.] Tribuni-
 tial. *Bacon.*
 TRÉ'V-TÄ-RJ-NËSS, * *n.* State of being tributary. *Allen.*
 TRÉ'V-TÄ-RY, *a.* [*tributaire*, Fr.; *tributarius*, L.] Paying
 tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a mas-
 ter:—subject; subordinate:—paid in tribute; contrib-
 uting.
 TRÉ'V-TÄ-RY, *n.* One who pays tribute; a dependant.
 TRÉ'VTE, *n.* [*tribut*, Fr.; *tributum*, L.] A payment made
 in acknowledgment of subjection, or for protection; a tax.
 †TRÉ'VTE, *v. a.* To pay as tribute. *Whitlock.*
 TRÉ'VTE-MÖN'EX, * *n.* Money paid as tribute. *Ash.*
 TRÉ'VÄ, * *n.* (*Bot.*) The shield or reproductive organ of a
 lichen. *Brande.*
 TRÉCE, *n.* A short time; an instant; a stroke. *Spenser.*
 TRÉ-CEN-NÄ'RÖÖS, * *a.* Tricennial. *Smart.*
 TRÉ-CEN'NÄL, * *a.* [*tricennalis*, L.] Belonging to the term
 of thirty years. *Scott.*
 TRÉ-CEN'TE-NÄ-RY, * *n.* A period or space of three hun-
 dred years. *Ec. Rev.*
 TRÉ-CHTÄ-SIS, * *n.* [*ἵστρίτις*.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eyelids,
 in which the eyelashes grow inwards and irritate the
 ball of the eye. *Brande.*
 TRÉ-CHÖP'TE-RÄN, * *n.* (*Ent.*) One of an order of insects.
Kerby.
 TRÉ'CHÖRD, * *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument with three strings.
Burney.
 TRÉ-CHÖT'Ö-MY, *n.* [*τριχοτόμω*.] Division into three
 parts. *Hardib.* [R.]
 TRÉCK, *n.* [*tricher*, Fr.; *treck*, D., from *triegen*, Ger.] A
 sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; stratagem; wile; a vic-
 ious practice; a juggle; any thing done to cheat joco-
 sely, or to divert; sleight; deception; imposture; imposi-
 tion:—a practice; a manner; a habit:—a number of
 cards falling to the winner at one turn.—[*trica*, low L.]
 A plait or knot of hair. *B. Jonson.*
 TRÉCK, *v. a.* [*tricher*, Fr.; *triegen*, Ger.] [i. TRÉCKED; *pp.*
 TRÉCKING, TRÉCKED.] To cheat; to impose on; to de-
 fraud:—to dress; to decorate; to adorn; to knot.—
 (*Her.*) To draw with devices.
 TRÉCK, *v. n.* To practise trickery or fraud. *Dryden.*
 TRÉCK'ER, *n.* One who tricks. See TRÉCKER.
 TRÉCK'ER-Y, *n.* Artifice; act of dressing up. *Dr. Parr.*
 TRÉCK'ING, *n.* Cheating; artifice:—dress; ornament.
 TRÉCK'ISH, *a.* Full of tricks; knavishly artful; fraudu-
 lent.

TRICK/ISH-NESS,* n. Quality of being trickish. *Knoz.*
 TRICK/LAS-ITE,* n. (*Min.*) Fahluite; a mineral. *Dana.*
 TRICK/LE, v. n. [*i.* TRICKLED; *pp.* TRICKLING, TRICKLED.]
 To fall in drops; to flow in a small, gentle stream; to distil.
 TRICK/LING,* n. Act of flowing in drops, or in a small stream.
 TRICK/MENT, n. Decoration. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 TRICK/STER, n. One who practises tricks. *Robinson.*
 TRICK/SY, a. Fretty; dainty; neat; brisk; merry. *Shak.*
 TRICK/TRACK, n. [*Trictrac*, Fr.] A game at tables.
 TRICK/Y,* a. Trickish; practising tricks. *Forby.* — [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the U. S.]
 TRI-CLIN/Ā-RY,* a. Relating to the ancient mode of reclining on couches at table. *Smart.*
 TRI-CLIN/Ā-ŪM,* n. [*L.*] pl. *TRICLINIA*. A couch for reclining on at supper: — a room furnished on three sides with couches. *Brande.*
 TRI-CŌL-OR,* n. The national French banner of three colors, blue, white, and red, adopted on the occasion of the first French revolution. *Brande.*
 TRI-CŌL-ŌRED,* (*tri'kŭl-ŭrd*) a. Having three colors. *Qu. Rev.*
 TRI-CŌR-NĪG/ĒR-OŪS,* a. Having three horns. *P. Cyc.*
 TRI-CŌR/PO-RĀL, a. [*tricornus*, L.] Having three bodies.
 TRI-CŪS/PĪD,* a. (*Anat.*) Having three points; — applied to the valve on the right ventricle of the heart. *Brande.*
 TRI-CŪS/TRI-DĀTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having three points. *Louder.*
 TRI-DĀC/TY-LOŪS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having three leaves. *P. Cyc.*
 TRIDE, a. [*Fr.*] (*Among hunters*) Short and ready; swift. *Bailey.*
 TRIDENT, n. [*Fr.*; *tridens*, L.] The sceptre of Neptune: — a sceptre with three prongs or teeth.
 TRIDENT, } a. Having three teeth. *Quarles.*
 TRIDENT-ED, }
 TRI-DĒN/TĀTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having three teeth. *Louder.*
 TRI-DĒN/TINE,* a. Relating to Trent, or the council held there. *Ch. Ob.*
 TRI-DĪ-A-PĀ/ŌN,* n. (*Mus.*) A triple octave. *P. Cyc.*
 TRĪDING, n. Tithing. See *TRITHING*, and *TITHING*.
 TRI-DO-DEC-A-HĒ/DRAL,* a. Presenting three ranges of twelve in each. *Smart.*
 TRĪD/Ū-ĀN, a. [*triduum*, L.] Lasting three days; happening every third day. *Bailey. [R.]*
 TRI-ĒN/NĪ-ĀL, [*tri-Ēn'yal*, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; *tri-Ēn'ne-ŭl*, P. Sm. *Wb.*] a. [*triennis*, L.; *triennal*, Fr.] Lasting three years; happening every third year.
 TRI-ĒN/NĪ-ĀL-LY,* *ad.* Once in three years. *Jodrell.*
 TRI-ĒN/S,* n. [*L.*] A small Roman coin worth one third of the *as*. *Brande.*
 TRI-ĒR, n. One who tries or examines; test.
 TRI-ĒR-ĀRĀCH,* n. [*τριηραρχος*] A commander of a trireme; a commissioner, at Athens, who built ships at his own expense. *Eacy.*
 TRI-Ē-TER/TI-CĀL, a. [*tritericus*, L.] Triennial. *Gregory.*
 TRI-Ē/TĪ-LŌW, v. a. To plough the third time. *Mortimer.*
 See *TRĒFALLOW*.
 TRI-Ē/RĪ-ŌŪS,* a. Threefold; in three rows. *P. Cyc.*
 TRI-Ē/Ī, [*tri'fid*, S. W. P. K. Sm.; *tri'fid*, Ja.] a. [*trifidus*, L.] (*Bot.*) Divided into three parts.
 TRI-FĪS/TŪ-LĀ-RY, a. [*tres* and *fastula*, L.] Having three pipes. *Broune.*
 TRI-FLE, (*tri'fl*) v. n. [*trifolium*, D.] [*i.* TRIFLED; *pp.* TRIFLING, TRIFLED.] To act or talk without weight or dignity, or with levity and folly; to waste time; to mock; to indulge in light amusement.
 TRI-FLE, v. a. To waste away; to dissipate. *Shak. [R.]*
 TRI-FLE, n. A thing of no importance or little value.
 TRI-FLER, n. [*trifelaar*, D.] One who trifles or acts with levity.
 TRI-FLING, a. Wanting worth; unimportant; trivial; futile; petty; frivolous; worthless; slight.
 TRI-FLING-LY, *ad.* In a trifling manner.
 TRI-FLING-NESS, n. Emptiness; vanity. *Bp. Parker.*
 TRI-FLO/ROUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having three flowers. *Louder.*
 TRI-FŌ/LĪ-ĀTE, a. [*tres* and *folium*, L.] (*Bot.*) Having three leaves or leaflets; trifoliate.
 TRI-FŌ/LĪ-ĀT-ĒD,* a. (*Bot.*) Having three leaves. *Ash.*
 TRI-FŌ/LY, or TRI-FŌ/LY, n. Sweet trefoil. *Mason.*
 TRI-FŌ/RĪ-ŪM,* n. [*L.*] (*Gothic arch.*) An arched story between the lower arches and the clerestory in the aisles, choir, and transepts of a church. *Brande.*
 TRI-FŌRM, a. [*triformis*, L.] Having a triple shape. *Milton.*
 TRI-FŌRM/TY,* n. The state of being trifform. *Ash.*
 TRI-FŪR/CĀ-TĒD,* a. Having three forks or prongs. *Pennant.*
 TRIG, v. a. [*i.* TRIGGED; *pp.* TRIGGING, TRIGGERED.] To fill; to stuff. *More.* To stop, as a wheel by putting a stone under it; to scotch. *Bailey.*
 TRIG, a. Full; trim; neat. *Brockett.* [North of Eng-land.]

TRIG,* n. A stone, wedge, or something to stop a wheel or barrel from rolling. *Palmer.*
 TRIG/Ā-MŌUS,* a. Thrice married. — (*Bot.*) Applied to plants containing three sorts of flowers on the same flower head, viz., male, female, and hermaphrodite. *Brande.*
 TRIG/Ā-MY, n. [*τρεις* and *γάμος*] State of being married three times; state of having three husbands or wives at one time. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 TRIG/ĒER, n. That which stops or catches; a catch to hold a wheel on steep ground: — a catch by which a gun is fired; sometimes corrupted to *tricker*.
 TRI-GĪN/TĀL, n. [*triginta*, L.] See *TRĪGINTA*. *Ayliffe.*
 TRI/GĒPH, (*tri'glif*) [*tri'glif*, S. W. P. K. Sm.; *tri'glif*, Ja. *Wb.*] (*tri'glis* and *γλῶφῆ*, Gr.; *triglyph*, Fr.) (*Arch.*) An ornament of the Doric frieze, placed directly over each column, and at equal distances between them.
 TRI/GŌN, n. [*τριγωνον*, Gr.; *trigone*, Fr.] A triangle. *Harrington.* — (*Astrol.*) Trine in aspect.
 TRI/GŌ-NĀL, [*tri'gŏ-nal*, W. P. Ja. Sm.; *tri'gŏ-nal*, S. K.] a. Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*
 TRI-GŌ-NO-MĒT/TRI-CĀL, a. Pertaining to trigonometry.
 TRI-GŌ-NO-MĒT/TRI-CĀL-LY, *ad.* By trigonometry.
 TRI-GŌ-NŌM/Ē-TRY, n. [*τριγωνον*, and *ἕτρονον*] The art of measuring the sides and angles of triangles, whether plane or spherical, and of ascertaining the relations between them. It includes all formulae relating to angles or circular arcs, and the lines connected with them.
 TRI-GRĀM/MIC,* a. Containing three letters. *Thomson.*
 TRI-GRĀPH,* n. A treble mark; three letters united in one sound, as *eau* in *beau*. *Smart.*
 TRI'GŪN,* n. (*Bot.*) A plant having three pistils. *Lindley.*
 TRI-HĒ/DRĀL,* a. Having three equal sides. *Smart.*
 TRI-HĒ/DRŌN,* n. A figure of three equal sides. *Smart.*
 TRI'Ū-GŌUS,* a. (*Bot.*) Having three pairs. *Louder.*
 TRI-LĀT/ĒR-ĀL, a. [*tres* and *latus*, L.] Having three sides. [*Scott.*]
 TRI-LĀT/ĒR-ĀL-NESS,* n. Quality of having three sides.
 TRI-LĒT/TŌ,* n. (*Mus.*) A short or little trill. *Crabb.*
 TRI-LĪN/GUĀR,* a. Consisting of three languages. *Maun-der.*
 TRI-LY/ĒR-ĀL, a. [*tres* and *litera*, L.] Having, or consisting of, three letters.
 TRILL, n. [*trillo*, It.; from *drilla*, Su. Goth.] A quaver; a shake; tremulousness of music, or of sound.
 TRILL, v. a. [*trillo*, It.; *drilla*, trilla, Su. Goth.] [*i.* TRILLED; *pp.* TRILLING, TRILLED.] To utter or play with quavering; to utter quavering; to cause to vibrate, as sound; to shake.
 TRILL, v. n. [*trilla*, Swed.] To play in tremulous vibrations of sound; to trickle with a tremulous or purling sound.
 TRIL/LING,* n. One of three children born at the same birth. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 TRILLION, (*tri'ljŏn*) n. A million of millions, or a million of billions. *Locke.* — With the *French*, a thousand billions. *Francis.*
 TRILL/Ē,* n. [*tr.*] pl. *TRILL/ĒS*. (*Mus.*) A uniform trembling or shaking of the same note; a trill. *Blount.*
 TRI-LŌ-ĀTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Having three lobes. *P. Cyc.*
 TRI-LŌ-MĒT,* n. (*Zool.*) An extinct genus of articulated animals, found in the strata of transition rocks. *Buchland.*
 TRI-LŌC/Ū-LĀ-R,* a. (*Bot.*) Having three cells. *P. Cyc.*
 TRI-LŌ-GY,* n. A series of three dramas or discourses which are each of them in some sense complete, yet bear a mutual relation, and form but part of one poetical or historical picture: — a discourse in three parts. *Brande.*
 TRI-LŪ/MĪ-NĀR, } a. [*triluminaris*, L.] Having three
 TRI-LŪ/MĪ-NOŪS, } lights. *Bailey. [R.]*
 TRIM, a. Nice; snug; dressed up; smart. *Dryden.*
 TRIM, n. Dress; gear; ornaments; trimming. *Shak.* — (*Naut.*) The position of the keel of a ship with respect to a horizontal line.
 TRIM, v. a. [*i.* TRIMMED; *pp.* TRIMMING, TRIMMED.] To fit out; to dress; to decorate: — to shave; to clip; to lop, as the branches of trees; to prune: — to make neat; to adjust: — to balance a vessel: — to lose, as time, in fluctuating between two parties. [*To beat*; to chastise. *Brockett.*]
 TRIM, v. n. To balance; to fluctuate between parties.
 TRIM/Ē-TER, a. [*τριμετρος*, Gr.; *trimètre*, Fr.] Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet. *Tyrwhitt.*
 TRIM/LY, *ad.* In a trim manner; nicely; neatly.
 TRIM/MER, n. One who trims; a turncoat: — a piece of wood inserted to make something even.
 TRIM/MING, n.; pl. TRIMMINGS. Necessary or ornamental appendages to something, as a garment; trappings. [*A beating. Brockett.*]
 TRIM/NESS, n. State of being trim; neatness.
 TRĪNĀL, a. [*trinus*, L.] Threefold. *Spenser.*
 TRĪN/DLE, (*trĪn'dl*) n. See *TRUNDLE*.

TRIN'DLE,* v. a. To cause to move or run down; to trundle. *Louder*.

TRINE, n. [*trine*, Fr.; *trinus*, L.] (*Astrol.*) An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, reckoned eminently benign. *Milton*.

TRINE, a. Threefold; thrice repeated. *Wheatley*.

TRINE, v. a. To put in a trine aspect. *Dryden*. [R.]

TRINÉRYATE,* n. (*Bot.*) Having three nerves. *Gray*.

TRIN'GLE, n. A curtain-rod; a lath reaching from one bed-post to another. — (*Arch.*) A little member fixed over the triglyph. *Scott*.

TRIN-I-TÁ'R-I-AN, n. A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity; — one of a monastic order, instituted in honor of the Trinity.

TRIN-I-TÁ'R-I-AN,* a. Relating to the trinity. *Ch. Ob.*

TRIN-I-TÁ'R-I-AN-ISM,* n. The doctrine of three persons in the Godhead. *Burnet*.

TRIN'I-TY, n. [*tres* and *unus*, *trinitas*, L.; *trinité*, Fr.] Three united in one; union of three persons in one God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

TRIN'I-TY-SUN'DAY,* n. The Sunday next after Whit-Sunday. *Wheatley*.

TRINK,* n. A kind of fishing-net. *Crabb*.

TRINK'KET, (trín'ket) n. A small ornament, particularly of goldsmith's work; a toy; any thing of little value.

†TRINK'KET, v. n. To give trinkets. *South*.

†TRINK'KET-RY,* n. Trinkets collectively. *Maunder*.

†TRINK'LE,* v. n. To tamper; to treat secretly or underhand. *Temple*.

TRINÓC'TIAL,* a. Comprising three nights. *Scott*.

TRINÓMI-AL, a. [*tres* and *nomen*, L.] (*Algebra*) Having three denominations or terms.

TRINÓMIN-AL, a. Same as *trinominal*.

TRÍO, [trí'ó, P. E. K. Sm. *Wb.*; tré'ó, Ja.] n. [Sp. & Fr.; *tres*, L.] pl. TRÍOS. (*Mus.*) A composition consisting of three parts; — three united.

TRÍOB'Ó-LAR, — a. [*triobolarius*, L.] Of the value of three. *Hovell*.

TRÍOB'Ó-LAR-Y, — oboli; vile; worthless. *Hovell*.

TRÍÓC'TILE,* n. (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the planets when there are three octants distant from each other. *Smart*.

TRÍÓC-TO-HE'DRAL,* a. Presenting three ranges of faces, each range having eight faces. *Smart*.

TRÍÓ-LET,* n. A stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is thrice repeated. *Brande*.

TRÍQR,* n. (*Law*) One who tries the validity of a challenge to a juryman. *Blackstone*.

TRÍP, v. a. [*triper*, old Fr.; *trippen*, D.] [i. TRIPPED; pp. TRIPPING, TRIPPED.] To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground; to strike from under the body: — to catch; to detect. — *To trip up*, to overthrow; to throw down.

TRÍP, v. n. To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail; to err; to be deficient; to stumble: — to run lightly.

TRÍP, n. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist; a stumble by which the foothold is lost; a failure; a mistake: — a short voyage or journey; an excursion; a ramble; a tour. [A flock of goats or sheep. *Ray*.]

TRÍP'AR-TÍTE, a. [*tripartite*, Fr.; *tripartitus*, L.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

TRÍP'AR-TÍTE-LY,* ad. By a division into three parts. *Hill*.

TRÍP'AR-TÍ'TION, (*fish-yn*) n. A division into three parts.

TRÍP'ÁS'CHAL,* a. Including three passovers. *Carpenter*.

TRÍPE, n. [*tripe*, Fr.; *trippa*, It.; *tripa*, Sp.] The belly: — commonly the large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared and dressed for food.

TRÍP'E-DAL, [tríp'e-dal, W. P. J. K. Sm.; tríp's'dal, S.] a. [*tres* and *pes*, L.] Having three feet.

TRÍPE-MÁN,* n. One who sells tripe. *Smart*.

TRÍP'ER'SON-AL, a. Consisting of three persons. *Milton*.

TRÍP'ÉR'SON-AL-ÍST,* n. A believer in trispersonality; a trinitarian. *Clossold*.

TRÍP'ÉR'SON-ÁL'I-TY,* n. A union of three persons in one being; trinitarianism. *Milton*. [*three petals*.]

TRÍP'É'TA-LOÚS, a. [*tríceis* and *πτάλων*.] (*Bot.*) Having three heads. *Ency*.

TRÍP'HÁM-MÉR,* n. A large hammer used in forges for beating iron; tilt-hammer. *Ency*.

TRÍP'HÁNE,* n. (*Min.*) Spodumene, a mineral nearly allied to felspar. *Brande*.

TRÍP'H-LÍNE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral substance containing phosphoric acid and iron. *Dana*.

TRÍP'HÓNG, (tríp'hóng) [tríp'hóng, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; tríp'hóng, K.] n. [*tríceis* and *φόνγγη*.] A coalition of three vowels in one syllable or sound; a trigraph; as, *cau, eye*. ☞ Two aspirations in succession, says Mr. Elphinstone, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus *diphthong* and *triphthong* are pronounced *diphthong* and *triphthong*. P is lost, as well as *h*, in *apphthegm*; and therefore it is no wonder we hear the first *h* dropped in *ophthalmic* and *ophthalmic*, which is the pronunciation I have adopted, as agreeable to analogy. Nay, such an aversion do we seem to have to a succession of aspirates, that the *h* is sunk in

isthmus, *Esther*, and *Demosthenes* [?], because the *s*, which is akin to the aspiration, immediately precedes. Mr. Sheridan pronounces the first syllable of *ophthalmic* like *off*, but the first of *diphthong* and *triphthong* like *dip* and *trip*. Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, pronounce *diphthong* and *triphthong* in the same manner as Mr. Sheridan. Dr. Kenrick gives no pronunciation to *diphthong*, but makes the *h* silent in *triphthong*; while Barclay pronounces the *h* in *ophthalmic*, but makes it either way in *diphthong*, and silent in *triphthong*. It may be remarked, that Dr. Jones, who wrote a spelling dictionary in Queen Anne's time, makes the *h* in those two words silent. *Walker*.

TRÍP'H-THÓN'GÁL,* (tríp'hóng'gal) a. Relating to a triphthong. *Grant*.

TRÍP'H-YL-LOÚS,* or TRÍ-P'H-YL'LOUVS,* a. (*Bot.*) Three-leaved. *Louder*.

TRÍ-PÍN'NÁTE,* a. (*Bot.*) Threefold-pinnate. P. *Cyc.*

TRÍP'LE, (tríp'pl) a. [*triple*, Fr.; *triplez*, *triplus*, L.] Threefold; triple; three times repeated.

TRÍP'LE,* (tríp'pl) v. n. To increase. *Hawkins*.

TRÍP'LE, (tríp'pl) v. a. [i. TRIPLED; pp. TRIPPLING, TRIPLED.] To treble; to make thrice as much or as many; to make threefold.

TRÍP'LE-CRÓWÑ,* n. The tiara of the pope, so called because it is a high cap of silk environed by three crowns of gold, one above another. *Crabb*.

TRÍP'LET, n. Three of a kind; three things: — three verses or lines rhyming together: — three notes sung or played in the time of two.

TRÍP'LI-CÁTE, a. [*triplez*, L.] Threefold. — *Triplicate ratio*, the ratio of the cubes of two quantities.

TRÍP-LI-CÁ'TION, n. [*triplicatio*, L.] Act of trebling or of adding three together. *Glanville*.

TRÍ-PLÍC'I-TY, n. [*triplicité*, Fr.; from *triplez*, L.] State of being three or threefold; trebleness. *Bacon*.

TRÍP'LÍTE,* n. (*Min.*) A dark brown mineral. *Dana*.

TRÍP'MÁD-AM, n. An herb. *Mortimer*.

TRÍP'ÓD, [tríp'ód, S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. *Wb.*; tríp'ód or tríp'od, W. P.] n. [*tripus*, L.] A seat, vessel, table, or instrument, having three feet. It was from such a seat that the priestess of Apollo delivered oracular answers at Delphi.

☞ The first mode [tríp'ód] of pronouncing this word is that which is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry; and the second, by Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Entick, and Fry. I do not hesitate to pronounce the former most agreeable to English analogy. *Walker*.

TRÍP'ÓD-I-AN,* n. (*Mus.*) An ancient stringed instrument. *Crabb*.

TRÍP'ÓD-Y,* n. [*τρεις* and *ποδς*.] A series of three feet. *Beck*.

TRÍP'Ó-LI, n. (*Min.*) Rotten-stone, a mineral of an earthy fracture, whitish color, and fine composition, used as a grinding and polishing substance, originally from Tripoli in Barbary. The best is now brought from Corfu. *Ure*.

TRÍ-PÓL'I-TÁN,* n. A native of Tripoli. *Ency*.

TRÍ-PÓL'I-TÁN,* or TRÍP'Ó-LÍNE,* a. Relating to Tripoli. *Ency*.

TRÍP'ÓS, n. A tripod. B. *Johnson*. See TRÍPOD.

TRÍP'PER, n. One who trips.

TRÍP'PING, a. Quick; nimble. *Milton*.

TRÍP'PING, n. A stumbling: — skipping; a light dance.

TRÍP'PING-LY, ad. With agility; with swift motion.

TRÍP'TÓPE, n. [*triptoton*, L.] A noun used only in three cases. *Clarke*.

†TRÍ-P'Ú-DI-Á-RY, a. [*tripudium*, L.] Performed by dancing. *Brownie*.

†TRÍ-P'Ú-DI-ÁTE, v. n. [*tripudio*, L.] To dance. *Cockeram*.

†TRÍ-P'Ú-DI-Á'TION, n. Act of dancing.

TRÍ-PÝRA-MÍD,* n. (*Min.*) A genus of spar composed of three-sided pyramids. *Smart*.

TRÍ-QUÉ'TROUS,* a. Three-sided. *Smart*.

TRÍ-RÁ'D-JÁ-T-ÉD,* a. Having three rays. *Smart*.

TRÍ-RÉME, n. [*triremis*, L.] A Grecian galley with three banks or benches of oars on a side. *Kennet*.

TRÍ-RHOM-BÓN'ÁL,* a. Having the form of three rhombs. *Smart*.

TRÍ-SÁ'GÍ-F-ÓN, n. [L.; *τρεις* and *ἅγιος*, Gr.] The three-fold invocation of the Deity, as "Holy," in the Greek church. *Ep. Bull*.

TRÍ-SÉCT'Í,* v. a. [i. TRISECTED; pp. TRISECTING, TRISECTED.] To divide into three equal parts. P. *Cyc.*

TRÍ-SÉC'TION, n. [*tres* and *sectio*, L.] The division of any thing into three equal parts. — The trisection of an angle was a problem of great celebrity among the ancient Greek mathematicians.

TRÍ'SMÚS,* n. [*τρισμός*.] (*Med.*) Lockjaw; tetanus affecting the jaw. *Brande*.

TRÍ-SPÁST,* n. A machine with three pulleys acting in connection with each other for raising heavy weights. *Brande*.

TRÍ-SPÉR'MOUS,* a. Bearing three seeds. *Maunder*.

†TRIST, *a.* [*tristis*, L.] Sad; gloomy. *Fairfax*.
 TRIST,* or TRYST,* *n.* A fair for cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; a meeting:—an appointment to meet. *Brockett*. [North of Eng.]
 †TRIST'FUL, *a.* [*tristis*, L.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. *Shak*.
 †TRIS-TI/TI-ATE, (trîs-tîsh-ê-ât) *v. a.* [*tristitia*, L.] To make sad or sorrowful. *Fethlam*.
 †TRIS'TY, *a.* [*tristis*, L.] Sad; sorrowful. *Poem*, 1652.
 †TRIS'ULC, *n.* [*trisulous*, L.] A thing having three points. *Brown*.
 TRI-SÛL/CATE, *a.* Having three furrows; having three points or forks.
 TRIS-YL-LAB'IC,* *a.* Same as *trisyllabical*. *Chapin*.
 TRIS-YL-LAB'ICAL, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.
 TRIS'YL-LA-BLE, [trîs'sîl-lâ-bl], *S. W. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; trîs-sîl-lâ-bl, *P. K. Sm.* *n.* [*trisyllaba*, L.] A word consisting of three syllables.
 TRITE, *a.* [*tritus*, L.] Worn out by use; stale; common; often quoted or repeated; not new.
 TRITE'LY, *ad.* In a trite or common way.
 TRITENESS, *n.* Quality of being trite; staleness.
 TRITERN'ITY, *a.* (*Bot.*) Threefold ternate. *P. Cyc.*
 TRITHE'ISM, [trî'thê-îzm, *K. Sm. Wb.* Ash, Todd, Brande; trî-thê-îzm, *P. Reming.* *n.* [*trithêisme*, Fr.; *três*; and *thês*, Gr.] The doctrine or opinion that there are three distinct Gods. *Bp. Bull*.
 TRI'THE-IST, *n.* One who maintains tritheism. *Nelson*.
 TRI'THE-IS'TIC, *a.* Relating to tritheism. *South*.
 TRI'THE-IS'TICAL,* *a.* Trithemistic. *Classical*.
 TRI'THING, *n.* [*trithinga*, Sax., whence *triding*, *riding*.] Same as *riding*, which see. *Covell*.
 †TRI'TI-CAL, *a.* [*tritus*, L.] Trite; common; worn out. *Warton*.
 †TRI'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Triteness. *Arbutnot*.
 TRI'TI-CÛM,* *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The genus of plants yielding the various kinds of wheat. *P. Cyc.*
 TRI'TON,* *n.* (*Myth.*) A sea-god, half man and half fish.—(*Ent.*) A genus of worms. *Crabb*.
 TRI'TONE,* *n.* [*três*; and *rovos*.] (*Mus.*) An interval now generally called a sharp-fourth. *Brande*.
 TRI-TÔX'IDE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide containing one atom of base united to three atoms of oxygen. *Brande*.
 †TRI'TU-RABLE, *a.* [*triturable*, Fr.] That may be triturated. *Brown*.
 TRI'TU-RATE, [trî'tu-rât, *P. Ja. K. Wb.*; trî'tu-rât, *Sm.*] *v. a.* [*trituro*, L.] [*i.* TRITURATED; *pp.* TRITURATING, TRITURATED.] To reduce to powder; to pound. *Cockeram*.
 TRI-TU-RATION, *n.* [Fr.] Act of triturating; a pounding; levigation; reduction to powder. [*Smith*.]
 TRI'TU-RAT-TORE,* *n.* A wearing by rubbing or friction.
 TRI'TUMPH, (trî'ûmf) *n.* [*triumphus*, L.; *trionphe*, Fr.] A solemn procession in honor of victory, the highest military honor that could be obtained by a Roman general:—state of being victorious; victory; conquest:—joy for success; pomp; show; stately procession:—a conquering card, now called *trump*.
 TRI'TUMPH, (trî'ûmf) *v. n.* [*triumpho*, L.; *trionpher*, Fr.] [*i.* TRIUMPHED; *pp.* TRIUMPHING, TRIUMPHED.] To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.
 “This verb, says Mr. Nares, was, even till Dryden's time, pronounced with the accent either on the first or last syllable. . . . But it is now, as Mr. Nares observes, invariably accented on the first, notwithstanding the general propensity to give a dissyllable noun and verb a different accentuation.” *Walker*.
 †TRI'TUMPH, *v. a.* To triumph over. *B. Jonson*.
 TRI-TUMPH'AL, *a.* [*triumphal*, Fr.; *triumphalis*, L.] Relating to triumph; commemorating a triumph; used in celebrating victory. *Bacon*.
 †TRI-TUMPH'AL, *n.* [*triumphalia*, L.] A token of victory. *Milton*.
 TRI-TUMPH'ANT, *a.* [*triumphans*, L.; *trionphant*, Fr.] Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; graced with victory; victorious; conquering. [*ously*.]
 TRI-TUMPH'ANT-LY, *ad.* In a triumphant manner; victoriously.
 TRI-TUMPH'ER, *n.* One who triumphs. *Shak*.
 TRI-TUM'VIR, *n.* [L.] *pl. L.* TRI-TUM'VI-RI; Eng. TRI-TUM'VI-RES. One of a triumvirate; one of three men united in office.
 TRI-TUM'VI-RATE, *n.* [*triumviratus*, L.] The coalition of three men in government or authority; three men united in power; government by three men.
 †TRI-TUM'VI-RE,* *n.* Triumvirate. *Shak*.
 TRI'UNE, [trî'ûn, *S. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; trî-ûn', *W. F.*] *a.* [*tres* and *unus*, L.] At once three and one. *Burnet*.
 TRI-ÛN'I-TY, *n.* State of being triune; trinity. *Morc*.
 TRI'VALVE,* *n.* A shell with three valves. *Jodrell*.
 TRI-VULV'ULAR,* *a.* Three-valved. *Smart*.
 †TRI'VANT, *n.* A truant. *Burton*.
 TRI-VÉR-BI-AL,* *a.* Containing three words. *Blackstone*.
 TRIV'ET, *n.* Any thing supported by three feet. *Dryden*.—Written also *trevet*. See *TRETVT*.

TRIV'ET-TABLE,* *n.* A table supported by three feet. *Dryden*.
 †TRIV'IAL, or TRIV'IAL, [trîv'iyâl, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.*; trîv'e-âl, *P. Sm. R. W. b.*] *a.* [Fr.; *trivialis*, L.] [Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway. *Roscommon*.] Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsideable.
 †TRIV'IAL-I-TY,* *n.* State of being trivial; a trifle; something of no value. *Qu. Rev*.
 †TRIV'IAL-LY, *ad.* Commonly; lightly; inconsideable.
 †TRIV'IAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being trivial.
 TRI'VULV'ULAR, *n.* [L.] A term applied, in the middle ages, to the three first liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, and logic, which were studied together. *Brande*.
 TRI'-WEEK-LY,* *a.* Happening, performed, or published, three times in a week; as, “a *tri-weekly* newspaper.” *Ritchie*. This word is often thus used in the United States, though it is of questionable propriety.—From its formation, it properly signifies “occurring once in three weeks,” as *triennial* means “occurring once in three years.”
 TRÛAT, (trû) *v. a.* To cry, as a buck in rutting time. *Scott*.
 TRÛCAR, *n.* [corrupted from *trois-quarts*, Fr.] A surgical instrument, used in tapping for the dropsy; an instrument for making incisions.
 TRÛCHÁ'IC, (trû-kâ'hîk) *n.* A trochaical verse. *Warton*.
 TRÛ-CHÁ'IC, (trû-kâ'hîk) *a.* [*trochæique*, Fr.; *trocha-* TRÛ-CHÁ'ICAL, (trû-kâ'ê-kâl) *icus*, L.] Relating to, or consisting of, trochees.
 TRÛ-CHÁN'TER, (trû-kân'ter) *n.* [*τροχωντήρ*] (*Anat.*) One of the two processes (the greater and less *trochanter*) at the upper end of the thigh-bone.
 TRÛEHAR,* *n.* *Laudon*. See *TROCAR*.
 TRÛEHÉ,* *n.* [trû'êk, *Sm. Brande*] [*trochus*, L.] (*Med.*) A small lozenge or cake composed of sugar and mucilage, with some more active medicine. *Brande*.—Written also *troch*. *Dunghison*.
 TRÛEHÉE,* *n.* [trû'êk] (*trochæus*, L.; *trochêe*, Fr.; *τροχαι-ος*, Gr.) [*Prosody*] A foot in Latin poetry, or rhythmical measurement, consisting of two syllables, a long and a short; thus —
 TRÛEHIL, (trû'kîl) *n.* [*trochilus*, L.] The humming-bird:—a small sea-bird; the wren. *Sir T. Herbert*. See *TROCHILUS*.
 TRÛ-CHIL'IC, (trû-kîl'îk) *a.* Running as on a wheel; drawn as by a wheel; rotatory. *Camden*.
 TRÛ-CHIL'ICS, *n. pl.* [*τροχικός*] The science of rotatory motion. *Brown*.
 TRÛCH'L-LÛS, *n.* [L.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of small, brilliantly-colored birds; the humming-bird:—applied also to the wren and a small sea-bird.—(*Arch.*) A hollow ring or moulding, called also *cavetto*, or *scotia*.
 TRÛCH'INGS, (trû'kingz) *n. pl.* The curved horns of a deer. *Ainsworth*.
 †TRÛCH'IKS, (trû'kîsk) *n.* [*τροχικός*] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon*. See *TROCHE*.
 TRÛCH'ITE, (trû'kît) *n.* [*trochite*, Fr., from *τροχός*, Gr.] (*Min.*) A kind of figured fossil stone.
 TRÛCH'LE-A, *n.* [L.] (*Mech.*) A pulley or tackle.—(*Anat.*) A sort of cartilaginous pulley; the cartilage through which the tendon of the trochlear muscle passes. *Brande*.
 TRÛCH'LE-A-RY,* *a.* Relating to a trochlea. *P. Cyc.*
 TRÛCH'ÛID,* *n.* Another name for a *cycloid*. *Crabb*.
 TRÛ-CHÛM'ETER,* *n.* [*τροχός* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for computing the revolutions of a carriage-wheel. *Scudamore*.
 TRÛD, *i.* from *Tread*. See *TREAD*.
 TRÛ'DEN, (trû'dîn) *p.* from *Tread*. See *TREAD*.
 †TRÛD, *i.* from *Tread*. *Trod*. See *TREAD*.
 †TRÛDE, *n.* Footing; path. *Spenser*.
 TRÛG'LO-DÛTE, *n.* [*τρογλοδύτης*] One who has a dwelling in a subterraneous cavern, as some savages or barbarians, such as inhabited Upper Egypt, Nubia, &c.
 TRÛG'LÛ, *n.* [L.] A species of perching bird. *P. Cyc.*
 TRÛLL, *v. a.* [*trollen*, D.] [*i.* TROLLED; *pp.* TROLLING, TROLLED.] To move circularly; to move volubly; to roll; to utter volubly.—[*tröler*, Fr.] To draw on. *Hammond*.
 TROLL, *v. n.* To go round; to be moved circularly; to roll; to run round:—to sing a catch or fugue, each in turn taking up the air.—[*tröler*, Fr.] To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom. *Gay*.
 TROLL'ER,* *n.* One who trolls. *Ash*.
 TRÛL'ÛP, *n.* A slattern; a woman loosely dressed:—a term of reproach for a girl or woman.
 †TRÛL'Û-PÛE, *n.* A loose female dress. *Goldsmith*.
 †TRÛL'MY-DAMES, *n. pl.* [*Trou-madame*, Fr.] The game of nine-holes. *Shak*.
 TRÛM-BÛNE,* *n.* [It.] The great trumpet; a brass, musical wind-instrument, serving as the bass to the trumpet. *Brande*.
 TRÛMP,* *n.* A blowing machine used in furnaces. *Smart*.
 TRÛMP'IL,* *n.* An aperture in a tromp. *Smart*.
 TRÛN,* or TRÛN'-WEIGHT,* (-wât) *n.* The name of an ancient weight of Scotland, now little used.—The *tron* pound varied from 21 to 28 ounces. *Brande*.

TRÓ'NA,* n. (*Min.*) A carbonate of soda, found in Africa. *Brande.*
 †TRÓ'NAGE, n. (*Eng. law*) Money paid for weighing. *Cowell.*
 TRÓ-NÁ'TOR,* n. (*Eng. law*) An officer for weighing wool. *Whishate.*
 TRÓ'N'CO,* [It.] (*Mus.*) With a truncated sound. *Smart.*
 TRÓ'P, n. [*troupe, Fr.; truppa, It.; troupe, D.; trop, Swed.*] A number of people in one body or line; a company; — a body of cavalry or mounted soldiers; — a body of soldiers, whether mounted or not.
 TRÓ'P, n. [i. TROOPED; pp. TROOPING, TROOPED.] To march in a body; to march in haste; to march in company. *Milton.* [back.
 TRÓ'P'ER, n. A horse-soldier; one who fights on horse-tróop's,* n. pl. Soldiers in general; an army. *Scott. See. TROOP.* [*Dana.*
 TRÓ'S'ITE,* n. (*Min.*) A mineral containing manganese.
 TRÓPE, n. [*trópos, Gr.; tropus, L.; trope, Fr.*] (*Rhet.*) A change in the signification of a word from its primary to a derivative or figurative sense; a word used figuratively; as, "The clouds foretell rain," for "foreshow."
 TRÓ'PHIED, (tró'fid) a. Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*
 TRÓ-PHÓ'NI-AN,* a. Relating to Trophonius. *Dwight.*
 TRÓ'P-O-SPÉRM,* n. (*Bot.*) The placenta of a plant. *Brande.*
 TRÓ'PHY, (tró'fe) [tró'fe, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.] n. [*trophæum, L.*] A monument of victory; something taken in battle or gained by conquest. — Corruptly pronounced tró'fe.
 TRÓ'PIC, n. [*tropique, Fr.; tropicus, L.*] pl. TROPICS. (*Astron.*) Parallels of declination, or two circles parallel to the equator, between which the sun's annual path in the heavens is contained; the northern being the tropic of Cancer; the southern, that of Capricorn. — (*Geog.*) The tropics are two parallels of latitude, one 23° 28' north, the other 23° 28' south, of the equator, over which the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest.
 TRÓ'PIC,* a. Same as tropical. *Mauvica.*
 TRÓ'P-CAL, a. Relating to a trope; rhetorically changed from the primary sense; — relating to, or being within, the tropics; near the tropics; produced within the tropics; torrid; hot.
 TRÓ'P-CAL-LY, ad. In a tropical manner; figuratively.
 TRÓ'P-CAL-BIRD, n. The phæton of Linnaeus. *Crabb.*
 TRÓ'P'IST, n. [*tropiste, Fr.*] One who deals in tropes; one who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures. *Todd.*
 TRÓP-O-LÓG'-CAL, a. Relating to tropology; varied by tropes. *Burton.*
 TRÓP-O-LÓG'-CAL-LY,* ad. In a tropological manner. *Cudworth.* [R.]
 TRÓ-PÓL'O-ŪZE,* v. a. To change a word from its original meaning; to use as a trope. *Cudworth.* [R.]
 TRÓ-PÓL'O-ŪY, n. [*trópos and λόγος.*] Doctrine or use of tropes. *Brown.* [SERIES.
 †TRÓ'S'SERS, n. [*trousses, Fr.*] Trousers. *Shak.* See TROU-SERS.
 TRÓT, v. n. [*trotter, Fr.; trotten, D.*] [i. TROTTED; pp. TROTTING, TROTTED.] To move with a high, jolting pace, between a walk and a canter; — ludicrously, to travel on foot. *Johnson.*
 TRÓT, n. [*trot, Fr., Ger., & D.*] The jolting, high pace of a horse, between a walk and canter. [†An old woman, in contempt. *Shak.*
 †TRÓTH, [tróth, W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; tráwth, S. K.; tróth, Ja.] n. Belief; faith; fidelity. *Shak.* Truth; verity. *Addison.* [Antiquated.]
 †TRÓTH'LESS, a. Faithless; treacherous. *Fairfax.*
 †TRÓTH'PLIGHT, (-plít) v. a. To betroth. *Shak.*
 †TRÓTH'PLIGHT, (-plít) n. Act of betrothing. *Shak.*
 TRÓ'T'ER, n. One that trots; — a sheep's foot.
 TRÓ'UBA-DÓUR, (tró'ba-dóur) n. [Fr.] One of a school of poets who flourished in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, chiefly in Provence, or the south of France.
 TRÓUBLE, (tró'bl) v. a. [*troubler, Fr.*] [i. TROUBLED; pp. TROUBLING, TROUBLED.] To disturb; to perplex; to afflict; to grieve; to distress; to make uneasy; to engage overmuch; to embarrass; to harass; to incommode; to tease; to vex; to disorder.
 TRÓUBLE, (tró'bl) n. [Fr.] Disturbance; perplexity; affliction; grief; sorrow; calamity; molestation; obstruction; inconvenience; uneasiness; vexation.
 TRÓUBLE, (tró'bler) n. A disturber; confounder.
 TRÓUBLE-SÓME, (tró'bl-súm) a. Causing trouble; perplexing; grievous; vexatious; afflictive; burdensome; tiresome; wearisome; harassing; impertunate; teasing; annoying; irksome.
 TRÓUBLE-SÓME-LY, (tró'bl-súm-le) ad. In a troublesome manner; vexatiously; wearisomely; impertunately.
 TRÓUBLE-SÓME-NESS, (tró'bl-súm-nés) n. Vexatiousness.
 †TRÓUBLE-STÁTE, (tró'bl-) n. Disturber of the public. *Daniel.*
 †TRÓUBLE'LOUS, (tró'bl'luš) a. Full of trouble; tumultuous; confused. *Spenser.*
 TRÓUGH, (tróf) [tróf, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; tró, E.; trüf, Ja.;

tróf or tró, K.] n. Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.
 TRÓUL, (tról) v. See TROLL.
 TRÓUNCÉ, v. a. [*troucer, old Fr.*] [i. TROUNCED; pp. TROUNCING, TROUNCED.] To punish or beat severely. *South.* [Vulgar.]
 TRÓUSE, n. Dress for the leg. *Spenser.* See TROUSERS.
 TRÓ'USERS, n. pl. [*trousses, Fr.; trius, Ir.*] Loose pantaloons; — written also troussers.
 TRÓUSSEA'F, (tró'sé) n. [Fr.] Paraphernalia; the clothes, &c., of a bride. *Boiste.*
 TRÓÚT, n. A delicate, spotted, fresh-water fish. [A man easily caught or imposed upon. *Shak.*
 TRÓÚT'LET,* n. A small trout; troutling. *Thomas Hood.*
 TRÓÚT'LING,* n. A small trout; troutlet. *Jarvis.*
 TRÓ'VEY, n. [*trouver, Fr.*] (*Law*) A finding; — an action which a man has against one who, having found any of his goods, refuses to deliver them upon demand, or an action to try a disputed question of property in goods and chattels.
 †TRÓW, [tró, S. W. P. E. J. F. Sm.; tróu, Ja.] v. n. To think; to imagine; to believe. *Shak.*
 †TRÓW, interj. An exclamation of inquiry. *Shak.*
 TRÓW'EL, n. [*truille, Fr.; trulla, L.*] A tool used by a bricklayer for taking up mortar, &c.; a tool used in gardening; any coarse instrument. *Shak.*
 TROLL, (tról) v. See TROLL.
 TRÓW'SERS, n. pl. Loose pantaloons. See TROUSERS.
 TRÓY, a. Noting a kind of weight. See TROY-WEIGHT.
 TRÓY-WEIGHT, (-wát) n. A scale of weights, said to have borrowed originally from Troyes in France, or to have reference to the monkish name given to London of Troy *Novant*. — It is used by goldsmiths for weighing gold, silver, diamonds, &c. It consists of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.
 TRÓ'YANT, n. [*truand, old Fr.; truant, D.*] An idler; an idle boy. — *To play the truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.
 TRÓ'YANT, a. Idle; wandering from school or business; negligent; unemployed; loitering.
 TRÓ'YANT, v. n. [*truander, old Fr.; truwant, old Ger.*] To idle away from duty; to loiter. *Shak.*
 †TRÓ'YANT-LY, a. Like a truant. *By Taylor.*
 †TRÓ'YANT-SHIP, n. Neglect of study or business. *Ascham.*
 †TRÓYS, n. A sort of herb. *Ainsworth.*
 †TRÓY'TAIL, n. A short, squat woman. *Ainsworth.*
 TRUCE, n. [*trêce, Fr.*] An agreement between states or contending parties for a suspension of hostilities; a temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities; short quiet. — *Truce of God*, a suspension of arms, which occasionally took place in the Middle Ages, putting a stop to private hostilities.
 TRUCE-BREÁK-ER,* n. One who breaks a truce. *Timothy.*
 TRUCE'LESS, a. Being without truce. *Brooke.*
 TRUC'H'MAN, n. An interpreter; a dragoman. *Blount.*
 †TRUC-CI-DÁ'TION, n. [*trucido, L.*] Act of killing. *Cockeram.*
 TRUCK, v. n. [*troquer, Fr.; truccare, It.; trocar, Sp.*] [i. TRUCKED; pp. TRUCKING, TRUCKED.] To traffic by exchange; to barter: — to make use of a truck.
 TRUCK, v. a. To give in exchange; to exchange; to barter. *Dryden.* To convey with a truck.
 TRUCK, n. Exchange; traffic by exchange. — [700'65.] A little wheel, as for carriage of cannon; — a kind of carriage with low wheels for conveying any heavy weights; a wheel-carriage moved by hand. — (*Naut.*) A small, wooden cap or block at the extremity of a flag-staff, or at the mast-head; — a small, circular piece of wood with a hole for a rope to pass through. — *Truck-system*, the practice, in mining and manufacturing districts, of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money. *McCulloch.*
 TRUCK'AGE, n. The act of trucking; traffic; expense of conveying by trucks.
 TRUCK'ER, n. One who trucks or traffics.
 TRUCK'LE, (trák'kl) v. n. [i. TRUCKLED; pp. TRUCKING, TRUCKLED.] To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to act with servility; to yield; to creep; to roll, as on a little wheel.
 TRUCK'LE,* v. a. To move on rollers; to trundle. *Jennings.*
 TRUCK'LE, n. A small wheel or castor, for diminishing friction. *Francis.*
 TRUCK'LE-BED, n. A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed, called also a trundle-bed. *Shak.*
 TRUCK'MAN,* n. pl. TRUCKMEN. One who drives a truck; a carman. *Hale.*
 TRUC'U-LÉNCY, n. [*trulentia, L.*] Savageness of manners or appearance; cruelty. *Waterhouse.* [R.]
 TRUC'U-LÉNT, a. [*trulentus, L.*] Savage; barbarous; destructive; cruel. *Harvey.*
 TRÚDGE, v. n. [*truccare, It.*] [i. TRUDGED; pp. TRUDGING, TRUDGED.] To travel on foot; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Shak.*

TRÜDGE'MAN, *n.* Dragoman:—same as *truchman*. *Bedwell*.
TRÜFE, (*trü*) *a.* Conformable to fact; conformable to truth; conformable to the nature of things; not false; not erroneous; agreeing with our own thoughts; veracious; genuine; real; not counterfeit; faithful; honest; sincere; upright; plain; exact; conformable to a rule; rightful. — *True bill*, (*Law*.) These words are indorsed on a bill of indictment when a grand jury, after having heard the witnesses for the government, are of opinion that there is sufficient cause to put the defendant on trial.
TRÜFEBÖRN, *a.* Having a right by birth; genuine.
TRÜFBRED, *a.* Of a good breed and education; well-bred.
TRÜFHEART-ED. (*trüf/härt-ed*) *a.* Honest; faithful. *Shak.*
TRÜFHEART-ED-NÉSS, *n.* Sincerity. *Maunder*.
TRÜFLOVE, (*trüf/lüv*) *n.* A plant:—a sweetheart; a lover.
TRÜFLOVE,* a. Affectionate; sincere. *Shak.*
TRÜFLOVE-KNÖT, (*trüf/lüv-nöt*) *n.* A knot formed with many involutions of lines, so as to render it difficult to untie it; an emblem of interwoven affection:—called also *truelover's-knot*.
TRÜFNESS, (*trüf/nés*) *n.* Sincerity; faithfulness. *Bacon*.
TRÜFBÉN-NY, *n.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Shak.*
TRÜFLE, (*trüf/l*) (*trüf/l*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*; *trüf/l*, *Sm.*; *trüf/l*, *P.*) *n.* [*trufe*, *traufe*, *Fr.*] A subterraneous fungus or vegetable production, resembling a mushroom, used in cookery.
TRÜFLED,* (*trüf/led*) *a.* Furnished with truffles. *Qu. Rev.*
TRÜG, *n.* A hod for mortar. *Bailey*.
TRÜGSM, (*trüg/izm*) *n.* A self-evident and undeniable truth, such as there is no need of stating.
TRÜLL, *n.* [*drallen*, *Teut.*] [†*A* girl. *Wotton*.] A low, vagrant strumpet. *Shak.*
TRÜLY, (*trüly*) *ad.* In a true manner; according to truth; honestly; really; sincerely; exactly; justly:—indeed;—a slight affirmation, almost expletive.
TRÜMP, *n.* [*trompe*, *D. & Fr.*; *tromba*, *It.*] A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music. *Shak.*—[*triumph*, *Fr.*] A winning card: a card that has particular privileges in a game; an old game at cards.—[*To put to or upon the trumps*, to put to the last expedient. *Dryden*.]
TRÜMP, v. a. [*I*. TRUMPED; *pp.* TRUMPING, TRUMPED.] To win with a trump card.—[*trumper*, *Fr.*] To impose upon. *E. Jonson*. To obtrude; to force upon. *South*.—*To trump up*, to devise; to forge. *Young*.
TRÜMP, v. n. To blow a trumpet. *Wicliffe*. To play a trump card; to interpose, as with a trump card. *Bp. Hall*.
TRÜMPER-Y, *n.* [*tromperie*, *Fr.*] Something fallaciously fine; deception; nonsense; folly; empty talk; worthless trash; trifles.
TRÜMPER-Y,* a. Trifling; worthless. *Bp. Heber*.
TRÜMP'ET, *n.* [*trompette*, *Fr. & D.*] A wind instrument of martial music:—an instrument to assist the hearing or speaking, as a speaking-trumpet, an ear-trumpet or a hearing-trumpet:—in military phrase, the trumpeter. *Addison*. One who celebrates or praises. *Dryden*.
TRÜMP'ET, v. a. [*tromper*, *Fr.*] [*I*. TRUMPETED; *pp.* TRUMPETING, TRUMPETED.] To publish; to publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.
TRÜMP'ET-ER, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims:—a South-American bird:—a sort of pigeon:—a fish.
TRÜMP'ET-FISH,* n. A species of fish; trumpeter. *Smart*.
TRÜMP'ET-FLÖW-ER, *n.* A tubular flower.
TRÜMP'ET-FLÖ,* n. A gray fly; an insect. *Hill*.
TRÜMP'ET-HÖN'EY-SÜCK-LE,* n. A plant. *Smart*.
TRÜMP'ET-SHAPED,* a. Formed like a trumpet. *Booth*.
TRÜMP'ET-SHÉLL,* n. A genus of univalve shells; the buccinum or velk. *Hamilton*.
TRÜMP'ET-TÖNGUED, (*tüngd*) *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. *Shak.*
TRÜMP'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chapman*.
TRÜNCATE, (*trüng/kät*) *v. a.* [*truncatus*, *L.*] [*I*. TRUNCATED; *pp.* TRUNCATING, TRUNCATED.] To maim; to cut short; to cut or lop off, as trees.
TRÜNCATE,* (*trüng/kät*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Abruptly cut off. *P. Cyc.*
TRÜNCATE-ED,* a. Having the vertex cut off; lopped. *P. Cyc.*
TRÜNCATION, *n.* Act of truncating; a cutting off:—the assumption of a plane surface by a mineral.
TRÜNCHEON, (*trün/shün*) *n.* [*tronçon*, *Fr.*] A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Spenser*. A staff of command. *Shak.*
TRÜNCHEON, (*trün/shün*) *v. a.* To beat with a truncheon. *Shak.* [truncheon. *Shak.*]
TRÜNCHEON-BÉR, (*trün-shün-ér*) *n.* One armed with a truncheon. (*trün/dl*) *v. n.* [*trondeller*, *Picard*. *Fr.*; *trëndl*, *Bav.*] [*I*. TRUNDLED; *pp.* TRUNDLING, TRUNDLED.] To roll; to bow along. *Addison*.
TRÜNDLE, *v. a.* To bowl; to roll; to truckle. *Lovecease*.
TRÜNDLE, *n.* Any round, rolling thing; a roller; trunnel.
TRÜNDLE-BÉD, *n.* A bed that runs on little wheels under a higher bed; a trucklebed. *E. Jonson*. See TRUCKLEBED.
TRÜNDLE-TAIL, *n.* Round-tail; a kind of dog. *Shak.*
TRÜNK, (*trüngk*) *n.* [*truncus*, *L.*; *trunc*, *Fr.*] The body, without the branches or limbs, as of a tree or of an animal;

the main body of any thing:—the shaft of a column, the die, dado, or body of a pedestal:—a chest for clothes:—the proboscis of an elephant or other animal:—a vessel open at each end for the discharge of water:—a long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.—(*Ent.*) The intermediate section of the body, which lies between the head and abdomen. *Brande*.

TRÜNKED, (*trüngk*) *v. a.* [*trunco*, *L.*] To truncate; to lop. *Spenser*.
TRÜNKED, (*trüngk*) *a.* Having a trunk. *Howell*.
TRÜNK'FISH,* n. The ostracion, a sea-fish. *Roget*.
TRÜNK'HÉSS, *n.* Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior*.
**TRÜNK'MÄK-ER,* n. One who makes trunks. *Spectator*.
TRÜNK'TÜ-TEL,* n. A species of turtle. *Hill*.
TRÜNNEL,* n. A round, rolling substance; a trundle:—a corruption of *tree-nail*. *Cook*.
TRÜNNION, (*trün/yün*) *n.* [*tragnons*, *Fr.*] One of the two knobs or pivots projecting from the sides of a cannon, by which it rests on the cheeks of the carriage.
TRÜNSION, (*trüzhün*) *n.* [*trudo*, *L.*] Act of thrusting or pushing. *Bentley*. [*R.*]
TRÜSS, *n.* [*trousse*, *Fr.*] A bundle, as of hay or straw.—(*Med.*) A bandage or apparatus used for hernia.—(*Arch.*) A framed assemblage of pieces of timber.—(*Naut.*) A rope confining the middle of the lower yard to the mast.
TRÜSS, v. a. [*trousser*, *Fr.*] [*I*. TRUSSED; *pp.* TRUSSING, TRUSSED.] To bind, as with a truss; to pack up.
TRÜST, *n.* [*traust*, *Run.*] Confidence; reliance on another; charge given or received; confident opinion; credit given without examination; belief; faith; hope; expectation:—credit on promise of payment:—something committed to one's faith; deposit; something committed to charge:—state of him to whom something is intrusted.
TRÜST, v. a. [*I*. TRUSTED; *pp.* TRUSTING, TRUSTED.] To place confidence in; to confide in; to commit to the care of; to believe; to credit; to venture confidently:—to sell upon credit.
TRÜST, v. n. To be confident of something future; to have confidence; to rely; to be credulous; to expect.
TRÜST'DÉED,* n. (*Law*) A deed of trust, conveying real estate, and enjoining certain conditions to be performed by the party that receives it. *Hilliard*.
TRÜS-TÉÉ, *n.* One intrusted with something:—one to whom property, or the management of property, is committed, in behalf of another or others, or of a corporate body.
**TRÜS-TÉÉ'SHÍP,* n. The office of trustee; the state of being placed in the hands of trustees. *Ec. Rev.*
TRÜST'ER, *n.* One who trusts. *Shak.*
TRÜST'ÉDL,* a. Full of trust; confiding. *Ed. Rev.*
TRÜST'ÉDL-LY,* ad. In a trustful manner. *Month. Rev.*
TRÜST'É-LY, *ad.* Honestly; faithfully; with fidelity. *Wicliffe*.
TRÜST'É-NÉSS, *n.* Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness. *Green*.
TRÜST'ÉSS, *n.* Unfaithful; not to be trusted. *Spenser*.
TRÜST'WOR-THÉ-NÉSS,* (*wür-thé-nés*) *n.* Quality of being worthy of confidence. *Ec. Rev.*
TRÜST'WOR-THY,* (*wür-thé*) *a.* Worthy of confidence; faithful. *Pierce*.
TRÜST'y, *a.* Worthy of being trusted; deserving confidence; honest; faithful; true.
TRÜTH, *n.* *pl.* TRÜTHS. Conformity to fact or reality; that which is true; that which is known by Omniscience; veracity; fidelity; honesty; virtue; the eternal principle of right, or law of order.—(*Fine arts*) Faithful adherence to nature.—*Of a truth*, or *in truth*, in reality.
 §*1*—“Some pronounce the plural of truth, trüths; but this must be carefully avoided.” *Walker*.
TRÜTH'FÖL, *a.* Conformable to truth; true. *Warton*.
TRÜTH'FÖL-LY,* ad. In a truthful manner. *Dr. Allen*.
TRÜTH'FÖL-NÉSS,* n. Quality of being truthful. *Qu. Rev.*
TRÜTH'LESS, *a.* Wanting truth; faithless. *Fuller*.
TRÜTH'TÉLL-ER,* n. One who speaks the truth. *Allen*.
TRÜT-TJ-NÄTION, *n.* [*trutina*, *L.*] The act of weighing. [*P. Cyc.*]
TRÜT-TV'CEOUS,* (*trüt-tä/shus*) *a.* Relating to the trout.
TRÜT, (*trüt*) *v. a.* [*trier*, *Fr.*] [*I*. TRIED; *pp.* TRYING, TRIED.] To examine; to make experiment of; to experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of:—to examine, as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal:—to bring to a decision; to act on, as a test; to bring, as to a test; to put to the proof:—to essay; to attempt:—to purify; to refine:—to use as means.
TRÜT, v. n. To endeavor; to attempt; to make essay.
TRÜT,* n. An attempt; experiment; trial. *Shak.*
TRÜT'GÖN,* n. [*L.*] A sea-fish; a poisonous fish. *Goldsmith*.
TRÜTSÄL,* n. (*Naut.*) A small gaff-sail, of strong canvas, set in bad weather. *Brande*.
TÜB, *n.* [*tabbe*, *tubbe*, *D.*] A large, open vessel of wood, for holding water, &c. [*(Med.)* A discipline of sweating in a heated tub, formerly practised. *Shak.*]
TÜBE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *tubus*, *L.*] A pipe; a long, hollow body or cylinder.
TÜBER,* n. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A fleshy stem, formed under ground, and filled with starch; a vegetable root, as a potato. *Brande*.****

TŪBER-CLE, (tū-ber-kl) *n.* [*tubercule, Fr.; tuberculum, L.*] A small, hard tumor; a pimple:—a diseased structure of the lungs. [ous. *Month. Rev.*]
 TŪ-BĒR/CŪ-LAR,* *a.* Full of knots or tubercles; tubercu-
 TŪ-BĒR/CŪ-LĀT-ED,* *a.* Having tubercles. *Pennant.*
 TŪ-BĒR/CŪ-LOSE,* *a.* Tubercular; tuberculous. *Hill.*
 TŪ-BĒR/CŪ-LOŪS,* *a.* Having tubercles; tubercular. *Month. Rev.*
 TŪBER-IF/ĒR-ŪS,* *a.* Producing tubers. *Dr. A. Gray.*
 TŪBER-ŌSE, or TŪBER-ŌSE, (tūb'roz, *W. F. J. K.; tū-ber-oz, J. Sm. R.*) *n.* [*tuberosus, L.*] A plant with a tuberous root; a fragrant and beautiful flower.
 TŪBER-ŌSE,* *a.* Having tubers; tuberosus. *W. Ency.*
 TŪBER-ŌS/Ī,* *v.* State of being tuberous; an unequal or rough eminence of mass. *Dunglison.*
 TŪBER-ŌS, *a.* [*tubereux, Fr.; tuber, L.*] Having tubers, knobs, or excrescences; tuberose.
 TŪBER-ŌS-NĒSS,* *n.* Quality of being tuberous. *Ash.*
 TŪB-FĀST,* *n.* An operation of sweating and fasting, formerly practised for curing the syphilis. *Shak.*
 TŪB/FISĪ,* *n.* A fish found in the seas in the north of Europe, of about two or three pounds' weight. *Crabb.*
 TŪB/FĪ-PŌRE,* *n.* A genus of zoophytes; pipe-coral. *Crabb.*
 TŪB/MAN,* *n.; pl. TUBMEN. (Law)* A distinguished barrister in the English court of exchequer. *Whishaw.* See *POSTMAN.*
 TŪBŪ-LAR, *a.* [*tubulus, L.*] Resembling a pipe or tube; longitudinally hollow; fistular.
 TŪBŪ-LĀT-ED, *a.* [*tubulus, L.*] Fistular; longitudinally hollow; fistular. *Derham.*
 TŪBŪ-LOŪS, *n.* [*tubulus, L.*] A small pipe, tube, or fistular body. *Woodward.*
 TŪBŪ-LOSE,* *a.* Resembling a tube or pipe. *Hill.*
 TŪCĀT, *n.* [*tocchetto, It.*] A steak; a collop. *Br. Taylor.*
 TŪCH, *n.* A kind of marble. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 TŪCK, *n.* [*toeca, Welsh; estoc, Fr.; stocco, It.*] A long, narrow sword. *Shak.* A kind of net. *Carew.* A sort of pull; a kind of lugging. *A. Wood.* A fold in a dress.
 TŪCK, (tūk) *v.* *a.* [*tucken, Ger.*] [t. TUCKED; *pp.* TUCKING, TUCKED.] To gather into a narrower compass; to gather up; to enclose by pressing the clothes; to hinder from spreading.
 TŪCK, *v.* *n.* To contract. *Sharp.*
 TŪCK'A-HŌE,* *n.* A curious vegetable found in the southern part of the United States, growing, like the truffle, under the surface of the earth, and regarded as a fungus:—sometimes called *Indian bread* or *loaf*. *Farm. Ency.*
 TŪCK'ER, *n.* He or that which tucks:—an ornamental piece of dress to shade a woman's bosom.
 TŪCK'ET, *n.* [*tocatta, It.*] A flourish of a trumpet. *Shak.* A steak or collop. *Br. Taylor.*
 TŪCK'ET-SŌ-NANCE, *n.* The sound of the tucket. *Shak.*
 TŪE/FĀLL,* *n. (Arch.)* A building with a sloping roof only on one side. *Maunder.*
 TŪE/L, *n.* [*tuyau, Fr.*] The anus. *Skinner.*
 TŪES/DAY, (tūz/dā) *n.* The third day of the week, named after *Tuisco*, the Saxon god of war.
 TŪE/SITE,* *n. (Min.)* Another name for hallogylite. *Dana.*
 TŪE/FĀ,* *n.* A mineral deposit. *Ure.* See *TUFF.*
 TŪE'Ā/CEŪS,* (tū-fā'shŷ) *a.* Relating to tuff. *Lyell.*
 TŪE'F,* *n.* [*tufo, It. (Min.)*] A gray deposit of calcareous carbonate, from springs and streams; a volcanic substance; a porous, light, sandy, calcareous stone, suited to the construction of vaults:—written also *tufo*. *Brande.*
 TŪFT, *n.* [*tauffe, Fr.*] A collection, as of threads, ribbons, or feathers, into a knob or bunch:—a cluster or bunch, as of grass:—a cluster, as of shrubs or trees.
 TŪFT, *v.* *a.* [t. TUFFED; *pp.* TUFFING, TUFFED.] To separate into tufts or little clusters; to adorn with tuft.
 TŪFT'Ā/FĀ-TŪ, *n.* A villainous kind of silk or taffety. *Donne.*
 TŪFT'ED, *a.* Growing in tufts or clusters. *Milton.*
 TŪFT'HŪNT-ER,* *n. (Eng. universities)* A parasite. *Grose.*
 TŪFT'Y, *a.* Adorned with tufts; growing in tufts. *Drayton.*
 TŪG, *v.* *a.* [t. TUGGED; *pp.* TUGGING, TUGGED.] To pull with strength long continued; to draw; to pull; to pluck; to haul.
 TŪG, *v.* *n.* To pull; to draw; to labor; to struggle.
 TŪG, *n.* A long hard pull; great effort. *Dryden.* A tow-boat, as a *steer tug*. A four-wheeled timber-carriage. *Halloway.* [Local, England.] A strong rope or leather strap used as a trace. [United States.]
 TŪG'GER, *n.* One that tugs or pulls hard. *Sherwood.*
 TŪG'GING-LY, *ad.* With difficulty. *Bailey.*
 TŪG'ION, (tū-īsh'un) *n.* [old Fr.; *tutio, from tuor, L.*] Guardianship; superintendence, as by a tutor; instruction, as by a tutor.
 TŪG'ION-Ā-RY,* *a.* Relating to tuition. *Maunder.* [R.]
 TŪG/LIP, *n.* [*tuilpe, Fr.; tulipa, L.*] A plant and flower, of the liliaceous order.—The flower is noted for its gay colors.
 TŪG/LIP-IST,* *n.* A cultivator of tulips. *Brown.*
 TŪG/LIP-PO-MĀ/NĪ-Ā,* *n.* A mania for tulips. *P. Cyc.*
 TŪG/LIP-TREE, *n.* A beautiful American tree, so called because its flowers resemble the tulip in shape; lirioidendron.
 TŪM/BLE, (tūm/bl) *v.* *n.* [*tommelēn, D.; tombolare, It.*] [i.

TUMBLLED; *pp.* TUMBLING, TUMBLLED.] To fall or come suddenly to the ground; to fall in numbers tumultuously; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations and motions of the body, as a buffoon.
 TŪM/BLE, *v.* *a.* To turn over; to throw down or about.
 TŪM/BLE, *n.* Act of tumbling or rolling; a fall.
 TŪM/BLE-DŪNG,* *n.* A species of beetle. *Goldsmith.*
 TŪM/BLER, *n.* One who tumbles, or shows tricks or feats in tumbling:—a glass drinking-vessel:—a species of pigeon:—a sort of dog.
 TŪM/BREL, *n.* [*tombereau, Fr.*] A dung-cart; a cart; a cart used for implements of pioneers or artillery-stores.—(Law) A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds; trebuchet; cucking-stool. *Whishaw.*
 TŪM/BRIL,* *n.* A sort of circular cage or crib formed of osiers or twigs, used, in some parts of England, for feeding sheep in the winter. *Farm. Ency.*
 TŪ-MĒ-FĀC'TION, (*tumefactio, L.*) Act of swelling; state of being swelled; swelling.
 TŪ-MĒ-Fŷ, *v.* *a.* [*tumefacio, L.*] [i. TUMEFIED; *pp.* TUMEFYING, TUMEFIED.] To swell; to make to swell. *Sharp.*
 TŪMID, *a.* [*tumidus, L.*] Being swelled; puffed up; protuberant:—pompous; boastful; puffy; turgid; bombastic; falsely sublime.
 TŪMID'ITY,* *n.* State of being tumid; tumidness. *Boswell.*
 TŪMID'LY,* *ad.* In a tumid form. *Smart.*
 TŪMID-NĒSS,* *n.* The state of being tumid. *Smart.*
 TŪMOR, *n.* [*tumor, L.; tumeur, Fr.*] A morbid swelling or prominence. [Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien. *Wotton.*]
 TŪMORĒD, (tū'mord) *a.* Distended; swelled. *Junius.* [R.]
 TŪMOR-ŌS, *a.* Swelling; tumid. *B. Jonson.* [R.]
 TŪMP, *n.* The knoll of a hill. *Ainsworth.* [R.]
 TŪMP, *v.* *a.* (*Hort.*) To fence trees about with earth.
 TŪMŪ-LĀTE, *v.* *n.* [*tumulo, L.*] To bury. *Bailey.*
 TŪMŪ-LOSE, *a.* [*tumulosus, L.*] Full of hills. *Bailey.* [R.]
 TŪMŪ-LOŠ/LTY, *n.* [*tumulus, L.*] Hilliness. *Bailey.*
 TŪMŪ-LOŠ, *a.* Full of hills; tumulose. *Knovles.* [R.]
 TŪMŪLT, *n.* [*tumulte, Fr.; tumultus, L.*] A promiscuous commotion in a multitude; a stir; an irregular violence, a wild commotion; an uproar; a riot.
 TŪMŪLT, *v.* *n.* To make a tumult; to be in wild commotion. *Milton.*
 TŪMŪLT-ER, *n.* One who makes a tumult. *Milton.*
 TŪMŪLT'Ū-Ā-RĪ-Lŷ, *ad.* In tumultuous manner. *Sandys.*
 TŪMŪLT'Ū-Ā-RĪ-NĒSS, *n.* Turbulence; disorder. *K. Charles.*
 TŪMŪLT'Ū-Ā-Rŷ, (tū-mŪlt'ŷ-ā-rŷ) *a.* [*tumultuare, Fr.*] Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; tumultuous. *Atterbury.* [to rage. *South.*]
 TŪMŪLT'Ū-ĀRE, *v.* *n.* [*tumultuar, L.*] To make a tumult; to tumultuously agitate. *Boyle.*
 TŪMŪLT'Ū-ŌS, (tū-mŪlt'ŷ-ōs) *a.* [*tumultueux, Fr.*] Full of tumults; disorderly; confusedly agitated; promiscuous; turbulent; violent; tumultuary.
 TŪMŪLT'Ū-ŌS-Lŷ, *ad.* In a tumultuous manner.
 TŪMŪLT'Ū-ŌS-NĒSS, *n.* State of being tumultuous.
 TŪMŪ-ŪS,* *n.* [L.] *pl.* TŪMŪ-LĪ. A mound; a hillock, often covering a tomb or sepulchre. *Hamilton.*
 TŪN, *n.* [*tunne, Sax.; tonne, D.; tonne, tonneau, Fr.*] A large cask; the measure of four hogsheads, or 252 gallons; any large quantity, proverbially. [See *DRUNKARD*, in *burlesque*. *Dryden.*] A weight, &c. See *TON.*
 TŪN, *v.* *a.* To put into casks; to barrel. *Bacon.*
 TŪN'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be tuned; harmonious.
 TŪN'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Harmony; melodiousness. *Sherwood.*
 TŪN'Ā-BLY, *ad.* Harmoniously; melodiously. *Skelton.*
 TŪN-BĒL-LĪED,* (tūn'bĒl-līd) *a.* Shaped like a tun. *Smart.*
 TŪN'DISH, *n.* A tunnel or funnel. *Shak.*
 TŪNE, *n.* [*toon, D.; ton, Swed.; tuono, It.; ton, Fr.; tonus, L.*] A series of musical notes, with unity of key-note; sound; note; harmony:—order; concert of parts, measure, and sentiment:—state for giving the due sounds; the state of a musical instrument when it returns the proper sounds:—proper state; right disposition or temper; proper humor:—state with respect to order.
 TŪNE, *v.* *a.* [i. TUNED; *pp.* TUNING, TUNED.] To put into a proper musical state; to sing harmoniously:—to put into order.
 TŪNE, *v.* *n.* To form one sound to another; to utter musical sounds without using words.
 TŪNE'FUL, *a.* Musical; harmonious. *Milton.*
 TŪNE'FUL-Lŷ,* *ad.* In a tuneful manner. *Atterbury.*
 TŪNE'LESS, *a.* Unharmonious; unmusical. *Spenser.*
 TŪN'ER, *n.* One who tunes. *Shak.*
 TŪN'ESTRE,* *n. (Chem.)* A salt formed of tungstic acid and a base. *Brande.*
 TŪNG'STEN,* *n.* [*tung sten, Swed., heavy stone.*] (*Min.*) A mineral which is a tungstate of lime; also a metal obtained from the mineral. *Brande.*
 TŪNG-STĒN'IC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) Obtained from tungsten. *Ure.*
 TŪN'IC, *n.* [*tunica, Fr.; tunica, L.*] A garment worn by the ancient Romans, of both sexes, under the toga, and next to the skin; a kind of waistcoat:—a natural covering; integument.

TÛN/CÄ-RY,* n. [*tunica*, L.] (Zool.) A headless molluscan. *Kirby*.
 TÛN/CÄ-T-ED,* a. (Bot.) Covered with a membrane. *Smart*.
 TÛN/CLE,* n. A natural covering; integument. *Ray*. Formerly, a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy. *Bale*.
 TÛN/ING,* n. Act of singing or playing in concert; act or method of putting into tune. *Milton*.
 TÛ-NIS/Ī-AN,* (tū-nizh/ē-an) n. A native of Tunis. *Shaw*.
 TÛ-NIS/Ī-AN,* a. Relating to Tunis. *Earnshaw*.
 TÛN/ER,* n. One of a religious sect:— a subdivision of the Baptists, found chiefly in Pennsylvania;— called also *Dunkers*. *Brande*.
 TÛN/ŪGE,* n. *Arbutnot*. See *TUNNAGE*.
 TÛN/NEL,* n. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke:— a funnel; a pipe or vessel with a broad mouth, by which liquor is poured into vessels:— a net resembling a funnel or tunnel. — (*Engineering*) A subterranean passage, cut through a hill or under a river, for the purpose of carrying through a canal, road, or railroad, &c.
 TÛN/NEL,* v. a. [i. TUNNELLED; pp. TUNNELLING, TUNNELLED.] To form like a tunnel; to catch in a net:— to reticulate. *Derham*. To form by a tunnel or passage through something. *P. Cyc*.
 TÛN/NY,* n. [*tonno*, It.; *thynnus*, L.] A sea-fish; the Spanish mackerel.
 TÛP,* n. A ram. *Holloway*. [Local, Eng.]
 TÛP,* v. n. [i. TUPPED; pp. TUPPING, TUPPED.] To butt, like a ram. *Johnson*.
 TÛP,* v. a. To cover, as a ram. *Todd*.
 TÛR/BAN,* n. The usual head-dress of the Turks, Persians, and other Orientals; a sort of cap.
 †TÛR/BAND,* n. Same as *turban*. *Shak*.
 †TÛR/BAND,* (tūr/bānd) a. Wearing a turban. *Shak*.
 †TÛR/BANT,* n. Same as *turban*. *Milton*.
 TÛR/BÄ-RY,* n. [*turbaria*, from *turba*, low Latin for *turf*] (*Eng. law*) The right of digging turf. *Skinner*. The place where turf is dug. *Covent*. [TURBETH.
 TÛR/BETH,* or TÛR/BITH,* n. [*turpethus*, L.] *Wiseman*. See TÛR/BID,* a. [*turbidus*, L.] Having lees or sediment stirred up; not clear; thick; muddy.
 TÛR-BID/Ī-TY,* n. The state of being turbid. *Smart*.
 TÛR-BID-LY,* ad. In a turbid manner. [Angrily. *Young*.]
 TÛR-BID-NESS,* n. State of being turbid; muddiness.
 TÛR-BI-NATE,* a. [*turbo*, L.] (Bot.) Shaped like a spinning-top. *P. Cyc*.
 TÛR-BI-NÄT-ED,* a. [*turbinatus*, L.] Twisted; spiral:— whirling, as on an axis; shaped like a top or an inverted cone.
 TÛR-BI-NÄ/TION,* n. Act of spinning like a top. *Cockeram*.
 TÛR/BIT,* n. A sort of pigeon. *Pennant*.
 TÛR/BOT,* n. [*turbot*, Fr. & D.] A delicate, flat fish, much esteemed for food, found in European seas.
 TÛR/BV-LENCE,* n. [Fr.; *turbulencia*, L.] Quality of being turbulent; tumult; confusion; disorder; violence; commotion; riot; turmoil.
 TÛR/BV-LÉN-CY,* n. Same as *turbulence*. *Milton*.
 TÛR/BV-LÉNT,* a. [*turbulentus*, L.] Raising agitation or commotion; liable to agitation; tumultuous; violent; riotous; seditious; mutinous.
 TÛR/BV-LÉNT-LY,* ad. In a turbulent manner; tumultuously; violently.
 TÛR/CĪSM,* [tūr/sizm, W. F. Sm. Wb.; tūr/kizm, S. K.] n. [*Turcismus*, low L.] The religion of the Turks. *Atterbury*. [R.]
 TÛR-COİŞ/Ī,* (tūr-kēz/ī) n. See *TURKISH*.
 TÛR-CŌ-MÄN,* n.; pl. TÛR-CŌ-MÄNŞ. A native of Turcomania. *P. Cyc*.
 TÛRD,* n. [Sax.] Excrement; dung. *Bailey*. [Low.]
 TÛR-RÉEN/* n. A deep table-vessel for soup. *Hook*.
 TÛRF,* n. [*turf*, Sax.; *torf*, D. & Swed.] pl. TURFS. The surface of grass-land; a clod covered with grass; a sod:— peat dug out of a bog, or swampy land, for fuel.
 TÛRF,* v. a. [i. TURFED; pp. TURFING, TURFED.] To cover, as with turf. *Mortimer*.
 TÛRF-BULT/* (bĭlt) a. Formed of turf. *Warton*.
 TÛRF/Ī-NESS,* n. The state of abounding with turf or turfs.
 TÛRF/LESS,* a. Destitute of turf. *Savage*.
 TÛRF/Y,* a. Full of turfs; covered with turf; built of turf.
 TÛR/GÉNT,* [old Fr.; *turgens*, L.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid; pompous; turgid. *Thomson*.
 TÛR-GÉSC/Ī,* v. n. To swell; to inflate. *Dr. Francis*. [R.]
 TÛR-GÉSC/Ī-CĒ,* } n. [*turgescens*, L.] Act of swelling;
 TÛR-GÉSC/Ī-CĒ-CY,* } state of being swelled; empty magnificence. *Bronne*.
 TÛR-GÉSC/Ī-CĒNT,* a. Growing large; swelling. *Ash*.
 TÛR/GĪD,* a. [*turgidus*, L.] Swelling; swelled; inflated; bloated; pompous; tumid; bombastic.
 TÛR-ID/Ī-TY,* n. State of being turgid; pompousness.
 TÛR/GĪD-NESS,* n. Pompousness; turgidity. *Warburton*.
 †TÛR/GĪD-ODS,* a. Turgid. *B. Jonson*.
 TÛRK,* n. A native or inhabitant of Turkey. *Clarke*.
 TÛR/KEY,* (tūr/ke) n. A large gallinaceous fowl, originally from America, but so named from its having been erroneously supposed to be brought from Turkey. *P. Cyc*.

TÛR/KEY-CŌCK,* n. The male of the turkey. *Somerville*.
 TÛR/KEY-HĒN,* n. The female of the turkey. *Ash*.
 TÛR/KEY-RĒD,* n. A fine and durable red, dyed upon calico and woollen cloth, the coloring matter being madder. *Brande*.
 TÛR/ISH,* a. Relating to Turkey or the Turks. *Walsh*.
 TÛR/ISH-LY,* ad. In the Turkish manner. *Qu. Rev.*
 TÛR-KŌİŞ/Ī,* (tūr-kēz/ī) [tūr-kēz/, W. P. F.; tūr-kāz/, S. E. J.; tūr-kēz/, Sm.] [*turquoise*, Fr., from *Turkey*.] A blue mineral, much admired in jewelry, found abundantly in the Nishapur mines, in Persia.
 TÛR/K'MAN,* n.; pl. TÛR/K'MANŞ. See *TURCOMAN*.
 TÛR/K'SĀP,* n. A plant; a species of lily. *Ainsworth*.
 TÛR/LV-PĪN,* n. A name given to a class of securities or reformers in France, in the 14th century. *Brande*.
 †TÛRM,* n. [*turma*, L.] A troop. *Milton*.
 TÛR/MER-ĪC,* n. A root from the East Indies, called *Indian saffron*, used in making a yellow dye. It is an ingredient of curry powder, and is used in cookery.
 TÛR/MŌIL,* [tūr/mŏil, S. W. J. E. K. Sm.; tūr-mŏil/, P. F. Ja. Wb.] n. Trouble; disturbance; tumultuous molestation; turbulence; disorder; confusion.
 TÛR/MŌIL,* v. a. [i. TURMOILED; pp. TURMOILING, TURMOILED.] To harass with commotion; to keep in unequeness. *Milton*.
 TÛR/MŌIL,* v. n. To be in commotion or unequeness. *Milton*.
 TÛRN,* v. a. [*turnan*, Sax.; *turner*, Fr., from *torno*, L.] [i. TURNED; pp. TURNING, TURNED.] To make to deviate; to make to go round; to put into a circular motion; to move round; to revolve; to change, by putting one part into the place of another; to circulate; to whirl; to wheel; to bend; to twist:— to shift; to bring the inside out:— to form on a lathe by moving round; to form; to shape:— to transform; to metamorphose; to transmit; to make of another color:— to change; to alter:— to translate:— to change to another opinion or party; to convert:— to transfer:— to make to nauseate:— to make giddy; to infatuate; to make mad:— to double in;— to agitate in the mind:— to blunt:— to expel; to reverse:— to retort; to throw back:— to make to return with profit. — *To turn away*, to dismiss from service; to discard; to avert. — *To turn back*, to return. — *To turn off*, to dismiss contemptuously; to give over; to deflect; to divert. — *To be turned off*, to advance to an age beyond. — *To turn over*, to transfer; to refer; to examine leaf by leaf; to throw off the ladder, as a criminal when hanged. — *To turn to*, to have recourse to.
 TÛRN,* v. n. To move round; to have a circular motion:— to change posture; to have a tendency or direction; to move the face to another quarter:— to deviate; to alter; to be changed; to be transformed; to change:— to change to acid:— to become; to be brought eventually:— to depend on, as the chief point:— to grow giddy:— to return; to recoil:— to move, as on a pivot:— to be directed to or from any point; as, "The needle turns to the pole." — *To turn away*, to deviate from any course. — *To turn off*, to divert one's course.
 TÛRN,* n. Act of turning; state of being turned; gyration; meander; winding course:— a walk to and fro:— change; vicissitude; alteration:— successive course; chance; occasion; incidental opportunity:— action of kindness or malice:— reigning inclination:— that which comes by rotation; new position of things; exigence:— form; cast; shape; manner; bent; inclination; character:— the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. [The court of the sheriff. See *TOURN*.] — *By turns*, one after another; alternately.
 TÛRN/BĒNCH,* n. A kind of iron lathe for turners. *Mozzon*.
 TÛRN/CÄP,* n. A chimney-top which turns round with the wind. *Francis*.
 TÛRN/CŌAT,* (kŏt) n. One who forsakes his party or principles; an apostate; a renegade. *Shak*.
 TÛRN/ER,* n. One who turns, especially on a lathe:— a sort of pigeon.
 TÛR/NER-ĪTE,* n. (*Min.*) A yellow, or brown, crystallized mineral. *Levy*.
 TÛRN/ER-Y,* n. The turner's art or wares. *Todd*.
 TÛRN/ING,* n. Act of one who turns; meander.
 †TÛRN/ING-NESS,* n. Tergiversation; subtterfuge. *Sidney*.
 TÛRN/ING-PŌINT,* n. The point on which a thing turns; that which decides any matter. *Francis*.
 TÛR/NIP,* n. A white, esculent root, of several kinds.
 TÛR-NĪP-FĪ,* n. An insect that destroys turnips. *P. Cyc*.
 TÛR/NĪKĒY,* (tūr/nĪkē) n. One who opens and locks the doors, and keeps the keys, of a prison. *Walker*.
 TÛR/NŌT,* n. A short railway, with movable rails or switches, in a railroad, for enabling one train of cars to pass another. *Jour. Sci.* The act of quitting employment mutinously, or with a view to obtain increase of wages, or other advantage. *Qu. Rev.*
 TÛR/NŌ-VER,* n. A kind of apple pie or tart, in a semi-circular form. *Holloway*.
 TÛR/N/PIKE,* n. A gate on a road to obstruct passengers, in order to take toll; a gate by which passage is obstructed:— often used in the United States for a *turnpike-road*.

TURN'PIKE, * v. a. To form or construct like a turnpike-road, or in a rounded form, as a road. *Knobles*.

TURN'PIKE-MAN, * n. One who keeps a toll-gate. *Copper*.

TURN'PIKE-ROAD, * n. A road made by individuals, or by a corporation, on which tolls are collected. *Hankins*.

TURN'PLATE, * n. A platform which turns upon a pivot.

TURN'TABLE, * n. Used to remove railroad cars from one track to another. *Tanner*.

TURN'SICK, a. Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon*.

TURN'SICK, * n. A disease of sheep. *London*.

TURN'SOLE, n. A plant; the heliotrope. *Müller*.

TURN'SPIT, n. He or that which turns a spit. It was once done by a person, afterwards by a dog. *Swift*.

TURN'STILE, n. A kind of turpentine in a footpath. *Hudibras*.

TURN'STÖNE, * n. A bird; the sea-dotterel. *Pennant*.

TUR'PEN-TINE, n. [*trementina*, It.] A viscid exudation, or transparent resinous juice, from trees of the pine and fir species.

TUR'PETH, * n. (*Min.*) Yellow super-sulphate of mercury; a powder used in painting; called also *turpeth mineral*.

Brande.—(*Med.*) The cortical part of the root of the plant, *canovulus turpethum*, imported from the East. *McCulloch*.—Written also *turpith*.

TUR'PI-TUDE, n. [*Fr.*; *turpitude*, from *turpis*, L.] Moral baseness or villainy; wickedness; enormity. *South*.

TUR'QUOISE, (*tur-ke-zé*) n. [*Fr.*] See *TURKOIS*. *Shak*.

TUR'REL, n. A tool used by coopers. *Sherrwood*.

TUR'RET, n. [*turris*, L.] A small, slender, tall tower; a small, slender eminence raised on a formed like, turrets.

TUR'RILE, a. Furnished with, or formed like, turrets.

TUR'RILITE, * n. (*Geol.*) A genus of ammonites, or fossil shells. *Buckland*.

TUR'RJ-TEL'LA, * n. (*Conch.*) A genus of shells. *Roget*.

TUR'RIE, n. [*turtle*, Sax.; *torturcelle*, Fr.; *tortorella*, It.; *turtur*, L.] A genus of chelonian reptiles; a sea-tortoise:—a dove. See *TURLEDOVE*.

TUR'TLE-DOVE, (*tür'tl-döv*) n. A species of dove noted for its gentleness and tenderness.

TUR'TLER, * n. One who catches turtles. *Holbrook*.

TUR'TLE-SOUP, * n. Soup made of turtle. *Smollett*.

TURVIE, (*türvz*) The old pl. of *Turf*. *Milten*.

TUR'CAN, a. Relating to Tuscany:—noting the most simple of the five orders of architecture, resembling the Doric.

TUS'CAN, * n. A native of Tuscany. *Ash*.

TÜSH, *interj.* An expression of contempt; pshaw! be silent! *Shak*.

TÜSK, n. The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; a fang; the holding tooth.

TÜSK, v. n. To gnash the teeth, as a boar. *B. Jonson*.

TÜSK'ED, } a. Furnished with tusks. *Dryden*.

TÜSK'Y, }

TÜS'SLE, n. A struggle; a contest. *Grose*. [*Vulgar*.]

TÜS'SLE, * v. n. To struggle; to scuffle. *Perry*.

TÜS'SOCK, n. A tuft, clump, or small hillock, of grass; haëscock. *London*.—Written also *tussuck*. See *TUSSOCK-GRASS*.

TÜS'SOCK-GRASS, * n. A species of grass which thrives in marshy lands, valuable for feeding cattle. *Hamilton*.

TÜT, *interj.* Noting contempt; tush! *Shak*.

TÜT-LAGE, n. [*tutela*, Fr.; *tutela*, L.] State of being under a guardian or tutor; guardianship. *Bacon*.

TÜT-LAR, } a. [*tutelaire*, Fr.] Relating to a tutor,

TÜT-LÄ-ÄY, } guardian, or guardianship; protecting; guarding. *Dryden*.

TÜTELE, n. *Tutelage*. *Howell*.

TÜTE-NÄG, n. An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, made in China:—applied also to a pale brass, and to bell-metal, and, in India, to zinc.

TÜTOR, n. [*tutor*, L.; *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher; an instructor in a college or university.—(*Law*) A guardian.

TÜTOR, v. a. [*i. tutored*; pp. *tutoring*, *tutored*.] To instruct; to teach:—to treat with superiority or severity.

TÜTOR-AGE, n. The authority or care of a tutor. [*—*]

TÜTOR-ESS, n. An instructress; governess; directress.

TÜTORIAL, * a. Relating to a tutor. *Qu. Rev.*

TÜTOR-SHIP, n. Office of a tutor.—(*Law*) The protection or care of one who is under authority, and unable to take care of himself. *Hooker*.

TÜTOR-Y, * n. Instruction; tutorage. *Reid*.

TÜTRIX, n. A tutress. *Dalgarno*.

TÜTSAN, n. [*tutsan*, old Fr.] Parkleaves, a plant. *Drayton*.

TÜT'YL, * [*It.*] (*Mus.*) All together; a direction for all the parts to play in full concert. *Brande*.

TÜTY, n. [*tutia*, low L.; *tutie*, old Fr.] An impure oxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of the smelting furnaces.

TÜZ, n. A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden*.

TWAD'DLE,* (*twö'd'dl*) n. An idle discourse; nonsense; foolish talk; twattle; gabble. *Gent. Mag.* [A modern cant word, which seems to have nearly supplanted the similar word *twattle*.]

TWAD'DLE,* (*twö'd'dl*) v. a. [*i. TWADDLED*; pp. *TWADDLING*, *TWADDLED*.] To talk idly or foolishly; to prate; to twattle. *Qu. Rev.*

TWAD'DLER,* (*twö'd'dler*) n. An impertinent trifler. *EZ. Rev.*

TWAIN, (*twän*) a. & n. Two. *Milton*. [An old English word, now used only ludicrously, unless in poetry.]

TWÄNG, v. n. [*i. TWANGED*; pp. *TWANGING*, *TWANGED*.] To sound with a quick, sharp noise, as a vibrating, tense string; to make a sharp or a nasal sound.

TWÄNG, v. a. To make to sound sharply. *Shak*.

TWÄNG, n. A sharp, quick, vibrating sound:—an affected, nasal modulation of the voice. *South*.

TWÄNG, ad. With a sharp sound. *Prior*. [*R.*]

TWÄNG'LING, (*twäng'gl*) v. n. To twang. *Shak*.

TWÄN'GLING,* a. Twanging; contemptibly noisy. *Shak*.

TWÄNK, v. n. To make to sound; to twang. *Addison*.

TWÄN'KAY,* n. A species of green tea. *Davis*.

TWÄS, (*twöz*) Contracted from *it was*. *Dryden*.

TWAT'TLE, (*twöt'tl*) v. n. [*schwätzen*, Ger.] [*i. TWATTLED*; pp. *TWATTLING*, *TWATTLED*.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *Whately*. See *TWADDLE*.

TWAT'TLE, (*twöt'tl*) v. a. To pat; to make much of, as horses, cows, dogs. *Grose*. [*Local*, Eng.]

TWAT'TLER,* (*twöt'tler*) n. One who twattles. *Holinshed*.

TWAT'TLING, (*twöt'tling*) n. Idle chatter; twaddle. *Whately*.

TWÄY, a. For *twain*. Two. *Spenser*.

TWÄY'BLADE, (*twä'bläd*) n. A genus of small plants; a polypetalous flower.

TWÄG, (*twög*) v. a. Same as *twack*. *Skinner*.

TWÄGUE, (*twög*) n. Perplexity; ludicrous distress. *Ar-TWEAK*, (*twök*) } *butnot*. [*R.*]

TWÄK, v. a. To squeeze betwixt the fingers. *Shak*. [*R.*]

TWÄED,* n. A light, woollen stuff, used for summer coating. *W. Ency.*

TWÄE'DLE, v. a. To handle lightly:—used of awkward fiddling:—to smooth over; to wheedle. *Addison*.—*Twæedledum* and *Twæedede* are ludicrous compounds of this word, used by Dean Swift, in ridicule of two musicians, or of their manner of playing.

TWÄEZEER-CÄSE,* n. A case for tweezer. *Smart*.

TWÄEZEERS, n. pl. [*téti*, Fr.] Nippers or small pinners to pluck out hairs. *Pope*.

TWÄLFTH, a. Second after the tenth; ordinal of twelve.

TWÄLFTH'DÄY,* n. The festival of the epiphany, or manifestation of Christ; the twelfth day from Christmas. *Brande*.

TWÄLFTH-NIGHT,* n. The evening of the epiphany. *Milton*.

TWÄLFTH-TIDE, n. The twelfth day after Christmas. *Tusser*. See *TWELFTH-DAY*.

TWÄLVE, (*twelv*) a. & n. Two and ten; twice six.

TWÄLVE-MÖNTH, (*twelv'mönth*) [*wel'mönth*, S. W. E. Ja.; *twelv'mönth*, P. J. F. K.] A year, as consisting of twelve months. *Shak*.

TWÄLVE'PENNY, a. Sold for a shilling. *Dryden*.

TWÄLVE'SCÖRE, a. & n. Twelve times twenty. *Dryden*.

TWÄN'TETH, a. A twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

TWÄN'TY, a. A twice ten.

TWÄN'TY,* n. The number of twice ten; a score. *Scott*.

TWÄ'BL, n. [A kind of halberd. *Drayton*.] A paver's or carpenter's tool. *Crabb*. A hook to reap with. *London*.

TWÄ'BLLED,* (*twä'blid*) a. Armed with twibils or halberds. *Madon*.

TWICE, ad. Two times; doubly.—It is often used in composition; as, "a twice-told tale." *Shak*.

TWICE-TÖLD,* p. a. Related or told twice. *Ash*.

TWID'DLE,* v. n. To be busy about trifles; to quiddle. *Forby*. [*Local*, England.]

TWID'DLE,* n. A pimple. *Forby*. [*Local*, England.]

TWIDLE, (*twid'dl* or *twid'dl*) [*twid'dl*, S. E. K. Sm.; *twid'dl*, W. F. Ja.] v. a. To touch lightly. *Wiseman*. [*Low*.] See *TWIDDLE*, and *TWIDDLE*.

TWIF'AL-LÖW,* v. a. To plough fallow land a second time. *Smart*.

TWIF'AL-LÖW-ING,* n. The act of one that twifallows

TWIF'FÖLD, a. Twofold. *Spenser*.

TWIG, n. A small shoot or branch of a tree; a switch.

TWIG'GEN, a. Made of twigs; wicker. *Shak*.

TWIG'GY, a. Full of twigs. *Evelyn*.

TWIG'RÜSH,* n. A hard, rushy, prickly-edged plant. *Farm. Ency.*

TWIF'LIGHT, (*twif'lit*) n. [*twælicht*, D.] The faint light which is perceived for some time before sunrise and after sunset; obscure light; uncertain view.

TWIF'LIGHT, (*twif'lit*) a. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; shaded; seen or done by twilight.

TWILL, v. a. [*i. TWILLED*; pp. *TWILLING*, *TWILLED*.] To weave by crossing the woof and warp in a particular manner:—to quilt. *Todd*.

TWILL, n. A quilt to wind yarn on; a spool:—the stripe or raised line made by twilling.

†TY-PO-GRÁPH/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By means of types.
 TY-ÐÓC/RÁ-PHY, *n.* [τύπος and γράφω, Gr.; *typographic*, Fr.; *typographia*, L.] The art of printing. †Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation. *Brown*.
 TYP/O-LITE,* *n.* (*Mín.*) A stone or fossil having figures of animals or vegetables impressed on it. *Hamilton*.
 TY-PÓL/O-ΨY,* *n.* [τύπος and ψύω.] The doctrine of types, or a discourse on types. *P. Fairbairn*.
 TYRÁN, (TYRAN) *n.* [Fr.; *tyrannus*, L.] A tyrant. *Spenser*.
 TYRÁN-NÉSS, *n.* [Fr.; *tyrannus*, L.] A female tyrant. *Spenser*.
 TY-RÁN/NÍC, } a. [tyrannus, L.; *tyrannique*, Fr.; τυραννικός, Gr.] Relating to tyranny or a tyrant; suiting or like a tyrant; cruel; despotic; imperious; absolute; arbitrary.
 TY-RÁN/NÍ-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a tyrant.
 TY-RÁN/NÍ-CAL-NÉSS,* *n.* Quality of being tyrannical. *Ash*.
 TY-RÁN/NÍ-CÍ-DAL,* *a.* Relating to tyrannicide. *Booth*.
 TY-RÁN/NÍ-CÍ-DE, *n.* [tyrannus and cædo, L.] Act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant. *Burke*.
 †TYR-ÁN-NÍZ, *p. a.* Acting the part of a tyrant. *Spenser*.
 TYR-AN-NÍZE, *v. n.* [tyranniser, Fr.] †. TYRANNIZED; *pp.* TYRANNIZING, TYRANNIZED.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigor and imperiousness.

†TYR-AN-NÍZE, *v. a.* To subject or compel by tyranny. *Milton*.
 TYR-AN-NOUS, *a.* Tyrannical; despotic; arbitrary. *Shak*.
 TYR-AN-NOUS-LY, *ad.* Despotically; tyrannically. *Bale*.
 TYR-AN-NY, (TYR-AN-NE) *n.* [tyrannus, L.; τυραννία, Gr.; *tyrannie*, Fr.] Absolute monarchy imperiously administered; the government or conduct of a tyrant; despotism: — unresisted and cruel power; cruel government; rigorous command: — severity; rigor.
 TYR-ANT, *n.* [τύραννος, Gr.; *tyrannus*, L.] An absolute monarch ruling with oppression and cruelty; a despot: — a cruel, despotic, and severe master; an oppressor.
 TYRE, *n.* *Hakeuil*. See TIRE.
 †TYRE, *v. n.* To prey upon. See TIRE.
 TYRE,* *n.* A preparation made of milk and buttermilk, in India, to be eaten with rice. *W. Ency*.
 TYR-I-AN,* *a.* Relating to Tyre; purple. *Ency*.
 TYR-Ö, *n.* [tiro, L.] *pl.* TYR-ÖS. A beginner in learning; one not yet master of his art; one in his rudiments. — Written also tiro. See TIRO.
 TYR-ÖL-ÉSE,* *n. sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Tyrol. — *a.* Relating to Tyrol. *Russell*.
 TYTHE, (tith) *n.* A tenth part. See TITH.
 TYTH'ING, *n.* See TITHING.
 TZAR, (zár) *n.* See CZAR.

U.

U, the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet, and the fifth vowel, has heretofore, in most English dictionaries, been confounded with the consonant v, as i has been with j; though the sounds and uses of the two letters are widely different. One and the same character, V was formerly used for both letters; and the character U is of modern introduction. The two principal sounds of u are the long, as in *tune*, and the short, as in *tun*. — It is used as an abbreviation; as, U. S., for United States; U. C. 752, *urbis condita* [anno] 752, “in the 752d year from the building of the city.”
 †UBER-ÖS, (yü/ber-üs) *a.* [uber, L.] Fruitful; copious; abundant. *Sir T. Herbert*.
 †UBER-TY, (yü/ber-te) *n.* [uberté, Fr.; *ubertas*, L.] Abundance; fruitfulness. *Florio*.
 †UBI-CÁ/TION, *n.* [ubi, L.] State of having local relation. *Glanville*.
 Ü-BÛ/E-TY, *n.* Whereness. *Bailey*. [A scholastic term.] [R.]
 Ü-BÛ-QUÁ/RÍ-AN,* *a.* Existing every where. *Couper*.
 Ü-BÛ/UJST,* (yü-bik/wist) *n.* Same as *ubiquitarian*. *Brande*.
 Ü-BÛ-UI-TÁ/RÍ-AN,* (yü-bik/we-tá-re-an) *n.* One who exists every where: — one who believes that the body of Christ is present in the eucharist, in virtue of his divine omnipresence. *Brande*.
 Ü-BÛ/UI-TÁ-RÍ-NÉSS, *n.* Existence every where. *Fuller*.
 Ü-BÛ/UI-TÁ-RY, (yü-bik/we-tá-re) *a.* Existing every where.
 Ü-BÛ/UI-TÁ-RY, (yü-bik/we-tá-re) *n.* [ubique, L.] One who exists every where: — one who holds to the corporal ubiquity of Christ. *Bp. Richardson*.
 Ü-BÛ/UI-TÖS,* (yü-bik/we-tis) *a.* Existing every where. *Qu. Rev*.
 Ü-BÛ/UI-TY, (yü-bik/we-te) *n.* [ubique, L.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places. *Hooker*.
 Ü-NÍ SÛ/PRA,* [L.] “Where above mentioned;” a reference to a preceding quotation. *Ency*.
 ÜD'DER, *n.* The bag with the dugs of a cow, ewe, mare, or other large animal. *Shak*.
 ÜD'DERED, (üd'derd) *a.* Furnished with udders. *Gay*.
 Ü-DÖM/FÉ-TER,* *n.* A rain-gauge; a pluviometer. *Brande*.
 ÜG/L-LY, *ad.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.
 ÜG/L-NÉSS, *n.* State of being ugly; deformity.
 ÜG/LY, *a.* [ogan, Goth.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful: — disagreeable; hateful. *Shak*.
 Ü-KÁSE,* *n.* An edict or ordinance of the emperor of Russia, having the force of law in his dominions. *Brande*.
 Ü-LÁNŞ, *n. pl.* A kind of militia among the Tartars. *James*.
 ÜL/CER, *n.* [ulcère, Fr.; *ulcus*, L.] A sore that has existed some time, and is attended with purulent discharge; a running sore.
 ÜL/CER-A-BLE,* *a.* That may become ulcerated. *Qu. Rev*.
 ÜL/CER-ÁTE, *v. n.* [ulcérer, Fr.; *ulcero*, L.] †. ULCERATED; *pp.* ULCERATING, ULCERATED.] To become ulcerous; to turn to an ulcer.
 ÜL/CER-ÁTE, *v. a.* To disense with ulcers. *Harvey*.
 ÜL-CER-Á/TION, *n.* [Fr.; *ulceratio*, L.] Act of ulcerating; ulcer; sore.
 ÜL/CER-A-TIVE,* *a.* Tending to ulcerate. *Holland*.
 ÜL-CERÉD, *a.* [ulcéré, Fr.] Ulcerated. *Temple*.

ÜL/CER-ÖS, *a.* [ulcerosus, L.] Afflicted with ulcers or old sores. *Shak*.
 ÜL/CER-ÖS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being ulcerous.
 ÜL/CÜS-CLE,* *n.* A little ulcer. *Smart*.
 ULEMA,* (ö-le-má or yü-é/ma) *n.* The collective name of the body of learned men in Turkey, being the plural of the Arabic *álim*, “wise.” The college or body is composed of the three classes of the Turkish hierarchy, viz., the imans or ministers of religion, the muftis or doctors of law, and the cadis or administrators of justice. *P. Cyc*.
 Ü-LÛ/I-ÖNÖS, *a.* [uliginosus, L.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward*.
 ÜL/LÁGE, *n.* [uligo, L.] (*Gauging*) What a cask wants of being full.
 ÜL/MINE,* *n.* [ulmus, L., the elm.] (*Chem.*) A black or dark-brown substance which exudes from the bark of several kinds of trees, and particularly of the elm. *Brande*.
 ÜL'NA,* *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm, which forms the prominence of the elbow, in the bending of that joint. *Dungison*.
 ÜL'NAR,* *a.* Relating to the ulna or elbow-bone. *P. Cyc*.
 Ü-LÖ-DÉN'DRON,* *n.* (*Geol.*) A genus of extinct fossil plants. *Buckland*.
 ÜL-TÉ/RÍ-ÖR, *a.* [L.] Being beyond, or on the further side; situate on the other side; and ulterior.
 ÜL-TÉ/RÍ-ÖR-LY,* *ad.* In a further manner. *Pusey*.
 ÜL'TI-MÁ RÁ/TI-Ö,* (rá/shé-ö) [L.] “The last reasoning.” — *Ultima ratio regum*, “the last reasoning, or last resort, of kings;” *war. Qu. Rev*.
 ÜL'TI-MÁTE, (ül'te-má) *a.* [ultimus, L.] Being the last; latest; final; utmost; in the last resort.
 ÜL'TI-MÁTE-LY, *ad.* In the last consequence; finally.
 ÜL-TI-MÁ/TION, *n.* The last offer or concession. *Swift* [R.]
 ÜL-TI-MÁ/TY, *n.* [L.] *pl.* ULTIMATA. The last offer. — (*Diplomacy*) The final conditions offered by one government for the settlement of a dispute with another.
 †ÜL/TIME, (ül'tin) *a.* [Fr.; *ultimus*, L.] Ultimate. *Bacon*.
 †ÜL-TIM'ITY, *n.* [ultimus, L.] The last stage or consequence. *Bacon*.
 ÜL'TI-TÖ,* [L., commonly contracted to *ult.*, *mens.*, *month*, being understood.] In the last month. *Scudamore*.
 †ÜL/TION, (ül'shun) *n.* [old Fr.; *ultio*, L.] Revenge. *Brown*.
 ÜL'TRA,* *a.* [A Latin adverb signifying beyond.] Extreme; extravagant. *Ed. Rev.* — It is a word much used in modern politics, and also with reference to religious parties. It is applied to such as carry the opinions of the party to which they belong to the farthest point. It is sometimes used as a substantive. “The ultras of either party.” *Ed. Rev.* It is also often used in composition; as, *ultra-liberal*. [Crit.]
 ÜL'TRA-ISM,* *n.* Extreme principles or measures. *Brit.*
 ÜL'TRA-ÍST,* *n.* One extravagant in his views or conduct. *John Tyler*. [R.]
 ÜL-TRA-MÁ-RINE', (ül'tra-má-rén') *n.* [ultra and *marinus*, L.] The blue coloring matter of the lapis lazuli; a very fine blue color, much valued by painters.
 ÜL-TRA-MÁ-RINE', *a.* Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Burke*.
 ÜL-TRA-MÓN'TANE, *a.* [ultramontain, Fr.; *ultramontanus*,

[L.] Being beyond the mountains; foreign:—applied by Italian writers to theologians, jurists, &c., of other countries beyond the Alps, especially France.—*Ultramontane tenets* are those least favorable to the supremacy of the pope. *Brande*.

UL-TRA-MÓN'TANE, *n.* One living beyond the mountains, or beyond the Alps:—a foreigner. *Bacon*.

UL-TRA-MÓN'TA-NÍSM,* *n.* Ultramontane tenets:—sometimes used also, north of the Alps, for the highest view of the pope's authority. *Ch. Ob.*

UL-TRA-MÓN'TA-NÍST,* *n.* An advocate for ultramontane principles, or for ultramontanism. *Ch. Ob.*

UL-TRA-MÓN'DÁNE, *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, L.] Being beyond the world. *Boyle*.

†UL-TRÓ'NĒ-OŪS, *a.* [*ultronæus*, L.] Spontaneous; voluntary. *Bailey*.

†UL'U-LÁTE, *v. n.* [*ululo*, L.] To howl; to scream. *Sir T. Herbert*.

UL'U-LÁ'TÍON,* *n.* A howling or loud lamentation made by hired female mourners in the east. *Th. Campbell*.

UMB'ĒL, *n.* [*umbello*, Fr.; *umbella*, L.] (*Bot.*) A fan-like form of inflorescence, in which all the pedicles proceed from a single point, as in the caraway.

UMB'ĒL-LAR,* *a.* Relating to, or like, an umbel. *Smart*.

UMB'ĒL-LÁTE,* *a.* Bearing or consisting of umbels. *P. Cyc.*

UMB'ĒL-LÁT-ĒD, *a.* Same as *umbellate*.

UMB'ĒL-LÍ'ĒR-OŪS, *a.* [*umbel* and *fero*, L.] (*Bot.*) Bearing umbels; having flowers disposed in an umbel, as caraway, the parsnip, and many other plants.

UMB'ĒL-LŪLE,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A division of an umbel. *Loudon*.

UMB'ĒRIA, *n.* A fossil, used as a pigment, named from *Umbria*, in Italy, where it was first obtained:—also a brown coal or peat, used as a pigment, found near Cologne. [*umbre*, Fr.] *A fish. Walton*.

UMB'ĒR, *v. a.* To color with umbel; to darken. *Shak.*

UMB'ĒL'IC, *n.* The navel; the centre. *Sir T. Herbert*.

UMB'ĒL'IC,* *a.* Belonging to the navel; umbilical. *Ash.*

UMB'ĒL'ICAL, *a.* [*umbilical*, Fr., from *umbilicus*, L.] Belonging to the navel.—*Umbilical cord*, (*Anat.*) the navel-string.—(*Bot.*) The elongation of the placenta in the form of a little cord, as in the hazel-nut. [*P. Cyc.*]

UMB'ĒL'ICÁTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Being depressed in the middle.

UMB'ĒLES, (*úm'bliz*) *n. pl.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails.—Written also *humbles*, *numbles*, and *nombles*.

UMB'ĒŌ, *n.* [L.] A protuberance or boss.—(*Conch.*) The point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge.

UMB'ĒŌ-NÁTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a boss or elevated point in the middle. *P. Cyc.*

UMB'ĒRA,* *n.* [L.] A shadow.—(*Astron.*) The dark cone projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite to the sun. *Brande*.

UMB'RAGE, *n.* [*ombrage*, Fr.] [Shade; screen of trees. *Hulst.* Kesement; offence; affront; sense of injury.

UMB'BRÁ'Ē-OŪS, [*úm-brá'Ē-ĭs*, *W. P. J. Ja.*; *úm-brá'yus*, *S. F. K. Sm. Wb.*] *a.* [*ombrageux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade. [*Obscure. Wotton.*]

UMB'BRÁ'Ē-OŪS-LÝ,* *ad.* In an unbrazeous manner. *Allen*.

UMB'BRÁ'Ē-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Shadiness. *Raleigh*.

UMB'BRÁ'TĒD, *a.* [*umbratus*, L.] Shadowed; adumbrate. *Bullkar*.

UMB'BRÁT'IC, } *a.* [*umbraticus*, L.] Shadowy; typical.

UMB'BRÁT'ICAL, } *a.* *Barron*. Within doors; keeping at home. *B. Jonson*. [R.]

†UMB'BRÁ-TÍLE, [*úm'brá'til*, *W. P. Sm. Wb.*; *úm-brát'ij*, *S. K.*] *a.* [*umbratilis*, L.] Unsubstantial; unreal. *B. Jonson*.

†UMB'BRÁ'TÍOŪS, *a.* [*umbragē*, old Fr.] Captious; suspicious. *Wotton*.

UMB'BRĒL, *n.* An umbrella. *Shelton*.

UMB'BRĒL'Á, *n.* [*umbra*, L.; *umbrella*, It.] A portable screen used as a protection from the rain, and from the rays of the sun.

UMB'BRĒL'ĪŌ, *n.* An umbrella. *Tatler*.

UMB'BRĒ'ĒRĒ, (*úm-brĒ'Ēr*) *n.* [*umbrare*, L.] The visor of a helmet. *Spenser*.

†UMB'BRŌS'ÍTY, *n.* [*umbrōsus*, L.] Shadiness; exclusion of light. *Brown*.

UMB'PI-RÁGE, *n.* An adjustment of a controversy by an umpire; arbitration. *Ep. Hall*.

UMB'PIRE, [*úm'pír*, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *úm'pír*, *S.*; *úm'pír* or *úm'pír*, *P.*] *n.* [*umpir*, L.] A third party to whom a dispute is referred:—a sole arbitrator; a judge; an arbiter. *Brown*. A person whom two referees, each chosen by his client, being unable to agree, jointly choose to decide the controversy. *Brande*.

†UMB'PIRE, *v. a.* To decide as an umpire; to arbitrate. *Bacon*.

UMB'PIRE-SHIP,* *n.* The office of an umpire. *Jewel*.

ŪN, *n.* A Saxon prefix, equivalent in meaning to the privative *α* of the Greeks, and the privative *in* of the Latins. It is placed, at will, before adjectives and adverbs, and before perfect participles of active verbs, to form adjectives; and also before many present participles, and a considerable number of verbs and nouns.

When prefixed to adjectives, participles, and adverbs,

it is uniformly interpreted by *not*; in substantives, by the *want* or *absence* of; and in verbs, it almost always signifies the reversing or annulling of the action or state expressed by the verb. Nearly or quite all the words compounded with *un*, that are often met with, are here inserted. But some which are, or may be, legitimately formed, are doubtless omitted.—*Un* and *in* are in some cases used indifferently; as, *unalienable* or *inalienable*. See *IN*.

ŪN-Ā-BĀN'DONĒD,* (*-dŏnd*) *a.* Not abandoned. *Griffin*.

ŪN-Ā-BĀSĒD,* (*úm-ā-hāst'*) *a.* Not abased. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-BĀSHĒD,* (*úm-ā-bāsh't'*) *a.* Not shamed; not abashed.

ŪN-Ā-BĀTĒD,* *a.* Undiminished; not abated.

ŪN-Ā-BĀTĒD-LÝ,* *ad.* Without abatement. *Dr. Arnold*.

ŪN-Ā-BĒTĒD,* *a.* Not abating. *Wirt*.

ŪN-Ā-BĒTĒD,* *a.* Not abetted. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-BĪDĒD,* *a.* Not abiding; uncertain. *Dr. Allen*.

†ŪN-Ā-BĪL'ÍTY, *n.* Inability. *Milton*. See *INABILITY*.

ŪN-Ā-BŪRED,* (*úm-āb-jŕd'*) *a.* Not abjured. *Smart*.

ŪN-Ā'BLE, (*úm-ā'bl*) *a.* Not able; weak; impotent.

†ŪN-Ā'BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Inability. *Hales*.

ŪN-Ā-BŌL'ISH-Ā-BLE, *a.* That may not be abolished.

ŪN-Ā-BŌL'ISHĒD,* (*úm-ā-bŏ'isht'*) *a.* Not abolished.

ŪN-Ā-BRĪDĒD,* (*úm-ā-brĭd'*) *a.* Not abridged. *Mason*.

ŪN-Ā-BR'Ō-GĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Not abrogated. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-B'SŌLVĒD,* (*úm-āb-zŏlv'd'*) *a.* Not absolved. *Styrie*.

ŪN-Ā-B'SŌRBĒ-Ā-BLE,* *a.* Not absorbable. *Dary*.

ŪN-Ā-B'SŌRBĒD,* (*úm-āb-sŏrb'd'*) *a.* Not absorbed. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-B'SŪRD,* *a.* Not absurd; reasonable. *Young*.

ŪN-Ā-BŪSĒD,* (*úm-ā-bŭzd'*) *a.* Not abused. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-CĒL'Ē-RĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Not accelerated. *Francis*.

ŪN-Ā-CĒN'TĒD, *a.* Having no accent; not accented.

ŪN-Ā-CĒP'TĀ-BĪL'ÍTY,* *n.* Unacceptableness. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-CĒPT-Ā-BLE, *a.* Not acceptable. See *ACCEPTABLE*.

ŪN-Ā-CĒPT'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being unacceptable.

ŪN-Ā-CĒPT'Ā-BLE,* *ad.* Not acceptably. *Smith*.

ŪN-Ā-CĒPTĒD,* *a.* Not accepted. *Prior*.

†ŪN-Ā-CĒS'Í-BLE, *a.* Inaccessibly. *Hakewill*.

†ŪN-Ā-CĒS'Í-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Inaccessibility. *Hale*.

ŪN-Ā-CLĪ'MĀ-TĒD,* *a.* Not inured to the climate. *Patterson*.

ŪN-Ā-CŌM'MŌ-DĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Not accommodated. *Shak*.

ŪN-Ā-CŌM'MŌ-DĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Not accommodating. *Byron*.

ŪN-Ā-CŌM'PĀ-NĪED, (*úm-āk-kŭm'pā-nĭd*) *a.* Not accompanied; not attended; alone.

ŪN-Ā-CŌM'PLĪSHĒD, (*úm-āk-kŏm'plĭsh't'*) *a.* Not accomplished; unfinished; incomplete; not elegant.

ŪN-Ā-CŌM'PLĪSH-MĒNT,* *n.* Want of accomplishment. *Milton*.

ŪN-Ā-CŌRD'ĀNT,* *a.* Not accordant. *Dwight*.

ŪN-Ā-CŌRD'ĒD,* *a.* Not accorded or agreed upon. *Ep. Hall*.

ŪN-Ā-CŌRD'ĪNG,* *a.* Not according or agreeing. *Smart*.

ŪN-Ā-CŌŪNT-Ā-BĪL'ÍTY,* *n.* Unaccountableness. *Swift*.

ŪN-Ā-CŌŪNT'Ā-BLE, *a.* Inexplicable; strange; not responsible; not accountable.

ŪN-Ā-CŌŪNT'Ā-BLE-NĒSS,* *n.* State of being unaccountable. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-CŌŪNT'Ā-BLY, *ad.* Inexplicably; strangely.

ŪN-Ā-CŌŪNTĒD,* *a.* Not accounted. *Johnson*.

ŪN-Ā-CŌŪ'TĒD,* (*úm-āk-kŏ'tĒd*) *a.* Not accoutred. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-CŌRĒD'ĒD,* *a.* Not accredited. *Smart*.

ŪN-Ā-CŪ'Ū-LĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Not accumulated. *Ash*.

†ŪN-Ā-CŪ-RĀTE, *a.* Inaccurate. *Boyle*.

†ŪN-Ā-CŪ-RĀTE-NĒSS, *n.* Inaccuracy. *Boyle*.

ŪN-Ā-CŪRSĒD,* (*úm-āk-kŭrs't'*) *a.* Not accursed. *Thomson*.

ŪN-Ā-CŪS'ŌMED, (*úm-āk-kŭs'tŏmd*) *a.* Not accustomed; not used; not habituated; new; not usual. *Shak*.

ŪN-Ā-CHĪV'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not achievable. *Farrindon*.

ŪN-Ā-CHĪVĒD,* (*úm-ā-chĭv'd'*) *a.* Not achieved. *Smart*.

ŪN-Ā-ĀCH'ĪNG, *a.* Not aching; not painful.

ŪN-Ā-KNŌWLĒDĒGED, (*úm-āk-nŏl'ĕjd*) *a.* Not acknowledged; not owned.

ŪN-Ā-QUĀINT'ANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance. *South*.

ŪN-Ā-QUĀINTĒD, *a.* Not acquainted; not known.

ŪN-Ā-QUĀINTĒD-NĒSS, *n.* Unacquaintance. *Whiston*.

ŪN-Ā-QUĪR'Ā-BLE,* *a.* Not acquirable. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-QUĪTĒD,* (*-kwŭt'd'*) *a.* Not acquired. *Ep. Taylor*.

ŪN-Ā-QUĪTĒD,* *a.* Not acquitted. *Ash*.

ŪN-ĀCTĒD, *a.* Not acted; not performed. *Shak*.

†ŪN-ĀCT'IVE, *a.* Inactive. *Locke*. See *INACTIVE*.

ŪN-ĀCT'IVE-NĒSS,* *n.* Inactivity. *Ep. Taylor*.

†ŪN-ĀCT'V-ĀT-ĒD, (*úm-āk't'v-ā-tĒd*) *a.* Not actuated.

ŪN-Ā-DĀPTĒD,* *a.* Not adapted. *Smith*.

ŪN-Ā-DĀPTĒD-NĒSS,* *n.* Want of adaptation. *Foster*.

ŪN-Ā-DĪCTĒD,* *a.* Not addicted. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-DĒSSĒD,* (*úm-ā-dĕst'*) *a.* Not addressed. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-DĒ'SĪVE,* *a.* Not adhesive. *Kirby*.

ŪN-Ā-DĒ'ŪTĒD,* *a.* Not adjusted or settled. *Burke*.

ŪN-Ā-DĒ'ĪRED,* (*úm-ā-dĕ-mŭrd'*) *a.* Not admired. *Pope*.

ŪN-Ā-DĪTĒD,* *a.* Not admitted. *Ash*.

ŪN-Ā-DĪM'ISHĒD, (*úm-ā-dĕm'isht'*) *a.* Not admonished.

ŪN-Ā-DĒRED,* (*-dĕrd'*) *a.* Not adored; not worshipped.

ŪN-Ā-DŌRNĒD,* (*-dŏrnd'*) *a.* Not decorated; not adorned.

ŪN-Ā-DŪL'TER-ĀTE, *a.* Genuine; not adulterated.
 ŪN-Ā-DŪL'TER-ĀT-ĒD, *a.* Genuine; not adulterated.
 ŪN-Ā-DŪL'TER-ĀTE-LŪ, *ad.* Without spurious mixture.
Gilbert.
 ŪN-ĀD-VĒNT'V-ROŪS, *a.* Not adventurous. *Milton.*
 ŪN-ĀD-VĪS'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not advisable; not prudent.
 ŪN-ĀD-VĪŠĒD, (*-vīzd*) *a.* Imprudent; indiscreet; rash.
 ŪN-ĀD-VĪS'ĒD-LŪ, *ad.* Without advice; imprudently; indiscreetly; injudiciously. *Hooker.*
 ŪN-ĀD-VĪŠ'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* Imprudence; rashness.
 ŪN-Ā-F'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not affable. *Daniel.*
 ŪN-Ā-F'ĒCT'ĒD, *a.* Not affected; real; not hypocritical; open; candid; sincere; not labored; not moved.
 ŪN-Ā-F'ĒCT'ĒD-LŪ, *ad.* Really; without affectation.
 ŪN-Ā-F'ĒCT'ĒD-NĒSS, *n.* State of being unaffected. *Blair.*
 ŪN-Ā-F'ĒCT'ING, *a.* Not affecting; not pathetic.
 ŪN-Ā-F'ĒCT'ION-ĀTE, *a.* Wanting affection. *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ā-F'ĒNCĒD, (*Ūn-ā-f'f'anst*) *a.* Not affianced. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ā-F'ĪRMĒD, (*Ūn-ā-f'f'rm'd*) *a.* Not affirmed. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ā-F'ELICT'ĒD, *a.* Not afflicted; free from trouble.
 ŪN-Ā-F'RĪGT'ĒD, *a.* Not affronted. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 ŪN-Ā-F'RĪD, *a.* Not afraid; fearless. *Thomson.*
 ŪN-ĀG-GRĒS'SIVE, *a.* Not aggressive; not making attack. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĀG'Ī-TĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not agitated. *Ency.*
 ŪN-Ā-GRĒĒ'Ā-BLE, *a.* Unsuitable; disagreeable. *Milton.*
 See DISAGREEABLE.
 ŪN-Ā-GRĒĒ'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Disagreeableness. [R.]
 ŪN-ĀID'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not to be helped. *Shak.*
 ŪN-ĀID'ĒD, *a.* Not assisted; not aided.
 ŪN-ĀIL'ING, *a.* Free from disease; healthy. *Chatham.*
 ŪN-ĀIMĒD, (*Ūn-āmd*) *a.* Not aimed. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀIM'ING, *a.* Having no particular direction.
 ŪN-ĀIRD, (*Ūn-ārd*) *a.* Not aired. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 ŪN-Ā-LĀRMĒD, (*Ūn-ā-lārm'd*) *a.* Not alarmed. *Cowper.*
 ŪN-Ā-LĀRM'ING, *a.* Not alarming. *Dwight.*
 ŪN-ĀL'ĪEN'Ā-BLE, (*Ūn-ā-l'īen-ā-bl*) *a.* That cannot be alienated or sold; inalienable. *Swift.*
 ŪN-ĀL'ĪEN'Ā-BLY, (*Ūn-ā-l'īen-ā-blē*) *ad.* In an alienable manner. *Young.*
 ŪN-ĀL'ĪEN'ĀT-ĒD, (*Ūn-ā-l'īen-āt-ēd*) *a.* Not alienated. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀL'IST, *n.* A holder of only one benefice; opposed to *pluralist*. *Knox.* [R.]
 ŪN-Ā-LĀYĒD, (*Ūn-ā-lā'd*) *a.* Not allayed. *Boyle.*
 ŪN-Ā-LĒGĒD, (*Ūn-ā-lēgd*) *a.* Not alleged. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ā-LĒ'VĪ-T-ĒD, *a.* Not allied. *Secker.*
 ŪN-Ā-LĪ'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not to be allied. *Burke.*
 ŪN-Ā-LĪĒD, (*Ūn-ā-līd*) *a.* Having no alliance.
 ŪN-Ā-LŌW'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may not be allowed. *D'Israeli.*
 ŪN-Ā-LŌWĒD, (*Ūn-ā-lōwd*) *a.* Not allowed. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ā-LŌWĒD, (*Ūn-ā-lōwd*) *a.* Not allowed; uncorrupted. *Irving.*
 ŪN-Ā-LŪRĒD, (*Ūn-ā-lūr'd*) *a.* Not allured. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ā-LŪR'ING, *a.* Not alluring. *Smith.*
 ŪN-ĀL'TER-Ā-BIL'Ī-TŪ, *n.* Unalterableness. *Ure.*
 ŪN-ĀL'TER-Ā-BLE, *a.* Unchangeable; immutable.
 ŪN-ĀL'TER-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Immutability; unchangeableness.
 ŪN-ĀL'TER-Ā-BLY, *ad.* Unchangeably; immutably.
 ŪN-ĀL'TERĒD, (*Ūn-ā-l'terd*) *a.* Not changed; not altered.
 ŪN-Ā-MĀL'GĀ-MĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not amalgamated. *Ency.*
 ŪN-Ā-MAZĒD, (*-māzd*) *a.* Not astonished; not amazed.
 ŪN-ĀM-BĪ-GŪ'Ī-TŪ, *n.* Want of ambiguity; clearness. *Stewart.*
 ŪN-ĀM-BĪG'V-OŪS, *a.* Not ambiguous; clear.
 ŪN-ĀM-BĪG'V-OŪS-LŪ, *ad.* Not ambiguously. *Smith.*
 ŪN-ĀM-BĪ'TIOUS, (*Ūn-ā-m-bīsh'us*) *a.* Free from ambition.
 ŪN-ĀM-BĪ'TIOUS-LŪ, (*Ūn-ā-m-bīsh'us-lē*) *ad.* Not ambitiously. *Wordsworth.*
 ŪN-Ā-MĒN'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not amenable. *Ed. Rev.*
 ŪN-Ā-MĒN'Ā-BLE, *a.* [in *emendabilis*, L.] That cannot be mended. *Pope.*
 ŪN-Ā-MĒN'ĒD, *a.* Not amended. *Udal.*
 ŪN-Ā-MĒRSED, (*Ūn-ā-mērst*) *a.* Not amerced. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ā-MĪ'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not amiable; not lovely.
 ŪN-Ā-MĪ'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Want of amiableness. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ā-MŪS'Ā-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being amused. *Jeffrey.*
 ŪN-Ā-MŪSĒD, (*Ūn-ā-mūzd*) *a.* Not amused.
 ŪN-Ā-MŪS'ING, *a.* Not amusing. *Maunder.*
 ŪN-Ā-NĀ-LŌG'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Not analogical. *Johnson.*
 ŪN-Ā-NĀ-LŪZĒD, (*Ūn-ā-nā-lūzd*) *a.* Not analyzed. *Boyle.*
 ŪN-ĀN'ĀCHŌRED, (*Ūn-āng'kord*) *a.* Not anchored. *Pope.*
 ŪN-Ā-NĒLED, (*Ūn-ā-nēld*) *a.* Not angled. *Shak.*
 ŪN-ĀNG'V-LĀR, *a.* Not angular. *Burke.*
 ŪN-ĀN'Ī-MĀT-ĒD, *a.* Of one mind; unanimous. *Cowley.*
 ŪN-ĀN'Ī-MĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not enlivened; not animated.
 ŪN-ĀN'Ī-MĀT-ING, *a.* Not animating. *Ash.*
 ŪN-Ā-NĪM'Ī-TŪ, [*n. unanimity*, Fr.] State of being unanimous; agreement in design or opinion; entire harmony.
 ŪN-ĀN'Ī-MŌUS, (*yū-nān'ē-mūs*) *a.* [unanimis, Fr.; unanimis, L.] Having unanimity; undivided; being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion; harmonious.

ŪN-ĀN'Ī-MŌUS-LŪ, *ad.* With one mind; with unanimity; without any dissent.
 ŪN-ĀN'Ī-MŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being unanimous.
 ŪN-ĀN-NĒXĒD, (*Ūn-ān-nēxt*) *a.* Not annexed. *Priest.*
 ŪN-ĀN-N'Ī-LĀ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be annihilated. *Cudworth.*
 ŪN-ĀN-NŪNCĒD, (*-nūnst*) *a.* Not announced. *Scott.*
 ŪN-ĀN-NŪYĒD, (*Ūn-ān-nēyd*) *a.* Not annoyed. *Cowper.*
 ŪN-Ā-NŌT'ĒD, *a.* Not annoyed.
 ŪN-ĀN'SWER-Ā-BLE, (*Ūn-ān'ser-ā-bl*) *a.* Not answerable; that cannot be refuted.
 ŪN-ĀN'SWER-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, (*Ūn-ān'ser-ā-bl-nēs*) *n.* The quality of not being answerable. *Hall.* [tion.]
 ŪN-ĀN'SWER-Ā-BLY, (*Ūn-ān'ser-ā-blē*) *ad.* Beyond confutation.
 ŪN-ĀN'SWERĒD, (*Ūn-ān'serd*) *a.* Not answered.
 ŪN-ĀN-TŪ'Ī-PĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not anticipated. *Warburton.*
 ŪN-ĀN-XŪS, (*Ūn-āngk'shus*) *a.* Not anxious. *Young.*
 ŪN-Ā-POC'RY-PHĀL, *a.* Not apocryphal. *Milton.*
 ŪN-Ā-PŌL-O-GĒT'IC, *a.* Not apologetic. *Ec. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĀP-ŌS-TŌL'IC, (*Ūn-āp-ōst-ōl'ic*) *a.* Not apostolic; not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolic authority. *Ec. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PĀLĒD, (*Ūn-āp-pāwd*) *a.* Not appalled or daunted.
 ŪN-ĀP-PĀR'ĒLĒD, (*-ēld*) *a.* Not dressed; not clothed.
 ŪN-ĀP-PĀR'ĒNT, *a.* Not apparent; obscure.
 ŪN-ĀP-PĒAL'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not admitting appeal. *South.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PĒAL'ING, *a.* Not appealing. *South.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PĒAS'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not appeasable. [Ash.]
 ŪN-ĀP-PĒAS'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being unappeasable.
 ŪN-ĀP-PĒASĒD, (*Ūn-āp-pēzd*) *a.* Not appeased. *Shak.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PLĀUD'ĒD, *a.* Not applauded. *Athenaeum.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PLĀ-CĀ-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable. *Hammond.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PLĪD, (*Ūn-āp-plīd*) *a.* Not specially applied.
 ŪN-ĀP-PŌR'TIONĒD, (*-shund*) *a.* Not apporportioned. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRE'CI-Ā-BLE, (*Ūn-āp-prē'shē-ā-bl*) *a.* Inappreciable. *Carné.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRE'CI-Ā-BLY, *ad.* Inappreciably. *J. Montgomery.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRE-HĒN'ĒD, *a.* Not apprehended.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRE-HĒN'SĪ-BLE, *a.* Inapprehensible. *South.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRE-HĒN'SIVE, *a.* Inapprehensive. *South.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRE-HĒN'SIVE-NĒSS, *n.* Want of apprehension. *Pollock.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRĪZĒD, (*Ūn-āp-prīzd*) *a.* Not appraised; ignorant.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌCH'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may not be approached.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌCH'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being unapproachable. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌCH'Ā-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be approached. *Dr. Allen.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌCHĒD, (*Ūn-āp-prōcht*) *a.* Not approached.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌPRI-ĒT, *a.* Inappropriate. *Warburton.*
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌPRI-ĒT-ĒD, *a.* Not appropriated.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌVĒD, (*Ūn-āp-prōvd*) *a.* Not approved.
 ŪN-ĀP-PRŌV'ING, *a.* Not approving. *Burke.*
 ŪN-ĀP'RONĒD, (*-purnd*) *a.* Not wearing an apron. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀPT, *a.* Not apt; indocile; unskillful; dull; not ready; unfit; not qualified; improper; unsuitable.
 ŪN-ĀPT'LY, *ad.* Not aptly; unfitly; improperly.
 ŪN-ĀPT'NESS, *n.* Want of aptness; unfitness; unsuitableness; dullness; unreadiness; disqualification.
 ŪN-ĀR'GŪED, (*Ūn-ār-gūd*) *a.* Not argued; not disputed.
 ŪN-ĀR'M, *v. a.* [L. UNARMED; pp. UNARMING, UNARMED.] To divest of armor or arms; to disarm. *Shak.*
 ŪN-ĀR'MĒD, (*Ūn-ārm'd*) *a.* Having no arms or armor.
 ŪN-ĀR-RĀIGNĒD, (*Ūn-ār-rānd*) *a.* Not brought to a trial.
 ŪN-ĀR-RĀYĒD, (*Ūn-ār-rād*) *a.* Not arrayed or dressed.
 ŪN-ĀR-RĒST'ĒD, *a.* Not arrested or apprehended. *Morc.*
 ŪN-ĀR-RĪVĒD, (*Ūn-ār-rīvd*) *a.* Not yet arrived. *Young.*
 ŪN-ĀR'T-ĒD, *a.* Ignorant of the arts. *Waterhouse.*
 ŪN-ĀR'T'ĒD, *a.* Not artful; artless.
 ŪN-ĀR'T'ĒD-LŪ, *ad.* In an unartful manner. *Swift.*
 ŪN-ĀR-TŪ'Ī'ĀL, (*Ūn-ār-tē-fīsh'ā-l*) *a.* Not artificial. [cially.]
 ŪN-ĀR-TŪ'Ī'ĀL-LŪ, (*Ūn-ār-tē-fīsh'ā-lē*) *ad.* Inartificially. [cially.]
 ŪN-ĀS-CĒNĒD, *a.* Not ascended. *Shelley.*
 ŪN-ĀS-CĒR-TAINĒD, (*-tānd*) *a.* Not ascertained. *Cook.*
 ŪN-Ā-SHĀMĒD, (*Ūn-ā-shānd*) *a.* Not ashamed. *Pollock.*
 ŪN-ĀŠKĒD, (*Ūn-āskt*) *a.* Not asked; not invited.
 ŪN-ĀS-PĒC'TIVE, *a.* Not having a view to. *Feltkam.*
 ŪN-ĀS'PĪ-RĀT-ĒD, *a.* Having no aspirate. *Dr. Parr.*
 ŪN-ĀS-PĪR'ING, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious.
 ŪN-ĀS-SĀIL'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be assailed.
 ŪN-ĀS-SĀILĒD, (*Ūn-ās-sāld*) *a.* Not attacked; not assailed.
 ŪN-ĀS-SĀULT'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not assailable. *Hakluyt.*
 ŪN-ĀS-SĀULT'ĒD, *a.* Not assaulted. *Idler.*
 ŪN-ĀS-SĀYĒD, (*Ūn-ās-sāy*) *a.* Not assayed; not tried.
 ŪN-ĀS-SĒRT'ĒD, *a.* Not asserted. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀS-SĒSSĒD, (*Ūn-ās-sēsst*) *a.* Not assessed. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀS-SĪG'N'Ā-BLE, (*Ūn-ās-sīgn'ā-bl*) *a.* Not assignable. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀS-SĪG'NĒD, (*Ūn-ās-sīnd*) *a.* Not assigned. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀS-SĪM'Ī-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not assimilated. *Ash.*
 ŪN-ĀS-SĪM'Ī-LĀT-ING, *a.* Not assimilating. *Good.*
 ŪN-ĀS-SĪM'ĪT, *a.* Not assisted; not helped.
 ŪN-ĀS-SĪST'ING, *a.* Not assisting; giving no help.
 ŪN-ĀS-SŌ'CI-ĀT-ĒD, (*-sō'shē-āt-ēd*) *a.* Not associated. *Ash.*

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure. — FARE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR;

UN-AS-SÖRT'ED,* a. Not assuaged. *Ash.*
 UN-AS-SUÄQ'ED,* (ün-äs-sväjd') a. Not assuaged. *Southey.*
 UN-AS-SÜMED',* (ün-äs-sümd') a. Not assumed. *Ash.*
 UN-AS-SÜM'ING, a. Not assuming; not arrogant.
 UN-AS-SÜRED', (ün-äs-shürd') a. Not assured; not confident.
 UN-A-SÜR'Ä-BLE, a. Not to be atoned or appeased. *Milton.*
 UN-A-TÖNED', (ün-ä-tönd') a. Not atoned; not expiated.
 UN-AT-TÄCHED', (-tächt') a. Not attached; not arrested.
 UN-AT-TÄCK'Ä-BLE,* a. That cannot be attacked. *West. Rev.*
 UN-AT-TÄCKED',* (ün-ät-täkt') a. Not attacked. *Burke.*
 UN-AT-TÄIN'Ä-BLE, a. That cannot be attained, gained, or obtained; being out of reach.
 UN-AT-TÄIN'Ä-BLE-NESS, n. State of being unattainable.
 UN-AT-TÄINED',* (ün-ät-tänd') a. Not attained. *Cook.*
 UN-AT-TÄIN'ING,* a. Not attaining; failing. *Carlyle.*
 UN-AT-TÄINT'ED,* a. Not attained. *Ash.*
 UN-AT-TEMP'T'ED, (ün-ät-témt'ed) a. Untried; not assayed.
 UN-AT-TEMP'T'ING,* (ün-ät-témt'ing) a. Not attempting.
Waterland.
 UN-ÄT-TÉND'ED, a. Not attended; unaccompanied.
 UN-ÄT-TÉND'ING, a. Not attending. *Milton.*
 †UN-ÄT-TÉN'T'IVE, a. Inattentive. *Talder.*
 UN-ÄT-TÉN'U-ÄT'ED,* a. Not attenuated. *Ash.*
 UN-ÄT-TÉST'ED, a. Not attested; without witness.
 UN-ÄT-TÍRED',* (ün-ät-tírd') a. Not attired. *Ash.*
 UN-ÄT-TRÄCT'ED, a. Not attracted. *Thomson.*
 UN-ÄT-TRÄCT'IVE,* a. Not attractive. *Ash.*
 UN-ÄUG-MÉNT'ED,* a. Not augmented. *Ash.*
 UN-ÄUG-THÉN'TIC, a. Not authentic; not genuine.
 UN-ÄU-THÉN'TI-CÄT'ED,* a. Not authenticated. *Paley.*
 UN-ÄU-THÖR'J-TÄ-TIVE,* a. Not authoritative. *Hawkins.*
 UN-ÄU'THOR-IZED, (ün-äu'thor-izd) a. Not authorized; not supported by authority.
 UN-Ä-VÄIL'Ä-BLE, a. Not available; useless.
 UN-Ä-VÄIL'Ä-BLE-NESS, n. State of being unavailable.
 UN-Ä-VÄIL'ING, a. Not availing; ineffectual; useless; vain.
 UN-Ä-VÄIL'ING-LY,* ad. Without any avail. *Richardson.*
 UN-Ä-VÉNGE'Ä-BLE,* a. That may not be avenged. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-Ä-VÉNGED', (ün-ä-véngd') a. Not avenged; unrevenged.
 UN-Ä-VÖID'Ä-BLE, a. Not to be avoided; inevitable.
 UN-Ä-VÖID'Ä-BLE-NESS, n. State of being unavoidable; inevitability. *Glanville.*
 UN-Ä-VÖID'Ä-BLY, ad. Inevitably. *Addison.*
 UN-Ä-VÖID'ED, a. Not avoided; inevitable. *Shak.*
 UN-Ä-VÖCHED',* (ün-ä-vöcht') a. Not avouched. *Ash.*
 UN-Ä-VÖVED',* (ün-ä-vövd') a. Not acknowledged. *Parke.*
 UN-Ä-WÄKED', (ün-ä-wäkt') a. Not awaked.
 UN-Ä-WÄK'ENED, (ün-ä-wä'knd) a. Not awakened.
 UN-Ä-WÄK'EN-ING,* a. Not awakening. *Foster.*
 UN-Ä-WÄRD'ED,* a. Not awarded. *Ash.*
 UN-Ä-WÄRD', a. Not aware; being without thought; inattentive. *Swift.*
 †UN-Ä-WÄRE', ad. Unexpectedly; unawares. *Milton.*
 UN-Ä-WÄRES', ad. When not thought of; when not observed; unexpectedly; suddenly. — [At unawares, suddenly; unexpectedly. *Dryden.*]
 UN-ÄWED', (ün-äwd') a. Unrestrained by fear or awe.
 UN-ÄBÄCKED', (ün-bäkt') a. Not baked; not supported.
 UN-ÄBÄ'FLEED',* (ün-bä'fld) a. Not baffled. *Brownne.*
 UN-ÄBÄGGED',* (ün-bägd') a. Not put into bags. *Ash.*
 UN-ÄBÄIL'Ä-BLE,* a. Not bailable. *Ash.*
 UN-ÄBÄILED',* (ün-bäild') a. Not bailed. *Ash.*
 UN-ÄBÄIT'ED,* a. Not baited. *Ash.*
 UN-ÄBÄKED',* (ün-bäkt') a. Not baked. *Clarke.*
 UN-ÄBÄL'ANCED, (ün-bä'l'änst) a. Not balanced or poised.
 †UN-ÄBÄL'AST, a. Unballed. *Addison.*
 UN-ÄBÄL'AST',* v. a. (Naut.) To discharge or unload the ballast. *Crabb.*
 UN-ÄBÄL'AST'ED, a. Not ballasted; — unsteady.
 UN-ÄBÄN'DÄGED',* (ün-bän'dägd) a. Not bandaged. *Haslam.*
 UN-ÄBÄN'D'ED, a. Not banded; wanting a band.
 UN-ÄBÄNKED',* (bänkt') a. Not furnished with banks. *Ash.*
 UN-ÄBÄN'NERED',* (nörd) a. Not having banners. *Smart.*
 UN-ÄBÄP'TIZED', (ün-bäp'tizd') a. Not baptized. *Hooker.*
 UN-ÄBÄP'TIZ'ING,* a. Not baptizing. *Coleridge.*
 UN-ÄBÄR', v. a. [UNBARRED; pp. UNBARRING, UNBARRED.]
 To remove a bar or bars from; to open; to unbolt.
 †UN-ÄBÄRRED', (ün-bärbd') a. Not shaven. *Shak.*
 UN-ÄBÄRKED', (ün-bäarkt') a. Not barked. [Barked. *Bacon.*]
 UN-ÄBÄR'REL',* v. a. To take out of a barrel. *Ash.*
 UN-ÄBÄR'RJ-CÄDE,* v. a. To throw open. *Sterne.*
 UN-ÄBÄR-RJ-CÄ'DÖED,* (död) a. Not barricaded. *Burke.*
 UN-ÄBÄSH'FÖL, a. Not bashful; impudent. *Shak.*
 †UN-ÄBÄT'ED, a. Not repressed; not blunted. *Shak.*
 UN-ÄBÄFHED', (ün-bähhd') a. Not bathed; not wet.
 UN-ÄBÄT'FERED, (ün-bät'ferd) a. Not battered.
 †UN-ÄBÄY', v. a. To free from restraint. *Norris.*
 UN-ÄBÄAR'Ä-BLE, (ün-bär'ä-bl) a. 'That cannot be borne; intolerable; insufferable. *Sidney.*
 UN-ÄBÄARD'ED,* a. Not bearded. *Dryden.*
 UN-ÄBÄAR'ING, a. Not bearing. *Dryden.*
 UN-ÄBÄAT'EN, (ün-bé'tn) a. Not beaten; not trodden.
 UN-ÄBÄAT'TE-OÜS, (ün-bü'té-üs) a. Not beauteous.

UN-BEÄU'TI-FIED,* (ün-bü'te-ftd) a. Not beautified. *Lamb.*
 UN-BEÄU'TI-FÖL, (ün-bü'té-föl) a. Not beautiful.
 UN-BE-CLÖDÖD'ED,* a. Not beclouded or dimmed; seeing clearly. *Watts.*
 †UN-BE-CÖME', (ün-bé-küm') v. a. To misbecome. *Sherlock.*
 UN-BE-CÖM'ING, (ün-bé-küm'ing) a. Not becoming; improper; indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.
 UN-BE-CÖM'ING-LY, ad. In an improper manner.
 UN-BE-CÖM'ING-NESS, n. Indecency; indecorum. *Locke.*
 †UN-BED', v. a. To raise from a bed. *Walton.*
 UN-BE-DÄUBED',* (ün-bé-däwbd') a. Not debauched. *Ash.*
 UN-BE-DECKED',* (ün-bé-dékt') a. Not bedecked. *Ash.*
 UN-BE-FÖT'TING, a. Not becoming; not suitable.
 UN-BE-FÖL',* v. a. To deprive of the qualities of a fool.
South.
 UN-BE-FRÍEND'ED, a. Not befriended.
 †UN-BE-FÉT', v. a. To deprive of existence. *Dryden.*
 UN-BE-GÍM'ING,* a. Not beginning. *Montgomery.*
 UN-BE-GÖT', a. Unbegotten. *Milton.*
 UN-BE-GÖT'TEN, (ün-bé-göt'tn) a. Not begotten; eternal; not generated.
 UN-BE-GÜLE', (ün-bé-gül') v. a. [i. UNBEGUILLED; pp. UNBEGUILING, UNBEGUILD.] To uncocker; to set free from the influence of any deceit.
 UN-BE-GÜN', a. Not yet begun. *Hooker.*
 UN-BE-HÉLD', a. Not beheld; unseem. *Milton.*
 †UN-BÉ-ING, a. Not existing. *Brownne.* [belief.
 UN-BE-LÍEF', (ün-bé-lé'f) n. Incredulity; infidelity; disbelief.
 UN-BE-LÍEVE', v. a. To disbelieve. *Dryden.*
 UN-BE-LÍEVE'R, n. An infidel; a sceptic; a disbeliever.
 UN-BE-LÍEV'ING, a. Not believing; infidel.
 UN-BE-LÖVED', (ün-bé-lövd') a. Not loved; not beloved.
 UN-BÉLT'ED,* a. Not belted; ungridd. *Byron.*
 UN-BE-MÖANED',* (ün-bé-mönd') a. Not lamented. *Smart.*
 UN-BÉND', v. a. [i. UNBENT; pp. UNBENDING, UNBENT.] To free from flexure; — to relax; to remit; to set at ease; to free from restraint.
 UN-BÉND',* v. n. To become relaxed or unbent; to rid one's self from constraint; to act with freedom. *Paley.*
 UN-BÉND'ING, a. Not bending; not yielding; resolute.
 UN-BÉN'E-FICED, (ün-bé'né'-fist) a. Not benefited.
 UN-BÉN-E-FI'CIAL',* (-físh'al) a. Not beneficial. *Milton.*
 UN-BÉN'E-FIT'ED,* a. Not benefited. *Knoz.*
 UN-BÉ-NÉ'VÖ-LÉNT, a. Not benevolent; unkind.
 UN-BE-NÍGH'T'ED, (ün-bé-nít'ed) a. Not benighted.
 UN-BE-NÍGN', (-nín') a. Malignant; malevolent. *Milton.*
 UN-BÉNT', a. Not bent; unshrunken; unsubdued; relaxed.
 UN-BE-QUÄTHED',* (-kwéth'd') a. Not bequeathed. *Ash.*
 UN-BE-RÉFT',* a. Not bereft; not robbed. *Sandys.*
 UN-BE-SÉEM'ING, a. Unbecoming; unfit. *K. Charles.*
 UN-BE-SÉEM'ING-LY,* ad. Not becomingly. *Burrow.*
 UN-BE-SÉEM'ING-NESS, n. Unbecomingness; indecency.
 UN-BE-SÉT',* a. Not beset; not besieged. *Ash.*
 UN-BE-SÖUGHT', (ün-bé-säwt') a. Not besought.
 UN-BE-SPÖ'KEN, (ün-bé-spök'n) a. Not bespoken.
 UN-BE-STÖWED', (ün-bé-stöd') a. Not bestowed or given.
 UN-BE-TRÄYED', (ün-bé-träd') a. Not betrayed. *Daniel.*
 UN-BE-TRÖTHED',* (ün-bé-tróth't') a. Not betrothed. *Ash.*
 UN-BE-WÄLD', (ün-bé-wäld') a. Not lamented. *Shak.*
 UN-BE-WÍL'DERED',* (ün-bé-wíld'erd) a. Not bewildered. *Ash.*
 UN-BE-WÍTCH', v. a. To free from fascination. *South.*
 †UN-BÍ-ÄS, v. a. [i. UNBIASED or UNBIASSED; pp. UNBIASING or UNBIASING, UNBIASED or UNBIASSED.] To free from bias; to disentangle from prejudice. *Locke.* See BIAS.
 †UN-BÍ'ÄSED,* (ün-bí'äst) a. Having no bias or prejudice. *Ash.* — Written also unbiassed.
 †UN-BÍ-ÄS-ED-LY, ad. Without bias or prejudice. *Locke.*
 †UN-BÍ-ÄS-ED-NESS, n. Freedom from bias. *Hall.*
 UN-BÍ'D', } a. Not bid or hidden; uninvited; un-
 UN-BÍ'DEN, (-dn) } commanded; spontaneous.
 UN-BÍ'GÖT'ED, a. Free from bigotry. *Addison.*
 UN-BÍ'ND', v. a. [i. UNBIDDEN; pp. UNBIDDING, UNBOUND.]
 To remove a hand or tie from; to loose; to untie.
 UN-BÍ-O-GRÄPH'Í-CÄL',* a. Not biographical. *E. Ren.*
 UN-BÍSH'ÖP, v. a. To deprive of episcopal orders. *South.*
 UN-BÍT', } a. Not bitten; not injured.
 UN-BÍ'TTEN, (ün-bít'tn) } Young.
 UN-BÍT',* v. a. [i. UNBITTEN; pp. UNBITTING, UNBITTED.]
 To remove the bit from. — (Naut.) To remove the turns of the cable from off the bits. *Mar. Dict.*
 UN-BÍT'TED, a. Not bitten; unbridled; unrestrained.
 UN-BLÄM'Ä-BLE, a. Not blamable; innocent; faultless.
 UN-BLÄM'Ä-BLE-NESS, n. State of being unblamable.
 UN-BLÄM'Ä-BLY, ad. Without blame or fault.
 UN-BLÄMED', (ün-bländ') a. Not blamed or censured.
 UN-BLÄST'ED,* a. Not blasted; not made to wither.
 UN-BLÄ'ZONED,* (ün-blä'znd) a. Not blazoned. *Ash.*
 UN-BLÄCHED',* (ün-blécht') a. Not bleached. *Cyc.*
 UN-BLÄECH'ING,* a. Not bleaching. *Byron.*
 UN-BLÉM'SH-Ä-BLE, a. Not capable of being blemished.
 UN-BLÉM'SHED, (ün-blém'sht) a. Free from blemish; spotless; blameless; unspotted; pure.
 †UN-BLÉNCHED', (ün-bléncht') a. Not blenched. *Milton.*

UN-BLENC'HING,* a. Not bleaching or shrinking. *Smith*.
 UN-BLEND'ED, a. Not blended; unmingled.
 UN-BLEST', a. Not blest; accursed; unhappy.
 UN-LIGHT'ED, (ün-blit'ed) a. Not blighted; unblasted.
 UN-BLIND',* v. a. To take the blind from. *Ash*.
 UN-BLOOD'IED, (ün-blüd'id) a. Not stained with blood.
 UN-BLOOD'Y, (ün-blüd'ē) a. Not bloody; not cruel.
 UN-BLOS'SOM-ING, a. Not bearing any blossom. *Mason*.
 UN-BLÖT'TED,* a. Not blotted. *Ash*.
 UN-BLOWN', (ün-blön') a. Not blown. *Sandys*
 UN-BLUNT'ED, a. Not blunted; not obtuse.
 UN-BLUSH'ING, a. Not blushing; shameless.
 UN-BLUSH'ING-LY,* ad. Without shame. *Knox*.
 UN-BÖAST'ED,* a. Not boasted. *Scott*.
 UN-BÖAST'FUL, a. Not boastful; modest.
 UN-BÖD'IED, (ün-böd'id) a. Having no body; incorporeal.
 UN-BÖILED', (ün-böild') a. Not boiled.
 UN-BÖLT', v. a. [i. UNBOLTED; pp. UNBOLTING, UNBOLTED.]
 To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to unbar. *Shak*.
 UN-BÖLT'ED, a. Not bolted:— coarse; gross.
 UN-BÖNED',* (ün-bönd') a. Not bonned. *Milton*.
 UN-BÖN'NET-ED, a. Wanting a hat or bonnet.
 UN-BÖÖK'ISH, (ün-bük'ish) a. Not bookish or studious.
 UN-BÖÖT',* v. a. [i. UNBOOTED; pp. UNBOOTING, UNBOOT-
 ED.] To divest of boots. *F. Butler*.
 UN-BÖRN', a. Not born; future; being to come.
 UN-BÖR'RÖWED, (ün-bör'rd) a. Not borrowed; genuine;
 native; one's own. *Dryden*.
 UN-BÖS'OM, (ün-büz'om) v. a. [i. UNBOSOMED; pp. UNBOSOM-
 ING, UNBOSOMED.] To reveal in confidence; to open; to
 disclose.
 UN-BÖT'TOMED, (ün-bött'omd) a. Not bottomed.
 UN-BÖUGHT', (ün-bäwt') a. Not bought; not paid for.
 UN-BÖUND', a. Not bound; loose; not tied:— wanting a
 cover,— used of books.
 UN-BÖUND',* i. & p. from *Unbind*. See UNBIND.
 UN-BÖUND'ED, a. Not bounded; vast; endless; infinite;
 interminable; unlimited; unrestrained.
 UN-BÖUND'ED-LY, ad. Without bounds; without limits.
 UN-BÖUND'ED-NESS, n. Exemption from limits.
 UN-BÖUN'TE-OÜS, a. Not bounteous; not kind.
 UN-BÖW', v. a. To unbend. *Fuller*.
 UN-BÖWED', (ün-böd') a. Not bowed; not bent.
 UN-BÖW'EL, v. a. [i. UNSOWELLED; pp. UNSOWELLING,
 UNSOWELLED.] To exenterate; to eviscerate. *Hakewill*.
 UN-BÖX',* v. a. [i. UNBOXED; pp. UNBOXING, UNBOXED.]
 To take out of a box. *Ash*.
 UN-BRACE', v. a. [i. UNBRACED; pp. UNBRACING, UN-
 BRACED.] To loose the braces of; to loose; to relax.
 UN-BRACE',* v. To grow flaccid; to relax. *Dryden*.
 UN-BRACED',* (ün-bräst') a. Not braced; unbound. *Lee*.
 UN-BRAID',* v. a. [i. UNBRAIDED; pp. UNBRAIDING, UN-
 BRAIDED.] To unweave; to unweave. *Ash*.
 UN-BRAID'ED,* a. Not braided or wreathed. *Shak*.
 UN-BRANCHED',* (ün-bräncht') a. Not branched. *Smith*.
 UN-BRÄND'ED,* a. Not branded. *Milton*.
 UN-BREAK'Ä-BLE,* a. Not to be broken. *Grattan*.
 †UN-BRÄST', v. a. To lay open. *P. Fletcher*.
 UN-BREATH'Ä-BLE,* a. That cannot be breathed. *F. Butler*.
 UN-BREATH'ED, (ün-bréth'd) a. Not breathed. [†Not exer-
 cised. *Shak*.]
 UN-BREATH'ING, a. Not breathing.
 UN-BRED', a. Not bred; not educated; ill-bred.
 UN-BRECHED', (ün-bricht') a. Having no breeches:—
 loosed from the breechings. *Pennant*. See BREECING.
 UN-BREWED', (ün-brüd') a. Not brewed; pure; genuine.
 UN-BRIB'Ä-BLE, a. That cannot be bribed. *Feltham*.
 UN-BRIBED', (ün-brib'd) a. Not bribed; not hired.
 UN-BRIDGED',* (ün-brijd') a. Not furnished with a bridge.
Wordsworth.
 UN-BRID'LE,* v. a. To free from the bridle. *Smart*.
 UN-BRID'LED, (ün-br'id) a. Not bridled:— unrestrained;
 licentious. [*Leighton*.]
 UN-BRID'LED-NESS,* (ün-br'id-ld-nēs) n. Licentiousness.
 UN-BRIGHT'ENED,* (ün-brit'nd) a. Not brightened. *Cole-
 ridge*.
 UN-BRÖACHED', (ün-bröcht') a. Not broached. *Young*.
 UN-BRÖILED',* (ün-bröild') a. Not broiled. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 UN-BROKE', a. Unbroken. *Shak*.
 UN-BRÖ'KEN, (ün brö'kn) a. Not broken; not violated;
 not subdued; not weakened; not tamed.
 UN-BROOK'Ä-BLE,* (ün-brük'ä-bl) a. Insufferable. *Hogg*.
 UN-BRÖTH'ER-LIKE, (ün-brüth'er-like) a. Unbrotherly.
 UN-BRÖTH'ER-LY, a. Not brotherly.
 UN-BRÖUGHT',* (ün-bräwt') a. Not brought. *Sterne*.
 UN-BRÖIGED', (ün-brözd') a. Not bruised; not hurt. *Shak*.
 UN-BRÜSHED',* (ün-brüsh't) a. Not brushed. *Ash*.
 UN-BÜCK'LE, (ün-bük'kl) v. a. [i. UNBUCKLED; pp. UN-
 BUCKLING, UNBUCKLED.] To loose from buckles.
 UN-BÜLD', (ün-bild') v. a. To raze; to destroy. *Shak*.
 UN-BÜLT', (ün-bilt') a. Not built; not erected.
 UN-BÜNG',* v. a. To take the bung out of. *Ash*. [Euvv].
 UN-BÜY'ED',* (ün-böid') a. Not buoyed. *Ed. Rev.* See
 UN-BÜR'DEN',* (ün-bür'dn) v. a. [i. UNBURDENED; pp. UN-

BURDENING, UNBURDENED.] To free from burden; to rid
 of a load; to throw off from.
 UN-BÜR'DEN-SÖME,* a. Not burdensome. *Coleridge*.
 UN-BÜR'IED, (ün-bür'id) a. Not buried; not interred.
 UN-BÜR'IED', (ün-bür'id) a. Not burnt; unburnt.
 UN-BÜR'ING, a. Not consuming by heat. *Digby*.
 UN-BÜR'NISHED,* (ün-bür'nisht) a. Not burnished. *Ash*.
 UN-BÜR'NT', a. Not burnt; not consumed.
 UN-BÜR'THEN, (ün-bür'thn) v. a. See UNBUREN.
 UN-BÜR'Y,* (ün-bür're) v. a. To disinter. *N. M. Mag.*
 UN-BUS'IED, (ün-büz'id) a. Not busied; not employed.
 UN-BUS'INESS-LIKE,* (ün-büz'nes-lik) a. Unlike busi-
 ness; careless. *Ed. Rev.* [Ash].
 UN-BÜS'KINED,* (ün-büs'kjnd) a. Not dressed in buskins.
 UN-BÜS'Y,* (ün-büz'ē) a. Not busy; unemployed. *Coleridge*.
 UN-BÜT'TERED,* (ün-büt'ter'd) a. Not buttered. *Ash*.
 UN-BÜT'TON, (ün-büt'tn) v. a. [i. UNBUTTONED; pp. UN-
 BUTTONING, UNBUTTONED.] To loose from being buttoned.
 UN-BÜX'OM', a. Not buxom; not gay. *Gover*.
 UN-CÄGE',* v. a. To let loose from a cage. *Smart*.
 UN-CÄGED', (ün-käjd') a. Not caged; released.
 UN-CÄL'CINED, (ün-käl'sind) a. Not calcined.
 UN-CÄL'CU-LÄT-ED,* a. Not calculated. *Smith*.
 UN-CÄL'LED', (ün-kälwd') a. Not called; not summoned
 †UN-CÄLM', (ün-käm') v. a. To disturb. *Dryden*.
 UN-CÄLM',* (ün-käm') a. Not calm; uneasy. *Moore*.
 UN-CÄL'UM'NÄT-ED,* a. Not calumniated. *Ash*.
 UN-CÄMP',* v. a. To dislodge; to expel. *Milton*.
 UN-CÄN'CEL-LÄ-BLE,* a. That cannot be cancelled. *Mag.*
 UN-CÄN'CELLED, (spsd) a. Not cancelled; not erased.
 UN-CÄN'DID, a. Not candid; void of candor; prejudiced.
 UN-CÄN'DID-LY,* ad. In an uncandid manner. *Clarke*.
 UN-CÄN'ÖN'Ä-CÄL, a. Not canonical; not agreeable to the
 canons.
 UN-CÄN'ÖN'Ä-CÄL-LY,* ad. Not canonically. *Southey*.
 UN-CÄN'ÖN'Ä-CÄL-NESS, n. State of being uncannonical.
 UN-CÄN'ÖN'ÄZED,* (-izd) a. Not canonized. *Atterbury*.
 UN-CÄN'Ö-PIED, (ün-kän'öpjēd) a. Having no canopy.
 UN-CÄN'VÄSSED,* (ün-kän'väsd) a. Not canvassed. *Ash*.
 UN-CÄP',* v. a. To remove the cap or cover from. *Smart*.
 †UN-CÄ'PÄ-BLE, a. [incapable, Fr.; incapax, L.] Not capa-
 ble. *Shak*.— Now incapable.
 UN-CÄPE',* v. a. "To dig out of the earth." *Warburton*.
 "To take out of a bag." *Steevens*. A term in fox-hunting.
Shak. "The explanations are various. It seems to imply
 throwing off the dogs, and beginning the hunt." *Nares*.
 UN-CÄP'PED',* (ün-käp't) a. Not capped; deprived of a
 cap. *Ash*.
 UN-CÄP'TÄ-VÄT-ED,* a. Not captivated. *Smith*.
 UN-CÄRD'ED,* a. Not carded. *Ash*.
 UN-CÄRD'-FÖR, (ün-kärd'-) a. Not regarded or cared for.
 UN-CÄ-RÄSSED,* (ün-kä-räst') a. Not caressed. *Wordsworth*.
 UN-CÄ-NEATE, a. Not fleshy; not incarnate. *Brownie*.
 UN-CÄR'PET-ED,* a. Not carpeted. *French*.
 UN-CÄRVED',* (ün-kärv'd) a. Not carved. *Ash*.
 UN-CÄSE', v. a. [i. UNCASED; pp. UNCASING, UNCASED.] To
 disengage from a case or covering.
 UN-CÄT'E-CHIZED,* (-kizd) a. Not catechized. *Milton*.
 UN-CÄUGHT', (ün-käwt') a. Not caught or taken.
 UN-CÄUSED', (ün-käwz'd) a. Having no precedent cause.
 UN-CÄU'TER-IZED,* (-käu'ter-izd) a. Not cauterized. *Ash*.
 UN-CÄU'TIOUS, (ün-käu'shus) a. Not cautious; heedless.
 UN-CÄU'TIOUS-LY,* ad. Without caution. *Waterland*.
 UN-CÄAS'ING, a. Not ceasing; continual. *Johnson*.
 UN-CÄAS'ING-LY,* ad. Without cessation; constantly; al-
 ways; continually. *Richardson*.
 UN-CÄL'E-BRÄT-ED, a. Not celebrated; not solemnized.
 UN-CÄ-LÄST'ÄL, (ün-seläst'yäl) a. Not celestial; not
 heavenly.
 UN-CÄ-MÄNT'ED,* a. Not cemented. *Ash*. [Ash].
 UN-CÄNS'URÄ-BLE,* (ün-sän'shur-ä-bl) a. Not censurable.
 UN-CÄNS'URÄD, (ün-sän'shur'd) a. Not censured.
 UN-CÄR-E-MÖN'ÖUS, a. Not ceremonious; plain.
 UN-CÄR-E-MÖN'ÖUS-LY,* ad. Without ceremony. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-CÄR'TAIN, (ün-särt'in) a. [incertain, Fr.; incertus, L.]
 Not certain; not certainly known; dubious; precarious;
 equivocal; doubtful; unsettled.
 †UN-CÄR'TAINED, (ün-särt'ind) a. Made uncertain. *Raleigh*.
 UN-CÄR'TAIN-LY, ad. Not surely; not certainly.
 UN-CÄR'TAIN-Y, n. State of being uncertain; doubt; du-
 biousness; inaccuracy; contingency. [Rev].
 UN-CÄR'TIF'Ä-CÄT-ED,* a. Not having a certificate. *Ed.*
 UN-CÄR'TIF-ED,* (ün-särt'tf-id) a. Not certified. *Ash*.
 †UN-CÄS'SANT, a. Incessant. *More*.
 †UN-CÄS'SANT-LY, ad. Incessantly. *Smith*.
 UN-CHÄP'ED',* (ün-chäft') a. Not chafed. *Ash*.
 UN-CHÄIN', (ün-chän') v. a. [i. UNCHAINED; pp. UNCHAIN-
 ING, UNCHAINED.] To free from chains. *Prior*.
 UN-CHÄL'KED',* (ün-chäwkt') a. Not marked with chalk.
 [Ash].
 UN-CHÄL'LENGEÄ-BLE,* a. That cannot be challenged.
 UN-CHÄL'LENGED,* (-chäl'lenjd) a. Not challenged. *Ash*.
 UN-CHÄNGEÄ-BLE, a. Not changeable; unalterable; in-
 variable; immutable.

UN-CHANG'E/A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Immutability. *Newton.*
 UN-CHANG'E/A-BLY, *ad.* Immutably; without change.
 UN-CHANG'ED', (ún-chánjd') *a.* Not changed or altered.
 UN-CHANG'ING, *a.* Not changing. *Shak.*
 UN-CHANG'ING-LY,* *ad.* In an unchanging manner. *Moore.*
 UN-CHAN'NGLED,* (-neld) *a.* Not cut into channels. *Ash.*
 UN-CHAN'T'ED,* *a.* Not chanted. *Ash.*
 UN-CHÄR-ÄC-TER-IS'/TIC,* *a.* Not characteristic; un-
 ÜN-CHÄR-ÄC-TER-IS'/TIC-CAL,* suitable to the character.
Bentham.
 ÜN-CHÄR-ÄC-TER-IS'/TIC-CAL-LY,* *ad.* Not characteristical-
 ly. *Bentham.*
 ÜN-CHÄR-ÄC-TER-IZED,* (-tзд) *a.* Not characterized. *Ash.*
 UN-CHARGE', *v. a.* To free from a charge. *Shak.*
 UN-CHARG'ED,* (ún-chärjd') *a.* Not charged. *Johnson.*
 ÜN-CHÄR'J-OT,* *v. a.* To throw out of a chariot. *Pope.*
 ÜN-CHÄR'J-TA-BLE, *a.* Not charitable; wanting charity;
 contrary to universal love; unkind.
 ÜN-CHÄR'J-TA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Want of charity.
 ÜN-CHÄR'J-TA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity.
 ÜN-CHÄRM', *v. a.* [i. UNCHARMED; pp. UNCHARMING, UN-
 CHARMED.] To free from a charm.
 ÜN-CHÄRM'ING, *a.* Not charming. *Dryden.*
 ÜN-CHÄR'NÉL,* *v. a.* To discredit. *Byron.*
 ÜN-CHÄRRED',* (ún-chär'd) *a.* Not charred. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CHÄR'TERED,* (-chär'terd) *a.* Not chartered. *M. Mag.*
 ÜN-CHÄR'Y, *a.* Not wary; not cautious; not frugal. *Shak.*
 ÜN-CHÄSTE', *a.* Not chaste; lewd; libidinous; not pure.
 ÜN-CHÄS'TENED,* (ún-chäs'tnd) *a.* Not chastened. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CHÄS-TI'SÄ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be chastised. *Milton.*
 ÜN-CHÄS-TI'SÉD', (ún-chäs-tiz'd) *a.* Not chastised.
 ÜN-CHÄS'TI-TY, *n.* Want of chastity; in chastity. *Woodward.*
 ÜN-CHEAT'ED,* *a.* Not cheated; not defrauded. *Collins.*
 ÜN-CHECKED', (ún-chék't) *a.* Not checked; unrestrained.
 ÜN-CHECK'ERED,* (ún-chék'erd) *a.* Not checkered. *Sir W.*
Scott.
 ÜN-CHEÉR'FUL, *a.* Not cheerful; sad; gloomy.
 ÜN-CHEÉR'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* Melancholy; gloominess.
 ÜN-CHEÉR'Y, *a.* Dull; not enlivening. *Sterne.*
 ÜN-CHE'R'ISHED,* (ún-chér'isht) *a.* Not cherished. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CHEW'ÉD', (ún-chüd') *a.* Not chewed or masticated.
 ÜN-CHID'Y,* ÜN-CHID'DEN,* *a.* Not child or children. *Encyc.*
 ÜN-CHIL'D', *v. a.* To deprive of children. *Shak.*
 ÜN-CHILLED',* (ún-child') *a.* Not chilled. *Ed. Rev.*
 ÜN-CHIV'AL-ROÜS,* *a.* Not chivalrous. *Scott.* See CHIVALRY.
 ÜN-CHÖL'ER-IC,* *a.* Not choleric; not angry. *Carlyle.*
 ÜN-CHÖP'ÉD',* (ún-chöpt') *a.* Not chopped. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CHÖS'EN,* (ún-chö'szn) *a.* Not chosen. *More.*
 ÜN-CHRIS'TEN',* (-kris'tn) *v. a.* To annal baptize. *Milton.*
 ÜN-CHRIS'TENÉD',* (ún-kris'tnd) *a.* Not christened. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CHRIS'TIAN, (ún-krist'yan) *a.* Not Christian; contrary
 to Christianity.
 ÜN-CHRIS'TIAN-Y, *v. a.* To unchristianize. *South.*
 ÜN-CHRIS'TIAN-IZÉ,* *v. a.* To render unchristian; to di-
 vest of Christianity or its benefits. *Qu. Rev.*
 ÜN-CHRIS'TIAN-LIKE,* *a.* Unlike a Christian. *Baxter.*
 ÜN-CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *a.* Unchristian. *Milton.* [dell.
 ÜN-CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *ad.* In an unchristian manner. *Bp. Be-*
 ÜN-CHRIS'TIAN-NÉSS, *n.* Contrariety to Christianity. *K.*
Charles. [Ash.
 ÜN-CHRON'J-CLED,* (ún-kron'q-kld) *a.* Not chronicled.
 ÜN-CHÜRCH', *v. a.* [i. UNCHURCHED; pp. UNCHURCHING,
 UNCHURCHED.] To deprive of the character and rites of a
 church; to expel from a church. *South.*
 ÜN-CHÜRNE'D',* (ún-chürnd') *a.* Not churned. *Ash.*
 ÜN'CI-A,* (ún'she-a) *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) The twelfth part of a
 pound; an ounce; eight grains. *Crabb.*
 ÜN'CIAL, (ún'shal) *a.* [uncialis, L.] Noting letters of large
 size, compounded between the capital and minuscule or
 small characters, used in ancient manuscripts. *Brande.*
 ÜN'CIAL, (ún'shal) *n.* An uncial letter; a letter that stands
 for a word in inscriptions, epigraphs, &c.; as, A. M., Mas-
 ter of Arts. *Francis.*
 ÜN'CI-FÖRM,* *a.* (*Anat.*) Having a hook-like process:—
 applied to the last bone of the second row of wrist bones.
Brande.
 ÜN'CI-MATE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Hooked at the end. *Loudon.*
 ÜN-CINCT'URED,* (ún-sinkt'yurd) *a.* Not having a girdle or
 cincture. *Cowper.*
 ÜN-CIPHER,* *v. a.* To unravel; to decipher. *Temple.*
 ÜN-CIR'CU-LÄT-ÉD,* *a.* Not circulated. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CIR'CU-M-CISED, (ún-sir'kum-sizd) *a.* Not circumcised.
 ÜN-CIR-CUM-CIS'ION, (-sizh'un) *n.* Want of circumcision.
 ÜN-CIR'CU-M-SCRIBED, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Milton.*
 ÜN-CIR'CU-M-SPECT, *a.* Not cautious; not vigilant.
 ÜN-CIR'CU-M-SPECT-LY,* *ad.* Without caution. *Bale.*
 ÜN-CIR-CUM-STÄN'TIAL, *a.* Not circumstantial.
 ÜN-CIT'ÉD,* *a.* Not cited or summoned; not quoted. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CIV'IL, *a.* [i. incivil, Fr.; incivilis, L.] Not civil; impolite;
 uncourtuous; rude; rough; unkind.
 ÜN-CIV'IL-IZED, (-tзд) *a.* Not civilized; coarse.
 ÜN-CIV'IL-LY, *ad.* In an uncivil manner; rudely.
 ÜN-CLÄD',* *a.* Not clad; not clothed. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CLÄIMÉD', (ún-klämd') *a.* Not claimed; not demanded.

ÜN-CLÄR'J-FÉD, (ún-klärf'q-fíd) *a.* Not clarified; not pu-
 rified.
 ÜN-CLÄSP', *v. a.* [i. UNCLASPED; pp. UNCLASPING, UN-
 CLASPED.] To loosen the clasp of. *Shak.*
 ÜN-CLÄS'SIC', *a.* Not classic or classical; inelegant.
 ÜN-CLÄS'SI-CAL, *a.* Not classic or classical; inelegant.
 ÜN-CLÄS'SI-CAL-LY,* *ad.* In an unclassical manner. *Ash.*
 ÜN'CLE, (úng'kl) *n.* [*uncle, Fr.*] The brother of one's fa-
 ther or mother.
 ÜN-CLÉAN', (ún-klän') *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy;
 lewd; unchaste; impure:—not purified by rites.
 ÜN-CLÉAN'LJ-NÉSS, (ún-klän'le-nés) *n.* Want of cleanli-
 ness.
 ÜN-CLÉAN'LY, (ún-klän'le) *a.* Foul; filthy; unclean.
 ÜN-CLÉAN'NÉSS, *n.* State of being unclean; impurity;
 lewdness; filthiness.
 ÜN-CLÉANSED', (ún-klänszd') *a.* Not cleansed. *Bacon.*
 ÜN-CLÉARED',* (ún-klärd') *a.* Not cleared. *Savage.*
 ÜN-CLÉAV'A-BLE,* *a.* That cannot be cleft. *Dana.*
 ÜN-CLÉR'J-CAL,* *a.* Not befitting the clergy. *Knox.*
 ÜN-CLEW', (ún-klä') *v. a.* To undo; to unwind. *Shak.*
 ÜN-CLIMBÉD',* (ún-klämbd') *a.* Not climbed. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CLINCH', *v. a.* [i. UNCLINCHED; pp. UNCLINCHING, UN-
 CLINCHED.] To open the closed hand.—Written also
 unclench.
 ÜN-CLIPPÉD', (ún-kläpt') *a.* Not clipped; whole.
 ÜN-CLÖAKÉD',* (ún-kläkt') *a.* Not cloaked. *Elton.*
 ÜN-CLÖG', *v. a.* [i. UNLOGGED; pp. UNLOGGING, UN-
 LOGGED.] To disencumber; to set at liberty.
 ÜN-CLÖIS'TER, *v. a.* [i. UNCLOISTERED; pp. UNCLOISTERING,
 UNCLOISTERED.] To set at large, as from a cloister.
 ÜN-CLÖSE', (ún-kläz') *v. a.* [i. UNCLOSED; pp. UNCLOSEING,
 UNCLOSED.] To open. *Pope.*
 ÜN-CLÖSÉD', (ún-kläz'd') *a.* Not closed; not shut.
 ÜN-CLÖTHE', *v. a.* [i. UNCLOTHED; pp. UNCLOTHING, UN-
 CLOTHED.] To strip of clothes; to make naked.
 ÜN-CLÖTHÉD',* (ún-kläthd') *a.* Not clothed. *Corinthians.*
 ÜN-CLÖTH'ÉD-LY,* *ad.* Nakedly. *Bacon.*
 ÜN-CLÖTH'ING,* *n.* A disrobing; undress. *Beecher.*
 ÜN-CLÖT'TÉD,* *a.* Not clothed. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CLÖÜD', *v. a.* To unveil; to clear from obscurity.
 ÜN-CLÖÜD'ÉD, *a.* Free from clouds; not darkened.
 ÜN-CLÖÜD'ÉD-NÉSS, *n.* Openness; freedom from gloom
Boyle.
 ÜN-CLÖÜD'Y, *a.* Free from a cloud; clear. *Gay.*
 ÜN-CLÖ'VEN,* (ún-klä'vn) *a.* Not cloven or split. *Beaum.*
& Fl. [hand.
 ÜN-CLÜTH', *v. a.* To open from being close shut, as the
 ÜN'CO,* (úng'k) *ad.* Very; in a high degree. *Jamieson.* [A
 Scottish word.]
 ÜN-CÖ-IG'U-LÄ-BLE,* *a.* Not coagulable. *Ure.*
 ÜN-CÖ-IG'U-LÄT-ÉD,* *a.* Not coagulated. *Ure.*
 ÜN-CÖAT'ÉD,* *a.* Not coated; freed from a coat. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CÖCK',* *v. a.* To let down as the hammer of a gun, or
 the brim of a hat; to re'instatate that which is cocked. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CÖCKÉD',* (ún-kökt') *a.* Not cocked. *Smith.*
 ÜN-CÖF'FINÉD,* (ún-köf'fnd) *a.* Not put into a coffin.
Byron.
 ÜN-CÖ'GENT,* *a.* Not cogent; weak. *Baxter.*
 ÜN-CÖ-HÉ'SIVE,* *a.* Not cohesive. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CÖIF', *v. a.* To pull the cap off. *Arbutnot.*
 ÜN-CÖIFÉD', (ún-köif't) *a.* Not wearing a coil. *Young.*
 ÜN-CÖIL', *v. a.* [i. UNCOILED; pp. UNCOILING, UNCOILED.]
 To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon an-
 other. *Derham.*
 ÜN-CÖINÉD', (ún-köifnd') *a.* Not coined. *Shak.*
 ÜN-CÖL-LÄT'ÉD,* *a.* Not colliated. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CÖL-LÉCTÉD,* *a.* Not collected; not gathered.
 ÜN-CÖL-LÉCT'J-BLE,* *a.* That cannot be collected. *Smart.*
 ÜN-CÖL'Ö-NIZED,* (ún-köl'ö-nizd) *a.* Not colonized. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CÖL'ÖRED, (ún-köl'urd) *a.* Not colored or stained.
 ÜN-CÖLT'ÉD,* *a.* Unhorsed. *Shak.*
 ÜN-CÖMBÉD', (ún-kömd') *a.* Not combed. *Spenser.*
 ÜN-CÖM-BIN'A-BLE,* *a.* Not combinable. *Smart.*
 ÜN-CÖM-BINÉD',* (ún-köm-bind') *a.* Not combined. *Gray.*
 ÜN-CÖME-ÄT'A-BLE, (ún-küm-ät'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be
 come at: inaccessible. *Tatler.* [Vulgar or ludicrous.]
 ÜN-CÖME'LI-NÉSS, (ún-küm'le-nés) *n.* Want of comeliness.
 ÜN-CÖME'LY, (ún-küm'le) *a.* Not comely; wanting grace.
 ÜN-CÖM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* Wanting comfort; unhappy; dis-
 mal; painful; miserable; cheerless.
 ÜN-CÖM'FORT-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Want of comfort or cheer-
 fulness.
 ÜN-CÖM'FORT-A-BLY, *ad.* Without comfort or cheerfulness.
 ÜN-CÖM'FORT-ÉD,* *a.* Not comforted. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 ÜN-CÖM-MÄND'ÉD, *a.* Not commended. *South.*
 ÜN-CÖM-MÉM'Ö-RÄT-ÉD,* *a.* Not commemorated. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CÖM-MÉND'A-BLE, *a.* Not commendable; illaudible.
 See COMMENDABLE.
 ÜN-CÖM-MÉND'ÉD, *a.* Not commended. *Waller.*
 ÜN-CÖM-MÉR'ICIAL,* *a.* Not commercial. *Burke.*
 ÜN-CÖM-MIS'ÉRÄT-ÉD,* *a.* Not commiserated. *Ash.*
 ÜN-CÖM-MIS'SIONÉD,* (ún-köm-mish'gnd) *a.* Not commis-
 sioned. *Seeker.*

UN-COM-MIT'TED, *a.* Not committed. *Hammond.*
 UN-COM'MON, *a.* Not common; unusual; rare; infrequent.
 UN-COM'MON-LY, *ad.* In an uncommon degree; rarely; not frequently.
 UN-COM'MON-NESS, *n.* State of being uncommon; infrequency.
 UN-COM-MU'NI-CAT-ED, *a.* Not communicated. *Hooker.*
 UN-COM-MU'NI-CAT-ING, * *a.* Not communicating. *Southey.*
 UN-COM-MU'NI-CAT-IVE, *a.* Close; incommunicative.
 UN-COM-MU'NI-CAT-IVE-NESS, * *n.* Want of participation. *Johnson.*
 UN-COM-PACT', *a.* Not compact; incompact. *Addison.*
 UN-COM-PACT'ED, *a.* (Un-komp'pakt') Incompact; unaccompanied.
 UN-COM'PA-NIED, (*ún-kóm'pá-njéd*) *a.* Unaccompanied. *Fairfax.*
 UN-COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE, * *a.* Not companionable. *Cole-ridge.*
 UN-COM'PASSED, * (*ún-kúm'pást*) *a.* Not compassed. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE, (*ún-kóm-pásh'un-át*) *a.* Not com-
 passionate; incompassionate. *Shak.*
 UN-COM-PAT'I-BLY, * *ad.* Incompatibly. *Cudworth.*
 UN-COM-PÉL/LA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be compelled.
 UN-COM-PÉLLED', (*ún-kóm-péld'*) *a.* Free from compulsion.
 UN-COM-PÉN'SÁT-ED, * *a.* Not compensated. *Burke.*
 UN-COM-PLAIN'ING, * *a.* Not complaining. *Thomson.*
 UN-COM-PLAI-SANT', (*ún-kóm-plá-zánt'*) *a.* Not complai-
 sant; uncivil; impolite.
 UN-COM-PLAI-SANT'LY, *ad.* With want of complaisance.
 UN-COM-PLÉTE', *a.* Incomplete. *Pope.*
 UN-COM-PLÉTE', *a.* Not completed; not finished.
 UN-COM-PLI'ANT, * *a.* Not compliant. *Hume.*
 UN-COM-PLI-CAT-ED, * *a.* Not complicated. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-PLI-MÉNT-AR-Y, * *a.* Not complimentary. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-COM-PLI-MÉNT-ED, * *a.* Not complimented. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-PLÝ'ING, *a.* Not complying; unbending.
 UN-COM-PÓSD', * (*ún-kóm-pózd'*) *a.* Not composed; rest-
 less. *Bacon.*
 UN-COM-PÓUND'ED, *a.* Not compounded; simple.
 UN-COM-PÓUND'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being uncompound-
 ed.
 UN-COM-PRE-HÉND'ED, * *a.* Not comprehended. *Coleridge.*
 UN-COM-PRE-HÉN'SIVE, *a.* Incomprehensive. *South.*
 UN-COM-PRE'SSED', (*ún-kóm-prést'*) *a.* Not compressed.
 UN-COM-PRO-MISED, * (*mízd*) *a.* Not compromised. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-PRO-MÍŠ-ING, * *a.* Not compromising. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-COM-PRO-MÍŠ-ING-LY, * *ad.* Without compromise. *Chan-
 ning.*
 UN-COM-PÚT'ED, * *a.* Not computed. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-CEALD', * (*ún-kóm-séld'*) *a.* Not concealed. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-CÉIV'A-BLE, *a.* Inconceivable. *Locke.*
 UN-COM-CÉIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inconceivableness. *Locke.*
 UN-COM-CÉIVED', (*ún-kóm-sévd'*) *a.* Not conceived.
 UN-COM-CÉRN', *n.* Want of concern or interest; negli-
 gence; indifference; freedom from anxiety.
 UN-COM-CÉRNED', (*ún-kóm-sérnd'*) *a.* Not concerned;
 having no interest; not anxious; not affected.
 UN-COM-CÉRN'ED-LY, *ad.* Without concern or interest.
 UN-COM-CÉRN'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from concern.
 UN-COM-CÉRN'ING, *a.* Not interesting. *Addison.*
 UN-COM-CÉRN'MENT, *n.* State of having no concern. *South.*
 UN-COM-CÉRT'ED, * *a.* Not contrived or concerted. *Swift.*
 UN-COM-CIL'I-AT-ED, * *a.* Not conciliated. *Smart.*
 UN-COM-CIL'I-AT-ING, * *a.* Not conciliating. *Coze.*
 UN-COM-CLÚD'ED, * *a.* Not concluded. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-CLÚD'ENT, *a.* Inconclusive. *Hale.*
 UN-COM-CLÚD'IBLE, *a.* Not determinable. *More.*
 UN-COM-CLÚD'ING, *a.* Not concluding. *Locke. [R.]*
 UN-COM-CLÚD'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inconclusive.
 UN-COM-CLÚS'IVE, *a.* Inconclusive. *Hammond.*
 UN-COM-CÓCT'ED, *a.* Not concocted; not matured.
 UN-COM-CÓMÉD', (*ún-kóm-démd'*) *a.* Not condemned.
 UN-COM-DÉNS'A-BLE, * *a.* Not condensable. *Thomson.*
 UN-COM-DÉNSD', * (*dénst*) *a.* Not condensed. *P. Cyc.*
 UN-COM-DI'TI'ON-AL, (*ún-kóm-dísh'un-ál*) *a.* Not condi-
 tional; not restricted; absolute; not limited.
 UN-COM-DI'TI'ON-AL-LY, * *ad.* Without conditions. *Ham-
 mond.*
 UN-COM-DŪC'ING, *a.* Not conducting; not leading to.
 UN-COM-DŪCT'ED, *a.* Not conducted; not led.
 UN-COM-FÉD'ÉR-AT-ED, * *a.* Not confederated. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-FÉRRED', * (*ún-kóm-férd'*) *a.* Not conferred. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-FÉSSD', * (*ún-kóm-fést'*) *a.* Not confessed. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-FÉSS'ING, * *a.* Not confessing. *Milton.*
 UN-COM-FIN'Á-DÉNCÉ, *n.* Want of confidence. *Hackett.*
 UN-COM-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not confinable; unbounded. *Shak.*
 UN-COM-FINÉD', (*kóp-fínd'*) *a.* Not confined; unlimited.
 UN-COM-FIN'ED-LY, *ad.* Without confinement. *Barrow.*
 UN-COM-FIN'ING, * *a.* Not confining. *Chesterfield.*
 UN-COM-FÍRMED', (*ún-kóm-fírm'd'*) *a.* Not confirmed; not
 established; not strengthened; raw; weak.
 UN-COM-FÓRM', *a.* Unlike; dissimilar. *Milton.*
 UN-COM-FÓRM'A-BLE, *a.* Not conformable; inconsistent.
 UN-COM-FÓRM'A-BLY, * *ad.* Not conformably. *Buckland.*

UN-COM-FÓRMD', * (*fórm'd'*) *a.* Not conformed. *Foster.*
 UN-COM-FÓRM'I-TY, *n.* Nonconformity. *South.*
 UN-COM-FÓUND'ED, * *a.* Not confounded. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-FŪSÉD', (*ún-kóm-fúzd'*) *a.* Not confused. *Hale.*
 UN-COM-FŪSÉD'ED-LY, *ad.* Without confusion. *Locke.*
 UN-COM-FŪT'A-BLE, *a.* Not confutable; irrefragable. *Sprat.*
 UN-COM-FŪT'ED, * *a.* Not confuted. *Milton.*
 UN-COM-GÉALÉD', (*ún-kóm-jéld'*) *a.* Not concreated by cold.
 UN-COM-GÉ'NI-AL, * *a.* Not congenial. *Knox.*
 UN-COM-GÉ'NI-ÁL'I-TY, * *n.* Want of congeniality. *Jodrell.*
 UN-COM-GRÁT'Ū-LÁT-ED, * *a.* Not congratulated. *Ash.*
 UN-COM-GÓINED', * (*ún-kóm-jóind'*) *a.* Not conjoined. *Ash.*
 UN-CÓN'JŪ-GAL, *a.* Not conjugal; not befitting a husband
 or wife. *Milton.*
 UN-CÓN-JŪNC'TIVE, * *a.* Not conjunctive. *Milton.*
 UN-CÓN-NECT'ED, *a.* Not connected; disconnected; not
 coherent; lax; loose; vague.
 UN-CÓN-NECT'ED-LY, * *ad.* Without connection. *Ash.*
 UN-CÓN-NIV'ING, *a.* Not conning. *Milton.*
 UN-CÓN'QUÉR-A-BLE, (*ún-kóm'ké'r-á-bl*) *a.* Not conquer-
 able; insurmountable; insuperable; invincible.
 UN-CÓN'QUÉR-A-BLE-NESS, * *n.* State of being unconquer-
 able; invincibleness. *Johnson.*
 UN-CÓN'QUÉR-A-BLY, *ad.* Invincibly; insuperably. *Pope.*
 UN-CÓN'QUÉRÉD', (*ún-kóm'kérd'*) *a.* Not conquered.
 UN-CÓN-SCI-ÉN'TIOUS', (*ún-kóm-shé-én'shús*) *a.* Not con-
 scientious. *Boswell.*
 UN-CÓN'SCI'ON-A-BLE, (*kón-shyn-á-bl*) *a.* Not conscia-
 ble; vast; enormous; extravagant; unreasonable; unjust.
 UN-CÓN'SCI'ON-A-BLE-NESS, (*ún-kón'shyn-á-bl-nés*) *n.*
 Extravagance; unreasonableness of hope or claim.
 UN-CÓN'SCI'ON-A-BLY, (*kón'shyn-á-blé*) *ad.* Unreasonably.
 UN-CÓN'SCIOUS', (*ún-kóm'shús*) *a.* Not conscious; having
 no mental perception; unknowing; ignorant.
 UN-CÓN'SCIOUS'LY, * *ad.* Without consciousness. *Burke.*
 UN-CÓN'SCIOUS-NESS', (*ún-kón'shús-nés*) *n.* State of being
 unconscious. *Paley.*
 UN-CÓN'SÉ-CRÁTE, *v. a.* To desecrate. *South.*
 UN-CÓN'SÉ-CRÁT-ED, * *a.* Not desecrated. *Ash.*
 UN-CÓN-SÉNTED, *a.* Not consented; not yielded.
 UN-CÓN-SÉNT'ING, *a.* Not consenting; not yielding.
 UN-CÓN-SID'ÉRED, (*ún-kóm-sid'érd'*) *a.* Not considered.
 UN-CÓN-SID'ÉR-ING, * *a.* Not considering. *Swift.*
 UN-CÓN-SIGNÉD', * (*ún-kóm-sínd'*) *a.* Not signed. *Ash.*
 UN-CÓN-SÓL'I-DÁT-ED, * *a.* Not consolidated. *Ash.*
 UN-CÓN-SÓL'ING, * *a.* Not consoling. *Buckminster.*
 UN-CÓN'SO-NANT, *a.* Not consonant; incongruous.
 UN-CÓN-SPÍC'Ū-ŪS, * *a.* Inconspicuous. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-CÓN-SPÍR'ING-NESS, *n.* Absence of conspiracy. *Boyle.*
 UN-CÓN'STANT, * (*ínconstans, L.*) Inconstant. *Shak.*
 UN-CÓN-STÍ-TŪ'TION-AL, * *a.* Not constitutional. *Burke.*
 UN-CÓN-STÍ-TŪ'TION-ÁL'I-TY, * *n.* The quality of being
 unconstitutional, or inconsistent with the constitution. *R.*
Walsh. See CONSTITUTIONALITY.
 UN-CÓN-STÍ-TŪ'TION-ÁL-LY, * *ad.* In an unconstitutional
 manner. *Qu. Rev.* [*Ash.*]
 UN-CÓN-STRAIN'A-BLE, * *a.* That cannot be restrained.
 UN-CÓN-STRAINÉD', (*kóp-stránd'*) *a.* Free from constraint.
 UN-CÓN-STRAIN'ED-LY, *ad.* Without constraint. *South.*
 UN-CÓN-STRAINT', *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Fel-
 ton.*
 UN-CÓN-STRŪCT'ED, * *a.* Not constructed. *Ash.*
 UN-CÓN-SŪLT'ED, * *a.* Not consulted. *Milton.*
 UN-CÓN-SŪLT'ING, *a.* [*ínconsultus, L.*] Not consulting; im-
 prudent; imprudent. *Sidney.*
 UN-CÓN-SŪMÉD', (*kóp-súmd'*) *a.* Not consumed or wasted.
 UN-CÓN-SŪM'ING, * *a.* Not consuming. *Ash.*
 UN-CÓN-SŪM'MATE, *a.* Not consummate. *Dryden.*
 UN-CÓN-SŪM'MAT-ED, * *a.* Not consummated. *Ash.*
 UN-CÓN-TÁM'I-NAT-ED, * *a.* Not contaminated. *Knox.*
 UN-CÓN-TÉMÉD', (*ún-kóm-témd'*) *a.* Not despaired.
 UN-CÓN-TÉM'PLÁT-ED, * *a.* Not contemplated. *Lyall.*
 UN-CÓN-TÉND'ED, *a.* Not contented for; not contented.
 UN-CÓN-TÉNT'ED, *a.* Discontented. *Daniel.*
 UN-CÓN-TÉNT'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of power to satisfy
Boyle.
 UN-CÓN-TÉST'A-BLE, *a.* Incontestable. *Locke.*
 UN-CÓN-TÉST'ED, *a.* Not contested; evident.
 UN-CÓN-TRÁCT'ED, * *a.* Not contracted. *Ash.*
 UN-CÓN-TRÁ-DÍCT'A-BLE, * *a.* Indisputable. *Fitch.*
 UN-CÓN-TRÁ-DÍCT'ED, *a.* Not contradicted. *Pearson.*
 UN-CÓN-TRÁ-DÍCT'ED-LY, * *ad.* Without contradiction.
Month. Rev.
 UN-CÓN-TRÁST'ED, * *a.* Not contrasted. *Ash.*
 UN-CÓN'TRÍTE, *a.* Not contrite. *Hammond.*
 UN-CÓN-TRÍVED', * (*ún-kóm-trívd'*) *a.* Not contrived. *Smart.*
 UN-CÓN-TRÍV'ING, * *a.* Not contriving. *Smart.*
 UN-CÓN-TRŪL'LA-BLE, *a.* Not controllable; ungovernable;
 unmanageable; resistless.
 UN-CÓN-TRŪL'LA-BLY, * *ad.* So not to be controlled.
 UN-CÓN-TRŪLLED', (*ún-kóm-tríld'*) *a.* Not controlled; un-
 resisted; not overruled; not refuted.
 UN-CÓN-TRŪL'LED-LY, *ad.* Without control or opposition
 UN-CÓN'TRŪ-VÉRT-ED, *a.* Not controverted or disputed.

UN-CON-VENED',* (ün-kon-vënd') a. Not convened. *Ash.*
 UN-CON-VERS'ABLE, a. Not conversable; not social.
 UN-CON'VER-SANT, a. Not conversant; not familiar. See CONVERSANT.
 UN-CON-VERT'SION,* n. State of being unconverted. *Ch. Ob.*
 UN-CON-VERT'ED, a. Not converted; not religious.
 UN-CON-VERT'IBLE,* a. Not convertible. *Congrege.*
 UN-CON-VEYED',* (ün-kon-väd') a. Not conveyed. *Ash.*
 UN-CON-VICT'ED,* a. Not convicted. *Sterne.*
 UN-CON-VINCED', (ün-kon-vinst') a. Not convinced.
 UN-COOKED',* (ün-käkt') a. Not cooked. *Ash.*
 UN-COP'Y-ABLE,* a. That cannot be copied. *H. Ware, Jr.*
 UN-CORD', v. a. [i. UNCORDED; pp. UNCORDING, UNCORDED.] To loose from cords; to unbind.
 UN-CORD'IAL,* (-yäl) a. Not cordial; not hearty. *Scott.*
 UN-CORK',* v. a. [i. UNCORKED; pp. UNCORKING, UNCORKED.] To draw the cork from. *Ash.*
 UN-COR'ON-NET-ED,* a. Not having a coronet. *Smart.*
 UN-COR-RÉCT'ED, a. Not corrected; inaccurate.
 UN-COR'R-I-G-I-BLE, a. Incorrigible. *Outred.*
 UN-COR-RÖB'Q-RAT-ED,* a. Not corroborated. *Ash.*
 UN-COR-RÖD'ED,* a. Not corroded. *Ash.*
 UN-COR-RÜPT', a. Not corrupt; honest; incorrupt. *Swift.*
 UN-COR-RÜPT'ED, a. Not corrupted; not vitiated.
 UN-COR-RÜPT'ED-NÉSS, n. State of being uncorrupted.
 UN-COR-RÜP'TJ-BLE, a. Incorruptible. *Rom. i.*
 UN-COR-RÜP'TLY,* ad. Without corruption; uprightly. *Brande.*
 UN-COR-RÜPT'NÉSS, n. State of being uncorrupt; integrity.
 UN-CÖDN'SSEL-LA-BLE, a. Not to be advised. *Clarendon.*
 UN-CÖDN'SSELLED,* (ün-köün'sseld) a. Not counseled. *Burke.*
 UN-CÖNT'ABLE, a. Innumerable. *Raleigh.*
 UN-CÖNT'ED, a. Not numbered; not counted.
 UN-CÖNT'É-NÁNCED,* (ün-köün'té-náñst) a. Not countenanced. *Ash.*
 UN-CÖN-TÉR-ÁCT'ED,* a. Not counteracted. *Coleridge.*
 UN-CÖN-TÉR-FÉIT, (ün-köün'tér-féi) a. Not counterfeited.
 UN-CÖN-TÉR-FÉIT-ED,* a. Not counterfeited. *Ash.*
 UN-CÖN-TÉR-MÁND'ABLE,* a. Not to be countermanded. *M. Hale.*
 UN-CÖN-TÉR-VÁILED',* (ün-köün'tér-váld') a. Not counter-vailed. *West. Rev.*
 UN-CÖUP'LE, v. a. [i. UNCOUPLED; pp. UNCOUPLING, UNCOUPLED.] To loose from couples; to set loose; to disjoin.
 UN-CÖUP'LED, (ün-küp'pld) a. Not coupled; single.
 UN-CÖURT'ED,* a. Not courted or wooed. *Daniel.*
 UN-CÖU'RTÉ-OÜS, (ün-kürté-üs or ün-kört'yus.— See COURTEOUS.) a. Uncourteous; impolite; uncivil.
 UN-CÖU'RTÉ-OÜS-LY, (ün-kürté-üs-lé or ün-kört'yus-lé) ad. In an uncourteous manner; uncivilly.
 UN-CÖU'RTÉ-OÜS-NÉSS, n. State of being uncourteous. *Ash.*
 UN-CÖURT'LI-NÉSS, n. State of being uncourteous.
 UN-CÖURT'LY, (ün-kürt'lé) a. Not courtly; inelegant of manners; uncivil; coarse; rustic.
 UN-CÖUTH', (ün-köth') a. Odd; strange; unusual; awkward; unhandy; clumsy; impolite.
 UN-CÖUTH'LY, (ün-köth'lé) ad. In an uncouth manner; oddly; strangely.
 UN-CÖUTH'NÉSS, n. State of being uncouth; oddness; strangeness.
 UN-CÖV'É-NÁNT-ED,* a. Not covenanted. *Burke.*
 UN-CÖV'ÉR, (ün-köv'er) v. a. [i. UNCOVERED; pp. UNCOVERING, UNCOVERED.] To divest of a covering; to strip; to unroof; to lay open:—to bare, as the head in token of respect. *Shak.*
 UN-CÖV'ÉR,* v. n. To take off the hat; to make bare. *Ad-dison.*
 UN-CÖV'ÉT-ED,* a. Not coveted. *Ash.*
 UN-CÖWL',* v. a. To divest of a cowl. *Coleridge.*
 UN-CÖWLED',* (ün-köüld') a. Not wearing a cowl. *Pope.*
 UN-CRÁMPED',* (ün-krámp't) a. Not cramped. *Ed. Rec.*
 UN-CRÉ-ÁT'ABLE,* a. That cannot be created. *Tillock.*
 UN-CRÉ-ÁTE', v. a. To annihilate; to reduce to nothing. *Carew. [R.]*
 UN-CRÉ-ÁTE',* a. Not created; uncreated. *Milton.*
 UN-CRÉ-ÁT'ED, a. Not produced by creation; not made.
 UN-CRÉD'IBLE, a. Incredible. *Bacon.*
 UN-CRÉD'IT-ABLE, a. Discreditable. *Hammond.*
 UN-CRÉD'IT-ABLE-NÉSS, n. Discreditableness. *Dec. Piety.*
 UN-CRÉD'IT-Á-BLY,* ad. Without credit; disreputably. *Ash.*
 UN-CRÉD'IT-ED, a. Not credited; not believed.
 UN-CRÉST'ED,* a. Not having a crest. *Dyer.*
 UN-CRÍP'PLED,* (ün-krip'pld) a. Not crippled. *Cowper.*
 UN-CRÍT'ICAL,* a. Not critical. *Penn.*
 UN-CRÍT'ICIZED,* (ün-krit'í-sízd) a. Not criticized. *Scott.*
 UN-CRÖPPED', (ün-krópt') a. Not cropped; not gathered.
 UN-CRÖSSED', (ün-króst') a. Not crossed; uncanceled.
 UN-CRÖWD'ED, a. Not crowded; not stratened.
 UN-CRÖWN', (ün-króün') v. a. [i. UNCROWNED; pp. UN-

CROWNING, UNCROWNED.] To deprive of a crown; to dis crown. *Dryden.*
 UN-CRÜSHED',* (ün-krüst') a. Not crushed. *Ash.*
 UN-CRÜST'ED,* a. Not crusted; having no crust. *Ash.*
 UN-CRÝS'TAL-LINE,* or UN-CRÝS'TAL-LINE,* a. Not crystalline. *Phillips.* See CRYSTALLINE.
 UN-CRÝS'TAL-LÍZ-Á-BLE,* a. Not crystallizable. *Ure.*
 UN-CRÝS'TAL-LÍZED',* (ün-kris'täl-ízd) a. Not crystallized. *Ure.*
 UNCT'ION, (üngk'shun) n. [unction, Fr.] Act of anointing; any thing lenitive. [Unguent; ointment. *Dryden.*] Warmth of devotion; that which excites or melts to devotion.— *Extreme unction*, one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic church, is the solemn anointing of a person at the point of death.
 UNCT'ION-LESS,* a. Devoid of unction. *Blackwood's Mag.*
 UNCT-YÖS'TY, n. Quality of being unctuous; fatness; oiliness. *Brocne. [R.]*
 UNCT-YÖÜS, (üngkt'yü-üs) a. [unctus, L.] Fat, oily; UNCT-YÖÜS-NÉSS, n. Fatness; oiliness; greasiness.
 UN-CÜCK'OLD-ED, a. Not made a cuckold. *Shak.*
 UN-CÜLLED', (ün-küld') a. Not culled; not gathered.
 UN-CÜL'T-Á-BLE, (ün-kül't-pä-bl) a. Inculpable. *Hooker.*
 UN-CÜL'TJ-VÁ-BLE,* a. That cannot be cultivated. *Keans.*
 UN-CÜL'TJ-VÁT-ED, a. [incultus, L.] Not cultivated; not improved by tillage:—not instructed; not civilized.
 UN-CÜM'BÉRED, (ün-küm'berd) a. Not cumbered
 UN-CÜR'ABLE,* a. Incurable. *Ash.*
 UN-CÜR'B',* v. a. To free from the curb. *Ash.*
 UN-CÜR'B'ABLE, a. That cannot be curbed. *Shak.*
 UN-CÜR'ÉD, (ün-kür'd) a. Not curbed; licentious.
 UN-CÜR'DLED,* (ün-kür'dld) a. Not curdled. *Merle.*
 UN-CÜR'D',* (ün-kür'd') a. Not cured; not healed. *Burke.*
 UN-CÜR'L', v. a. [i. UNCURLLED; pp. UNCURLING, UNCURLLED.] To free from curls or ringlets.
 UN-CÜR'L', v. n. To fall from ringlets or curls. *Shak.*
 UN-CÜR'LED', (ün-kürld') a. Not curled.
 UN-CÜR'RENT, a. Not current; not passing freely.
 UN-CÜR'RÉD,* (ün-kür'rid) a. Not curried. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 UN-CÜR'SÉ', v. a. To free from execration. *Shak.*
 UN-CÜR'SÉD', (ün-kürst') a. Not cursed. *K. Charles.*
 UN-CÜR-TÁILED',* (ün-kür-táld') a. Not curtailed. *Francis.*
 UN-CÜR'TÁINÉD,* v. a. To divest of a curtain. *Moore.*
 UN-CÜR'TÁINÉD,* (ün-kür'táind) a. Not curtailed. *Ash.*
 UN-CÜS'TÖM-Á-BLE,* a. Not liable to pay customs. *Scott.*
 UN-CÜT', a. Not cut; not separated. *Walker.*
 UN-DÁM', v. a. To free from a dam or mound. *Dryden.*
 UN-DÁM'ÁGED, (ün-dám'ságd) a. Not damaged.
 UN-DÁM'ÉD, (ün-dám'éd) a. Not damped; not dejected.
 UN-DÁR'ÉTER-OÜS,* a. Not dangerous. *Thomson.*
 UN-DÁR'ÉTERED,* (ün-dár'éd) a. Not darkened. *More.*
 UN-DÁT'ED,* a. Not dated. *Talfourd.*
 UN-DÁUNT'ABLE, (ün-dánt'á-bl) a. Not to be daunted.
 UN-DÁUNT'ÉD, (ün-dánt'éd) a. Not daunted.
 UN-DÁUNT'ÉD-LY, (ün-dánt'éd-lé) ad. Boldly; intrepidly
 UN-DÁUNT'ÉD-NÉSS, n. Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.
 UN-DÁWN'ING, a. Not dawning; not illumined.
 UN-DÁZZLED', (ün-dáz'zld) a. Not dazzled.
 UN-DEÁF', (ün-dé-f') v. a. To free from deafness. *Shak.*
 UN-DE-BÁRRED',* (ün-dé-bárd') a. Not debared. *E. Erving.*
 UN-DE-BÁSED',* (ün-dé-bást') a. Not debased or degraded. *Morgan.*
 UN-DE-BÁT'ED,* a. Not debated. *Ash.*
 UN-DE-BÁUCHED', (ün-dé-báucht') a. Not debauched.
 UN-DE-BÍL'ITÁT-ED,* a. Not debilitated. *Ash.*
 UN-DE-CÁ-GÖN, n. [undecim, L., and yovia, Gr.] (*Geom.*) A figure of eleven sides and angles.
 UN-DE-CÁYED', (ün-dé-kád') a. Not decayed or impaired.
 UN-DE-CÁY'ING, a. Not decaying or declining.
 UN-DE-CÉIT'FUL,* a. Not deceitful. *Akensted.*
 UN-DE-CÉIV'Á-BLE, a. Not liable to decide or be decided.
 UN-DE-CÉIVE', (ün-dé-sév') v. a. [i. UNDECEIVED; pp. UNDECEIVING, UNDECEIVED.] To set free from deception.
 UN-DE-CÉIVED', (ün-dé-sévd') a. Not deceived or cheated
 UN-DE-CÉN-CY, n. Indecency. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UN-DE-CÉNT, a. Indecent. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UN-DE-CÉNT-LY, ad. Indecently. *Abp. Laud.*
 UN-DE-CÉPTIVE,* a. Not deceptive. *Foster.*
 UN-DE-CÍD'ABLE, a. That cannot be decided. *South.*
 UN-DE-CÍD'ÉD, a. Not decided; not determined.
 UN-DE-CÍD'ING,* a. Not deciding. *Burke.*
 UN-DE-CÍPHER-Á-BLE,* a. Not decipherable. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-DE-CÍPHERED,* (ün-dé-sí'förd) a. Not deciphered. *Warburton.*
 UN-DE-CÍSIVE, a. Indecisive. *Glanville.*
 UN-DECK', v. a. [i. UNDECKED; pp. UNDECKING, UNDECKED.] To deprive of ornaments or dress. *Shak.*
 UN-DECKED', (ün-dékt') a. Not adorned; not embellished.
 UN-DE-CLÁRED',* (ün-dé-klárd') a. Not declared. *More.*
 UN-DE-CLÍN'Á-BLE, a. Indecidable. *Todd.*
 UN-DE-CLÍNÉD', (ün-dé-klínd') a. Not declined; not de-termining:—not grammatically varied by termination.
 UN-DE-CLÍN'ING,* a. Not declining. *Shelley.*

UN-DE-COM-POŚ/A-BLE,* a. Not decomposable. *Turner*.
 UN-DE-COM-POŚED,* (ün-de-kom-pōzd') a. Not decomposed. *Phil. Mag.*
 UN-DE-COM-PÖUND,* a. Not decomposed. *Ure*.
 UN-DEC-O-RÄT-ED,* a. Not decored. *Smith*.
 UN-DE-CREĒD,* a. Not decreed. *Dryden*.
 UN-DE-DĪ-GÄP-ED,* a. Not dedicated; not consecrated.
 UN-DE-DE-CĪ-BLE,* a. Not deducible. *Ash*.
 UN-DE-DE-FĪD,* a. Not signalized by action. *Shak*.
 UN-DE-FACE/A-BLE,* a. That cannot be defaced. *Scott*.
 UN-DE-FACED', (ün-de-fäst') a. Not defaced; not disfigured.
 UN-DE-FĒA/ŠI-BLE,* a. Indefensible. *Bp. Hall*.
 UN-DE-FĒAT'ED,* a. Not defeated; unconquered. *Ash*.
 UN-DE-FĒNT'ED,* a. Not defented; exposed to assault.
 UN-DE-FĒRRED', (ün-de-fĕrd') a. Not deferred. *Ash*.
 UN-DE-FĒID', (ün-de-fid') a. Not defied; not challenged.
 UN-DE-FĒILED', (ün-de-fild') a. Not defiled; not polluted.
 UN-DE-FĒLĒD-NESS, n. Freedom from stain. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-DE-FĒLĒD-NESS, a. Indefinable. *Locke*.
 UN-DE-FĒINED', (ün-de-find') a. Not defined or explained.
 UN-DE-FĒLÖW'ERED, (ün-de-flöw'erd) a. Not deflowered.
 UN-DE-FÖRME'D', (ün-de-förm'd') a. Not deformed.
 UN-DE-FĒAUD'ED,* a. Not defrauded. *Ash*.
 UN-DE-GRÄD'ED,* a. Not degraded; not debased. *Knoez*.
 UN-DE-Ī-FĒ,* v. a. To deprive of divinity. *Milton*.
 UN-DE-JĒCT'ED,* a. Not dejected; not depressed. *Knoez*.
 UN-DE-LÄYED', (ün-de-läd') a. Not delayed. *Sir W. Scott*.
 UN-DE-LÄY'ING,* a. Not delaying. *Cowper*.
 UN-DE-LĒ-GÄT-ED,* a. Not delegated. *Burke*.
 UN-DE-LĒB'ĒR-ÄTE,* a. Not deliberate; rash. *Lee*.
 UN-DE-LĒB'ĒR-ÄT-ED,* a. Not deliberated or considered.
 UN-DE-LĒB'ĒR-ÄTE-NESS,* n. Want of deliberation. *Cole-ridge*.
 UN-DE-LĒB'ĒR-ÄTĪVE,* a. Not deliberative. *Month. Rev.*
 UN-DE-LĒ-ĪCĪOUS,* (-de-līsh'us) a. Not delighted. *J. Smith*.
 UN-DE-LĒ-ĪGHT'ED, (-de-lī'ed) a. Not delighted or pleased.
 UN-DE-LĒ-ĪGHT'FUL, (ün-de-lī'fūl) a. Not delightful.
 UN-DE-LĒ-ĪVĒ-ÄT-ED,* a. Not delineated. *Ash*.
 UN-DE-LĒ-ĪVĒRED', (ün-de-liv'erd) a. Not delivered. *Milton*.
 UN-DE-LĒ-ĪVĒD'ED,* a. Not deluded. *Byron*.
 UN-DE-LĒ-ĪGĒD,* (ün-del'ījd) a. Not overwhelmed. *Cowper*.
 UN-DE-LĒ-ĪVĒVE,* a. Not delusive. *Dr. Allen*.
 UN-DE-LÄND'ED,* a. Not demanded. *Thomson*.
 UN-DE-MĒSD', (ün-de-mīzd') a. Not demised. *Ash*.
 UN-DE-MÖL'ISHED, (-de-mö'isht) a. Not demolished. *Lee*.
 UN-DE-MÖN'STRA-BLE, a. Indemonstrable. *Hooker*.
 UN-DE-NĪ/A-BLE, a. That cannot be denied; obvious.
 UN-DE-NĪ/A-BLY, ad. So plainly as to admit no contradiction.
 UN-DE-NÖNCED', (ün-de-nönst') a. Not denounced. *Ash*.
 UN-DE-PĒND'ING, a. Not depending. *Milton*.
 UN-DE-PĒORED', (ün-de-plörd') a. Not lamented.
 UN-DE-POŚED', (ün-de-pōzd') a. Not deposed. *Ash*.
 UN-DE-PRAVED', (ün-de-präv'd') a. Not depraved.
 UN-DE-PRĒSSED', (ün-de-prĕst') a. Not depressed. *Byron*.
 UN-DE-PRĪVED', (ün-de-priv'd') a. Not deprived.
 UN-DE-PŪT'ED,* a. Not deputed. *Ash*.
 UN'DĒR, prep. In a state of subjection to; subordinate to; beneath; not over; not more; less than; inferior to; below; not above;—generally opposed to *above* or *over*.—*Under sail*, having the sails spread aloft; being in motion, as a ship.—*Under way*, being in motion or making progress, as a ship.
 UN'DĒR, a. Inferior; lower; subject; subordinate.
 UN'DĒR, ad. So as to be inferior; below; not above; less. It is much used in composition.
 UN-DĒR-ÄCTĪON, n. A subordinate action. [*Smith*].
 UN-DĒR-ÄCTÖR,* n. A subordinate actor or agent. *Gold-*
 UN-DĒR-ÄGĒNT, n. A subordinate agent. *South*.
 UN-DĒR-RÄNGED', (ün-de-räng'd') a. Not deranged. *Penn.*
 UN-DĒR-BĒAR', (ün-de-bär') v. a. [*i. UNDERBORN*]; pp. UNDERBARRING, UNDERBORNE. [To support; to endure. [To line. *Shak*].
 UN-DĒR-BĒAR'ER, n. One who underbears; one who helps to bear a coffin at a burial; bearer.
 UN-DĒR-BĪD', v. a. [*i. UNDERBID* or UNDERBADE]; pp. UNDERBIDDING, UNDERBIDDEN or UNDERBID. [To bid or offer less for; to offer for any thing less than it is worth.
 UN-DĒR-BĪND', v. a. To bind underneath. *Fairfax*.
 UN-DĒR-BRÄCE', v. a. To bind together below. *Cowper*.
 UN-DĒR-BRÄNCH,* n. A lower branch. *Spenser*.
 UN-DĒR-BRĒD,* a. Of inferior breeding. *Goldsmith*.
 UN'DĒR-BRŪSH,* n. Brushwood or shrubs growing under forest-trees; undergrowth. *Morison*. [Used in the United States.]
 UN-DĒR-BÜY', (ün-de-bī') v. a. To buy for less. *Beaum. & FL.*
 UN-DĒR-CHÄM'BER-LÄJN,* n. A subordinate chamberlain. *Smart*.
 UN'DĒR-CHÄPS,* (-chöps) n. pl. The lower chaps. *Paley*.
 UN'DĒR-CLĒRK, (ün'dĕr-klärk) n. A subordinate clerk; a clerk subordinate to the principal clerk. See CLĒRK.
 UN'DĒR-CÖAT,* n. A coat worn under another. *Butler*.
 UN'DĒR-CÖOK,* (-dĕr-kük) n. A subordinate cook. *Jodrell*.
 UN-DĒR-CRĒST', v. a. To support. *Shak*.
 UN'DĒR-CRÖFT, n. A vault under the choir or chancel of

a cathedral or other church; any subterranean walk or vault. *Bullokar*.
 UN'DĒR-CRĒST,* n. An inferior crust. *Footo*.
 UN-DĒR-CŪR'RĒNT,* n. A current beneath another current. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-DĒR-DEÄL'ING,* n. Clandestine dealing; artifice. *Mil-*
 UN-DĒR-DĪTCH', v. a. To form a ditch underneath. *Smart*.
 UN-DĒR-DÖ', v. n. [*i. UNDERDID*]; pp. UNDERDIDING, UNDERDÖNE. [To do less than is requisite. *B. Jonson*. [R.].
 UN-DĒR-DÖNE',* a. Moderately cooked or done. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN'DĒR-DÖSE,* n. A moderate or small dose. *Smart*.
 UN-DĒR-DÖSE',* v. a. To give a moderate dose. *Smart*.
 UN-DĒR-DRÄIN',* v. a. To drain by cutting a channel beneath. *Loudon*.
 UN'DĒR-DRÄIN,* n. A drain formed below the surface. *Loudon*.
 UN-DĒR-FÄCTĪON, n. A subdivision of a faction.
 UN-DĒR-FÄC'UL-TY,* n. A subordinate faculty. *Otway*.
 UN'DĒR-FĒL-LÖW, n. A mean man; a sorry wretch. *Sidney*. [R.].
 UN-DĒR-FĒLL'ING, n. Lower part of an edifice. *Wotton*.
 UN'DĒR-FĒLÄME,* n. A lower or inferior flame. *Richard-*
 UN-DĒR-FÖNG', (v. a. To take in hand. *Spenser*.
 UN-DĒR-FÖOT', (ün-de-füt') ad. Beneath. *Milton*.
 UN-DĒR-FÖOT', a. Abject; down-trodden. *Milton*.
 UN-DĒR-FŪR'NĪSH,* v. a. To supply with less than enough. *Collier*.
 UN-DĒR-GÄR'DĒN-ĒR,* n. A subordinate gardener. *Sterns*.
 UN-DĒR-GRĒD', v. a. To bind below or round the bottom. *Acts xxvii*.
 UN-DĒR-GÖ', v. a. [*i. UNDERWENT*]; pp. UNDERGOING, UNDERGOING. [To suffer; to sustain; to endure; to support. [To be the bearer of; to be subject to. *Shak*].
 UN-DĒR-GÖB,* n. An inferior deity. *Blackmore*.
 UN-DĒR-GRÄD'ÄT-Ä, n. A student at a university, or college, who has not taken a degree.
 UN-DĒR-GRÄD'ÄT-SHIP,* n. State of an undergraduate. *Gen. Mag.*
 UN'DĒR-GRÖUND, n. Subterraneous space. *Shak*.
 UN'DĒR-GRÖUND,* a. Beneath the ground. *Goldsmith*.
 UN-DĒR-GRÖWTH', (ün-de-gröth') n. That which grows under the tall trees; shrubs under forest-trees.
 UN-DĒR-HÄND', ad. By secret means; secretly; clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. *Sidney*.
 UN-DĒR-HÄND', a. Secret; clandestine; sly; disingenuous; unfair; improperly concealed.
 UN-DĒR-HÄND'ED,* a. Sly; disingenuous; underhand. *Smart*.
 UN-DĒR-HÖN'ĒST,* (ün-de-ön'ĕst) a. Inferior in honesty. *Shak*.
 UN-DĒR-RĪD'ED,* a. Not derided. *Ash*.
 UN-DĒR-RĪVED', (ün-de-rīvd') a. Not derived or borrowed.
 UN-DĒR-JÄW',* n. The lower jaw. *Paley*.
 UN-DĒR-KĒĒP'ER, n. A subordinate keeper. *Gray*.
 UN-DĒR-LÄ'BÖR-ĒR, n. A subordinate workman. *Wilkins*.
 UN-DĒR-LÄY', (ün-de-lä') v. a. [*i. UNDERLAID*]; pp. UNDERLAYING, UNDERLAID. [To lay under; to strengthen or to raise by something laid under.
 UN-DĒR-LÄY'ER,* n. One that underlays; something laid under. *Ash*.
 UN'DĒR-LĒÄF, n. A species of cider apple. *Mortimer*.
 UN'DĒR-LĒÄSE,* n. A lease given by a tenant or lessee. *Jodrell*.
 UN-DĒR-LĒT', v. a. [*i. UNDERLET*]; pp. UNDERLETING, UNDERLET. [To let for less; to let below the value. *Smalllet*. [To let, as a tenant or lessee; to sublet.
 UN-DĒR-LĒT'TĒR,* n. One who underlets. *Smart*.
 UN-DĒR-LĒE',* v. a. [*i. UNDERLAY*]; pp. UNDERLYING, UNDERLAID. [To lie under, as a stratum. *Conybear*.
 UN-DĒR-LĒNE', v. a. [*i. UNDERLINED*]; pp. UNDERLINING, UNDERLINED. [To mark underneath with a line; to underscore.
 UN'DĒR-LĒNG, n. An inferior agent; a sorry fellow.
 UN-DĒR-LĒP',* n. The lower lip. *Arbutnot*.
 UN-DĒR-MÄST'ED,* a. (*Naut.*) Having the masts too low. *Crab*.
 UN'DĒR-MÄS'TĒR, n. A master subordinate to the principal master.
 UN'DĒR-MĒÄL, n. A repast before or after dinner. *B. Jon-*
 UN-DĒR-MĒNE', v. a. [*i. UNDERMINED*]; pp. UNDERMINING, UNDERMINED. [To dig cavities under for the purpose of destroying what is above; to sap; to excavate under; to injure by clandestine means.
 UN-DĒR-MĒN'ĒR, n. One who undermines; a secret enemy.
 UN'DĒR-MÖST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition.
 UN'DĒRN, n. The third hour of the day, or nine o'clock in the morning. *Chaucer*.—[In Chaucer's time, the usual hour of dinner. *Tyrwhitt*].
 UN-DĒR-NĒÄTI', (ün-de-nĕth') ad. In the lower place; below; under; beneath.
 UN-DĒR-NĒÄTH', prep. Under; beneath; below.

ÜN-DE-ÖF/FI-CER, n. An inferior or subordinate officer.
ÜN-DE-RÖG/A-TO-RY, a. Not derogatory. *Boyle.*
ÜN-DE-RPÄRT, n. A subordinate or unessential part.
ÜN-DE-PEEP', v. a. To peep or look under. *Shak.*
ÜN-DE-PEÖ/PLED, * (ün-de-pö'pld) *a.* Not fully peopled. *Arbutnot.*
ÜN-DE-PET/TI-CÖAT, n. The petticoat worn next the body linen.
ÜN-DE-PIN', v. a. [*i.* UNDERPINNED; *pp.* UNDERPINNING, UNDERPINNED.] To place something for support or foundation; to prop; to support.
ÜN-DE-PIN'NING, * *n.* Act of supporting something placed under:—stone-work or masonry on which a building rests. *Holloway.*
ÜN-DE-PLÄY', v. a. To play an inferior part. *Craftsman.*
ÜN-DE-PLÖT, n. A subordinate plot, as in a play; a clandestine scheme.
ÜN-DE-PRÄISE', v. a. To praise below desert. *Dryden.*
ÜN-DE-PRIZE', v. a. To value at less than the worth. *Shak.*
ÜN-DE-PRÖP', v. a. To support; to sustain. *Shak.*
ÜN-DE-PRO-PÖR'TIONED, (ün-de-pro-pör'shünd) a. Having too little; not full-proportioned. *Collier.*
ÜN-DE-PÜLL'ER, n. A subordinate puller. *Collier.*
ÜN-DE-RÄTE', v. a. [*L.* UNDERRATED; *pp.* UNDERRATING, UNDERRATED.] To rate too low; to undervalue.
ÜN-DE-RÄTE, n. A price or estimate less than the value. *Dryden.*
ÜN-DE-RE'C'ÖM-PENSED' * (ün-de-rök'öm-pént) *a.* Not fully paid. *Smith.*
ÜN-DE-RE'GION, * *n.* An inferior region. *Watts.*
ÜN-DE-RÖAR'ER, * *n.* A subordinate roarer. *Addison.*
ÜN-DE-RÖN' n. a. (*Naut.*) To pass under in a boat:—to disentangle and arrange, as tackle. *Mar. Dict.*
ÜN-DE-SÄIL, * (*Naut.*) See UNDER.
ÜN-DE-SÄT'U-RÄT-ED, * *n.* Not fully saturated. *Black.*
ÜN-DE-SÄY', v. n. To say by way of derogation. *Spenser.*
ÜN-DE-SÖRE', v. a. [*i.* UNDERSCORED; *pp.* UNDERSCORING, UNDERSCORED.] To line or mark under; to underline. *Dean Tucker.*
ÜN-DE-SÖC'RE-TÄRY, n. A subordinate secretary.
ÜN-DE-SELL', v. a. [*i.* UNDERSOLD; *pp.* UNDERSELLING, UNDERSOLD.] To sell below the price or value; to sell cheaper than another.
ÜN-DE-SER'VANT, n. A servant of the lower class. *Greav.*
ÜN-DE-SER'VICE, * *n.* A subordinate service. *Milton.*
ÜN-DE-SÉT', v. a. [*i.* UNDERSÉT; *pp.* UNDERSÉTTING, UNDERSÉT.] To prop; to support. *Bacon.*
ÜN-DE-SÉT', * (*Naut.*) A motion of water beneath the surface; under-current. *Mar. Dict.*
ÜN-DE-SÉT'TER, n. One who undersets:—pedestal; prop.
ÜN-DE-SÉT'TING, n. Act of supporting:—a pedestal.
ÜN-DE-SHER'IFF, n. The deputy of the sheriff.
ÜN-DE-SHER'IFF-RY, n. Office of an undersheriff; undersheriffalty. *Bacon.*
ÜN-DE-SHÖT', p. a. Moved by water passing under; as, an *undershot* wheel.
ÜN-DE-SHIRÉV'AL-TY, * *n.* The office of undersheriff. *Smart.* [*R.*]
ÜN-DE-SHIRÜB, * *n.* A small shrub. *Ash.*
ÜN-DE-SIDE, * *n.* The lower side, or side beneath. *Paley.*
ÜN-DE-SIG', * (ün-de-sin') *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERSIGNED; *pp.* UNDERSIGNING, UNDERSIGNED.] To sign under or beneath; to write one's name to a paper or instrument; to subscribe. *Clarke.*
ÜN-DE-SIGNED, * (ün-de-sind') *a.* Noting one who has signed his name to any paper or instrument. *Tupper.*
ÜN-DE-SIZED, * (ün-de-sizd') *a.* Below the usual size. *Ed. Rev.*
ÜN-DE-SKIN-NER, * *n.* A tapster. *Shak.*
ÜN-DE-SÖNG, n. Chorus; burden of a song. *Spenser.*
ÜN-DE-STÄND', v. a. [*i.* UNDERSTOOD; *pp.* UNDERSTANDING, UNDERSTOOD.] To have intellectual perception of; to conceive with adequate ideas; to have knowledge of; to comprehend; to know; to know the meaning of; to be able to interpret; to suppose to mean; to know by experience; to know by instinct; to interpret, at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning; to apprehend:—to mean without expressing; to know, though not expressed.
ÜN-DE-STÄND', v. n. To have the use of intellectual faculties; to have understanding; to be informed.
ÜN-DE-STÄND'Ä-BLE, a. That may be understood. *Chil-lingworth.*
ÜN-DE-STÄND'ER, n. One who understands. *Beaumont.*
ÜN-DE-STÄND'ING, n. The capacity of knowing rationally; the intellectual powers; the intellect; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment; skill; knowledge; sense; reason; intelligence.—(*Arch.*) A support, as of a wall or edifice. *Francis.*
ÜN-DE-STÄND'ING, a. Knowing; skilful; intelligent.

ÜN-DE-STÄND'ING-LY, ad. With knowledge; with understanding.
ÜN-DE-STATE', v. a. [*i.* UNDERSTATED; *pp.* UNDERSTATING, UNDERSTATED.] To state too low; to state lower than the truth or fact. *Ec. Rep.*
ÜN-DE-STÄT'ED, * *a.* Stated too low. *Fuller.*
ÜN-DE-STÖCKED, * (stök't') *a.* Stocked too low. *Smith.*
ÜN-DE-STOOD', (ün-de-stüd') i. & p. from 'Understand.' See UNDERSTAND. [*Swift.*]
ÜN-DE-STRÄP'PER, n. A petty fellow; an inferior agent.
ÜN-DE-STRÄTUM, * *n. pl.* UNDERSTRATA or UNDERSTRATUMS. A lower stratum. *Ure.*
ÜN-DE-STRÖKE', v. a. To mark with a line beneath; to underline. *Swift.* [*lingwoorth.*]
ÜN-DE-TÄK'Ä-BLE, a. That may be undertaken. *Chil-lingworth.*
ÜN-DE-TÄKE', v. a. [*i.* UNDERTOOK; *pp.* UNDERTAKING, UNDERTAKEN.] To attempt; to engage in; to assume a character; to contract; to execute; to enter upon. [*To attack*; to have the charge of. *Shak.*]
ÜN-DE-TÄKE', v. n. To assume any business or province; to venture; to hazard:—to promise; to stand bound to some conditions.—*To undertake for*, to become surety for.
ÜN-DE-TÄK'EN, (ün-de-täkn) p. from 'Undertake.' See UNDERTAKE.
ÜN-DE-TÄK'ER, n. One who undertakes; a contractor:—one who manages funerals.
ÜN-DE-TÄK'ING, n. Attempt; enterprise; engagement.
ÜN-DE-TÄXED, * (ün-de-täx') *a.* Taxed at a lower rate. *Arbutnot.*
ÜN-DE-TEN'AN-CY, * *n.* A tenure under a lessee. *Blackstone.*
ÜN-DE-TEN'ANT, n. A secondary tenant; one who holds from him who holds from the owner.
ÜN-DE-TIME, n. After dinner; In the evening. *Spenser.*
ÜN-DE-TÖNE, * *n.* A tone lower than usual. *Ed. Rev.*
ÜN-DE-TOOK', (ün-de-tök') i. from 'Undertake.' See UNDERTAKE.
ÜN-DE-TÖW, * *n.* A current below, different from that at the surface. *Brands.*
ÜN-DE-TRÄS'UR-ER, * (ün-de-tröz'h'ür-er) *n.* A subordinate treasurer. *Goldsmith.* [*Cibber.*]
ÜN-DE-TRÄT'ED, * *a.* Treated with too little respect.
ÜN-DE-TÜTOR, * *n.* A subordinate tutor. *Bouvier.*
ÜN-DE-VÄL-U-Ä'TION, n. A too low valuation. *Wotton.*
ÜN-DE-VÄL'VE, (ün-de-väl'vu) v. a. [*i.* UNDervalUED; *pp.* UNDervalUING, UNDervalUED.] To rate too low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth; to depress; to make low in estimation; to despise; to underrate.
ÜN-DE-VÄL'VE, n. Too low a rate or price. *Temple.*
ÜN-DE-VÄL'UER, n. One who undervalues. *Walton.*
ÜN-DE-VÄL'U-ING, * *p. a.* Valuing too low. *Milton.*
ÜN-DE-WÄY, * (*Naut.*) A phrase applied to a ship when loosened from her moorings, and having begun to make progress; under sail. *Mar. Dict.*—It is often erroneously written under weigh.
ÜN-DE-WÄNT', i. from 'Undergo.' See UNDERGO.
ÜN-DE-WOOD, (ün-de-wöd) n. Shrubs, bushes, or small trees, that grow under large trees; undergrowth.
ÜN-DE-WÖRK, (ün-de-würk) n. Subordinate work.
ÜN-DE-WÖRK', (ün-de-würk') v. a. [*i.* UNDERWORKED or UNDERWROUGHT; *pp.* UNDERWORKING, UNDERWORKED or UNDERWROUGHT.] To labor for less than others receive:—to labor or polish too little:—to labor against clandestinely.
ÜN-DE-WÖRK'ER, * (ün-de-würk'er) *n.* One who under-works. *Waterland.*
ÜN-DE-WÖRK'MAN, (ün-de-würk'män) n. An inferior or subordinate laborer.
ÜN-DE-WÖRLD, * (ün-de-würld) *n.* An inferior world:—the lower or inferior part of mankind. *Atterbury.*
ÜN-DE-WRITÉ', (ün-de-rit') v. a. [*i.* UNDERWRITE; *pp.* UNDERWRITING, UNDERWRITTEN.] To write under something else:—to subscribe with a purpose to insure from loss at sea; to insure.
ÜN-DE-WRIT'ER, (ün-de-rit'er) n. One who under-writes; an insurer.
ÜN-DE-WRIT-ING, * (ün-de-rit-ing) *n.* The act or practice of insuring:—that which is underwritten. *Smith.*
ÜN-DE-WROUGHT', * (ün-de-räwt') *p. from 'Underwork.'*
ÜN-DE-SCRIBED', (ün-de-skríbd') a. Not described. *Hooker.*
ÜN-DE-SCRIBED', (ün-de-skrírd') a. Not described; not seen; unseen.
ÜN-DE-SÉRVED', (-zérvd') a. Not deserved; unmerited.
ÜN-DE-SÉRV'ED-LY, ad. Without desert or merit.
ÜN-DE-SÉRV'ED-NÉSS, n. Want of being worthy. *Newton.*
ÜN-DE-SÉRV'ER, n. One of no merit. *Shak.*
ÜN-DE-SÉRV'ING, a. Not deservng; not having merit.
ÜN-DE-SÉRV'ING-LY, ad. Without merit or desert.
ÜN-DES'IG-NÄT-ED, * *a.* Not designated. *Warton.*
ÜN-DE-SIGNED', (ün-de-sind') a. Not designed.
ÜN-DE-SIGN'ED-LY, ad. Without being designed.
ÜN-DE-SIGN'ED-NÉSS, n. Want of a set purpose or design.
ÜN-DE-SIGN'ING, (ün-de-sin-ing) a. Not designing; having no design or set purpose; sincere.
ÜN-DE-SIR'Ä-BLE, a. Not to be desired; not pleasing.
ÜN-DE-SIRÉD', (ün-de-sírd') a. Not desired or wished.

UN-DE-SĪR'ING, *a.* Not desiring; negligent.
 UN-DE-SĪR'OUS,* (ün-de-zĭr'us) *a.* Not desirous; not wishing. *Knox.*
 UN-DE-SĪR'ING, *a.* Not giving way to despair. *Dyer.*
 UN-DE-SPĀCH'ED,* (ün-de-spacht') *a.* Not despatched. *Engel.* See UNDISPATCHED, and DESPATCH.
 UN-DE-SPOĪLED,* (ün-de-spöild') *a.* Not despoiled. *Scott.*
 UN-DES'FINED,* (ün-dēs'fīnd) *a.* Not destined. *Pollock.*
 †UN-DE-STRÖY'ABLE, *a.* Indestructible. *Boyle.*
 UN-DE-STRÖYED,* (ün-de-ströid') *a.* Not destroyed.
 UN-DE-TĀCHED,* (ün-de-tacht') *a.* Not detached. *Ash.*
 UN-DE-TĀILED,* (ün-de-tāild') *a.* Not detailed. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-DE-TĒCT'ED,* *a.* Not detected. *Williams.*
 †UN-DE-TĒR'MIN-ABLE, *a.* Indeterminable. *Wotton.*
 †UN-DE-TĒR'MIN-ATE, *a.* Indeterminate. *South.*
 †UN-DE-TĒR'MIN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Indeterminateness. *More.*
 †UN-DE-TĒR-MIN'ĀTION, *n.* Indetermination. *Ilale.*
 UN-DE-TĒR'MINED,* (ün-de-tēr'mīnd) *a.* Not determined; unsettled; undecided: — not limited; not defined.
 UN-DE-TĒRRED,* (ün-de-tērd') *a.* Not deterred. *Small.*
 UN-DE-TĒST'ING, *a.* Not detesting. *Thomson.*
 UN-DE-VĒL'OPED,* (de-vē'lopt) *a.* Not developed. *P. Cyc.*
 UN-DE-VĪ-AT'ING, *a.* Not deviating; not constant; regular.
 UN-DE-VĪ-ŌUS,* *a.* Not devious. *Good.*
 UN-DE-VĪSED,* (ün-de-vīzd') *a.* Not devised. *Blackstone.*
 UN-DE-VŌT'ED, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*
 UN-DE-VŌRED,* (ün-de-vōrd') *a.* Not devoured. *Ash.*
 UN-DE-VŌUT', *a.* Not devout; indevout. *Young.*
 UN-DE-VŌUT'LY,* *ad.* Without devotion. *Ash.*
 UN-DEX'TER-ŌUS,* *a.* Not dexterous. *Smith.*
 UN-DĪ-Ā-DĒMED,* (ün-dī-ā-dēmd) *a.* Having no diadem. *Milman.*
 UN-DĪ-ĀPH-ANŌUS, (ün-de-āf-a-nūs) *a.* Not diaphanous.
 UN-DĪ-Ī from *Undo.* See UNDO.
 UN-DĪ-FŪSED,* (ün-dī-fūzd') *a.* Not diffused. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪ-G'Ē-ŌUS,* *a.* Generated by water. *Smart.*
 †UN-DĪ-GĒST',* *a.* Contracted from *Undigested.* *Shak.*
 UN-DĪ-GĒST'ED, *a.* Not digested; not subdued by the stomach: — not reduced to order; indigested.
 †UN-DĪGHT', (ün-dīt') *v. a.* [i. UNDIGHT; *pp.* UNDIGHTING, UNDIGHT.] To put off; to undress. *Spenser.*
 UN-DĪG'NĪ-FĪED,* (ün-dīg'nī-fīd) *a.* Not dignified; wanting dignity. *Knox.*
 UN-DĪ-LĀT'ED,* *a.* Not dilated. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪ-LĪ-GĒNT,* *a.* Not diligent. *Leighton.*
 UN-DĪ-LŪT'ED,* *a.* Not diluted. *Copper.*
 UN-DĪ-MĪN'ISH-ABLE, *a.* That may not be diminished. *More.*
 UN-DĪ-MĪN'ISHED, (ün-dj-mīn'jšht) *a.* Not diminished.
 UN-DĪ-MĪN'ISH-ING,* *a.* Not diminishing. *Smart.*
 UN-DĪMED',* (ün-dīmd') *a.* Not dimmed. *Turner.*
 UN-DĪNE', *n.* [*unda, L.; ondin, and ondin, Fr.*] A spirit, according to the Cabalists, that inhabits the waters. *Brande.*
 UN-DĪNT'ED, *a.* Not dinted; not dented.
 UN-DĪP-LO-MĀT'IC,* *a.* Not diplomatic. *Smart.*
 UN-DĪPPED', (ün-dīpt') *a.* Not dipped; not plunged. *Dryden.*
 UN-DĪ-RĒCT'ED, *a.* Not directed. *Spenser.*
 UN-DĪS-BĀND'ED,* *a.* Not disbanding. *Milton.*
 UN-DĪS-CĒRNE'D,* (ün-dj-zērnd') *a.* Not discerned.
 UN-DĪS-CĒRNE'D-LY, (ün-dj-zēr'n'ed-le) *ad.* So as to be undiscoversed. *Boyle.*
 UN-DĪS-CĒRNE'BLE, (ün-dj-zēr'n'e-bl) *a.* Not discernible; that cannot be discerned.
 UN-DĪS-CĒRNE'BLE-NESS, (ün-dj-zēr'n'e-bl-nēs) *n.* State or quality of being undiscernible. *Ellis.*
 UN-DĪS-CĒRNE'BLY, (ün-dj-zēr'n'e-bl) *ad.* Invisibly.
 UN-DĪS-CĒRNING, (ün-dj-zēr'n'ing) *a.* Not discerning.
 UN-DĪS-CHĀRĜED,* (ün-dj-s-chārjd') *a.* Not discharged. *B. Jonson.*
 UN-DĪS-CĪ-PLĒD,* (ün-dj-s-čī'pld) *a.* Not having become a disciple. *Bush.*
 UN-DĪS-CĪ-PLĪN-ABLE,* *a.* Not disciplinable. *Anderson.*
 UN-DĪS-CĪ-PLĪNED, (ün-dj-s'čī-plīnd) *a.* Not disciplined; untaught; uninstructed.
 †UN-DĪS-CĪ-ŌSE', *v. a.* Not to disclose. *Daniel.*
 UN-DĪS-CĪ-ŌSED',* (ün-dj-s-čī-Ōzēd') *a.* Not disclosed. *Scott.*
 UN-DĪS-CĪ-ŌRED,* (djs-kūl'urd) *a.* Not discolored. *Ure.*
 UN-DĪS-CŌN-CĒRT'ED,* *a.* Not disconcerted. *Scott.*
 UN-DĪS-CŌRD'ANT,* *a.* Not discordant. *Wordsworth.*
 †UN-DĪS-CŌRD'ING, *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring. *Milton.*
 UN-DĪS-CŌRD'AGED,* (ün-dj-s-kūr'ajd) *a.* Not discouraged. *Cook.*
 UN-DĪS-CŌV'ER-ABLE, *a.* That cannot be discovered.
 UN-DĪS-CŌV'ERED, (ün-dj-s-kūv'erd) *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not descried; not found out.
 UN-DĪS-CRĒD'IT'ED,* *a.* Not discredited. *Warburton.*
 †UN-DĪS-CRĒET', *a.* Indiscreet. *Ecclus. xvii.*
 UN-DĪS-CRĒET'LY, *ad.* Indiscreetly. *Burton.*
 †UN-DĪS-CRĪM'Ī-NĀT'ED,* *a.* Not discriminated. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪS-CRĪM'Ī-NĀT-ING,* *a.* Not discriminating. *Copper.*
 UN-DĪS-CŪSSED',* (ün-dj-s-kūst') *a.* Not discussed. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-DĪS-GŌRĜED',* (ün-dj-s-gŌrjd') *a.* Not disgraced. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪS-GĀCED',* (ün-dj-s-grāst') *a.* Not disordered. *Byron.*

UN-DĪS-GŪS'ABLE,* (ün-dj-zĭz'ā-bl) *a.* That cannot be disguised. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-DĪS-GŪS'ED', (ün-dj-zĭzd') *a.* Not disguised; open; artless; plain; exposed to view.
 UN-DĪS-GŪS'ING,* (zĭz'ing) *a.* Not disguising. *West. Rev.*
 UN-DĪS-HEĀRT'ENED,* (ün-dj-s-härt'ınd) *a.* Not disheartened. *Dr. Allen.*
 UN-DĪS-HŌN'ORED, (ün-dj-zōn'urd) *a.* Not dishonored.
 UN-DĪS-ĪN'TE-GRĀT'ED,* *a.* Not disintegrated. *Fleming.*
 UN-DĪS-JŌINED,* (ün-dj-zōjīnd') *a.* Not disjointed. *Copper.*
 UN-DĪS-MĀYED', (ün-dj-māid') *a.* Not dismayed.
 UN-DĪS-MĪSSED',* (ün-dj-mīst') *a.* Not dismissed. *Copper.*
 †UN-DĪS-Ō-BLĪ'ING, *a.* Inoffensive. *Broome.*
 UN-DĪS-Ō'DERED,* (zōr'derd) *a.* Not disordered. *Clarke.*
 UN-DĪS-PĀR'AGED,* (dis-pār'ajd) *a.* Not disparaged. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪS-PĀCHED',* (dis-pächt') *a.* Not despatched. *Strype.*
 UN-DĪS-PĒLLED',* (ün-dj-s-pēld') *a.* Not dispelled. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪS-PĒNSED', (ün-dj-s-pēnst') *a.* Not dispensed. *Tooker.*
 UN-DĪS-PĒNS'ING,* *a.* Not dispensing. *Smart.*
 UN-DĪS-PĒRSED', (dis-pērs') *a.* Not dispersed or scattered.
 UN-DĪS-PLĀYED',* (ün-dj-s-plāid') *a.* Not displayed. *Smart.*
 UN-DĪS-PŌSE',* *v. a.* To disincline; to alienate; to indispose. *Palmer.*
 UN-DĪS-PŌSED', (ün-dj-s-pōzd') *a.* Not disposed; indisposed.
 UN-DĪS-PŌVED',* (ün-dj-s-pōvd') *a.* Not disproved. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪS-PŪ-TABLE, *a.* Indisputable. *Whitlock.*
 UN-DĪS-PŪ'TED,* *a.* Not disputed; incontrovertible.
 UN-DĪS-PŪ'T-ED-LY,* *ad.* Without dispute. *Hume.*
 UN-DĪS-PŪ'T'ED,* *a.* Not disquieted. *May.*
 UN-DĪS-SĒCT'ED,* *a.* Not dissected. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪS-SĒM'BLE, (ün-dj-sēm'bl'd) *a.* Not dissembled; openly declared; honest; not feigned.
 UN-DĪS-SĒM'BLING, *a.* Not dissembling; never false.
 UN-DĪS-SĒM'Ī-NĀT'ED,* *a.* Not disseminated. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪS-SĒV'ERED,* (djs-sēv'erd) *a.* Not dissevered. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪS-SĪ-PĀT'ED, *a.* Not dissipated; not dispersed.
 UN-DĪS-SŌLV'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be dissolved; that cannot be melted; that may not be loosed or broken.
 UN-DĪS-SŌLV'ED', (ün-dj-zōlv'd') *a.* Not dissolved or melted.
 UN-DĪS-SŌLV'ING, *a.* Not dissolving; not melting.
 UN-DĪS-TĒM'PERED, (ün-dj-s-tēm'perd) *a.* Not distempered; free from disease.
 UN-DĪS-TĒND'ED,* *a.* Not distended. *Lec.*
 UN-DĪS-TĪLED',* (ün-dj-s-tīld') *a.* Not distilled. *Ure.*
 UN-DĪS-TĪN'GUISH-ABLE, (ün-dj-s-tīng'gwīsh-ā-bl) *a.* That cannot be distinguished or distinctly known.
 UN-DĪS-TĪN'GUISH-ABLEY, (ün-dj-s-tīng'gwīsh-ā-bl) *ad.* Without being distinguished or distinctly known.
 UN-DĪS-TĪN'GUISHED, (ün-dj-s-tīng'gwīsh't) *a.* Not distinguished; not distinctly discerned or known; indiscriminate.
 UN-DĪS-TĪN'GUISH-ING, (ün-dj-s-tīng'gwīsh-ing) *a.* Not distinguishing; making no difference. *Addison.*
 UN-DĪS-TŌRT'ED,* *a.* Not distorted; not perverted.
 UN-DĪS-TRĀCT'ED,* *a.* Not distracted; not disturbed; not perplexed.
 UN-DĪS-TRĀCT'ED-LY, *ad.* Without distraction. *Boyle.*
 UN-DĪS-TRĀCT'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from distraction.
 UN-DĪS-TRĪB'UT-ED,* *a.* Not distributed. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪS-TŪRBED', (ün-dj-s-tūrb'd') *a.* Not disturbed; free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid.
 UN-DĪS-TŪRB'ED-LY, *ad.* Calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*
 UN-DĪS-TŪRB'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being undisturbed.
 UN-DĪS-TŪR'ING,* *a.* Not disturbing. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-DĪTCHED',* (ün-dīcht') *a.* Not ditched. *Ash.*
 UN-DĪ-VĒR'SĪ-FĪED,* (vēr'sī-fīd) *a.* Not diversified. *More.*
 UN-DĪ-VĒRT'ED, *a.* Not diverted; not amused.
 UN-DĪ-VĒST'ED,* *a.* Not divested. *Ash.*
 †UN-DĪ-VĪD'ABLE, *a.* Indivisible. *Shak.*
 UN-DĪ-VĪD'ED, *a.* Not divided; unbroken; whole.
 UN-DĪ-VĪD'ED-LY, *ad.* So as not to be parted. *Feltham.*
 UN-DĪ-VĪN'ABLE,* *a.* That cannot be divined. *Scott.*
 UN-DĪ-VŌRĜED', (ün-dj-vōrst') *a.* Not divorced; not parted.
 UN-DĪ-VŪG'ED', (ün-dj-vūj'd') *a.* Not divulged; secret.
 UN-DŌ', *v. a.* [i. UNDO; *pp.* UNDOING, UNDONE.] To reverse an act, and so to place in the previous state; to reverse; to recall; to annul: — to loose; to disengage: — to ruin; to bring to destruction.
 UN-DŌ'ER, *n.* One who undoes or ruins. *Heywood.*
 UN-DŌ'ING, *a.* Reversing: — ruining; destructive. *South.*
 UN-DŌ'ING, *n.* A reversing: — ruin; destruction. *Tooker.*
 UN-DŌ-MĒS'TIC,* *a.* Not domestic. *More.*
 UN-DŌNE', (ün-dūn') *p.* from *Undo.* See UNDO.— *a.* Not done; not finished: — ruined; brought to destruction.
 UN-DŌME'D',* (ün-dōmd') *a.* Not doomed. *Ash.*
 UN-DŌUB'LE,* (ün-dūb'vl) *a.* To unfold; to make single. *Ash.*
 †UN-DŌUBT'ABLE,* (ün-dōūt'ā-bl) *a.* Not to be doubted. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-DŌUBT'ED, (ün-dōūt'ed) *a.* Not doubted; indubitable.
 UN-DŌUBT'ED-LY, (ün-dōūt'ed-le) *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt.
 UN-DŌUBT'FUL, (dōūt'fūl) *a.* Not doubtful; certain. *Shak.*
 UN-DŌUBT'ING, (ün-dōūt'ing) *a.* Not doubting; certain.

ŪN-DŌW'ERED,* (-erd) a. Not having a dower. *Godwin*.
 ŪN-DRĀIN'Ā-BLE,* a. That cannot be drained. *Scott*.
 ŪN-DRĀIN'ED,* (ūn-drān'd) a. Not drained. *Price*.
 ŪN-DRĀ-MĀT'IC,* a. Not dramatic. *Smart*.
 ŪN-DRĀWN' a. Not drawn; not portrayed.
 ŪN-DREĀD'ED, a. Not dreaded or feared.
 ŪN-DREĀD'ING,* a. Not dreading. *Museum*.
 ŪN-DREĀMED' (ūn-drēm'd) a. Not dreamed or thought on.
 ŪN-DREĀMT' a. Not dreamt; undreamed. *Hemans*.
 ŪN-DRENCHED' (ūn-drēncht') a. Not drenched. *May*.
 ŪN-DRESS', v. a. [i. UN-DRESSED; pp. UN-DRESSING, UN-DRESSED.] To divest, as of clothes, ornaments, or covering; to strip; to take off the dressing.
 ŪN-DRESS, [ūn'drēs, W. P. F. K. Sm. R.; ūn-drēs', Ja.] n. A loose, negligent, or ordinary dress.
 ŪN-DRESSED' (ūn-drēs't) a. Not dressed; not prepared.
 ŪN-DRIED' (ūn-drīd') a. Not dried. *Dryden*.
 ŪN-DRILLED' (ūn-drīld') a. Not drilled. *Ash*.
 ŪN-DRINK'Ā-BLE,* a. Not drinkable. *F. Butler*.
 ŪN-DRIV'EN, (ūn-drīv'vn) a. Not driven or impelled.
 ŪN-DRŌOP'ING, a. Not drooping; not despairing.
 ŪN-DRŌS'SY, a. Not drosy; free from recreation.
 ŪN-DRŌWNED' (ūn-drōwnd') a. Not drowned. *Shak*.
 ŪN-DUBBED' (ūn-dūbd') a. Not dubbed. *Donne*.
 †ŪN-DŪ-BI-TĀ-BLE, a. Indubitable. *Locke*.
 ŪN-DŪE', a. [undū, Fr.] Not due; not proper; improper; not right; not legal.
 ŪN-DŪ-LĀNT,* a. Undulatory. *Maunder*. [R.]
 ŪN-DŪ-LĀ-RY, a. [undulo, L.] Playing like waves; undulatory. *Brown*.
 ŪN-DŪ-LĀTE, v. a. [undulo, L.] [i. UN-DULATED; pp. UN-DULATING, UN-DULATED.] To cause to play, as waves; to wave; to form, as waves; to drive backward and forward.
 ŪN-DŪ-LĀTE, v. n. To play or move, as waves; to vibrate in curls, as hair.
 ŪN-DŪ-LĀTE,* a. Waved; undulated. *London*.
 ŪN-DŪ-LĀT-ED, a. Having the appearance of waves. *Evelyn*.
 ŪN-DŪ-LĀT-ING,* p. a. Waving; vibratory; undulatory.
 ŪN-DŪ-LĀTION, n. Waving motion; appearance of waves; a vibratory motion of an elastic fluid.
 ŪN-DŪ-LĀTION-IST,* n. (*Optics*) An advocate for a theory founded on undulations of light. *Phil. Mag.*
 ŪN-DŪ-LĀ-TŌ-RY, [ūn'dū-lā-tō-rē, Sm. S. P. F. K. Sm. R.; ūn'dū-lā-tō-rā, W.; ūn'dū-lā-tō-rē, ūn-dū-lā-tō-rē, K.] a. Moving in the manner of waves; vibratory; undulating.
 †ŪN-DŪLL', v. a. To remove dulness from. *Whitlock*.
 ŪN-DŪLLY, ad. Not duly; not properly; not according to duty.
 ŪN-DŪ-RĀ-BLE, ad. Not lasting. *Archidæon Armyvy*. [R.]
 ŪN-DŪST', v. a. To free from dust; to dust. *W. Mountague*.
 ŪN-DŪ-TĒ-ŌUS, a. Not dutious; undutiful; irreverent.
 ŪN-DŪ-TĒ-FŪL, a. Not dutiful; not obedient; not reverent.
 ŪN-DŪ-TĒ-FŪL-LY, ad. In an undutiful manner.
 ŪN-DŪ-TĒ-FŪL-NĒSS, n. Want of dutifulness; disobedience.
 ŪN-DŪ'ING, a. Not dying; not perishing. [merit.]
 ŪN-EARNED' (ūn-ērn'd) a. Not earned; not obtained by ŪN-EARTH',* v. a. To take out of the earth. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EARTHED' (ūn-ērth't) a. Driven out of the earth.
 ŪN-EARTH'LY, (ūn-ērth'le) a. Not terrestrial; not earthly.
 ŪN-EASED',* (-ēzd') a. Not eased; not freed from pain. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EAS'Y-LY, ad. In an uneasy manner.
 ŪN-EAS'Y-NĒSS, n. Trouble; state of disquiet.
 ŪN-EAS'Y, (ūn-ē'ze) a. Not easy; wanting ease; painful; disturbed; dissatisfied; not at ease; constrained; stiff; peevish; difficult.
 ŪN-EAT'Ā-BLE,* a. That cannot be eaten. *Forby*.
 ŪN-EATEN, (ūn-ē'tn) a. Not devoured. *Clarendon*.
 †ŪN-EĀTH', (ūn-ēth') ad. Not easily. *Shak*. Under. *Spenser*. Scarcely; hardly. See ŪNETH.
 ŪN-EBB'ING,* a. Not ebbing. *Good*.
 ŪN-EBB'Ō'ING,* a. Not echoing. *Moore*.
 ŪN-ECLIPSED' (ūn-ē-klīpst') a. Not eclipsed. *Camden*.
 ŪN-ĒC-Ō-NŌM'ICAL,* a. Not economical. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-EDGE',* v. a. To deprive of the edge; to blunt. *Furd*.
 ŪN-ED'Y-FIED,* (ūn-ēd'ē-fīd) a. Not edited. *Milton*.
 ŪN-ED'Y-FY-ING, a. Not edifying; not improving.
 †ŪN-ED'Y-CĀTE, a. Uneducated. *Frag. Sol. & Per*.
 ŪN-ED'Y-CĀT-ED, a. Not educated; un instructed.
 ŪN-EF-FACED' (ūn-ēf-fāst') a. Not effaced. *Byron*.
 ŪN-EF-FECT'ED,* a. Not effected. *C. B. Brown*.
 †ŪN-EF-FECT'U-AL, a. Ineffectual. *Shak*.
 ŪN-E-ĒB'Ō-RĀTE,* a. Inelaborate. *Maunder*.
 ŪN-E-ĒB'Ō-RĀT-ED,* a. Not elaborated. *Wordsworth*.
 ŪN-E-ĒS'TIC,* a. Not elastic. *P. Cye*.
 ŪN-E-LECT'ED, a. Not elected; not chosen.
 ŪN-E-LECT'IVE,* a. Not elective. *Hald*.
 ŪN-EL'Y-VĀT-ED,* a. Not elevated. *Ash*.
 †ŪN-EL'Y-QŪ-BLE, a. Ineligible. *Rogers*.
 ŪN-E-LŪC'Y-DĀT-ED,* a. Not elucidated. *Ash*.
 ŪN-E-LŪD'ED,* a. Not eluded. *Ash*.
 ŪN-E-MĀC'Y-ĀT-ED,* (-mā'shē-ā-ēd) a. Not emancipated. *Ash*.
 ŪN-E-MĀN'CY-PĀT-ED,* a. Not emancipated. *Ec. Rev.*

ŪN-E-MĀS'CV-LĀT-ED,* a. Not emasculated. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EM-BĀLMED',* (ūn-ēm-bāmd') a. Not embalmed. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EM-BĀR'RASHED,* (-rāst) a. Not embarrassed. *Cowper*.
 ŪN-EM-BEL'LIshed,* (-bēl'lish) a. Not embellished. *Knox*.
 ŪN-EM-BIT'TERED,* (-ēm-bīt'terd) a. Not embittered. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EM-BŌD'IED,* (ūn-ēm-bōd'īd) a. Not embodied. *Byron*.
 ŪN-EM-BŌW'ERED,* (-erd) a. Not embowered. *Wordsworth*.
 ŪN-EM-BRACED',* (ūn-ēm-brāst') a. Not embraced. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EM-BRŌI'DERED,* (-dērd) a. Not embroidered. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EM-PRĀT'IC,* a. Not emphatic. *Crombie*.
 ŪN-EM-PRĀT'ICAL,* a. Not emphatical. *Brown*.
 ŪN-EM-PLŌY'ED, (-ēm-plōīd') a. Not employed; not busy.
 ŪN-EM-PŌW'ERED,* (-pōū-erd) a. Not empowered. *Ash*.
 †ŪN-EMP'TĀ-BLE, (-ēm'tē-ā-bl) a. Inexhaustible. *Hooker*.
 ŪN-EMP'TIED,* (ūn-ēm'tīd) a. Not emptied. *Byron*.
 ŪN-EN-Ā-BLED,* (ūn-ēn-ā-blīd) a. Not enabled. *Southey*.
 ŪN-EN-ĀM'ORED,* (ūn-ēn-ām'ord) a. Not enamored. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EN-CHĀNT'ED,* a. Not enchanted.
 ŪN-EN-CŌM'PASSED,* (-pāst) a. Not encompassed. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EN-CŌN'TERED',* (ūn-ēn-kōūn'terd) a. Not encountered. *Scott*.
 ŪN-EN-CŪM'BERED,* (-kūm'berd) a. Not encumbered. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EN-DĀN'QERED,* a. Not endangered. *Wordsworth*.
 ŪN-EN-DEARED',* (ūn-ēn-dērd') a. Not endeared. *Milton*.
 ŪN-EN'DED', a. Not ended; unfinished. *Scott*.
 ŪN-EN'DING,* a. Not ending; having no end. *Feltham*.
 ŪN-EN-DŌRSED',* (ūn-ēn-dōrst') a. Not endorsed. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EN-DŌW'ED',* (ūn-ēn-dōwd') a. Not endowed or invested.
 ŪN-EN-DŪR'Ā-BLE,* a. Not endurable. *Dr. Arnold*.
 ŪN-EN-DŪR'Ā-BLY,* ad. Intolerably; insufferably. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-EN-DŪR'ING,* a. Not enduring. *Smart*.
 ŪN-EN-FĒB'LED,* (-fē-blīd) a. Not enfeebled. *Wordsworth*.
 ŪN-EN-FĒRED',* (ūn-ēn-fērst') a. Not enforced. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EN-GĀGED',* (ūn-ēn-gāīd') a. Not engaged; disengaged.
 ŪN-EN-GĀG'ING,* a. Not engaging. *Month. Rev.*
 ŪN-EN-GLISH',* (ūn-ēn-glīsh') a. Not English. *West. Rev.*
 ŪN-EN-GRŌSS'ED',* (ūn-ēn-grōst') a. Not engrossed. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EN-JŌY'ED',* (ūn-ēn-jōīd') a. Not enjoyed or possessed.
 ŪN-EN-JŌY'ING, a. Not enjoying; having no fruition.
 ŪN-EN-LĀRQED', (-ēn-lārj'd) a. Not enlarged; contracted.
 ŪN-EN-LIGHT'ENED, (ūn-ēn-lī'tnd) a. Not enlightened.
 ŪN-EN-LĪ'VENEY,* (-ēn-lī'vnd) a. Not enlivened. *Atterbury*.
 ŪN-EN-RICH'ED',* (ūn-ēn-rīcht') a. Not made rich. *Piozzii*.
 ŪN-EN-ROLLED',* (ūn-ēn-rōld') a. Not enrolled. *Ash*.
 ŪN-EN-SLĀVED',* (ūn-ēn-slāv'd) a. Not enslaved; free.
 †ŪN-EN-TĀN'GLE, v. a. To disentangle. *Donne*.
 ŪN-EN'TERED',* (ūn-ēn'terd) a. Not entered. *Milton*.
 ŪN-EN'TER-PRIS-ING,* a. Not enterprising. *Burke*.
 ŪN-EN-TER-TAIN'ING, a. Not entertaining; uninteresting.
 ŪN-EN-TER-TAIN'ING-NĒSS, n. Want of entertainment.
 ŪN-EN-THRĀLLED',* (ūn-ēn-thrāld') a. Unenslaved.
 ŪN-EN-TŌMBED',* (ūn-ēn-tōmbd') a. Unburied; uninterred.
 ŪN-EN-TŌ-MŌ-LŌG'ICAL,* a. Not ontomological. *Kirby*.
 ŪN-EN'VĀ-ABLE,* a. Not enviable. *Byron*.
 ŪN-EN'VID, (ūn-ēn'vīd) a. Not envied.
 ŪN-EN'VY-ŌUS,* a. Not envious; free from envy. *Cowley*.
 ŪN-EN'VY-ING,* a. Not envying. *Wilson*.
 ŪN-EN'PĒ-LŌGUE,* (ūn-ēp'ē-lōgd) a. Not accompanied by an epilogue. *Goldsmith*.
 ŪN-E-PIS'CO-PĀL,* a. Not episcopal. *Ed. R. v.*
 ŪN-Ē-QŪ-BLE, (ūn-ē'kwā-bl) a. Not equable; different from itself; uneven; diverse. See EQUABLE.
 ŪN-ĒQUAL, (ūn-ē'kwāl) a. [inequalis, L.] Not equal; inferior; uneven; disproportioned; not uniform; partial; unjust.
 ŪN-ĒQUAL-ABLE, a. That cannot be equalled. *Boyle*.
 ŪN-ĒQUALLED, (ūn-ē'kwāld) a. Not equalled; unrivalled.
 ŪN-ĒQUAL-LY, ad. In an unequal manner or degree.
 ŪN-ĒQUAL'ITY-NĒSS, n. Inequality; state of being unequal.
 †ŪN-ĒQ'UĀ-TĀ-BLE, (ūn-ēk'wē-tā-bl) a. Inequitable. *Tucker*.
 †ŪN-ĒQ'UĀ-TĀ-BLY,* (ūn-ēk'wē-tā-blē) ad. Inequitably. *Abp. Secker*.
 ŪN-Ē-QŪIV'Ō-CĀL, (ūn-ē-kwīv'Ō-kāl) a. Not unequivocal.
 ŪN-Ē-QŪIV'Ō-CĀL-LY,* ad. In an unequivocal manner. *Paley*.
 ŪN-Ē-QŪIV'Ō-CĀL-NĒSS,* n. Want of unequivocalness. *Godwin*.
 ŪN-Ē-RĀD'ICAL-BLE,* a. Not to be eradicated. *Byron*.
 ŪN-Ē-RĀSED',* (ūn-ē-rāst') a. Not erased. *Ash*.
 †ŪN-ERR'Ā-BLE, a. Infallible. *Steldon*.
 ŪN-ERR'Ā-BLE-NĒSS, n. Infallibility. *Decay of Ch. Piety*.
 ŪN-ERR'ING, a. [inerrans, L.] Not erring; free from error.
 ŪN-ERR'ING-LY, ad. Without error or mistake.
 ŪN-ES-CHEW'Ā-BLE, (ūn-ēs-chē'ā-bl) a. Inevitable. *Carew*.
 ŪN-ES-CŪCH'ĒONED',* (ūn-ēs-kūch'ēnd) a. Having no escutcheon. *Wordsworth*.
 ŪN-Ē-SPĪED', (ūn-ē-spīd') a. Not seen; undescribed.
 ŪN-Ē-SĀYED',* (ūn-ēs-sād') a. Not essayed; unattempted.
 ŪN-Ē-SĒN'TIAL, (ūn-ēs-sēn'shāl) a. Not essential; not of high importance; not necessary; — void of real being.
 ŪN-Ē-SĒN'TIAL,* n. A part or something that is not essential. *Smart*.
 †ŪN-ĒS-TĀB'LISH, v. a. To deprive of establishment. *Milton*.
 ŪN-ĒS-TĀB'LISHED, (ūn-ēs-tāb'līsh) a. Not established.
 ŪN-ĒS'TĪ-MĀT-ED,* a. Not estimated. *Ash*.

†UN-ETH', * *ad.* Scarcely; hardly. *Sir T. Elgot.* — Written also *uneth* and *unethl*.
 UN-EU-CHIA-RIST'I-CAL', * *a.* Not eucharistical. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-E-VAD'A-BLE', * *a.* That cannot be evaded. *Coleridge.*
 UN-E-VAN-GEL'I-CAL', * *a.* Not evangelical. *Milton.*
 UN-E-VAN-GEL-I-ZED', * (-izd) *a.* Not evangelized. *Ash.*
 UN-E-VAP'OR-RAT-ED', * *a.* Not evaporated. *Coleridge.*
 UN-E-VEN', (ün-e/vn) *a.* Not even; not level; unequal.
 UN-E-VEN-LY', * (-e/vn-le) *ad.* In an uneven manner. *Smart.*
 UN-E-VEN-NESS', (ün-e/vn-ness) *n.* Quality of being uneven; inequality of surface; roughness; irregularity.
 UN-E-VENT'FUL', * *a.* Not eventful. *Soutley.*
 †UN-EV'I-TA-BLE', *a.* [in-evitabils, L.] Inevitable. *Sidney.*
 UN-EX-ACT', *a.* Not exact; inexact. *Todd.*
 UN-EX-ACT'ED', *a.* Not exacted; not demanded.
 UN-EX-AG'GER-AT-ED', * *a.* Not exaggerated. *Smith.*
 UN-EX-ALT'ED', * *a.* Not exalted. *Young.*
 UN-EX-AM'I-N-A-BLE', * *a.* That may not be examined. *Milton.*
 UN-EX-AM'INED', (ün-eg-záin) *a.* Not examined.
 UN-EX-AM'IN-ING', * *a.* Not examining. *Smart.*
 UN-EX-AM'PL-ED', (ün-eg-zám/pld) *a.* Not known by any precedent or example; unprecedented.
 UN-EX-CA-VAT-ED', * *a.* Not excavated. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-CELLED', * (ün-ek-seld') *a.* Not excelled. *Cowper.*
 UN-EX-CEPT'ED', * *a.* Not excepted. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-CEPT'ION-A-BLE', * *a.* Not liable to any objection. *Mare.*
 UN-EX-CEPT'ION-A-BLY', *ad.* So as to be not liable to objection.
 UN-EX-CISED', (ün-ek-sizd') *a.* Not subject to excise.
 UN-EX-CIT'ED', * *a.* Not excited; tranquil. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-EX-CLU'D'ED', * *a.* Not excluded. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-EX-CLU'SIVE', * *a.* Not exclusive. *Ed. Rev.* [leigh.
 †UN-EX-COG'I-TA-BLE', * *a.* That cannot be found out. *Ra-*
 UN-EX-COM-MU'NI-CAT-ED', * *a.* Not excommunicated. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-CUL'PAT-ED', * *a.* Not exculpated. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-CUS'A-BLE-NESS', *n.* Inexcusableness. *Hammond.*
 UN-EX-CUSED', * (ün-eks-kúzd') *a.* Not excused. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-E-CUT-ED', *a.* Not excuted; not performed.
 UN-EX-EM-PLA-RY', * *a.* Not exemplary. *Small.*
 UN-EX-EM'PL-I-FIED', (-eg-zém/pl-fid) *a.* Not exemplified.
 UN-EX-EMPT', *a.* Not exempt; not free.
 UN-EX-ER-CISED', (ün-eks-er-sizd) *a.* Not exercised.
 UN-EX-ERT'ED', *a.* Not exerted.
 UN-EX-HALED', * (ün-eks-háld') *a.* Not exhaled. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-HAUST'ED', *a.* [inexhaustus, L.] Not exhausted; not spent.
 †UN-EX-HAUST'IBLE', * *a.* Inexhaustible. *Hale.*
 UN-EX-HIB'IT-ED', * *a.* Not exhibited. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-HIL'A-RAT-ED', * *a.* Not exhilarated. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-IST'ENT', *a.* Inexistent. *Bronze.*
 UN-EX-IST'ING', * *a.* Not existing. *Dwight.*
 UN-EX'OR-CISED', * (-eks-ör-sizd) *a.* Not excoriated. *Smart.*
 UN-EX-PAND'ED', *a.* Not expanded; not spread out.
 †UN-EX-PEC-TA'TION', *n.* Want of expectation. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-EX-PECT'ED', *a.* Not expected; unthought of; sudden.
 UN-EX-PECT'ED-LY', *ad.* In an unexpected manner; suddenly.
 UN-EX-PECT'ED-NESS', *n.* State of being unexpected.
 UN-EX-PED'IENT', *a.* Inexpedient. *Milton.*
 UN-EX-PELLED', * (ün-eks-peld') *a.* Not expelled. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-PEND'ED', * *a.* Not expended. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-PEN'SIVE', *a.* Not expensive; not costly. *Milton.*
 UN-EX-PER'RI-ENCED', (ün-eks-pé'rj-ensd) *a.* Not experienced; inexperienced. *Milton.*
 UN-EX-PER'I-MENT'AL', * *a.* Not experimental. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-EX-PER'I-MENT'ED', * *a.* Not experimented. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-PERT', *a.* [inexpertus, L.] Not expert; inexpert. *Prior.*
 UN-EX-Pired', * (ün-eks-pird') *a.* Not expired. *Hakluyt.*
 UN-EX-PLAIN'A-BLE', * *a.* Not explainable. *Swift.*
 UN-EX-PLAINED', * (ün-eks-pláind) *a.* Not explained. *Swift.*
 UN-EX'PLI-CAT-ED', * *a.* Not explicated. *Locke.*
 UN-EX-PLI'G'IT', * *a.* Not explicit; vague; implicit. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-PLÓRED', (ün-eks-plórd') *a.* Not explored; not tried.
 UN-EX-PLÓ'SIVE', * *a.* Not explosive. *Congreve.*
 UN-EX-PORT'ED', * *a.* Not exported. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-POSED', (ün-eks-pózd') *a.* Not exposed. *Watts.*
 UN-EX-PÓUND'ED', * *a.* Not expounded. *Bp. Horsley.*
 UN-EX-PRESSED', * (ün-eks-préstd') *a.* Not expressed. *Byron.*
 †UN-EX-PRESS'IBLE', *a.* Inexpressible. *Tilotsen.*
 UN-EX-PRESS'IVE', *a.* Not having the power of expressing; unutterable; ineffable; inexpressive. *Shak.*
 UN-EX-PRESS'IVE-LY', * *ad.* Not expressively; in an inexpressive manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 UN-EX-PUNGED', * (-pünd') *a.* Not expunged. *Dr. Allen.*
 UN-EX-TEND'ED', *a.* Not extended; not having extent.
 UN-EX-TENU'U-AT-ED', * *a.* Not extenuated. *Shak.*
 UN-EX-TER'MI-NAT-ED', * *a.* Not exterminated. *Ash.*
 UN-EX-TINCT', * *a.* Not extinct. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 UN-EX-TINGUISH-A-BLE', (ün-eks-ting'gwish-á-bl) *a.* Not extinguishable; unquenchable.

UN-EX-TINGUISH-A-BLY', * *ad.* So as not to be quenched. *Johnson.*
 UN-EX-TINGUISHED', (ün-eks-ting'gwisht) *a.* [inextinctus, L.] Not extinguished; not quenched; not put out.
 UN-EX-TIR'PAT-ED', * *a.* Not extirpated. *Bp. Horsley.*
 UN-EX-TÓRT-ED', * *a.* Not extorted. *Swift.*
 †UN-EX'TRI-C-A-BLE', * *a.* Inextricable. *Mare.*
 UN-EX'TRI-CAT-ED', * *a.* Not extricated. *Ash.*
 UN-EYED', * (ün-id') *a.* Not eyed; not seen. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 UN-FAD'ED', *a.* Not faded; not withered. *Dryden.*
 UN-FAD'ING', *a.* Not fading; not liable to wither.
 UN-FAD'ING-NESS', *n.* Quality of being unfading. *Poetahele.*
 †UN-FAIL'A-BLE', *a.* Infallible. *Bp. Hall.*
 †UN-FAIL'A-BLE-NESS', *n.* Infallibility. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-FAIL'ING', * *a.* Not failing; certain; not missing.
 UN-FAIL'ING-NESS', *n.* State of being unfailing. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-FÁINT'ING', *a.* Not fainting; not sinking.
 UN-FÁIR', (ün-fáir) *a.* Not fair; disingenuous; not honest.
 UN-FÁIR'LY', *ad.* In an unfair manner; disingenuously.
 UN-FÁIR-NESS', *n.* Want of fairness; disingenuousness.
 UN-FÁITH'FUL', *a.* Not faithful; perfidious; treacherous.
 UN-FÁITH'FUL-LY', *ad.* Treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon.*
 UN-FÁITH'FUL-NESS', *n.* Want of fidelity; treachery.
 UN-FÁL'LEN', * (ün-fáln) *a.* Not fallen. *Glanville.*
 †UN-FÁLL'IBLE', * *a.* Infallible. *Shak.*
 UN-FÁLL'OWED', (ün-fáll'od) *a.* Not followed. *Phillips.*
 UN-FÁL'TER-ING', * *a.* Not faltering. *Thomson.*
 †UN-FÁMED', * (ün-fámd') *a.* Not renowned. *Shak.*
 UN-FA-MILI'AR', (ün-fá-mil'yár) *a.* Not familiar.
 UN-FA-MIL'I-AR-I-TY', * (ün-fá-mil-yé-ár-e-te) *n.* Want of familiarity. *Johnson.*
 UN-FÁN'CIED', * (ün-fán'sjd) *a.* Not fancied. *Kelly.*
 UN-FÁNNED', * (ün-fánd') *a.* Not fanned. *Goldsmith.*
 UN-FÁS'CJ-NÁT-ED', * *a.* Not fascinated. *Dr. Allen.*
 UN-FÁSH'ION-A-BLE', (ün-fásh'ün-á-bl) *a.* Not fashionable; not according to fashion or custom.
 UN-FÁSH'ION-A-BLE-NESS', *n.* Deviation from fashion.
 UN-FÁSH'ION-A-BLY', *ad.* Not according to the fashion.
 UN-FÁSH'IONED', (ün-fásh'ünd) *a.* Not fashioned or formed.
 UN-FÁST', *a.* Not fast; not safe; not secure.
 UN-FÁST'EN', (ün-fás'tsn) *v. a.* [UNFASTENED; pp. UNFASTENING, UNFASTENED.] To unbind; to loose; to unfix.
 UN-FÁST'ENED', * (ün-fás'tsnd) *a.* Not fastened. *Ash.*
 UN-FÁST'ING', * *a.* Not fasting. *Museum.*
 UN-FÁ'THERED', (-thrd) *a.* Fatherless; having no father.
 UN-FÁ'THER-LY', * *a.* Not fatherly. *Cowper.*
 UN-FÁTH'OM-A-BLE', * *a.* That cannot be fathomed or sounded; not fathomable.
 UN-FÁTH'OM-A-BLE-NESS', *n.* State of being unfathomable.
 UN-FÁTH'OM-A-BLY', *ad.* So as not to be fathomed or sounded.
 UN-FÁTH'OMED', (ün-fáth'umd) *a.* Not fathomed.
 UN-FA-TIGUED', (ün-fá-túgd) *a.* Unworn; untired.
 UN-FÁULT'Y', * *a.* Not faulty or censurable. *Smart.*
 UN-FÁVOR-A-BLE', *a.* Not favorable; not kind.
 UN-FÁVOR-A-BLE-NESS', * *n.* State of being unfavorable. *Smith.*
 UN-FÁVOR-A-BLY', *ad.* In an unfavorable manner; unkindly.
 UN-FÁVORED', (ün-fá'vörd) *a.* Not favored. *Ash.*
 UN-FÉARED', (-förd) *a.* Not feared. [†Intrepid. *B. Jonson.*] *Johnson.*
 UN-FÉAR'FUL', * *a.* Not fearful. *Hogg.*
 UN-FÉAR'ING', * *a.* Not fearing; courageous. *Montgomery.*
 UN-FÉAS'IBLE', (ün-fé-zé-bl) *a.* Not feasible; impracticable.
 UN-FÉATH'ERED', (ün-féth'erd) *a.* Not feathered. *Taylor.*
 UN-FÉAT'URED', (ün-féat'urd) *a.* Deformed. *Dryden.*
 UN-FÉD', *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food.
 UN-FÉED', *a.* Not feed; having received no fee.
 UN-FÉEL'ING', *a.* Insensible; void of feeling or sensibility.
 UN-FÉEL'ING-LY', *ad.* Without feeling or sensibility.
 UN-FÉEL'ING-NESS', *n.* Want of feeling. *Dr. Warton.*
 UN-FÉIGNED', (ün-fáind') *a.* Not feigned; real; sincere.
 UN-FÉIGN'ED-LY', (ün-fáin'ed-le) *ad.* Really; sincerely.
 UN-FÉIGN'ED-NESS', * (-fán'ed-ness) *n.* Sincerity. *Leighton.*
 UN-FÉIGN'ING', * (ün-fáin'ing) *a.* Not feigning. *Cowper.*
 UN-FÉLL'OWED', (ün-féll'od) *a.* Not matched. *Arnway.*
 UN-FÉLT', * *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shak.*
 UN-FÉM'I-NINE', * *a.* Not feminine. *Millman.*
 UN-FENCE', *v. a.* [UNFENCED; pp. UNFENCING, UNFENCED.] To strip of fence.
 UN-FENCED', (ün-fénsd') *a.* Not fenced or fortified.
 UN-FER-MENT'ED', *a.* Not fermented. *Arbutnot.*
 UN-FER'TILE', (-fér'til) *a.* Not fertile; not fruitful; infertile.
 UN-FER'TILE-NESS', * *n.* Want of fertility. *Johnson.*
 UN-FER'TILIZED', * (ün-fér'til-izd) *a.* Not fertilized. *Ash.*
 UN-FER'TER', *v. a.* [UNFETTERED; pp. UNFETTERING, UNFETTERED.] To loose from fetters; to unchain.
 UN-FETTERED', * *a.* Not fettered; unrestrained. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-FÉUD'AL-IZE', * *v. a.* [UNFEUDALIZED; pp. UNFEUDALIZING, UNFEUDALIZED.] To free from feudal restraint. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-FIG'URED', (ün-fíg'yurd) *a.* Not figured. *Wotton.*
 UN-FILED', * (ün-fíld') *a.* Not filed; not polished. *Donne.*
 UN-FÍLL'IAL', (-fíll'yál) *a.* Not filial; unsuitable to a son. *Shak.*

UN-FILLED', (ün-flid') *a.* Not filled; not supplied.
 UN-FIN/ISHED, (ün-fín/ish't) *a.* Not finished; incomplete.
 UN-FIRM', *a.* Not firm; weak, as applied to things; not stable. *Dryden.* [Infirm. *Shak.*]
 UN-FIRM/NESS, *n.* Want of firmness. *Smart.*
 UN-FIT', *a.* Not fit; improper; unsuitable; unqualified.
 UN-FIT', *v. a.* [i. UNFITTED; *pp.* UNFITTING, UNFITTED.] To make unsuitable; to disqualify.
 UN-FIT/LY, *ad.* Not properly; not suitably; improperly.
 UN-FIT/NESS, *n.* Want of fitness; want of propriety.
 UN-FIT/TING, *a.* Not fitting; not proper. *Camden.*
 UN-FIX', *v. a.* [i. UNFIXED; *pp.* UNFIXING, UNFIXED.] To loosen; to make fluid.
 UN-FIXED', (ün-fíks't') *a.* Not fixed; wandering; inconstant.
 UN-FIX/ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unfixed. *Barrow.*
 UN-FLAG/GING, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping. *South.*
 UN-FLANKED', (ün-flá'kt') *a.* Not flanked. *Brande.*
 UN-FLAT/TERED, (ün-flát'ter'd) *a.* Not flattered. *Young.*
 UN-FLAT/TER-ING, *a.* Not flattering; frank; sincere.
 UN-FLEDGED', (ün-fléd'j'd) *a.* Not fledged; being yet without feathers; immature; young.
 UN-FRESHED', (ün-fresh't') *a.* Not fleshed: — not seasoned with blood; raw. *Cowley.*
 UN-FLOW/ERING, *a.* Not flourishing. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-FLUCTU/ATING, *a.* Not flowering. *Montgomery.*
 UN-FLUCTU/ATING, *a.* Not fluctuating. *Blackmore.*
 UN-FLO/ED', (ün-fló'id') *a.* Not flooded; unsubdued. *Temple.*
 UN-FOLD', *v. a.* [i. UNFOLDED; *pp.* UNFOLDING, UNFOLDED.] To expand; to spread; to open; to tell; to declare; to discover; to reveal; to display; to disclose; to divulge: — to release from a fold.
 UN-FOLD', *v. n.* To open; to be expanded. *Pope.*
 UN-FOLD/ER, *n.* One who unfolds or discloses. *Theobald.*
 UN-FOLD/ING, *a.* That unfolds or discloses; disclosing.
 UN-FOL/LÓWED', (ün-fól'ló'd) *a.* Not followed. *Daniel.*
 UN-FÓOL', *v. a.* To restore from folly. *Shak.*
 UN-FOR-BEAR/ING, *a.* Not forbearing. *Smith.*
 UN-FOR-BID', *a.* Not forbid; permitted; unforbidden.
 UN-FOR-BID/DEN, (ün-fór-bid'd'n) *a.* Not forbidden.
 UN-FOR-BID/DEN-NESS, (ün-fór-bid'd'n-nes) *n.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.* [R.]
 UN-FORCED', (ün-fórst') *a.* Not forced; not constrained: — not feigned; not artificially heightened; inartificial; natural: — not violent; easy; gradual.
 UN-FOR/CJ-BLE, *a.* Not forcible. *Hooker.*
 UN-FORD/A-BLE, *a.* Not fordable. *White.*
 UN-FORD/ED, *a.* Not forded. *Dryden.*
 UN-FORE-BÓD/ING, *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*
 UN-FORE-KNÓW/A-BLE, *a.* Not to be foreknown. *Cudworth.*
 UN-FORE-KNÓWN', (ün-fór-nón') *a.* Not foreknown.
 UN-FORE-SEE/A-BLE, *a.* Not possible to be foreseen. *South.*
 UN-FORE-SEE/ING, *a.* Not foreseeing. *Southey.*
 UN-FORE-SEEN', *a.* Not foreseen. *Dryden.*
 UN-FORE-SHÓRT/ENED, (ün-fór-shórt'nd) *a.* Not foreshortened. *Godwin.*
 UN-FÓRE-SKINNED (ün-fór'skínd) *a.* Circumcised. *Milton.*
 UN-FÓRE-TÓLD', *a.* Not foretold. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-FÓRE-WÁRNED', (ün-fór-wárd'nd) *a.* Not forewarned.
 UN-FÓR-FÉIT-ED, (ün-fór-fít-ed) *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*
 UN-FÓRGE'D', (ün-fórj'd) *a.* Not forged. *Ash.*
 UN-FÓR-GÉT/FÚL', *a.* Not forgetful. *Wilson.*
 UN-FÓR-GÍV'EN, (ün-fór-živ'vn) *a.* Not forgiven. *Jewel.*
 UN-FÓR-GÍV'ING, *a.* Relentless; implacable.
 UN-FÓR-GÓT/TEN, (ün-fór-gót'tn) *a.* Not forgotten.
 UN-FÓRME'D', (ün-fórm'd) *a.* Not formed; not made.
 UN-FÓR-SÁ'KEN, (ün-fór-sá'kn) *a.* Not forsaken or deserted.
 UN-FÓR/TÍ-FIED, (ün-fór'tí-fid) *a.* Not fortified; not secured; defenceless; weak; feeble.
 UN-FÓRT/U-NATE, (ün-fórt'yú-nät) *a.* Not fortunate; unsuccessful; unhappy.
 UN-FÓRT/U-NATE-LY, *ad.* Unhappily; without good luck.
 UN-FÓRT/U-NATE-NESS, *n.* State of being unfortunate.
 UN-FÓS-SÍL-IF'ER-ÓUS, *a.* Not fossiliferous. *Thomson.*
 UN-FÓS-SÍL-IZED, (f-ós'sí-lí-z'd) *a.* Not fossilized. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-FÓS/TÉRED, (ün-fós'ter'd) *a.* Not fostered. *Smart.*
 UN-FOUGHT', (ün-fáwt') *a.* Not fought. *Knolles.*
 UN-FÓULE'D', (ün-fóuld') *a.* Not fouled; unpolluted.
 UN-FÓUN'D', *a.* Not found; not met with. *Dryden.*
 UN-FÓUNDED, *a.* Not founded; void of foundation; without authority or evidence; false.
 UN-FRÁ'MA-BLE, *a.* Not to be framed or moulded. *Hooker.*
 UN-FRÁ'MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Untractableness. *Sanderson.*
 UN-FRÁME', *v. a.* To destroy the frame of. *South.*
 UN-FRÁMED', (ün-frám'd) *a.* Not framed; not formed.
 UN-FRÁN/CHISED, (ün-frán'chízd) *a.* Not franchised. *Ash.*
 UN-FRÁNKED', (ün-frán'kt') *a.* Not franked; not exempt from postage. *Ash.*
 UN-FRÁUGHT', (ün-fráwt') *a.* Not fraught. *Fletcher.*
 UN-FRÉED', *a.* Not freed or liberated. *Pope.*
 UN-FREIGHT/ED, (ün-frát'éd) *a.* Not freighted. *Ash.*

UN-FRE/QUENT-CY, *n.* Infrequency. *Hill.*
 UN-FRE/QUENT', *a.* Not frequent; infrequent. *Brown.*
 UN-FRE-QUENT', *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. *Phillips.*
 UN-FRE-QUENT/ED, *a.* Not frequented; rarely visited.
 UN-FRE/QUENT-LY, *ad.* Not frequently. *Brown.*
 UN-FRÍ/A-BLE, *a.* Not easily crumbled. *Paley.*
 UN-FRÍEND/ED, (ün-frénd'ed) *a.* Wanting friends. *Shak.*
 UN-FRÍEND/LI-NESS, *n.* State of being unfriendly.
 UN-FRÍEND/LY (ün-frénd'le) *a.* Not friendly; unkind.
 UN-FRÍEND/SHÍP, *n.* Unfriendliness. *Scott.*
 UN-FRÍNGED', (ün-fríng'd) *a.* Not fringed. *Ash.*
 UN-FRÓCK', *v. a.* [i. UNFROCKED; *pp.* UNFROCKING, UNFROCKED.] To divest of a frock; to uncover. *Hurd.*
 UN-FRÓZ/EN, (ün-fró'zn) *a.* Not frozen or congealed.
 UN-FRÓ/GAL, *a.* Not fragrant. *Parkes.*
 UN-FRÓIT/FÚL, (ün-frút'fúl) *a.* Not fruitful; not prolific.
 UN-FRÓIT/FÚL-LY, *ad.* In an unfruitful manner. *B. Johnson.*
 UN-FRÓIT/FÚL-NESS, *n.* State of being unfruitful.
 UN-FRÓS/TRA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be frustrated. *Edwards.*
 UN-FÚL-FÍLLED', (ün-fúl-fid') *a.* Not fulfilled. *Milton.*
 UN-FÚMED', (ün-fúmd') *a.* Not fumed or fumigated. *Milton.*
 UN-FÚND/ED, *a.* Not funded. *Smith.*
 UN-FÚRL', *v. a.* [i. UNFURLED; *pp.* UNFURLING, UNFURLED.] To spread out; to expand; to unfold; to open.
 UN-FÚR/NISH, *v. a.* To deprive; to strip; to divest.
 UN-FÚR/NISHED, (für'nísh't) *a.* Not furnished; unsupplied.
 UN-FÚR/ROWED, (ün-fúr'réd) *a.* Not furrowed. *Coveper.*
 UN-FÚSED', (ün-fúzd') *a.* Not fused. *Ure.*
 UN-FÚ/SH-BLE, *a.* That cannot be melted. *Ure.*
 UN-GÁIN', *a.* [i. UNPROFITABLE; ungainly. *Beaumont & FL.*] Inconvenient; intractable. *Korby.* [Local.]
 UN-GÁIN/A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be gained. *Todd.*
 UN-GÁINED', (ün-gánd') *a.* Not gained. *Shak.*
 UN-GÁIN/FÚL, *a.* Not gainful; unprofitable. *Ep. Hall.*
 UN-GÁIN/LI-NESS, *n.* State of being ungainly. *Ware.*
 UN-GÁIN/LY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; uncouth.
 UN-GÁIN-SÁID', (ün-gán-séd') *a.* Not denied or gaisnald. *Milton.*
 UN-GÁL-LÁNT', *a.* Not gallant; uncourty. *Gay.*
 UN-GÁLLED', (ün-gáwld') *a.* Not galled; unhurt. *Shak.*
 UN-GÁR/BLED, (ün-gár'bl'd) *a.* Not garbled. *Ash.*
 UN-GÁR/NISHED, (ün-gár'nísh't) *a.* Not garnished. *Maunder.*
 UN-GÁR/RÍ-SONED, (ün-gár're-snd) *a.* Without a garrison.
 UN-GÁR/TÉRED, (ün-gár'ter'd) *a.* Being without garters.
 UN-GÁTH/ERED, (ün-gáth'er'd) *a.* Not gathered. *Dryden.*
 UN-GÁUGED', (ün-gájd') *a.* Not gauged or measured. *Young.*
 UN-GÉAR', (ün-žer') *v. a.* To unharness.
 UN-GÉALD', *n.* (*Eng. law.*) A person out of the protection of the law, so that, if he were murdered, no gold or fine should be paid. *Whishaw.*
 UN-GÉN'ÉR-Á-TED, *a.* Not generated; unbegotten.
 UN-GÉN'ÉR-Á-TÍVE, *a.* Not generative. *Shak.*
 UN-GÉN'ÉR-ÓUS, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; ignoble.
 UN-GÉN'ÉR-ÓUL-LY, *ad.* In an ungenerous manner. *Ash.*
 UN-GÉN'É/ÁL, *a.* Not genial; not favorable to nature.
 UN-GÉN'É/TÓRED, (ün-jén'e-túrd) *a.* Wanting genitals; opposing generation. *Shak.*
 UN-GÉN'TÉEL', *a.* Not genteel. *Lord Halifax.*
 UN-GÉN'TÉEL/LY, *ad.* In an ungentel manner. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-GÉN'TLE, (ün-jén'tle) *a.* Not genteel; harsh; rude.
 UN-GÉN'TLE-MÁN-LÍKE, *a.* Ungentlemanly. *Lord Chesterfield.*
 UN-GÉN'TLE-MÁN-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of gentleness; impoliteness. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-GÉN'TLE-MÁN-LY, *a.* Not gentlemanly; not becoming a gentleman; uncivil; illiberal; rude.
 UN-GÉN'TLE-NESS, *n.* Harshness; rudeness; severity.
 UN-GÉN'TLY, *ad.* Not gently; harshly; rudely.
 UN-GÉ-O-MÉT/RÍ-CÁL, *a.* Not geometrical. *Cheyne.*
 UN-GÉRT/ED, *a.* Not girted. *Coveper.*
 UN-GÉLD/ED, *a.* Not gilded; not overlaid with gold.
 UN-GÉLT', *a.* Not gilt; ungilded. *Richardson.*
 UN-GÉLD', (ün-žúrd') *v. a.* [i. UNGLUED or UNGLINT; *pp.* UNGLUING, UNGLUED or UNGLINT.] To loose from a girdle, band, or girt.
 UN-GÉRT', (ün-žúrt') *a.* Not girt or girded. *Walker.*
 UN-GÍV'EN, (ün-živ'vn) *a.* Not given. *Tucker.*
 UN-GÍVING, *a.* Not giving; not bringing gifts.
 UN-GLÁZED', (ün-glázd') *a.* Not glazed; wanting window glasses; not covered with glass. *Kirvan.*
 UN-GLÉANED', (ün-glénd') *a.* Not gleaned. *Ash.*
 UN-GLÓRÍ-FIED, (ün-gló'rí-fid) *a.* Not glorified.
 UN-GLÓVE', (ün-glív') *v. a.* To remove the glove from.
 UN-GLÓVED', (ün-glívd') *a.* Not gloved or covered.
 UN-GLÚE', *v. a.* [i. UNGLUED; *pp.* UNGLUING, UNGLUED.] To loose from glue.
 UN-GLÚE'D', *a.* Not glutted; not satiated. *Byron.*
 UN-GÓAD/ED, *a.* Not goaded. *Coleridge.*

ÛN-GÖD', *v. a.* To divest of divinity. *Donna.*
 †ÛN-GÖD'DED', *a.* Godless; atheistical. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-GÖD'LI-LY, *ad.* Impiously; wickedly. [r.]
 ÛN-GÖD'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being ungodly; impiety.
 ÛN-GÖR'D, *a.* Not godly; impious; wicked.
 ÛN-GÖRED', (Ûn-gör'd) *a.* Unwounded; unhurt. *Shak.*
 ÛN-GÖR'ED', (Ûn-gör'ed) *a.* Not gorged; not filled.
 ÛN-GÖT', *a.* Not gained; not acquired; not begotten.
 ÛN-GÖT'TEN'*(Ûn-göt'tn) *a.* Not got; not begotten. *Daniel.*
 ÛN-GÖV'ERNA-BLE, (Ûn-güv'ern-ä-bl) *a.* Not governable;
 not to be ruled; licentious; wild; unbridled.
 ÛN-GÖV'ERNA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being ungovernable.
Johnson.
 ÛN-GÖV'ERNA-BLY, *ad.* In an ungovernable manner.
 ÛN-GÖV'ERNED, (Ûn-güv'erned) *a.* Not governed; unbridled.
 ÛN-GRACED',*(Ûn-gräst') *a.* Not graced. *Scott.*
 ÛN-GRACE/FÜL, *a.* Not graceful; wanting grace or elegance.
 ÛN-GRACE/FÜL-LY,* *ad.* In an ungraceful manner. *Spec-*
 ÛN-GRACE/FÜL-NESS, *n.* Inelegance; awkwardness.
 ÛN-GRÄ'CIOUS, (Ûn-grä'shjus) *a.* Not gracious; wicked;
 odious; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable.
 ÛN-GRÄ'CIOUS-LY,* *ad.* In an ungracious manner. *War-*
 ÛN-GRÄ'CIOUS-NESS,* *n.* State of being ungracious. *Bp.*
 ÛN-GRÄ'U-AT-ED,* *a.* Not graduated. *Month. Rec.*
 ÛN-GRÄT'ED,* *a.* Not grafted. *Ash.*
 ÛN-GRAM-MÄT'I-CAL, *a.* Not according to grammar.
 ÛN-GRAM-MÄT'I-CAL-LY,* *ad.* With bad grammar. *Knoz.*
 ÛN-GRÄNT'ABLE,* *a.* Not to be granted. *Macartney.*
 ÛN-GRÄNT'ED, *a.* Not granted; not given; not yielded.
 ÛN-GRÄSPED',*(Ûn-gräsp'ed) *a.* Not grasped. *Ash.*
 †ÛN-GRATE', *a.* Not agreeable; ungrateful. *Swift.*
 ÛN-GRÄTE', *n.* An ungrateful person. *Swift.*
 ÛN-GRÄTE/FÜL, *a.* Not grateful; unthankful; making no
 returns for kindness or culture: — unacceptable.
 ÛN-GRÄTE/FÜL-LY, *ad.* With ingratitude: — unacceptably.
 ÛN-GRÄT'FÜL-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude: — unacceptableness.
 ÛN-GRÄT'FÜL, (Ûn-grät'fül) *a.* Not gratified.
 †ÛN-GRÄVE',* *v. a.* To take out of the grave. *Th. Fuller.*
 ÛN-GRÄVE/LY, *ad.* Without seriousness. *Shak.*
 ÛN-GRÄVEN'*(Ûn-gräv'n) *a.* Not graven. *Ash.*
 ÛN-GRE-GÄ'RJ-OÜS,* *a.* Not gregarious. *Good.*
 ÛN-GREÖND'ED, *a.* Not grounded; having no foundation.
 ÛN-GREÖND'ED-LY,* *ad.* Without foundation. *Jameway.*
 ÛN-GREÖND'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being ungrounded.
 ÛN-GREÖWN',* *a.* Not grown; not mature. *Fletcher.*
 ÛN-GRÜGD',*(Ûn-grüjd') *a.* Not grudged. *Dwight.*
 ÛN-GRÜGD'ING-LY, *ad.* Willingly; heartily; cheerfully.
 ÛN-GUAL', *a.* Belonging to the nail, claw, or hoof. *Roget.*
 ÛN-GÜÄRD'ED, (Ûn-gär'ded) *a.* Not guarded; undefended;
 careless; negligent; imprudent.
 ÛN-GÜÄRD'ED-LY, *ad.* In an unguarded manner.
 ÛN-GÜÄRD'ED-NESS,* *n.* State of being unguarded. *Qu.*
 Rev. [con.]
 ÛN'GUENT, (Ûn-gwënt) *n.* [unguentum, L.] Ointment. *Ba-*
 ÛN'GUENT-Ä-RY,* *a.* Relating to, or containing, ointment.
Geat. Mag.
 ÛN-GÜESSED', (Ûn-güst') *a.* Not guessed. *Spenser.*
 ÛN-GÜEST'LIKE,* *a.* Not befitting a guest. *Smart.*
 ÛN-GÜIC'U-LATE,* *n.* [unguiculus, L.] (*Zool.*) A mam-
 mal which has the digits armed with claws, with the
 under surface free for touch. *Brande.*
 ÛN-GÜIC'U-LATE,* (Ûn-gwük'ü-lät) } *a.* (*Zool. & Bot.*)
 ÛN-GÜIC'U-LÄT-ED,* (Ûn-gwük'ü-lät-ed) } Having claws;
 having short stalks. *P. Cyc.*
 ÛN-GÜT'D, (Ûn-güt'ed) *a.* Not guided; not directed.
 ÛN-GÜT'LY, (Ûn-güt'ly) *a.* Innocent; not guilty. *Spenser.*
 ÛN-GÜ-LA,* *n.* [L., a hoof.] A solid formed by cutting off
 a part from a cylinder, cone, or other solid, by a plane
 passing obliquely through the base; a hoof-shaped section
 of a cylinder. *Francis.* — A sort of hooked surgical
 instrument. *Crabb.*
 ÛN-GÜ-LÄ'TA,* *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) Hooped mammals or quadru-
 peds; ungulates. *P. Cyc.*
 ÛN'GÜ-LATE,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A mammal which has the digits
 enclosed in hoofs, with the under surface not left free
 for touch. *Brande.*
 †ÛN-HÄ'BT'Ä-BLE, *a.* Uninhabitable. *Holder.*
 ÛN-HÄ-BIT'U-ÄT-ED,* *a.* Not habituated. *Smart.*
 ÛN-HÄCKED', (Ûn-häkt') *a.* Not hacked; not cut; not hewn.
 ÛN-HÄCK'NEYED,* (Ûn-häkk'nejd) *a.* Not hacked. *Smith.*
 ÛN-HÄILED',*(Ûn-häld') *a.* Not hailed; not saluted. *Rowe.*
 †ÛN-HÄIR',* *v. a.* To deprive of hair. *Shak.*
 ÛN-HÄLE', *a.* Not hale or healthy. *Waterhouse.*
 ÛN-HÄL'LÖW, *v. a.* [i. UNHALLOWED: pp. UNHALLOWING,
 UNHALLOWED.] To deprive of holiness; to profane; to
 desecrate. *Milton.*
 ÛN-HÄL'LÖWED, (Ûn-häl'ld) *a.* Not hallowed; profane.
 ÛN-HÄLVED',*(Ûn-hävd') *a.* Not divided into halves.
Wilson.
 ÛN-HÄM'MERD',*(Ûn-häm'merd) *a.* Not hammered. *Ash.*

ÛN-HÄM'PERED,* (Ûn-häm'perd) *a.* Not hampered; not
 entangled. *Ash.*
 ÛN-HÄND', *v. a.* To loose from the hand. *Shak.*
 ÛN-HÄND'LI-LY,* *ad.* In an unhandy manner. *Ash.*
 ÛN-HÄND'LI-NESS,* *n.* State of being unhandy. *Ash.*
 ÛN-HÄN'DLED, (Ûn-hän'dld) *a.* Not handled; not touched.
 ÛN-HÄND'SOME, (Ûn-hän'süm) *a.* Not handsome; ungrace-
 ful; not beautiful; illiberal; disingenuous.
 ÛN-HÄND'SOME-LY, *ad.* In an unhandsome manner.
 ÛN-HÄND'SOME-NESS, *n.* State of being unhandsome.
 ÛN-HÄN'DY, *a.* Not handy; awkward; not dexterous.
 ÛN-HÄNG', *v. a.* To divest of hangings.
 ÛN-HÄNGED', (Ûn-häng'd) *a.* Not hanged, as on a gal-
 lows.
 †ÛN-HÄP', *n.* Mishap; ill fortune. *Sidney.*
 †ÛN-HÄP'PIED, (Ûn-häp'pid) *a.* Made unhappy. *Shak.*
 ÛN-HÄP'PI-LY, *ad.* In an unhappy manner; miserably.
 ÛN-HÄP'PI-NESS, *n.* Misery; infelicity; misfortune.
 ÛN-HÄPPY', *a.* Not happy; wretched; miserable; unfortu-
 nate; calamitous; distressed; unlucky. [†Mischievous.
 Shak.]
 ÛN-HÄR'ASSED,* (Ûn-här'äst) *a.* Not harassed. *Ash.*
 ÛN-HÄR'BOR, *v. a.* To drive from shelter.
 ÛN-HÄR'BORED, (Ûn-här'börd) *a.* Affording no shelter.
 ÛN-HÄR'ENED, (Ûn-här'end) *a.* Not hardened.
 ÛN-HÄR'DY, *a.* Feeble; tender; timorous. *Milton.*
 ÛN-HÄR'MED', (Ûn-här'med) *a.* Not harmed; unhurt.
 ÛN-HÄRM'FÜL, *a.* Innoxious; harmless. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-HÄR'MÖN'ÖÜS, *a.* Not harmonious; wanting harmo-
 ny; disproportionate; unmusical; inharmonious.
 ÛN-HÄR'NESS, *v. a.* [i. UNHARNESSED; pp. UNHARNESSING,
 UNHARNESSED.] To loose from harness; to disarm.
 ÛN-HÄR'RÖWED,* (Ûn-här'röd) *a.* Not harrowed. *Ash.*
 ÛN-HÄTCHED', (Ûn-hächt') *a.* Not hatched; not disclosed.
 ÛN-HÄUNT'ED, (Ûn-häunt'ed) *a.* Not haunted.
 ÛN-HÄZ'ARD'ED, (Ûn-häz'ard'ed) *a.* Not hazarded.
 ÛN-HÄZ'ARD'ÖÜS,* *a.* Not hazardous. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-HEAD',* *v. a.* To take off the head or top. *Smart.*
 ÛN-HEAL'Ä-BLE,* *a.* That cannot be healed. *Fuller.*
 ÛN-HEALED', (Ûn-held') *a.* Not healed; not cured. *Cowper.*
 ÛN-HEALTH'FÜL, (Ûn-helh't'fül) *a.* Morbid; unwholesome.
 ÛN-HEALTH'FÜL-LY,* *ad.* In an unhealthful manner. *Dr.*
 Allen. [Bacon.]
 ÛN-HEALTH'FÜL-NESS,* *n.* State of being unhealthful.
 ÛN-HEALTH'LY, *ad.* In an unhealthy manner.
 ÛN-HEALTHY-NESS, *n.* State of being unhealthy.
 ÛN-HEALTH'Y, (Ûn-helh't'y) *a.* Unfavorable to health; not
 healthy; sickly; wanting health.
 ÛN-HEÄR'D', (Ûn-härd') [Ûn-härd', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.
 Sm.: Ûn-härd', Wb.] *a.* Not heard. — *Unheard-of*, obscure;
 not known by fame: — unprecedent.
 †ÛN-HEÄRT', *v. a.* To dishearten. *Shak.*
 ÛN-HEÄT'ED, *a.* Not heated; not made hot.
 ÛN-HEÄVEN-LY,* (Ûn-häv'n-le) *a.* Not heavenly. *Byron.*
 ÛN-HEDED', (Ûn-hëjd') *a.* Not surrounded by a hedge.
 ÛN-HEED'ED, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded.
 ÛN-HEED'FÜL, *a.* Not heedful; not cautious.
 ÛN-HEED'FÜL-LY,* *ad.* In an unheedful manner. *Shak.*
 ÛN-HEED'ING, *a.* Not heeding; negligent; careless.
 †ÛN-HEED'Y, *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser.*
 †ÛN-HELE', *v. a.* To uncover; to expose. *Spenser.*
 ÛN-HEL'MET,* *v. a.* To deprive of a helmet. *Scott.*
 ÛN-HELPE'D', (Ûn-hëlp't) *a.* Not helped; unassisted.
 ÛN-HEL'P'FÜL, *a.* Not helpful.
 ÛN-HÈMME'D',*(Ûn-hëmd') *a.* Not hemmed. *Ash.*
 ÛN-HE-RÖ'IC,* *a.* Not heroic; ignoble. *Lord Peterborough.*
 ÛN-HÈS'J-TÄT-ING,* *a.* Not hesitating. *Grant.*
 ÛN-HÈS'J-TÄT-ING-LY,* *ad.* Without hesitation. *Qu. Rec.*
 ÛN-HEWN', (Ûn-hün') *a.* Not hewn; not hewed. *Dryden.*
 ÛN-HID'DEN', (Ûn-hid'dn) *a.* Not hidden. *Ash.*
 ÛN-HID'DEND, *a.* Not hidden. *Milton.*
 ÛN-HID'DERED', (Ûn-hid'derd) *a.* Not hidden.
 ÛN-HING'E', *v. a.* [i. UNHINGED; pp. UNHINGING, UNHINGED.]
 To take from the hinges; to displace by violence: — to
 disorder; to derange; to confuse.
 ÛN-HING'E'MENT,* *n.* Act of unHINGING. *Chalmers.* [r.]
 ÛN-HIR'D',*(Ûn-hird') *a.* Not hired; not venal. *Milton.*
 ÛN-HJES-TÖR'I-CAL,* *a.* Not historical. *Park.*
 ÛN-HIT',* *a.* Not hit; not struck. *B. Jonson.*
 ÛN-HITCI',* *v. a.* [i. UNHITCHED; pp. UNHITCHING, UN-
 HITCHED.] To disengage from a hitch; to set free. *Ash.*
 ÛN-HÖÄRD', (Ûn-hörd') *v. a.* To take away from a hoard or
 store. *Milton.*
 ÛN-HÖ'L-NESS, *n.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.
 ÛN-HÖ'LY, *a.* Not holy; profane; impious; wicked.
 †ÛN-HÖN'EST, (Ûn-hön'est) *a.* Dishonest. *Ascham.*
 ÛN-HÖN'QRED, (Ûn-hön'qrud) *a.* Not honored.
 ÛN-HOOD',*(Ûn-hüd') *v. a.* [i. UNHOODED; pp. UNHOOD-
 ING, UNHOODED.] To deprive of a hood. *Qu. Rec.*
 ÛN-HOOK',*(Ûn-hük') *v. a.* [i. UNHOOKED; pp. UNHOOK-
 ING, UNHOOKED.] To disengage from a hook. *Ash.*
 ÛN-HÖÖP', *v. a.* To divest of hoops. *Donne.*
 ÛN-HÖPED', (Ûn-höpt') *a.* Not hoped. — *Unhoped-for*, not
 hoped for or expected.

UN-IN-TEL/LI-QI-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being unintelligible.
 UN-IN-TEL/LI-QI-BLY, *ad.* In an unintelligible manner.
 UN-IN-TĒND'ĒD,* *a.* Not intended. *Ash.*
 UN-IN-TĒN'TION-ĀL, *a.* Not intentional; not designed; being without design.
 UN-IN-TĒN'TION-ĀL-LY,* *ad.* Without intention. *Logan.*
 UN-IN-TĒR'ĀL-LĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Not intercalated. *Ash.*
 UN-IN-TĒR-CĒPT'ĒD,* *a.* Not intercepted. *Ash.*
 UN-IN-TĒR-DICT'ĒD,* *a.* Not interdicted. *Ash.*
 UN-IN-TĒR-ĒSSĒD, (in-tr-est) *a.* Uninterested. *Dryden.*
 UN-IN-TĒR-ĒST'ĒD, *a.* Not interested; having no interest; disinterested. [est.
 UN-IN-TĒR-ĒST-ING, *a.* Not interesting; exciting no interest.
 UN-IN-TĒR-MĪS'SION,* *n.* Absence of intermission. *Smart.*
 UN-IN-TĒR-MĪT'ĒD, *a.* Not intermitted; continued.
 UN-IN-TĒR-MĪT'ĒD-LY,* *ad.* Without intermission. *Campbell.*
 UN-IN-TĒR-MĪT'ING, *a.* Not intermitting; continuing.
 UN-IN-TĒR-MĪKĒD, (in-in-ter-mikt') *a.* Not intermixed.
 UN-IN-TĒR-PO-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not interpolated. *Porson.*
 UN-IN-TĒR-PRET'ĒD,* *a.* Not interpreted. *Secker.*
 UN-IN-TĒR-ĒRĒD,* (in-in-ter'd) *a.* Not interred. *Leighton.*
 UN-IN-TĒR-RŪPT'ĒD, *a.* Not broken; not interrupted.
 UN-IN-TĒR-RŪPT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Without interruption. *Pearson.*
 UN-IN-TĪ-MĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Not intimated. *Ash.*
 UN-IN-TĪM'I-DĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Not intimidated. *Wrazall.*
 UN-IN-TĒRĒNCHED', (in-in-trĒncht') *a.* Not intrenched.
 UN-IN-TĒR-ĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not perplexed. *Hammond.*
 UN-IN-TĒR-DŪCED', (in-in-trĒ-dŪst') *a.* Not introduced.
 UN-IN-ŪRED', (in-in-Ūrd') *a.* Not inured; unaccustomed.
 UN-IN-VĀD'ĒD,* *a.* Not invaded or assailed. *Reynolds.*
 UN-IN-VĒNT'ĒD, *a.* Not invented; undiscovered.
 UN-IN-VĒNT'IVE,* *a.* Not inventive. *Blair.*
 UN-IN-VĒRT'ĒD,* *a.* Not inverted. *Young.*
 UN-IN-VĒST'ĒD,* *a.* Not invested. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-IN-VĒST-TI-GĀ-BLE, *a.* Not to be searched out. *Ray.*
 UN-IN-VĒST-TI-GĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Not investigated. *Ash.*
 UN-IN-VĪT'ĒD, *a.* Not invited; not asked.
 UN-IN-VĪT'ING,* *a.* Not inviting; not persuading. *Boyle.*
 UN-IN-VŌKED', (in-in-vokt') *a.* Not invoked. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-Ī,* *n.* [L.] A genus of pearl-shell. *Hamilton.*
 UN-Ī-SŌN, (yū-n) [yū-n] *n.* [E. F. K. Sm. Scot.; yū-nē-sūn, W. P. J. Ja.] *n.* [uno, L.] The act of joining two or more so as to make them one; act of uniting; state of being united; concord; conjunction:—several united into a confederacy. [A pearl. *Shak.*
 UN-Ī'QŌN-ĪST,* (yū-n/yūn-ist) *n.* One who advocates or promotes union. *Ch. Ob.*
 UN-Ī'PĀ-RŌŪS, (yū-nip'ā-rūs) *a.* [unus and pario, L.] Bringing forth one at a birth. *Brown.*
 UN-Ī'PĒD,* *a.* Having only one foot. *Kirby.*
 UN-Ī'PĒR'SŌN-ĀL,* *a.* Having but one person. *Coleridge.*
 UN-Ī'PĒR'SŌN-ĀL-ĪST,* *n.* One who believes there is but one person in the Deity. *Faber.*
 UN-Ī'QŪE', (yū-nēk') *a.* [Fr.] Sole; being without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist.
 UN-Ī'QŪE'/LY,* (yū-nēk'le) *ad.* In a unique manner. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 UN-Ī-RĀ'DI-ĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Having but one ray. *Smart.*
 UN-Ī-RĀ'DI-ĀT-ĒD,* *a.* Not irradiated. *Symmons.*
 UN-Ī-SŌN, [yū-nē-sūn, S. W. P. J. F. K. W. b.; yū-nē-zūn, Ja. Sm.] *n.* A consonance of two sounds equal in gravity or acuteness; an unvaried note; a sound exactly the same as another; a string that has the same sound with another; an exact agreement; concordance; harmony; melody; concord.
 UN-Ī-SŌN, *a.* [unus and sonus, L.] Sounding alone; unisonant; unisonous. *Milton.*
 UN-ĪS'Ō-NĀNCE,* *n.* Accordance of sounds. *Smart.*
 UN-ĪS'Ō-NĀNT,* *a.* Being in unison. *Smart.*
 UN-ĪS'Ō-NOŪS, *a.* Being in unison; having the same sound; unison. *Warton.*
 UN-ĪT, (yū-nit) *n.* [unus, unitus, L.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers:—a gold coin of King James I.
 UN-ĪT'Ā-BLE, *a.* Capable of being united. *Phillips.*
 UN-Ī-TĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *n.* One who, in distinction from *Trinitarians*, holds that God exists in one person only; one who allows divinity to God the Father only; an anti-trinitarian. *Leslie.*
 UN-Ī-TĀ'RĪ-ĀN,* *a.* Relating to Unitarianism or Unitarians. *Priestley.*
 UN-Ī-TĀ'RĪ-ĀN-ĪSM,* *n.* The principles of Unitarians. *Belsham.*
 UN-Ī-TĀ'RĪ-ĀN-ĪZE,* *v. a. & n.* To conform to Unitarianism. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-ĪT'E', (yū-nit') *v. a.* [unitus, L.] [UNITE]D; *pp.* UNITING, UNITĒD.] To join two or more into one; to bring or form into a union; to bring together; to combine; to connect; to make to agree, or to adhere; to join.
 UN-ĪT'E', *v. n.* To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert; to conalesce; to be cemented; to grow into one.

UN-ĪT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* With union; so as to join. *Dryden.*
 UN-ĪT'ĒR, *n.* He or that which unites.
 UN-ĪT'ION, (yū-nish'on) *n.* [union, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. *Wiseman.* [n.]
 UN-ĪT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*
 UN-ĪT'Y, (yū-nē-te) *n.* [unitas, L.] The state of being one; oneness:—concord; agreement; uniformity:—the quality of any work of art, (as a drama,) by which all the parts are subordinate to one general design or effect.—The three *unities*, in the drama, are those of time, place, and action.
 UN-Ī-VĀLVE,* *a.* Having one shell or valve.
 UN-Ī-VĀLVE,* *n.* A shell having only one valve. *Kirby.*
 UN-Ī-VĀLVED,* (nē-vāld) *a.* Having only one valve. *Crabb.*
 UN-Ī-VĀL/VU-LĀR,* *a.* Having but one valve. *P. Cyc.*
 UN-Ī-VĒR'SĀL, *a.* [universalis, L.] Total; whole; all; comprising all; general.—*Universal joint*, a contrivance for communicating motion obliquely. *Hooke.*
 UN-Ī-VĒR'SĀL, *n.*; *pl.* UNIVERSALS. (*Logic*) A general proposition including a general class of particulars. [UNIVERSITY; the whole. *Kaleigh.*
 UN-Ī-VĒR'SĀL-ĪSM,* *n.* The principles of Universalists; the belief that all mankind will be saved. *Smart.*
 UN-Ī-VĒR'SĀL-ĪST, *n.* One who affects to understand all particulars. *Bentley.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.—It is sometimes applied to Arminians, from their holding to the universality of the operations of grace. *Brande.*
 UN-Ī-VĒR'SĀL-ĪTY, *n.* [universalitas, school L.] State of being universal; not particularity; extension to the whole. *South.*
 UN-Ī-VĒR'SĀL-ĪZE,* *v. a.* To render universal. *Coleridge.*
 UN-Ī-VĒR'SĀL-LY, *ad.* Throughout the whole; without exception.
 UN-Ī-VĒR'SĀL-NĒSS, *n.* Universality. *More.*
 UN-Ī-VĒRSE, *n.* [univers, Fr.; universum, L.] The whole creation, including the solar system and all the starry regions beyond; the general system of things; the world.
 UN-Ī-VĒR'SĪ-TY, *n.* [universalitas, L.] [Any community or corporation. *Anderson.* The whole; the universe. *More.* A seminary or place of learning, where all the arts and sciences are taught and studied.—Sometimes improperly applied to a seminary or college of a much more limited character.
 UN-Ī-VŌ-CĀL, *a.* [univocus, L.] Having only one meaning or signification;—opposed to *equivocal*—certain; regular; pursuing one tenor. *Watts.*—(*Mus.*) Noting a concord.
 UN-Ī-VŌ-CĀL,* *n.* (*Aristotelian logic*) A word having only one signification or meaning;—a synonyme. *Brande.*
 UN-Ī-VŌ-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In one term; in one sense; in one tenor. *Hale.*
 UN-Ī-VŌ-CĀ'TION, *n.* [unus and vocatus, L.] Agreement of name and meaning. *Whiston.*
 UN-Ī-VĀR'RĪNG,* *a.* Not jarring; concordant. *Coleridge.*
 UN-Ī-VĀR'DICED,* (in-jān'dist) *a.* Not jaundiced. *Cowper.*
 UN-Ī-VĀL'ŌUS, *a.* Not jealous; not suspicious.
 UN-Ī-VŌJĪN', *v. a.* To separate; to disjoint. *Chaucer.*
 UN-Ī-VŌJĪNED',* (in-jōind') *a.* Not joined; disjointed. *Scott.*
 UN-Ī-VŌJĪNT', *v. a.* To separate; to disjoint. *Fuller.*
 UN-Ī-VŌJĪNTĒD, *a.* Not jointed; separated.
 UN-Ī-VŌJĪT'ĒD,* *a.* Not jointed. *Ash.*
 UN-Ī-VŌJ'ĒD, *a.* Not joyful; sad. *Tatler.*
 UN-Ī-VŌJ'ŌUS, *a.* Not joyous; not cheerful. *Milton.*
 UN-Ī-VŌJĒD', (in-jūdd') *a.* Not judged or decided.
 UN-Ī-VŌST', *a.* [injuste, Fr.; injustus, L.] Not just; iniquitous; contrary to equity or justice.
 UN-Ī-VŌST'ĒD-LY,* *a.* That cannot be justified; wrong.
 UN-Ī-VŌST'ĒD-LY,* *n.* Quality of not being justifiable.
 UN-Ī-VŌST'ĒD-LY-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.
 UN-Ī-VŌST'ĒD-FĒD, (in-jūs'te-fid) *a.* Not justified.
 UN-Ī-VŌST'LY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to right or justice.
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒD', (a corruption of *uncouth*.) Unusual; odd; [UN-KID,] lonely; solitary.—*strange. Brockett.*
 UN-Ī-VŌKMEMD', (in-kēmd') *a.* [uncomplus, L.] Uncombed.
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒPT', (in-kēmt') *a.* [May. Unpolished. *Spenser.*
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒNEL, *v. a.* [UNKENNELLED; *pp.* UNKENNELLING, UNKENNELLED.] To drive from a kennel, hole, or retreat.
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒPT', *a.* Unknown. *Spenser.*
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒPT', *a.* Not kept; not retained; unobserved.
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒ'ĒD,* (in-kēr'clift) *a.* Having no kerchief. *Cowper.*
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒTH,* *a.* Uncouth. *Hollinshed.*
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒLED',* (in-kīld') *a.* Not killed; not slain. *Smith.*
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒND', *a.* Not kind; unfriendly; not benevolent.
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒN'DLED,* (in-kīn'dlid) *a.* Not kindled. *Young.*
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒND-LY-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being unkindly; unfavorableness. *Hakevill.*
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒND'LY, *a.* Not kindly; void of kindness; unnatural.
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒND'LY, *ad.* Without kindness; without affection.
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒN'DĒSS, *n.* Want of kindness; malevolence; malignity; ill-will.
 UN-Ī-VŌKĒNG', *v. a.* To deprive of royalty. *Shak.*

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ā, E, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, short; A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscure.—FĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR;

UN-KING/LIKE, *a.* Unkingly. *Shak.*
 UN-KING/LY, *a.* Unbecoming a king; base; ignoble.
 UN-KISS/* *v. a.* To deprive of a kiss. *Shak.*
 UN-KISSED', (ün-kist') *a.* Not kissed. *Shak.*
 UN'KLE, (üng'kl) *n.* *Shak.* See UNCLE.
 UN-KNELLED', (ün-neld') *a.* Not noticed by a knell. *Byron.*
 UN-KNIGHT/LY, (ün-nit'le) *a.* Unbecoming a knight.
 UN-KNIT', (ün-nit') *v. a.* [i. UNKNIT, UNKNITTED; *pp.* UNKNITTING, UNKNIT, UNKNITTED.] To unweave; to separate; to open.
 UN-KNIT', (ün-nit') *a.* Not united; not knit.
 UN-KNOT/TED, (-nöt'ted) *a.* Freed from knots; untwisted.
 UN-KNOT/TY, (ün-nöt'te) *a.* Having no knots. *Sandys.*
 UN-KNOW', (ün-nö') *v. a.* To cease to know. *Smith.*
 UN-KNOW/A-BLE, (ün-nö'q-bl) *a.* That cannot be known.
 UN-KNOW/ING, (ün-nö'ing) *a.* Ignorant; not knowing.
 UN-KNOW/ING-LY, (ün-nö'ing-le) *ad.* Ignorantly.
 UN-KNOW'N', (ün-nö'n') *a.* Not known; uncalculated.
 UN-LA/BORED, (ün-lä'boird) *a.* Not labored; not cultivated by labor: — spontaneous; voluntary.
 UN-LA-BOR'IOUS, *a.* Not laborious; not difficult.
 UN-LACE', *v. a.* [i. UNLACED; *pp.* UNLACING, UNLACED.] To loose from laces; to loosen, as a woman's dress; to divest of ornaments.
 UN-LACK'EYED', (ün-läk'jid) *a.* Not attended by a lackey or servant. *Cooper.*
 UN-LADE', *v. a.* [i. UNLADED; *pp.* UNLADING, UNLADED or UNLADED.] To empty or remove from a vessel; to unload.
 UN-LADY/LIKE, *a.* Not becoming a lady. *E. Farrar.*
 UN-LAID', *a.* Not laid; not placed; not pacified.
 UN-LA-MENT'ED, *a.* Not lamented; not deplored.
 UN-LARD'ED, *a.* Not larded; not intermixed.
 UN-LASH/* *v. a.* [i. UNLASHED; *pp.* UNLASHING, UNLASHED.] (*Naut.*) To loose what has been tied. *Ash.*
 UN-LATCH', *v. a.* To open by lifting the latch.
 UN-LATHER'ED, (ün-lät'h'er'd) *a.* Not lathered. *Ash.*
 UN-LAUNCHED', (ün-läncht') *a.* Not launched. *Ash.*
 UN-LAURELLED', (ün-lör'reld) *a.* Not crowned with laurel. *Byron.* See LAUREL.
 UN-LAV'ISH, *a.* Not lavish; not wasteful. *Thomson.*
 UN-LAV'ISHED, (ün-läv'shit) *a.* Not lavished; not wasted.
 UN-LAW/* *v. a.* To annul, as a law. *Milton.*
 UN-LAW/FUL, *a.* Contrary to law; not lawful; illegal.
 UN-LAW/FUL-LY, *ad.* In an unlawful manner; illegally.
 UN-LAW/FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being unlawful.
 UN-LAY', *v. a.* [i. UNLAI; *pp.* UNLAYING, UNLAI.] (*Naut.*) To untwist the strands, as of a cable. *Anson.*
 UN-LEAD'ED, *a.* Not leaded; not furnished with leads. *Ash.*
 UN-LEARN', (ün-lern') *v. a.* [i. UNLEARNED, UNLEARN'T; *pp.* UNLEARNING, UNLEARNED, UNLEARN'T.] To forget, or disuse, after having learned.
 UN-LEARN/A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be learned. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-LEARN'ED, *a.* Not learned; uneducated; illiterate; ignorant; not informed; not instructed.
 UN-LEARN'ED-LY, *ad.* Ignorantly.
 UN-LEARN'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of learning. *Sylvester.*
 UN-LEASED', (ün-les't) *a.* Not leased. *Ash.*
 UN-LEAV'ENED, (-lev'vnd) *a.* Not leavened or fermented.
 UN-LECT'URED, (ün-lect'yurd) *a.* Not lectured.
 UN-LEG'A-CIED, (-jeg'a-sid) *a.* Having no legacy. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-LEIS'URED, (ün-le'zhurd) *a.* Not having leisure. *Smart.*
 UN-LEIS'URED-NESS, (ün-le'zhurd-nés) *n.* Want of leisure. *Boyle.*
 UN-LENT', *a.* Not lent. *Williams.*
 UN-LESS', *conj.* Except; if not; supposing that not.
 UN-LESS'ENED', (ün-les'snd) *a.* Not diminished. *Butler.*
 UN-LESS'ONED, (ün-les'snd) *a.* Not taught. *Shak.*
 UN-LET/TERED, (-t'erd) *a.* Unlearned; untaught; illiterate.
 UN-LET/TERED-NESS, *n.* Unlearnedness. *Waterhouse.*
 UN-LEV'EL, *a.* Not level; uneven. *Stevens.*
 UN-LEV'ELLED, (ün-lev'eld) *a.* Not levelled or laid even.
 UN-LEV'IED', (ün-lev'jid) *a.* Not levied. *Ash.* [*con.*]
 UN-LI-BID'ENOUS, *a.* Not lustful; pure from carnality. *Mil-*
 UN-LI-CENS'ED, (ün-lis'ens't) *a.* Not licensed or authorized.
 UN-LICKED', (ün-lik't) *a.* Not licked; not formed; shapeless.
 UN-LIFT'ED, *a.* Not lifted; not raised. *Byron.*
 UN-LIGHT'ED, (ün-lit'ed) *a.* Not lighted; not set on fire.
 UN-LIGHT/SOME, (ün-lit'sum) *a.* Dark; gloomy. *Milton.*
 UN-LIKE', *a.* Not like; having no likeness; dissimilar.
 UN-LIKE/LI-HOOD, (ün-lik'li-hüd) *n.* Improbability. *South.*
 UN-LIKE/LI-NESS, *n.* State of being unlikely; improbability.
 UN-LIKE/LY, *a.* Not likely; improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected: — not promising any particular event; unpromising. *Swift.*
 UN-LIKE/LY, *ad.* Improbably. *Pope.*
 UN-LIKE/NESS, *n.* Dissimilitude; want of likeness.
 UN-LIM'BER, *a.* Not limber; stiff; unyielding. *Wotton.*
 UN-LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no bounds or limits; illimitable. *Locke.*
 UN-LIM'IT-ED, *a.* Not limited; indefinite; having no bounds or limits; undefined; unconfined; not restrained.
 UN-LIM'IT-ED-LY, *ad.* Boundlessly; without bounds.

UN-LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unlimited.
 UN-LIN'E-AL, *a.* Not linear; not coming in order.
 UN-LINED', (ün-lind') *a.* Not lined; not covered inside *Spenser.*
 UN-LINK', (ün-lingk') *v. a.* To untwist; to open. *Shak.*
 UN-LY'QUE-FIED, (-lik'we'fid) *a.* Unmelted; undissolved.
 UN-LY'QUI-DAT-ED', (ün-lik'we'dät-ed) *a.* Not liquidated. *S. Smith.*
 UN-LY'QUORED, (ün-lik'kurd) *a.* Not wet or moistened.
 UN-LIS'TEN-ING, (ün-lis'sn-ing) *a.* Deaf; not hearing.
 UN-LIT'ER-A-RY, *a.* Not literary; illiterate. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 UN-LIVE/LI-NESS, *n.* Dulness. *Milton.*
 UN-LIVE/LY, *a.* Not lively; wanting life; dull.
 UN-LOAD', (ün-läd') *v. a.* [i. UNLOADED; *pp.* UNLOADING, UNLOADED.] To remove a load from; to disburden; to unload; to exonerate.
 UN-LO'CAT-ED, *a.* Not located; not placed. *Smart.*
 UN-LOCK', *v. a.* [i. UNLOCKED; *pp.* UNLOCKING, UNLOCKED.] To unfasten what is shut with a lock; to open.
 UN-LOCKED', (ün-lökt') *a.* Not locked; not fastened with a lock.
 UN-LODGE', *v. a.* To deprive of a lodging; to dislodge. *Shumbarland.*
 UN-LODGED', (ün-löjd') *a.* Not lodged. *Carew.*
 UN-LOOKED'-FOR, (-läkt'-) *a.* Unexpected; not foreseen.
 UN-LOOPE'D', (ün-löpt') *a.* Not fastened by a loop. *Gay.*
 UN-LOOSE', *v. a.* [i. UNLOOSED; *pp.* UNLOOSING, UNLOOSED.] To unbind; to release; to loosen; to loose. *Shak.*
 } *Loose and unloose* are of the same meaning; or *un-*
 } is merely intensive.
 UN-LOOSE', *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to lose all union. *Collier.*
 UN-LOO'SEN', (-sn) *v. a.* To loosen; to unloose. *Knox. [R.]*
 UN-LORD/LY, *a.* Not lordly; not arbitrary. *Milton.*
 UN-LOS'S/A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be lost. *Boyle.*
 UN-LOST', *a.* Not lost. *Young.*
 UN-LOVE', *v. a.* To destroy the love of. *Spectator. [R.]*
 UN-LOVED', (ün-lüvd') *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*
 UN-LOVE/LI-NESS, *n.* Unamiableness.
 UN-LOVE/LY, *a.* Not lovely; unamiable.
 UN-LOV'ING, *a.* Not loving; not fond. *Shak.*
 UN-LUBR'ICATED, *a.* Not lubricated. *Blackwood.*
 UN-LUCK'LY, *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.
 UN-LUCK'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being unlucky.
 UN-LUCK'Y, *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; unsuccessful; unhappy: — ill-omened; inauspicious. — In colloquial use, — mischievously waguish. *King.*
 UN-LUS'TROUS, *a.* Not lustrous; wanting lustre. *Shak.*
 UN-LUTE', *v. a.* To separate from cement or lute. *Boyle.*
 UN-LUX'URIOUS, *a.* Not luxurious. *Museum.*
 UN-MAD'DENED', (-mä'd'nd) *a.* Not maddened. *Coleridge.*
 UN-MADE', *a.* Not made; not formed; not created; deprived of form or qualities.
 UN-MADE', *i. & p.* From *Unmake*. See UNMAKE.
 UN-MAG'NIFIED', (ün-mäg'ne'fid) *a.* Not magnified. *Ash.*
 UN-MAD'DEN-LY, (ün-mä'd'nd-le) *a.* Unbecoming a maiden.
 UN-MAILED', (ün-mäld') *a.* Not mailed. *Ash.*
 UN-MAINED', (ün-mämd') *a.* Not maimed.
 UN-MAIN-TAIN/A-BLE, *a.* Not maintainable. *Hale.*
 UN-MA-JES'TIC, *a.* Not majestic. *Ash.*
 UN-MAK'A-BLE, *a.* Not possible to be made. *Greav.*
 UN-MAKE', *v. a.* [i. UNMADE; *pp.* UNMAKING, UNMADE.] To destroy the form and essential qualities of; to ruin.
 UN-MAL'LE'CIOUS, (ün-mäl'lesh'us) *a.* Not malicious. *Cowley.*
 UN-MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable. *Famshaw.*
 UN-MAN', *v. a.* [i. UNMANNED; *pp.* UNMANNING, UNMANNED.] To deprive of the qualities of a man; to emasculate: — to deject; to dishearten: — to deprive of men; to disorganize.
 UN-MAN/A-CLED, (ün-män'a-kld) *a.* Not manacled. *Pitt.*
 UN-MAN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not manageable; not easily governed; not easily wielded.
 UN-MAN'AGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being unmanageable. *Ash.*
 UN-MAN'AGED, (ün-män'gid) *a.* Not managed.
 UN-MAN'FUL, *a.* Not becoming a man; unmanly. *Morr.*
 UN-MAN'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a manner unworthy of a man. *Milton.*
 UN-MAN'LIKE, *a.* Unmanly. *Sidney.*
 UN-MAN'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of manliness. *Ash.*
 UN-MAN'LY, *a.* Not manly; unsuitable to a man; dishonorable; weak; effeminate.
 UN-MANNED', (ün-mänd') *a.* Not manned; not furnished with men. [Not tamed — a term of falconry. *Shak.*]
 UN-MANN'ERED, (ün-män'ner'd) *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.
 UN-MANN'ER-LI-NESS, *n.* Breach of civility; ill behavior.
 UN-MANN'ER-LY, *a.* Not manly; wanting good manners; impolite; ill bred; not civil; not complaisant.
 UN-MANN'ER-LY, *ad.* With ill manners; uncivilly.
 UN-MAN'TLE, *v. a.* To divest of a mantle or cloak; to dismantle. *Cowper.*
 UN-MAN'URED', (ün-män'ürd') *a.* Not manured. *Spenser.*
 UN-MARK'ED, (ün-märkt') *a.* Not marked; not observed.
 UN-MAR'KET-A-BLE, *a.* Not marketable. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*
 UN-MAR'RED', (ün-märd') *a.* Not married; uninjured.

UN-MÄR/RIJAGE-Ä-BLE,* a. Not marriageable. *Ash*.
 UN-MÄR/RIJED, (ün-mär'rijd) a. Not married.
 UN-MÄR'RY, v. a. To separate from the matrimonial contract; to divorce. *Milton*.
 UN-MÄR'SHALLED,* (-mär'shald) a. Not marshalled. *Leavis*.
 †UN-MÄS/CU-LÄTE, v. a. To emasculate. *Fuller*.
 UN-MÄS/CU-LINE,* a. Not masculine. *Smart*.
 UN-MÄSK'/v. a. [i. UNMASKED; pp. UNMASKING, UNMASKED.] To strip of a mask; to lay open.
 UN-MÄSK', v. n. To put off the mask. *Shak*.
 UN-MÄSKED', (ün-mäsk't) a. Not masked; open to view.
 UN-MÄSK'ER,* n. One who unmasks. *Milton*.
 UN-MÄS'TER-Ä-BLE, a. Unconquerable. *Brown*.
 UN-MÄS'TERED, (ün-mäs'terd) a. Not mastered; not subdued.
 UN-MÄS'TI-CA-BLE,* a. Not to be mastered. *Jour. Sci*.
 UN-MÄTCH'Ä-BLE, a. Unparalleled; unequalled.
 UN-MÄTCHED', (ün-mächt') a. Not matched; matchless.
 UN-MÄ-TRIČ/U-LÄT-ED,* a. Not matriculated. *Milton*.
 UN-MEAN'ING, a. Wanting meaning; having no meaning.
 UN-MEAN'ING-NESS,* n. Want of meaning. *Dr. Campbell*.
 UN-MEAN'T, a. Not meant; not intended.
 †UN-MEÄS'VR-Ä-BLE, (ün-mēzh'vr-ä-bl) a. Immeasurable. *Shak*.
 †UN-MEÄS'VR-Ä-BLY, (ün-mēzh'vr-ä-bl) ad. Immeasurably. *Havell*.
 UN-MEÄS'VRED, (ün-mēzh'vrd) a. Not measured; immense.
 UN-MEÄH'AN-IZED,* (ün-mēk'an-izd) a. Not formed by mechanism. *Foley*.
 UN-MED'DLED-WIPI, (ün-mēd'dlid-wih) a. Not touched.
 UN-MED'DLING, a. Not meddling; not interfering.
 UN-MED'DLING-NESS, n. Absence of meddling. *Hall*.
 UN-MED'TÄT-ED, a. Not meditated; not designed.
 UN-MEEK',* a. Wanting meekness. *E. Erving*.
 UN-MEET', a. Not fit; not proper; not worthy.
 UN-MEET'LY, ad. Not properly; not suitably. *Spenser*.
 UN-MEET'NESS, n. Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Milton*.
 UN-MEL'IQ-RÄT-ED,* (ün-mēl'iq-rät-ēd) a. Not meliorated. *Ash*.
 UN-MEL'LOWED, (ün-mēl'lod) a. Not mellowed.
 UN-ME-LÖ'DI-OÜS, a. Harsh; grating; not melodious; im-melodious. *Thomson*.
 UN-ME-LÖ'DI-OÜS-LY,* ad. Not melodiously. *Dr. Allen*.
 UN-MELT'ED, a. Not melted; undissolved.
 UN-MEN'ACED,* (ün-mēn'ast) a. Not threatened. *Wordsworth*.
 UN-MEN'ÄCING,* a. Not menacing. *Dr. Allen*.
 UN-MEN'TION-Ä-BLE,* a. That may not be mentioned. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-MEN'TIONED, (ün-mēn'shund) a. Not mentioned or told.
 UN-MER'CE-NA-RY,* a. Not mercenary. *Asterbury*.
 UN-MER'CHANT-Ä-BLE, a. Unsalable; not vendible.
 UN-MER'CI-FÜL, a. Not merciful; cruel; severe; inclem-ent.
 UN-MER'CI-FÜL-LY, ad. Without mercy or tenderness.
 UN-MER'CI-FÜL-NESS, n. Cruelty; want of tenderness.
 †UN-MER'IT-Ä-BLE, a. Having no desert. *Shak*.
 UN-MER'IT-ED, a. Not merited; not deserved.
 UN-MER'IT-ED-NESS, n. State of being undeserved. *Boyle*.
 UN-MER-I-TÖ'R-I-OÜS,* a. Not meritorious. *Ash*.
 UN-MET', a. Not met; not encountered. *B. Jonson*.
 UN-MET-Ä-MÖR/PHÖSED,* (ün-mēt-ä-mör'fäst) a. Not metamorphosed. *Ash*.
 UN-MET-Ä-PHY'S/I-CAL,* a. Not metaphysical. *N. A. Rev.*
 UN-METH'OD-IZED,* (ün-mēth'od-izd) a. Not methodized. *Ash*.
 UN-MIGH'TY, (ün-mi'te) a. Not powerful; weak. *Todd*.
 UN-MILD', a. Not mild; fierce.
 UN-MILD'NESS, n. Want of mildness. *Milton*.
 UN-MIL'/TA-RY,* a. Not military. *Napier*.
 UN-MILKED', (ün-milk't) a. Not milked. *Pope*.
 UN-MILLED', (ün-mill'd) a. Not milled, as a coin.
 UN-MIND'ED, a. Not minded; not regarded.
 UN-MIND'FÜL, a. Not mindful; careless; forgetful; negli-gent; inattentive; heedless.
 UN-MIND'FÜL-LY, ad. Negligently; carelessly. *Scott*.
 UN-MIND'FÜL-NESS, n. Carelessness; heedlessness.
 UN-MIN'GLE, v. a. To separate things mixed. *Bacon*. [R.]
 †UN-MIN'GLE-Ä-BLE, a. Not susceptible of mixture. *Boyle*.
 UN-MIN'GLED, (ün-ming'gld) a. Unmixed; pure.
 UN-MI-RÄC'/V-LOÜS,* a. Not miraculous. *Young*.
 UN-MIR'RY, a. Not miry; not fouled with dirt. *Gay*.
 UN-MISSED', (ün-mist') a. Not missed. *Gray*.
 UN-MIS-TÄK'Ä-BLE,* a. Not to be mistaken. *Ch. Od.*
 UN-MIT'I-GÄ-Ä-BLE,* (ün-mis-tä'kn) a. Not mistaken. *Smart*.
 UN-MIT'I-GÄT-ED, a. That cannot be softened. *Shak*.
 UN-MIXED', (ün-mix't) a. Not mixed or mingled.
 UN-MIXT', a. Unmixed. *Milton*.
 UN-MÖANED', (ün-mönd') a. Not lamented. *Shak*.
 UN-MÖD'I-FIED,* (ün-möd'f-id) a. Not modified. *Burke*.
 UN-MÖD'U-LÄT-ED,* a. Not modulated. *Shelley*.
 UN-MÖIST', a. Not moist; not wet. *Phillips*.

UN-MÖIST'ENED, (ün-möist'end) a. Not made wet.
 UN-MÖ-LEST'ED, a. Not molested; not disturbed.
 UN-MÖL'/LI-FT-Ä-BLE,* a. Not mollifiable. *Ash*.
 UN-MÖL'/LI-FIED,* (ün-mö'l'f-id) a. Not mollified. *Ash*.
 UN-MÖ-MEN'TOÜS,* a. Not momentous. *Campbell*.
 UN-MÖN'EYED, (ün-mün'id) a. Having no money.
 †UN-MÖ-NÖP'/U-LIZE, v. a. To recover or free from mo-nopoly. *Milton*.
 UN-MÖÖR', v. a. [i. UNMOORED; pp. UNMOORING, UNMOORED.] (*Naut.*) To take up one of the two anchors by which a ship is moored. *Brande*. To loose from land by taking up the anchors. *Dope*.
 UN-MÖR'AL-IZED, (ün-mör'al-izd) a. Not moralized.
 UN-MÖR'T/GAGED, (ün-mör't'gäjd) a. Not mortgaged.
 UN-MÖR'TIFIED, (ün-mör't'f-id) a. Not mortified.
 UN-MÖRH'ER-LY,* a. Not motherly. *Smart*. [Milton.]
 UN-MÖULD', (ün-möld') v. a. To change as to the form.
 UN-MÖUL'DER-ING,* a. Not mouldering. *Bryant*.
 UN-MÖUNT'ED,* a. Not mounted. *Southey*.
 UN-MÖURNED', (ün-mörnd') a. Not mourned or lamented.
 †UN-MÖV'Ä-BLE, a. Immovable. *Locke*.
 †UN-MÖV'Ä-BLY, ad. Immovably. *Ellis*.
 UN-MÖVED', (ün-mövd') a. Not moved; not changed; not affected; unaltered by passion; calm; quiet.
 UN-MÖV'ED-LY,* ad. Quietly; without emotion. *Locke*.
 UN-MÖV'ING, a. Having no motion; unaffacting.
 UN-MÖWED',* or UN-MÖWN',* a. Not mowed or mown. *Ash*.
 UN-MÜ'FELE, v. a. To remove a muffle from. *Milton*.
 UN-MÜLLED',* (ün-müld') a. Not mulled. *Ash*.
 UN-MÜR'MURED, (ün-mür'murd) a. Not murmured at.
 UN-MÜR'MÜR-ING,* a. Not murmuring. *R. Pollok*.
 UN-MÜ'SJ-CAL, a. Not musical; not harmonious.
 UN-MÜ'SJ-CAL-LY,* ad. Not musically. *Ash*.
 UN-MÜ'T/LÄT-ED,* a. Not mutilated. *London*.
 UN-MÜZ'ZLE, v. a. [i. UNMUZZLED; pp. UNMUZZLING, UNMUZZLED.] To loose from a muzzle.
 UN-MÜZ'ZLED,* (ün-müz'zld) a. Not muzzled. *Burke*.
 UN-MYS-TÉ'R-I-OÜS,* a. Not mysterious. *Young*.
 UN-NÄIL',* v. a. To deprive of nails; to draw nails from. *Evelyn*.
 UN-NAMED', (ün-nämd') a. Not named; not mentioned.
 UN-NÄ'TION-ÄL,* (ün-näsh'un-äl) a. Not national. *N. Briton*.
 UN-NÄ'TIVE, a. Not native; foreign. *Thomson*.
 UN-NÄT'V-RÄL, (ün-nä'v-räl) a. Not natural; contrary to nature; contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature;—forced; affect-ed; artificial.
 UN-NÄT'V-RÄL-IZE, v. a. To make unnatural. *Hales*.
 UN-NÄT'V-RÄL-LY, ad. Not naturally; in opposition to nature.
 UN-NÄT'V-RÄL-NESS, n. Contrariety to nature. *Sidney*.
 UN-NÄV'/GÄ-BLE, a. Innavigable. *Cowley*.
 UN-NÄV'/GÄT-ED, a. Not navigated; not sailed over.
 UN-NÉC'ES-SÄ-RJ-LY, ad. Without necessity; needless.
 UN-NÉC'ES-SÄ-RJ-NESS, n. State of being unnecessary.
 UN-NÉC'ES-SÄ-RY,* a. Not necessary; needless; useless.
 UN-NE-CÉS'SI-TÄT-ED,* a. Not necessitated. *Smart*.
 UN-NÉED'ED,* a. Not needed. *Wilson*.
 UN-NÉED'FÜL, a. Not wanted; needless. *Milton*.
 UN-NEIGH'BORED,* (ün-nä'bürd) a. Not neighborly or near.
 UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY, (ün-nä'bur-lē) a. Not neighborly; not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbor.
 UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY, (ün-nä'bur-lē) ad. In a manner not suitable to a neighbor; with malevolence. *Shak*.
 †UN-NÉR/VATE, a. Enervate; weak. *Broome*.
 UN-NÉRVE', v. a. [i. UNNERVED; pp. UNNERVING, UNNERVED.] To deprive of force; to enfeeble. *Addison*.
 UN-NÉRVED', (ün-nerv'd) a. Weak; feeble. *Shak*.
 UN-NÉS'TLE', (ün-nēs'tl) v. a. To dislodge; to eject. *Bacon*.
 †UN-NÉTH', { ad. Scarcely; hardly;—not without diffi-culty. *Spenser*.
 UN-NÉTHES'S', { culty. *Spenser*.
 UN-NIG'GARD-LY,* a. Not niggardly; liberal. *Tucker*.
 †UN-NÖ'BLE, a. Not noble; ignoble. *Shak*.
 †UN-NÖ'BLY, ad. Ignobly. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 UN-NÖM'I-NÄT-ED,* a. Not nominated. *Ash*.
 UN-NÖT-ED, a. Not noted; not observed; not heeded.
 UN-NÖ'TICED, (ün-nö'tist) a. Not noticed; not observed.
 UN-NÖ'TI-FIED,* (ün-nö'ti-fid) a. Not notified. *Ash*.
 UN-NÖUR'ISHED,* (ün-nür'isht) a. Not nourished. *Daniel*.
 UN-NÜM'BERED, (-berd) a. Not numbered; innumerable.
 UN-NÜR'TVRED, (ün-nür'tvrd) a. Not nurtured.
 UN-NV'R'I'TOÜS,* a. Not nutritious. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-O-BEYED', (ün-ö-bäd') a. Not obeyed. *Milton*.
 UN-O-BÉCT'ED, a. Not objected; not opposed.
 UN-O-BÉC'TION-Ä-BLE, (ün-öb'jek'shun-ä-bl) a. That cannot be objected against.
 UN-O-BLIGED',* (ün-ö-blid') a. Not obliged. *Ash*.
 UN-O-BLIV'ER-ÄT-ED,* a. Not obliterated. *Grant*.
 UN-O-BNÖXIOÜS, (ün-öb'nök'shus) a. Not obnoxious; not hable; not exposed to any hurt.
 UN-O-BSCÜRED', (ün-öb-skürd') a. Not obscured.

UN-PICKED',* (ün-pikt') *a.* Not picked. *Milton.*
 UN-PICT-V-RÉSQUE',* (-résk') *a.* Not picturesque. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-PIERCE/A-BLE,* *a.* Not to be pierced. *Southey.*
 UN-PERCED', (ün-pérs't) *a.* Not penetrated; not pierced.
 UN-PIL/LAGED,* (ün-pil/lajd) *a.* Not pillaged. *Glover.*
 UN-PIL/LARED, (ün-pil/lard) *a.* Not pillared.
 UN-PIL/LÓWED, (ün-pil/lówd) *a.* Not pillaging a pillow. *Milton.*
 UN-PÍ/LOT-ED,* *a.* Not piloted. *Shelley.*
 UN-PIN', *v.* *a.* [i. UNFINNED; *pp.* UNFINNING, UNFINNED.]
 To loose or open by taking out pins; to unfasten.
 UN-PIN/ÓNED,* (-pin/yund) *a.* Not having pinions. *Adair.*
 UN-PINKED', (ün-pinkt') *a.* Not pinked; not marked with
 eyelet-holes. *Shak.*
 UN-PINNED',* (ün-pind') *a.* Not pinned; freed from pins.
Ash.
 UN-PIT'/A-BLE,* *a.* That is not to be pitied. *Scott.*
 UN-PIT'/A-BLY,* *ad.* So as not to be pitied. *Scott.*
 UN-PIT'/ED, (ün-pit'id) *a.* Not pitied or compassionated.
 UN-PIT'/-FUL, *a.* Not pitiful; not exciting pity. *Davies.*
 UN-PIT'/-FUL-LY, *ad.* Without pity; unmercifully. *Shak.*
 UN-PIT'/Y-ING, *a.* Having no pity or compassion. *Granville.*
 UN-PLÁ/CA-BLE, *a.* Implacable. *Fotherby.*
 UN-PLACED', (ün-plást') *a.* Not placed; having no place.
 UN-PLAGUED', (ün-plagd') *a.* Not plagued or tormented.
 UN-PLÁ/ED,* *a.* Not plated; not braided. *Addison.*
 UN-PLANNED',* (ün-plánd') *a.* Not planned. *Ash.*
 UN-PLÁNT'ED, *a.* Not planted; spontaneous. *Waller.*
 UN-PLÁ/TERED,* (ün-plást'erd) *a.* Not plastered. *Ash.*
 UN-PLÁU/SI-BLE, *a.* Not plausible; implausible. *Clarendon.*
 UN-PLÁU/SIVE, *a.* Not approving. *Shak.*
 UN-PLÉAD/A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being alleged in
 pleading or plea. *South.*
 UN-PLÉAS'ANT, (ün-pléaz'ánt) *a.* Not pleasant; disagreeable;
 troublesome; uneasy.
 UN-PLÉAS'ANT-LY, *ad.* In an unpleasant manner; uneasily.
 UN-PLÉAS'ANT-NÉSS, *n.* State of being unpleasant.
 UN-PLÉASÉD', (ün-plézd') *a.* Not pleased; not delighted.
 UN-PLÉAS'ING, (ün-pléaz'ing) *a.* Not pleasing; displeasing;
 disagreeable; offensive.
 UN-PLÉAS'ING-LY,* *ad.* So as to displease. *Smart.*
 UN-PLÉAS'ING-NÉSS, *n.* Want of qualities to please. *Milton.*
 UN-PLÉAS'IVE, *a.* Not pleasing. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-PLÉAS'UR-A-BLE,* (ün-plézh'ur-á-bl) *a.* Not pleasurable.
Coleridge.
 UN-PLÉDGED',* (ün-pléjd') *a.* Not pledged. *Burke.*
 UN-PLÉ/A-BLE,* *a.* Not pliable; not yielding. *Holland.*
 UN-PLI/A-BLY,* *ad.* In an unpliant manner. *Dr. Allen.*
 UN-PLI'ANT, *a.* Not pliant; stiff; not easily bent.
 UN-PLI'ANT-LY,* *ad.* In an unpliant manner. *Johnson.*
 UN-PLIGHT'ED,* (ün-plit'ed) *a.* Not plighted. *Cole.*
 UN-PLÓUGHED', (ün-plóúhd') *a.* Not ploughed. *Mortimer.*
 UN-PLÓCKED',* (ün-plúkt') *a.* Not plucked. *Crabbe.*
 UN-PLÓMB',* (ün-plúm') *v.* *a.* To deprive of plumb or lead.
Burke.
 UN-PLÚME', *v.* *a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade. *Glaville.*
 UN-PLÚN'DERED,* (ün-plán'dérd) *a.* Not plundered. *Smith.*
 UN-PO-ÉT'/IC, } *a.* Not poetical; not as becomes a poet;
 UN-PO-ÉT'/-CAL, } prosaic.
 UN-PO-ÉT'/-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a manner unbecoming a poet.
 UN-PO-ÉT'/-CAL-NÉSS,* *n.* State of being unpoetical. *Ed.
 Rev.*
 UN-POÍNT'ED, *a.* Not pointed; having no point.
 UN-POÍSED', (ün-póizd') *a.* Not poised; wanting equipoise.
 UN-POÍ/SON, (ün-póiz'n) *v.* *a.* To remove poison from
South.
 UN-PÓ/LAR-ÍZED,* (ün-pó/lar-ízd) *a.* Not polarized. *P. Cye.*
 UN-PÓ/LI'-CIED,* (ün-pó/lí-sízd) *a.* Wanting policy. *Shak.*
 UN-PÓ/LISHED, (ün-pó/lisht) *a.* Not polished; not bright-
 ened by attrition; not civilized; not refined.
 UN-PO-LITE', *a.* Not polite; impolite. *Watts. [r.]*
 UN-PO-LÍTE/NÉSS, *n.* Impoliteness. *Blackwall.*
 UN-PÓLLED', (ün-póld') *a.* Not polled; not registered.
 UN-PÓL-LÚT'ED, *a.* Not corrupted; not defiled.
 UN-PÓN'DERED,* (ün-pón'dérd) *a.* Not pondered. *Ash.*
 UN-PÓP'/ULAR, *a.* Not popular; not having public favor;
 not fitted to please the people.
 UN-PÓP'-ULÁR'/-ÍTY, *n.* State of being unpopular.
 UN-PÓRT/A-BLE, *a.* Not portable. *Raleigh.*
 UN-PÓR/TIONED, (ün-pór/shund) *a.* Not portioned.
 UN-PÓRT'/U-ÓUS, (ün-pór'tyú-ús) *a.* Having no ports. *Burke.*
 UN-PO-SÉSSÉD', (ün-pósz-zést') *a.* Not possessed; not held.
 UN-PO-SÉSS'ING, *a.* Having no possession.
 UN-PO-S'SI-BLE, *a.* Impossible. *Bacon.*
 UN-PÓST'ED,* *a.* Not posted. *Ash.*
 UN-PÓ'TA-BLE,* *a.* Not potable. *Flint.*
 UN-PÓUND'ED,* *a.* Not pounded. *Ash.*
 UN-PÓW'DERED,* (ün-póú'dérd) *a.* Not powdered. *Francis.*
 UN-PRÁC'/TÍ-CA-BLE, *a.* Impracticable. *Boyle.*
 UN-PRÁC'TISED, (ün-prák'tízt) *a.* Not practised; unaccus-
 tomed; raw; not known; not familiar by use.
 UN-PRÁISE',* *v.* *a.* To deprive of praise. *Young.*
 UN-PRÁISED', (ün-prázd') *a.* Not celebrated; not praised.
 UN-PRÁCHED',* (ün-précht') *a.* Not preached. *Ash.*

UN-PRÉ-CÁ/RÍ-ÓUS, *a.* Not precarious; certain.
 UN-PRÉ-CÉD'ED,* *a.* Not preceded. *J. Johnson.*
 UN-PRÉ-CÉ/DÉNT-ED,* *a.* Not preceded; not justified by
 precedent; unexampled.
 UN-PRÉ-CÉ/DÉNT-ED-LY,* *ad.* Without precedent. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-PRÉ-CÉ/DÉNTIAL,* *a.* Not warranted by precedent;
 unprecedent. *Ec. Rev. [r.]*
 UN-PRÉ-CISE', *a.* Not precise; loose. *Warton.*
 UN-PRÉ-DES'TÍ-NÁT-ED,* *a.* Not predestinated. *Ash.*
 UN-PRÉ-DICT', *v.* *a.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*
 UN-PRÉ-DICT'ED,* *a.* Not predicted. *Ash.*
 UN-PRÉ-FÁCED',* (ün-préf'ást) *a.* Not prefaced. *Ash.*
 UN-PRÉ-FÉRRÉD', (ün-pré-férd') *a.* Not preferred; not ad-
 vanced.
 UN-PRÉ/GNANT, *a.* Not pregnant; not prolific.
 UN-PRÉ-JÚ/DÍ-CATE, } *a.* Not prepossessed; unpreju-
 UN-PRÉ-JÚ/DÍ-CÁ-ED, } diced. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-PRÉ/JÚ-DICED, (ün-préj'jú-dist) *a.* Not prejudiced; free
 from prejudice; free from prepossession.
 UN-PRÉ/JÚ-DÍ-ED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being unprejudiced.
 UN-PRÉ-LÍ/TÍ-CÁ-L, } *a.* Not premeditated; unsuitable to a pre-
 UN-PRÉ-LÍ/TÁTE,* *a.* Unpremeditated. *Southey.*
 UN-PRÉ-MÉD'/TÁT-ED,* *a.* Not premeditated; extempora-
 neous; not prepared in the mind beforehand.
 UN-PRÉ-MÉD'/TÁT-ÉD-LY,* *ad.* Without premeditation.
Wilson.
 UN-PRÉ-ÓC'/CV-PÍED,* (ün-pré-ók'kú-píed) *a.* Not preoccu-
 pied. *Foster.*
 UN-PRÉ-PÁRED', (ün-pré-párd') *a.* Not prepared; not ready;
 not fitted by previous measures.
 UN-PRÉ-PÁRED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being unprepared.
 UN-PRÉ-POZ-SÉSSÉD', (ün-pré-póz-zést') *a.* Not prepos-
 sessed; unprejudiced.
 UN-PRÉ-POZ-SÉSS'ING,* *a.* Not prepossessing. *Nobblé.*
 UN-PRÉ-SCRIBED',* (ün-pré-skríbd') *a.* Not prescribed. *Bp.
 Hall.*
 UN-PRÉ-SÉNT/A-BLE,* *a.* That may not be presented. *Qu.*
 UN-PRÉ-SÉNT'ED,* *a.* Not presented. *Strype.*
 UN-PRÉ-SÉRV/A-BLE,* *a.* Not preservable. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-PRÉ-SÉRVÉD',* *a.* Not preserved. *Bowen.*
 UN-PRÉSSÉD', (ün-prést') *a.* Not pressed; not enforced.
 UN-PRÉ-SÚM'ING,* *a.* Not presuming. *Knöz.*
 UN-PRÉ-SÚMPT'/U-ÓUS, (ün-pré-súm'tyú-ús) *a.* Not pre-
 sumptuous; submissive; humble. *Copper.*
 UN-PRÉ-SÚMPT'/U-ÓUS-LY,* *ad.* Not presumptuously; not
 arrogantly. *Thacher.*
 UN-PRÉ-TÉND'ING, *a.* Not pretending; not claiming merit.
 UN-PRÉ-VÁIL'ING, *a.* Not prevailing; falling.
 UN-PRÉ-VÁLÉNT',* *a.* Not prevalent. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-PRÉ-VÁR'/-CÁT-ING,* *a.* Not prevaricating. *Knöz.*
 UN-PRÉ-VENT'ED,* *a.* Not prevented; not hindered.
 UN-PRICKED',* (ün-príkt') *a.* Not pricked. *Ash.*
 UN-PRÍEST', *v.* *a.* To deprive of the orders of a priest. *Mil-
 ton.*
 UN-PRÍEST'/LY, *a.* Not priestly; unsuitable to a priest. *Bale.*
 UN-PRÍMED',* (ün-prímd') *a.* Not primed. *Ash.*
 UN-PRÍM'/TÍVE,* *a.* Not primitive. *Waterland.*
 UN-PRÍNCE'/LY, *a.* Unsuitable to a prince. *K. Charles.*
 UN-PRÍN'CÍ-PLÉD, (ün-prín-sé-pld) *a.* Devoid of principle;
 immoral; iniquitous; not settled in tenets.
 UN-PRÍN'CÍ-PLÉD-NÉSS,* (ün-prín-sé-pld-nés) *n.* Want of
 principle. *Buckmaster.*
 UN-PRÍNT'ED, *a.* Not printed. *Pope.*
 UN-PRÍ/ONED, (ün-prí/znd) *a.* Not prisoned; set free.
 UN-PRÍV'/LÉGED,* (ün-prírv'-léjéd) *a.* Not privileged.
Knöz.
 UN-PRÍZ/A-BLE, *a.* Not valued; not of estimation. *Shak.*
 UN-PRÍZÉD', (ün-prízd') *a.* Not prized; not valued.
 UN-PRÓ-CLÁIMÉD', (ün-pró-klánd') *a.* Not proclaimed.
 UN-PRÓ-CÚR/A-BLE,* *a.* Not to be procured. *Ash.*
 UN-PRÓ-CÚRÉD',* (ün-pró-kúrd') *a.* Not procured. *Bp. Tay-
 lor.*
 UN-PRÓ-DUCÉD',* (ün-pró-dúst') *a.* Not produced. *Black-
 more.*
 UN-PRÓ-DÚC'TÍVE, *a.* Not productive; not efficient; bar-
 ren; unfruitful.
 UN-PRÓ-DÚC'TÍVE-LY,* *ad.* Not productively. *E. Everett.*
 UN-PRÓ-FANÉD', (ün-pró-fánd') *a.* Not profaned or vio-
 lated.
 UN-PRÓ-FÉSSÉD',* (ün-pró-fézt') *a.* Not professed. *Words-
 worth.*
 UN-PRÓ-FÉS'SÍON-Á-L,* (ün-pró-fésh'ün-ál) *a.* Not profes-
 sional. *Tomlins.*
 UN-PRÓ-FÉS'SÍON-Á-L-LY,* (ün-pró-fésh'ün-ál-lé) *ad.* Not
 professionally. *West. Rev.*
 UN-PRÓ-FÍ/CIEN-CY, (ün-pró-físh'en-se) *n.* Want of pro-
 ficiency. *Bp. Hall.*
 UN-PRÓF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Affording no profit; useless.
 UN-PRÓF'IT-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being unprofitable.
 UN-PRÓF'IT-A-BLY, *ad.* Uselessly; without advantage.
 UN-PRÓF'IT-ÉD, *a.* Having no gain. *Shak.*
 UN-PRÓ-GRÉSS'ÍVE,* *a.* Not progressive. *Southey.*
 UN-PRÓ-HÍB'/IT-ED,* *a.* Not prohibited; lawful. *Milton.*

UN-PRO-JECT'ED, *a.* Not projected; not planned.
 UN-PRO-LIF'IC, *a.* Not prolific; barren; not productive.
 UN-PRO-MISED,* (ün-pröm'is't) *a.* Not promised. *Spenser.*
 UN-PRO-MIS-ING, *a.* Not promising good; giving no promise or appearance of excellence.
 UN-PRO-MPT'ED, *a.* Not prompted; not dictated.
 UN-PRO-MUL'GAT-ED,* *a.* Not promulgated. *Ash.*
 UN-PRO-NÖNCE/A-BLE,* *a.* Not pronounceable. *Walker.*
 UN-PRO-NÖNCED'ED, (ün-prö-nönst') *a.* Not pronounced.
 UN-PROP,* *v. a.* To take the props from. *Smart.*
 UN-PROP'A-GAT-ED,* *a.* Not propagated. *Smith.*
 †UN-PROP'ER, *a.* Improper. *Shak.*
 †UN-PROP'ER-LY, *ad.* Improperly. *Shak.*
 UN-PROPH'E-SIED, (ün-pröf'e-sid) *a.* Not prophesied. *Ash.*
 UN-PRO-PHET'IC, () *a.* Not prophetic; not foretelling
 UN-PRO-PHET'ICAL,* future events.
 UN-PRO-PH'T-AT-ED,* (ün-prö-pish'e-it-ed) *a.* Not prophitiated. *Ash.*
 UN-PRO-PI'TIOUS, (ün-prö-pish'us) *a.* Not propitious; unfavorable; inauspicious.
 UN-PRO-PI'TIOUS-NESS,* *n.* Inauspiciousness. *Moore.*
 †UN-PRO-POR'TION/A-BLE, *a.* Disproportionable.
 †UN-PRO-POR'TION-ATE, *a.* Disproportionate. *Pearson.*
 UN-PRO-POR'TIONED, (ün-prö-pör'shun'd) *a.* Not proportioned.
 UN-PRO-POSED', (ün-prö-pözd') *a.* Not proposed. *Dryden.*
 UN-PROPPED', (ün-pröp't') *a.* Not propped; not supported. *Dryden.*
 UN-PROS'E-CUT-ED,* *a.* Not prosecuted. *Ash.*
 UN-PROS'E-LYT-ED,* *a.* Not proselyted. *T. Scott.*
 UN-PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* Unfortunate; not prosperous.
 UN-PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Unsuccessfully. *Ep. Taylor.*
 UN-PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of prosperity. *Hammond.*
 UN-PROS'TRAT-ED,* *a.* Not prostrated. *Ash.*
 UN-PRO-TECT'ED, *a.* Not protected; not supported.
 UN-PRO-TECT'ING,* *a.* Not protecting. *Neale.*
 UN-PRO'TES-TANT-IZE,* *v. a.* To divest of Protestantism. *Brooks.*
 UN-PRO-TEST'ED,* *a.* Not protested. *Ash.*
 UN-PRO-TRUD'ED,* *a.* Not protruded. *Pennant.*
 UN-PROVED', (ün-prövd') *a.* Not proved; not tried.
 UN-PRO-VIDE', *v. a.* To divest of provision. *Shak.*
 UN-PRO-VID'ED, *a.* Not provided; not furnished.
 UN-PRO-VOKE',* *v. a.* To repel provocation. *Shak.*
 UN-PRO-VOKED', (ün-pröv'kt') *a.* Not provoked. *Dryden.*
 UN-PRO-VOKED-LY,* *ad.* Without provocation. *Davies.*
 UN-PRO-VOK'ING, *a.* Giving no offence. *Fleetwood.*
 UN-PRU-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Not prudential; imprudent.
 UN-PRUNED', (ün-pründ') *a.* Not pruned; not lopped.
 UN-PUB'LIC, *a.* Not public; private. *Ep. Taylor.*
 UN-PUBLISHED, (ün-püb'lish't) *a.* Not published; secret; unknown; not given to the public.
 UN-PULLED',* (ün-päld') *a.* Not pulled; not plucked. *Dryden.*
 UN-PUL'VER-IZED,* (ün-pül'ver-iz'd) *a.* Not pulverized. *Ash.*
 UN-PUNCT-U-AL,* (ün-pükt'yü-äl) *a.* Not punctual. *Pope.*
 UN-PUNCT-U-AL'I-TY,* *n.* Want of punctuality. *Sir G. Head.*
 UN-PUNCT-U-AL-LY,* *ad.* Not punctually. *Dr. Allen.*
 UN-PUN'ISH/A-BLE,* *a.* Not punishable. *Hooper.*
 UN-PUN'ISHED, (ün-pün'isht) *a.* Not punished.
 UN-PUN'ISH-ING,* *a.* Not punishing. *Smart.*
 UN-PUR'CHAS/A-BLE,* *a.* That cannot be purchased. *Cole-ridge.*
 UN-PUR'CHASED, (ün-pür'chäst) *a.* Not purchased.
 †UN-PURE', *a.* Not pure; impure. *Donne.*
 UN-PURGED', (ün-pürjd') *a.* Not purged; unpurified.
 UN-PUR'IFIED, (ün-pür'if-id) *a.* Not purified; unclean.
 UN-PUR'POSED, (ün-pür'pöst) *a.* Not purposed.
 UN-PUR-SUED', (ün-pür-süd') *a.* Not pursued. *Milton.*
 UN-PUR'TRE-FIED, (ün-pür'tre-fid) *a.* Not putrefied.
 UN-QUAFFED',* (ün-kwäft') *a.* Not quaffed. *Smart.*
 UN-QUAK'ER,* *v. a.* To divest of Quakerism. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-QUAK'ING,* *a.* Not quaking. *Wilson.*
 UN-QUAL'I-FIED, (ün-kwöl'e-fid) *a.* Not qualified; disqualified; not fit; — not softened; not abated.
 UN-QUAL'I-FIED-LY,* *ad.* In an unqualified manner. *King.*
 UN-QUAL'I-FIED-NESS, (ün-kwöl'e-fid-nés) *n.* State of being unqualified. *Biblioth. Bibl.*
 †UN-QUAL'I-FY, (ün-kwöl'e-fi) *v. a.* To disqualify. *Addison.*
 †UN-QUAL'I-TY-ED, (ün-kwöl'e-tid) *a.* Deprived of the usual faculties. *Shak.*
 †UN-QUAR'REL/A-BLE, (ün-kwör'rel-ä-bl) *a.* That cannot be quarrelled with or impugned. *Brown.*
 UN-QUAR'TERED,* (ün-kwör'ter'd) *a.* Not quartered. *Ash.*
 UN-QUEEN', *n. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen. *Shak.*
 UN-QUELL/A-BLE,* *a.* Not to be quelled. *Lond. Mag.*
 UN-QUELLED', (ün-kwëld') *a.* Not quelled; unsubdued.
 UN-QUENCH/A-BLE, (ün-kwënc'h-ä-bl) *a.* That cannot be quenched; unextinguishable; inextinguishable.
 UN-QUENCH/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unextinguishableness.
 UN-QUENCHED', (ün-kwënc'h't) *a.* Not extinguished.

UN-QUES'TION/A-BLE, (ün-kwëst'yün-ä-bl) *a.* That cannot be questioned; certain; indubitable; indisputable
 UN-QUES'TION/A-BLE-NESS,* *n.* State of being unquestionable. *Ash.*
 UN-QUES'TION-A-BIL'I-TY,* *n.* State of being unquestionable. *Coleridge.* [R.]
 UN-QUES'TION-A-BLY, *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt.
 UN-QUES'TIONED, (ün-kwëst'yünd) *a.* Not questioned; not doubted; indisputable.
 †UN-QUICK', (ün-kwik') *a.* Not quick; not alive. *Daniel.*
 UN-QUICK'ENED, (ün-kwik'kend) *a.* Not quickened.
 UN-QUI'ET, (ün-kwi'et) *a.* [inquiet, Fr.; inquietus, L.] Not quiet; uneasy; disturbed; restless.
 †UN-QUI'ET-LY, *v. a.* To disquiet. *Lord Herbert.*
 UN-QUI'ET-LY, (ün-kwi'et-le) *ad.* Without quiet or rest.
 UN-QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* Want of quiet; restlessness.
 †UN-QUI'ET-TUDE, *n.* Quietness; disquietude. *Wotton.*
 UN-QUIT'ED,* *a.* Not quitted. *Ash.*
 UN-QUIT'ED,* *a.* Not quoted; not cited. *Ash.*
 UN-RACKED', (ün-räkt') *a.* Not racked; not poured off.
 UN-RÄ'DI-AT-ED,* *a.* Not radiated. *Ash.*
 UN-RAISED',* (ün-räzd') *a.* Not raised. *Shak.*
 UN-RAKED', (ün-räkt') *a.* Not raked; not covered.
 UN-RÄMMED',* (ün-rämd') *a.* Not rammed. *Ash.*
 UN-RÄNGED',* (ün-ränjd') *a.* Not ranged. *Ford.*
 UN-RÄNSÄCKED', (ün-rän'säkt) *a.* Not ransacked.
 UN-RÄNS'OMED, (ün-rän'sömd) *a.* Not ransomed.
 UN-RÄPT'URED,* (ün-räpt'yür'd) *a.* Not enraptured. *Young.*
 UN-RÄSH',* *a.* Not rash; prudent; cautious. *Smart.*
 UN-RÄT/A-BLE,* *a.* Not liable to assessment. *Burrow.*
 UN-RÄV'AGED,* (ün-räv'äjd) *a.* Not ravaged. *Burke.*
 UN-RÄV'EL, (ün-räv'vl) *v. a.* [UNRAVELLED; pp. UNRAVELLING, UNRAVELLED.] To disentangle; to extricate; to clear; to clear up the intrigue of a play; to separate united parts; to unweave. See RAVEL.
 UN-RÄV'EL, (ün-räv'vl) *v. n.* To be unfolded. *Young.*
 UN-RÄV'EL-LÄ-BLE,* *a.* Not to be unravelled. *Phil. Mag.*
 UN-RÄV'EL-LER,* *n.* One who unravels. *Franklin.*
 UN-RÄV'EL-MENT,* *n.* The act of unravelling. *Sir E. Brydges.*
 UN-RÄV'ISHED,* (ün-räv'isht) *a.* Not ravished. *Ash.*
 UN-RÄ'ZORED, (ün-räv'zurd) *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*
 UN-REACHED', (ün-rëcht') *a.* Not reached; not attained. *Dryden.*
 UN-READ', (ün-rëd') *a.* Not read; not publicly pronounced; — untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*
 UN-READ/A-BLE,* *a.* That cannot be read. *J. Montgomery.*
 UN-READ'ING-LY,* *ad.* Without being read. *Mitford.*
 UN-READ'I-NESS, (ün-rëd'e-nés) *n.* Want of readiness; want of promptness; want of preparation.
 UN-READ'Y, (ün-rëd'e) *a.* Not ready; not prepared; not fit; not prompt; not quick; awkward.
 UN-RÉ'AL, *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; having only appearance; imaginary.
 UN-RÉ-ÄL'I-TY,* *n.* Want of reality. *Southey.*
 UN-RÉ-ÄL'IZE,* *v. a.* To take away the reality of. *Cole-ridge.*
 UN-RÉ-ÄL-IZED,* (ün-rë-äl-iz'd) *a.* Not realized. *Ash.*
 UN-RÉ-ÄPED', (ün-rëpt') *a.* Not reaped; uncut.
 UN-RÉ-ÄRED',* (ün-rërd') *a.* Not reared; not raised up. *Ash.*
 UN-RÉ-Ä'SON,* (ün-rë'sön) *n.* Want of reason. *Ed. Rev.* [R.]
 UN-RÉ-Ä'SON/A-BLE, (ün-rë'sön-ä-bl) *a.* Not reasonable; contrary to reason; exorbitant; immoderate; irrational.
 UN-RÉ-Ä'SON/A-BLE-NESS, (ün-rë'sön-ä-bl-nés) *n.* State of being unreasonable; inconsistency with reason; exorbitance.
 UN-RÉ-Ä'SON-A-BLY, (ün-rë'sön-ä-ble) *ad.* In an unreasonable manner; immoderately; exorbitantly.
 UN-RÉ-Ä'SONED,* (ün-rë'sönd) *a.* Not reasoned. *Smart.*
 UN-RÉ-Ä'SON-ING,* (ün-rë'sön-ing) *a.* Not reasoning. *Moore.*
 †UN-RÉ-ÄVE', (ün-rëv') *v. a.* To unwind; to unravel. *Ep. Taylor.*
 †UN-RÉ-ÄT'ED, *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*
 UN-RÉ-BÜK/A-BLE, *a.* Not rebukable; not censurable.
 UN-RÉ-BÜKED',* (ün-rë'bükt') *a.* Not rebuked. *Homilies.*
 UN-RÉ-CÄLLED',* (ün-rë-käld') *a.* Not recalled. *Young.*
 UN-RÉ-CÄNT'ED,* *a.* Not recanted. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-RÉ-CÉIVED', (ün-rë'sëvd') *a.* Not received. *Hooker.*
 UN-RÉCK'ONED, (ün-rëk'kend) *a.* Not reckoned. *Todd.*
 UN-RÉ-CLÄIM/A-BLE,* *a.* Irreclaimable. *Smart.*
 UN-RÉ-CLÄIMED', (ün-rë-klämd') *a.* Not reclaimed.
 UN-RÉ-CLÄIM'ING,* *a.* Not reclaiming. *Shelley.*
 UN-RÉ-CÖG'NIZ/A-BLE,* *a.* Not recognizable. *Coleridge.*
 UN-RÉ-CÖG-NIZED',* (ün-rëk'ög-niz'd) *a.* Not recognized. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-RÉ-CÖM-MÉND-ED,* *a.* Not recommended. *Knox.*
 UN-RÉ-CÖM-PÉNSED,* (ün-rëk'öm-péns't) *a.* Not recommended. *Hall.*
 UN-RÉ-CÖN-CIL/A-BLE, *a.* Irreconcilable. *Shak.*
 UN-RÉ-CÖN-CILED, (ün-rëk'ön-sild) *a.* Not reconciled.
 UN-RÉ-CÖRD'ED, *a.* Not recorded; not registered.
 UN-RÉ-CÖUNT'ED, *a.* Not recounted; not related.
 †UN-RÉ-CÖV'ER/A-BLE, *a.* Irrecoverable. *Feltham.*

UN-RE-COÛ'RED, (ûn-rê-kû'êrd) *a.* Not recovered.
 UN-RE-CRÛ'T'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be recruited. *Milton.*
 UN-RE-CRÛ'T'ED, * *a.* Not recruited. *Fuller.*
 UN-RE-C'T'Ï-FÏED, * (ûn-rêk'te'fid) *a.* Not rectified. *Henry.*
 UN-RE-CÛM'BENT, * *a.* Not incumbent. *Cowper.*
 †UN-RE-CÛR'ING, *a.* Irremediable. *Shak.*
 UN-RE-DEËM'ABLE, * *a.* Irredeemable. *Smart.*
 UN-RE-DEËMED', * (ûn-rê-dêmd') *a.* Not redeemed. *Taylor.*
 UN-RE-DRESS'ED', (ûn-rê-drêst') *a.* Not redressed. *Spenser.*
 UN-RE-DÛCED', (ûn-rê-dûst') *a.* Not reduced. *Davies.*
 UN-RE-DÛ'CI-BLE, *a.* Not reducible; irreducible. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-DÛ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impossibility of being reduced.
South.
 UN-REËVE', * *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To pull out of a block, thimble, or pulley, as a rope. *Mar. Dict.*
 UN-RE-FÏNED', (ûn-rê-find') *a.* Not refined. *Cleveland.*
 UN-RE-FLËCT'ED, * *a.* Not reflecting. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-FLËCT'ING, * *a.* That cannot be reformed. *Ham-*
 UN-RE-FÛRM'ABLE, * (ûn-rê-fûrmd') *a.* Not reformed.
 UN-RE-FRACT'ED, *a.* Not refracted. *Newton.*
 UN-RE-FRESH'ED', (ûn-rê-frêsh't) *a.* Not refreshed.
 †UN-RE-FRESH'FUL, * *a.* Not refreshing. *Scott.* [*R.*]
 UN-RE-FRESH'ING, * *a.* Not refreshing. *Smith.*
 UN-RE-FÛND'ED, * *a.* Not refunded. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-FÛS'ING, * *a.* Not refusing; complying. *Thomson.*
 UN-RE-FÛT'ED, * *a.* Not refuted. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-RE'GAL, * *a.* Not regal; unworthy of a king. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-RE-GÂRD'ED, *a.* Not regarded; disregarded.
 UN-RE-GËN'ÉR-A-CY, *n.* State of being unregenerate. *Ham-*
 UN-RE-GËN'ÉR-ATE, *a.* Not regenerate; unconverted; not
 brought to a new life.
 UN-RE-GËN'ÉR-ÂT-ED, * *a.* Not regenerated. *Knaz.*
 UN-RE-GËN'ÉR-Â'TION, * *n.* Want of regeneration. *H. Mar-*
 UN-RE-ËG'ÏS-TERED, (ûn-rê'jis'têrd) *a.* Not registered.
 UN-RE-GRËT'ED, * *a.* Not regretted; not lamented. *Knaz.*
 UN-RE-G'U-LÂT-ED, * *a.* Not regulated. *Boswell.*
 UN-RE-HËARS'ED', * (ûn-rê-hêrs't) *a.* Not rehearsed. *Pol-*
 UN-RE-ËIN', * (ûn-rân') *v. a.* To relax the rein. *Addison.*
 UN-REIN'ED', (ûn-rând') *a.* Not reined; not restrained.
 UN-RE-JËCT'ED, * *a.* Not rejected. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-JÛICED', * (ûn-rê-jûist') *a.* Not rejoiced. *Words-*
 UN-RE-JÛIC'ING, *a.* Not rejoicing; unjoyous; sad.
 UN-RE-LÂT'ED, *a.* Not related; not allied.
 UN-RËL'A-TÏVE, *a.* Not relative; having no relation.
 UN-RËL'A-TÏVE-LY, *ad.* Without relation to any thing else.
 UN-RE-LÂX'ED', * (ûn-rê-lâkst') *a.* Not relaxed. *Congreve.*
 UN-RE-LÂX'ING, * *a.* Not relaxing. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-RE-LËNT'ED, * *a.* Not relenting. *Scott.*
 UN-RE-LËNT'ING, *a.* Not relenting; hard; cruel.
 UN-RE-LÏ'A-BLE, * *a.* That is not to be relied on. *Shields.*
 UN-RE-LÏEV'ABLE, (ûn-rê-lêv'â-bl) *a.* Admitting no suc-
 UN-RE-LÏEV'ED', (ûn-rê-lêvd') *a.* Not relieved; not eased.
 UN-RE-LÏG'ÏOUS, * (ûn-rê-lî'gus) *a.* Not religious; irre-
 UN-RE-LÏN'QUISH'ED', * (ûn-rê-lîng'kwîsh't) *a.* Not rein-
 UN-RE-LÏSH'ED', * (ûn-rê-lîsh't) *a.* Not relished. *Drayton.*
 UN-RE-LÛC'TANT, * *a.* Not reluctant. *Cowper.*
 UN-RE-LÛC'TANT-LY, *ad.* Not reluctantly. *Scott.*
 UN-RE-MÂRK'ABLE, *a.* Not remarkable. *Digby.*
 UN-RE-MÂRK'ED', * (ûn-rê-mârk't) *a.* Not remarked. *Smart.*
 UN-RE-MË'DÏ-A-BLE, *a.* Irremediable. *Sidney.*
 UN-RËM'Ë-DÏED, (ûn-rêm'ê-did) *a.* Not remedied.
 UN-RE-MËM'BERED, (ûn-rê-mêm'berd) *a.* Not remembered.
 UN-RE-MËM'BER-ING, *a.* Not remembering.
 UN-RE-MËM'BRANCE, *n.* Want of remembrance. *Watts.*
 UN-RE-MÏND'ED, * *a.* Not reminded. *Foster.*
 UN-RE-MÏT'ED, * *a.* Not remitted; constant. *Burke.*
 UN-RE-MÏT'ING, *a.* Not remitting; persevering.
 UN-RE-MÏT'ING-LY, * *ad.* Without intermission. *Halford.*
 UN-RE-MÛRSE'LESS, * *a.* Not remorseless. *Cowley.*
 †UN-RE-MÛV'ABLE, *a.* Irremovable. *Sidney.*
 †UN-RE-MÛV'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Irremovableness. *Bp. Hall.*
 †UN-RE-MÛV'ABLE-LY, *ad.* Irremovably. *Shak.*
 †UN-RE-MÛVED', (ûn-rê-môvd') *a.* Not removed.
 UN-RE-MÛ'NER-ÂT-ED, * *a.* Not remunerated. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-NEW'ED', (ûn-rê-nûd') *a.* Not made anew; not re-
 UN-REN'OV-ÂT-ED, * *a.* Not renovated. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-NÛW'NED', * (ûn-rê-nôund') *a.* Not renowned; not
 UN-RENT', * *a.* Not rent; not torn. *Burke.*
 UN-RENT'ED, * *a.* Not rented. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-PÂID, * *a.* Not repaid; not recompensed.
 UN-RE-PÂIRD', * (ûn-rê-pârd') *a.* Not repaid. *B. Jonson.*
 UN-RE-PËAL'ABLE, * *a.* Not repealable; irrepealable. *Cow-*

UN-RE-PËAL'ED', (ûn-rê-pêld') *a.* Not repealed or revoked.
 UN-RE-PËAT'ED, * *a.* Not repeated. *Milton.*
 UN-RE-PËLLED', * (ûn-rê-pêld') *a.* Not repelled. *Pollok.*
 UN-RE-PËN'ABLE, * (ûn-rê-pênd') *a.* Not to be repented of. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-PËN'T'ANCE, *n.* Impenitence. *Wharton.*
 UN-RE-PËN'T'ANT, *a.* Not repentant; impatient.
 UN-RE-PËN'T'ED, *a.* Not repented of; not expiated by
 UN-RE-PËN'T'ING, *a.* Not repenting; impatient.
 UN-RE-PÏN'ING, *a.* Not repining; not complaining.
 UN-RE-PÏN'ING-LY, *ad.* Without repining; without peevish
 UN-RE-PÏN'ISH'ED, (ûn-rê-plên'îsh't) *a.* Not replenished.
 UN-RE-PÛRT'ED, * *a.* Not reported. *N. A. Rev.*
 UN-RE-PÛS'ED', * (ûn-rê-pôzd') *a.* Not reported. *Smart.*
 UN-RËP'Ë-SËNT'ED, * *a.* Not represented. *Williams.*
 UN-RE-PRESS'ED', * (ûn-rê-prêst') *a.* Not repressed. *Sir W.*
 UN-RE-PRESS'ING, * *a.* Irrepressible. *Dr. Barton.*
 UN-RE-PRIËV'ABLE, * *a.* That cannot be reprovèd.
 UN-RE-PRIËV'ED', (ûn-rê-prêvd') *a.* Not reprovèd; not
 UN-RE-PRI'Â-MÂND-ED, * *a.* Not reprimanded. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-PRÛCH'ABLE, * *a.* Irreproachable. *Blackstone.*
 UN-RE-PRÛCH'ED', (ûn-rê-prûcht') *a.* Not censured.
 UN-RE-PRÛCH'FUL, * *a.* Not reproachful. *Gray.*
 UN-RE-PRÛCH'ING, * *a.* Not reproaching. *Allison.*
 UN-RE-PRÛV'ABLE, *a.* Not liable to blame or reproof; ir-
 UN-RE-PRÛV'ED', (ûn-rê-prôvd') *a.* Not reprovèd; not cen-
 UN-RE-PÛG'NANT, *a.* Not repugnant; not opposite.
 †UN-RE-PÛ'T-ABLE, *a.* Disreputable. *Rogers.*
 UN-RE-PÛT'ED, * *a.* Not reputed. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-QUËST'ED, * *a.* Not requested; not asked.
 UN-RE-QUÏRED', * (ûn-rê-kwîrd') *a.* Not required. *Words-*
 UN-RE-QUÏT'ABLE, *a.* Not requitable; not to be retaliated.
 UN-RE-QUÏT'ED, * *a.* Not requited; not compensated.
 UN-RE-SCÏND'ED, * *a.* Not rescinded. *Ash.*
 UN-RËS'CÛED', * (ûn-rêsk'ûd) *a.* Not rescued. *Ec. Rev.*
 UN-RE-SËNT'ED, *a.* Not regarded with anger.
 UN-RE-SËNT'ING, * *a.* Not resenting. *Coleridge.*
 UN-RE-SËRVE', *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness. *Wharton.*
 UN-RE-SËRVED', (ûn-rê-zêrvd') *a.* Not reserved; frank.
 UN-RE-SËRVED-LY, *ad.* Without reserve; openly.
 UN-RE-SËRVE'Ë-NESS, *n.* Unlimitedness; openness; frank-
 UN-RE-SÏG'NED', * (ûn-rê-zînd') *a.* Not resigned. *Wilson.*
 UN-RE-SÏST'ED, *a.* Not resisted; not opposed.
 UN-RE-SÏST'Ï-BLE, *a.* Irresistible. *Mede.* [*R.*]
 UN-RE-SÏT'ING, *a.* Not resisting; not opposing.
 UN-RE-SÛLV'ABLE, *a.* Not resolvable; insoluble. *South.*
 UN-RE-SÛLV'ED', (ûn-rê-zôlvd') *a.* Not resolved; not de-
 UN-RE-SÛLV'ING, *a.* Not resolving; not determining.
 UN-RE-SPEÇ'ÏABLE, *a.* Not respectable. *Malone.*
 UN-RE-SPEÇ'ÏED, *a.* Not respected; disrespected.
 †UN-RE-SPEÇ'ÏVE, *a.* Inattentive; mean; irrespective.
 UN-RE-SPIR'ABLE, * *a.* Not respirable. *Ec. Rev.* See RE-
 UN-RE-SPI'T'ED, *a.* Not respited; not reprieved.
 UN-RE-SPÛN'Ï-BLE, *a.* Irresponsible. *Todd.*
 †UN-RE-SPÛN'Ï-BLE-NESS, *n.* Irresponsibility. *Bp. Gauden.*
 UN-RE-SPÛN'ÏVE, * *a.* Not responsive; irresponsive. *Scott.*
 UN-RËST', *n.* Disquiet; want of rest or quiet. *Spenser.*
 UN-RËST'ED, * *a.* Not rested; wanting rest. *Erving.*
 UN-RËST'ING, * *a.* Not resting; constantly acting. *Erving.*
 UN-RE-STÛRED', (ûn-rê-stôrd') *a.* Not restored; not cured.
 UN-RE-STRAÏNED', (ûn-rê-strând') *a.* Not restrained; not
 UN-RE-STRAÏNT', * *n.* Want of restraint; freedom. *Fo. Qu.*
 UN-RE-STRICT'ED, * *a.* Not restricted; free. *Watts.*
 UN-RE-TÂRD'ED, * *a.* Not retarded. *Knaz.*
 UN-RE-TËN'TÏVE, * *a.* Not retentive. *Coleridge.*
 UN-RE-TRÂCT'ED, *a.* Not revoked; not recalled.
 UN-RE-TÛRN'ED', * (ûn-rê-tûrnd') *a.* Not returned. *Tatler.*
 UN-RE-TÛRN'ING, * *a.* Not returning. *Byron.*
 UN-RE-VEAL'ED', (ûn-rê-vêld') *a.* Not revealed; not told;
 UN-RE-VEAL'ËD-NESS, * *n.* State of being unrevealed. *Baz-*
 UN-RE-VËNG'ED', (ûn-rê-vêjnd') *a.* Not revenged.
 UN-RE-VËNG'ËFUL, *a.* Not revengeful. *Todd.*
 UN-RE-VËR'ED', * (ûn-rê-vêrd') *a.* Not reversed. *Ash.*
 UN-RËV'ËR-ËNCED, * (ûn-rêv'er'ênst) *a.* Not reverenced;
 UN-RËV'ËR-ËND, *a.* Not reverend; irreverent. *Shak.*
 †UN-RËV'ËR-ËNT, *a.* Irreverent. *Bp. Hall.*
 †UN-RËV'ËR-ËNT-LY, *ad.* Irreverently. *B. Jonson.*
 UN-RE-VËRSED', (ûn-rê-vêrst') *a.* Not reversed; not re-

UN-RE-VERS'IBLE, * a. Irreversible. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-VERT'ED, * a. Not reverted. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-RE-VIEWED, * (ün-re-vüd') a. Not reviewed. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-VISED, * (ün-re-vizd') a. Not revised. *Ash.*
 UN-RE-VOKED, * (ün-re-vókt') a. Not revoked or recalled.
 UN-RE-WÁRD'ED, a. Not rewarded; not recompensed.
 UN-RE-WÁRD'ING, * a. Not rewarding. *Taylor.*
 UN-RHE-TOR'I-CÁL, * (ün-re-tór'è-kál) a. Not rhetorical.
Maunder.
 UN-RHYMED, * (ün-rim'd') a. Not having rhyme. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-RID'DEN, * (ün-rid'dn) a. Not ridden. *Ash.*
 UN-RID'DLE, v. a. [i. UNRIDDED; pp. UNRIDDLING, UNRID-
 DLED.] To solve, as an enigma; to explain.
 UN-RID'DLER, n. One who unriddles or solves an enigma.
 UN-RI-DÍC'U-LOÜS, a. Not ridiculous. *Brownie.*
 UN-RÍFLED, * (ün-rí'fld) a. Not rifled; not plundered.
Taylor.
 UN-RIG', v. a. [i. UNRIGGED; pp. UNRIGGING, UNRIGGED.]
 To strip of rigging; to divest of tackle.
 UN-RIGHT', (ün-rit') a. Not right; wrong. *Wisdom xii.*
 UN-RIGHT'EOUS, (ün-rí'chus) a. Not righteous; unjust;
 wicked; sinful; bad.
 UN-RIGHT'EOUS-LY, (ün-rí'chus-è) ad. In an unrighteous
 manner; unjustly; wickedly.
 UN-RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, (ün-rí'chus-nès) n. Wickedness;
 injustice.
 UN-RIGHT'FÜL, (ün-rit'fü) a. Not rightful; not just. *Shak.*
 UN-RIM'PLED, * (ün-rim'pld) a. Not rimpled. *Ash.*
 UN-RÍNG', v. a. To deprive of a ring. *Hadibras.*
 UN-RINSED, * (ün-rins'd') a. Not rinsed. *Ash.*
 †UN-RÍ'OT-ED, a. Free from rioting. *May.*
 UN-RÍP', v. a. To cut open; to rip. *Bacon.*—*Rip* and *unrip*
 are of the same meaning; the former is to be preferred.
 UN-RÍPE', a. Not ripe; green; immature; too early.
 UN-RÍPENED, (ün-rí'pnd) a. Not ripened or matured.
 UN-RÍPE'NESS, a. Immaturity; want of ripeness.
 UN-RÍSEN, * (ün-ríz'n) a. Not risen. *Keble.*
 UN-RÍ'VALLED, (ün-rí'vald) a. Having no rival; un-
 equalled; unparalleled.
 UN-RÍV'ET, v. a. [i. UNRIVETED; pp. UNRIVETING, UNRIV-
 ETED.] To loose from rivets; to unfasten.
 UN-RÓAST'ED, * a. Not roasted. *Beaum. & FL.*
 UN-RÓBBED, * (ün-róbd') a. Not robbed. *Evelyn.*
 UN-RÓBE', v. a. To undress; to disrobe. *Young.*
 UN-RÓLED, * (ün-róld') a. Not rolled. *Messenger.*
 UN-RÓLL', v. a. [i. UNROLLED; pp. UNROLLING, UNROLLED.]
 To open from being rolled or convolved; to unfold.
 UN-RÓ-MÁN'TÍC, a. Not romantic; contrary to romance.
 UN-RÓ-MÁN'TÍ-CÁL-LÝ, * ad. Not romantically. *Allen.*
 UN-RÓOF', v. a. [i. UNROOFED; pp. UNROOFING, UNROOFED.]
 To strip off the roof or covering.
 †UN-RÓOST'ED, a. Driven from the roost. *Shak.*
 UN-RÓOT', v. a. [i. UNROOTED; pp. UNROOTING, UNROOTED.]
 To tear from the roots; to eradicate.
 UN-RÓOT', v. n. To be unrooted. *Beaum. & FL.*
 UN-RÓT'TEN, * (ün-rót'tn) a. Not rotten; not putrefied.
Young.
 UN-RÓUGH, (ün-rüf') a. Not rough; smooth; unbearded.
 UN-RÓUND'ED, a. Not rounded; not cut to a round.
 UN-RÓUSED, * (ün-rózd') a. Not roused. *Ash.*
 UN-RÓUTED, a. Not routed or thrown into disorder.
 UN-RÓY'AL, a. Unprincipally; not royal. *Sidney.*
 UN-RÓY'AL-LÝ, * ad. Not in a royal manner. *R. Potter.*
 UN-RÚBBED, * (ün-rúbd') a. Not rubbed. *Ash.*
 UN-RÚB'BISH, * v. a. To clear from rubbish. *Milton.*
 UN-RÚF'FLE, v. n. [i. UNRUFFLED; pp. UNRUFFLING, UN-
 RUFFLED.] To cease from commotion or agitation; to
 become quiet or calm. *Dryden.*
 UN-RÚF'FLED, (ün-rú'fld) a. Not ruffled; calm; tran-
 quill.
 UN-RÚ'IN-A-BLE, * a. Incapable of being ruined. *Watts.*
 UN-RÚ'INED, * (ün-rú'ind) a. Not ruined. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UN-RÚLED, (ün-rúld') a. Not ruled or governed.
 UN-RÚ'LI-NESS, n. State of being unruly; turbulence.
 UN-RÚ'LY, a. Turbulent; ungovernable; disorderly.
 UN-RÚ'M'PLE, v. a. To free from rumples. *Addison.*
 UN-SÁCKED, * (ün-sákt') a. Not sacked; not pillaged.
Daniel.
 UN-SÁD'DEN, (ün-sád'dn) v. a. To relieve from sadness.
Whitlock.
 UN-SÁD'DLE, v. a. [i. UNSADDLED; pp. UNSADDLING, UN-
 SADDLED.] To take the saddle from.
 UN-SÁD'DLED, (ün-sád'dld) a. Not having the saddle on.
 UN-SÁF'E, a. Not safe; not secure; insecure; hazardous;
 dangerous.
 UN-SÁF'E'LÝ, ad. Not securely; dangerously. *Dryden.*
 UN-SÁID', (ün-séd') a. Not said or uttered; not mentioned.
 UN-SÁIL'-BLE, a. Not sailable; not navigable. *May.*
 UN-SÁINT', v. a. To deprive of sainthood. *South.*
 UN-SÁINT'LÝ, * a. Not becoming saints; not saintly. *Qu.*
Rev.
 UN-SÁL'-BLE, a. Not salable; not merchantable.
 UN-SÁL'-BLE-NESS, * n. Quality of being unsalable. *Ash.*
 UN-SÁLT'ED, a. Not pickled; not seasoned with salt.

ÜN-SÁ-LÜT'ED, a. [*insalutatus*, L.] Not saluted. *Shak.*
 ÜN-SÁL'VÁ-BLE, * a. That cannot be saved; not salvable.
Ash.
 ÜN-SÁNC'U-TÍ-FÍ-CÁ'TÍON, * n. Want of sanctification. *Cole-
 ridge.*
 ÜN-SÁNC'U-TÍ-FIED, (ün-sánk'tè-fid) a. Not sanctified; un-
 holy; not consecrated; not pious. *Shak.*
 ÜN-SÁNC'U-TIONED, * (ün-sánk'shünd) a. Not sanctioned.
Cogan.
 ÜN-SÁNGUINE, * a. Not sanguine. *Young.*
 ÜN-SÁPPED', * (ün-sápt') a. Not sapped; not undermined.
Sterne.
 ÜN-SÁT'ED, a. Not sated or satisfied; insatiate.
 †ÜN-SÁ'TÍ-A-BLE, (ün-sá'shè-q-bl) a. Insatiable. *Hooker.*
 †ÜN-SÁ'TÍ-A-BLE-NESS, * n. Quality of being insatiable.
Milton.
 †ÜN-SÁ'TÍ-ATE, (ün-sá'shè-át) a. Insatiate. *Morre.*
 ÜN-SÁ'TÍ-ÁT-ED, * (ün-sá'shè-át-èd) a. Not satiated. *Gib-
 bon.*
 ÜN-SÁ'TÍ-ÁT-ING, * (ün-sá'shè-át-ìng) a. Not satiating.
Tucker.
 ÜN-SÁT'ING, * a. Not sating. *Keates.*
 ÜN-SÁT-IS-FÁC'TÓ-RÝ-LÝ, * ad. So as not to satisfy. *Clarke.*
 ÜN-SÁT-IS-FÁC'TÓ-RÝ-NESS, n. State of being unsatisfac-
 tory.
 ÜN-SÁT-IS-FÁC'TÓ-RÝ, a. Not satisfactory; not giving sat-
 isfaction; not clearing the difficulty.
 ÜN-SÁT'IS-FÍ-A-BLE, * a. That cannot be satisfied. *Paley.*
 ÜN-SÁT'IS-FIED, (ün-sát'is-fid) a. Not satisfied; not
 pleased; not settled; not filled; not fully gratified.
 ÜN-SÁT'IS-FIED-NESS, n. State of being not satisfied.
 ÜN-SÁT'IS-FÝ-ING, a. Not satisfying; insufficient; unable
 to gratify to the full.
 ÜN-SÁT'IS-FÝ-ING-NESS, n. State of being unsatisfying
Taylor.
 ÜN-SÁT'U-RA-BLE, * (ün-sát'yü-rá-bl) a. Not saturable. *Ash.*
 ÜN-SÁT'U-RÁT-ED, * a. Not saturated. *Henry.*
 ÜN-SÁVED', * (ün-sávd') a. Not saved. *Watts.*
 ÜN-SÁ'VO-RÝ-LÝ, ad. In an unsavory manner.
 ÜN-SÁ'VO-RÝ-NESS, n. Quality of being unsavory.
 ÜN-SÁ'VO-RÝ, a. Not savory; tasteless; having a bad taste;
 — having an ill smell; fetid; disgusting.
 ÜN-SÁY', v. a. [i. UNSAID; pp. UNSAYING, UNSAID.] To re-
 tract what has been said; to retract; to recant.
 ÜN-SÇÁL'-A-BLE, * a. That cannot be scaled. *Shak.*
 ÜN-SÇÁLE', * v. a. To divest of scales. *Milton.*
 ÜN-SÇÁLED', * (ün-skáld') a. Not scaled. *Ash.*
 ÜN-SÇÁLED', * (ün-skáld') a. Not scaled. *Ash.*
 ÜN-SÇÁL'Y, a. Not scaly; having no scales. *Gay.*
 ÜN-SÇÁNNED', (ün-sçánd') a. Not scanned or measured.
 ÜN-SÇÁRED', (ün-sçárd') a. Not scared or frightened.
 ÜN-SÇÁRRED', (ün-sçárd') a. Not scared or marked.
 ÜN-SÇÁT'IED', * (ün-sçátt') a. Not scathed; not hurt. *By-
 ron.*
 ÜN-SÇÁT'TERED, (ün-sçátt'èrd) a. Not scattered; not dis-
 persed.
 ÜN-SÇÉNT'ED, * a. Not scented; devoid of odor. *Cowper.*
 ÜN-SÇHÓ-LÁS'TÍC, a. Not scholastic.
 ÜN-SÇHÓOLE'D, (ün-sçóld') a. Not schooled; uneducated.
 ÜN-SÇÍ-EN-TÍF'ÍC, * a. Not scientific. *Maunder.*
 ÜN-SÇÍ-EN-TÍF'Í-CÁL-LÝ, * ad. Without science. *Maunder.*
 ÜN-SÇÓNCED', * (ün-sçónt') a. Not sconced; not fined.
Savage.
 ÜN-SÇÓRCHED', (ün-sçórch't') a. Not scorched or burnt.
 ÜN-SÇÓR'NED', * (ün-sçórdnd') a. Not scorched. *Young.*
 ÜN-SÇÓÜR'ED', (ün-sçóür'd') a. Not scoured or cleaned.
 ÜN-SÇÓÜRQ'ED', * (ün-sçóürjd') a. Not scoured. *Ash.*
 ÜN-SÇRÁTCHED', (ün-sçrácht') a. Not scratched or torn.
 ÜN-SÇRÉEN'D', (ün-sçrénd') a. Not screened or covered.
 ÜN-SÇREW', (ün-sçrá) v. a. [i. UNSCREWED; pp. UNSCREW-
 ING, UNSCREWED.] To draw the screws from; to loose
 from the force of a screw.
 ÜN-SÇRÍPT'U-RÁL, a. Not accordant with Scripture.
 ÜN-SÇRÓ'PV-LOÜS, * a. Not scrupulous; regardless of prin-
 ciple; unprincipled. *Qu. Rev.*
 ÜN-SÇRÓ'PV-LOÜS-LÝ, * ad. Without regard to principle.
Qu. Rev.
 ÜN-SÇRÓ'PV-LOÜS-NESS, * n. Quality of being unscrupu-
 lous; want of regard to principle. *Smart.*
 ÜN-SÇRÓ'TÍ-NÍZED, * (ün-sçrá'tè-nízd) a. Not scrutinized.
Ash.
 ÜN-SÇÜLPT'URED, * (ün-skülp'týrd) a. Not sculptured.
Maunder.
 ÜN-SÉÁL', v. a. [i. UNSEALED; pp. UNSEALING, UNSEALED.]
 To open after having been sealed; to free from a seal.
 ÜN-SÉÁLED', (ün-séáld') a. Not sealed; broken open.
 ÜN-SÉÁM', v. a. To rip; to cut open. *Shak.*
 ÜN-SÉÁRCH'-ABLE, a. That cannot be searched out;
 that cannot be explored; inscrutable.
 ÜN-SÉÁRCH'-ABLE-NESS, n. Impossibility to be explored
 ÜN-SÉÁRCHED', (ün-sérch't') a. Not searched.
 ÜN-SÉÁRCH'ING, * a. Not searching. *J. Q. Adams.*
 ÜN-SÉÁRED', * (ün-sérd') a. Not seared. *Pollock.*

UN-SEÁ/SÓN,* (ún-sé'zún) v. a. To make unsavory.—
 [To make unseasonable. *Theobald.*]
 UN-SEÁ/SÓN-Á-BLE, (ún-sé'zún-á-bl) a. Not seasonable; be-
 ing out of season; not in proper time; ill-timed;—late;
 as, *unseasonable* time of night.
 UN-SEÁ/SÓN-Á-BLE-NÉSS, n. State of being unseasonable.
 UN-SEÁ/SÓN-Á-BLY, (ún-sé'zún-á-bl) ad. Not seasonably;
 not agreeably to time or occasion; at an improper time.
 UN-SEÁ/SÓNED, (ún-sé'zúnd) a. Not seasoned; not salted;
 —not qualified by use; not kept fit for use. [Unseasonable;
 ill-timed. *Shak.*]
 UN-SEÁT', v. a. [UNSEATED; pp. UNSEATING, UNSEATED.]
 To throw from the seat. *Cowper.*
 UN-SEÁT'ED,* a. Not seated; displaced from a seat.
Smart.
 UN-SEÁ/WOR-THY-NÉSS,* (ún-sé'wür-thé-nés) n. State of
 being unseaworthy. *Smart.*
 UN-SEÁ/WOR-THY,* (ún-sé'wür-thé) a. Not seaworthy;
 not fit for encountering the dangers of the sea, as a ves-
 sel. *Shaw.*
 UN-SÉC/OND-ED, a. Not seconded; not supported.
 †UN-SÉ/CRET, v. a. To disclose; to divulge. *Bacon.*
 †UN-SÉ/CRET, a. Not close; not trusty. *Shak.*
 UN-SÉC'U-LAR,* a. Not secular; not worldly. *Ec. Rev.*
 †UN-SÉ-CÛRE', a. Not safe; insecure. *Denham.*
 UN-SÉ-CÛRED,* (ún-sé-kúrd') a. Not secured. *Scott.*
 UN-SÉD-EN-TÁ-RY,* a. Not sedentary. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-SÉ-DÛCED', (ún-sé-dúst') a. Not seduced; not drawn
 to ill.
 UN-SÉED'ED,* a. Not seeded; not sown. *Cowper.*
 UN-SÉE'ING, a. Not seeing; wanting sight.
 †UN-SÉEM', v. n. Not to seem. *Shak.*
 UN-SÉEM'LJ-NÉSS, n. Indecency; indecorum; uncomeli-
 ness.
 UN-SÉEM'LY, a. Not seemly; indecent; unbecomingly.
 UN-SÉEN', a. Not seen; not discovered; invisible; undis-
 coverable. [Unskilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon.*]
 UN-SÉIZED, (ún-sé'íd) a. Not seized; not taken.
 UN-SÉL'DOM, a. Not seldom. *Todd.*
 UN-SÉ-LÉCTED,* a. Not selected. *Smart.*
 UN-SÉ-LECT'ING,* a. Not inacting selection. *Smart.*
 UN-SÉLF'ISH, a. Not selfish; disinterested.
 †UN-SÉ-ÍF'NÁR,* v. a. To castrate; to make barren. *Shak.*
 †UN-SÉ-ÍSENED', (ún-sé-íst') a. Wanting distinct meaning.
Puller.
 †UN-SÉN'SJ-BLE, a. Insensible. *Beaumont & FL.*
 UN-SÉN'S'U-ÁL-IZED,* (ún-sén'sh'p-ál-ízd) a. Not made
 sensual. *Coleridge.*
 UN-SÉNT', a. Not sent.—*Usent* for, not called by letter or
 messenger. *Bp. Taylor.*
 UN-SÉN-TÉN'TIOUS,* a. Not sententious. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-SÉN'TIENT,* (ún-sén'shént') a. Not sentient. *Tucker.*
 UN-SÉN'TJ-NÉLLED,* (ún-sén'té-néld) a. Not having sen-
 tinals. *Ed. Rev.*
 †UN-SÉP'Á-RÁ-BLE, a. Inseparable. *Shak.*
 UN-SÉP'Á-RÁT-ED, a. Not separated; not parted.
 UN-SÉP'ÚL-CURED, (ún-sép'ú-kúrd) a. Unburied. *Chap-
 man.*
 UN-SÉRVED,* (ún-sérvd') a. Not served. *More.*
 UN-SÉRVICE-Á-BLE, a. Not serviceable; useless.
 UN-SÉRVICE-Á-BLE-NÉSS, n. Unfitness for any thing.
 UN-SÉRVICE-Á-BLY, ad. Without use or advantage.
 UN-SÉT', a. Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*
 UN-SÉT'TING,* a. Not setting. *Montgomery.*
 UN-SÉT'TLE, v. a. [i. UNSETTLED; pp. UNSETTLING, UNSET-
 TLED.] To unfix; to make uncertain; to shake;—to
 move from a place;—to overthrow.
 UN-SÉT'TLE, v. n. To become unsettled. *Shak.*
 UN-SÉT'TLED, (ún-sét'tld) a. Not settled; not fixed; not
 established; not determined; not regular; changeable.
 UN-SÉT'TLED-NÉSS, (ún-sét'tld-nés) n. Irresolution; un-
 determined state; uncertainty; want of fixity.
 UN-SÉT'TLE-MÉNT, n. State of being unsettled; unsettled-
 ness; irresolution. *Barrow.*
 UN-SÉ-VÉRE',* a. Not severe; mild. *Taylor.*
 UN-SÉVÉRED, (ún-sév'erd) a. Not severed; not parted.
 UN-SÉX', v. a. [i. UNSEXED; pp. UNSEXING, UNSEXED.] To
 deprive of sex; to deprive of the qualities of sex. *Shak.*
 UN-SHÁCKLE, v. a. [i. UNSHACKLED; pp. UNSHACKLING,
 UNSHACKLED.] To loose from shackles or bonds; to set
 free; to liberate.
 UN-SHAD'ED, a. Not shaded or shaded; not overspread
 with darkness.
 UN-SHAD'OWED, (ún-shád'óid) a. Not shadowed or shaded.
 UN-SHÁK'Á-BLE, a. That cannot be shaken. *Barrow.*
 †UN-SHÁKED', (ún-shák't') a. Unshaken. *Shak.*
 UN-SHÁK'EN, (ún-shák'kn) a. Not shaken; not agitated;
 not moved; not weakened in resolution.
 UN-SHÁK'ING-LY,* ad. Without wavering. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-SHÁMED', (ún-shám'd') a. Not shamed. *Dryden.*
 UN-SHÁMED'FÁCED, (ún-shám'fást) a. Not shamed face;
 wanting modesty; not bashful; impudent. *Bale.*
 UN-SHÁME'FÁCED-NÉSS, n. Want of modesty. *Chalmers.*

UN-SHÁP'Á-BLE,* a. That cannot be shaped. *Good.*
 UN-SHÁPE', v. a. To confound; to ruffle. *Shak.*
 UN-SHÁPE',* (ún-shápt') a. Not shaped; unshapen. *Scott.*
 UN-SHÁPE'LY,* a. Not shapely; not well formed. *Hume.*
 UN-SHÁP'EN, (ún-shá'pn) a. Not shapen; misshapen.
 UN-SHÁRED', (ún-shárd') a. Not parted; not shared.
 UN-SHÁR'PENED,* (ún-shár'pénd) a. Not sharpened. *Ash.*
 UN-SHÁT'TERED,* (ún-shát'terd) a. Not shattered. *Bp.
 Hall.*
 UN-SHÁ'VEN,* (ún-shá'vn) a. Not shaven. *More.*
 UN-SHÉATH'E', v. a. [i. UNSHEATHED; pp. UNSHEATHING,
 UNSHEATHED.] To draw from the scabbard or sheath.
Shak.
 UN-SHÉD', a. Not shed; not split. *Milton.*
 UN-SHÉET'ED,* a. Not furnished with sheets. *Wilson.*
 UN-SHÉLL',* v. a. To divest of the shell; to shell. *Murphy.*
 UN-SHÉLLED,* (ún-shéld') a. Not shelled. *Sheridan.*
 UN-SHÉL'TERED, (ún-shélt'erd) a. Wanting a shelter.
 UN-SHÉL'TER-ING,* a. Not sheltering. *Goldsmith.*
 UN-SHÉLVE',* v. a. To take from a shelf. *Ed. Rev.*
 UN-SHÉLVED', a. Not guarded by a shield.
 UN-SHIFT'ED,* a. Not shifted; not changed. *Ash.*
 UN-SHIFT'ING,* a. Not shifting. *E. Erving.*
 UN-SHIP', v. a. To take out of a ship. *Swift.*
 UN-SHIP'MÉNT,* n. Act of unshipping. *P. Mag.*
 UN-SHIRT'ED,* a. Not shirted. *Tooke.*
 UN-SHIV'ERED,* (ún-shívr'erd) a. Not shivered. *Hemans.*
 UN-SHÓCKED', (ún-shókt') a. Not shocked; not disgusted.
 UN-SHÓD', a. Not shod; having no shoes. *Spenser.*
 †UN-SHÓOK', (ún-shúk') a. Unshaken. *Pope.*
 UN-SHÓRN', a. Not shorn; not clipped.
 UN-SHÓRT'ENED,* (ún-shórt'énd) a. Not shortened. *Young.*
 UN-SHÓT', a. Not shot; not hit by shot.
 UN-SHÓUT', v. a. To retract after shouting. *Shak.*
 UN-SHÓW'ERED, (ún-shóu'erd) a. Not watered by show-
 ers.
 UN-SHÓW'N',* a. Not shown; not exhibited. *Shak.*
 UN-SHÓRVED',* (ún-shórd'vd) a. Having no shrine. *Southey.*
 UN-SHRINK'ING, a. Not shrinking; persisting; not recol-
 ling; not shunning danger or pain.
 UN-SHRINK'ING-LY,* ad. Without shrinking. *Farrar.*
 UN-SHRIV'ELLED,* (ún-shrív'vld) a. Not shrivelled. *Ash.*
 UN-SHRÓUD'ED,* a. Not covered with a shroud. *Blair.*
 UN-SHRÓBBED',* (ún-shróbd') a. Bare of shrubs. *Shak.*
 UN-SHRUNK',* a. Not shrunk. *Smart.*
 UN-SHÚN'Á-BLE, a. That cannot be shunned; inevitable
Shak.
 UN-SHÚNNED',* (ún-shúnd') a. Not shunned. *Shak.*
 UN-SHÚT',* a. Not shut; not closed. *Prince.*
 UN-SÍFT'ED, a. Not sifted; not scrutinized or tried.
 UN-SÍGH'ING,* (ún-sí'ing) a. Not sighing. *Byron.*
 †UN-SÍGH'T', (ún-sít') a. Not seeing. *Hudibras.*
 †UN-SÍGH'T'ED,* a. Invisible; not seen. *Suckling.*
 UN-SÍGH'T'LJ-NÉSS, (ún-sít'lj-nés) n. Deformity; disagree-
 ableness to the eye or sight. *Wiseman.*
 UN-SÍGH'T'LY, (ún-sít'le) a. Not sightly; disagreeable to
 the sight; deformed; ugly.
 UN-SÍGNE'D,* (ún-sínd') a. Not signed. *Ash.*
 †UN-SÍG-NÍF'I-CANT, a. Insignificant. *Hammond.*
 UN-SÍG-NÍFIED,* (ún-sí'ng'f-íd) a. Not signified. *Ash.*
 UN-SÍ'LENCED,* (ún-sí'lenst) a. Not silenced. *Ash.*
 †UN-SÍN-CÉRE', a. Insincere. *Dryden.*
 †UN-SÍN-CÉRE'NÉSS,* n. Insincerity. *Temple.*
 †UN-SÍN-CÉR'I-TY, n. Insincerity. *Boyle.*
 UN-SÍN'EW, (ún-sín'ú) v. a. To deprive of sinews, or of
 strength. *Denham.*
 UN-SÍN'EWED, (ún-sín'úf) a. Not sinewed; weak. *Shak.*
 UN-SÍN'EW'ED, a. Not sinful; free from sin. *Scott.*
 UN-SÍN'GED', (ún-síng'gd) a. Not singed; not scorched.
 UN-SÍN'GLED, (ún-síng'gld) a. Not separated. *Dryden.*
 UN-SÍN'K'Á-BLE,* a. That cannot sink; that cannot be
 sunk. *M. of Worcester.*
 UN-SÍN'K'ING, a. Not sinking. *Addison.*
 UN-SÍN'ING, a. Not sinning; impeccable; without sin.
 UN-SÍS'TER-LY,* a. Not becoming a sister. *Dwight.*
 UN-SÍZ'Á-BLE,* a. Not sizable; not of proper size. *Smollett.*
 UN-SÍZED',* (ún-sízd') a. Not sized. *Congreve.*
 UN-SKÍL'FUL, a. Not skilful; wanting skill; wanting
 knowledge; ignorant.
 UN-SKÍL'FUL-LY, ad. Without skill or knowledge.
 UN-SKÍL'NÉSS, n. Want of skill or knowledge.
 UN-SKILLED', (ún-skíld') a. Not skilled; wanting skill.
 UN-SKINNED',* (ún-skínd') a. Not skinned. *Ash.*
 UN-SLÁCKED',* (slákt') a. Not slacked; unslacked. *Scott.*
 UN-SLÁCK'ENED,* (ún-slák'énd) a. Not slackened. *Allen.*
 UN-SLÁIN', a. Not slain; not killed. *Sidney.*
 UN-SLÁKED', (ún-slákt') a. Not slaked; not quenched;
 unslacked. *Dryden.*
 UN-SLÁN'DERED,* (ún-slán'derd) a. Not slandered. *Ash.*
 UN-SLÁUGH'TERED,* (ún-sláw'terd) a. Not slaughtered.
Cowper.
 UN-SLÉEP'ING, a. Not sleeping; ever wakeful. *Milton.*
 UN-SLÉEP'Y, a. Not sleepy; wakeful.
 UN-SLÍCED',* (ún-slíst') a. Not sliced. *Ash.*

UN-SLING', * v. a. (*Vant.*) To take off the slings from boats, butts, buoys, yards, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
 UN-SLIP'PING, a. Not slipping or liable to slip; fast.
 UN-SLOW', * a. Not slow; rapid.
 UN-SLUICE', * v. a. To open the sluice of; to open. *Dryden.*
 UN-SLUM'BER-ING, * a. Not slumbering. *Alison.*
 UN-SLURRED', * (ün-slürd') a. Not slurled. *Ash.*
 UN-SMIRCHED', (ün-smircht') a. Unpolluted; not stained. *Shak.*
 UN-SMIRK'ING, * a. Not smirking. *Chesterfield.*
 UN-SMIT'TEN', * (ün-smit'tn) a. Not smitten. *Young.*
 UN-SMOKED', (ün-smökt') a. Not smoked. *Suiff.*
 UN-SMÖÖ'H', a. Rough; not even; not level. *Milton.*
 UN-SMÖTHED', * (ün-smöthd') a. Not smoothed. *Ash.*
 UN-SMÜG'GLED', (ün-smüg'gd) a. Not smuggled. *Cosher.*
 UN-SMÜT'TY', * a. Not smutty; free from smut. *J. Collier.*
 UN-SÖAKED', * (ün-sökt') a. Not soaked. *Ash.*
 UN-SÖBER, a. Not sober; wanting sobriety. *Todd.*
 UN-SÖ-CI-A-BIL'I-TY', * (ün-sö-she-q-bil'e-te) n. Want of sociability. *Warburton.*
 UN-SÖ-CI-A-BLE, (ün-sö'she-q-bl) a. [*insociabilis*, L.] Not sociable; reserved; not communicative; not suitable to society; unsocial.
 UN-SÖ-CI-A-BLE-NÉSS, * n. Quality of being unsociable; unsociability. *Ash.*
 UN-SÖ-CI-A-BLY, (ün-sö'she-q-blé) ad. Not sociably.
 UN-SÖ-CIAL, (ün-sö'shal) a. Not social; reserved; unsociable; not beneficial to society; hurtful to society. *Shenstone.*
 UN-SÖ'DERED', * (ün-söd'erd) a. Not sodered. *Scott.*
 †UN-SÖFT', a. Not soft; hard. *Chaucer.*
 †UN-SÖFT', ad. Not with softness. *Spenser.*
 UN-SÖFT'ENED', * (ün-söft'nd) a. Not soft'ened. *Atterbury.*
 UN-SÖILED', (ün-söild') a. Not soiled; not stained.
 UN-SÖL'ACED', * (ün-söl'ast) a. Not solaced. *Ash.*
 UN-SÖLD', a. Not sold; not exchanged for money.
 UN-SÖL'DER, * v. a. [*UNUNSOLDERED*; pp. *UNUNSOLDERING*, *UNUNSOLDERS*.] To separate what is soldered. *Smart.* See *SOLDER*.
 †UN-SÖL'DERED, (ün-söl'jerd) a. Wanting the qualities of a soldier. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 UN-SÖL'DIER-LIKE, (ün-söl'jer-lik) a. Unbecoming a soldier.
 UN-SÖL'DIER-LY, (ün-söl'jer-ly) ad. *Broome.*
 UN-SÖL'EMN, * (ün-söl'em) a. Not solemn. *Taylor.*
 UN-SÖL'EM-NIZED, * (ün-söl'em-nizd) a. Not solemnized. *Ash.*
 UN-SÖ-LIC'IT-ED, a. Not solicited; not asked for.
 UN-SÖ-LIC'I-TOÜS, * a. Not solicitous. *Tucker.*
 UN-SÖL'ID, a. Not solid; fluid; not coherent.
 UN-SÖL'I-UBLE, * a. Not soluble; insoluble. *Ash.*
 †UN-SÖL'VA-BLE, a. Insolvable. *More.*
 UN-SÖLVED', (ün-sölv'd) a. Not solved; not explained.
 UN-SÖN'SY, a. Unpleasant;—careless. *Brockett.* [*Local, Eng.*]
 †UN-SÖÖT', or †UN-SÖÖTE', a. Not sweet. *Spenser.*
 UN-SÖÖTHED', * (ün-söthd') a. Not soothed. *Ash.*
 UN-SÖ-PHIS'TI-CAL, * a. Not sophisticated. *Ash.*
 UN-SÖ-PHIS'TI-CATE, a. Unsophisticated. *More.*
 UN-SÖ-PHIS'TI-CÄT-ED, a. Not sophisticated; not counterfeit; uncorrupted.
 †UN-SÖR'RÖWED, (ün-sör'röd) a. Unlamented. *Hooker.*
 UN-SÖRT'ED, a. Not sorted; not distributed.
 UN-SÖUGHT', (ün-säwt') a. Not sought; not searched.
 UN-SÖUL', v. a. To divest of mind. *Shelton.*
 UN-SÖULED', (ün-söuld') a. Without soul or principle. *Spenser.*
 UN-SÖUND', a. Not sound; defective; decayed; sickly; not free from cracks; rotten; corrupted;—not orthodox; erroneous; wrong;—not honest; not true; not solid; not faithful.
 UN-SÖUND'A-BLE, * a. Not to be sounded. *Leighton.*
 UN-SÖUND'ED, a. Not sounded; not tried by the plummet.
 UN-SÖUND'LY, * ad. In an unsound manner. *Hooker.*
 UN-SÖUND'NESS, n. State of being unsound; defect.
 UN-SÖÜRED', (ün-söürd') a. Not made sour or morose.
 UN-SÖWN', a. Not sown.
 UN-SPARED', (ün-spärd') a. Not spared. *Milton.*
 UN-SPAR'ING, a. Not sparing; profuse; severe.
 UN-SPAR'ING-LY, * ad. In an unsparing manner. *Donne.*
 UN-SPAR'ING-NESS, * n. Quality of being unsparing. *Smart.*
 UN-SPARK'LING, * a. Not sparkling. *Wilson.*
 UN-SPEAK', v. a. To retract; to recant. *Shak.*
 UN-SPEAK'A-BLE, a. That cannot be spoken; inexpressible; ineffable; unutterable.
 UN-SPEAK'A-BLY, ad. Inexpressibly; ineffably.
 UN-SPEAK'ING, * a. Not speaking. *Shak.*
 UN-SPECK'Y-FIED, (ün-spék'se-fid) a. Not specked.
 UN-SPECKED', * (ün-spék'd) a. Not specked. *Cowper.*
 UN-SPEC'U-LA-TIVE, a. Not speculative; not theoretical.
 UN-SPEL'D, a. Not despatched; not performed. *Garth.*
 UN-SPELT', * a. Not spelt; not spelled. *Allen.*
 UN-SPENT', a. Not spent; not wasted; not exhausted.
 UN-SPHERE', (ün-sfēr') v. a. To remove from its orb. *Shak.*
 UN-SPIED', (ün-spüd') a. Not spied; not seen.

UN-SPLIT', a. Not split or spilled; not shed.
 †UN-SPIR'IT, v. a. To dispirit. *Temple.*
 UN-SPIR'IT-U-AL, (ün-spir'it-yu-äl) a. Not spiritual; wanting spirituality; carnal.
 UN-SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZE, v. a. To deprive of spirituality. *South.*
 UN-SPLICED', * (ün-splis't) a. Not spliced. *Ash.*
 UN-SPOIL'A-BLE, * a. That cannot be spoiled. *Dr. Arnold.*
 UN-SPOILED', (ün-spöild') a. Not spoiled; not hurt.
 UN-SPOK'EN, * (ün-spök'n) a. Not spoken. *Ash.*
 UN-SPON-TAN'E-OÜS, * a. Not spontaneous. *Cowper.*
 UN-SPÖRTS'MAN-LIKE, * a. Unlike a sportsman. *Connoisseur.*
 UN-SPÖTT'ED, a. Not spotted; immaculate.
 UN-SPÖT'TED-NÉSS, n. State of being unspotted.
 UN-SPRÉAD', * a. Not spread. *Pollak.*
 UN-SPRIGH'T'LY, * (ün-sprít'le) a. Not sprightly. *Ash.*
 UN-SPRINK'LED, * (ün-spríng'kld) a. Not sprinkled. *Savage.*
 UN-SPRÜNG', * a. Not sprung; not risen. *Fairfax.*
 UN-SQUAN'DERED, * (ün-skwön'derd) a. Not squandered. *Ash.*
 UN-SQUARED', (ün-skward') a. Not squared; irregular.
 UN-SQUEEZED', * (ün-skwezd') a. Not squeezed. *Thompson.*
 UN-STÄBLE, a. [*instabilis*, L.] Not stable or fixed; inconstant; irresolute; instable.
 UN-STÄBLE-NÉSS, * n. Instability. *Hale.*
 UN-STÄCKED', * (ün-stäkt') a. Not stacked. *More.*
 UN-STÄID', a. Not steady; not prudent; mutable.
 UN-STÄID'NÉSS, n. Indecision; volatility.
 UN-STÄINED', (ün-ständ') a. Not stained; not dyed; not polluted.
 UN-STÄMPED', * (ün-stämp't) a. Not stamped. *Burke.*
 UN-STÄNCHED', (ün-stäncht') a. Not stanchd. *Shak.*
 UN-STÄRCHED', * (ün-stärcht') a. Not starched. *Green.*
 UN-STÄTE', v. a. To put out of dignity. *Shak.*
 UN-STÄT'ED, * a. Not stated. *Ash.*
 UN-STÄTES'MAN-LIKE, * a. Unlike a statesman. *Qu. Rev.*
 UN-STÄTIONED', (ün-stä'shünd) a. Not stationed. *Ash.*
 UN-STÄT'U-TÄ-BLE, a. Contrary to statute. *Suiff.*
 UN-STÄT'UNCHED', (ün-stäncht') a. See *UNSTÄNCHED*.
 UN-STÉAD'FAST, a. Not steadfast; not fixed.
 UN-STÉAD'FAST-NÉSS, n. Want of steadfastness.
 UN-STÉAD'Y, * (ün-stéd'id) a. Not made steady. *Wordsworth.*
 UN-STÉAD'LY, ad. In an unsteady manner; inconstantly; changeably.
 UN-STÉAD'LNÉSS, n. Want of steadiness; instability; mutability.
 UN-STÉAD'Y, (ün-stéd'ge) a. Not steady; not fixed; unstable; inconstant; mutable; variable; changeable.
 UN-STÉEPED', (ün-stépt') a. Not steeped or soaked.
 UN-STÉF'LED, * (ün-stéfd) a. Not stifed. *Young.*
 UN-STÉG'MÄ-TIZED, * (ün-stígg'mä-tizd) a. Not stigmatized. *Ash.*
 UN-STÉLL', a. Not still; unquiet. *Todd.*
 UN-STÍM'U-LÄT-ED, * a. Not stimulated. *Cowper.*
 UN-STÍM'U-LÄT-ING, * a. Not stimulating. *Dr. Mussey.*
 †UN-STÍNG', v. a. To disarm of a sting. *South.*
 UN-STÍNT'ED, a. Not stinted; not limited. *Skelton.*
 UN-STÍRRED', (ün-stírd') a. Not stirred; not agitated.
 UN-STÍRE'ING, * a. Not stirring; not moving. *Pollak.*
 UN-STÍTCH', v. a. [*UNSTITCHED*; pp. *UNSTITCHING*, *UNSTITCHED*.] To take the stitches from.
 UN-STÍTCHED', * (ün-stícht') a. Not stitched. *Ash.*
 UN-STÖCK', * v. a. To deprive of stock. *Surrey.*
 UN-STÖCKED', * (ün-stöckt') a. Not stocked. *Dryden.*
 UN-STÖLEN', * (ün-stöln) a. Not stolen. *Ash.*
 UN-STÖÖP'ING, a. Not bending; not yielding.
 UN-STÖP', v. a. [*UNSTOPPED*; pp. *UNSTOPPING*, *UNSTOPPED*.] To free from stop or obstruction; to open.
 UN-STÖPPED', (ün-stöpt') a. Not stopped; opened.
 UN-STÖR'IED, * a. Not treated of in history. *Maunder.*
 UN-STÖRMED', (ün-störm'd) a. Not taken by assault.
 UN-STRAIGHT'ENED, * (ün-strä'tnd) a. Not straightened. *Taylor.*
 UN-STRAINED', (ün-stränd') a. Not strained; easy.
 UN-STRAIT'ENED, (ün-strä'tnd) a. Not stratified.
 UN-STRA'NGU-LÄ-BLE, * a. Not to be strangled. *C. Lamb.*
 UN-STRA'T-FIED, * (ün-strät'e-fid) a. Not stratified; not having strata. *Buckland.*
 UN-STRENGTH'ENED, (ün-stréng'thnd) a. Not supported.
 UN-STRECH'D', * (ün-strécht') a. Not stretched. *Ash.*
 UN-STREWED', * (ün-stréd') a. Not strewn. *Cowper.* See *STREWED*.
 UN-STRÍNG', v. a. [*UNSTRUNG*; pp. *UNSTRINGING*, *UNSTRUNG*.] To deprive of strings; to relax; to loose; to untie.
 UN-STRÍNGED', * (ün-stríng'd) a. Not stringed; not having strings; unstrung. *Ash.*
 UN-STRÍPPED', * (ün-strípt') a. Not stripped. *Ash.*
 UN-STRÜCK', a. Not struck; not moved; not affected.
 UN-STÜD'IED, (ün-stü'd'id) a. Not studied; not labored.
 UN-STÜFFED', (ün-stüft') a. Not stuffed; unfilled.

ŪN-STŪNNED', * (ūn-stūnd') a. Not stunned. *Coleridge*.
 ŪN-STŪNT'ED, * a. Not stunted. *Swift*.
 ŪN-SUB-DŪDED', * (ūn-sūb-dūd') a. Not subdued. *Atterbury*.
 ŪN-SŪB'JECT, a. Not subject; not liable.
 ŪN-SŪB'JECT'ED, * a. Not subjected. *Smart*.
 ŪN-SŪB'J-GĀT-ED, * a. Not subjugated. *Dr. Allen*.
 ŪN-SŪB-LIMED', * (ūn-sūb-lim'd') a. Not sublimed. *Scott*.
 ŪN-SŪB-MIS'SIVE, * a. Not submissive. *South*.
 ŪN-SŪB-MIT'TING, a. Not submitting; not yielding.
 ŪN-SŪB'OR'DI-NĀT-ED, * a. Not subordinated. *Smart*.
 ŪN-SŪB'ORNED', * (ūn-sūb-ōrd'd') a. Not suborned. *Burke*.
 ŪN-SŪB-SCRIBED', * (sūb-skrībd') a. Not subscribed. *Scott*.
 ŪN-SŪB-SCRIB'ING, * a. Not subscribing. *Cowper*.
 ŪN-SŪB-STĀN'TIAL, (ūn-sūb-stān'shəl) a. Not substantial; not solid; not palpable; not real.
 ŪN-SŪB-STĀN-TIĀL'I-TY, * (sūb-stān-she-ā'l'ē-ṭē) n. Want of substantiality. *Clissold*.
 ŪN-SŪB-STĀN'TIAL-IZED, * (ūn-sūb-stān'shəl-īzd) a. Not made substantial. *Wordsworth*.
 ŪN-SŪB-STĀN'TIĀT-ED, * (ūn-sūb-stān'shē-āt-ēd) a. Not substantiated. *Ash*.
 ŪN-SŪB-VĒRT'ED, * a. Not subverted. *Ash*.
 ŪN-SŪB-VĒRT'IBLE, * That cannot be subverted. *Smith*.
 ŪN-SŪC-CĒED'ED, a. Not succeeded. *Milton*.
 ŪN-SŪC-CĒSS'FUL, a. Not successful; unfortunate.
 ŪN-SŪC-CĒSS'FUL-LY, ad. Unfortunately; without success.
 ŪN-SŪC-CĒSS'FUL-NĒSS, n. Want of success.
 ŪN-SŪC-CĒSS'IVE, a. Not successful. *Brown*.
 ŪN-SŪC'QORED, * (ūn-sūk'ōrd) a. Not succeeded. *Spenser*.
 ŪN-SŪCK'ED, (ūn-sūkt') a. Not sucked. *Milton*.
 ŪN-SŪC'KLED, * (ūn-sūk'kld) a. Not sucked. *Ash*.
 ŪN-SŪF'FER-A-BLE, a. Insufferable. *Hooker*.
 ŪN-SŪF'FER-ING, * a. Not suffering. *Smart*.
 ŪN-SŪF-FUL'CIENCE, (ūn-sūf'fish'ēns) n. Insufficiency. *Hooker*.
 ŪN-SŪF-FUL'CIENT, (ūn-sūf'fish'ent) a. Insufficient. *Locke*.
 ŪN-SŪF-FUL'ING-NĒSS, * (ūn-sūf'fz'ing-nēs) n. Insufficiency. *Coleridge*.
 ŪN-SŪF'FO-CĀT-ED, * a. Not suffocated. *Ash*.
 ŪN-SŪG'ARĒD, (ūn-shūg'ard) a. Not sweetened with sugar.
 ŪN-SŪG-QĒS'TIVE, * a. Not suggestive. *C. Lamb*.
 ŪN-SŪIT-A-BIL'I-TY, * n. The quality of being unsuitable; unfitness. *Mason*. [R.]
 ŪN-SŪIT'ABLE, a. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous.
 ŪN-SŪIT'ABLE-NĒSS, n. Incongruity; unfitness.
 ŪN-SŪIT'ABLE-LY, * ad. In an unsuitable manner. *Green*.
 ŪN-SŪIT'ED, * a. Not suited. *Burke*.
 ŪN-SŪIT'ING, a. Not suiting; not fitting; not becoming.
 ŪN-SŪL'LED, (ūn-sūl'id) a. Not sullied or stained; pure.
 ŪN-SŪM'MONED, * (ūn-sūm'ōnd) a. Not summoned. *Cowper*.
 ŪN-SŪNG', a. Not sung; not celebrated in verse.
 ŪN-SŪNNED', (ūn-sūnd') a. Not exposed to the sun. *Milton*.
 ŪN-SŪP'ER'FLU-OUS, a. Not superfluous; needless.
 ŪN-SŪP-PLĀNT'ED, a. Not supplanted; not defeated.
 ŪN-SŪP-PLĀN'ABLE, a. Not to be supplied. *Chillingworth*.
 ŪN-SŪP-PLI'D', (ūn-sūp-plīd') a. Not supplied; not furnished.
 ŪN-SŪP-PŌRT'ABLE, a. Insupportable. *Boyle*.
 ŪN-SŪP-PŌRT'ABLE-NĒSS, n. Insupportableness. *Wilkins*.
 ŪN-SŪP-PŌRT'ABLE-LY, ad. Insupportably. *South*.
 ŪN-SŪP-PŌRT'ED, a. Not supported; not sustained.
 ŪN-SŪP-PŌRT'ED-LY, * ad. Without support. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-SŪP-PŒSSED', (ūn-sūp-prēst') a. Not suppressed.
 ŪN-SŪRE', (ūn-sūrd') a. Not sure; not certain. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SŪRED', (ūn-sūrd') a. Not made sure. *Shak.*
 ŪN-SŪR'FEIT-ED, * a. Not surfeited. *Ash*.
 ŪN-SŪR'GI-CAL, * a. Not surgical. *Med-Jour.*
 ŪN-SŪR-MISED', * (ūn-sūr-mīzd') a. Not surmised. *Keates*.
 ŪN-SŪR-MŌUNT'ABLE, a. Insurmountable. *Locke*.
 ŪN-SŪR-MŌUNT'ED, * a. Not surmounted. *Ash*.
 ŪN-SŪR-PĀSS'ABLE, * a. That cannot be surpassed. *Ec. Rev.*
 ŪN-SŪR-PĀSS'ED', * (ūn-sūr-pāst') a. Not surpassed. *Byron*.
 ŪN-SŪR-RĒN'DERED, * (ūn-sūr-rēn'dērd) a. Not surrendered. *Cowper*.
 ŪN-SŪR-RŌUND'ED, * a. Not surrounded. *Byron*.
 ŪN-SŪR-VEYED', * (ūn-sūr-vād') a. Not surveyed. *Johnson*.
 ŪN-SŪS-CĒP-TI-BIL'I-TY, * n. Insusceptibility. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 ŪN-SŪS-CĒP-TI-BLE, a. Insusceptible. *Swift*. [R.]
 ŪN-SŪS-PĒCT', a. Unsuspected. *Milton*.
 ŪN-SŪS-PĒCT'ED, a. Not suspected; confided in.
 ŪN-SŪS-PĒCT'ING, a. Not suspecting; having no suspicion.
 ŪN-SŪS-PĒND'ED, * a. Not suspended. *Knox*.
 ŪN-SŪS-PĪ'CIous, (ūn-sūs-pīsh'us) a. Having no suspicion.
 ŪN-SŪS-PĪ'CIous-LY, * (ūn-sūs-pīsh'us-lē) ad. Without suspicion. *Arnold*.
 ŪN-SŪS-TĀIN'ABLE, a. That cannot be sustained; insupportable. *Barrow*.
 ŪN-SŪS-TĀIN'ED', (ūn-sūs-tānd') a. Not sustained; not supported.
 ŪN-SŪS-TĀIN'ING, * a. Not sustaining. *Shelley*.

ŪN-SWĀL'LOWED, * (ūn-swōl'ōd) a. Not swallowed. *Ash*.
 ŪN-SWĀTHE', v. a. [i. UNSWATHED; pp. UNSWATHING, UNSWATHED.] To take a swathe from; to loosen.
 ŪN-SWĀY'ABLE, a. Not to be governed or influenced.
 ŪN-SWĀY'ED, (ūn-swād') a. Not swayed; not wielded.
 ŪN-SWĀY'ED-NĒSS, n. Steadiness. *Hales*.
 ŪN-SWEAR', (ūn-swār') v. a. [i. UNSWORE; pp. UNSWEARING, UNSWORN.] To recall after having sworn; to recall what is sworn.
 ŪN-SWEAR', v. n. To recant any thing sworn. *Spenser*.
 ŪN-SWEAT', v. a. To cool after exercise. *Milton*. [R.]
 ŪN-SWEAT'ING, a. Not sweating. *Dryden*.
 ŪN-SWEET', a. Not sweet; disagreeable. *Spenser*.
 ŪN-SWEET'ENED, * (ūn-swē'tnd) a. Not sweetened. *Ash*.
 ŪN-SWEPT', a. Not swept; not brushed away.
 ŪN-SWĒRV'ING, * a. Not swerving; firm. *Qu. Rev.*
 ŪN-SWORN', a. Not sworn; not bound by an oath.
 ŪN-SWUNG', * a. Not swung; not suspended. *Bacon*.
 ŪN-SYM-MĒTRI-CAL, * a. Not symmetrical. *Johnson*.
 ŪN-SYM-MĒTRI-CAL-LY, * ad. Not symmetrically. *Johnson*.
 ŪN-SYM-PATHI-ZĀ-BIL'I-TY, * n. Want of ability to sympathize. *Coleridge*. [R.]
 ŪN-SYM-PATHI-ZING, * a. Not sympathizing. *Savage*.
 ŪN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC, * } a. Not systematic; wanting sys-
 ŪN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC-LY, * } tem; disorderly. *Burke*.
 ŪN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC-LY, * ad. Without system; irregularly. *Bolingbroke*.
 ŪN-TĀCK', v. a. To disjoin; to separate. *Milton*.
 ŪN-TĀINT'ED, a. Not tainted; not sullied; not corrupted.
 ŪN-TĀINT'ED-LY, ad. Without taint or spot. *South*.
 ŪN-TĀINT'ED-NĒSS, n. State of being untainted. *Bp. Hall*.
 ŪN-TĀK'EN, (ūn-tāk'n) a. Not taken. — *Untaken up*, not filled.
 ŪN-TĀLK'ENT-ED, * (ūn-tāwk'ent) a. Not having talents. *Month. Rev.*
 ŪN-TĀLK'ED-ŌF, (ūn-tāwk'ōv) a. Not talked or spoken of.
 ŪN-TĀM'ABLE, a. That cannot be tamed or subdued.
 ŪN-TĀM'ABLE-NĒSS, * n. Quality of not being tamable. *Ash*.
 ŪN-TĀMED', (ūn-tāmd') a. Not tamed; not subdued.
 ŪN-TĀN-GI-BIL'I-TY, * n. Intangibility. *Ash*.
 ŪN-TĀN'GIBLE, * a. Not tangible; intangible. *Ash*.
 ŪN-TĀN'GLE, (ūn-tāng'gl) v. To disentangle. *Shak.*
 ŪN-TĀN'GLED, * (ūn-tāng'gl'd) a. Not tangled. *Ash*.
 ŪN-TĀR'NISHED, * (ūn-tār'nīsh't) a. Not tarnished. *Southey*.
 ŪN-TĀSK'ED, * (ūn-tāsk't) a. Not tasked. *Jeffrey*.
 ŪN-TĀST'ED, a. Not tasted; not tried by the palate.
 ŪN-TĀST'ING, a. Not tasting; not perceiving taste.
 ŪN-TĀUGHT', (ūn-tāwt') a. Not taught; un instructed; ignorant; unlettered; unskilled; new.
 ŪN-TĀX'ED, (ūn-tākst') a. Not taxed; not charged.
 ŪN-TĒACH', (ūn-tēch') v. a. [i. UNTAUGHT; pp. UNTEACHING, UNTAUGHT.] To cause to forget what has been learnt. *Brown*. [R.]
 ŪN-TĒACH'ABLE, a. That cannot be taught; indocile.
 ŪN-TĒACH'ABLE-NĒSS, * n. Want of docility. *Johnson*.
 ŪN-TĒEM'ING, a. Not teeming; barren.
 ŪN-TĒM'PERED, (ūn-tēm'pērd) a. Not tempered.
 ŪN-TĒM'PER-ING, * a. Not tempering or exciting. *Shak.*
 ŪN-TĒM'PEST-ED, * a. Free from tempest. *Millman*.
 ŪN-TĒMPT'ED, a. Not tempted; not allured.
 ŪN-TĒMPT'ING, * (ūn-tēm'ting) a. Not tempting. *H. Clay*.
 ŪN-TĒM'ABLE, a. Not tenable; that cannot be held, maintained, or defended.
 ŪN-TĒM'ANT'ABLE, * a. Not tenatable. *Smart*.
 ŪN-TĒND'ED, a. Not tended; unattended.
 ŪN-TĒND'ER, a. Not tender; wanting tenderness.
 ŪN-TĒND'ERED, (ūn-tēnd'ērd) a. Not tendered or offered.
 ŪN-TĒND'ER-LY, * a. Not tenderly. *Duncan*.
 ŪN-TĒNT', v. a. To bring out of a tent. *Shak.* [R.]
 ŪN-TĒNT'ED, a. Not tented; not having a tent applied.
 ŪN-TĒR-RĒS'TRI-AL, * a. Not terrestrial. *Young*.
 ŪN-TĒR-RĒ-FIED, (ūn-tēr'rē-fīd) a. Not terrified.
 ŪN-TĒST'ED, * a. Not tested; not proved. *Ash*.
 ŪN-TĒTH'ERED, * (ūn-tēth'ērd) a. Not tethered. *Ash*.
 ŪN-THĀNK'ED, (ūn-thānk't) a. Not thanked. *Smart*.
 ŪN-THĀNK'FUL, a. Not thankful; ungrateful.
 ŪN-THĀNK'FUL-LY, ad. Without thanks; without gratitude; ungratefully.
 ŪN-THĀNK'FUL-NĒSS, n. Want of thankfulness; ingratitude.
 ŪN-THĀTCHED', * (ūn-thācht') a. Not thatched. *Ash*.
 ŪN-THĀW'ED, (ūn-thāwd') a. Not thawed or dissolved.
 ŪN-TĒ-TRĒ-CAL, * a. Not theatrical. *Jodrell*.
 ŪN-TĒ-O-LŌG'I-CAL, * a. Not theological. *Bp. Hall*.
 ŪN-TĒ-O-RĒT'IC, * a. Not theoretic. *Coleridge*.
 ŪN-TĒ-O-RĒT'IC-LY, * a. Not theoretical. *Jour. Sci.*
 ŪN-THICK'ENED, * (ūn-thīk'hnd) a. Not thickened. *Ash*.
 ŪN-THINK', v. a. To recall or dismiss a thought. *Shak.*
 ŪN-THINK'ING, a. Not thinking; thoughtless.
 ŪN-THINK'ING-LY, * ad. Without thought. *Pope*.
 ŪN-THINK'ING-NĒSS, n. Want of thought. *Lord Halifax*
 ŪN-THŌRN'Y, a. Not thorny; free from thorns.

ŪN-VĀIL', v. a. To uncover; to unveil. *Denham*. See UNVEIL.
 †UN-VĀL'Ū-A-BLE, a. Invaluable. *Atterbury*.
 ŪN-VĀL'ŪED, (ūn-vā'l'ŷd) a. Not valued; not prized; neglected: — inestimable; above price. *Shak*.
 ŪN-VĀMP'ED,* (ūn-vāmp't) a. Not vamped. *Ash*.
 ŪN-VĀN'QUISH-A-BLE, a. Not to be subdued. *Bp. King*.
 ŪN-VĀN'QUISHED, (ūn-vān'kwish't) a. Not conquered.
 †UN-VĀN'RAGED,* (ūn-vān'rāj'd) a. Not benefited. *Cowper*.
 †UN-VĀ'RĪ-A-BLE, a. Invariable. *Norris*.
 ŪN-VĀ'RĪED, (ūn-vā'rĪd) a. Not varied; not changed.
 ŪN-VĀ'RĪ-E-GĀT-ED,* a. Not variegated. *Ed. Rev*.
 ŪN-VĀ'RĪNISHED, (ūn-vā'rĪnġsh't) a. Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned; not decorated. *Shak*.
 ŪN-VĀ'RĪ-ŪNG, a. Not varying; not changing.
 ŪN-VEIL', (ūn-vā'l') v. a. [i. UNVEILED; pp. UNVEILING, UNVEILED.] To uncover; to divest of a veil; to disclose; to show.
 ŪN-VEIL'ED-LY, (ūn-vā'l'ed-le) ad. Plainly. *Boyle*.
 ŪN-VEIL'ER,* (ūn-vā'l'er) n. One who unveils. *Boyle*.
 ŪN-VĒN'DI-BLE,* a. Not vendible. *Ash*.
 ŪN-VĒN'ER-A-BLE, a. Not venerable. *Shak*.
 ŪN-VĒN'ER-ĀT-ED,* a. Not venerated. *Ash*.
 ŪN-VĒN'OM-OŪS,* a. Free from venom. *Black*.
 ŪN-VĒN'TĪ-LĀT-ED, a. Not ventilated; not fanned by wind.
 ŪN-VĒR'DANT, a. Not verdant; having no verdure.
 ŪN-VĒR'Ī-FĒD,* (ūn-vĒr'e-fĪd) a. Not verified. *Ash*.
 ŪN-VĒR'Ī-TA-BLE, a. Not veritable; untrue. *Brown*.
 ŪN-VĒRSED, (ūn-vĒrs't) a. Not versed; unskilled.
 ŪN-VĒR'SĪ-FĒD,* (ūn-vĒr'se-fĪd) a. Not versified. *Scott*.
 ŪN-VĒKED', (ūn-vĒkst') a. Not vexed; undisturbed.
 ŪN-VĒWĒD',* (ūn-vā'd') a. Not viewed. *Ash*.
 ŪN-VĒG'ĪLĀNT,* a. Not vigilant. *Ash*.
 ŪN-VĒN'DĪ-CĀT-ED,* a. Not vindicated. *Horne*.
 ŪN-VĒN'DĪC'TIVE, a. Not vindictive. *Ash*.
 ŪN-VĒ'Ū-LĀT-ED, a. Not violated; not broken.
 ŪN-VĒRT'Ū-OŪS, (ūn-vĒrt'ŷu-s) a. Wanting virtue. *Shak*.
 †UN-VĒS'ĀRD, v. a. To unmask. *Milton*.
 †UN-VĒS'ĪT-ED, a. Not visited; not resorted to.
 ŪN-VĒS'ŪRED,* (ūn-vĒz'ŷrd) a. Not visored; unmasked. *Pollak*.
 ŪN-VĒ'ĪTĪ-ĀT-ED, (ūn-vĒsh'e-Āt-ed) a. Not corrupted.
 ŪN-VĒ'ĪTRĪ-FĒD,* (ūn-vĒ'Ītr'e-fĪd) a. Not vitrified. *Ash*.
 ŪN-VŌ'CAL,* a. Not vocal. *Smart*.
 ŪN-VŌTE', v. a. To annul a former vote. *Burnet*.
 ŪN-VŌUCHED',* (ūn-vŌucht') a. Not vouched. *Ed. Rev*.
 ŪN-VŌVED',* (ūn-vŌdd') a. Not vowed. *Hooker*.
 ŪN-VŌV'ELLED, (ūn-vŌv'eld) a. Without vowels. *Skinner*.
 †UN-VŌV'ĀGE-A-BLE, a. Innnavigable. *Milton*.
 ŪN-VŪL'GAR, a. Not vulgar. *B. Jonson*.
 †UN-VŪL'NER-A-BLE, a. Invulnerable. *Shak*.
 ŪN-VĀT'ED,* a. Not wafted. *Moore*.
 ŪN-VĀIT'ED-ŪN, a. Not attended. *Beaum. & Fl.*
 ŪN-WĀKED',* (ūn-wākt') a. Not waked. *Gover*.
 ŪN-WĀKE'FUL-NESS,* n. Want of wakefulness. *Month. Rev.*
 ŪN-WĀ'KENED, (ūn-wā'knd) a. Not wakened.
 ŪN-WĀLLED', (ūn-wāwld') a. Not walled; having no walls.
 †UN-WANT'ED,* (ūn-wŏnt'ed) a. Not wanted. *Gilpin*.
 †UN-WĀRES', ad. Unawares. *Spenser*.
 ŪN-WĀ'RĪ-LY, ad. Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly.
 ŪN-WĀ'RĪ-NESS, n. Want of caution; carelessness.
 ŪN-WĀ'RĪ-LIKE, a. Not warlike; unused to war; not military.
 ŪN-WĀRME', (ūn-wārm'd) a. Not warmed or excited.
 ŪN-WĀRNE', (ūn-wārn'd) a. Not warned.
 ŪN-WĀRP', v. a. [i. UNWARPED; pp. UNWARPING, UNWARPED.] To reduce from the state of being warped. *Boylan*.
 ŪN-WĀRP'ED', (ūn-wārp't) a. Not warped or biased.
 ŪN-WĀR'RANT-A-BLE, (ūn-wŏr'rānt-ā-bl) a. Not warrantable; indefensible; unjustifiable.
 ŪN-WĀR'RANT-A-BLE-NESS, (ūn-wŏr'rānt-ā-bl-nĒs) n. State of being unwarrantable. *Abb. Sancerŷ*.
 ŪN-WĀR'RANT-A-BLY, (ūn-wŏr'rānt-ā-blĒ) ad. In an unwarrantable manner; indefensibly.
 ŪN-WĀR'RANT-ED, (ūn-wŏr'rānt-ed) a. Not warranted.
 ŪN-WĀ'RĪ, a. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty.
 ŪN-WASHED', (ūn-wŏsh't) a. Not washed; not cleansed.
 †UN-WĀSH'EN, (ūn-wŏsh'n) a. Not washed. *St. Matt. xv*.
 ŪN-WĀST'ED, a. Not wasted; not consumed.
 ŪN-WĀSTE'FUL-LY,* ad. Not with waste. *Bacon*.
 ŪN-WĀST'ING, a. Not wasting; not growing less.
 ŪN-WĀTCHED',* (ūn-wŏcht') a. Not watched. *Udal*.
 ŪN-WĀTCH'FUL,* (ūn-wŏch'fŷl) a. Not watchful. *Taylor*.
 ŪN-WĀTCH'FUL-NESS,* (ūn-wŏch'fŷl-nĒs) n. Want of watchfulness. *Leighton*.
 ŪN-WĀ'TERED,* (ūn-wā'terd) a. Not watered. *Fabian*.
 ŪN-WĀ'VERED,* (ūn-wā'verd) a. Not wavered. *Brown*.
 ŪN-WĀ'VER-ING,* a. Not wavering; steady. *Strype*.
 ŪN-WĀXED',* a. Not waxed. *Gray*.

†UN-WĀYED', (ūn-wā'd') a. Not used to travel. *Suckling*.
 ŪN-WEAK'ENED, (ūn-wĒ'knd) a. Not weakened.
 ŪN-WEALTH'Y,* a. Not wealthy. *Smart*.
 ŪN-WEANED,* (ūn-wĒnd) a. Not weaned. *Sheridan*.
 †UN-WEAP'ONED, (ūn-wĒp'pnd) a. Having no weapons.
 ŪN-WEAR'ABLE,* a. Not proper to be worn. *Grant*.
 †UN-WEAR'Ī-A-BLE, a. Not to be tired; indefatigable. *Hooker*.
 †UN-WEAR'Ī-A-BLY, ad. So as not to be fatigued. *Bp. Hall*.
 ŪN-WEAR'ĪED, (ūn-wĒ'rĪd) a. Not wearied; not tired; not fatigued; indefatigable; continual; not to be spent.
 ŪN-WEAR'ĪED-LY, ad. Indefatigably. *Lord Chesterfield*.
 ŪN-WEAR'ĪED-NESS, n. State of being unwearied. *Todd*.
 ŪN-WEAR'Y, a. Not weary; not tired.
 ŪN-WEAR'Y, v. a. To refresh after weariness. *Dryden*.
 ŪN-WEAR'Y-ING,* a. Not wearying. *Hovitt*.
 ŪN-WEATH'ER-WISE,* a. Not weatherwise. *Ash*.
 ŪN-WEAVE', v. a. [i. UNWOVE; pp. UNWEAVING, UNWOVEN.] To unfold; to undo what has been woven.
 ŪN-WĒD', a. Unmarried; unwedded. *Shak*.
 ŪN-WĒD'DED,* a. Not wedded. *Scott*.
 †UN-WĒDGE'ABLE, a. Not to be cloven. *Shak*.
 ŪN-WĒD'ED, a. Not weeded; not cleared from weeds.
 †UN-WĒEP'ED, (ūn-wĒp't') a. Unwept. *Milton*.
 †UN-WĒET'ING, a. Ignorant; unknowing. *Spenser*.
 †UN-WĒET'ING-LY, ad. Without knowledge; ignorantly. *Spenser*.
 ŪN-WEIGHED', (ūn-wā'd') a. Not weighed; not considered.
 ŪN-WEIGH'ING, (ūn-wā'ing) a. Not weighing.
 ŪN-WĒL'COME, (ūn-wĒ'l'kŷm) a. Not welcome; not pleasing; not grateful; not well received.
 ŪN-WĒL'COMED,* (ūn-wĒ'l'kŷmd) a. Not welcomed; not received with pleasure. *Hoole*.
 ŪN-WĒL'COME-LY,* ad. In an unwelcome manner. *Neel*.
 ŪN-WĒL'COME-NESS,* n. State of being unwelcome. *Boyle*.
 ŪN-WĒLD'ED,* a. Not welded. *Turner*.
 ŪN-WĒLL', a. Not well; slightly indisposed; not in perfect health; ill; ailing. *Lord Chesterfield*. † "This term, when first brought up, was ridiculed as a Yankeeism; yet it is now in general use." *Ec. Rev*.
 ŪN-WĒLL'NESS, n. State of being unwell. *Chesterfield*.
 ŪN-WĒLT'ED,* a. Not furnished with a welt. *Ash*.
 ŪN-WĒPT', a. Not wept; not lamented; not bemoaned. *Dryden*.
 ŪN-WĒT', a. Not wet; not moist. *Dryden*.
 ŪN-WĒIPPED', (ūn-wĒĪpt') a. Not whipped; not punished.
 ŪN-WĒIT'ENED,* (ūn-wĒĪ'tnd) a. Not whitened. *Ash*.
 ŪN-WĒIT'E'WASHED,* (ūn-wĒĪt'wŏsh't) a. Not white-washed. *Philips*.
 ŪN-WĒHOLE', (ūn-hŏl') a. Not whole: — sick; infirm. *Todd*.
 ŪN-WĒHŌLE'SŌME, (ūn-hŏl'sŷm) a. Not wholesome; insalubrious; injurious to health; corrupt; tainted.
 ŪN-WĒHŌLE'SŌME-NESS, n. State of being unwholesome.
 ŪN-WĒ'DENED,* (ūn-wĒ'dnd) a. Not widened. *Ash*.
 ŪN-WĒI'LD'LY, ad. Heavily; with difficult motion.
 ŪN-WĒI'LD'Y-NESS, n. Heaviness; difficulty to move.
 ŪN-WĒI'LDY, (ūn-wĒl'de) a. Not wieldy; unmanageable; not easily moving; bulky; weighty; ponderous; clumsy.
 ŪN-WĒLL'ING, a. Not willing; disinclined; loath; reluctant.
 ŪN-WĒLL'ING-LY, ad. With reluctance; not with goodwill.
 ŪN-WĒLL'ING-NESS, n. State of being unwilling; disinclination.
 ŪN-WĒ'LY,* a. Not wily; free from cunning. *Ec. Rev*.
 ŪN-WĒND', v. a. [i. UNWINDED; pp. UNWINDING, UNWOUND.] To separate from being wound; to untwist; to untwine; to disentangle.
 ŪN-WĒND', v. n. To admit evolution; to become unwound.
 ŪN-WĒNGED',* (ūn-wĒng'd') a. Not furnished with wings. *Maunder*.
 ŪN-WĒNK'ING,* a. Not winking. *Knox*.
 ŪN-WĒN'GWED,* (ūn-wĒn'gd) a. Not winnowed. *Ash*.
 ŪN-WĒP'ED', (ūn-wĒpt') a. Not wiped; not rubbed.
 ŪN-WĒSE', a. Not wise; foolish; destitute of wisdom; imprudent; weak.
 ŪN-WĒSE'LY, ad. In an unwise manner; foolishly.
 ŪN-WĒSH', v. a. To wish something not to be. *Brown*.
 ŪN-WĒSH'ED', (ūn-wĒsh't) a. Not wished; not desired.
 †UN-WĒS'T', a. Not known; unappreciated. *Spenser*.
 †UN-WĒT', v. a. To deprive of understanding. *Shak*.
 ŪN-WĒTCH',* v. a. To free from the effects of witchcraft; to disenchant. *B. Jonson*.
 ŪN-WĒTH'DRAW'ING, a. Not withdrawing. *Milton*.
 ŪN-WĒTH'DRAWN',* a. Not withdrawn. *Ash*.
 ŪN-WĒTH'ERED, (ūn-wĒth'er'd) a. Not withered.
 ŪN-WĒTH'ER-ING, a. Not withering; not fading. *Cowper*.
 ŪN-WĒTH'ERED, (ūn-wĒth'erd) a. Not withstood.
 ŪN-WĒT'NESSED, (ūn-wĒt'nest) a. Not witnessed.
 ŪN-WĒT'Ī-LY, ad. Without wit. *Covley*.
 ŪN-WĒT'ĪNG-LY, ad. Without consciousness; unconsciously; ignorantly.
 ŪN-WĒT'Y, a. Not witty; wanting wit. *Shenstone*.
 ŪN-WĒVED', (ūn-wĒvd') a. Without a wife. *Selden*.

ÜN-WOM'AN, (ün-wóm'an) *v. a.* [i. UNWOMANED; *pp.* UNWOMANING, UNWOMANED.] To deprive of womanly qualities. *Sandys.* [becoming a woman.]
 ÜN-WOM'AN-LY, (ün-wóm'an-le) *a.* Not womanly; un-
 ÜN-WÖNT', (ün-wünt') *a.* Unwanted. *Spenser.*
 ÜN-WÖNT'ED, (ün-wünt'ed) *a.* Not wanted; uncommon;
 unusal; rare; infrequent; unaccustomed.
 ÜN-WÖNT'ED-LY,* *ad.* In an unwanted manner. *Scott.*
 ÜN-WÖNT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unwanted.
 ÜN-WÖD'ED, (ün-wöd'ed) *a.* Not wooded; not courted. *Shak.*
 ÜN-WÖRD'ED,* (ün-würd'ed) *a.* Not worded. *Beaum.*
 ÜN-WÖRK'ING, (ün-würk'ing) *a.* Not working. *Locke.*
 ÜN-WÖRK'MAN-LIKE,* (ün-würk'man-lik) *a.* Not work-
 manlike. *Ash.*
 ÜN-WÖR'LD-LI-NESS,* *n.* State of being unworldly. *Wilson.*
 ÜN-WÖR'LD-LY,* (ün-würld'le) *a.* Not worldly. *Southey.*
 ÜN-WÖRMED', (ün-würmd') *a.* Not wormed.
 ÜN-WÖRN', *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Barrow.*
 ÜN-WÖR'RIED,* (ün-wür'ried) *a.* Not worried. *Keates.*
 ÜN-WÖR'SHIPPED, (ün-wür'shípt) *a.* Not worshipped.
 ÜN-WÖR'SHIP-PING,* *a.* Not worshipping. *Smart.*
 ÜN-WÖR'TH-LY, (ün-wür'th-le) *ad.* In an unworthy man-
 ner; not according to desert.
 ÜN-WÖR'TH-NESS, (ün-wür'th-nés) *n.* State of being un-
 worthy; want of worth or merit.
 ÜN-WÖR'THY, (ün-wür'the) *a.* Not worthy; not deserving,
 whether good or bad; unmerited:—wanting merit; mean;
 worthless; vile.
 ÜN-WÖUND', *i. & p.* from *Unwind*. Untwisted.—*a.* Not
 wound. *Mortimer*. See *WIND*.
 ÜN-WÖUND'ED, (ün-wönd'ed or ün-wöünd'ed) *a.* Not
 wounded; not hurt. See *WOUND*.
 ÜN-WRÁP', (ün-ráp') *v. a.* [i. UNWRAPPED; *pp.* UNWRAPPING,
 UNWRAPPED.] To open what is folded; to unfold.
 ÜN-WRÉÁTHE', (ün-réth') *v. a.* [i. UNWRÉATHED; *pp.* UNWRÉATH-
 ING, UNWRÉATHED.] To untwine; to untwist.
 ÜN-WRÉCKED',* (ün-rékt') *a.* Not wrecked. *Dryden.*
 ÜN-WRÉNCHE'D',* (ün-réncht') *a.* Not wrenched. *Thomson.*
 ÜN-WRÍNK'LED,* (ün-ríng'kld) *a.* Not wrinkled. *Byron.*
 ÜN-WRÍTE',* (ün-rít') *v. a.* To cancel what is written; to
 erase. *Milton.*
 ÜN-WRÍT'ING, (ün-rít'ing) *a.* Not writing. *Arbutnot.*
 ÜN-WRÍT'TEN, (ün-rít'tn) *a.* Not written; not conveyed
 by writing; oral; traditional.
 ÜN-WRÖNGED',* (ün-röngd') *a.* Not wronged. *Darwin.*
 ÜN-WRÖUHT', (ün-ráwt') *a.* Not wrought; not labored.
 ÜN-WRÜNG', (ün-rüng') *a.* Not wrung; not pinched.
 ÜN-YIELD'ED, (ün-yéild'ed) *a.* Not yielded; not given up.
 ÜN-YIELD'ING, (ün-yéild'ing) *a.* Not yielding; not giving
 place.
 ÜN-YIELD'ING-NESS,* *n.* Quality of not yielding. *Cappé.*
 ÜN-YÖKE', *v. a.* [i. UNYOKED; *pp.* UNYOKING, UNYOKED.]
 To loose from the yoke; to part; to disjoin.
 ÜN-YÖKED', (ün-yókt') *a.* Not yoked; unrestrained.
 ÜN-ZÖNED', (ün-zönd') *a.* Not bound with a zone or girdle.
 ÜP, *ad.* Aloft; on high; not down; in a state of ascending,
 rising, or climbing:—from younger to elder years; from
 a lower place or position to a higher, as from a bed, from a
 seat, from the ground, &c.; also from that which is figu-
 ratively lower:—into order; as, "He drew up his regim-
 ent."—*Up and down*, dispersely; here and there; back-
 ward and forward.—*Ups and downs*, used, substantively,
 for elevations and depressions; success and failure. *Month.*
Rev.—*Up to*, to an equal height with; adequately to.—
Up with, a phrase that signifies the act of raising any
 thing to give a blow.—*Up* is added to verbs, implying
 some accumulation or increase; as, "to number up."
 ÜP, *interj.* A word exhorting or commanding to rise, for *get*
up, or rise up; as, "Up, up, for honor's sake." *Dryden.*
 ÜP, *prep.* From a lower place to a higher one; not down; as,
 "He went up the hill."
 ÜP,* Used in the plural as a noun; as, "The ups and
 downs which are met with." *Qu. Rev.* [Colloquial].
 ÜP'S, *m.* A tree of Java, of the genus *Antiaris*, respecting
 which many fabulous stories have been told. Its juice is
 poisonous; but there is nothing deleterious in the atmo-
 sphere around it. *P. Cyc.*
 ÜP-BÉÁR', (üp-bár') *v. a.* [i. UPBORE; *pp.* UPBEARING, UP-
 BORN.] To sustain or raise aloft; to support from fall-
 ing; to bear up.
 ÜP-BÍND', *v. a.* To bind up. *Collins.*
 ÜP-BÍOW', *v. a.* To blow up; to make tumid. *Spenser.*
 ÜP-BRÁID', (üp-brád') *v. a.* [i. UPBRAIDED; *pp.* UPBRAID-
 ING, UPBRAIDED.] To charge contemptuously with any
 thing disgraceful; to urge with reproach; to reproach; to
 chide; to censure; to condemn; to bring reproach upon.
 [To object to, or stigmatize, as matter of reproach. *Prior.*]
 ÜP-BRÁID'ER, (üp-brád'er) *n.* One who upbraids.
 ÜP-BRÁID'ING, (üp-brád'ing) *n.* Reproach; a chiding.
 ÜP-BRÁID'ING-LY, *ad.* By way of reproach. *E. Johnson.*
 ÜP-BRÁY', *v. a.* To shame; to upbraid. *Spenser.*
 ÜP-BRÉED',* *v. a.* To nurse, rear, or train up. *Holinshed.*
 ÜP-BRÖUHT', (üp-bráwt') *p. a.* Brought up. *Spenser.*
 ÜP-CÁST', or ÜP'CAST, *a.* Cast up; thrown upwards. *Dryden.*

ÜP'CÁST, *n.* A throw; a cast. [A term of bowling.]
 ÜP-CÁUGHT',* (üp-káwt') *a.* Seized or held up. *Cowper.*
 ÜP-CLÍMB',* (üp-klím') *v. a.* To ascend. *Fairfax.*
 ÜP-CÖLL',* *v. a. & n.* To wind up into a coil. *Wordsworth.*
 ÜP-CÖLLED',* (üp-köll'd) *a.* Coiled or folded up. *Southey.*
 ÜP-DRÁW', *v. a.* To draw up. *Milton.*
 ÜP-FÍLL',* *v. a.* To fulfil; to make full. *Shak.*
 ÜP-GÁTH'ER, *v. a.* To gather up; to contract. *Spenser.*
 ÜP-GÁZE',* *v. n.* To gaze or look steadily upwards. *Byron.*
 ÜP-GRÖW',* (üp-gró') *v. n.* To grow up. *Milton.*
 ÜP-HÁND', *a.* Lifted by the hand; as, "The uphand sledge
 is used by workmen." *Moxon.*
 ÜP-HÉAPED',* (üp-hépt') *a.* Piled up; accumulated. *Udal.*
 ÜP-HÉAVE', *v. a.* To heave up; to lift up. *Sackville.*
 ÜP-HÉLD', *i. & p.* from *Uphold*. See *UPHOLD*.
 ÜPHÉR,* *n.* A fir pole, fit for scaffolding, ladders, &c.,
 from twenty to forty feet long. *Francis.*
 ÜP'HÍLL, or ÜP'HÍLL', (üp'híl, *S. W. J. F. Ja. R. Wb.*;
 üp'híl, *P. K.*) *a.* Difficult; like the labor of climbing a hill.
 ÜP-HÓARD', (üp-hórd') *v. a.* To store; to hoard. *Spenser.*
 ÜP-HÓLD', *v. a.* [i. UPHELD; *pp.* UPHOLDING, UPHELD, UP-
 HOLDEN.] To lift on high; to support; to sustain; to de-
 fend; to keep from falling or declension.
 ÜP-HÓLD'ER, *n.* One who upholds:—one who provides
 for funerals; an undertaker. *Gay.*—One who furnishes
 houses. In this sense *upholder* is now used.
 ÜP-HÓL'STÉR-ÉR, *n.* [a corruption of *upholder*.] One who
 furnishes houses with beds and furniture.
 ÜP-HÓL'STÉR-Y, *n.* Articles made or sold by upholsterers.
 ÜP'HÖE',* *n.* (*Naut.*) An oblong block used to suspend the
 awnings. *Mar. Dict.*
 ÜP'LÁND, *n.* Higher ground; elevated land. *Burnet.*
 ÜP'LAND, *a.* High in situation; brought up on the hills
 or mountainous parts. *Carens*. Rude; savage. *Chapman.*
 ÜP'LAND-ÉR,* *n.* An inhabitant of the uplands. *Forby.*
 ÜP-LÁND'ISH, *a.* Mountainous; inhabiting mountains:—
 rustic; rude. *Chapman.*
 ÜP-LÁY', (üp-lá') *v. a.* To hoard; to lay up. *Donne.*
 ÜP-LEÁD', *v. a.* [i. UPLED.] To lead upward. *Milton.*
 ÜP-LÍFT', *v. a.* To raise aloft; to lift up. *Shak.*
 ÜP-LÖCK',* *v. a.* To lock up. *Shak.*
 ÜP'MÖST, *a.* [an irregular superlative formed from *up*.]
 Highest; topmost; uppermost. *Dryden.*
 ÜP-ÖN', *prep.* On; not under; noting being on the top or
 outside; relating to.—*On and upon* are nearly synony-
 mous; but the latter often implies more emphasis and
 force, and a more distinct notion of something that, liter-
 ally or metaphorically, bears or supports.—*Upon* is, per-
 haps, rather less used than formerly, being contracted
 into *on*.
 ÜP'PER, *a.* *comp. degree* from *Up*. [*superl.* UPPERMOST.]
 Higher in place, rank, or power.
 ÜP'PER-HÁND', *n.* Superiority; advantage. *Bp. Taylor.*
 ÜP'PER-MÖST, *a.* *superl.* Highest in place, rank, or power.
 ÜP-PÍLE',* *v. a.* To pile up; to heap up. *Collins.*
 ÜP'PÍSH, *a.* Proud; arrogant; petulant; pettish. *Johnson.*
 [Colloquial or low.]
 ÜP'PÍSH-NESS,* *n.* Pride; arrogance. *Scott.* [Vulgar.]
 ÜP-PRÍCKED',* (üp-príkt') *a.* Set up sharply or pointedly.
Mason.
 ÜP-PRÖP',* *v. a.* To prop up; to sustain by a prop. *Donne.*
 ÜP-RÁISE', (üp-ráz') *v. a.* To raise up. *Fletcher.*
 ÜP-REÁR', *v. a.* To rear up. *Gay.*
 ÜP-RÍDGED',* (üp-ríjd') *a.* Raised up in ridges or ex-
 tended lines. *Cowper.*
 ÜP'RÍGH'T, (üp'rít) (üp'rít, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*;
 üp-rít, *Bailey*.) *a.* Straight up; perpendicularly erect;
 erected; pricked up; not declining from the right; honest;
 just. *g³*—This word is often accented on the last syl-
 lable, especially when, as an adjective, it follows the noun;
 as, "Bristling hair upright." *Dryden.*
 ÜP'RÍGH'T, (üp'rít) *n.* (*Arch.*) Something erect or perpen-
 dicular; a piece of timber supporting a rafters:—eleva-
 tion; orthography or section of a building.
 ÜP'RÍGH'T-ÉOU-S-LY,* (üp-rít'ch^s-le) *ad.* Justly. *Shak.*
 ÜP'RÍGH'T-LY, (üp'rít-le) *ad.* In an upright manner; per-
 pendicularly to the horizon:—honestly; without devia-
 tion from the right.
 ÜP'RÍGH'T-NESS, (üp'rít-nés) *n.* State of being upright;
 perpendicular erection; honesty; integrity; rectitude.
 ÜP-RÍSE', (üp-ríz') *v. n.* [i. UPROSE; *pp.* UPRISSING, UPRISEN.]
 To rise up, as from a bed, from a seat, or from below the
 horizon; to arise.
 ÜP-RÍSE', (üp-ríz' or üp-rís') *n.* Appearance above the
 horizon; act of rising; rise; ascent. *Sandys.*
 ÜP-RÍS'ING, *n.* Act of rising. *Sir T. Herbert.*
 ÜP'RÖÁR, (üp'rör) (üp'rör, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; üp-rör,
K.—"It is often accented on the latter syllable." *Smart.*
n. [*procer*, D.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.
 ÜP'RÖÁR', (üp-rör') *v. a.* To throw into confusion. *Shak.*
 ÜP'RÖÁR'-JÖÜS,* *a.* Tumultuous; turbulent. *Moore.* [Low.]
 ÜP-RÖLL', *v. a.* To roll up. *Milton.*
 ÜP-RÖÖT', *v. a.* [i. UPROOTED; *pp.* UPROOTING, UPROOTED.]
 To tear up by the root. *Dryden.*

ÜP-RÖSE, v. a. To rouse up; to excite. *Shak.*
 ÜP-RÜN, * v. a. To run, ascend, or mount up. *Cowper.*
 ÜP-SÉNÐ/* v. a. To send, cast, or throw up. *Cowper.*
 ÜP-SÉT, v. a. [i. ÜSET; pp. ÜPSETING, ÜPSET.] To set up; to overturn; to overthrow. *Govcr. Ec. Rev.*
 ÜP/SÉT, * n. An overturn; state of being upset. *Qu. Rev.*
 ÜP-SÉT/TING, * n. The act of overturning. *Ec. Rev.*
 ÜP/SHÖT, * n. Conclusion; end; last part; final issue.
 ÜP/SIDE, * n. The upper side; upper part. *Maunder.*
 ÜP-SIDE-DÖWN, ad. With the lower part above the higher; in complete disorder. *Milton.*
 ÜP-SÖAR, * v. n. To soar aloft; to mount up. *Pope.*
 ÜP-SPEAR, * v. n. To shoot upwards like a spear. *Cowper.*
 ÜP-SPEAR/ING, * a. Rising up as a spear. *Cowper.*
 ÜP-SPRING, v. n. To spring up. *Sackville.*
 †ÜP/SPRING, n. Upstart; a man suddenly exalted. *Shak.*
 ÜP-STÄND, v. n. [i. ÜPSTOD; pp. ÜPSTANDING, ÜPSTOD.] To stand up; to be erected. *May.*
 ÜP-STÄRT, v. n. To spring up suddenly. *Spenser.*
 ÜP-STÄRT, n. He or that which suddenly starts up; one suddenly raised to wealth, power, honor, or consequence; a pretender.
 ÜP-STÄRT, a. Suddenly raised. *Shak.*
 ÜP-STÄY, (ÜP-stä) v. a. To sustain; to support. *Milton.*
 ÜP-SWÄRM, v. a. To raise in a swarm. *Shak.*
 ÜP-SWÉLL, * v. n. To swell or rise up. *Dyer.*
 ÜP-TAKE, v. a. To take up or into the hands. *Spenser.*
 ÜP-TEAR, (ÜP-tär) v. a. [i. ÜPTEAR; pp. ÜPTEARING, ÜPTEARN.] To tear up; to rend up. *Milton.*
 ÜP-THRÖW, * v. a. To throw up; to elevate. *Thomson.*
 ÜP-TRÄCE, * v. a. To trace up; to investigate. *Thomson.*
 ÜP-TRÄIN, v. a. To bring up; to educate. *Spenser.*
 ÜP-TURN, v. a. To turn up; to furrow. *Milton.*
 ÜP-WÄRT/ED, * a. Sustained or borne up or aloft. *Cowper.*
 ÜP/WÄRD, a. Directed to a higher part; ascending.
 ÜP/WÄRD, [ad. Towards a higher place; opposed to down-wards.] ward; towards heaven and God;—with respect to the higher part; towards the source:—more than.
 †ÜP/WÄRD, n. The top. *Shak.*
 ÜP-WHÍRL, (ÜP-whírl) v. a. To whirl up. *Milton.*
 ÜP-WIND, v. a. [i. & p. ÜPFWOUND.] To convolve. *Spenser.*
 Ü-RÄ/LI-ÄN, * a. Relating to the river Ural, or to a range of mountains in Russia. *Ency.*
 Ü-RÄ/MIL, * n. (Chem.) A substance containing carbon, oxygen, azote, and hydrogen, and from the decomposition of which uramilitic acid is formed. *P. Cyc.*
 Ü-RÄN-GLIM-MER, * n. (Min.) Uranite. *Smart.* [Dana.
 Ü-RÄN/IC, * a. (Chem.) Relating to, or containing, uranium.
 Ü-RÄN-ITE, * n. (Min.) An ore or phosphate of uranium.
 Ü-RÄN-IT/IC, * a. Relating to, or containing, uranite. *Brande.*
 Ü-RÄN/IN-ÜM, * n. (Min.) A rare metal, of an iron-gray color, first discovered by Klaproth. *Ure.*
 Ü-RÄN-ÖG/RÄ-PHY, * n. See OURANOGRAPHY. *Black.*
 Ü-RÄN-ÖL/Q-GY, * n. [ὑρανός and ἰδιός.] A description of the heavens. *Oswald.* [Scudamore.
 Ü-RÄN-ÖS/CO-PY, * n. The view of the heavenly bodies.
 Ü-RÄ-NÜS, * n. [L.] (Astron.) A planet, discovered in 1781 by Dr. William Herschel, and called also *Herschel* and *Georgium Sidus*. *Ency.*
 URAO, * n. [Sp.] (Chem.) The native name of a sesquicarbonate of soda, found at the bottom of certain lakes in Mexico. *Ure.* [base. *Ure.*
 Ü-RÄTE, * n. (Chem.) A salt composed of uric acid and Ü-RÄN, * a. Belonging to a city. *Whishaw.*
 Ü-RÄNE, [ür-bän, P. K. Sm. Wb.; ür-bän, Ju.] a. [ürbanus, L.] Civil; polished; opposed to rustic; courteous; elegant.
 Ü-RÄ-NIST, * n. A sort of pear. *Prince.*
 Ü-RÄN/IG-TY, n. Quality of being urbane; civility; elegance; politeness.
 †Ü-RÄN-IZE, v. a. To render civil; to polish. *Howell.*
 ÜR/CE/O-LÄTE, * a. (Bot.) Shaped like a pitcher. *P. Cyc.*
 ÜR/CHIN, n. [Aurucukin, Armenian.] A hedgehog. *Shak.* A child or small boy, used loosely or in contempt.
 ÜRE, (yür) n. Practice; use; habit. *Hooker.*
 ÜRE/Ä, * [yür-ä, K. Wb. P. Cyc.; yur-ä, Brande.] n. (Chem.) A peculiar crystallizable substance, held in solution in urine. *Brande.* [order of fungi. *P. Cyc.*
 ÜR-É/DÖ, * n. (Bot.) A genus of cryptogamic plants, of the ÜR-TER, (yür-ter) [yür-ter, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; yur-ter, R. Wb.] [ὑρονήρα, Gr.; uréter, Fr.] (Anat.) The membranous tube which conveys the urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder. [Brande.
 ÜRETHAN, * n. (Chem.) A white, fusible, volatile substance.
 ÜR-É/THRA, [yür-äthra, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; yur-äthra or yur-äthra, P.] n. [ὑρονήρα, Gr.; uréter, Fr.] (Anat.) The membranous tube or canal by which the urine is voided.
 ÜRGE, (ürj) v. a. [urgeo, L.] [i. ÜRGED; pp. ÜRGING, ÜRGED.] To incite; to push; to press by motives; to follow close, so as to impel; to do with eagerness; to press; to enforce; to importune; to solicit; to press by way of objection; to animate; to impel; to instigate; to encourage.

ÜRGE, (ürj) v. n. To press forward; to go forward. *Donne*
 ÜR/GENT, n. Pressure of difficulty or necessity; entreaty solicitation.
 ÜR/GENT, a. [Fr.; urgens, L.] Cogent; pressing; strenuous; earnest; importunate.
 ÜR/GENT-LY, ad. Cogently; vehemently; importunately.
 ÜR/GER, n. One who urges; importuner.
 ÜRGE/WÖN-DER, n. A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*
 ÜR/IC, * n. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from urinary calculi, called also *lithic acid*. *Brande.*
 ÜR/IM, (yür'im) n. A word connected in its signification with *thummin*, two Hebrew words, which conjointly signify *light* and *perfection*. The *urim* and *thummin* were precious stones in the high priest's breastplate. *Brande.*
 ÜR/NÄL, (yür'nal) n. [Fr.] A vessel for holding urine.
 ÜR-NÄ/R-ÜM, * n. A receptacle for urine. *Louder.*
 ÜR-NÄ-RY, (yür'na-ry) a. Relating to urine; urinous.
 ÜR-NÄ-TIVE, a. Working by urine; provoking urine.
 ÜR-NÄ/TÖR, n. [L.] A diver; one who searches under water. *Wilkins.* [creted by the kidneys.
 ÜR/INE, (yür'in) n. [Fr.; urina, L.] The water or fluid secretion. *uriner, Fr.] To make water. Bacon.*
 ÜR-IN-LE/ER-OÜS, * a. Conveying urine. *Dunglison.*
 ÜR-NÖM/F-TER, * n. An instrument for ascertaining the weight of urine. *P. Cyc.*
 Ü-RJ-NÖSE, (yür'no-sé) a. Relating to, or containing, urine. *Ray.*
 ÜR-J-NÜS, (yür'nyüs) a. Partaking of urine. *Arbuthnot.*
 URITH, * n. The intertwining or binding of hedges. *Farm. Ency.* [Local, Eng.]
 ÜRN, n. [urne, Fr.; urna, L.] A vase; a sort of vase used among the ancients for preserving the ashes of the dead:—a water-vessel:—a Roman measure of four gallons; half an amphora. *Answorth.*—(Bot.) A case for a spore or false seed.
 ÜRN, v. a. To enclose in an urn. *May.*
 ÜRNÄL, * a. Belonging to, or resembling, an urn. *Browne.*
 ÜRN-SHÄPE, * (ürn'shäp) a. Shaped like an urn. *Smith.*
 Ü-RÖS/CO-PY, (yür-rös'ko-py) n. [ὑρῶν and σκῆπτρον.] Inspection of urine. *Brande.*
 ÜR/RY, n. A sort of blue or black clay. *Mortimer.*
 ÜR/SÄ, * n. [L.] (Astron.) The Bear, the name of two constellations;—*Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, and *Ursa Minor*, the Little or Lesser Bear. *Hamilton.*
 ÜR/SI-FÖRM, * a. Shaped like a bear. *Smart.*
 ÜR/SINE, * a. Relating to a bear. *Hamilton.*
 ÜR/SU-LINE, * a. Denoting an order of nuns. *Gray.*
 ÜR/SU-LINE, * n. One of an order of nuns founded about the year 1537, and named after St. Ursula. *P. Cyc.*
 ÜR/SÜS, * n. [L.] (Zool.) A genus of plantigrade animals; the bear. *Brande.*
 ÜR/US, * n. (Zool.) A species of wild ox. *McCulloch.*
 ÜS, pron. pl. The objective case of *We*.
 ÜSÄ-BLE, (yür'zä-bl) a. That may be used. *Todd.* [R.]
 ÜSÄGE, (yür'zä) n. [Fr.] Treatment; the habit of many; custom; use; common practice; prescription; fashion; [Manners; behavior. *Spenser.*
 †ÜSÄGER, (yür'zä-er) n. [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*
 ÜSÄNCE, n. [Fr.] [Use. *Spenser.* Usury; interest paid for money. *Shak.]—(Commercial law)* A certain period or time which it is the usage of the countries between which bills of exchange are drawn to allow for the payment of them. *Bowtier.*
 ÜSE, (yüs) n. [usus, L.] Act of using or of employing any thing to any purpose; the quality which makes a thing proper for a purpose:—need of; advantage received; avail; utility; benefit; service; usefulness:—usage; customary act; practice; habit; custom. [Interest paid for money. *South.*
 ÜSE, (yüz) v. a. [user, Fr.; usus, L.] [i. ÜSED; pp. ÜSING, ÜSED.] To make use of; to employ; to accustom; to habituate; to treat; to practise customarily.
 ÜSE, (yüz) v. n. To be accustomed; to practise or be accustomed; to be wont. [To frequent. *Spenser.*
 ÜSE/FÜL, (yüs'füll) a. Profitable; serviceable; beneficial; advantageous; conducive or helpful to any end; valuable for use.
 ÜSE/FÜL-LY, ad. In a useful manner; profitably.
 ÜSE/FÜL-NÉSS, n. Quality of being useful.
 ÜSE/LESS, a. Being of no use; worthless.
 ÜSE/LESS-LY, ad. Without use; without advantage.
 ÜSE/LESS-NÉSS, n. Quality of being useless.
 ÜS/ER, (yüz'er) n. One who uses. *Sidney.*
 ÜSH/ER, n. [huissier, Fr.; usher, old Eng.] One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. *Swift.* An under-teacher; an assistant instructor. *Dryden.*
 ÜSH/ER, v. a. [i. ÜSHERED; pp. ÜSHERING, ÜSHERED.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.
 †ÜSH/ER-ÄNCE, * n. Introduction. *Shafesbury.*
 ÜSH/ER-DÖM, * n. Office or quality of usher. *Qu. Rev.* [R.]
 ÜSH/ER-SHIP, * n. The office of usher. *Ash.*
 ÜS-QUE-BÄUGH, (üs-kwe-bäw) [üs-kwe-bäw', P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; üs-kwe-bä', W. J. F.] n. [An Irish and Erse

VAC'IL-LĀN-CY, [väs'il-än-se, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; vā-s'il-lān-se, *S. P.*] *n.* [vacillans, from *vacillo*, *L.*; *vacillans*, *Fr.*] Act of vacillating; a state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *Morr.* [*Fr.*]

VAC'IL-LĀTE, *v. n.* [*vacillo*, *L.*] [*VACILLATED*; *pp.* *VACILLATING*, *VACILLATED*.] To fluctuate; to move backward and forward; to waver; to be inconstant. *Cocheran.*

VAC'IL-LĀT-ING, *n.* Wavering; inconstant. *Ed. Rev.*

VAC'IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*vacillatio*, *L.*] Act or state of vacillating; a state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy.

†VAC'U-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*vacuo*, *L.*] To evacuate. *Sec. Priest Exp.*

†VAC'U-ĀTION, *n.* [*vacuus*, *L.*] Evacuation. *Bailey.*

VAC'U-ĪST, *n.* A philosopher who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum; opposed to a plenist. *Boyle.*

VĀ-CŪ'Ī-TY, *n.* [*vacuitas*, *L.*] State of being empty; emptiness; vacant space; vacancy; inanity; a chasm.

†VĀC'U-ŌS, (vāk'ū-ūs) *n.* [*vacuus*, *L.*] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*

†VĀC'U-ŌS-NESS, *n.* State of being empty. *W. Mountague.*

VĀC'U-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Physics*) A portion of space void of matter; empty space.

†VADE, *v. n.* [*vado*, *L.*] To vanish; to pass away. *Spenser.*

VĀ'DĒ-MĒ-CUM, * [*L.*] "Go along with me." — A book or manual which a person always carries with him for daily use. *Hamilton.*

VĀ'DI-ŪM, * *n.* (*Law*) A pledge; a surety. *Whishaw.*

†VĀ'ERŌUS, * *a.* [*vafer*, *L.*] Crafty; cunning; subtle. *Morr.*

VĀG'Ā-BŌND, *a.* [*vagabundus*, low *L.*; *vagabond*, *Fr.*] Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home; strolling; wandering; vagrant.

VĀG'Ā-BŌND, *n.* A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly one who wanders without the means of honest subsistence.

VĀG'Ā-BŌND-AGE, * *n.* The character, life, and habits of a vagabond. *McCulloch.*

VĀG'Ā-BŌND-ISM, * *n.* The character and habits of a vagabond; vagabondage. *Dr. Allen.*

VĀG'Ā-BŌND-IZE, * *v. n.* To act as vagabond or vagrant. *West. Rev.*

†VĀG'Ā-BŌND-RY, *n.* Vagrancy; knavery. *Cotgrave.*

VĀ-GĀ'RĪ-ŌS, * *a.* Having vagaries; capricious; whimsical. *Wilberforce.*

VĀ-GĀ'RY, *n.*; *pl.* VĀ-GĀ'RĪ-ĒS. A wandering; a wild freak or fancy; a whim; a caprice.

†VĀ-GĀ'RY, *v. n.* [*vaguer*, *Fr.*] To wander; to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place. *Cotgrave.*

†VĀ'GĒ-ENT, *a.* [*ragnis*, *L.*] Crying like a child. *Morr.*

VĀ-GĒ'NĀ, * *n.*; *pl.* VĀGĒ'NĒ. (*Bot.*) A sheath formed by the convolution of a flat petiole round a stem. *P. Cyc. (Anat.)* The canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus. *Crabb.*

VĀ-GĒ'NAL, * or VĀG'Ē-NĀL, * [*vā'gē-nāl*, *K. Wb. Ash, Dunglison*; vā-jū'nāl, *Sm.*] *a.* Relating to or resembling a sheath.

VĀ-GĒ'NĀNT, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Investing, as a sheath. *Smart.*

VĀ-GĒ'NĀTE, * *n.* A sheathed polype; a name of an order of polypes. *Brande.*

VĀG-Ō-Ō-PEN'NŌUS, *a.* [*vagina* and *penna*, *L.*] (*Ent.*) Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with sheaths or hard cases, as some insects.

†VĀ'GŌUS, *a.* [*vagus*, *L.*; *vague*, *Fr.*] Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe.*

VĀ'GRAN-CY, *n.* State or act of a vagrant; a state of wandering; unsettled condition.

VĀ'GRANT, *a.* [*vagrarant*, old *Fr.*] Having no home or settled residence; wandering; unsettled; vagabond.

VĀ'GRANT, *n.* One who is in the habit of wandering from place to place; a beggar; wanderer; vagabond.

VĀ'GRANT-NESS, * *n.* The state of a vagrant; vagrancy. *Scott.*

VĀGUE, (vāg) *a.* [*Fr.*; *vogus*, *L.*] [†Wandering; vagrant. *Hayward.*] Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite; loose; lax; of uncertain meaning.

VĀGUE'LY, * (vāg'le) *ad.* In a vague manner. *Hawkins.*

VĀIL, (vāil) *n.*; *pl.* VĀILS. (Contractation of *avail*;) profit; advantage. *Malone.* — Money given to servants; — also written *vales*. — A covering for the face. *See VĒIL.*

†VĀIL, (vāil) *v. a.* [*vadere le bonnet*, *Fr.*] [*V. VAILED*; *pp.* *VAILING*, *VĀILED*.] To let fall; to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to fall. *Shak.*

VĀIL, (vāil) *v. a.* To cover. *Johnson.* *See VĒIL.*

†VĀIL, (v. n.) To yield; to show respect by yielding. *Drayton.*

VĀIL'ĒR, *n.* One who vails. *Overbury.*

†VĀI'MŪRE, * or †VĀ'MŪRE, * *n.* (*Fort.*) A fore-wall; an outward wall, &c. *Hakluyt.* *See VAUNT-MURE.*

VĀIN, (vān) *a.* [*Fr.*; *vanus*, *L.*] Fruitless; ineffectual; empty; unreal; shadowy; worthless; unsatisfying; idle; spurious; — conceited of what pertains to self, and anxious to display it before others; meanly proud; proud of petty things; — showy; ostentatious. — *In vain*, to no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

VĀIN-GLŌ'RĪ-ŌUS, *a.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, *L.*] Vain, boastful, or proud without merit; boasting without performance.

VĀIN-GLŌ'RĪ-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* With vainglory or empty pride.

VĀIN-GLŌ'RĪ-ŌUS-NESS, * *n.* Quality of being vainglorious. *Scott.*

VĀIN-GLŌ'RĪY, *n.* [*vana gloria*, *L.*] Pride above merit; empty pride or boasting; pride in little things.

VĀIN'LY, *ad.* In a vain manner; without effect; in vain; proudly; idly.

VĀIN'NESS, *n.* State of being vain; vanity; pride. *Shak. [R.]*

VĀIR, (vār) *n.* [*vair*, *Fr.*] (*Her.*) A kind of fur employed in blazonry, represented by little bell-shaped pieces of alternate colors. *Chambers.*

VĀIR, } *a.* [*vairé*, *Fr.*] (*Her.*) Charged or checkered with VĀIR'Y, } vair; variegated with argent and azure colors.

VĀISYA, * (vulgarily pronounced *vise*. *Malcom.*) *n.* The third caste among the Hindoos, comprehending merchants, traders, and cultivators. *Malcom.*

VĀI'VŌDE, *n.* [*vainode*, Slavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces. — Written also *vainode*.

VĀL'ANCE, *n.* The drapery or fringe hanging round the tester and stead of a bed, named from *Valencia*, where it was made. *Shak.*

†VĀL'ANCE, *v. a.* To decorate with drapery. *Shak.*

VĀLE, *n.* [*val*, old *Fr.*; *vallis*, *L.*] A wide, open space between hills; an expanded valley; a valley. *See VALLEY.*

VĀL-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [*valædico*, *L.*] A wishing of health on separation or taking leave; a farewell. *Donne.*

VĀL-E-DIC'TO-RY, *a.* Bidding farewell; taking leave.

VĀ-LĒN'TĪ-A, * (vā-lēn'shē-a) *n.* A stuff made of worsted, cotton, and silk, used for waistcoats. *W. Ency.*

VĀL'ĒN-TINE, (vā'l'en-tin, *S. P. J. F. Ja. E. K. Sm.*; vā'l'en-tin, *W.*) *n.* A sweetest chosen, or a love-letter sent, on St. Valentine's day, that is, the fourteenth of February. *Burton.*

VĀ-LĒ'NĪ-AN, *n.* [*valeriana*, *L.*; *valeriane*, *Fr.*] (*Bot.*) A plant from the root of which an aromatic oil is obtained; a genus of plants, some of which are medicinal.

VĀLES, * *n. pl.* Money given to servants; vails. *Dryden.*

VĀL'ĒT, [vāl'ot, *P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.*; vā-lē't or vā'lē, *S.*; vā'l'ot or vā-lē't, *W.*; vā'l'et or vā'lē, *Ja. K.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] A man-servant who immediately attends on a gentleman's person. *Addison.* *See VALLET.*

VĀLET DE CHAMBRE, * (vā'le-de-shāmbŕ) *n.* [*Fr.*] A footman; a waiting-servant. *Qu. Rev.*

VĀL-E-TŪ-DI-NĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* One who is sickly or infirm of health; an invalid; a valetudinary.

VĀL-E-TŪ-DI-NĀ'RĪ-AN, *a.* [*valetudinaire*, *Fr.*; *valetudo*, *L.*] Weakly; sickly; of feeble health; infirm of health. *Brownie.*

VĀL-E-TŪ-DI-NĀ'RĪ-AN-ISM, * *n.* State or condition of a valetudinary; illness. *Ed. Rev.*

VĀL-E-TŪ'DI-NĀ-RĪ-NESS, * *n.* State of being valetudinary. *Cheyne.*

VĀL-E-TŪ-DI-NĀ'RĪ-ŌUS, * *a.* Valetudinary. *Morr.* [*R.*]

VĀL-E-TŪ-DI-NĀ-RĪ-ŌUS, * *n.* A person of delicate health, or subject to frequent diseases; a valetudinarian. *Dunglison.*

VĀL-HĀ'LĀ, * *n.* The palace of immortality in Scandinavian mythology, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle. — Written also *valhalla*. *Brande.*

†VĀL'ANCE, (vāl'yāns) } *n.* [*valliance*, *Fr.*] Valor; bra-
†VĀL'IAN-CY, (vāl'yān-se) } very. *Spenser.*

VĀL'ĪANT, (vāl'yānt) *a.* [*valliant*, *Fr.*] Possessed of valor; courageous; stout; brave; heroic; gallant.

†VĀL'ĪANT, (vāl'yānt) *n.* A valiant person. *2 Sam. xxl.*

†VĀL'ĪANT-IZE, * *v. n.* To act with valor or bravery. *Bp. Hall.*

VĀL'ĪANT-LY, (vāl'yānt-le) *ad.* Stoutly; bravely.

VĀL'ĪANT-NESS, (vāl'yānt-nēs) *n.* Valor; bravery.

VĀL'ID, *a.* [*valide*, *Fr.*; *validus*, *L.*] Strong; powerful; efficacious; having legal force; having intellectual force; weighty; conclusive.

VĀL'ID-ATE, * *v. a.* To make valid. *Qu. Rev. [R.]*

VĀL-IDĀ'TION, * *n.* Act of making valid. *Geol. Tracts. [R.]*

VĀ-LĪD'Ī-TY, *n.* [*validité*, *Fr.*] State of being valid; strength; legal force; force.

VĀL-ID-LY, *ad.* In a valid manner; with validity. *Todd.*

VĀL-ID-NESS, * *n.* Validity. *Scott.*

VĀL'INCH, * *n.* A tube for drawing liquor from a cask at the bung-hole. *Maunder.*

VĀ-LĪS'E or VĀ-LĪ-S'E, [vā-lēz', *Sm. R.*; vā-lēs', *K. Wb.*] *n.* [*valise*, *Fr.*] A portmanteau; a traveller's cloak-bag; wallet. *B. Johnson.*

VĀL'LAN-CY, *n.* A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden. [R.]* *See VALANCE.*

VĀL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*vallatus*, *L.*] An intrenchment. *War. ton.*

†VĀL'LA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Enclosing as by measure. *Brownie.*

VĀL-LĒS-NE'RĪ-A, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant that grows at the bottom of fresh water rivers and lakes. *Farm. Ency.*

VÁL'LEY, (vái'le) *n.*: pl. VAL'LEYS [vállée, Fr.; vallis, L.] A low ground; a hollow between hills; a dale. A *valc* is sometimes used as more contracted than a *valley*, but less so than a *glen*. *Valley* is also used for a more extended tract, as the *valley* of a river. — (Arch.) The internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof.

VÁL'LVUJ, *n.* [L.] (Fort.) A rampart with which Roman armies enclosed their camps; a trench; a wall. *Warton*.

VÁ-LÓ'N'Á,* *n.* A kind of acorn used by tanners, imported from the Levant and the Morea. *Ure*.

VÁL'OR, *n.* [valeur, Fr.; valor, L.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; courage; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness.

VÁL'OR-OÚS, *a.* Brave; stout; valiant. *Spenser*.

VÁL'OR-OÚS-LY, *ad.* In a brave manner. *Shak*.

VÁL'Ú-Á-BLE, (vái'jú-á-bl) *a.* [valable, Fr.] Having value; of great value or price; estimable; costly; precious; worthy.

VÁL'Ú-Á-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Preciousness; worth. *Johnson*.

VÁL'Ú-Á-BLES,* *n. pl.* Things of value; goods. *Ec. Rev*.

VÁL'Ú-Á-TÍON, *n.* Act of setting a price or value; appraisement; value set upon any thing.

VÁL'Ú-Á-TOR, *n.* An appraiser; one who sets a price.

VÁL'ÚE, (vái'jú) *n.* [Fr.; valor, L.] Worth as estimated by some rate or standard; price; worth; rate; an equivalent; account; estimation.

VÁL'ÚE, (vái'jú) *v. a.* [valoir, Fr.] [i. VALUED; pp. VALUING, VALUED.] To rate at a certain price; to rate highly; to have in high esteem; to appraise; to estimate; to be equal in worth to; to take account of; to compute; to calculate; to assess; to appreciate; to esteem; to prize.

VÁL'ÚE-LÉSS, *a.* Being of no value; worthless. *Shak*.

VÁL'Ú-ÉR, (vái'jú-ér) *n.* One who values; valuator. *Fell*.

VÁL'VÁTE,* *a.* (Bot.) Relating to a valve; resembling a valve; valvular. *P. Cye*.

VÁL'VE, (vái'v) *n.* [valva, L.] A folding door:—a movable cover to an aperture:—a close lid affixed to a tube, or hollow piston, or aperture in a vessel, opening only in one direction:—a kind of membrane:—a division of a shell-fish, or of the fruit of a plant.

VÁL'VED,* (vái'vd) *a.* Furnished with valves. *Arnott*.

VÁL'VET,* *n.* A little valve; a valvule. *Smart*.

VÁL'VU-LAR,* *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a valve; valvate. *Loudon*.

VÁL'VÚLE, *n.* [Fr.] A little valve; valvet.

VÁV'BRACE,* *n.* [avant-bras, Fr.] The piece, in plate armor, which served as a protection to the arm below the elbow; vambrace. *Brande*.

VÁVPE, *n.* [vampies, old Sp.] The upper leather of a shoe or boot immediately above the sole; a sock.

VÁVPE, *v. a.* [i. VAMPED; pp. VAMPING, VAMPED.] To piece, as an old thing with some new part.—To *vamp up*, to repair; to mend for the purpose of show.

VÁVPE'ER, *n.* One who vamps or mends.

VÁVPE'ER, *v. n.* To vapor or swagger. *Grose*. [North of England.]

VÁV'PIRE, *n.* [Fr.; vampyr, Ger.] A pretended demon or blood-sucking spectre, the object of superstitious dread among many nations of Europe:—a species of bat; a small animal of South America.

VÁVPE'LET,* *n.* A piece of steel formed like a funnel, placed on a tilting spear just before the hand, in order to secure it. *Crabb*.

VÁN, *n.* [avant, Fr.] The front, especially of an army; the first line. *Milton*. [van, Fr.; vannus, L.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan; a wing with which the air is beaten:—a light covered wagon, or carriage for conveying passengers:—a cart, such as is used at an alms-house.

†VÁN, *v. a.* [vanner, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. *Bacon*.

VÁN-Á-DÁTE,* *n.* Same as *vanadate*. *Ure*.

VÁN-Á-DÍ-ÁTE,* *n.* A salt formed from vanadic acid and a base. *Brande*.

VÁN-Á-DÍ'IC,* *a.* (Chem.) Relating to vanadium; derived from vanadium. *Ure*.

VÁN-Á-DÍ-NÍTE,* *n.* (Min.) A vanadate of lead. *Dana*.

VÁN-Á-DÍ'ÓM,* *n.* (Min.) A rare metal, discovered in Swedish iron in 1830, remarkable for its ductility. *Ure*.

VÁN-CÓU'RÍER, (vái-kó'rír) [vái-kú'r'úr, S.; vái-kó'r'úr, W.; vái-kó'r'úr, P.; vái-kó'r'úr, K.; vái-kó'r'úr, Sm.] *n.* [avant-courser, Fr.] A harringer; a light-armed soldier; an avant-courier.

VÁN'DÁL,* *n.* One of the fierce barbarous people who formerly inhabited the shores of the Baltic; a barbarian. *Encyc*.

VÁN-DÁL'IC, [vái-dái'ík, K. Sm. Wb.; vái'dái'ík, Todd, Davis.] *a.* Relating to the Vandals; resembling the Vandals; barbarous.

VÁN'DÁL-ÍSM, *n.* The rude and barbarous state or character of the Vandals; barbarity.

VÁN-DYKE', *n.* A kind of handkerchief for the neck, with indentations and points; so named from a painter.

VÁNE, *n.* [vaene, D.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind, and show the direction of the wind; a

weather-cock;—a sight made to slide in a philosophical instrument, &c.:—the beard of a feather.

VÁN'FÖSS,* *n.* (Fort.) A ditch outside of the counterscarp, usually full of water. *Scott*.

VÁNG,* *n.* (Naut.) A rope for steadying the extremity of the peak of a gaff to a ship's side. *Brande*.

VÁN'GUÁRD, (vái'gú'árd) *n.* [avant-garde, Fr.] The front or first line of the army.

VÁ-NÍL'LÁ, *n.* [vanille, Fr.] (Bot.) A plant; a genus of plants, unctuous and aromatic, used in confectionery and in flavoring chocolate, &c.

VÁN'ISH, *v. n.* [vanesco, L.; évanouir, Fr.] [i. VANISHED; pp. VANISHING, VANISHED.] To lose perceptible existence; to pass away from the sight; to disappear; to pass away; to be lost.

VÁN'ISHED, (vái'isht) *a.* Having disappeared; having no perceptible existence. *Pope*.

VÁN'Í-TY, *n.* [vanitas, L.; vanité, Fr.] State or quality of being vain; love of indiscriminate admiration; ostentation; vain pride; conceit; pride operating on small occasions:—emptiness; inanity; fruitless desire; empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

VÁN'QUISH, (vái'kwish) *v. a.* [vaincre, Fr.] [i. VANQUISHED; pp. VANQUISHING, VANQUISHED.] To conquer; to overcome; to subdue; to surmount; to confute.

VÁN'QUISH-Á-BLE, (vái'kwish-á-bl) *a.* That may be vanquished; conquerable.

VÁN'QUISH-ÉR, (vái'kwish-ér) *n.* Conqueror; subduer.

VÁN'QUISH-MÉNT,* *n.* The state of being vanquished; conquest. *Bp. Hall*. [r.]

VÁN'TAGE, *v. n.* Gain; profit. *Sidney*. Superiority; convenience; advantage. *Shak*. [r.] See ADVANTAGE.

†VÁN'TAGE, *v. a.* To profit; to advantage. *Spenser*.

VÁN'TAGE-GRÖÖND, *n.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another. *South*.

VÁN'T'BRACE, { *n.* [avant-bras, Fr.] Armor for the arm;

VÁN'T'BRASS, { vambrace. *Shak*.

VÁP'ID, *a.* [vapidas, L.] Having the spirit evaporated; dead; spiritless; not sprightly; tasteless; flat; stale.

VÁ-PÍD'Í-TY,* *n.* Vapidness. *Ch. Ob*.

VÁP'ID-LY,* *ad.* In a vapid manner. *Dr. Allen*.

VÁP'ID-NÉSS, *n.* State of being vapid or spiritless.

VÁ'POR, *n.* [vapeur, Fr.; vapor, L.] An elastic fluid rendered æthereal by heat;—the vapor of water is called *steam*:—any thing exhalable; fumes; steam:—wind; flatulence:—mental fume; vain imagination; something unreal.—*pl.* Nervous debility, with depression of spirits; hypochondria; melancholy; spleen.

VÁ'POR, *v. n.* [vapora, L.] [i. VAPORED; pp. VAPORING, VAPORED.] To evaporate; to pass in a vapor or fume; to emit fumes:—to bully; to brag; to boast. *Ld. Dorset*.

VÁ'POR, *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in vapor; to evaporate. *Bacon*.

VÁP-O-RA-BÍL'Í-TY,* *n.* Capacity of vaporization. *Knovles*.

VÁP'O-RA-BLE,* *a.* That may be changed into vapor; vaporizable. *Smart*.

†VÁP'O-RÁTE, *v. n.* To emit vapors; to evaporate; to vaporize. *Cockeram*.

VÁP-O-RÁ'TÍON, *n.* [Fr.; vaporatio, L.] Act of vaporizing; evaporation. *Biblioth. Bibl. i.*

VÁ'POR-BÁTH,* *n.* (Chem.) A bath heated by steam; a vessel in which a body is placed in order to receive the vapor arising from boiling water. *Hamilton*.

VÁ'PORED, (vái'purd) *a.* Moist; splenetic. *Green*.

VÁ'POR-ÉR, *n.* One who vapors; a boaster. *Richardson*.

VÁP-O-RÍF'IC,* *a.* Converting into vapor. *Smart*.

VÁ'POR-ÍNG-LY, *ad.* In a bullying or bragging manner.

VÁ'POR-ISH, *a.* Vaporous; splenetic; peevish. *Pope*.

VÁP'OR-Í-ZÁ-BLE,* *a.* That may be evaporized. *Brande*.

VÁP'OR-Í-ZÁ'TÍON,* *n.* Act of vaporizing. *Brande*.

VÁP'OR-ÍZE,* *v. a.* [i. VAPORIZED; pp. VAPORIZING, VAPORIZED.] To convert into vapor; to evaporate. *Phil. Jour*.

VÁP'OR-ÍZE-ÉR,* *n.* He or that which vaporizes. *Standard*.

VÁ'POR-ÓSE,* *a.* Full of vapor; vaporous. *Arbutnot*.

VÁ'POR-ÓDS, *a.* [vaporeux, Fr.] Full of vapor; fummy; windy; flatulent; vapory.

VÁ'POR-ÓDS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being vaporous.

VÁ'POR-Y, *a.* Full of vapor; vaporous; peevish; humorous. *Thomson*.

VÁP-U-LÁ'TÍON,* *n.* [vapulo, L.] Act of beating or whipping. *Hosell*.

VÁR-BÁ-BÍL'Í-TY,* *n.* Variableness. *McCuUoch*.

VÁ'RÍ-Á-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; variabilis, L.] Subject to variation; changeable; mutable; inconstant; fickle.

VÁ'RÍ-Á-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Changeableness; mutability.

VÁ'RÍ-Á-BLY, *ad.* Changeably; mutably; inconstantly.

VÁ'RÍ-ÁNCE, *n.* State of varying; variation; difference; alienation; discord; disagreement; dissension.

VÁ'RÍ-ÁNT,* *a.* Variable; inconstant. *Chaucer*.—Used in Scotland, and sometimes in England and the United States. *Jamieson*. *Gen. Mag.*

VÁ'RÍ-ÁTE, *v. a.* [variatus, L.] To change; to alter; to vary. *Bp. Taylor*. ☞ This old word is sometimes used

in America, particularly by clogymen; but it is regarded as obsolete in England. *Pickering.*

VÁ-RI-Á-TÍON, *n.* [*variatio*, L.; *variation*, Fr.] Act of varying; state of being varied; change; mutation; difference; deviation; vicissitude; variety. — (*Gram.*) Change in the termination of nouns or verbs; inflection. — (*Astron.*) Inequality of motion. — (*Naut.*) The variation of the compass is the deviation of the magnetic needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VÁ-R-I-CÉL-LÁ, * *n.* (*Med.*) The chicken-pox, a disease characterized by eruptions on the body. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-I-CÓŠŮ, * *a.* Relating to varix; diluted. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-I-CÓŠŮ, [*vár'è-kús*, P. K. Wb.; *vár'è-kús*, Sm.] *a.* [*varicosus*, L.] Swelled, as a vein; diseased with dilatation; varicose. *Sharpe.*

VÁ-RI-ĚD,* (*vár'íd*) *p. a.* Diversified; having a variety. *Thomson.*

VÁ-RI-Ě-GÁTE, [*vár'è-g-gát*, S. W. J. Ja. Sm.; *vár'è-g-gát* or *vár'è-g-gát*, P.] *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school L.] [*i. VARI-GATED*; *pp.* *VARI-GATING*, *VARI-GATED*.] To make various; to vary; to diversify; to stain with different colors.

☞ "All our orthoëpists are uniform in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word, and all sound the *a* as in *vary*, except Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, who give it the short sound, as in *carry*." *Walker.*

VÁ-RI-Ě-GÁ-TÍON, *n.* Act of variegating; state of being variegated; diversity of colors. *Evelyn.*

VÁ-R-I-Ě-TÝ, *n.* [*variété*, Fr.; *varietas*, L.] Intermixture of one thing with another; change; variety; difference; diversity; — many and different kinds; a medley; — one thing of many different, in which sense it has a plural.

VÁ-R-I-Ě-FÓRM, * *a.* Having different forms. *Maunder.* [R.]

VÁ-R-I-Ě-Y, * *v. a.* To diversify; to color variously. *Swift.* [R.]

VÁ-R-I-CO-CÉLE, * *n.* (*Med.*) A swelling of the veins of the spermatic cord. *Brande.*

VÁ-R-P-O-LÁ, * *n.* [L.] The small-pox. *Brande.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-LAR, * *a.* Same as variolous. *Smart.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-LŮC, * *a.* Relating to variola or the small-pox. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-LITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A porphyritic rock consisting of an imperfectly crystallized aggregate of felspar and quartz. *Brande.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-LŮD, * [*vár'è-g-lŮd*, K. *Dunglison*; *vár'è-lŮd*, Wb.; *vá-r'è-lŮd*, Sm.] *n.* (*Med.*) Modified small-pox, or the small-pox modified by previous inoculation or vaccination. *Dunglison.*

VÁ-R-I-Q-LOŠŮS, [*vá-r'è-lŮš*, Ja. Sm. *Ash*, *Todd*, *Maunder*; *vá-r'è-lŮš* or *vá-r'è-lŮš*, K.; *vá-r'è-lŮš*, Wb.] *a.* [*variola*, L.] Relating to the small-pox or varioloid; having marks like those of the small-pox.

VÁ-R-I-ŠŮRŮM, * [L.] Containing a variety. — An abbreviated Latin phrase, (*cum notis variorum*). — *Variorum* editions are editions of works in which the notes of the various commentators are inserted. *Croker.*

VÁ-R-I-ŠŮS, *a.* [*varius*, L.] Containing a variety; different; several; divers; sundry; manifold; changeable; unfixed; and unlike each other; variegated; diversified.

VÁ-R-I-ŠŮS-LÝ, *ad.* In a various manner. *Bacon.*

VÁ-R-IŠ-CĪTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A reniform, green mineral. *Dana.*

VÁ-RĪX, *n.*; pl. **VÁ-RĪ-Ě-ŠŮS**. [L.; *varice*, Fr.] (*Med.*) A dilatation or swelling of a vein; a tumor.

VÁ-RĚT, *n.* [*varlet*, old Fr., now *valelet*.] A page, or knight's follower; any servant or attendant; a valet. *Spenser.* A term of reproach; a scoundrel; a rascal. *Shak.*

VÁ-RĚT-Ě-RÝ, *n.* The rabble; crowd; populace. *Shak.*

VÁ-R-NĪŠI, *n.* [*vernis*, Fr.; *vernix*, L.] A fluid, which, when spread thin upon a solid substance, becomes dry, and forms a glossy coating impervious to air and moisture; — an artificial covering to give a fair appearance; a gloss; a cover; palliation.

VÁ-R-NĪŠI, *v. a.* [*vernisser*, *vernir*, Fr.] [*i.* *VARNISHED*; *pp.* *VARNISHING*, *VARNISHED*.] To cover with varnish or something shining; — to give a fair color or covering to; to gloss; to palliate; to hide with color of rhetoric.

VÁ-R-NĪŠI-Ě-R, *n.* One who varnishes; an adorer.

VÁ-R-NĪŠI-ŮG, * *n.* The act of covering with varnish; materials for varnish.

VÁ-R-VĚLS, *n.* pl. [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. — Written also *vervels*.

VÁ-R-VĪ-CĪTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of manganese. *P. Cyc.*

VÁ-RÝ, *v. a.* [*varior*, L.; *varier*, Fr.] [*i.* *VARIED*; *pp.* *VARYING*, *VARIED*.] To make various; to change; to make of different kinds; to alter; to diversify; to variegate.

VÁ-RÝ, *v. n.* To be changeable; to appear different; to alter; to become unlike itself; to deviate; to disagree; to differ; to dissent; to shift colors.

VÁ-RÝ, *n.* Change; alteration. *Shak.*

VÁŠ-CŮ-LÁR, *a.* [*vasculum*, L.] Having vessels that con-

tain air or fluids; formed as vessels containing air; full of vessels. — *Vascular system*, that part of the animal economy which relates to the vessels.

VÁŠ-CŮ-LĚR-Ě-ŠŮS, *a.* [*vasculous* and *fero*, L.] (*Bot.*) Having seed-vessels divided into cells. *Quincy.*

VÁŠE or **VÁŠE**, [*váz*, W. P. J. F. Sm. R.; *vás*, S. E. K. Wb. *Kenrick*, *Scott*; *váz* or *váz*, Ja.] *n.* [*vase*, Fr.; *vaz*, L.] A large ornamental cup or pitcher; a vessel usually ornamented with sculpture of fruits, flowers, &c.; a vessel generally for show rather than use; — the termination of a column, pedestal, &c.; a solid piece of ornamental marble.

☞ "Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *base*, *case*, &c. I have uniformly heard it pronounced with the *s* like *z*, and sometimes, by people of refinement, with the *a* like *av*; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce the *a* long and slender, as I have done, but with the *s* as in *case*; Mr. Smith and W. Johnston give the *a* the same sound, and the *s* the sound of *z*; and Mr. Elphinston sounds it as if written *vauz*; but this, as Mr. Nares justly observes, is an affected pronunciation." *Walker.*

VÁŠ-SÁL, *n.* [*vassal*, Fr.; *vassallo*, It.; *vassus*, low L.] A holder of a fief, by fealty or service, of a feudal superior or lord; a subject; a dependant; a servant: — one who surrenders to power, used in contempt; a slave.

VÁŠ-SÁL, *v. a.* To subject; to enslave. *Feltham.*

VÁŠ-SÁL, * *a.* Servile; subservient. *Watts.*

VÁŠ-SÁL-ÁĚE, *n.* [*vasselage*, Fr.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependence.

VÁŠ-SÁL-RÝ, * *n.* The body of vassals. *Lord John Russell.*

VÁŠT, *a.* [*vaste*, Fr.; *vastus*, L.] Very large; great; enormous; immense.

VÁŠT, *n.* [*vastum*, L.] An empty waste. *Shak.*

VÁŠ-TÁ-TÍON, *n.* [*vastatio*, L.] Act of laying waste; waste; devastation; destruction; declension. *Bp. Hall.*

VÁŠ-ZPŮ-TÝ, *n.* [*vastitas*, L.] Wideness; immensity. *Shak.* [*Barbarus*.]

VÁŠ-TĪ-ČŮDE, * *n.* Immensity; vastness. *Foster.* [R.]

VÁŠ-TĪ, *ad.* Greatly; to a great degree. *Temple.*

VÁŠ-TĚSS, *n.* Immensity; enormous greatness. *Waller.*

VÁŠ-TŮ, *n.* (*Eng. law*) A writ against tenants for terms of life or years committing waste. *Whishaw.*

VÁŠ-TÝ, *a.* Large; enormously great; vast. *Shak.* [R.]

VÁŠT, *n.* [*vast*, D.; *fat*, Sax.] A large vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state, a cistern of tanners or brewers. — Sometimes written *fat*.

VÁŠ-TŮ-CĀN, * *n.* The palace of the pope at Rome. *Eney.*

VÁŠ-TŮ-CĀN-ŠT, * *n.* An adherent to the Vatican. *Ec. Rev.*

VÁŠ-TŮ-CĪDE, *n.* [*vates* and *cado*, L.] The murder or murder of a prophet or poet. *Pope.*

VÁ-TĪ-CĪ-NÁL, *a.* [*vaticinans*, L.] Containing predictions; foretelling. *Warton.*

VÁ-TĪ-CĪ-NÁTE, *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, L.] [*i.* *VATICINATED*; *pp.* *VATICINATING*, *VATICINATED*.] To prophesy; to foretell. *Hovell.* [R.]

VÁ-TĪ-CĪ-NÁTE, * *v. a.* To prophesy; to foretell. *Ch. Ob.*

VÁ-TĪ-CĪ-NÁ-TÍON, *n.* [old Fr.; *vaticinatio*, L.] Act of prophesying; prediction; prophecy. *Bentley.*

VÁUDE-VĪL, (*vöd'vĭl*) *n.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A species of light song, often satirical; a song sung about the streets; a ballad; a trivial strain.

VÁVŮLT, (*vávŭlt*, P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; *vávŭt*, S.; *vávŭlt* or *vávŭt*, W. K.) [*voult*, old Fr.; *volta*, It.; *voluta*, low L.] An arched roof, so contrived that the stones, bricks, and other materials of which it is constructed, sustain and keep each other in their places; a continued arch; a cellar; a cave; a cavern; a repository for the dead.

VÁVŮLT, *v. a.* [*voulter*, old Fr.] [*i.* *VAVULTED*; *pp.* *VAVULTING*, *VAVULTED*.] To arch; to shape to a vault; to cover with an arch.

VÁVŮLT, *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr.; *volteggiare*, It.] To leap; to jump; to play the tumbler or posture-master. *Dryden.*

VÁVŮLT, *n.* A leap; a jump; a skip; a bound.

VÁVŮLT-ÁĚE, *n.* Arched cellar. *Shak.*

VÁVŮLT-ĚD, (*vávŭlt'ed*) *a.* Arched; concave. *Pops.*

VÁVŮLT-ĚR, *n.* A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VÁVŮLT-ŮG, * *n.* The act of jumping or leaping.

VÁVŮLTÝ, *a.* Arched; concave; vaulted. *Shak.*

VÁVŮNT, or **VÁVŮNT**, (*vávŭnt*, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; *vánt*, J. Wb. *Nares*.) *v. a.* [*vauter*, Fr.] [*i.* *VAVUNTED*; *pp.* *VAVUNTING*, *VAVUNTED*.] To boast; to display with ostentation. *Milton.*

VÁVŮNT, *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast; to glory; to brag.

VÁVŮNT, *n.* Brag; boast; vain ostentation. *Spenser.*

VÁVŮNT, *n.* [*avant*, Fr.] The first part. *Shak.*

VÁVŮNT-CŮURIER, (*vávŭnt-kŮrĭer*) *n.* An advent-courier. *Fr.] A precursor. Shak. See VAVŮNTIAR.*

VÁVŮNT-ĚR, *n.* [*vauter*, Fr.] Boaster; braggart.

VÁVŮNT-FŮL, *a.* Boastful; ostentatious. *Spenser.*

VAUNT/ING-LY, *ad.* In a vaunting manner; boastfully.
 VAUNT/MÛRE, *n.* [*avant-mur*, Fr.] (*Fort.*) A front or false wall; a work raised before the main wall:—written also *vannure*, *vaimure*, and *vannure*. *Camden.*
 VAUQUE/LIN-ITE,* (*vök'lin-it*) *n.* (*Min.*) A dark-green or blackish mineral. *Dana.*
 VIV'AS-SOR, or VAV'AS-SOR, *n.* [*avasseur*, Fr.] (*Feudal law*) One who, himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him; and an ancient dignity, next below a baron:—a term applied to a poor gentleman in the old French romances.—Written also *vavasour* and *vavasour*.
 †VAV'AS-SO-RY,* *n.* Land held by a vavasor. *Whishaw.*
 †VÁ'WARD, *n.* The fore-part. *Shak.*
 †VEADER,* *n.* The 13th month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year; the embolismic month. *Crabb.*
 VÉAL, (*vel*) *n.* [*veau*, Fr.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.
 VÉAL'-CÛT-LÉT,* *n.* A steak or slice of veal broiled or to be broiled. *Ash.*
 VÉAL'-PË,* *n.* A pie made of veal. *Booth.*

VÉCK,* [*veckia*, It.; *vetula*, L.] An old woman. *Chaucer.*
 †VÉC/TION, *n.* [*veccio*, *veccio*, L.] Act of carrying. *Bailey.*
 †VÉC-TÛ/TION, *n.* The act of carrying. *Arbutnot.*
 VÉC/TOR,* *n.* (*Astron.*) A straight line conceived to be drawn from the centre of a planet to the centre of the sun:—called also *radius vector*. *Brande.* [*Bacon.*]
 †VÉCTURE, (*vékt'ur*) *n.* [*vectura*, L.] Act of carrying.
 VÉ'DĀ,* or VÉ-DĀĀ,* *n.*; *pl.* VÉDAS. The name by which the Hindos designate the body of their scriptures or sacred writings:—sometimes called *vedam*, and *bedam*.—There are four *vedas*, viz.: *Rig*, *Yajust*, *Saman*, and *Atharvan*.—*Veda* is accented on the first syllable by *Knowles*, *Webster*, and *Brande*, and on the second by *Smart*.
 VÉ-DĀN'TĀ,* *n.* A sect among the Hindos, whose theory of philosophy is professedly founded on the *Vedas*. *Brande.*
 VÉ-DËTTE,* *n.* [*vedette*, Fr.; *vedetta*, It.] A sentinel on horseback, detached to reconnoitre the enemy. *Boiste.*
 VÉER, *v.* [*veier*, Fr.] [L. VEERED; *pp.* VEERING, VEERED.] To change direction; to turn aside or about. *Milton.*
 VÉER, *v.* To turn; to change.—(*Naut.*) To give a ship more scope of cable; to let any thing drop astern by a rope; to wear.—*To veer away*, to slack a cable, and let it run out; to let out a rope gently.—*To veer and haul*, *v. n.* To pull tight and slacken alternately, as a rope.—*v. n.* To change the direction, as the wind. See WEAR.
 VÉER/A-BLE, *a.* That may change or be changed. *Todd.*
 VÉER/ING, *n.* Act of turning or changing. *Addison.*
 VÉER/ING,* *p.* *a.* Turning about; turning aside; letting out.
 †VÉÉ-TĀ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Vegetable nature. *Brownie.*
 VÉÉ-TĀ-BĪLE, (*véd'je-tā-bl*) *n.* [*vegetabilis*, school L.; *végétale*, Fr.] An organized body destitute of sensation; any thing that has vegetable life, as a tree or plant; a plant:—a plant or root cultivated for the table.
 VÉÉ-TĀ-BĪLE, *a.* Belonging to a plant or to vegetation; having the nature of plants.
 †VÉÉ-TĀ-L, *a.* [*végétal*, Fr.] Having power to cause growth. *Burton.*
 †VÉÉ-TĀ-L, *n.* A Vegetable. *B. Jonson.*
 VÉÉ-TĀ-TĪE, *v. n.* [*vegeto*, L.] [I. VEGETATED; *pp.* VEGETATING, VEGETATED.] To grow, as a vegetable or a plant; to shoot out; to sprout; to grow without sensation.
 VÉÉ-TĀ-TĪON, *n.* [Fr., from *vegeto*, L.] Act of vegetating; growth of plants:—plants collectively.
 VÉÉ-TĀ-TĪVE, *a.* [*végétatif*, Fr.] Growing or causing to grow, as plants.
 VÉÉ-TĀ-TĪVE-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of producing growth.
 †VÉÉ-TĪE, *a.* [*vegetus*, L.] Vigorous; active; sprightly. *Sp. Taylor.*
 VÉÉ-TĪVE, *a.* [*vegeto*, L.] Vegetable; vegetative. *Tus-*
 †VÉÉ-TĪVE, *a.* A vegetable. *Sandys.*
 VÉÉ-TĪVE-MĀL,* *a.* Partaking of the nature both of a vegetable and an animal. *Brande.*
 VÉÉ-TĪVE-TĪS, *a.* [*vegetus*, L.] Lively; vegete. *B. Jonson.*
 VÉ'HE-MÉNCÉ, *n.* [*vehementia*, L.] Quality of being vehement; violence; impetuosity; force; ardor; mental violence; fervor.
 VÉ'HE-MÉNCY, *n.* Same as *vehemence*. *Hooker.*
 VÉ'HE-MÉNT, *a.* [Fr.; *vehemens*, L.] Violent; forcible; ardent; eager; fervent; impetuous; passionate; headstrong; urgent.
 VÉ'HE-MÉNT-LY, *ad.* Ardently; eagerly; forcibly; urgently.
 VÉ'HI-CĪLE, (*vé'he-kl*) *n.* [*vehiculum*, L.] That in which any thing is carried; that by means of which any thing is conveyed; a carriage; a support; conveyance.—A wagon is a *vehicle* of conveyance for goods; a book or a newspaper is a *vehicle* of information; oil is a *vehicle* of color for the painter; a particular menstruum is a *vehicle* for the solution of a salt or a gum. *Francis.*
 VÉ'HI-CĪLED,* (*vé'he-klid*) *a.* Furnished with a vehicle. *Green.*
 VE-HIC'U-LĀR, *a.* [*vehicularis*, L.] Belonging to a vehicle; forming a vehicle; vehicular. *Tucker.*

VE-HIC'U-LĀ-RY,* *a.* Relating to a vehicle; vehicular. *Elmes.*
 VEH/MJC,* *a.* Applied to criminal courts of justice established in Germany during the middle ages. *Brande.*
 VEIL, (*vil*) *n.* [*velum*, L.] A thin cover let down over the face; a curtain; a mask:—a blind; a cover; a disguise.
 VEIL, (*väl*) *v. i.* [I. VEILED; *pp.* VEILING, VEILED.] To cover with a veil; to cover; to invest; to hide; to conceal; to disguise.
 VEIL/LESS,* (*väl'les*) *a.* Destitute of a veil. *Millman.*
 VEIN, (*vän*) *n.* An elastic tube, in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart:—in plants, a tube or passage for the sap:—in mineralogy, a crack or fissure filled with something of a distinct kind, as a metallic ore in a rock; a streak or wave, as in marble:—tendency or turn of the mind or genius; humor; temper; current; continued production strain; quality.
 VEIN'Y, (*vän'y*) *a.* To form or mark with veins. *Kirby.*
 VEIN'Y,* (*vän'äl*) *a.* Relating to the veins. *Boyle.*
 VEINÉD, (*vänd*) *a.* Having veins; streaked.
 VEIN/LĒSS,* (*vän'les*) *a.* Destitute of veins. *Smith.*
 VEIN'Y,* (*vän'je*) *a.* [*veineux*, Fr.] Full of veins; streaked; veined. *Thomson.*
 VE-LĒ/LĀ,* *n.* [*velum*, L.] (*Zool.*) A genus of cephalous animals that are wuffed on the water. *Roget.*
 VE-LĪR'É-ŪS, *a.* [*velifer*, L.] Carrying sails. *Evelyn*. [R.]
 †VÉL-I-TĀ/TION, *n.* [*velitatio*, L.] A skirmish; a light contest. *Burton.*
 VÉL-LĒ/I-TY, *n.* [*vellité*, Fr.; *vellitas*, L.] The scholastic term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*
 †VÉL/LĒT, or †VÉL/LĒTE, *n.* Velvet. See VELVET.
 VÉL/LĪ-GĀTE, *v. a.* [*vellico*, L.] [I. VELLICATED; *pp.* VELLICATING, VELLICATED.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation. *Bacon.*
 VÉL-LĪ-GĀ/TION, *n.* [*vellitatio*, L.] A twitching; stimulation. *Bacon.*
 VÉL-LŌN'Y,* *n.* [Sp.] A kind of money in which accounts are kept in many parts of Spain. *Hamilton.*
 VÉL/LŪM, *n.* [*velin*, Fr.; *vetulinum*, low L.] A fine kind of parchment made of calfskin, or sometimes of lambskin.
 VÉL/LŪM-Y,* *a.* Relating to, or like, vellum. *Ec. Rev.*
 VE-LŌC'I-PĒDE,* *n.* [*velox* and *pes*, L.] A machine of locomotion, or a vehicle moved by the impulse given to it by the rider's feet against the ground:—invented at Mannheim, Germany, in 1817, by M. Drais. *Brande.*
 VE-LŌC'I-TY, *n.* [*velocité*, Fr.; *velocitas*, L.] The measure of swiftness with which a body moves; rapidity; celerity; fleetness; speed; swiftness.
 †VÉL/URE, or †VE-LŪRE,* *n.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. *Shak.*
 VÉL/VET, *n.* [*velours*, *velours*, Fr.; *velluto*, It.] A rich kind of silk stuff, with a close, soft, fine snag or nap; also a species of cotton stuff; velveteen.
 VÉL/VET, *a.* Made of velvet; velvety; soft; delicate.
 VÉL/VET, *v. n.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*
 VÉL/VET-Ē,* *a.* Partaking of the nature of velvet. *Quin.*
 VÉL/VET-ĒEN,* *n.* [*vellutino*, It.] A kind of cotton stuff, made in imitation of velvet; a sort of fustian.
 VÉL/VET-RŪN-NĒR,* *n.* A bird having black and smooth feathers. *Cerber.*
 VÉL/VET-Y,* *a.* Resembling velvet; soft and delicate. *Ure.*
 VÉ'NAL, *a.* [Fr.; *venalis*, L.] That may be purchased or bought; used in a bad sense:—mercenary; hireling; base.—[*vein*.] Relating to or contained in the veins; veined; venous.
 VE-NĀL'I-TY, *n.* [*venalité*, Fr.] State or quality of being venal; mercenariness; prostitution.
 VEN'Ā-RRY, *a.* [*venarium*, low L.] Relating to hunting. *Blackstone*. [R.]
 VE-NĀT'IC, { *a.* [*venaticus*, L.] Used in hunting. *How-*
 VE-NĀT'IC, { *cll.* [R.]
 †VE-NĀ/TION, { [*venatio*, L.] The act of hunting. *Brownie.*
 VÉ'NĀ-TŌR'ĪAL,* *a.* Relating to hunting; venatic. *Q. Rev.*
 VÉND, *v.* [*vendre*, Fr.; *vendo*, L.] [I. VENDÉD; *pp.* VENDING, VENDÉD.] To sell; to offer to sale. *Boyle.*
 VEN-DĒE', *n.* (*Law*) One to whom any thing is sold. *Ayliffe.*
 VEND'ER, *n.* [*vendeur*, Fr.] A seller. See VENDOR.
 VEN-DĪ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* State of being vendible. *Taylor.*
 VEN-DĪ-BĪLE, *a.* [*vendibilis*, L.] That may be sold; salable; marketable.
 VEN-DĪ-BĪLE, *n.* Any thing offered to sale. *Howell.*
 VEN-DĪ-BĪLE NĒSS, *n.* The state of being salable.
 VEN-DĪ-BĪLY, *ad.* In a salable manner. *Sternoood.*
 †VEN-DĪ-TĀ/TION, *n.* [*venditatio*, L.] Boastful display. *B. Jonson.*
 VEN-DĪ/TION, (*ven-dish'ūn*) *n.* [Fr.; *venditio*, L.] Sale; the act of selling.
 VEN-DŌR'Y,* *n.* (*Law*) One who sells any thing:—used with reference to *vendee*, or purchaser. *Whishaw*.
 VEN-DŪE',* *n.* [*vendre*, *vendu*, Fr.] A public auction. *Dr. Franklin*, 1789. *37* This word is in use in the United States and the West Indies; but it is not common in England, though it is found in the recent English dictionaries of Knowles, Oswald, and Smart.

VEN-DŪE'-MĀS'TĒR,* n. An auctioneer. *Oswald*.
 VE-NĒÉR', [vĕ-nĕr', *W. P. J. E. R. Ja. K. Sm.*; fĭn-nĕr', S.] v. a. [f. VENERED; pp. VENERING, VENERED.] To cover or inlay, as common wood with thin pieces of more valuable wood. [*Brande*.]
 VE-NĒÉR',* n. A thin piece or slice of wood for veneering.
 VE-NĒÉR'ING,* n. The art or act of covering or inlaying with wood different from that of the ground-work. *Brande*.
 VE-NĒÉR'ICAL,* a. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning; veneficial. *Bacon*.
 †VEN'E-FICE, (vĕn'ĕ-fis) n. [veneficium, L.] The practice of poisoning. *Bailey*.
 VEN'E-FI''ICIAL, (vĕn'ĕ-fish'ſl) a. Acting by poison; venefical. *Browne*. [R.]
 VEN'E-FI''CIOUS,* (vĕn'ĕ-fish'ſus) a. Poisonous; bewitching. *Browne*. [R.]
 VEN'E-FI''CIOUS-LY, (vĕn'ĕ-fish'ſus-lĕ) ad. By poison. *Browne*. [R.]
 VEN'E-MODUS, a. Venomous. See VENOMOUS.
 VEN'E-NĀTE, [vĕn'ĕ-nĕt, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*; vĕ-nĕ'nĕt, S. *Sm. R.*] v. a. [veneno, L.] [i. VENENATED; pp. VENENATING, VENENATED.] To poison; to infect with poison. *Harvey*.
 VEN'E-NĀTE, a. Infected with poison. *Woodward*.
 VEN'E-NĀTION, n. Act of poisoning; poison. *Browne*.
 †VE-NĒNE', } a. [vénéneux, Fr.] Poisonous; venomous.
 †VEN'E-NŌSE', } *Harvey*.
 VEN'ER-Ā-BIL'ITY, n. Venerableness. *Mora*. [R.]
 VEN'ER-Ā-BLE, a. [Fr. venerabilis, L.] That is to be venerated; worthy of veneration or reverence; reverend.
 VEN'ER-Ā-BLE-NĒSS, n. Quality of being venerable.
 VEN'ER-Ā-BLY, ad. In a manner that excites reverence.
 VEN'ER-ĀTE, v. a. [vĕnĕrer, Fr.; vĕneror, L.] [i. VENERATED; pp. VENERATING, VENERATED.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with veneration or awe; to revere; to adore.
 VEN'ER-ĀTION, n. [Fr.; veneratio, L.] Act of venerating; state of being venerated; reverence; awful respect.
 VEN'ER-ĀTOR, n. One who venerates; reverencer.
 VE-NĒRE-AL, a. [venerus, L.] Relating to Venus;—with old chemists, consisting of copper;—arising from sexual intercourse; libidinous.
 †VE-NĒRE-AN, a. Venerical. *Hovell*.
 VE-NĒRE-ŌS, a. Libidinous; lustful; veneral. *Derkam*.
 †VEN'ER-ŌS, a. Venerous; veneral. *Burton*.
 VEN'ER-Y, n. [vĕnerie, Fr.] The sport of hunting. *Spenser*. [from *Venus*.] Sexual commerce. *Greus*.
 VE-NĒ-SĒCT'ION, [vĕ-nĕ-sĕk'shŷn, S. *W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*; vĕn'ĕ-sĕk'shŷn, R. *Wh.*] n. [vena and sectio, L.] Blood-letting; phlebotomy. *Wiseman*.
 VE-NĒ-TIAN,* n. A native of Venice. *Roberts*.
 VE-NĒ-TIAN,* a. Relating to Venice;—noting a school in painting, distinguished for coloring.—*Venetian blind*, a window blind made of laths.—*Venetian door*, a door lighted by panes of glass, on each side.—*Venetian window*, a window in three separate apertures, the two side ones being narrow.
 VENEV, (vĕn'v or vĕ'nŷ) n. Same as *veney*. *Shak*.
 VENEY, (vĕn'ĕ or vĕ'nĕ) [vĕn'ĕ, S. *W. P.*; vĕn'ĕ, *Sm. R.*; *Wh.*] n. [venez, Fr.] A bout; a turn at fencing; a thrust; a hit. *Shak*.
 †VENGE, (vĕnj) v. a. [venger, Fr.] To avenge. *Bp. Fisher*.
 VENGE'ABLE, a. Revengeful. *Bp. Fisher*.
 VENGEANCE, (vĕnj'ans) n. [Fr.] Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.—*With a vengeance*, with violence; thoroughly.
 VENGE'FŪL, a. Vindictive; revengeful. *Milton*.
 †VENGE'MENT, n. [old Fr.] Avengement. *Spenser*.
 †VENG'ER, n. An avenger. *Spenser*.
 †VE'NI-Ā-BLE, a. Pardonable; venial. *Browne*.
 VE'NI-ĀL, a. [venial, Fr., from *venia*, L.] That may be forgiven or excused; pardonable; excusable; permitted; allowed.—*Venial sin*, (*Catholic theol.*) a sin which weakens sanctifying grace, but does not take it away; a sin not mortal.
 VE'NI-ĀL'ITY,* n. Quality of being venial. *Bp. Taylor*.
 VE'NI-ĀL-LY,* ad. In a venial manner. *Chaucer*.
 VE'NI-ĀL-NĒSS, n. State of being excusable or venial.
 VE-NĒRE FĀ'CI-ĀS,* (fĕ-shĕ-kĕs) (*Lao*) a writ for summoning a jury to try the cause where two parties plead and come to issue. *Cyabb*.
 VEN'ISON, [vĕn'zn or vĕn'ĕ-zn] [vĕn'zn, *P. Barclay*; vĕn'zn or vĕn'ĕ-zn, *W. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; vĕn'ĕ-zn, J. F.; vĕn'is-sŷn, S.] n. [venaison, Fr.] The flesh of beasts of game, particularly of the deer.
 VE'NI, vĒDI, vŪCI,* [L.] "I came, I saw, I conquered." *Julius Caesar*.
 VEN'OM, n. [venin, Fr.] Poison; poisonous matter;—spite; malice; malignity; bitter hatred.
 †VEN'OM, v. a. To poison; to envenom. *Milton*.
 VEN'OM-MŌDĒHED,* (vĕn'ŷm-mŏdthĕd) a. Apt to bite. *Shak*.
 VEN'OM-ŌS, a. Poisonous; malignant; mischievous.
 VEN'OM-ŌS-LY, ad. Poisonously; malignantly.
 VEN'OM-ŌS-NĒSS, n. Poisonousness; malignity.

VE'NOUS,* a. Relating to the veins; contained in the veins. *Bacon*.
 VENT, n. [*sente*, Fr.] A small aperture at which the air escapes, or at which any thing is let out; a hole; a spicule;—passage out of secrecy to public notice; publicity;—act of opening; emission; passage; discharge; means of discharge.—[*vente*, Fr.; *ventidit*, I.] Sale.—[*venta*, Sp. an inn; a baiting-place. *Shelton*.]
 VENT, v. a. [venter, Fr.; *ventare*, It.] [i. VENTED; pp. VENTING, VENTED.] To let out; to give a vent or opening to; to emit; to utter; to publish;—to sell; to let go to sale; to vend. *Raleigh*. [*ser*.]
 †VENT, v. n. To snuff; as, "He venteth into the air." *Spenser*.
 VE'N'TĀ,* n. [Sp.] A mean inn or tavern. *Sir W. Scott*.
 †VENT'AGE,* n. A small hole; a vent. *Shak*.
 VE'NTĀIL, (vĕn'tĀl) n. [ventail, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up; the visor or breathing part of a helmet. *Spenser*.
 VE'N-TĀN'NĀ, n. [ventana, Sp.] A window. *Dryden*.
 VE'N'TĒR, n. [L.] Any cavity of the body, as the head, breast, and especially the abdomen; the belly;—womb; mother. *Hale*.—(*Ent.*) The lower part of the abdomen.
 VENT'ER, n. One who vents or publishes. *Barrow*.
 VENT'Ē-ŌLE, n. A small aperture to let out the air. *Ash*.
 VENT'Ē-DUCT, n. [ventus and ductus, L.] A passage for the wind or air. *Boyle*.
 VENT'Ē-LĀTE, v. a. [ventilo, L.; ventilor, Fr.] [i. VENTILATED; pp. VENTILATING, VENTILATED.] To fan, refresh, or purify with wind; to winnow; to fan. [To examine. *Ayliffe*.]
 VENT'Ē-LĀTION, n. [ventilatio, L.] Act of ventilating; state of being ventilated; refrigeration. [†*Vent. Wotton Examination. Aps. Snodgrass*.]
 VENT'Ē-LĀTOR, n. He or that which ventilates; a ventilating machine, made to turn with the wind, and placed in a wall, roof, or window.
 VE'N-TŌSE',* a. Windy; flatulent. *Richardson*.
 †VEN'TŌSE',* n. A cupping glass. *Holland*.
 †VEN-TŌS'ITY, n. [ventosité, Fr.; ventosus, L.] Windiness. *Bacon*.
 VENT'PĒG,* n. A peg to stop a vent-hole. *W. Ency*.
 VENT'RĀL, a. Belonging to the vent or belly. *Chambers*.
 VENT'RĀ-CLE, n. [ventricule, Fr.; ventriculus, L.] A small cavity in an animal body, as in the heart or brain.
 VENT'RĀ-CŌSE',* a. (*Bot. & Zool.*) Big-bellied; inflated; distended. *P. Cyc*. [*London*.]
 VENT'RĀ-CŌS,* a. (*Bot.*) Inflated; bellied; ventricose.
 VENT'RĀ-CŪ-LĀR,* a. Relating to the ventricles; like a ventricle. *Adams*.
 VENT'RĀ-CŪ-LĪTE,* n. A species of zoöphite. *P. Cyc*.
 VENT'RĀ-CŪ-LŌS,* a. Somewhat distended. *Smart*.
 VENT'RĀ-LŌ-CŪ'RIŌN,* n. Ventriloquy. *C. B. Brown*. [R.]
 VENT'RĀ-LŌ'QUI-ĀL,* a. Relating to ventriloquism; ventriloquous. *Chandler*.
 VENT'RĀ-LŌ-QUISM, n. [ventriloquis, Fr.; ventriloquus, L.; *center* and *loquor*, L.] The act or art of speaking inwardly, so that the sound seems to issue from the belly; or the art of making the voice appear from various points or distances, and not from the actual speaker.
 VENT'RĀ-LŌ-QUIST, n. One who practises ventriloquism; one whose voice appears to come from his belly.
 VENT'RĀ-LŌ-QUIZE,* v. n. [i. VENTRILQUIZED; pp. VENTRILQUIZING, VENTRILQUIZED.] To practise ventriloquism. *Phren. Jour*.
 VENT'RĀ-LŌ-QUŌUS, a. Relating to ventriloquism. *White*.
 VENT'RĀ-LŌ-QUY, n. Same as *ventriloquism*. *Chambers*.
 VENTURE, (vĕnt'yŷr) n. [*aventure*, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard and danger; a hazard; risk; chance;—the thing put to hazard; a stake.—*At a venture*, at hazard; without consideration.
 VENTURE, (vĕnt'yŷr) v. n. [i. VENTURED; pp. VENTURING, VENTURED.] To dare; to run a hazard; to adventure.
 VENTURE, (vĕnt'yŷr) v. a. To expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture; to risk. [To rely on. *Addison*.]
 VENT'UR-ER, (vĕnt'yŷr-ĕr) n. One who ventures; adventurer.
 VENT'UR-ER-SŌME, (vĕnt'yŷr-sŷm) a. Bold; adventurous.
 VENT'UR-ER-SŌME-LY, ad. In a bold or daring manner.
 VENT'UR-ER-SŌME-NĒSS,* n. Quality of being venturesome. *Scott*.
 VENT'UR-ING, (vĕnt'yŷr-ŷng) n. Act of putting to hazard.
 VENT'UR-ŌS, (vĕnt'yŷr-ŷs) a. Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards; adventurous. *Milton*.
 VENT'UR-ŌS-LY, ad. Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.
 VENT'UR-ŌS-NĒSS, n. Boldness; adventurousness.
 VE'N'VE, (vĕn'v) n. [Fr.; *visme*, old Fr.] (*Lao*) A neighborhood or vicinity; the place whence a jury to try an action is to be drawn, or the county in which the action is to be tried. [A thrust or hit. *Toad*. See VENEY.]
 VE'N'US, n. [L.] (*Mythol.*) The goddess of love.—(*Astron.*) A planet, the second in order of distance from the sun, and the most brilliant of all the planets.—(*Old chem.*) Copper.
 VE'N'US'S-BĀ'IN, (vĕ'n'ŷs-jz-) n. The name of a plant.

VER/MIN, *n.* [*vermine*, Fr.; *vermis*, L.] Any noxious animal; — applied to quadrupeds, reptiles, worms, or insects; which are injurious to the cultivator: — a human being, in contempt.

VER/MJ-NĀTE, *v. n.* To breed vermin. *Biblioth. Bibl.* [R.]

VER-MĀN'ŌTION, *n.* Generation of vermin. *Derham.*

†VER/MIN-LY, *a.* Relating to, or like, vermin. *Gauden.*

VER/MIN-ŌS, *a.* Caused by or breeding worms. *Hervey.*

VER-MĪP'A-ROUS, *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*, L.] Producing worms. *Brown.*

VER-MIV'Ō-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on worms. *Kirby.*

VER-MŌNT'ĒR, ** n.* A native or inhabitant of Vermont; Vermontese. *Allen.*

VER-MŌNT-ĒSĒ!, ** n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Vermont. *M. S. Rev.*

VER-NĀC'U-LAR, *a.* [*vernaculus*, L.] Native; of one's own country; as, a *vernacular* language. [Rev.]

VER-NĀC'U-LAR-ĪSM, ** n.* A vernacular word or idiom. *Qu.*

VER-NĀC'U-LAR-LY, ** ad.* In a vernacular manner. *Scott.*

†VER-NĀC'U-LOŪS, *a.* [*vernaculus*, L.] Vernacular. *Sir T. Browne.* Scoffing. *B. Jonson.* [A Latinism.]

VER'NAL, *a.* [*vernus*, L.] Belonging to the spring; flourishing, as in the spring; blooming. *Milton.*

†VER'NANT, *a.* [*vernans*, L.] Vernal. *Milton.*

†VER'NĀTE, *v. n.* [*verno*, L.] To grow young. *Cockeram.*

VER-NĀ'TION, ** n.* (*Bot.*) Foliation; the manner in which the young leaves are arranged in their leaf-bud. *P. Cyc.*

†VER'NICLE, ** n.* Same as *veronica*. *Chaucer.*

VER'NIER, ** n.* A contrivance for measuring intervals between the divisions of graduated scales or circular instruments, invented by Peter Vernier. *Brande.*

†VER-NIL'I-TY, *n.* [*verna*, L.] Servile carriage; the submissive, fawning behavior of a slave. *Bailey.*

VER-RŌN'I-CA, ** n.* [*It. & Sp.*] Literally, a *true image*: — A handkerchief on which the face of the Savior is represented. — (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; speedwell. *Crabb.*

VER'REL, ** n.* A ring at the end of a cane, &c.; a ferrule; *Crabb.* See FERRULE.

VER-RŪ'CA, ** n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A wart. *Dunglison.*

VER-RŪ-CŌSĒ!, ** a.* (*Bot. & Zool.*) Covered with warts; warty; wartlike. *P. Cyc.*

VER-RŪ'COUS, ** a.* (*Bot.*) Warty; verrucose. *Smart.*

†VER-SA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*versabilis*, L.] Aptness to be

†VER-SA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* turned or wound. *Bailey.*

†VER-SA-BLE, *a.* [*versabilis*, L.] That may be turned; convertible. *Cockeram.* [divras.]

†VER'SAL, *a.* [A cant contraction of *universal*.] Total. *Hu-*

VER'SANT, ** a.* Skilled; familiar; conversant. *Boswell.* [R.]

VER'SA-TILE, *a.* [*versatilis*, L.] That may be turned round; changeable; variable: — easily applied to new labors or pursuits; ready; quick; apt; docile.

VER'SA-TILE-LY, ** ad.* In a versatile manner. *Dr. Allen.*

VER'SA-TILE-NĒSS, *n.* Versatility. [R.]

VER-SĀ-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being versatile; quickness.

VERSE, *n.* [*vers*, Fr.; *versus*, L.] A measured line of poetry; a stanza: — poetry; lays; metrical language; a piece of poetry: — a short section of prosaic composition; a paragraph; a short passage or text.

†VERSE, *v. a.* To tell in verse; to versify. *Shak.*

VERSED, (*vést*) *a.* [*versor*, L.] Skilled in; acquainted with; having knowledge.

VERSE-MĀK-ĒR, ** n.* One who makes verses. *Boswell.*

VERSE-MĀN, *n.* A poet, in ludicrous language. *Prior.*

†VER'SĒR, *n.* A mere versifier. *B. Jonson.*

VER'SĒT, ** n.* [Fr.] A verse, as of Scripture. *Milton.*

VER'SI-CLE, *n.* [*versiculus*, L.] A little verse. *Skelton.*

VER'SI-CŌL-ŌR, (*vérs'e-kŭl-ŭr*) *a.* Changing in color;

VER'SI-CŌL-ŌRED, (*vérs'e-kŭl-ŭrd*) *n.* many-colored.

VER-SĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Act or art of versifying; act of making verses: — the measure, form, or structure, of verse.

VER'SĪ-FĪ-CĀ-TŌR, *n.* [*versificator*, Fr.; *versificator*, L.] A versifier. *Dryden.* [R.]

VER-SĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TRIX, ** n.* A female versifier. *Dr. Johnson.*

VER'SĪ-FĪD, (*vérs'e-fĭd*) *p. a.* Turned into verse.

VER'SĪ-FĪ-ĒR, *n.* One who versifies; a maker of verses, either with or without the spirit of poetry.

VER'SĪ-FĪ-Y, *v. a.* [*versifer*, Fr.; *versificor*, L.] [i] VERSIFIED; *pp.* VERSIFYING, *VERIFIED.* To relate in verse; to turn into verse.

VER'SĪ-FĪ-Y, *v. n.* To make verses. *Daniel.*

VER'SĪON, *n.* [Fr.; *versio*, L.] Change; transformation; change of direction: — translation; act of translating.

VER'SĪON-ĪST, ** n.* One who makes a version. *Genl. Mag.*

VER'ST, *n.* [Russian.] A Russian measure, less than three quarters of an English mile, equal to 212½ rods. Written also *berst* and *verst*.

VER'SUS, ** prep.* [L.] (*Law*) Against. *Law Reports.*

VĒRT, *n.* [Fr.] (*Forest law*) Whatever grows and bears a green leaf in a forest, that may cover and hide a deer. — (*Her.*) Green color.

VER'TĒ-BRĀ, ** n.* [L.] *pl.* VER'TĒ-BRĒ. A joint in the back or spine; vertebra. — *pl.* The bones of the spine. — It is commonly used in the plural, to denote the aggre-

gate of small bones or joints that compose the spine hence, also, the spine. *Paley.* See VERTEBRĒ.

VER'TĒ-BRAL, *a.* [*vertebra*, L.] Relating to the vertebrae or vertebres, or the bones or joints of the spine.

VER'TĒ-BRĀTE, ** n.* (*Zool.*) A vertebrated animal. *Brande.*

VER'TĒ-BRĀTE, ** a.* {A. Furnished with or having verte.

VER'TĒ-BRĀT-ĒD, ** n.* } bræ or vertebres. — *Vertebrated animals form a great division of the animal kingdom, and include all that are furnished with a backbone, or a spine, composed of a succession of vertebrae. Lyell.*

VER'TĒ-BRE, (*vért'e-bŭr*) *n.* [Fr.; *vertebra*, L.] *pl.* VER'TĒ-BRES, (*vért'e-bŭrz*) A joint in the back or spine. See VERTEBRĒ.

☞ "This word is perfectly Anglicized, and therefore ought to have its last syllable pronounced according to English analogy, like *centre*, *sceptre*, *mitre*, &c. There is a common mistake in the use of the Latin word from which this is derived, which it may not be improper to rectify. *Vertebra* is not unfrequently used to signify the whole collection of joints which form the backbone, while in reality it means only one of those joints: the plural is *vertebrae*, and this ought to be used for the whole spine, if we denominate it by a Latin word; but if we speak English, it ought to be *vertebres*, and pronounced as if written *vertebrus*." *Walker.*

VER'TĒX, *n.* [L.] *pl.* L. VER'TĒ-CĒS; Eng. VER'TĒX-ĒS. The zenith; the point overhead: — the crown or top of the head; — the top of any thing ending in a point.

VER'TĒ-CAL, *a.* [Fr.] Relating to the vertex; placed in or passing through the vertex or zenith; being perpendicular to the horizon. — *Vertex*, angles, opposite angles, formed by two straight lines which intersect each other. — *Vertex*, a great circle of the sphere, passing through the zenith and nadir. — *Vertex*, a line perpendicular to the horizon. — *Vertex*, plane, (*Conics*) a plane passing through the vertex, and parallel to the plane of the section.

VER'TĒ-CAL, ** n.* A vertical circle. — *Prime vertical*, that circle or azimuth which is perpendicular to the meridian, and passes through the east and west points of the horizon. *Brande.*

VER'TĒ-CĀL-I-TY, *n.* State of being vertical. *Brown.* [R.]

VER'TĒ-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In a vertical manner; in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

VER'TĒ-CĀL-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being vertical. *Ash.*

||VER'TĒ-CĀL-LĀTE, [*vért'e-sĭll'at*, P. Ja. Sm.; *ver-ti'gŭ-lāt*, K. Wb.] *a.* [*verticillus*, L.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in a whorl; placed round a stem in a ring. [late. *Rogee.*]

||VER'TĒ-CĀL-LĀT-ĒD, ** a.* Arranged in a whorl; verticillate. *VER-TĒ-CĀL-LĀT-ĒD, * n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A ring; a whorl. *Locke.*

VER-TĒ-CĀL-LY, *n.* The power of turning; rotation. *Locke.*

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VER-TĒ-CĀL-LY, *n.* The power of turning; rotation. *Locke.*

VE-SIC'A-TO-RY, *n.* [*vesicatorium*, technical L.] (*Med.*) A blistering plaster. *Bullokar.*

VES'CLE, *n.* [*vesicula*, L.] A little air-bladder:— a small blister, or tumor, formed by the elevation of the cuticle, containing serous matter.

VE-SIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*vesicula*, L.] Relating to vesicles; like vesicles; having small, rounded cavities, as lava, &c.; hollow; full of small interstices.

VE-SIC'U-LOSE, *n.* Same as *vesicular*. *Kirby.*

VĒS'PĒR, *n.* [L.] The evening star; the name of the planet Venus when it is east of the sun, and appears after sunset. [*The evening. Shak.*]

VĒS'PĒRS, *n. pl.* [*vesperus*, L.] The evening service of the Romish church; evening worship.

VĒS'PĒR-TINE, *a.* [*vespertinus*, L.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening. *Herbert.*

VĒS'PI-ARY, *n.* [*vespa*, L.] A habitation or nest of wasps. *Kirby.*

VĒS'SEL, *n.* [*vaiselle*, and *vaisseau*, Fr.; *vas*, L.] That whose use is to contain something else; something hollow; a cask; a dish; a bowl; a plate; a vase:— a vehicle in which men or goods are conveyed on the water, as a ship, brig, or sloop.— (*Anat. & Bot.*) A tube; a canal, or duct, which contains a fluid or other substance.— (*Theol.*) A person receiving some measure of what is poured out by heaven. *Hammond.*

†VĒS'SEL, *v. a.* To put into a vessel; to barrel. *Bacon.*

VĒS'SETS, *n.* A kind of cloth, made in England. *Bailey.*

VĒS'SIC-NON, *n.* [*vessign*, Fr.] A windgall or soft

VĒS-SIG'NON, *n.* swelling on a horse's hoof.

VĒST, *n.* [*vestis*, L.] An outer garment. *Milton.* A waistcoat;— so used in the United States, and provincially in England. *Westmoreland and Cumberland Dialects.*

VĒST, *v. a.* [*i. VESTED*; *pp. VESTING, VESTED.*] To dress; to deck; to enrobe; to vest in a long garment. *Milton.* To make possessor of; to invest with; to place in possession.— (*Law*) To give an immediate, fixed right of present or future enjoyment, as of an estate.

VĒS'TA, *n.* (*Myth.*) A goddess.— (*Astron.*) One of the four small planets which circulate between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; an asteroid.— It was discovered by Dr. Olbers, in 1807. *Brande.*

VĒS'TAL, *n.* [*vestalis*, L.] A virgin consecrated to the goddess *Vesta*; a pure virgin. *Shak.*

VĒS'TAL, *a.* [*vestalis*, L.] Relating to the goddess *Vesta*:— pure; chaste.

VĒST'ĒD, *a.* (*Law*) Not liable to be set aside by contingency; established by law; having a fixed right. *Blackstone.*

VĒS'TI-ARY, *n.* [*věst'ŷe-r-ę*] *n.* A dressing-room; wardrobe. *Maunder.*

VĒS-TIB'U-LAR, *a.* Relating to a vestibule; resembling a vestibule. *Rogee.*

VĒS-TIB'ULE, *n.* [*vestibulum*, L.] (*Arch.*) An area before the entrance of an ancient Roman house; the porch or first entrance of a house; an entrance; the hall of a house; an antechamber; a lobby.

†VĒS'TI-GATE, *v. a.* [*vestigo*, L.] To investigate. *Cockcrum.*

VĒS'TIŶE, (*vĒs'tij*) *n.* [*vestigium*, L.] Footstep; a mark left behind in passing; a trace; a track.

VĒS'TING, *n.* A covering; material for vests. *Taylor.*

VĒS'TI-TŪRE, *n.* [*vestio*, or *vestis*, L.] The manufacture of cloth, and the preparation of clothing. *R. Park.*

VĒS'TMENT, *n.* [*vestimentum*, L.] Garment; part of dress.

VĒS'TRY, *n.* [*vestiaire*, Fr.; *vestiarium*, L.] A room appendant to a church, in which the minister vests himself, and in which the consecrated things are reposit:— a parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

VĒS'TRY-BŌARD, *n.* A number of persons who manage parochial affairs; a vestry. *Smart.*

VĒS'TRY-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* VĒS'TRY-MEN. One who manages the affairs of a parish; one of a vestry-board. *Qu. Rev.*

VĒS'TURE, (*vĒs'tyur*) *n.* [*old Fr.*; *vestura*, It.] Clothing; garment; robe; dress; habit.

VĒS'TURED, (*vĒs'tyurd*) *a.* Covered with vesture; dressed. *Berners.*

VE-SŪ'VI-AN, *a.* Relating to Mount Vesuvius. *Ency.*

VE-SŪ'VI-AN, *n.* (*Min.*) A sub-species of pyramidal garnet; volcanic garnet; a brownish mineral substance crystallized; idocrase. *Brande.*

VĒTCH, *n.* [*vicia*, L.] A genus of plants; a leguminous plant much cultivated in Europe as fodder for cattle.

VĒTCH'LING, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants. *Farm. Ency.*

VĒTCH'Y, *a.* Made of vetches; abounding in vetches.

VĒT'ĒR-AN, *n.* [*veterranus*, L.] An old soldier:— one old in experience; a man long practised in any thing.

VĒT'ĒR-AN, *a.* Old in practice, particularly in war.

VĒT-ĒR-ĒN-Ā'R-Ē-AN, *n.* [*veternarius*, L.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle; a veterinary surgeon. *Brownie.*

VĒT'ĒR-Ē-N-Ā-RY, [*vĒt'Ē-re-n-ę-re*, *W. J. Ja. Sm. W. b. Crabb*; *vĒt'Ē-re-n-ę-re* or *vĒt'Ē-n-ę-re*, *P. L.*; *vĒt'Ē-n-ę-n-ę-re*, *K. E.*]

Relating to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.

VĒ'TŌ, *n.* [L., *I forbid.*] *pl.* VĒTOES. In modern use, a prohibition; the power of prohibiting; the act of stopping or preventing the enactment of a law. *Qu. Rev.*

VĒ'TŌ, *v. a.* [L.] [*i. VĒTORE*; *pp. VĒTOING, VĒTORE.*] To prohibit; to forbid; to stop or prevent being carried into effect, as a law by a veto. *Ec. Rev.* [Modern, used in legislation.]

VĒ'TŌ-IST, *n.* One who sustains the use of the veto. *Brit. & Fo. Rev.*

VĒT-TŪ'RĀ, *n.* [It.] An Italian travelling carriage. *Maunder.*

VĒT-TŪ'RŌNŌ, *n.* [It.] An owner or driver of a *vettura*. *Qu. Rev.*

†VĒ-TŪS', *a.* [*vetustus*, L.] Old; ancient. *Cockcrum.*

VĒX, (*vĒks*) *v. a.* [*vezo*, L.] [*i. VĒXED*; *pp. VĒXING, VĒXED.*] To torment; to tease; to plague; to mortify; to fret; to offend; to gail; to harass; to disturb; to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations:— to stretch, as by hooks. *Dryden.*

VĒX, *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneasy.

VĒX-ĀTION, *n.* Act of vexing; state of being vexed; disquiet; trouble; mortification; chagrin; uneasiness; sorrow; cause of trouble or uneasiness.

VĒX-ĀTIOUS, (*vĒk-sā'shus*) *a.* Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble; full of trouble; uneasy; teasing.— *Vexatious suit*, (*Law*) a suit instituted maliciously and without reasonable cause.

VĒX-ĀTIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a vexatious manner; uneasily.

VĒX-ĀTIOUS-NESS, *n.* Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VĒXĒD, (*vĒksd*) *p. a.* Disquieted; agitated; vexatious; disputed; contested; causing contention; as, "a vexed question." *Qu. Rev.*

VĒX'ĒR, *n.* One who vexes. *Huloet.*

VĒX'IL, *n.* [*vezillum*, L.] A flag or standard.— (*Bot.*) The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. *Loudon.*

VĒX'IL-LĀ-RY, *n.* A standard-bearer. *Smart.*

VĒX-IL-LĀ-TION, *n.* A troop under one standard. *Smart.*

VĒX-IL-LŪM, *n.* [L.] A standard.— (*Bot.*) The upper, single petal of a papilionaceous flower; a vexil. *P. Cyc.*

VĒX'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to vex, trouble, or disturb. *Taitler.*

VĒX'N, *n.* [L.] A way; a road:— by the way of; as, "via New York."— Used in familiar style.

VI-Ā-BIL'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being viable; aptitude to live after birth:— said of a child. *Bowyer.*

VI-Ā-BLE, *a.* [*via*, Fr.] (*Med. jur.*) Capable of living. *Oswald.*

VI-Ā-DŪCT, *n.* [*via* and *ductus*, L.] A sort of bridge, or a structure, usually consisting of a series of arches, by which a passage or way is formed from one road, railroad, or part of a road, to another. *Qu. Rev.*

†VI-ĀGE, *n.* Voyage. *Huloet.* See *Voyage*.

VI-ĀL, *n.* [*φιάλη*] A small bottle; a phial. *Shak.*

VI-ĀL, *v. a.* [*i. VIALLED*; *pp. VIALLING, VIALLED.*] To enclose in a vial. *Milton.*

VI-ĀLLED, (*vĒ'āld*) *a.* Enclosed in a vial. *Milton.*

VI-ĀND, *n.* [*viande*, Fr.; *vizanda*, It.] *pl.* VIANDS. Food; meat dressed; victuals.

†VI-ĀRY, *a.* [*viarius*, L.] Happening in ways or roads. *Feltham.*

VI-Ā-TĒCT-URE, (*vĒ'ā-tĒkt-ur*) *n.* [*via*, L., and *τĒκτρον*, Gr.] The art of constructing roads, bridges, railroads, canals, and water-works; civil engineering. *R. Park.*

VI-ĀT'ĪC, *a.* Relating to a journey. *Smart.*

VI-ĀT'Ī-CŪM, *n.* [L.] Provision for a journey; the last rite or sacrament given to a dying person.

VĒBRĀTE, *v. a.* [*vibro*, L.] [*i. VĒBRATED*; *pp. VĒBRATING, VĒBRATED.*] To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

VĒBRĀTE, *v. n.* To move to and fro; to oscillate; to quiver.

VĒBRĀ-TILE, *a.* Same as *vibratory*. *Smart.*

VI-BRĀTION, *n.* [*vibro*, L.] Act of vibrating; oscillation; a rapid, reciprocating motion.

VI-BRĀTĪ-ŪN-CLE, *n.* A small vibration. *Chambers.*

VĒBRĀ-TIVE, *a.* That vibrates; vibratory. *Newton.*

VĒBRĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate; moving up and down or to and fro; oscillating; vibrative.

VĒ-BŪR'NŪM, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A plant; a shrub; a genus of plants, including the laurestinus, snowball, &c. *P. Cyc.*

VĒ-CĀR, *n.* [*vicarius*, L.] A deputy:— one who performs the functions of another; a substitute:— the priest of a parish, or one who has the care of a parish in place of a lay or collegiate rector.

VĒ-CĀR-AGE, *n.* The benefice of a vicar; the house or residence of a vicar.

VĒ-CĀR-ĒN-ĒR-ĀL, *n.* An officer under a bishop, who has cognizance in matters purely spiritual. *Whishaw.*

VI-CĀRĒ-ĀL, *a.* [*vicarius*, L.] Belonging to a vicar. *Blackstone.* Vicarious. *Blackwall.*

VI-CĀRĒ-ĀTE, *n.* Delegated office or power. *Lord North.*

VI-CĀRĒ-ĀTE, *a.* Relating to a vicar; having a delegated power; vicarial. *Barrow.*

VI-CĀRĒ-ŌUS, *a.* [*vicarius*, L.] Deputed; delegated; act-

ing in the place of another; done or suffered for, or instead of, another; substituted.

VIC'AR-Ī-ŪS-LY, *ad.* In the place of another. *Burke.*

VIC'AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a vicar. *Barrow.*

VICE, *n.* [viduus, L.] All conduct in which men depart from the purposes of their being; the opposite to *virtus*; depravity; a fault; an offence; habitual fault; defect in any thing; imperfection; crime; — the fool of the old shows and moralities. *Shak.* — [vix, D.] A gripping machine or press, with a screw, made of iron or wood; a gripe; a grasp; — sometimes written *vise*.

VICE, *v. a.* To draw by a kind of violence. *Shak.*

VICE,* [v'ice, L., in the room of.] A prefix denoting, in the words compounded with it, one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank; as, *vice-president*, *vice-chancellor*, &c.

VICE,* [L.] Instead of; in the place of. *Ainsworth.*

VICE-AD'MI-RAL, *n.* [vice and *admiral*.] The second commander of a fleet; & a naval officer of the second rank, or subordinate to an admiral.

VICE-AD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral.

VICE-AG'ENT, *n.* One who acts as agent for another.

VICE-CHAM'BER-LAIN,* *n.* A great officer at the English court, subordinate to the lord-chamberlain. *Crabb.*

VICE-CHAN'CEL-LOR, *n.* [vice-cancellarius, L.] An officer of the chancery court, below the chancellor: — the second magistrate of an English university.

VICE-CŌN'SUL,* *n.* An officer subordinate to a consul, whose duty it is to protect commerce. *Crabb.*

VICED, (vist) *a.* Vicious; corrupt. *Shak.*

VICE-DŌGE,* *n.* An officer subordinate to a doge. *Smart.*

VICE-Œ-REN-CY, *n.* The office of a vicegerent; deputed power.

VICE-Œ-RENT, *n.* [vicem *gerens*, L.] An officer invested with deputed power; a deputy; a lieutenant.

VICE-Œ-RENT, *a.* Having a delegated power.

VICE-LĒG'ATE,* *n.* A subordinate legate. *Smollett.*

VIC'E-NAR-Y, *a.* [vicenarius, L.] Belonging to the number twenty. *Bailey.*

VICE-PRES'IDENT,* *n.* A subordinate president under a higher one; & the second officer in the government of the United States. *Adams.* [See *Rev.*

VICE-RĒ-GAL,* *n.* Relating to a viceroj or vicereality.

VICE-RŌJ, (v'ic'rŏj) *n.* [vice-roi, Fr.] One who governs in place of a king, with a delegated regal authority.

VICE-RŌJ'AL-TY, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a viceroj.

VICE-RŌJ-SHIP, *n.* Vicereality. *Füller.*

VIC'ER-TY, *n.* Nicety; exactness. *B. Jonson.*

VICE VĒR'SA,* [L.] "The terms being reversed;" reversely. *Qu. Rev.*

VIC'INAGE, *n.* [vicinia, L.; voisinage, Fr.] Neighborhood; place adjoining; vicinity. *Sir T. Herbert.*

VIC'IN-AL, or VIC'IN-AL, [vicinial, W. P. J. E. F. K. W. b.; vicinial, S. Ja. Sm.] *a.* [vicinus, L.] Near; neighboring.

VIC'INE, or VIC'INE, [vicin-, S. J. F. K. Sm. r.; vis'in, W. b.; vis'in, P. W. b.] *a.* Near; vicinal. *Glanville.*

VIC'IN'ITY, [vicin'itē, S. P. J. F. K. Sm. R.; vicin'itē, W. b.; vicin'itē, or vicin'itē, W.] [vicinus, L.] Nearness; state of being near; place or places near; vicinage; neighborhood.

VIC'IOUS, (vish'us) *a.* Addicted to vice; corrupt in principle and conduct; corrupt; wicked; bad; mischievous; refractory.

VIC'IOUS-LY, (vish'us-ly) *ad.* In a vicious manner.

VIC'IOUS-NĒSS, (vish'us-nēs) *n.* Corruption.

VIC'IS-SI-TŪDE, *n.* [vicissitudo, L.] Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession; variation; revolution.

VIC'IS-SI-TŪ-DI-NAR-Y, *a.* [vicissitudo, L.] Regularly changing. *Donne.*

VIC'IS-SI-TŪ-DI-NOŪS, *a.* Full of vicissitude. *Qu. Rev.*

VIC'ŌN'TĪ-ŪL, *a.* (*Eng. law*) Relating to the sheriff. — *Vicential rents*, rents which the sheriff farmed for the king.

VIC'ŌN'TĪ-ŪLS,* *n. pl.* (*Law*) Things belonging to the sheriff. *Smart.*

VIC'TIM, *n.* [victima, L.] An animal or something immolated or slain for a sacrifice; a sacrifice; something sacrificed or destroyed; a person ruined or destroyed to effect some purpose.

VIC'TI-MĀTE, *v. a.* [victimo, L.] To sacrifice. *Bullockar.*

VICTIM-IZE,* *v. a.* [i. VICTIMIZED; pp. VICTIMIZING, VICTIMIZED.] To make a victim of; to sacrifice. *Month. Rev.* [quisher.

VIC'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who conquers; conqueror; van-

VIC'TOR-ĒSS, *n.* A female who conquers. *Spenser.*

VIC'TŌRI-ŪS, *a.* [victorieux, Fr.] Having gained a victory; conquering; having obtained conquest; superior in contest; producing conquest; triumphant.

VIC'TŌRI-ŪS-LY, *ad.* With conquest; triumphantly.

VIC'TŌRI-ŪS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being victorious.

VIC'TŌ-RY, *n.* [victoria, L.] Superiority gained in a battle or a contest; conquest; success in contest; triumph.

VIC'TRESS, *n.* A female who conquers. *Shak.*

VIC'TRICE, *n.* Same as *victress*. *B. Jonson.*

VICT'UAL, (vict'ul) *n.* Food. *King Charles.* — Now used only in the plural. See *VICTUALS*.

VICTUALLED, (vict'ul) *v. a.* [i. VICTUALLED; pp. VICTUALLING, VICTUALLED.] To supply with food or victuals. *Shak.*

VICT'UAL-LĒR, (vict'ul-er) *n.* One who provides victuals.

VICT'UAL-LING,* (vict'ul-ing) *n.* Act of supplying provisions.

VICT'UALS, (vict'itlz) *n. pl.* [victuailles, Fr.; vittuaglia, It.] Food prepared to be eaten by human beings; cooked provisions; meat dressed; viands.

VICT' "This corruption, like most others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. *Victuals* appeared to Swift so contrary to the real sound, that, in some of his manuscript remarks, he spells the word *victles*." *Walker.*

VIC'UN'GA,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A South American, wool-bearing quadruped, allied to the alpaca. *Darwin.*

VIC-DŌME,* *n.* [Fr.] (*Eng. law*) *Vice-dominus*; a bishop's deputy in temporal matters; one next beneath a peer. *Blackstone.*

VIDE,* [L., *imperative*.] "See;" — used to refer to something, as a note or remark.

VIT-DĒL'I-CĒTĪ, *ad.* [L.] To wit; namely; that is. — This word is generally abbreviated to *viz.*, and the adverb *namely* is, in reading, commonly used instead of it.

VIT-DE ŪT SŪR'RA,* [L.] "See the preceding statement."

VID'U-ĀGE,* *n.* The state or class of widows. *C. Lamb.* [R.]

VID'U-ĀL, *a.* [viduus, L.] Belonging to a widow; deprived of a husband; widowed. *Ep. Taylor.* [R.]

VID'UŪ'ITY, *n.* Widowhood. *Ep. Hall.*

VIE, (vi) *v. n.* [wagen, Ger.] [i. VIED; pp. VYING, VIED.] To strive for superiority; to strive against others; to contend; to contest; to endeavor.

VIE, *v. a.* To stake; to wager; to outdo; to show or practise in competition. *Shak.*

VIELE,* (ve-yél) *n.* [Fr.] A hurdygurdy; a sort of stringed instrument. *Hamilton.*

VI-EN-NESE,* *n. sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Vienna. *Page.*

VIT-ĒT-ĀR'M'IS,* [L.] (*Law*) "By force of arms." *Hamilton.*

VIEW, (vū) *v. a.* [voir, vu, Fr.] [i. VIEWED; pp. VIEWING, VIEWED.] To survey; to look on by way of examination; to see; to behold; to eye.

VIEW, (vū) *v. n.* To look; to take a view. *Swift.*

VIEW, (vū) *n.* Prospect; sight; power of beholding; corporal or intellectual sight; act of seeing; eye; survey; examination by the eye; observation: — a landscape; space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight: — appearance; show; display; intention; design.

VIEW'ER, (vū'er) *n.* One who views.

VIEW'LESS, (vū'les) *a.* Unseen; not discernible.

VIEW'LY, (vū'le) *a.* Slightly; striking to the view, handsome. *Brockett.* [North of England.]

VIG'ES-Ī-MĀL,* *a.* The twentieth. *Scott.*

VIG'ES-Ī-MĀ'TION, *n.* [vigessimus, L.] Act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VIG'IL, (vijd'il) *n.* [vigilia, L.] Act of keeping watch; watch; forbearance of sleep: — devotion at the hours of sleep: — a fast kept before a holiday: — service used on the night before a holiday.

VIG'IL-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.; vigilantia, L.] Forbearance of sleep; watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care; guard.

VIG'IL-AN-CY, *n.* Same as *vigilance*. *Wotton.*

VIG'IL-ANT, *a.* [vigilans, L.] Watchful; wakeful; awake; careful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

VIG'IL-ANT-LY, *ad.* Watchfully; attentively; carefully.

VIGNETTE, (vin'yēt or vin-yēt') [vin'yēt, W. J. Ja. K.; vin-yēt, S. Sm.] *n.* [Fr.] A kind of flourish of leaves or flowers, or an ornamental print or delineation in a book, particularly on the title-page; any ornamental delineation on the page of a book.

VIG'NITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A magnetic iron ore. *Dana.*

VIG'OR, *n.* [vigoureux, Fr.; vigor, L.] Force; strength; energy; efficacy.

VIG'OR, *v. a.* To strengthen; to invigorate. *Feltham.*

VIG-Ō-RŌ'SŌ,* [It.] (*Mus.*) With strength and firmness. *Brande.*

VIG'Ō-RŪS, *a.* [vigoureux, old Fr.; vigoureux, mod.] Full of vigor; strong; forcible; energetic; cogent.

VIG'Ō-RŪS-LY, *ad.* In a vigorous manner; forcibly.

VIG'Ō-RŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Force; strength. *Ep. Taylor.*

VILE, or VILED, (vild) *a.* Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable; in a contemptible; impure; wicked.

VILE-LY, *ad.* In a base manner; basely; meanly.

VILE-NĒSS, *n.* Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

VIL-I-FI-CĀTION, *n.* [vilifico, L.] The act of vilifying; defamation; detraction; abuse. *More.*

VIL-I-FI-ER, *n.* One who vilifies.

VIL-I-FY, *v. a.* [i. VILIFIED; pp. VILIFYING, VILIFIED.] To debase; to make vile; to defame; to abuse; to reproach; to revile.

VIL'I-PĒND, *v. a.* [vilipendo, L.; vilipender, Fr.] To have

In no esteem; to treat with slight or contempt *Bp. Andrews. Qu. Rev.* [*Hackett.*]
 †VIL-I-PÉN-DÉN-CY, *n.* Slight; contempt; disesteem.
 †VIL-I-TY, *n.* [*villitas, L.*] Baseness; villainousness. *Kennet.*
 VILL, *n.* [*villo, Fr.; villa, L.*] A village. *Hale. [R.]*
 VILL'LA, *n.* [*L.*] A country house; a rural mansion.
 VILL'LAGÉ, *n.* [*Fr.*] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town. *Shak.*
 VILL'LA-GÉB, *n.* An inhabitant of a village. *Shak.*
 VILL'LA-GÉB-TY, *n.* District of villages. *Shak. [R.]*
 VILL'LAN, (*villain*) *n.* [*villanus, low L.; villain, old Fr.; villain, modern Fr.*] One who held by a base tenure; a villain; one employed in servile offices; a servant. *Darvies.* A vile person; a rascal; a knave; a rogue; a criminal. † There is an inconsistency with respect to the orthography of *villain* and its connected words *villany*, *villanous*, &c. This inconsistency has been caused by the orthography of the different words in other languages from which these words have been derived; and it is now too well established to be easily corrected.
 VILL'LAN-OUS, *a.* Base; depraved. See VILLANOUS.
 VILL'LAN-Y, *n.* Depravity. See VILLANTY.
 VILL'LAN, *n.* See VILLAIN.
 VILL'LA-NAGE, *n.* The state of a villan or villain; base servitude. *Spenser.* Baseness; infamy; villany. *Dryden.*
 VILL'LA-NIZE, *v. a.* [*i.* VILLANIZED; *pp.* VILLANIZING, VILLANIZED.] To debase; to degrade; to defame. *Dryden.*
 VILL'LA-NIZ-ÉR, *n.* One who degrades, debases, defames, or villanizes. *Sir E. Sandys.*
 VILL'LA-NOUS, *a.* [*villano, It. & Sp.*] Base; vile; wicked; criminal; very bad; — sorry, in a familiar sense. *Shak.*
 VILL'LA-NOUS-LY, *ad.* Wickedly; basely.
 VILL'LA-NOUS-NESS, *n.* Baseness; wickedness.
 VILL'LA-NY, *n.* [*villanie, old Fr.; villania, It. & Sp.*] Quality of being villainous; wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness. — A wicked action; a crime; — in this sense it has a plural. See VILLAIN.
 VILL'LAR-S-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A magnesian mineral. *Dana.*
 †VILL'LAT'IC, *a.* [*villaticus, L.*] Belonging to villages. *Milton.*
 VILL'LEIN,* or VILL'LAN,* *n.* One who, under the feudal system, held by a base tenure: — written also *villain*. *Brande.* See VILLAIN.
 VIL'LI, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Hairs. — (*Bot.*) Fibres. — (*Bot.*) A hairy or shaggy excrescence of plants or trees.
 VIL'LOSE,* *a.* Covered with soft hairs thickly set; woolly. *Brande.*
 VIL'LOUS, *a.* [*villosus, L.*] Shaggy; rough; furry; hairy.
 VIM'NAL, *a.* [*Fr.; viminalis, L.*] Relating to twigs; producing twigs. *Cockeram.*
 VI-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [*vimineus, L.*] Formed or made of twigs.
 VI-NÁ'CEOUS, (*vē-ná'shus*) *a.* [*vinaceus, L.*] Belonging to wine or grapes; vinous; viny. *White.*
 VINAIGRETE,* (*vin-a-grè't*) *n.* [*Fr.*] A sauce containing vinegar: — a box perfumed with aromatic vinegar; a smelling box: — a sort of covered wheel-barrow. *P. Mag.*
 VIN-CI-BL'LY-TY,* *n.* Vincibilities. *C. B. Brown.*
 VIN-CIBLE, *a.* [*vincio, L.*] That may be vanquished; conquerable; superable.
 VIN-CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being vincible. [*R.*]
 †VINCTURE, (*vinct'yur*) *n.* [*vincitura, L.*] A binding. *Bailey.*
 VIN-CU-LUM,* *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* VINCULA. (*Algebra*) A connecting mark or line drawn over a quantity which consists of several terms: — a band; a cord; a tie. *Crabb.*
 VIN-DÉ-MI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a vintage. *Bailey. [R.]*
 VIN-DÉ-MI-ATE, *v. n.* [*vindemia, L.*] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn. [R.]*
 †VIN-DÉ-MI-ATION, *n.* Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*
 VIN-DI-CÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be vindicated. *Todd.*
 VIN-DI-CÁTE, *v. a.* [*vindico, L.*] [*i.* VINDICATED; *pp.* VINDICATING, VINDICATED.] To justify; to support; to maintain; to defend; to clear; to protect from censure; to assert; to establish. [*i.*] To revenge; to avenge. *Bacon.*
 VIN-DI-CÁTION, *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of vindicating; defence; assertion; justification.
 †VIN-DI-CÁ-TIVE, or VIN-DI-CÁ-TIVE, [*vín'de-ká-tív, W. Ja. K. Sm. W. b.; vjn-dik'a-tív, S. P. E. F.*] *a.* [*vindicatif, Fr.*] Tending to vindicate or justify. [*Vindicative. Bacon.*]
 †VIN-DI-CÁ-TIVE-NESS,* *n.* Vindictiveness. *Shaftesbury.*
 VIN-DI-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who vindicates; an assertor.
 VIN-DI-CÁ-TOR-Y, *a.* Punitive; vindictive. *Bramhall.* Defensory; justificatory; vindicative.
 VIN-DI-C'TIVE, *a.* [*vindicta, L.*] Given to revenge; revengeful; malignant.
 VIN-DI-C'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Revengefully. *Johnson.*
 VIN-DI-C'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A revengeful temper. *Bailey.*
 VINE, *n.* [*vinea, L.*] The plant that bears grapes. *Pope.* A long, slender stem of a plant. *Louison.* — Any plant that trails or runs on the ground, or grows like a grapevine. *Forby.* [In this sense, local in Eng., and common in the U. S.]
 VINE-CLAD,* *a.* Covered with vines. *Coleridge.*
 VINED, (*vind*) *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine.
 VINE-DRESS-ÉR,* *n.* One who cultivates or trims vines. *Campbell.*

VINE'FRÉ-TER, *n.* A worm that eats vine-leaves.
 VIN'E-GAR, *n.* [*vinigre, Fr.*] Acid liquor, made of wine or other liquor by undergoing the second or acetous fermentation: — any thing really or metaphorically sour.
 VIN'E-GAR,* *a.* Relating to vinegar; sour. *Ency.*
 VIN'E-GR-CRÓ'ET,* *n.* A small vessel for holding vinegar. *Ash.*
 VINE'GRUB,* *n.* An insect; a vinefeeder. *Ash.*
 †VIN'ÉR, *n.* An orderer or trimmer of vines. *Hollet.*
 VINE'RY,* *n.* A place or enclosure for grape-vines. *Ed. Ency.*
 VINE'YARD, *n.* A ground planted with vines.
 VIN'NET,* *n.* *Whiskaw.* See VINCETTE.
 †VIN'NEWED, (*vin'nd*) *a.* Mouldy; musty. *Newton.*
 †VIN'NEWED-NESS, *n.* State of being vinnewed. *Barret.*
 VIN'NY, *a.* Mouldy. *Malone.* [*Local, Eng.*]
 †VIN'O-LÉN-CY, *n.* [*violentia, L.*] Drunkenness. *Cockeram.*
 †VIN'O-LÉNT, *a.* [*violentus, L.*] Given to wine. *Chaucer.*
 VI-NÓSE,* *a.* Partaking of wine; vinous. *Ash.*
 VI-NÓSE'ITY, *n.* [*vinosus, L.*] State or quality of being vinous. *Scott. [R.]*
 VINOUS, *a.* [*vineux, Fr.*] Relating to wine; having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine; vinose.
 VIN'QUISH,* *n.* A pining or languishing; a disease of sheep. *Louison.*
 VIN'TAGE, *n.* [*vendange, Fr.; vindemia, L.*] The time of gathering grapes; the yearly produce of the vine; the grapes or wine produced.
 VIN'TAG-ÉR, *n.* One who gathers the vintage. *Ainsworth.*
 VIN'T'NER, *n.* [*vinetier, old Fr.*] One who sells wine.
 VIN'TRY, *n.* A place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*
 VIN'Y, *a.* Belonging to, or abounding in, wine.
 VI'OL, *n.* [*violo, Fr.; viola, It.*] A stringed instrument of music; a bass-viol. *Bacon.* — (*Naut.*) A purchase used occasionally in weighing the anchor: — written also *vogel*.
 VI-Ó'LA,* *n.* [*It.*] A musical stringed-instrument; a large kind of violin to which the part between the second violin and bass is assigned; a tenor-violin. *P. Cyc.*
 VI-Ó-LÁ-BLE, *a.* [*violabilis, L.*] That may be violated.
 VI-Ó-LÁ'CEOUS, (*vi-ó-lá'shus*) *a.* [*viola, L.*] Resembling violets; consisting of violets.
 VI-Ó-LÁ'SCENT,* *a.* Resembling a violet in color. *Smart.*
 VI'Ó-LATE, *v. a.* [*violo, L.*] [*i.* VIOLATED; *pp.* VIOLATING, VIOLATED.] To transgress; to hurt; to infringe; to break any thing venerable; to injure by force or by irreverence: — to ravish; to defour.
 VI-Ó-LÁ'TION, *n.* [*violatio, L.*] Act of violating; a breach; infringing or injury of something sacred or venerable: — rape; act of defouring.
 VI'Ó-LÁ-TIVE,* *a.* Tending to, or causing, violation. *John Tyler. [R.]*
 VI'Ó-LÁ-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who violates; a ravisher.
 VI'Ó-LÉNC, *n.* [*violentia, L.*] Quality of being violent; a physical or moral force; strength applied; an attack; an assault; outrage; eagerness; vehemence; injury; infringement: — forcible defouration.
 †VI'Ó-LÉNC, *v. a.* To assault; to injure; to compel. *B. Jonson.*
 VI'Ó-LÉNT, *a.* [*violentus, L.*] Forcible; acting with violence or strength: — produced by force; not natural; as, a violent death: — assailing; acting by force: — unseasonably vehement; boisterous; turbulent; furious; impetuous; passionate: — extorted. *Milton.*
 †VI'Ó-LÉNT, *n.* An assailant. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
 †VI'Ó-LÉNT, *v. n.* To act with violence. *Shak.*
 †VI'Ó-LÉNT, *v. a.* To urge with violence. *Fuller.*
 VI'Ó-LÉNT-LY, *ad.* With violence; forcibly; vehemently.
 VI'Ó-LÉT, *n.* [*viollette, Fr.; viola, L.*] A genus of plants, of many species, with a delicate flower: — one of the seven primary colors.
 VI'Ó-LÉT,* *a.* Resembling the violet, or of its color. *Holland.*
 VI-Ó-LÍN', *n.* [*violino, It.; violon, Fr., from viol.*] A four-stringed musical instrument, played with a bow; a fiddle.
 VI-Ó-LÍ'NA,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegeto-alkali. *Smart.*
 VI-Ó-LÍN'IST, *n.* A player on the violin; violist. *Aubry.*
 VI'OL-IST, *n.* A player on the viol; violinist.
 VI-Ó-LÓN-CÉL'LIST,* *n.* A player on a violoncello. *Genl. Mag.*
 VI-Ó-LÓN-CÉL'LÓ, (*vē-ó-lón-ché'l'lo* or *vē-ó-lón-sé'l'lo*) [*vē-ó-lón-ché'l'lo, S. W. J. F.; vi-ó-lón-sé'l'lo, P. E. W. b.; vē-ó-lón-té'l'lo, Ja.; vē-ó-lóng-ché'l'lo, K.; vē-ó-lón-ché'l'lo, Sm. n.*] [*It.*] A bass violin, with four strings; or an instrument of the violin kind, an octave lower than the violin.
 VI-Ó-LÓ'NE,* *n.* [*It. (Mus.)*] A large bass violin with three strings; a double bass. *Brande.*
 VI'PER, *n.* [*vipera, L.*] A genus of venomous serpents that produce their young alive: — a mischievous or malignant person.
 VI'PER-INE, [*vi'pér-in, Ja. K. Sm.; vi'pér-in, S. W. J.*] *a.* [*viperinus, L.*] Belonging to a viper.
 VI'PER-OUS, *a.* [*vipericus, L.*] Having the qualities of a viper; viperine.
 VI'PER'S-BU'GLÓSS, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

VIRPER'S-GRASS, *n.* A plant; scorzonera. *Evelyn.*
 VIR-A-GIN'I-AN, *a.* Of or belonging to a virago. *Milton.*
 VIR-A-GIN'I-TY, * *n.* Character or qualities of a virago. *Qu. Rev.*
 VIR-RĀ'GŌ, or VIR-RĀ'GŌ, [vī-rā'gō, *S. E. Ja. K. Wb.*; vē-rā'gō, *P. J. Sm.*; vē-rā'gō or vī-rā'gō, *W.*] *n.* [L.] *pl.* VIR-RĀ'GŌES. A woman with manlike qualities; a female warrior; a turbulent woman.
 †VIRE, (vēr) *n.* [*vire*, Fr.] An arrow. *Gower.*
 †VIR'E-LĀY, *n.* [*virélay, virélay*, Fr.] A sort of little ancient French poem that consisted only of two rhymes; a roundelay. *Spenser.*
 †VĪRENT, *a.* [*virens*, L.] Green; not faded. *Brown.*
 VIR-ĒS'ĒNT, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Green; flourishing. *Loudon.*
 VIR-GĀ-LŌŌ, * *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of pear; virgoulose or vergaloo. *Downing.*
 †VIR'GĀTE, *n.* [*virgata*, low L.] A yardland, consisting of 24 acres. *Warton.*
 VIR'GĀTE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Having long shoots, like a rod. *P. Cyc.*
 VIR'GĀT-ED, * *a.* Striped. *Hill.*
 VIRĒE, *n.* A wand. *B. Jonson.* See VERGE.
 VIRG'ER, *n.* See VERGER.
 VIR'GIN, (vir'jin) *n.* [*virgo*, Fr.; *virgo*, L.] A woman having had no carnal knowledge of a man; a maid; a woman not a mother:—the sign *Virgo* in the zodiac.
 VIR'GIN, *a.* Befitting a virgin; maidenly; pure; fresh; chaste:—unused or uncultivated; as, *virgin* soil.
 †VIR'GIN, *v. n.* To play the virgin. *Shak.*
 VIR'GIN-AL, *a.* Relating to a virgin; maidenly.
 VIR'GIN-AL, *n.* A keyed musical instrument resembling a harpsichord, formerly played by young ladies:—often called *virginals*. *Bacon.*
 †VIR'GIN-AL, *v. n.* To pat; to strike, as on the virginal. *Shak.*
 VIR'GIN-BŌRN, * *a.* Born of a virgin. *Milton.*
 VIR-GIN'I-TY, *n.* [*virginitas*, L.] State of being a virgin; maidenhood.
 VIR'GIN'S-BŌW-ĒR, * *n.* The clematis; a plant or shrub. *Crabb.*
 VIR'GŌ, *n.* [L.] The sixth sign in the zodiac; the Virgin.
 VIR'GŌU-LĒŪ'SĒ', * *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear; virgaloo. *Suverre.*
 VIR'ID, * *a.* Green; verdant. *Perry.* [R.]
 VIR-ID'I-TY, *n.* [*viriditas*, L.] Greenness; verdure. *Evelyn.*
 VIR-ID-NESS, * *n.* Viridity; verdure. *Perry.* [R.]
 VIR'ILE, or VIR'ILE, [vir'il], *W. P. J. F.*; vir'il, *S.*; vir'il, *E. Ja. K.*; vir'il, *Sm.*] *a.* [*virilis*, L.] Belonging to a man; not puerile; not feminine; manly; masculine; procreative.
 VIR-IL'I-TY, *n.* [*virilitas*, Fr.; *virilitas*, L.] Quality or state of being a man; manhood; power of procreation.
 †VIR-IT'Ō-TĒNT, * *a.* Fit for a husband; marriageable. *Perry.*
 VIR-MĪL'ION, (vir-mil'yun) *n.* See VERMILION.
 VIR-TŪ', (vir-tū') [vir-tū', *W.*; vir-tū', *Ja.*; vē-r-tū', *Sm.*; vir'tu, *Wb.*] *n.* [It.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.
 VIR-TU-AL, (vir'ty-u-əl) *n.* [*virtuel*, Fr.] Being in essence or effect, though not in fact; potential; efficacious; effectual.
 †VIR-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* State of being virtual. *Brown.*
 VIR-TU-AL-LY, *ad.* In a virtual manner; in effect, though not materially.
 †VIR-TU-ATE, *v. a.* To make efficacious. *Harvey.*
 †VIR-TUE, (vir'tyū) [vēr'chū, *S. W. J.*; vēr'chū, *Sm.*; vēr'tū, *P. F. Ja. K.*] *n.* [*virtus*, L.] Moral goodness; opposed to *vices*: the course of actions or conduct by which a man fulfils the purposes of his being; right principle; right conduct; excellence:—female chastity:—energy, physical or moral, which works some good effect; efficacy; power; acting power; secret agency:—courage; bravery; valor. *Shak.* One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Milton.*
 ☞ “Dr. Hill published, in a pamphlet, a petition from the letters *I* and *U* to David Garrick, Esq., both complaining of terrible grievances imposed upon them by that great actor, who frequently banished them from their proper stations, as in the word *virtue*, which, they said, he converted into *virtue*; and, in the word *ungrateful*, he displaced the *u*, and made it *ingrateful*, to the great prejudice of the said letters. To this complaint Garrick replied in the following epigram:—
 ‘If it is, as you say, that I’ve injured a letter,
 I’ll change my note soon, and, I hope, for the better.
 May the right use of letters, as well as of men,
 Hereafter be fixed by the tongue and the pen.
 Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,
 And that I may be never mistaken for *U*.’”
Walker.

Ō'st; Eng. VIR-TŪ-Ō'SŌ'S. A man skilled in, or having a taste for, the fine arts, as painting, statuary, and architecture; a man skilled in antique or natural curiosities.
 VIR-TŪ-Ō'SŌ-SHĪE, *n.* The pursuits of a virtuoso. *Ep. Hard.*
 VIR-TU-ŪS, (vir'ty-u-īs) *a.* Having virtue; partaking of virtue; morally good; upright; honest; rigid; equitable:—chaste:—efficacious; powerful. *Milton.*
 VIR-TU-ŪS-LY, (vir'ty-u-īs-le) *ad.* In a virtuous manner.
 VIR-TU-ŪS-NESS, *n.* State of being virtuous. *Spenser.*
 VIR-TU-LENCE, *n.* Quality of being virulent; mental poison.
 VIR-TU-LEN-CY, { *son*; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.
 VIR-TU-LENT, *a.* [Fr.; *virulentus*, L.] Poisonous; venomous; poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant; enraged.
 †VIR-TU-LENT-ED, *a.* Filled with poison. *Felltham.*
 VIR-TU-LENT-LY, *ad.* Malignantly; with bitterness.
 †VIR-TUS, * *n.* [L.] Poison.—(*Med.*) Poison which is the seed of infection; the agent for transmitting infectious diseases. *Dunghison.*
 VIS, * *n.* [L.] (*Physics*) Force; power; virtue. *Crabb.*
 VIS'AGE, (viz'aj) *n.* [Fr.; *visaggio*, It.] The face; countenance; look. *Shak.*
 VIS'AGED, (viz'ajd) *a.* Having a face or visage. *Milton.*
 VIS-Ā-ŪS, (viz'ā-Ūs) [viz'ā-Ūs, *K. Sm.*; vē'zā-Ūs, *Ja.*] *n.* [Fr., *face* to face.] A carriage for two persons, who sit opposite to each other.
 VIS-Ē-RĀ, * *n.* [L.] *Pl.* of *viscus*. (*Anat.*) The intestines or bowels; inward parts. *Crabb.*
 VIS-Ē-RĀL, *a.* [*viscera*, L.] Relating to the viscera. [Feeling; tender. *Ep. Reynolds.*]
 †VIS-Ē-RĀTE, *v. a.* [*viscera*, L.] To embowel; to eviscerate. *Bailey.* } *ropy.*
 VIS'CID, [*viscidus*, L.] Glutinous; tenacious; viscous; }
 VIS-CID'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being viscid; glutinousness; }
 ropiness; viscosity. }
 VIS-CŌS'I-TY, *n.* [*viscosité*, Fr.] Quality of being viscid or viscous; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.
 VIS-CŌNT, (vī'kōnt) *n.* [*viscomes*, L.] Literally, a viscount, or one who formerly supplied the place of a count or earl, and was the sheriff of the county:—at present, a title of English nobility, next below an earl, and above a baron.
 VIS-CŌNT-ESS, (vī'kōnt-es) *n.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.
 VIS-CŌNT-SHĪP, (vī'kōnt-shīp) } *n.* The quality and of-
 VIS-CŌNT-Y, (vī'kōnt-e) } vice of a viscount.
 VIS'COUS, *a.* [*viscidus*, Fr.; *viscosus*, L.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious; viscid; ropy.
 VIS'CUUM, * *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) Mistletoe; birdlime. *Paley.*
 VIS'CUS, * *n.* [L.] Intestine; an internal organ of the body:—birdlime. *Paley.* See VISCERA, and VISCUM.
 VIS'H-NŪ, * *n.* One of the three principal divinities of the Hindoo mythology, the other two being *Brama* and *Siva*. *Brama* is the creator, *Vishnu* the preserver, and *Siva* the destroyer. *Ency.*
 VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*visibilité*, Fr.] State or quality of being visible; perceptibility by the eye. *Boyle.*
 VIS'I-BLE, (viz'e-ble) *a.* [Fr.; *visibilis*, L.] That may be seen; perceptible by the eye; apparent; conspicuous; obvious; evident; manifest; discernible.
 †VIS'I-BLE, *n.* That which is seen by the eye. *Bacon.*
 VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being visible.
 VIS'I-BLY, *ad.* In a manner perceptible by the eye.
 VIS'I-GŌTH, * *n.* A Western Goth, or one who came from the western shores of the Baltic, in distinction from the Ostrogoths, or Eastern Goths. *Ency.*
 VIS-I-GŌTH'IC, * *a.* Relating to the Visigoths. *Ec. Rev.*
 VIS-IN-ER'T-Ē, * *n.* (vis'-in-ēr'sh-ē) [L.] (*Physics*) “The power of inertness;” the propensity of matter or of nature to remain in its actual condition, whether of motion or rest. *Hamilton.*
 VIS'ION, (vizh'yn) *n.* [Fr.; *visio*, L.] Sight; the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing;—any appearance, but especially something imagined to be seen; that which is seen in a dream; a supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom:—a dream; something shown in a dream.—*A dream* happens to a sleeping, a *vision* may happen to a waking, man:—a *dream* is supposed natural, a *vision* miraculous; but they are sometimes confounded.
 VIS'ION, * (vizh'yn) *v. a.* To perceive in vision; to dream. *H. W. Hamilton.* [R.]
 VIS'ION-AL, (vizh'yn-əl) *a.* Relating to a vision; visionary. *Waterland.*
 VIS'ION-AR-I-NESS, * (vizh'yn-ā-re-nēs) *n.* Quality of being visionary. *Coleridge.*
 VIS'ION-AR-Y, (vizh'yn-ā-re) *a.* [*visionnaire*, Fr.] Affected by phantoms; fantastical; disturbed in imagination; imaginary; not real:—addicted to mad schemes or vagaries.
 VIS'ION-AR-Y, (vizh'yn-ā-re) *n.* One who is visionary or fanciful; one who forms impracticable schemes.
 VIS'ION-IST, (vizh'yn-ist) *n.* A visionary. *Spenser.*
 VIS'ION-LESS, * (vizh'yn-lēs) *a.* Having no vision. *F. Butler.*
 VIS'IT, *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr.; *visito*, L.] [I. visited; pp. VISITING, VISITED.] To go to see; to come or go to; to attend.

— (*Scriptural language*) To send good or evil judicially. — (*Law*) To come to survey, or to inspect, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe*.

VIS/IT, *v. n.* To practise going to see others; to call and stop. VIS/IT, *n.* [*visitae*, Fr.] Act of visiting; act of going to see another; a prolonged call.

VIS/IT-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be visited. *Ayliffe*.

VIS/IT-MIL, *n.* One who visits; a visitor. *Milton*.

VIS-IT-ATION, *n.* [*visito, visitatio, L.*; *visitation, Fr.*] Act of visiting; state of being visited; good or evil dispensed by God; infliction. — (*Law*) Act of examining into the affairs of a corporation or institution.

VIS-IT-TO-TORIAL, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor or visitation. *Ayliffe*.

VIS/IT-ING, *n.* Visitation; act of visiting. *Shak*.

VIS/IT-OR, *n.* One who visits. — [*visitor, L.*; *visiteur, Fr.*] One who visits in order to inspect, examine, or judge; a judicial director.

†VIS/IVE, *a.* [*visif, Fr.*; *visus, L.*] Belonging to the power of seeing. *Brown*.

VIS/NE,* (*ve/ne*) [*ve'ne, Sm.*; *vis'ne' o' ven, K.*; *vën, Wb.*] *n.* [*old Fr.*] Neighbourhood; vicinity; venue. *Blackstone*. See VENUE.

†VIS/NO-MY, *n.* [*corrupted from physiognomy.*] Face; physiognomy. *Spenser*.

VIS/OR, *n.* The perforated part of a helmet above the bearer; a mask used for disguise. — It is written also *vizar* and *vizard*; also sometimes *visar* and *vizard*.

VIS/ORED, (*viz/urd*) *a.* Masked. *Milton*.

VIS/OR-LIKE,* *a.* Resembling a visor or mask. *Shak*.

VIS/TA, *n.* [*It.*] *pl.* VIS/TAS. A view; a prospect through an avenue, as of trees; a walk between an avenue of trees.

VIS/UAL, (*vizh'u-äl*) *a.* [*visuel, Fr.*] Relating to vision; used in or aiding sight.

VIS/UAL-IZE,* *v. a.* To render visual. *Coleridge*. [*R.*] FYS VIZUAL,* [*L.*] "The vigor of life;" the natural power of the animal body in preserving life. *Scudamore*.

VITAL, *a.* [*vitalis, L.*] Relating to life; essential or necessary to life; containing life: — essential; necessary. — *Vital air*, (*Chem.*) the old term for oxygen gas. — *Vital statistics*, statistics, or a statement of facts and calculations, relating to the duration of life.

VITAL/ITY, *n.* Quality of being vital; the principle of life; life.

VITAL-IZ-ATION,* *n.* The act of vitalizing. *Qu. Rev.*

VITAL-IZE,* *v. a.* [*I.*] VITALIZED; *pp.* VITALIZING, VITALIZED.] To give life to; to vivify. *Proude*.

VITAL-LY, *ad.* In a vital manner; so as to give life.

VITALS, *n. pl.* Parts essential to life.

VITEL-LA-RY, [*vit'el-lar-e, P. Ja. K.*; *vit'el-lar-e, Sm. Wb.*] *n.* [*vitellus, L.*] The place in the egg where the yolk swims in the white. *Brown*.

VIT-ÉL/LVS,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A fleshy gap interposed between the embryo and albumen, in some seeds. *P. Cyc.*

VITRI-ATE, (*vish'e-ät*) *v. a.* [*vitrio, L.*] *[I.]* VITRIATED; *pp.* VITRIATING, VITRIATED.] To corrupt; to deprave; to spoil; to make less pure; to contaminate; to defile; to taint; to pollute; to infect.

VITRI-ATION, (*vish-e-ä'shun*) *n.* Act of vitriating; state of being vitriated; depravation; corruption.

†VIT-I-LIT/I-GÄTE, *v. n.* [*vitiosus and litigo, L.*] To contend in law viciously. *Bailey*.

†VIT-I-LIT-I-GÄTION, *n.* Contentious litigation. *Hudibras*.

VIT-ÖS/I-TY, (*vish-e-ös'e-te*) *n.* [*vitiosus, L.*] Viciousness. *South*.

VIT/IOUS, (*vish'us*) *a.* [*vicieuz, Fr.*; *vitiosus, L.*] Corrupt. *Shak*. See VICIOUS.

VIT/IOUS-LY, (*vish'us-le*) *ad.* See VICIOUSLY.

VIT/IOUS-NESS, (*vish'us-nēs*) *n.* See VICIOUSNESS.

VITIS,* *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the vine. *P. Cyc.*

VITRE-ÖS, *a.* [*vitre, Fr.*; *vitreus, L.*] Of the nature of glass; glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.

VITRE-ÖS-NESS, *n.* The state of being vitreous.

VITRE'S/CENCE,* *n.* Glassiness; vitrification. *Smart*.

VITRE'S/CIBLE,* *a.* Capable of being formed into glass. *Ure*.

VIT-R-FÄCT/ION,* *n.* The act of vitrifying. *Ure*.

VIT-R-FÄCT-VRE,* *n.* A term applied to the manufacture of glass, pottery, and porcelain. *R. Park*.

VIT-R-FÄ-BLE,* *a.* Capable of being vitrified. *Brande*.

†VIT-RIF/CA-BLE, *a.* Vitrifiable. *Bailey*.

†VIT-RIF/I-CÄTE, *v. a.* [*vitrum and facio, L.*] To vitrify. *Bacon*.

VIT-RIF/CÄTION, *n.* [*R.*] Vitrification. *Bacon*. [*R.*] VIT-RIF-FED,* (*vit're-fid*) *pp. a.* Converted into glass. *Ure*.

VIT-RIF-FÖRM,* *a.* Having the form of glass. *Ure*.

VIT-RIF-Y, *v. a.* [*vitriker, Fr.*; *vitrum and facio, L.*] [*I.*] VITRIFIED; *pp.* VITRIFYING, VITRIFIED.] To convert or change into glass.

VIT-RIF-Y, *v. n.* To become glass, or vitreous. *Arbutnot*.

VIT-RIF/NA,* *n.* A genus of fresh-water gastropods, having a thin shell. *Brande*.

VIT-RIF-Ö-B-LÉC/TRIC,* *a.* Containing the electricity excited by rubbing glass. *Smart*.

VITRI-OL, *n.* [*Fr.*; *vitriolum, L.*] The old chemical term for the sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. — Oil of vitriol is an old term for sulphuric acid. — Native vitriol is copper; blue vitriol, a sulphate of copper; red vitriol, a sulphate of cobalt; white vitriol, a sulphate of zinc.

VITRI-Ö-LÄTE,* *v. a.* To convert into sulphuric acid; to vitriolize. *Smart*.

VITRI-Ö-LÄTE, [*a.* [*vitriolé, Fr.*] Impregnated with VITRI-Ö-LÄT-ED, } vitriol. *Boyle*.

VIT-RI-ÖL/IG, [*a.* [*vitriolique, Fr.*] Relating to, or obtained from, vitriol; containing vitriol. — *Vitriolic acid*, or oil of vitriol, now called sulphuric acid.

VITRI-ÖL-IZE,* *v. a.* To convert into sulphuric acid. *Os-wald*.

†VITRI-Ö-LÖÖS, *a.* Containing vitriol. *Brown*.

VIT/TÄ,* *n.* The diadem on a medal; a ribbon. *Hamilton*.

VIT/TÄTE,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Striped; having stripes. *P. Cyc.*

VIT/U-LINE, [*a.* [*vitulinus, L.*] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey*].

||VIT/UPER-A-BLE, *a.* [*old Fr.*; *vituperabilis, L.*] Deserving reproach. *Cockeram*.

||VIT/UPER-ATE, (*ve-tü'per-ät* or *vi-tü'per-ät*) [*ve-tü'per-ät, P. K. Sm.*; *vi-tü'per-ät, S. J. Ja.*; *ve-tü'per-ät* or *vi-tü'per-ät, W. F.*] *v. a.* [*vituper, Fr.*; *vitupero, L.*] [*I.*] VITUPERATED; *pp.* VITUPERATING, VITUPERATED.] To reproach; to vilify; to reprehend; to blame; to censure.

||VIT/UPER-ATION, *n.* [*old Fr.*; *vituperatio, L.*] Blame; censure; reproach; severe reprehension. *Donne*.

||VIT/UPER-ATIVE, *a.* Containing censure or reproach.

||VIT/UPER-Ä-TÖR,* *n.* A severe censurer; a reviler. *Ee. Rev.*

†VIT-U-PÉRI-ÖÖS, [*a.* [*vituperium, L.*] Disgraceful. *Shel-ton*].

VIV-Ä/CE,* (*ve-vä'chä*) [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Lively. — *Vivacissimo*, very lively. *Crabb*.

||VIV-Ä/CIOUS, (*ve-vä'shus* or *vi-vä'shus*) *a.* [*vivax, L.*] [*Long-lived. Bentley.*] Sprightly; gay; animated; sportive; merry; active; lively.

||VIV-Ä/CIOUS-LY,* (*ve-vä'shus-le*) *ad.* With vivacity. *Dr. Allen*.

VIV-Ä/CIOUS-NESS, (*ve-vä'shus-nēs*) *n.* Vivacity.

VIV-Ä/C/ITY, (*ve-vä's'e-ty* or *vi-vä's'e-ty*) [*ve-väs'e-ty, P. J. F. K. Sm.*; *vi-väs'e-ty, S. J. Ja.*; *ve-väs'e-ty* or *vi-väs'e-ty, W. F.*] *n.* [*vivacity, Fr.*] Quality of being vivacious; animation; life; spirit; liveliness; sprightliness. [*Longevity; length of life. Brown.* Power of living. *Boyle*].

VIV-Ä-RY, [*n.* [*vivarium, L.*] A place of land and water, where living animals are kept. — (*Law*) A park, warren, fish-pond, or piscary. *Consl.*

VIVÄ VÖ/CE,* [*L.*] "By word of mouth;" — noting a method of voting, or of expressing one's opinion or wishes. *Scudamore*.

†VIVE, [*a.* [*vif, Fr.*; *vivus, L.*] Lively; forcible; pressing. *Bacon*].

VIVE LÄ BÄ-G-A-TÄLLE,* [*Fr.*] "Success to trifles."

VIVE LE ROI,* (*väv'le-rvä*) [*Fr.*] "Long live the king."

†VIVE/LY, *ad.* In a lively manner; strongly. *Marston*.

†VIVEN-CY, [*n.* [*vivo, L.*] Manner of continuing alive. *Brown*].

VIVES, (*vivz*) *n. pl.* The parotid glands of horses. *Lou-don*.

VIV/I-ÄN-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of iron. *P. Cyc.*

VIV/ID, [*a.* [*vividus, L.*] Lively; quick; striking; spright-ly; active; clear; lucid; bright.

VIV-ID/ITY,* *n.* Vividness. *T. Forster*. [*R.*]

VIV-ID-LY, *ad.* With life; with quickness; with strength.

VIV-ID-NESS, *n.* Life; vigor; quickness; brightness.

VIV-IF/IC, [*a.* [*vivifique, Fr.*; *vivificus, L.*] Giving life; making alive. *Ray*].

VIV-IF/ICAL, [*a.* [*vivificus, L.*] Giving life; vivifying. *Bailey*].

VIV-IF/I-CÄTE, [*vi-vif'e-kät, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; *vif'e-ty-kät, Wb.*] *v. a.* [*vivifico, L.*] [*I.*] VIVIFICATED; *pp.* VIVIFICATING, VIVIFICATED.] To make alive; to animate; to vivify. *More*. — (*Chem.*) To give new form or lustre to. [*R.*]

VIV-I-F/CÄTION, [*n.* [*Fr.*] The act of vivifying or giving life. *Bacon*].

VIV-IF/CA-TIVE, [*a.* Able to animate. *More*. [*R.*]

VIV/I-FY, [*v. a.* [*vivifier, Fr.*; *vivus and facio, L.*] [*I.*] VIVIFIED; *pp.* VIVIFYING, VIVIFIED.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

VIV-IF-Ä-RÖÖS, [*a.* [*vivus and pario, L.*] Producing young in a living state, as an animal; opposed to *oviparus* *Brown*].

VIV-I-SEC/TION,* *n.* The act of opening or dissecting living animals. *Dunston*.

VIX/EN, (*vik'sn*) *n.* Literally, the cub of a fox; — a fro-ward, passionate woman; a scold. *Shak*. — Formerly applied also to a man. *Barrow*.

VIX/EN-LY, (*vik'sn-le*) *a.* Resembling a vixen. *Barrow*.

VIZ., *ad.* [*A contraction of videlicet.*] To wit; namely; that is. *Holder*. See VIDELICET.

VIZ/ARD, [*n.* [*visière, Fr.*] A mask used for disguise; a visor. See VISOR.

VIZ'ARD, *v. a.* To mask. *Shak.*
 VIZ'IER, (viz'y'er or viz'y'er) [viz'y'er, P. E. Sm.; viz'y'är, W. Ja.; viz'y'är, S.; viz'y'er', J.; viz'y'er or ve-zh'er', F.] *n.* [Ar.] A minister or councillor of state, in Turkey, &c. The one of highest rank is styled *grand vizier*. — Written also *vizir* and *vizier*. [Rev.]
 VIZ'IER-ÄTE, (viz'y'er-ät) *n.* The office of vizier. *N. A.*
 VIZ'IER-A-ZEM, * *n.* [Turk.] The grand vizier; the Turkish prime minister. *Month. Rev.*
 VÖ'CA-BLE, [vö'kä-bl, K. Sm. R. Wb.] *n.* [vocale, old Fr.; vocabulum, L.] A word; a term. *Coverdale.*
 VÖ-CÄB'U-LÄ-RY, *n.* [vocabulary, L.] A collection of words, as those of a science; a nomenclature; a glossary; a dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book.
 VÖ'CAL, *a.* [Fr.; vocalis, L.] Relating to the voice; having a voice; uttered or modulated by the voice; oral; verbal: — noting a peculiar sound, as of z, as distinguished from s, or of v, as distinguished from f. *Smart.*
 VÖ-CÄL'IC, * *a.* Relating to vowels, or vocal sounds. *Blackwood.*
 VÖ'CAL-IST, * *n.* A vocal musician; a singer. *Smart.*
 VÖ-CÄL'ITY, *n.* [vocalitas, L.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*
 VÖ-CÄLIZÄ'TION, * *n.* Act of vocalizing. *Athenæum.*
 VÖ'CAL-IZE, *v. a.* [i. vocalized; pp. vocalizing, vocalized.] To form into voice; to render vocal; to utter vocally; to articulate: — to give a particular sound to, as to make s sound like z. "S is vocalized, that is, pronounced as z." *Smart.*
 VÖ'CAL-Y, *ad.* By the voice; in words; articulately.
 VÖ-CÄL-NËSS, * *n.* The quality of being vocal. *Ash.*
 VÖ-CÄ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; vocatio, L.] A calling or speaking to; summons: — trade; employment; calling; profession; business.
 VÖ-CÄ-TIVE, *a.* [vocatif, Fr.; vocativus, L.] Relating to calling or speaking to. — (*Gram.*) Noting the case of a noun substantive, when it is directly applied to the person addressed.
 VÖ-CÄ-TIVE, * *n.* A case of a noun in grammar. *Chambers.*
 VÖ-CIF'ER-ÄTE, *v. n.* [vocifer, L.] [i. vociferated; pp. vociferating, vociferated.] To cry out loudly; to holler; to hallow; to hallow; to clamor. *Johnson.*
 VÖ-CIF'ER-Ä'TION, *n.* [vociferatio, L.] Act of vociferating; clamor; outcry. *Arbuthnot.*
 VÖ-CIF'ER-ÖS, *a.* Clamorous; noisy; loud. *Pope.*
 VÖ-CIF'ER-ÖS-LY, * *ad.* In a vociferous manner. *Smart.*
 VÖ-CIF'ER-ÖS-NËSS, * *n.* Quality of being vociferous. *Brown.*
 VÖGE, * *n.* (Scotland) An inlet, bay, or creek. *Jamieson.*
 VÖGUE, (vög) *n.* [Fr.] Fashion; mode; way; repute.
 VÖICE, *n.* [voix, Fr.; vox, vocis, L.] The sound formed in the larynx of men and animals by the appropriate organs, and emitted by the mouth; the peculiar character of sound distinguishing the individual, whether man or other creature; any sound made by breath: — vote; suffrage; opinion expressed: — language; words; expression. — (*Gram.*) The form or manner of inflecting the verb, as being active or passive. — The active voice expresses action or agency; as, "He teaches." The passive voice denotes being acted upon, and is formed of the past participle of an active-transitive verb, and an inflection of the auxiliary or substantive verb to be; as, "He is taught."
 VÖICE, *v. a.* To rumour; to report; to vote. *Shak.*
 VÖICE, *n.* To clamor; to make outcry. *Bacon.*
 VÖICED, (vöist) *a.* Furnished with a voice. *Austin.*
 VÖICE'FUL, * *a.* Having a voice; vocal. *Brown.*
 VÖICE'LESS, *a.* Having no voice. *Ld. Coke.*
 VÖID, *a.* [void, Fr.] Empty; vacant: — having no force or effect; devoid; vain; ineffectual; null: — unoccupied; unoccupied; unfurnished: — unsubstantial; unreal.
 VÖID, *n.* An empty space; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope.*
 VÖID, *v. a.* [voider, Fr.] [i. voided; pp. voiding, voided.] To quit; to leave empty: — to emit; to pour out; to empty; to emit, as excrement: — to vacate; to nullify; to annul.
 VÖID, *v. n.* To be emitted. *Wiseman.*
 VÖID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be voided or annulled. *Ayliffe.*
 VÖID'ANCE, *n.* Act of voiding; ejection from a benefice.
 VÖID'ER, *n.* He or that which voids. [A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleveland.*]
 VÖID'ING, * *a.* Receiving what is ejected or voided. *Shak.*
 VÖID'NËSS, *n.* State of being void; emptiness; nullity.
 VOIRE DIRE, * (vvär dër) [Norm. Fr., a corruption of *voire dire*. — *L.*, *veritatem dicere*.] (*Law*) A term used in cases in which it is prayed, upon a trial at law, that a witness may, previous to his giving his evidence, be sworn upon a *voire dire*, i. e., to speak the truth. *Whitaker.*
 VÖL'ÄTÜR, *n.* [Fr.] A carriage. *Arbuthnot.*
 VÖ'LÄNT, *a.* [volans, L.; volant, Fr.] Flying; nimble; active. *Milton.*
 VÖLÄ-RY, * *n.* A bird-cage large enough for birds to fly in. *Crabb.*
 VÖLÄ-TILE, [völ'ä-til, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.; völ'ä-til, Ja.] *a.* [volatilis, L.] Flying; passing through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation;

lively; fickle; changeable; full of spirit; airy; giddy; flighty.
 VÖLÄ-TILE, *n.* [volatile, Fr.] A winged animal. *Brown.*
 VÖLÄ-TILE-NËSS, *n.* State of being volatile; volatility.
 VÖLÄ-TIL'Ä-TY, *n.* [volatilité, Fr.] State of being volatile; want of fixity; levity; mutability; airiness. [Mag.]
 VÖLÄ-TIL-IZÄ-BLE, * *a.* That may be volatilized. *Phil.*
 VÖLÄ-TIL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of making volatile. *Boyle.*
 VÖLÄ-TIL-IZE, *v. a.* [volatiliser, Fr.] [i. VOLATILIZED; pp. VOLATILIZING, VOLATILIZED.] To make volatile; to subtilize to a high degree.
 VÖL'BÖRTH-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A yellowish mineral. *Dana.*
 VÖL-CÄN'IC, * *a.* Partaking of the nature of a volcano; relating to a volcano; produced by a volcano. *Lyell.*
 VÖL'CA-NIST, * *n.* One versed in the knowledge or science of volcanoes. *Knole.*
 VÖL'CA-NIZE, * *v. a.* To subject to the influence of volcanic action. *Maunder.*
 VOL-CÄ'NÖ, *n.* [It., from *Fulcan*.] *pl.* VOL-CÄ'NÖES. A mountain having a subterranean or internal fire, and sometimes sending forth flame, lava, ashes, smoke, &c.; a burning mountain.
 VÖLE, *n.* [Fr.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks. *Swift.*
 VÖLE, * *v. n.* To win all the tricks at cards. *Pope.*
 VÖLÉE, * *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A rapid flight of notes. *Crabb.*
 VÖL'LENS'NÖ'LENS, * [L.] (*Law*) "Willing or not willing." *Hamilton.* See *NÖL'ENS* VÖLENS.
 VÖL'E-RY, *n.* [volerie, Fr.] A flight of birds. *Locke.*
 VÖL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* [volito, L.] The act or power of flying. *Brown.*
 VÖ-L'ITION, (vö-lish'un) *n.* [volitio, L.] The act of will- ing or exercising the will; the power of willing; choice.
 VÖL-I-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to will. *Hale.*
 VÖL-KÖN'SKÖ-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A soft mineral containing oxide of chromium. *P. Cyc.*
 VÖL'LEY, (völ'le) *n.* [volée, Fr.] A flight of shot. *Raleigh.* A burst; an emission of many at once. *Shak.*
 VÖL'LEY, *v. a.* [i. VOLLEVED; pp. VOLLEVING, VOLLEVED.] To discharge at, as with a volley; to throw out. *Shak.*
 VÖL'LEY, *v. n.* To discharge. *Shak.*
 VÖL'LEVED, (völ'lid) *a.* Discharged with a volley. *Milton.*
 VÖLT, *n.* [volte, Fr.] A bound; a turn; a circular tread of a particular kind, made by a horse: — a leap by a fencer, to avoid a thrust.
 VÖL'TÄ, * *n.* [It.] *pl.* VÖLTZE, (völ'tä) (*Mus.*) An old, three-timed air; a turn; a going back and returning; a repetition. *Crabb.*
 VÖL-TÄG'RA-PHY, * *n.* The art of copying in metals, deposited by electrolytic action, any form or pattern which is made the negative surface of a voltaic circuit. *P. Cyc.*
 VÖL-TÄ'IC, * *a.* Relating to the philosopher *Volta*, or to a galvanic pile or battery invented by him. *Brande.*
 VÖL-TÄ-ISM, * *n.* Galvanism or electricity as improved or modified by *Volta*. *Hamilton.*
 VÖL'TÄ-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A species of iron alum. *Dana.*
 VÖL-TÄM'ETR, * *n.* An instrument invented by Dr. Faraday for measuring voltaic electricity. *Brande.*
 VÖL'TÄ-PLÄST, * *n.* A kind of galvanic battery adapted to the electrolyte. *Brande.*
 VÖL'TÄ-TYPE, * *n.* A metallic plate containing a copy of a device upon a medal or coin, formed by electro-chemical action. — called also *electrotype*. *Brande.*
 VÖL'TÄ, * [It.] (*Mus.*) "A turn over;" — a direction to turn over a leaf. — *Volte subito*, turn over quickly. *Brande.*
 VÖL-TÄ-SËUR, * (völ-te-zhür') *n.* [Fr.] A vaulter or tumbler: — a member or soldier of light cavalry. *Murray.*
 VÖL'TZITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphuret of zinc. *Dana.*
 VÖ-LÜ'BI-LÄTE, * *a.* (*Bot.*) Climbing, or winding round. *Smart.*
 VÖL-V-BIL'Ä-TY, *n.* [volubilité, Fr.; volubilitas, L.] State of being voluble; act of rolling: — activity of tongue; fluency of speech: — mutability; liahleness to revolution.
 VÖL-V-BLE, (völ'v-bl) *a.* [volubilis, L.] Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion; rolling; having quick motion. *Milton.* Nimble; active; — applied to the tongue. *Addison.* Fluent of words; talkative.
 VÖL-V-BLE-NËSS, * *n.* Quality of being voluble. *Ash.*
 VÖL-V-BLY, *ad.* In a voluble manner. *Hudibras.*
 VÖL'ÜME, (völ'yüm) [völ'yüm, W. J. Ja.; völ'yüm, S. K.; völ'yüm, P. E. Wb.] *n.* [volumen, L.] Something rolled or convolved; a single fold; a roll; a single wave; something rolled, like an ancient book, which consisted of a sheet wound round a staff: — a book in modern form.
 VÖL'ÜMED, * (völ'yümd) *a.* Having volumes or rolling masses. *Byron.*
 VÖ-LÜ'MI-NÖS, *a.* Consisting of many complications; consisting of many volumes, or books; copious; diffusive.
 VÖ-LÜ'MI-NÖS-LY, *ad.* In many volumes or books.
 VÖ-LÜ'MI-NÖS-NËSS, *n.* State of being voluminous.
 VÖL'Ü-MIST, *n.* A writer of volumes; an author. *Milton.*

VÖL'UN-TA-RI-LY, *ad.* [volontiers, Fr.] In a voluntary manner; of one's own accord; spontaneously.

VÖL'UN-TA-RI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being voluntary.

VÖL'UN-TA-RY, *a.* [volontaire, Fr.; voluntarius, L.] Acting without compulsion; acting by choice, or of one's own accord; willing; done by design; purposed; intended; gratuitous; spontaneous.

VÖL'UN-TA-RY, *n.* A volunteer; one who acts without compulsion, or of his own accord. — (*Mus.*) A piece of music played at will, or extemporaneously, without any settled rule.

VÖL'UN-TA-RY-ÍSM, *n.* Voluntary principle or action; the system of supporting any thing by voluntary contribution or assistance. *Dr. Chalmers.* [Modern.]

VÖL'UN-TÉÉR', *n.* [volontaire, Fr.] A soldier who serves of his own accord; — one who engages in any service of his own accord.

VÖL'UN-TÉÉR', *v. n.* [*i.* VOLUNTEERED; *pp.* VOLUNTEERING, VOLUNTEERED.] To act or serve as a volunteer.

VÖL'UN-TÉÉR', *v. a.* To offer voluntarily. *B. Jonson.*

VÖ-LÜPT'U-A-RY, (vö-lüpt'yü-a-re) *n.* [voluptuaire, Fr.; voluptuarius, L.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury; a sensualist; an epicure.

VÖ-LÜPT'U-A-RY, (vö-lüpt'yü-a-re) *a.* Given to pleasure; voluptuous. *Johnson.*

VÖ-LÜPT'U-ÖS, (vö-lüpt'yü-üs) *a.* [voluptuosus, L.; voluptueux, Fr.] Addicted to pleasures, particularly those of sense; luxurious; epicurean; sensual.

VÖ-LÜPT'U-ÖS-LY, *ad.* In a voluptuous manner; luxuriously.

VÖ-LÜPT'U-ÖS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being voluptuous.

VÖL'U-TÄ'TION, *n.* [volutatio, L.] Wallowing; rolling. *Bp. Reynolds.*

VÖ-LÜTE', (vö-lüt', S. W. P. Sm. Wb.; vö'lüt, Ja.) *n.* [Fr.; voluta, L.] (*Arch.*) A scroll of a column; a principal ornament in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals. — (*Conch.*) A genus of shells, called also *voluta*.

VÖ-LÜT'ED, *a.* Having volutes, or spiral forms. *Jodrell.*

VÖ-LÜT'ION, *n.* A spiral form. *Hill.*

VÖM'IC-A, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) An abscess of the lungs.

VÖM'IC NÜT, *n.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East Indian tree; *nux vomica.* *Hill.* See NUX VOMICA.

VÖM'IT, *v. n.* [vomio, L.] [*i.* VOMITED; *pp.* VOMITING, VOMITED.] To eject or cast up the contents of the stomach; to expectorate.

VÖM'IT, *v. a.* [vomir, Fr.] To throw up from the stomach; to eject or to throw up with violence from any hollow.

VÖM'IT, *n.* Matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic. — *Black vomit*, the yellow fever. *Dunglison.*

VÖ-MÜ'TION, (vö-mish'ün) *n.* [vomio, L.] Act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VÖM'IT-IVE, *a.* [vomitif, Fr.] Emetic; causing vomits.

VÖM'IT-Ö-RY, *a.* [vomitorie, Fr.; vomitorius, L.] Procuring vomits; emetic. *Brownie.*

VÖM'IT-Ö-RY, *n.* An emetic; — a door of a theatre, by which the crowd is let out. *Scott.*

VÖM-I-TU-RY'TION, *n.* An ineffectual effort to vomit. *Dunglison.*

VÖ-RÄ'CIÖUS, (vö-rä'shüs) *a.* [vorace, Fr.; vorax, L.] Ready to devour or swallow up; greedy; ravenous; rapacious.

VÖ-RÄ'CIÖUS-LY, (vö-rä'shüs-le) *ad.* Greedily; ravenously.

VÖ-RÄ'CIÖUS-NÉSS, (vö-rä'shüs-nés) *n.* Voracity.

VÖ-RÄC'IT-Y, *n.* [voracité, Fr.; voracitas, L.] State of being voracious; voracity; greediness.

VÖ-RÄG'INÖUS, *a.* [voraginosus, L.] Full of gulfs. *Scott.*

VÖR'TEX, *n.* [L.] pl. L. VÖR'TI-CÉS; Eng. VÖR'TEX-ÉS. Any thing whirled round; a whirlpool; a whirlwind.

VÖR'TI-CAL, *a.* Having a whirling motion; turning. *Newton.*

VÖR'TI-CÉL, *n.* (*Ent.*) A pedicellate, wheel animalcule. *Brande.*

VÖ'TA-RÉSS, *n.* A female votary. *Shak.*

VÖ'TA-RÉST, *n.* One devoted, as by a vow; a votary. *Milton.* [R.]

VÖ'TA-RY, *n.* One devoted, as by a vow, to some pursuit, service, worship, study, or state of life.

VÖ'TA-RY, *a.* Devoted; consequent to a vow. *Bacon.*

VÖTE, *n.* [votum, L.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered, as at an election; a ballot.

VÖTE, *v. a.* [*i.* VOTED; *pp.* VOTING, VOTED.] To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage; to give by vote.

VÖTE, *v. n.* To give a vote or suffrage. *Selden.*

VÖT'ER, *n.* One who votes, or has the right of voting.

VÖT'IVE, *a.* [votivus, L.] Given or observed, as by a vow.

VÖT'IVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being votive. *H. W. Hamilton.*

VÖUCH, *v. a.* [voucher, Norm. Fr.] [*i.* VOUCHED; *pp.* VOUCHING, VOUCHED.] To call to witness; to obtest; to attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by affirmations; to asseverate; to affirm; to aver; to protest; to assure.

VÖUCH, *v. n.* To bear witness; to give testimony.

VÖUCH, *n.* Warrant; attestation. *Shak.*

VÖUCH-ÉE', *n.* (*Law*) The person vouched for; one called in to support his warranty or title. *Crabb.*

VÖUCH'ER, *n.* He or that which vouches. — (*Law*) The calling of a person in to make good his warranty of a title; — a document vouching a fact; an account-book; acquaintance.

VÖUCH'ÖR', *n.* (*Law*) One who calls in a vouchee. *Smart.*

VÖUCH-SÄFE', *v. a.* [*i.* VOUCHSAFED; *pp.* VOUCHSAFING, VOUCHSAFED.] To permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant; to concede.

VÖUCH-SÄFE', *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield.

VÖUCH-SÄFEM'ENT, *n.* Grant; condescension. *Boyle.* [R.]

VÖUS'SÖL'R', (vö'swör') *n.* [Fr.] One of the stones in the shape of a truncated wedge, which form the arch in a bridge; a key-stone to an arch. *Brande.*

VÖW, (vöü) *n.* [vœu, Fr.; votum, L.] A solemn promise; especially, a promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose; — a solemn promise: — a promise of love or matrimony.

VÖW, (vöü) *v. a.* [vower, Fr.; voveo, L.] [*i.* VOWED; *pp.* VOWING, VOWED.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power; to devote ceremonially.

VÖW, *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

VÖW'ED, (vöüd) *p.* Devoted; consecrated. *Milton.*

VÖW'EL, *n.* [voyelle, Fr.; vocalis, L.] A letter which can be uttered by itself, or alone; as, a, e, i, o, u. — They are thus distinguished from *consonants*, which require the aid of a *vowel* in being sounded.

VÖW'EL, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a vowel. *Ash.*

VÖW'EL-ÍSH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a vowel. *B. Jonson.*

VÖW'EL-ÍSM, *n.* The use of vowels. *Blackwood.*

VÖW'ELLED, (vöü'eld) *a.* Furnished with vowels.

VÖW'ER, *n.* One who makes a vow.

VÖW'FEL-LÖW, *n.* One bound by the same vow. *Shak.*

VÖX PÖP'V-LÍ, [L.] "The voice of the people." *Hamilton.*

VÖY'AGE, (vöi'aj) *n.* [voyage, Fr., from *viam agere*, L.] Formerly, a passage, journey, or travel by sea or land; now, applied only to that by sea. [Attempt; undertaking. *Shak.*]

VÖY'AGE, (vöi'aj) *v. n.* [voyager, Fr.] [*i.* VOYAGED; *pp.* VOYAGING, VOYAGED.] To take a voyage; to travel by sea. *Pope.*

VÖY'AGE, *v. a.* To travel; to pass over. *Milton.*

VÖY'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be sailed or travelled over. *Seager.*

VÖY'ÄG-ER, *n.* [voyageur, Fr.] One who travels by sea.

VÖY'ÄG'ER, (vöü'ja-zhür') *n.* [Fr.] A traveller by land or water; a Canadian boatman. *W. Irving.*

VÖY'ÄG'ING, *n.* The act of making a voyage. *Ec. Rev.*

VUL-CÄN'ÄN, *a.* Relating to the Vulcanists, or their theory of the earth; Vulcanic. *Cleaveland.*

VUL-CÄN'IC, *a.* Relating to Vulcan. — *Vulcanic* or *Vulcanian theory of the earth*, a theory according to which the present form of the earth has been produced by the action of fire: — called also the *Plutonic* and *Huttonian* theory. *Hamilton.*

VUL-CÄN'IST, *n.* One who holds to the Vulcanian theory of the earth, or that the present form of the earth has been produced by the action of fire. *Ch. Ob.*

VUL-CÄN'Ö, *n.* [It.] Volcano. *Arbutnot.* See VOLCANO.

VUL-GAR, *a.* [vulgaris, Fr.; vulgaris, L.] Relating to or practised by the common people; plebeian; common; ordinary: — popular; vernacular; national; public: — offensively mean or low; vile; mean; base; coarse. — *Vulgar fraction*, a fraction which is expressed by two numbers, written one above the other, with a line drawn between them.

VUL-GAR, *n.* [vulgaire, Fr.] The common people. *Shak.*

VUL-GAR-ÍSM, *n.* Grossness; meanness; vulgarity: — a vulgar idiom or phrase.

VUL-GÄR'J-TY, *n.* Quality of being vulgar; mean condition or conduct; grossness; coarseness.

VUL-GÄR-IZE, *v. a.* [*i.* VULGARIZED; *pp.* VULGARIZING, VULGARIZED.] To render vulgar. *Arbutnot.*

VUL-GÄR-LY, *ad.* In a vulgar manner; commonly.

VUL-GÄR-NÉSS, *n.* Vulgarity. *Booth.* [R.]

VUL-GÄTE, *n.* [vulgatus, L.] An ancient Latin translation of the Bible, made chiefly by St. Jerome, being the only one which the church of Rome acknowledges to be authentic.

VUL-GÄTE, *a.* Belonging to the Vulgate.

VUL-NER-A-BIL'J-TY, *n.* Quality of being vulnerable. *More.*

VUL-NER-A-BLE, *a.* [vulnerabilis, L.] That may be wounded; liable to injury; exposed.

VUL-NER-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being vulnerable. *Ash.*

VUL-NER-A-RY, *a.* [vulnéraire, Fr.; vulnerarius, L.] Relating to wounds; useful in healing wounds.

†VŪL'NER-ĀTE, *v. a.* [*vulnero*, L.] To wound; to hurt. *Glaville.*
 †VŪL'NER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of wounding. *Pearson.*
 VŪL'NER-ŌSE', *a.* Full of wounds. *Maunder.*
 VŪL-NIF'IC, *a.* Causing wounds. *Maunder.* [R.]
 VŪL'-ŌP-LINE, *n.* A substance containing *vulpinic* acid, obtained from the *lichen vulpinus* of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*
 VŪL'PINE, [vŭl'pin, *P. J. F. Sm.*; vŭl'pin, *S. E. Ja. K.*; vŭl'pin or vŭl'pin, *W.*] *a.* [*vulpinus*, L.; *vulpine*, Fr.] Belonging to a fox; like a fox; cunning; crafty.

VŪL'PIN-ĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous sulphate of lime, found at Vulpino in Italy, and sometimes used for small statues. *Brande.*
 VŪL'ŪRE, (vŭl'tŭr) *n.* [*vultur*, L.] A large, carnivorous, and rapacious bird.
 VŪL'tŭr-RINE, (vŭl'tŭr-rin) [vŭl'tŭ-rin, *P. K. Sm.*; vŭl'tŭr-rin, *S. W.*] *a.* [*vulturinus*, L.] Belonging to a vulture.
 VŪL'tŭr-ŪSH, *a.* Relating to, or like, a vulture. *Ed. Rev.*
 VŪL'tŭr-ŪS, *a.* Vulturine; voracious. *Hammond.* [R.]

W.

W a letter found only in the alphabets of modern languages, is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. It partakes of the nature of a vowel and of a consonant. It is a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables; in other situations it is a vowel, being but another form of *u*. In English it is scarcely used as a vowel, except when united to another vowel, as in *new, now, &c.*; and though, in Welsh, the *w* is used alone, as in *cwm* (kŏm), being equivalent to *u* or *oo*.

WAB'BLE, (wŏb'bl) *v. n.* [*i.* WABBLED; *pp.* WABBLING, WABBLING.] To move from side to side; to waddle; to totter. *Mozon.*

WAB'BLE, (wŏb'bl) *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion. *Francis.*

WACKE, (wŏk'ĕ or wŏk) [wŏk'ĕ, *Sm. Wb.*; wŏk, *K.*] *n.* (*Min.*) A massive mineral, intermediate between claystone and basalt, of a greenish-gray color. *Ure.*

WAD, (wŏd) *n.* Any mass of loose matter thrust close together, as straw, hay, tow, &c.; a little mass of tow or paper for a gun:—a heap or tuft, as of peas. *Loudon.*

WAD, (wŏd) *v. a.* [*i.* WADDED; *pp.* WADDING, WADDED.] To stuff with tow, cotton, rags, or other soft substance; to make up in small parcels. *Ash.*

WADD, (wŏd) *n.* A provincial name of *plumbago*, in Cumberland, England, and of an ore of *manganese*, in Derbyshire. *Ure.*

WAD'DED, (wŏd'ĕd) *p. a.* One united to wad; stuffed with wadding. *Smart.*

WAD'DING, (wŏd'ding) *n.* [*wad*, *Icel.*] Act of stuffing; a kind of soft stuff used for quilting or stuffing garments.

WAD'DLE, (wŏd'dl) *v. n.* [*waddeln*, *Ger.*] [*i.* WADDED; *pp.* WADDLING, WADDED.] To move from side to side, in walking, as a duck or a fat person; to waddle.

WAD'DLER, (wŏd'dlĕr) *n.* One who waddles. *F. Butler.*

WĀDE, *v. n.* [*wadum*, L.] [*i.* WADED; *pp.* WADING, WADED.] To walk through water; to pass through water without swimming:—to move with difficulty and labor.

WĀDER, *n.* One that wades; a wading or long-legged bird. *Brande.*

WĀD'-HOOK, (wŏd'hŏk) *n.* A rod with a sort of screw to draw wads out of a gun. *Crabb.*

WĀD'ING, *p. a.* Walking in the water. *P. Cyc.*

WĀD'SETT, (wŏd'sĕt) *n.* (*Scotch law*) A right by which goods are pledged for the recovery of a debt; a mortgage. *Brande.*

WĀD'SĒT-TER, (wŏd'sĕt-ter) *n.* One who holds by a wadsett. *Bowyer.*

WĀF'ER, *n.* [*wafel*, D.] A thin cake, as of bread or paste:—the bread given in the eucharist by the Roman Catholics:—a thin leaf of paste for sealing letters.

WĀF'ER, *v. a.* [*i.* WAFERED; *pp.* WAFERING, WAFERED.] To seal or close with a wafer. *Smart.*

WĀF'LE, (wŏf'fl) *n.* [*wafel*, D.] A thin cake baked hard; a soft cake baked on an indented iron. *P. Cyc.*

WĀF'LE-IRON, (wŏf'fl-ĭ-rŭn) *n.* A utensil for baking waffles. *Knowles.*

WĀFT, (wŏft, *S. W. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; wŏft, *P. J. K.*) *v. a.* [*i.* WAFTE; *pp.* WAFING, WAFTE] (—[wŏft, *Shak.*]) To carry through the air or on the water; to buoy; to make float; to wave:—to beckon; to inform by means of any thing moving; to turn: 3^d "Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the *a*, in this word, as I have marked it; Mr. Perry adopts the *a* in *father*; and, though Mr. Smith thinks this the true sound, he confesses the short *a* is daily gaining ground; but W. Johnston makes *waft* rhyme with *soft*." *Walker.*

WĀFT, *v. n.* To pass through the air; to swim; to float. *Bp. Hall.*

WĀFT, *n.* A floating body:—a sweep; a lift:—motion of a streamer, used as a token at sea.

WĀFT'AGE, *n.* Carriage by water or air. *Shak.*

WĀFT'ER, *n.* One who wafts:—a passage-boat.

WĀFT'URE, (wŏft'ŭr) *n.* Act of waving. *Shak.*

WĀG, *v. a.* [*i.* WAGGED; *pp.* WAGGING, WAGGED.] To move lightly from side to side; to shake slightly. *Shak.*

WĀG, *v. n.* To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go; to pack off; to be moved from side to side. *Dryden.*

WĀG, *n.* One full of low humor, pleasantry, or wit; a humorist; a merry fellow. *Addison.*

WĀGE, *n.* [*wegen* or *wagen*, *Ger.*] Gage; pledged. *Spenser.* Pay for service. See *WAGES*.

WĀGE, *v. a.* [*i.* WAGED; *pp.* WAGING, WAGED.] [*†*To attempt; to venture; to engage as by a pledge; to hire; to stake. *Shak.*] To make; to undertake; to engage in; to carry on:—applied to war; as, "to wage war." *Shak.*—(*Law*) To give security, or pledge security, for the performance of any thing. *Whishaw.*

WĀ'GEL, *n.* A bird; the gray gull. *Pennant.*

WĀ'GER, *n.* A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance; subject on which bets are laid. — (*Law*) An offer to make oath. *Blackstone.*

WĀ'GER, *v. a.* [*i.* WAGERED; *pp.* WAGERING, WAGERED.] To lay; to pledge, as a bet; to bet.

WĀ'GER, *v. n.* To offer a wager. *Shak.*

WĀ'GER-ER, *n.* One who bets or wagers.

WĀ'GESS, *n. pl.* Pay for services; hire; reward; stipend, salary; allowance.

WĀ'GESS-Y, *n.* Mischievous merriment; sport; roguery.

WĀ'GISH, *a.* Like a wag; droll; mischievous; frolicsome.

WĀ'GISH-LY, *ad.* In a wagish manner.

WĀ'GISH-NĒSS, *n.* Merry mischief. *Bacon.*

WĀ'GISH, (wŏg'ĭsh) *v. n.* [*i.* WAGGLED; *pp.* WAGGLING, WAGGLED.] To waddle; to move from side to side. *Sidney.*

WĀ'NER-ĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of magnesia. *Dana.*

WĀ'ON, { [*wagen*, *Sax.*; *wagen*, *Ger.*] [*†*A chariot.

WĀ'ON, } *Spenser.*] A heavy, four-wheeled carriage, for the conveyance of heavy goods and materials.

3^d The English dictionaries are divided with regard to the orthography of this word. Some spell it *wagon*; but a majority *waggon*. Todd remarks that "Wagon is strictly conformable to the etymology, but *waggon* is the prevailing form;" and Smart says, "Wagon is a disused orthography." In the United States, however, *wagon* is, perhaps, the more common of the two forms.

WĀ'ON-AGE, } *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WĀ'ON-AGE, } *n.* One who drives a wagon.

WĀ'ON-ER, or WĀ'ON-ER, } *n.* The spoke of the wheel of a wag-

WĀ'ON-SPŌKE, } *n.* on *Shak.*

WĀ'ON-SPŌKE, } *n.* A bird of the robin genus.

WĀ'ON-TĀIL, (wŏd) *n.* Crushed; veighed. *Shak.*

WĀIF, (wŏf) *n.* [*waiwium*, *waiwium*, *law L.*] (*Law*) Any thing waived and relinquished, as that which is thrown away by a thief in his flight; any thing found without an owner.

†WĀIFT, *n.* Same as *wāif*. *Spenser.*

WĀIL, *v. a.* [*waela*, *Icel.*; *wail*, *Goth.*] [*i.* WAILED; *pp.* WAILING, WAILED.] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Pope.*

WĀIL, *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow. *Shak.*

WĀIL, (wŏl) *n.* Audible sorrow; lamentation. *Brown.*

†WĀIL'FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*

WĀIL'ING, *n.* Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

†WĀIL'MENT, *n.* Lamentation. *Hackett.*

†WĀIN, (wŏn) *n.* A carriage; a wagon. *Spenser.*

†WĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Tillable; that may be ploughed. *Crabb.*

†WĀIN'AGE, *n.* A kind of carriages. *Ainsworth.*

WĀIN'ROPE, *n.* A large cord or rope; a cart-rope. *Shak.*

WĀIN'SCOT, [wŏn'skŏt, *S. J. F. Sm.*; wŏn'skŏt, *E. Ja. W. H. Johnston*; wŏn'skŏt or wŏn'skŏt, *W.*; wŏn'skŏt or wŏn'skŏt, *K.*] [*wagescot*, D.] The timber lining or covering of a room. 3^d "I have given the common sound of this word, and as it is marked by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and adopted in Steele's Grammar, Mr. Perry pronounces the first syllable so as to rhyme with *man*; but W. Johnston, who pronounces both this word

and *waistcoat* regularly, is, in my opinion, the most correct." *Walker*.

WAIN/SCOT, *v. a.* [*waegenschotten*, D.] [i. WAINSCOTED; *pp.* WAINSCOTING, WAINSCOTED.] To line with wainscot; to cover or line, as with timber.

WAIN/SCOT/ING, **n.* Wainscot or materials for it. *Burnet*.

WAIR, (wair) *n.* (*Carpentry*) A piece of timber two yards long and a foot broad. *Bailey*.

WAI/ST, (wást) *n.* The narrowest part of the body, just above the hips; the part extending from above the hips to just below the arms.—(*Naut.*) The part of the gundeck between the fore-mast and the main-mast.

WAI/ST/BAND, (wást/bánd) *n.* That part of the breeches or pantaloons which encircles the waist. *Tatler*.

WAI/ST/COAT, (wás't'kót or wés't'kót) [wés't'kót, *W. J.*; wást'/kót, *P.*; wást'kót or wés't'kót, *F.*; wás't'kót or wés't'kót, *K.*; wást'kót, *colloquially* wés't'kót, *Sm.*] *n.* A short garment or coat fitting close to the waist; an inner coat. *37*—“This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as some others have done. It would scarcely sound pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness.” *Walker*.

WAI/T, (wáit) *v. n.* [*waechten*, D.] [i. WAITED; *pp.* WAITING, WAITED.] To expect; to stay; to remain; to continue; to watch; to attend, with *on*.

WAI/T, *v. a.* To expect; to stay for; to attend. *Dryden*.

WAI/T, *n.* Ambush; as, to lay *wait*, and to lie in *wait*.

WAI/T/ER, *n.* One who waits; a servant who waits at a tray, salver, or broad vessel, such as is used in waiting at table.

WAI/T/ING, **a.* That waits; attending; doing service.

WAI/T/ING-MÁID, *n.* A chamber-maid; an upper servant.

WAI/T/ING-WOM-AN, (-wám'an) *n.* A waiting-maid. *Swift*.

WAI/T/RESS, **n.* A female who waits or attends. *Observer*.

WAI/TS, (wáits) *n. pl.* Nocturnal itinerant musicians at Christmas time. *Beaum. & Fl.*

WAI/VE, * (wáiv) *v. a.* [i. WAIVED; *pp.* WAIVING, WAIVED.] To relinquish; to put off; to defer for the present; to abandon or forsake, as a right. *Blackstone*. See *WAVE*.

WAI/VE, **n.* (*Law*) A woman who is waived or forsaken by the law. *Whishaw*.

WAI/VED, * (wáivd) *pp. a.* Relinquished.—(*Law*) Forsaken: applied especially to a woman who, for a crime for which a man may be outlawed, is relinquished or forsaken by the law. *Crabb*. [to accept it. *Whishaw*.

WAI/VE/RY, **n.* (*Law*) The passing by of a thing, or a refusal *WAI/VODE*, **n.* A Dacian prince. See *VAI/VODE*.

WAKE, *v. n.* [i. WAKED; *pp.* WAKING, WAKED.] To be awake; to awake; to awaken; to waken; to watch; to be roused from sleep; to cease to sleep; to be alive.

WAKE, *v. a.* To rouse from sleep; to excite; to put in motion; to awake; to waken; — to watch or attend a corpse.

WAKE, *n.* The feast of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night:—vigil; state of forbearing sleep; act of waking:—a watching of a corpse by night:—the track formed in the water by the course of a ship or other vessel.—A vessel directly astern of another is said to be in *her wake*.

WAKE/FUL, *a.* Being awake; not sleeping; vigilant.

WAKE/FUL-LY, **ad.* In a wakeful manner. *Johnson*.

WAKE/FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

WAKE/MAN, **n.* The chief magistrate of the town of Rippon, in England. *Whishaw*.

WAK/EN, (wá'kn) *v. n.* [i. WAKENED; *pp.* WAKENING, WAKENED.] To wake; to awake; to awaken; to watch. *Dryden*.

WAK/EN, (wá'kn) *v. a.* To rouse from sleep; to excite; to wake; to awaken. *Milton*.

WAK/EN/ER, (wá'kn-er) *n.* One who wakens. *Feltham*.

WAK/EN/ING, **n.* The act of waking or rousing from sleep.

WAK/ER, *n.* One who wakes or watches.

WAKE/RÖB-IN, *n.* The common arum; a plant.

WAK/ING, *n.* Act of one that wakes.

WÁL-DÉN'SÉS, **n. pl.* The natives of the valleys of Piedmont. *Ency.*—Called also *Vaudois*.

WÁLE, *n.* A ridge; a streak; a rising part in the surface of a cloth:—a mark left on the body by a stripe.—(*Naut.*) A plank extending along the body of a ship.

WÁLE, **v. a.* [i. WALED; *pp.* WALING, WALED.] To mark with wales or streaks. *Bp. Hall*.

WÁL-HÁL/LÁ, **n.* See *VALHALLA*. *Brande*.

WÁLK, (wák) *v. n.* [i. WALKED; *pp.* WALKING, WALKED.] To move by leisurely steps; to move by steps without running; to be in motion; to go; to travel; to move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, canter, or amble, applied to a horse:—to act in sleep; to appear as a spectre; to act on any occasion; to travel.

WÁLK, (wák) *v. a.* To pass through; to cause to walk.

WÁLK, (wák) *n.* Act of walking; gait; step; manner of moving; carriage; travel:—manner of life; conduct:—a space or course through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; way; road; range; place for walking; region; space. [A fish. *Ainsworth*.] See *ROPE-WALK*.

WÁLK/A-BLE, * (wáwk'a-bl) *a.* That may be walked over. *Swift*.

WÁLK/ER, (wáwk'er) *n.* One who walks. [A fuller; a walk-mill; a fulling-mill. *Old Ballad*.]—(*Law*) A forester.

WÁL-KÉ/RA, **n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, having five petals, and five stamens with ovate anthers. *P. Cyc.*

WÁLK/ING, **n.* The act of going on foot.

WÁLK/ING-CÁNÉ, **n.* Same as *walking-staff*. *Booth*.

WÁLK/ING-STÁEF, (wáwk'ing-stáf) *n.* A stick or staff used in walking. *Glanville*.

WÁLK/ING-STÍCK, **n.* A stick to walk with; a cane; walking-staff. *Foots*.

WÁLL, *n.* [*wal*, Welsh; *vallum*, L.; *wall*, Sax.; *walle*, D.] A series of brick or stone raised upwards as a division, protection, or defence; a stone or brick fence:—the side of a building; the side of a room or an apartment:—a structure for protecting and improving plants:—a fortification; work built for defence.—To *take the wall*, to take the up per place; not to give place. *Shak*.

WÁLL, *v. a.* [i. WALLED; *pp.* WALLING, WALLED.] To enclose with walls; to surround as with a wall; to defend by walls; to fill up with a wall.

WÁLL/CRÉEP-ER, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth*.

WÁLL/CRÉSS, **n.* A plant, of several varieties, belonging to the genus *arabis*. *P. Cyc.*

WÁLL/ER-ITE, **n.* (*Min.*) An argillaceous mineral. *Cleaveland*.

WÁLL/LÉT, (wól'lét) *n.* A traveller's bag; a knapsack:—a pocket-book:—any thing protuberant and swagging.

WÁLL-ÉT-ÉER, * (wól'lét-ér) *n.* One who carries a wall-lét. *Toller*. [r.]

WÁLL-ÉYE, (wál't) *n.* An eye diseased by the glaucoma; an opacity of the cornea of the eye.

WÁLL-ÉYED, (wál'tid) *a.* Having wall-eyes or white eyes.

WÁLL/FLO-WER, *n.* A plant and flower, of several varieties; stock-gillyflower. [order to be ripened.

WÁLL/FRUIT, (wál'frút) *n.* Fruit planted against a wall in

WÁLL/KNÖT, **n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of large knot made at the end of a rope, by twisting the strands and interweaving them. *Mar. Dict.*

WÁLL-LÖÖSE, *n.* An insect; a bug. *Ainsworth*.

WÁLL/MÖSS, **n.* Moss growing on walls. *Smart*.

WÁL-LÖÖN, **n.* A native of the country lying between the Scheldt and the Lys, a part of the former French Flanders; the language of the Walloons. *Ency.*

WÁL/LOP, (wól'löp) *v. n.* [i. WALLOPED; *pp.* WALLOPING, WALLOPED.] To boil with noise or bubbling; to move with agitation. *Brockett*. [Local, Eng.]

WÁL/LOP, * (wól'löp) *v. a.* To beat; to wrap up. *Holloway*. [Provincial in England.]

WÁL/LOP, **n.* A vaulting; a leaping backwards and forwards. *Sir W. Scott*. [Provincial.]

WÁL/LÖW, (wól'lö) *v. n.* [i. WALLOVED; *pp.* WALLOWING, WALLOVED.] To move heavily and clumsily; to move, as in mire:—to roll upon any thing:—to live in any state of filth or gross vice.

WÁL/LÖW, (wól'lö) *v. a.* To roll. *Jer. vi.* [r.]

WÁL/LÖW, (wól'lö) *n.* A rolling gait in walking. *Dryden*.

WÁL/LÖW-ER, (wól'lö-er) *n.* One who wallows.—(*Machinery*) A lantern or trundle. *Francis*.

WÁL/LÖW-ISH, (wól'lö-ish) *a.* Filthy. *Overbury*.

WÁL-PEL/L-TÖ-RY, **n.* A plant, formerly esteemed medicinal, of the genus *parietaria*. *P. Cyc.*

WÁL-PEP/NNY-WÖRT, **n.* A plant. *Crabb*.

WÁL/PÉN-PEP, **n.* Houseleek, a perennial plant.

WÁL/PÍE, **n.* A plant. *Smart*.

WÁL/PÍL/TE, **n.* (*Arch.*) A piece of timber lying on a wall, on which girders, joists, &c. rest. *Brande*.

WÁL/RÜB, (wál'rú) *n.* An herb; asplenium. *Ainsworth*.

WÁL/SÍD-ED, **a.* (*Naut.*) Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

WÁL/SPRING, **n.* A spring issuing from stratified rocks:—a plant. *Smart*.

WÁL/WÖRT, (wál'wört) *n.* Dwarf-elder or dane-wort.

WÁL/WÜT, *n.* A tree, of several species; the nut or fruit of the tree.

WÁL/RÜS, **n.* (*Zool.*) The morse or sea-horse. *Rogét*.

WÁL/WÜT, *v. n.* To roll. *Bp. Fisher*. See *WELTER*.

WÁL/TRON, *n.* The same as *walrus*. *Woodward*.

WÁLTZ, * (wóltz) *n.* [*waltzer*, Ger.] A German national dance, performed by two persons; also a species of music by which it is accompanied. *Brande*.

WÁLTZ, * (wóltz) *v. n.* [i. WALTZED; *pp.* WALTZING, WALTZED.] To perform the dance called the waltz. *Observer*.

WÁM/BLE, (wóm'bl) *v. n.* [*wemmeln*, D.] To have a rolling sensation, with nausea:—applied to the stomach. *Dryden*. [r.] To waddle, as ducks; to move to and fro awkwardly; to wamnel. *Holloway*. [Local, England.]

WÁM/MEL, * (wóm'mel) *v. n.* To move to and fro in an awkward or irregular manner; to wamble:—applied chiefly to mechanical operations. *Jennings*. [Local, Eng.]

WÁM/PUM, **n.* A belt formed of shells, prepared and strung, and formerly used by the American Indians as money. *Ency.*

WAN, (wón) [wón, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; wán, *S. E.*]
a. Pale, as with sickness; languid of look; pallid.
 †WAN. "Mr. Sheridan has given the *a* in this word and its compounds, the same sound as in *war*. Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have given both the sound *i* have given and Mr. Sheridan's, but seem to prefer the former by placing it first. I have always heard it pronounced like the first syllable of *wan-ton*; and find Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have so marked it." *Walker*.
 †WAN. The old *pret.* of *Win. Won. Spenser*.
 WAND, (wónd) [wónd, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; wánd, *E.*]
a. A small stick or twig; a long rod; a staff of authority or use: — a charming-rod.
 WAND'ER, (wón'dér) *v. n.* [I. WANDERED; *pp.* WANDERING, WANDERED.] To rove; to ramble here and there; to de-viate; to go astray; to range; to stroll; to roam.
 WAND'ER, (wón'dér) *v. a.* To travel over at random or without a certain course; to rove over. *Milton*.
 WAND'ER-ER, (wón'dér-ér) *n.* One who wanders.
 WAND'ER-ING, (wón'dér-íng) *n.* Uncertain peregrination; aberration; mistaken way; uncertainty: — disorder of mind.
 WAND'ER-ING, * (wón'dér-íng) *a.* Rambling; roving; erratic: — disordered in mind.
 WAND'ER-ING-LY, (wón'dér-íng-lé) *ad.* In a wandering, uncertain, or unsteady manner. *Bp. Taylor*.
 †WAND'ER-MENT, * (wón'dér-mént) *n.* Act of wandering. *Bp. Hall*.
 WANE, *v. n.* [I. WANED; *pp.* WANING, WANED.] To grow less; to decrease; — applied to the moon; opposed to *wax*: — to decline; to sink.
 †WANE, *v. a.* To cause to wane. *B. Jonson*.
 WANE, *n.* The decrease of the moon; diminution; decline; declension.
 WANG, *n.* [The *jav. Ainsworth*.] The latchet of a shoe; a shoe-thong; a shoe-wang. *Ray*. [Local, England.]
 †WANG'TOOTH, * *n.* A jaw-tooth. *Jak*.
 †WAN'HOP, (wón'hóp) *n.* Want of hope. *Lib. Fest*.
 WANNED, (wónd) *a.* Turned pale or wan. *Shak*.
 WAN'NESS, (wón'nés) *n.* Paleness; languor.
 WAN'NISH, (wón'nish) *a.* Of a pale or wan hue. *Fairfax*.
 †WANT, (wáwnt or wónt) [wáwnt, *K. Sm. Wb. Nares*; wónt, *W. J. F. Ja.*] *v. a.* [I. WANTING; *pp.* WANTING, WANTED.] To be without; to be destitute of; not to have; to need; to have need of; to lack: — to wish for; to desire; to long for.
 †WANT, (wáwnt or wónt) *v. n.* To be wanted; to be im-properly absent; to be insufficient; to fall; to be deficient; to be missed; to be not had.
 †WANT, *n.* Need; deficiency; destitution; lack; necessity; poverty; libidinous; lustful; licentious; dissolute: — frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy: — loose; unrestrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant; superfluous; irregular.
 WANTON, (wón'tún) *a.* [Jaenta, Goth.; *vaanden*, Danish.] Lascivious; libidinous; lustful; licentious; dissolute: — frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy: — loose; unrestrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant; superfluous; irregular.
 WANTON, (wón'tún) *n.* A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger: — a thoughtless or giddy person; a trifler; an insignificant flatterer: — a word of slight endearment.
 WANTON, (wón'tún) *v. n.* [I. WANTONED; *pp.* WANTONING, WANTONED.] To play lasciviously; to revel; to play; to trifle; to sport: — to move nimbly and irregularly.
 †WANTON, (wón'tún) *v. a.* To make wanton. *Feltham*.
 †WANTON-IZE, (wón'tún-íz) *v. n.* To wanton. *Daniel*.
 WANTON-LY, (wón'tún-lé) *ad.* In a wanton manner.
 WANTON-NESS, (wón'tún-nés) *n.* State of being wanton; sportiveness; humor; licentiousness; a licentious act.
 WANT'WIT, *n.* A fool; an idiot. *Shak*.
 †WANT'Y, (wón'té) *n.* A leather girth; a surcingle. *Tusser*.
 †WAP'PED, *a.* Dejected; crushed. *Chaucer*. See WAPPENED.
 WAP'PEN-TAKE, or WAP'PEN-TAKE, [wáp'pen-ták, *W. E. J. F. Ja. K.*; wáp'pen-ták, *P. Sm.*] *n.* [wappun, Sax., and *tekan*, Goth.; *wapentakum*, low L.] A territorial division in use among the Danish inhabitants of England, a hundred. — Yorkshire is divided into wapentakes, instead of hundreds.
 WAP'PA-TÓ, * *n.* An esculent root of western America. *Burns*.
 †WAP'PENED, * (wáp'pnd) *a.* Worn; weakened; decayed; fatigued. "This makes the *wappened* widow wed again." *Shak*. † "Wappened or *wappened*, probably the same word, and signifying worn or weakened." *Nares*. — Warburton and Johnson have *wapped*; and the former defines it, *sorrowful and terrified*.
 WAP'PEN-SHAW, * (wáp'pen-sháw) *n.* An inspection of arms. *Sir W. Scott*.
 WAP'PERED, (wáp'perd) *a.* Restless; fatigued. *Grose*. [Local, Eng.] See WAPPENED.
 WAR, *n.* [*verre*, old D.; *guerre*, Fr.; *wer*, Ger. and A. Sax.] Open hostility between nations; hostility; act of opposi-tion; the profession of arms: — peccatically, arms; armor; forces; army: — *Public war*, a contest by force between

independent sovereign states. — *Civil war*, a war or open hostility between the inhabitants of the same state or country. — *War department*, the department in the execu-tive government, which relates to war.
 WAR, *v. n.* [I. WARRED; *pp.* WARING, WARRED.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility; to contend by force.
 WAR, *v. a.* To make war upon. *Daniel*.
 WAR'BEAT, * or WAR'BEAT-EN, * *a.* Worn in war. *Smart*.
 WAR'BLE, (wár'bl) *v. a.* [*warbler*, old Fr.] [I. WARBLD; *pp.* WARBLING, WARBLD.] To quaver any sound; to cause to quaver; to utter musically; to sing. *Milton*.
 WAR'BLE, *v. n.* To be quavered or sung; to sing; to carol; to sing as birds.
 WAR'BLE, *n.* Act of warbling; a song; music of birds.
 WAR'BLE, * *n.* A hard swelling or tumor in the hide of WAR'BLET, * oxen, cows, &c., caused by a larva or maggot from the egg of a fly. *Forby*.
 WAR'BLER, *n.* One that warbles; a singer; one of the class of the smaller singing birds.
 WAR'BLING, * *a.* Making or having melodious notes.
 WAR'BLING, * *n.* The act of quavering melodiously.
 WAR'-CRY, * *n.* A cry or alarm of war. *Johnson*.
 WARD, [from *weard*, Sax.] A syllable much used as an affix in composition; as, *hewenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way. — It notes tendency to.
 WARD, *v. a.* [*wardan*, Sax.; *waren*, D.] [I. WARDED; *pp.* WARDING, WARDED.] To guard; to watch; to defend; to protect; to fence; to fence off; to obstruct or turn aside any thing mischievous.
 WARD, *v. n.* To be vigilant; to keep guard; to act upon the defensive with a weapon. *Sidney*.
 WARD, *n.* Act of guarding; — garrison; those who are in-trusted to keep a place: — watch; guard made by a weapon in fencing: — fortress; strong-hold: — a district of a town: — custody; confinement: — the part of a lock, which, cor-responding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it: — an infant, minor, or any one under the pow-er of a guardian; correlative of *guardian*: — guardianship; right over an orphan. *Spenser*.
 WARD'EN, (wár'dn) *n.* [*warden*, D.] A keeper; a guard-ian; a head officer; an officer or keeper, as of a church, a college, a state prison, or other institution: — a large pear. *May*. — *Warden of the Cinque Ports*, (England), an officer having jurisdiction over the Cinque Ports, with a salary of £3000.
 WARD'EN-PIE, * *n.* A pie made of warden pears. *Shak*.
 WARD'EN-RY, * *n.* The jurisdiction of a warden. *Scott*.
 WARD'EN-SHIP, (wár'dn-shíp) *n.* Office of a warden.
 WARD'ER, *n.* A keeper; a guard: — a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shak*.
 WARD'MOTE, *n.* (*Eng. law*) A meeting of the ward in a city; a court in each ward in the city of London, which has power to present defaults relating to the watch, police, &c.
 WARD'-PEN-NY, * *n.* (*Law*) Money paid for watch and ward. *Crabb*.
 WARD'ROBE, *n.* [*garde-robe*, Fr.] A room, or piece of fur-niture, in which clothes are kept; the clothes so kept; a person's wearing apparel.
 WARD'ROOM, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A room in ships of war where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess. *Mar. Dict*.
 WARD'SHIP, *n.* Guardianship: — pupillage; state of a ward.
 †WARE, *i.* from *Wear*. *Wore*. See WEAR.
 †WARE, *a.* Cautious; wary; aware. *Spenser*. — Not now used by itself. See AWARE.
 †WARE, *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware. *Dryden*.
 WARE, *n.* *pl.* WARES. Goods; commodities; merchandise; commonly something to be sold.
 †WARE'FUL, *a.* Cautious; timorously prudent.
 †WARE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Cautiousness. *Sidney*.
 WARE'HOUSE, *n.* A storehouse for goods or merchandise, for temporary preservation.
 WARE'HOUSE, *v. a.* [I. WAREHOUSED; *pp.* WAREHOUSING, WAREHOUSED.] To secure or lay up in a warehouse. *Todd*.
 WARE'HOUSE-MAN, * *n.* One who keeps a warehouse. *Boutier*.
 WARE'HOUS-ING, * *n.* The act of laying up goods in a warehouse. — *Warehousing system*, a regulation by which imported goods may be lodged in public warehouses, and not be chargeable with duties till they are taken out for home consumption. If they are exported, no duty is paid. *P. Cyc*.
 †WARE'LESS, *a.* Incautious; unwary. *Spenser*.
 †WARE'LY, *ad.* Warily; cautiously; timorously. *Spenser*.
 WARE'FARE, *n.* Military service; military life; state of war; war; contest; hostility; struggle.
 WARE'FARE, *v. n.* To lead a military life. *Camden*. [R.]
 WÁR-FÁR-ER, * *n.* One engaged in warfare. *Coleridge*.
 †WÁR-HÁ-BLE, *a.* Military; fit for war. *Spenser*.
 WÁR-HÓUSE, * *n.* A horse used in war. *Sir W. Scott*.
 WÁR'-LY, or WÁR'-LY, *ad.* In a wary manner; cau-tiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought.

WAR/NESS, or WAR/NESS, *n.* State of being wary; caution.

↑WAR^K, *n.* Building. *Spenser.*

WAR/LIKE, *a.* Relating to war; engaged or used in war; disposed to war; military; hostile.

WAR/LIKE-NESS, *n.* State of being warlike. *Sir E. Sandys.*

↑WAR/LING, *n.* One of whom a person is weary. *Camden.*

↑WAR/LOCK, }
↑WAR/LOCK, } *n.* A male witch; a wizard. *Dryden.*

WAR^M, *a.* [*warm*, Goth.; *wearm*, Sax.; *warm*; D.] Heated to a small degree; not cold;—zealous; ardent; keen; vehement;—busy in action; active; earnest; eager; heated with action;—fanciful; vigorous; sprightly;—comfortable in circumstances.

WARM, *v. a.* [*i.* WARMED; *pp.* WARMING, WARMED.] To make warm; to free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree; to heat mentally; to make vehement.

WARM, *v. n.* To grow warm or less cold. *Isaiah.*

WAR/M-MARKED,* *a.* Marked or wounded in war. *Shak.*

WAR/M-HEART-ED,* *a.* Affectionate; benevolent; cordial; sincere; hearty. *More.*

WAR/M-HEART-ED-NESS,* *n.* An affectionate disposition; cordiality. *More.*

WARM/ING-PAN, *n.* A covered pan for warming a bed.

WARM/ING-STONE, *n.* A Cornish stone which retains heat. *Ray.* [Local, Eng.]

WARM/LY, *ad.* With warmth; eagerly; ardently; earnestly.

↑WAR/M'NESS, *n.* Gentle heat; warmth. *Bp. Taylor.*

WARMTH, *n.* State of being warm; gentle heat;—zeal; ardor; fervency; earnestness; fervor of mind; passion; enthusiasm.

WARN, *v. a.* [*i.* WARNED; *pp.* WARNING, WARNED.] To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill; to admonish of any duty to be performed, or of a practice or place to be avoided or forsaken; to inform previously; to advise; to instruct.

WAR/N'ER, *n.* One who warns; an admonisher.

WARNING, *n.* Caution against danger; previous notice; admonition.

WAR-OF-FICE,* *n.* The office of the war-department. *Junius.*

WARP, *n.* That order of threads, in a thing woven, that lies lengthwise, and is crossed by the woof;—a tow-line. *Bacon.* Deposit or ooze left on land by the receding of water or tides. *Farm. Ency.*

WARP, *v. n.* [*woorpan*, Sax.; *werpen*, D.] [*i.* WARPED; *pp.* WARPING, WARPED.] To be changed or twisted out of a straight direction; to bend; to move with a bending motion; to contract; to lose its proper course or direction.

WARP, *v. a.* To contract; to shrivel; to turn or twist out of shape or order;—to wind or adjust, as warp;—to flood and fertilize. — (*Naut.*) To tow with a warp.

WARP/ING, *n.* Act of him or that which warps;—a mode of producing a deposit of earthy fertilizing matter which is suspended in rivers. *Farm. Ency.*

WAR/PROÖF,* *a.* Able to resist a warlike attack. *Potter.*

WAR/PROÖF, *n.* Valor proved or tried by war. *Mason.*

WAR/RANT, (*wör'rant*) *n.* [*garantir*, Fr.] [*i.* WARRANTED; *pp.* WARRANTING, WARRANTED.] To support or maintain; to attest; to give authority; to justify; to exempt; to secure; to insure; to declare upon surety; to indemnify; to guarantee.

WAR/RANT, (*wör'rant*) *n.* Authority; warranty; right; a secure, inviolable grant; a justificatory commission; attestation. — (*Law*) A writ or precept under hand and seal of a justice of the peace or other authorized officer, directed to a constable or proper officer to arrest an offender; a writ of caption.

WAR/RANT-ABLE, (*wör'rant-a-bl*) *a.* That may be warranted; justifiable; defensible.

WAR/RANT-ABLE-NESS, (*wör'rant-a-bl-nes*) *n.* Justifiableness. *Barrow.*

WAR/RANT-ABLY, (*wör'rant-a-ble*) *ad.* Justifiably. *Wake.*

WAR/RANT-ED,* (*wör'rant-ed*) *p. a.* Secured; protected by a warranty; made sure.

WAR-RAN-TÉE,* (*wör-ran-té*) *n.* (*Law*) A person to whom warranty is made. *Dane.*

WAR/RANT-ER, (*wör'rant-er*) *n.* One who warrants.

↑WAR/RANT-ISE, (*wör'ran-tis*) *n.* [*warrantiso*, law L.] Authority; security; warranty. *Shak.*

WAR-RANT-ÖR,* *n.* (*Law*) One who gives a warranty. *Blackstone.* It is so written and pronounced when used as a correlative to *warrantee*.

WAR/RAN-TY, (*wör'rant-e*) *n.* [*warrantia*, law L.] (*Law*) A promise or covenant by deed made by the bargainor, for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of the thing granted; authority; justificatory mandate; security; guaranty.

↑WAR/RAY, (*wör'ra*) *v. a.* To make war upon. *Spenser.*

WARRE, (*wär*) *a.* Worse. *Spenser. Grose.* [Local, Eng.]

WAR/RÉN, (*wör'rén*) *n.* [*warrende*, D.; *garvine*, Fr.] A keep or enclosure for rabbits. — (*Eng. law*) A franchise or place privileged for the keeping of beasts and fowls, as

hares and rabbits, partridges and quails:—often called *free warren*.

WAR/RÉN-ER, (*wör'rén-er*) *n.* The keeper of a warren.

WAR/RJ-ÁNG-LE, (*wör'rj-áng-gl*) *n.* A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

↑WAR/RÍOR, (*wär'yur*) [*wär'yur*, S. W. P. J. E. K.; *wär-re-ur*, F.; *wör're-ur*, Ja. Sm.] *n.* A person engaged in war; a soldier; a military man.

↑↑WAR/RÍOR-ESS, (*wär'yur-és*) *n.* A female warrior. *Spenser.*

WAR/SÜNK,* *a.* Overwhelmed in war. *Thomson.*

WART, *n.* A hard excrescence on the skin; a protuberance on trees.

WART/ÖD,* *a.* (*Bot.*) Having warts. *Loudon.*

WART/LESS,* *a.* Destitute of warts. *Dr. Allen.*

WART/WORT, (*wärt/würt*) *n.* Spurge; euphorbia.

WART/Y, *a.* Grown over with warts.

WAR/WÁST-ED,* *a.* Wasted by war. *Coleridge.*

WAR/WHÖÖP,* (*wär'höp*) *n.* The cry of war among the American Indians. *Ency.*

WAR/WICK-ITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing titanium. *Dana.*

WAR/WÖRN, (*wär'wörn*) *n.* Worn with war. *Shak.*

WAR/Y, or WAR'Y, *a.* Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent; chary; guarded; watchful; circumspect.

WÁŠ, (*wöz*) *i.* from *Be. I was, thou wast (wöst), he was.* See *Be.*

WÁŠE, *n.* A wreath of straw or cloth on the head to prevent the pressure of burdens. *Cooper.* [Local, Eng.]

WÁŠH, (*wösh*) *v. a.* [*i.* WÁŠHED; *pp.* WÁŠHING, WÁŠH-ED.] To cleanse with water; to overflow; to moisten; to wet; to affect by ablation; to color by washing; to cover or color with some metallic substance.

WÁŠH, (*wösh*) *v. n.* To perform ablation; to cleanse clothes by the use of water.

WÁŠH, (*wösh*) *n.* Alluvial matter; any thing collected by water;—a bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire;—a shore washed by the sea;—a medical or cosmetic lotion;—a superficial stain or color;—the feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes;—the act of washing the clothes of a family;—the linen or clothes washed at once;—the fermented wort or liquor from which spirit is distilled.

↑WÁŠH, (*wösh*) *a.* Washy; weak. *Beaum. & Fl.*

WÁŠH/BÁLL, (*wösh'hál*) *n.* A ball of soap. *Swift.*

WÁŠH/BÓARD,* (*wösh'börd*) *n.* A board used in washing;—a board at the bottom of a wall in a room. — (*Naut.*) A board to prevent the water from washing over a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

WÁŠH/BÖWL,* (*wösh'böl*) *n.* A bowl to wash in. *Ash.*

WÁŠH'ER, (*wösh'er*) *n.* One who washes;—a small piece of iron placed under a nut to reduce friction; a movable ring on the axis of a wheel;—a circular piece of leather or pasteboard placed at the base of a screw, so as to prevent the metal surface from being injured.

WÁŠH'ER-MÁN,* (*wösh'er-mán*) *n.* A man who washes. *Macintosh.*

WÁŠH'ER-WÖM-ÁN,* (*wösh'er-wüm-án*) *n.* A woman who washes. *Qu. Rev.*

WÁŠH/ING,* (*wösh'ing*) *n.* Act of cleaning by water; a wash;—the act of separating ores or metals from earth by water. *Ency.*

WÁŠH/PÖT, (*wösh'pöt*) *n.* A vessel in which any thing is washed.

WÁŠH-TÜB,* *n.* A tub used for washing. *Ash.*

WÁŠH'Y, (*wösh'e*) *a.* Watery;—weak; not solid. *Wotton.*

↑WÁŠP, (*wösp*) [*wösp*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *wösp*, S. E.; *wásp*, P.] *n.* An active, stinging, winged insect, in form resembling a bee.

↑WÁŠP-FLY,* (*wösp'fli*) *n.* An insect. *Hill.*

↑WÁŠP/ISH, (*wösp'ish*) *a.* Irritable; irascible; snappish.

↑WÁŠP/ISH-HEÁD-ED,* (*wösp'ish-héad-ed*) *a.* Irritable; passionate. *Shak.*

↑WÁŠP/ISH-LY, (*wösp'ish-lé*) *ad.* Snappishly; peevishly.

↑WÁŠP/ISH-NESS, (*wösp'ish-nes*) *n.* Quality of being waspish; peevishness; irritability.

WÁŠ/SÁIL, (*wös'sil*) *n.* A salutation used in drinking. *Ritson.* A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used at carousals; a drunken bout; a merry song.

WÁŠ/SÁIL, (*wös'sil*) *v. n.* To drink; to carouse. *Milton.*

WÁŠ/SÁIL,* (*wös'sil*) *a.* Convivial; festal. *Shenstone.*

WÁŠ/SÁIL-BÖWL,* (*wös'sil-böl*) *n.* The bowl out of which the Saxons drank health at entertainments;—a bowl anciently carried round in England on new-year's eve. *Brande.*

WÁŠ/SÁIL-ER, (*wös'sil-er*) *n.* A toper; drunkard. *Milton.*

WÁŠT, (*wöst*) *i.* from *Be.* second person singular. See *Be.*

WÁŠTE, *v. a.* [*i.* WÁŠTED; *pp.* WÁŠTING, WÁŠTED.] To diminish; to destroy wantonly; to squander; to destroy; to desolate; to wear out; to spend; to consume; to expend; to dissipate; to lavish.

WÁŠTE, *v. n.* To dwindle; to be consumed.

WÁŠTE, *a.* Destroyed; desolate; uncultivated;—superfluous; exuberant;—lost for want of occupiers;—worthless; that of which no important use can be made; as, *waste wood*. — *Waste book*, a book in which merchants record their dealings in order as they occur. — *Waste*

weir, a channel constructed for carrying off the waste water of a mill, canal, &c.

WASTE, *n.* Wanton destruction; act of squandering; consumption; loss; devastation; ravage; spoil; desolation; havoc; useless expenditure:—desolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space uncultivated; region ruined and deserted:—mischief; destruction.—(*Law*) Destruction, as of wood or other products of land.

WASTE'FUL, *a.* Causing waste; destructive:—lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal; profuse; extravagant:—desolate; uncultivated. *Milton*.

WASTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a wasteful manner; prodigally.

WASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Prodigality.

†**WAS'TEL**, (wōs'tel) *n.* [*castellus*, low L.] A fine bread; a cake. *Lowth.* [*Booth*]

WASTE-LAND,* *n.* Land lying waste or uncultivated.

†**WASTE'NESS**, *n.* Desolation; solitude. *Zeph. i.*

WAS'TER, *n.* One who wastes; a squanderer:—a thief in a candle. [†A kind of cudgel. *Beaum. & Fl.*]

WAS'TE'THRIFT, *n.* A spendthrift. *Beaum. & Fl.*

WAS'T'ING,* *a.* Dissipating; destroying; consuming.

†**WAS'TREL**, *n.* Common ground. *Careo.*

WATCH, (wōch) *n.* Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep:—attention; close observation; guard; vigilant keep:—watchman, or watchmen, set to guard any thing:—the portion of a ship's crew on duty at a time:—place where a guard is set; post or office of a watchman:—a period of the night:—a pocket-timepiece, or instrument to keep time;—when executed in the most perfect manner, it is called a *chronometer*.

WATCH, (wōch) *v. n.* [*i. WATCHED*; *pp. WATCHING, WATCHED.*] To be awake; to wake; to observe; not to sleep; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive; to be vigilant; to be cautiously observant.

WATCH, (wōch) *v. a.* To guard; to have in keep; to observe; to tend; to observe in order to detect or prevent.

WATCH'-BELL,* (wōch/bel) *n.* (*Naut.*) A bell in a ship that is struck when the half-hour glass is run out, to make known the time or division of the watch. *Mar. Dict.*

WATCH'-BILL,* (wōch/bil) *n.* (*Naut.*) A list of the persons appointed to the watch. *Mar. Dict.*

WATCH'-CASE,* (wōch/kās) *n.* A case for a watch. *P. Cyc.*

WATCH'-DOG,* (wōch/dōg) *n.* A dog kept to watch. *Goldsmith.*

WATCH'ER, (wōch'er) *n.* One who watches; an observer.

†**WATCH'ER**, (wōch'et) *a.* Blue; pale blue. *Milton.*

WATCH'FUL, (wōch/ful) *a.* Vigilant; attentive; observant; cautious; circumspect; wakeful; heedful.

WATCH'FUL-LY, (wōch/ful-le) *ad.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; cautiously; attentively.

WATCH'FUL-NESS, (wōch/ful-nēs) *n.* State of being watchful; vigilance; heed; attention; diligent observation.

WATCH'-GLASS,* (wōch/glās) *n.* The glass of a watch. *Ency.*

WATCH'-HÖUSE, (wōch/hōüs) *n.* A place where a watch or guard is set. *Gay.*

WATCH'ING, (wōch/ing) *n.* Want of sleep.

WATCH'-LIGHT, (wōch/lit) *n.* A candle with a rush wick, to burn in the night. *Addison.*

WATCH'MAK-ER, (wōch/māk-er) *n.* One who makes watches; one who repairs and cleans watches.

WATCH'MAN, (wōch/mān) *n.*; *pl. WATCHMEN.* One set to keep watch; a guard; sentinel.

WATCH'TÖW-ER, (wōch/tōw-er) *n.* Tower on which a sentinel is placed for the sake of an extended prospect.

WATCH'WORD, (wōch/wörd) *n.* The word given to sentinels, by means of which they are enabled to prevent the surprises of an enemy.

WÄ'TER, *n.* A common, well-known, transparent fluid, which, when pure, has neither color, taste, nor smell.—It is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, in the relative proportions, by weight, of 8 and 1:—the sea, as opposed to land; as, "land and water:"—urine:—the lustre of a diamond, and other precious stones; as, "a diamond of the first water."—*Water*, as well as earth, air, and fire, was formerly regarded as a simple element.—*Water* is the material from which the specific gravity of all liquid and solid bodies is determined, itself being reckoned as unity or one.—*To hold water*, to be sound; to be tight.—*Water* is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water; as, *water-flood, water-courses, &c.*

WÄ'TER, *v. a.* [*WATERED*; *pp. WATERING, WATERED.*] To supply with water; to irrigate; to fertilize with streams; to diversify, as with waves.

WÄ'TER, *v. n.* To shed moisture; to get or take in water.—*The mouth waters*, a phrase used to denote a longing desire.

WÄ'TER-AGE,* *n.* Money paid for passing or for carrying goods and merchandise by water. *Mar. Dict.*

WÄ'TER-ÄL'ÖE,* *n.* A perennial plant, growing in water. *Booth.*

WÄ'TER-ÄP'PLE,* *n.* A tree. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-BÄU'LIFF,* *n.* (*Law*) An officer in the port towns of England, for searching ships; and, in London, for supervising and examining fish. *Whishaw.*

WÄ'TER-BEAR'ER,* *n.* Aquarius, the 11th sign in the zodiac. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-BEAR'ING,* *a.* Bearing or conveying water. *Backland.*

WÄ'TER-BEE'LEWS,* *n.* The dytiscus; an insect. *Roget.*

WÄ'TER-BEÄ/LQWS,* *n.* A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube. *Knowles.*

WÄ'TER-BET'Ö-NY,* *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-BIRD,* *n.* A bird that frequents the water. *Booth.*

WÄ'TER-BÖAT'MAN,* *n.* An insect shaped like a boat. *Roget.*

WÄ'TER-BÖRNE,* *a.* Borne or carried upon the water. *Ash.*

WÄ'TER-CÄ/LÄ-MINT,* *n.* A species of mint. *Smart.*

WÄ'TER-CÄL'TRÖPS,* *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-CÄR'RJAGE,* *n.* Carriage by water. *Ash.*

WÄ'TER-CÄRT,* *n.* A cart for conveying water. *Ash.*

WÄ'TER-CEM'ENT,* *n.* A kind of cement which becomes very hard when immersed in water; puzzolana. *Francis.*

WÄ'TER-CHICK'WÉED,* *n.* An annual plant. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-GLÖCK,* *n.* A machine for measuring time by water; a clepsydra. *Hamilton.*

WÄ'TER-CLOS'ËT,* *n.* A small closet for necessary purposes, with water from a cistern to keep it clean. *P. Mag.*

WÄ'TER-CÖL'ÖR, *n.* Color or pigment worked up with water; opposed to *oil-color*.

WÄ'TER-CÖL'ÖR-IST,* *n.* One who paints in water-colors. *Genl. Mag.*

WÄ'TER-CÖRSE,* *n.* A channel or passage for water. *Ash.*

WÄ'TER-CRÄFT,* *n.* Vessels navigated on water. *Allen.*

WÄ'TER-CRÄKE,* *n.* A bird that frequents brooks. *Pennant.*

WÄ'TER-CRÉSS, *n.* A perennial, spicy plant, used as a salad; nasturtium.

WÄ'TER-CRÖW,* *n.* An aquatic bird; the water-ousel. *P. Cyc.*

WÄ'TER-CRÖW'FOOT,* (-füt) *n.* A plant. *Smart.*

WÄ'TER-DÖCK,* *n.* An annual plant. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-DÖG,* *n.* A dog accustomed to the water.—*pl.* Small, irregular, floating clouds, in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. *Förby.*

WÄ'TER-DRÄN'AGE,* *n.* Act of draining water. *Lyell.*

WÄ'TER-DRÖP,* *n.* A tear; a drop of water. *Ash.*

WÄ'TER-DRÖP'WORT,* (-würt) *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-EL'DER,* *n.* A shrub; guelder-rose. *Farm. Ency.*

WÄ'TER-EL'E-PHÄNT,* *n.* The hippopotamus. *Knarles.*

WÄ'TER-EN'GINE,* *n.* An engine to raise water. *Ency.*

WÄ'TER-ER, *n.* One who waters. *Careo.*

WÄ'TER-FÄLL, *n.* A fall of water; cataract; cascade.

WÄ'TER-FLÄG, *n.* Water-flower-de-luce.

WÄ'TER-FLÖD,* (-flüd) *n.* An inundation of water. *Ash.*

WÄ'TER-FLY,* *n.* An insect seen on water. *Smart.*

WÄ'TER-FÖWL, *n.* A fowl that lives in, or frequents, the water.

WÄ'TER-FÖX,* *n.* The carp:—so called for its cunning. *Walton.*

WÄ'TER-FÜR'RÖW,* *n.* A furrow for conducting water. *Farm. Ency.*

WÄ'TER-GÄLL, *n.* Some appearance attendant on the rainbow:—a cavity made in the earth by a torrent.

WÄ'TER-GÄUGE,* *n.* An instrument for measuring the depth and quantity of water. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-GER'MAN-DER,* *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-GLÄD'ÖLE,* *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-GÖD,* *n.* A deity supposed to preside over water. *Ash.*

WÄ'TER-GRÜ'EL, *n.* Food made of meal boiled in water.

WÄ'TER-GRÜ'ELLE,* (-grü'eld) *a.* Supplied with water-gruel. *Qu. Rev.*

WÄ'TER-HAIR'GRÄSS,* *n.* A kind of aquatic grass. *Smart.*

WÄ'TER-HÄM'MER,* *n.* A column of water in a vacuum. *Smart.*

WÄ'TER-HÉM'LÖCK,* *n.* A perennial plant; cowbane. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-HÉMP-ÄG'RJ-MÖ-NY,* *n.* A plant. *Smart.*

WÄ'TER-HÉN, *n.* A root; a water-fowl.

WÄ'TER-HÖAR'HÖÖND,* *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-HYS'SOP,* *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*

WÄ'TER-JNÉSS, *n.* State of being watery; humidity.

WÄ'TER-ING, *n.* The act of supplying with water. *Todd.*

WÄ'TER-ING-PLÄCE, *n.* A place frequented for drinking mineral waters, or for sea-bathing.

WÄ'TER-ISH, *a.* Resembling water; watery; moist.

WÄ'TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Waterness; resemblance of water.

WÄ'TER-LÄU'REL,* (-lö'el) *n.* A plant. *Smart.*

WÄ'TER-LÉAF, (-läf) *n.* A perennial plant.

WÄ'TER-LEM'ÖN,* *n.* A plant. *Crabb.*

WÄTER-LESS, * a. Destitute of water. *Smart*.
 WÄTER-LEV'EL, * n. The level formed by a surface of still water. *Francis*.
 WÄTER-LIL'Y, n. A genus of plants; a perennial plant, and beautiful and fragrant flower, belonging to the genus *Nymphaea*.
 WÄTER-LINE, * n. (*Naut.*) The line which distinguishes that part of a ship which is under water from that part which is above. *Mar. Dict.*
 WÄTER-LOGGED, (-lögd) a. (*Naut.*) Applied to a ship when, by leaking, she becomes heavy and unmanageable.
 WÄTER-MAN, n. A ferryman; a boatman:—one who waters horses, &c. *Dryden*.
 WÄTER-MARK, n. The mark or limit of the rise of water, or of a flood; as, *high-water mark*.—The manufacturer's mark on paper.
 WÄTER-MEL'ON, n. An annual plant and fruit.
 WÄTER-MIL'FÖL, * n. A perennial plant. *Crabb*.
 WÄTER-MILL, n. A mill turned by running water.
 WÄTER-MINT, n. A perennial plant. *Bacon*.
 WÄTER-MÖVED, * (-mövd) a. Moved by water. *Phillips*.
 WÄTER-MÜR/RAIN, * n. A disease in black cattle. *Crabb*.
 WÄTER-NEWT, * n. A species of lizard. *P. Cyc.*
 WÄTER-NYMPH, * n. A marine nymph or deity.
 WÄTER-ÖR/DE-AL, * n. An old mode of trial by water.
 WÄTER-ÖR/GAN, * n. A musical instrument. *Burney*.
 WÄTER-ÖU'SEL, * (-ö'zl) n. A species of water-fowl. *Crabb*.
 WÄTER-PARS/NIP, * n. An aquatic plant. *London*.
 WÄTER-PEP'PER, * n. An acid water-plant. *Furm. Ency.*
 WÄTER-PIM'PER-NEL, * n. A perennial plant. *Crabb*.
 WÄTER-PLANT, * n. A plant which lives entirely in the water. *P. Cyc.* [*Crabb*].
 WÄTER-PLÄN'TAIN, * n. A genus of perennial plants.
 WÄTER-PÖISE, * n. An instrument for trying the strength of liquors; hydrometer. *Crabb*.
 WÄTER-PÖT, * n. A vessel for holding water. *John ii.*
 WÄTER-PRÖÖE, * a. Impervious to water; resisting the passage or action of water. *Francis*.
 WÄTER-PÜRS/LAIN, * n. An annual plant. *Crabb*.
 WÄTER-RÄD'ISH, n. A species of water-cress.
 WÄTER-RÄIL, * n. A species of water-fowl. *P. Cyc.*
 WÄTER-RÄM, * n. A machine by which water is raised much above its level, by the momentum of a larger stream than the one raised. *Francis*.
 WÄTER-RÄT, n. A rat that makes holes in banks. *Shak.*
 WÄTER-RET, * v. a. [*i.* WATER-RETTED; *pp.* WATER-RETTING, WATER-RETTED.] To apply water to flax or hemp; to water-rot. *London*.
 WÄTER-RÖCK'ET, n. A species of water-cress:—a kind of firework to be discharged in water.
 WÄTER-RÖT, * v. a. [*i.* WATER-ROTTED; *pp.* WATER-ROTTING, WATER-ROTTED.] To rot by steeping in water, as flax; to water-rot. *Ure*.
 WÄTER-SÄIL, * n. (*Naut.*) A small sail occasionally spread under the studding-sail or driver-boom. *Mar. Dict.*
 WÄTER-SÄP'PIRE, (-säp'fir) n. The occidental sapphire, neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard, as the oriental.
 WÄTER-SHED, * n. A high ridge or elevation of land, which carries off the water in opposite directions. *Hamilton*.
 WÄTER-SHÖÖT, * n. A spring which springs out of the root or the stock of a tree. *Crabb*. A wooden trough for the discharge of water. *Francis*.
 WÄTER-SHREW, * (-shrd) n. A sort of mouse. *Pennant*.
 WÄTER-SIDE, * n. The brink of water. *Goldsmith*.
 WÄTER-SNÄKE, * n. A snake that frequents the water. *Ash*.
 WÄTER-SÖAK, * v. a. To soak in water. *Stevens*.
 WÄTER-SÖLD'IER, * (söl'jer) n. A perennial plant. *Crabb*.
 WÄTER-SPÄN'IEL, (-spän'iel) n. A spaniel that will take the water after game, fowls, &c. *Ash*.
 WÄTER-SPEED'WELL, * n. A perennial plant. *Crabb*.
 WÄTER-SPÖÜT, * n. A remarkable meteorological phenomenon, observed, for the most part, at sea, but sometimes also on shore, near the water.—It appears as a conical pillar descending from a dense cloud, with the apex downwards. *Brande*.
 WÄTER-STÄND'ING, * a. Containing water. *Shak.*
 WÄTER-TÄB'BY, * n. A waved silk stuff. *Sjöfr.*
 WÄTER-TÄBLE, * n. (*Arch.*) A sort of ledge in the wall of a stone or brick building, eighteen or twenty inches from the ground. *Ash*.
 WÄTER-THER-MÖM'E-TER, * n. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of cold at which water ceases to be condensed. *Ency.*
 WÄTER-THIEF, * n. A pirate. *Shak.*
 WÄTER-TIGHT, (-tit) a. Excluding or holding water; impervious to water; not leaky.
 WÄTER-TÖAD, * n. An aquatic animal. *Goldsmith*.
 WÄTER-TRE'FÖL, * n. An aquatic plant. *London*.
 WÄTER-TU'PE-LÖ, * n. A plant. *Crabb*.
 WÄTER-VI'OLET, n. A perennial plant. *Miller*.
 WÄTER-WÄG'TÄIL, * n. An aquatic bird. *Goldsmith*.

WÄTER-WÄLLED, * (-wäld) a. Encompassed by water. *Shak.*
 WÄTER-WÄY, * n. (*Naut.*) A long piece of timber, serving to connect the sides of a ship to the decks, and forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers. *Mar. Dict.*
 WÄTER-WHHEEL, * n. A wheel of a mill, moved by water:—an engine for raising water out of a deep well. *Crabb*
 WÄTER-WILL'ÖW, n. A plant.
 WÄTER-WITH, * n. A plant found in the West Indies.
 WÄTER-WORK, (-würk) n.; *pl.* WATERWORKS. Hydraulic engines or structures; play of fountains; artificial spouts of water.
 WÄTER-WÖRN, * a. Wörn by the action of water. *Thomson*.
 WÄTER-WÖRT, * (-wür't) n. An annual plant. *Crabb*.
 WÄTER-Y, a. Relating to water; consisting of water; wet; aqueous; thin; liquid; like water:—tasteless; insipid; vapid.
 WÄTER-LE, (wöt'ld) n. A twig or flexible rod; a hurdle:—the barbs, or loose, rod flesh that hangs below a cock's bill, and about the mouth of some fishes.
 WÄTER-LE, (wöt'ld) v. a. [*i.* WÄTTLER; *pp.* WÄTTLING, WÄTTLER.] To bind or weave with twigs; to form by plating twigs.
 WÄTER-LE-BIRD, (wöt'ld-bird) n. A kind of bird found in New Zealand. *Crabb*.
 WÄTER-LEED, * (wöt'ld) a. Formed of hurdles or twigs. *Thomson*.
 WÄTER-LING, * (wöt'ling) n. A binding; a plating of twigs. *Dampier*.
 WÄUL, * v. n. To cry, as a cat; to caterwaul. *Shak.*
 WÄVE, n. [*wæge*, Sax.; *wægh*, D.; *vague*, Fr.] The alternate elevation and depression of the parts of the surface of water or other liquid, above and below its natural level; a moving swell or volume of water; a billow; a surge; a breaker:—unevenness; inequality.
 WÄVE, v. n. [*i.* WÄVED; *pp.* WÄVING, WÄVED.] To play loosely, as a wave; to undulate; to float:—to be moved, as a signal:—to be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver.
 WÄVE, v. a. To raise into inequalities of surface:—to move loosely, or in various directions; to waft:—to brandish; to beckon:—to put off for the present. *Dryden*. See WÄVE.
 WÄVELESS, a. Without waves; smooth; even. *Peele*.
 WÄVE-LIKE, * a. Resembling a wave. *Lyell*.
 WÄVELL-ITE, * n. (*Min.*) A hydrated phosphate of alumina, called also *hydrargillite*. *Brande*.
 WÄVE-LÖAF, * n. A loaf for a wave-offering. *Ash*.
 WÄVE-ÖP'FER-ING, * n. A Jewish sacrifice, performed by waving the hands towards the four cardinal points. *Ash*.
 WÄVER, v. n. [*i.* WÄVERED; *pp.* WÄVERING, WÄVERED.] To play to and fro; to move loosely; to be unsettled, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined; to hesitate; to doubt:—to totter; to be in danger of falling.
 WÄVER, n. A young, slender tree. *Evelyn*.
 WÄVER-ER, n. One who wavers, or is irresolute.
 WÄVER-ING, * p. a. Moving loosely; fluctuating; hesitating; uncertain.
 WÄVER-ING-NESS, n. State of being wavering.
 WÄVE/SÖK, * n. (*Law*) A portion of a wrecked vessel, or of wrecked goods, floating on the sea. *Bowmer*.
 WÄVE-SV-ÖT'ED, * a. Overflowed with water. *Smart*.
 WÄVE-WÖRN, * n. Wörn by the waves. *Shak.*
 WÄV'ING, n. Act of moving or playing loosely. *Addison*.
 WÄV'Y, a. Rising in waves; undulating; winding.
 WÄVES, or WÄES, (wäwz) n. *pl.* Waves. *Spenser*.
 WÄWL, v. n. To cry. *Shak.* See WÄUL.
 WÄX, n. [*wæze*, Sax.; *wax*, Dan.; *wacks*, D.] The thick, tenacious substance formed by bees; the substance which forms the cells of bees:—a vegetable product:—any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters, or such as is used by shoemakers:—an excretion of the ear.
 WÄX, v. a. [*i.* WÄXED; *pp.* WÄXING, WÄXED.] To smear with wax; to smear; to join with wax.
 WÄX, v. n. [*i.* WÄXED; *pp.* WÄXING, WÄXED or WÄXEN.] To become larger or more full; to grow; to increase:—used of the moon, in opposition to *wane*:—to pass into any state; to become; to grow.
 WÄX'-CÄN-DLE, * n. A candle made of wax. *Ash*.
 WÄX'-CHÄN-DLER, n. A maker of wax candles.
 WÄX'EN, (wäk'sn) a. Made of wax; resembling wax.
 WÄX'-END, * or WÄXED'-END, * (wäk'sënd) n. The waxed thread used by shoemakers. *Brockett*.
 WÄX'LIGHT, * (-lit) n. A taper made of wax. *Toland*.
 WÄX'WING, * n. A species of bird; the chattering. *P. Cyc.*
 WÄX'WORK, (-würk) n. A figure or figures formed of wax, in imitation of the substances which they represent.
 WÄX'y, a. Soft, like wax; yielding; waxen. *Bp. Hall*.
 WÄY, (wä) n. [*wæg*, Sax.; *wægh*, D.] A road; the road in which one travels; passage; a route; a length of space; course; direction of motion:—local tendency; advance in life; regular progression:—the progress of a vessel at sea:—course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered;

as, "Casting thoughts in our way."—direction; tendency to any meaning or act:—sphere of observation; as, "The officers that fell in my way."—means; method; scheme of management; as, "He durst not take open way against them:"—particular will or humor; as, "He loved his own way."—manner; mode; as, "God hath in many ways spoken to men:"—method or plan of life, conduct, or action; as, "Had they been instructed in the right way:"—process of things, good or ill; as, "A prosperous way:"—right method to act or know; as, "Inquire after the right way:"—general scheme of acting; as, "Men go out of the way to hint free things."—By the way, in passing.—To go or come one's way, or ways, to come along, or depart.—Way and ways are now often used in composition for wise.—Ways and means. The committee of ways and means, in legislation, is a committee to whom is intrusted the consideration of the affairs relating to the revenue or finances of a country.

WAY-BILL,* n. A register of the names of travellers in a stage-coach, &c. *Boswell*.

WAY-BREAD, n. The plain-tree or great plain-tree.

WAY-FAR-ER, n. A passenger; traveller. *Carew*.

WAY-FAR-ING, a. Travelling; passing; being on a journey.

WAY-FAR-ING-TREE, n. Viburnum; a plant.

WAY-GO-ING,* a. The way-going crop is the crop which is taken from the land the year the tenant leaves a farm. *Farm. Encyc.*

WAY-LAY, or WAY-LAY, [wā'lāy, S. E. Ja. K. Sm. Rees; wā-lā, W. P. J. F. Wb.] v. a. [i. WAYLAID; pp. WAYLAYING, WAYLAID.] To beset by the way, or in ambush

WAY-LAY-ER, or WAY-LAY'ER, n. One who waylays.

WAY-LESS, a. Pathless; untracked. *Drayton*.

WAY-MAK-ER, n. One who makes a way; a precursor. *Bacon*.

WAY-MARK, n. A mark to guide in travelling. *Jer. xxxi.*

WAY-MENT,* v. a. To lament or grieve. *Spenser*.

WAY-SIDE,* n. The side of the road or highway. *R. Hill*.

WAY-THIS-TLE,* (-this'sl) n. A perennial plant. *Crabb*.

WAYWARD, (wā'ward) a. Liking one's own way; obstinate; headstrong; perverse; froward; peevish.

WAYWARD-LY, ad. In a wayward manner; perversely.

WAYWARD-NESS, n. Frowardness; perverseness. *Sidney*.

WAY-WISE,* a. Expert in finding or keeping the way. *Ash*.

WAY-WÖDE,* (vā'vöd) n. A Slavonian appellation for a military commander or governor:—written also, as well as pronounced, *vaidode*. *P. Cyc.*

WE, *pron. pl. of I*.—I, MINE, ME; *pl. WE, OURS, US.*

WEAK, (wēk) a. Feeble; not strong; wanting strength, vigor, spirit, discernment, or wisdom:—infirm; not healthy; enfeebled; debilitated; enervated; unfortified:—soft; pliant; not stiff:—low of sound:—feeble of mind.

WEAK, (wēk) v. a. To render weak. *Mors*.

WEAK'EN, (wē'kn) v. a. [i. WEAKENED; pp. WEAKENING, WEAKENED.] To make weak; to debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength.

WEAK'EN, (wē'kn) v. n. To become weak. *Chaucer*.

WEAK'EN-ER, (wē'kn-er) n. He or that which weakens.

WEAK'-EYED, (wēk'id) a. Having feeble sight. *Collins*.

WEAK'-HAND-ED,* a. Having little strength. *Joadrell*.

WEAK'-HEAD-ED,* a. Having a weak head or mind. *Lee*.

WEAK'-HEART-ED,* a. Of feeble spirit. *Shak*.

WEAK'LING, n. A feeble creature. *Shak*.

WEAK'LY, ad. In a weak manner; feebly; faintly; without strength; indiscreetly; injudiciously.

WEAK'LY, a. Not strong; not healthy; feeble; weak.

WEAK'NESS, n. State of being weak; want of strength; feebleness; infirmity; defect; failing.

WEAK'-SIDE, n. Foible; deficiency; an infirmity that causes a person to yield readily to temptation or assault.

WEAK'-SIGHT-ED,* (-wēk'sit-əd) a. Having weak sight. *Tucker*.

WEAK'-SPIR-IT-ED,* a. Having a weak spirit; timid. *Scott*.

WEAL, (wēl) n. State of being well or prosperous; happiness; prosperity; welfare.—The general, public, or common weal is the public welfare.—*Commonweal*, a commonwealth or republic.

WEAL, v. a. To mark with stripes. See WALE.

WEAL, n. Mark of a stripe. *Donne*. See WALE.

WEAL-A-WAY*, *interj.* Alas! *Spenser*. See WELAWAY.

WEALD, (wēld) n. A wood or grove. *Gibson*.

WEALD,* { a. (*Geol.*) Noting a peculiar formation or

WEAL'DEN,* { strata of rocks, so named from a village in England. *Brande*.

WEALS'MAN, n. A statesman; a politician. *Shak*.

WEALTH, (wēlth) n. [Prosperity; external happiness. *Lit-*

any.] Riches; opulence; affluence; large possessions.

WEALTH'-LY, ad. Richly. *Shak*.

WEALTH'-NESS, n. Richness; opulence.

WEALTH'Y, (wēlth'y) a. Rich; opulent; abundant.

WEAN, (wēn) v. a. [i. WEANED; pp. WEANING, WEANED.] To put from the breast:—to detach; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WEAN'NEL, n. Same as weaning. *Spenser*.

WEAN'LING, n. A child or animal newly weaned.

WEAP'ON, (wēp'pn) [wēp'pn, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; wē'pn or wēp'pn, *Barclay*.] n. An instrument of fence; something with which one is armed to kill or injure another, as a sword, a musket, &c.

WEAP'ONED, (wēp'pnd) a. Furnished with arms.

WEAP'ON-LESS, (wēp'pn-lēs) a. Having no weapon.

WEAP'ON-SÄLVE, (wēp'pn-säv) n. A salve that was supposed to cure the wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle*.

WEAR, (wār) v. a. [i. WORE; pp. WEARING, WORN.] To impair or waste by time, use, or friction; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution; to consume tediously:—to carry on the body, as clothes:—to exhibit in appearance:—to affect by degrees.—To wear out, to rub off by friction; to obliterate.—To wear out, to harass; to waste or destroy by degrees.—To wear a ship, (*Naut.*) to wear, turn, or bring it round:—sometimes written *ware*.

WEAR, v. n. To be wasted by use or time; to be tediously spent; to pass away by degrees.

WEAR, (wār) n. The act of wearing; the thing worn.

WEAR, or WEAR, [wār, W. Ja. K.; wēr, E. Sm.] n. A dam to shut up and raise the water of a river:—a net of twigs to catch fish:—also written *weir*, *wier*, and *vere*.

WEAR-A-BLE,* a. That may be worn. *Grant*.

WEAR'ER, n. He or that which wears.

WEAR'ER-A-BLE,* a. That may become weary. *Qu. Rev.*

WEAR'ER-FÜL,* a. Causing weariness; wearisome; tedious. *Month. Rev.* [R.]

WEAR'ER-FÜL-LY,* ad. Wearisomely. *Month. Rev.* [R.]

WEAR'ER-LESS,* a. Incessant. *Sheridan*. [R.]

WEAR'ER-LY,* ad. In a weary or tiresome manner. *Berners*.

WEAR'ER-NESS, n. State of being weary; lassitude; fatigue; cause of lassitude; tediousness.

WEAR'ING, n. Act of wearing:—apparel; clothes.

WEAR'ISH, a. Buggy; watery; weak; washy. *Burton*.

WEAR'ISÖME, (wē'rī-süm) a. Tedious; causing weariness; tiresome; troublesome; vexatious; fatiguing; annoying.

WEAR'ISÖME-LY, ad. Tediously; tiresomely.

WEAR'ISÖME-NESS, n. The quality of tiring; the state of being wearisome.

WEAR'Y, (wē'rē) a. Worn with fatigue; tired with labor; fatigued; uneasy; impatient of the continuance of something; desirous to discontinue; tiresome.

WEAR'Y, (wē'rē) v. a. [i. WEARIED; pp. WEARYING, WEARIED.] To make weary; to tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labor; to make impatient of continuance.

WEAR'Y, (wē'rē) v. n. To become weary.

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by which, when heated, it is united intimately and permanently under the hammer. *Ure*.

WELD'ING, * *a.* Capable of uniting; as, a *welding* heat. *Ash*.

WELL'FARE, *n.* Happiness; success; prosperity; well-being.

WELK, *v. a.* To shorten or impair; to contract. *Spenser*.

WELK, *v. n.* To dry; to wither; to fade. *Grose*.

WELK, * or WELT, * *v. a.* To soak; to beat; — to expose to the sun in order to be dried; to wither. *Forby, Brockett, &c.* [A provincial word in England.] See *WILT*.

WELK, * *n.* (*Conch.*) See *WELK*.

WELKED, (wélkt) *a.* Ridged; furrowed; welked. *Shak*.

WEL'KIN, *n.* The visible regions of the air. *Chaucer*. — Chiefly used in poetry. — *Welkin eye*, a sky-colored eye, or a rolling eye. *Shak*.

WELL, *n.* A spring; a fountain; a source: — a deep, narrow pit dug in the earth for obtaining a supply of water: — a vent-hole in a mow of hay: — the cavity in which stairs are placed. — (*Naut.*) A small enclosed space near the main-mast, extending from the bottom of the ship to the principal gun-deck, containing the pumps.

WELL, *v. n.* [*WELLED*; *pp.* *WELLING*, *WELLED*.] To spring; to issue as from a spring. *Spenser*.

WELL, *v. a.* To pour forth, as from a well. *Spenser*.

WELL, *a.* Not sick; not ill; being in health; recovered: — happy; convenient; advantageous: — being in favor.

WELL, *ad.* [*well*, *Goth.*; *well*, *Sax.*; *wel*, *D.*] Not ill; not unhappily; not wickedly; skillfully; properly; in a laudable manner; not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not insufficiently; not defectively; to a degree that gives pleasure; with praise; favorably; suitably; sufficiently. — It is a term of concession, or admission; as, '*Well*, if it is so, I submit.' — *As well* as, together with; not less than. — *Well* nigh, nearly; almost. — *Well* enough, in a moderate degree; tolerably. — *Well* to live, having a competence. *Forby*. — It is used much in composition to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective; as, *well*-affected; *well*-aimed; *well*-appointed, &c.

WELL-A-DAY, *interj.* Expressing grief; alas! *Shak*.

WELL-BE-HAVED, * (wél-be-hávd) *a.* Courteous; civil; of good conduct. *Boswell*.

WELL-BE-ING, *n.* Happiness; prosperity; welfare.

WELL-BE-LÖVED, * (wél-be-lövd) *a.* Much loved. *John*.

WELL-BÖRN, *a.* Not meanly descended. *Waller*.

WELL-BRÉD, *a.* Elegant of manners; polite: — descended from a good race of ancestors; well-born. *Loudon*.

WELL-DÖ-ING, * *n.* Right conduct; good actions. 2 *Peter*.

WELL-DÖNE, (wél'dün) *interj.* An exclamation bestowing praise.

WELL-DRÄIN, * *n.* A drain to a well. *Smart*.

WELL'FARE, *n.* Happiness. *Holiday*. See *WELFARE*.

WELL-FÄ'VÖRED, (wél-fä'vörd) *a.* Beautiful. *Shak*.

WELL-GRÖUND'ED, * *a.* Having a good foundation. *Ash*.

WELL-HÄL'LOWED, * (wél-häl'öd) *a.* Sacred; just. *Shak*.

WELL-HEAD, (wél'héd) *n.* Source; fountain; wellspring. *Spenser*.

WELL-KNÖWN, * (wél'nön) *a.* Commonly known. *Qu. Rev.*

WELL-MÄN-NERED, (wél'män-nerd) *a.* Polite; civil.

WELL-MEAN'ER, *n.* One who means well. *Dryden*.

WELL-MEAN-ING, *a.* Having good intention. *Killingbeck*.

WELL-MÉT', *interj.* A term of salutation. *Shak*.

WELL-MIND-ED, * *a.* Having good intentions. *Ash*.

WELL-NÄT-URED, (wél-nät'ürd) *a.* Goodnatured; kind.

WELL-NIGH', (wél-ni') *ad.* Almost; nearly. *Spenser*.

WELL-READ', * *a.* Having read much; erudite. *Allen*.

WELL-RÖÖM, * *n.* A room containing a well. *Smart*.

WELL-SPÉNT, *a.* Passed with virtue or improvement.

WELL-SPÖ'KEN, (wél-spö'kn) *a.* Speaking well; speaking finely; speaking gracefully; speaking kindly. *Shak*.

WELL'SPRING, *n.* Fountain; source. *Prov. xvi*.

WELL-THOUGHT, * (wél'thówt) *a.* Opportunely thought of. *Ash*.

WELL-WILL'ER, *n.* One who means kindly. *Hooker*.

WELL-WISH', *n.* A wish of happiness. *Addison*.

WELL-WISHED', * (-wísh't) *a.* Beloved; befriended. *Shak*.

WELL-WISH'ER, *n.* One who wishes the good of another.

WELSH, *a.* Relating to the people or country of Wales.

WELSH, *n.* The language of Wales. — *pl.* The people of Wales. *Addison*.

WELT, *n.* A border; a guard; an edging; a fold or doubling of cloth or leather.

WELT, *v. a.* [*i.* *WELTED*; *pp.* *WELTING*, *WELTED*.] To furnish with a welt; to sew with a border.

WELT, * *v. n.* To soak: — to wither. Same as *welk*. *Forby*. [Local, Eng.] See *WILT*.

WEL'TER, *v. n.* [*i.* *WELTERED*; *pp.* *WELTERING*, *WELTERED*.] To roll, as in water, mire, blood, or other liquid; to roll; to wallow.

WEM, *v. a.* To corrupt; to vitiate; to spot. *Drant*.

WEM, *n.* A spot; a scar. *Wicliffe*.

WEN, *n.* A hard, fleshy, or callous excrescence; a tumor.

WENCH, *n.* A young woman. *Sidney*. — A young woman in an invidious or bad sense; a strumpet.

WENCH, *v. n.* [*i.* *WENCHED*; *pp.* *WENCHING*, *WENCHED*.] To frequent loose women. *Addison*.

WENCH'ER, *n.* A fornicator. *Grew*.

WENCH'LIKE, *a.* After the manner of wench. *Hulot*.

WEND, *v. n.* [*i.* *WENDEO* or *WENT*; *pp.* *WENDING*, *WENDEO* or *WENT*.] To go; to pass to or from. — (*Naut.*) To turn round. *Haleigh*. It is sometimes used actively, as '*To wend one's way*.'

WEN'NEL, *n.* A weanling. *Tusser*.

WEN'NISH, } *a.* Having the nature of a wen; formed like WEN'NY, } a wen. *Wotton*.

WENT, *i.* from *Wend*: — used as the preterit of *Go*. See *WEND*, and *Go*.

WENT, *n.* Way; course; path. *Spenser*.

WEN'TLE-TRAP, * *n.* (*Conch.*) A species of shell; *scallaria*. *P. C. C.*

WEPT, *i.* & *p.* from *Weep*. See *WEEP*.

WERE, (wér) [wér, *S. W. P.* *J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; wär, *E.*; wære or wer, *Wb.*] *pl.* from *Be*. *I was, thou wast, he was*; *pl.* wære, you wære, they wære.

WERE, *n.* A dam. *Sidney*. A fine among the Anglo-Saxons imposed on a murderer. *Concill*. See *WAR*.

WERE'GILD, * *n.* (*Law*) A compensation, among the Anglo-Saxons, paid by a delinquent to the injured or to his relations, for offences against the person. *Brande*. A fine or mulct for a homicide. *Blackstone*. See *WERE*.

WER-NE'RI-AN, * *a.* Relating to Werner or his theory of the earth; called also the *Neptunian* theory. *Hamilton*.

WER'NER-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, lime, and oxide of iron, of a gray or green color, crystallized. *Brande*.

WERST, * *n.* A Russian itinerary measure, equal to 3500 English feet, or nearly two thirds of a mile. *P. C. C.* Written also *verst*. See *VERST*.

WERT, The second person singular of the subjunctive mood, and imperfect tense, from *Be*.

WE'SAND, (wé'zn) *n.* The windpipe. See *WEASAND*.

WE'SIL, *n.* Same as *weasand*. *Bacon*.

WES'LEY-AN, * *n.* A follower of John Wesley, the founder of the Arminian Methodists; a Methodist. *Watson*.

WES'LEY-AN, * *a.* Relating to John Wesley or to Wesleyanism. *Ch. Öb.*

WES'LEY-AN-ISM, * *n.* The tenets of the Wesleys; Methodistism. *É. Rev.*

WEST, *n.* [*west*, *Sax. & D.*] The region where the sun appears to set at the equinoxes; any part of the world that, relatively to another place, lies in that direction.

WEST, *a.* Relating to, being towards, or coming from the region of the setting sun; western; occidental.

WEST, *ad.* To the west; more westward. *Shak*.

WEST, *v. n.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun. *Chaucer*.

WEST'ER-ING, *a.* Passing to the west. *Milton*.

WEST'ER-LY, *a.* Tending or being towards the west.

WEST'ER-LY, * *ad.* Towards the west. *Smart*.

WEST'ERN, *a.* Being in the west, or toward the west; west; westerly; occidental.

WEST'ERN-MÖST, * *a.* Farthest to the west. *Cook*.

WEST'ING, * *n.* A course or distance to the west. *Cook*.

WEST'LANG, * *n.* An inhabitant of the west. *Phil. Museum*. [*a.*]

WEST'WARD, *ad.* Towards the west. *Abbot*.

WEST'WARD-LY, *ad.* With tendency to the west. *Donne*.

WET, *n.* Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.

WET, *a.* Containing water; covered or imbued with water; not dry; humid; moist; rainy; watery.

WET, *v. a.* [*i.* *WETTED* or *WET*; *pp.* *WETTING*, *WETTED* or *WET*.] To make wet; to expose to rain or water; to hamocitate; to moisten.

WETH'ER, (wéth'er) *n.* A ram castrated.

WET'NESS, *n.* State of being wet; moisture; humidity.

WET-NÜRSE, * *n.* A woman who nurses with the breast. *Burns*.

WET'SHÖD, *a.* Wet over the shoes; having wet feet. *Forby*.

WET'TISH, * *a.* Somewhat wet; damp. *Maunder*.

WEX, *v. a.* To grow; to wax. *Dryden*.

WE'ZAND, (wé'zn) *n.* *Bronca*. See *WEASAND*.

WHÄCK, (hwäk) *v. a.* [*i.* *WHACKED*; *pp.* *WHACKING*, *WHACKED*.] To strike; to thwack. *Brockett*. [Local.]

WHÄCK, * *n.* A heavy blow; a thump. *Jennings*. — [Provincial and colloquial.]

WHÄCK'ER, * *n.* Any thing uncommonly large; a great lie — same as *whapper*. *Holloway*. — [Provincial.]

WHÄLE, (hwäl) *n.* A cetacean animal, shaped like a fish and living in the sea, but having warm blood, and breathing the air; the largest of animals. — It is popularly, but not scientifically, classed with fishes.

WHÄLE'BOAT, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A long, narrow boat used with whale-ships. *C. Brown*.

WHÁLE-BÓNE, (hwál'bón) *n.* A horny, elastic substance, found in the jaw of the whale.

WHÁLE-FÍSH-E-RY,* *n.* The business of taking whales, and procuring oil from them. *McCulloch*. [Greec.]

WHÁLE-FÍSH-ÍNG,* *n.* The act of catching whales. *Con-*

WHÁLE-MÁN,* *n.*; *pl.* **WHÁLE-MÉN**. A man engaged in the whale fishery. *Dr. Allen*.

WHÁL-FÍSH-ÉRY,* *n.* A person or vessel engaged in the whale-fishery; a whaler. *Campbell*.

WHÁL-ÍNG,* *a.* Relating to whales or the whale-fishery.

WHÁLL, or **WHÁLL**, *n.* A disease in the eyes, causing them to look white; wall-eye; the glaucoma. *Todd*.

WHÁLLY,* *a.* Diseased so as to show too much white, said of the eyes. *Spenser*.

WHÁNE, *n.* The burrel-fly, which annoys horses.

WHÁM-MÉL,* (hwám'el) *v. a.* To turn upside down. *Brockett*. [North of England.] See **WHÉMEL**.

WHÁNG, (hwáng) *n.* A thong; a leather thong. *Brockett*.

WHÁNG, (hwáng) *v. a.* To beat. *Grass*. [Local, England.]

WHÁNGEE,* *n.* A Japan cane or walking-stick, made of a Chinese plant. *Ljungstedt*.

WHÁP, (hwóp) *n.* A heavy blow. *Forby*. Written also *wop*. [Vulgar and local.]

WHÁP-PÉR, (hwóp'pér) *n.* Any thing uncommonly large; a thumper. *Brockett*. See **WHÓP-FER**.

WHÁP-PÍNG,* (hwóp'píng) *a.* Uncommonly large. *Hunt-*

WHÁRE, [hwórf, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*; hwárf, *P. E.*; wórf, *Ja.*] *n.*; *pl.* in England, **WHÁRFS**; in the United States, generally **WHÁRVES**. A mole, or firm landing-place, built by the side of the water, or extending into the water, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships and other vessels; a quay.

WHÁR-FÁGE, *n.* Fees for landing at a wharf.

WHÁR-FÍN-GÉR, *n.* One who attends a wharf.

WHÁT, (hwót) *pron.* That which; something, indefinitely; as, "I heard *what* [that which] he said." — often used interrogatively; as, "*What* are you doing?" It is also used as an adjective or demonstrative pronoun; as, "I know *what* book that is." It is sometimes used as an interjection; as, "*What!* cannot you stop a minute?"

WHÁT, (hwót) *n.* Fare; things; *ma'ér*. *Spenser*.

WHÁT-ÉV-ÉR, (hwót-év'er) *pron.* All that; the

WHÁT-SÓ-ÉV-ÉR, (hwót-só-év'er) *pron.* whole that; this or that. — They have often the construction of adjectives.

WHÁT-NÓT,* (hwót'nót) *n.* A stand, or piece of household furniture, having shelves for books, &c. *W. Eney*.

WHÁT-SÓ, (hwót'só) *pron.* Same as *whatsoever*. *Spenser*.

WHÉAL, (hwé) *n.* A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter. *Wiseman*. — Written also *wale* and *weal*.

WHÉAT, (hwé) *n.* The finest kind of grain, of which bread is made.

WHÉAT-ÉAR, *n.* An ear of wheat; — a small, delicate bird. *W. Walker* pronounces *wheat*, a bird, hwít'yér.

WHÉAT-ÉN, (hwé'tén) *a.* Made of wheat. *Food*, xxix.

WHÉAT-GRÁSS,* *n.* A genus of grasses; dogs-grass. *Booth*.

WHÉAT-PLÚM, (hwé'tplúm) *n.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth*.

WHÉÉ-DLE, (hwé'dl) *v. a.* [*WHEELED*; *pp.* **WHEELING**, **WHEELED**.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to cajole; to coax.

WHÉÉ-DLE, *n.* Enticement; cajolery. *Dorington*.

WHÉÉ-DLER, (hwé'dler) *n.* One who wheedles. *Todd*.

WHÉÉ-DLÍNG,* *n.* The act of coaxing or cajoling. *Smart*.

WHÉÉL, (hwé) *n.* A circular frame that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; a carriage that runs upon wheels; — an instrument of torture; — an instrument for spinning; — an instrument used by potters, &c.; — rotation; revolution; a compass about. — *Wheel and axle*, one of the mechanical powers or machines, consisting of a wheel, having a cylindrical axis passing through its centre, resting on pivots at its extremities, and supported in gudgeons, and capable of revolving. — Called also *axis* in *peritrochio*. — *Persian wheel*, an engine to draw water out of a well: — called also *noris*.

WHÉÉL, (hwé) *v. n.* [*i.* **WHEELED**; *pp.* **WHEELING**, **WHEELED**.] To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve; to have a rotary motion; to turn; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.

WHÉÉL, (hwé) *v. a.* To convey on wheels; to put into a rotary motion; to whirl.

WHÉÉL-ÁN-F-MÁL,* *n.* (*Ent.*) A genus of animalcules, having a wheel-kind of arms for taking their prey. *Brande*.

WHÉÉL-BÁR-RÓW, *n.* A carriage having only one wheel.

WHÉÉL-CÁR-RÍÁGE,* *n.* A carriage having wheels. *Smollett*.

WHÉÉLED,* (hwéld) *a.* Having wheels: — used in composition; as, two-wheeled. *Sykes*.

WHÉÉLER, *n.* One who wheels: — a maker of wheels: — a wheel-horse, or a horse next to the wheels.

WHÉÉL-RÁCE,* *n.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed. *Francis*.

WHÉÉL-SHÁPED,* (hwé'lshápt) *a.* Having the form of a wheel. *Hooker*.

WHÉÉL-WÓRN,* *a.* Worn by wheels. *Cowper*.

WHÉÉL-WRÍGHT, (hwé'l'rit) *n.* A maker of wheels and wheel-carriages.

WHÉÉL'Y, (hwé'l'é) *a.* Circular; rotatory. *Phillips*.

WHÉÉZE, (hwéze) *v. n.* [*i.* **WHEEZED**; *pp.* **WHEEZING**, **WHEEZED**.] To breathe with noise. *Flayer*.

WHÉÉZ-ÍNG,* *n.* A disordered respiration. *Crabb*.

WHÉÉL, (hwé) *n.* A protuberance; a pustule. See **WÉAL**.

WHÉÉL, (hwé) *n.* A univalve shell. *Rogé*.

WHÉÉLED. See **WHEELED**.

WHÉÉL'Y, (hwé'l'é) *a.* Embossed; protuberant. *Spenser*.

WHÉÉLM, *v. a.* [*i.* **WHELMED**; *pp.* **WHELMING**, **WHELMED**.] To cover with something that will envelop on all sides, and is not to be thrown off; to bury; to overwhelm. *Pope*.

WHÉELP, (hwélp) *n.* [*vélp*, *D.*; *kuelp*, *Icel.*; *kualp*, *Swed.*] The young of a dog; a puppy; the young of a lion or other beast of prey: — a son or young man, in contempt. — (*Naut.*) A short, upright piece placed round the barrel of a capstan.

WHÉELP, *v. n.* [*i.* **WHEELED**; *pp.* **WHEELING**, **WHEELED**.] To bring forth young: — applied to some beasts, as a bitch, a lioness, a she-fox, &c.

WHÉM-MÉL,* *v. a.* To turn upside down: — written also *whammel*. *Brockett*, &c. [North of England.]

WHÉN, (hwén) *ad.* At the time that; at what time, interrogatively; which time. — *When as*, at the time when. *Spenser*.

WHÉNE, (hwéns) *ad.* From which place, source, premises, &c. — interrogatively, from what place, source, person, cause, &c. — *From whence* *Dr. Johnson* styles "a vicious mode of speech." It is a pleonasm, like *from hence* and *from thence*; and, like those phrases, it is sanctioned by custom and good use. "The place from *whence* they fell." *Milton*.

WHÉNE-SÓ-ÉV-ÉR, (hwéns-só-év'er) *ad.* From what place soever; from what cause soever. *Locke*.

WHÉN-ÉV-ÉR, (hwén-év'er) *ad.* At whatever time.

WHÉN-SÓ-ÉV-ÉR, (hwén-só-év'er) *ad.* *Milton*.

WHÉRE, (hwár) *ad.* In which place; at which place or places; at what place or places. It is often used for *whither*; as, "*Where* are you going?" — *Any where*, at or in any place. — *No where*, at or in no place. — *Where here and there*, has, in composition, a kind of pronominal signification; as, *whereof*, of which.

WHÉRE-A-BÓTT, (hwár'a-bótt) *ad.* Near what place? as, "*Whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking?" — near which place; concerning which.

WHÉRE-A-BÓTDS,* *ad.* Same as *whereabout*, and the more common of the two forms. *Ash*.

WHÉRE-ÍS', (hwár-íz') *ad.* When on the contrary; the thing being so that: — always referred to something different.

WHÉRE-ÍT', *ad.* At which; at what.

WHÉRE-BY', (hwár-bí') *ad.* By which; by what; as, "*Whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?"

WHÉRE-FÓRE, (hwár'fór) [hwár'fór, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; hwár'fór, *S.*; hwár'fór or whér'fór, *K.*] *ad.* For which reason; for what reason.

WHÉRE-ÍN', (hwár-ín') *ad.* In which; in what.

WHÉRE-ÍN-TÓ', (hwár-ín-tó') *ad.* Into which.

WHÉRE-NÉSS, (hwár'nés) *n.* Ubiquity; imperfect locality. *Greco*.

WHÉRE-ÓF', (hwár-óf') *ad.* Of which; of what, indefinitely; — of what, interrogatively; as, "*Whereof* was the house built?"

WHÉRE-ÓN', (hwár-ón') *ad.* On which; on what; as, "*Whereon* did he sit?"

WHÉRRÉSÓ, (hwár'só) *ad.* Wheresoever. *Milton*.

WHÉRSÓ-ÉV-ÉR, (hwár-só-év'er) *ad.* In what place soever; to what place soever. [*Wisdom* ix.]

WHÉRRÉ-THRÓUGH, (hwár'thrú) *ad.* Through which.

WHÉRE-TÓ', *ad.* To which; to what; to what end?

WHÉRE-ÚN-TÓ', *ad.* as, "*Where* is this expense?"

WHÉRE-ÚP-ÓN', (hwár-up-ón') *ad.* Upon which.

WHÉR-ÉV-ÉR, (hwár-év'er) *ad.* At or in whatsoever place.

WHÉR-WÍTH', (hwár-wít') *ad.* With which;

WHÉR-WÍTH-ÁL', (hwár-wít'-ál') *ad.* with what.

WHÉR-RÉT, (hwér'rit) *v. a.* To hurry; to trouble; to tease. *Bickerstaff*. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth*. [A low word.] [R.]

WHÉRRÉT, *n.* A box on the ear. *Beaumont & Fl.*

WHÉR'RY, *n.* A light boat used on rivers. *Drayton*.

WHÉT, (hwét) *v. a.* [*i.* **WHETTED**; *pp.* **WHETTING**, **WHETTED**.] To sharpen by using a whetstone; to sharpen by attrition; to edge: — to provoke; to make angry.

WHÉT, (hwét) *n.* Act of sharpening: — something that sharpens or makes hungry, as a dram.

WHÉTHER, (hwét'her) *ad.* A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive proposition, answered by *or*; as, "*Whether* you will or not."

WHÉTHER, (hwét'her) *pron.* Which of two. *St. Matt.* xxi.

WHÉT-SLÁTE,* *n.* A massive mineral, of greenish-gray color, used for sharpening steel instruments. *Greish*.

WHÉT-STÓNE, *n.* A smooth, flat stone, used for whetting or sharpening edged instruments by friction.

WHĒTER, *n.* One who whets or sharpens. *Morc.*
 WHEW,* (hwā) *interj.* Begone! expressing aversion or contempt. "W hee! away with inscriptions." *Bp. Otter.*
 WHEY, (hwā) *n.* The limpid, thin, or serous part of milk, from which the curd and butter are separated:—any thing white and thin.
 WHEY'EY, (hwā'ē) *a.* Partaking of whey; resembling WHEY'ISH, (hwā'ish) *whcy. Bacon.*
 WHEY'ISH-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being wheyish. *Southey.*
 WHICH, (hwich) *pron.* The pronoun relative, relating to things; as, "the book which I read."—It formerly was used for *who*, and, related likewise to persons; and it is often so used in the common translation of the Bible; but this use is now obsolete.—It is sometimes a demonstrative pronoun; as, "Take which you will." It is sometimes an interrogative; as, "Which is the man?"
 WHICH-EV'ER,* *pron.* Same as *whichever. Ash.*
 WHICH-SO-EV'ER,* *pron.* Whether one or the other. *Locke.*
 WHIFF, (hwif) *n.* A blast; a puff of wind. *Shak.* A fish. WHIFF, (hwif) *v. a. & n.* [*i.* WHIFFED; *pp.* WHIFFING, WHIFFED.] To consume in whiffs; to emit with whiffs, as in smoking; to smoke. *Ep. Hall.*
 WHIFF'LE, (hwif'fl) *v. n.* To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *Rove.*
 †WHIFF'LE, (hwif'fl) *v. a.* To disperse as by a puff; to blow away; to scatter. *Morc.*
 †WHIFF'LE, (hwif'fl) *n.* A pipe or small flute. *Douce.*
 WHIFF'LER, (hwif'fler) *n.* A piper or fifer:—a harbinger:—one of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff; a trifler. *Spectator.*
 WHIFF'LE-TRÉE,* *n.* See WHIFFLETREE.
 †WHIG, (hwig) *n.* A kind of sour or thin milk; whey. *Breton.*
 WHIG, (hwig) *n.* The designation of one of the great political parties in England. The *whigs* are opposed to the *tories*, and their principles tend to increase the democratic influence of the constitution.—The term *whig* was first used in the reign of Charles II., and is of Scottish origin. According to Bishop Burnet, it is derived from *whiggam*, a word used by Scotch peasants in driving their horses, the drivers being called *whiggamores*, contracted to *whigs*.—(*American history*) One who supported the revolutionary movement, in opposition to the measures of the English government. See *Tory*.
 WHIG,* *a.* Relating to the whigs; whiggish. *Addison.*
 WHIG'GAR-CHY, (hwig'gär-ke) *n.* [*whig* and *app'ly.*] Government by whigs. *Swift.*
 WHIG'GER-Y,* *n.* The principles of the whigs; whiggism. *Qu. Rev.*
 WHIG'GISH, (hwig'gish) *a.* Relating to the whigs. *Swift.*
 WHIG'GISH-LY,* *ad.* In a whiggish manner. *A. Wood.*
 WHIG'GISM, (hwig'gizm) *n.* The notions of whigs. *Swift.*
 WHIG'GISH,* *n.* A whig, in contempt. *Spectator.*
 WHILE, (hwil) *n.* Time; space of time. *Sidney.*
 WHILE, (hwil) *ad.* During the time that; as long as; at the same time that.
 WHILE, (hwil) *v. n.* [*i.* WHILED; *pp.* WHILING, WHILED.] To spend to little use, as time; to loiter. *Spectator.*
 WHILE, (hwil) *v. a.* To draw out; to consume in a tedious way. *Fogge.*
 †WHIL'ERE, (hwil'är) *ad.* A little while ago; erewhile. *Spenser.*
 †WHILES, (hwilz) *ad.* An old form of *while*. *Shak.*
 †WHIL'OM, (hwil'om) *ad.* Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser.*
 WHILST, (hwilst) *ad.* Same as *while*. *Spenser.* [R.]
 WHIM, (hwim) *n.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire. *Swift.* A machine, or large capstan, worked by horses, used in mines for raising ore, water, &c. A sort of carriage or gig. *Urby.*
 WHIM,* *v. n.* To indulge in whims; to be giddy. *Congreve.*
 WHIM'BREL,* *n.* A bird resembling the curlew. *Pennant.*
 †WHIM'LING,* *n.* A person full of whims. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 WHIM'PER, (hwim'per) *v. n.* [*v.* *whimpered*, Ger.] [*i.* WHIMPERED; *pp.* WHIMPERING, WHIMPERED.] To cry with a low, whining, suppressed, or broken voice; to cry.
 WHIM'PER,* *v. a.* To utter in a whining or crying tone. *Cowper.*
 WHIM'PER-ER,* *n.* One who whimpers. *Jarvis.*
 WHIM'PER-ING, *n.* Act of uttering a small cry. *Granger.*
 †WHIM'PLED, (hwim'pld) *a.* [perhaps from *whimper.*] Distorted with crying. *Shak.*
 WHIM'SEY, (hwim'ze) *n.* A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim. *B. Jonson.*
 †WHIM'SEY, (hwim'ze) *v. a.* To fill with whimses. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 WHIM'SEYED,* (hwim'zjd) *a.* Full of whimses; whimsical. *Beaumont & Fl.*
 WHIM'SICAL, (hwim'zē-kal) *a.* Full of whims; freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful; fantastical; odd. *Addison.*
 WHIM'SICAL'ITY,* *n.* Quality of being whimsical; oddity; whimsicalness. *a* whim. *Dr. Dibdin.*
 WHIM'SICAL-LY, *ad.* In a whimsical manner.
 WHIM'SICAL-NESS, *n.* State of being whimsical. *Pope.*

WHIM'WHAM, (hwim'hwäm) *n.* [reduplication of *whim.*] A plucking; a toy; an odd device; a freak; a whim. *Skelton.* [Low.]
 WHIN, (hwın) *n.* [*chyon*, Welsh.] Furze; gorse. *Tusser.* A mineral. See WHINSTONE.
 WHIN'CHÄT,* *n.* A bird; the great flycatcher. *Booth.*
 WHINE, (hwın) *v. n.* [*haina*, So. Goth.] [*i.* WHINED; *pp.* WHINING, WHINED.] To utter a plaintive, whining cry; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly.
 WHINE, (hwın) *n.* A plaintive noise; a drawing, plaintive tone of voice; a mean or affected complaint.
 WHIN'ER, (hwın'er) *n.* One who whines. *Gayton.*
 WHIN'NY, *a.* Abounding in whin; like whin. *Sterne.*
 WHIN'NY, (hwın'ny) *v. n.* [*hainio*, L.] [*i.* WHINNED; *pp.* WHINNING, WHINNED.] To make a noise like a horse or colt; to neigh. *Morc.*
 WHIN'STONE,* *n.* (Min.) A species of basalt. *Brande.*
 †WHIN'YARD, *n.* A sword, in contempt. *Hudibras.*
 WHIP, (hwip) *v. a.* [*i.* WHIPPED; *pp.* WHIPPING, WHIPPED.] To strike with a whip; to strike with any thing tough and flexible; to lash; to drive with lashes; to correct with lashes; to lash with sarcasm:—to sew slightly; to bind together, as rods with cord or wire:—to unwrap:—to take any thing nimbly;—always with a particle ascertaining the sense, as *out, on, up, away.*—To whip in, to compel to obedience or to order.—To whip the cat, to practise the most pinching parsimony. *Forby.*
 WHIP, *v. n.* To move nimbly. *L'Estrange.* [Ludicrous.]
 WHIP, (hwip) *n.* An instrument, tough and plant, used for correction, driving horses, cattle, &c.; a lash:—the length of the sail of a windmill measured from the axis.—(*Naut.*) A rope passed through a single block or pulley.—*Whip and spur*, with great speed. *Pope.*
 WHIP'CÖRD, *n.* Cord suitable for whips. *Dryden.*
 WHIP'GRÄFT-ING, *n.* A kind of grafting.
 WHIP'HÄND, *n.* Advantage over; superiority. *Dryden.*
 WHIP'LASH, *n.* The lash or small end of a whip.
 WHIP'MÄK-ER,* *n.* One who makes whips. *Booth.*
 WHIP'PER, *n.* One who whips.
 WHIP'PER-IN,* *n.* One who subjects or compels to obedience or order, or the principles or measures of a party. *Ed. Rev.*
 WHIP'PER-SNIP-PER, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person; a whipster. *Brackett.*
 WHIP'PING, *n.* Correction with a whip or rod.
 WHIP'PING-PÖST, *n.* A post or pillar to which criminals are bound when they are whipped. *Hudibras.*
 WHIP'PLE-TRÉE,* *n.* A short bar by which horses draw:—written also *whiffetree*. *Forby.*
 WHIP-POOR-WILL,* *n.* An American bird that sings by night. *P. Cye.*
 WHIP'SÄW, *n.* An instrument to saw such great pieces of stuff as the handsaw will not easily reach through.
 WHIP'SÄK,* *n.* An kind of serpent. *Goldsmith.*
 WHIP'STÄK, (hwip'stäk) *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand, in order to move the rudder and direct the ship.
 WHIP'STER, (hwip'ster) *n.* A nimble fellow. *Shak.*
 WHIP'STÖCK,* *n.* The handle of a whip. *Moor.*
 WHIP'STÖCK,* *n.* A tailor, in contempt:—a sort of ploughing. *Shak.*
 WHIP'STÖCK, *n.* The handle of a whip; the whip itself.
 WHIP'T, (hwip't) *i. & p.* from *Whip*. *G. Wüthers.* For *whipped*. See *Whip*.
 WHIR, (hwır) *v. n.* [*i.* WHIRRED; *pp.* WHIRRING, WHIRRED.] To turn round rapidly with noise; to fly with noise; to hurry. *Chapman.*
 WHIR, (hwır) *v. a.* To hurry. *Shak.*
 WHIRL, (hwır) *v. a.* [*whirl*, Icel.] [*i.* WHIRLED; *pp.* WHIRLING, WHIRLED.] To turn round rapidly; to revolve; to whirl. *Shak.*
 WHIRL, (hwır) *v. n.* To move or run round rapidly.
 WHIRL, (hwır) *n.* Gyration; quick rotation; rapid circular motion; any thing moved with rapid rotation.
 WHIRL'BÄT, (hwır'bät) *n.* Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. *Creech.*
 WHIRL'BÖNE, *n.* Patella; the cap of the knee. *Ainsworth.*
 WHIRL'ER,* *n.* He or that which whirls. *Tweddell.*
 †WHIRL'İ-CÖTE,* *n.* An ancient vehicle or wheel-carriage used by British ladies. *Stowe.*
 WHIRL'İ-GIG, *n.* A toy which children spin round. *Mountagu.*
 WHIRL'ING-TÄ-BLE,* *n.* A machine contrived to exhibit the principal laws of gravitation, or the phenomena, in philosophy and nature, relative to the power of the centrifugal force, particularly in its effects upon the shape of the earth and planets. *Francis.*
 WHIRL'İP, *n.* Same as *whirlpool*. *Sandys.*
 WHIRL'İPÖL, *n.* A vortex, eddy, or gulf, where water has a rapid circular motion.
 WHIRL'İWIND, *n.* A rapid, whirling motion of the air, or a column or mass of air in a violent circular motion, supposed to be produced by the meeting of two currents of air blowing in opposite directions.

WHIR'RING, *n.* A buzzing noise; rapid motion.
 †WHIR'RY, *v. n.* Same as *whir*. *Jamieson*.
 WHISK, *n.* A small besom or brush;—any thing of similar action, as, formerly, a part of a woman's dress:—a quick, violent motion:—a sudden gale.
 WHISK, *v. a.* [*i.* WHISKED; *pp.* WHISKING, WHISKED.] To move or sweep with a slight, rapid motion; to move nimbly. *Raleigh*.
 WHISK, *v. n.* To move with velocity. *Purchas*.
 WHISK,* *n.* A cooper's plane for leveling the chimes of barrels. *Newton*.
 WHISK'ER, *n.* He or that which whisks:—the hair growing on the cheek unshaven; or coarse hair on the upper lip of a cat, &c.:—formerly applied to hair growing on the upper lip of a man, now more commonly called *mustaches*.—Chiefly used in the plural.
 WHISK'ERED, (hwis'kɛrd) *a.* Having whiskers. *Green*.
 WHISK'ET, *n.* A basket; a scuttle. *Smart*. [Local.]
 WHISK'KEY, (hwis'ke) *n.* A kind of spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, maize, &c.:—a kind of one-horse chaise, sometimes called a *tim-whiskey*:—also written *whisky*. See *USQUEBAUGH*.
 WHISK'ING,* *p. a.* Moving nimbly:—great; large. *Holloway*. [Local, Eng.]
 WHIS'PER, (hwis'pɛr) *v. n.* [*whisperen*, D.] [*i.* WHISPERED; *pp.* WHISPERING, WHISPERED.] To speak with a low voice, or with the breath not made vocal:—to speak with timorous caution.
 WHIS'PER, *v. a.* To address, or to utter, in a low voice; to prompt secretly.
 WHIS'PER, *n.* A low, soft voice; a low utterance; low, cautious speech.
 WHIS'PER'ER, *n.* One who whispers; a private talker.
 WHIS'PER'ING, *n.* Act of whispering; cautious speech.
 WHIS'PER'ING,* *p. a.* Uttering a low voice; transmitting a whisper or low sound; as, a *whispering-gallery*. *Ency.*
 WHIS'PER'ING-LY, *ad.* In a low voice.
 WHIST, *n.* A game at cards, requiring close attention, and consequent silence. *Swift*.
 WHIST, *interj.* A command to be silent; be still! be silent! *Lodge*.
 WHIST,* *a.* Silent; still; quiet. *Marlow*.
 †WHIST, *v. a.* To silence; to still. *Spenser*.
 †WHIST, *v. n.* To become silent. *Lord Surrey*.
 WHIS'TLE, (hwis'tl) *v. n.* [*i.* WHISTLED; *pp.* WHISTLING, WHISTLED.] To make the breath sonorous by contracting the lips; to form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make a sound with a small wind-instrument; to sound shrill.
 WHIS'TLE, (hwis'tl) *v. a.* To call by a whistle. *South*.
 WHIS'TLE, (hwis'tl) *n.* Noise of one who whistles; a similar sound made by a small wind-instrument, or by the wind:—a small wind-instrument:—the mouth, in contempt.
 WHIS'TLE-FISH,* (hwis'tl-fish) *n.* A species of fish; the sea-loach. *Pennant*.
 WHIS'TLER, (hwis'tlɛr) *n.* One who whistles. *Addison*.
 WHIS'TLING,* (hwis'tliŋ) *n.* The act of one who whistles. *Pope*.
 †WHIS'TLY, *ad.* Silently. *Ardon of Feversham*.
 WHIT, *n.* A point; a jot; a tittle; a very small part.
 WHITE, (hwit) *n.* A negative color, or the color produced by the combination of all the prismatic colors mixed in the same proportion as they exist in the solar rays; the color of snow; whiteness; any thing white:—a white man;—a mark for an arrow:—the white part of an egg, or of the eye.
 WHITE, *a.* Being without color, or having the color of light or snow; snowy:—having the color of fear; pale:—gray with age:—pure; unblemished:—unclouded.
 WHITE, *v. a.* To make white; to whiten. *St. Mark*. [R.]
 WHITE'ANT,* *n.* A large ant; one of the termites. *Ency.*
 WHITE'BAIT,* *n.* A very small, delicate fish. *W. Ency.*
 WHITE'BAIT,* *n.* A fish of the carp kind. *Crabb*.
 WHITE'BEAM-TREE,* *n.* A species of tree. *Crabb*.
 WHITE'BOÏ,* *n.* One of a class of Irish levellers or insurgents, who began to create alarm in Ireland in 1762:—so called from their ordinary dress being a white frock. *Ency.*
 WHITE'BOÏ-ISM,* *n.* The principles or practice of the Whiteboies. *Ch. Ob.*
 WHITE'CAP,* *n.* A name applied to the mountain-sparrow. *Booth*.
 WHITE'CAR,* *n.* The fallow-finch. *Smart*.
 WHITE-FACE,* *n.* A white mark on the forehead of a horse. *Farm. Ency.*
 WHITE-FACED,* (hwit'fæst) *a.* Having a white face. *Shak*.
 WHITE-HEAT,* *n.* A degree of heat in which iron appears white. *Ure*.
 WHITE-HEL'LE-BÖRE,* *n.* Hoarhound; a perennial plant. *Crabb*.
 WHITE-LÄND,* *n.* Clayey land, which is white when dry. *Ure*.

WHITE-LEAD', (hwit-léd') *n.* Carbonate of lead, used for paint, &c.
 WHITE-LEGGED,* (hwit'légd) *a.* Having white legs. *Hull*.
 WHITE-LIMED, (hwit'limd) *a.* Covered with white plaster.
 WHITE-LINE,* *n.* (*Printing*) A broad space between lines; a blank line. *Smart*.
 WHITE-LIV'ERED, (hwit'liv'ɛrd) *a.* Envious; malicious:—cowardly. *Shak*.
 †WHITE'LY, *a.* Coming near to white. *Shak*.
 WHITE'MEAT, *n.* Food made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, &c.; also the flesh of a fowl, rabbit, &c. *Tusser*.
 WHIT'EN, (hwit'n) *v. a.* [*i.* WHITENED; *pp.* WHITENING, WHITENED.] To superinduce a white color; to make white. *Brown*.
 WHIT'EN, (hwit'n) *v. n.* To grow or become white.
 WHIT'EN'ER, (hwit'n-ɛr) *n.* One who whitens.
 WHITE'NESS, *n.* State of being white; freedom from color; paleness;—purity:—cleanness.
 WHITE-NÜN,* *n.* A white bird of the wild-geese tribe. *Crabb*.
 WHITE-PÖT, *n.* A kind of custard. *King*.
 WHITER, *n.* A whitener. *Anderson*.
 †WHITE-RENT,* *n.* (*Law*) A sort of rent, paid in silver. *Blackstone*.
 WHITE-RÖT,* *n.* A genus of plants; marsh-pennywort. *Farm. Ency.*
 WHITES, *n. pl.* A disease to which women are liable.
 WHITE'STER, *n.* A bleacher of linen; a whitster. *Todd*.
 WHITE-STÖNE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A granite abounding in white felspar. *Brande*.
 WHITE-SWELL'ING,* *n.* (*Med.*) A chronic enlargement of a joint:—a term vulgarly applied to indolent tumors in scrofulous habits. It is a formidable disease. *Brande*.
 WHITE-TAIL,* *n.* A bird, called also the *whiteater*. *Jodrell*.
 WHITE'THÖRN, *n.* A species of thorn. *Boyle*.
 WHITE'THRÖAT,* *n.* A bird frequenting British gardens. *Pennant*.
 WHITE'WASH, (hwit'wösh) *n.* A wash for making white, as the skin, &c. *Addison*. A mixture of lime or whiting, size, and water, for whitening walls, &c.
 WHITE'WASH, (hwit'wösh) *v. a.* [*i.* WHITEWASHED; *pp.* WHITEWASHING, WHITEWASHED.] To cover with white-wash; to make white or externally fair. *Mason*. To go to prison for debt, and be released by the act of insolvency; to take advantage of law, or the act of insolvency, to defraud one's creditors. *Smart*.
 WHITE'WASH-ING,* (hwit'wösh-ŋ) *n.* Act of covering with white-wash.
 WHITE-WEED,* *n.* A noxious weed or weed. *Buel*.
 WHITE-WINE, *n.* White or pale-colored wine.
 WHITE-WINGED,* (*wingd*) *a.* Having white wings. *Dyer*.
 WHITE'WORT,* (hwit'wür) *n.* A kind of herb. *Maunder*.
 WHIT-FIELD'IAN,* *a.* Relating to George Whitefield, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists. *Brande*.
 WHIT'ER, *ad.* To what place; to what place; to what point; to what end or purpose.
 WHIT'ER-SO-EV'ER, *ad.* To whatsoever place.
 WHIT'ER-WÄRD,* *ad.* Towards which place. *Southey*.
 WHIT'ING, *n.* A small sea-fish, of the cod tribe, valued for food:—chalk cleared of stony matter and pulverized, Spanish-white.
 WHIT'ING-PÖÖT,* *n.* A fish with a white body. *Crabb*.
 WHIT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat white. *Boyle*.
 WHIT'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being whitish.
 WHIT'LEATHER, *n.* Leather dressed with alum;—remarkable for toughness. *Tusser*.
 WHIT'LOW, *n.* A painful swelling or inflammation, tending to suppuration, at the end of the fingers.
 WHIT'LOW-GRÄSS,* *n.* A genus of grasses. *Farm. Ency.*
 WHIT'NET,* *n.* The Scotch name for the weasel. *Booth*.
 WHIT'SÖR, *n.* A kind of apple.
 WHIT'STER, *n.* A bleacher of linen:—contracted from *whitester*. *Shak*.
 WHIT'SUL, *n.* A provincial word, for whiteheat, or milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, or butter. *Carew*. [Local, Eng.]
 WHIT'SUN, *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide. *Shak*.
 WHIT-SÜN-DAY,* *n.* A festival of the church, answering to the Pentecost of the Jews, being the seventh Sunday after Easter. *Crabb*. See *WHITSUNTIDE*.
 WHIT'SUN-TIDE, *n.* [*white and Sunday*]; so called because the converts, newly baptized, or candidates for baptism, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. The 7th Sunday or 49th day after Easter; the feast of Pentecost; White-Sunday.
 WHIT'TEN,* *n.* The small-leaved lime. *Loudon*.
 WHIT'TEN-TRÉE, (hwit'tn-tré) *n.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth*.
 WHIT'TLE, *n.* A sort of blanket or blanched woollen cloth, worn by women as a mantle. [†A knife. *Shak*.]
 WHIT'TLE, *v. a.* [*i.* WHITTTLED; *pp.* WHITTLING, WHITTTLED.] To cut or dress with a knife; to sharpen. *Hakevill*.

WHY/TLE-SHAWL,* *n.* A fine kerseymer shawl bordered with fringes. *South.*
 WHY/TY-BROWN, *a.* [white and brown.] Of a color between white and brown; as, *whity-brown* paper. *Pegge.*
 WHIZ, *v. n.* [i. whizzed; *pp.* whizzing, whizzed.] To make a loud, humming or hissing noise. *Dryden.*
 WHIZ, *n.* A loud, humming or hissing noise. *Guardian.*
 WHŌ, (hō) *pron. sing. & pl.* [possessive whose; objective whom.] A pronoun relative, applied to persons; being the same, in other respects, as *which*.—It is used in affirmative sentences, and also interrogatively.—The form *whose* frequently applies to things as well as to persons, being often equivalent to *of which*.
 WHO,*(hwō) or WHO'A, *interj.* Stop; stand:—used by teamsters to stop their teams. *Smith.*
 WHO-ĒV'ER, (hō-ēv'er) *pron.* Any one, without limitation. *Spenser.*
 WHŌLE, (hōl) *a.* All; total; containing all; complete; entire; integral; undivided; not defective; unimpaired; sound; in a state of health.
 WHŌLE, (hōl) *n.* The total or totality; all of a thing; a system; a regular combination of parts.
 WHŌLE-HŌOFED,* (hōl'hōf) *a.* Having the hoof undivided. *Kirby.*
 WHŌLE-LĒNGTH,* (hōl'lēngth) *a.* Extending from one end to the other of any thing; full-length. *J. Montgomery.*
 WHŌLE'NESS,* (hōl'nēs) *n.* State of being whole; entireness. *Ed. Rev.*
 WHŌLE'SALE, (hōl'sāl) *n.* Sale of goods in large quantities to retailers; sale in the lump:—the whole mass.
 WHŌLE'SALE, *a.* Relating to the trade by wholesale; buying or selling in large quantities.
 WHŌLESOME, (hōl'sūm) *a.* Sound; not unsound; salutary; contributing to health; healthy; healthful:—beneficial; useful; conducive to happiness or virtue; kindly.
 WHŌLESOME-LY, (hōl'sūm-lē) *ad.* Salubriously; salutiferously.
 WHŌLESOME-NESS, (hōl'sūm-nēs) *n.* Quality of being wholesome; salubrity; salutariness.
 WHŌL'LY, (hōl'lē) *ad.* Completely; perfectly; totally; entirely; altogether.
 ¶ From an ill-judged omission of the silent *e* in this word, its sound has been corrupted as if written *hully*; but it ought undoubtedly to be written *wholly*, and pronounced like the adjective *holy*, and so as to correspond and rhyme with *solely*. *Walker.*
 WHŌM, (hōm) *pron. sing. & pl.* The objective case of *Who*:—used for persons. See *Who*.
 WHŌM-SŌ-ĒV'ER, (hōm-sŏ-ēv'er) *pron.* The objective case of *whosoever*.
 WHOŌP'UB, (hūb'hūb) *n.* Hubbub. *Shak.* See *HUBBUB*.
 WHŌP, (hōp) *n.* A shout of pursuit:—a bird. See *HOOP*.
 WHŌP, (hōp) *v. n.* [i. whooped; *pp.* whooping, whooped.] To make a loud cry; to shout. *Shak.*—Written also *hoop*.
 WHŌP, (hōp) *v. a.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*
 WHŌP'ING-CŌUGH,* (hōp'ing-kōf) *n.* (*Med.*) A violent, convulsive cough, returning by fits at longer or shorter intervals; chin-cough; pertussis. *Dunglison.*—Written also *hooping-cough*.
 WHŌT, (hōt) *v. n.* To shout. *Drayton.* See *HOOT*.
 WHŌT, (hōt) *v. a.* To insult with shouts. *Young.*
 WHŌP,* (hwōp) *v. a.* To strike; to beat. *Jennings.*—Written also *whap*. [Vulgar and provincial.]
 WHŌP'ER,* *n.* One who whops:—any thing uncommonly large; a monstrous lie. *Forby.*—Written also *whapper*. [Provincial and colloquial.]
 WHŌRE, (hōr) [hōr, *P. E. J. Sm. Wb.*; hōr, *S. J.*; hōr or hōr, *W. F.*; hōr or hōr, *K.*] *n.* A prostitute; a harlot; concubine; an adulteress; a strumpet.
 WHŌRE, *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Congreve.*
 WHŌRE, *v. n.* To practise whoredom. *Dryden.*
 WHŌRE'DOM, (hōr'dōm) *n.* Fornication. *Bp. Hall.*
 WHŌRE'MAS-TER, *n.* One who practises fornication.
 †WHŌRE'MAS-TER-LY,* *a.* Licentious; libidinous. *Shak.*
 WHŌRE'MŌN-Ē-ER, (hōr'mōng-ēr) *n.* Same as *whoremaster*.
 †WHŌRE'SŌN, (hōr'sūn) *n.* A bastard. *Shak.*
 WHŌR'ISH, (hōr'ish) *a.* Unchaste; lewd; incontinent.
 WHŌR'ISH-LY, (hōr'ish-lē) *ad.* In a whorish manner.
 WHŌR'ISH-NESS, (hōr'ish-nēs) *n.* Quality of a whore. *Bale.*
 WHŌRL,* (hwōrl) *n.* (*Bot.*) An arrangement of more leaves than two around a common center, upon the same plane. *P. Cyc.*
 WHOR/TLE-BĒR-RY, (hwūr'tl-bēr-rē) *n.* A genus of small shrubs and its fruit.—One species is commonly called, in the United States, *huckleberry*.
 WHŌSE, (hōz) *pron.* Possessive case of *Who* and *Which*.
 WHŌSŌ, (hōsō) *pron.* Same as *whosoever*. [Antiquated.]
 WHŌSŌ-ĒV'ER, (hōsŏ-ēv'er) *pron.* Any one; whoever.
 WHŪR,* *n.* A rough sound, as of the letter *r*. *Smart.* See *WHIR*.
 WHŪR, *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* roughly:—to snarl.

†WHŪRT, *n.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew.*
 WHŪY, (hwī) *ad.* For what reason:—for which reason, relatively:—for what reason, interrogatively.—It is sometimes a mere emphatic expletive; as, "If I cannot ride, *why*, I will walk."
 WHŪY, *n.* A young heifer. *Grose.* [Local, Eng.]
 †WHŪY'NŌT, *n.* A violent or peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.* [A cant word.]
 WICK, *n.* The cotton or substance of a candle or lamp, which immediately supplies the flame.
 WICK'ED, *a.* Evil in principle or practice; vicious; unjust; nefarious; irreligious; profane; impious; flagitious; morally bad; pernicious; sinful.
 WICK'ED-LY, *ad.* In a wicked manner; criminally; viciously; sinfully; corruptly.
 WICK'ED-NESS, *n.* Quality of being wicked; vice; impiety; sin.
 WICK'ER,* *n.* A small, quick-grown twig. *Wood.* A mark or boundary. *Bractett.* See *WIKE*.
 WICK'ER, *a.* Made of twigs or osiers; wickered. *Spenser.*
 WICK'ERED,* (wik'erd) *a.* Made of wickers or twigs. *Milton.*
 WICK'ER-WORK,* (-wīrk) *n.* A texture of twigs. *Cowper.*
 WICK'ET, *n.* [*guichet*, Fr.; *wicket*, D.; *gricket*, Welsh.] A small gate; a small door in a gate, or by the side of a gate:—a sort of little gate set up to be bowled at by cricketers.
 WIC'LIFFE-ITE, *n.* A follower of the reformer Wicliffe; a Lollard.—Written also *Wickliffe* and *Wickliffe*.
 WID'Y, *n.* (*Scotland*) A halter made of osiers. See *WITHY*.
 WIDE, *a.* Broad; extended far each way; broad to a certain degree; as, "three inches wide:—being at a distance; deviating; remote; as, "wide from the truth."
 WIDE, *ad.* At a distance; with great extent; widely.
 WIDE'LY, *ad.* With great extent each way; remotely.
 WIDE-MŌTH'ED,* (-mōthd) *a.* Having a wide mouth. *Pope.*
 WID'EN, (wid'n) *v. a.* [i. WIDENED; *pp.* WIDENING, WIDENED.] To make wide; to extend. *South.*
 WID'EN, (wid'n) *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.
 WIDE'NESS, *n.* State of being wide; breadth; large extent each way; comparative breadth.
 WID'EN-ING,* (wid'n-ing) *n.* The act of making or becoming wide.
 WID'IGN, (wid'ign) *n.* A water-fowl, resembling a wild duck, but smaller.
 WID'ŌW, (wid'ōw) *n.* A woman whose husband is dead.
 WID'ŌW, *v. a.* [i. WIDOWED; *pp.* WIDOWING, WIDOWED.] To deprive of a husband; to endow with the right of a widow; to strip of any thing good. *Dryden.*
 WID'ŌW'ED,* (wid'ōd) *p. a.* Made a widow; being in the state of a widow.
 WID'ŌW-ER, *n.* A man who has lost his wife.
 WID'ŌW-ER-HŌOD,* (-hōd) *n.* The state of a widower. *H. W. Hamilton.*
 WID'ŌW-HŌOD, (-hōd) *n.* State of being a widow.
 WID'ŌW-HŪNT'ER, *n.* One who courts widows for a jointure. *Addison.*
 WID'ŌW-LY,* (wid'ō-lē) *a.* Like a widow; becoming a widow. *Strickland.*
 WID'ŌW-MĀK'ER, *n.* One who deprives women of their husbands. *Shak.*
 WID'ŌW-WĀL, *n.* Spurge-olive; a shrub.
 WIDTH, *n.* Breadth; wideness. *Mozan.*
 WIELD, (wēld) *v. a.* [i. WIELDED; *pp.* WIELDING, WIELDED.] To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to sustain and move by the hand:—to handle, in an ironical sense.
 WIELD'A BLE,* *a.* That may be wielded. *Fisher.*
 †WIELD'LESS, *a.* Unmanageable. *Spenser.*
 WIELD'Y, *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.
 WIER'Y, (wir'ē) [i. WET; moist. *Shak.*] *Wiry.* See *WIRE*.
 WIFE, *n.* [*wif*, Sax.; *wif*, D.; *wyf*, Icel.] *pl.* WIVES. A man's lawful consort; a woman who has a husband:—formerly, a woman, simply. *Bacon.*
 WIFE'HOOD, (-hōd) *n.* State of a wife. *Beaum. & Fl.* [R.]
 WIFE'LESS, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Chaucer.*
 WIFE'LY, *a.* Becoming a wife. *Dryden.*
 WIG, *n.* A periwig, from which it is contracted; false hair worn on the head.—[*weghe*, Teut.] A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*
 WIGHT, (wit) *n.* A person; a being. *Shak.*—Now used only in irony or slight contempt.
 †WIGHT, (wit) *n.* Swift; nimble. *Spenser.*
 †WIGHT'LY, (wit'lē) *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser.*
 WIG-MĀK'ER,* *n.* One who makes wigs. *Johnson.*
 WIG'WĀM,* *n.* A hut or cabin of an American Indian. *Encyc.*
 WIG-WEAV-ER,* *n.* A manufacturer of wigs. *Cowper.*
 WIKE,* *n.* A temporary mark or boundary, as of a twig or branch of a tree it:—used in England in setting out tithes.—Called also *wicker*. *Bractett.* [Local, Eng.]
 WILD, *a.* Not tame; not domesticated; as, "a wild ani-

mal:—propagated by nature; not cultivated; as, “a wild cherry;”—desert; uninhabited; as, “a wild region;”—savage; uncivilized;—used of persons or practices:—turbulent; irregular; licentious; unguarded; inconstant; mutable; fickle; inordinate; loose; uncouth; strange; done without order or plan; springing from mere fancy.—It is used as an epithet forming the names of many plants, implying that they grow without cultivation; as, *wild olive*.

WILD, *n.* A desert; a tract uncultivated and desolate.

WILD-BAGS/IL, *n.* A plant. *Miller*.

WILD-BOAR, * *n.* A wild animal, of the hog kind, valued for its flesh, and noted as an object for the chase. *Pennant*.

WILD-BUFF/LOES, * *n.* An annual plant. *Crabb*.

WILD-CAT, * *n.* A ferocious, feline animal, of the genus *felis*; *felis catus*. *P. Cyc*.

WILD-CUM-BER, *n.* A plant. *Miller*.

WILD-CUM/IN, * *n.* An annual plant. *Crabb*.

WILDER, *v. a.* [i. WILDEED; pp. WILDERING, WILDEERED.] To lose or puzzle, as in an unknown or pathless tract; to bewilder. *Dryden*. [R.]

WILDER-NESS, *n.* A desert; a tract of solitude; a wild, uncultivated region. [†State of being wild. *Milton*.]

WILD-FIRE, *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

WILD-FOWL, * *n.* Wild birds that are hunted as game. *Booth*.

WILD-GER/MAN-DEE, * *n.* A plant. *Crabb*.

WILD-GOÖSE-CHÄSE, *n.* A vain, foolish pursuit, of as if something as unlikely to be caught as the wild-goose.

WILD/ING, *n.* A wild, sour apple; a wild plant or tree.

WILD-LI/QUOR-ICE, * (-lik/ur-is) *n.* A plant. *Crabb*.

WILD/LY, *ad.* In a wild manner; disorderly; without cultivation; with disorder; heedlessly; irregularly.

WILD/NESS, *n.* State of being wild; rudeness; disorder; inordinate vivacity; irregularity; uncultivated state.

WILD-OAT, * *n.* A plant; a species of grain that grows wild. *Booth*.

WILD-OL/IV, *n.* A plant or shrub; oleaster. *Miller*.

WILD-PLAN/TAIN, * *n.* A plant. *Crabb*.

WILD-RÖCK/ET, * *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb*.

WILD-RÖSE/MAR-Y, * *n.* A shrub. *Crabb*.

WILD-SER/VICE, *n.* A plant or shrub. *Miller*.

WILD-TAN/SY, * *n.* A plant. *Crabb*.

WILE, *n.* A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; subtly; cunning; a practice artful, sly, and insidious.

WILE, *v. a.* To deceive; to beguile. *Spenser*.

WIL/FÖL, *n.* Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious; perverse; inflexible; stiff.

WIL/FÖL-LY, *ad.* Obstinate; stubbornly; by design.

WIL/FÖL-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness.

WIL/LY, *ad.* By stratagem; slyly; fraudulently.

WIL/NESS, *n.* State of being wild; guile.

WILK, *n.* A kind of periwinkle; a sea-snail. *Drayton*.

WILL, *n.* The power or faculty of the mind by which we desire and purpose, or determine to do or forbear, an action; inclination; disposition; desire; direction; command; power; government.—*Will*, or *last will and testament*, (*Last*) a legal declaration of a person's intentions as to what he wills to be performed, after his death, in relation to his property.—In strictness of language, the term *will* is limited to *land*; *testament*, to personal estate. *Brande*.—*Good will*, favor; kindness:—right intention.—*Ill-will*, malice; malignity.

WILL, *v. a.* [I WILL, thou WILLEST, he WILLS or WILLETH:—i. WILED; pp. WILLING, WILLED.] To determine in the mind; to desire; to be inclined or resolved to have; to command; to direct; to dispose of by will or testament.

WILL, *v. n.* To dispose of effects by will. *Brand*.

WILL, *v. auxiliary and defective.* [i. WOULD.—Present, I WILL, thou WILT, he WILL.] It is used as one of the two signs of the future tense, the other being *shall*. See *SHALL*.—*Will*, in the first person, promises or threatens; as, “I or we will do it;” in the second and third persons, for the most part, it merely foretells; as, “You, he, or they will do it.”

† The following remarks on *will* are quoted from Dr. Johnson.—“It is one of the signs of the future tense, of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.—*I will come*, I am determined to come, importing choice.—*Thou wilt come*, it must be that thou must come, importing necessity; or, it shall be that thou shalt come, importing choice.—*Wilt thou come*? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.—*He will come*, He is resolved to come; or, it must be that he must come, importing either choice or necessity.—*It will come*, It must be that it must come, importing necessity.—The plural follows the analogy of the singular.” See *SHALL*.

WIL/LEM-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral containing zinc. *Dana*.

WILL/ER, *n.* One who wills. *Barrow*.

WILL/ING, *a.* Inclined to anything; consenting; not dis-

posed to refuse:—desirous; ready; complying; chosen:—spontaneous; voluntary.

WILL/ING-LY, *ad.* Without reluctance; with one's own consent; spontaneously; voluntarily.

WILL/ING-NESS, *n.* State of being willing; consent.

WIL/LÖW, (will'lo) *n.* A tree, of many species, with plant branches, one species of which is called the *weeping-willow*.—A garland made of the boughs of *willows* is said to have been worn by forlorn lovers.

WIL/LÖWED, (will'led) *a.* Abounding with willows.

WIL/LÖW-HÉRB, * (will'lo-érb) *n.* A plant of several varieties. *P. Cyc*.

WIL/LÖW-ISII, *a.* Resembling the willow. *Walton*.

WIL/LÖW-LÄRK, * *n.* A bird, called also the *sedge-bird*. *Booth*.

WIL/LÖW-WEED, *n.* An annual plant. *Ainsworth*.

WIL/LÖW-WORT, (will'lo-würt) *n.* A plant. *Miller*.

WIL/LÖW-Y, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Gray*.

WILL-WÉH-A-WÍSP, *n.* Jack-with-a-lantern; *ignis fatuus*:—written also *Will-o-the-wisp*. *Gay*.

†WIL/SOME, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn. *Prompt. Parv.*

WILT, * *v. n.* [i. WILTED; pp. WILTING, WILTED.] To droop; to wither, as plants or flowers cut or plucked off. *Hollo-way*. † A word common in the United States, and provincial in England, where *well* and *welt* are used in the same sense.—“*To wilt*, for *wither*, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word.” *Ray*.

WILT, *v. defective*, 2d person from *Will*. See *WILL*.

WIL/UTE, * *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for *idiocrase*. *Dana*.

WIL/Y, *a.* Cunning; sly; full of wiles or stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.

WIM/BLE, *a.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. *Spenser*.

WIM/BLE, *n.* An instrument for boring holes. *Dryden*.

†WIM/BLE, *v. a.* To bore. *Sir T. Herbert*.

WIM/PLE, *n.* [*guimpe*, old Fr.] A hood; a veil. *Isaiah*.] A plant. *Johnson*.

†WIM/PLE, *v. a.* [*wimpelen*, Teut.] To draw down, as a hood or veil. *Spenser*.

WIN, *v. a.* [i. WON; pp. WINNING, WON.] To gain by conquest, or by success in competition; to obtain or gain by any means; to procure; to get; to earn.

WIN, *v. n.* To gain the victory; to gain influence or favor; to gain ground; to conquer.

WINGE, *v. n.* [*wingo*, Welsh.] [i. WINCED; pp. WINCING, WINCED.] To twist or turn, as in pain or uneasiness; to kick, as a horse impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shak*.

WINGE, * or WIN/ING-MA-CHINE, * *n.* The dyer's reel. *Ore*.

WIN/ER, *n.* He or that which winces. *Milton*.

WINCH, *n.* [*guincher*, old Fr.] A bent handle or rectangular lever, for turning a wheel, grindstone, &c.; a windlass:—a kick, in impatience or fretfulness, as of a horse. *Skelton*.

WINCH, *v. n.* [i. WINCHED; pp. WINCHING, WINCHED.] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness; to wince. *Shak*.

WIN/CHES-TER, * *a.* Noting an English dry measure, originally called at Winchester in England. *Blackstone*.

WIN/CO-PIPE, (wíng'kó-píp) *n.* A small red flower. *Bacon*.

WIND, [wínd or wínd, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Cobbin; wínd, P. Sm. R. Wb. Kenrick.] *n.* Air in motion; a current in the atmosphere, conveying the air, with greater or less velocity, from one part to another; a current of air; a current, as coming from a particular point:—breath; breath modulated by an instrument:—air impregnated with scent:—flatulence; windiness:—anything insignificant, or light as wind.—*To go down the wind*, to decay.—*To take or have the wind*, to gain or have the advantage.

† “These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former [wínd] seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. . . . Mr. Sheridan tells us that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced *wínd* with the *i* short, by saying, ‘I have a great *wínd* to find why you pronounce it *wínd*.’ A very illiberal critic retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan by saying, ‘If I may be so bold, I should be glad to be *toold* why you pronounce it *goold*.’ . . . Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the same preference to the first sound of this word that I have done. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay give only the short sound. Mr. Perry joins them in this sound, but says in dramatic scenes it has the long one. Mr. Nares says it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme it with *wind*, *kind*, &c.; and Mr. Smith observes, that it is now the polite pronunciation, though against analogy.” *Walker*.

WIND, *v. a.* [i. WINDED; pp. WINDING, WINDED.] To ventilate:—to perceive or follow by the wind or scent:—to ride or drive (as a horse) so as to render scant of wind:—to rest (as a horse) in order to recover wind.

WIND, *v. a.* [i. WOUND; pp. WINDING, WOUND.] To turn round; to twist; to twirl:—to regulate in motion; to turn

to this or that direction:—to turn by shifts or expedients; to introduce by insinuation:—to infold; to encircle. —*To wind out*, to extricate:—to sound by inflation; as, “to wind a horn.” *Milton*. —*To wind up*, to bring up into a ball or a small compass; to convolve the spring; to put into a state of renovated or continued motion, as a watch; to raise by degrees; to straighten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune or in order.

WIND, *v. n.* To turn; to change; to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures.

WIND'BOÖND, *a.* Convinced by contrary winds. *Dryden*.

WIND'BRÖ-KEN,* (wînd'brö-ken) *a.* Diseased in the wind or breath, as a horse. *Crabb*.

WIND'CHÄNG-ING,* *a.* Changing as the wind; fickle. *Shak*.

WIND'DRÖP'SY,* *n.* (*Med.*) A tumor filled with air. *Dun- glishon*.

WIND'EGG, *n.* An egg not impregnated; an addle egg. **WIND'ER**, *n.* He or that which winds; an instrument for winding:—a plant that twists itself round others:—a winding step in a staircase.

WIND'FÄLL, *n.* Fruit blown down from the tree; fruit that falls from the tree before it is ripe:—an unexpected legacy; any unexpected advantage.

WIND'FÄLL-EN, (wînd'fäll-en) *a.* Blown down by the wind. **WIND'FLÖW-ER**, *n.* The anemone; marsh gentian.

WIND'GÄGE,* *n.* An instrument to ascertain the force or velocity of the wind. *Brande*.

WIND'GÄLL, *n.* A soft, yielding, flatulent tumor, full of corrupt matter, on the fetlock joint of a horse.

WIND'GÖN, *n.* A gun discharged by means of wind; an air-gun.

WIND'HÖV-ER,* *n.* A species of hawk. *Smart*.

WIND'I-NESS, *n.* State of being windy; fullness of wind; flatulence.

WIND'ING, *n.* Act of turning; flexure; meander. **WIND'ING**,* *a.* Having flexures; circuitous. *Smart*.

WIND'ING-LY,* *ad.* In a winding manner. *Byron*.

WIND'ING-SHÉET, *n.* A sheet or shroud for the dead.

WIND'IN'STRU-MENT,* *n.* An instrument of music sounded or operated upon by wind. *Burney*.

WIND'LASS, *n.* A machine for raising weights, in which a rope or chain is wound about a cylindrical body moved by levers or by a handle. —Written also *windlacc*.

WIND'LASS, *v. n.* To act indirectly or warily. *Ham- mond*.

WIND'LE, (wînd'l) *n.* A spindle. *Ainsworth*.

WIND'LESS, *a.* Wanting wind; out of breath. *Fairfax*.

WIND'LE-STRAW, *n.* A withered flower-stalk of grass. *Loudon*. A reed; a sort of grass. *Brockett*.

WIND'MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding corn or grain, and for other purposes, turned by the wind.

WIND'DÖW, (wînd'dö) *n.* [*wîndue*, Dan.] An aperture in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air; the frame of glass, or any other materials, that covers the aperture; an aperture resembling a window.

WIND'DÖW, (wînd'dö) *v. a.* To furnish with windows. *Watton*. To place at a window; —to break into openings. *Shak*. [*r.*]

WIND'DÖW-BLIND,* *n.* A wooden frame-work to exclude the sun from a window; a Venetian blind. *Taylor*.

WIND'DÖW-CÜR'TAIN,* *n.* A curtain to obstruct the light of a window. *Garrick*.

WIND'DÖW-FRÄME,* *n.* The frame of a glass window. *Hyde*.

WIND'DÖW-GLÄSS,* *n.* Glass used in glazing windows. *Loudon*.

WIND'DÖW-LESS,* *a.* Having no window. *Shelley*.

WIND'DÖW-SÄSH,* *n.* A window-frame. *Hyde*.

WIND'DÖW-SHÜT'TER,* *n.* A wooden frame or door to close up a window. *Loudon*.

WIND'DÖW-Y, *a.* Having windows or little crossings. *Donne*.

WIND'PIPE or **WIND'PIPE**, [wînd'pîp, *P. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; wînd'pîp or wînd'pîp, *W. J.*; wînd'pîp, *S. K.*] *n.* The passage for the breath through the throat; the trachea.

WIND'PLÄNT,* *n.* An American perennial plant. *Farm. Ency.*

WIND'PÛMPE,* *n.* A pump moved by wind;—used in draining land. *Loudon*.

WIND'RÖDE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The driving of a ship when at anchor by the opposition of wind and tide. *Mar. Dict.*

WIND'RÖW, *n.* Hay raked into a row or ridge in order to be cocked. *Crabb*. —A line of peat or turf dug up;—a green border of a field dug up. *Farm. Ency.*

WIND'RÖW,* *v. a.* To rake or put into the form of a wind-row. *Forby*.

WIND'SÄIL,* *n.*; *pl.* **WIND-SÄILS**. One of the vanes, generally four in number, which, being turned by the action of the wind, give motion to the machinery of a mill. *P. Cyc.* —(*Naut.*) A tube or funnel of canvas employed to convey a stream of air down into the lower part of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

WIND'SHÖCK, *n.* A crack or shiver in the body of a tree. *Evelyn*.

WIND'SÖR-CHÄIR,* *n.* A sort of wheel-carriage. *Ec. Rev.*

WIND'SWIFT,* *a.* Swift as the wind. *Shak*.

WIND'TIGHT, (wînd'tît) *a.* Proof against wind; air-tight. *Bp. Hall*.

WIND'WARD, *ad.* Towards the wind.

WIND'WARD, *a.* Lying towards the wind.

WIND'WARD, *n.* The point towards the wind. *Tatler*.

WIND'WARD-TIDE,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The tide that sets to windward. *Crabb*.

WIND'Y, *a.* Consisting of wind; full of wind; exposed to the wind; next the wind; airy; tempestuous; empty; puffy; flatulent.

WINE, *n.* [*wîin*, Sax.; *wîin*, D.; *wîn*, Fr.] The fermented juice of the grape; a liquid resembling wine in flavor or qualities; the spirituous product of fermentation. —*Spirit of wine*, alcohol.

WINE'BIB-BER,* *n.* One who drinks wine to excess. *Luke*.

WINE'GLÄSS,* *n.* A glass used in drinking wine. *Ure*.

WINE'LESS,* *a.* Destitute of wine. *Swift*.

WINE'MEÄS-ÛRE,* (-mëzh'Ûr) *n.* A measure for wine. *Ency.*

WINE'MËR-CHÄNT,* *n.* A dealer in wine. *McCulloch*.

WINE'PRËSS,* *n.* A press used in making wine. *Isaiah*.

WINE'STÖNE,* *n.* A deposit of crude tartar, called *argal*, which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine casks. *Ure*.

WING, *n.* The limb of a bird by which it flies; also of an insect, &c.:—any thing resembling a wing; a membranous expansion of a plant:—a fan to winnow:—flight; passage by the wing; the motive or incitement of flight:—the side of an army:—the side of a building, &c.:—figuratively, protection. —(*Bot.*) A membranous expansion. —(*Naut.*) A passage along the sides of a ship between the fore and after cockpit.

WING, *v. a.* [*i.* WINGED; *pp.* WINGING, WINGED.] To furnish with wings; to enable to fly:—to supply with side bodies:—to transport by flight; to fly:—to wound in the wing,—a term among sportsmen.

WING'CASE,* *n.* A covering for an insect's wing; a wing-shell. *Booth*.

WING'ED, (wîng'ed or wîngd) *a.* Furnished with wings; flying; swift; rapid:—fanned with wings.

WING'ED-PEÄ, (wîng'ed-pe) *n.* A plant. *Miller*.

WING'FOOT-ED, (wîng'füt-ed) *a.* Swift; nimble. *Dray- ton*.

WING'LESS, *a.* Not having wings; not flying. *Junius*.

WING'LET,* *n.* A very small wing. *Booth*.

WING'SHÉLL, *n.* A sheath for the wings of insects.

WING'STRÖKE,* *n.* A stroke or blow with a wing. *Kirby*.

WING-SWIFT,* *a.* Swift on the wing. *Kirby*.

WING'Y, (wîng'y) *a.* Having wings; resembling wings.

WINK, (wîngk) *v. n.* [*i.* WINKED; *pp.* WINKING, WINKED.] To shut the eyes; to shut the eyes and open them:—to hint or direct by the motion of the eyelids:—to close the eyes and exclude the light:—to connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate:—to be dim. *Dryden*.

WINK, (wîngk) *n.* Act of winking or closing the eye; a motion of the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

WINK'ER, (wîngk'er) *n.* One who winks; a blinder.

WINK'ING-LY, *ad.* With the eye almost closed.

WINK'NER, *n.* One who wins. *Spenser*.

WINK'ING, *a.* That wins; attractive; charming.

WINK'ING, *n.* Act of gaining; the sum won.

WINK'ING, (wînk'ing) *v. a.* [*i.* WINKING; *pp.* WINKING, WINKING.] To separate by means of the wind; to drive the chaff from; to fan:—to beat as with wings; to sift; to examine:—to separate; to part.

WINK'ÖW, *v. n.* To separate corn from chaff. *Ecclesi. v.*

WINK'ÖW-ER, (wînk'öw-er) *n.* One who winnows.

WINK'SÖME, (wînk'süm) *a.* Merry; cheerful. *Todd*. [*North of England.*]

WINT'ER, *n.* The cold season of the year, astronomically, beginning with the winter solstice or shortest day, about December 23, and ending with the vernal equinox, about March 21—but popularly comprising, in the United States, December, January, and February.

WINT'ER, *v. n.* [*i.* WINTERED; *pp.* WINTERING, WINTERED.] To pass the winter; to hibernate.

WINT'ER, *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter.

WINT'ER,* *a.* Belonging to winter:—often used in composition. *Bacon*.

WINT'ER-ÄP'PLE,* *n.* An apple used in winter. *Loudon*.

WINT'ER-BÄAT'EN, (tn) *a.* Injured by winter. *Spenser*.

WINT'ER-BËR'RY,* *n.* A plant of several species. *P. Cyc.*

WINT'ER-CHËR'RY, *n.* A plant of several species.

WINT'ER-CIT'RON, *n.* A sort of pear.

WINT'ER-CRËSS,* *n.* A plant; *barbarea*. *Loudon*.

- WIT^H-DRA^W, *v. n.* To retire; to retreat. *Milton.*
 WIT^H-DRA^W-AL, * *n.* Act of withdrawing. *Brit. Critic.*
 WIT^H-DRA^W-ER, *n.* One who withdraws.
 WIT^H-DRA^W-ING-RÖÖM, *n.* Room for retirement: — now contracted to *drawing-room*. *Mortimer.*
 WIT^H-DRA^W-MENT, * *n.* Act of withdrawing; withdrawal. *Ec. Rev.*
 WIT^HE, [with, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Wb.*: with, *P.*; with, *Sm.*] A twig used for a band; a willow twig; a band of twigs. — Written also *with*.
 WIT^HE, * *v. a.* [i. WIT^HED; *pp.* WIT^HING, WIT^HED.] To bind with withes. *Abbot.*
 WIT^HER, *v. n.* [i. WIT^HERED; *pp.* WIT^HERING, WIT^HERED.] To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up; to waste or pine away; to lose animal moisture; to decay; to droop; to wilt.
 WIT^HER, *v. a.* To make to fade. *Shak.* To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle. *Dryden.*
 WIT^HER-BÄND, *n.* A piece of iron, laid under a saddle, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow.
 WIT^HERED, * (with/erd) *n.* Dried; wasted; faded.
 WIT^HERED-NESS, (with/erd-nēs) *n.* State of being withered; marcidly. *Ep. Hall.*
 WIT^HER-ING, * *p. a.* Drying; fading; decaying.
 WIT^HER-ING-LY, * *ad.* In a withering manner. *Byron.*
 WIT^HER-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A native carbonate of baryta. *Brande.*
 WIT^HER-NÄM, * *n.* (*Lav.*) A species of writ. *Bouvier.*
 WIT^HERES, *n. pl.* The joining of the shoulder-bones, in a horse, at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder.
 WIT^HER-WRÜNGE, (with/er-rüng) *a.* Hurt in the withers, caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide.
 WIT^H-HÖLD, * *p.* from *Withhold*. See *WITHHOLD*.
 WIT^H-HÖLD, *v. a.* [i. WITHHELD; *pp.* WITHHOLDING, WITHHELD or WITHHOLDEN. — *Withholden* is rarely used.] To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back; to hinder; to obstruct; to take away; to refuse.
 WIT^H-HÖLD/EN, (with-höld/en) *p.* See *WITHHOLD*.
 WIT^H-HÖLD/ER, *n.* One who withholds. *Stephens.*
 WIT^H-HÖLD/MENT, * *n.* The act of withholding. *Ec. Rev.* [R.]
 WIT^H-IN, *prep.* In, as opposed to something out; in the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond; not longer ago than; in the reach of; not exceeding.
 WIT^H-IN, *ad.* In the inner parts; inwardly; in the mind.
 WIT^H-IN/SIDE, *ad.* In the interior parts. *Shak.* [R.]
 WIT^H-ÖUT, *prep.* Out of, as opposed to something in; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from; not with; in a state of absence from; beyond; not within the compass of; supposing the negation or omission of; not by the use or help of.
 WIT^H-ÖUT, *ad.* Not within; out of doors; externally.
 WIT^H-ÖUT, *conj.* Unless; except. *Sidney.* [Not in good use.]
 WIT^H-ÖUT-DÖÖR, * *a.* Being out of door; exterior. *Shak.*
 WIT^H-ÖUT/EN, (-öütn) *prep.* Without. *Spenser.*
 WIT^H-STÄND, *v. a.* [i. WITHSTOOD; *pp.* WITHSTANDING, WITHSTOOD.] To contend against; to oppose; to resist.
 WIT^H-STÄND/ER, *n.* One who withstands; an opponent.
 WIT^H-STOOD, * (with-stüd') *i. & p.* from *Withstand*. See *WITHSTAND*.
 WIT^H/WIND, *n.* An herb.
 WIT^H/Y, *n.* A willow-tree; a twig; an osier; a willow. *Evelyn.*
 WIT^H/Y, *a.* Made of withes; flexible and tough.
 WIT^H/LESS, *a.* Wanting wit or understanding; foolish.
 WIT^H/LESS-LY, *ad.* Without wit or understanding.
 WIT^H/LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of wit or understanding. *Sanders.*
 WIT^H/LING, *n.* A pretender to wit; a man of small wit.
 WIT^H/NESS, *n.* Knowledge adduced in proof; evidence; testimony; attestation — one who deposes under oath; one who gives testimony or evidence in a judicial proceeding; a deponent. — *With a witness*, with great force or energy; effectually. *Woodward.* [Low.]
 WIT^H/NESS, *v. a.* [i. WIT^HNESSED; *pp.* WIT^HNESSING, WIT^HNESSED.] To attest; to tell with asseveration. *Shak.* To be a witness of; to observe. *Watts.*
 WIT^H/NESS, *v. n.* To bear testimony; to testify. *Sidney.*
 WIT^H/NESS-ER, *n.* One who gives testimony. *Martin.*
 WIT^H/SNÄP-PER, *n.* One who affects repartee. *Shak.*
 WIT^H/TED, *a.* Having wit; as, a quick-witted boy.
 WIT^H/TIC-I-SM, *n.* A phrase affectedly witty; a witty remark; a mean attempt at wit. *Dryden.*
 WIT^H/TIC-LY, *ad.* In a witty manner; ingeniously; artfully.
 WIT^H/TIC-NESS, *n.* Quality of being witty. *B. Jonson.*
 WIT^H/TING-LY, *ad.* Knowingly; by design. *Hooker.*
 WIT^H/TÖL, *n.* One who, knowing his wife's faithlessness, seems content; a tame cuckold. *Sidney.*
 WIT^H/TÖL-LY, *a.* Like a wittol; cuckoldly. *Shak.*
 WIT^H/TY, *a.* Having wit; abounding in wit; imaginative; sarcastic. [Ingenious; judicious. *Shak.*]
- WIT^H/WAL, *n.* The great spotted woodpecker.
 WIT^H-WORM, (-würin) *n.* A feeder on wit: — a canker of wit. *B. Jonson.*
 WIVE, *v. n.* [i. WIVED; *pp.* WIVING, WIVED.] To marry; to take a wife. *Shak.*
 WIVE, *v. a.* To marry; to match to a wife. *Shak.*
 WIVE/HOOD, (wiv/hüd) *n.* Wifehood. *Spenser.*
 WIVE/LESS, *a.* Without a wife; wifeless. *Homily.*
 WIVE/LY, *a.* Belonging to a wife; wifely. *Sidney.*
 WIV/ER, or WIV/ERN, *n.* A kind of heraldic dragon. *Thynne.*
 WIVES, (wivz) *n. pl.* of *Wife*. See *WIFE*.
 WIZ/ARD, *n.* [A wise person; a learned person. *Spenser.*] A conjurer; an enchanter; a sorcerer; a male witch.
 WIZ/ARD, *a.* Enchanting; haunted by wizards. *Milton.*
 WIZ/ARD-RY, * *n.* The art or practice of wizards; sorcery. *Lav.*
 WIZ/EN, (wiz/zn) *v. n.* [i. WIZENED; *pp.* WIZENING, WIZENED.] To dry up; to shrivel; to wither. *Forby.* [Local, Eng.]
 WIZ/EN, * (wiz/zn) *n.* (*Scotland*) The windpipe; weasand. *Garnieson.* See *WEASAND*.
 WÖAD, (wöd) *n.* A plant, once much cultivated in Great Britain for a blue dye extracted from it: — now nearly superseded by indigo: — written also *weld*. See *WELD*.
 WÖ-DÄN/ÖM, * (*Min.*) A malleable metal, of a bronz-yellow color, extracted from a species of pyrite. *Hamilton.*
 WÖDE, *a.* Mad. *Pegge.* [Local, Eng.] See *WÖD*.
 WÖDEN, * *n.* An Anglo-Saxon divinity, considered as corresponding to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans: — sometimes erroneously considered identical with *Oan*. *Brande.*
 WÖE, (wö) *n.* Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity; a curse; a denunciation of calamity. — It is often used in denunciations, *woe be*; or in exclamations of sorrow, *woe is*, anciently, *woe woorth*; as, "Woe worth thee." *Spenser.* — Written also *wo*.
 WÖE/BE-GÖNE, *a.* Far gone in woe; very sad; overwhelmed with sorrow. *Shak.*
 WÖE/WÄ-RIED, * (wö/wä-rid) *a.* Tired out with woe. *Shak.*
 WÖ/FOL, *a.* Full of woe; sorrowful; mournful; calamitous; afflictive; doleful; lamentable; wretched.
 WÖ/FOL-LY, *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; wretchedly.
 WÖ/FOL-NESS, *n.* Misery; calamity. *Martin.*
 WÖLD, *n.* A plain, open country; downs. *Shak.*
 WÖLF, (wülf) *n.* [*wolf*, D.] *pl.* WOLVES, (wülvz) A fierce, wild animal, of the *canis* or dog kind: — any thing ravenous or destructive: — a corrosive ulcer. *Bronne.*
 WÖLF-DÖG, (wülf/dög) *n.* A large kind of dog, of several varieties; a dog kept to guard sheep; a species of dog, the offspring of a wolf and a dog.
 WÖLF-FISH, * (wülf/fish) *n.* A voracious kind of fish. *Roget.*
 WÖLF/ISH, (wülf/ish) *a.* Resembling a wolf; ravenous.
 WÖLF/ISH-LY, * (wülf/ish-le) *ad.* Like a wolf. *Shak.*
 WÖLF-NET, * (wülf/nët) *n.* A net that takes great numbers. *Smart.*
 WÖL/PRÄM, * *n.* (*Min.*) A native tungstate of iron and manganese, called also *rock-lead*. *Brande.*
 WÖL/PS/BÄNE, (wülf/s/bän) *n.* A genus of hardy, narcotic, and poisonous plants; aconite.
 WÖL/PS-CLÄW, * (wülf/s/cläw) *n.* A plant. *Smart.*
 WÖL/PS-MILK, (wülf/s/milk) *n.* An herb. *Plant. Smarth.*
 WÖL/PS-PÄCH, * (wülf/s/päch) *n.* A plant. *Smart.*
 WÖLKONSKÖIT, * *n.* (*Min.*) An amorphous, greenish, fragile mineral. *P. Cye.*
 WÖL/LAS-TÖN-ITE, * *n.* (*Min.*) A species of prismatic aulite; a silicate of lime. *Brande.*
 WÖL/VER-ENE, * (wül-ver-ene) *n.* (*Zool.*) The glutton. *F. Cye.*
 WÖL/WISH, (wülf/wish) *a.* Wolfish. *Shak.*
 WÖM/AN, (wüm/än) *n. pl.* WOMEN, (wüm/än) The female of the human race; an adult female, as distinguished from a child or girl: — a female attendant on a person of rank.
 WÖM/AN, (wüm/än) *v. a.* To make piant, like a woman. *Shak.* [R.] [*pr.*]
 WÖM/AN-BÖRN, * (wüm/än-börn) *a.* Born of woman. *Cowp.*
 WÖM/ANED, (wüm/änd) *a.* United with a woman. *Shak.*
 WÖM/AN-HÄT/ER, (wüm/än-hät/er) *n.* One who has an aversion to the female sex. *Swift.*
 WÖM/AN-HEAD, (wüm/än-höd) *n.* Womanhood. *Donne.*
 WÖM/AN-HOOD, (wüm/än-hüd) *n.* The character, state, or collective qualities of a woman. *Shak.*
 WÖM/AN-ISH, (wüm/än-ish) *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman.
 WÖM/AN-ISH-LY, (wüm/än-ish-le) *ad.* In a womanish manner.
 WÖM/AN-ISH-NESS, (wüm/än-ish-nēs) *n.* State or quality of being womanish. *Hammond.*
 WÖM/AN-IZE, (wüm/än-iz) *v. a.* To make womanish; to woman; to soften. *Sidney.* [R.]
 WÖM/AN-KIND, (wüm/än-kind) *n.* The female sex; the race of women; women collectively. *Sidney.*

WOM'AN-LĒSS,* (wûm'an-lēs) *a.* Destitute of women. *Quin.*
 WOM'AN-LIKE,* (wûm'an-līk) *a.* Like a woman; womanly. *Allen.*
 WOM'AN-LI-NĒSS,* (wûm'an-lē-nēs) *n.* Quality of being womanly. *Idem.*
 WOM'AN-LY, (wûm'an-lē) *a.* Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine; not childish.
 WOM'AN-LY, (wûm'an-lē) *ad.* In the manner of a woman.
 WOM'AN-TĪRED,* (wûm'an-tīrd) *a.* Hen-pecked. *Shak.*
 WOMB, (wôm) *n.* The place of the fetus in the mother: — the place whence any thing is produced; the belly; any cavity.
 †WOMB, (wôm) *v. a.* To inclose; to breed in secret.
 WOMB'BAT,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A burrowing quadruped of Australia. *Roget.*
 WOMB'Y, (wôm'ē) *a.* Capacious. *Shak.*
 WOM'EN, (wim'en) *n. pl.* of *Woman.* See *WOMAN.*
 WÖN, (wün) *i. & p.* from *Win.* See *WIN.*
 †WÖN, *v. n.* To dwell; to have abode. *Spenser.*
 †WÖN, *n.* Dwelling; habitation. *Spenser.*
 WÖN'DER, (wün'der) *v. n.* [*wonder, D.*] [*i.* *WONDERED*; *pp.* *WONDERING, WONDERED.*] To be struck with admiration or wonder; to be surprised. [To doubt; as, "I wonder whether he will be here."] *Colloquial. Johnson.*
 WÖN'DER, (wün'der) *n.* [*wunder, Sax.; wonder, D.*] State of mind produced by something new, strange, unexpected, and surprising; admiration; astonishment; amazement; cause of wonder; something wonderful or strange; a prodigy; a marvel; a miracle.
 WÖN'DER-ER, *n.* One who wonders.
 WÖN'DER-FÜL, *a.* Admirable; strange; astonishing; amazing; surprising; marvellous; extraordinary.
 WÖN'DER-FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a wonderful manner or degree.
 WÖN'DER-FÜL-NESS, *n.* State of being wonderful.
 WÖN'DER-MĒNT, *n.* Astonishment; amazement; wonderful appearance; wonder. *Dryden.* [*R.*]
 WÖN'DER-ÖS, *a.* See *WONDROUS.*
 WÖN'DER-STRÜCK, *a.* Amazed. *Dryden.*
 WÖN'DER-WÖRK'ER,* (wün'der-würk'er) *n.* A performer of wonders. *Atterbury.* [*ders.*]
 WÖN'DER-WÖRK'ING, (wün'der-würk'ing) *a.* Doing wonderful things. Admirable; marvellous; wonderful. *Pope.*
 WÖN'DROUS-LY, *ad.* In a wonderful manner. *Shak.*
 WÖN'DROUS-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being wondrous. *Brown.*
 WÖNT, (wünt) *v. n.* [*i.* *WONT*; *pp.* *WONTING, WONT or WONTED.*] To be accustomed; to use; to be used. *Spenser.* "He is wont, or he is wonted." *Surrey.*
 †WÖNT, (wünt, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; wönt, *Ja.*) *n.* Custom; habit; use. *Sidney.*
 WÖNT, (wont or wünt) (wönt, *S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm. Scott, Kenrick.*) A contraction of *would not*. — used for *will not*. In New England, commonly pronounced *wünt*.
 WÖNT'ED, *a.* Accustomed; used; usual.
 WÖNT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being wonted. *C. Charles.* [*R.*]
 †WÖNT'LESS, *a.* Unaccustomed; unusual. *Spenser.*
 WÖÖ, *v. a.* [*i.* *WOÖD*; *pp.* *WOÖING, WOÖED.*] To court; to solicit in love; to court solicitously.
 WÖÖ, *v. n.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*
 WÖÖD, (wüd) *n.*; *pl.* *WOÖDS, (wüdz)* A large and thick collection of trees; a forest; — in this sense commonly used in the plural: — the hardest product of vegetation, existing in trees, and included within the bark; the substance of trees; timber; fuel.
 WÖÖD, (wüd) *v. a. & n.* To supply with wood, as a steamboat. *King.*
 †WÖÖD, (wüd) *a.* Mad; furious; raging. *Tusser.*
 WÖÖD-Ä-NĒM'O-NE, (wüd'a-nēm'o-ne) *n.* A plant.
 WÖÖD-ÄSH-ES,* (wüd'äsh-ēs) *n.* Ashes made of wood. *Ure.*
 WÖÖD'BIND, (wüd'bind) *n.* Same as *woodbine*.
 WÖÖD'BINE, (wüd'bin) *n.* A flowering, parasitical plant or shrub; honeysuckle.
 WÖÖD-BĪRD,* (wüd'bird) *n.* A bird of the woods. *Shak.*
 WÖÖD'CHÄT,* (wüd'chät) *n.* A bird resembling the butcher-bird. *Goldsmith.*
 WÖÖD-CHOIR,* (wüd'kwīr) *n.* The songsters of the woods. *Coleridge.*
 WÖÖD'CHÜCK,* (wüd'chük) *n.* (*Zool.*) A small quadruped that burrows in the ground; the marmot. *Ency.*
 WÖÖD-CÖAL,* (wüd'köl) *n.* Coal made of wood; charcoal. *Smart.*
 WÖÖD'CÖCK, (wüd'kök) *n.* A migratory bird: — a dunce.
 WÖÖD'CRÄCK-ER,* (wüd'kräk'er) *n.* A bird. *Plott.*
 WÖÖD-CRICK-ET,* (wüd'krīk-ēt) *n.* An insect. *Goldsmith.*
 WÖÖD'CÜL-VER, (wüd'kül-ver) *n.* Wood-pigeon.
 WÖÖD-CÜT,* (wüd'kü) *n.* An engraving on wood; a print or impress from such an engraving. *Ec. Rev.*
 WÖÖD-CÜT-TER,* (wüd'kü-ter) *n.* One who cuts wood. *Morgan.*
 WÖÖD-DÖVE,* (wüd'döve) *n.* A species of pigeon. *Sanage.*
 WÖÖD-DRINK, (wüd'drīnk) *n.* A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras. *Floyer.*

WÖÖD'ED, (wüd'ed) *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.
 WÖÖD'EN, (wüd'dn) *a.* Made of wood; consisting of wood; ligneous; clumsy; awkward.
 WÖÖD'EN-RÄV'ING,* (wüd'ēn-räv'ing) *n.* The art of engraving on wood. *P. Que.*
 WÖÖD'EN-SPÖÖN,* (wüd'dn-spön) *n.* A term applied to the last junior optime in the University of Cambridge, in England. *Gen. Mag.*
 WÖÖD'FRĒT-TER, (wüd'frēt-ter) *n.* An insect; a wood-worm.
 WÖÖD-GÖD, (wüd'göd) *n.* A pretended sylvan deity. *Spenser.*
 WÖÖD-GERÖÖSE,* (wüd'gröös) *n.* A bird; the cock-of-the-mountain. *Hamilton.*
 WÖÖD-HÖLE, (wüd'höl) *n.* Place where wood is laid up.
 WÖÖD-HÖÖSE,* (wüd'höös) *n.* A house, or receptacle, for wood. *Smollet.*
 WÖÖD'NĒSS, (wüd'ē-nēs) *n.* State of being woody.
 WÖÖD'LÄND, (wüd'länd) *n.* Ground covered with woods.
 WÖÖD'LAND, (wüd'länd) *a.* Relating to woods; sylvan.
 WÖÖD'LÄRK, (wüd'lärk) *n.* A melodious sort of lark.
 WÖÖD'LÖCK,* (wüd'lök) *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of thick stuff fitted on the rudder of a ship, to keep it down. *Falconer.*
 WÖÖD-LÖÖSE, (wüd'löös) *n.* An insect; milleped.
 †WÖÖD'LY, (wüd'lē) *ad.* Madly. *Huot.*
 WÖÖD'MAN, (wüd'män) } *n.* A forest officer, in Eng-
 WÖÖD'S'MAN, (wüd'män) } land: — a forester; — one who fells timber: — a sportsman; a hunter. *Sidney.*
 †WÖÖD-MÖNG-ER, (wüd'müng-er) *n.* A wood-seller. *Wotton.*
 WÖÖD-MÖSS,* (wüd'möös) *n.* Moss growing on wood. *Jodrell.*
 WÖÖD'MÖTE,* (wüd'möt) *n.* (*Lave.*) An ancient forest court. *Blackstone.*
 †WÖÖD'NESS, (wüd'nēs) *n.* Anger; madness. *Bp. Fisher.*
 WÖÖD-NĪHT'SHÄDE, (wüd'nīt'shäd) *n.* A plant.
 WÖÖD-NÖTE, (wüd'nöt) *n.* A wild, musical note.
 WÖÖD-NYMPH, (wüd'nīmf) *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods.
 WÖÖD-ÖF-FER-ING, (wüd-) *n.* Wood burnt on the altar.
 WÖÖD-Ö-PÄL,* (wüd'ö-päl) *n.* (*Min.*) An opalized quartz, found in various vegetable forms. *Brande.*
 WÖÖD'PĒCK, (wüd'pēk) *n.* Woodpecker. *Addison.*
 WÖÖD'PĒCK-ER, (wüd'pēk'er) *n.* A bird, of many species, that pecks into the trunks of trees, in search of insects.
 WÖÖD'PIG-QÖÖN, (wüd'pid-jän) *n.* A wild pigeon; ring-dove.
 WÖÖD'PILE,* (wüd'pil) *n.* A pile of wood for burning. *Ash.*
 WÖÖD'RĒVEE, (wüd'rēv) *n.* One who has the care of woods. *Todd.*
 WÖÖD-RÖCK,* (wüd'rök) *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of asbestos. *Smart.*
 WÖÖD-RÖÖF, (wüd'röf) *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 WÖÖD-RÜSH,* (wüd'rūsh) *n.* A genus of plants. *Farm. Ency.*
 WÖÖD-SÄGE,* (wüd'säj) *n.* A perennial plant. *Crabb.*
 †WÖÖD'SÄRE, (wüd'sär) *n.* Froth found on plants. *Bacon.*
 †WÖÖD'SERE, (wüd'sēr) *n.* The time when there is no sap in the tree. *Tusser.*
 WÖÖD'S'MAN, (wüdzmän) *n.* A forester. — Same as *wood man.* *Hammond.*
 WÖÖD-SÖR-REL, (wüd'sör-rēl) *n.* A genus of plants.
 WÖÖD-STÖNE,* (wüd'stön) *n.* Petrified wood; a species of horn-stone. *Brande.*
 WÖÖD-TIN,* (wüd'tin) *n.* An opaque, fibrous, and nodular variety of oxide of tin, of a brown color. *Brande.*
 WÖÖD'WÄRD, (wüd'wärd) *n.* A forester; a land-reeve. *Hovell.*
 WÖÖD-WÄX,* (wüd'wäks) *n.* A plant; green-weed, or dwarf-broom. *Booth.*
 WÖÖD-WÖRK,* (wüd'würk) *n.* Work formed of wood; a frame or part of a building formed of wood. *Goldsmith.*
 WÖÖD-WÖRM, (wüd'würm) *n.* A worm bred in wood.
 WÖÖD'Y, (wüd'ē) *a.* Abounding with wood; consisting of wood; woody; ligneous; relating to woods; sylvan.
 WÖÖD'Y-NĪHT'SHÄDE,* (wüd'ē-nīt'shäd) *n.* A plant; wood-nightshade. *Crabb.*
 WÖÖ'ER, *n.* One who courts a woman; a suitor; a lover.
 WÖÖF, *n.* The series of threads that run breadth-wise, and so cross the warp; the weft. [Texture; cloth. *Milton.*]
 WÖÖ'ING-LY, *n.* The act of courting or soliciting. *Coveper.*
 WÖÖ'ING-LY, *ad.* Pleasingly; so as to invite stay.
 WOOL, (wül) [*wal, Sax.; wollen, D.*] The fine hair or fleece of sheep, and of some other animals; any short, thick hair.
 WOOL-BÄLL,* (wül'bäl) *n.* A ball of wool. *Smart.*
 WOOL-BĒAR-ING,* (wül'bär-ing) *a.* Producing wool. *Booth.*
 WOOL-CÖMB-ER, (wül'köm'er) *n.* One whose business it is to comb wool. *Johnson.*
 WOOL-CÖMB-ING,* (wül'köm-ing) *n.* The act of combing wool. *Ash.*

WÖÖLD,* *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To wind a rope, as about a mast or yard. *Mar. Dict.* To fasten by winding and intertwining.

WOOLFEL, (wulf'fel) *n.* A skin not stripped of the wool. *Davies.*

WOOL-GATH'ER-ING, (wul'-) *n.* A useless pursuit or design. *Milton.*

WOOLLED,* (wuld) *a.* Having wool. — Used in composition; as, "fine-wooled." *Ency.*

WOOLLEN, (wul'len) *a.* Made of wool; consisting of wool: — coarse; of little value. *Shak.*

WOOLLEN, (wul'len) *n.; pl.* WOOLLENS, (wul'lenz) Cloths made of wool; woollen goods.

WOOLLEN-DRA'PER,* (wul'len-) *n.* A dealer in woollen goods. *Maunder.*

WOOLLEN-ETTE,* (wul-len-ét') *n.* A thin woollen stuff. *Knicht.*

WOOLLI-NÉSS, (wul'le-nés) *n.* State of being woolly.

WOOLLY, (wul'le) *a.* Clothed or covered with wool; consisting of wool; resembling wool. *Shak.*

WOOLMAN,* (wul'man) *n.* A dealer in wool. *P. Cyc.*

WOOL-PACK, (wul'pak) *n.* A pack or bundle of wool.

WOOL-PACK-ER,* (wul'-) *n.* One who packs wool. *Richardson.*

WOOL-SACK, (wul'sak) *n.* A bag, sack, or bundle of wool; any thing bulky and light. — (*Law*) The seat of the lord-chancellor of England, and of the judges in the House of Lords.

WOOL-STÄ-PLÉ,* (wul'stä-plé) *n.* A market for wool. *Ash.*

WOOL-STÄ-PLÉ-R,* (wul'-) *n.* A wholesale dealer in wool. *Walker.* A sorter of wool.

WOOLWARD, (wul'ward) *ad.* In wool. *Harmar.*

WOOL-WIND-ER,* (wul'wind-er) *n.* A packer of wool. *Crabb.*

WÖÖP, *n.* A species of bird. *Johnson.*

WÖÖS, *n.* Sea-weed; an herb. *Johnson.*

WÖÖTZ,* *n.* A species of steel, imported from Bengal, much valued for some cutting instruments. *Brande.*

WORD, (würd) *n.* An oral expression of thought; an articulate sound; a significant part of speech, consisting of one or more syllables: — talk; discourse: — dispute; verbal contention: — language; living speech: — promise; signal; token; order; account: — tidings; message: — declaration; purpose expressed; affirmation: — Scripture; the word of God; and applied to the Redeemer or Savior of the world. *John i.* — A compound word is a word formed of two or more simple words; as, *word-book, penknife.*

WORD, (würd) *v. a.* [i. WORDED; pp. WORDING, WORDED.] To express in words; to style; to phrase. *Addison.* To affect by many words; to overpower by words. *South.*

WORD, (würd) *v. n.* To dispute. *L'Estrange.*

WORD-BOOK,* (würd'bók) *n.* A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Johnson.*

WORD-CÄTCH-ER, (würd'-) *n.* One who cavils at words. *Pope.*

WORD'ER, (würd'er) *n.* A speaker. *Whitlock.*

WORDI-NÉSS, (würd'e-nés) *n.* State of being wordy.

WORDISH, (würd'ish) *a.* Full of words; wordy. *Sidney.*

WORDISH-NÉSS, (würd'ish-nés) *n.* Quality of being wordy. *Digby.*

WORDLESS, (würd'les) *a.* Silent; without words. *Shak.*

WORDLY, (würd'le) *a.* Abounding in words; verbose.

WÖRE, *i.* from *Wear.* See *WEAR.*

WORK, (würk) *v. n.* [i. WORKED or WROUGHT; pp. WORKING, WORKED or WROUGHT.] To be in action or motion; to move with labor to some end; to be employed, to labor; to toil; to act; to carry on operations; to operate as a manufacturer; to operate; to have effect; to obtain by diligence. *Shak.* — To act internally; to ferment, as a liquid: — in this sense the regular form is always used.

WORK, (würk) *v. a.* To make or form by labor; to produce by labor; to effect by labor in some particular manner; to manage, in a state of motion; to put into motion; to put to labor; to exert. — *To work out, to effect; to efface. — To work up, to raise; to expand, as materials.*

WORK, (würk) *n.* Toil; labor; employment; occupation; operation; act of one who works: — production of one who works; the product of the labor of the hands or of the mind; a literary production; a performance; a piece of mechanism; any fabric; any thing made: — effect; management. — *To set on work, to employ; to engage.*

WORK'ABLE,* (würk'ä-bl) *a.* That may be worked; capable of working. *Vice-Chancellor Leach.*

WORK-BÄG,* (würk'bäg) *n.* A bag to contain needle-work, &c. *More.*

WORK-DÄY,* (würk'dä) *n.* A day for work; a working-day, not Sunday. *Paley.*

WORK'ER, (würk'er) *n.* He or that which works.

WORK-FÉL-LÖW, (würk'fel-lö) *n.* A fellow-laborer. *Rom. xvi.*

WORK'FÖLK, (würk'fök) or WORK'FÖLKS, (würk'föks) *n. pl.* Laboring people. *Beaumont & Fl. See* FOLKS.

WORK'HÖÖSE, (würk'höös) *n.* A house for work; a manufactory; a house for penitential labor; a house for the poor, where suitable labor is furnished; an almshouse.

WORK'ING, (würk'ing) *n.* Motion; operation: — fermentation.

WORK'ING-DÄY, (würk'ing-dä) *n.* A day on which labor is permitted; not the Sabbath. — *a.* Common; coarse. *Shak.*

WORK'ING-HÖÖSE, (würk'ing-höös) *n.* A workhouse. *Shak.*

WORK'MAN, (würk'man) *n.; pl.* WORKMEN. An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in some manufacturing labor.

WORK'MAN-LIKE, (würk'man-lik) *a.* Skillful; well-performed. *Drayton.*

WORK'MAN-LY, (würk'man-le) *a.* Skillful; well-performed; workmanlike.

WORK'MAN-LY, (würk'man-le) *ad.* In a manner becoming a workman. *Tusser.*

WORK'MAN-SHIP, (würk'man-ship) *n.* The skill or art of a workman; manufacture; art; dexterity.

WORK'MÄS-TER, (würk'mäs-ter) *n.* A performer of any work. *Spenser.*

WORK'SHÖP, (würk'shöp) *n.* A place where a workman or mechanic carries on his work. *Dr. Warton.*

WORK'WOM-ÄN, (würk'wöm-än) *n.* A woman skilled in needle-work. *Spenser.* A woman who works.

WORK'Y-DÄY, (würk'e-dä) *n.* [corrupted from *working-day*] A day not the Sabbath. *Shak. [Vulgar.]*

WORLD, (würld) *n.* The system of created beings and things; the collective idea of all bodies: — one system of the whole: — man's scene of action: — the earth; the terraqueous globe: — the present state of existence; a secular life; public life; — the public: — business of life; trouble of life; the interests, employments, or pleasures of life: — the human race; mankind: — a great multitude; a great many; as, "All the world know it." — Course of life; universal empire: — the manners of men; the practice of life: — what the world contains; a wide compass of things: — any large part of the earth; as, "the old world," "the new world." A collection of wonders; a wonder. *Knolles.* Time, a sense originally Saxon, now only used in the phrase *world without end*. — *In the world, in possibility.* — *For all the world, exactly; entirely.* [Colloquial.]

WORLD-HÄRD-ENED,* (würld'härd-nd) *a.* Hardened by the world. *Foster.*

WORLDLI-NÉSS, (würld'le-nés) *n.* State of being worldly.

WORLD'LING, (würld'ling) *n.* One devoted to the world, or worldly gain. *Hooker.*

WORLDLY, (würld'le) *a.* Relating to this world; devoted to this world, to the neglect of the life to come; temporal; secular.

WORLDLY, (würld'le) *ad.* With relation to the world. *Raleigh.*

WORLDLY-MIND'ED,* (würld'le-) *a.* Attentive chiefly to this world. *Paley.*

WORLDLY-MIND'ED-NÉSS, (würld'le-) *n.* Attention to this world. *Todd.*

WORLD'SHÄR-ER,* (würld'shär-er) *n.* A sharer of the earth. *Shak.*

WORLD-WEÄ-RJED,* (würld'we-rjd) *a.* Tired of the world. *Shak.*

WORM, (würm) *n.* [*worm, D.*] Any small, creeping animal, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones; a small, harmless serpent that lives in the earth: — an animal bred in the body: — the animal that spins silk; a silk-worm: — a destructive grub; an insect: — something tormenting: — any thing vermiculated, or turned round: — any thing spiral, as the threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw-plates. *Mozon.* A membrane or ligament under the tongue of a dog.

WORM, (würm) *v. n.* [i. wormed; pp. WORMING, WORMED.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

WORM, (würm) *v. a.* To drive by slow and secret means, as by a screw; to cut (from a dog) a ligament called the worm.

WORM-EÄT-EN, (würm'ät-n) *a.* Eaten by worms; old.

WORM-EÄT-EN-NÉSS, (würm'ät-n-nés) *n.* State of being worm-eaten; rottenness. *Smith. [L.]*

WORM-GRÄSS,* (würm'gräs) *n.* A plant; the Carolina pink. *Booth.*

WORM'HÖLE,* (würm'höl) *n.* A hole made by a worm. *Goldsmith.*

WORM'SÉED,* (würm'säd) *n.* A plant. *Pilkington.*

WORM'UL,* *n.* A warble in cattle; wormil. *Booth.*

WORM'WOOD, (würm'wöld) *n.* A bitter plant, named from its supposed virtue to kill worms in the body.

WORM'Y, (würin'le) *a.* Full of worms; earthy; groveling.

WÖRN, *p.* from *Wear.* — *Worn out, quite consumed.* *Dryden.* See *WEAR.*

WÖRNIL, or WÖRNÄL, *n.* A tumor on the back of cattle, occasioned by an insect that punctures the skin; puckeridge. *Loudon.*

WÖRN'ÖÜT,* *a.* Destroyed or much injured by wear. *Qu. Rev.*

WÖRN'ER, (wür'r-er) *n.* One who worries or torments.

WÖR'RY, (wür'ry) *v. a.* [i. worried; pp. WORRYING, WOR-

RIED. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey; to harass or persecute brutally; to torment; to tease.

WORSE, (würs) *a.* The comp. of *Bad.* [*pos. BAD; comp. WORSE; superl. WORST.*] More bad; more ill.

WORSE, (würs) *ad.* In a worse manner. *Shak.*

WORSE, (würs) *n.* Something less good; the loss; not the advantage; not the better; as, "He was put to the worse." 2 *Kings* xiv.

†**WORSE**, (würs) *v. a.* To put to disadvantage. *Milton.*

WORS'EN, (wür'sn) *v. a.* To make worse; to obtain advantage of. *Milton. Southey.* [R.]

WORS'EN, (wür'sn) *v. n.* To grow worse. *Southey.* [R.]

WORS'ER, (wür'ser) *a.* A barbarism for *worse.* *Shak.*

WORS'HIP, (wür'ship) *n.* Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Spenser.* A title of honor, addressed to persons of rank or station, and especially to magistrates. *Dryden.* In other cases, often a term of ironical respect. *Pope.* Honor paid; respect; civil deference; submissive respect:—adoration; religious act of reverence.

WORS'HIP, (wür'ship) *v. a.* [*i.* WORSHIPED; *pp.* WORSHIPPED, WORSHIPPED.] To adore; to honor or venerate with religious rites:—to adore; to respect; to honor; to treat with civil reverence.

†**WORS'HIP**, (wür'ship) *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

WORS'HIP-A-BLE,* (wür'ship-a-bl) *a.* That may be worshipped. *Coleridge.* [R.]

WORS'HIP-FUL, (wür'ship-fül) *a.* Claiming respect; entitled to respect or honor; venerable.—It is an epithet often applied to persons of rank or office; and often used ironically.

WORS'HIP-FÜLLY, (wür'ship-fül-le) *ad.* Respectfully.

WORS'HIP-FÜL-NESS,* (wür'ship-fül-nés) *n.* The quality of being worshipful. *Ask.*

WORS'HIP-PER, (wür'ship-er) *n.* One who worships.

WORST, (würst) *a. superl. of Bad.* Bad in the highest degree. See *Bad.*

WORST, (würst) *n.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill. *Digby.*

WORST, (würst) *v. a.* [*i.* WORSTED; *pp.* WORSTING, WORSTED.] To put to disadvantage; to defeat; to overthrow.

WÖRST'ED, (würst'ed) [*würst'ed*, *Ja. K. Sm.; würst'ed*, *W.; wüst'ed*, *J. F.; würs'ted*, *P.*] *n.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk, England.] Yarn spun from combed wool; woollen yarn twisted harder than ordinary.

WORT, (wür) *n.* Originally, a general name for an herb, and still so for many when used in composition, as *liverwort*:—a plant of the cabbage kind:—fermented beer or liquor; the fermentable infusion of malt or grain *Bacon.*

†**WORTH**, or †**WÜRTH**, (würth) *v. a.* To betide; to happen to. *Spenser.*—Used only in the antiquated phrase, "Woe worth the day!"

WORTH, (würth) *n.* The value of any thing; price; rate:—that quality of a thing which renders it useful; desert; merit; excellence; virtue; importance.

WORTH, (würth) *a.* Equal in price to; equal in value to; deserving of, either in a good or bad sense; equal in possessions to.—It has the construction of a preposition, as it admits the objective case after it, without an intervening preposition; as, "The book is worth a dollar."

WORTHILY, (wür'the-le) *ad.* In a worthy or proper manner; suitably; deservedly; justly.

WORTHINESS, (wür'the-nés) *n.* State of being worthy; desert; merit; excellence; dignity.

WORTHLESS, (wür'the-less) *a.* Having no worth or value; useless; vile; base; despicable.

WORTHLESSNESS, (wür'the-less-nés) *n.* Want of worth or excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

WORTHY, (wür'the) *a.* Having worth or virtue; having merit or desert; deserving, either good or ill; suitable:—meritorious; estimable; excellent; valuable; noble; illustrious.

WORTHY, (wür'the) *n.* A man of worth, merit, or valor.—The *Wise Worthies* of the world, so reputed, are classed by R. Burton as follows: Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon, (*Christians.*) *Nares.*

†**WORTHY**, (wür'the) *v. a.* To render worthy; to exalt. *Shak.*

†**WÖT**, [wöt, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; wüt, *Elphinston.*] *v. a. & n.* To know; to be aware. *Spenser.*—It is also the preterit of the obsolete verb to *wet*; and is used by old authors both in the present and imperfect tenses. See *WRET.*

WÖTE, *v.* Same as *wot.* See *Wor*, and *WRET.*

WOULD, (wüd) *v. auxiliary and defective;* implying inclination, wish, or desire. It is regarded as the preterit of *will*, and is used to form the past tense of the potential mood; but it is likewise used in the conditional present

tense. "He would have paid the bill yesterday, if he had been able." "He would pay it now, if he could." In the former instance, *would* is used in the past tense; and in the latter, in the conditional present.

Would is used in a particular manner to express a wish or prayer, as in the phrases *would God, would to God, would to Heaven, or simply would;* as, "Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom." 2 *Sam.* "Would to God you could bear with me." 2 *Cor.* "Would to Heaven," *Dryden.* "Would thou hadst hearkened to my words," *Milton.* "Would that they would take one side or the other." *Dr. Thomas Arnold.*

The following remarks are quoted from Dr. Johnson.—"Would has the signification of *I wish, or I pray.* This, I believe, is improper, and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase *would God;* which originally imported, that *God would, might God will, might God decree.* From this phrase, ill understood, came "*would to God;*" thence "*Would to God;*" and thence *I would, or, elliptically, would, came to signify I wish—* and it is used even by good authors, but ought not to be imitated."

WOULD-NÉ,* (wü'd'hé) *a.* Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be. *Qu. Rep.* [Colloquial.]

†**WOÜLD'ING**, (wü'd'ing) *n.* Motion of desire. *Hammond.*

†**WOÜLD'ING-NÉSS**,* (wü'd'ing-nés) *n.* Willingness. *Hammond.*

||**WOUND**, (wünd or wüänd) [wünd or wüänd, *W. P. J. Cobbin;* wünd, *S. Ja. K. Sm. R. Scott; wüänd, E. Wb. Nares, Kenrick.*] *n.* A hurt given to the body or animal frame by violence; an injury; a cut; a slash; laceration.

†**WOUND**, (wünd) *v. n.* "The first pronunciation of this word, [wünd,] though generally received among the polite world, is certainly a capricious novelty,—a novelty either generated by false criticism, to distinguish it from the preterit of the verb to *wind,* of which there was not the least danger of interference, or more probably from an affectation of the French sound of this diphthong, which, as in *pour,* and some other words, we find of late to have prevailed. The stage is in possession of this sound, and what Swift observes of newspapers, with respect to the introduction of new and fantastical words, may be applied to the stage, with respect to new and fantastical modes of pronunciation. That the other pronunciation was the established sound of the word, appears from the poets, who rhyme it with *bound, found, ground, and around;* and it is still so among the great bulk of speakers, who learn this sound at school, and are obliged to unlearn it again when they come into the conversation of the polite world. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Elphinston, adopt the first sound of this word; but Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston the second: Mr. Perry gives both, but prefers the first; and though Mr. Smith, in his Vocabulary, has classed it with *sound* and *found,* he says *wound* is the common pronunciation. I am, however, of Mr. Nares's opinion, who says this pronunciation ought to be entirely banished. But where is the man bold enough to risk the imputation of vulgarity by such an expulsion?" *Walker.*—Smart styles wüänd "the old-fashioned, pronunciation."

||**WOUND**, (wünd or wüänd) *v. a.* [*i.* WOUNDED; *pp.* WOUNDING, WOUNDED.] To hurt the animal frame by violence; to hurt, to injure.

WÜND, (wüänd) *i. & p.* from *WIND.* See *WIND.*

||**WÜND'ED**,* or **WÜND'ED**,* *p. a.* Hurt by violence; injured.

||**WÜND'ER**, (wünd'er or wüänd'er) *n.* One who wounds.

WÜND'ILY,* *ad.* Excessively. *Chesterfield.* [Ludicrous.]

||**WÜND'ING**,* or **WÜND'ING**,* *n.* Infliction of a wound; injury.

||**WÜND'LESS**, *a.* Exempt from wounds. *Spenser.*

WÜND'WÖRT, (wünd'wür or wüänd'wür) *n.* A genus of plants; hedge-nettle. *Müller.*

WÜND'Y, *a.* Excessive. *Gay.*—A low, bad word. *Johnson.*

—[An old-fashioned, vulgar word, which follows the old-fashioned pronunciation of its primitive." *Smart.*]

WÖWÖT,* *n.* The Sumatran name of the long-armed ape, *lungka-pai,* or *hylobate.* *P. Cyc.*

WÖVE, *i.* from *Weave.* See *WEAVE.*

WÖVEN, (wö'vn) *p.* from *Weave.* See *WEAVE.*

†**WÖX**, { *i.* from *Wax.* Waxed. *Spenser.*

†**WÖX'EN**, (wöx'sn) *p.* from *Wax.* Waxed. *Spenser.*

†**WRÄCK**, (räk) *n.* Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks; ruin; wreck. *Shak.*—Now written *wreck.* See *WRECK.*

†**WRÄCK**, (räk) *v. a.* To destroy in the water; to wreck; to torture; to rack. *Cowley.* See *WRECK*, and *RACK.*

†**WRÄCK'FUL**, (räk'fü) *a.* Ruinous; destructive. *Drayton.*

WRÄIK,* (räk) *n.* A kind of sea-weed. *Maunder.*

WRÄITH, (räth) *n.* The apparition of a person about to die; a spirit; a ghost. *Grose.*—[Used in the north of England.]

WRÄN'GLE, (räng'gl) *v. n.* [*i.* WRANGLD; *pp.* WRANGLING, WRANGLD.] [To argue; to dispute. *Rowe.*] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercation; to squabble. *Shak.*

WRAN'GLE, (ràng/gl) *n.* A quarrel; a perverse dispute.
 WRAN'GLER, (ràng/đer) *n.* One who wrangles; a perverse disputant. — (*Cambridge University, Eng.*) A name, with the epithet *senior*, given to the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house; others being called *second wranglers, third wranglers, &c.*
 WRAN'GLE-SÔME, (ràng/gl-sôm) *a.* Quarrelsome; disposed to wrangle. *Local, Eng.*
 WRAN'GLING, *n.* A dispute; altercation. *Todd.*
 WRAP, (râp) *v. a.* [*i.* WRAPPED; *pp.* WRAPPING, WRAPPED. — *i.* & *p.* sometimes WRAPT.] To roll together; to complicate; to involve; to cover with something rolled round; to comprise; to contain. — *To wrap up*, to involve totally. *†* Sometimes improperly used for *to rap*, to strike; to snatch up. — “This word is often pronounced *rap*, rhyming with *top*, even by speakers much above the vulgar.” *Walker.* The same pronunciation is not uncommon in some parts of the United States; yet it has no countenance from the orthoëpists.
 WRAP'PAGE, (râp/âj) *n.* Act or means of wrapping. *Ec. Rev.*
 WRAP'PER, (râp/per) *n.* One who wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped; envelope.
 WRAP'PING, (râp/ping) *n.* A cover; an envelope; that in which any thing is wrapped; act of one who wraps; a wrapper.
 WRAP'RÂS-CAL, (râp/râs-kal) *n.* A great coat; a cant term for a coarse upper coat. *Forby.*
 WRASSE, (râs) *n.* A kind of fish; the old-wife. *Crabb.*
 [[WRATH, (râth or râwth) (râth, *J. F. Wb.*; râth, *S. P. Sm.*; râth or râth, *W.*; râth or râth, *Ja. K.*; râth, *R.*] *n.* Anger; fury; rage; ire; resentment.
 WRATH'FUL, (râth/fûl or râwth/fûl) *a.* Angry; furious; raging. *Spenser.*
 [[WRATH'FUL-LY, (râth/fûl-lê or râwth/fûl-lê) *ad.* Furiously; passionately.
 WRATH'FUL-NESS, (râth/fûl-nês or râwth/fûl-nês) *n.* Extreme anger. *Udal.*
 [[WRATH'LESS, (râth/lês) *a.* Free from anger. *Waller.*
 †WRÂWL, (râwl) *v. n.* To cry as a cat. *Spenser.*
 WREAK, (rêk) *v. a.* [*i.* WREAKED; *pp.* WREAKING, WREAKED. — † *i.* WROKE; † *p.* WROKEN.] To execute with anger or for a purpose of vengeance; to inflict with violence; to revenge.
 †WREAK, (rêk) *n.* Revenge; vengeance; fury. *Spenser.*
 †WREAK'FUL, (rêk/fûl) *a.* Revengeful; angry. *Shak.*
 WREAK'LESS, *a.* Unrevenging; careless. *Shak.*
 WREATH, (rêth) (rêth, *J. E. F. Sm. Wb.*; rêth, *P. K.*; rêth or rêth, *W. Ja.*) *n.* Any thing curled or twisted; a garland; a chaplet; an ornamental, twisted bandage.
 †“I have placed what I think the best usual mode of pronouncing this word first, [rêth] because I think it so much more agreeable to analogy than the second.” *Walker.*
 WREATHÉ, (rêth) *v. a.* [*i.* WREATHED; *pp.* WREATHING, WREATHED, † WREATHEN.] To interweave; to encircle, as with a garland; to curl; to twist; to convolve; to entwine. [*To wreath Gay.*] — See *SOOTHÉ.*
 WREATHÉ, (rêth) *v. n.* To be intertwined. *Dryden.*
 WREATH'ING, * *n.* Act of twisting; a wreath. *Spenser.*
 WREATH'LESS, * *a.* Having no wreaths. *Coleridge.*
 WREATH'Y, (rêth) *a.* Twisted; covered with a wreath.
 WRECK, (rêk) *n.* Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea, as a ship; destruction by sea; — dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction: — a ship, vessel, or other thing wrecked; goods cast up by the sea after a shipwreck. [Dead stems of grass or weeds. *Local. Grose.*
 WRECK, (rêk) *n. a.* [*i.* WRECKED; *pp.* WRECKING, WRECKED.] To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to ruin. [†*To wreck Shak.*]
 WRECK, (rêk) *v. n.* To suffer wreck or ruin. *Milton.*
 WRECK'AGE, * *n.* The act of wrecking; the ruins or remains of a vessel that has been wrecked. *Times.*
 WRECK'ER, * (rêk/er) *n.* One who plunders vessels that are wrecked. *Smart.*
 †WRECK'FUL, (rêk/fûl) *a.* Causing wreck. *Spenser.*
 WRECK-MAS-TER, * *n.* A master of a wreck. *Lee.*
 WRÉN, (rên) *n.* A small perching bird of several species.
 WRENCH, (rênch) *v. a.* [*i.* WRENCHED; *pp.* WRENCHING, WRENCHED.] To pull with a twist or with violence; to wrest; to force; to sprain; to strain; to distort.
 WRÉNCH, (rênch) *n.* A violent pull or twist; a sprain: — a screwing instrument. [†*Means of compulsion; subtlety. Bacon.*]
 WRÉST, (rêst) *v. a.* [*i.* WRÉSTED; *pp.* WRÉSTING, WRÉSTED.] To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force; to take away by force; to distort; to force; to wind; to screw; to wring; to wrench.
 WRÉST, (rêst) *n.* Distortion; violence. — [Active power. *Spenser.*] — An instrument to tune with: — a position which determines the form of a bucket in an overshot wheel.
 WRÉST'ER, (rêst/er) *n.* One who wrests. *Skelton.*

WRÉS'TLE, (rés/sl) *v. n.* [*i.* WRÉSTLED; *pp.* WRÉSTLING, WRÉSTLED.] To contend by grappling and trying to throw down: to struggle; to contend.
 WRÉS'TLE, (rés/sl) *v. a.* To overcome in wrestling. *Spenser.*
 WRÉS'TLER, (rés/ler) *n.* One who wrestles or struggles; one who contends.
 WRÉT'LING, * *n.* An athletic exercise between two persons who try to throw each other down; a struggle. *Atterbury.*
 WRÉTCH, (rêch) *n.* A miserable person, applied either in pity or opprobrium; a despicable or worthless person; a villain; a knave. It is sometimes used with ironical pity or contempt.
 WRÉTCH'ED, (rêch/ed) *a.* Miserable; unhappy; calamitous; sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible.
 WRÉTCH'ED-LY, (rêch/ed-lê) *ad.* Miserably; despicably.
 WRÉTCH'ED-NESS, (rêch/ed-nês) *n.* State of being wretched; misery; afflicted state; despicableness.
 †WRÉTCH'LESS, (rêch/lês) *a.* Careless; reckless. *Hammond.*
 †WRÉTCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Recklessness. *39 Art. of Rel.*
 †WRIG, (rig) *v. a.* To move to and fro; to wriggle. *Skelton.*
 WRIG'GLE, (rig/gl) *v. n.* [*i.* WRIGOLED; *pp.* WRIGGLING, WRIGGLED.] To move the body to and fro with short motions.
 WRIG'GLE, (rig/gl) *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by shifting motion. *Hudibras.*
 WRIG'GLE, (rig/gl) *a.* Pliant; flexible. *Spenser.*
 WRIG'GLER, * (rig/ler) *n.* One who wriggles. *Cowper.*
 WRIGHT, (rit) *n.* A workman; an artificer; a maker.
 WRING, (ring) *v. a.* [*i.* WAUNG; *pp.* WRINGING, WAUNG.] To twist; to turn round with violence; to force by contortion or violence; to wrench; to wrest; to squeeze; to press; to writhé; to pinch; to extort; to harass; to distress; to torture: — to distort; to pervert.
 WRING, (ring) *v. n.* To writhé with anguish; to twist.
 WRING, (ring) *n.* Action of anguish; torture. *Bp. Hall.*
 WRING-BOLT, * *n.* (*Naut.*) A bolt used to bend and secure the planks against the timbers; ring-bolt. *Mar. Dict.*
 WRING'ER, (ring/er) *n.* One who wrings.
 WRING'ING, * (ring/ing) *n.* The act of pressing the hands in anguish; a twisting. *Ash.*
 WRING-STAVES, * *n. pl.* Pieces of wood used with the wring-bolt. *Mar. Dict.*
 WRINKLE, (ring/kl) *n.* Corrugation or furrow, as on the skin or the face: — a rumple of cloth; a crease; roughness.
 WRINKLE, (ring/kl) *v. a.* [*i.* WRINKLED; *pp.* WRINKLING, WRINKLED.] To corrugate; to contract into wrinkles or furrows; to make uneven.
 WRINKLED, * (ring/kl) *a.* Having wrinkles; corrugated.
 WRINKLY, * *a.* Having wrinkles; wrinkled. *Stenstone.*
 WRIST, (rist) *n.* The joint uniting the hand to the arm.
 WRIST-BAND, (rist/band) *n.* The band of a shirt sleeve that passes round the wrist.
 WRIT, (rit) *n.* Any thing written. — *Holy or sacred writ, Scripture.* — (*Law*) A precept, issued by authority, in writing, under seal, directed to some officer or person, conferring some right or privilege, or requiring something to be done in relation to a suit or action; a judicial process, by which any one is summoned, as an offender; a legal instrument.
 †WRIT, (rit) *i.* & *p.* from *Write.* Wrote; *written.* See *WRITE.*
 WRIT'ABLE, (rit'â-iv) *a.* Disposed to write. *Pope. [R.]*
 WRIT, (rit) *v. a.* [*i.* WROTE; *pp.* WRITING, WRITEN. — *Writ* and *wrote* were formerly often used as participles, and *writ* also as a preterit; but they are now generally discontinued by good writers.] To express by means of letters: — to engrave; to impress: — to produce as an author: — to tell by letters.
 WRITÉ, (rit) *v. n.* To form letters with a pen; to perform the act of writing: — to act the author: — to tell in books: — to send letters; to compose. — *To write one's self*, to style or call one's self.
 WRIT'ER, (rit/er) *n.* One who writes; a penman; a scribe; an author. — *Writer to the signet*, one of a society of lawyers in Scotland, equivalent to the highest class of attorneys in England.
 WRIT'ER-SHIP, * *n.* The office of writer. *Ed. Rev.*
 WRITHE, (rit) *v. a.* [*i.* WRITHED; *pp.* WRITHING, WRITHED.] To distort; to deform with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest; to force; to torture; to wrench; to wring.
 WRITHE, (rit) *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.
 †WRITHE, (rit) *v. a.* To wrinkle. *P. Fletcher.*
 WRIT'ING, (rit/ing) *n.* Act of forming letters with a pen; something written; a book; a composition; a manuscript; a legal instrument.
 WRIT'ING-BOOK, * (rit/ing-bûk) *n.* A book to write in. *Ash.*

WRIT'ING-DESK,* *n.* A table or desk used for writing on. *Savage.*
 WRIT'ING-MÁS-TER, (rit'ing-más-ter) *n.* A teacher of penmanship or writing.
 WRIT'ING-SCHÖÖL,* *n.* A school where writing is taught. *Ash.*
 WRIT'ING-TÁ'BLE,* *n.* A table to write on. *Ash.*
 WRIT'TEN, (rit'tn) *p.* from *Write*. See *WRITE*.
 †WRIZ'ZLED, (riz'zld) *a.* Wrinkled. *Spenser.*
 †WRÓ'KEN, (ró'kn) *p.* from *Wreak*. *Wreaked. Spenser.* See *WREAK*.
 WRÓNG, (rǒng) *n.* A deviation from right; injustice; an error; an injury.
 WRÓNG, *a.* Not right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true; incorrect; unjust; unfit; unsuitable.
 WRÓNG, *ad.* Not rightly; amiss. *Eecl. iv.*
 WRÓNG, *v. a.* [i. WRONGED; *pp.* WRONGING, WRONGED.] To do injustice to; to injure; to use unjustly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice.
 WRÓNG'DÓ-ER, (rǒng'dó-er) *n.* An injurious person.
 WRÓNG'ER, (rǒng'er) *n.* One who wrongs or injures.
 WRÓNG'FUL, (rǒng'ful) *a.* Injurious; unjust; wrong. *Bp. Taylor.*
 WRÓNG'FUL-LY, (rǒng'ful-ly) *ad.* Unjustly. *Sidney.*
 WRÓNG'FUL-NÉSS,* *n.* Quality of being wrong or wrong-ful. *Dr. Pye Smith.*
 WRÓNG'HEAD, (rǒng'héd) *a.* Wrongheaded. *Pope.*
 WRÓNG'HEAD,* *n.* A person of perverse mind or disposition. *Pope.*
 WRÓNG'HEAD-ÉD, (rǒng'héd-éd) *a.* Perverse in understanding; obstinate; erring.

WRÓNG'HEAD-ÉD-NÉSS,* *n.* Perverseness. *Chesterfield.*
 †WRÓNG'LESS,* (rǒng'les) *a.* Void of wrong. *Smart.*
 †WRÓNG'LESS-LY, (rǒng'les-ly) *ad.* Without wrong. *Sidney.*
 WRÓNG'LY, (rǒng'ly) *ad.* Unjustly; amiss. *Shak.*
 †WRÓNG'NESS, (rǒng'nes) *n.* State of being wrong. *Pauley.*
 WRÓN'GOUS,* (rǒng'gus) *a.* Wrong; illegal. *Qu. Rev. [R.]*
 WRÓTE, (ró) *i.* from *Write*. See *WRITE*.
 WRÓTH, (ráw or rǒth) [rǒth, *S. W. J. F.*; rǒth, *E.*; ráwth, *Ja. K. Sm.*] *a.* Excited by wrath; angry; exasperated. *Milton.*
 WRÓUGHT, (ráwt) *i. & p.* from *Work*. Effected; performed; labored; operated; worked; manufactured.—*Wrought iron*, iron which, after having been cast into bars, is again heated and hammered, and thus made tough and pliable. See *WORK*.
 WRÓNG, (rǒng) *i. & p.* from *Wring*. See *WRING*.
 WRÝ, (ri) *a.* Crooked; distorted; wrung; wrested.
 †WRÝ, (ri) *v. n.* To be contorted and withered. *Shak.*
 †WRÝ, (ri) *v. a.* To make to deviate; to distort. *Robinson.*
 WRÝ'NECK, (ri'nék) *n.* A distorted neck; — a bird, called also *long-tongue*, *emmet-hunter*, *snake-bird*, and *suckoo's-mate*.
 WRÝ'NECKED,* (ri'nékt') *a.* Having a crooked neck. *Shak.*
 †WRÝ'NESS, (ri'nes) *n.* State of being wry. *Montagu.*
 WÝCH-HÁ-ZEL,* (wich'há-zl) *n.* A shrub. *P. Cyc.* See *WITCH-HAZEL*.
 WÝND,* *n.* (*Scotland*) An alley; a lane. *Jamieson Qu. Rev.*

X.

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek, and is used chiefly in words derived from that language; and it begins no word truly English. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *x*, as in *Xenophon*; but elsewhere it is equivalent to *ks* or *gz*. As a numeral, it stands for 10; and, on account of its cross-like form, it is used as a contraction for *Christ* and *cross*; as, *Xmas* for *Christmas*; *Xpher* for *Christopher*.
 XÁNG'TI,* (zǎng'te) *n.* A name, among the Chinese, for *God*. *Crabb.*
 XÁN'THE,* (zǎn'the) *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub of Guiana. *Crabb.*
 XÁN'THIQ,* (zǎn'thik) *a.* [ξανθός.] Tending towards a yellow color.— (*Chem.*) Noting an acid composed of sulphur, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. *Brande.*
 XÁN'THIDE,* *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of xanthogen and a metal, with no sensible properties of an acid. *Smart.*
 XÁN'THINE,* (zǎn'thin) *n.* (*Chem.*) The yellow dyeing-matter contained in madder. *Ure.*— Written also *xanthene*.
 XÁN'THITE,* (zǎn'thit) *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, lime, alumina, &c.; idocrase. *Dana.*
 XÁN'THI-ŪM,* (zǎn'the-ŭm) *n.* An herb, formerly esteemed good in curing the scrofula. *Dunglison.*
 XÁN'THŌ,* (zǎn'thō) *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of crustacean. *P. Cyc.*
 XÁN'THŌ-CŌN,* *n.* (*Min.*) A species of silver ore. *Dana.*
 XÁN'THŌ-QĒN,* *n.* (*Chem.*) The base of an acid, procured by the action and reaction of carburet of sulphur and potash, and taking its name from the yellow color of some of its compounds. *Brande.*— Written also *xanthogene*.
 XÁN'THŌ-PHŪLL,* *n.* [ξανθός and φάλλων.] A peculiar yellow coloring-matter, found on the leaves of many forest-trees in the autumn. *Hoblyn.*
 XÁN'THŌPI'YL-LÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, allied to clintonite. *Dana.*
 XÁN'THŌXY-LŪM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) The toothache-tree. *Crabb.*
 XĒ'BĒC, (zǎb'bek, *Ja. K. Sm. Todd, Crabb*; zǎ-bék', *Wb.*) *n.* A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean. *Chambers.*
 XĒ'NĪ-ŪM,* *n.* [L.] pl. XĒ'NĪ-ŪA. A present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador. *Crabb.*
 †XĒ-NŌD'Ō-ĒHY, (zǎ-nōd'Ō-ke) *n.* [ξενοδοχία.] Hospitality. *Cockerman.*
 XĒN'Ō-LÍTE,* *n.* (*Min.*) Another name for *buchholzite*. *Dana.*
 XĒN'Ō-TÍME,* *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of yttria. *Dana.*

XĒ-RĀ'SI-A,* (zǎ-rǎ'zhe-ə) *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the hair. *Dunglison.*
 XĒ-RŌ-QŌL-LÝR'Ū-ŪM,* *n.* [L.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve. *Walker.*
 XĒ-RŌ'DĒS,* (zǎ-rŏ'dēz) *n.* A tumor attended with dryness. *Walker.*
 XĒ-RŌ-MÝ'RŪM,* *n.* A drying ointment. *Walker.*
 XĒ-RŌPH'Ā-GÝ, (zǎ-rŏf'ā-ge) *n.* [zérophagie, Fr.; ζήρος and φάγω, Gr.] Dry food; subsistence on dry victuals or food.
 XĒ-RŌPH'THĀL-MÝ,* (zǎ-rŏp'thā-ml) *n.* [ξηροφθαλμία.] A dry, red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any swelling. *Christian Antiq.*
 XĒ-RŌ'TĒS,* *n.* A dry habit of body. *Walker.*
 XĪPH'Ū-ĪS,* (zif'ē-ās) *n.* [L.] (*Ich.*) The sword-fish.— (*Astron.*) A comet shaped like a sword. *P. Cyc.*
 XĪ-PHĪD'Ū-ŪM,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A West-Indian plant. *Crabb.*
 XĪ'PHŌID, or XĪPH'ŌID,* *a.* (*Anat.*) Sword-like; noting a ligament or cartilage connected with the sternum, resembling a sword. *Dunglison.*
 XĪ-PHŌID'ĒS,* *n.* The pointed, sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast-bone; — called also *ziphoïd*. *Dunglison.*
 XĪ'LAN'THĀX,* *n.* Wood-coal; bovey-coal. *Hamilton.*
 XĪ'LÍTE,* *n.* A liquid obtained from pyroxilic spirit. *P. Cyc.*
 XĪ-YŌ-BĀL'SA-MŪM,* *n.* [L.] The wood of the balsam-tree; a balsam obtained by decouction of the leaves and twigs of the *amyrus Glieadensis*. *Hoblyn.*
 XĪ-YŌ-G'RĀ-ĒHER,* *n.* One who engraves on wood. *Maunder.*
 XĪ-YŌ-GRĀPH'ŪC,* *a.* Relating to xylography, or engraving on wood. *Ec. Rev.*
 XĪ-YŌ-G'RĀPH'Ū-CĀL,* *a.* graving on wood. *Ec. Rev.*
 XĪ-YŌ-G'RĀPH'Ū-PHY, (zǎ-ŷg'rā-fē) *n.* [ξύλον and γράφω.] The art of engraving on wood; wood-engraving.
 XĪ-YŌPH'Ā-GĀN,* *n.* [ξύλον and φάγω.] (*Ést.*) A copopterous insect. *Brande.*
 XĪ-YŌ-PHĀGE,* *a.* Feeding on wood. *Palmer.*
 XĪ-YŌPH'Ū-LĀN,* *n.* [ξύλον and φάλλω.] A sort of beetle, which lives on decayed wood. *Brande.*
 XĪ-YŌ'PI-A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) Bitter-wood; a tree of Brazil. *Crabb.*
 XĪST,* or XĪS'TŌS,* *n.* [ξυστός.] (*Arch.*) A court or portico, among the ancient Greeks, of great length, used for the performance of athletic exercises. *Brande.*
 XĪS'TĀREH,* *n.* An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the *Xystos*. *Crabb.*
 XĪS'TER,* *n.* A surgeon's instrument for scraping and shaving bones. *Crabb.*

Y.

Y the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek *Y*, and is, at the beginning of words and syllables, a consonant, and in other situations a vowel, having the sound of *y*, and subject to the changes of this letter. It is used instead of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; or when two *i* would come together, as in *dying*; and sometimes for the sake of distinction, as in the words *die and ye*.

||**YACHT**, (yòt) [yòt, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; yòt, *E. Kenrick*.] *n.* [D.] A small ship or vessel of state, pleasure, or passage.

||**YACHTER**,* (yòt'gr) *n.* One who commands or sails in a yacht. *Lady Blessington*. [rifles. *Brande*.

||**YAGER**,* *n.* [Ger.] One of the light infantry armed with **YÄHÖÖ**,* *n.* A word used by Swift and Chesterfield.—The latter uses it for a savage or barbarian. *Smart*.

||**YAK**,* *n.* (Zool.) The grunting ox of Tartary. *Hamilton*.

||**YÄ-KÖUTE**,* *n.* A native of Yakoutsk. *Earnshaw*.

||**YAN**, *n.* A large esculent root, growing in tropical climates.

||**YAN'KEE**,* (yäng'ke) *n.* A cant term for an inhabitant of New England, and by some applied to the inhabitants of the United States indiscriminately. ☞ Different etymologies have been assigned to this word; but that of Heckewelder is perhaps the most probable one; viz., that it is a corruption of the word *English*, by the Indians of North America, which was pronounced by them *Yangees*. *J. A. Rev.* Jamieson, in his "Dictionary of the Scottish Language," has the word *yankie*, which he defines as follows:—"A sharp, clever woman, at the same time including an idea of forwardness."

||**YAN'Q-LITE**,* *n.* (*Min.*) Same as *arinite*. *Brande*.

||**YAN, v.** *n.* To bark; to yelp; to yaup. *L'Estrange*.

||**YÄR'ÄGE**,* *n.* Furniture; equipage; tackling. *North*.

||**YARD**, *n.* A small piece of enclosed ground, particularly adjoining a house; an enclosure for any business, as a brick-yard, a navy-yard, &c.:—a measure of 3 feet; a pole or stick for measuring a yard; a wand; yardwand.—(*Naut.*) A beam or long piece of timber suspended upon the masts of a ship, to extend the sails to the wind.

||**YARD'ÄRM**,* *n.* (*Naut.*) The extremity of the yard; one half of the yard supporting a sail. *Brande*.

||**YARD'LAND**, *n.* A quantity of land, varying in different places in England, from 15 to 40 acres. *Cowell*.

||**YÄR'WÄND**, (yär'wönd) *n.* A measure of a yard.

||**YÄRE**, *v.* *n.* Ready; dexterous; nimble; eager. *Shak*.

||**YÄRE'LY**, *ad.* Dexterously; skillfully. *Shak*.

||**YÄRE**, *v. a.* See **YÄRE**.

||**YÄRN**, *n.* Spun wool or cotton; thread of wool, cotton, &c.; one of the threads of which a rope is composed.

||**YÄRE**, *v. n.* To growl or snarl like a dog. *Ainsworth*.

||**YÄR'RÖW**, *n.* A perennial plant; millefoil.

||**YÄR'WHELP**,* or **YÄR'WIP**,* *n.* A bird. *Willoughby*.

||**YÄTE**, *n.* A gate. *Spenser*. [Still used in the north of England. *Todd*.]

||**YÄUP**,* *n.* The cry of a child or bird. *Jamieson*. [A word used in Scotland, and in colloquial use in the United States.]

||**YÄUP**, or **YÄWP**,* *v. n.* (*Scotland*) To yelp; to cry, as a child or bird. *Jamieson*.—Written also *yaup*, *yap*, and *yaff*.

||**YÄUP'ER**,* *n.* One that yaupts, as a child or bird. *A. Everett*.

||**YÄW**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the direct line of the course.

||**YÄW**,* *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To steer wind or out of the line of the course. *Mar. Dict.*

||**YÄWL**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of boat, rather narrow, and usually rowed with four or six oars. *Mar. Dict.*—Written also *yaul*.

||**YÄWL**, *v. n.* To cry out; to yell. *Fairfax*. See **YELL**.

||**YÄWN**, *v. n.* [i. **YÄWNED**; pp. **YÄWNING**, **YÄWNED**.] To gape; to oscitate; to open the mouth, as in sleepiness; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.

||**YÄWN**, *n.* Act of yawning; oscitation; gape; hiatus

||**YÄWN'ING**, *a.* Sleepy; slumbering. *Shak*.

||**YÄWN'ING**,* *n.* The act of gaping. *Ash*.

||**YÄWN'ING-LY**,* *ad.* In a yawning manner. *Ep. Hall*.

||**YÄWS**,* *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A disease of the West Indies and Africa, which resembles syphilis, and is characterized by small tumors. *Dunglison*.

||**Y-CLÄD**, (e-kläd') *p.* for *Clad*. Clothed. *Shak*.—The *y* is an old English particle prefixed to participles, from the Anglo-Saxon *ge*.

||**Y-CLÄPED**, (e-kläpt') *p.* Called; termed; named. *Milton*.

||**Y-DRÄD**, (e-dräd') *p.* Dreaded. *Spenser*.

||**YÄ**, *pron.* The nominative *pl.* of *Thou*.—It is never used but where the plural is really meant, and generally only in the solemn style. It is sometimes, especially in elder poetry, used in the objective case; as, "Vain pomp and glory of the world, I hate *ye*." *Shak*.

||**YÄ**, (yä or yē) [yä, *S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; yē, *W. P. Wb.*; yä or yē, *F.*] *ad. Yēs*:—a particle of affirmation, correlative to *nay*:—a particle by which the sense is intended or enforced; not only so, but more than so. ☞ The word is antiquated, being now rarely used except in the solemn style.

☞ "Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *may*, *pay*, &c.; but Steele or Brightland, Dr. Jones, who wrote the 'New Art of Spelling,' in Queen Anne's time, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it like the pronoun *ye*. Though so many are against me, I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the best; first, as it is more agreeable to the general sound of the diphthong; next, as it is more related to its familiar substitute *yes*, and, lastly, unless my memory greatly fails me, because it is always so pronounced when contrasted with *may*; as in that precept of the gospel, 'Let your communication be *ye*, *yea*, and *ay*, *nay*.'" *Walker*.

Most of the orthoëpists more recent than Walker pronounce this word *yä*.

||**YÄÄ**,* or **YÄÄ**, *n.* An affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative; same as *ay*. *Hastel*.—*Yeas* and *nays*, a list of the members of a legislative body voting in the affirmative and negative of a proposition.

||**YÄED**, or **YÄEDE**, *v. n.* [i. **YÄEDE**.] To go. *Spenser*. See **YÄEDE**.

||**YÄAN**, *v. n.* [i. **YÄANED**; pp. **YÄANING**, **YÄANED**.] To bring forth young, as a sheep; to lamb. *Dryden*.

||**YÄANED**, (yänd) *p.* A. Brought forth, as a lamb. *Fletcher*.

||**YÄAN'LING**, *n.* A creature lately yeaned; the young of sheep; a lamb.

||**YÄAR**, (yär) *n.* A period of time, determined by the revolution of the earth in its orbit, and embracing the four seasons.—*Astronomical year*, the year as determined by astronomical observations.—*Civil year*, the year of the calendar, i. e., 12 months, or 365 days in common years, and 366 in leap years, beginning with the 1st of January. The *civil* or *legal year*, in England, formerly commenced on the 25th of March, the day of the Annunciation, though the historical year began on the 1st of January. By the act of parliament for the alteration of the style, in 1751, the beginning of the civil year was transferred to the 1st of January.—*In years*, old; advanced in age.

||**YÄÄR'BOOK**, (yär'bäk) *n.* A book of law reports, published annually. *Blackstone*.

||**YÄÄRD**, (yärd) *a.* Containing years. *E. Jonson*.

||**YÄÄR'LING**, *a.* Being a year old. *Pope*.

||**YÄÄR'LING**,* *n.* An animal a year old. *Ash*.

||**YÄÄR'LY**,* *a.* Annual; happening every year; lasting a year

||**YÄÄR'LY**, *ad.* Annually; once a year; every year. *Dryden*.

||**YÄÄRN**, (yärn) *v. n.* [i. **YÄÄRNED**; pp. **YÄÄRNING**, **YÄÄRNED**.] To feel great internal uneasiness from longing, tenderness, or pity; to sympathize strongly. *Spenser*.

||**YÄÄRN**, *v. a.* To grieve; to vex. *Shak*.

||**YÄÄRN'EÜL**, *a.* Mournful. *Damon* and *Pythias*.

||**YÄÄRN'ING**, *n.* Act or state of being moved with tenderness.

||**YÄÄST**, (yäst) *n.* Barm used for leavening bread; froth; foam; spume. ☞ "The old spelling and pronunciation (yäst) seem to have quite yielded to those here given, (yēast.)" *Smart*.

||**YÄÄS'TY**,* *a.* Containing, or resembling, yeast. *Fo. Qu. Rev.*

||**YÄÄDE**,* *v. n.* [i. **YÄÄDE**, (yöd)] To go; to march. *Spenser*.

||**YÄÄLK**, [yäk, *W. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; yök, *S. F.*; yäk or yök, *P.*] *n.* The yellow part of an egg:—often written *yolk*.

||**YÄÄLL**, *v. n.* [i. **YÄÄLLED**; pp. **YÄÄLLING**, **YÄÄLLED**.] To cry out with a hideous noise, or with horror and agony. *Spenser*.

||**YÄÄLL**, *v. a.* To utter with a yell. *Shak*.

||**YÄÄLL**, *a.* A hideous outcry; a cry of horror; a scream.

||**YÄÄL'ÖW**, (yäl'ö) [yäl'ö, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; yäl'ö, *S. Nares*, *Scott*.] *a.* Being of a bright, gold-like color.

☞ "Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word as if written *yellow*, rhyming with *tallow*. But Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr

Smith, and Mr. Perry, preserve the e in its pure sound, and rhyme the word with *mellou*. The latter mode is, in my opinion, clearly the best, both as more agreeable to analogy and the best usage; for I am much deceived if the former pronunciation do not border closely on the vulgar." Walker.

YEL'LOW, n. Yellow color; the color of gold; a golden hue.

YEL'LOW, v. a. To render yellow. Shak.

YEL'LOW, v. n. To grow yellow. Dyer.

YEL'LOW-BÖY, n. A cant name for a guinea, eagle, or other gold coin. *Arbutnot*.

YEL'LOW-BREAST'ED,* a. Having a yellow breast. *Hill*.

YEL'LOW-FE'VER,* n. (*Med.*) A bilious, renitent, malignant fever; called also the black vomit. *Dunglison*.

YEL'LOW-GOLDS, n. A flower. *B. Jonson*.

YEL'LOW-HAM-MER, n. A bird of yellow color.

YEL'LOW-ISI, a. Approaching to yellow.

YEL'LOW-ISH-NESS, n. The quality of being yellowish.

YEL'LOW-LEAVED,* (-levd) a. Having yellow leaves. *Barton*.

YEL'LOW-NESS, n. Quality of being yellow. — [Jealousy. *Shak.*]

YEL'LOW-RÄT'TLE,* n. An annual plant. *Crabb*.

YEL'LOW-ROÖT,* n. A perennial plant of Canada. *Crabb*.

YEL'LOWS, (yél'loz) n. pl. A disease in horses; a chronic inflammation.

YEL'LOW-SÖ'QO-RY,* n. A perennial plant. *Crabb*.

YEL'LOW-TÖP,* n. A species of grass; called also *whitetop*. *Farm. Ency.*

YEL'LOW-WÉED,* n. An annual plant. *Crabb*.

YEL'LOW-WOOD,* (-wüd) n. An American tree. *Farm. Ency.*

YEL'LOW-WORT,* (yél'lo-würt) n. A plant. *Pilkington*.

YELP, v. n. [*i.* YELPED; *pp.* YELPING, YELPED.] To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey; to bark; to yaup. *Fulke*.

YEL'PING,* n. The barking of a dog. *Maunder*.

YEL'NITE,* n. (*Min.*) A ferruginous silicate of lime. *Brande*.

YEO'MAN, (yö'man) [yö'man, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. b.*; yem'man, *S. Scott, Smith, Barclay*; yüm'mun, *Kenrick*. n.; *pl.* YEO'MEN, (yö'men) A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer; — an upper servant in a nobleman's family: — an officer in the king of England's household: — a title of certain inferior military attendants, or foot-guards, called *yeomen of the guard*. — (*Naut.*) A seaman appointed to certain duties, as to attend to the store-rooms.

¶ Junius gives us a great variety of derivations of this word, but seems most to approve of that from *gæman*, in the old Frisic, signifying a countryman or villager; and this word is derived further, by Junius, from the Greek *yaia*, *yaín*, *yí*, which, he tells us, does not only signify the earth in general, but any great portion of land. Skinner says it may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *gemane*, or the Teutonic *gemein*, a common man, or one of the commonalty; or from *ewemann*, a shepherd; from *goodman*, an appellation given to inferior people; from *gemana*, a companion; from *georgman*, a young man; from *jeman*, an ordinary man, or any body, like the Spanish *hidalgo*; but he prefers its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *guma*, a painful or laborious man.

¶ But, however widely etymologists are divided in the derivation of this word, orthoëpists are not less divided in their pronunciation of it. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Coote, (author of the 'Elements of Grammar,') Steele's Grammar, (published in Queen Anne's time,) Mr. Barclay, Mr. Smith, and Buchanan, pronounce it with the diphthong short, as if written *yemman*; Dr. Kenrick pronounces it as if written *yömmán*; Mr. Elphinston (who quotes Langham, the famous reformer of orthography in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the same pronunciation) sounds the *eo* like *ee*; and Dr. Jones, the author of the 'New Art of Spelling,' in Queen Anne's time, pronounces it in the same manner; to which we may add Ben Jonson, who says that *yeoman*, *people*, and *jeopardy*, were truer written *yemán*, *peple*, *jepardy*. But W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Fry, pronounce the *eo* like long, open *o*, as if written *yöman*; and this last appears to me to be the most received pronunciation. It is that which we constantly hear as applied to the king's body-guard, and it is that which has always been the pronunciation on the stage. — An authority which, in this case, may not, perhaps, improperly be called the best echo of the public voice. I well remember hearing Mr. Garrick pronounce the word in this manner, in a speech in King Lear: 'Tell me, fellow, is a madman a gentleman or a yöman?'" Walker.

YEO'MAN-LY, a. Of or belonging to a yeoman. *E. Jonson*.

YEO'MAN-RY, n. The collective body of yeomen; the collective body of farmers; husbandmen.

YERK, [yérk, *S. W. P. E. K. Sm.*; yérk or yárk, *Ja.*] v. a. [*i.* YERKED; *pp.* YERKING, YERKED.] To throw out or move with a spring; to jerk. *Shak.* To lash; to strike; to beat. *Spenser*. [R.]

YÈRK, v. n. To move, as with jerks; to jerk; to wince. *Beaumont & Fl.* [R.]

YÈRK, n. A quick motion; a jerk. *Johnson*. [R.]

YERN, v. a. See YEARN.

YÈS, [yès, *P. E. Ja. Sm. R.*; yís, *S. W. J.*; yès or yís, *F. K.*] ad. A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle, opposed to *no*; yea. — It is, like yea, a word of enforcement; even so; not only so, but more.

¶ "This word is worn into a somewhat slenderer sound than what is authorized by the orthography; but *e* and *i* are frequently interchangeable, and few changes can be better established than this. W. Johnston and Mr. Perry are the only orthoëpists, who give the sound of the vowels, that do not mark this change; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Jones, in his 'New Art of Spelling,' confirm this change, and rhyme it with *hiss*, *miss*, *bliss*, &c." Walker.

¶ "It is not probable that a polite speaker would, at this day, even on Mr. Walker's authority, pronounce the word *yès*, yís." Jamieson.

YÈS-A-WÀ-L,* n. A state messenger in India. *Crabb*.

YÈST, [yèst, *S. W. F. Ja.*; yèst or yèst, *P. J.*; yèst, *K. Sm. Nares*.] n. Barn; spume; foam; froth; yeast. — Now commonly written and pronounced *yeast*. See YEAST.

YÈS'tER, a. [*gestern*, *gestern*, *Sax.*; *hesternus*, *L.*; *hestern*, *old Engl.*] That was next before the present day. — It is not often used but in composition with *day* or *night*.

[YÈS'tER-DÄY, or YÈS'tER-DÄY, [yès'ter-dä, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. W. b.*; yès'ter-dä, *S. Kenrick, Nares, Scott*] n. The day last past; the day next before to-day.

¶ "Though *yès*, from its continual use, is allowably worn into the somewhat easier sound of *yis*, there is no reason why *yesterday* should adopt the same change; and, though I cannot pronounce this change vulgar, since Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, have adopted it, I do not hesitate to pronounce the regular sound, given by W. Johnston, as the more correct and agreeable to the best usage." Walker. [Bacon]

[YÈS'tER-DÄY, or YÈS'tER-DÄY, ad. On the day last past.

[YÈS'tER-EVÈ,* or YÈS'tER-E'VEN-ING,* n. The evening last past. *Rome*.

[YÈS'tER-NIGHT, (yès'ter-nit) n. The night last past. *Shak.*

[YÈS'tER-NIGHT, (yès'ter-nit) ad. On the night last past.

YÈS'tY, a. Frothy; yeasty. *Shak*. See YEASTY.

YET, [yèt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; yèt or yit, *Kenrick*.] conj. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

¶ "The *e* in this word is frequently changed by incorrect speakers into *i*; but, though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word *yès*, in *yèt* it is the mark of incorrectness and vulgarity.

¶ Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoëpist who gives any countenance to this incorrectness, by admitting it as a second pronunciation; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the regular sound only." Walker.

YÈT, ad. Beside; over and above; still; once again; at this time; so soon; hitherto; thus far; at least; in a new degree; even; after all; hitherto, sometimes with *as* before it.

YÈV'EN, (yév'vn) p. Given. *Spenser*.

YEW, (yü) n. An evergreen tree, of tough wood, used for bows, and, in Great Britain, often planted in churchyards; yew-tree.

YEW'EN, (yü'en) a. Made of the wood of yew. *Spenser*.

YEW'-TRÉE,* (yü'trè) n. An evergreen tree, of tough wood, used for bows, and often planted in churchyards. *Gray*.

YEX, n. The hiccough. *Holland*. [R.]

YEX, v. n. To have the hiccough. *Huloet*. [R.]

YÈZ-DE-GÈR'DI-AN,* a. Noting an era, dated from the overthrow of the Persian empire, when Yezdegerd was defeated by the Arabians, in the 11th year of the Hegira, A. D. 636. *Crabb*.

YÈ-FÈRE, (è-fèr) ad. Together. *Spenser*.

YIELD, (yèld) v. a. [*i.* YIELDED; *pp.* YIELDING, YIELDED.] To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labor; to afford: — to exhibit; to impart; to give; to communicate: — to allow; to concede; to permit; to grant: — to emit; to expire; to resign; to give up; to surrender; to cede; with *up*.

YIELD, (yèld) v. n. To give up the contest; to submit; to comply; to concede; to allow; not to deny; to give way or place.

[YIELD'A-BLE-NESS, n. Disposition to yield. *Bp. Hall*.

[YIELD'ANCE, n. Act of yielding; concession. *Bp. Hall*.

YIELD'ER, n. One who yields. *Shak*.

YIELD'ING, n. Act of giving up; submission.

YIELD'ING,* p. a. Complying; accommodating; flexible; submissive.

YIELD'ING-LY, ad. With compliance. *Warner*.

YIELD'ING-NESS, n. Quality of yielding. *Paley*.

[YIELD'LESS,* a. Unyielding. *Rome*.

YÖ'GA,* n. Among the Hindoos, asceticism, or complete

abstraction from all worldly objects;—also a school of philosophy. *P. Cyc.*

YOKE, *n.* A wooden bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen:—a mark of servitude; slavery:—a chain; a link; a bond:—a couple; a pair:—in this sense, it is used in the plural, with the singular termination.—(*Naut.*) A frame of wood of two arms, placed over the head of a boat's rudder, instead of a tiller.

YOKE, *v.* a. [*i.* *YOKED*; *pp.* *YOKING*, *YOKED*.] To put a yoke on; to bind by a yoke to a carriage; to join a couple:—to enslave; to restrain; to confine.

†**YOKE**, *v.* n. To be joined together. *Milton*.

YOKE-ELM, *n.* A tree. *Ainsworth*.

YOKE-LET-LÖW, *n.* A companion in labor; an associate; a partner in marriage. *Shak.*

YOKE/LET,* *n.* A shackle, in some parts of Kent, in England:—so called from its requiring but one yoke of oxen to till it. *Whishaw*.

YOKE/MATE, *n.* Same as *yoke-fellow*. *Stepney*.

†**YÖLD**, *p.* for *yielded*. *Spenser*.

YÖLK, (*yök*) [*yök*, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *yök*, *E.*; *yök*, *Wb.*] *n.* The yellow part of an egg; the corresponding part in plants; *yelk*. See **YELK**.

YÖLP, *v.* n. See **YELP**.

†**YÖN**, } *a.* Being at a distance:—same as *yonder*. *Shak.*

†**YÖND**, } *ad.* At a distance:—same as *yonder*. *Milton*.

†**YÖN**, } *ad.* At a distance:—same as *yonder*. *Milton*.

†**YÖND**, } *ad.* At a distance:—same as *yonder*. *Milton*.

†**YÖND**, *a.* Mad; furious; raving. *Spenser*.

YÖNDER, *a.* Being at a distance, but within view.

YÖNDER, *ad.* At a distance, within view.

YÖNK'ER,* (*yüng'ker*) *n.* A youngster. *Scott*. See **YOUNGER**.

YÖRE, *ad.* [In time past; long. *Spenser*.]—*Of yore*, of old time; long ago.—*In days of yore*, in time past; formerly. *Pope*.

YÖTE, or **YÖAT**, *v.* a. [To fasten; to rivet. *A. Wood*.] To water; to pour water on. *Grose*. [Local, Eng.]

YÖÜ, (*yü*, when emphatic; *yu*, when otherwise,) [*yü*, *S. W. J. Ja. K.*; *yü* or *yu*, *Sm.*; *yü*, *P.*] *pron.* *personal*, *pl.* of *Thou*. [Nominative *ye* or *you*; possessive *yours*; objective *you*.] The person or persons spoken to. It is commonly used when a single individual is addressed, instead of *thou* or *thee*; but properly with a plural construction; as, “*you were*,” instead of “*thou wast*.” †*ye* “In the sentence, ‘Though he told you, he had no right to tell you,’ the pronoun *you*, having no distinctive emphasis, invariably falls into the sound of the antiquated form of this pronoun, *ye*.” *Walker*.

YÖUNG, (*yüing*) *a.* Being in the first or early part of life, as opposed to *old*;—used of animal, and also of vegetable, life:—not old; youthful; inexperienced.

YÖUNG, *n.* The offspring of animals collectively.

YÖUNG'ISH, (*yüing'ish*) *a.* Somewhat young. *Tatler*.

YÖUNG'LING, *n.* A young animal. *Spenser*.

YÖUNG'LING,* *a.* Young; youthful. *Beaumont & Fl.*

†**YÖUNG'LY**, *a.* Youthful. *Gower*.

†**YÖUNG'LY**, *ad.* Early in life; weakly. *Shak.*

YÖUNG'STER, *n.* A young person. *Prior*. [Colloquial.]

†**YÖUNGTH**, *n.* Youth. *Spenser*.

YÖUNK'ER, *n.* Youngster. *Shak.* [Colloquial.]

YÖUR, (*yür*, when emphatic; *yur*, when otherwise,) [*yür*, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K.*; *yür* or *yür*, *J. Sm.*] *pron.* *possessive* or *adjective*. Belonging to you.—*Your* and *yours* are the possessive forms of *you*. *Your* is used when the thing

possessed follows; as, “*your* book;” otherwise *yours*, as, “*This* book is *yours*.”

†*ye* “This word is nearly under the same predicament as the pronoun *my*. When the emphasis is upon this word, it is always pronounced full and open, like the noun *ever*; as, ‘The moment I had read your letter, I sat down to write *mine*;’ but when it is not emphatic, it generally sinks into *yur*, exactly like the last syllable of *last-ye*; as, ‘I had just answered your first letter, as *yur* last arrived.’ Here, if we were to say, ‘I had just answered your first letter as *yur* last arrived,’ with *your* sounded full and open like *ever*, as in the former sentence, every delicate ear would be offended. This obscure sound of the possessive pronoun *your* always takes place when it is used to signify any species of persons or things in an indeterminate sense. Thus, Addison, speaking of those metaphors which professional men most commonly fall into, says, ‘Your men of business usually have recourse to such instances as are too mean and familiar.’ The pronunciation of *your*, in *yourself*, is a confirmation of these observations.” *Walker*.

YÖUR-SEL'F, (*yür-sel'f*) [*yür-sel'f*, *W. J. Ja. Sm.*; *yür-sel'f*, *P. F.*] *pron.* You; even you; the reciprocal form of you, when used for *thou* or *thee*.—*Yourselves*, (*yür-sel'vz*) the reciprocal form of *you* strictly used in the plural; as, “*You* saw it *yourself*,” (when one is addressed); “*You* saw it *yourselves*,” (when several are addressed).

YÖUTH, (*yüth*) *n.* The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence, generally reckoned from fourteen to twenty-eight; juvenility:—a young man:—young people collectively.

YÖUTH'FUL, (*yüth'ful*) *a.* Relating to youth; young; suitable to youth or the first part of life; vigorous, as in youth.

YÖUTH'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a youthful manner.

YÖUTH'FUL-NESS,* *n.* Quality of being youthful. *Holland*

YÖUTH'HOOD, (*yüth'hüd*) *n.* The state of youth. *Cheyne*

†**YÖUTH'LY**, *a.* Young; early in life. *Spenser*.

†**YÖUTH'Y**, *a.* Young; youthful. *Spectator*.

†**YÖIGHT**, (*epi'*) *p.* Fixed. *Spenser*. See **YCLAD**.

YÖTRJ-A,* (*ü'tre-ä*) *n.* (*Min.*) A rare earth, found at Ytterby, in Sweden, having the appearance of a fine, white powder, with no taste or smell. *Brande*.

YÖTRJ-ÖS,* (*ü'tre-üs*) *a.* Relating to yttria. *Cleveland*.

YÖTRJ-ÖM,* (*ü'tre-üm*) *n.* The metallic base of yttria. *Brande*.

YÖTROGERITE,* *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, opaque mineral. *Phillips*.

YÖTRO-TÄN'RA-LITE,* (*ü'tre-tän'tä-lit*) *n.* A mineral from Ytterby, in Sweden, containing yttria and oxide of columbium. *Brande*.

YÖÜ,* *n.* (*Min.*) Nephrite or jade. *Brande*.

YÖÜ'CA,* *n.* (*Bot.*) Adam's needle; an American flowering tree. *Loudon*.

YÖÜK, *v.* n. To itch; to scratch. *Grose*. [Local, England.]

YÖLE, *n.* [*jul*, *Su. Goth.*; *jule*, *Dan.*; *jol*, *Icel.*; *geol*, *Sax.*] The name of either of the two great annual festivals, in ancient times, *Lummastide* and *Christmas*; but used mostly with reference to the latter. *Hammond*.

YÖLE-BLÖCK,* *n.* A large log of wood put behind the fire, as at Christmas. *Maunder*. [Local, Eng.]

YÖNX,* *n.* A genus of birds; the wryneck. *Hamilton*.

†**YÖX**, *n.* The hiccough. See **YEX**.

Z.

Z the twenty-sixth and last letter of the alphabet, has, in English, invariably the sound of soft or vocal *z*, as in *rose*. No word of Saxon derivation begins with *z* letter, and the few words in English beginning with *z* are all derived from other languages, mostly from the Greek. The English name of this letter is *zed*; in the United States it is commonly called *zee*; and *izzard* is the local or vulgar name of it in England.

ZAC'ETHÖ,* *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest part of the pedestal of a column. *Crabb*.

ZÄFF'IR, *n.* Same as *zaffre*. *Hill*. See **ZAFFRE**.

ZÄFF'RE, (*zäff'ur*) *n.* (*Chem.*) The residuum or impure oxide of cobalt, after sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters, have been expelled by calcination. *Brande*.

ZÄIM,* *n.* A chief or leader among the Turks, who supports and pays a mounted militia of the same name. *Crabb*.

ZÄM'BÖ,* *n.*; *pl.* **ZÄM'BÖS**, The offspring of an Indian and a negro. *Ency.*

ZÄM'A,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants or trees of various species; a kind of palm. *P. Cyc.*

ZÄM'ITE,* *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil zambia. *Buckland*.

ZÄ-NÖ'NJA,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of Malabar. *Crabb*.

ZÄN-THÖ-PIC'RINE,* *n.* A bitter principle obtained from the *zanthoxylum* or *zanthoxylon caribæum*. *Brande*.

ZÄN'TI-ÖT,* *n.* A native of Zante. *Earnshaw*.

ZÄNY, (*zä'ne*) *n.* (*S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *zä'ne* or *zän'ne*, *Ja.*; *zän'ne*, *K.*) [*zanni*, *It.*] One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry-andrew; a buffoon. *Shak.*

†**ZÄNY**, *v.* a. To mimic. *Beaumont & Fl.*

ZÄNY-ISM,* *n.* The practice of a *zany*; buffoonery. *Cole-ridge*.

ZÄPH'A-RA,* *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral used by potters to make a sky-color. *Maunder*.

ZÄR'A-THÄN,* *n.* (*Med.*) A hard tumor of the breast resembling a cancer. *Dunglison*.

ZONE/LESS,* *a.* Destitute of a zone. *Cowper.*
 ΖΟΝΙΚ,* *n.* A girdle; a zone. *Smollett.* [R.]
 ΖΟ-Ο-ΚΑΡ/ΡΙΑ,* *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. *Roget.*
 ΖΟ-ΟΓ/ΡΑ-ΡΗΕΡ,* *n.* [*ζωή* and *γράφω.*] One who is versed in zoögraphy.
 ΖΟ-Ο-ΓΕΛΗ/Ι-ΚΑΛ,* *a.* Relating to zoögraphy. *Maunder.*
 ΖΟ-ΟΓ/ΡΑ-ΡΗΙΣΤ,* *n.* A zoögrapher. *Ash.*
 ΖΟ-ΟΓ/ΡΑ-ΡΗΥ,* *n.* A description of animals. *Glanville.*
 ΖΟ-ΟΛ/Α-ΤΡΕΥ,* *n.* [*ζών* and *λατρεύω.*] The worship of animals. *Brande.* [animal. *Lyell.*]
 ΖΟ-Ο-ΛΙΤΕ,* *n.* (*Geol.*) The fossil remains of a petrified
 ΖΟ-ΟΛ/Ο-ΦΕΡ,* *n.* A zoölogist. *Boyle.*
 ΖΟ-Ο-ΛΟΓ/Ι-ΚΑΛ,* *a.* Relating to zoölogy; describing living creatures; relating to or containing animals.
 ΖΟ-Ο-ΛΟΓ/Ι-ΚΑΛ-ΛΥ,* *ad.* In a zoölogical manner. *P. Cyc.*
 ΖΟ-ΟΛ/Ο-ΦΥΣΤ,* *n.* One who is versed in zoölogy.
 ΖΟ-ΟΛ/Ο-ΦΥ,* *n.* [*ζών* and *λόγος.*] The science of animals, teaching their nature, properties, classification, &c.
 ΖΟ-ΟΝ/ΙC,* *a.* (*Chem.*) An epithet applied to an acid obtained from animal substances. *Hamilton.*
 ΖΟ-ΟΝ/Ο-ΜΥ,* *n.* [*ζών* and *νόμος.*] The laws of animal life; the structure and functions of animals; animal physiology. *Oswald.*
 ΖΟ-ΟΡΗ/Α-ΓΟΥΣ,* *a.* Feeding on living animals. *Kirby.*
 ΖΟ-Ο-ΡΗΘ/ΙC,* [*ζο-ο-φορ/ικ.*, *W. P. J. É. Ju. K. Sm.; zo-δρ-ο-ρικ.*, *W. B. Ash.*] *a.* (*Arch.*) Applied to a column which supports the figure of an animal.
 ΖΟ-ΟΡΗ/Ο-ΡΗΣ,* *n.* [L.; *ζωοφόρος.*] (*Arch.*) A broad member which separates the cornice and architrave; a frieze. See *FRIEZE.*
 ΖΟ-Ο-ΡΗΥΤΕ, (*ζδ'ο-φτ*) *n.* [*ζωόφρονον*, of *ζώος* and *φρονόν*, Gr.; *zoophyte*, Fr.] A name applied by Linnæus to an order of vermes, comprehending those beings supposed to partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals; and applied by Cuvier to his fourth and last division of animals.
 ΖΟ-Ο-ΡΗΥΤ/ΙC,* }
 ΖΟ-Ο-ΡΗΥΤ/Ι-ΚΑΛ,* } *a.* Relating to zoöphytes. *P. Cyc.*
 ΖΟ-ΟΡΗ-Υ-ΤΟΛ/Ο-ΦΥ,* *n.* [*ζωοφυτον* and *λογος.*] The natural history of zoöphytes. *Johnston.*

ΖΟ-Ο-ΤΟΜ/Ι-ΚΑΛ,* *a.* Relating to zoötomy. *Month. Rev.*
 ΖΟ-ΟΤ/Ο-ΜΙΣΤ,* *n.* One versed in zoötomy.
 ΖΟ-ΟΤ/Ο-ΜΥ,* *n.* [*ζωοτομία*, of *ζών* and *τέμνω.*] That branch of anatomy which relates to the structure of the lower animals.
 ΖΟ-ΡΙΣ/ΙΑ,* *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of pitch scraped off from the sides of ships, and tempered with wax and salt. *Mar. Dict.*
 ΖΟΣ/ΤΕΡ,* *n.* [L.] A girdle; a belt.—(*Med.*) A kind of erysipelas. *Crabb.*
 ΖΟΪΝΔΣ,* *interj.* An exclamation of wonder or anger. *Shak.* A contraction of *God's wounds*; originally used as an oath. *Smart.*
 ΖΩΖ/Υ-ΜΙΣ,* *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans. *P. Cyc.*
 ΖΩ/Υ-Ο-ΔΩ,* *n.* [It.] A whistle; a small flute or flageolet, used to teach singing birds. *Scudamore.*
 ΖΥ/ΜΑΤΕ,* *n.* A compound of zumic acid and a base. *Crabb.*
 ΖΥ/ΜΙC,* *a.* [*ζύμη.*] (*Chem.*) Noting an acid procured from a fermented substance, as leaven. *Crabb.*
 ΖΥ-ΜΟΛ/Ο-ΦΥ,* *n.* [*ζύμη* and *λόγος.*] The doctrine of fermentation; zymology. *Brande.* See *ΖΥΜΟΛΟΓ.*
 ΖΥ-ΜΟΜ/Ε-ΤΕΡ,* *n.* [*ζύμη* and *μέτρον.*] An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation; zymosimeter. *Brande.* See *ΖΥΜΟΣΙΜΕΤΕΡ.*
 ΖΥΡ/ΛΙΤΕ,* *n.* (*Min.*) A recently-discovered Vesuvian mineral. *Brande.*
 ΖΥ-Ο-ΟΧ/ΤΥ-ΤΟΪΣ,* *a.* [*ζυγω* and *δάκτυλος.*] Having the toes yoked, or in pairs, two before and two behind, as the parrot. *Ed. Eney.*
 ΖΥ-ΟΔ/ΜΑ,* *n.* [*ζυγόν.*] (*Anat.*) The process of the cheek-bone; a bone of the upper jaw. *P. Cyc.*
 ΖΥ-Ο-Ο-ΜΑΤ/ΙC,* *a.* Relating to the zygomata; resembling a yoke. *P. Cyc.*
 ΖΥ-ΜΟ-Ι-ΔΟ/Ι-ΚΑΛ,* *a.* Relating to zymology. *Oswald.*
 ΖΥ-ΜΟΛ/Ο-ΓΙΣΤ,* *n.* One versed in zymology. *Oswald.*
 ΖΥ-ΜΟΛ/Ο-ΦΥ,* *n.* [*ζύμη* and *λόγος.*] The doctrine of fermentation. *Oswald.*—Written also *zymology.*
 ΖΥ-ΜΟ-ΣΙΜ/Ε-ΤΕΡ,* *n.* [*ζύμωσις* and *μέτρον.*] An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation; zymometer. *Crabb.*
 ΖΥ/ΤΗΜ,* *n.* [L.] A drink made of corn and malt. *Ains-*

Ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ǣ, ȝ, ȳ, ŏ, ȳ, short; A, E, I, O, V, Y, obscure.—FĀRE, FĀR, FĀST, FĀLL; HĒIR, HĒR; MĒN, SĪR; MŌVE, NŌR, SŌN; BŪLL, BŪR, RŪLE.—Ç, ç, ȝ, soft; c, e, ç, ĝ, hard; s as z; x as gz;—THIS.

WALKER'S KEY,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

1950

A KEY

TO THE

CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ACCENTED AND DIVIDED INTO SYLLABLES EXACTLY AS THEY OUGHT TO BE PRONOUNCED, ACCORDING TO RULES DRAWN FROM ANALOGY AND THE BEST USAGE:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARIES

OF

HEBREW, GREEK, AND LATIN PROPER NAMES;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR FINAL SYLLABLES, AND CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCENTS; BY WHICH THE GENERAL ANALOGY OF PRONUNCIATION MAY BE SEEN AT ONE VIEW, AND THE ACCENTUATION OF EACH WORD MORE EASILY REMEMBERED:

CONCLUDING WITH

OBSERVATIONS ON THE GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT AND QUANTITY,

WITH

SOME PROBABLE CONJECTURES ON THE METHOD OF FREEING THEM FROM THE OBSCURITY AND CONFUSION IN WHICH THEY ARE INVOLVED, BOTH BY THE ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

*Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum. — Horace.*

BY JOHN WALKER,

AUTHOR OF THE CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, &c.

WITH LARGE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS,

DERIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

BY JOSEPH E. WORCESTER.

A. K. E. Y.

CLASSICAL KNOWLEDGE

GREEK LATIN AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES

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BY JOHN WALKER, ESQ.

WITH LARGE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

BY JOSEPH E. WORCESTER

THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE following pages contain the whole of Walker's "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names," together with his "Introduction," "Rules," and "Notes," and also his "Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity." To the Greek and Latin names inserted by Walker in his Key, have been here added, by the Editor, about 3,000 other Greek and Latin names. Of these additional names, about 2,400 have been taken from the "Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names, established by Citations from the Greek and Latin Poets, Greek Historians, Geographers, and Scholiasts," by Thomas Swinburne Carr, of King's College, London; between 500 and 600 are words which were added by the Rev. W. Trollope, A. M., one of the Masters of Christ's Hospital, London, in his edition of Walker's Key; and some have also been inserted, which were taken from Scheller's "Latin and German Lexicon."

The words standing in the Initial Vocabulary without a letter annexed to them, are words found in Walker's Key; and they are inserted with his pronunciation, the notation added to them being in general accordance with his principles. It is the same notation that is used in the preceding Dictionary. The words to which (C.) (T.) or (S.) are annexed, are taken respectively from Carr, Trollope, and Scheller.

There is a considerable number of the Greek and Latin names, in the pronunciation of which Carr differs from Walker. These names are repeated in the Initial Vocabulary, the pronunciation of Carr following that of Walker, having the letter (C.) annexed to it. In the pronunciation of a considerable number of words, Walker is influenced by English analogy and usage; but Carr adheres rigidly to classical authority, and has no regard to English analogy or English usage; and with respect to the pronunciation of the words which they pronounce differently, that of Carr is almost always better supported by classical authority, than that of Walker. Carr says of his work, — "The object of it is to determine the pronunciation of classical proper names solely on the basis of *classical authority*, — including, of course, metrical quotations, orthography, and etymology. . . . As it was the object of the author to establish the *classical* pronunciation of proper names, it was a matter of very secondary importance as to whether the accentuation of any particular name, if based upon classical authority, might coincide or not with that adopted by popular usage. It did not fall within the limits of his task 'to consult the English ear,' or to recognize the 'analogy of the English language,' as in the slightest degree competent to establish the pronunciation of dead languages, which can only be recovered from a perusal of their literary monuments now existing."

The few critical notes inserted by Mr. Trollope, in his edition of Walker's Key, in some of which he combats Walker's principles, are inserted in their proper

places; and the Editor has also added a very few notes of his own. Though some obvious errors, mostly typographical, in Walker's Key, have been corrected, yet the course pursued has been to allow Walker's pronunciation to stand as he intended it should. His decisions, however, are in many instances combated by other authorities.

The words added to the Initial Vocabulary of this edition of the Key, are not inserted in the Terminational Vocabulary. Walker inserted many words in the Terminational Vocabulary which he did not introduce into the Initial Vocabulary; and some words found in both are pronounced differently in the two Vocabularies. Some palpable inconsistencies and errors have been corrected; yet the Terminational Vocabulary remains, for the most part, as Walker left it.

The pronunciation of but a small part of the Scripture Proper Names can be determined by classical authority; and they are, therefore, much more subjected to the English analogy, than the Greek and Latin names. The pronunciation of most of these names, as given by Walker, is in accordance with general usage. There is, however, a considerable number of them respecting the pronunciation of which other respectable orthoëpists differ from him. These names stand in the Initial Vocabulary with Walker's pronunciation placed first, followed by the deviations from him of the following orthoëpists; namely, Oliver, Perry, Smart, Carr, and also Taylor, the editor of Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible." In some cases, the deviations are, doubtless, to be preferred to Walker's mode.

The great addition now made to the vocabulary of Greek and Latin names in this work, and the exhibition of the authorities of other orthoëpists in relation to many of the Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, with regard to which the pronunciation of Walker is combated, will give this edition of his "Key" advantages over any other that has yet been published.

CAMBRIDGE, *July*, 1846.

PREFACE.

THE "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language" naturally suggested an idea of the present work. Proper names from the Greek and Latin form so considerable a part of every cultivated living language, that a dictionary seems to be imperfect without them. Polite scholars, indeed, are seldom at a loss for the pronunciation of words they so frequently meet with in the learned languages; but there are great numbers of respectable English scholars, who, having only a tincture of classical learning, are much at a loss for a knowledge of this part of it. It is not only the learned professions that require this knowledge, but almost every one above the merely mechanical. The professors of painting, statuary, and music, and those who admire their works; readers of history, politics, poetry; all who converse on subjects ever so little above the vulgar,—have so frequent occasion to pronounce these proper names, that whatever tends to render this pronunciation easy must necessarily be acceptable to the public.

The proper names in Scripture have still a higher claim to our attention. That every thing contained in that precious repository of divine truth should be rendered as easy as possible to the reader, cannot be doubted; and the very frequent occasions of pronouncing Scripture proper names, in a country where reading the Scripture makes part of the religious worship, seem to demand some work on this subject more perfect than any we have hitherto seen.

I could have wished it had been undertaken by a person of more learning and leisure than myself; but we often wait in vain, for works of this kind, from those learned bodies which ought to produce them, and at last are obliged, for the best we can get, to the labors of some necessitous individual. Being long engaged in the instruction of youth, I felt the want of a work of this kind, and have supplied it in the best manner I am able. If I have been happy enough to be useful, or only so far useful as to induce some abler hand to undertake the subject, I shall think my labor amply rewarded. I shall still console myself with reflecting, that he who has produced a prior work, however inferior to those that succeed it, is under a very different predicament from him who produces an after-work inferior to those that have gone before.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE favorable reception of the first edition of this work has induced me to attempt to make it still more worthy of the acceptance of the public, by the addition of several critical observations, and particularly by two Terminational Vocabularies, of Greek and Latin, and Scripture, Proper Names. That so much labor should be bestowed upon an inverted arrangement of these words, when they had already been given in their common alphabetical order, may be matter of wonder to many persons, who will naturally inquire into the utility of such an arrangement. To these it may be answered, that the words of all languages seem more related to each other by their terminations

than by their beginnings; that the Greek and Latin languages seem more particularly to be thus related; and classing them according to their endings seemed to exhibit a new view of these languages, both curious and useful; for, as their accent and quantity depend so much on their termination, such an arrangement appeared to give an easier and more comprehensive idea of their pronunciation, than the common classification by their initial syllables. This end was so desirable, as to induce me to spare no pains, however dry and disgusting, to promote it; and, if the method I have taken has failed, my labor will not be entirely lost, if it convinces future prosodists that it is not unworthy of their attention.

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TO BEEN RECORDED

happen, it is not much to be regretted, that, when they meet, they are scarcely intelligible to each other.*

But the English are accused not only of departing from the genuine sound of the Greek and Latin vowels, but of violating the quantity of these languages more than the people of any other nation in Europe. The author of the "Essay upon the Harmony of Language" gives us a detail of the particulars by which this accusation is proved; and this is so true a picture of the English pronunciation of Latin, that I shall quote it at length, as it may be of use to those who are obliged to learn this language without the aid of a teacher.

"The falsification of the harmony by English scholars, in their pronunciation of Latin, with regard to essential points, arises from two causes only; first, from a total inattention to the length of vowel sounds, making them long or short, merely as chance directs; and, secondly, from sounding double consonants as only one letter. The remedy of this last fault is obvious. With regard to the first, we have already observed, that each of our vowels hath its general long sound, and its general short sound, totally different. Thus the short sound of *e* lengthened is expressed by the letter *a*, and the short sound of *i* lengthened is expressed by the letter *e*; and, with all these anomalies usual in the application of vowel characters to the vowel sounds of our own language, we proceed to the application of vowel sounds to the vowel characters of the Latin. Thus, in the first syllable of *sidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long, and of *miser* and *onus*, which ought to be short, we equally use the common long sound of the vowels; but, in the oblique cases, *sideris*, *nominis*, *miseri*, *oneris*, &c., we use quite another sound, and that a short one. These strange anomalies are not common to us with our southern neighbors, the French, Spaniards, and Italians. They pronounce *sidus*, according to our orthography, *seedus*, and, in the oblique cases, preserve the same long sound of the *i*. *Nomen* they pronounce as we do, and preserve, in the oblique cases, the same long sound of the *o*. The Italians also, in their own language, pronounce doubled consonants as distinctly as the two most discordant mutes of their alphabet. Whatever, therefore, they may want of expressing the true harmony of the Latin language, they certainly avoid the most glaring and absurd faults in our manner of pronouncing it.

"It is a matter of curiosity to observe with what regularity we use these solecisms in the pronunciation of Latin. When the penultimate is accented, its vowel, if followed but by a single consonant, is always long, as in Dr. Forster's examples. When the antepenultimate is accented, its vowel is, without any regard to the requisite quantity, pronounced short, as in *mirabile*, *frigidus*, except the vowel of the penultimate be followed by a vowel; and then the vowel of the antepenultimate is, with as little regard to true quantity, pronounced long, as in *maneo*, *redeat*, *odium*, *imperium*. Quantity is, however, vitiated to make *i* short, even in this case, as in *oblivio*, *vineæ*, *virium*. The only difference we make in pronunciation between *vineæ* and *venia* is, that to the vowel of the first syllable of the former, which ought to be long, we give a short sound; to that of the latter, which ought to be short, we give the same sound, but lengthened. *U*, accented, is always, before a single consonant, pronounced long, as in *humerus*, *fugiens*. Before two consonants no vowel sound is ever made long, except that of the diphthong *au*; so that, whenever a doubled consonant occurs, the preceding syllable is short.† Unaccented vowels we treat with no more ceremony in Latin than in our own language."—*Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, p. 224. Printed for Robson, 1774. [By William Mitford.]

This, it must be owned, is a very just state of the case; but, though the Latin quantity is thus violated, it is not, as this writer observes in the first part of the quotation, merely as chance directs, but, as he afterwards observes, regularly, and, he might have added, according to the analogy of English pronunciation, which, it may be observed, has a genius of its own, and which, if not so well adapted to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin as some other modern languages, has as fixed and settled rules for pronouncing them as any other.

The learned and ingenious author next proceeds to show the advantages of pronouncing our vowels so as to express the Latin quantity. "We have reason to suppose," says he, "that our usual accentuation of Latin, however it may want of many elegances in the pronunciation of the Augustan age, is yet sufficiently just to give, with tolerable accuracy, that part of the general har-

* "Erasmus se adfuisse olim commemorat, cum die quodam solenni complures principum legati ad Maximilianum Imperatorem salutandi causâ advenissent; singuloseque, Gallum, Germanum, Danum, Scotum, &c. orationem Latinam ita barbaram ac vastè pronuntiassent, ut Italici quibusdam nihil nisi risum moverent, qui eos non Latinè sed suâ quemque lingua, locutes jurassent."—*Middleton, De Lat. Lit. Pronun.*

† The love of the marvellous prevails over truth; and I question if the greatest diversity in the pronunciation of

Latin exceeds that of English at the capital and in some of the counties of Scotland; and yet the inhabitants of both have no great difficulty in understanding each other.

† This corruption of the true quantity is not, however, peculiar to the English; for Beza complains in his country: "Hinc enim fit ut in Græcâ oratione vel nullum, vel prorsus corruptum numerum intelligas, dum multæ breves producuntur, et contrâ plurimæ longæ corripuntur."—*Beza de Germ. Pron. Græcæ Lingue*, p. 50.

mony of the language, of which accent is the efficient. We have also pretty full information, from the poets, what syllables ought to have a long, and what a short quantity. To preserve, then, in our pronunciation, the true harmony of the language, we have only to take care to give the vowels a long sound or a short sound, as the quantity may require, and, when doubled consonants occur, to pronounce each distinctly." *Ibid.* p. 228.*

In answer to this plea for alteration, it may be observed, that, if this mode of pronouncing Latin be that of foreign nations, and were really so superior to our own, we certainly must perceive it in the pronunciation of foreigners, when we visit them, or they us. But I think I may appeal to the experience of every one who has had an opportunity of making the experiment, that, so far from the superiority on the side of the foreign pronunciation, it seems much inferior to our own. I am aware of the power of habit, and of its being able, *on many occasions, to make the worse appear the better reason*; but, if the harmony of the Latin language depended so much on a preservation of the quantity as many pretend, this harmony would surely overcome the bias we have to our own pronunciation, especially if our own were really so destructive of harmony as it is said to be. Till, therefore, we have a more accurate idea of the nature of quantity, and of that beauty and harmony of which it is said to be the efficient in the pronunciation of Latin, we ought to preserve a pronunciation which has naturally sprung up in our own soil, and is congenial to our native language. Besides, an alteration of this kind would be attended with so much dispute and uncertainty, as must make it highly impolitic to attempt it.

The analogy, then, of our own language being the rule for pronouncing the learned languages, we shall have little occasion for any other directions for the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin proper names, than such as are given for the pronunciation of English words. The general rules are followed almost without exception. The first and most obvious powers of the letters are adopted, and there is scarcely any difficulty but in the position of the accent; and this depends so much on the quantity of the vowels, that we need only inspect a dictionary to find the quantity of the penultimate vowel, and this determines the accent of all the Latin words; and, it may be added, of almost all Greek words likewise.† Now, in our pronunciation of Latin words, whatever be the quantity of the first syllable in a word of two syllables, we always place the accent on it; but in words of more syllables, if the penultimate be long, we place the accent on that; and if short, we accent the antepenultimate.

The rules of the Latin Accentuation are comprised, in a clear and concise manner, by Sanctius within four hexameters:

"Accentum in se ipsâ monosyllaba dictio ponit.
Exacuit sedem dissyllabon omne priorem.
Ex tribus, extollit primam penultima curta:
Extollit se ipsam quando est penultima longa."

These rules I have endeavored to express in English verse:

Each monosyllable has stress of course:
Words of two syllables the first enforce:
A syllable that's long, and last but one,
Must have the accent upon that or none;
But, if this syllable be short, the stress
Must on the last but two its force express.

The only difference that seems to obtain between the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages is, that, in the Latin, *ti* and *si*, preceded by an accent, and followed by another vowel forming an improper diphthong, are pronounced, as in English, like *sh* or *zh*; as, *natio, nation*; *persuasio, persuasion*, &c.; and that, in the Greek, the same letters retain their pure sound, as *φιλιαντία, ἀγνωσία, προβάτιον, &c.* This difference, however, with very few exceptions, does not extend

* By what this learned author has observed of our vicious pronunciation of the vowels, by the long and short sound of them, and from the instances he has given, he must mean that length and shortness which arise from extending and contracting them, independently of the obstruction which two consonants are supposed to occasion in forming the long quantity. Thus we are to pronounce *manus* as if written *man-nus*; and *pannus* as if written *pan-nus*, or as we always hear the word *panis*, (bread) for in this sound of *pannus* there seems to be no necessity for pronouncing the two consonants distinctly, or separately, which he seems to mean by distinctly, because the quantity is shown by the long sound of the vowel; but if by distinctly he means separately, — that is, as if what

is called in French the *schéva*, or mute *e*, were to follow the first consonant, — this could not be done without adding a syllable to the word; and the word *pannus* would in that case certainly have three syllables, as if written *pan-ch-nus*. — See *Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity*, sect. 24.

† That is, in the general pronunciation of Greek; for, let the written accent be placed where it will, the *quantitative* accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin.

‡ "The Greek language," says the learned critic, "was happy in not being understood by the Goths, who would as certainly have corrupted the *t* in *aitia, orion, &c.*, into *aitoa, woiou, &c.*, as they did in the Latin *motio* and *doceo*

to proper names, which, coming to us through, and being mingled with, the Latin, fall into the general rule. In the same manner, though in Greek it was an established maxim, that, if the last syllable were long, the accent could scarcely be higher than the penultimate, yet, in our pronunciation of Greek, and particularly of proper names, the Latin analogy of the accent is adopted; and, though the last syllable is long in *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Theramenes*, and *Deiphobe*, yet, as the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, exactly as if they were Latin.†

As these languages have been long dead, they admit of no new varieties of accent, like the living languages. The common accentuation of Greek and Latin may be seen in Lexicons and Graduses; and where the ancients indulged a variety, and the moderns are divided in their opinions about the most classical accentuation of words, it would be highly improper, in a work intended for general use, to enter into the thorny disputes of the learned; and it may be truly said, in the rhyming adage,

"When doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free."

This, however, has not been entirely neglected. Where there has been any considerable diversity of accentuation among our prosodists, I have consulted the best authorities, and have sometimes ventured to decide; though, as Labbe says, "*Sed his de rebus, ut aliis multis, malo doctiorum judicium expectare, quam meam in medium proferre sententiam.*"

But the most important object of the present work is settling the *English quantity*, (see Rules 20, 21, 22,) with which we pronounce Greek and Latin proper names, and the sounds of some of the consonants. These are points in a state of great uncertainty, and are to be settled, not so much by a deep knowledge of the dead languages, as by a thorough acquaintance with the analogies and general usage of our own tongue. These must, in the nature of things, enter largely into the pronunciation of a dead language; and it is from an attention to these, that the author hopes he has given to the public a work not entirely unworthy of their acceptance.

§ There is unquestionably much sound sense and solid argument in the remarks contained in our author's Introduction; and the affectation with which the Greek and Latin languages are sometimes pronounced is, to say the least, extremely ridiculous. At the same time, it would not be amiss to adopt some uniform mode of pronunciation, by which the true quantity of the words, and some portion, at least, of their ancient character, might be retained. The chief defect in the English pronunciation consists in the false analogy of the vowel sounds, and the corrupt inflection of the consonants *c*, *g*, *s*, *t*, before some of the vowels. This cannot, of course, be remedied, without departing, in some slight degree, from the general rules of our own language; but, if no sounds were introduced but those which are familiar to an English ear, though not perfectly in accordance with the usage of the English tongue, the trifling appearance of harshness or formality, which a closer approximation to the correct pronunciation might possess, would gradually wear away, and be amply compensated by its greater accuracy. Now, in order to attain this end, it will only be necessary to affix to each vowel its distinctive long and short quantity, and to confine the above-named consonants invariably to the same sound. The precise rules for pronouncing these letters will be given in their proper places; without interfering, however, with those of Mr. Walker, which, with the exception alluded to, are clear, correct, and explicit, and, for those who prefer to adhere to the English pronunciation, the best, without any exception, that can be adopted. — TROLLOPE.]

into *moshio* and *dosheo*.* This, however, may be questioned; for if, in Latin words, this impure sound of *t* takes place only in those words where the accent is on the preceding vowel, as in *natio*, *facio*, &c., but not when the accent follows the *t*, and is on the following vowel, as in *societas*, *societas*, &c., why should we suppose any other mode of pronunciation would have been adopted by the Goths in their pronouncing the Greek? Now, no rule of pronunciation is more uniform, in the Greek language, than that which places an acute on the *iota* at the end of words, when this letter is succeeded by a long vowel; and consequently, if the accent be preserved upon the proper letter, it is impossible the preceding *t* and *s* should go into the sound of *sh*. Why, therefore, may we not suppose that the very frequent accentuation of the penultimate *i* before a final vowel preserved the preceding *r* from going into the sound of *sh*, as it was a difference of accentuation that occasioned this impure sound of *t* in the Latin language? For though *i*, at the end of words, when followed by a long vowel, or a vowel once long and afterwards contracted, had always the accent on it in Greek, in Latin the accent was always on the preceding syllable in words of this termination; and hence seems to have arisen the corruption of *t* in the Gothic pronunciation of the Latin language.

It is highly probable, that, in Lucian's time, the Greek *r*, when followed by *i* and another vowel, had not assumed the sound of *σ*; for the sigma would not have failed to accuse him of a usurpation of her powers, as he had done of her character; and, if we have preserved the *r* pure in this situation when we pronounce Greek, it is, perhaps, rather to be placed to the preserving power of the accented *i* in so great a number of words, than any adherence to

* Ainsworth on the letter *T*.

the ancient rules of pronunciation, which invariably affirm that the consonants had but one sound; unless we except the *γ* before *γ*, *κ*, *χ*, *ξ*; as *ἀγγελος*, *ἀγκυρα*, *ἀγγισια*, *κ. τ. λ.*, where the *γ* is sounded like *ν*. But this, says Henry Stephens, is an error of the copyists, who have a little extended the bottom of the *ν*, and made a *γ* of it; for, says he, it is ridiculous to suppose that *ν* was changed into *γ*, and at the same time that *γ* should be pronounced like *ν*. On the contrary, Scaliger says, that where we find a *ν* before these letters, as *ἀγκυρα*, it is an error of the copyists, who imagined they better expressed the pronunciation by this letter, which, as Vossius observes, should seem to demand something particular and uncommon.

It is reported of Scaliger that, when he was accosted by a Scotchman in Latin, he begged his pardon for not understanding him, as he had never learned the Scotch language. If this were the case with the pronunciation of a Scotchman, which is so near that of the continent, what would he have said to the Latin pronunciation of an Englishman? I take it, however, that this diversity is greatly exaggerated.

† This, however, was contrary to the general practice of the Romans; for Victorinus, in his Grammar, says, "*Græca nomina, si isidem literis proferruntur, (Latinò versa,) Græcos accentus habebunt: nam cum dicimus Thyas, Nais, autem habebit posterior accentum; et cum Themistio, Calypso, Theano, ultimam circumflexi videbimus, quod utrumque Latinus sermo non patitur, nisi admodum raro.*" "If Greek nouns turned into Latin are pronounced with the same letters, they have the Greek accent; for, when we say *Thyas*, *Nais*, the latter syllable has the acute accent; and when we pronounce *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, we see the last syllable is circumflexed; neither of which is ever seen in Latin words, or very rarely." — *Serrius. Forster. Reply*, p. 31, Notes 32, bott.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

1. EVERY vowel with the accent on it, at the end of a syllable, is pronounced, as in English, with its first long, open sound. Thus *Ca'to*,* *Philome'la*, *Ori'on*, *Pho'cion*, *Lu'cifer*, &c., have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words *pa'per*, *me'tre*, *spi'der*, *no'ble*, *tu'tor*, &c.

2. Every accented vowel, not ending a syllable, but followed by a consonant, has the short sound, as in English. Thus *Man'tius*, *Pen'theus*, *Pin'darus*, *Col'chis*, *Cur'tius*, &c., have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in *man'ner*, *plen'ty*, *prin'ter*, *coll'ar*, *cur'few*, &c.

3. Every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long, open sound. Thus the final *i*, forming the genitive case, as in *magis'tri*, or the plural number, as in *De'cii*, has the long, open sound, as in *vi'al*; and this sound we give to this vowel, in this situation, because the Latin *i* final, in genitives, plurals, and preterperfect tenses of verbs, is always long; and consequently, where the accented *i* is followed by *i* final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal *i*, like the noun *eye*, as *Achi'vi*.†

4. Every unaccented *i*, ending a syllable not final, as that in the second of *Alcibiades*, the *Hernici*, &c., is pronounced like *e*,‡ as if written *Alcebiades*, the *Herneci*, &c. So the last syllable but one of the *Fabii*, the *Horatii*, the *Curii*, &c., is pronounced as if written *Fa-be-i*, *Ho-ra-she-i*, *Cu-re-a-she-i*; § and therefore, if the unaccented *i*, and the diphthong *æ*, con-

clude a word, they are both pronounced like *e*,|| as *Harpyiæ*, *Har-py'e-e*.

5. The diphthongs *æ* and *æ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English *e*, as *Cæsar*, *Cæta*, &c., as if written *Cee'sar*, *E'ta*, &c.; and like the short *e*, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dædalus*, *E'dipus*, &c., ¶ pronounced as if written *Deddalus*, *Eddipus*, &c. The vowels *ei* are generally pronounced like long *i*.** For the vowels *eu*, in final syllables, see the word *IDOMENEUS*; and for the *ou* in the same syllables, see the word *ANTINOÛS*, and similar words, in the Terminational Vocabulary.

6. *Y* is exactly under the same predicament as *i*. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as *Cy'rus*; or when ending an unaccented syllable, if final, as *Æ'gy*, *Æ'py*, &c.; short when joined to a consonant in the same syllable, as *Lyc'i'das*; and sometimes long and sometimes short when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as *Ly-cur'gus*, pronounced with the first syllable like *lie*, a falsehood; and *Lysimachus*, with the first syllable like the first of *legion*, or nearly as if divided into *Lys-im'a-chus*, &c.

7. *A*, ending an unaccented syllable, has the same obscure sound as in the same situation in English words; but it is a sound bordering on the Italian *a*, or the *a* in *fa-ther*, as *Dia'na*, where the difference between the accented and unaccented *a* is palpable.

8. *E* final, either with or without the preceding

* This pronunciation of *Cato*, *Plato*, *Cleopatra*, &c., has been but lately adopted. Quin, and all the old dramatic school, used to pronounce the *a*, in these and similar words, like the *a* in *father*. Mr. Garrick, with great good sense, as well as good taste, brought in the present pronunciation, and the propriety of it has made it now universal.

† This is the true analogical pronunciation of this letter when ending an accented syllable; but a most disgraceful affectation of foreign pronunciation has exchanged this full diphthongal sound for the meagre, squeezed sound of the French and Italian *i*, not only in almost every word derived from those languages, but in many which are purely Latin; as, *Faustina*, *Messalina*, &c. Nay, words from the Saxon have been equally perverted, and we hear the *i* in *Elfrida*, *Edwina*, &c., turned into *Elfreeda*, *Edwæna*, &c. It is true this is the sound the Romans gave to their *i*; [This is by no means certain. — TROLLOPE.] but the speakers here alluded to are perfectly innocent of this, and do not pronounce it in this manner for its antiquity, but its novelty.

‡ [This arises from the more rapid pronunciation of the vowel, which is short. — TROLLOPE.]

§ [See below on Rule 10. — TROLLOPE.]

|| [The *i* is rapidly pronounced, the voice resting upon the final diphthong. — TROLLOPE.]

¶ [This is certainly incorrect. Diphthongs are pronounced long wherever they occur; as, *Deedalus*, *Eedipus*, &c. The Latins doubtless distinguished between the sound of *a* and *æ*, as the Greeks between the corresponding diphthongs *ai* and *oi*; but this difference cannot be readily accommodated to the English pronunciation. — TROLLOPE.]

[It may be said, that, in Greek and Latin poetry, diphthongs are always regarded as long; but it surely cannot be said, with truth, that in English they are always "pronounced long, wherever they occur." Various other orthoepists adhere to the rule which Walker adopts in relation to the pronunciation of these diphthongs; and general usage, among good speakers, is in accordance with it. And this, not only in proper names: the diphthong in the word *assafoetida*, for example, is pronounced like short *e*, both by the orthoepists and by general usage. — EDITOR.]

** See *Elegia*, *Hygeia*, &c., in the Terminational Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names. [The statement of Walker, that "the vowels *ei* are generally pronounced like *i* long," is not in accordance with his remarks in his notes relating to the terminations *eia* and *eius*, in the Terminational Vocabulary. In these notes, he decides in favor of placing the accent on the *e*, and permitting the *i*, as *y* consonant, to articulate the succeeding vowel; as, *Ele-ge'ia*, (el-e-je'ya.) See these notes, pp. 594 and 304. — EDITOR.]

consonant, always forms a distinct syllable; as, *Penelope*, *Hippocrene*, *Evoc*, *Amphitrite*, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is Anglicized into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it becomes then an English word, and is pronounced according to our own analogy. Thus *Acidalius*, altered to *Acidale*, has the final *e* sunk, and is a word of three syllables only; *Proserpine*, from *Proserpina*, undergoes the same alteration. *Thebes* and *Athens*, derived from the Greek *Θῆβαι* and *Ἀθῆναι*, and the Latin *Thebæ* and *Athenæ*, are perfectly Anglicized; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable; and the Greek *Κρήτη* and the Latin *Creta* have both sunk into the English monosyllable *Crete*. *Hecate*, likewise pronounced in three syllables when Latin, and in the same number in the Greek word *Ἑκάτη*, in English is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final *e*. Shakspeare seems to have begun, as he has now confirmed, this pronunciation, by so adapting the word in "Macbeth":

"Why, how now, Hecat? you look angrily."—*Act IV.*

Perhaps this was no more than a poetical license to him; but the actors have adopted it in the songs in this tragedy:

"*He-cate, He-cate, come away.*"—

And the play-going world, who form no small portion of what is called the better sort of people, have followed the actors in this word, and the rest of the world have followed them.

The Roman magistrate, named *ædilis*, is Anglicized by pronouncing it in two syllables, *æ'dile*. The capital of Sicily, *Syracuse*, of four syllables, is made three in the English *Syracuse*; and the city of *Tyrus*, of two syllables, is reduced to a monosyllable in the English *Tyre*.

Rules for Pronouncing the Consonants of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

9. *C* and *G* are hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*; as, *Cato*, *Comus*, *Cures*, *Galba*, *Gorgon*, &c.; and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, *Cebes*, *Scipio*, *Scylla*, *Cinna*, *Geryon*, *Geta*, *Gillus*, *Gyges*, *Gymnosophista*, &c.*

10. *T*, *S*, and *C*, † before *ia*, *ie*, *i*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*,

* That this general rule should be violated by smatterers in the learned languages, in such words as *gymnastic*, *heterogeneous*, &c., is not to be wondered at; but that men of real learning, who do not want to show themselves off to the vulgar by such innuendoes of their erudition, should give in to this irregularity, is really surprising. We laugh at the pedantry of the age of James I., where there is scarcely a page in any English book that is not sprinkled with twenty Greek and Latin quotations, and yet do not see the similar pedantry of interlarding our pronunciation with Greek and Latin sounds, which may be affirmed to be a greater perversion of our language than the former. In the one case, the introduction of Greek and Latin quotations does not interfere with the English phraseology; but, in the other, the pronunciation is disturbed, and a motley jargon of sounds introduced, as inconsistent with true taste as it is with neatness and uniformity.

[This censure is more severe than just. It is certain that these consonants were uniformly pronounced hard, by the Latins, before all the vowels indifferently; *c* like *k*, and *g* like the English *g* in *gun*. This is proved with respect to *c* by the Greek writers, who always spell Latin names in which it occurs with *k*; as *Κικέρων*, *Σκάρπιων*, for *Cicero*, *Scipio*. On the other hand, the Romans express the Greek *k* by *c*; as *Cimon* for *Κίμων*. Hence Quintilian observes, *C est litera, que ad omnes vocales vim suam perferat*. The hard sound of *g* is also apparent from words derived from the Greek, where *y* is always represented by *g*; and that the analogy of sound is strictly preserved, is especially manifest in such words as *angelus*, from the Greek *ἄγγελος*. In these words, the final *y* was always pronounced like *v*; and,

preceded by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*; as, *Tatian*, *Statius*, *Portius*, *Portia*, *Sosius*, *Caduceus*, *Accius*, *Helvetii*, *Mæsia*, *Hesiod*, &c., pronounced *Tushean*, *Stusheus*, *Porsheus*, *Porshea*, *Sosheus*, *Cadusheus*, *Aksheus*, *Helveshei*, *Mezhea*, *Hezheod*, &c. But when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not go into *sh*, but preserves its sound pure; as, *Miltiades*, *Antiates*, &c.

11. *T*, *S*, and *C*, in proper names ending in *tia*, *tia*, *cyon*, and *sion*, preceded by the accent, are changed into *sh* and *zh*. Thus *Phocion*, *Sicyon*, and *Cercyon*, are pronounced exactly in our own analogy, as if written *Phosheon*, *Sisheon*, and *Sersheon*; *Artemisia* and *Aspasia* sound as if written *Artemizhea* and *Aspazhea*; *Galatia*, *Aratia*, *Alotia*, and *Batia*, as if written *Galashea*, *Arashea*, *Aloshea*, and *Bashea*; and, if *Atia*, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from *Asia*, the eastern region of the world. But the termination *tion* (of which there are not even twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *sh*, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation, and to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating with so vulgar an English termination. Thus, though *Æsion*, *Iasion*, *Dionysion*, change the *s* into *z*, as if written *Æzion*, *Iazion*, *Dionyzion*, the *z* does not become *zh*; but *Philistion*, *Gratcion*, *Eurytion*, *Androtion*, *Hippotcion*, *Iphitcion*, *Ornytion*, *Metion*, *Polytion*, *Stratcion*, *Sotcion*, *Pallantion*, *Ation*, *Harpocratcion*, and *Amphictycon*, preserve the *t* in its true sound. *Hephestion*, however, from the frequency of appearing with *Alexander*, has deserted the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude, by rhyming with *question*; and *Tatian* and *Theodotion* seem perfectly Anglicized. With very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded that Greek and Latin proper names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation.

12. *Ch*. These letters, before a vowel, are always pronounced like *k*; as, *Chabrias*, *Colchis*, &c.; but, when they come before a mute consonant, at the beginning of a word, as in *Chthonia*, they are mute, and the word is pronounced as if written *Thonia*. Words

as this sound is preserved in the Latin by a change of letter, it follows that the *g*, which represents the second *y*, agrees with it in sound also. Since, therefore, the true pronunciation of these letters, *c* and *g*, corresponds with their English pronunciation before certain vowels, there is no great violence done to the harmony of language by adopting it, in Latin proper names, before all. — TROLLOPE.]

† [The uniform and single sound of *c* has been noted in the note on the preceding rule; that of *s* and *t* were doubtless also single and uniform. That *s* had but one sound, like that of the English in *sun*, is evident from the Greek usage of the letter, and from the silence of all the old grammarians as to any variety in its pronunciation, — a remark which, by the way, will apply to all the consonants generally. With respect to *t*, the only difficulty regards the syllable *ti*, when followed by a vowel, as in the examples given in the rule. There is no doubt that *ti* was always pronounced alike by the Latins, whatever was the place of the accent; so that it was the same in *Miltiades* and *Tatian*, except that in the former it was *long*, and in the latter *short*, and therefore uttered with greater rapidity. This is evident from words common both to the Greeks and Romans, with the former of whom the pronunciation of *τ* never varies. In Latin names, also, the Greeks always retain the same letters, and *vice versa*. Thus we have *Τίτιος*, *Titius*; and *Ποσειδωνίων* *Seu*, *Pessiumianum Deum*, Herod. l. 11. It does not appear, indeed, that any sound like *sh* or *zh* was known to the Romans; nor is it likely that they pronounced the same letter differently in declining the same word; as, nom. pl. *artes*, gen. *arshium*, dat. *artibus*, &c. These observations are equally applicable to the next rule. — TROLLOPE.]

beginning with *sche*, as *Schedius*, *Scheria*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Skedius*, *Skeria*, &c.; and *c* before *n*, in the Latin pronomen *Cneus*, or *Cneus*, is mute; so in *Cnopus*, *Cnosus*, &c., and before *t* in *Cteatus*, and *g* before *n* in *Gnidus*,—pronounced *Nopus*, *Nossus*, *Teatus*, and *Nidus*.*

13. At the beginning of Greek words, we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tn*, &c.; as, *Mnemosyne*, *Mnesidamus*, *Mneus*, *Mnesteus*, *Tmolus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Nemosyne*, *Nesidamus*, *Neus*, *Nesteus*, *Molus*, &c., in the same manner as we pronounce the words *Bdelium*, *Pneumatic*, *Gnomon*, *Mnemonics*, &c., without the initial consonant. The same may be observed of the *c* hard like *k*, when it comes before *t*, as *Ctesiphon*, *Ctesippus*, &c. Some of these words we see sometimes written with an *e* or *i* after the first consonant, as *Menesteus*, *Timolus*, &c., and then the initial consonant is pronounced.

14. *Ph*, followed by a consonant, is mute; as, *Phthia*, *Phthiotis*, pronounced *Thia*, *Thiotis*, in the same manner as the naturalized Greek word *Phthisic*, pronounced *Tisic*.

15. *Ps*:—*p* is mute also in this combination, as in *Psyche*, *Psammetichus*, &c., pronounced *Sylee*, *Sammeticus*, &c.

16. *Pt*:—*p* is mute in words beginning with these letters, when followed by a vowel; as, *Ptolemy*, *Pterilas*, &c., pronounced *Tolemy*, *Terilas*, &c.; but, when followed by *l*, the *t* is heard, as in *Ptolemy*; for, though we have no words of our own with these initial consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the *z* in *Zmilaces*.

17. The letters *s*, *x*, and *z*, require but little observation, being generally pronounced as in pure English words. It may, however, be remarked, that *s*, at the end of words, preceded by one of the vowels but *e*, has its pure hissing sound; as, *mas*, *dis*, *os*, *mus*, &c.; † but, when *e* precedes, it goes into the sound of *z*; as, *pes*, *Thersites*, *vates*, &c. It may also be observed, that, when it ends a word preceded by *r* or *n*, it has the sound of *z*. Thus the letter *s*, in *mens*, *Mars*, *mors*, &c., has the same sound as in the English words *hens*, *stars*, *wars*, &c. *X*, when beginning a word or syllable, is pronounced like *z*; as, *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*, &c., are pronounced *Zerkzes*, *Zenophon*, &c. *Z* is uniformly pronounced as in English words. Thus the *z* in *Zeno* and *Zeugma* is pronounced as we hear it in *zeal*, *zone*, &c.

Rules for Ascertaining the English Quantity of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

18. It may at first be observed, that, in words of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, what-

* [These letters are not absolutely mute, being accompanied with a small guttural tone, sufficient to indicate their effect upon the pronunciation. So in the next rule, the remark at the end of which proves that the guttural sound was so as to have nearly the same effect as the insertion of a vowel. Rules 14, 15, 16, are subject to the same remark. The word *Tropletemus*, in Rule 16, can hardly be considered of the same class.—TROLOPE.]

† [Not only so, but in all cases, as before remarked; neither with *e*, *r*, or *a* preceding, is *s* necessarily pronounced like *z*.—TROLOPE.]

‡ The only word occurring to me, at present, where this rule is not observed, is *canon*, a rule, which is always pronounced like the word *canon*, a piece of ordnance.

[Considerable difference, however, was made by the Romans between the long and short vowels, by pronouncing the latter more rapidly than the former. Probably a kind

ever be the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, we always make it long in English. Thus *Crates*, the philosopher, and *crates*, a hurdle; *decus*, honor, and *dedo*, to give; *ovo*, to triumph, and *ovum*, an egg; *Numa*, the legislator, and *Numen*, the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded equally long by an English speaker, although, in Latin, the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short. †

19. On the contrary, words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, have that syllable pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it will. Thus *regulus* and *remora*, *mimicus* and *minium*, are heard with the first vowel short in English pronunciation, though the first word of each pair has its first syllable long in Latin; and the *u*, in *fumigo* and *fugito*, is pronounced long in both words, though in Latin the last *u* is short. This rule is never broken but when the first syllable is followed by *e* or *i*, followed by another vowel: in this case, the vowel in the first syllable is long, except that vowel be *i*. Thus *lamia*, *genius*, *Libya*, *docco*, *cupio*, have the accent on the first syllable, and this syllable is pronounced long in every word but *Libya*, though in the original it is equally short in all.

20. It must have frequently occurred to those who instruct youth, that, though the quantity of the accented syllable of long proper names has been easily conveyed, yet that the quantity of the preceding unaccented syllables has occasioned some embarrassment. An appeal to the laws of our own language would soon have removed the perplexity, and enabled us to pronounce the initial unaccented syllables with as much decision as the others. Thus every accented antepenultimate vowel but *u*, even when followed by one consonant only, is, in our pronunciation of Latin, as well as in English, short. Thus *fabula*, *separo*, *diligo*, *nobilis*, *cucumis*, have the first vowels pronounced as in the English words *capital*, *celebrate*, *simony*, *solitude*, *luculent*, in direct opposition to the Latin quantity, which makes every antepenultimate vowel, in all these words but the last, long; and this *we* pronounce long, though short in Latin. But, if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed, then every such vowel is long but *i* in our pronunciation of both languages; and *Euganeus*, *Eugenia*, *filius*, *folium*, *dubia*, have the vowel in the antepenultimate syllable pronounced exactly as in the English words *satiare*, *menial*, *delirious*, *notorious*, *penurious*; though they are all short in Latin but the *i*, which we pronounce short, though in the Latin it is long.

21. The same rule of quantity takes place in those syllables which have the secondary accent; for, as we pronounce *lamentation*, *demonstration*, *diminution*, *domination*, *incubration*, with every vowel in the first syllable short but *u*, so we pronounce the same vowels

of double emphasis was placed upon the long vowels, which the English pronunciation does not recognize. We make no difference, for instance, in the sound of the verb *moror*, whether it signifies to *delay*, or to be *foolish*. In the first signification it is *short*, in the latter *long*; and that the Romans marked this difference in their pronunciation, is evident from the sarcasm of Nero, pointed against his predecessor Claudius, Suet. Ner. 33: *Moror cum inter homines desisise, productis syllabâ primâ*. The anomaly would be removed by regularly pronouncing the long vowels as in the English words *tame*, *scene*, *bone*, *tune*, and the short ones as in *can*, *sent*, *win*, *bond*, *tun*, added to the single sound of the consonant already described. The application of this rule to the examples produced in the following sections, if the quantity of the syllables be duly attended to, will sufficiently prove the advantages arising from this method of pronunciation.—TROLOPE.]

in the same manner in *lamentatio, demonstratio, diminutio, dominatio, and lucubratio*; but, if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed the secondary accent, as in *Ariovistus, Heliodorus, Gabinianus, Herodianus, and Volusianus*, every vowel preceding the diphthong is long but *i*, just as we should pronounce these vowels long in the English words *amiability, mediatorial, propitiation, excoriation, centuriator, &c.*

22. But, to reduce these rules into a smaller compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that, as we always shorten every antepenultimate vowel with the *primary* accent but *u*, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this antepenultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as *Æschylus, Æschines, &c.*, and the antepenultimate *i*, even though it be followed by such a diphthong, as *Eleusinia, Ocria, &c.*, so we shorten the first syllable of *Æsculapius, Enobarbus,* &c.*, because the first syllable of both these words has the *secondary* accent; but we pronounce the same vowels long in *Æthiopia, Ægialeus, Haliartus, &c.*, because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

23. This rule sometimes holds good, where a mute and liquid intervene, and determines the first syllable of *Adrian, Adriatic, &c.*, to be long, like *day*, and not short, like *add*; and it is on this analogical division of the words, so little understood or attended to, that a perfect and a consistent pronunciation of them depends. It is this analogy that determines the first *u* to be long in *stupidus*, and the *y* short in *clypea*, though both are short in the Latin, and the *o*, in the first syllable of *Coriolanus*, which is short in Latin, to be long in English.

24. The necessity of attending to the quantity of the vowel in the accented syllable has sometimes produced a division of words in the following vocabulary that does not seem to convey the actual pronunciation.† Thus the words *Sulpitius, Anicium, Artemisium, &c.*, being divided into *Sul-pi'ti-us, A-nic'i-um, Ar-te-mis'i-um, &c.*, we fancy the syllable after the accent deprived of a consonant closely united with it in sound, and which, from such a union, derives an aspirated sound equivalent to *sh*. But, as the sound of *t, c, or s*, in this situation, is so generally understood, it was thought more eligible to divide the words in this manner, than into *Sul-pi'ti-us, A-ni'ci-um, Ar-te-mi'si-um*, as, in the latter mode, the *i* wants its shortening consonant, and might, by some speakers, be pronounced, as it generally is in Scotland, like *ee*. The same may be observed of *c* and *g*, when they end a syllable, and are followed by *e* or *i*, as in *Ac-e-ra'tus, Ac-i-da'li-a, Tig-el-l'nus, Teg'y-ra, &c.*, where, the *c* and *g* ending a syllable, we, at first sight, think them to have their hard sound; but, by observing the succeeding vowel, we soon perceive them to be soft, and only made to end a syllable in order to determine the shortness of the vowel which precedes.

25. The general rule, therefore, of quantity indicated by the syllabication adopted in the Vocabulary is, that, when a consonant ends a syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not; and that, when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it

is always long; ‡ that the vowel *u*, when it ends a syllable, is long, whether the accent be on it or not; and that the vowel *i*, (3) (4) when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like *e*; but, if the syllable be final, it has its long, open sound, as if the accent were on it; and the same may be observed of the letter *y*.

Rules for Placing the Accent of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

26. Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable; and, if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first is long; as, *Cato, Ceres, Comus, &c.*§

27. Polysyllables, adopted whole, from the Greek or Latin, into English, have generally the accent of the Latin; that is, if the penultimate be long, the accent is on it; as, *Severus, Democedes, &c.*; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate; as, *Demosthenes, Aristophanes, Posthumus, &c.*—See INTRODUCTION.

28. When Greek or Latin proper names are Anglicized, either by an alteration of the letters, or by cutting off the latter syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus *Proserpina* has the accent on the second syllable; but, when altered to *Proserpine*, it transfers the accent to the first. The same may be observed of *Homerus, Virgilius, Horatius, &c.*, when Anglicized to *Homer, Virgil, Horace, &c.*

29. As it is not very easy, therefore, so it is not necessary, to decide where doctors disagree. When reasons lie deep in Greek and Latin etymology, the current pronunciation will be followed, let the learned do all they can to hinder it. Thus, after *Hyperion* has been accented by our best poets according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate, as Shakspeare:—

“*Hyperion's* curls, the front of Jove himself.”—*Hamlet*.

“————— that was to this
Hyperion to a satyr.”—*Ibid*.

“————— next day after dawn,
Doth rise and help *Hyperion* to his horse.”—*Henry Vth*.

So Cooke, in his translation of *Hesiod's Theogony*, follows the accentuation of Shakspeare:—

“*Hyperion* and *Japhet*, brothers, join:
Thea and *Rhea* of this ancient line
Descend; and *Themis* boasts the source divine.”}

“The fruits of *Thia* and *Hyperion* rise,
And with refulgent lustre light the skies.”

After this established pronunciation, I say, how hopeless, as well as useless, would it be to attempt the penultimate accentuation! which yet ought undoubtedly to be preserved in reading or speaking Greek or Latin compositions, but, in reading or speaking English, must be left to those who would rather appear learned than judicious.¶ But *Acron, Arion, Amphion,*

* [It is more correct to pronounce these diphthongs long universally, which may be done without any violence to the ear of an Englishman.—TROLLOPE. See note, p. 849.—EDITOR.]

† [This is not the case, if the correct method of pronunciation is adopted.—TROLLOPE.]

‡ [Not according to the above method.—TROLLOPE.]

§ [There is no doubt, as before observed, that the Lat-

ins made a difference in this respect. In dissyllables, the analogy of the English language will admit of this less readily than in polysyllables; but still an accelerated pronunciation may be employed to mark the distinction.—TROLLOPE.]

¶ [Shakspeare's deviation from classical authority, in one word, does not invalidate the general propriety of classical pronunciation. The penultima of *Hyperion* (*Υπερίων*)

Echion, Orion, Ixion, Pandion, Asion, Alphon, Eri- on, Ophon, Methion, Axion, Eion, Thlexion, and Sandion, preserve their penultimate accent invariably; while *Ethalion*, a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, like *Deucalion* and *Pygmalion*; and this, if I mistake not, is the common pronunciation of a ship in the British navy, so called from the name of the Argonaut, who accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchis, to fetch the golden fleece.

30. The same difficulty of deciding between common usage and classical propriety appears in words ending in *ia*, as *Alexandria, Antiochia, Seleucia, Samaria, Iphigenia*,* and several others, which were pronounced, by our ancestors, as appears from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and prevented it. A philosophical grammarian would be apt to think we are not much obliged to scholars for this interruption of the vernacular current of pronunciation; but, as there is so plausible a plea as that of reducing words to their original languages, and as a knowledge of these languages will always be an honorable distinction among men, it is strongly to be suspected that these words will not long continue in their plain, homespun, English dress. This critical correction, however, seems to have come too late for some words, which, as Pope expresses it, have "slid into verse," and taken possession of our ears; and therefore, perhaps, the best way of disposing of them will be to consider them as the ancients did the quantity of certain doubtful syllables, and to pronounce them either way. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their original language, as *Thalia* and *Sophia*; but *Iphigenia, Antiochia, Seleucia, and Samaria*, have generally yielded to the English antepenultimate accent; and *Erythia, Deidamia, Laodamia, Hypodamia, Apamia, Ilihyia, and Orihyia*, from their seldom appearing in mere English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in *nicus*, or *nice*: if they are compounded of the Greek $\nu\kappa\eta$, the penultimate syllable is always long, and must have the accent; as, *Stratonicus, Berenice*, &c.; if this termination be what is called a *gentile*, signifying a man by his country, the penultimate is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate; as, *Macedonicus, Sardonicus, Britannicus*, &c. — See ANDRONICUS.

31. Thus we see many of these proper names are of dubious accentuation; and the authorities which may be produced on both sides sufficiently show us the inutility of criticizing beyond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words; there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show a want of education; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no imputation of ignorance or *illiteracy*. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in the accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port-Royal Grammar informs us that, "notwithstanding all the rules that can be given, we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned, according to the country we are in." "So we pronounce," says the grammarian, "*Aristobulus, Basilus, Ido'lium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the penultimate is long, because it is the custom; and, on the contrary, we pronounce *Andre'as, ide'a, Mari'a, &c.*, with the accent on the penultimate, though it is short, because it is the custom of the most learned. The Italians," continues he, "place the accent on the penultimate of *antonomasi'a, harmoni'a, philosophi'a, theologi'a*, and similar words, according to the Greek accent, because, as Ricciolius observes, it is the custom of their country. Alvarez and Greter think we ought always to pronounce them in this manner, though the custom, not only of Germany and Spain, but of all France, is against it; but Nebrissensis authorizes this last pronunciation, and says that it is better to place the accent of these vowels on the antepenultimate syllable; which shows," concludes the grammarian, "that, when we once depart from the ancient rules, we have but little certainty in practice, which is so different in different countries."

But, however uncertain and desultory the accentuation of many words may be, it is a great satisfaction to a speaker to know that they are so. There is a wide difference between pronouncing words of this kind ignorantly and knowingly. A person who knows that scholars themselves differ in the pronunciation of these words can always pronounce with security; but one who is unacquainted with the state of the accent is not sure that he is right when he really is so, and always pronounces at his peril.

* * It is hoped the candid peruser of this work will make allowances for an occasional error in dividing a syllable or placing an accent, when he reflects on the difficulty with which such a work must necessarily be attended. The author flatters himself, however, that such attention has been paid both to the compilation and the proofs, that the fewest errors imaginable have escaped him. [A considerable number of such errors of inadvertence have been corrected in this edition. — EDITOR.]

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is long in Hom. II. T. 398, and Shakspeare evidently sacrificed quantity to the harmony of his versification. The sanction of an English poet will scarcely justify the translator of Hesiod in following his irregularities. The word *Ethalion* is not in point. — TROLLOPE.]

* [These words were written, in Greek, with the diphthong *ei*; but, in Latin, the penultima may be considered common, as that in *Academia*, which is spelt with *ei* in Greek, but made short by Juvenal. In English, therefore, it would be the worst of affectation to accent them otherwise than long-established usage warrants. A characteris-

tic anecdote is related of the late eccentric *Dr. Parr*, in reference to the modern pronunciation of them. Being one day consulted, by an amiable professor, as to the propriety of accenting the penultima of the word *Alexandria*, he surprised him with the following satisfactory admonition: "I must call it *Alexandri'a*; but I would advise you to call it *Alexan'dria*." — TROLLOPE.]

† [Our author properly accents *Aristob'ulus*; but the error of the grammarian does not affect the argument. — TROLLOPE.]

RULES

REFERRED TO IN THIS EDITION BY THE FIGURES IN THE COLUMNS OF
THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY.

☞ The sounds of the vowels, as long, short, &c., were not marked by Walker in his Key; but the same system of notation that is used in the preceding Dictionary has been applied to this edition of the Key, by the Editor; and thus any special reference, by numbers, to the preceding Rules of Walker is rendered unnecessary.

The following Rules have been taken substantially from Walker; No. 1, from the 10th and 11th of the preceding Rules; No. 2, from the 11th; No. 3, from Walker's notes, in the Terminational Vocabulary, relating to the terminations *ia*, *eia*, and *eius*, (see pages 894 and 904); No. 4, from the 5th Rule; and No. 5, from the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Rules.

RULE 1. — The consonants *c*, *s*, *t*, and *x*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, *eu*, and *yo*, preceded by the accent, in Latin and Greek words, as in English, commonly take the sound of *sh*, as in the following words: *Por'ti-a*, (pör'she-a,) *A-lex'i-a*, (a-lëk'she-a,) *Cly'ti-e*, (klīsh'e-ë,) *Hel-ve'ti-i*, (hel-vë'she-i,) *Pho'ci-on*, (fö'she-ön,) *Ac'ci-us*, (äk'she-üs,) *Ca-du'ce-us*, (ka-dü'she-üs,) *Sī'cy-on*, (sīsh'e-ön.) — When *s*, preceded by the accent, is followed by *ia*, or *io*, it takes the sound of *zh*; as, *Mæ'si-a*, (më'zhe-a,) *He'si-od*, (hë'zhe-od.) — According to Walker, the words *Asia*, *Sosia*, and *Theodosia*, are the only exceptions.

RULE 2. — In some proper names, *t* preserves its true sound; as, *Ætion*, *Amphictyon*, *Androtion*, *Eurytion*, *Gratton*, *Harpocraton*, *Hippotion*, *Iphition*, *Metion*, *Ornytion*, *Pallantion*, *Philistion*, *Polytion*, *Sotion*, *Stration*, and a few others; but *Hephæstion* and *Theodotion* are Anglicized, the last syllables being pronounced like the last syllables in *question* and *commotion*. In the words *Æsion*, *Dionysion*, and *Iasion*, the *s* takes the sound of *z*, but not of *zh*.

RULE 3. — In words ending in *eia*, *eii*, *eium*, and *eius*, with the accent on the *e*, the *i* following the accent is to be understood as articulating the following vowel, like *y* consonant; as, *Eleg'e'ia*, (el-e-jë'ya,) *Pompe'ii*, (pom-pë'yī,) *Pompe'ium*, (pom-pë'yum,) *Pompe'ius*, (pom-pë'yus.) The same rule also applies to words ending in *ia*, preceded by *a* or *o* having the accent upon it, as *Acha'ia*, (a-kä'ya,) *Lato'ia*, (la-tö'ya,) and likewise to words having the accent on a vowel, followed by *ia*, though they may not end the word, as *Ple'iades*, (plë'ya-dëz.)

Note. — In the different editions of Walker's Key, there is an inconsistency with regard to the class of words ending in *eia*, *eii*, *eium*, and *eius*. In some of them, the accent is placed on the *e*, as in *Apule'ius*; while others have it placed on the *i*, as *Pompe'ius*; and, in some cases, the same word is differently accented in the Initial and Terminational Vocabularies; but, in his notes on the terminations *ΕΙΑ* and *ΕΙΥΣ*, in the Terminational Vocabulary, Walker decides in favor of placing the accent on the *e*, including the whole list "under the same general rule, that of sounding the *e* separately, and the *i* like *y* consonant." In this Vocabulary, all the words of this class have the accent placed upon the *e*.

RULE 4. — The diphthongs *æ* and *æ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced like long *e*, as in *Cæ'sar*, (së'zar;) but, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, like short *e*, as in *Dæd'alus*, (dëd'a-lüs.)

RULE 5. — In Greek and Latin words, which begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is silent: thus *C* in *Cneus* and *Ctesiphon*, *M* in *Mneus*, *P* in *Psyche* and *Ptolemy*, *Ph* in *Phthia*, and *T* in *Tmolus*, are not sounded.

EDITOR.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

The words to which the letter (C) is annexed have been taken from Mr. Carr's "Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names."

The words to which the letter (T) is annexed are words which were added by Mr. Trollope, in his edition of Walker's Key.

The words to which the letter (S) is annexed have been derived from Scheller's Latin and German Lexicon.

The words which have not one of the above letters annexed to them are to be found in Walker's Key.

When a word is repeated, for the purpose of showing a deviation from Walker's pronunciation by Carr,

the letter (C) is annexed to the word as pronounced by Carr; as, for example, the word *Abasa* is pronounced *A-ba'sa* by Walker, and *Ab'a-sa* by Carr.

The figures annexed to the words refer to the *Five Rules of Pronunciation*, on page 354. Thus the figure (1) annexed to *Abantias* refers to Rule 1, which shows that the word is pronounced *A-bän'she-zs*.

The Rules referred to in the notes at the bottom of the pages, are Walker's *Rules for Pronouncing the Vowels of Greek and Latin Proper Names*, found on pages 849—853.

The words in *Italics* are the preceding words *Anglicized*. Thus the Latin word *Adrianus* is changed, in English, into *Adrian*.

Ä'BA, and Ä'BE *	Äb-el-lä'nI (T)	A-bröt'q-nüm	Ä-cä'rj-ä	Äch-a-bÿ'ts †
Äb'a-a	Äb-el-l'nyus	Ä'brys (T)	Äc-ar-nä'näg (C)	A-che'a
Äb'a-bä	A-b'e'lyus (C)	Ä-brÿp'q-lis	Äc-ar-nä'nj-ä	A-che'i
Ä-bäc'e-nä (C)	Äb'e-lüx (T)	Äb-s'e'us	Ä-cär'nas	A-che'i-üm (3)
Äb-a-c'e'ne	A-b'en'dä	Äb-sin'thij-i	Ä-cäs'tä	Ä-che'm'e-näg (4)
A-bäw'a (T)	Äb'gä-rüs	Äb'so-rüs	Ä-cäs'tys	Äch-e-m'e'nj-ä
Äb'a-gä	Ä'bji-a	Äb-sÿr'tos	Äc-a-thän'tys	Äch-e-m'en'j-däg
A-bäg'a-rüs (C)	Ä'bji-i	Äb-sÿr'tus	Äc'a-tön (C)	A-che'us
Äb'a-lä (T)	Äb'j-lä	Äb'q-lä (C)	Äc'ca Lau-rën'tj-ä (1) (T)	Ä-chä'tj-ä (3)
Äb'a-lüs	A-bis'a-räg	Äb'q-lif'täg	Äc'cj-ä (1)	Ä-chä'is (C)
A-bä'nä †	Ä-bis'a-ris	Ä'b'us (T)	Äc'cj-ä	Äch'a-ra
A-bän'täg	Äb-i-sön'täg	Äb'y-d'e'nI	Äc'cj-üs (1)	Äch-a-rën'säg
Äb-an'tj-ä-däg	Äb-l'e'r'us (C)	Äb-y-d'e'nys	Äc'cö (T)	A-chär'näe
Ä-bän'tj-äs (1)	Äb-l'e'täg	Äb'y'di	Äc'cö-ä	A-chä'täg
A-bän'tj-däs	Äb'nö-hä (T)	Äb'y'dos	Ä'cö	Äch-a-lö'j-däg
A-bän'tis	A-böh'ri-ca	Äb'y'dys	Äc'e-dr'ci	Äch-a-lö'rij-üm
Äb-ar-bä're-ä	A-bö'b'us	Äb'y-lä	Äc'e-lä	Äch-e-lö'ys
Äb'a-ri	A-böc'ri-tüs (4)	Äb'y-lön	Äc'e-lë (C)	A-ch'e'lyus (C)
A-bär'j-mön	Äb'ö-lä'ni	Äb-ys-si'nI	Äc'e-lüm (T)	A-ch'e'r'as (C)
Äb'a-ris	A-bö'l'us	Äb-ys-sin'j-ä	Äc'e-ph'ä-li (C)	A-ch'er'dus
A-bä'r'us	A-bön-j-tei'chös	Äc-a-cäl'l'is	Äc-e-rä'tys	A-ch'er'j-mI
A-bä'wä	Äb'ö-rä'ca	Äc-a-c'e's'i-üm (1)	A-c'er'bas	Äch'e-r'ö (C)
Äb'a-sä (C)	Äb'ö-räs (C)	A-cä'ci-üs (1)	A-c'er'rae	Äch-e-rön
Äb-a-si'tis	Äb'ö-ri'j-näg	Äc'a-cüs (T)	Äc'er'sec'q-mäg	Äch-e-rön'tj-ä (1)
Äb-as-s'e'nä	A-bör'ras	Äc'a-d'e'mj-a	Äc'e	Äch-e-rü'sj-ä (1)
Äb-as-s'e'nI	Äb'ö-tis (C)	Äc'a-d'e'mys	Äc'eg	Äch-e-rü'sj-äs (1)
A-bäs's'us	Äb-ra-dä'tas	Äc'a-län'drus	A-c'e'sj-ä (1)	A-che't'us
Äb'a-tös	Äb-ra-dä'täg	Äc'a-lë (C)	Äc'e-s'i'näg	A-ch'r'las (C)
Äb-dä-lön'j-müs	A-brä'ha-müs (C)	A-cäl'l'e	Äc'e-s'i'nys	A-ch'il'las
Äb-d'e'ri-ä	A-brën'tj-üs (1)	Äc-a-mär'chis	A-c'e-si-üs (1)	Äch-il-l'e'a
Äb-d'e'ri-täg	A-bröc'q-mäs	Äc'a-mäs	Äc'a-mäs	A-ch'il-l'e-ien'säg
Äb-d'e-ri'täg	Äb-röd-j-ä'tys	A-cä'mp'sis	A-cän'thä	Äch-il-l'e'is (T)
Äb-d'e'r'us	Äb'ron (T)	A-cän'thä	A-cän'thä	A-ch'il'täg
Äb-d'e'r-täg	A-brö'nj-üs	A-cän'thi-në (C)	Äc-s-tö-dö'r'us	Äch-il-l'e'üm
Äb-e-ä'täg (C)	A-brön'j-cüs	A-cän'thys	Äc-es-tör'j-däg	A-ch'il-l'e-üs
A-bel'ä	Äb'ry-tä	Äc'a-ra	A-c'e'täg	Äch-il-l'e'däg (C)

* *Äba*. — Every *a*, ending a syllable, with the accent upon it, is pronounced like the *a* in the English words *favor*, *ta-per*, &c. See Rule 1, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† *Äbana*. — Every unaccented *a*, whether initial, medial, or final, ending a syllable, has an obscure sound, bordering on the *a* in *father*. See Rule 7, prefixed to this Vocabulary. [In this Key, as prepared by Walker, the vowels had no

marks of long, short, &c.; but in this edition, they are marked so as to indicate their sound in accordance with Walker's Rules. — EDITOR.]

‡ *Ächabytos*. — *Ch*, in this and all the subsequent words, have the sound of *k*. Thus *Achabytos*, *Achæa*, *Achates*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Ächabytos*, *Äkæa*, *Äkates*, &c. See Rule 12.

Am-al-thæ/a	A-mil'car	Am-phi'sus (C.)	Am-ax-Id'a-mūs	Am-drōg'y-nūs (C.)
Am-al-thæ'um	Am'i-lōs	Am-phit'e-a	Am-ax-i-dā'mūs (C.)	Am-drōm'a-chē
Am'a-na	Am-min'i'o-nē, or	Am-phit'e-a'trum (C.)	A-nāx'i-lās	Am-drōm'a-chūs
A-mān'dus (C.)	A-mŷn'a'o-nē	Am-phith'e-mis	Am-nāx'i-lā'us	Am-drōm'a-dās
A-mān'i-cē (T.)	A-min'i'e-ā, or Am-	Am-phith'o-ē	Am-ax-i-l'i'-dēs	Am-drōm'e-dā
A-mān'tēs	min'i'e-ā	Am-phit-ri'te	Am-ax-i-nān'der	Am-drōn
Am-an-i'ni	A-min'i'as	Am-phit'ry-ōn	Am-ax-Im'e-nēs	Am-drō-n'cus †
A-mā'nus	A-min'i'ūs	Am-phit-tūs	Am-ax-īp'o-lis	Am-drōph'a-ēt
A-mār'a-cūs	A-min'i'o-clēs	Am-phī'us (C.)	Am-ax-īr'p'us	Am-drō-pōm'us
A-mār'at	Am-i-sē'na	Am-phō'te-rys	Am-ax-īr'th'o-ē	Am'dros
A-mār'tus	Am-i-sē'na (T.)	Am-phō'te-ry-o-nī'a-dēs	A-nāx'i's	Am-drōs'the-nēs
Am-a-y'i'lis (T.)	A-mī'sās (1)	Am-phr'yus	Am-ax'us	Am-drō'th-ōn (2)
Am-a-y'n'ce-lās (1)	A-mī'sās	Am'p-cūs (C.)	Am-ax'us	Am-e-lōn'i-ās
Am-a-y'n-thī'a (T.)	A-mī'sum	Am'p'sa-gē	Am-cā't'i-tēs	Am-e-mō'ti'a
Am-a-y'n'thūs	A-mī'sus	Am-p'sy'i-dēs	Am-cā't'rēs (C.)	Am-e-mō'ti'a (C.)
Am-a-y'ŷ'i-a (T.) (1)	Am-i-tēr'num	Am-p'ŷ'i-dēs (C.)	Am-chā't'rēs (C.)	Am-e-mō'sa
A'mēs	Am-i-thā'ōn, or Am-y-	Am'pyx	Am-chā't'rī-a	Am-e-rās'tus
Am-a-sē'a (C.)	thā'ōn	Am-sān'ctus	Am-chā't'rī-ūs	Am-ē'tor (C.)
Am-a-sē'nus	Am-mā'lo	A-mū'lī-ūs	Am-chā't'rēs (C.)	Am-fīn'o-mūs
A-mā'sj-a (1)	Am-mī-ā'nus	A-mŷc'la	Am-chēm'o-lūs	Am-ga-rī (C.)
A-mā'sjās	Am-mo-chō's'tos (T.)	A-mŷc'læ	Am-chē-s'tēs	Am-gē'li-ā
A-mās'tris	Am-mō-mē'tus	Am-y-clā'us (T.)	Am-chēs'mūs	Am-gē'li-ōn
A-mās'trus	Am'mōn	Am-y-clī'dēs (C.)	Am-chī'a-lā	Am-gē-lūs
A-mā'ta	Am-mō'nj-a	Am-y-cūs	Am-chī'a-lē	Am-gē'tēs
Am-a-thē'a	Am-mō'nj-i	Am-y-dōn	Am-chī-a-lī'a (C.)	Am-gē'tis
Am'e-thūs	Am-mō'nj-ūs	Am-y-mō'ne	Am-chī'a-lūs	Am-gē'tis (T.)
A-māx-am-pē'us	Am-mō'th'e-a	Am-y'n'tas	Am-chī-mō'lī-ūs	Am-gē'tis (S.)
A-māx-am-tī'a (C.)	Am-nēm'o-nēs (C.)	Am-y'n-tj-ā'nus (1)	Am-chīn'o-ē	Am-grus
A-māx'i-a (1)	Am'nj-ās	Am-y'n'tor	Am-chī'ŷ'a (T.)	Am-gy-ū'ti-a (1)
A-māx'i-ā	Am-n'ri'sus	Am-y-ri'cus (C.)	Am-chī'ŷ'e (T.)	Am-i-cē'tus
Am-a-x-ōb'i-i (C.)	Am-n'i'tēs (C.)	Am-y'rīs	Am-chī'ŷēs	Am-i'cī-a (1)
Am-a-zē'nēs	Am-cē-bac'us	Am-y'rī-ūs	Am-chī'ŷi-a (1)	Am-i'cī-ūm (1)
A-māz'o-nēs	Am-om-phār'e-tūs (C.)	Am'y-rūs	Am-chī-ŷi-a-dēs	Am-i'cī-ūs (1)
Am'o-zō'nās	A'mōr	Am-y'tīs	Am-chō'e	Am-i'grūs (1)
Am-a-zō'nī-a	A-mōr'gēs	Am-y-thā'ōn	Am-chō'ra	Am-i'grūs (C.)
Am-a-zō'nī-cūs (C.)	A-mōr'gos	Am-y-tha-ō'nj-ūs (T.)	Am-chō'rūs	Am-i'jō, and Am'i-ēn
Am-a-zō'nī-dēs	Am'pē-līs	Am'y-tīs	Am-cū'le	Am-i'tōr'gīs
Am-a-zō'nī-ūm	Am-pē-lā'sj-a (1)	A-nā'b'a-sīs (C.)	Am-cō'na	Am'i'na
Am-a-zō'nī-ūs	Am-phē'a	Am-nā'b'a-tē (C.)	Am-cō'nā	Am-nā Com-nē'nā (T.)
Am-bār'ri	Am-phī-a-lās (C.)	Am-a-cē'i-a (T.) (3)	Am-cūs Mār'tī-ūs (1)	Am-nī-ā'nus
Am-bar-vā'tēs (C.)	Am-phī'a-nūx	Am'a-cēs	Am-cy'le	Am-nī-bāl
Am-bar-vā'li-a	Am-phī'a-nūx	Am-a-chār'sīs	Am-cy'ra (T.)	Am-nī-bī
Am-bā'te (C.)	Am-phī-ār-a-ē'um (C.)	Am-nā'cī-ūm (1)	Am-cy'rōn (C.)	Am-nī'e-rīs
Am'bē-nūs	Am-phī-a-rā'us	Am-phī-a-ē'um (C.)	Am-cy'rōn (C.)	Am-nī'e-rīs
Am-bj-a-lī'tēs	Am-phī-ār'i-dēs	Am-a-clē'tūs (C.)	Am'dā	Am-nī'e-rīs
Am-bj-ā'nūm	Am-phī-ār-a-tī'dēs (C.)	Am-nā're-ōn, or A-nā'-	Am-dāb'a-tē	Am-nī'e-rīs
Am-bj-a-tī'nūm	Am-phīc-lē'a	cre-ōn	Am-dā'nā (C.)	Am-nī'e-rīs
Am-bj-bā'ē-tī (C.)	Am-phīc'ra-tēs	Am-phic'tēs (T.)	Am-dā'nj-a	Am-nōn
Am-bī'cus (C.)	Am-phīc'ty-ōn (2)	Am-āc'tō'rj-a	Am-dē-cā'o-nēs (T.)	Am-nō'lūs
Am-bj-gā'tus	Am-phīc'ty'o-nēs (T.)	Am-āc'tō'rj-ē (T.)	Am-dē-cā'vj-a	Am-nō'nūs (C.)
Am-bj-o-rīx	Am'phī-cūs (C.)	Am-āc'tō'rj-ūm	Am-dē-gā'vum (C.)	Am-nō-pu'a
Am'blas-dā	Am-phīd'a-mūs	Am-āc'tō'rj-ūm (C.)	Am-dē'ra (C.)	Am'ser
Am-brā'cī-a (1)	Am-phīd'g-lī (C.)	Am-dē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-dē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-sī-bā'rj-a
Am-brā'cī-ūs (1)	Am-phī-drō'mj-a	A-nē'g'g'us	Am-dē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'a
Am'brī	Am-phī-gē'nī-a, or Am-	Am-ē-ŷy-rōn'tum	Am-dōm'o-tīs	Am-tē'as
Am-brō'dax (C.)	phī-gē-nī'a *	Am-nē'g'y-rūs (C.)	Am-drē'm'us	Am-tē-ōp'o-līs (T.)
Am-brō'nēs	Am-phī-gē-nī'a (C.)	Am-ē-ŷy'tīs	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-brō'sj-a (1)	Am-phīl'o-chūs	Am-ē-nī'as (T.)	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-brō'sj-ūs (1)	Am-phīl'y-ūs	Am-a-phē	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-brj'ljās	Am-phīm'a-chūs	Am-a-phīl'y's (T.)	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-brj'ōn	Am-phīm'e-dōn	Am-nā'pī-ūs	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-brj's'us	Am-phīn'o-mē	Am-nā'pus	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-bu-bā'gēs (T.)	Am-phīn'o-mūs	Am-nū'gy-rī (C.)	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-bū'lī	Am-phī'ōn	Am-nār'tēs	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am'bu-lī (C.)	Am-phī'p'a-gūs (C.)	Am'nās	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am'e-lēs	Am-phī'p'o-lēs	Am-nā'tō-Jē	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-e-nā'nus	Am-phī'p'o-līs	Am-nān'chī-dās	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-e-nī'dēs	Am-phī'p'y-rūs	Am-nān'rys	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
A-mēn'o-clēs	Am-phī'rē'tūs	Am-nān'sjās (T.)	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-e-nō'phīs (C.)	Am-phī'rō-ē	Am'nāx	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
A-mē'rj-a	Am'phīs	Am-a-ē-g'o-rās	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
A-mēs'tra-tūs	Am-phī'sa (C.)	Am-ax-ān'der	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
A-mēs'trīs	Am-phīs-be'nā	Am-ax-ān'drī-dēs	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-j-ā'nus (C.)	Am-phīs'sa	Am-ax-ār'chūs	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
Am-ic-lē'us	Am-phīs-sē'nē	Am-ax-ār'ē-tē	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
A-mīc'lās	Am-phīs'sus	Am-ax-ē'nor	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
A-mīc-tē'us	Am-phīs'thē-nēs	Am-nāx'i-ās (1)	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
A-mīc'tās	Am-phīs-tī'dēs	Am-a-īb'i-a	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs
A-mī'da	Am-phīs'tra-tūs	Am-ax-īc'ra-tēs	Am-drē'ŷōm'e-nē †	Am-tē'tēs

* Amphigenia. — See IPHIGENIA, and Rule 30, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† Anadyomene. — This epithet, from the Greek ἀναδύομαι, emergens, signifying rising out of the water, is applied to the picture of Venus rising out of the sea, as originally painted by Apelles. I doubt not that some, who only hear this word without seeing it written, suppose it to mean Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.

‡ Andronicus. — This word is uniformly pronounced, by our prosodists, with the penultimate accent; and yet, so averse is an English ear to placing the accent on the penultimate i, that, by all English scholars, we hear it placed upon the antepenultimate syllable. That this was the pronunciation of this word in Queen Elizabeth's time, appears plainly from the tragedy of Titus Andronicus, said to be written by

Shakspeare; in which we every where find the antepenultimate pronunciation adopted. It may, indeed, be questioned whether Shakspeare's learning extended to a knowledge of the quantity of this Græco-Latin word; but, as Mr. Steevens has justly observed, there is a greater number of classical allusions in this play than are scattered over all the rest of the performances on which the seal of Shakspeare is indubitably fixed; and therefore it may be presumed that the author could not be ignorant of the Greek and Latin pronunciation of this word, but followed the received English pronunciation of his time; and which, by all but professed scholars, is still continued. — See SOPHONICUS. — The analogy of the language, with which Shakspeare's authority can have nothing to do, is decisive in favor of the penultimate accentuation. — TROLLOPE.

án'thēs	án-ti-pē'nus	A-phr't'eēs	A-qu'i'nus (C.)	Ar-chi-bí'a-dēs
án-thēs-phō'rí-a	án-tip'q-lis	áph-ro-dí'se'ús (l) (C.)	áq-uj-tá'ní-a	Ar-chib'ús
án-thēs-tē'rí-a	án-tír'rhí-úm (C.)	áph-ro-dí'w'j-á (l)	áq-uj-tā'ní-cūs (C.)	Ar-chid'a-más (C.)
án'thē-ús	án-tír'rho-dōs (C.)	áph-ro-dí'sí-ás (T.)	áq-uj-tēs, (ák'wē-tēz)	Ar-chi-dá'mí-a
án-thí'a	án-tis'sa	áph-ro-dí'sum	(C.)	Ar-chi-da-mí'a (C.)
án'thí-ás	án-tis'thē-nēs	áph-ro-dí'tē	á'ra	Ar-chi-dá'mus, or Ar-
án'thí-næ (C.)	án-tis'tj-ús	áph-ro-dí-tōp'q-lis (C.)	Ar-a-bár'chēs	chid'a-mús
án'thí-úm	án-tith'e-ús	A-phý'te	Ar'a-bē (C.)	Ar-chí-dás
án'thí-ús	án'tj-úm (l)	á'pí-a	A-rá'bí-a	Ar-chí-dē'mus
án'thō	án-tōm'ē-nēs	á-pí-á'nus	A-ráb'í-cūs	Ar-chí-dē'us
án-thō'rēs	án-tō'nj-a	á-pí-cá'ta	Ar'a-bís	Ar-chid'í-úm
án-thrā'c'i-á (l)	án-tō'nj-í	A-pí'cj-ús (l)	Ar'abs	Ar-chí-gál'us
án-thr-p'nus	án-to-ní'na	A-píd'a-nús	Ar'a-būs	Ar-chí-gē-nēs
án-thr-p-mqr-phr'tē	án-to-ní'nus	A-píd'q-nēs (C.)	A-rác'ō, or A-rēc'ca	Ar-chí'g'c-ús
(C.)	án-tō-nj-ōp'q-lis	á'pí-na	A-rách'ne	Ar-chí-mē'dēs
án-thr-pōph'a-ǵt	án-thr-ús	án-qch'q-lá	Ar-chí'nus	Ar-chí'nus
án-thý'l'a	án-tōr'j-dēs	á'pí-ōn	Ar-q-chō'gí-a (l)	Ar-chí-pé'l'a-gús
án-tj-a-ní'ra	A-ná'b'is	á'pís	Ar-q-chō'tē	Ar-chí'p'q-lis
án'tj-ás (l)	ánx'j-ús (l)	A-pí'tj-ús (l)	Ar-q-chō'tí	Ar-chí'p'pē
án-tj-bac-chí'us (C.)	ánx'ur	A-pōc'q-pa (C.)	Ar-q-chí'lym	Ar-chí'p'p'us
án-tic'a-nís (C.)	ánx'q-rús (C.)	á-p'c-dō'tí (C.)	Ar-q-cō'gí'í (l)	Ar-chí'tis
án-tic'a-tō (C.)	án'y-ta	A-pól-lj-ná'rēs	A-rác'thí-ás	Ar'chōn
án-tic'h'thō-nēs (C.)	án'y-tēs	A-pól-lj-ná'rís	Ar-a-cy'n'thus	Ar-chōn'tēs
án-tic'j-nō'j'is (C.)	án-zá'hd	á-p'q-lín'j-dēs	Ar'a-ús	Ar'chy-lús
án-tj-clē'a	á-ōb't'ig-a	A-pól'lj-nē-ús (C.)	á'tē	Ar'chy-tas
án'tj-clēs	á-ōl'j-ús	A-pól'lō	Ar-a-phí'a (C.)	Ar-chy'tas (C.)
án-tj-clí'f-dēs	á'on	á-p'q-lōc'ra-tēs	á'r'ar	Ar-clí'f-nēs (C.)
án-tic'ra-gús	á'q-nēs	A-pól-lō-dō'r'us	Ar'a-rís (C.)	Ar-clí'f-nus
án-tic'ra-tēs	A-ō'nj-a (T.)	á-p'q-lō-dō'r'us	Ar'a-rús	Ar-clōph'y-láx
án-tic'y-ra	á-ō'nj-dēs (T.)	A-pól-lō-ní-a	Ar-a-r'ús (C.)	Ar-cl'ús
án-tid'q-mús	A-ō'r'is	A-pól-lō-ní-a-dēs	Ar-a-ty'r'q-a	Ar-cl'ús
án-tid'q-tūs	A-ō'r'nos	á-p'q-lō'ní-ás	A-r'ús	Ar-cl'ús
án-tic'q-nēs	A-ō'r's (T.)	á-p'q-lō'ní-dēs	Ar-á'u'rí-cūs (C.)	Ar-da-lús
án-tj-ēn'j-dás	A-ō'r'us (C.)	á-p'q-lō'ní-ús	A-rá'vus (C.)	Ar-dá'nj-a
án-tj-ēn'j-dás (C.)	A-ō'tí	Ar-p-á-lōph'q-nēs	Ar-ax-ē'nus (C.)	Ar-dax-á'nus
án-tig'q-nā	A-pá't'ia	A-péll'y-ōn (C.)	Ar-á'x'ēs	Ar'de-a
án-tig'q-nē	A-pá'tm	A-pō-my'tos	Ar-á'x'ēs, or Ar'ba-cēs †	Ar-de-á'tēs
án-tj-gō-ní-a	A-pá'mē	á-p'q-m'ý'j-ōs (C.)	Ar-bē'la, or Ar'be'la-ǵ	Ar-de-rí'ca
án-tj-gō-ní-a (C.)	á-p-a-mē'a	á-p'q-ní-á'nā	Ar-bē'lus (C.)	Ar-dí-w'í
án-tig'q-nús	á-p-a-mē'nē (C.)	A-pō'nj-ús	Ar'bjs	Ar'do-nē (C.)
án-til'cō	á-p-a-mē'a	á-p'ō-nús	Ar'pō-cá'la	Ar-dō'nē-a
án-tj-lí'b'q-nús	A-pá'mí-a (C.)	á-p'q-s-tō'p'hí-a	Ar-bō'nā (C.)	Ar-dū'a (T.)
án-til'q-chūs	A-pá'r'ní	A-pōth'e-ō'sís †	Ar-būs'cu-lá	Ar-du-ē'nā
án-tim'q-chūs	á-p-a-tū'rí-a	á-p'q-thē'q-sís	Ar'ca-dēs (C.)	Ar-du'í'nē
án-tim'q-nēs	á-p-e-án'ros	A-p'pí-a-dēs	Ar-cá'dí'ús	Ar-dy-ē'n'sēs
án-tin'q-s (T.)	A-pē-lj-ō'tēs (C.)	á-p'pí-á'nus	Ar-cá'dí'us	Ar'dys
án-tin'q-s'á (C.)	A-pē'l'a	á-p'pí-a Vír'a	Ar-cá'nūm	á're
án-tj-nōē'j-a (3)	A-pē'l'tēs	á-p'pí-í Fō'rūm	Ar'cās	Ar-rē'a
án-tj-nōp'q-lis	á-p'ē-lē'us (C.)	á-p'pí-ús	Ar'c'e (T.)	á-rē-ǵ'í-dē
án-tin'q-ús	A-pē'lí-cōn	á-p'p'q-lá	Ar'c'e-na	á're-ás
án-tj-ō'chí-a, or án-tj-	á-p-ē'ní'nus	á'p'ri-ēs	Ar'c'ēs	Ar-rē'gon (C.)
q-chí'a *	á'p'er	á'p'ri-ús	Ar-cēs'í-lās (C.)	á-rē'g'q-nis
án-tj-ō-chí'a (C.)	á-p-e-ran'tí'a (C.)	á-p-sím'thí-í	Ar-cēs'í-lá'us	á-rē-íth'q-ús (C.)
án'tj-ō-ch	á-p-e-rō'pí-a	á-p'sj-nús	Ar-cē'sí-ús (l)	á-rē-lās (C.)
án-tj'q-ohís	á-p'e-sús (C.)	á'p'sus (T.)	Ar-chē'a	á-rē-lá'tē (s.)
án-tj'q-chūs	á-p'e-sús	á-p'tē-ra	Ar-chē'a-náx	á-rē-lá'tym
án-tj'q-pa (C.)	á-ph'a-cá	á-p-p-ū-lē'í-a (3)	Ar-chē-a-í-thús	á-rē-lá'tys (C.)
án-tj'q-pē	A-phā'a	á-p-p-ū-lē'í-ús (3)	Ar-chā'g'a-thús	á-rē'lí'ús
án-tj-ō'r'us	á'p'har	A-pū'lj-a	Ar-chān'der	á-rē-mōr'í-ca
án-tip'á-rōs (C.)	á-ph-a-rē't'us	á-p'p-ús (C.)	Ar-chān'dros	Ar-rē'nā (T.)
án-tj-pá'trí-a (C.)	á-ph-a-rē't'us	á-p-p-síd'a-mús	Ar'che	á-rē'n'q-cūm
án-tj-p'a-ter	á-ph'a-reús (C.)	á-p'y-rí (C.)	Ar-chē'd'í-cūs (C.)	á-rē'nē (T.)
án-tj-pá'trí-a	á'p'has	A-quá'rj-ús	Ar-chē'g'e-tēs	á-rē'nē (C.)
án-tj-pa-trí'a (C.)	á-phē'l'ús	á'q-uj-lá, (ák'wē-lá)	Ar-chē-lá'us	á-rē-ōp'a-ǵt'tē
án-tj-pá'trí-dás	á-ph'e-sás	(C.)	Ar-chēm'a-chūs	á-rē-ōp'a-gūs †
án-tip'á-tris	á-ph'e-tē	á-q-uj-lá'rj-a	Ar-chēm'ō-rūs	Ar-rē'os (C.)
án-tiph'á-nēs	A-phē'tor (C.)	á-q-uj-lē'í-a (3)	Ar-chep'ō-lis	á'rēs (T.)
án-tiph'á-tēs	á-ph'í-dás	A-quí'l'j-ús	Ar-chep-tól'e-mús	Ar-rēs'tē
án-tiph'í-l'ús	A-phí'qas (C.)	A-quí'l'j-a	Ar-chēs'tra-tús	Ar-rēs'thā-nás
án'tj-phōn	A-phíd'nā	á-q-uj-lō	Ar-che'tí'mus	Ar-rēs'tor (T.)
án-tiph'q-nús	A-phíd'nus	á-q-uj-lō'nj-a	Ar-chē'tj-ús (l)	á-rēs-tō'r-dēs
án'tj-phús	á-ph-ē'nūm (C.)	A-quí'l'j-ús	Ar'chí-a	á-rē'ta
án-tip'q-dēs (C.)	á-ph-ē-bē'tus	Ar-quí'nūm	Ar'chí-ás	á-rē-tē'us

* *Antiochia*. — For words of this termination, see *IPHONIA*, and No. 30 of the Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary.
 † *Apotheosis*. — When we are reading Latin or Greek, this word ought to have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but, in pronouncing English, we should accent the antepenultimate.

“Allots the prince of his celestial line
 An *apothēsis* and rites divine.” — GARTH.

[The Greek word is *ἀποθέωσις*. If the true pronunciation were retained, the word would necessarily be excluded from English poetry. But this is no reason that an almost solitary instance of poetic license should be a rule in reading prose. — TROLLOPE.] — [See *APOTHEOSIS*, in the Dictionary. — EDITOR.]

† *Arabæcs*. — Lempriere, Gouldman, Gesner, and Littleton, accent this word on the first syllable, but Ainsworth and Holyoke on the second; and this is so much more agreeable to an English ear, that I should prefer it. [See *ARABÆCS*. — TROLLOPE.]

§ *Arbela*, the city of Assyria where the decisive battle

was fought between Alexander and Darius, and the city in Palestine of that name, have the accent on the penultimate; but *Arbela*, a town in Sicily, has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

|| *Archilamus*. — Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but Lempriere and Labbe [also Carr] on the penultimate. I have followed Lempriere and Labbe, though, in my opinion, wrong; for, as every word of this termination has the antepenultimate accent, as *Polydamas*, *Theodamas*, &c., I know not why this should be different; though Labbe tells us that the learned are of his opinion.

¶ *Areopagus*. — Labbe tells us that the penultimate syllable of this word is, beyond all controversy, short, — *quidquid nonnulli in tanta luce etiam non secutantur*. Some of these blind men are Gouldman, Holyoke, and Littleton; but Lempriere and Ainsworth, [also Carr], the best authorities, agree with Labbe. [There is no authority for the word in full; but, from the quantity of the word *νάγος*, Labbe is unquestionably correct. — TROLLOPE.]

Ar-ē-tā/lēs	Ar'i-ma	Ar-r'us, (river.) (C.)	Ar-ta-ŷ/tēs	Ā-s'l'as
Ar-ē-taph/i-ā	Ar-i-mās/pi	Ar-me-nēs	Ar-ta-ŷ'n'ta	Ā-s'l'us (C.)
Ar-ē-tas (C.)	Ar-i-mās/pi-ās	Ar-mē-n'ā	Ar-ta-ŷ'n'tēs	Ā-s'i-nā
Ar-ē-tē	Ar-i-mās/thē	Ar-mē-n'ā/r'i-ūs	Ar-tē-m'ās (C.)	Ā-s-i-mā'r'i-ā
Ar-ē-tēs	Ar-i-nā-thē'ā (C.)	Ar-mē-n'ā/t'us	Ar-tē-m-bā'rēs	Ā-s-i-mā'r'i-ūs
Ar-ē-thōn (C.)	Ar-i-mā-z'ēs	Ar-m-lūs/r'i-ūm	Ar-tē-m-dō'r'us	Ā-s'i-nē
Ar-ē-thū'se	Ar'i-mī	Ar-m'n'i-ūs	Ar-tē-mis †	Ā-s'i-nēs
Ar-ē-t'i-ni (X.)	Ar-rim'n-ūm	Ar-mōr'f-cē	Ar-tē-m'ī/sj-ā (1)	Ā-s'in'i-ūs Gk'l'us
Ar-ē-t'i-n'um	Ar-rim'n-ūs	Ar-r'm'q-zōn (C.)	Ar-tē-m'ī/sj-ūm (1)	Ā-s'i-ūs (1)
Ar-ē-tūs	Ar-jin-phē'I	Ar'n'ē	Ar-tē-m'ī'tā ŷ	Ā-s-n'us
Ar-ē't'us (C.)	Ar'i-mūs	Ar'n'i	Ar-tē-mōn	Ā-s'ō'phis
Ar-ē-ūs	Ar'i-nēs (C.)	Ar-ni-ē'n'sēs (X.)	Ar-tē-mō'nā (X.)	Ā-s'ō'pi-ā
Ar-gē'us	Ā-r'i-ō-bar-zā'nēs	Ar-nō'bj-ūs	Ar-tē'nā	Ā-s'ō'p'i-ā-dēs
Ar-ga-lūs	Ā-r'i-ō-mān'dēs	Ar'nō's	Arth'mj-ūs	Ā-s'ō'pis
Ar-gan-thō'nā (C.)	Ā-r'i-ō-mār'd'us	Ar'n'ō	Ar-tim'pā-sā	Ā-s'ō'pus
Ar-gan-thō-ni'um (C.)	Ā-r'i-ō-mē'dēs	Ar'q'ā	Ar-tō-bar-zā'nēs	Ā-s-pāl-ā-thi'ā (C.)
Ar-gāth'i-ō-nā	Ā-r'ion	Ā-r'ō'mā, and Ā-r'ō-mā	Ar-tōch'mēs	Ā-s-pām'i-thrēs
Ar-ga-thō'nj-ūs	Ā-r'i-ō-vi's't'us	(C.)	Ar-tō'nā	Ā-s-pā-rā'g'i-ūm
Ar-gē	Ar-i-pē-thēs (C.)	Ā-rōm'ā-tā (C.)	Ar-tō'nj-ūs	Ā-s-pā'sj-ā (1)
Ar-gē'ā	Ā'rjs	Ā-rōm'ā-tūm (C.)	Ar-tōn'tēs	Ā-s-pā-s'i'r'us
Ar-gē-ā'thā	Ā-ris'hā	Ā-r'pā-nī	Ar-tō't'us (C.)	Ā-s-pā-si'r'us (1) (X.)
Ar-gē'n'num	Ā-ris-tan'ē-tūs (4)	Ar'pī	Ar-tō't'us (C.)	Ā-s-pā-si'r'us (1) (X.)
Ar-gē'g	Ā-ris-tae'um	Ar-pi'n'um	Ar-tū'r'ūs	Ā-s-pā-thē'sēs (C.)
Ar-gēs'tra-tūs	Ā-ris-tae'us	Ā-r'qui-tūs (C.)	Ar-tū'r'nēs	Ā-s-pā-thi'nēs
Ar-gē'us	Ā-ris-tār'g-rās	Ā-r-ra-bō'nā (C.)	Ā-r'tyn'i'ā	Ā-s-phal-i't'ēs (C.)
Ar-gē	Ā-ris-tān'd'er	Ā-r-ra-ch'r'ōn (C.)	Ā-r'ty's'to-nā	Ā-s-pin'us
Ar-gē'ā	Ā-ris-tān'dros	Ar-rē'i	Ā-r'wē	Ā-s'pis
Ar-gē'ās	Ā-ris-tār'che	Ā-r-rhā-bē'us	Ā-rū'ci	Ā-s-plē'don
Ar-gē-lē'tum	Ā-ris-tār'ch'us	Ā-r-rē'cht (C.)	Ā-rū'g-ris	Ā-s-pō-rē'n'us
Ar-gē-l'ūs	Ā-ris-tā-zā'nēs	Ā-r'r'ā	Ā-r'run	Ā-s'sā
Ar-gē-nū'se	Ā-ris'te-ās	Ā-r-rī-ā'n'us	Ā-r-rūn'tj-ūs (1)	Ā-s'sā-b'i'n'us
Ar-gē'ō-pē	Ā-ris'te-rēs	Ā-r-ris-til'us (X.)	Ā-r-rj-ūs	Ā-s-sā-r'ā-cūs
Ar-gē-phōn'tēs	Ā-ris'the-nēs	Ā-r-rj-ūs	Ā-r-rūn'tj-ūs (1)	Ā-s-sē'ra (C.)
Ar-gē'p'pē-i	Ā-ris'th'us	Ā-r-sā'bēs, or Ā-r'sā-cēs †	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-se-r'i'nī
Ar-gē'th'ē'ā (C.)	Ā-ris'ti'bēs	Ā-r'sā'cēs, or Ā-r'sā-cēs †	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'ūs	Ā-ris'ti'b'us	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'vā	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'vī	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'tvēs *	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'dā (C.)	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'l'ūs	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'n	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē-nāu'tā	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gēs (X.)	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'us	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gūs	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'us	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gūs	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'n'nis	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'n'us (X.)	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'vā	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē-rās/pi-dēs	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'rē	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē'r'i-pā, and Ā-r-gē-r'i-pā (C.)	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ar-gē-rōp'olis (C.)	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'ā	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'ād'ne	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'w'us	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'ām'nēs	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'ā'nī, or Ā-r'ē'nī	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'ān'tas	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'ā-ra-thē'ā (C.)	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'ā-rā'thēs	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'ās'mp-nūs (C.)	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'ib-bē'us	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'i-bēs (C.)	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'i'c'ā (1)	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'i-c'i'nā	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'i-dē'us	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'i-ē'nīs	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'i-ē-tis, Frōnŷ (C.)	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'i-gē'um	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'ig-nō't'us (C.)	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)
Ā-r'i't	Ā-ris'ti'c'us (1)	Ā-r'sā'c'ā (1) (X.)	Ā-r-rē'ri	Ā-s-sē's'us (C.)

* *Argives*. — I have observed a strong propensity in school-boys to pronounce the *g* in these words hard, as in the English word *give*. This is, undoubtedly, because their masters do so; and they will tell us that the Greek *gamma* should always be pronounced hard in the words from that language. What, then, must we alter that long catalogue of words where this letter occurs, as in *Genesis, genius, Diogenes, Ægyptus, &c.*? The question answers itself. [Our good author has a mighty antipathy to any approach towards the classical pronunciation in Anglicized proper names. Perhaps the reasons already given for a different prejudice may be thought satisfactory. — TROLLOPE.]

termined the accent of this word on the second syllable. [The quantity of the word is sufficiently marked by its derivatives. Martial. Epigr. — *Scis quid in Arscacia, &c.* Lucan. Phar. viii. 409 — *Nascitur Arscadies*. Hence, perhaps, by analogy, we may obtain the true pronunciation of *Arbaces*; q. v. — TROLLOPE.]

† *Artemis*. — “The sisters to Apollo tune their voice,
And *Artemis* to thee, whom darts rejoice.”
COOKE’S *Hesiod*. Theog. v. 17.

‡ *Artenita*. — *Artemis* places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but Lempriere, Gouldman, and Holyoke, [also Carr.] more correctly, in my opinion, on the penultimate.

As-týd/a-más	Áth-e-næ'us	Át'ta-lís	Áu-to-crè'ne (c.)	Áu-tôn'ô-s
Ás-ty-dá-mí'a	Áth-e-nág'ô-rús	Át-tár'ras	Áu-tôn'ô-ús (c.)	Áu-tôph-ra-dá'tés
Ás'ty-lus	Áth-e-nás'is	Át-tég'ô-a (T.)	Áu-tô'ni-ús	Áu-trí'cum (c.)
Ás-tým-ô-dá'sp	Á-thê-ní-ôn	Át-té'j-ús Cáp'i-tô (3)	Áu'tus	Áu-trí'ô-nés (T.)
Ás-týn'ô-mé	Á-thên'ô-clés	Át'tés	Áu'rás	Áu-tú'ra (c.)
Ás-týn'ô-mí	Áth-ên-ô-dó'rús	Át'thís	Áu-ré'lj-a	Áu-ýé'g'á (1)
Ás-týn'ô-ús	Á'thê-ós	Át'tj-cá	Áu-ré'lj-a'nus	Áu-ýé'món (c.)
Ás-tý'ô-chê	Áth'ê-sis	Át'tj-cús	Áu-ré'lj-a'nus	Áv'a-cés (c.)
Ás-ty-ô-chí'ta	Áth'mo-ním (c.)	Át'tj-dá'tés	Áu-ré'lj-ús	Áv-a-r't'cum
Ás-ty-pá-læ'a	Á'thós	Át'tj-lá	Áu-ré'lj-ús	Á-vár'j-cús (c.)
Ás-týph'j-lús	Á-thód'us (c.)	Át-tíl'j-ús	Áu-rí'gô	Á-vé'la
Ás-tý'ra (T.)	Áth-ríl'la	Át-tí'nas	Áu-rí'n'ja	Á-vén'ti-cúm (s.)
Ás-tý'ron	Á-thým'bra	Át'tj-ús Pe-lí'g'nus	Áu-rún'	Áv-en-ti'nus
Ás'ty-rón (c.)	Á-thý'ras (c.)	Át-y-át'j-cí	Áu-rún'c'e	Á-vér'nus, or Á-vér'ná
Ás'y-chís	Á'tj-a (1)	Á'ty-bí	Áu-rún-cy-lé'j-ús (3)	Á-vés'ta
Á-sý'las	Á-tíl'j-a	Á'tý-rús (c.)	Áus-chí'us	Á-vid-j-e'nus
Á-sý'lus	Á-tíl'j-ús	Á-tý'ra-dæ	Áus'ci	Á-vid'j-ús Cás'sj-ús (1)
Á-sýn'cri-tús (c.)	Á-tíl'la	Á'tys	Áus'sp'r	Á-v-i-é'nus
Á-táb'u-lús	Á-tí'na	Áu-chá'tæ (c.)	Áus'se-rís	Á-x-i-é'nus (c.)
Át-a-bý'rís	Á-tí'nas	Áu-dé'na (c.)	Áus'ter	Á'vi-ün
Á-táb'y-ris (c.)	Á-tín'j-a	Áu-fé'j-a Á'qua (3)	Áu'són	Áx'ô-nús
Át-a-by-rí'te	Át-lán'tés	Áu-fj-dé'na	Áu'sp'neq (c.)	Áx-t'ô-chús
Át-a-cé	Át-lán-tí'a-dés	Áu-fí'd'j-a	Áu'sp'ni-á	Áx't'ón
Át-a-lán'ta	Át-lán'tj-dés	Áu-fí'd'j-ús	Áu'sp'ni-ús	Áx-i-ô-ní'tus (c.)
Át-a-lý'da (c.)	Át'lás	Áu'fj-dús	Áus'ter	Áx-i-ó'te-a
Át-a-rán'tés	Át-mó'ní (c.)	Áu'gá, and Áu'g'e	Áus'ter	Áx-i-ó'thê-a
Á-tár'pè-chís	Á-tós'sa	Áu'gá-rús	Áus'tè'sj-ôn	Áx'j's (T.)
Á-tár'gá-tis	Át'ra-cés	Áu'gê'a	Áu-ta-ní'tis	Áx'j-ús (1)
Á-tár'ne-a	Át-ra-my't'j-üm (2)	Áu'gê-æ	Áu-to-bú'lus, or Át-a-	Áx'ô-na (c.)
Á'tás, and Á'thás	Á't'rá-pés	Áu'gê-ás	bú'lus	Áx'ô-nés, (people.) (c.)
Á'tax	Á't'ráx	Áu'gí-ás	bú'lus	Áx'ô-nés, (tablets.) (c.)
Á'te	Át-ré-bá'tæ	Áu'gí'as (c.)	Áu-tó'c'a-nés (c.)	Áx'ur, and Án'yur
Á-té'l'la	Át-ré-bá'tés *	Áu'gí-læ	Áu-tó'ch'í-tho-nés	Áx'us
Á'té'na	Át-ré'ní	Áu'gí-læ	Áu'to-clés	Á-zám'ô-ra (c.)
Át'ô-nô-má'rús	Át're'tis	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tó'c'ra-tés	Á'zan
Áth-a-má'nés	Át-rí'dæ	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tó'c'ra-tés	Á-zá'ní (c.)
Áth-a-man-tí'a-dés	Át-rí'dés	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tó'c'ra-tés	Á-zé'ca (c.)
Áth'ô-más	Át-rí'dés	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tó'c'ra-tés	Á-zé'dés (c.)
Áth-ô-ná'sj-ús (1)	Át-ró'nj-ús	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tó'c'ra-tés	Á-zí'tus (c.)
Á-thán'q-tí (c.)	Át-ró-pá-tés'ne	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tóm'g'æ	Á-z'í'ris
Áth'ô-nís	Át-ró-pá'tj-a (1)	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tóm'g'æ	Á-z'ô-náx
Á'thê-ás	Át-róp'q-tús (c.)	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tóm'g'æ	Á-z'ô'tus
Á-thê'na	Á'tróp'pós	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tóm'g'æ	Á-z'ô'tus
Á-thê'næ	Á'tra	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tóm'g'æ	Á-z'ô'tus
Á-thê'næ	Át-tác'ô-ræ (c.)	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tóm'g'æ	Á-z'ô'tus
Áth-ê-næ'á	Át-tá'lj-a	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tóm'g'æ	Á-z'ô'tus
Áth-ê-næ'um	Át-tá'lj-a (c.)	Áu'gí'tus	Áu-tóm'g'æ	Á-z'ô'tus

B.

BA-NÍL'j-ús	Bá'dj-ús	Bám-bý'ce (c.)	Bár'ny-ús	Bát'us
Báb'j-lús	Bád-u-hén'næ	Bá-sú'ræ (c.)	Bár-ní'us, and Bár-sé'ne	Bát'us
Báb'y-lón	Bæ'lj-ús, M.	Bám-u-rú'æ	Bár-za-én'tés	Bát'ón
Báb-y-ló'nj-a	Bæs'ô'lj-a (4) (c.)	Bám-u-rú'æ	Bár-za-én'tés	Bát'ra-chý-m'ô-q-má-l-
Báb-y-ló'nj-i	Bæ-tho'ron (c.)	Bán'tj-a (1) (T.)	Bá-sé'ra (c.)	chi-a
Bá-bý'r'sa	Bæt'j'ô (4) (s.)	Bán'tj-a (1)	Bás'i-lj-a	Bát'ra-chús (c.)
Bá-bý't'a-cé	Bæ'tis	Bán'tj-æ (1)	Bás'i-lj-a (c.)	Bát't'á-dés
Bác-a-bá'sus	Bæ'tón	Bán'tj-æ (1)	Bás'i-lj-dæ	Bát'tus
Bác'chæ	Bág-a-dá'ô-nés (c.)	Bán'tj-ús (1)	Bás'i-lj-dés	Bát'u-lüm
Bác-chá'nal (c.)	Bá-g'ô'sus (c.)	Báph'y-rús	Bás'i-lj'í (c.)	Bát'u-lús
Bác-chá-ná'lj-a	Bá-gí's'ta-mé	Báp'tæ	Bá-si-l'j-ô-pót'a-mós	Bá-tý'l'us
Bác-chán'tés	Bá-gí's'ta-ná (c.)	Bár'á-dó (c.)	Bás'i-l'j-ús, (man.)	Báu'bó
Bác-chê'j's (c.)	Bá-gí's'ta-nés	Bá-ræ'í	Bás'i-l'j-ús, (river.) (c.)	Báu'ci
Bác-chê'us (c.)	Bá-g'ô'as, and Bá-g'ô'sas	Bár'á-thrüm	Bás'j-lús	Báu'í
Bác'chí	Bág-ô'dá'rés	Bár'ba-rí	Bás'sæ	Báv'ô-ta (c.)
Bác'chí'a-dæ	Bá-gôph'a-nés	Bár'bá'rj-a	Bás'sæ're-ús	Báz-a-én'tés
Bác'chí'das (c.)	Bá-g'ô'us (c.)	Bár-bá'tus (c.)	Bás'sæ'rj-dés (T.)	Bá-zá'rj-a
Bác'chí-dés	Bá-g'ô'us (c.)	Bár-bós'thè-nés	Bás'sæ'rj-ús	Bæ-á'trix (c.)
Bác'chí'lj-dés (c.)	Bág'ra-da	Bár-býth'g-cé	Bás'sæ'p'ús	Bè'bj-ús
Bác'chis	Bá'j-æ (3)	Hár'ca	Bás'sæ'p'ús Áu fid'j-ús	Bè-hí'á-cüm
Bác'chí-üm	Bá'la	Bár'cæ't, or Bár'cj-tæ	Bás't'æ	Bè'hry-cé
Bác'chí'um (c.)	Bá-lá'crús	Bár'cæ't, or Bár'cj-tæ	Bás't'æ	Bè'hry-cés, and Bè-
Bác'chí-ús	Bál-a-ná'græ	Hár'cæ	Bá'ta	brý'cj-i (1)
Bác'chus	Bá-lá'nus	Hár'cj-a	Bás't'æ	Bè-brý'cés (c.)
Bác'chý'lj-dés	Bá-lá'rí	Hár'cj-nó (s.)	Bás't'æ	Bè-brý'cj-a (1)
Bá-cé'nj's	Bál'a-rús (c.)	Bár'cj'nus (c.)	Bás't'æ	Bè-chí'rés (c.)
Bá'cis	Bál-b-rús (c.)	Bár'cj'nus (c.)	Bás't'æ	Bél'a-nús (c.)
Bác'ô-ris (c.)	Bál-b'nyus	Bár'dæ'í	Bás't'æ	Bél'a-phán'tés
Bác'tra	Bál-b'nyus	Bár'dá'nés (c.)	Bás't'æ	Bél'g'æ
Bác'tri, and	Bál-b'nyus	Bár'dí	Bás't'æ	Bél'g'æ
Bác'tri-á'ní	Bál-cé'a (c.)	Bár'dí'na (T.)	Bás't'æ	Bél'g'æ
Bác'tri-á (T.)	Bál-cé'a (c.)	Bár'dí'ny (c.)	Bás't'æ	Bél'g'æ
Bác'tri-á'ná	Bál-cé'a (c.)	Bár'dí'ny (c.)	Bás't'æ	Bél'g'æ
Bác'tris	Bál-cé'a (c.)	Bár'dí'ny (c.)	Bás't'æ	Bél'g'æ
Bác'cín'q-tí	Bál-cé'a (c.)	Bár'dí'ny (c.)	Bás't'æ	Bél'g'æ
Bád'a-cá	Bál-cé'a (c.)	Bár'dí'ny (c.)	Bás't'æ	Bél'g'æ
Bád'j-a	Bál-cé'a (c.)	Bár'dí'ny (c.)	Bás't'æ	Bél'g'æ
Bád'j-çhó'ra (c.)	Bál-cé'a (c.)	Bár'dí'ny (c.)	Bás't'æ	Bél'g'æ

* *Atrebatæ*. — Ainsworth accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Lempriere, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Labbe, [also Carr,] on the penultimate; and this is, in my opinion, the better pronunciation. [There is a line in

the Christian poet *Sidonius Apollinaris*, who flourished A. D. 432, which favors the accentuation of Ainsworth — *Atrebatum terras*, &c. — TROLLOPE.]

Bēl'i-dēs (pl.)	Bib/li-ā, and Bil/li-ā	Bō'hj-ā	Bṛās-i-dē'i-ā (3)	Bu-cēph'i-ā-lā
Be-li'dēs (man, sing.)	Bib/li-nā	Bō-e-drō'mi-ā	Bṛās'i-lās (T.)	Bu-cēph'i-lūs
Bē-lis'ā-mā	Bib/li-nā (C.)	Bō-ō-rō-bis'tas	Bṛau'rē	Bu-chē't-ā (C.)
Bēl'i-sā'ri-ūs	Bib/lis	Bō-e-tār'chae	Bṛau'rōn	Bu-cōl'i-cā
Bēl-is-ti'f-ūs	Bib'lus	Bō-ē'ti-ā (1)	Bṛēn'ti, and Bṛēn'ti	Bu-cōl'i-cūm
Bēl'i-tē	Bj-brāc'tēs	Bō-ē'tus	Bṛēn'nj-cūis (C.)	Bu-cō-lūs
Bē-līg'i-nēs (C.)	Bib'u-yūs	Bō-ē'th-i-ūs	Bṛēn'nus	Bū'co-lūs
Bēl-ēr'q-phōn	Bt'cēs	Bō-ē'thus (C.)	Bṛēn'tjē	Bu-dē'a (C.)
Bēl-ēr'us *	Bt'con	Bō-ē-tūs	Bṛēs'cj-ā (1)	Bū'di-i
Bēl'le-rūs (C.)	Bt-cōr'nj-ger	Bō-ē-ūs	Bṛēt'i' (2)	Bu-d'i'nī
Bēl-li-ē'nus	Bt-cōr'nis	Bō-ē'ēs	Bṛi-gān'tj-ās, or	Bu-dō'rj's (C.)
Bēl-lō'nā	Bt-ē'phī (C.)	Bō-ē'gud	Bṛi'a-rēūs (C.)	Bu-dō'rūm
Bēl-lō-nā'rj-i	Bt-fōr'mj's	Bō-ē'gus	Bṛi'ās	Bū'gē-nēs (C.)
Bēl-lō-q-vā'cūm (C.)	Bt'frōnj's	Bō-ē'i (3)	Bṛi-gān'tēs	Bu-lim'ē-i (C.)
Bēl-lōv'ā-ci	Bt'lj-lūs	Bō-ē'ō-ā-lūs	Bṛi-gān'tj-ā (1) (S.)	Bū'lj's
Bēl-lō-v-ē'sus	Bj-mā'ter	Bō'l'ā	Bṛig-an'ti'nus	Bul-lā'tj-ūs (1)
Bē'lōn	Bin'g'j-ūm	Bō'l'jē	Bṛi-gān'tj-ūm (1) (T.)	Bul-l'i'q-nēs (C.)
Bēl'phē-gōr (C.)	Bt'ōn	Bōl-bē'ne (C.)	Bṛi-lēs'sus (T.)	Bū'ne-ā
Bē'lus	Bt-q-nē'us (C.)	Bōl-bi'ti'nūm	Bṛi'm'ō	Bū'n'm'ā (C.)
Bēm-bi'nā (C.)	Bir'rhys	Bōl'g'j-ūs	Bṛi'nā (T.)	Bū-no-mē'a (C.)
Bē-nā'cūs	Bj-sāl'tē	Bō-l'i'nā	Bṛi-sē'j's	Bū'nus
Bēn-dj-dī'ā (C.)	Bj-sāl'tēs	Bō-lj-nē'us	Bṛi'sēs	Bū'pō-lūs
Bēn'dj's	Bj-sāl'tj's	Bō-lis'sus	Bṛi-sēs	Bū'phā-gūs
Bēn-e-dīd'i-ūm	Bj-sān'thē	Bō-lā'nus	Bṛi-tān'nī	Bu-phō'nj-ā
Bēn-e-vēn'tum	Bis'tōn	Bōm'i-ūs	Bṛi-tān'nj-ā	Bu-prā'sj-ūm (1)
Bēn-the-sic'y-mō	Bis'tō-nēs (C.)	Bōm-j-ēn'sēs	Bṛi-tān'nj-cūs	Bū'ra
Bē-pōl-i-tā'nus	Bj-s-tō'nj-ā (T.)	Bō-m'il'car	Bṛit-q-mā'r'tj's	Bṛi-t'j-cūs
Bēr'bj-cē	Bis'tō-nis	Bōm-q-nī'cē	Bṛit-q-nēs	Bṛr-dig'ā-lā (C.)
Bēr-e-cyn'thij-ā	Bis'tō-nis, and	Bō-nō'nj-ā	Bṛit'q-nēs †	Bṛr'rhys
Bēr-e-cyn'thus (T.)	Bis-tō'nj's (C.)	Bō-nō'sj-ūs (1)	Bṛi't'q-nēs, and Bṛi-	Bū'r's
Bēr-e-ni'cē	Bt'rhys	Bō-ō-sū'rā	tō'nēs (C.)	Bū'r'sj-ā (1)
Bēr-e-ni'cjs	Bith'y-ae	Bō-ō'tēs	Bṛjx-el'lum	Bū'sē
Bēr'gī-nē (C.)	Bt-thy'nī (C.)	Bō-ō'tj's, and Bō-ō'tūs	Bṛj'j-ā (1)	Bū-si'rj's
Bēr'gī-ōn	Bt-thy'nj-ā	Bō'rē-ā	Bṛi'j-nō (C.)	Bū'tā
Bēr-gīs'tā-nī	Bt'tj-ās (1)	Bō-rē-ā-dēs	Bṛi'zō	Bū'tē-ō
Bēr'gō-mūm (C.)	Bt'tōn	Bō-rē-ās	Bṛōc-q-bē'lus	Bū'tēs
Bēr'j's, and Bā'rj's	Bj-tā'j-ūs	Bō-rē-ās'mī	Bṛō'mi-ūs	Bū'thē-ō (C.)
Bēr'mā-ūs	Bj-tān'tum	Bō-rē'ōn (C.)	Bṛō'mus	Bu-thrō'tum
Bēr'q-ō	Bj-tā'nj-cūm	Bō'rē-ūs	Bṛō'n'gys (T.)	Bu-thrō'tj's (T.)
Bē-rō'ā	Bj-tā'rj-ēgēs	Bō'r'gēs	Bṛō'n'ūs	Bu-thy'r'ē-ūs
Bēr-ō-ni'cē	Bt'u-r-ix (1)	Bōr-gō'dī	Bṛon'tj'nus	Bū't'ā-ā
Bē-rō'sus	Bt'zj-ā (1)	Bō-r'i'nus (C.)	Bṛō't-ūs	Bū'tō-nēs (C.)
Bēr-rhō'ā	Bj-zō'nē (C.)	Bōr'nōs	Bṛō'thē-ūs	Bu-tō'rj-dēs
Bē-rj'b'ra-cēs (C.)	Blē'nā	Bōr-sip'pā	Bṛō'tj-ri	Bū-tūn'tum
Bē-rj'tus, and Bēr'y-	Blē'sj-i (1)	Bō'r'us	Bṛu-mā'lj-ā	Bū'tus
tūs (C.)	Blē'sus	Bō-rj's'thē-nēs	Bṛun-dā'sj-ūm	Bu-zj'gēs (C.)
Bē'sā	Blān-dē-nō'nā	Bōs'phō-rūs	Bṛu-tid'j-ūs	Bṛ-bās'sj-ā (1)
Bēs'ā-ra (C.)	Blān-dū'sj-ā (1)	Bōs'pō-rūs (T.)	Bṛd'ti-i (1)	By-bās'sj-ā (1)
Bē-sā'rō (T.)	Blās-tō-phō-nē'cēs	Bōs-trē'nus (C.)	Bṛd'tj-ūs	Bṛ-bē'sj-ā (1)
Bē-sid'j-ē	Blēm'my-ēs	Bō-t'rō'dus (C.)	Bṛd'tj's	Bṛb'lj-ā
Bē-sip'pō	Blē-n'na	Bōt'tj-ā	Bṛj'ās	Bṛb'lj-i
Bēs'sus, Bēs'sī	Bli'tj-ūs (1)	Bōt'tj-ē'j's	Bṛj-āx'j's	Bṛy'lj-i
Dēs'tj-ā (1)	Blā'cj-ūm (1)	Bō-vj-ā'nūm	Bṛj'cē	Bṛy'ljis
Dēs-yn-gē'ti (C.)	Bō-ā-dj'ē-ā	Bō-vil'lā	Bṛj'gēs	Bṛy-l'v-nēs
Bē-tār'mo-nēs (C.)	Bō-ād'i-cē'ā (T.)	Bṛāc'ā-nā (C.)	Bṛj'gī	Bṛy-zā'cj-ūm (1)
Bē'tā-sī (T.)	Bō-ē, and Bō'ē-ā	Bṛāc-cā'ti (C.)	Bṛj'gē-ā	Bṛz-an'tj-ā-cūs
Bē-thō'rōn (C.)	Bō-ā-grj-ūs	Bṛāc-mā'nēs	Bṛj'sē-ā	By-zān'tj-ōn (C.)
Bēt'j-ā (C.)	Bōb-q-nē'ā (C.)	Bṛāc-mā'nī (C.)	Bṛj'sē-ā (C.)	Bṛz-an'tj-ūm (1)
Bē'tj's	Bō-car'j-ās	Bṛē'sj-ā (1)	Bū-bā-cē'nē	Bṛz-as
Bē-tū'rj-ā	Bōc'ar	Bṛān-chī'ā-dēs	Bū-bā-ris	Bṛz-an'tj-ā-cūs
Bī'ā	Bōc'chō-ris	Bṛān'chī-dē	Bū-bās'tj's (T.)	Bṛz'q-rēs
Bj-ā'nor †	Bōc'chus	Bṛān'chj'lj-dēs	Bū'bg-sūs	Bṛy'zēs (T.)
Bī'ās	Bō-dū-ag-nā'tj's	Bṛā'sj-ē (1)	Bū'bōn	Bṛy'zj-ā (1)
Bj-bāc'u-lūs	Bō-dū'nī	Bṛās'j-dās		
Bib'q-gā	Bōē-bēs'j			

C.

Cā-Īn'THUS	Cā-bās'sus	Cā'cūs	Cā-dū'sī (C.)	Cāc'q-būm (4)
Cāb'ā-dēs	Cā-bē'lēs (C.)	Cā-cū'thjs	Cād'y-tis	Cāc'q-hūs (4) (C.)
Cāb'ā-lā (T.)	Cā-bē'sus (C.)	Cā-cy'p'ā-ris	Cā'ā	Cāc'q-lūs (4)
Cāb'ā-lēs	Cā-bī'rā	Cā-dī	Cā-cē'tj-ūs (1)	Cā-d'i'cj-ūs (1)
Cā-bā'lj-i	Cā-bī'rī	Cād-mē'ā	Cā'cj-ās (1)	Cād'j-cūs (C.)
Cāb-ā-lj'nus	Cā-bī'rj-ā	Cād-mē'j's	Cā-cil'j-ā	Cā'lj-ūs
Cā-bā'lis (C.)	Cā-bū'rā	Cād'mus	Cā-cil'j-ā'nus	Cā'lj-nūs (4) (C.)
Cā-bāl'ā-cā (T.)	Cāb'u-rūs	Cā'dra	Cā-cil'i-i	Cā'lj-ūs
Cāb-ā-lj'nūm	Cā'cā	Cād'rē-mā (C.)	Cā-cil'j-ūs (4)	Cām'ā-rō (4)
Cā-bāl'j-ā	Cāc'h-ā-lēs	Cā-dū'cē-ūs (1)	Cā-c'j-lūs (4)	Cā'nē
Cā-bāl'ni (T.)	Cāc'q-dām'q-nēs (4)	Cā-dū'cī	Cā-c'j'nā (C.)	Cā'nē-ūs
Cā-bār'nqs	(C.)	Cā-dūs'cī	Cā-c'j'nā Tūs'cūs	Cā'nē-dēs (4)

* *Bellerus*. — All our lexicographers unite in giving this word the antepenultimate accent; but Milton seems to have sanctioned the penultimate, as much more agreeable to English ears, in his *Lycidas*: —
 “Or whether thou, to our moist vows denied,
 Sleep’st by the fable of *Bellerus* old.”

Though it must be acknowledged that Milton has, in this word, deserted the classical pronunciation, yet his authority is sufficient to make us acquiesce in his accentuation in

the above-mentioned passage. [True; but not elsewhere. — TROLLOPE.]

† *Bianor*. — Lempriere accents this word on the first syllable, but Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the second; and these agree with Virgil, *Ecl.* ix. v. 60.

‡ *Britones*. — Labbe tells us that this word is sometimes pronounced with the penultimate accent, but more frequently with the antepenultimate. [*Qua nec terribiles Cimbrī, nec Britones unquam*, &c. *Juv. Sat.* xv. 124. — TROLLOPE.]

Cæ-ni/dēs (c.)	Kāl-la-tē/bus	Ca-mēr/tēs	Cāp-ro-ti/nā	Cār/thagē
Cæ-ni/nā	Cāl-lē-ni	Ca-mēr/tj-ūm (1)	Cāp-ryus	Cār/tha-sis
Cæ-nis	Cāl-lē-cē/rj-ā	Ca-mil/la	Cāp-sā	Cār/tha-lō (c.)
Cæ-nōt/r-pō	Cāl-lj-ā	Ca-mil/li, and Ca-mil/lā	Cāp-sa-gē	Car-thē'a (c.)
Cæ-nj-ō	Cāl-lj-a-dēs	Ca-mil/lyus	Cāp-u-a	Cār'tus
Cæ-rā'tus	Cāl-lj-a-ni/rā (c.)	Ca-mil'rus	Cāp'ys	Car-vil'j-ūs
Cæ're, or Cæ'rēs	Cāl-lj-a-rūs (c.)	Ca-mi'rus, and Ca-mi'rā	Cāp'ys Syl'vi-ūs	Cār'ry-a
Cær'e-si (4)	Cāl-lj-ūs	Cām-jis-sā'rēs	Car-a-bec'tra	Cār'y-a/tē
Cær'j-tēs (4) (c.)	Cāl-lj-ū'rus	Cām'mā	Cār'a-bis	Cār'y-ā'tj-s
Cæ'gar	Cāl-lj-cē'tus	Cām-mō'nā	Car-ā-cāl'jā	Car-y'ō-nēs (c.)
Cæs-a-rē'a (4)	Cāl-ljch'ō-rūs	Cām-pā'nā Lēx	Car-rāc'ā-tēs	Cār'ys-tēs (c.)
Cæs-sā're-ūs (c.)	Cāl-lj-cētēs	Cām-pā-nj-ā	Car-rū-tā-cūs	Ca-r'ys'tj-ūs
Cæs-sā'rj-ōn	Cāl-lj-cō-lō'nā	Cām-pā'nūs (c.)	Cār'ra, Ca-rē'us	Ca-r'ys'tus
Cæs-sē'nā	Cāl-lj-rā-tēs	Cām-pās'pē	Cār'a-lis	Cār'ry-ūm
Cæs-sēn'ni-ās	Cāl-lj-rāt'j-dās	Cām'pē	Cār-a-mā'lyus (c.)	Ca-sā'lē (c.)
Cæs'sj-ā (1)	Cāl-lj-dām'ā-tēs (c.)	Cām'pē-sūs (c.)	Ca-rām'brī (z.)	Cās'i'nā (c.)
Cæs'sj-ūs (1)	Cāl-lj-d'ō'rus	Cām'p'sā	Ca-rām'tō-nūs (c.)	Cās-sē'l'j-ūs
Cæs'ō	Cāl-lj-d'p-rūs	Cām'p'us Mār'tj-ūs (1)	Cār'a-nūs	Cās'i-l'i'nūm
Cæs-sō'nj-ā	Cāl-lj-gē'tus	Cām-y-lō-gē't'rus	Ca-rāu'sj-ūs (1)	Ca-si'nā, Ca-si'nūm
Cæs-sō'nj-ūs	Cāl-lj-gē't'us (c.)	Cā'nā	Cār'ō	Cās'i'nā (c.)
Cæt'ō-brix (4)	Cāl-lim'ā-g'chūs	Cā'n'ā-cē	Car-bō'nēs (c.)	Cās'i-ūs (1)
Cæt'ū-lūm (4)	Cāl-lim'ē-dēs	Cā'n'ā-ghē	Cār'bu-lā (c.)	Cās'mē-nā (c.)
Cæ'yx	Cāl-lim'ē-dōn	Cā'n'ā-ghūs	Car-ghē'don	Cās'mē-nē
Ca-gā'cō	Cāl-lj'ūs	Cāl'n'ā	Car-c'i'nus, and	Cas-mil'la
Cā-j-ct'nus	Cāl-lj-ō-dō'rus (c.)	Ca-nā'ri-ā (z.)	Cār'cj-nūs (c.)	Cas-pē'rj-ā
Ca-l'cus	Cāl-lj'ō-pās (c.)	Ca-nā'ri-i	Car-dā'cēs	Cās'pēr'y-lā
Cā-j-ē'tā	Cāl-lj'ō-pē	Cā'n'ā-thūs	Car-dā-mē'nē (c.)	Cās-pj-ā'nā
Ca'j-phās (c.)	Cāl-lj-pā'tj'rā	Cā'n'dā-cē *	Car-dām'y-lē	Cās'pj-i
Ca'j-ūs, and Cā'j-ā (3)	Cāl-lj-phōn	Cān-dān'lēs	Car-dēs'sus (c.)	Cās-pj'rā (c.)
Ca'j-ūs (3)	Cāl-lj-phōn	Cān-dā'vj-ā	Car-dj-ā	Cās'pj-ūm Mār'ē
Ca-jē'tā (c.)	Cāl-lj-p'ā	Cān-dj'ō-nī (c.)	Car-dū-m (c.)	Cās-sān-dā'ne
Cāl'ā-ber, Quintus	Cāl-lj-p'ā-tēs	Cān-dj'ō-pē	Car-dū'chī	Cās-sān'd'rē
Ca-lā'brj-ā	Cāl-lj'pūs	Cā'nēns	Car-dy'tus (c.)	Cās-sān'd'rā
Cāl'ā-brūs	Cāl-lj-p'y-gēs	Cān-ē-phō'rj-ā	Cār'ēs	Cās-sān'd'rj-ā (c.)
Cāl-ā-gū'rj's (s.)	Cāl-lj-p'y-gēs (c.)	Cān-ē-thūm	Car'ē-sā	Cās-sj-ā (1)
Cāl-ā-gū'rj't-ā-nī	Cāl-lj'r'hō-ē	Cān-ē-udā'rēs Dī'tēs	Ca-rēs'sus (c.)	Cās-sj-ō-dō'rus (z.)
Ca-lāg'ū-tis	Ca'lyus (z.)	Ca-nid'j-ā	Ca-rēs'sus (c.)	Cās-sj-ō-pē
Cāl'ā-is	Ca'lyus (z.)	Ca-nid'j-ūs	Car-fim'ā	Cās-sj-ō-pē'ā
Cāl'ā-mis	Cāl-lj-tēs	Ca-nin-ē-fā'tēs	Cār'j-ā, Cār'j-ās	Cās-sj-ō-pē'rā (c.)
Cāl'ā-mj'sā	Cāl-lj-tēs-tē'j-ā (3)	Ca-nin'j-ūs	Ca-r'j-ā-tē	Cās-sj-ō-pē'rā (c.)
Cāl'ā-mēs	Cāl-lj-tēs-tēs (c.)	Ca-nis'tj-ūs (1)	Ca-rj'la (z.)	Cās-sj-tē'rj-dēs
Cāl'ā-mūs	Cāl-lj-tj'ā	Cā'nj-ūs	Ca-rj'na (z.)	Cās'sj-ūs, C. (1)
Ca-lā'nūs	Cāl-lj-t'ō	Cā'n'ā	Ca-rj'nē	Cās-sj-ū-lāu'nyus
Cāl'ā-ōn	Cāl-lj-tō-nj'cus	Cā'n'ā	Cār'j-nē	Cās-sō'p'us
Ca-lāph'ā-tēs (c.)	Cāl-lj-t'ra-ūs	Ca-nō'bus (c.)	Ca-rj'nūs	Cās-sō'tis
Cāl'ā-ris	Cāl-lj-x'ō-nā	Ca-nōp'j-cūm	Ca-rj'ōn (c.)	Cās-tāb'ā-lā
Ca-lā'rus (c.)	Cāl-lj-x'ō-nūs	Ca-nōp'us	Ca-rj'sā-nūm	Cās-tā-hūs
Cāl'ā-tēs	Cāl-lj-ō	Cān'tā-ber (c.)	Ca-rj's'tum	Cās-tā'j-ā
Cāl'ā-thā'nā	Cāl-lj'ō-pūs (c.)	Cān'tā-brī	Car-mā'nī (c.)	Cās'tā-lis (c.)
Ca-lā'thī-ōn	Cāl'ō	Cān'tā-brj-ā (z.)	Car-mā'nj-ā	Cās-tā'ne-a
Cāl'ā-thūs	Cāl'pē	Cān'tā-brj-m	Car-mā'n'or	Cās-thē'nēs (z.)
Ca-lā'tj-ā (1)	Cāl'pē-tūs (c.)	Cān-tha-rō'l'ē-thrōn (c.)	Cār'mē	Cās-tj-ā-nj'rā
Ca-lā'tj-ē (1)	Cāl-phū'r'nj-ā	Cān'thā-rūs	Car'mē'lyus	Cās'tj-ūs
Cāl-ān-rē'ā, and	Cāl-phū'r'nj-ūs	Cān-thē'la (c.)	Car-mēn'tus, and Car-	Cās'tor and Pōll'ux
Cāl-ān-rj'ā	Cāl-pū'r'j-ūs	Cān'thē'tus	mēn'tj-s	Cās'tō-rēs (pl.) (c.)
Ca-lāu'ri-ā, and	Cāl-pū'r'j-ūm (1)	Cān'tj-ūm (1)	Car-mēn-tā'lēs	Cās-trā'tj-ūs (1)
Cāl-āu'ri'ā (c.)	Cāl'vj-ā	Cān'y-lē'j-ā (3)	Car-mēn-tā'lēs	Cās-trj'cus (c.)
Ca-lā'vj-i	Cāl'vj-ā	Cān'y-lē'j-ūs (3)	Cār'mj-dēs	Cās'tj-ū-lō
Ca-lā'vj-ūs	Cāl-vi'n'us (c.)	Ca-nū'lj-ā	Car-din'ē'ā	Cāt-ā-hā'nēs (c.)
Cāl'bjs	Cāl-vi'tj-ūs (1)	Ca-nū'gj-ūm (1)	Car-nā'sj-ūs (1)	Cāt-ā-clō'thēs (c.)
Ca-l-cā'gus (z.)	Cāl'v'us (z.)	Ca-nū'sj-ūs (1)	Car-nē'j-ā (3)	Cāt-ā-dū'pā
Cāl'cē	Cāl'y-cād'nyus	Ca-nū'tj-ūs (1)	Car-nēs'us	Cāt-ā-ke-kāu'mē-nē
Cāl'chās	Cāl'y-cē	Ca-pē'l'ā	Car-nj-ōn	(c.)
Cāl'chē-dō'nj-ā	Cāl'y-d'j-ūm	Ca-pē'nā	Car-nō-nēs (c.)	Cāt-ā-mēn'tē-lēs
Ca-l'chin'j-ā	Ca-lj'd'j-ūm	Ca-pē'nās	Cār'nus	Cāt'ā-nā
Cāl'dus Cē'lj-ūs	Ca-lj'd'j-ūm	Ca-pē'nī	Car-nū'tēs	Cāt-ā-ō'nj-ā
Cāl'ē	Cāl'y-dōn	Cā'pē	Car-nū'tum (c.)	Ca-tāph'ry-gēs (c.)
Ca-lēd'ō-nēs (c.)	Cāl'y-dō'nj-ūs	Cā'p'ē-tūs (c.)	Car-ōs-cē'pī (c.)	Cāt-ā-rāc'tā
Cāl-ē-dō'nj-ā	Cāl'y-dō'nj-ūs	Ca-phā'rē-ūs	Car-pā'gj-ā (1)	Cāt-ā-rāc'tēs (z.)
Ca-lēn'tum (z.)	Ca-lj'm'ā	Ca-phē'rj's (c.)	Car-pā'tj-ūm (1)	Cāt-ā-rā'ry-tūs (c.)
Ca-lē'nūm (z.)	Ca-lj'm'dā	Cāph'y-m	Cār'pā-tēs (z.)	Cāt'ē-nēs
Ca-lē'nus	Ca-lj'p'ō	Cāph'y-ē (c.)	Car-pā-thūs	Ca-thē'ā
Ca-lē'r'us (c.)	Ca-mān'tj-ūm (1)	Cā'pj-ō	Car-pē'j-ā (1) (c.)	Cāth'ā-rī
Cāl'tēs	Ca-mār'ā-cūm (z.)	Ca-pj'sā (z.)	Car-pj'ā (c.)	Cāt'j-ā (1)
Ca-lē'sj-ūs (1)	Cām-a-ri'nā	Cā'p-j-sē'nē	Cār'p	Cā-tj-ē'nā
Ca-lē'tā	Cām-a-ri'tēs (c.)	Cā'p'j-tō	Car-pōph'ō-rā	Cāt'j-lj'nā
Cāl'ē-tī (c.)	Cām-bāu'l'ūs	Ca-pj-tō-lj'nyus	Car-pōph'ō-rūs	Ca-tj'l'j-ūs (z.)
Cāl'ē-tōr	Cām-bēg	Ca-pj-tō-lj-ūm	Car-pōph'ō-rūs	Ca-tj'l'j-ūs, or Cāt'j-lj-ūs
Ca-lē'tor (c.)	Cām-bō-dū'nūm (s.)	Cap-nōb'ā-tē (c.)	Car-pōph'ō-rūs	Ca-tj'l'j-ūs (c.)
Cāl'ēx	Cām-bō-rj'tum (s.)	Cap-pā-d'ō-cēs (c.)	Cār'p	Cāt'j-ūs (1)
Cāl-jād'ne	Cām-brē	Cap-pā-dō'cj-ā (1)	Cār'p'ca	Cāt'j-ūs
Cāl-j-cē'nī	Cām-bū'nj-ā	Cap-pā-dō'cj-ā (1)	Car-sē'ō-lī	Cāt'j-ūnā (c.)
Ca-lj-d'j-ūs, M.	Cām-b'y'sēs	Cap-pā-dō'cj-ā (1)	Car-tā'lj-ās	Cāt'j-ūs (1)
Ca-lj'q-ū-lā, C.	Cām-ē-lj'nī	Cap-pā-dō'cj-ā (1)	Car-tā'rē (c.)	Cāt'j-ūz
Ca-lj'p'ē-dēs (z.)	Cām-ē-lj'ūm	Cap-pā-dō'cj-ā (1)	Car-tā'rē (c.)	Cāt'j-ūs
Cāl'j-pūs	Cām-ē-lj-ūm (z.)	Cap-pā-dō'cj-ā (1)	Car-tā'rē (c.)	Cāt'j-ūs
Cāl'j-s	Cām-ē-lj-ūm (z.)	Cap-pā-dō'cj-ā (1)	Car-tā'rē (c.)	Cāt'j-ūs
Ca-lj-s'chryus (4)	Cām-ē-lj-ūm (z.)	Cap-pā-dō'cj-ā (1)	Car-tā'rē (c.)	Cāt'j-ūs
Ca-lj-l'cī	Cām-ē-lj-ūm (z.)	Cap-pā-dō'cj-ā (1)	Car-tā'rē (c.)	Cāt'j-ūs
Ca-lj-l'j-nūs (c.)	Cām-ē-lj-ūm (z.)	Cap-pā-dō'cj-ā (1)	Car-tā'rē (c.)	Cāt'j-ūs
Cāl'lās	Cām-ē-lj-ūm (z.)	Cap-pā-dō'cj-ā (1)	Car-tā'rē (c.)	Cāt'j-ūs

* Candace. — Lempiere, Labbe, and Ainsworth, [also Carr,] accent this word on the first syllable, but Gouldman and Holyoke on the second; and I am much mistaken if the

general ear has not sanctioned this latter pronunciation and given it the preference.

Əhrý-sör'rhó-æ	Cis/sj-æ (1)	Clé'q-püs	Cöc-cýg'j-üs	Cö'm-pj-tá/lj-ä
Əhrý-sör'rhó-äs	Cis/sj-déç	Clé'ð'ra	Cö'cléç, Pub. Horat.	Cö'mp'sq-tüs
Əhrý-sös'tq-müs (c.)	Cis-sacs'sq (4)	Clé-ös'tra-tüs	Cöc'li-téç (c.)	Cö'm-pü'sä
Əhrý's'qö-töm	Cis-sq-ös'sq (c.)	Clé-ös'x'e-nüs	Cöc'tj-æ, and Cöt'tj-æ	Cö'mum (x.)
Əhrý-söth'e-mis	Cis/sus	Clé'p'sy-dra	Cö-cý'tus	Cö'mus
Əhrý'x'us	Cis-sü'sä	Clé'ri	Cö-dá'nus Str'nus (x.)	Cö'm'ca-ni
Chthö'nj-ä (5)	Cis-té'ne	Clés'i-déç	Cö-döm'a-nüs	Cö'n-cör'dj-ä
Chthö'nj-ä (5)	Cis-thé'njé (c.)	Clé'ta	Cö'd'ri-dæ	Cö'n'da-lüs
Chthön'q-phý'ljé (5) (c.)	Cis-tö'hö'ct (c.)	Clét-a-bé'ni (x.)	Cö-dröp'q-lis	Cö'n'da-té
Əhý'trum	Ci-thé'ron	Clé'ta-nüs	Cö'trus	Cö'n-dá'té (c.)
Ci-ä-š'i'st (c.)	Ci-th-a-ri's'ta	Ci-j-dé'mus	Cö-c'li'lj-üs	Cö'n-dj-vic'mum (x.)
Ci'tá-lé (x.)	Ci-thé'las (c.)	Ci'l'max (x.)	Cö'ljä	Cö'n-dö-çhát'éç
Ci'b-a-ri'tis	Ci-th'e-rön (c.)	Ci'm'q-nüs	Cö-lál'e-tæ	Cö'n-drú'si
Ci-bó'tus (c.)	Ci'tj-ñ-ñ (1)	Ci'nás	Cö-lé-šý'r'i-ä, and Cö-l-šý'r'i-ä	Cö'n-dý'lj-ä
Ci'b'y-ra	Ci'tus	Ci'n'j-äs	Cö'lj-ä	Cö'n'dy-lüs (c.)
Ci'e'ró	Ci-v'i'lis	Ci'n'ip'pj-déç	Cö-l-šö'b'ri-gä	Cö'n'e
Ci'e'p-néç	Ci'z'y-cüm	Ci'n'ip'pj-déç	Cö-l'j-üs	Cö'n-e-tö-dü'nus
Ci-cü'ta	Clä'äp-üs	Ci'n'us	Cö-l'j-üs	Cö'n-fü'ci-üs (1)
Ci'e-y-né'thus (c.)	Clä'néç	Ci'n'v	Cö'l'us	Cö'n-šö'dus
Ci'l'i-céç (c.)	Clä'njé	Ci'n'th'e-rä	Cö'n'us	Cö-n'i-ä-ct (x.)
Ci-lis'sä	Clä'nj-üs, or Clä'njís	Ci'n'té	Cö'r'a-nüs (4)	Cö'n'i
Ci'lix	Clä-rá'nus (c.)	Ci'tár'çhus	Cö'ç	Cö-nim'brj-ä (x.)
Ci'l'ja	Clä-s'id'lj-üm	Ci'tér'nj-ä	Cöç'sy-raq (4) (c.)	Cö-nis'ci
Ci'l'déç	Clän'dj-ä	Ci'tö'q-dé'mus	Cöç'ä-müs	Cö'n-n'das
Ci'l'jus	Clän'dj-æ	Ci'töm'q-çhüs	Cöç'i-dü'nus	Cö'n'ön
Ci'l'ni-üs	Clän-dj-ä'nus	Ci'töm'y-müs	Cö'hi-büs	Cö'n'ö'pé (c.)
Ci'l'ö	Clän-dj-ö'p'olis	Ci'tö'p'hön	Cö'hörç	Cö'n-q'pé'um, and Cö-nö'pé-üm (c.)
Ci'm'ber	Clän'dj-üs	Ci'tör	Cö-l-ä-cé'ä (c.)	Cö'n-cäl'q-ris (c.)
Ci'm-bé'ri-üs	Clä'u'sus	Ci'tö'rj-ä	Cö-l'æ'nus	
Ci'm'brí	Cläv'j-é'nus	Ci'tüm'nus	Cö-län'co-rüm (c.)	
Ci'm'brj-cüm	Cläv'j-éçer	Ci'tus	Cö-lä'x'ä-üs	
Ci'm'brj-cüs (c.)	Clä-zöm'q-næ, and Clä-zöm'q-nä	Ci'tü'm'nus	Cö-lä'x'éç	
Ci'm'j-nüs		Ci'tus	Cö-lä'x'ä-üs	
Ci'm-mé'ri-í	Clé'a-däs	Ci'tü'm'nus	Cö'l'chj	
Ci'm'mé-ris	Clé-er'e-tä (4) (c.)	Clö'dj-ä	Cö'l'chjís, and Cö'l'chös	
Ci'm-mé'ri-ñim	Clé-an'dér	Ci'tö'dj-üs	Cö'l'é'n'dä	
Ci-mö'lis, and Ci-nö'ljís	Clé-an'dri-däs	Ci'tö'lj-ä	Cö'l'j-äs	
Ci-mö'lis	Clé-an'théç	Ci'tö'lj-æ	Cö'l-lä'tj-ä (1)	
Ci'mön	Clé-är'çhus	Ci'tö'lj-üs	Cö'l-lä'tj-nus	
Ci-næ'thon	Clé-är'i-déç	Ci'tö'nas	Cö'l-l'ä'ç (1)	
Ci'n-a-raq (c.)	Clé'mensç	Clön'dj-cüs	Cö'l-l'ä'ç (1)	
Ci-när'a-däs	Clé'ö	Clö'nj-ä	Cö'l'ö	
Ci'n'ci-ä (1)	Clé'ö-bis	Clö'nj-üs	Cö'l'ö'næ	
Ci'n-cim-nä'tus, L. Q.	Clé'ö-bü'ljä	Clö'thö	Cö'l'ö'nj-ä (x.)	
Ci'n'ci-üs (1)	Clé-ö-b'ül'ljä	Clü-ä-ct'na	Cö'l'ö'nös	
Ci'n'q-äs	Clé-ö-b'ül'ljä	Clü-én'tj-üs (1)	Cö'l'ö-phön	
Ci-né'sj-äs (1)	Clé-ö-çhát'éç	Clü'pé-ä, and Clý'p'e-ä	Cö'l'ö's'e, and Cö'l'ö's'jís	
Ci'n'q-thön	Clé-ö-çhát'ri-ä	Clü'sj-ä (1)	Cö'l'ö's'us	
Ci'n'ga	Clé-ö-dé'us	Clü-si'n' Fön'téç	Cö'l'ö'téç	
Ci'n-çét'q-rix	Ci'n-çét'q-mäs	Clü-s'tö'lüm	Cö'l'ö'téç (x.)	
Ci'n-gy-lä'ni (x.)	Clé-ö-dé'mus	Clü'sj-üm (1)	Cö'l'pé	
Ci'n-gy-lüm	Clé-ö-dö'ra	Clü'sj-üs (1)	Cö'l-thé'njé (c.)	
Ci'n-i-ä'tä	Clé-ö-dö'x'ä	Clü'vi-ä	Cö-lüm'ha	
Ci-nith'j-i	Clé-ö'g'q-néç	Clü'vi-üs Rü'fys	Cö-lüm-brä'rj-ä (x.)	
Ci'n'na	Clé-ö-lä'us	Clüm'q-né	Cö-l-y-mé'l'ä	
Ci'n'na-dön	Clé-öm'a-çhüs	Clüm'en-é'j-déç	Cö-l'üt'us	
Ci'n'na-müs	Clé-ö-män'tis	Clüm'q-nüs	Cö-l'ýt'us	
Ci'n-nj'a-nüs	Clé-öm'br'q-tüs	Clüm-sön'y-müs	Cö'm-ä-çé'na	
Ci'n'x'ä (1)	Clé-ö-m'é'déç	Clüm-én-més'trç	Cö'm-ä-çé'ni	
Ci'n'ys, and Ci'n'y-phus	Clé-öm'e'q-néç *	Clý'tj-ä, or Clý'tj-i-é (1)	Cö'm-ä'na	
Ci'n'y-räs	Clé'ö'pn	Clý'tj-üs (1)	Cö'm-ä'nj-ä	
Ci'ös	Clé'ö'pnæ, and Clé'ö'p-nä	Ci'ýt'us	Cö'm-ä'rj-ä (x.)	
Ci-pé'rus (c.)	Clé'ö'ne	Cnç'cä'dj-üm † (5)	Cö'm'ä'ri	
Ci'p'pus	Clé'ö'ni'ca	Cnç'c'ä-lis (5)	Cö'm'ä'rüs	
Ci'p-cæ'um (x.)	Clé'ö'nj'icus	Cnç'c'ä-lüs (c.)	Cö'm'ä'rüs	
Ci'p'çç	Clé-ön'nis	Cnç'ä'j-ä (5)	Cö'm-ä'tä (c.)	
Ci'p-cön'séç Län'di	Clé-ön'y-müs	Cnç'mus (5)	Cö'm-bä'hus	
Ci'p'ci-üs (1)	Clé'ö'p-räs (c.)	Cnç'us, or Cnç'us (5)	Cö'm'be	
Ci'p'çç	Clé-ö'p-ter	Cnç'in'dj-üm (5)	Cö'm'bí	
Ci'p'çç	Clé-ö'p-ä'tra †	Cnç'ius, or Cnç'i'dus (5)	Cö'm-br'ä	
Ci'p'çç	Clé-ö'p'ä'tra (c.)	Cnç'ius (5)	Cö'm'by-tis	
Ci'p-ræ'ä-tüm	Clé-ö'p'ä'tris	Cnç'ö'sj-ä (1) (5)	Cö'm-dæ (c.)	
Ci'p'rhä, and Cý'r'hä	Clé-ö'ph'ä-néç	Cnç'ö's'us (5)	Cö'm-dé'téç	
Ci'p'rhä, and Cý'r'tä	Clé-ö'phän'thus	Cö, and Cö'ös	Cö'm'e-thö	
Ci-sal-pi'nä Gäll'lj-ä	Clé-ö'p'héç	Cö-ä-mä'ni	Cö'm'in'j-üs	
Ci's'pa	Clé-ö'ph'q-lüs	Cö-ä's'træ, and Cö-ä'c'træ	Cö'm'l'tj-ä (1)	
Ci's'ä	Clé'ö'phön	Cöç'ä-réç	Cö'mj-üs	
Ci's-sé'jís	Clé-ö'phj'us	Cöç'ä-lüs	Cö'm-mä-çé'nus (c.)	
Ci's'qé-üs	Clé-ö'pöm'pus	Cöç'ä-lüs	Cö'm'mö-düs	
Ci's'sj-ä (1)	Clé-ö'p'tö'l'e-müs	Cöç-cé'f-üs (3)	Cö'mön	

* *Cleomenes*. — There is an unaccountable caprice in Dryden's accentuation of this word, in opposition to all prosody; for, through the whole tragedy of this title, he places the accent on the penultimate, instead of the antepenultimate, syllable. [This observation is perfectly just. But is there not something equally capricious in our author's note on the word *Andronicus*, compared with this charge against Dryden? — TROLLOPE.]

† *Cleopatras*. — The learned editor of Labbe tells us this word ought to be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, *Cle-op'a-tra*, though the penultimate accentuation, he says, is the more common. [I know of no authori-

ty for the penultimate accentuation. — TROLLOPE. — The poets make it long by position. — CARR.]

‡ *Nacaeidum*. — C before n, in this and the succeeding words, is mute; and they must be pronounced as if written *Nacaeidum, Nacalis*, &c. [See note on Rule 13. — TROLLOPE.]

§ *Collina*. — Lempriere accents this word on the antepenultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly on the penultimate.

|| *Colates*. — Ainsworth and Lempriere accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more agreeably to the general ear, on the penultimate.

D.

Dá/Æ, DÁ/ĪÆ	Dár'a-ba	Dē-jōt'á-rūs	Deū-rī'q-pūs (c.)	Di-q-dō'rus
Dá/cī, and Dá/cæ	Dár'a-bēs (c.)	Dēl'dōn	Dēv'ō-nā (c.)	Di-ē'e-tās
Dá/cj-ā (1)	Dár-an-ā'sj-ā (x.)	Dē'lj-ā	Dēx-ān'q-nēs	Di-ē'ē'e-nēs
Dá/cj-ūs (1) (x.)	Dá'rāps	Dē-lī'ā-dēs	Dēx-ān'q-nūs	Di-q-gē'nj-ā
Dāc'ty-ll	Dár-dā-nī	Dē'lj-ūm	Dēx-īp'pus	Di-ē'ē'e-nūs
Dād'j-cæ	Dár-dā'nj-ā	Dē'lj-ūs	Dēx-it'h'ē-ā	Di-q-ō'ng'tus
Dā-dū'chus (c.)	Dár-dān'j-dēs	Dēl-mā'tj-ūs (1)	Dēx'j-tis	Di-q-mē'ā (c.)
Dūd'ā-lā (4)	Dár'dā-nūs	Dēl-mīn'tj-ūm	Dī'ā	Di-q-mē'dā
Dūd-d-ā-lē'ā (4) (c.)	Dár'dā-nūs	Dē'lōs	Dī-āc-q-pē'nā	Di-ōm-ē-dē'ā (c.)
Dūd-dā'tj-ōn	Dā-r-ē'j-ūm (3) (c.)	Dē'lphī't	Dī-ā-c-rē'ā (c.)	Di-ōm-ē-dē'ā (c.)
Dūd'q-lūs (4)	Dā'rēs	Dē'lphī-cūs	Dī-ā-crīs (c.)	Di-q-mē'dēs †
Dū'f'mōn	Dā-rē'tis	Dēl-phīn'j-ā	Dī-ā-c-tōr'j-dēs	Di-q-mē'dōn
Dēm'ō-nēs (4) (c.)	Dā-rē'ūs (c.)	Dēl-phīn'j-ūm	Dī-ā-dā-mē-nj-ā'nūs	Di-ē'mūs (c.)
Dēm'ō-nūm (4) (c.)	Dā-rj-ā	Dēl'phus	Dī-ā-dū'mē-nūs (c.)	Dī'ōn
Dā't	Dā-rj-ā-vēs	Dēl-phj'ne	Dī-ā'us	Di-q-mē'ā
Dā'j-clēs	Dā-rj-cus (c.)	Dē'l'tā	Dī-ā-gōn, and Dī-ā-gūm	Di-ē'ne
Dā'j-dēs	Dā-rj-tae	Dēl-tō'ton (c.)	Dī-ā-gōn'das (c.)	Di-q-nēs (c.)
Dā-im'q-čhūs	Dā-rj-tūs	Dēm'ā-dēs	Dī-ā-g'ō-rās	Di-ōn-y-sē'us (c.)
Dā-im'q-nēs	Dās'cōn	Dē-mā'q'ō-rās	Dī-ā'ūs	Di-q-nj'sj-ā (1)
Dā'j-phrōn	Dās-cy-lē'um (c.)	Dēm-ā-rā'tā	Dī-ā'līs	Di-q-nj'sj-ās (1)
Dā'j-rā	Dās-cy-lj'tis	Dē-mā'q'rās	Dī-ā-mās-tj-gō'sjīs	Di-q-nj'sj-dēs
Dāl'dj-ā	Dās'cy-lūs	Dēm-ā-rē'tus	Dī-ā'nā	Di-q-nj's-j-q-dō'rus
Dāl'mā-tē (c.)	Dā'sē-ā	Dē-mār'chus	Dī-ān'q-ūm	Di-q-nj'sj-ōn (2)
Dāl-mā'tj-ā (1)	Dā'sj-ūs (1)	Dēm-ā-rē'tā	Dī-ā'n'ūm (x.)	Di-q-nj'sj-ō-līs
Dāl-mā'tj-ūs (1)	Dēs-sār'ē-tae, or	Dē-mār'ē-tēs (c.)	Dī-ā'ph'ā-nēs (c.)	Di-q-nj'sj-ūs (1)
Dāl'uj-ān (x.)	Dās-sq-rj'tae	Dēm-ā-ris'tē	Dī-ā'sj-ā (1)	Di-q-nj'sus (c.)
Dām-ā-gē'us	Dās-sq-rē'nī, or	Dē-mā'tri-ā (x.)	Dīb'j-ē (T.)	Di-ō-ph'ā-nēs
Dām'q-līs	Dās-sq-rj'tj-ī (1)	Dē'mē-ā	Dī-cē'ā	Di-q-plān'tus
Dā'mās	Dāt'ā-mēs	Dē-mē'ter (c.)	Dī-cē-ā-čh'ē'us (c.)	Di-q-pī'tēs
Dām-as-cē'nā	Dāt-ā-phē'r'nēs	Dē-mē'tri-ā	Dī-cē-ār-čhī'ā (c.)	Di-q-pī'thēs (c.)
Dām-as-cē'ne (c.)	Dā'tīs	Dē-mē'tri-ās	Dī-cē'us	Di-q-pōe'us
Dā-mās'cj-ūs (1)	Dā'tōs, or Dā'tōn	Dē-mē'tri-ūs	Dī'cē	Di-ō'p'q-līs
Dā-mās'cus	Dāu'tis	Dēm'ō	Dī-cē-ār'chūs	Di-ō-rēs
Dā-mā'sj-ā (1) (x.)	Dān'nī	Dēm'ō-ā-nās'ēā	Dī-cē'ne-ūs	Di-ō-rj-c'us
Dām-ā-sich'thon	Dāu'nj-ā	Dēm'ō-cē'dēs	Dī-c'ō-mās	Dī-ōs-cōr'j-dēs
Dām-ā-sip'pus	Dāu'nūs	Dē-mōch'ā-rēs	Dī-c'ō-tae	Dī-ōs'cō-rūm (c.)
Dām-ā-sis'tra-tūs	Dāu'rj-ter, and Dāu'rj- sēs	Dēm'ō-clēs	Dī-c-tām'num, and Dī-c- tj'n'ā	Di-ōs'cō-rūm †
Dām-ā-sith'y-nūs	Dāv'v-rā	Dē-mōc'ō-ōn	Dī-c-tā'tōr	Di-ō-sē'u'rj'š
Dām-ā-si'th'ymus (c.)	Dēb'ō-rās (c.)	Dē-mōc'ra-tēs	Dī-c-tīd-j-ē'n'sēs	Di-ōs-cū-rj-um (c.)
Dām-ā-si'ton (c.)	Dēc-ā-dū'chī (c.)	Dē-mōc'ri-tūs	Dī-c-tj'nā (c.)	Di-ōs'pā-ē
Dā-mās'tēs	Dē-cāp'ō-līs (c.)	Dē-mōd'j-cē	Dī-c-tj'n'ā	Di-ōs'pō-līs
Dām'q-sūs (c.)	Dē-cēb'ā-lūs	Dē-mō'le-ōn	Dī-c'tys	Di-ō-ti'mē
Dā'mē-ās (c.)	Dē-cē-lē'ā (c.)	Dē-mō'le-ūs	Dīd'j-tis	Di-ō-ti'nūs
Dā'mi-ā	Dē-cē'le-ūm	Dēmōn	Dī'dō	Di-ō'tr'p-phēs
Dā-mīp'pus	Dē-cē'le'um (c.)	Dē'm'ō-nās'sā	Dīd'y-mā	Di-ō-x-īp'pē
Dā'mjīs	Dē-cē'q-lī'cum (c.)	Dē-mō'nāx	Dīd-y-mē'us	Di-ō-x-īp'pus
Dām-nō'nj-ī (x.)	Dē-cē'lvīs	Dēm'ō-nī'cā	Dīd-y-mē'ūn	Di-pō'ae
Dām'nō-rīx	Dē-cēm'vj-rī	Dēm'ō-nī'cūs	Dīd-y-mē	Dīph'j-lās
Dā'mō	Dē-cē'tj-ā (1)	Dēm'ō-phān'tus	Dīd-y-mē	Dīph'j-lūs
Dām'q-clēs	Dē-cj-ā'tj-um (1)	Dēm'ō-phj-lūs	Dīd'y-mētīs	Di-phōr'j-dās
Dā-mōc'ra-tēs	Dē-cj-ā'tj-ūs Sax'ā	Dēm'ō-phōn	Dī-ēn'ē-cūs	Dīph'ry-gēs (c.)
Dā-mōc'ri-tā	Dē-cj-ī-mūs (c.)	Dēm'ō-phō-ōn	Di-ē's-pi'ter	Di-pōe'nās
Dā-mōc'ri-tūs	Dē-cj-ūs (1)	Dēm'ōp'ō-līs	Di-ē's'pā (c.)	Dīp'ō-līs (c.)
Dā-mōm'q-lēs (c.)	Dē-cj-ūs (1)	Dēm'ōs	Di-ē'n'tj-ā (1)	Dīp'sas
Dā'mōn	Dē-c'ō-mā (c.)	Dēm'ōs'thē-nēs	Dī-ē'rj (c.)	Dīp'e
Dām-ō-nī'cus (c.)	Dē-c'ō-mā'tēs (c.)	Dēm'ōs'tra-tūs	Dī'g'mā	Dī'f'ōe
Dām-ō-phān'tus	Dē-cū'rj-ē	Dēm'ōs'trā-tūs	Dī't	Dīr-cē'n'ā
Dā-mōph'j-lā	Dē-cū'rj-ē	Dēm'ō'tchus (c.)	Dī'tj-pō-lī'ā (c.)	Dīr'phī-ā
Dā-mōph'j-lūs	Dē-cj-ā'm'q-nēs	Dēm'y-lūs	Di-mās'us	Dīr-phj'j-ā (3) (T.)
Dām'ō-phōn	Dē-cj-ā'nī'ra (c.) (3)	Dēm-y-lōs (c.)	Di-mār'chus	Di-s-čō'rūm (c.)
Dā-mōs'tra-tūs	Dē-cj-ō-ōn	Dēm-se-lē'tae (c.)	Di-mār'chūs	Dīs-čō'rūm (c.)
Dā-mōx'q-nūs	Dē-īd-ā-mī'ā	Dē-šd'ā-tūs	Dīn'dy-mā (c.)	Dīs-čō'rūm (c.)
Dā-mj'rj-ās	Dē-ī-lē'ōn	Dē-š'jīs	Dīn'dy-mūs (x.)	Dī's'q-rē (c.)
Dā'nā	Dē-ī-lē'ōn (c.)	Dēr'bj-cēs	Dīn'dy-mūs (x.)	Dī's'q-nī
Dā'n'q-ē	Dē-īl'q-čhūs	Dēr'bj-cēs (c.)	Dīn'j-ā (x.)	Dīth-y-rām'bus
Dā'n'q-ī	Dē-īm'q-čhūs	Dēr'cē	Dīn'j-ās	Dī-tj-š'nēs (c.)
Dā-nā'j-dēs	Dē-rj'q-čēs (c.)	Dēr-cē'bj-ī (c.)	Dīn'j-čē	Dī'um (T.)
Dā'n'q-lā	Dē-rj'q-čūs	Dēr-cēn'ūs	Di-nōch'ā-rēs	Di-v-j-ā-cūs
Dā'n'q-lā	Dē-rj'q-nē	Dēr'cē-tō, and Dēr'cē- tis	Di-nōc'ra-tēs	Di-v'q-nā (c.)
Dā'n'q-lā	Dē-ī'q-nē-ūs	Dēr-cj'lī'j-dās	Di-nōd'q-čhūs	Dī'vus Fīd'j-ūs
Dān'q-rā, rī, and Dān- črj'j-dē	Dē-ī-q-pē'ā (c.)	Dēr-cj'l'ūs	Di-nōē'q-tī'ā (c.)	Dī'vlūs
Dān'dōn	Dē-ī-q-pē'j-ā (3)	Dēr'cy-lōs (c.)	Di-nōn'q-čhūs	Dī-zē'rus (c.)
Dā-nū'bj-ūs	Dē-ī-š'ā'r-ūs (c.)	Dēr'cy-nūs	Di-nōn'q-nēs	Dō-bē'rēs
Dān'abe	Dē-īph'j-lā	Dēr-sw'ī	Di-nōn'q-nēs	Dō-bē'rus (c.)
Dā'q-čhūs	Dē-īph'q-būs	Dēr-thō'nā (x.)	Di-nōs'thē-nēs	Dō-bē'līs
Dā'q-nēs (c.)	Dē'j-phōn	Dēr-tō'nā (c.)	Di-nōs'trā-tūs	Dōc'j-līs
Dāph'nē	Dē-ī-phōn'tēs	Dēr-rū-sj-ē'ī	Di-ō-cēs-ā-rē'ā (c.)	Dōc'j-mē'um (c.)
Dāph-nē'us	Dē-īp'j-lē	Dēs'pō-tā (c.)	Di-ō-clē'ā	Dō'cle-ā
Dāph'ne	Dē-īp'j-lūs	Dē-sūd'ā-bā	Di-ō-clēs	Dō-dō'nā
Dāph-nē-phō'rj-ā	Dē-īp'j-rūs	Deū-cā'lj-ōn	Di-ō-clē-tj-ā'nūs (1)	Dōd'ō-nā'us
Dāph'nīs	Dē-j-ā-nī'ra	Dēj-ā-nī'ra	Di-ō-clē'tj-ā-n	
Dāph'nus	Dēj'q-cēs	Deū'dq-rīx		

* Delphi. — This word was, formerly, universally written Delphos, till Mr. Cumberland, a gentleman no less remarkable for his classical erudition than his dramatic abilities, in his *Widow of Delphi*, rescued it from the vulgarity in which it had been so long involved.

† Diomedes. — All words ending in *edes* have the same accentuation; as, *Archimedes, Diomedes, &c.* The same may

be observed of words ending in *icles* and *acles* as, *Iphicles, Damocles, Androcles, &c.* — See the Terminational Vocabulary.

‡ Dioscorus. — An heresiarch of the fifth century.
§ Dioscuri. — The name given to Castor and Pollux, from the Greek Διός and κέρος, pro κέρος, "the sons of Jove."

Ēp-o-réd'q-rix	Ē-ró'chus	Ēu-clh'dēs	Ēu-per'thēs	Ēū-rýth'i-ōn, and Ēū-
Ēp'u-lō	Ē-ró'pus, and Ēer'q-	Ēu'chid	Ēu'pha-ēs	rýth'i-ōn (2)
Ēpýt'i-dēs	pās (4)	Ēu'chus	Ēu'phán'tus	Ēū'ry-tis
Ēp'y-tūs	Ē'rós	Ēu'cra-tē	Ēu'phé'mē	Ēū'ry-tūs
Ē-qu-jús'tā	Ē-rós'tra-tūs	Ēu'cra-tēs	Ēu'phé'mys	Ēū'sē bēs (c.)
Ē-quit'c'ō-lūs	Ē-ró's'ti-a (1)	Ēu'cristi-tūs	Ēu'phór'bus	Ēū'sē'bi-a, (woman.)
Ē-quir'i-a	Ē-r'rd'ca	Ēu'c'tr'ē'mon	Ēu'phór'i-ōn	Ēū'sē'bi-a, (city.)
Ēq'ui-tēs (c.)	Ē'r'sē	Ēu'c'tr'ē'si-i (1)	Ēu'phrá'nor	(c.)
Ē-quo-tū'ti-cūm	Ē'r'xi-ās	Ēu'de'm'ōn	Ēu'phrá'tēs	Ēū'sē'bi-ūs
Ēr'a-cōn	Ē-r'y'a-lūs (x.)	Ēu'dám'i-dās	Ēu'phrón	Ēū'sém'a-tā (c.)
Ēr'w'a	Ē-r'y'b'i-ūm	Ēu'da-mūs	Ēu'phrós'y-nē	Ēū'se-pūs
Ēr-a-si'nus	Ē-r'y'c'i'nā	Ēu'dá'mys (c.)	Ēu'p'i'thēs (c.)	Ēū'sta'th'i-ūs
Ēr-a-sip'pus	Ē-r'y-mán'this	Ēu'de'm'us	Ēu'pl'e'a, or Ēu'pl'e'a	Ēū'stō'ti-a
Ēr-a-sis'tra-tūs	Ē-r'y-mán'thus	Ēu'de'ci-a (1)	Ēu'p'o-lūs	Ēū'stō'ti-ūs
Ēr'a-tō	Ē-r'y-mās	Ēu'de'q'i-mūs	Ēu'p'o-lus (c.)	Ēū'ta'a
Ēr-a-tōs'the-nēs	Ē-r'y'm'nē	Ēu'de'ra	Ēu'póm'pus	Ēū'tel'i-dēs
Ēr-a-tōs'tra-tūs	Ē-r'y'm'nē	Ēu'de'rus	Ēu'p'i-a-nās'sā	Ēū'ter'pē
Ēr-ā'tus	Ē-r'y-mūs	Ēu'de'x'i-a	Ēu'p'i'q-tūs, and	Ēū'thā'i-a §
Ēr-bēs'us	Ē-r'y'th'e'f	Ēu'de'x'us	Ēu'p'i-b'ō'tās (c.)	Ēū'thā'i-ūs
Ēr-chi'a (x.)	Ē-r'y'th'i'a (c.)	Ēu'de'x'us (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thē'nā (c.)
Ēr-c'ūs	Ē-r'y'th'e'um (x.)	Ēu'de'me'r'i-dās	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ech-thē'um (c.)	Ē-r'y'th'ni	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ēch'th'e-ūs	Ē-r'y'th'ra	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ēch'th'i-dēs	Ē-r'y'th'ra-bō'lus (c.)	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ēch'th'rdæ (c.)	Ē-r'y'th'ra	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ēm'ri	Ē-r'y'th'ra	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ēm'us	Ē-r'y'th'ra	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-e-nō'a	Ē-r'y'th'ri-ōn	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-rēs'sa	Ē-r'y'th'rōs	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-rēs'sus	Ē'r'yx	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-rēs'sus (c.)	Ē-r'y'ō	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-rēs'sus (c.)	Ē-sēr'nus	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-rē'tri-a	Ē-s-ē'quill'i-ō, and Es-qui-	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-rē'tum	l'i'nus:	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-cy-thā'li-ōn	Es-sēd'ō-nēs	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr'ga-nē	Es-su-i	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-gan'i-ca (c.)	Es-ti-mē'ō'tis (x.)	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-gēn'a	Es-ti-lā'i-a (3)	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-gi-ās	Es-ya	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-gin'us	Et-e-ār'chus	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-gi'nus	Et-e'clēs	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-bē'a	Et-e'clūs	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-bō'tēs	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-bō'tēs (c.)	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-cā'tēs (c.)	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-cē'a (c.)	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-cē'tēs	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ich'thō	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ich'thō'n'ūs	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-cln'i-ūm	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-cū'sa	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-id'a-nūs *	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ig-dū'pus (c.)	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ig'ō-nē	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ig'ō-nē'i-ūs (3) (x.)	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-ig'ō-nūs	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-g'us	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-il'us	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-in'dēs	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-in'ē-ōs (c.)	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-in'nā	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-in'nys	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i'ō-pis	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-iph'a-nis	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-iph'i-dās	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-phý'le	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr'is	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-sich'thon	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-i-thōs (c.)	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr'i-thūs	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs
Ēr-rix'ō	Et-e'c'c'rē'twē	Ēu'de'p'e-ris (c.)	Ēu'p'i'p'us	Ēū'thyc'ra-tēs

* *Eridanus*. —

"Alpheus and *Eridanus* the strong,
That rises deep, and stately rolls along."

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 520.

† *Erythea*. —

"Chrysaor, Love the guide, Callirhōe led,
Daughter of Ocean, to the genial bed,
Whence Geryon sprung, fierce with his triple head;
Whom Hercules laid breathless on the ground
In *Erythea*, which the waves surround."

COOKE'S *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 523.

[The Greek is Ἐρυθεία. — TROLLOPE.]

† *Eumenes*. — It is not a little surprising that so elegant a

writer as Hughes should, throughout the whole tragedy of the *Siege of Damascus*, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; especially as there is not a single proper name, of more than two syllables, in the Greek or Latin languages, of this termination, which has the penultimate syllable long. Lee has done the same in the tragedy of *Alexander*, which would lead us to suppose there is something naturally repugnant to an English ear in the antepenultimate accentuation of these words, and something agreeable in the penultimate.

§ *Euthalia*. — Labbe observes that this word does not come from the muse *Thalia*, as some suppose, but from the masculine *Euthalios*; as *Eulatia*, *Eumenia*, *Eustolia*, *Eutropia*, *Emmelia*, &c., which are professedly accented on the antepenultimate. See Rule 30.

F.

FA-BĀ'RĪ-A (T.)
 Fĕb'a-rĭs
 Fĕb'ij-a
 Fĕb'ij-ā'ni
 Fĕb'ij-i
 Fĕb'ij-ūs
 Fĕb'ij-r-ĕ'rij-a
 Fa-brĭ'ci-ūs (1)
 Fa-bū'la
 Fa-cĕl'i-na (T.)
 Fāc'e-lĭ'nā (C.)
 Fā'dys
 Fĕs'y-lĕ (4)
 Fal-cĭd'i-a
 Fa-lĕ'rij-a (C.)
 Fa-lĕ'rij-i
 Fāl-e-rĭ'nā
 Fa-lĕr'nys
 Fa-lĭs'ci
 Fa-lĭs'cys
 Fā'mā
 Fān'nĭ-a
 Fān'nĭ-i
 Fān'nĭ-ūs
 Fār'fā-rūs
 Fār'sĭ-nā (C.)
 Fās'cĕ-lis
 Fās-cĕllĭ-nā
 Fa-tĭc'a-nūs (C.)

Fau'cu-lā
 Fau'la
 Fau'na
 Fau-nā'lij-a
 Fau'ni
 Fau'nys
 Fau'sta
 Fau-stĭ'nā
 Fau-stĭ'nys (C.)
 Fau'sti-tās
 Fau'stu-lūs
 Fau'stus
 Fa-vĕn'tĭ-a (1)
 Fa-vĕ'rij-a
 Fā'vō
 Fāv-o-rĭ'nys (T.)
 Fĕb'ry-a
 Fĕ-cĭ-ā'lēš (1)
 Fĕll'ġi-nās
 Fĕ-lĭc'ĭ-tās (C.)
 Fĕll'ġi-nā (C.)
 Fĕn-ĕs-tĕl'la
 Fĕn'ni (T.)
 Fĕ-rā'lij-a
 Fĕr-en-tā'nym
 Fĕr-ĕn-tĭ'nym (C.)
 Fĕ-rĕn'tum
 Fĕ-rĕ'rij-ūs
 Fĕ-rĭj-a

Fĕs-cĕn'nj-a
 Fĕs-cen-nĭ'nys (C.)
 Fĕs-cu-lĕ (T.)
 Fĕs'tys
 Fĭ-jĕ'b'nys
 Fĭ-cĭll'ne-a
 Fĭ-dĕ'na
 Fĭ-dĕ'nĕ
 Fĭ-d-ĕ-nā'tĕš
 Fĭ-dĕn'tĭ-a (1)
 Fĭ-rĕn'tĭ'nys (C.)
 Fĭ'r'dĕš
 Fĭ-dĭc'y-lĕ
 Fĭm'brĭ-a
 Fā'vō
 Fĭs-cĕll'ys
 Flāc'cys
 Flā-cĕllĭ-a
 Flā-cĭll'ā, AĒ'lij-a
 Flām'ĭ-nĕš (C.)
 Flā-min'ĭ-a
 Flā-min'ĭ-ūs, or Flām-
 ĭ-nĭ'nys
 Flā'vij-a
 Flā-vĭ-ā'nym
 Flā-vĭ'nā (C.)
 Flā-vĭn'ĭ-a
 Flā-vĭ-ōb'rij-ga

Flā'vij-ūs
 Flā-vō'nā (C.)
 Flō'ra
 Flō-rā'lij-a
 Flō-rā'lij-a (C.)
 Flō-rĕn'tĭ-a (1) (T.)
 Flō'rij-ūs
 Flō'rus
 Flū-ō'nĭ-a
 Flō'lij-a
 Fōn-tā'nys (C.)
 Fōn-tĕ'ĭ-a (3)
 Fō-rĕn'tĭ-ūs Cāp'ĭ-tō (3)
 Fō-rĕn'tum (T.)
 Fōr'mĭ-ā
 Fōr-mĭ-ā'nym
 Fōr'nāx
 Fōr-tū'nā
 Fōr'y-ĭ
 Fō'ryum Xp'pĭ-i
 Frān'ci
 Frĕ-ġĕll'la
 Frĕ-ġĕ'nĕ
 Frĕn-tā'ni
 Frĭġ'ĭ-ūs
 Frĭs'ĭ-i (1)
 Frōn'tĭ-ūs
 Frōn'tĭ'nys (C.)

Frōn'tō
 Frĕ'ġĭ-nō
 Fy-cĭ'nā
 Fy-cĭ'nys
 Fū'ci-nūs (C.)
 Fy-fĭd'ĭ-ūs
 Fū'fĭ-ūs Gĕm'ĭ-nūs
 Fy-gā'lij-a (T.)
 Fūl-ġĭ-nā'tĕš
 Fūl-ġĭ'nys
 Fūl'ĭ-nūm, and Fūl'ġĭ
 nūm
 Fūl'vij-a
 Fūl'vij-ūs
 Fūn-dā'nys
 Fūn'di
 Fū'rij-a
 Fū'rij-ō
 Fū'rij-i
 Fū-rĭ'nā
 Fū'rij-ūs
 Fūr'ni-ūs
 Fys-ci'nā (C.)
 Fūs'cys
 Fū'ġĭ-a (1)
 Fū'sĭ-ūs (1)

G.

GĀB'A-LĒš
 Gāb'a-lūs (C.)
 Gāb'a-rūs (C.)
 Gāb'a-za
 Gā-bĕ'ne, and Gā-bĭ-
 ē'ne
 Gā-bĭ-ā'nys
 Gā'bij-a
 Gā-bĭ'nā
 Gā-bĭn'ĭ-a'nys
 Gā-bĭn'ĭ-ūs
 Gā-bĭ'nys (C.)
 Gād'a-ra (C.)
 Gā'dĕš, and Gād'ĭ-ra
 Gā-dĭ'ra (C.)
 Gād'ĭ-rā'nys
 Gā-ĕ-ā'tĕ
 Gā-nū'li (C.)
 Gā-nū'lij-a
 Gā-nū'lij-cūs
 Gā-lā'brĭ-i
 Gāl-ĕ-lōph'a-ġĭ
 Gā-lĕ'sus
 Gā-lĕn'thĭs
 Gāl'a-tā
 Gāl'a-tā
 Gāl'a-tā, and Gāl-a-
 thĕ'a
 Gāl-a-tĕ'a (C.)
 Gā-lā'tĭ-a (1)
 Gā-lā'x'ĭ-a (1)
 Gāl'ba
 Gāl'bu-la (C.)
 Gā-lĕ'nys
 Gā-lĕ'q-lĕ
 Gāl-e-ō'tĕ (C.)
 Gā-lĕ'rij-a
 Gā-lĕ'rij-ūs
 Gā-lĕ'sus
 Gāl-i-lĕ'a
 Gā-lĭn-thĭ-ā'dĭ-ġ
 Gāl'li
 Gāl'lij-a
 Gāl-ij-cā'nys
 Gāl-ĭc'ĭ-nūs (C.)
 Gāl'ĭc-ūs (C.)
 Gāl-ij-ē'nys

Gāl-ij-nā'rĭ-j-a
 Gāl-ĭp'q-lis
 Gāl-ĭ'tā (C.)
 Gāl-lō-grĕ'ci-a (1)
 Gāl-lō'nĭ-ūs
 Gāl'lus
 Gā-mā'nys
 Gā-m-b'rĭ'um (C.)
 Gā-m'lij-a
 Gān-dā'rĭ'tĕ
 Gān-ga-mā
 Gān-gār'ĭ-dĕ
 Gān'ġĕš
 Gān-ġĕ'tis (C.)
 Gān-nās'cys
 Gān-y-mĕ'dĕ
 Gān-y-mĕ'dĕš
 Gān'y-mĕ'de
 Gā-rĕ'ĭ-cūm
 Gār-a-mān'tĕš
 Gār-a-mān'tis
 Gār-a-mās
 Gār-a-tās
 Gā-rĕ'ĭ-a-tĕ
 Gā-rĕ-āth'y-rā
 Gār-gā'nys *
 Gār-gā'phĭ-a
 Gār-gā-ra
 Gār-gār'ĭ-dĕ (C.)
 Gār-gā-rĭs
 Gār-gā-rūs (T.)
 Gār-ġĕ't'us (T.)
 Gār-ġĭ'tĭ-ūs (2)
 Gā-rĭ'ĭ-ūs
 Gā-rĭ'tĕš
 Gā-rĕn'nā
 Gās'trōn
 Gāth'q-e
 Gā-thĕ-a-tās
 Gāu-gā-mĕ'la (C.)
 Gāu'lus, Gāu'lō-ōn
 Gāu-rā'nys (C.)
 Gāu'rus
 Gā'ūs, or Gā'ōs
 Gā-zō'rus (C.)
 Gĕ-bĕn'nā
 Gĕ-drō'sĭ (C.)
 Gĕ-drō'ġĭ-a (1)

Gĕ-gā'ni-i
 Gĕ'ġā
 Gĕ-r-lā'nōr
 Gĕ'ġĭ-j-a
 Gĕ'ġĭ-ūs
 Gĕ'ġĭ-ūs
 Gĕ'ġĭō, Gĕ'ġĭōn
 Gĕ'ġĭō
 Gĕ'ġĭō'li (C.)
 Gĕ'ġĭō'nĕš, Gĕ'ġĭō'ni
 Gĕ'ġĭō
 Gĕ-sĭth'q-nĭ (C.)
 Gĕ-mĭn'ĭ-ūs
 Gĕm'ĭ-nūs
 Gĕ-nā'būm
 Gĕ-nāu'ni
 Gĕ-nĕ'nā
 Gĕ-nĕ'tĕš (C.)
 Gĕ-nĭ'sus
 Gĕ'nĭ-ūs
 Gĕn-nā'ĭ-dĕš (C.)
 Gĕ-nō'ni (C.)
 Gĕn'se-rĭc
 Gĕn'tĭ-ūs (1)
 Gĕn'ĭ-a
 Gĕ-nū'cĭ-ūs (1)
 Gĕ-nū'sus
 Gĕn'u-sūs (C.)
 Gĕ-nū'tĭ-a (1)
 Gĕn'y-sūs (C.)
 Gĕ-ōm'q-rĭ (C.)
 Gĕ-ōr'ġĭ-ca
 Gĕōr'ġĭ-cĭc
 Gĕph'ĭ-rō'tĕ (C.)
 Gĕ-ph'y'rĭ
 Gĕ-ph'y'rĕ-i
 Gĕ-ph'y'rĕš (C.)
 Gĕp'ĭ-dĕ (C.)
 Gĕ-rĕs'tus (T.)
 Gĕ-r-a-nĕ'a (C.)
 Gĕ-rā'nĭ-a
 Gĕ-rān'thrĕ
 Gĕ-rā-sā (C.)
 Gĕ-rĕ'a (C.)
 Gĕ-rĕš'ĭ-cūs
 Gĕr'ġĭ-thūm
 Gĕr'ġĭ-bĭ-a
 Gĕ'rĭ-ōn

Gĕr-mā'ni-i
 Gĕr-mān'ĭ-cĭ'a (C.)
 Gĕr-mān'ĭ-cūs
 Gĕr-mā'ni-i
 Gĕr-mā'nys (C.)
 Gĕr-ōn-tĕ'us (C.)
 Gĕ-rōn'thrĕ
 Gĕr'thrĕ
 Gĕ'rus, and Gĕr'thrus
 Gĕ'r'y-ōn, and Gĕ-r'y-ō-
 nĕš
 Gĕ-sĭth'q-ūs (C.)
 Gĕs'sā-tĕ
 Gĕs-sĭr'q-cūm (T.)
 Gĕs'sus
 Gĕ'tĕ
 Gĕ-thōs'y-nĕ (C.)
 Gĕth-sĕm'q-nĭ (C.)
 Gĕ'tĭ-cūs (C.)
 Gĕ-tū'lij-a
 Gĕ-ġān'tĕš
 Gĕ-ġān'tĕš (C.)
 Gĕ-ġār'tum
 Gĕ'ġĭs
 Gĕ-ōn'us (C.)
 Gĕ'ġĭdō
 Gĕ'ġĭlō
 Gĕn-dā'nĕš
 Gĕn'dĕš
 Gĕn'ġĕ
 Gĕn-ġĕ'nym
 Gĕp'pĭ-ūs
 Gĕs'cō
 Glā-dĭ-a-tō'rĭ-i
 Glān-dō-mĕ'rum (C.)
 Glā'nĭs
 Glā'nym (T.)
 Glāph'y-rĕ, and Glāph-
 y-ra
 Glāph'y-rūs
 Glāu'cĕ
 Glāu'cĭ-a (1) (T.)
 Glāu'cip'pĕ
 Glāu-cĭp'pus
 Glāu-cĭp'pĕ
 Glāu-cōn'q-mĕ
 Glāu-cō'pĭs

Glāu'cys
 Glāu'tĭ-ās (1)
 Glā'cōn
 Glā's'sas
 Glĭc'ĕ-ra
 Glĭy-cĕ'rĭ-ūm
 Glĭ'cōn
 Glĭ'n'pĕš
 Glā'tĭ-ā (5) (1)
 Glā'dus (5)
 Gnōs'ā-a (5) (1)
 Gnōs'sus (5)
 Gōb-a-nĭ'tĭ-ō (1)
 Gō'bar
 Gōb'a-rĕš
 Gōb'ry-ās
 Gōl'ġĭ
 Gōm'q-ra (C.)
 Gōm'phĭ
 Gō-nā'tas
 Gō-nĭ'q-dĕš
 Gō-nĭp'pus
 Gōn'ni (T.)
 Gō-nōs'sā (4)
 Gō-nūs'sā
 Gōr-dĭ-ā'nys
 Gōr-dĭ-ē'um (C.)
 Gōr-dĭ-y-cō'mōn (C.)
 Gōr'dĭ-ūm
 Gōr'dĭ-ūs
 Gōr-dĭ-y-tĭ'chus (C.)
 Gōr-gā'sus
 Gōr'ġĕ
 Gōr'ġĭ-ās
 Gōr'ġō
 Gōr'ġō-nĕš
 Gōr'ġō'nĕ-ūs (C.)
 Gōr'ġō'nĭ-a
 Gōr'ġō'nĭ-ūs
 Gōr'ġōph'q-nĕ
 Gōr'ġōph'q-rā
 Gōr'ġō'pĭs (C.)
 Gōr'ġys
 Gōr'ġyth'ĭ-ōn
 Gōr'tū-ō
 Gōr'tyn
 Gōr'tynā

* *Garganus*. — "And high *Garganus*, on th' Apulian plain,
 Is marked by sailors from the distant main." — WILKIE, *Epigoniad*.

Gor-ty'n/i-a
Gör'tys
Gö-thö'nēs (c.)
Göt'thi
Gräc'chus
Grä-d'v'us
Grä'ci
Grä'c'i-a (1)
Grä'c'i-a Mäg'nä (1)
Grä-c'i'nus
Grä-cös'tä-c'is (c.)
Grä'cus

Grä'i-üs (3)
Grä-ji't'e-nä (c.)
Grä-n'i'cus, or Grän'i-
c'is *
Grä-n'i'cus (c.)
Grä'n'i-üs
Grä-t'e'a (c.)
Grä't'i-e (1)
Grä-ti-ä'nus (1)
Grä-tid'i-a
Grä't'i-ön (2)
Grä't'i-üs (1)

Grä'vi-i
Grä-vis'cæ
Grä'vi-üs
Grö-ßö'r-i-üs
Grin'nēs
Gro-n'e'a (c.)
Grö'phus
Grös'phus (x.)
Gr'y'l'us
Gr'y-n'e'um
Gr'y-n'e'us
Gr'y-n'i'um
Gr'y-n'i'um

G'y'a-ra (c.)
G'y'a-ris, and G'y'a-rös
G'y'as
G'y'ēs
G'y'ēs
G'y'ēg
G'y'ēg
G'y'ēg
G'y'i-l'p'us
G'y-nä's'i-a (1)
G'y-nä's'i-üm (1)
G'y-nē's'i-ē (1)

G'ym'ne-tēs
G'ym-nē'tēs (c.)
G'ym-nō-pē-d'i-a (c.)
G'ym-nōs-o-ph'i's'ta
G'ym-nōs'o-ph'i's'tas
G'ym-nē-c'g-ās
G'ym-nē-co-thō'nās
G'ym'nēs
G'yr-tō'nä (c.)
G'y'th'e'um

H.

HÄ'ßis
Hä-dri-a-nöp'o-lis
Hä-dri-ä'nus
Hä-dri-ät'i-cüm
Häd-y-l'e'um (c.)
Hæ'mon
Hæ-mō'nj-a
Hæm'o-nis (4) (c.)
Hæ'mus
Hä'gēs
Häg-näg'o'ra
Häg'no
Hä-læ'sus, and Hä-l'e-
sus
Häl'ä-lä
Häl-c'y'o-nē
Häl'tēs
Häl'e-ge (x.)
Häl'e'sj-üs (1)
Häl'e'sj-üs (c.)
Häl'i-a
Häl-i-äc'mon
Häl-i-äc'ti-ön (c.)
Häl-i-är'us
Häl-i-car-näs'se-üs (c.)
Häl-i-car-näs'sus
Hä-l'i'cy-e-a (1)
Hä-l'i'e-üs
Hä-l'im'e-dē
Häl-i-rhö'ti-üs (1)
Häl-i-thēr'sus
Hä-l'y'um (c.)
Häl'i-üs
Häl-i-zō'nēs
Häl-m'zō'nēs (c.)
Häl'mus
Häl-my-dēs'sus
Häl'my-ris (c.)
Häl-my-rō'tēs (c.)
Häl'o-a (c.)
Häl'c'ra-tēs
Häl'o'nē
Häl-on-nē'sus
Häl'o'ti-a (1)
Hä-l'öt'us
Häl'us
Häl-y-ē'tys
Häl-y-ät'tēs
Hä-l'y'cus (x.)
Häl'yus
Hä-l'y'zj-a (1)
Häm-a-dry'a-dēs
Hä-mäd'ry-äs (c.)
Häm-ar-tö'l'us (c.)
Hä-mäx'i-a (1)
Hä-mäx'i-ths (c.)
Häm-ä-x-zö'b'i-i (c.)
Hä-mil'car
Hä-mil'l'us
Häm'mon
Hän'nj-bäl
Här'cä-lö

Här-mä'nj-a
Här-mä't'i-lj-a
Här'mä-tris
Här'mä-tüs (c.)
Här-mē-no-pä'l'us (c.)
Här-mō'dj-üs
Här-mō'n'i-dēs
Här-mōs'y-ni (c.)
Här'mō-zön (c.)
Här-pä'g'i-a (c.)
Här-pä'g'i-dēs (c.)
Här'pā-g'üs
Här-päl'i-cē
Här-päl'i-ön
Här'päl'us
Här-päl'y-cē
Här-päl'y-cūs
Här'pā-sä
Här'pā-sūs
Här-pē'c'ra-tēs
Här-p'y'i-a (3) (c.)
Här-p'y'i-ä (3)
Här-p'y'i-ä (3)
Här'p'y-i-ä
Hä-r'ü-dēs (c.)
Hä-r'üs'pex
Häs-by'tē (c.)
Häs'dry-bäl
Hä-t'ri-üs
Hän'stä-nēs
Hē-äu-tön-ti-mo-rä'mē-
nös (c.)
Hēh'do-lē
Hēh'do-mē (c.)
Hē'he
Hē'hēs'us
Hē'brj-nis (c.)
Hē-bröm'a-güm (c.)
Hē-bröm'a-nüs (c.)
Hē'brus
Hē-bü'dēs (c.)
Hēc'a-lē
Hēc-a-lē'sj-a (1)
Hēc-a-mē'dē
Hēc'a-tē (x.)
Hēc-a-tēs'us
Hēc'a-tē, Hēc'ate
Hēc-a-tē'sj-a (1)
Hēc'a-tō (c.)
Hēc-a-töm-bö'i-a (3)
Hēc-a-töm-phō'nī
Hēc-a-töm'pö-lis
Hēc-a-töm'nē'st-lös
Hēc'tor
Hēc'y-bä
Hēc'y'ra (c.)
Hēd'i-lä
Hēd-o-nä'um
Hēd'y-ēg (c.)
Hēd'y-i
Hēd'y-lis (c.)
Hē-d'y'm'e-lēs

Hē-gēl'o-chüs
Hē-gē'mon †
Hēg-e-s'i'a-näx
Hē-gē'si-äs (1)
Hēg-e-sil'o-chüs
Hēg-e-sin'o-üs
Hēg-e-sip'us
Hēg-e-sip'y-lē
Hēg-e-sis'tra-tüs
Hēg-e-tör'i-dēs
Hē'l-a-dä (c.)
Hē-län'i-cē
Hē-län'i-cüs
Hē'l-a-nöd'i-cæ (c.)
Hē'l'e-na
Hē-lö'nj-a
Hē'lö-n'i'us (c.)
Hē'lö'nör
Hē'l'o-nis
Hē'lö-ön (c.)
Hē'lö'r'i-ni Läu'cus
Hē'lēs (x.)
Hē-l'ä-dēs
Hē-lj-äs'tēs
Hē-lj-cä'ön
Hē'l'i-cē
Hē'l'i-cön
Hē-lj-cy-ni'a-dēs
Hē-lj-cö'nj-s
Hē-lj-m'e'nä (c.)
Hē'l'i-müs (c.)
Hē-lj-o-dö'rus
Hē-lj-o-gäb'a-lüs †
Hē-lj-ö-gä-bäl'us (c.)
Hē-lj-öp'o-lis
Hē-lis'son
Hē-l'y'um (c.)
Hē'l'üs
Hē-l'yx'us
Hē-lä-nöc'ra-tēs
Hē'l'las
Hē'l'le
Hē'l'len
Hē-l'le'nēs
Hē-l'e-spön'tys
Hē-l'ö'p'i-a
Hē-l'ö'ti-a (1)
Hē'l'o-pēs (c.)
Hē'lö'rj-s
Hē-l'ö'rum, and Hē-l'o-
rus
Hē'lös
Hē'löt'w, and Hē-l'ötēs
Hē'l'um
Hē-l'v'e'tj-a (1)
Hē-l'v'e't-i (1)
Hē-l'v'e'tum (c.)
Hē'l'vi-a
Hē-l'vid'i-a (x.)
Hē'l'vi-i
Hē-l'vil'um (x.)

Hel-v'i'na
Hē'l'v'na Cin'nä
Hē'l'y-müs
Hē-m'ül'e-a
Hē-m-e-rös-co-p'i'um
(c.)
Hē-mic'y-nēs (c.)
Hē-m'ül'p'us
Hē-m'ö'd'us (c.)
Hē'mön
Hē-m'ö'nä (c.)
Hē'm'us
Hēn'e-ti
Hē-ni'o-ch'i
Hē-ni'o-ch'i'a (c.)
Hē-phäs'ti-a (1) (4)
Hē-phäs'ti-a (c.)
Hē-phäs'ti-a-dēs (x.)
Hē-phäs'ti-i (4)
Hē-phäs'ti-ön (2) (4)
Hē-p-tä-phō'nös
Hē-p'tä'p'us
Hē-p'tä'y-lis (c.)
Hē-p'tä'y'd'a-tä (c.)
Hē'rä
Hē'rä-cläs (c.)
Hē-rä-l'us
Hē-rä-clē'j-a (3)
Hē-rä-cl'e-ä'tēs
Hē-rä-clēg (c.)
Hē-rä-cl'e-üm
Hē-rä-cl'i-dēs
Hē-rä-cl'i'dj-s
Hē-rä-cl'i'tus §
Hē-rä-cl'i'us (c.)
Hē-rä'e-a
Hē-rä'e'um
Hē-r'ö's'us (c.)
Hē-r'ö's'sus
Hē-r'ö'ta (x.)
Hē-r-c'j-üs (3)
Hē-r-c'j'us (c.)
Hē-r-cy-lä-ne-üm
Hē-r-cy-lä'ne-üs (c.)
Hē-r-c'j-üs
Hē-r-c'j'e-üm
Hē-r-c'j'e-üm
Hē-r-c'j'na
Hē-r-c'y'n'i-a
Hē-r-c'y'n'i-üs (c.)
Hē-r-dö'mj-üs
Hē'r'p-a (x.)
Hē-r'ä (c.)
Hē-rän'nj-üs Sē-nē'c'i-3
Hē'r'p-üs
Hē'r'i'l'us
Hē'r'i-lüs

Hē-r'i'us (c.)
Hēr'mä-chüs
Hēr'mä
Hēr-mä'a
Hēr-mä'um
Hēr-mä'g'o-räs
Hēr-män'dj-cä (x.)
Hēr-män-dä'r'i
Hēr-män'nī
Hēr-mäph-rö-d'i'tys
Hēr'mäs (x.)
Hēr-mä-th'e'nä
Hēr-m'ä's
Hēr-m'e'i-äs (3)
Hēr'mēs
Hēr-mē-s'i'a-näx
Hēr-m'i'as
Hēr'mj-äs (c.)
Hēr-min'i-üs
Hēr-m'i'ö-nē
Hēr-mj-ö'nj-e
Hēr-mj-ön'i-cüs St'nus
Hēr-m'i'ö-nis (c.)
Hēr-mip'us
Hēr-mö-cöp'i-dä (c.)
Hēr-mö-c'ra-tēs
Hēr-mö-d'rus
Hēr-mö'l'us
Hēr-mö'g'e-nēs
Hēr-mö-l'us
Hēr-möp'o-lis (x.)
Hēr-mö't'us
Hēr-mün-dä'r'i
Hēr'mus
Hēr'nj-cī
Hēr'ö
Hēr-ö-dj-ä'nus
Hēr-röd'i-cüs
Hēr-ö-d'um (c.)
Hēr-röd'tüs
Hēr-ö-d'us (c.)
Hēr-ö'dēs (c.)
Hēr'ö-ēs
Hēr-ö's (c.)
Hēr-ö's
Hēr'rön
Hēr-röph'i-lä
Hēr-röph'i-lē (c.)
Hēr-röph'i-lüs
Hēr-rös'tra-tüs
Hēr'pä
Hēr'se
Hēr-sil'i-a
Hēr'thä, and Hēr'tä
Hēr'u-lī
Hēr'u-lüs (c.)
Hē-s'e'us
Hē-s'i'ö-nis
Hē-s'i'ö-nēs (c.)
Hēs-p'ri-a
Hēs-p'ri-dēs

* *Granicus*. — As Alexander's passing the River *Granicus* is a common subject of history, poetry, and painting, it is not wonderful that the common ear should have given in to a pronunciation of this word more agreeable to English analogy than the true classical accent on the penultimate syllable. The accent on the first syllable is now so fixed as to make the other pronunciation savor of pedantry. — See *ANRONICUS*. — [That is, if correct speaking be pedantry. — THOLOPE.]

† *Hegemon*. — Gouldman and Holyoke accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable, but Labbe and Lempriere, [also Carr,] more classically, on the penultimate.

‡ *Heliogabulus*. — This word is accented on the penultimate syllable by Labbe and Lempriere; but, in my opinion, more agreeably to the general ear by Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate.

§ *Heraclitus*. — This name of the weeping philosopher is so frequently contrasted with that of *Democritus*, the laughing philosopher, that we are apt to pronounce both with the same accent; but all our prosodists are uniform in giving the antepenultimate accent to the latter, and the penultimate to the former word.

Hēs-pe-ris	Hip-pa-lis	Hip-pō-ti-ōn (2)	Hor-tō'na	Hŷ-lōn'q-mē
Hēs-pēr'i-tis	Hip-pār'chi-a	Hip-pō-tōx'q-tā (c.)	Hō'rus	Hŷ-lōph'a-ēi
Hēs-pe-rī'tis (x.)	Hip-pār'chus	Hip-pā'r'is	Hōs-tī'l'is	Hŷm-ē-nē'us, and Hŷ-men
Hēs-pe-rūs	Hip-pa-r'i'nus	Hip-pā'r'us (c.)	Hōs-tī'l'ūs	Hŷ-mēt'tus
Hēs-tj-a	Hip-pā'ri-ōn	Hip-pus	Hūn-nē-r't'cus	Hŷ-d'pē (c.)
Hēs-tj-ē'a	Hip-pa-ris (c.)	Hip-si-dēs	Hūn'n'i'	Hŷ-pē'pā
Hēs-tj-ē'nēs (c.)	Hip-pa-sūs	Hī'ra	Hŷ-a-cīn'th'i-a	Hŷ-pē'sj-a (1)
Hē'sus	Hip-pe-ūs	Hir-p'i'nī	Hī-a-cīn'thus	Hŷ-p-a-r'i'nus
Hē-sŷch'i-a	Hip-pi	Hir-p'i'nus, Q	Hŷ-a-cīn'thus	Hŷ-p'a-nis
Hē-sŷch'i-ūs	Hip-pi-pā	Hir'tj-a (1)	Hŷ-ā'n'tis	Hŷ-p-a-r'i'nus
Hē-tric'q-lūm	Hip-pj-ās	Hir'tj-ūs Au'lus (1)	Hŷ-ā'n'tis	Hŷ-p'a-ta (c.)
Hē-trū'rj-a	Hip-pj-ūs	Hir'tj-ūs	Hŷ-ā'n'tis	Hŷ-pā'tēs
Hēu-rīp-pā	Hip-pj-ūs	His'bōn	Hŷ-ā-lē (c.)	Hŷ-p'a-tha
Hēx-āp'y-lūm	Hip-pō	His-pa-lis (c.)	Hŷ-ā-lē'a (c.)	Hŷ-p'a-tūs (c.)
Hī-ār'bas (x.)	Hip-pōb'q-tēs	His-pā'nj-a	Hŷ-ām'pō-lis	Hŷ-pē'nor
Hī-bēr'nj-a, and Hŷ-bēr'nj-a	Hip-pōb'q-tūm (c.)	His-pā'nus (c.)	Hŷ-ān'tis	Hŷ-pē-rā'on
Hī-bē'r'us (c.)	Hip-pōb'q-tūm	His-pē'l'um	Hŷ-ān'tis	Hŷ-pēr'ba-tūs (c.)
Hī-brī'l'dēs	Hip-pō-cēn-tāu'rī	His'pō	Hŷ-ā-pē'a (c.)	Hŷ-pēr'bj-ūs
Hī-c-e-tā'on	Hip-pōc'q-ōn	His-pū'l'ia	Hŷ-ār'bi-ta	Hŷ-pēr-bō're-i
Hī-cē'tas	Hip-pō-cō-r'ys'tēs	His-tā'pēs	Hŷ-ār'bi-ta (c.)	Hŷ-pē'rē-a, and Hŷ-pē-rē'a
Hī-c'ē-tās (c.)	Hip-pōc'ra-tē (x.)	His'ter Pa-cū'vj-ūs	Hŷ-ās	Hŷ-pe-rē'a and Hŷ-pe-rē'a (c.)
Hī-ēmp'sal	Hip-pōc'ra-tēs	His-tj-ē'a	Hŷ'b'ē-lā (c.)	
Hī-ē-ra	Hip-pō-crē'tiē *	His-tj-ē'q-tis	Hŷ'b'la	
Hī-ē-rā-cō'mē (c.)	Hip-pō-crē'nē *	His-tj-ē'us	Hŷ-brē'as, or Hŷ-brē'ās †	Hŷ-pē-rē'sj-a
Hī-ē-rāp'p'is	Hip-pōd'a-mās	His'tri-a	Hŷ-brē'as (c.)	Hŷ-pēr'j-dēs
Hī-ē-rāx	Hip-pōd'a-mē	Hō'dj-ūs	Hŷ-brī'a-nēs	Hŷ-pēr'j'on †
Hī-ē-rī (c.)	Hip-pō-dā-mī'a	Hōl-m'i'um (c.)	Hŷ-c'a-ra	Hŷ-pērm-nēs'tra
Hī-ē-rī'chus (x.)	Hip-pōd'ā-mūs	Hōl'q-crōn	Hŷ-d'ā, and Hŷ'dē	Hŷ-pē-rōch'i-dēs
Hī-ē-rī'chūs (c.)	Hip-pōd'i-cē	Hōm-ē-rē'us (c.)	Hŷ-d'q-ra	Hŷ-pē'r'q-chūs
Hī-ē-rō	Hip-pōd'q-mūs	Hō-mēr'j-dē (c.)	Hŷ-dār'nēs	Hŷ-phw'us
Hī-ē-rō-cēs-a-rē'q (c.)	Hip-pō-l'q-chūs	Hō-mē-rō-mās-tī'ēcē (c.)	Hŷ-dās'pēs	Hŷ-phān-tē'on (c.)
Hī-ē-rō-cē'p'i-a	Hip-pōl'y-tēs	Hō-mē'r'us	Hŷ-dra	Hŷ-p'q-thē'ba (c.)
Hī-ē-rō-cē'p'is (c.)	Hip-pōl'y-tūs	Hō-mē'r'us	Hŷ-dra'mj-a	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-rō-cē'rīx (c.)	Hip-pōm'a-chūs	Hō'm'la (c.)	Hŷ-dra's'tēs	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-r'q-clēs	Hip-pōm'ē-dōn	Hōm'q-lē (c.)	Hŷ-dre'ā (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca-lā (c.)
Hī-ē-r'q-dā'II (c.)	Hip-pōm'ē-dā'sa (x.)	Hō-m'le-a	Hŷ-drē'q-ūs	Hŷ-pē'nor
Hī-ē-r'q-dā'lum	Hip-pōm'ē-nē	Hōm'q-lip'pus	Hŷ-drē'q-ūs	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-rōm'ne-mōn	Hip-pōm'ē-nēs	Hōm'q-lō'j-dēs	Hŷ-dro'phō'rj-a	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-rōm-nē'mōn (x.)	Hip-pō-mē'l'ēt	Hōm'q-mōn-a-dēn'sēs	Hŷ-drus	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-rō-nē'sōs	Hip-pōn, and	Hōm'q-tī'mī (c.)	Hŷ-drū'sa	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-rōn'f'ca	Hip-pō	Hō'nōr (x.)	Hŷ-drū'sa	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-rōn'f'cā (c.)	Hip-pō'nā	Hō'nō'rj-ūs	Hŷ-ēmp'sal	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-rōn'f'cēs (x.)	Hip-pō'nāx	Hō'nō'r'tēs (c.)	Hŷ-ēt'tus	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-rōn'f'cūs	Hip-pō'nāx (c.)	Hō'r'a	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-rōn'f'nūs	Hip-pō-n'ā-tēs	Hō-rā'j-tē	Hŷ-ē't'ca (1)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-rōph'i-lūs	Hip-pō-n'c'us (c.)	Hō'r'ā	Hŷ-ē't'ca-nā	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-rō-sōl'y-mā	Hip-pō'nj-ūm	Hō-r-ā-pō'l'ō	Hŷ-ē't'nus	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē'r'nus (c.)	Hip-pōn'q-ūs	Hō-r-ā'tj-a (1) (x.)	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-ē-nā'tj-a Vī'a (1)	Hip-pōph'q-ē't (c.)	Hō-r-ā'tj-ūs (1)	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-lā'rj-a	Hip-pōp'q-dēs	Hō'r'ace	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-lā'rj-ūs	Hip-pōs'tra-tēs	Hō-r-ā'tūs	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-man-tōp'q-dēs (c.)	Hip-pō'r-a-dēs	Hō'r'c'ās (1)	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-mē'l'ā	Hip-pō'r-ā-tēs, or Htp'p'q-tēs	Hō'r't'zōn (c.)	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-m'ē-rā	Hip-pōth'q-ē	Hō'r-m's'das	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hī-mil'cō	Hip-pōth'q-ōn	Hō'r'ta (x.)	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hīp-pā'q-rīs	Hip-pōth'q-ōn	Hō'r-tēn'sj-a (1)	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hīp-pā'q-rētūs (c.)	Hip-pōth'q-ōn'tj's	Hō'r-tēn'sj-ūs (1)	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca
Hīp-pāl'cj-mūs	Hip-pōth'q-ūs	Hō'r-t'num	Hŷ-ē't'ca (c.)	Hŷ-p'ca

I.

I'A	I-ā'on (c.)	I-ās'j-dēs	I-cā'rj-ūs	I-cō'nj-ūm (x.)
I-āc'chus	I-ā'q-nēs (c.)	I-ā'sj-ōn, (2) and I-ā'sj-ūs (1)	I-cā-rūs	I'cōs
I-ā'dēr	I-ā'q-rōn'j-dēs	I-ā'sis (c.)	I-c'j-ūs (1)	I-cō'i'nus
I-ā-lē'mus	I-ā'pēt'j-dēs (x.)	I-ā-sūs	I-c'j-lōs	I-cū-lis'mā (x.)
I-ā'l'ē-mūs (c.)	I-ā'p'ē-tūs §	I-āx-ā'm-a-tē (c.)	I-c'j-lūs (c.)	I'dā
I-ā'l'mē-nūs	I-ā'p'is	I-āx'ar-tēs (x.)	I-c'j-nūs	I-dē'q
I-ā'l'y-sūs	I-ā'p'ō-dēs (c.)	I-bēr'ī	I-c'j-nūs	I-dē'q
I-ā'm'be	I-ā'p'y'dj-a (x.)	I-bēr'j-a	I-c'j-nūs	I-dā-lis (x.)
I-ā'm'blj-cūs	I-ā'p'y'ēcēs (people) (c.)	I-bēr'j-cūs (c.)	I-c'j-nūs	I'd-ā-lis (c.)
I-ā'm'ē-nūs	I-ā'p'y'ē-tā	I-bēr'j-ūs	I-c'j-nūs	I'd-ā-lis
I-ā'm'j-dē	I-ā'p'yx	I-b'ī	I-c'j-nūs	I'd-ān-thŷ'r'sus
I-ā-n'ra	I-ār'bas	I'b'j	I-c'j-nūs	I-dār'nēs
I-ān'the	I-ār'bi'tē (c.)	I'b'j's	I-c'j-nūs	I'dās
I-ān'the-a	I-ār'chās, and Jar'chās	I'b'y-cūs	I-c'j-nūs	I'd-ē-a
I-ān-thē'a (c.)	I-ār'q-nūs	I-cā'rj-a	I'c'j-ūs (1)	I-dē'rā (c.)

* Hippocrene. — Nothing can be better established than the pronunciation of this word in four syllables, according to its original; and yet, such is the license of English poets, that they do not infrequently contract it to three. Thus *Coocke, Hesiod. Theog. v. 9* : —

“And now to Hippocrene resort the fair,
Or, Olynus, to thy sacred springs repair.”

And a late translator of the Satires of Persius : —

“Never did I so much as sip,
Or wet with Hippocrene a lip.”

This contraction is inexcusable, as it tends to embarrass pronunciation and lower the language of poetry.

† *Hybreas*. — Lempiere accents this word on the penulti-

mate syllable, but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the antepenultimate.

‡ *Hyperion*. — See Rule 29.

§ *Iapetus*. —

“Son of Iapetus, o'er-subtle, go,
And glory in thy artful theft below.”

Coocke's Hesiod.

[Horat. Od. l. 3, 28: *Audax Iapeti genus*. — Trollope.]

|| *Idea*. — This word, as a proper name, I find in no lexicographer but Lempiere.

The English appellation, signifying an image in the mind, has uniformly the accent on the second syllable, as in the

I-dēs'sa	Il-er-ge'tēs (c.)	Il'us	In'di-a	I'ō-lās, or I-ō-lā's
I-dēx (x)	Il'i-a, or Rhē'a	I-l'y'r'gīs	In-dib'i-lis (x)	I-ō'chōs
I-dis-tā-vi'ssus (x)	I-l'i'a-ci Lū'di	I-mān-y-ēn'ti-ūs (1)	In'di-cūs (c.)	I'ō-lē
I-dit-a-r'i'ssus	I-l'i'a-cūs	I-m'a'ōn (c.)	In-d'i'ō-tēs	I'ō-lūm (c.)
Id'mōn	I-l'i'a-dēs	Im'a-ūs †	In-d'i'g-e-ti	I'ōn
I-dōm'e-nē	Il'i-ās	Im'ba-rūs	In-d'ūs	I-ō'ne
I-dōm'e-nē'us, or	Il-i-ēn'sēs (x)	Im-brā'e'i-dēs	In-gēv'ō-nēs (4) (c.)	I-ō'nēs
I-dōm'e-nēs*	Il'i-ōn	Im-brās'i'dēs	I-nō'sa (c.)	I-ō'nj-a
I-dō'thē-a	I-l'i'ō-nēs	Im'br-a-sūs	I'nō	I-ō'n'i-cūs (c.)
I-dri'te-us	Il-i'ō'nē-ūs, or I-l'i'ō-	Im'br'e-ūs	I-nō'a	I-ō'pas
I-dā'be-dā	nēs †	Im'brj-ūs	I-nō'pūs	I'ō-pē, and Jō'p'pa
I-dā'me, and Id-y-mē'a	I-l'is'sus	Im-briv'i-ūm	I-nō'rēs	I'ō-phōn
I-dy'i-a (3)	I-l'ith-y-i'a	Im'brōs	I-nō'ūs	I'ōs
I-ē'tā	Il'i-thy'i-a (3) (c.)	Im'ō-lā (c.)	I-n'ū-brēs	I'ō-pāe
I'g'e-ni	Il'i-ūm, or Il'i-ōn	In'a-chī	In-sā'brj-a (x)	Iph-i-a-nās'sa
I'g-nā'ti-ūs (1)	Il'ib'a-nūs (c.)	I-nā'chj-a	In-ta-mē'lj-ūm (x)	Iph'i-clis, or Iph'i-clēs
I'g-nē'tēs (c.)	Il'ib'ō-ris	I-nāch'i-dēs	In-ta-phēr'nēs	Iphic'ra-tēs
I'g'n'vj-ām (x)	Il'ij'q-lā	I-nāch'i-dēs	In-te-rām'nā	Iph'i-crāt'i-dēs (c.)
Il-a-i'rā (c.)	Il'ij-tū'r'gīs	I-nā'chj-ūm	In-ter-cā'ti-a (1)	Iphid'a-mūs
Il-a-i'rī	Il'ij'r'i-cūm	In'a-ēhūs	In'ū'ūs	Iph-i-dē-m'v'a
Il'ba	Il'ij'r'i-cūs Sr'nūs	I-nār'n'a-mēs	I-n'y'cus	Iph-i-gē-n'i'a §
Il-ō-ā'tēs (c.)	Il'ij-r'is, and Il'ij'r'i-a	I-nār'i-mē	I'ō	Iph-i-ng-d'i'a §
Il-ō-cā'ō-nēs, and Il-ō-	Il'ij'r'i-ūs	In'a-rūs	I-ob'a-tēs, and Jō-bā'tēs	Iphim'e-dōn
cā-ō-nēn'sēs	Il'j'q-s	In-cj-tā'tēs	I'ō-bēs	Iph-i-mē-dū'sa
I-lēr'dā	Il-ur-gē'v'i-a (c.)	In-dā-thy'r'sus	I-ō-lā'i-a (3)	Iphim'ō-ū

Greek *idēa*, in opposition to the Latin, which we generally follow in other cases, and which, in this word, has the penultimate short, in Ainsworth, Labbe, and our best prosodists; and, according to this analogy, *idea* ought to have the accent on the first syllable, and that syllable short, as the first of *idiōt*. But, when this word is a proper name, as the daughter of Dardanus, I should suppose it ought to fall into the general analogy of pronouncing Greek names, not by accent, but by quantity; and therefore that it ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and, according to our own analogy, that syllable ought to be short, unless the penultimate in the Greek is a diphthong, and then, according to general usage, it ought to have the accent. — [The fact is, that the Greek, in this case, is a diphthong, the name being *Idāia*, and therefore, in Latin and English, *Idēa*. In the beginning of the note, there is some confusion in our author's statements. The penultimate in *idēa* is short; in the Latin *idea*, long. Aurel. Vic.: *Animos idea fatigat.* — TROLLP.

* *Idomeneus*. — The termination of nouns in *eus* was, among the ancients, sometimes pronounced in two syllables, and sometimes as a diphthong, in one. Thus Labbe tells us that *Achilleus*, *Argyllēus*, *Phalarēus*, *Aspirtēus*, are pronounced commonly in four syllables, and *Nereus*, *Orpheus*, *Porteus*, *Tereus*, in three, with the penultimate syllable short in all; but that these words, when in verse, have generally the diphthong preserved in one syllable:

“Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus.”

VIRG.

He observes, however, that the Latin poets very frequently dissolved the diphthong into two syllables:

“Naladum castu, tantum non Orpheus, Hebrum
Pœnaque respectus, et nunc manet Orpheus in te.”

The best rule, therefore, that can be given to an English reader, is, to pronounce words of this termination always with the vowels separated, except an English poet, in imitation of the Greeks, should preserve the diphthong; but, in the present word, I should prefer *I-dōm'e-neus* to *I-dōm-e-nēus*, whether in verse or prose. — [The reverse of this is decidedly the best rule; viz., to preserve the diphthong invariably, except when an English poet, after the example of the Latin, dissolves it. *I-dōm-e-nēus* must be incorrect, as the Greek name is always spelt with an *ε*; so that the resolved diphthong would be pronounced *Idō-mēn'e-us*. — TROLLP.] — [The following remarks are quoted from Mr. Carr: “It must be observed, that the termination *eus*, in proper names, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in *eus*, as *Orpheus*, *Pentheus*, *Theseus*, (*Ὀρφεύς*, *Πενθεύς*, *Θησεύς*) are generally pronounced as one syllable in poetry; as,

‘Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus.’

VIRG.

‘Hæc Proteus, et se jactu dedit æquor in altum.’

VIRG.

But, out of poetry, the termination *eus* must be dissolved according to the analogy of the Latin language, (as *Dēus*, from *Zeús*), when the penultimate *e*, representing the Greek *ε* in the original, will, of course, be short; as, *Orpheus*, *Theseus*, &c. But, if they are converted into adjectives, the penultimate becomes long; as, *Pentheus*, (*adj.* of *Penthesus*); *Nereus*, (*adj.* of *Nereus*); *Orpheus*, (*adj.* of *Orpheus*); thus representing the quantity of the original Greek adjectives, *Πενθεύς*, *Νησεύς*, *Ὀρφεύς*. — EDITOR.]

† *Ilioneus*. — See *IDOMEENEUS*.

‡ *Imaus*. — All our prosodists make the penultimate syllable of this word short, and consequently accent it on the

antepenultimate; but Milton, by a license he was allowed to take, accents it on the penultimate syllable:

“As when a vulture on *Imaus* bred,
Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds.”

§ *Iphigenia*. — The antepenultimate syllable of this word had been in quiet possession of the accent for more than a century, till some Greeklings, of late, have attempted to place the stress on the penultimate, in compliment to the original *Ἰφιγένεια*. If we ask our innovators on what principles they pronounce this word with the accent on the *i*, they answer, because the *i* stands for the diphthong *ei*, which, being long, must necessarily have the accent on it. But it may be replied, this was, indeed, the case in the Latin language, but not in the Greek, where we find a thousand long penultimates without the accent. It is true, one of the vowels which composed a diphthong in Greek, when this diphthong was in the penultimate syllable, generally had an accent on it; but not invariably; for a long penultimate syllable did not always attract the accent in Greek, as it did in Latin. An instance of this, among thousands, is that famous line of dactyls in Homer's *Odyssey*, expressing the tumbling down of the stone of Sisyphus:

Αἰτῖς ἐπειτα πέδονδε κλονίδεστο λάας ἀναϊδῶς.
Odys. b. 11.

Another striking instance of the same accentuation appears in the first two verses of the *Iliad*:

Μῆνην ἄειδε θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω, Ἀχιλλῆος
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρ' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλαε ἔθηκε

I know it may be said that the written accents we see on Greek words are of no kind of authority, and that we ought always to give accent to penultimate long quantity, as the Latins did. Not here to enter into a dispute about the authority of the written accents, the nature of the acute, and its connection with quantity, which has divided the learned of Europe for so many years, — till we have a clearer idea of the nature of the human voice, and the properties of speaking sounds, which alone can clear the difficulty, — for the sake of uniformity, perhaps, it were better to adopt the prevailing mode of pronouncing Greek proper names like the Latin, by making the quantity of the penultimate syllable the regulator of the accent, though contrary to the genius of Greek accentuation, which made the ultimate syllable its regulator; and if this syllable was long, the accent could never rise higher than the penultimate. Perhaps, in language, as in laws, it is not of so much importance that the rules of either should be exactly right, as that they should be certainly and easily known: so the object of attention, in the present case, is not so much what ought to be done as what actually is done; and, as pedantry will always be more pardonable than *illiteracy*, if we are in doubt about the prevalence of custom, it will always be safer to lean to the side of Greek or Latin than of our own language. — [Enough has been said on the pronunciation of words of this class in Rule 30. — TROLLP.] — [See note on *Iphigenia*, in the *Terminational Vocabulary*, on page 893. — EDITOR.]

|| *Iphimedia*. — This and the foregoing word have the accent on the same syllable, but for what reason cannot be easily conceived. That *Iphigenia*, having the diphthong *ei* in its penultimate syllable, should have the accent on that syllable, though not the soundest, is at least a plausible reason, but why should our prosodists give the same accent to the *i* in *Iphimedia*, which, coming from *ἐμ*, and *μεδία*, has no such pretensions? If they say it has the accent in the Greek word, it may be answered, this is not esteemed a sufficient reason for placing the accent in *Iphigenia*; besides, it is giving up the sheet-anchor of modern prosodists,

I-phîn'o-ús	Is'a-mús	I-sí'a-cús (C.)	Ist/hmí-ús	I-thó/mé
I'phij	I-sán'dér	Is-i-dó'rús	Ist/hmús	I-thó'mús
I-phít'i-ón (2)	I-sá'pis	Is't-dó're	Is-tí-é'o-tis	Ith-u-ré't (C.)
Iph'i-tús	I'sar, and Is'a-ra	I'sis	Is-tó'ng (C.)	Ith-y-phá'l'ús
Iph'thi-mé	I'sar, and I-sw'ús	Is-má-é'l'a (C.)	Is'tri-a	I-tó'ni-a
Ip-sé'a	I-sár'chus	Is'má-rús, and Is'ma-ra	Is-tróp'o-lis	I-tó'rum (C.)
Ip'sus (X.)	I-sáu'ri-a	Is-mé'ne	I-tá'li-a	I't'u-ná (X.)
Ira	I-sáu'ri-cús	Is-mé'ni-ás	I'tá'ly	I't-u-rw'a
Ira'is (C.)	I-sáu'rus	Is-mén'i-déq	I'tá'ly	I-tú'rum
Ira-pht'i-ó'téq (C.)	Is-ché'ni-a	Is-mé'nus	I-tá'l'-ca	I't'y-lús
Ira-p-nú's	Is-ché-lá'ús	Is-mé'nu's	I'tá'l'-cús	I't-y-rw'í
I-ré'ne	Is-chóp'o-lis	Is'sa	I'tá'l'-ús	I'ty
I-ré'sus	Is-chí'ras (C.)	Is'se	I'tá'r'grís	I'ty
I-ré'sus	Is-cóm'q-chús	Is-sé'don (C.)	I'tá'g	I'ty-é'ús (C.)
I'rus	Is-dé-é't'r'déq	Is-séd'q-néq (C.)	I'tém'a-léq	I't-ús
I-sá'cus (C.)	I-sé'a (C.)	Is'sus	I'tém'a-léq	Ix-ib'a-té
Is'q-dás	Is-sé'pus (C.)	Is-téw'q-néq (4) (C.)	I'thób'l-ús	Ix-i'ón
I-sm'a	I'í's'a (1)	Is'ter, and Is'trus	Ith-o-má't-a (3)	Ixi-ó'ne-ús (C.)
I-sw'ús	I-sí'a-cl (C.)	Ist/hmí-a	I-thóm'a-téq (X.)	Ixi-ón'i-déq

J.

JA-CŌ'BUS	Jén'i-sús	Jō-vi-ā'nus	Jū-li-ā'nus	Ju-nō'néq
Jád'q-ra (C.)	Jé'ra	Jō'vi-gn	Jū'l'i-qn	Ju-nō'ni-a
Jál'y-sús (C.)	Jé-ro'mus, and Jé-rón'	Jō'v'ius (C.)	Jū'l'i	Ju-nō'nis
Jám'ni-a or	y-mús	Jū'ba	Jū-lj-ó-bó'na (C.)	Jū'pi-ter
Jam-ní'a (C.)	Jé-ró'sa-lém	Jū-dé'a	Jū-lj-ó-má'g'ús	Jus-ti'nus
Já-nic'y-lúm	Jé'tw (C.)	Jū-gá'lis (C.)	Jū-lj-ó-m'a-g'ús (C.)	Ju-tír'na
Já-nó'ca (C.)	Jó-cás'tá	Jū-gán'téq	Jū-lj-óp'o-lis	Jú-ve-ná'lis
Já'nus	Jór-dá'néq	Jū-gá'rj-ús	Jū'lis	Jū-ve-né
Já-pé't'i-déq (C.)	Jór-dá'néq, and	Jū-gúr'th'a	Jū'lj-ús Cw'sar	Jū-ven'tas
Jáp'q-tús (C.)	Jór'da-néq (C.)	Jū'lj-a	Jū'lj-ús Cw'sar	Jū-ve'r'na, or HI-bér'-
Já'son	Jór-nán'déq	Jū-lj-a-cúm (C.)	Jū'nó	ni-a
Jáz'y-éq (C.)	Jó-sé'phus, Flá'vi-ús	Jū-lj'a-déq	Jū-no-ná'lj-a	

L.

LA-ÁN'DER	La-cl'déq	Læ'ta	Lam-pé'us, and	La-ód-i-cé'ne
Lá-ar'chus	La-cl'ní'a	Læ-tó'rj-a	Lam-pi'a (C.)	La-ód'q-chús
Láb'a-ris	La-cl'n-j-én'séq	Læ'tus	Lám'pón, Lám'pós, or	La-óg'o-nús
Láb'a-rús (C.)	La-cl'ní-úm	Læ'vi	Lám'pus	La-óg'o-rás
Láb'dj	Lác'món	Læ-v'ius	Lám-po-né'a	La-óg'o-ré
Láb-dáq'i-déq (X.)	Lá'co	Lá-gá'rj-a	Lám-pó'ni-a, and Lam-	La-ó-me-dí'a †
Láb'dq-cús	La-cób'rj-ga	Lá'gí-a	pó'ni-ún	La-óm'e-dón
Láb'dq-lón	La-có'néq (C.)	Lá'gí-déq	Lám-pó'ni-ús	La-óm-e-dón'te-ús
Lá'be-ó	La-có'ni-a, and La-	Lá'gí-ní'a, and	Lám-príd'i-ús, Æ'lj-ús	La-óm-e-dón'te'ús
La-bé'ri-ús	cón'f-a	La-é'in'i-a (C.)	Lám'pro-cléq	
La-bé'rus (C.)	Lá'c'ra-téq	Lá'g'rus	Lám'pus	La-óm-e-dón'tí'a-dé
La-b'ci	Lá'c'ri-néq	Lá-gú'sa	Lám'p's-cús, and	La-óm-e-dón'tj-ús (1)
La-b'cum	Lác-tán'tj-ús (1)	Lá'g'ra	Lám'p'sa-chúm	(C.)
La-b'cus (C.)	Lá'c'tér	Lá'g'q-déq	Lám'p'té'rj-a	La-ón'q-mé
Lá-bj-s'us	Lá'c'y-déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lám'pus	La-ón'q-mé'ne
Lá-bj-bi-ús	Lá-c'y'déq (C.)	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lá'g'ús	La-óth'q-ó
Lá-bób'rj-éi	Lá'c'y-dús	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lám'y-rús (C.)	Lá'q-ús
Lá-b'q-rí'ni (C.)	Lá'dás	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lám'y-rús	Lá'p'a-thús
La-b'ó'tas	Lá'dé	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lám'y-rús	Lá-p'hus (C.)
La-b'ra'de-ús	Lá'dé	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lá-nís'sa	Lá-ph'ri-a
Lá'b'rón (X.)	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lám'p'e-a	Lá-ph'y'ra (C.)
Lá-b'y'cas (C.)	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán-cé'a (C.)	La-ph'y'tj-úm (1)
Lá-b'y-rín'thus	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán-cé'a (1)	La-pid'e-i
Lá-cw'na	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (Z.)	La-pid'e-ús
Lá-cé-dé'mon	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (Z.)	Lá'p'ithe
Lá-cé-dám'q-néq (4)	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (C.)	Lá'p'ithe'um
Lá-cé-dé-mó'ni-gús	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (1)	Lá'p'it'ús
Lá-cé-dé-món'i-cús (C.)	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (1)	Lá'p'it'ús
Lá-cé-dé-món'i-cús (C.)	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (1)	Lá'ra, or La-rán'da
Lá-cé-dé-mó'ni-ús (X.)	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (1)	La-rén'tj-a, (1) and
Lá-cér'ta	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (1)	Láu-rén'tj-a (1)
Lá-cé-tá'ni-a (X.)	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (1)	Lá'rc
Lá'ch'a-rés	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (1)	Lá'r'ca
Lá'ch'ús	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (1)	Lá'r'gus
Lá'ch'e-sis *	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (1)	Lá-rí'déq
Lá'c'j-dás	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (1)	Lá-rí'na
	Lá'déq	Lá'g'ús (3)	Lán'c'i-a (1)	Lá-rí'núm

the quantity, as the regulator of accent. We know it was an axiom in Greek prosody, that when the last syllable was long by nature, the accent could not rise beyond the penultimate; but we know, too, that this axiom is abandoned in Demosthenes, Aristoteles, and a thousand other words. The only reason, therefore, that remains for the penultimate accentuation of this word, is, that this syllable is long in some of the best poets. Be it so. Let those who have more learning and leisure than I have find it out. In the interim, as this may, perhaps, be a long one, I must recur to my advice under the last word; though Ainsworth has, in my opinion, very properly, left the penultimate syllable of both these words short, yet those who affect to be thought learned will

always find their account in departing as far as possible from the analogy of their own language in favor of Greek and Latin. [Carr gives as the Greek ἰσχυρότητα. — ΕΙΡΩΝ.]

* Lachesis.

"Clotho and Lachesis, whose boundless sway,
With Atropos, both men and gods obey."
COOKE'S Hesiod. Theog. v. 335.

† Laodamia, Laomedea.

"Evagore, Laomedea join,
And thou, Polyneome, the numerous line."
COOKE'S Hesiod. Theog. v. 399.

Lá-ris'sa	Lé-án/dri-ás	Lés'bus, or Lés'hós	Lí'c'a-tés	Lix'yus (X.)
Lá-ris'sus	Lé-án/dri-ás (C.)	Lés'hés	Lí'cha	Ló'bón
Lá-rí-ús	Lé-ar'chus	Lés-ir'y'q'o-nés	Lí-cha'déc's (X.)	Ló'ce-ús (1)
Lár'nós	Léb-a-d'á (C.)	Lés'y-rá (C.)	Lí'chás	Ló'cha
Lá-ró-ni-a	Léb-a-d'á (C.)	Lé-tá-num	Lí'chés	Ló'chá'gus (C.)
Lár-ti-ús Flá-vi-ús (X.)	Léb'e-ús, or Léb'e-dós	Lé-thé'us	Lí-cin'á	Ló'chí-ás
Lár-ti-ús Fló'rus (1)	Lé-hé'na	Lé'thé	Lí-cin'ti-ús	Ló'c'o-zús (C.)
Lár-to-let'a-ni (4)	Lé-hin'thos, and Lé- hyn'thos	Lé'ti'us	Lí-c'i'us	Ló'c'o-zús (C.)
Lár'væ	Lé-ch'um	Lé'u'ca	Lí'c'i'um (C.)	Ló'c'ris
Lá-rým'na	Lé-c'um (X.)	Léu-cá'di-a	Lí-cým-ni-ús	Ló-cis'ta
Lá-ry'gj-úm (1)	Lé'c'y-this	Léu-cá'ni (C.)	Lí'de	Ló-cá'ti-ús (1)
Lás'si-á (1)	Lé'd'a	Léu'cás	Lí-á'ri-ús	Ló-ét'um (C.)
Lás'sus, or Lás'sus	Lé'd'a	Léu-cá'gi-ón (2)	Lí-é'á	Ló'l'i-á-nus
Lás'the-nés	Lé'd'a'á	Léu-cás'pis	Lí'ger	Ló'l'i-a Páu-li'na
Lás-thé'ni-a, or Lás- the-ni'a *	Lé'd'us	Léu-cá'tés	Lí'ger, or Lig'é'ris	Ló'l'i-ús
Lás-the-ni'a (C.)	Lé'g'i-ó	Léu'cø	Lí'g'o-rás	Lón-din'q-úm (S.)
Lát'a-gús	Lé'g'i-tis	Léu'ci	Lí'g'o-rés	Lón-dri'num
Lát-e-rá'rus Pláu'ti-ús	Lé'g'és	Lé'laps	Léu-cíp'pø	Lón'don
Lá-tè'ri-úm	Lé'l'e-gés	Lé'laps	Léu-cíp'pi-dés	Lón-ga-ré'nus
Láth'y-rús (C.)	Lé'tex	Lé-mán'nus	Léu-cíp'pus	Lón-gim'a-nús
Lá-ti-á'lis (1)	Lé-mán'nus	Lé-mán'nus (C.)	Léu-co-gé'i (C.)	Lón-ét'nus
Lá-ti-á'ris (1)	Lé-mán'nus (C.)	Lém'nús	Léu'co-ja	Lón-go-bár'di
Lá-ti'ni	Lém'nús	Lém'o-vi'cés (C.)	Léu'cön	Lón-go'ng (C.)
Lá-tin'i-ús	Lém'o-vi'cés (C.)	Lém'o-vi'í	Léu-cø'ne	Lón'gu-la
Lá-ti'nus	Lém'o-vi'í	Lém'o-vi'í	Léu-cø'nés	Lón-gün'ti-ca
Lá'ti-úm (1)	Lé-má'ri-a, and Lé-má- ri'h-a	Lém'o-vi'í	Léu-cön'i-cüs (C.)	Lón'gus (X.)
Lá'ti-ús (1)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-má'ri-a, and Lé-má- ri'h-a	Léu-cön'q-ø (C.)	Ló'di
Lá'ti'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu-cön'q-tüs (C.)	Ló't'y-mæ
Lá-ti'bi-ús (X.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu-cön'q-tra	Ló't'is, or Ló't'ós
Lá-ti'bi-ú'ti (X.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu-cø-ph'y'ne (C.)	Ló-t'ph'á'ti
Lá-ti'q-á (3)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu-cø-ph'ya	Ló't'us, or Á'q-ús
Lá-ti'is	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu-cø'p'lis	Ló't'ús (C.)
Lá-ti'is, and	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu'cös	Ló't'ús
Lá'ti'is (C.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu-cø'q-á (1)	Ló't'ús
Lá-ti'mi-æ (X.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu-cø's'y'i'í	Ló't'ús
Lá-ti'na	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu-cø's'y'ri (C.)	Ló't'ús
Lá-ti'p'q-ús	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu-cø'th'q-æ, or Léu- cø'th'e-a	Ló't'ús
Lá-ti-ré'a (C.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu-cø'tra	Ló't'ús
Lá-ti'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu'c'trum	Ló't'ús
Lá'tre-ús	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu'cus	Ló't'ús
Lá-tá'mi-æ (X.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu-cy-á'ni-ás	Ló't'ús
Láu-dá'mi-á (X.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léu't'ich'i-dés	Ló't'ús
Láu-dó'ni-á	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-vá'na	Ló't'ús
Láu-fel'la	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-vi'nus	Ló't'ús
Láu'ra, Láu're-a	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Léx-ó'vi-i	Ló't'ús
Láu-ré'a-cüm (X.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-a-næ (C.)	Ló't'ús
Láu-ren-ti-á	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí-bá'ni-ús	Ló't'ús
Láu-rén'tes Á'grí	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-a-nús	Ló't'ús
Láu-rén'ti-a (1)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-én-ti'na	Ló't'ús
Láu-rén'ti'ni	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b'er	Ló't'ús
Láu-rén'ti-ús (1)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b'è'ra	Ló't'ús
Láu-rén'tum	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-è'r-á'li-á	Ló't'ús
Láu-ré'q-ús (C.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-è'r'tas	Ló't'ús
Láu'ri-ón	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-è'thra	Ló't'ús
Láu'ri-ón, and	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-è'th'ri-dés	Ló't'ús
Láu'ri'ón (C.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b'i-ci, Lí-b'e'cj-i (1)	Ló't'ús
Láu'rón	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-i-ti'na	Ló't'ús
Lá'us (river. X.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b'ò	Ló't'ús
Láus Pòm-pè'i-á (3)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b'ón	Ló't'ús
Lá'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-ón'q-tüs (C.)	Ló't'ús
Láu'ti-úm (1)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-ø-phæ-ni'cés	Ló't'ús
Lá-ver'na	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b'ri	Ló't'ús
Lá-ver'ni-úm (X.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b's	Ló't'ús
Láv-i-á'na	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-ür'na	Ló't'ús
Lá-vin'i-a	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-ür'ni-á	Ló't'ús
Lá-vin'i-úm, or Lá-vi- num	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-ür'ni-dés	Ló't'ús
Lá-vi'nus (C.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-ür'nüm Má're	Ló't'ús
Láz'a-rús (C.)	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-ür'nus	Ló't'ús
Lá'z-a-dés	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b'y-a	Ló't'ús
Lé-w't	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b'y-cüm Má're	Ló't'ús
Lé-w'na	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b'y-cüs, and Lí-b'y's'tis	Ló't'ús
Lé-án'der	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b'ys	Ló't'ús
Lé-án'dre	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-ys'sa	Ló't'ús
	Lé-mæ'us	Lé-mæ'us	Lí'b-ys-st'us (C.)	Ló't'ús

* *Lasthenia*. — All the prosodists I have consulted, except Ainsworth, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; and, though English analogy would prefer the accent on the antepenultimate, we must necessarily yield to such a decided superiority of votes for the penultimate in a word so little Anglicized by use. — See ΓΡΗΘΕΜΙΑ.

† *Leonatus*. — In the accentuation of this word I have followed Labbe and Lempriere, the former of whom says, "Quamquam de hac voce amplius cogitandum cum eruditus viris existimem." Till, then, these learned men have considered this word, I think we may be allowed to consider it as formed from the Latin *leo* and *natus*, "lion-born;" and, as the *a* in *natus* is long, no shadow of reason can be given why it should not have the accent. This is the accentuation constantly given to it in the play of *Cymbeline*, and is, in my opinion, the best. — [Unquestionably; and therefore the accent has been so placed. — TROLOPE.]

‡ *Lucia*. — Labbe cries out loudly against those who accent this word on the penultimate, which, as a Latin word,

ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. "If once," says he, "we break through rules, why should we not pronounce *Amnia*, *Anastasia*, *Cecilia*, *Lucretia*, *Natalia*, &c., with the accent on the penultimate, likewise?" This ought to be a warning against our pronouncing the West-India island *St. Lucia*, as we sometimes hear it, *St. Luc'i'a*.

§ *Lupercal*. — This word is so little interwoven with our language, that it ought to have its true Latin accent on the penultimate syllable. But, wherever the antepenultimate accent is adopted in verse, as in Shakspeare's *Julius Cæsar*, where Antony says, —

"You all did see that on the *Lup'ercal*
I thrice presented him a kingly crown," —

we ought to preserve it. Mr. Barry, the actor, who was informed by some scholar of the Latin pronunciation of this word, adopted it in this place, and pronounced it *Lup'er'cal*, which gratified every ear that heard him.

Lū'pī-ās, or Lū'pī-a
 Lū-pō-dū'num (C.)
 Lū'pus
 Lū-sī-tā'ni-a
 Lū-sī-tā'nus (C.)
 Lū-sō'nēs
 Lū's'tri-cūs
 Lū-tā'ti-ūs (1)
 Lū-tō'ri-ūs
 Lū-tō'ti-a (1)
 Lū-tō'ti-ūs
 Lū-ē'us
 Lū'bas
 Lū-bō'tus (C.)
 Lū'b'y-a, or Lū-bīs'sā
 Lū'c'a-bās
 Lū'c'a-bē'tus
 Lū-cē'a
 Lū-cē'um
 Lū-cē'us
 Lū-cām'bēs
 Lū-cām-bē'us (C.)
 Lū-cā'on
 Lū-cā'o-nēs (C.)
 Lū'c'a-ō'nī-a

Lū'cās
 Lū-cās'te
 Lū-cās'tum
 Lū-cās'tus
 Lū'co
 Lū'cō-ās (C.)
 Lū'cōs
 Lū-cō'um
 Lūch-nī'dēs
 Lūch-nī'dēs (C.)
 Lū'cī-a (1)
 Lū'cī-dās
 Lū-cīm'na
 Lū-cīm'nī-a
 Lū-cīs'cus
 Lū'cī-ūs (1)
 Lū-cī'us (C.)
 Lū'cō-a (C.)
 Lū'cō-mē'dēs
 Lū'cōn
 Lū-cō'nē
 Lū'cō-nē'us (T.)
 Lū'cō'pēs (C.)
 Lū'cō'phron
 Lū'cō'p'lis

Lū'cō'pus
 Lū'cō-rē'a (C.)
 Lū'cō-rē'us (T.)
 Lū'cō-rj-ās
 Lū'co
 Lū'cō'rjās
 Lū'cō'rmas
 Lū'cō'sthē-nē (C.)
 Lū'cō'strā
 Lū'cō'tas (C.)
 Lū'cō-zē'a (C.)
 Lū'c'tus
 Lū'cūr'gī-dēs
 Lū'cūr'gī'dēs (C.)
 Lū'cūr'gus
 Lū'c'us
 Lū'dē
 Lū'd'i-a
 Lū'd'i-ās
 Lū'd'i-ūs
 Lū'd'us
 Lū'g'da-mīs, or Lū'g'da-
 mūs
 Lū'g'i-i
 Lū'gō-dēs'mā (T.)

Lū'gus
 Lū'māx
 Lū'mī'rē
 Lū'mī'rē (C.)
 Lū'n-cēs'te
 Lū'n-cēs'tēs
 Lū'n-cēs'ti-ūs (1)
 Lū'n'cōūs (T.)
 Lū'n'cō'us
 Lū'n-cl'dēs
 Lū'c'tus
 Lū'n-c'us, Lū'n-cēs'us, or
 Lū'nx
 Lū'rēx
 Lū'r-cē'us
 Lū'r-cē'a
 Lū'r-cī'us (C.)
 Lū'r'cus
 Lū'r'i-cē (C.)
 Lū'r-nēs'sus
 Lū'r'ō-pē (C.)
 Lū'sān'dra
 Lū'sā'nī-ās
 Lū'sē

Lū-sī'a-dēs
 Lū'sī-a-nās'sā (1)
 Lū-sī'a-nāx
 Lū'sī'ās (1)
 Lū'sī-clēs
 Lū-sīd'i-cē
 Lū-sīm'a-chē
 Lū-sīm'chī'a
 Lū'sī-mī-tē-chī'a (C.)
 Lū-sī-mīch'i-dēs
 Lū-sīm'a-chūs
 Lū'sī-mē'ti-a
 Lū'sī-mē'ti'a (C.)
 Lū'sīm'ō-ē
 Lū-sīp'pēs
 Lū-sīp'pēs
 Lū'sis
 Lū-sīs'tra-tūs
 Lū'sī-thī'dēs (C.)
 Lū-sīth'ō-ūs
 Lū'sō
 Lū's'tra (T.)
 Lū-tē'a
 Lū'x-ē'a (C.)
 Lū-zā'nī-ās

M.

Mā'c'x
 Mā'car
 Māc-a-rē'is (C.)
 Mā-cā're'is
 Mā-cā'ri-a
 Māc-a-rīs
 Māc-a-rōn (C.)
 Mā-cār'ta-tūs (C.)
 Mā-cēd'nus
 Mā'c'e-dō
 Mā'c'e-dō'nī-a
 Mā'c'e-dōn'i-cūs
 Mā-cēll'a
 Mā'c'er, Mē-γιλ'ī-ūs
 Mā-cē'rīs (C.)
 Mā'c'e-tē (C.)
 Mā-chē'rā
 Māch-ā'g'e-nī (C.)
 Mā-chān'ī-dās
 Mā-chā'on
 Māch-a-ō'nēs (C.)
 Mā-chē'rūs (C.)
 Mā'cra
 Māc-rī-a'nus
 Mā-crī'nus, M.
 Mā'c'rī-tūs (C.)
 Mā'cro
 Mā-cro'bi-i
 Mā-cro'bi-ūs
 Mā'cro-chīr
 Mā-cro'nēs
 Māc-ron'ti'chus (C.)
 Māc-rōp'ō-gō'nēs (C.)
 Mā'c-rī-nē'a (C.)
 Māc-tō'ti-ām
 Māc-u-lō'nus
 Mā-dāu'rā (T.)
 Mā-dēs'tēs
 Mā-dē'tēs
 Mā-dre'nī (C.)
 Mā-d-u-ā't'e-nī (T.)
 Mā'd'y-ēs
 Mā-ān'der
 Mā-ān'dri-a
 Mā-cē'nās
 Mā'di
 Mā-dōb-i-thy'nī (C.)
 Mā'li-ūs
 Mām-āc-tē'rī-a (4)
 Mān'a-dēs (4)
 Mān'a-lā (4)
 Mān'a-lūs (4)
 Mā'nj-ūs
 Mān-ō-bō'rā (C.)
 Mā-nōm'a-ō-nā (C.)
 Mā'nōn
 Mā'nus (T.)
 Mā'ō-nēs (C.)
 Mā-ō'nī-a
 Mā-ōn'ī-dē

Mā-ōn'ī-dēs
 Mā-ō'nīs
 Mā-ō'tē
 Mā-ō'tī-dēs (C.)
 Mā-ō'tīs Pā'lus
 Mā'ō'jī-a Sŷl'va (1)
 Mā-ō'stī (C.)
 Mā-ō't'ō-nā (C.)
 Mā-ō'vī-a
 Mā-ō'vīs
 Mā'gās
 Māg-dō'lus (C.)
 Mā-gēll'a
 Mā-gē'tē
 Mā'gī
 Mā'gī-ūs
 Māg'nā Grē'cī-a (1)
 Māg-nēn'ti-ūs (1)
 Māg'nēs
 Māg-nē'sī-a (1)
 Māg-nē'tēs (C.)
 Mā'gō
 Mā'gōn
 Māg-on-tī'a-cūm
 Mā'gus
 Mā-g'hēr'bal
 Mā'g'a (3)
 Mā'g'i-mā (C.)
 Mā'g'i-mās (C.)
 Mā-jēs'tās
 Mā-jō'r'cē
 Mā-jō-r'ā'nus
 Mā'l'a-c'a (s.)
 Mā'l'a-chē
 Mā'l-āch-bē'lus (C.)
 Mā'l'a For'ti'nā
 Mā'l'chī-ōn (C.)
 Mā-lē'a
 Mā-lē'a, and
 Mā'lē-a (C.)
 Mā-lē'b'a (C.)
 Mā-lē'ōs
 Mā-lē'ōs
 Mā-l-ē-ven'tum (T.)
 Mā'l'hō, or Mā'thō
 Mā'l'i-a
 Mā'l'i-a
 Mā'lis
 Mā'lī-a-ō, or Mā'l'i-a
 Mā'l'i-ūs
 Mā'l-lōph'ō-rā (C.)
 Mā'l-lō-phō'rā (T.)
 Mā-lō'dēs (C.)
 Mā'l'ōs
 Mā-l'ti'nus
 Mā-l'ū'cha (C.)
 Mā-l-vā'nā
 Mā-m'us (T.)
 Mā-mēr'cus
 Mā-mēr'tēs
 Mām-ēr-tī'nā

Mām-ēr-tī'nī
 Mām-ēr-tī'nus (C.)
 Mā-mī'l'i-a
 Mā-mī'l'i-ī
 Mā-mī'l'i-ūs
 Mām-mē'a
 Mām-mō'nās (C.)
 Mā-mū-ri-a'nus (C.)
 Mā-mū'rī-ūs
 Mā-mūr'tā
 Mā-nē'thon (C.)
 Mā-nās'tā-bāl
 Mān-cl'nus
 Mān-dā'nē
 Mān-dā'nēs
 Mān-dē'l'a
 Mān-dō'nj-ūs
 Mān'dro-clēs
 Mān-drōc'lī-dās
 Mān'drōn
 Mān-dū'bi-i
 Mān-dū-brā'ti-ūs (1)
 Mān-dū'rī-a (T.)
 Mān'ē-rōs (C.)
 Mā'nēs
 Mā-nē'thō
 Mān'ē-thō (C.)
 Mā'nī-a
 Mā-nī'l'i-a
 Mā-nī'l'i-ūs
 Mān'ī-mī
 Mān'lī-a
 Mān'lī-ūs Tōr-quā'tus
 Mān'nus
 Mān-suēt'us
 Mān-tē'um (C.)
 Mān-tī-nē'a
 Mān-tī-nē'us
 Mān'ti-ūs (1)
 Mān'tō
 Mān'tū'us
 Mān'tū-ā'nus (C.)
 Mā-r-a-cūn'da
 Mār'a-tha
 Mār'a-thōn
 Mār'a-thōs
 Mār'a-thūs (C.)
 Mār-cēll'us
 Mār-cēll'nus, Xīm-mī-
 ā'nus
 Mār-cēll'us
 Mār'cī-a (1)
 Mār-cī-a'nā (1)
 Mār-cī-a-nōp'ō-līs (1)
 Mār-cī-a'nus (1)
 Mār'cī-ūs Sā-bī'nus (1)
 Mār-cō-mān'ī
 Mār-cōm'a-nī, or
 Mār-cō-mān'ī (C.)
 Mār-cōm'ē-rēs (C.)

Mār'cus
 Mār'dī
 Mār'dī-a
 Mār-dō-nēs (C.)
 Mār-dō'nj-ūs
 Mār'ē-ō'tī-cūs (C.)
 Mār-ē-ō'tī-cūs
 Mār-ga-rī'tā (C.)
 Mār-gē'nī-a, and Mār-
 gē'a'nī-a
 Mār-ī-a, or Mār'ī-a *
 Mār'ī-a-ba
 Mār-ī-ām'nē
 Mār-ī-ā'nē Fō's'sw
 Mār-ī-an-dy'nī (C.)
 Mār-ī-an-dy'nūm
 Mār-ī-ā'nus
 Mār'ī'ca
 Mār'ī'cī
 Mār'ī-cūs
 Mār'ī-nus
 Mār'īs
 Mār'īs'sā
 Mār'īt-ūs
 Mār'īt-a
 Mār'īt'i-mā (C.)
 Mār'īt-ūs
 Mār'īt-ūs
 Mār-nā-rēn'sēs
 Mār-mār'ī'a
 Mār-mār'ī-dē
 Mār-mār'ī-ōn
 Mār'ō
 Mār'ō-rē-nī (T.)
 Mār'ō-būd'ī-i
 Mār'ōn
 Mār'ō-nē'a
 Mār-pē'sī-a (1)
 Mār-pēs'sā
 Mār-pēs'us
 Mār'rēs
 Mār-rū'bi-i (C.)
 Mār-ry-cī'nī (C.)
 Mār-rū'vī-ām, or Mār-
 rū'vī-ām
 Mār's
 Mār-sē'us
 Mār'sā-lā
 Mār'sē
 Mār'sī
 Mār-sīg'nī
 Mār'sī-p'er (T.)
 Mār-sy'a-bā
 Mār-sī'nūs (C.)
 Mār'tha
 Mār'ti-a (1)
 Mār-tī-ā'līs (1)

Mār'tīal
 Mār-tī-ā'nus (1)
 Mār-tīg'ē-nā (C.)
 Mār-tī'nā
 Mār-tīn-i-ā'nus (1)
 Mār'ti-ūs (1)
 Mār-rū'l'us
 Mār'ry-ōn
 Mās-ē-syl'ī-i
 Mās-cē'zel (C.)
 Mās-clī-ōn (C.)
 Mās-ī-gē'ton (C.)
 Mās-ī-nīs'sā
 Mās'sā
 Mās'sā-ga
 Mās-sā'g'e-tā
 Mās-sā'nā
 Mās-sā'nī
 Mās'sī-cūs
 Mās-sī'l'i-a
 Mās-sy-lā
 Mās-sy'l'ūs (C.)
 Mās-sy'l'i (C.)
 Mās-sy'l'i-ūs (C.)
 Mās-trām'ē-lā (C.)
 Mā-sū'ti-ūs
 Mā-thī'ōn (C.)
 Mā'thō
 Mā-tī-ē'nī (1)
 Mā'ti'nus
 Mā'ti'scō
 Mā-trā'ti-a
 Mā'tre-ās (C.)
 Mā-trō'nā
 Mā-trō'nā, and Mā't'
 rō-nā, (river.) (C.)
 Mā't-rō-nē'lī-a
 Mā'ti'a-cī
 Mā'ti'cē-tā (C.)
 Mā-tū'tā
 Mā-tū'ti'nus (C.)
 Māu'ri
 Māu'ri-cūs (C.)
 Māu'ri-ā'nī-a (1)
 Māu'rus
 Māu-rū'gī-a (T.)
 Māu-rū'gī-ūs (1)
 Māu-sō'l'ēm (C.)
 Māu-sō'l'ūs
 Māu-sō'l'ūs
 Mā-vō'r'ti-a (1)
 Māx-ēn'ti-ūs (1)
 Māx-ō'rē (C.)
 Māx-īm-jā'nus
 Māx-ī-mī-l'ā'nā
 Māx-ī-mī'nus
 Māz'z-mūs
 Māx'ī-mūs
 Māz'z-ca

* Maria. — "This word," says Labbe, "derived from a Latin word, the feminine of *Marius*, it has the accent on Hebrew, has the accent on the second syllable; but, when

Ma-zā'cēs	Mē-l-a-nip/pi-dēs	Mē-nēs/thi-ūs	Mē-ti'lis (C.)	Mi'thrās
Ma-zā'cēs, and	Mē-l-a-nip/pūs	Mē-n'e-tās	Mē-ti'l-ūs	Mi'thr'e-nēs
Māz'a'cēs (C.)	Mē-l-a-nō'pūs	Mē-nip/pa	Mē-ti'q-chūs	Mith-ri-dā'tēs
Ma-zē'us	Mē-l-a-nōs'y-rī	Mē-nip/pi-dēs	Mē'ti'q (2)	Mith-ri-dā'tis
Ma-zā'rēs	Mē-lān'thi-I	Mē-nip/pūs	Mē'tis	Mith-ro-bar-zā'nēs
Māz'a-rēs (C.)	Mē-lān'thi-ōn (C.)	Mē-ni'ūs	Mē-tis'cūs	Mit-y-l'e'nē, and Mit-y
Māz'e-rās	Mē-lān'thi-ūs	Mēn'njs	Mē'ti-ūs (1)	l'e'nā
Ma-zī'cēs, and Ma-zī'l-	Mē-lān'thō	Mē-nōd'q-tūs	Mē-tō'ci-ā (1)	Mi'tys
ēēs	Mē-lān'thūs	Mē-nōc'cē-ūs (1)	Mē'tōn	Mi'tz'e't
Mē'a-rūs (C.)	Mē'l-a, Pōm-pō'nj-ūs	Mē-nōc'tēs	Mē't'q-pē	Mnā-sāl'cēs (5)
Mēc-m-nā'tēs (C.)	Mē'lās	Mēn-cō-t'i-a-dēs (C.)	Mē-tō'pē (C.)	Mnā'se-ās (C.)
Mē-clā'n'e-ūs	Mēl-cōm'a-ni (C.)	Mē-nōc'ti-ūs (1)	Mē't'q-pē (C.)	Mnā-sim'a-chūs (1) (5)
Mē-cis'te-ūs	Mēl-e-ā'gēr	Mē'nōn	Mē't'ra	Mnās'i-clēs (5)
Mē-cō'nas, or Mē-cōl-	Mē-l'e-ā'gēr (C.)	Mē-nōph'i-lūs	Mē't'ra-ā'y'r'te (X.)	Mnā-syr'i-jū-dās (5)
nas	Mēl-e-ā'g'rī-dēs	Mēn't'a, or Min'thē	Mē-trō'a (C.)	Mnā-sip'pūs (5)
Mēc'rj-dā	Mē'lēs	Mēn'tēs	Mē-trō'bj-ūs	Mnā-sith'e-ūs (5)
Mē-dē'a	Mēl-e-sān'der	Mēn-tis'sa	Mē't'ro-clēs	Mnā'son (5)
Mē-dēs-i-cās'te	Mē'l'e-sē	Mēn'tō	Mē't'ro-dō'rūs	Mnā-syl'us (C.)
Mē'dj-a	Mēl-e-sig'e-nēs, or	Mēn'tūr	Mē-trōph'a-nēs	Mnā-syr'i-jūm (5)
Mē'dj-ās	Mēl-e-sig'e-nā	Mēn'tōr	Mē-trōp'q-lis	Mnē-mi'um (C.)
Mēd'j-cūs	Mēl'e-tē (C.)	Mē-n'y'l'us	Māt'ti-ūs (1)	Mnē'mōn (5)
Mē-dj-lā'num (X.)	Mē'lj-a	Mē-ph'i'tis (C.)	Mē't'jūm (X.)	Mnē-mōs'y-nē (5)
Mē-dj'q-lūm (C.)	Mē-līb'q-cūs (C.)	Mē'ra, or Mō'rā	Mē-vā'nj-a	Mnē-sār'chūs (5)
Mē-dj-q-ma-tri'cēs	Mē-lj-bō'a (X.)	Mēn-cē-d'nus (C.)	Mē'v'i-ūs	Mnēs-b'h'l'us (C.)
Mē-dj-q-ma-tri'ci	Mē-lj-bō'us	Mēr-cē-d'rj-ūs	Mē-zōn'ti-ūs (1)	Mnē-sid'a-mūs (5)
Mē-dj-ōn (C.)	Mē-lj-cēr'ta	Mēr-cō'trj-ūs	Mī-a-cō'r'us (C.)	Mnēs-i-dā'mus or
Mē-dj-ōx'u-mi	Mēl'j-chūs (C.)	Mē'r-cy-ry	Mīc-co-trō'gus (C.)	Mnēs-i-dē'mus (C.)
Mēd-j-rī'nā	Mē'lj-ē (C.)	Mē'r'q-nēs	Mī-cē'a	Mnēs-i-lā'us (5)
Mē-dō'a-cūs, or Mē-dū-	Mēl-j-gū'njs	Mē'r'mp-rūs	Mī-cē'lē (C.)	Mnē-sim'a-chē (5)
a-cūs	Mē-l'nā	Mērm'nā-dē	Mī-cip's	Mnē-sim'a-chūs (5)
Mēd-q-bith'y-nī	Mēl'j-nūs (C.)	Mē'r'mq-dās (C.)	Mīc'j-tē (C.)	Mnē-sith'e-ūs (C.)
Mēd-q-bj-th'y'nī (C.)	Mē-l'isā	Mē'r'q-pē	Mīc'y-thūs	Mnēs'ter (5)
Mē-dōb'rī-gā	Mē'l'isā (C.)	Mē'r'q-pis (C.)	Mīc'q'l'on (C.)	Mnēs'th'e-ūs (5)
Mē'dōn	Mē-l'is'us	Mē'r'qps	Mī'ās	Mnēs'ti-a (5)
Mē-dōn'ti-ās (1)	Mē'l'j-tē	Mē'r'ūs	Mī-dē'a, (of Argos.)	Mnēs'tra (5)
Mē-dō'rēs (C.)	Mē-l'j-tēnā (C.)	Mē'r'ūs	Mī-d'q-a, (of Bœotia.)	Mnēs'tris (5)
Mē-dū-a'nā	Mē-l'j-tēnē	Mē'r'ūs	Mī'q-zā (C.)	Mnē'v'is (5)
Mēd'ū-II (C.)	Mē-l'j-tēnē	Mē'r'ūs	Mī-lā'nj-ōn	Mō-a-phēr'nēs
Mē-dūl'j-a (C.)	Mē-l'j-tō (C.)	Mē-sā'bj-ūs	Mī-lā's'j-i (1)	Mō-cō'r'q-tō (C.)
Mēd-ū-l'i'nā	Mē-l'j-tūs, (accuser of	Mē-sā'bj-ūs	Mī-lē'si-ūs (1)	Mō-dēs'tus (X.)
Mē'dus	Socrates.)	Mē-sāu'bj-ūs	Mī-lē'ti-ūs (1)	Mō'dj-a
Mē-dū'sā	Mē'lj-ūs	Mē-sēm'brj-a	Mī-lē'ti-jūm (1)	Mōd'q-nūs (C.)
Mē-gūb'j-zī	Mē-lj-x-ān'drus	Mē-sē'nē	Mī-l'ē'ūs	Mō'ci-a (1)
Mēg-a-by'sī (C.)	Mēl'j-a An-nē'us (X.)	Mēs'ō-ā (C.)	Mī'l'j-ās	Mō'd'ūs
Mēg-a-by'zūs	Mē-lō'b'q-sis †	Mēs-o-mē'dēs	Mī'l'j-chūs	Mō'ōn
Mēg'a-clēs	Mē'lōn	Mēs-o-pō-lā'mi-a	Mī'l'n'us	Mō-ōn'j-dēs
Mē-gāc'li-dēs	Mē'lōs	Mēs-sā'b-a-tō (C.)	Mī-l'ō'nj-a	Mō'rā
Mē-gē'ra	Mēl'pō'a	Mēs-sā-lā	Mī-l'zi-gū'rj's (C.)	Mō-rā'g'e-tēs
Mē-gā'le (X.)	Mēl-pōm'e-nē	Mēs-sā-l'nā	Mī'lō	Mō'rj's
Mē-gā'le-ās	Mē-māc'q-nī	Mēs-sā-l'nūs	Mī-lō'nj-ūs	Mō'qj-a (1)
Mēg-a-lē'qj-a (1)	Mēm'mj-a	Mēs-sā'nj	Mī-l'ō-dēs	Mō-gūn'tj-a (1) (C.)
Mē-gā'lj-a	Mēm'mj-ūs	Mēs-sā'pi-a	Mī'l'tō	Mō-gun'tj-a-cūm (S.)
Mēg-a-lōp'q-lis	Mēm'nōn	Mēs-sā'pūs (C.)	Mī'l'v'i-ūs	Mō-ā'y'nī
Mēg-a-mē'dē	Mēm-nō-ni'um (C.)	Mēs-sā'tis	Mī'l'y-ās	Mō-lē'j-a (3)
Mēg-a-nī'ra	Mēm-nō'nj-ūs (C.)	Mēs'sē	Mī-māl'q-nēs	Mō-l'j-a (C.)
Mēg-a-pēn'thēs	Mēm'phjs	Mēs-sē'js	Mī'mās	Mō-l'q'n (C.)
Mēg-a-rā	Mēm-ph'i'tis	Mēs-sē'nē, or Mēs-sē'nā	Mīm-nē'd'us (C.)	Mō-l'q-nē
Mēg-a-rē'us †	Mē'nā	Mēs-sē'nj-a	Mīm-nēr'mus	Mō'lō
Mē-gā're-ūs, and	Mē-nāl'cās	Mēs-sō'g'is (C.)	Mīm'cj-ūs (1)	Mō-lō'js
Mēg'a-re'us (n.) (C.)	Mē-nāl'cj-dās	Mēs'tōr	Mīm'da-rūs	Mō-lō'chūs
Mēg-a-rē'us (a.) (C.)	Mēn-a-lip'pē	Mē-sū'lā	Mī-nē'dēs	Mō-lō's'is
Mēg'a-ris	Mēn-a-lip'pūs	Mēt'a-būs	Mī-nēr'vā	Mō-lō'sj-a (1)
Mē-gār'sus	Mēn-an'der	Mēt-a-gīt'nj-a	Mīn-er-vā'lj-a	Mō-lō's'sis
Mē-gās'thē-nēs	Mēn-an-dre'nus (C.)	Mēt'a-gōn (C.)	Mīm'j-ō	Mō-lō's'ūs
Mēg-a-t'chūs (C.)	Mēn'a-pī (C.)	Mēt-a-mōr-phō'sjs (C.)	Mīn-nā'e't	Mōl-pā'dj-a
Mē'gēs	Mē-nā'pī	Mēt-a-nī'ra	Mī-nō'd'a	Mōl'pūs
Mē-ā'il'a	Mēn'a-pīs	Mēt-a-pōn-ti'nī (C.)	Mī-nō'js	Mōl'y'us
Mē-āis'ta	Mē'nās	Mēt-a-pōn'tum	Mī'nō's	Mōl-y-crē'um (C.)
Mē-āis'tj-a (1)	Mēn-ch'rēs	Mēt-a-pōn'tūs	Mīn'ō-tāu'rūs	Mō-l'yc'ri-a (C.)
Mē-āis'ti-ās (X.)	Mēn'dēs	Mē-tāu'rūs	Mīn'thē	Mō-l'yc'ri-ōn
Mē-lē'nā	Mē-nēc'tēs	Mē-tē'l'js (C.)	Mīn-tūr'nō	Mō-l'y'rūs (C.)
Mēl-am-pē'a (C.)	Mēn-e-clr'dēs	Mē-tē'l'li	Mī-nū'tj-a (1)	Mō-mēm'phjs
Mē-lām'pūs	Mēn-e-cō'l'us (C.)	Mē-tē'l'li	Mī-nū'tj-ūs (1)	Mō'mus
Mēl-am-py'gēs (X.)	Mē-nēc'rā-tēs	Mē-tēmp'sy-chō'sjs (C.)	Mīn'y-ās	Mō'nā
Mēl-am-py'gūs (C.)	Mēn-e-dē'mus	Mēt-e-rē'a (C.)	Mīn'y-ēs	Mō-nā'chj-ūm (C.)
Mēl-an-chū'tēs (X.)	Mē-nēg'e-tās	Mēth'a-nā (C.)	Mīn'y-cūs	Mō-nē'sēs
Mēl-anch'lē'nī	Mēn-e-lā'tj-a (3)	Mē-thār'mā	Mī-n'y'j-a (3)	Mō-nē'sēs (C.)
Mē-lān'chrus	Mēn-e-lā'tj-a (C.)	Mē-thi'q'n	Mīn'y-tūs	Mō-nō's'us
Mēl'a-nē	Mēn-e-lā'ūs	Mē-thō'dj-ūs	Mī'r'a-cēs	Mō-nē'ta
Mēl'a-nēs (C.)	Mē-nē'nj-ūs A-grip'pa	Mē-thō'nē	Mīs'cē-rā (C.)	Mōn'l-ca (C.)
Mē-lā'nē'ūs	Mēn'e-phrōn	Mēth'q-rā (C.)	Mī-sē'num	Mōn'l-mūs
Mēl'a-nēus (C.)	Mē'nēs	Mē-thyd'rj-ūm	Mīs-sē'nus	Mōn'l-mūs
Mē-lā'nj-a	Mē-nēs'te-ūs, or	Mē-thy'm'nā	Mīs-ē'tēs (C.)	Mōn'q-dē'ty-lūs (C.)
Mē-lān'j-dā	Mē-nēs'thē-ūs, or	Mē-tj-a-dū'sā (1)	Mī-sith'e-ūs	Mōn'q-dē'ūs
Mē-lā'nj-ōn	Mēs'thē-ūs	Mē-ti'l'j-a	Mīth-ra-cēm'sēs (X.)	Mō-nō'c'us
Mēl-a-nip'pē	Mēn-es-thē't Pōr'tus	Mē-ti'l'j-i	Mīth-ra-dā'tēs	Mō-nō'lē-ūs

* *Megara*. — I have, in this word, followed Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, by adopting the antepenultimate accent, [Carr does the same,] in opposition to Lempriere, who accents the penultimate syllable.

† *Megaricus*. — Labbe pronounces this word in four syllables, when a noun substantive; but Ainsworth marks it as a trisyllable, when a proper name, and, in my opinion, in-

correctly. — See *Idomeneus*. — [Ainsworth is right. See *Ovid. Met. x. 606.* — *Trollope*.]

‡ *Melobosis*. — In this word I have given the preference to the antepenultimate accent, with Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, [also Carr,] though the penultimate, which Lempriere has adopted, is more agreeable to the ear. — [In both the second and third syllables, the *o* is the Greek *omicron*. — *Trollope*.]

Mōn'ō-mūs (c.)	Mō-sy'ch'lyus	Mu-sāg'ē-tēs (c.)	Mŷg'a-lē (c.)	Myr-mēs'j-dēs
Mō-nōph'ā-gē	Mōs-y-nā'ci	Mu-sē'a (c.)	Mŷg'dōn	Myr-mēs'ci-ūm (l.) (c.)
Mō-nōph'ē-lī (c.)	Mō-sy'nī (c.)	Mu-sē'um (c.)	Mŷg'dō-nēs (c.)	Myr-mid'ō-nēs
Mō-nōs'ē-lī (c.)	Mō-thō'ne	Mu-sē-nī-ūs Rū'fūs	Mŷg'dō-nī-a	Mŷ'rōn (x.)
Mō-nōth'ē-lī'twē (c.)	Mō-tj-ē'nī (c.)	Mus-tē'lā	Mŷg'dō-nj-a	My-rō-nj-ā'nus
Mōn-tā'nus	Mō-tŷ'a	Mū'ta (x.)	Mŷ-t'ā-grūs (c.)	My-rōn'j-dēs
Mōn'y-chūs	Mō'y-sēs (c.)	Mū'thū'l'lyus	Mŷ-lās'sa	My-rō'nus
Mōn'y-mūs	Mū-ci-ā'nus (l.)	Mū'tj-a (l.)	Mŷ'lē, or Mŷ'lās	Mŷ'r'ra
Mō'phis	Mū'cī-ūs (l.)	Mū't'ca (x.)	Mŷ'tēs	Mŷ'r'rhj-nūs (c.)
Mōp'si-ūm (l.)	Mū'c'rās	Mū'tl'j-ā	Mŷ'tit'a	Mŷ'r'si-lūs
Mōp-sō'pī-a	Mū'l'ci-ber	Mū'tj-nā'j	Mŷ't'ō-nēs (c.)	Mŷ'r'si-nūs, (a city.)
Mōp-sj-ēs'tj-a (c.)	Mū'l'c'ha *	Mū't'lyus	Mŷ'n'dus	Mŷ'r'sus
Mōp'sus	Mū'l'n-c'ha (c.)	Mū't'lyus	Mŷ'nēs	Mŷ'r'tā-lē
Mōr-gān'tj-ūm (l.)	Mū'l'vj-ūs Pōng	Mū't'īs (l.)	Mŷ'n'fēs	Mŷ'te-ā, (Venus.)
Mōr-gē'tēs (c.)	Mūm'm'īs	Mū'tū'nus	Mŷ-ō-nēs'us (c.)	Myr-tē'ā, (city.) (c.)
Mōr-i-mō'ne (c.)	Mū-nā'tj-ūs (l.)	Mu-tūs'cāe	Mŷ-ō'nī-a	Myr'tis
Mōr'i-nī	Mūn'da	Mu-zē'rj's (x.)	Mŷ'ta (x.)	Mŷ'r'tis
Mōr-i-tās'gys	Mū-n'lyus	Mŷ-ā'grus, or Mŷ'q-dēs	Mŷ't'ā-cēs (c.)	Myr-tū'm Mā'rē
Mō'rj-ūs	Mū-nŷ'ch'f-wē	Mŷ'c'a-lē'j	Myr-ci'lyus	Myr-tū'nus
Mōr'phē-ūs	Mū-rē'nā	Mŷ'c-a-lēs'us (c.)	Mŷ'r'gē-tē (c.)	Myr-tū'nj-ūm (l.)
Mōr's	Mūr'cus	Mŷ'c-a-lē'us (c.)	My-r'i'ca (c.)	Myr-tū'sa
Mō'r's	Mūr'cyus	Mŷ'cē'nāe	My-r'cē (c.)	Myr-scē'l'lyus
Mō'sa	Mūr-gān'tj-ā (l.)	Mŷ'c-e-rj'lyus	My-r'i'cus	Mŷ'ŷi-a (l.)
Mōs'chā (x.)	Mūr-rā'nus (c.)	Mŷ'c-i-bēr'nā	My-r'i'nā	Mŷ-sq-mā-cēd'ō-nēs
Mōs'chī	Mūr-rhē'nus	Mŷ'c-i-thūs	My-r'i'nus j	Mŷ'sōn
Mōs'chj-ōn	Mūr'tj-a (l.)	Mŷ'cōn	Mŷ'rj-nūs (n.) (c.)	My-stāl'j-dēs
Mōs'chō-pā'l'lyus (c.)	Mūs	Mŷ'c'ō-nē'j	My-r'i'nus, (a.) (c.)	Mŷ's'tēs
Mōs'chūs	Mū'ga, Δn-tō'nj-ūs	Mŷ'c'ōn	Mŷ'rj'ō	Mŷ'th'e-cūs
Mō-sē'l'jā	Mū'ŷēs	Mŷ'c'pho-ris	Mŷ'rj-ōn'y-mā (c.)	Mŷ'tj-lē'ne
Mō'ses	Mū-ŷ'at	Mŷ'ē'nus	Myr-lē'ā (c.)	Mŷ'lyus
Mōs-sy-nāe'ci (c.)				

N.

NĀB-AR-ZĀ'NE	Nā-rō'nā (c.)	Nāu-sj-n'lyus (c.)	Ne-mē'ā, or Ne-mē'ā,	Nē'p'j-a
Nāb'ā-thē'ā	Nār'sēs	Nāu-sith'ō-ē	(games.) (c.)	Nē'pōs
Nāb'ā-thēs (c.)	Nār-thē'cjs	Nāu-sith'ō-ūs	Ne-mē-si-ā'nus (l.)	Ne-pō-tj-ā'nus
Nā'bjs	Nā-rŷ'ci-ā (l.)	Nāu'tēs	Nēm'p-sis	Nēp'thys
Nāc'ō-lē (c.)	Nās'a-mōn (c.)	Nāu'vā	Ne-mē'sj-ūs (l.)	Nēp-tū'nj-a
Nāc'ō-nē (c.)	Nās-a-mō'nēs	Nā'vj-ūs Āc'tj-ūs (l.)	Nēm'p-tēs	Nēp-tū-nj'ne (c.)
Nā-dāg'ā-rā	Nās'c'j-ō, (l.) or Nā-	Nāx'ōs	Ne-mē'tēs (c.)	Nēp-tū'nj-ūm
Nē'nj-ā	tj-ō (l.)	Ne-m'ra	Ne-m'us	Nēp-tū'nj-ūs
Nē'vj-ā (c.)	Nās'f'ca §	Ne-m'thys	Nēm-ō-ph'lj-ā	Nēp-tū'nus
Nē'vi-ūs	Nā-sid'ca (c.)	Ne-ā'l'cēs	Ne-mōs'sus (x.)	Nēp'tune
Nēv'ō-lūs (4)	Nā-si'tj-ē'nus	Ne-ā'l'j'ē	Ne-mōs'ph'lj-ā	Ne-rē'j-dēs
Nā-gē'rī (c.)	Nās'v-ā	Ne-ān-dri'ā (c.)	Ne-cms-ā-rē'ā (4)	Nē'rē-īds
Nā-hār'vā-lī	Nā-tā'lj-ā	Ne-ān'drōs (c.)	Ne-ōch'ā-bis	Ne-rō'is (c.)
Nā'j-ā-dēs (3)	Nā-tā'lj's	Ne-āp'ā-phōs (c.)	Nē'ō-clēs	Ne-rē'j-ūs (3)
Nā'j-ās (3) (c.)	Nāt'ta	Ne-brō'dēs	Ne-ō-clj'dēs (c.)	Nē'rē-ūs j
Nā'j-cūs (c.)	Nāu'ō-lūs (c.)	Ne-brōph'ō-nūs	Ne-ō-cō'r'us (c.)	Nēr-i-ē'ne (c.)
Nā'js	Nāu'clēs	Ne-br'j-ā (c.)	Ne-ō-g'ē-nēs	Ne-r'ne
Nā-is'sus (x.)	Nāu'cō-lūs	Ne'chōs	Ne-ōm'ā-gūs (c.)	Nēr'l-phūs
Nām-nē'tēs (c.)	Nāu'cra-tēs	Ne-crōp'ō-lis (c.)	Ne-ō-m'nj-ā (c.)	Ne-r'twē (c.)
Nā-pwē	Nāu'cra-tis	Nēc-tān-ē'bus, and	Ne-ōm'ō-ris	Nēr'j-tōs
Nā-pā'ta (x.)	Nāu-cŷ'dēs (c.)	Ne-c-tān'ā-bis	Nē'ōn	Nēr'j-ūs
Nā-pē'gus (c.)	Nāu'ō-chūm (c.)	Nēc-tj-bēr'sēs (c.)	Ne-ōn-tj'chōs	Nēr'ō
Nāph'j-lūs	Nāu'ō-chūs	Ne-cŷ'ŷj-ā (l.)	Ne-ō-phrōn (c.)	Ne-rō-nj-a
Nār	Nāu-pāc'tus, or Nāu-	Nē'ŷ	Ne-ō-tōl'ē-mūs	Nēr-tō-brīg'j-ā
Nār'hō	pāc'tum	Ne-r'twē (c.)	Ne-ō'r'is **	Nēr'q-lūm
Nār-hō'nā (c.)	Nāu'plj-ā	Nē'lē-ūs (n.)	Ne-ōth'ē-ūs (c.)	Nēr'vā Cōc-cē'j-ūs (3)
Nār-hō-nēn'sjs	Nāu-plj'ā-dēs (x.)	Nē'lēs'us (a.) (c.)	Nē'pē	Nēr-s'ā
Nār-cm'us	Nāu'plj-ūs	Nē-lj'dēs (c.)	Nē'p'ē-tē (c.)	Nē-s'īdēs (c.)
Nār-cē'ā (x.)	Nāu'por-tūs (x.)	Nē'lō	Ne-phā'lj-ā	Nē-sim'ā'chūs
Nār-cis'us	Nāu'rā	Ne-mā'g	Nēph'ē-lē	Nē-sim'ā'p'ē (l.)
Nār'gā'rā	Nāu-sic'ā-ā	Ne-māu'gus (s.)	Nēph'ē-lj's (c.)	Nē-sj's
Nār-ris'ci	Nāu-sic'clēs	Ne-mē'ā	Nēph-er'tēs	Nē'sj's
Nār'nj-ā, or Nār'nā	Nāu-sim'ō-nēs	Nē'mē-ā, (city.) (c.)	Nē'ph	Nē-sō'pē

* *Mulucha*.—This word is accented on the antepenultimate syllable by Labbe, Lempriere, and Ainsworth, and on the penultimate by Gouldman and Holyoke. Labbe, indeed, says, *ut volueris*; and I shall certainly avail myself of this permission to place the accent on the penultimate; for, when this syllable ends with *u*, the English have a strong propensity to place the accent on it, even in opposition to etymology, as in the word *Arbutus*.

† *Mycale* and *Mycone*, [*Mutina*].—An English ear seems to have a strong predilection for the antepenultimate accent on these words; but all our prosodists accent them on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mutina*. See note on *Oryus*.—[Ovid. Met. xii. 263: *Mater erat Mycale*, &c.—vii. 463: *Iline humile Myconum*, &c.—xv. 823: *Vieta petent Mutina*, &c.—TROLLOPE.]

‡ *Myrina*.—Labbe is the only prosodist I have met with who accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; and, as this accentuation is so contrary to analogy, I have followed Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, with the accent on the penultimate. See the word in the *Terminational Vocabulary*.—[This may be true of the epithet of Apollo, so called from the town Myrina, but not of the name of a gladiator mentioned in Mart. Epig. xii. 29: *Nuper cum Myrino peteretur*, &c.—TROLLOPE.]

§ [*Nasica*.—The penultimate is long.—EDITOR. "*Nasica* except templi non exitit auctor."—OVID.]

|| [*Nemea*; *Nemea*.—The penultimate is short.—EDITOR. "Et vastum *Nemea* sub rupe leonem."—VIRGIL.]

¶ *Nebule*.—Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, [also Carr,] give this word the penultimate accent; and therefore I have preferred it to the antepenultimate accent given it by Lempriere, not only from the number of authorities in its favor, but from its being more agreeable to analogy.—[Compare Hor. Od. iii. 13, 5.—TROLLOPE.]

** *Nereis*.—The authorities are nearly equally balanced between the penultimate and antepenultimate accent; and therefore I may say, as Labbe sometimes does, *ut volueris*; but I am inclined rather to the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to analogy, though I think the penultimate more agreeable to the ear.

†† *Nereus*.—[See *IDOMENEUS*.—EDITOR. "Old *Nereus* to the Sea was born of Earth,—*Nereus*, who claims the precedence in birth To their descendants; him old god they call, Because sincere and affable to all."]

Nēs/pē-tūs (c.)	Nīc-ō-dēs/rūs	Nī-sē/ji-ā (3)	Nōs-ō-cō-mi'um (c.)	Nā/mj-tōr
Nēs-sō'nīs (c.)	Nī-cōd'ro-mūs	Nīs/ji-bīs	Nōs-ō-ra (c.)	Nā-mj-tō'rj-ūs
Nēs/sūs	Nīc-ō-lā'us	Nī-sō'pē (c.)	Nō'thūs	Nū-mō'nj-ūs
Nēs'tō-clēs	Nī-cō'lē-tōs (c.)	Nī'sūs	Nō'tj-ūm (1)	Nūn-cō're-ūs
Nēs'tōr	Nī-cōm'a-qbā	Nī-sy'rōs	Nō'tūs	Nūn'dj-nā †
Nēs-tō'rj-dēs (c.)	Nī-cōm'q-qbūs	Nī-tē'tjās	Nō-vā'rj-ā (x.)	Nūn'dj-nā
Nēs-tō'rj-ūs	Nīc-ō-me/dēs	Nī-tj-ō-brj'gēs (x.)	Nō-vā'tj-ās	Nūr'sm
Nēs'tūs, or Nēs'sūs	Nīc-ō-mē/dj-ā	Nī-tj-ōb'rj-gēs (c.)	Nō-vem-pā'fj (c.)	Nūr'scī-ā (1)
Nēt'um	Nīc-ō-mē-dj'ā (c.)	Nī-tō'crjās	Nō-vem-pōp'j-ūs (c.)	Nūr'sj-ā (1)
Nēt'y-rī	Nī'cōn	Nī'trj-ā	Nō-vēm'sj-lēs (c.)	Nū'trj-ā
Nī-cē'ā	Nī-cō'nj-ā	Nī-vā'rj-ā (x.)	Nōv'e-rūs (c.)	Nyc-tē'jās
Nī-cen'ē-tūs (4) (c.)	Nī-cōph'q-nēs (x.)	Nō'sās	Nō-vē'sj-ūm (x.)	Nyc-tē'lj-ā (x.)
Nī-cāg'ō-rās	Nīc'ō-phōn (c.)	Nōc'mōn	Nō-vj-ō-dū'nūm	Nyc-tē'lj-ūs
Nī-cān'der	Nīc-ō-phrōn	Nōc-tj-lū'cā	Nō-vj-ōm'ā-gūm	Nyc'tē-ūs
Nī-cā'nōr	Nī-cōp'ō-līs	Nō-dj'nūs (c.)	Nō-vj-ōm'ā-gūs (x.)	Nyc'tj-lūs (c.)
Nī-cār'chūs	Nī-cōs'trā-tūs	Nō-ē'mōn (c.)	Nō'vj-ūm (x.)	Nyc'tīm'ē-nēs
Nī-cār'ē-tūs (c.)	Nīc-ō-tē'lē-ā	Nō'lā	Nō'vj-ūs Prīs'cūs	Nyc'tj-mūs
Nī-ar-thi'dēs	Nīc-ō-tē'lē-ā (c.)	Nō-lā'nūs (c.)	Nō-v-ō-cō'mum (c.)	Nym-bē'um
Nī-cā'tor	Nī-cōt-ē-lē'ā (c.)	Nōm'ā-dēs	Nō-vōm'ā-gūs (c.)	Nym'phās
Nī-cāt'ō-rīs (c.)	Nī-cōt'ē-lēs	Nō'mm	Nū-cē'rj-ā	Nym'phē'um
Nī'cē	Nī'gēr	Nōm-en-tā'nūs	Nū-īth'ō-nēs	Nym-phē'ūs
Nī'cē-ā (c.)	Nī-gīd'j-ūs Fjg'y-ū-lūs	Nō-mēn'tum	Nū'mā Mār'tj-ūs (1) (x.)	Nym-phīd'j-ūs
Nīc-ē-phō'rj-ūm	Nī-gēr'tēs (c.)	Nō'mj-ī	Nū-mā'nā	Nym'phjās
Nīc-ē-phō'rj-ūs	Nī-kr'tj-ās	Nō-m'ōn (c.)	Nū-mān'tj-ā (1)	Nym-phō-dō'rūs
Nī-cōph'ō-rūs	Nī-lē'mōn (c.)	Nō'mj-ūs	Nū-mān-tj'nā	Nym-phō-lēp'tēs
Nī'cer (x.)	Nī-lē'ūs	Nō-mōph'y-lāx (c.)	Nū-mān-tj'nūs (c.)	Nym-phōm'ā-nēs (c.)
Nīc-ē-rā'tūs	Nī-lī'ā-cūs (c.)	Nō-mōth'ē-tāe (c.)	Nū-mā'nūs Rēm'j-ūs	Nyp'sj-ūs (1)
Nī-cēr'q-tūs (c.)	Nī-lō'tjās (c.)	Nōn-ā-crj'nūs (c.)	Nū'mā' Pōm-pj-ūs	Ny'sā, or Nys'sā
Nīc-ē-rōs (c.)	Nī'lūs	Nō-nā'crīs*	Nū'mē-nēs	Ny-sēs'ūs
Nī-cē'tas	Nīn'ē-vō (c.)	Nōn'ā-crīs (c.)	Nū-mē'nj-ā, or Nē-ō-	Ny'sās
Nīc-ē-tē'rj-ā	Nīn'j-ās	Nō'nj-ūs	Nū-mē'nj-ūs	Ny-sē'j-ūs (3)
Nī'cj-ā (1)	Nīn'j-ūs	Nōn'nūs	Nū-mē'rj-ā (x.)	Ny-sē'jn (c.)
Nī'cj-ās (1)	Nīn'ō-ē (c.)	Nō'nūs	Nū-mē'rj-ā'nūs	Ny-sē'm (c.)
Nī-cip'pē	Nī'nūs	Nō'nūs	Nū-mē'rj-ūs	Ny-sē'j-dēs
Nī-cip'pūs	Nīn'y-ās	Nō'pī-ā, or Cnō'pī-ā (5)	Nū-mē'rj-ūs	Ny'sj-ā Pōr'tāe (1) (x.)
Nī'cō	Nī'y-ās	Nō'rā	Nū-mē'rj-ūs	Ny'sj-ās (1) (c.)
Nīc-ō-bā'lūs (c.)	Nī-phē'ūs	Nō'r'ax	Nū-mē'rj-ūs (1) (c.)	Ny'sj-ā-nā
Nī-cōch'p-rēs	Nī-phā'tēs	Nō'r'he	Nū-mj-ās †	Ny-sj-ōs
Nīc-ō-clēs	Nī-ph'ūs	Nōr-bā'nūs, C.	Nū'mj-dā	Ny-sj-ōs
Nī-cōc'trā-tēs	Nī'r'ē-ūs	Nō-rj'cī-j (1) (c.)	Nū-mīd'j-ā	Ny'sj-ūs (1) (x.)
Nī-cō'cōp-ān	Nī'r'q-	Nō-rj'cūm	Nū-mīd'j-ūs	Ny's'ā
Nīc-ō-dā'mūs (c.)	Nī-sē'ā	Nōr-thj'p'pūs	Nū-mīs'trō (x.)	
Nīc-ō-dē'mūs	Nī-sē'ē	Nōr'tj-ā (1)		

O.

Q-ān'tj-ōn (c.)	Qch-y-rō'mā (c.)	Q-dj's'sē-ā	Qē'ne-ā	Qē'ē-nōs (c.)
Q-ār'ēs	Qc'nūs	Qd-ys-sē'ā (c. & x.)	Qēn-ō-ō'ne (4) (c.)	Qē-lō'sā (x.)
Q-ā-rūs	Q-cō'lum (c.)	Qd'ys-sey	Qēn-ē-ūs	Qē'mj-ūs
Q-ā-sēs (c.)	Q-cric'ō-lā (c.)	Qd-ys-sē'um (c.)	Qē-nī'dēs	Qē'ō-ā
Q-ā-sīs	Q-cric'ō-lūm	Qē-āg'ā-rūs, and Qē'ā-ger	Qēn'ō'ē (4)	Qē-gū'l'nj-ā
Q-ā-x'ēs	Q-crid'j-ōn	Qē'ā-grūs, or Qē'ā-grūs (c.)	Qē-nōm'ā-ūs	Qē'j-ēēs †
Q-ā-x'ūs	Q-crj'j-ā (1)	Qē-ān'thā, and Qē-ān'th-j-ā	Qē'nōn	Qē'j-ē-ā
Qb'ō-dā (c.)	Qc-tā-cj'lj-ūs	Qē-ān'thē'ā (c.)	Qē-nō'nā	Qē'j-ē-j-dāe (c.)
Qb'rj-mō (c.)	Qc-tā-vj-ā	Qē-ān'thē-ā (c.)	Qē-nō'nē	Qē'j-ē-rīs
Qb'se-quēs'ūs (c.)	Qc-tā-vj-ā'nūs	Qē'āx	Qē-nō'p'j-ā	Qē'j-ē-ūs
Qb-yl-trō'nj-ūs	Qc-tā'vj-ūs	Qē-bā'lj-ā	Qē-nō'p'j-dēs	Qē'j-ē-ūs
Q-cā'lē-ā, or Q-cā'lj-ā	Qc-tā'g'ō'sā (x.)	Qē-bā'lj-ūs (4)	Qē-nō'p'j-ōn	Qē-j-lj'dēs
Q-cē'ā-nā (c.)	Qc-tō'l'ō-phūm	Qē-bā'lj-ūs (4)	Qēn'ō-trj (4)	Qē-j-nēs
Q-cē-ān'j-dēs, and Q-cē-an-ī'j-dēs	Q-cy'ā-lūs	Qē-bā'lj-ūs (4)	Qē-nō'trj (c. & x.)	Qē-lā'nūs
Q-cē-ā-nī'tjās (1) (c.)	Q-cy'p'ē-tē	Qē-bā'rēs (4)	Qēn'ō-trūs (4)	Qē-lbā, or Qē'l'būs
Q-cē'ā-nūs	Q-cy'r'ō-ē	Qē-bō'tās (c.)	Qē'ō-nūs	Qē-lbō'lūs (c.)
Q-cē'j-ā (3)	Q-dēs'sūs	Qē-chā'lj-ā	Qē'ō-ūs	Qē'lj-ā
Q-cē'ljās (c.)	Q-dē'um (c.)	Qē-c'ē-lj-ūs (4)	Qē'ō-ūs (4)	Qē-lchīn'j-ūm
Q-cē'ljūs	Q-dj'nūs	Qē-clj'dēs (4)	Qē-sy'mē (c.)	Qē-lē-ā-rōs, or Qē'lj-rōs
Q-cē'lum	Q-dj'tēs	Qē-c-ū-mē'nj-ūs (4)	Qē'tā	Qē-lē-ā-trūm
Qē'ē-lūm (c.)	Qd-ō-ā'cer	Qē-dj-pō'dj-ā (4)	Qē'y-lūs, (4) or Qē'y-lūm (4)	Qē'lēn
Q'ēhā	Q-dō'ā-cēr (c.)	Qē-dj-pō-dj'ōn (4) (c.)	Q-ō-fē'ljūs	Qē'ē-nūs, or Qē'ē-nūm
Q-ēhē'nj-ūs (c.)	Q-dō'cā (c.)	Qē-dj-pūs (4)	Q-ō'fē'ljūs	Qē-ē-rūs (x.)
Q-ēhē'sj-ūs (1)	Q-d-ō-mān'tj	Qē'mē	Q-ō'fē'rj	Qē'ē-rūs (c.)
Qch'ro'nā (c.)	Q-d'ō-nēs	Qē-nān'thēs	Qg-dō'l'ā-pīs	Qē'gā-sys
Q'chūs	Qd'ry-sm	Qē'nē	Qē'g'ā'rūs	Qē-j-gy'r'tjās

* *Nonaeris*. — Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke give this word the antepenultimate accent; but Lempriere, Littleton, and the Graduses, place the accent, more agreeably to analogy, on the penultimate. — [The latter is correct. See Ovid. Met. viii. 426. Fast. v. 97 — TROLLOPE.]

† *Nomicus*. —
 “ ———— Our fleet Apollo sends
 Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,
 And where *Nomicus* opens his holy source.”
 DRYDEN.

‡ *Mundina*. — Lempriere places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word, but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, [also Carr,] on the antepenultimate. Ainsworth marks it in the same manner among the appellatives, nor can there be any doubt of its propriety.

§ *Oceana*. — So prone are the English to lay the accent on the penultimate of words of this termination, that we scarcely ever hear the famous *Oceana* of Harrington pronounced otherwise.

|| *Qeagarus*, (*Qeagrus*). — This diphthong, like *ae*, is pronounced as the single vowel *e*. If the conjecture concerning the sound of *ae* was right, the middle sound between the *o* and *e* of the ancients must, in all probability, have been the sound of our *a* in *water*. — See the word *ÆA*.

¶ *Ogyges*. — This word is, by all our prosodists, accented on the first syllable, and consequently it must sound exactly as if written *Odd'je-ges*; and this, however odd to an English ear, must be complied with. — [*Ogyg'ges* is the most correct pronunciation. The quantity is marked in the derivative *Ogygius*, in Lucan. Phars. l. 675: *Edonis Ogygio decurrit plena Lyco*. — TROLLOPE.]

Q-lin'j-æ	Q-ni'on (c.)	Q-ræ'a	Q-rit'i-ās	Ōs'ci-ūs (1)
Ō-lin'thus	Ō-ni-ūm	Ō-rā-sūs	Ō-ri-ūn'dus	Ōs'cus
Ōl-i-sī'pō, Ōl-i-sī'pō, Ōl-i-sī'pō, or Q-līs'sī-pō (c.)	Q-ni'um (c.)	Ō-rē'lus	Ō-ri'us (c.)	Ō'sī (x.)
Ōl-i-tin'gī	Ōn'q-bā	Ō-ril'i'ūs	Ōr'mē-nūs	Q-sin'i'ūs
Ōl-i-zōn (c.)	Q-nōch'q-nūs	Ō-rō'nā	Ōr'nē-a, or	Q-sis'mj-ī
Ōl-i-ūs	Ōn-q-čhō's-tūs (c.)	Ō-rčā'hīs	Qr'nē'ā, or	Ō-s'pha-giūs
Ōl-lō'vī-cē	Ōn-q-māc'ri-tūs	Ō-rčhā-mūs	Ōr-nē-ā'te (c.)	Ōs-rhō-ē'ne
Ōl'mī-a (x.)	Ōn-q-mās-tōr'i-dēs	Ō-rčhis-tē'ne (c.)	Ōr-nē-ūs	Ōs'sā
Ōl'mi-ūs	Ōn-q-mās'tus	Q-rčhōm'q-nūs, or Qr-čhōm'q-nūm	Ōr-nēs'us (c.)	Ōs-tē-ō'dēs
Ōl-ni'us, or	Ōn'q-phās	Ō-rčiv'nus (c.)	Qr-ni'thon	Ōs-tī-ā (1)
Ōl-mē'us (c.)	Ōn'q-phīs	Ōr'cus	Ōr-ni-ūs	Ōs-tō'rj-ūs
Ōl-mō'nēs (c.)	Ōn-q-sān'der	Ōr-cy'n'j-ā	Ōr-nōs'pā-dēs	Ōs-trā-c'i'ne (x.)
Ōl-q-phī'x'us	Q-nūg'na-thūs (c.)	Ōr-dēs'sus	Ōr-n'y't'ōm (2)	Ōs-trōg'q-lhi
Ōl'q-rūs (c.)	Ōn'y'thēs (c.)	Ōr-dē'sus (c.)	Ōr'ō-ā'q (x.)	Ōs-y-man'dy-ās
Ōl'ym-i-q-nī'cēs (c.)	Q-pā'j-ā	Ōr-dō-vī'cēs (c.)	Ōr'ō-lā (c.)	Ōt'q-cēs (c.)
Ōl-ym-pē-ūm (c.)	Q-pē'l'i-cūs (c.)	Ōr-ē'a-dēs	Q-rō'bj-ā	Ōt-ā-cil'i'ūs
Ōl'ym-pi-ā	Q-phē'as	Ōr-ē'as, (nymph.) (c.)	Q-rō'bj-i (x.)	Ōt-ā'nēs
Ōl-ym-pi-ā-dēs (c.)	Q-phē'l'tēs	Ōr-ē-ās, (man.)	Ōr'ō-bis (c.)	Ōth'mā-rūs
Ōl'ym-pi-ās	Q-phēn'sis	Ōr-ē-ōs (c.)	Q-rō'dēs	Ō'th, M. Sāl'vj-ūs
Ōl'ym-pi-cūs (c.)	Ō'phi-ā	Ōr-ē-sit'rq-phūs (c.)	Q-rō'tēs	Q-thrō'nus (c.)
Ōl'ym-pi-ē'um (c.)	Q-phī'ā-dēs (x.)	Q-rēs'tā	Q-rō'tē-dōn	Ōth-r'y'ā-dēs (c.)
Ōl'ym-pi-ō-dōrus	Q-phī'ā-dēs (x.)	Q-rēs'tēs	Q-rōn'tās	Ōth-ry-ō'ne-ūs
Ōl'ym-pi-ōs-thē-nēs	Q-phī'ō'dēs (c.)	Q-rēs'tēs	Q-rōn'tās	Ōth-ry'q-neūs (c.)
Ōl'ym-pi-ūs	Q-phī'ō'ne-ūs (c.)	Q-rēs'tē-ūm	Ōr-ōn-tēs'us (c.)	Ō'thry's
Ōl'ym-pus	Ō-phī-ō-nēs (c.)	Ōr-ēs'tē'um (c.)	Ōr-ō-phēr'nēs	Ō'thry's'aj-ūs (1) (c.)
Ōl-ym-pū'sā	Ō'phis (x.)	Ōr-ēs-tī'dēs, and	Q-rō'pūs	Ō'trē-ūs
Ōl'ym'thus	Ōph-tē'ā (c.)	Q-rēs'tī-dēs (c.)	Ōr'ō-s'ā (c.)	Q-trī'ā-dēs
Ōl'y'rās	Q-phī'tēs (c.)	Ōr-ēs-tī'l'ā (x.)	Q-rō'sī-ūs (1)	Q-t'rē'dā
Ōl'y'zōn	Ō-phī-ū'us	Ōr-ē-tā'nī	Q-rō's'pē-dā (c.)	Ōt-ryn-tī'dēs (c.)
Q-mā'ri-ūs	Ō-phī-ū'us	Ōr-ē-tī'l'ā (x.)	Ōr'phe-ūs †	Ōt-ō-rōc'q-rā (c.)
Ōm'bi	Ō-phī-ū'us	Ōr-ē-tā'nī	Ōr'phe-ūs, or	Ō'tys
Ōm'brī	Ōp'j-ct	Ōr-ē-tī'l'ā	Ōr'pheūs, (man.) (c.)	Ō'tys
Ōm'brī-ct (c.)	Q-pīg'ē-nā	Q-rē'um	Ōr'phi-tūs (c.)	Q-vid'i-ūs
Ōm'brī-ōs (c.)	Q-pī'l'i-ūs	Ōr-ē-ūs (c.)	Ōr'pēd'i-cē	Ō'vid
Ōm-brō'nēs (c.)	Q-pī'mā Spō'lj-ā (c.)	Ōr-gā, or Ōr'gās	Ōr-sē'jūs	Q-vīn'j-ā
Ōm'q-lē	Q-pī'm-ā-ūs (c.)	Ōr-gā-nā (c.)	Ōr-sī'ūs	Q-vīn'i-ūs
Ōm-q-phā'gī-ā	Q-pī'm'i-ūs	Ōr-gēs'sum	Ōr-sī'q-čhūs	Ōx'ā-trēs (c.)
Ōm'pha-cē (c.)	Ō'pīs	Ōr-gēt'q-rīx	Ōr-sī-nēs	Ōx-ār'tēs
Ōm'pha-lē *	Ōp-is-thōc'q-mæ (c.)	Ōr-gī-ā	Ōr-sī'pūs	Ōx'ā-trēs (c.)
Ōm'pha-lēs	Ōp'j-ter	Ōr-rīb'ā-sūs	Ōr-tā-lūs, M.	Ōx'īd'ā-tēs
Ōm'phis (x.)	Ōp-j-ter-gī'nī	Ōr'j-cōs (c.)	Ōr-thē'a	Ōx'j-mēs
Q-næ'um, or Q-w'ne-ūm	Q-pī'tēs	Ōr'j-cūm, or Ōr'j-cūs	Ōr-thē'g'q-rās	Ōx'j-q-næ
Ōn'ā-gēr (c.)	Ōp'q-is (c.)	Ōr'j-ēnēs	Ōr'the	Ōx'ūs
Ōn-ā'rys	Q-pō'pē-ūs (c.)	Ōr-rīg'ē-nēs (c.)	Ōr'thī-ā	Ōx-y'ā-rēs
Ō-nās'j-mūs *	Q-pōr'i-nūs (c.)	Ōr'j-gēn	Ōr-thō's (c.)	Ōx-y-cā'nus
Ō-nā'tas	Ōr'pī-ā	Ōr-rī'gō	Ōr-thō'sjūs (c.)	Ōx-y-dā'tēs (c.)
Ōn-cē'um (c.)	Ōp-pī-ā'nūs	Ōr-rī'ne (c.)	Ōr'thry's	Ōx-y'd'rā-cæ
Ōn-čhēs'tus	Ōp-pīd'i'ūs	Ōr-rī'pē (c.)	Ōr-tō'nā (c.)	Ōx'y-lūs
Ōn'čhō-ē (c.)	Ōp'pī-ūs	Ōr-rī'pē-ā-tēs	Ōr-ty'j-ā	Ōx-y-nē'ā (c.)
Q-nē'j-ōn (3)	Ōps (x.)	Ōr-rī'on	Ōr-ty'j-ūs	Ōx-yn'thēs
Ōn-q-sī'r'ri-tūs	Ōp-tāt'ūs	Ōr-rīs'sus	Ōr-ry-ān'der	Ōx-y'p'pūm (c.)
Q-nēs'j-mūs	Ōp'tī-mūs	Ōr-sī'ūl'ī Liv'i-ā	Ōr-ry'p-rūs	Ōx-y'p'rūs
Ōn-q-sī'n'pus	Ōpūn'tī-ā (1) (c.)	Ōr'tta	Ōr-ry's'us †	Ōx-y-ryn'chī'ue
Q-nē'sj-ūs (1)	Ō'pus	Ōr-rīth'j-ās (c.)	Ōr-sā'cēs (x.)	Ōx-y-ryn'čhūs
Ōn-q-tōr'i-dēs	Ō'rā	Ōr-rīth-y'j'ā	Ōs-čhō-phō'rj-ā	Q-ā'nēs
	Q-rāc'q-lūm	Ōr-ī-th'y'qs (c.)	Ōs'ci	Ōz'q-læ, or Ōz'q-lī

P.

Pā-cā-tī-ā'nūs (1)	Pæ-dār'ā-tiūs (c.)	Pā'græ (x.)	Pāl-ā-mē'dēs	Pāl-i-scō'rūm, or Pāl-i-cō'rūm
Pæ'ci-ūs (1)	Pæd'ā-sūs (4)	Pā'gūs	Pāl-ān'tī-ā (1)	Pāl-i-n'rys (x.)
Pā'chēs	Pæ'd'i-ūs	Pā-lā'cj-ūm or Pā-lā-tī-ūm (1)	Pāl-ān'tī-ūm (1)	Pāl-lāc'q-pās (c.)
Pā-čhī'nūs	Pæ-mā'nī	Pā-læ'ā	Pāl-ā'ti'nūs	Pāl-lā-dēs
Pā-cō'nī-ūs	Pæ'ōn	Pāl-w-āp'q-lis	Pāl-ā'ti'us, or Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lā'dī-ūm
Pæ'c'q-rūs	Pæ'ōn	Pāl-w'j-biūs (4) (c.)	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lā'dī-ūs
Pæ'c'tī-ā (c.)	Pæ'ōn	Pāl-w'mon, or Pāl-w'mōn [Pāl-w'mōn, x.]	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'um
Pæ'c'ō-lūs	Pæ-ōn'dēs	Pāl-w'ph-ār-siūs (4)	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'ūs (1)
Pæ'cy-ās	Pæ'ōn'plæ (c.)	Pāl-w'ph-ār-siūs (4)	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'ūs (2)
Pæ'cy-ēs	Pæ'ōn	Pāl-w'p'q-lis (4)	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'ūs (2)
Pæ-cū'vī-ūs	Pæ'sōs	Pāl-w'p'q-lis (4)	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'ūs (2)
Pā-dæ't	Pæ'stūm (4)	Pāl-w'p'q-lis (4)	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'ūs (2)
Pād'v-ā	Pæ'tō'vj-ūm	Pāl-w's'te (4)	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'ūs (2)
Pæ'dūs	Pæ'tus Cæ-ī'n'pā	Pāl-w's'te (4)	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'ūs (2)
Pā-dū'ā	Pā-gā'nī (c.)	Pāl-w's'te (4)	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'ūs (2)
Pæ'dūs	Pæ'g'ā-se, or Pæ'g'ā-sā	Pāl-w's'te (4)	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'ūs (2)
Pæ'ān	Pæ'g'ā-sūs	Pāl-w's'te (4)	Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'ūs (2)
Pæ-ā'nēs (c.)			Pāl-ā'ti'us	Pāl-lān'ti'ūs (2)

* *Omphale*. — The accentuation which a mere English speaker would give to this word was experienced, a few years ago, by a pantomime called *Hercules and Omphale*, when the whole town concurred in placing the accent on the second syllable, till some classical scholars gave a check to this pronunciation by placing the accent on the first. This, however, was far from banishing the former manner, and disturbed the public ear without correcting it. Those, however, who would not wish to be numbered among the vulgar, must take care to avoid the penultimate accent.

† *Orpheus*. — See *IDOMENEUS*.

† *Oryx*. —

“And, at once, Broteus and *Oryx* slew:
Oryx's mother, *My calē*, was known,
Down from her sphere to draw the lab'ring moon.”
GARTH'S *Ovid. Met.*

§ *Palmyra*. — Nothing can be better fixed, in an English ear, than the penultimate accentuation of this word. This pronunciation is adopted by Ainsworth and Lempriere. Gouldman and Holyoke seem to look the other way; but Labbe says the more learned give this the antepenultimate accent, and that this accent is more agreeable to the general

Pál'pe-tús (C.)	Pán'the-ón †	Par-thén'i-cē (C.)	Pég'a-sūs	Pér'ga
Pál-phū'ri-ūs	Pán'the'ón, or	Par-thé'mi-ón	Pég'a-sūs	Pér-gá'me-ūs (C.)
Pál-um-bi-num (T.)	Pán'the-ón (C.)	Par-thé'ni-ūs	Pé-lá'gi-ūs (C.)	Pér'ga-mūs
Pám'me-nēs *	Pán'the-ūs, or Pán'thus	Par-thé'nón	Pé'l'a-gón	Pér'ga-sē (C.)
Pám'mon	Pán'thi-dēs	Par-thén'o-pm'us	Pé-lá'g-o-nēs (C.)	Pér'gus
Pám'pa	Pán'tho'i-dēs	Par-thén'o-pē	Pé-lá'g-ūs	Pér-ján'der
Pám'phi-lūs	Pán'tho-ūs (C.)	Pár'thi-ā	Pé-lás'gi	Pér-já'rch'us
Pám'phós	Pán'ti-ā-pa-um	Par'thi'ní (T.)	Pé-lás'gi, or Pē-lá-	Pér-i-bo'a
Pám'phy-lē	Pán'tic'ā-pēs	Par'thy-ē'ne	gi'q-tus	Pér-i'ho-ūs (C.)
Pám'phyl'i-ā	Pán'til'i-ūs	Par-rý'a-drēs (C.)	Pé-lás'gus	Pér-i'ho-mi-ūs
Pám'phyl'is (C.)	Pán'tol'ā-būs (C.)	Par-rý's-a-dēs	Pé-lá'tēs (C.)	Pér-i-clēs
Pán	Pá-ný'a-sūs	Par-y-sá'tis §	Pé-lé'cēs (C.)	Pér-i-clm'ē-nūs
Pán-a-cē'a	Pá-ný'a-sūs	Par-rý's-a-tis (C.)	Pé-lén'do-nēs (C.)	Pér-i'd'i'a (C.)
Pán'a-crā (C.)	Pá-pe'us	Pa-sár'ga-da	Pé-lé'tor-ni	Pér-i-e-gē'tēs
Pá-na'ti-ūs (1)	Pá-phá'gēs	Pá'se-ās	Pé-lé'tor-nēs (C.)	Pér-i-ē'rēs
Pán'a-rēs	Pá'phj-ūs (C.)	Pá'si-clēs	Pé-lí'a-dēs	Pér-i-ē's
Pá-nár'e-tūs (C.)	Pá'phj-ūs (C.)	Pa-sic'ra-tēs	Pé-lí'cēs	Pér-i-g'o-nēs
Pán-a-ris'te	Pá'phl'a-gón (C.)	Pá-si-pe'dā (C.)	Pé-lí'dēs	Pér-i-g'o-nē
Pá-náth-e-nē'a	Pá'phl'a-gō'ni-ā	Pa-siph'ā-ē	Pé-lí'g'ni	Pér-i'g'us
Pán-chē'a, or	Pá'phós	Pa-siph'j-lē (C.)	Pé-lí'g'us	Pér-i-lē'us
Pán-chā'i-ā, (3) or	Pá'phus	Pa-sith'ē-ā	Pé-lí-naw'um	Pér-ill'a
Pán-chē'a	Pá-pi-ā-nus	Pa-sith'o-ē (C.)	Pé-lí-naw'us	Pér-ill'j-ūs (C.)
Pán'che'a (C.)	Pá-pi-ās †	Pa-sit'i-gris	Pé-lí-ōn	Pér-ill'us
Pán-crā'ti-um (1) (C.)	Pá-pin-ā'nus	Pá'se-r'nyus (C.)	Pé'lí-um	Pér-i-mē'de
Pán'da	Pá-pin'i-ūs	Pá'si-n'us	Pé'lí-lā'nē	Pér-i-mē'l'a
Pán'da-mā	Pá-pir'i-ā	Pá'sus	Pé-lí-lā'nē	Pér-i-mē'l'ā-dēs (C.)
Pán-dā'rj-ā	Pá-pir'i-ūs	Pá't'a-gē (C.)	Pé-lí-pē (C.)	Pér-i'n'thus
Pán'da-rūs	Pá-pir'i-ūs	Pá't'a-lūs (C.)	Pé-lí-pē (C.)	Pér-i-pa-tēt'i-ci
Pán-dā-tā'rj-ā (T.)	Pá-pyr'i-ūs	Pá't'a-rā	Pé-lí-pē'a, or Pél-o-p'i'a	Pér-i-pa-tēt'ice
Pán'da-tēs	Pá-py-ā-by's-ton	Pá't-a-vi'nus (C.)	Pé-lí-pē'i-ā (3)	Pér-iph'a-tūs (C.)
Pán-dē'mi-ā (T.)	Pá-r-ā-chel-o-r'wē (C.)	Pa-tā-vi-ūn	Pé-lí-pē'us (C.)	Pér-iph'a-nēs
Pán-dē'mus	Pá-r-ā-cl'i'us (C.)	Pa-tē'rē (C.)	Pé-lo-p'i-dās	Pér'i-phās
Pán'di-ā	Pá-rá'cl'y-tūs (C.)	Pa-tēr-cu-lūs	Pé-lo-p'i-ūs (C.)	Pér-iph'a-tūs
Pán'di-ōn	Pá-r-ā-d'i'stus	Pa-tiz'i-thēs	Pé-lo-p-on-nē'stus	Pér-i-phē'mus
Pán'di'ōn (C. & T.)	Pá-rēt'a-cē (4)	Pat-i-z'i'thēs (C.)	Pé-lo-pus	Pér-i-phē'tēs (C.)
Pán'di'q-nis (C.)	Pá-rē-tō'ni-ūn (C.)	Pá't'mōs	Pé'tor	Pé-ris'a-dēs
Pán-dō-ch'um (C.)	Pá-rē-tō'ni-ūn	Pá'trē	Pé'tor-j-ā	Pé-ris'te-rē (C.)
Pán-dō'fā	Pá'r-ā-l	Pá'trō	Pé'tor-um, or Pē-lō'rus	Pé-ris'thē-nēs
Pán-dō'gij-ā (1)	Pá'r-ā-lj-pōm'ē-nā (C.)	Pá'trō-bās (C.)	Pé-lā'si-um (1)	Pér-i-sty'lum, and
Pán'dro-sēs	Pá'r-ā-lj-pōm'ē-nā (C.)	Pa-trō-clēs	Pé-lā'si-tēs	Pé-ris'ty'lum (C.)
Pán'ne-ās (1)	Pá-r-ā-pō-tā'mi-ā (C.)	Pa-trō-clh	Pé-n-ā'ti-um	Pé-rít'a-nūs
Pá-nē'f-ris (C.)	Pá-r-ā'sij-ā (1)	Pá'tro-cl'i'dēs	Pé-n-ā'ti-ā, (3) Pēn'ē-ys	Pér'i-ās
Pán'ē-lūs (C.)	Pá-r-ā'si-ūs (1)	Pa-trō-cl'us	Pé-n-ā'ti-ūs (3) (C.)	Pér-i-ā'p'ni-um
Pán'ē-nūs, and	Pá'r-cē	Pá'tro-clūs (C.)	Pé-n-ā'ti-ūs (C.)	Pér-mēs'us
Pá-nē'mus (C.)	Pá'r'ē-dri (C.)	Pá'trōn	Pé-nē'li-ūs	Pér'ō, or Pēr'q-nē
Pán'ē-nūs, or Pá-nē'mus	Pá-rēn-tā'lj-ā (T.)	Pá'trōp	Pé-nē'li-pē	Pér'ō-s
Pán-gē'us	Pá-rē'tor-nēs (C.)	Pá'trōp-ūs (C.)	Pé'n'ē-ūs, or Pē-n'ūs	Pér'ō-lā
Pán-hel-lē'nēs (C.)	Pá'r'is	Pa-tūl'ci-ūs (1)	Pé'n'ē-ūs (C.)	Pér-pō'nā, M.
Pá-nj-ā (C.)	Pá-ris'a-dēs	Pá'u	Pēn'j-dās	Pér-pe-rē'nē
Pá-nj'a-sis	Pá-r'i'si-r (1)	Pá'u-l'us	Pēn'tā-p'nis	Pér-pho-rē'tus
Pán-j-ē'rj-ā (C.)	Pá-r'i'sūs	Pá'u-l'i'nus	Pēn-tā-p'i-lōn (C.)	Pér-rān'thēs
Pá-nj-ō'ni-um	Pá'rj-ūn	Pá'u'l'us AEM'yl'i-ūs	Pēn-tē-l'um (C.)	Pér-rhē'bi-ā
Pá'nj-ūs	Pá'rj-ūs	Pá'u-sā'nj-ās	Pēn-tē-l'ē-lōn (C.)	Pér'sā, or Pēr-sē'is
Pán'no-nēs (C.)	Pá'r'mē	Pá'u-si-ās (1)	Pēn-tē-l'ē (C.)	Pér'sāe
Pán'no'ni-ā	Pá'r'mē-nās (C.)	Pá'u-si-l'pōn (C.)	Pēn-tē'l'i-cūs (C.)	Pér-sēs'us
Pán-om-phē'us	Par-mē'nj-dēs	Pá'u-si'l'y'pus (C.)	Pēn'thē-si-l'ā	Pér-sē'is
Pán'ō-pē, or Pán'ō-pē'a	Par-mē'nj-ō	Pá'vōr	Pēn'thē's (C.)	Pér-sēph'ō-nē
Pá-nō'pē-ā (C.)	Pá'r'mē-nūs (C.)	Pá'x	Pēn'thi-lūs	Pér-sē'ō-lis
Pán'ō-pēs	Pá'r'nēs	Pá'x'ōs	Pēn'thy-lūs	Pér'se-ūs, or Pēr'sēs
Pá-nō'pē-ūs	Pá'r'nēs'sus	Pē-dā'ci-ā (1)	Pēp-a-rē'thōs	Pér'se-ūs
Pá-nō'pi-ōn	Pá'r'ní	Pē-dē'us	Pēp-a-rē'thōs	Pér'sj-ā (1)
Pán'q-pis (C.)	Pá'r'ōn	Pē-dā'ní	Pē-r-m'a	Pér'sj-ūs (C.)
Pá-nōp'q-lis	Pá'r'ō-pām'i-sūs (C.)	Pē-dā'nj-ūs	Pē-r-a-sip'pus	Pér'sj-ūs Flāc'cus (1)
Pá-nōp'tēs (T.)	Pá'r'ō-r'ā (C.)	Pē-d'ā-sa (T.)	Pér'a-ti'p'us (C.)	Pér'ti-nāx
Pán'or'mus	Pá'r'ō-r'ā'ā (C.)	Pē-d'ā-dis	Pér-cō'sj-ā (C.)	Pé-rū'sj-ā (1)
Pán'sa, C.	Pá'r'ō-r'ā'ā (3)	Pē-d'ā-nj-ūs	Pér-cō'sj-ūs	Pér-ū-s'r'nus (C.)
Pán-tēn'ē-tūs (C.)	Pá'r'ōs	Pē-d'ā-sa (T.)	Pér-cō'te	Pēs-cēn'ni-ūs
Pán-tā'g'a-thūs (C.)	Par-rhā'sj-ā (1)	Pē-d'ā-nj-ūs	Pér-d'ic'ōp'us	Pēs-s'r'nus
Pán-tā'g'i-ā (C.)	Par-rhā'sj-ā (C.)	Pē-d'ā-nj-ūs	Pér-djx	Pēt'a-lē (C.)
Pán-tag-nōs'tus	Par-rhā'sj-ūs (1)	Pē-d'ā-nj-ūs	Pér-rē'nā	Pēt'ā'lj-ā
Pán-tā'gy-ās	Par-tha-mis'i-ris	Pē-d'ā-nj-ūs	Pér-rē'nj-ūs	Pēt'ā-lūs
Pán-tā'l'g-ōn	Par-thā'ōn	Pē-d'ā-nj-ūs	Pér-rē'nj-ūs	Pēt'ā'lj-ā
Pán-tāu'chus	Par-thē'nj-ā	Pē-d'ā-nj-ūs	Pér-rē'nj-ūs	Pēt'ā'lj-ā
Pán'te-ūs	Par-thē'ni-ē, and Par-	Pē-gā'se-ūs (1) (C.)	Pér-rē'nj-ūs	Pēt'ā'lj-ā
Pán-thē'ā	thē'ni-r	Pér-gās'i-dēs	Pér-rē'nj-ūs	Pēt'ā'lj-ā

rule. Those, however, must be pedantic coxcombs, who should attempt to disturb the received pronunciation, when in English, because a contrary accentuation may, possibly, be proved to be more agreeable to Greek or Latin.

* *Pammēnes*. — I find this word nowhere but in Lem-priere, who accents it on the penultimate! But, as all words of this termination have the antepenultimate accent, till this appears an exception, I shall venture to alter it. — [Pám'mē-nēs, Carr. *Itaque* v. 1.]

† *Pantheon*. — This word is universally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, in English; but, in Latin, it has its first syllable accented; and this accentuation makes so slight a difference to the ear, that it ought to have the preference.

‡ *Papias*. — This is the name of an early Christian writer, who first propagated the doctrine of the millennium; and it is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but I believe corruptly, since Labbe has adopted the antepenultimate accent, who must be well acquainted with the true pronunciation of ecclesiastical characters.

§ *Parysatis*. — Labbe tells us that some prosodists contend that this word ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable, and we find Lempriere has so accented it; but so popular a tragedy as *Alexander*, which every where accents the penultimate, has fixed this pronunciation, in our own country, beyond a doubt.

|| *Patroclus*. — Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, accent the penultimate syllable of this word, but Labbe the antepenultimate; our Graduses pronounce it either way; but I do not hesitate to prefer the penultimate accent; and, till some good reason be given for the contrary, I think *Patrocles*, the historian, and *Patrocli*, a small island, ought to be pronounced with the same accent as the friend of Achilles. — [The *o* is the Greek *omicron*; and the name should, therefore, be pronounced *Patrocl'us*, rather than *Patro'cl'us*; but the penultimate is almost invariably long. See *Homēr, passim*. — TROLOPE.] [Patroclus: — generally made long by position. Carr.]

Pēt-e-lī'nus	Phan-tā'gī-a (1)	Phī'l'a -	Phī'l'y-rā	Phrī'cī-ōn (1) (C.)
Pe-tē'on	Phā'nus	Phī'l-a-dēl'phī-a	Phī'l'y-rēs	Phrīx'us
Pe'te-ōn (C.)	Phā'ōn	Phī'l-a-dēl-phī'a (C.)	Phī'l'y-rī-dēs	Phrōn'ī-ma
Pe'te-ūs	Phā'rā	Phī'l-a-dēl'phus	Phī'nē'um (C.)	Phrōn'tis
Pe-tī'l'i-a	Phā-rāc'ī-dēs	Phī'lāe	Phī-nē'us	Phrō-gun-dī'q-nēs (C.)
Pe-tī'l'i	Phā'rā, or Phē'rā	Phī-lāe'nī	Phī-nē'us, (man.)	Phrō'rī
Pe-tī'l'i-ūs	Phā'rā-ō (C.)	Phī-lāe'us	Phī-nē'us (a.) (C.)	Phrō'gēs
Pe't-q-sī'rīs	Phā-rās'mā-nēs	Phī-lām'mōn	Phī-nē'dēs (C.)	Phrō'gī'a
Pe'tr'a	Phā-rāx	Phī-lām'mōn (C.)	Phī-n'ta	Phrō'gī-ūs (C.)
Pe'tr'e-a	Phā-rā'hē'lus (C.)	Phī-lār'chus	Phī-n'tī-a (1) (T.)	Phrō'ne
Pe'tr'e-ūs (3)	Phā-rā'cō'don (C.)	Phī-lār'cūs (C.)	Phī-n'tī-ās (1)	Phrō'nē'cūs
Pe'tr'i-num	Phā'rās	Phī-lār'g'y-rus (C.)	Phī-lā	Phrō'nīs
Pe'tr'i-ni-a	Phā'rī-ūs	Phī-l'ō-ās (C.)	Phī-lō'gēs	Phrō'nō
Pe'tr'i-ni-ūs	Phā-r-mē-cū'sa	Phī-lō'mōn	Phī-lō'gēs-thōn	Phrō'cō-ūs (C.)
Pe'tī-ūs	Phā-r-nā-bā'zus	Phī-lō'ne	Phī-lō'gēs	Phrō'x'us
Pe'n'cē	Phā-r-nā'cē-a	Phī-lō'rīs	Phī-lō'gōn	Phrō'x'ā (5)
Peu-cēd'a-nōs (C.)	Phā-r-nā'cēs †	Phī-lō'rēs	Phī-lō'grā	Phrō'x'ō'tis (5)
Peu-cēs'tēs	Phā-r-nā-cēs (C.)	Phī-lō'sī-ūs (1)	Phī-lō'g'y-ās	Phrō'y'cus
Peu-cē'tī-a (1)	Phā-r-nā'cī-a (1) (C.)	Phī-lō'tē'rūs	Phī-lō'g'y-ē	Phrō'y'cī-a (C.)
Peu-cē'tī-i (1) (C.)	Phā-r-nā'p'tēs	Phī-lō'tas	Phī-lō'tas	Phrō'y'cī-lā (C.)
Peu-cī'nī	Phā-r-nās'pēs	Phī-lō'tī-ūs (1)	Phī-lō'tī-ās (1) (T.)	Phrō'y'cī-cē
Peū-cō-lā'us	Phā'r'nus	Phī-l'ī-dās	Phī-l'us	Phrō'y'cī-cēs (C.)
Pēx-q-dō'rūs	Phā'rōs	Phī-l'ī-dēs	Phī-l'us	Phrō'y'cī-cūs
Phē'a	Phā-r-sā'lī-a	Phī-lī'n'nā	Phī-l'gī-ūs (C.)	Phrō'y'cīus
Phē-a'cēs (C.)	Phā-r-sā'lus (C.)	Phī-lī'n'us	Phō'bas (T.)	Phrō'y'las
Phē-a'cī-a (1)	Phār'te	Phī-l'p'p'e-i	Phō-bē'tōr	Phrō'y'le
Phē'a'x	Phā'rūs	Phī-l'p'p'e'us (C.)	Phō-cē'a	Phrō'y'le-īs
Phēd'ī-mūs (4)	Phā-rū'sī-i, (1) or Phāu-rū'sī (1)	Phī-l'p'p'i	Phō-cā'ī-cūs (C.)	Phrō'y'lē'us
Phē'dōn	Phār'y-bīs	Phī-l'p'pī-dēs	Phō'cā-īs (C.)	Phrō'y'lē'dēs (C.)
Phē'drā	Phā-r'y'c'ō-dōn	Phī-l'p'p'ō-līs	Phō-cēn'sēs, and Phō-cī	Phrō'y'lē
Phē'drī-a	Phār'y-gēs	Phī-l'p'p'ō-līs	cī	Phrō'y'lā
Phē'drūs	Phā-sā-ē'līs (C.)	Phī-l'p'p'us	Phō-cīl'ī-dēs	Phrō'y'lā-lī-a
Phēd'y-mā (4)	Phā-sā-ē'līs	Phī-līs'cūs	Phō'cī-ōn (1)	Phrō'y'lē'ī-ūs (3)
Phē-mōn'q-ē	Phā-sī-ā'nā (1)	Phī-līs'tī-dēs (C.)	Phō'cīs	Phrō'y'līs
Phē-nāg'q-rē (C.)	Phā-sī-ās (1)	Phī-līs'tī-ō (C.)	Phō'cīs'cūs	Phrō'y'lī-ūs
Phēn-ā-rē'tē (C.)	Phā'sīs	Phī-līs'tī-ōn (2)	Phō-cī'l'ī-dēs	Phrō'y'lōd'q-cē
Phē-nār'q-tē (C.)	Phās'sus	Phī-līs'tus	Phō'be	Phrō'y'lōs
Phē'nj-ās	Phās'sus	Phī-lō't	Phō'bē-ūm	Phrō'y'lūs
Phēn'nā (4)	Phāu'dā	Phī'lō	Phō-bē'um (T.)	Phrō'y'rōm'a-ghūs
Phēn'nās (4)	Phāw'q-rī'nus	Phī'lō-bē'q-tūs	Phō-bē'us (C.)	Phy-scēll'a
Phēn'q-mē'rīs (4) (C.)	Phā'y'lus	Phī-lō-bē-ō'rūs (T.)	Phō-bī'dās (4)	Phy's'cō-a
Phē-ō'q-mēs	Phē'a, or Phē'i'ā (4)	Phī-lōch'q-rūs	Phō-bī'q-nā	Phy's'cōn
Phēs'a'q-nā (4)	Phē-cād'um	Phī-l'q-clēs	Phō'būs	Phy's'cōs
Phēs'tum (4)	Phē'gēs-ūs, or Phlē'gēs-ūs	Phī-lōc'ra-tēs	Phō'mōs	Phy's'cūs
Phē'q-thōn (C.)	Phēll'ī-a	Phī-lōc'tē'tēs	Phō-nī'cē	Phy's'cōn'mōn (C.)
Phē-q-thōn-tēs'ūs (C.)	Phēll'ō'q	Phī-lō-cy'prus	Phō-nī'cēs (C.)	Phy-tāl'ī-dēs
Phā'q-tōn	Phēll'ūs	Phī-lō-dā-mē'a	Phō-nī'cē-ūs (1)	Phy-tā'ūs
Phā-q-ton-tī'a-dēs	Phē'mj-ō (C.)	Phī-lō-dē'us	Phō-nī'cī-a (1)	Phy-tē'um (C.)
Phā-q-tū'sā	Phē'mj-ūs	Phī-lōd'ī-cē	Phō-nī'cī-dēs	Phy'tōn
Phē'us	Phē-mōn'q-ē	Phī-lō-dū'lus (C.)	Phō-nī'c'us	Phy-x'ūm (1)
Phā-gē'gī-a (1)	Phēn'q-hē'thīs (C.)	Phī-lō-lā'us	Phō-nī-cū'sā (4)	Pr'a, or Pr-ā'lī-a
Phā'ī-nūs (C.)	Phē-nē'um	Phī-lō'l'q-gūs	Phō-nī's'ā	Pr'a-sūs
Phā-l-a-crī'nē (T.)	Phē'nē-ūs, (lake.)	Phī-lōm'a-ghē	Phō-nī'x	Pr-cē'nī
Phā'le	Phē'nē'us, (man.) (T.)	Phī-lōm'brō-tūs	Phō'tē-ūm (C.)	Pr-cēn'tī-a (1)
Phā-lē'cūs	Phē'rā	Phī-lō-mē'lī-a †	Phō'tē	Pr-cēn'tīm
Phā-lē'cūs (1)	Phē'rē'us	Phī-lō-mē'lūs	Phō'nō'thīs (C.)	Pr-cē'n'ni
Phā-lān'tus	Phē-rān'tēs	Phī-lō-mē'lūs	Phō'nō'thīs	Pr-cēra
Phā-lā'rā (C.)	Phē-rē'lus	Phī-lō-mē'tor (C.)	Phō'nō'thīs	Pīc'tō, or Pīc'tī
Phā'l'a-rūs	Phē-rē'clūs (C.)	Phī-lō-mē'tor (C.)	Phō'r'cūs, or Phō'r'cūs	Pīc'tō'pī, or Pīc'tō-nēs
Phā-lā'rūs (C.)	Phē-rē'ra-tēs	Phī-lō-mū'sus (C.)	Phō'r'cūs (C.)	Pīc'tō'q-ūm
Phā-lā'rūs (C.)	Phē-rē-cy'dēs	Phī-lō'n	Phō'r'mī-ō	Pīc'tōr
Phā'l'cī-dōn	Phē-rē-qn-dā'tēs	Phī-lōn'ī-dēs	Phō'r'mīs	Pī'cūs
Phā'l'e-ās	Phē-rē-nī'cē	Phī-lō'n'q-ūs	Phō'r'q-nē-ūs (n.)	Pī-dō'rūs
Phā-l'e'rē-ūs *	Phē-rēph'ā-tē (T.)	Phī-lō'n'q-ē	Phō'r'q-nē-ūs (a.) (C.)	Pīd'y-tēs
Phā-l'e'tī-a (T.)	Phē'rēs	Phī-lō'n'q-mēs	Phō'r'q-nīd'q-cē (C.)	Pī-d'y'tēs (C.)
Phā-l'e'rīs	Phē-rē'tī-ās (1)	Phī-lō'n'q-mūs	Phō'r'ō'nīs	Pī'ē-lūs
Phā-l'e'rōn, or Phā'l'e-rūm	Phē-rē-tī'ma	Phī-lō'n'ūs	Phō'r'ō'nī-ūm	Pī'ē-rā
Phā-l'e'rūn (C.)	Phē-rī'nūm	Phī-lō'p'a-tōr	Phō's'phō-rūs (C.)	Pī-ē'rī-a
Phā-l'e'rūs	Phē'rōn	Phī-lō'p'p'i-ōn (T.)	Phō'tī'nus	Pī-ē'rī-dēs
Phā'l'ī-ās	Phī'a-lē	Phī-lō'p'p'hōn	Phō'tī-ūs (1)	Pī'ē-rīs
Phā'l'ī-ās	Phī-ā'lī-a, or Phī-gā'lī-a	Phī-lō'p'e'men	Phō'tūs	Pī'ē-rūs
Phā-l'ō'rē (C.)	Phī'a-lūs	Phī-lō'p'p-nūs (C.)	Phā-rā'tēs	Pī'ē-tās
Phā-l'y'fī-ūs (1)	Phī-cē'on (C.)	Phī-lō'rō'mus (C.)	Phā-rā'tī-cēs	Pī'ē-rā
Phām-q-nā'phīs (C.)	Phī-c'q-rēs	Phī-lō-stēph'ā-nūs (C.)	Phā-rā'dēs	Pī-lā'tus (C.)
Phā-nā'cēs (C.)	Phīd'ī-ās	Phī-lōs'tra-tūs	Phā-rān'dē	Pī-lē'sus (C.)
Phā-nē'us	Phīd'ī-lē	Phī-lō'tas	Phā-rā'tēs	Pī-lō'rūs (C.)
Phā-nē'q-rā (C.)	Phī-dī'pī-dēs	Phī-lō'tē-ra	Phā-rā'nī'c'ā-tēs	Pī-lūm'nus
Phān-a-rā'ā	Phī-d'ī'tī-a (1)	Phī-lō'thē-a (C.)	Phā-rā'ō'tēs	Pīm'plā
Phā'nās	Phī-d'ō'lās (C.)	Phī-lō'thē'rūs (C.)	Phā-rā'ī-clēs	Pīm-plē'a (C.)
Phā'nēs	Phī'dōn	Phī-lō'tī-mūs	Phā-rā'ī-mūs	Pīm-plē'ī-dēs
Phā'nj-ūm (C.)	Phīd'y-lē	Phī-lō'tī'mūs (C.)	Phā-rā'sī-ūs (1)	Pīm-prā'nā
Phān'q-clēs	Phī-g'ā-lā, or	Phī-lō'tīs	Phā-rā-phēr'nēs	Pīm'p-rūs
Phān-q-dē'mus	Phī-gā'lī-a (C.)	Phī-lō'x'ē-nūs	Phē-gē'nā (C.)	Pīn'ā'rīs
Phān'q-tīs (C.)	Phī-gā'lē-i	Phī-l'y'lī-ūs	Phī-rā-nī'tī-ūs (1)	Pīm'q-rūs (C.)

* *Phalerus*.—There is some doubt, among the learned, whether this word ought to be pronounced in three or four syllables; that is, as *Phal-e-reus* or *Pha-le-re-us*. The latter mode, however, with the accent on the antepenultimate, seems to be the most eligible.—[See *ΙΟΜΑΧΕΥΣ*.—*TROLLOPE*.]

† *Pharnaces*.—All our prosodists accent the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but an English ear is strongly inclined to accent the penultimate, as in *Arbaces* and *Arsac-*

ces, which see.—[The antepenultimate accentuation is more probably correct.—*TROLLOPE*.]

‡ *Philomedea*.—
 “Nor less by *Philomedea* known on earth,—
 A name derived immediate from her birth.”
COOKE'S Hesiod. Theog. v. 311.
 —[This name of *Venus* is properly *Philo-medea*; which *Cooke* has converted into *Philomedea*.—*TROLLOPE*.]

Sa-trā'i-dæ (c.)	Scī'rus	Se-jā'nus, Æ'ti-ūs	Sēr'i-cūs (c.)	Sī'ga
Sāt-rā-pe'ā (c.)	Scō'q-ī (c.)	Se-lā'si-ā (l)	Se-r'i'phus	Sī-gē'um, or Sī-gē'um
Sāt-rā-pe'nī	Scō'lus	Scō'dō'mus (c.)	Sēr'my'ā	Sī-g'ni-ā
Sāt-rā-pe's (c.)	Scōm'brus	Se-lēm'nus	Sēr'rōn	Sīg-nī'nus (c.)
Sa-trī'cum	Scō'pās	Se-lē'ne	Ser-rā'nus	Sīg-o-vēs'sus
Sa-trōp'a-cēs	Scōp'e-lōs (c.)	Sē-lu-cē'nā, or Se-	Ser-rē'um (c.)	Sī-g'ni, or Sīg'u-nā,
Sāt'u-ra	Scō'p'i-um	leu'cis	Sēr-tō'r-i-ūs	or Sī-g'ni'nā
Sāt-u-rē'i-ūm, (3) or	Scōr-dis'ci, and Scōr-	Se-lu'ci-ā (l) *	Ser-ve'us	Sī'lā, or Sī'lā
Sa-tī're-ūm	dis'cī	Scī-ey-ci'ā (c.)	Ser-vi-ā'nus	Sī-lā'i (c.)
Sāt-u-rē'i-ūm (3)	Scō'li'nus	Se-lu'ci-dæ	Ser-vil'i-ā	Sī-lā'nā, Jū'lī-ā
Sāt-ur-nā'lī-ā	Scō'us'sā	Se-lu'cis	Ser-vil-i-ā'nus	Sī-lā'nus
Sa-tūr-ni-ā	Scīr-i-bō-ni-ā	Se-lu-co-bē'lus (c.)	Ser-vil'i-ūs	Sī'lā-ris
Sāt-ur-nī'nus	Scīr-i-bō-ni-ā'nus	Se-lu'cus	Ser-vi-ūs Tū'l'i-ūs	Sī-lā-rūs (c.)
Sa-tūr-ni-ūs	Scīr-i-bō-ni-ūs	Sē'l'gē	Sēs-a-mē'nī (c.)	Sī-lē'nī (z.)
Sa-tūr'nus	Scī'l'a-cē (c.)	Se-līm'nus	Sēs-ā-mūm (c.)	Sī-lē'nus
Sāt'u-rūm	Scī'l'a-cē'um	Se-lī'nus, or Se-lī'nus	Sēs-ā-rā	Sī-lī-cēn'se
Sāt'y-ri (c.)	Scī'l'āx	Sēs-lī-ūs (c.)	Sēs-ā-rē'thus (c.)	Sī-lī-ūs I-tāl'i-cūs
Sāt'y-rūs	Scī'l'ā	Se-lā'si-ā (l)	Sēs-o-ōs'tris (c.)	Sī'l'phī-ūm
Sāu-fē'i-ūs Trō'gus (3)	Scī'l'ā-ūm	Se-lē'rīs	Se-sōs'tris	Sī'l'pī-ā (z.)
Sāu-rōm'a-tæ	Scī'l'i-ās	Sē'l'i	Sēs'ti-ūs (l)	Sī-l-vā'nus
Sāu'rus	Scī'l'is	Se-līm'brī-ā	Sēs'tōs, or Sēs'tus	Sī-mān'gē-lūs (c.)
Sāv'e-rā	Scī'l'us	Sēm'e-lē	Se-sū'vi-i	Sīm-briv'i-ūs, or Sīm-
Sā-vē'ra (c.)	Scī'y-l'us	Se-mīd'e-i (c.)	Sēr'f-ūs	brī'vī-ūs
Sā'vo, or Sā-vō'nā	Scī'y'p'i-ūm	Sēm-i-gēr-mā'nī	Sēr'thōn	Sī-mē'nā (c.)
Sā'vus	Scī'y'ras	Sēm-i-gū'nus	Sēr'ti-ā (l)	Sī-mē'this (c.)
Sāx'o-nēs (c.)	Scī'y-rī-ā-dēs (c.)	Se-mī'r-ā-mis	Se'thēs	Sī-mē'thus, or Sy-mē'-
Sāz'i-chēs	Scī'y-rōs	Sēm-nō-nēs	Se-vē'rā	thus
Scæ'ā (sē'ā)	Scī'y'p'i-ūm (z.)	Sēm-nō'thē-i (c.)	Se-vē-rī-ā'nus	Sīm'ī-læ
Scæ'vā (sē'vā)	Scī'y'q-lē (c.)	Se-mō'nēs	Se-vē'rūs †	Sīm'ī-his
Scæv'o-lā (sē'v'o-lā)	Scī'y'thēs	Sēm-o-sān'tus	Sē'vō (z.)	Sīm'mī-ās
Scā'l'dēs (s.)	Scī'y'thō'nī (c.)	Sēm-prō'nī-ā	Sēx'ti-ā (l)	Sī'mōn
Scā'l'p'i-ūm	Scī'y'thēs, or Scī'y'thā	Sēm-prō'nī-ūs	Sēx'til'i-ā	Sī'mōn'e-līs (c.)
Scā-mān'der	Scī'y'th'i-ā	Se-mū'r'i-ūm	Sēx'til'i-ūs (c.)	Sī'm-o-y'i'i-ūs (l)
Scā-mān'dri-ūs	Scī'y'th'i-dēs	Sēr'nā	Sēx'til'i-ūs	Sī'mōn'i-dēs
Scān-dā'rī-ā	Scī'y'th'nus	Se-nā'tor (c.)	Sēx'ti-ūs (l)	Sī'mōn
Scān-dē'ā (c.)	Scī'y'thōn	Se-nā'tus	Sēx'tus	Sī'mōn'i-dēs
Scān-di-nā'vi-ā	Scī'y'thōp'q-līs	Sēn'e-cā	Sī'h'nī	Sīm-pl'i'ci-ūs (l)
Scān-tī-lā	Scī-bās'tā	Sēr'nī-ā (z.)	Sī'h'o-tēs (c.)	Sīm'u-ūs
Scāp-tēs'y-lī	Sēb-as-tē'ā (c.)	Sēr'nā, or Sēr'nā	Sī-bū'r'i-ūs (l)	Sī'mus
Scāp'tī-ā (l)	Sēb-as-tē'nī (c.)	Sēr'nō-nēs	Sī-b'y'l'tæ	Sīm'y-rā
Scāp'ti-ūs (l)	Se-bās'ti-ā (l)	Se-nō'nēs (c.)	Sīh-y-l'i'nus (c.)	Sīn'dā (z.)
Scāp'u-lā	Sēb-as-tē'p'o-līs (c.)	Sēr'ti-ūs (l)	Sī'ca	Sīn'dī
Scār'di-i	Sēb'e-dā (c.)	Sēr'p'i-ās (c.)	Sī-cā-cān'brī, or Sī-gām'-	Sī-nē'ra (c.)
Scār-phē'ā (c.)	Sēb-en-n'y'tus	Sēr'p'i-ūs (z.)	brī	Sīn-gē'tī
Scār-phī'ā, or Scār'phē	Se-bē'this (c.)	Sēr'p'i-sī-ā (l) (c.)	Sī-cā'nī	Sīn-gī-dū'num (s.)
Scāu'rus	Se-bē'thōs (c.)	Sēr'phō'rīs (s.)	Sī-cā'nī-ā	Sīn-gy-lō'nēs (c.)
Scēd'ā-sūs	Se-bē'tus	Sēr'tēm'pē-dā (c.)	Sī-cā'nus (c.)	Sīn'gus (z.)
Scēl'e-rā'tus	Se-bū-sī-ā'nī, (l) or Sē-	Sēr'tēm'tī-ō (c.)	Sī-cē'l'i-dēs	Sī'nīs
Scē-nī'tæ (c.)	gū-sī-ā'nī (l)	Sēr'tē'rī-ōn	Sī'c'e-līs	Sīn'nā-cēs
Scēh'di-ā	Sēc'e-lā (l)	Sēr'tim'i-ūs	Sī-cē'mus (c.)	Sīn'nā-chā
Scēh'di-ūs	Sec-tā'nus	Sēr'ti-my-lē'i-ūs (3)	Sī-cē'nus (c.)	Sīn'o-ē
Scēh'rī-ā	Se-dīg'i-ūs (c.)	Sēr'y-rā	Sī-che'us	Sī'nōn
Scēn-e'is (c.)	Sēd'i-tā'nī, or Sēd-gn-	Sēq'uā-nā	Sī-cil'i-ā	Sī-nōp'e
Scēn'e'us	tā'nī	Sēq'uā-nī	Sī-cil'i-ūs Dēn-tā'tus	Sī-nōp'e-ūs
Scēn'y's, or Scē'nō	Se-dū'nī	Se-quān'i-cūs (c.)	Sī-cī'nus	Sīn'o-rīx
Scī-āp'o-dēs (c.)	Se-dū'sī-i (l)	Se-quīn'i-ūs	Sī-cī'nūs (c.)	Sīn't'icē (z.)
Scī'ā-thīs (sī'ā-thīs)	Se-gēs'tā	Se-rā'pēs (c.)	Sī'cō-rūs	Sīn'tī-i (l)
Scī'ā-thōs	Se-gēs'tēs	Sēr-ā-pē'um (c.)	Sī'cū-i	Sīn-y-ēs-sā
Scī'drōs	Se-gēs'tī-ā (z.)	Se-rā'pī-ō	Sī'cū-lūs (c.)	Sīn-y-ēs-sā'nus (c.)
Scī'l'us	Sēg'nī	Se-rā'pī-ōn (c.)	Sī'cy-ō'nī (l)	Sī'p'hē (c.)
Scī'nīs	Se-gōb'rī-gā	Sēr-rā'pīs †	Sī'cy-ō'nī-ā (l)	Sīph'nōs
Scī'nthī	Sēg'o-nāx	Se-r-bō'nīs	Sīd-ā-cē'nē (c.)	Sī-pōn'tum, or Sī'pūs
Scī'ō'ne	Se-gōn'ti-ā, (l) or Sē-	Sēr'dī-cā (s.)	Sī'dē	Sīp'y-lūm, and Sīp'y-
Scī-pī'ā-dæ	gū'n'ti-ā (l)	Se-rē'nā	Sī-dē'lē (c.)	lūs
Scī-pī'ā-dēs (c.)	Sēg'on-tī'ā-cī	Se-rē-nī-ā'nus	Sī-dē'nē (c.)	Sīr'bō (z.)
Scīp'i-ō	Se-gō'vi-ā	Se-rē'nus	Sī-dē'rō	Sīr-bō'nīs (c.)
Scī'ra	Se-gūn'ti-ūm (l)	Sēr'rēs	Sīd-i-cī'num	Sī-rēd'o-nēs (c.)
Scī-rā'di-ūm	Se-gū-sī-ā'nī (z.)	Sēr-gēs'tus	Sī'dōn	Sī-rē'nēs
Scī'ras	Se-gū'sī-ō (l) (z.)	Sēr'gī-ā	Sī-dō'nīs	Sī'rēs
Scī'rōn	Sēi-sāch-thī'ā (c.)	Sēr-gī'o-lūs †	Sīd'o'nīs (c.)	Sī'rēs
Scī-rōn'i-dēs (c.)	Sēr'y's Strā'bo	Sēr'gī-ūs	Sī-dō'nī-ūs	Sī'r'i-ūs

* *Seulencia*. — Lempriere and Labbe accent this word on the penultimate, but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate. As this word, according to Strabo, had its penultimate formed of the diphthong *ei*, Σελουκεια, this syllable ought to have the accent; but, as the antepenultimate accent is so incorporated into our tongue, I would strongly recommend the pronunciation which an English scholar would give it at first sight, and that is placing the accent on the *u*. This is the accent Milne gives it: —

“Eden stretched her line
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great *Seulencia*, built by Grecian kings.”

Par. Lost, b. iv.

If, however, the English scholar wishes to shine in the classical pronunciation of this word, let him take care to pronounce the *c* like *s* only, and not like *sh*, which sound it necessarily has, if the accent be on the antepenultimate syllable. See Rules 10 and 31. — [And notes. The *c* should properly be pronounced like *k*; and the next word should also have the accent on the penultimate. — TROLLOPE. — Labbe, Carr, &c., accent the antepenultimate, *Se-leu-ci-dæ*. — ΕΙΡΩΤΑ.]

† *Serapis*. — There is not a dissenting voice among our prosodists against the pronouncing of this word with the accent on the penultimate syllable; and yet, to show the tendency of English pronunciation, when a ship of this name had a desperate engagement with one of the French, which attracted the attention of the public, everybody pronounced it with the accent on the first syllable. Milton has done the same, in his sublime description of the grandeur of Pandemonium: —

“Not Babylon
Nor great Alcairo such magnificence
Equalled in all their glories to enshrine
Belus or *Serapis*, their gods; or seat
Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and luxury.”

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 717.

† *Sergiolus*. — I find this word in no dictionary but Lempriere's, and there the accent is placed upon the penultimate, instead of the antepenultimate, syllable. — [Juv. Sat. vi. 105: *Sergiolus jam redere guttur*. — TROLLOPE.]

§ *Severus*. — This word, like *Serapis*, is universally mispronounced, by the mere English scholar, with the accent on the first syllable.

T.

Ta-AU'TĒS	Tar-quin'i-a	Tē-lēb'q-m, or Tē-lēb'- q-ēs	Tēr-ri-ās	Thau-mān'ti-ās, (1)
Tāb'a-nūs, or	Tar-quin'i-i	Tē-lēb'q-ās	Tēr-i-bā'zys	and Thau-mān'tis
Tā-bā'nus (c.)	Tar-quin'i-ūs	Tē-lēb'q-dēs	Tē-ri'd'ā-ā	Thau'mas
Tā-bē'ni (c.)	Tar-qui'ti-ūs (1)	Tē-lēc'lēq, or Tē-lēc'lyus	Tēr-i-dā'tēs	Thau-mā'si-ūs (1)
Tā'bōr (z)	Tar-qui-tūs	Tē-lēc'clūs (c.)	Tēr'i-gūm	Thē'a
Tāb'ra-ca	Tār-rū'c'na	Tē-lēc-clūdēs	Tē-ri'na (c.)	Thē-mē'tus (c.)
Tā-bū'da (z)	Tār-rū'ti-ūs (1)	Tē-lēg'q-nūs	Tēr-mēn't-a (1)	Thē-ā'q-nēs
Tā-būr'nus	Tār'sa	Tē-lēm'q-chūs	Tēr-mē-ra (c.)	Thē-ā'gēs
Tā-cā'pe (z)	Tār'si-ūs (1)	Tē'l'ē-mūs	Tēr-me-rūs	Thē-ā'nō
Tā-cā'ri'nās	Tār'sus, or Tār'sōs	Tē'l'ē-phās'ās	Tēr-mē'sus	Thē-ā'mm
Tā-cā'mp'sō	Tār'ta-rūs	Tē'l'ē-phās	Tēr-mi-nā'li-a	Thē-ā'ri-dūs
Tā-cā'q-ri (c.)	Tār'tē'sus, or	Tē-lē's'p'ā (1)	Tēr'mi-nūs	Thē-ā-tē'tēs
Tā-cō'chus, or Tā'chus	Tār'tēs'sus	Tē-lē's'i-clēs	Tēr'mi-sūs, or Tēr- mēs'sus	Thē'bē
Tāc'i'te	Tār'tū'ti-ūs (1)	Tē-lē-sil'ā	Tēr-pān'der	Thē'b'ē-īs
Tāc'i'tūs	Tār'us (z)	Tē-lē-sin'i-clūs	Tēr-p-sich'q-rē	Thē-bā'nus (c.)
Tāc'q-la (c.)	Tās'gē'ti-ūs (1)	Tē-lē-si'nus	Tēr-p-sic'ra-tē	Thē'bē, or Thē'bē
Tāc'q-phō'rīs (c.)	Tās'si-ātō (c.)	Tē-lē-sip'pus	Tēr-sā-nū'sa (c.)	Thē-ā-nū'sa (c.)
Tā'di-a	Tāt'ian (2)	Tē-lēs'pho-rūs	Tēr-ra-sid'i-ūs	Thē-ā-i-a (3)
Tā-diff'e-rā (c.)	Tā-ti-nē'sēs (1)	Tē-lēs'tas	Tēr'ti-ā (1)	Thē-ā-i-a (3)
Tān'q-rūs (4) (c.)	Tā'ti-ūs (1)	Tē-lēs'tēs	Tēr-ti-lj-ās (1)	Thē-l-ā'ra (c.)
Tān'q-rūs (4)	Tāt'ta	Tē-lēs'tō	Tēr-ti-lj-ās'ās	Thē-l'ē-phās'ās
Tā'nj-ās	Tāu-ch'i'ra (c.)	Tē-lē-thūs	Tē-thys	Thē-l'ē-si'nus (c.)
Tā-ē'pa (c.)	Tāu-kān'ti-i (1)	Tē-lē-thū'sa	Tēr-ra-cō'mum (c.)	Thē'l'i-nē (c.)
Tā'gēs	Tāu'nus	Tē-leū'ri-ās	Tēr-ra-gō'nīs (c.)	Thel-pū'sa
Tā-gō'nj-ūs	Tāu-rān'i-a	Tē-leū'te (z)	Tēr-trāp'cūs	Thelx'ron
Tā'gus	Tāu-rān'tēs	Tē-leū'ti-ās (1)	Tēr'tri-ūs	Thelx'ro-pē
Tā-lā'si-ūs (1)	Tāu'ri	Tē'l'i-nūs (c.)	Tēr'ter	Thēm'e-nūs
Tāl'q-ūs	Tāu'ri-a (c.)	Tē-lā'nē	Tēu-ch'i'ra (c.)	Thē-mē'si-ōn (1)
Tā-lā'y-ra	Tāu'ri-ca	Tē-lj-ās	Tēr'ir	Thē'mīs
Tāl'ē-tūm	Tāu'ri-ca	Tē'ljās	Tēu'crj-a	Thē-mis'cy-ra
Tāl-thy'b'i-ūs	Tāu'ri-ca	Tē'ljās	Tēu'crj-a	Thēm-is-cy'ra (c.)
Tā'lyus	Tāu'ri-ca	Tē'ljās	Tēu'crj-a	Thēm'is-ōn
Tām'a-rūs	Tāu'ri-ni	Tē'ljās	Tēu'crj-a	Thēm'is-ta
Tā-mā'se-a	Tāu'ri-nus (c.)	Tē'lme'ra (c.)	Tēu-mē'sos (c.)	Thē-mis'ti-ūs (1)
Tām'ē-si-a (c.)	Tāu'ris'ci	Tē-lmēs'sus, or Tēl- mis'sus	Tēu-mēs'sos (c.)	Thē-mis'to-clēs
Tā'nōs	Tāu'ri-ūm	Tē'lōn	Tēu'ō	Thēm'is'tōg'ē-nēs
Tām'pi-ūs	Tāu'ri-ūs (c.)	Tēl-thū'sa	Tēu'ā	Thē-ō-clē'a
Tām'y-rās	Tāu-rōb'q-lūs (c.)	Tē'lyis	Tēu-tā'mj-ās, or Tēu- ta-mīs	Thē-ō-clēs
Tām'y-rīs	Tāu-rō-nīs'ūm	Tē-mā'the-ā	Tēu'tas, or	Thē-ō-clūs
Tān'a-grā	Tāu-ro-pē-li'ā (c.)	Tē-mā'thj-a (c.)	Tēu-tā-tēs	Thē-ō-clym'ē-nūs
Tān-a-grē'us (c.)	Tāu-ro-pō-lūs (c.)	Tēm'brj-ūm (c.)	Tēu'thras	Thē-ō-clj-ūs (c.)
Tān'a-grūs, or Tān'a- gēr	Tāu-ro-rō-lūs (c.)	Tēm-e-ni'ā	Tēu'thras	Thē-ō-clj-ūs (c.)
Tān'a-īs	Tāu-rā'by-lē (c.)	Tēm-e-ni'tēs	Tēu'thrō'nē (c.)	Thē-ō-clj-ūs (c.)
Tān'a-quill	Tāu'rūs	Tēm-mō'nj-ūm	Tēu'thrō'nē-iūs	Thē-ō-clj-ūs (c.)
Tā-nē'tum (z)	Tāx'i-ā	Tēm-mō'nōs (c.)	Tēu'tō-ni, and Tēu'to- nēs	Thē-ō-clj-ūs (c.)
Tā'nj-s (z)	Tāx'i-īl (c.)	Tēm'q-nūs	Tēu'tōn'i-cūs (c.)	Thē-ō-dēc'tēs
Tān-tāl'i-dēs	Tāx'i-lūs, or Tāx'i-lēs	Tēm-q-rin'da	Thē-bē'nā	Thē-ō-dō'nj-s (z)
Tān'ta-lūs	Tāx-i-mā'q'ui-lūs	Tēm'ē-sē	Thāc'co-nā (c.)	Thē-ō-dō'rē'tus
Tā-nū'si-ūs Gēr'mi- nūs	Tā-y'g'ē-tē, or Tā-y- gē'tē	Tēm'nēs (c.)	Thā'is	Thē-ō-dō'rē'tus
Tā-ō'ca (c.)	Tā-y'g'ē-tūs, or Tā-y'g'- ē-tā*	Tēm'mi'cēs (c.)	Thā'ia	Thē-ō-dō'rē'tus
Tā-ō'ci (c.)	Tē-ā'nūm	Tēm'nēs	Thā'ia-mē (c.)	Thē-ō-dō'rē'tus
Tā'phj-m	Tē-ā-rūs	Tēm'nōs	Thā'ia-mē (c.)	Thē-ō-dō'rē'tus
Tā'phj-i (c.)	Tē-ā'te (c.)	Tēm'pē-a (c.)	Thā'ias'si-ō (1) (c.)	Thē-ō-dō'rē'tus
Tā'phj-ūs	Tē-ā'tē-a, Tē-ā'tē, or	Tēm-py'ra (c.)	Thā'ias'si-ūs (1)	Thē-ō-dō'si-ā (1) (s.)
Tā'phj-ūs	Tē-ā'tē-ā-tē	Tēm-py'ra (c.)	Thā'ias	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'p'q-ri (c.)	Tē-ā'tē-ā-tē	Tēm'p'ch-tē'ri (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'p-q-si'ri (c.)	Tē'chēs (z)	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'p-rōb'ā-nē	Tē'chēs'sa	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'p'sus	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'p'yr	Tē'chēs-mūs	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'q-nīs	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'rās	Tē'chēs-mūs	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-ex-py'pus	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-hē'l'i	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-hē'l'i-cūs (c.)	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-chē'ti-ūs (1)	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-chi-a (c.)	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-chōn	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-chon-dim'q-tūs (c.)	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-ēn'ti'nus (c.)	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-ēn'tum, or Tā'r-ēn- tūs	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-i-chē'ā, and	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-ich'ē-a (c.)	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-nā	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-pa	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-pē'i-ā (3)	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)
Tā'r-pē'i-ūs (3)	Tē'chēs-nātis	Tēm'nē-ē (c.)	Thā'ias'tri-a, or Thā- iēs'tri-a	Thē-ō-dō'si-ūs (1)

* *Taygetus*, or *Taygeta*. — All our prosodists, but Lempriere, accent these words on the antepenultimate syllable, as if divided into *Ta-yg'e-tus* and *Ta-yg'e-ta*. I am, therefore, rather inclined to suppose the position marked in his Dictionary an error of the press. The lines in Lily's *Quæ Genus* will easily call to the recollection of every scholar how early he adopted the antepenultimate pronun-

“Tartara, *Taygetus*, sic Tenara, Massica, et altus Gargarus”
 † *Tercus*. — For words of this termination, see ΙΟΜΕ-
 ΝΕΥΣ.
 ‡ *Thebes*. — Thebes in Egypt was called *Hecatompyllos*, from having a hundred gates; and Thebes in Greece, *Hep-
 tapyllos*, from its seven gates.

Thē-ō-pōl'e-mūs	Thō-ān/ti-ūm (1)	Tīb'e-rīs	Tt-siph'o-nūs	Trā/lēg
Thē-ō-pōm-pūs	Thō'ās	Tī-b'ē/ti-ūs	Tt's-o-bis (c.)	Trāns-al-pi'nus (c.)
Thē-ō-ro-pūs (c.)	Thō'ē	Tī-b'ē'tus (c.)	Tt's'ea (z.)	Trāns-pa-dā'nus (c.)
Thē-ō-rīs (c.)	Thō'lus	Tī-b'ē'sis	Tt's-sān'te-nūs	Trāns-tib-er'i'nā
Thē-ō-rī-ās	Thōm'y-rīs	Tī-his'cus (s.)	Tt's-qa-phēr'nēs	Trāns-tib-er'i'nus (c.)
Thē-ō-ti'mus	Thōn'f	Tīb-j-sē'nus (c.)	Tt-tē'g	Trāp'e-zg (c.)
Thē-ōx'e-nā	Thō'nūs	Tīb'u-lā (c.)	Tt-tan, or Tt-tā'nus	Trāp'e-zōn (c.)
Thē-ōx-ē'nī-ā	Thō-nī'tēs (c.)	Tī-bū'l'us	Tt'ti-na	Trāp'e-zus
Thē-ōx-ē'nī-ūs	Thō'ōn	Tt'bur	Tt-tā'nēs	Trāp'e-zūs (c.)
Thē'ra	Thō'ō-qa	Tt'bur-ti'nus (c.)	Tt'tanus	Trāp'e-zūs (c.)
Thē-rām'bus	Thō-ō'tēs	Tī-būr'ti-ūs (1)	Tt-tā-nēs'us (c.)	Trā-phē'a (c.)
Thē-rām'e-nēs	Thō-rā'nī-ūs	Tī-būr'tus	Tt-tā-nī-ā	Trā-sū'lus
Thē-rāp'ne, or Tē-rāp'ne	Thō'rāx	Tt'chis (z.)	Tt-tān'i-dēs	Trē'ba (z.)
Thē'rās	Thō'ti-ā	Tīch'i-ūs	Tt-tān'i-ūs (c.)	Trē-bā'ti-ūs (1)
Thē-rid'a-mās (c.)	Thō'r'nāx	Tīc'i'da	Tt-tā-nus, (a grant.)	Trē-bē-lj-ā'nus
Thē-rim'a-chūs (z.)	Thō'r'us	Tī-c'i'num (c.)	Tt'tā-nūs, (a river.)	Trē-bē-lj-ē'nus
Thēr'i-nūs (c.)	Thō'qs	Tī-c'i'nus, (river.)	Tt-tā-rē'si-ūs (1)	Trē-bē-lj-ūs
Thē-rip'pi-dās	Thrā'cē	Tīc'i'nūs, (man.) (c.)	Tt-tā-rē'sus (c.)	Trē'bj-ā
Thēr'i-tās	Thrā'cī-ā (1)	Tīd'i-ūs	Tt'te-nūs	Trē'bj-ūs
Thēr'mā	Thrā'cī-ā (1)	Tī-ēs'sa	Tt'th-e-nid'i-ā	Trē-bō'nī-ā
Thēr-mō'dōn	Thrā'cē	Tīf'g-tā	Tt-thō'nus	Trē-bō'nī-ūs
Thēr-mōp'y-lē	Thrā'cē'j-dē	Tī-fā'tā (c.)	Tt-thō'rē-ā (c.)	Trē'b'y-lā
Thēr'nūm (z.)	Thrā'cīs	Tī-fēr'nūm	Tt-thrāus'tēs	Trē'tus
Thēr'mus	Thrā'sē-ās	Tīf'g-sīs	Tt'ti-ā (1)	Trēs'vi-rī (c.)
Thē-rōd'a-mās	Thrā-sid'ē-ūs	Tīg-ē-l'i'nus	Tt-ti-ā'nā (1)	Trē'v-e-rī
Thē'rōn	Thrā'sī-ūs (1)	Tī-ē-l'i-ūs	Tt-ti-ā'nus (1)	Trē'v'i-ā
Ther-pān'der	Thrā'sō	Tī-grā'nēs	Tt'ti-ēg (c.)	Trī-ā'rī-ūs
Ther-sān'der	Thrās-y-bū'lus	Tīg-rān-q-cēr'tā	Tt'ti-i (1)	Tt-bā'l'i
Ther-sil'o-chūs	Thrās-y-dē'us	Tt'grēs	Tt-tin'j-ūs	Tt'ib'o-ci
Ther-sip'pus	Thrā-sy'l'us	Tt'gris	Tt'ti-ūs (1)	Tt-bū'nī
Ther-sit'ēs	Thrā-sy'm'a-chūs	Tīg-y-rī'nī	Tt-tōr'mus	Tt-cās'sēs (z.)
Thēs-bī'tēs	Thrās-y-mē'dēs	Tī-lā-tē'i	Tt-tōr'mus (c.)	Tt'ic-ās-ti'nī
Thē-sē'a (c.)	Thrās-y-mē'nus	Tī-lā-vēmp'tus (z.)	Tt-tū'ti-ūs	Tt'ic'cē, (trik'sē)
Thē-sē'j-dē	Thrē-'ci-ūs (1)	Tī-phūs'sus (z.)	Tt'tus	Tt'ich'nās (c.)
Thē-sē'j-ūs	Thrē-'is'a	Tī-mē'a	Tt'ty-rūs	Tt'chō'nīs (c.)
Thē-sēm'um (c.)	Thrēp-sip'pas	Tī-mēn'ē-tūs (4) (c.)	Tt'ty-ūs	Tt-clā'rī-ā
Thē'sē-ūs	Thrī-ām'bus	Tī-mē'us	Tt'pōl'e-mūs (5)	Tt'cō-lō'nī
Thē'sē'ūs, and	Thrō'nī-ūm	Tī-māg'ē-nēs	Tt'mā'rus (5)	Tt-cōr'y-thūs (c.)
Thē'sē'ūs (c.)	Thry'ōn	Tī-mā-ē'tēs (c.)	Tt'mō'lūs (5)	Tt-crā'nā (z.)
Thē-sī'dā	Thry'ūs	Tī-māg'ō-rās	Tt'ch'a-ri (c.)	Tt-crē'mā
Thē-sī'dēs	Thy-cyd'i-dēs	Tī-mān'drā	Tt's'q-bis (4) (c.)	Tt-dē'atūm (z.)
Thēs-mōph'o-rā (c.)	Thy-lō'tō	Tī-mān'drī-dēs	Tt'g-a-tā	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-mō-phō'rī-ā	Thū'lē	Tī-mān'gē-lūs (c.)	Tt'jē-tum	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-mōth'e-tā	Thū'rī-ē, or Thū'rī-ām	Tī-mān'thēs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'sq-ā, or	Thū'ti-nūs	Tī-mār'chus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'sq-ā (c.)	Thū'rī-nūs (c.)	Tī-m-ā-rē'tā	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-pē'a (c.)	Thū'sī-ci-ā (1)	Tī-m-ā-sīh'ē-ūs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-pī'a	Thū'sā	Tī-mā'yus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-pī'q-dē	Thū'sā-dēs	Tī-m'ō-ās (c.)	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-pī'q-dēs	Thū'sā-mī'ā (c.)	Tī-m'ō-sī-ūs (1)	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-pī-e	Thū'sā-mīs	Tī-m'ōsch'a-rīs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'pīs	Thū'sā-nā	Tī-m'ō-clē'tā	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'pī-ās, or Thēs'pī-ūs (1)	Thū'sā-tī'ra	Tī-m'ō-clēs (c.)	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-prō'ti (c.)	Thū-bār'nī	Tī-m'ōc'ra-tēs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-prō'ti-ā (1)	Thū'ss'tā	Tī-m'ōc'rē-ōn	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-prō'tus	Thū'ss'tēs	Tī-m'ō-dē'mus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-sā'lī-ā	Thū'ss'tēs'us (c.)	Tī-m'ō-lā'us	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-sā'lī-ōn	Thū'ss'tēs'us (3) (c.)	Tī-m'ō-lō-ōn	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-sā-lī-ō'tis	Thū'm'brā	Tī-m'ō'lus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs-sā-lī-ō'nī'cā *	Thū'm-brēs'us	Tī-m'ōm'a-čhūs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'sā-lūs	Thū'm'brī-ā (c.)	Tī'm'ōn	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'tā-lūs (z.)	Thū'm'brīs	Tī-m'ōmāx (c.)	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'tē	Thū'm'brōn	Tī-m'ōph'a-nēs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'ti-ā (1)	Thū'm'ē-ūs	Tī-m'ōthē-ūs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'ti-ā-dē, and	Thū'm'i-ā-thīs	Tī-m'ōx'ē-nūs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'ti-ā-dēs	Thū-mōch'a-rēs	Tī'n'gīs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'ti-ās (1)	Thū-mōt'ēg	Tī'n'j-ā (z.)	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'ti-d'i'm'um (c.)	Thū-ōd'a-mās	Tt'phā	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'ti-ūs (1)	Thū-ō'nē	Tt'phys	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'tōr	Thū-ō'nē-ūs	Tt'ph'y-sā	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'ty-līs	Thū'ō-tēs	Tt'rē'si-ās (1)	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thēs'ty-lūs (c.)	Thū'r'yē	Tt'rī-bā'sēs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thē'tīs	Thū'r'yē-ā	Tt'rī-dā'tēs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thē'a'dō'tūs (c.)	Thū'r'yē-ās	Tt'rīs	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thē'a'tīs, or Teu'tīs	Thū'r'yē-dēs (c.)	Tt'rō	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thī'a	Thū'r'yē-ōn	Thū'r'n'thī-ā	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thī-ā-lē'lā (c.)	Thū'r-sāg'ē-tē	Tt'r'n'thūm	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thī'ās	Thū'r-sāg'ē-tēs (c.)	Tt'r'n'tus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thīm'brōn	Thū's'sōs	Tt'r'n'tus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thī-ōd'a-mās	Thū's'sōs	Tt'r'n'tus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thī-ōd'i-ā (z.)	Thū's'sōs	Tt'r'n'tus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thīs'bē	Thū's'sōs	Tt'r'n'tus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thīs'i-ās (1)	Thū's'sōs	Tt'r'n'tus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thīs'ō	Thū's'sōs	Tt'r'n'tus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā
Thīs-an-tē'us (c.)	Thū's'sōs	Tt'r'n'tus	Tt'jē-tūm (1)	Tt-ē'tēr'cā

* *Thessalonica*. — This word, like every other of a similar termination, is sure to be pronounced, by a mere English scholar, with the accent on the third syllable; but this must be avoided, on pain of literary excommunication.

† *Thon*, a physician of Egypt. Milton spells this word

with the final *e*, making it one syllable only, and consequently pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *tone* 1.

“Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of *Thone*, In Egypt, gave to Jove-born Helena, Is of such power to stir up joy as this.”

Trō/gus Pom-pē'i-ūs (3)	Tū/der, or Tu-dēr'tj-a- (1)	Tu-rō'nī (c.)	Ty'che (tj/ke)	Ty-rān'nus
Trō'i-lūs *	Tū/dri	Tūr'p-i-ō	Ty'ch'i-cūs (tik'q-kūs)	Ty'rās, or Ty'rā
Trō'jā	Tu-ē'nī, or Tu-ē'nī	Tu-rū'l'i-ūs	Ty'ch'i-ūs	Ty'rēs
Trō'jā	Tū-gu-r'nus	Tu-rūn'tus (s.)	Ty'de	Ty'r-dā'tēs
Trō-jū'gō-nā (c.)	Tu-i's'tō	Tus-cā'nj-a, and Tūs'-	Ty'd'e-ūs †	Ty'r-i
Trōm-en-t'i-nā	Tū-l'n'gī	ci-ā (l)	Ty-d'i'ēs	Ty-r'i'ō-tēs
Trōph'i-mūs	Tū'l'jā	Tūs'ci	Ty-e'nūs	Ty'r'i-ūs (c.)
Trō-phō'nj-ūs	Tū'l'j-a	Tūs-cy-lūm	Ty'lōs (z.)	Ty'rō
Trōs	Tū-lj-ā'nūm (c.)	Tūs'cylūm	Ty'm'ber	Ty-rōg'ly-phūs
Trōs'su-II (c.)	Tū-l'f'q-lā	Tūs'cys	Ty-mō'nus	Ty'rōs
Trōs'su-lūm	Tū'l'ij-ūs	Tū'ta	Tym-pā'nj-a	Ty-r'hē'i-dē
Trōt'lūm	Tū'l'ius Hos-til'i-ūs (z.)	Tū'ta'nus (c.)	Tym-phō'i	Ty-r'hē'i-dēs
Trū-en'tum, or	Tū-nē'ta, or Tū'nj-s	Tū'thō-ā (c.)	Tū'thō-ā-dēs	Ty-r'hē'nī
Trū-en-ti'nūm	Tū'n'grī	Tū'tj-ā (l)	Tū'n'dā-ris	Ty-r'hē'nūm
Trū-g-ō-dēm'q-nēs (4)	Tū'n'grī-nj-ūs	Tū'tj-cā'nus (c.)	Tū'n'dā-rūs	Ty-r'hē'nus
(c.)	Tū'r'bō	Tū'tj-cām	Tū'n'j-cūs	Ty-r'hē'nus
Trū'ph'ē-rūs	Tū'r-dē-lā'nī	Tū'tj-l'n'q (c.)	Ty-phē'us, or Ty-	Ty-r'hē'nus
Trū'ph-i'q-dō'rūs	Tū'r'dū-II (c.)	Tū'q-nā	phē'ūs, (a.)	Ty-r'sē'ta (c.)
Trū'phōn	Tū-r'ē'j-s	Tū'q-nē'i-ūs (3) (c.)	Ty-phē'ūs, (a.)	Ty'r'sj-s
Ty-phō'sa	Tū-rj-ā'sē (c.)	Tū'ā-nē-ūs, † or Ty-ā-	Ty'phōn	Ty'r'sus
Tā'be-rō	Tū'rj-ūs	nē'us	Ty-phō'nj-s (c.)	Ty'r'sus
Tūc'cī-ā (l)	Tū'r'nus	Tū'q-nī'tj-s	Ty-phō'nj-s (c.)	Ty'r'sus
Tyc-clū'ō-rā (c.)	Tū'rō-nēs	Tū'r'bj-s	Tū'q-nī'tj-s (c.)	Ty'r'sus
Tū'cī-ā (l)	Tū'rō-nī, and	Tū'r'bur	Tū'ran-n'ōn	Ty'r'sus
			Tū'ran-nj-ōn (z.)	Tū'zāc'q-nēs (5) (c.)

U.

Ū'nī-I	Ūm'bra	Ū'pjis (z.)	Ū'gē-nūm (c.)	Ūs-tī'ca
Ū-cāl'e-gōn	Ūm-brā'nus (c.)	Ūp-sā'lum (c.)	Ū'rī-ā	Ūs'tī-cās (z.)
Ū-cy-bis	Ūm'brj-ā	Ū-rā'cā (c.)	Ū-rī'ōn (c.)	Ū'tj-ā
Ū-fēns	Ūm-brī'g'i-ūs	Ū-rā'gus (c.)	Ū'rj-tēs	Ū'x-a-mā (c.)
Ū-fen-ti'na	Ūm'brō	Ū-rā'nj-ūs	Ū'rj-ū-ūs	Ū'x-ā'n'tj-s (z.)
Ū-pi-ā'nus	Ūn'cā	Ū-rā'nj-i, or Ū'rj-i	Ū-r-sī'nus (c.)	Ū'x-el-lō-dū'nūm
Ū'pi-ān	Ūn'chēs	Ū'rā-nūs	Ū'scā-nā	Ū'x'i-I (l)
Ū'ly-brēs	Ūn-dē-cēm'vj-rī	Ūr-bic'q-ā	Ū'scē-nūm (c.)	Ū'x-i's-a-mā
Ū'lys'sēs	Ū-nē'l'I	Ū'r'bj-cūs	Ū-sīp'ē-tēs, or Ū-sīp'i-ī	Ū'zī-tā
Ūm'ber	Ūnx'j-ā (l)	Ū-rē'um (c.)	Ū'sp'i-ī (c.)	Ū-zī'ta (z.)

V.

VX'c'CA (z.)	Vān'nj-ūs	Ve-lā'brum	Ve-nō'nj-ūs	Ve-rō'nēs
Vac-cae'I	Vā-rā'nēs	Ve-lā'crum (z.)	Vēn'tī	Vēr-ō'nī'ca
Vā-cū'nā	Vār-dē'I	Ve-lā'nj-ūs	Vēn-tīd'i-ūs	Vēr-rē'gr'nūm
Vā-dā'ē-rō (c.)	Vār'j-ā	Vē'l'ē-dā (c.)	Vēn-ū'lē'i-ūs (3)	Vēr'rēs, C.
Vād-j-mō'nj-s Lā'cus (c.)	Vār'j-cūs (c.)	Vē'l'j-ā	Vēn'q-ūs	Vēr'rj-ūs
Vā'gā	Vār'nī	Vē-lj'q-rī (c.)	Vē'nus	Vēr'rj-ūs
Vā'g-ē-drā'sā	Vār'rī'tī	Vē'l'j-ā	Ve-nū'sj-a, (l) or Ve-	Vēr-rj-gō
Vā'gē'lj-ūs	Vār'rj-ūs	Vē'l'ī'ca	nū'sj-um (l)	Vēr'tā-gūs (c.)
Vā'gē'nī *	Vār'rō	Ve-l'ī'num	Ve-p'lv'cus (c.)	Vēr'tj-cō
Vā'gē'nj-s (c.)	Vār'rō	Vē-lj'q-cās'at	Vē-r'grī	Vēr'tj-cōr'dj-ā
Vā'gā-lis (c.)	Vār'rō	Vē-lj'tēr'ca	Ve-rā'nj-ā	Vēr'tj-cūs
Vā'gus (c.)	Vās'co-nēs (z. & c.)	Vē-lj'tēs (c.)	Ve-rā'nj-ūs	Vēr'tj-cūs
Vā'l'jā	Vās'co-nēs (z. & c.)	Ve-l'j'trē	Vēr-bē'q-nūs	Vēr-ū'm'nus
Vā'l-ā-m'rj-s (c.)	Vās'cōn'i-cūs (c.)	Vē'l'j'trē, or	Vēr-cē'l'is	Vēr-ū'nus
Vāl'ēns	Vāt-j-cā'nus	Vē-l'j'trē (c.)	Vēr-cj-n-ē't'q-rīx	Vēs'q-gūs (c.)
Vā-lēn'tj-ā (l)	Vāt-j-ē'nus	Vē'l'j'ā-rī	Ve-rē'nā	Vēs'bj-ūs, or Ve-sū'bj-ūs
Vāl-en-tin-j-ā'nus	Vāt-j'nj-ūs	Vē'l'j'ē-dā	Ve-rē'nūm (c.)	Vēs-cj-ā'nūm (l)
Vāl-en-tin'j-ān	Vāt-rē'nus (c.)	Vē'l'jē'i-ūs (3)	Vēr-gās-il-lā'nus	Vēs-cy-lā'rj-ūs
Vāl-en-tī'nus (c.)	Vē-ch'r'tēs (c.)	Vē-nā'frum §	Vēr-gē'l'us	Vēs'ē'rīs
Vā-lē'rj-ā	Vēc'tj-ūs (l)	Vēn'ē-dē (c.)	Vēr-gū'l'j-ā	Vēs'ē'rj-ūs, and Vē-
Vā-lē'rj-ā'nus	Vēc'tō'nēs (c.)	Vēn'ē-dī	Vēr-gū'l'j-ē	s'v'us
Vā-lē'rj-ān	Vē'dj-ūs Pol'lj-ō	Vēn'ē-II	Vēr-gū'nj-ūs	Vē-sōn'tj-ō (l) (s.)
Vā-lē'rj-ūs	Vē-gē'tj-ūs (l)	Vēn'ē-tī	Vēr-gū'm	Vēs-pā-sj-ā'nus (l)
Vāl'ē-rūs	Vē'j-ā (3)	Vēn'ē-tj-ā (l)	Vēr-gō-brēt'us	Vēs-pā'sj-ān
Vāl'ē'i-ūs	Vē-j-ā'nus (3)	Vēn'ē'ice	Vēr-gōb'rē-tūs (c.)	Vēs'ta
Vāl'ē'b'ā-nā (c.)	Vē-j-ā'n'tēs (3)	Vēn'ē-tūs	Vēr'l'j-ūs	Vēs-tā'lēs
Vān'dā-II (c.)	Vē-j-ā'n'tō (3)	Vēn'ī'l'j-ō	Vēr-ō-dōc'tj-ūs (l)	Vēs-tā'lj-ā
Vān-dā'lj-i	Vē'j-ī (3)	Vēn-nō'nēs (c.)	Vēr-ō-mān'dj-ī	Vēs-tā'lj-s (c.)
Vān-gī'q-nēs	Vē'j'q-vīs	Vē-nō'nēs (z.)	Vēr-ō'nā	Vēs-tī'cj-ūs (l)

* *Troilus*.—This word is almost always heard as if it were two syllables and as if written *Troylus*. This is a corruption of the first magnitude: the vowels should be kept separate, as if written *Tro'c'us*.—See ZOLLUS.

† *Tyaneus*.—This word is only used as an adjective to Apollonius, the celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, and is formed from the town of *Tyana*, where he was born. The natural formation of this adjective would, undoubtedly, be *Tyaneus*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Labbe, at the word *Tyana*, says, "Et inde deductum *Tyaneus*, quiddam sciam reclamare nonnullos sed immerito, ut satis norunt eruditi."

The numberless authorities which might be brought for pronouncing this word either way, sufficiently show how equivocal is its accent, and of how little importance it is to which we give the preference. My private opinion coincides with Labbe; but, as we generally find it written with the diphthong, we may presume the penultimate accent has prevailed, and that it is the safest to follow.—[Unquestionably.—TROLLOPE.—Carr accents it *Ty-a'ne-us*.—EDITOR.]

‡ *Tydeus*.—This word, like several others of the same termination, was pronounced by the Greeks sometimes in

three, and sometimes in two, syllables, the *eu* considered as a diphthong. When it was pronounced in three syllables, the penultimate syllable was long, and the accent was on it, as we find it in a verse of *WILKIE'S Epigoniad*:—

"Venus, still partial to the Theban arms,
Tydeus' son seduced by female charms."

But the most prevailing pronunciation was that with the antepenultimate accent, as we generally find it in *Pope's Homer*:—

"Next came Idomeneus and Tydeus' son,
Ajax the less, and Ajax Telamon."

—See *IDOMENEUS*.

POPE'S Hom. b. ii. v. 50.

§ *Venafrum*.—Though the accent may be placed either on the antepenultimate or the penultimate syllable of this word, the latter is by far the preferable, as it is adopted by *Lempriere*, *Labbe*, *Goldman*, [also *Carr*], and other good authorities.—[*Mart. Epig. xiii. 101. 1: Bacca Venāfrī. So Hor. Od. ii. 6. 16.—TROLLOPE.*]

|| *Verrago*.—I have given this word the penultimate accent, with *Lempriere*, in opposition to *Ainsworth*, who adopts the antepenultimate.

φες-til/i-ūs	Vī-cēn'tj-ā (1) (x)	Vīn'ni-ūs	Vīt'u-lā	Vō-lū-sj-ā'nus (1)
Ves-ti'l/ā	Vīc'tōr	Vīp-sā'ni-ā	Vō-cō'ni-ā	Vō-lū'sj-ūs (1)
Ves-ti'ni	Vīc-tō'rj-ā	Vīc-rā'gō (c.)	Vō-cō'ni-ūs	Vōl'u-sūs
Ves-ti'nus	Vīc-tō-rī'nā	Vīr'bj-ūs	Vō-cōn'tj-ā (1)	Vō'lūx
Vēs'u-lūs	Vīc-tō-rī'nus	Vīr-dū'mā-rūs (c.)	Vō'g'e-sūs	Vō-mā'nus
Vē-sū'vj-ūs	Vīc-tō'rj-ūs	Vīr-ēl'i'j-ūs	Vō'g'e-sū's	Vō-nō'nēq
Vēs'vj-ūs (c.)	Vīc-tūm'vj-ae	Vir'gīl	Vō'g'e-sū's	Vō-pis'cus
Vēt'tj-ūs	Vīc'tū'nā	Vīr-gīn'j-ā	Vō-lā'nā	Vō-rā'nus
Vēt-u'lē'nēq	Vīl'l'j-ūs	Vīr-gīn'j-ūs	Vōl'-ā-tēr'rā	Vōl'cēs, or
Vēt-u'lē'ni-ā	Vīl'l'j-ūs	Vīr-ā'thus	Vōl'cēs, or	Vō's'e'gūs, or
Vē-tū'rj-ūs	Vīm'j-ūs	Vīr-j-dēm'ā-rūs	Vōl'cēs	Vs-tj-ē'nus (c.)
Vē'tus	Vīm-j-nā'lj's	Vī-tj'p'lā-cā	Vōl'e-sūs (c.)	Vūl-cā'nī
Vī-ā'drus (x)	Vīn-cōn'tj-ūs (1)	Vīr-i-plā'cā (c.)	Vō-lē'g'e-sēq	Vūl-cā'nj-ūs
Vī-ā'lj's (c.)	Vīn'ci-ūs (1)	Vīr'rō	Vō-lē'g'e-sūs	Vūl-cā'nj-ūs
Vī-bīd'j-ā	Vīn-dē-l'j-cī	Vīr'tus	Vōl'scēs	Vūl-cā'nj-ūs
Vī-bīd'j-ūs	Vīn-dē-l'j-cj-ā (1) (s.)	Vīr'scē'l'j-ūs	Vōl'scī, or Vōl'cī	Vūl-cā'tj-ūs (1)
Vīb-j-ā'nēq (c.)	Vīn-dē-mj-ā'tor	Vīr'scē'l'j-ūs	Vōl-sin'j-ūm	Vūl-sī'nūm
Vīb'j-ūs	Vīn-dēm'j-tōr (c.)	Vīr'tu-lā (x.)	Vō-lūm'nē Fā'nūm	Vūl'tj-ā
Vīb-ū-lē'nus	Vīn-dē'l'j-ūs (1)	Vī-sūr'gīs (s.)	Vō-lūm'ni-ā	Vūl'tj-rē'j-ūs (3)
Vī-hūl'j-ūs	Vīn-dj-lr (s.)	Vī-tē'l'j-ūs	Vō-lūm'ni-ūs	Vūl-tūr'j-ūs
Vī'ca Pō'tā	Vīn-dō-nīs'ā	Vī'tj-ā	Vō-lūm'nus	Vūl-tūr'nus
Vī-cēl'j-ūs	Vī-nī'cī-ūs (1)	Vī-tīs'ā-tōr (c.)	Vō-lūp'tās, and Vō-lū'-	Vūl-tūr'nus
Vī-cēn'tā, or Vī-cē'-	Vī-nō'l'j-ūs	Vī'rj-cūs	pī-ā	Vūl-tūr'tj-ūs (1) (x)
tj-ā (1)	Vīm'j-ūs	Vī-trū'vj-ūs	Vōl-ū-sē'nus	

X.

XĀN'THĒ	Xan-tīp'pē	Xēn'q-clēs	Xē-nōd'q-tūs	Xeūx'ēq
Xān'thī	Xan-tīp'pus	Xēn-q-clī'dēs	Xē-nōph'ā-nēs	Xī-mē'nē (c.)
Xān'thī-ā	Xē-nā'g'q-rās	Xē-nōc'rā-tēs	Xē-nōph'j-lūs	Xī-phē'nē (c.)
Xān'thī-cā	Xē-nā'r'chus	Xē-nōd'ā-mūs	Xēn'q-phōn	Xā'thus
Xan-tīp'pē	Xēn'ā-rēq	Xēn-q-dā'mus, or	Xēn-q-phōn-tī'us	Xū'chus
Xan-tīp'pus	Xēn'ē-tūs	Xēn-q-dē'mus (c.)	Xēn-q-pī-th'ā	Xī'n'yūs
Xān'thō	Xē'nē-ūs	Xē-nōd'j-cē	Xēr-q-llb'y'ā (c.)	Xīn'q-īch'j-ā
Xān-thō-pū'lus	Xē-nī'ā-dēs	Xē-nōd'q-ghūs	Xērx'ē'q (c.)	Xīp'p'ē-tē (c.)
Xān'thus	Xē'nj-ūs	Xēn-q-dō'rūs	Xērx'ē'q	Xīp'p'ē-tī (c.)
Xān'tj-clēs	Xēn'q-clē'ā	Xē-nōd'q-tēs (x)		

Z.

ZĀN'A-TŪS	Zar-dō'cēs (c.)	Zēn-q-dō'rūs	Zēux'j's	Zōph'q-rūs
Zā-bj-cā'nēq	Zār'q-tē (c.)	Zēn-q-dō'tj-ā (1)	Zēux'ō	Zō-p'p'j-ō
Zā-bī'r'nā	Zār-j-ās'pēs	Zē-nōd'q-tūs *	Zī-ē'lā (c.)	Zō-p'p'j-ōn
Zāb'q-lūs	Zār-mā-nō-qlh'gās (c.)	Zē-nōph'ā-nēs	Zī-ē'l'rā	Zōp'j-rūs
Zāc'q-rūs (c.)	Zā'thēs	Zē-nō-pē-sī'dōn (c.)	Zū'l'j-ā, or Zē'l'j's	Zōr'q-ās'ter
Zā-cyn'thus	Zā-vē'cēs (c.)	Zē-nōth'ē-mīs	Zī-mā'rā (x)	Zōr'q-ās-trē'us (c.)
Zā-grw'us	Zē-b'ī'nā	Zē-ph'y'rj-ūm	Zī-m'y'rī	Zōs'j-mūs
Zā'grus	Zē'l'ā, or Zē'lj-ā	Zēph'j-rūm	Zī-ōh'q-rīs	Zōs'j-nē
Zā'l'ā-tēs	Zē-lē'ā (c.)	Zēph'j-rūs	Zī-pē'tēs	Zōs-tē'rj-ā
Zā-lēu'cus	Zē'lēs	Zē-rjn'thus	Zī'thā (c.)	Zō-thrās'tēs
Zā'mā, or Zāg'mā	Zē-lē'us (c.)	Zē'thēs, or Zē'tūs	Zmī'l'ā-tēs (5)	Zy-gān'tūs
Zā'mē-ls	Zē-lō'j-pē	Zēū-ēj-tā'nā	Zō-dī'ā-cūs (c.)	Zy'g'ē-nā
Zā-mōlx'j's	Zē'lus	Zēug'mā	Zē'j-lūs †	Zy'g'j-ā
Zān'clē	Zē'nō	Zē'us	Zō-īp'p'us	Zy'g'j-ī (c.)
Zān'thē-nēs	Zē-nōbj-ā	Zēux-īd'ā-mūs	Zō-j-tē'pum (c.)	Zy-gōm'q-lā
Zān'thī-clēs	Zē-nō'bi-ī (x)	Zēux-j-dā'mus (c.)	Zō'nā	Zy-gōp'q-ls
Zā'rāx	Zēn'q-clēs	Zēux'j-dās	Zōn'q-rūs	Zy-grī'tē
Zār-bj-ē'nus	Zēn-q-clī'dēs	Zēux-īp'pē		

☞ By inspecting the foregoing Vocabulary, we see that, notwithstanding all the barriers with which the learned have guarded the accentuation of the dead languages, still some words there are which despise their laws, and boldly adopt the analogy of English pronunciation. It is true, the catalogue of these is not very numerous; for, as an error of this kind incurs the penalty of being thought illiterate and vulgar, it is no wonder that a pedantic adherence to Greek and Latin should, in doubtful cases, be generally preferred.

But as the letters of the dead languages have insensibly changed their sound by passing into the living ones, so it is impossible to preserve the accent from sliding, sometimes, into the analogies of our own tongue; and when once words of this kind are fixed in the public ear, it is not only a useless, but a pernicious, pedantry to disturb them. Who could hear, without pity, of Alexander's passing the River *Grani'cus*, † or of his marrying the sister of *Parys'atis*? These words, and several others, must be looked upon as planets shot from their original spheres, and moving round another centre.

After all the care, therefore, that has been taken to accent words according to the best authorities, some have been found so differently marked by different prosodists, as to make it no easy matter to know to which we shall give the preference. In this case, I have ventured to give my opinion, without presuming to decide, and merely as an *Ἐπιτομή*, or *Interim*, till the learned have pronounced the final sentence.

* *Zenodotus*. — All our prosodists but Lempiere give this word the antepenultimate accent; and, till a good reason be given why it should differ from *Herodotus*, I must beg leave to follow the majority.

† *Zoilus*. — The two vowels, in this word, are always separated in the Greek and Latin; but, in the English pronunciation of it, they are frequently blended into a diphthong, as in the words *oil*, *boil*, &c. This, however, is an illiterate

pronunciation, and should be avoided. The word should have three syllables, and be pronounced as if written *Zo'e-lus*.

‡ [Notwithstanding this remark, Walker has placed this word with the accent on the penultimate (*Grani'cus*) in his *Terminational Vocabulary*; and it stands first with the same accent in his *Initial Vocabulary*. — See *GRANICUS*. — *Edron.*]

PREFACE

TO THE TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY.

TAKING a retrospective view of language, or surveying it in its terminations, affords not only a new, but an advantageous view of all languages. The necessity of this view induced me, several years ago, to arrange the whole English language according to its terminations; and this arrangement I found of infinite use to me in consulting the analogies of our tongue. A conviction of its utility made me desirous of arranging the Greek and Latin proper names in the same manner, and more particularly, as the pronunciation of these languages depends more on the termination of words than any other we are acquainted with. Of such utility is this arrangement supposed to be in the Greek language, that the son of the famous Hoogveen, who wrote on the Greek Particles, has actually printed such a Dictionary, which only waits for a preface to be published. The labor of such a selection and arrangement must have been prodigious. Nor is the task I have undertaken, in the present work, a slight one; but the idea of rendering the classical pronunciation of proper names still more easy, encouraged me to persevere in the labor, however dry and fatiguing.

I flattered myself I had already promoted this end, by dividing the proper names into syllables upon analogical principles, but hoped I could still add to the facility of recollecting their pronunciation, by the arrangement here adopted; which, in the first place, exhibits the accent and quantity of every word by its termination.

In the next place, it shows the extent of this accentuation, by producing, at one view, all the words differently accented, by which means may be formed the rule and the exception.

Thirdly, when the exceptions are but few and less apt to be regarded, by seeing them contrasted with the rule they are imprinted more strongly on the memory, and are the more easily recollected. Thus, by seeing that *Sperchius*, *Xenophontius*, and *Darius* are the only words of that very numerous termination which have the accent on the penultimate, we are at perfect ease about all the rest.

Fourthly, by seeing that all words ending in *enes* have universally the antepenultimate accent, we easily recollect that the pronunciation of *Eumenes* with the accent on the penultimate is radically wrong, and is only tolerated because adopted by some respectable writers. Thus, too, the numerous termination in *ades* is seen to be perfectly antepenultimate; and the ambiguous termination in *ides* is freed, in some measure, from its intricacy, by seeing the extent of both forms contrasted. This contrast, without being obliged to go to Greek etymologies, shows, at one view, when this termination has the accent on the penultimate *i*, as in *Tydidēs*, and when it transfers the accent to the antepenultimate, as in *Thucydides*; which depends entirely on the quantity of the original word from which these patronymics are formed.

And, lastly, when the number of words pronounced with a different accent are nearly equal, we can, at least, find some way of recollecting their several accentuations better than if they were promiscuously mingled with all the rest of the words in the language. By frequently repeating them, as they stand together, the ear will gain a habit of placing the accent properly, without knowing why it does so. In short, if Labbe's *Catholici Indices*, which is in the hands of all the learned, be useful for readily finding the accent and quantity of proper names, the present Index cannot fail to be much more so, as it not only associates them by their accent and quantity, but according to their termination also; and by this additional association, it must necessarily render any diversity of accent more easily perceived and remembered.

To all which advantages it may be added, that this arrangement has enabled me to point out the true sound of every termination; by which means, those who are totally unacquainted with the learned languages, will find themselves instructed in the true pronunciation of the final letters of every word, as well as its accent and quantity.

It need scarcely be observed, that in the following Index, almost all words of two syllables are omitted; for, as dissyllables in the Greek and Latin languages are always pronounced with the accent on the first, it was needless to insert them. The same may be observed of such words as have the vowel in the penultimate syllable followed by two consonants; for in this case, unless the former of these consonants were a mute, and the latter a liquid, the penultimate vowel was always long, and consequently always had the accent. This analogy takes place in our pronunciation of words from the Hebrew, which, with the exception of some few that have been Anglicized, such as *Bethlehemite*, *Nazarene*, &c., have the accent, like the Greek and Latin words, either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable.

It might have been expected that I should have confined myself to the insertion of proper names alone, without bringing in the gentile adjectives, as they are called, which are derived from them. This omission would, undoubtedly, have saved me immense trouble; but these adjectives, being sometimes used as substantives, made it difficult to draw the line; and, as the analogy of accentuation was, in some measure, connected with these adjectives, I hoped the trouble of collecting and arranging them would not be entirely thrown away.

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

AA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
ABAA,* Nausicaa.

BA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ababa, Desudaba, Alaba, Allaba, Aballaba, Cillaba, Adeba, Abnoba, Onoba, Arnoba, Ansoaba, Hecuba, Gelduba, Corduba, Voluba, Rutuba.

ACA, ECA, ICA, † OCA, UCA, YCA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Cleonica, Thessalonica, Veronica, Noctiluca, Donuca.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ithaca, Andriaca, Malaca, Tabraca, Mazaca, Seneca, Cyrenaica, Belgica, Georgia, Cabalica, Italica, Maltica, Bellica, Laconica, Leonica, Marica, Marmarica, Conimbrica, Merobrica, Mirobrica, Cetobrica, Anderica, America, Africa, Arborica, Aremorica, Armorica, Norica, Tetrica, Asturica, Illyrica, [Nasica, †] Esica, Corsica, Athatica, Beticca, Ceretica, Anaitica, Celtaica, Salmantica, Cyrrhestica, Ustica, Utica, Engravica, Oboca, Amadoca, Aesyca, Mutyca.

DA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Abdeda, Hecameda, Diomedea, Amida, Actrida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Aada, Adada, Symada, Bagrada, Suada, Idubeda, Andromeda, Ceneda, Agneda, Vonedea, Candida, Egida, Anderida, Florida, § Pisida.

EA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Dicæa, Nicæa, and all words of this termination.

EA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Laodicea, Stratonicea, Cymodocea, Medea, Ligea, Argea, Amatheia, Alpheia, Erythra, Ethalea, Heraclea, Amphiclea, Theoclea, Agathoclea, Androclea, Euryclea, Penthsilea, Achillea, Asbamea, Alcideamea, Cadmea, Elimeia, Ænea, Mantinea, Maronea, Cheronea, Æpea, Barea, Casarea, Neocassarea, Cytherea, Ipsea, Hypsea, Galatea, Platea, Myrtea, (a city.)

* As the accent is never on the last syllable of Greek or Latin proper names, the final *a* must be pronounced as in English words of this termination; that is, nearly as the interjection *ah!* — See Rule 7, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† Of all the words ending in *ica*, *Cleonica*, *Veronica*, and *Thessalonica*, † are the only three which have the penultimate accent. — See Rule 29, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*, and the words *ANTRONICUD* and *SOHNRONICUS*.

‡ [Nasica (pronounced *Na-si'ca*). See *NASICA*, on page 878. — EDITOR.]

§ Florida. — Labbe tells us that some of the most learned men pronounce this part of America with the accent on the penultimate syllable.

|| *Achaia*. — The vowels in this termination do not form a diphthong. The accent is upon the first *a*, the *i* is pronounced like *y* consonant in *year*, and the final *a* nearly like the *a* in *father*, or the interjection *ah!* — See Rule 7.

¶ Words of this termination have the *cia* pronounced as if written *she-a*. — See Rule 10, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pharnacea, Ardea, Tegea, Æthea, Dexitheia, Leucothea, Alea, Doclea, Diocelea, Elea, Marcellæa, Demæa, Castanea, Aminea, Ficulnea, Albunea, Boëa, Clupea or Clypea, Abarbarea, Chærea, Verrea, Laurea, Thyrea, Rosea, Odysea, Etea, Tritea, Myrtea, (a name of Venus,) Butea, Abazea.

CEA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Melebæa, Eubæa, and all words of this termination.

GA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abaga, Bibaga, Ampsaga, Aganzaga, Noëga, Arabriga, Aobriga, Segobriga, Cœlibriga, Flaviobriga.

HA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Malacha, Pyrrhica, Adatha, Agatha, Badenatha, Abaratha, Monumetha.

AIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Achaia, || Panchaia, Aglala, Maia.

BIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Arabia, Trebia, Contrebia, Albia, Balbia, Olbia, Corymbia, Zenobia, Cornubia.

CIA. †

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Nicacia, Dacia, Salacia, Wormacia, Thaumacia, Connaeia, Ambracia, Thracia, Samothracia, Actacia, Accia, Galacia, Grecia, Voadicia, Vindelicia, Cilicia, Libyphœnicia, Aricia, Chalcia, Francia, Provincia, Cappadocia, Forcia, Muscia, Ascia, Iscia, Thuscia, Boruscia, Seleucia, ** Tucia, Lycia.

DIA. ††

Accent the Penultimate.
Iphimedia, Laomedea, Protomedea.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Badia, Arcadia, Leucadia, Media, Iphimedia, Nicomedia, Polymedia, Eporedia, Corsedia, Suedia, Fordicidia, Numidia, Canidia, Japidia, Pisiidia, Gallovidia, Scandia, India, Burgundia, Ehodia, Clodia, Ærodia, Longobardia, Cardia,

** *Seleucia*. — See Rule 30, and the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*. [And likewise the following note. — EDITOR.]

†† See *IPHIGENIA* in the *Initial Vocabulary*. [“Proper names or epithets,” says Mr. Carr, “ending in *damia*, *genia*, as *Ipfigenia*, *Protogenia*, *Ipfigidamia*, *Laodamia*, &c., have the penultimate long. The same remark applies to names of towns formed from the names of individuals; as, *Antiochia*, from Antiochus; *Alexandria*, from Alexander; *Cassandria*, from Cassander; *Philadelphica*, from Philadelphus; *Seleucia*, from Seleucus.” In accordance with this rule, Mr. Carr places the accent in all the following words on the penultimate syllable: *Adrastia*, *Agathia*, *Alexandria*, *Amphigenia*, *Antiochia*, *Antipatria*, *Archidamia*, *Asclepia*, *Asphilathia*, *Astydamia*, *Attalia*, *Cassandria*, *Deidamia*, *Echedamia*, *Epiphania*, *Erythia*, *Eumenia*, *Eumeredia*, *Eusebia*, *Heniochia*, *Hippodamia*, *Iphidemia*, *Iphigenia*, *Iphimedia*, *Laodamia*, *Lebadia*, *Lysimachia*, *Medullia*, *Menelaia*, *Nicomedia*, *Peridia*, *Philadelphica*, *Protogenia*, *Protomedea*, *Samaria*, *Seleucia*, *Theopania*. — The words *Academia* and *Apamia* Carr accents both on the penultimate and antepenultimate. — EDITOR.]

Verticordia, Concordia, Discordia, Herephordia, Claudia, Lydia.

EIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Elegia, * Hygeia, Anthia, Cartheia, Aquileia, Pompeia, Deipeia, Tarpeia, Cartheia.

GIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sphagia, Lagia, Athanagia, Norvigia, Cantabrigia, Ortigia, Langia, Eningia, Finningia, Lotharingia, Turingia, Sergia, Orgia, Pelasgia, Fugia, Rugia, Ogygia, Jopygia, Phrygia, Zygia.

HIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Sophia, Anthia, Erythia, Xenopithia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Valachia, Lysimachia, Centauromachia, Inachia, Xynsichia, Antiochia, Amphilochia, Munchia, Philadelphia, Apostrophia, Scarphia, Acryphia, Emathia, Amathia, Alethia, Hyacinthia, Carinthia, Tyrinthia, Cynthia, Tyrynthia, Parthia, Scythia, Pythia.

LIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Thalia, Aristoclia, Basilia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cebalia, Formicalla, Lupercalia, Acidalia, Vandalia, Podalia, Megalia, Robigalia, Fugalia, Ecbalia, Westphalia, Ethalia, Alalia, Vulcanalia, Paganalia, Bacchanalia, Terminalia, Pontinalla, Vertumnalla, Portumnalla, Agonalia, Anzeronalia, Saturnalia, Faunalla, Portunalia, Opalia, Liberalia, Feralia, Fernalia, Lemuralia, Salia, Pharsalia, Thersalia, Aetalia, Italia, Compitalia, Carmentalia, Laurentalia, Castalia, Attalia, Fyitalia, Mambria, Elia, Coela, Belsa, Celsa, Decella, Agelia, Hella, Cornelia, Clelia, Aspelia, Cerebia, Aurclia, Velia, Anglia, Cecilia, Sicilia, Egilia, Cingilia, Pallia, Emilia, Zenlia, Vellia, Parilia, Basilia, Absilia, Hersilia, Massilia, Attilia, Anattilia, Petilia, Antilia, Quintilia, Hostilia, Cutilia, Acilia, Servilia, Elaphobolia, Ascolia, Padolia, Aolia, Folia, Natolia, Anatolia, Etolia, Nauplia, Daulia, Figulia, Julia, Apulia, Gætulia, Getulia, Triphylia, Pamphylia.

MIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Deidamia, † Laodamia, Hippodamia, Astydamia, Apamia, Hydramia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lamia, Mesopotamia, Cadmia, Academia, Archidemia, Eudemia, Isthmia, Holmia, Posthumia.

NIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Amphigenia, Iphigenia, † Tritogenia, Lathenia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albania, Sicania, Hyrcania, Arcania, Lucania, Dania, Codania, Dardania, Ephypania, Alania, Mania, Carmania, Germania, Normania, Cinnania, Acarnania, Campania, Hispania, Pomerania, Afrania, Urania, Bassania, Actania, Edetania, Laletania, Occitania, Ossigitania, Mauritanian, Lusitania, Titania, Sextitania, Alentania, Contestania, Mevania, Lithuania, Transilvania, Azania, Enia, Actenia, Aberdenia, Ischenia, Tyrrenia, Parthenia, Diogenia, Menia, Achæmænia, Armenia, Nenia, Nœnia, Pœnia, Cæbrenia, Senia, Arnaunia, Signia, Albiopia, Lacinia, Dinia, Sardinia, Fulginia, Virginia, Bechnia, Machlinia, Ciminea, Eleusinia, Tina, Lavinia, Mervinia, Lannia, Lyceumia, Polyhymnia, Alemannia, Britannia, Fescennia, Aonia, Lycarnia, Charnia, Catalonia, Laconia, Glasconia, Adonia, Macedonia, Marcedonia, Caledonia, Mygdonia, Aidonia, Asidonia, Posidonia, Abhendonia, Herdonia, Laudonia, Cydonia, Mœonia, Pœonia, Pelagonia, Paphlagonia, Aragonia, Antigonia, Sithonia, Ionia, Agrionia, Avalonia, Aquilonia, Apollonia,

Colonia, Polonia, Populonia, Vetulonia, Babylonian, Acmonia, Emonia, Hermonia, Tremonia, Ammonia, Harmonia, Codanonia, Sinonia, Pannonia, Bononia, Lamponia, Pomponia, Cronia, Feronia, Sophronia, Petronia, Antonia, Duronia, Thuronia, Cæsonia, Ausonia, Latonia, Tritonia, Boltonia, Ultonia, Hantonia, Vintonia, Wintonia, Bistonian, Plutonia, Favonia, Sclavonia, Livonia, Arvonian, Saxonian, Exonia, Sicyonia, Narnia, Sarnia, Dorebœnia, Hibernia, Cliternia, Lindisfornia, Vigneria, Wigornia, Liburnia, Calphurnia, Saturnia, Ponia, Daunian, Ceraunia, Crocerœumian, Junia, Clunia, Neptunia, Ercynia, Bythinia, Macrynian.

OIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Latœia.

PIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apia, Salopia, Manapia, Messapia, Asclipia, Lampia, Olympia, Ellopia, Dolopia, Cenopia, Cecropia, Mopsopia, Appia, Lappia, Oppia, Luppia, Antuerpia.

RIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Daria.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aria, Baria, Fabaria, Columbaria, Barbaria, Caria, Ficaria, Calcaria, Sagaria, Megaria, Hungaria, Pharia, Salaria, Hilaria, Allaria, Mallaria, Sigillaria, Angullaria, Samaria, § Palmaria, Planaria, Enaria, Menaria, Gallinaria, Asinaria, Carbonaria, Chaunaria, Colubraria, Agraria, Diocæsaria, Pandataria, Cotaria, Nivaria, Antiquaria, Cervaria, Petuaria, Argentuaria, Calabria, Cantabria, Cambria, Sicambria, Fimbria, Mesembria, Umbria, Cumbria, Selymbria, Abobria, Amægotbria, Tribacria, Teucra, Molycria, Adria, Hadria, Goldria, Andria, Scamandria, Anandria, Cassandria, Alexandria, Atria, Egeia, Acria, Faberia, Iberia, Gelibertia, Luceria, Neuceria, Ageria, Aetheria, Elutheria, Pieria, Alceria, Valeria, America, Numeria, Neria, Casperia, Cesperia, Hesperia, Hyperia, Seria, Fabrateria, Computeria, Asteria, Anthestheria, Faveria, Læcæria, Iria, Liria, Equiria, Schofochria, Daphnephoraria, Themophoria, Antesthophoria, Chilmoraria, Westmoraria, Eupatoria, Anactoria, Victoria, Prætoraria, Arria, Atria, Erctria, Feltria, Conventria, Bodotria, Cenotria, Cestria, Cicestria, Circestria, Thalestria, Istria, Austria, Industria, Tublustria, Uria, Calauria, Isauria, Curia, Duria, Manduria, Furia, Liguria, Remuria, Etruria, Hetruria, Turia, Apaturia, Beturia, Beturia, Asturia, Syria, Cœsaryia, Cœlosyria, Leucosyria, Assyria.

SIA. ||

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asia, Chadasia, Lasia, Sephasia, Amasia, Aspasia, Therasia, Agirasia, Austrasia, Anastasia, Aësia, Cæsia, Mæssia, Edesia, Artemesia, Magnesia, Monsia, Mersesia, Ceresia, Euphratesia, Artesia, Suesia, Bisia, Calisia, Provisia, Hortensia, Chenobosia, Leucosia, Pandosia, Theodosia, Arachosia, Orthosia, Rosia, Theprostia, Sosia, Lipsia, Nupsia, Persia, Nursia, Tolassia, Cephisia, Russia, Blandusia, Clusia, Ampelusia, Anthemusia, Achærusia, Perusia, Bysia, Sicysia, Mysia, Dionysia.

TIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabatia, Ambatia, Latia, Calatia, Galatia, Collatia, Dalmatia, Sarmatia, Egnatia, Aratia, Alsatia, Actia, Cætia, Rhætia, Anetia, Vicetia, Peucetia, Pomætia, Anetia, Clazetia, Lucretia, Cyretia, Setia, Lutetia, Helvetia, Umetia, Phiditia, Angitia, Androlitia, Sulpitia, Naritia, Delgovitia, Baltia, Bantia, Brigantia, Murgantia, Almantia, Numantia, Aperantia, Constantia, Placentia, Picientia, Lucentia, Fidentia, Digentia, Morgentia, Valentia, Pollentia, Polentia, Terentia, Florentia, Laurentia, Consentia, Potentia, Faventia, Confluentia, Liguentia, Druentia, Quintia, Pontia, Achærontia, Alisontia, Moguntia, Scotia, Bestia, Sæptia, Martia, Tertia, Sebastia, Bubastia, Adrastia, Bestia, Modes-

* *Elegia*. — The ancients sometimes separated the vowels *ei* in this termination, and sometimes pronounced them as a diphthong. The general mode of pronouncing them with us is to consider them as a diphthong, and to pronounce it as long or double *e*; which, from its squeezed sound, approaches to the initial *y*, and makes these words pronounced as if written *Ele-je'yah*, *Hyg-je'yah*, &c. This is the pronunciation which ought to be adopted; but scholars who are fond of displaying their knowledge of Greek will be sure to pronounce *Elegia*, *Hygia*, or rather *Hygia*, *Anthia*, and *Deiopia*, with the diphthong like the noun *eye*; while *Cartheia*, or *Cartheia*, *Aquileia*, *Pompeia*, and *Tarpeia*, of Latin original, are permitted to have their diphthongs sounded like double *e*, or, which is nearly the same thing, if the vowels be separated, to sound the *e* long, as in *equal*, and the *i* as *y* consonant, articulating the final *a*. — See note on *Achaia*.

For a more complete idea of the sound of this diphthong, see the word *PLEIADES*, in the *Initial Vocabulary*. To which observations we may add, that when this diphthong in Greek is reduced to the single long *i* in Latin, as in *Iphigenia*, *Elegia*, &c., it is pronounced like single *i*, that is, like the noun *eye*.

† *Deidamia*. — See Rule 30.

‡ *Iphigenia*. — See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

§ *Samaria*. — For the accent of this word and *Alexandria*, see Rule 30, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

|| *-sia*. — The *s* in this termination, when preceded by a vowel, ought always to be sounded like *zh*, as if written *Amazhia*, *Aspazhia*, &c. *Asia*, *Theodosia*, and *Sosia*, seem to be the only exceptions.

tia, Segestia, Orestia, Charistia, Ostia, Brattia, Acutia, Minutia, Cossutia, Tutia, Clytia, Narytia.

VIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candavia, Blavia, Flavia, Menavia, Scandinavia, Aspadia, Moravia, Warsavia, Octavia, Juvavia, Ævia, Cendevia, Menevia, Suevia, Livia, Trivia, Urbesalvia, Sylvia, Moscovia, Serovia, Gergovia, Nassovia, Cluvia.

XIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Brixia, Cinxia.

YIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Iithyia,* Orithyia.

ZIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabazia, Alyzia.

ALA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahala, Messala.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abala, Gabala, Castabala, Onobala, Trioala, Crocala, Abdala, Dædala, Bucephala, Abliala, Astyphala, Mænala, Avaia.

CLA.

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate Syllable.

Amicla.

ELA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Arbela, (in Persia,) Acela, Adela, Suadela, Mundela, Philomela, Amstela.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arbela, (in Sicily.)

OLA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Publicola, Anionicola, Junonicola, Neptunicola, Agricola, Baticola, Leucola, Æola, Abrostola, Scævola.

ULA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abula, Trebula, Albula, Carbula, Callicula, Saticula, Adula, Acidula, Ægula, Caligula, Artigula, Longula, Ortopula, Merula, Casperula, Asula, Æsula, Fœsula, Sceptesula, Sceptensula, insula, Vitula, Vistula.

YLA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ihyla, Massyla.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acyla.

AMA, EMA, IMA, OMA, UMA, YMA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cynossema, Aroma, Narracustoma.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pandama, Aberdama, Asama, Uxama, Acema, Obrima, Ferrima, Certima, Boreostoma, Decuma, Didyma, Hierosolyma, Æsymba.

ANA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Albana, Pandana, Trajana, Marciana, Diana, Sogdiana, Drangiana, Margiana, Apioniana, Pomponiana, Trojana, Copiana, Mariana, Drusiana, Susiana, Statiana, Glottiana, Viana, Alana, Croccocalana, Eblana, Ælana, Ámboglana, Vindolana, Querculana, Querquetulana, Amana, Almama, Comana, Mumana, Barpana, Clarana, Adrana, Messana, Catana, Accitana, Astigitana, Zeugitana, Meduana, Malvana, Cluana, Novana, Eqnana.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abana, Fricana, Concana, Adana, Cispadana, Sagana, Achana, Leuphana, Hygiana, Drepana, Barpana, Ecbatana, Catana, Sequana, Cyana, Tyana.

ENA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Labena, Characena, Medena, Fidenæ, Aufidena, Ageena, Comagena, Dolomena, Capena, Cæsena, Messena, Artena.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Phæbigena, Graphigena, Aciligena, Ignigena, Junonigena, Opigena, Nysigena, Bætigena, Trojugena, Ægosthena,

Alena, Helena, Pellenæ, Porsena, Atena, Polyxena, Thexena.

INA. †

Accent the Penultimate.

Arabina, Acina, Cloacina, Tarracina, Cluacina, Cœcina, Ricina, Runcina, Cercina, Lucina, Erycina, Acradina, Achradina, Ægina, Bachina, Acanthina, Messalina, Catalina, Fascelina, Mechlina, Tellina, Callina, Medullina, Cleobulina, Tutulina, Cænina, Cenina, Antonina, Heroïna, Apina, Cisalpina, Transalpina, Agrippina, Abarina, Carina, Larina, Camarina, Sabrina, Phalacrina, Acerlina, Lerina, Camerina, Terina, Jamphorina, Caprina, Myrina, Casina, Felsina, Abusina, Elusina, Atina, Catina, Metina, Libitina, Maritima, Libentina, Adrumentina, Ferentina, Aventina, Aruntina, Potina, Palestina, Mutina, Flavina, Levina.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acina, Fascellina, Proserpina, Asina, Sursina.

ONA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abona, Uxacona, Libiscoona, Usocona, Saucona, Dodona, Scardona, Adeona, Aufona, Salona, Bellona, Duellona, Æmona, Cremona, Artemona, Salmona, Homona, Pomona, Flanona, Æmona, Hippona, Narona, Aserona, Angerona, Verona, Matrona, Æsona, Latona, Antona, Dertona, Ortona, Cortona, Alvana, Axona.

UNA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ituna.

OA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Aloa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anchoa.

IPA, OPA, UPA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Argyripa, Europa, Catadupa.

ARA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdara.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abara, Acara, Imacara, Accara, Cadara, Gadara, Abdara, Megara, Machara, Imachara, Phalara, Clnara, Cynara, Lipara, Lupara, Isara, Patara, Mazara.

CRA, DRA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lepteacra, Charadra, Clepsydra.

ERA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdera, Andera, Cythera, (the island Cerigo, near Crete.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libera, Glycera, Acadera, Jadera, Cythera, (the city of Cyprus,) Hieræ, Cremera, Cassera.

GRA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tanagra, Beregra.

HRA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Libethra.

IRA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Daira, Thelaira, Stagera, Ægira, Deianira, Metanira, Thyatira.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cybiræ.

ORA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Pandora, Aberdora, Aurora, Vandesoræ, Windesoræ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ebora.

TRA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cleopatra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Excetra, Leucopetra, Triquetra.

URA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabura, Ebura, Æbura, Babura, Subura, Pandura, Baniura, Asura, Lesura, Isura, Cynosura, Lactura, Astura.

* The vowels *ia* in these words must be pronounced distinctly in two syllables, as if written *Ii-ith-e-ia'h*, *O-ri-th-e-ia'h*; the penultimate syllable pronounced as the noun *eye*.

† Every word of this termination with the accent on the penultimate syllable has the *t* pronounced as the noun *eye*. — See Rules 1, 3, and 4, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

YRA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ancyra, Cercyra, Corcyra, Lagyra, Palmyra,* Cosyra, Tentyra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laphyra, Glaphyra, Philyra, Ceybra, Anticyra.

ASA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abasa, Banasa, Dianasa, Harpasa.

ESA, ISA, OSA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ortogesa, Alesa, Halesa, Namesa, Alpasa, Berresa, Mentesa, Amphisa, Elisa, Tolosa, Ærossa, Dertosa, Cortuosa.

USA, YSA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Pharmacusa, Pithecusa, Nartecusa, Phœnicusa, Celadusa, Padusa, Lopadusa, Medusa, Eleusa, Creusa, Lagusa, Elaphusa, Agathusa, Marathusa, Æthusa, Phœthusa, Arethusa, Ophiusa, Elusa, Cordilusa, Drymusa, Eranusa, Ichnusa, Colpusa, Aprusa, Cissusa, Scotusa, Dryusa, Donysa.

ATA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Braccata, Adadata, Rhadata, Tifata, Tiphata, Crotoniata, Alata, Amata, Acmata, Comata, Sarmata, Napata, Demarata, Quadrata, Orata, Armosata, Congavata.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chærestrata, Samosata, Artaxata.

ETA, ITA, OTA, UTA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Æta, Caieta, Moneta, Demareta, Myrmeta, Herbita, Areopagita, Abderita, Artemita, Stagiritia, Uzita, Phthiotea, Epirota, Contributa, Cicuta, Aluta, Matuta.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Damocrita, Melita, Emerita.

AVA, EVA, IVA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Clepidava, Abragava, Calleva, Geneva, Areva, Atteva, Luteva, Galliva.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Batava.

UA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Accua, Addua, Hedua, Heggua, Arnuua, Capua, Februa, Achrua, Palatua, Flatua, Mantua, Agamzua.

YA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libya, Zeroliba, Æthya, Carya, Marsya.

AZA, EZA, OZA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abaraza, Miezta, Baragoza.

AE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nausicaë, Pasiphaë.

BÆ, CÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Maricæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Colubæ, Vaginicæ, Carmocæ, Oxydracæ, Gallicæ, Hieronicæ, Coricæ, Anticæ, Odrycæ.

ADÆ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Æneadæ, Bacchiadæ, Scapiadæ, Battiadæ, Thestiadæ.

IDÆ, UDÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Proclidæ, Basilidæ, Orestidæ, Ebudæ, Æbudæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Labdacidæ, Seleucidæ, Adrymachidæ, Branchidæ, Pyrbidæ, Basilidæ, Romulidæ, Numidæ, Dardanidæ, Borysthenidæ, Ausonidæ, Cecropidæ, Gangaridæ, Marmaridæ, Tynlaridæ, Druidæ.

ÆÆ, EÆ, FÆ, GÆ, HÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Achææ, Platææ, Napææ, Allifæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diomedææ, Cyaneæ, Cenchrææ, Caprææ, Platææ, Callifæ, Latobrigææ, Laphiææ.

IÆ.†

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Baïæ, Graïæ, Stabiæ, Glicicæ, Corciæ, Residiæ, Rudicæ, Taphiæ, Versaliæ, Piceliæ, Enchelie, Ciceliæ, Cutiliæ, Esquilie, Erquiliæ, Formicæ, Volcanicæ, Armanicæ, Britannicæ, Boconicæ, Chelidonicæ, Pionicæ, Gemonicæ, Xynicæ, Ellipicæ, Herpicæ, Caspicæ, Cuniculariæ, Canariæ, Purpurariæ, Chabrie, Feriæ, Laboriæ, Emporiæ, Caucasie, Vespasiæ, Corasiæ, Prasiæ, Ithacæsiæ, Gymnesiæ, Etesicæ, Gratiæ, Veneticæ, Pigunticæ, Selinunticæ, Sestime, Cotticæ, Landaviæ, Harpyiæ.

LÆ, MÆ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pialæ, Agagamalæ, Apsilæ, Apenninicolæ, Æquicolæ, Apiole, Epipole, Bolbulæ, Anculæ, Fullulæ, Fesulæ, Carsulæ, Latulæ, Thermopylæ, Acrocoanæ, Achomæ, Solymæ.

ANÆ, ENÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Africanæ, Clodianiæ, Valentinianæ, Marianiæ, Valentianæ, Sextianiæ, Cumanæ, Adiabeniæ, Mycenæ, Fregensæ, Sophensæ, Athenæ, Hermathenæ, Mitylenæ, Acesamenæ, Achmenæ, Classomenæ, Camœnæ, Convenæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apenninigenæ, Faunigenæ, Ophiogenæ.

INÆ, ONÆ, UNÆ, ZOÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Salinæ, Calaminæ, Agrippinæ, Carinæ, Taurinæ, Philistinæ, Cleonæ, Vennonæ, Oonæ, Vacunæ, Androgunæ, Abzœ.

IPÆ, UPÆ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Centuripæ, Rutupæ.

ARÆ, ERÆ, UBRAÆ, YTHRAÆ, ORÆ, ATRÆ, ITRÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Adiabaræ, Andaræ, Ulubræ, Budoræ, Alachoræ, Coatræ, Velitræ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eleutheræ, Bliteræ, Erythræ, Pylagoræ.

ASÆ, ESÆ, USÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Syracusæ, Pithecusæ, Pityusæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pagasæ, Acesæ.

ATÆ, ETÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Mæatæ, Abrincatæ, Lubeatæ, Docletæ, Pheneatæ, Acapeatæ, Magatæ, Olciniatæ, Crotoniatæ, Galatæ, Arelatæ, Hylatæ, Arnatæ, Iaxamatæ, Dalmatæ, Sauromatæ, Exomatæ, Abrinatæ, Fortunatæ, Asampatæ, Cybiratæ, Vasatæ, Circetæ, Æsymmetæ, Agapatæ, Arctæ, Diaparetæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thyroagetæ, Massagetæ, Aphætæ, Denselætæ, Cæletæ, Demætæ.

ITÆ, OTÆ, UTÆ, YTÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ascitæ, Abraditæ, Achitæ, Aboniteichitæ, Accabacotichitæ, Arsalgitæ, Avalitæ, Phaselitæ, Brullitæ, Hierapolitæ, Antonipolitæ, Adrianapolitæ, Metropolitæ, Dionysopolitæ, Adulitæ, Elamitæ, Bomitæ, Tomitæ, Scenitæ, Pionitæ, Ravonitæ, Agonitæ, Sybaritæ, Daritæ, Opharitæ, Dassaritæ, Nigritæ, Oritæ, Aloritæ, Tentyritæ, Galeotæ, Limmiotæ, Estiotæ, Ampreutæ, Alutæ, Troglodytæ, or Troglodytæ.

IVÆ, OVÆ, UÆ, YÆ.‡

Accent the Penultimate.

Ducrabrivæ, Elgovæ, Durobrovæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mortuæ, Halicyæ, Phlegyæ, Bithyæ, Ornithyæ, Milyæ, Minyæ.

OBE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Deiphobe, Niobe.

* *Palmyra*. — See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.† See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.‡ The termination of *yæ*, with the accent on the pre-ceding syllable, must be pronounced as two similar letters; that is, as if spelt *Halic-æ-æ*, *Min-æ-æ*, &c. — See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

ACE, ECE, ICE, OCE, YCE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Phonice, Berenice, Aglaonice, Stratonicæ. — See Rule 30.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candace, Phylace, Canace, Mirace, Artace, Allebece, Alopece, Laodice, Agnadice, Eurydice, Pyrrhice, Helice, Gallice, Illice, Demodice, Sarmatice, Erectice, Getice, Cymodoce, Agoce, Harpalyce, Eryce.

EDE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Agamede, Perimede, Alcimedæ.

ÆE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Æeæ.

NEE, AGE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cyaneæ, Lalage.

ACHE, ICHE, YCHE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ischomache, Andromache, Canache, Doliche, Eutyche.

PHE, THE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anaphe, Psmathe.

IE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gargaphie,* Uranie, Meminie, Asterie, Hyrie, Parrhasie, Clytie.

ALE, ELE, ILE, OLE, ULE, YLE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Neobule, Eubule, Cherdule, Eriphyle.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acæle, Hecale, Mycæle, Megale, Omphale, Æthale, Novendiale, Ægiale, Anchiale, Myrtale, Ambarvale, Hyale, Euryale, Cybele, Nephæle, Alele, Semæle, Perimele, Pucile, Affile, Cæmphile, Iole, Omole, Homole, Phydile, Strongyle, Chthonophyle, Deipyle, Euryppyle.

AME, IME, OME, YME.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apame, Inarime, Ithome, Amynome, Cænome, Amphinome, Laonome, Hylonome, Eurynome, Didyme.

ANE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandane, Æane, Anthane, Achriane, Anane, Drepane, Acrabatane, Eutane, Roxane.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Taprobane, Cyane, Pitane.

ENE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Acabene, Bubacene, Damascene, Chalcidene, Cisthene, Alcisthene, Parthiene, Friene, Poroselene, Fallene, Tellene, Cyllene, Pylene, Mitylene, Æmene, Laonomene, Ismene, Dindymene, Osrhoëne, Troëne, Arene, Autocrene, Hippocrene, Pirene, Cyrene, Tyrene, Capissene, Atropatene, Corduene, Syene.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Helene, Depamene, Dynamene, Nyctimene, Idomene, Melpomene, Anadyomene, Armene.

INE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabine, Carcine, Trachine, Alcanthine, Neptunine, Larine, Nerine, Irine, Barsine, Bobetine.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asine.

ONE, YNE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Methone, Ithone, Dione, Porphyriene, Acrisione, Alone, Halone, Corone, Torone, Thyone, Bizone, Delphyne.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mycene, Erigone, Persephone, Tisiphone, Deione, Pleione, Chione, Hione, Hermione, Herione, Commone, Mnemosyne, Sophrosyne, Euphrosyne.

OE, (in two syllables.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Amphirhoe, Alcathoe, Aleithoe, Amphithoe, Nausithoe,

Laothoe, Leucothoe, Cymothoe, Hippothoe, Alyxothoe, Myrrioe, Pholoe, Soloe, Sincioe, Ænoe, Arsinoe, Lysinoe, Antinoe, Leuconoe, Theonoe, Philonoe, Phemonoe, Autonoe, Polynoe, Ocyrroe, Beroe, Meroe, Peroe, Abzoe.

APE, OPE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Iotape, Rhodope, Chalciopæ, Candiope, Æthiopo, Calliope, Liriope, Cassiope, Alope, Agalope, Penelope, Parthenope, Sinope, Ærope, Mierope, Dryope.

ARE, IRE, ORE, YRE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Lymire.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Becare, Tamare, Ænare, Tersichore, Zephyre, Apyre.

ESE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Melese, Temese.

ATE, ETE, ITE, OTE, YTE, TYE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ate, Reate, Teate, Arelate, Admæte, Arete, Aphrodite, Amphitrite, Atabyrite, Percote, Pactye.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hecate, Condate, Automate, Taygete, Nepete, Anaxarete, Hippolyte.

AVE, EVE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Agave.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nineve.

LAI, † NAI, (in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Acholai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Danai.

BI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acibi, Abnobi, Attubi.

ACI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Segontiaci, Mattiaci, Amaci, Ænaci, Bettovaci.

ACI, ICI, OCI, UCI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Rauraci, Albici, Labici, Acedicci, Falici, Marici, Medonatrici, Raurici, Arevici, Triboci, Aruci.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Callaici, Vendelici, Academicci, Arecomici, Hernici, Cynici, Stoici, Opici, Nassici, Aduaticci, Atuatii, Peripateticci, Ceticci, Avanticci, Xystici, Lavici, Triboci, Amadoci, Bibroci.

ODI, YDI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Borgodi, Abydi.

ÆI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabæi, Vaccæi, and so of all words which have a diphthong in the penultimate syllable.

EI, (in two syllables.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lapidei, Candei, Agandei, Amatheii, Elei, Canthleii, Euganei, Cœnei, Mandarei, Hyperborei, Carastasci, Pratei.

GI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acridophagi, Agriophagi, Chelaphagi, Andropophagi, Anthrophagi, Lotophagi, Struthophagi, Ichthyophagi, Decempagi, Novempagi, Artigi, Alostigi.

CHI, THI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Heniochi, Ænochi, Henochi, Ostrogothi.

II. †

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abii, Gabii, and all words of this termination.

ALI, ELI, ILI, OLI, ULI, YLI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abali, Vandali, Acephali, Cynoccephali, Macrocephali, Attali, Alontegeceli, Garoceli, Monosceli, Igilgii, Æquicoi,

* The *i* in the penultimate syllables of these words, not having the accent, must be pronounced like *e*. This occasions a disagreeable hiatus between this and the last syllable, and a repetition of the same sound, but at the same

time is strictly according to rule. — See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† For the final *i* in these words, see Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ See Rules 3 and 4.

Carseoli, Puteoli, Corioli, Ozoli, Atabuli, Græculi, Pediculii, Siculi, Paticuli, Anculi, Barduli, Varduli, Turduli, Foruli, Getuli, Bastuli, Rutuli, Masseyli, Dactyli.

AMI, EMI.

Accent the Penultimate.
Apisami, Charidemi.

OMI, UMI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Cephalotomi, Astomi, Medioxumi.

ANI.

Accent the Penultimate.
Albani, Cerbani, Æcani, Sicani, Tusciani, &c., and all words of this termination, except Choani and Sequani, or such as are derived from words terminating in *anus*, with the penultimate short; which see.

ENI.

Accent the Penultimate.
Agabeni, Adiabeni, Saraceni, Iecni, Laodiceni, Cyziceni, Uecni, Chaldeni, Abydeni, Comageni, Igeni, Qulgeni, Cepheni, Tyrreni, Rutheni, Labieni, Allieni, Cileni, Cielmeni, Alapeni, Hypopeni, Tibareni, Agareni, Ruffeni, Caraseni, Volseni, Bateni, Cordueni.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Origeni, Apartheni, Antixeni.

INI.*

Accent the Penultimate.
Gabini, Sabini, Dulgibini, Basterbini, Peucini, Marrucini, Lactucini, Otadini, Bidini, Udini, Caudini, Budini, Rhegini, Tricoallini, Triumpillini, Magellini, Entellini, Canini, Menanini, Anagnini, Amiternini, Saturnini, Centuripini, Paropini, Iripini, Hirpini, Tibarini, Carini, Cetarini, Citarini, Illiberini, Acherini, Elorini, Assorini, Feltrini, Sutriani, Eburini, Tigurini, Cacyrini, Agryni, Halesini, Otesini, Moini, Abisini, Mossini, Clusini, Arusini, Reatin, Latini, Calatini, Collatini, Calactini, Ectini, Ægetini, Ergetini, Jetini, Aletini, Spoletini, Netini, Neretini, Setini, Bantini, Murgantini, Pallantini, Amantini, Numantini, Fidentini, Salentini, Colentini, Carentini, Verentini, Florentini, Consentini, Potentini, Faventini, Leontini, Acherontini, Saguntini, Haluntini, Ægyptini, Mamertini, Tricastini, Vestini, Faustini, Abretini, Enguini, Inguini, Lanuvini.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Lactucini, Gemini, Memini, Morini, † Torrini.

ONI, UNI, YNI.

Accent the Penultimate.
Edoni, Aloni, Nermaloni, Geloni, Aqueloni, Abroni, Gorduni, Mariandyni, Magyni, Mogyni.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Epigoni, Theutoni.

UPI.

Accent the Penultimate.
Catadupi.

ARI, ERI, IRI, ORI, URI, YRI.

Accent the Penultimate.
Bahari, Chomari, Agactari, Iberi, Celtiberi, Doberi, Algeri, Palemeri, Monomeri, Hermanduri, Dioscuri, Banceri, Pæsuri, Agacturi, Zimyri.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abari, Tochari, Acastari, Cavari, Calabri, Cantabri, Digeri, Druger, Eleutheri, Crustumeri, Teneteri, Brueteri, Suelteri, Treveri, Veragri, Treviri, Ephori, Pastophori.

USI, YSI.

Accent the Penultimate.
Hermandusi, Condrusi, Merusi, Megabysi.

ATI, ETI, OTI, UTI.

Accent the Penultimate.
Abodati, Capellati, Ceroti, Thesproti, Carnuti.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Athanati, Heneti, Veneti.

AVI, EVI, IVI, AXI, UZI.

Accent the Penultimate.
Andecavi, Chamavi, Batavi, Pictavi, Suevi, Argivi, Achivi, Coraxi, Abruzi.

UI.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abascui, Ædui, Hedui, Vermandui, Bipedimui, Inui, Castrumui, Essui, Abrincatui.

IBAL, UBAL, NAL, QUIL.

Accent the Penultimate.
Pomonal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Annibal, Hannibal, Asdrubal, Hasdrubal, Tanaquil.

AM, IM, UM.

Accent the Penultimate.
Adulam, Ægipam, Aduram, Gerabum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abarim.

UBUM, ACUM, ICUM, OCUM.

Accent the Penultimate.
Cornacum, Tornacum, Baracum, Camericum, Labicum, Avaricum, Antricum, Trivicum, Nordovicum, Longovicum, Verovicum, Norvicum, Brundivicum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Cæcubum, Abodiacum, Tolpiacum, Bedriacum, Gessoriacum, Magontiacum, Mattiacum, Argentomacum, Olenacum, Arenacum, Bremetonacum, Eboracum, Eburacum, Lampacum, Nemetacum, Bellovacum, Agedicum, Agendicum, Glyconicum, Canopicum, Noricum, Massicum, Adriaticum, Sabenneticum, Balticum, Aventicum, Maresoticum, Agelocum.

EDUM, IDUM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Mandussedum, Algidum.

ÆUM.

Accent the Penultimate.
Lilybæum, Lycæum, and all words of this termination

EUM.

Accent the Penultimate.
Syllaceum, Lyceum, Sygeum, Amatheum, Glytheum, Didymeum, Prytanæum, Palanæum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Herculeum, Heraclæum, Ratanæum, Corineum, Aquineum, Dictynneum, Panticapeum, Rhætæum.

AGUM, IGUM, OGUM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Nivomagum, Noviomagum, Adrobicum, Dariozigum, Allobrogum.

IUM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Albium, Eugubium, Abrucium, and all words of this termination.

ALUM, ELUM, ILUM, OLUM, ULUM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Anchialium, Acelum, Ocelum, Corbillum, Clusiolium, Oraculum, Janiculum, Corniculum, Hetriculum, Utriculum, Asculum, Tusculum, Angulum, Cingulum, Apulum, Trossulum, Batulum.

MUM.

Accent the Penultimate.
Amstelodanum, Novocomum, Cadomum, Amstelrodanum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Lygdanum, Cisamum, Boiemum, Antrinum, Auximum, Bergomum, Mentonomum.

ANUM.

Accent the Penultimate.
Albanum, Italianum, Aracanum, Æanum, Teanum, Triphanum, Stabeanum, Ambianum, Pompeianum, Tullianum, Fornianum, Cosmianum, Boianum, Appianum, Bovianum, Mediolanum, Amanum, Aquisgranum, Triganum, Nuditatum, Usalitanum, Ucalitanum, Acoletanum, Acharitanum, Abziritanum, Argentanum, Hortanum, Anxanum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Apsudeanum, Hebronanum, Itanum.

* -ini. — When the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the *i* in the last two syllables is pronounced exactly like the noun *eye*; but when the accent is on the antepenultimate, the first *i* is pronounced like *e*, and the last like *eye*. — See Rules 3 and 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† *Morini*. —

“Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis.”
VIRG. ÆN. vii. 727.

“The Danes, unconquered offspring, march behind;
And *Morini*, the last of human kind.” — DRYDEN

ENUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Picenum, Calenum, Duroleum, Misenum, Volsenum, Darvenum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Olenum.

INUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Urbinum, Sidicinum, Ticinum, Pucinum, Tridinum, Londinum, Aginum, Castilium, Crustumium, Apenninum, Sepinum, Arpinum, Aruspium, Sarinum, Lucrinum, Ocriculum, Camerinum, Laborinum, Petrinum, Taurinum, Casinum, Nemosinum, Cassinum, Atinum, Batinum, Ambratiatum, Petinum, Alitum, Salentinum, Tollentium, Ferentinum, Laurentinum, Abrotinum, Inguinum, Aquinum, Nequinum.

ONUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabilonum, Garianum, Duronum, Cataractonum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ciconum, Vindonum, Britonum.

UNUM, YNUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Segedunum, Lugdunum, Marigdunum, Moridunum, Arcaldunum, Rigodunum, Sorbiadunum, Noviodunum, Melodunum, Camelodunum, Axelodunum, Uxellodunum, Branodunum, Carodunum, Cesarodunum, Tarodunum, Theodorodunum, Eburadunum, Nernantodunum, Belunum, Antematunum, Andomatunum, Maryandunum.

OUM, OPUM, YPUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Myrtäum, Europum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pausilypum.

ARUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Agarum, Belgarum, Nympharum, Convenarum, Rosarum, Adulitarum, Celtarum.

ABRUM, UBRUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Velabrum, Vernodubrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Artabrum.

ERUM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Caucoliberum, Tuberum.

AFRUM, ATHRUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Venafrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barathrum.

IRUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Muzirum.

ORUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cermorum, Ducroptorum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dorostorum.

ETRUM.

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate.

Celetrum.

URUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Alaburum, Ascurum, Lugdurum, Marcodurum, Lactodurum, Octodurum, Divojurum, Silurum, Saturum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tigurum.

ISUM, OSUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Alisum, Amisum, Janosum.

ATUM, ETUM, ITUM, OTUM, UTUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Atrabatium, Calatum, Argentorium, Mutristratum, Elocetum, Quercetum, Caletum, Spoletum, Vallisoletum, Toleum, Umetum, Adrumetum, Tunetum, Eretum, Accitum, Durollitum, Corstopitum, Abritum, Neritum, Augustoritum, Nauerottitum, Complitum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Salsatum.

AVUM, IVUM, YUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Gandavum, Symbrium.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Coccyum, Engyun.

MIN, AON, ICON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Helicaon, Lycaon, Machaon, Dolichaon, Amithaon, Didymaon, Hyperaon, Hicetaon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Salamin, Rubicon, Helicon.

ADON, EDON, IDON, ODON, YDON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Calcedon, Chalcedon, Carchedon, Anthedon, Aspledon, Sarpedon, Thermodon, Abydon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Celadon, Alcimedon, Amphimedon, Lannedon, Hippomedon, Oromedon, Antomedon, Armedon, Eurymedon, Calydon, Amydon, Corydon.

EON, EGON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Deileon, Achilleon, Aristocreon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pantheon, Aleon, Pitheleon, Demoleon, Timoleon, Anacreon, Timocreon, Ucalegon.

APHON, EPHON, IPHON, OPHON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Agalaphon, Charephon, Ctesiphon, Antiphon, Colophon, Demophon, Xenophon.

THON.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agathon, Acroathon, Marathon, Phlegethon, Fyriphlegithon, Arethion, Acrithon.

ION.

*Accent the Penultimate.*Pandion, Sandion, Echion, Alphon, Amphion, Ophion, Methion, Arion, Oarion, Eriion, Hyperion, Orion, Asion, Metion, Axion, Ixion. [*Hyperion*. See Walker's Rule 29. — EDITOR.]*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Albion, Phocion, Cephaladion, Egiion, Brigion, Brygion, Adobogion, Mosechion, Emathion, Amethion, Anthion, Erothion, Pythion, Deucalion, Dædalion, Sigalion, Calathion, Ethalion, Ereuthalion, Pigmation, Pygmalion, Cemelion, Pelion, Pheleon, Iliion, Bryllion, Cromion, Endymion, Milaniion, Athemion, Bötion, Apion, Droption, Apption, Noscopion, Aseclariion, Acron, Chimerion, Hyperion, Asterion, Dorion, Euphorion, Porphyriion, Thyriion, Jasion, Esiion, Hippoporation, Stration, Actiion, Etion, Metion, Eantion, Palantion, Dotiion, Theodotion, Erotion, Sotion, Nephestion, Philistion, Polytiion, Ornytion, Eurytion, Dionizion.

LON, MON, NON, OON, PON, RON, PHRON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Philemon, Criumetopon, Caberon, Dioscoron, Cacipron.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalon, Abylon, Babylon, Telamon, Ademon, Egegon, Polemon, Ardemon, Hieromnemon, Arteinon, Abarimon, Oromenon, Alcamenon, Taoumenon, Deicoön, Deinoöcoön, Laocöon, Hippocöon, Demophöon, Hippothöon, Acaron, Accaron, Paporon, Acheron, Apteron, Daiporon, Chersophon, Alciphron, Lycophron, Euthyphron.

SON, TON, YON, ZON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Theogiton, Aristogiton, Polygiton, Deltoton.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Themison, Abaton, Phaeton, Action, Aduliton, Sicyon, Cercyon, Egiyon, Cremmyon, Cromyon, Geryon, Alactryon, Amphitryon, Amphictyon, Acazon, Amazon, Olizon, Amyzon.

ABO, ACO, ICO, EDO, IDO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Lampedo, Cupido.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabo, Taraco, Stilico, Macedo.

BEO, LEO, TEO.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Labeo, Aculeo, Buteo.

AGO, IGO, UGO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Carthago, Origo, Verrugo.

PHO, THO.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Clitipho, Agatho.

BIO, CIO, DIO, GIO, LIO, MIO, NIO, RIO, SIO,
TIO, VIO, XIO.*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Arabio, Corbio, Navilubio, Senecio, Diomedio, Regio, Phrygio, Bambalio, Ballio, Caballio, Anselio, Pollio, Sirmio, Formio, Phormio, Anio, Parmenio, Avenio, Glabrio, Acricio, Curio, Syllatario, Vario, Oecasio, Aurasio, Secusio, Verclusio, Natio, Ultio, Derventio, Versontio, Divio, Oblivio, Petovio, Alexio.

CLO, ILO, ULO, UMO.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Chariclo, Corbilo, Corbulo, Epulo, Bctulo, Castulo, Anu-
lucumo.

ANO, ENO, INO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Theano, Adramitteno.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barcino, Ruscino, Fruscino.

APO, IPO.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sisapo, Olyssipo.

ARO, ERO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Vadavero.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bessaro, Civaro, Tubero, Cicero, Hiero, Acimero, Cessero.

ASO, ISO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Carcaso, Agaso, Turiaso, Alisho, Natiso.

ATO, ETO, ITO, YO, XO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Enyo, Polyo.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Erato, Derceto, Sicilissito, Capito, Amphitryo.

BER, FER, GER, TER, VER.

Accent the Penultimate.

Meleager, Elaver.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Calaber, Mulciber, Nocifier, Tanager, Antipater, Marspa-
ter, Diespiter, Marspiter, Jupiter.

AOR, NOR, POR, TOR, ZOR.

*Accent the Penultimate.*Chrysaor, Alcanor, Bianor, Euphranor, Alcenor, Agenor, Agapenor, Elpenor, Rhetenor, Antenor, Anaxenor, Vinde-
miator, Rhobctor, Aphetor.*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Marpicor, Lucipor, Numitor, Albumazor, or Albumazar.

BAS, DAS, EAS, GAS, PHAS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Alebas, Augeas, (king of Elis), Æneas, Oreas, Symplegas.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Dotadas, Cercidas, Lucidas, Timächidas, Charmidas, Alcidas, Leonidas, Aristonidas, Mnasippidas, Pelopi-
das, Thearidas, Diagoridas, Diphoridas, Antipatridas, Aban-
tidas, Crauxidas, Ardeas, Augeas, (the poet.) Eleas, Cíneas, Cyneas, Boreas, Broteas, Acragas, Periphias, Acyphas.

IAS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ophias.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Cæcias, Nicias, Cephalædías, Phidias, Herodias, Cydias, Ephyreas, Minyéas, Pelasgias, Antibacchias, Acrolochias, Archias, Adarchias, Archathias, Agathias, Pythias, Peliás, Pelias, Ilias, Damias, Sœmias, Arsanias, Pausanias, Olympias, Appias, Agrippias, Chabrias, Tiberias, Terias, Lycorias, Pelorias, Demetrias, Dioscurias, Agasias, Phasias, Acesias, Agesias, Hegesias, Tiresias, Ctesias, Cephisias, Pausias, Frusias, Lysias, Tysias, Ætias, Bitias, Critias, Abantias, Thoantias, Phacthontias, Phæstias, Thestias, Phœstias, Ses-
tias, Livias, Artaxias, Loxias.

LAS, MAS, NAS.

*Accent the Penultimate.*Amiclas, Amyclas, Acilas, Adulas, Mœcenas, Mœcenas, (or, as Labbe says it ought to be written, Mœcenas,) Fide-
nas, Arpinas, Larinas, Atinas, Adunas.*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Agelas, Apilas, Arcesilas, Acylas, Dorylas, Asylas, Ac-
amas, Alcidas, Iphidamas, Chersidamas, Praxidamas, Theodamas, Cleodamas, Therodamas, Thyodamas, Astyda-
mas, Athamas, Garamas, Dicomas, Sarsinas, Sassinas, Pitinas.

OAS, PAS, RAS, SAS, TAS, XAS, YAS.

*Accent the Penultimate.*Bagoas, Canopas, Abradaras, Zonaras, (as Labbe contends it ought to be,) Epitheras, Abradatas, Jetas, Philetas, Damo-
tas, Acritas, Eurotas, Abraxas.*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Teleobas, Chryssorhoas, Agriopas, Triopas, Zonaras, Gya-
ras, Chrysoceas, Mazeras, Chaboras, Orthagoras, Pythago-
ras, Diagoras, Pylagoras, Demagoras, Timagoras, Hermago-
ras, Xenagoras, Xenagoras, Hippagoras, Stesagoras, Ti-
sagoras, Telestagoras, Protogoras, Evagoras, Anaxagoras, Praxagoras, Ligoras, Athyras, Thamyras, Cinyras, Atyras, Apesas, Piétas, Felicetas, Liberalitas, Lentulitas, Agnitas, Opportunitas, Caritas, Veritas, Faustitas, Civitas, Archytas, Phlegyas, Milyas, Marsyas.

BES.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chalybes, Armenochalybes.

CES.

*Accent the Penultimate.*Arbaces, Pharnaces, Samothraces, Arsaces, Phœnices, Libyphœnices, Olympionices, Plistonices, Polynices, Ordo-
vices, Lemovices, Ebuovices.*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Axiaces, Astaces, Derbices, Ardices, Eleutherocilices, Cappadoces, Eudoces, Bebyrces, Mazcyces.

ADES.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Icades, Olcades, Arcades, Orcaes, Carneades, Gorgades, Stœchades, Lichades, Strophades, Laiades, Naiades, Alci-
biades, Pleiades, Branchiades, Deliades, Heliades, Pelias, Oiliades, Naupliades, Juliades, Memmiades, Cleniades, Xeniades, Hunniades, Heliconiades, Acrisioniades, Telo-
moniades, Limoniades, Asclepiades, Asopiades, Crotopi-
ades, Appiades, Thespiades, Thariades, Otriades, Cyri-
ades, Scyriades, Anchisiades, Dosiades, Lysiades, Nysi-
ades, Dionysiades, Menotiades, Miltiades, Abantiades, Dryantiades, Atlantiades, Laomedontiades, Phaetontiades, Laër-
tiades, Hephæstiades, Thesiades, Battiiades, Cyclades, Pylades, Demades, Nomades, Menades, Echiniades, Cispades, Chœrades, Sporades, Perisades, Hippotades, Sotades, Hyades, Thyades, Dryades, Hamadryades, Othryades.

EDES.

*Accent the Penultimate.*Democedes, Agamedes, Palamedes, Archimedes, Nicome-
des, Diomedes, Lycomedes, Cleomedes, Ganymedes, Thras-
ymedes.

IDES.

*Accent the Penultimate.*Alcides, Lyncides, Tydides, Egides, Promethides, Nicar-
thides, Heraclides, Teleclides, Epiclides, Anticlides, Andro-
clides, Meneclides, Cœclides, Ctesecclides, Xenoclides, Char-
icclides, Patroclides, Aristoclides, Euclides, Euryclides, Bel-
ides, (singular.) Basilides, Nelides, Pelides, Æschylides, Ænides, Antigenides, Cœnides, Lychnides, Amanoides, Japeronides, Larides, Abderides, Atrides, Thesides, Aristi-
des.*Accent the Antepenultimate.*Epichæides, Danæides, Lesbides, Labdacides, Castalides, Hylacides, Phylacides, Pharcides, Imbracides, Myrmeci-
des. Phœnicides, Antalcides, Andocides, Ampycides, Thucydides, Lelegéides, Tyrhæides, Pimpléides, Clymenéides, Minéides, Scyréides, Mynéides, Lagides, Harpagi-
des, Lycurgides, Ogygides, Inachides, Lysimachides, Agatharchides, Timarchides, Leulychides, Leontychides, Leo-
tychides, Sisyphides, Erechthides, Promethides, Crethides, Scythides, Cœbalides, Æthalides, Tantalides, Castalides, Mystalides, Phytalides, Meneclides, Cœclides, Ctesicclides, Androclides, Euclides, Euryclides, Belides, (plural.) Sicel-
ides, Epimelides, Cypselides, Anaxilides, Æolides, Eubulides, Phocylides, Priamides, Potamides, Cnemides, Æsim-
ides, Tolmides, Charmides, Dardanides, Oceanides, Aman-
ides, Titanides, Olenides, Achæmonides, Achimœnides, Epimemides, Parmenides, Ismerides, Eumenides, Sithnides, Apollinides, Prumides, Anoides, Dodonides, Mygdaloni-
des, Calydonides, Mœonides, Cœdipodionides, Deionides,

Chionides, Echionides, Sperchionides, Ophionides, Japeti-
onides, Ixionides, Mimallonides, Philonides, Apollonides,
Acomonides, Aemonides, Polypemonides, Simonides, Har-
monides, Memnonides, Cronides, Myronides, Aesonides,
Aristonides, Praxionides, Liburnides, Sunides, Telebides,
Panthoides, Achelbides, Pronopides, Lapides, Callipides,
Euripides, Driopides, Cœnopides, Cecropides, Leucippides,
Philippides, Argyraspides, Clearides, Tenarides, Hebrides,
Timandrides, Anaxandrides, Epicerides, Pierides, Hesperides,
Hyperides, Cassiterides, Anterides, Peristerides, Libeth-
rides, Dioscorides, Protoproges, Methorides, Antenorides,
Actorides, Diactorides, Polyctorides, Hegetorides, Onetori-
des, Antorides, Acestorides, Thestorides, Aristorides, Elec-
trides, Cenotrides, Smindyrides, Philyrides, Pegasides, Ias-
ides, Imbrasides, Clesides, Dionysides, Cratides, Propetides,
Prætidēs, Oceanitides, Aantides, Dryantides, Dracontides,
Absyrtides, Accestides, Orestides, Epytides.

ODES, UDES, YDES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ægilodes, Acmodēs, Nembrodes, Herodes, Orodes, Hæbu-
des, Harudes, Lacydes, Pherecydes, Androcydes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sciapodes, Cœdipodes, Antipodes, Hippopodes, Himantop-
odes, Pyrodes, Epycydes.

AGES, EGES, IGES, OGES, YGES.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Theages, Tectosages, Astyages, Leleges, Nitiobriges, Du-
rotiges, Caturiges, Allobroges, Antobroges, Ogyges, Cataph-
ryges, Sazyges.

ATHES, ETHES, YTHES, IES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ariarathes, Alethes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Onythes, Aries.

ALES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Novendiales, Geniales, Compitales, Arvales.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Carales.

ACLES, ICLES, OCLES.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Daicles, Mnasicles, Iphicles, Zanthicles, Charicles, Ther-
icles, Pericles, Agasicles, Pasicles, Phrasicles, Ctesicles, So-
sicles, Nausicles, Xanticles, Niocles, Empedocles, Theo-
cles, Neocles, Eteocles, Sophocles, Pythocles, Diocles, Phil-
ocles, Damocles, Democles, Phanocles, Xenocles, Hierocles,
Androcles, Mandrocles, Patrocles, Metrocles, Lamprocles,
Cephisocles, Nestocles, Themistocles.

ELES, ILES, OLES, ULES.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ararauceles, Hodymcles, Pasiteles, Praxiteles, Pyrgoteles,
Demoteles, Aristoteles, Gundiles, Abisles, Novensiles, Pisat-
iles, Taxiles, Aëoles, Autololes, Abdimnoles, Hercules.

AMES, OMES.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Primes, Datames, Abrocomes.

ANES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Jordanes, Athamanes, Alamanes, Brachmanes, Acarna-
nes, Aëgipanes, Tigranes, Actisanes, Titanes, Ariobarzanes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diaphanes, Epiphanes, Periphanes, Praxiphanes, Dexiph-
anes, Lexiphanes, Antiphanes, Nicophanes, Theophanes,
Diophanes, Apollophanes, Xenophanes, Aristophanes, Agri-
anes, Pharasmanes, Prytanes.

ENES.*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Timagenes, Metagenes, Sosigenes, Epigenes, Melesige-
nes, Antigēnes, Theogenes, Diogenes, Oblogenes, Hermoge-
nes, Rhetogenes, Themistogenes, Zanthenes, Agasthenes,
Lasthanes, Clisthenes, Callisthenes, Peristhenes, Cratisthe-
nes, Antisthenes, Barbothenes, Leosthenes, Demosthenes,
Dinosthenes, Androthenes, Posthenes, Eratosthenes, Borys-
thenes, Alcamenes, Theramenes, Tisamenes, Deditamenes,
Sptamenes, Pylemenes, Althemenes, Achæmenes, Philo-
pomenes, Daimenes, Nausimenes, Numenes, Antimenes,
Anaximenes, Cleomenes, Hippomenes, Heromenes, Ario-
tomenes, Eumenes, Numenes, Polymenes, Geryenes.

INES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Telchines, Acesines.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aborigines, Aeschines,† Asines.

ONES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Calucones, Agones, Antecithones, Iones, Helleviones,
Volones, Nasimones, Verones, Contronēs, Eburones, Griso-
nes, Auticones, Stalones, Vectones, Vetones, Acitavones,
Axones, Aëxones, Halzones.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lycæones, Chaones, Frisiabones, Cicones, Vernicones,
Francones, Vascones, Mysomacedones, Rhedones, Essedo-
nes, Myrmidones, Pocones, Paphlagones, Aspagonēs, Læ-
strigones, Lingones, Lestrygonēs, Vangiones, Nuithones,
Sithones, Baliones, Hermiones, Biggeriones, Meriones, Sul-
ones, Mimallonēs, Senones, Memnonēs, Pannonēs, Ambro-
nes, Suessones, Ansonēs, Pictonēs, Teutonēs, Amazonēs.

OES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Heroes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chorsoes, Chosroes.

APES, OPES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cynapes, Cecropes, Cyclopes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Panticapes, Crassopes, Esubones, Aethiopes, Hellopes,
Dolopes, Panopes, Steropes, Dryopes.

ARES, ERES, IRES, ORES, URES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabares, Balcares, Apollinares, Salthuares, Ableres, Byze-
res, Bechires, Diorez, Azores, Silures.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Leochares, Emochares, Demochares, Abisares, Cavares,
Insures, Luceres, Pieres, Astabores, Musagores, Centores,
Limures.

ISES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Anchises.

ENSES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ucubenses, Leonicensēs, and all words of this termina-
tion.

OCES, YSES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cambyses.

ATES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Phraates, Atrebates, Cornacates, Ceracates, Adunicates,
Nisicates, Barsabocates, Leucates, Teridates, Mithridates,
Attidates, Osquidates, Oxydates, Ardeates, Eleates, Berco-
reates, Caninifates, Casicunifates, Aegates, Achates, Ni-
phates, Declates, Attalates, Mevanates, Carates, Quar-
ates, Asserates, Euburiates, Antiates, Spartiates, Celclates,
Hispellates, Stellates, Suillates, Albulates, Pomicates, Auxi-
mates, Flanates, Edenates, Fidenates, Suffinates, Freg-
enates, Capenates, Senates, Cœsenates, Misenates, Padinates,
Fulginate, Merinate, Alatrinate, Aësinates, Agesinate,
Assinate, Sassinates, Sessinate, Frusinates, Atinate,
Altinates, Tollentinate, Forentinate, Internminate, Chel-
onates, Casmonates, Arnates, Tiferinate, Infernates, Pri-
vernates, Oronates, Euphrates, Orates, Vasates, Cocosates,
Tolosates, Antuates, Nantuates, Sadyates, Caryates.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Spithobates, Eurybates, Antiphates, Trebates, Zalates,
Sauromates, Atinates, Tornates, Hypates, Menebrates,†
Pherecrates, Iphicrates, Callicrates, Epicrates, Pasicrates,
Stasicrates, Sosicrates, Hyspicrates, Nicocrates, Halocrates,
Democrates, Democrates, Cheremocrates, Timocrates, Her-
mocrates, Stenocrates, Xenocrates, Hippocrates, Harpocrates,
Socrates, Isoocrates, Cephisocrates, Naucrates, Eucrates,
Euthycrates, Polycrates.

ETES, ITES, OTES, UTES, YTES, YES, ZES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Acetes, Ericetes, Cadetes, Aëtes, Mocragetes, Caletes,

* *enes*.—All the words of this termination have the accent on the antepenultimate.—See EUMENES in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† *Aeschines*.—Labbe says, that a certain anthologist,

forced by the necessity of his verse, has pronounced this word with the accent on the penultimate.

‡ All words ending in *crates* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

Philoctetes, Ægletes, Nemetes, Cometes, Ulmanetes, Con-
suanetes, Gynnetes, Æsymnetes, Nannetes, Serretes, Cu-
retes, Theatetes, Andizetes, Odites, Belgites, Margites,
Memphites, Ancalites, Ambialites, Avalites, Cariosuelites,
Polites, Apolopolites, Hermopolites, Latopolites, Abulites,
Stylites, Barysthemites, Tementites, Syenites, Carcinites,
Sammites, Deléopites, Garites, Centrites, Therites, Narcis-
sites, Asphaltites, Hydroates, Heracleotes, Beotes, Helotes,
Böotes, Thöotes, Anagnutes, Aramazes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dercetes, Massagetes, Indigetes, Iergetes, Evergetes,
Auchetes, Eusipetes, Abalites, Charites, Cerites, Præstites,
Andramytes, Dariaves, Ardyes, Machlyes, Blemmyes.

AIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Achais, Archelais, Homolais, Ptolemais, Elymais.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thebais, Phocais, Aglais, Tanais, Cratais.

BIS, CIS, DIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Berenicis, Cephaladis, Lycomedis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acabis, Carabis, Setabis, Nisibis, Cleobis, Tucrobis,
Tisobis, Uctubis, Curubis, Salmacis, Acinacis, Brononacis,
Athraxis, Agnicis, Carambucis, Cadmæidis.

EIS,* ETHIS, ATHIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Medeis, Spercheis, Pittheis, Crytheis, Nephelais, Eleleis,
Achilleis, Pimpeis, Cadmeis, Æneis, Schoeneis, Peneis,
Acrisonis, Triopis, Patereis, Nereis, Cencheis, Theseis,
Briseis, Perseis, Messeis, Chryseis, Nycteis, Sebethis,
Epinethis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thymiathis.

ALIS, ELIS, ILIS, OLIS, ULIS, YLIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Andabalis, Cercalis, Regalis, Stymphalis, Dialis, Latialis,
Septimontialis, Martialis, Manalis, Juvenalis, Quirinalis,
Fontinalis, Junonialis, Avernalis, Vacunalis, Abrupalis,
Floralis, Quietalis, Eumelis, Phaselis, Eupilis, Quinctilis,
Adulis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ebalis, Hannibalis, Acacalis, Fomicalis, Androcalis,
Lupercalis, Vahalis, Ischalis, Caralis, Thessalis, Italis,
Facelis, Sicelis, Fascelis, Vindelis, Nephelis, Bibilis, Inci-
bilis, Leucretilis, Myrtilis, Indivilis, Æolis, Argolis, Cimo-
lis, Decapolis, Neapolis, and all words ending in *polis*,
Herculis, Thestylis.

AMIS, EMIS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Calamis, Salamis, Semiramis, Thyamis, Artemis.

ANIS, ENIS, INIS, ONIS, YNIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandanis, Titanis, Bacenis, Mycenis, Philenis, Cyllenis,
Ismenis, Cöbrenis, Adonis, Edonis, Ædonis, Thedonis,
Sidonis, Dodonis, Calydonis, Anonis, Alingonis, Colonis,
Corbulonis, Cremonis, Salmonis, Junonis, Ciceronis, Scir-
ronis, Coronis, Phoronis, Turonis, (in Germany,) Tritonis,
Phorcynis, Gortynis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sicanis, Anticanis, Andanis, Hypanis, Taranis, Prytanis,
Poemanis, Eumenis, Lycaonis, Aconis, Mæonis, Pæonis,
Sithonis, Memnonis, Pannonis, Turonis, (in France,) Brito-
nis, Geryonis.

OIS,†

Accent the Penultimate.

Minöis, Heröis, Latöis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Symöis, Pyröis.

APIS, OPIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Iapis, Colapis, Serapis,† Isapis, Asojis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acapis, Minapis, Cecropis, Mæropis.

ARIS, ACRIS, ERIS, IGRIS, IRIS, ITRIS, ORIS,
URIS, YRIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Balcaris, Apollinaris, Nonacris, Cimmericis, Aciris, Osiris,
Petosiris, Busiris, Lycoris, Calaguris, Gracchuris, Hippuris.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaris, Fabaris, Sybaris, Icaris, Andaris, Tyndaris, Sagaris,
Angaris, Phalaris, Elaris, Caularis, Tanaris, Liparis,
Araris, Biasaris, Cæsaris, Abisaris, Achisaris, Bassaris, Melaris,
Autaris, Trinaris, Illiberis, Tiberis, Zioberis, Tyberis,
Nepheris, Cytheris, Pteris, Trieris, Auseris, Pastigris, Cob-
oris, Sicoris, Neoris, Peloris, Antipatris, Absitris, Pacyris,
Ogyris, Porphyris, Amyris, Thamyris, Thomyris, Tomyris.

ASIS, ESIS, ISIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Amasis, Magnesis, Tuesis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bubasis, Pegasis, Parrhasis, Paniasis, Acamasis, Egon-
asis, Græcostasis, Lachesia, Athesis, Thamesis, Nemesis,
Tibisis.

ENSIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Genubensis, Cordubensis, and all words of this termina-
tion.

OSIS, USIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Diamastigosis, Enosis, Eleusis.

ATIS, ETIS, ITIS, OTIS, YTIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Tegeatis, Sarmatis, Caryatis, Miletis, Limenetus, Curetis,
Acervitis, Chalcitis, Memphis, Siphitis, Arbelitis, Fasca-
litis, Dascyllitis, Comitis, Ænaitis, Cananitis, Circinitis,
Sebennitis, Chaonitis, Trachonitis, Chalonitis, Sybaritis,
Daritis, Calenderitis, Zephyritis, Amphaxitis, Rhacotis,
Estiæotis, Mæotis, Tracheotis, Mareotis, Pthiotis, Sanda-
liotis, Elimiotis, Iscariotis, Casiotis, Philotis, Nilotis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Atergatis, Calatis, Anatis, Naucratis, Dercetis, Eurytis

OVIS, UIS, XIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Amphaxis, Oaxis, Alexis, Zamolxis, Zeuxis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Vejovis, Dijovis, Absituis.

ICOS, EDOS, ODOS, YDOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abydos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Oricos, Tenedos, Macedos, Agriodos.

EOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Spercheos, Achilleos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Androgeos, Egaleos, Ægaleos, Hegaleos.

IGOS, ICHOS, OCHOS, OPHOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Melampigos, Neontichos, Macrontichos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nerigos, Ægiochos, Orestrophos.

ATHOS, ETHOS, ITHOS, IOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Sebethos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sciathos, Arithos, Ilios, Ombrios, Topasios.

LOS, MOS, NOS, POS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Stymphalos, Ægilos, Pachinos, Eitheonos, Eteonos, Hep-
taphonos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hægalos, Ægialos, Ampelos, Hexapyllos, Sipylos, Heca-
tompulos, Potamos, Ægopotamos, Olenos, Orchomenos,
Anapaumenos, Epidicazomenos, Heautontimorumenos,
Antropos.

ROS, SOS, TOS, ZOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Hecatonycheros, Ægimuros, Nisyros, Pityonesos, Hierone-
sos, Cephesos, Sebetos, Halimetos, Miletos, Polytimetos,
Aretos, Butrotos, Topazos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sygaros, Ægoceros, Anteros, Melagros, Myiagros, Abso-
ros, Amyros, Pegasos, Jalyos, Abatos, Aretos, Neritos,
Acytos.

* -eis. — These vowels form distinct syllables. — See the
termination *eius*.

† -ois — These vowels form distinct syllables.

‡ *Serapis*. See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

IPS, OPS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ægilips, Æthiops.

LAUS, MAUS, NAUS, RAUS, (in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Archelaus, Menelaus, Aglaus, Agesilaus, Protesilaus, Nicolaus, Iolaus, Hermolaus, Critolaus, Aristolaus, Dorylaus, Amphiarauts.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Imaus,* Emmaus, Cenomaus, Danaus.

BUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agabus, Alabus, Arabus, Melabus, Setabus, Erebus, Ctesibus, Deiphobus, Abulus, Polybus.

ACUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abdacus, Labdacus, Rhyndacus, Æacus, Ithacus.

IACUS.†

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ialciacus, Phidiacus, Alabandiacus, Rhodiacus, Calchiacus, Corinthiacus, Deliacus, Pellicus, Iliacus, Niliacus, Titanicus, Armeniacus, Messeniacus, Salaminiacus, Lemniacus, Ioniacus, Samoniacus, Tritoniacus, Gortyniacus, Olympiacus, Caspiacus, Mesembriacus, Adriacus, Iberiacus, Cytheriacus, Siraicus, Gessoriacus, Cytoriacus, Syriacus, Phasiacus, Megalesiacus, Etesiacus, Isiacus, Gnosiacus, Cnossiacus, Pausiacus, Amathusiacus, Pelusiacus, Prusiacus, Actiacus, Divitiacus, Byzantiacus, Thermodontiacus, Propontiacus, Hellespontiacus, Sestiacus.

LACUS, NACUS, OACUS, RACUS, SACUS, TACUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Benaacus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ablacus, Medoaacus, Armaraacus, Assaracus, Æsacus, Lampsacrus, Caractacus, Spartacus, Hyrtacus, Pittacus.

ICUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Caicus, Nomicus, Demonicus, Granicus, Adronicus, Stratonicus, Callistonius, Arstonicus, Alaricus, Albericus, Rodericus, Rudericus, Romericus, Hinnericus, Victorius, Amatricus, Henricus, Theodoricus, Ludovicus, Grenovicus, Varricus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thebæicus, Phocæicus, Chaldæicus, Bardæicus, Judæicus, Achæicus, Lechæicus, Panchæicus, Thermæicus, Næicus, Panathenæicus, Cyrenæicus, Arabicus, Daciicus, Samothracicus, Turcicus, Areadicus, Sotadicus, Threidicus, Chalcidicus, Alabandicus, Judicus, Colchicus, Cornificus, Belgicus, Allogorgicus, Georgicus, Clodius, Delphicus, Sapphalicus, Parthicus, Seythicus, Pythicus, Sympthalicus, Pharsalicus, Thessalicus, Halicus, Attalicus, Gallicus, Sabellicus, Tarbellicus, Argolicus, Getulicus, Canicus, Ceramicus, Arabemicus, Grecanicus, Cocanicus, Tuscanicus, Æanicus, Hellenicus, Clanicus, Atellanicus, Amanicus, Romanicus, Germanicus, Hispanicus, Aquitanicus, Sequanicus, Pœnicus, Alemannicus, Britannicus, Laconicus, Leuconicus, Adonicus, Macedonicus, Sardonicus, Ionicus, Hermionicus, Babylonicus, Samonicus, Pannonicus, Hieronicus, Platonicus, Santonicus, Sophronicus, Teutonicus, Amazonicus, Hænicus, Liburnicus, Eubœicus, Trôicus, Stœicus, Olympicus, Athiopicus, Pindaricus, Balaericus, Marmaricus, Bassariicus, Cimbricus, Andricus, Ibericus, Trietericus, Trevericus, Africus, Doricus, Pythagoricus, Leucitricus, Adganderisticus, Istricus, Isauricus, Centauricus, Bituricus, Illyricus, Syriacus, Pagasicus, Moesicus, Marsicus, Persicus, Corsicus, Massicus, Issicus, Sabbaticus, Mithridaticus, Tegeaticus, Syriaticus, Asiaticus, Dalmaticus, Sarmaticus, Cibyriaticus, Rheticus, Geticus, Gangeticus, Ægineticus, Rhoeticus, Creticus, Memphisiticus, Sybariticus, Aberiticus, Celticus, Atlanticus, Garamanticus, Alenticus, Ponticus, Scoticus, Mœoticus, Bœoticus, Heracleoticus, Mareoticus, Phthioticus, Niloticus, Epiroticus, Syrticus, Atticus, Alyaticus, Halyaticus, Mediaticus.

* Imaus. — See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.† iacus. — All words of this termination have the accent on the *i*, pronounced like the noun *eye*.‡ eus. — It may be observed, that words of this termination are sometimes both substantives and adjectives. When they are substantives only, they have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *Nel'us, Prometh'us, Salm'neus*, &c.; and when adjectives, on the penultimate; as, *Nel'us, Prometh'us, Salm'neus*, &c. Thus *Cneus*, a king of Calydonia, is pronounced in two syllables; the adjective *Cneus*, which is formed from it, is a trisyllable; and *Cneius*, another

OCUS, UCUS, YCUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ophiucus, Incucus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laudocus, Amodocus, Amphilocus, Ibycus, Libycus, Besbycus, Autolycus, Amycus, Glangycus, Corycus.

ADUS, EDUS, IDUS, ODUS, YDUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Lebedus, Congedus, Alfredus, Aluredus, Emodus, Androdus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Adadus, Enceladus, Aradus, Antaradus, Afudus, Algidus, Lepidus, Hesiodus, Commodus, Monodus, Lacydus, Polydus.

EUS, CEUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Niobæus, Melibæus, and all words of this termination

EUS.‡

Accent the Penultimate.

Lycambeus, Thisbeus, Bereniceus, Lyncæus, (the brother of Idas,) Simonideus, Euripideus, Pherecydeus, Piræus, Phegeus, Tegeus, Sigæus, Ennosigæus, Argeus, Baccheus, Motoreus, Cepheus, Rhipheus, Alpheus, Orpheus, (adjective,) Erectheus, Prometheus, (adjective,) Cleanteus, Rhadamantheus, Erymantheus, Pantheus, (adjective,) Dædaleus, Sophocleus, Themistocleus, Elleus, Neleus, (adjective,) Oileus, (adjective,) Apelleus, Achilleus, Perilleus, Luculleus, Agylleus, Pimpleus, Ebulæus, Asculeus, Masculeus, Cadmeus, Aristophaneus, Cananeus, Cneus, (adj. 3 syll.), Cneus, (sub. 2 syll.), Idomeneus, Schoneus, Peneus, Phineus, Cydoneus, Androgonæus, Bioneus, Doucalioneus, Acrisoneus, Salmoneus, (adjective,) Maroneus, Antenoreus, Phoroneus, (adjective,) Thyoneus, Cyrneus, Epeus, Cyclopeus, Penelopeus, Philipeus, Aganippeus, Menandreus, (adjective,) Nereus, Zagreus, Boreus, Hyperboreus, Polydorus, Atræus, (adjective,) Centaureus, Neseus, Cisseus, Ceteus, Rheuteus, Anteus, Abanteus, Phalanteus, Therodamanteus, Polydamanteus, Thoanteus, Hyanteus, Acontheus, Laomedonteus, Thermodonteus, Phaethonteus, Phleghonteus, Oronteus, Thyesteus, Phryceus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gerionaceus, Menæceus, Lynceus, (adjective,) Dorceus, Caduceus, Asclepiadeus, Paladeus, Sotadeus, Tydeus, Orpheus, (substantive,) Morpheus, Tyrrheus, Prometheus, (substantive,) Cretheus, Mnesitheus, Dositheus, Pentheus, (substantive,) Smintheus, Timotheus, Brotheus, Dorotheus, Menestheus, Eurytheus, Pittheus, Pytheus, Dædaleus, Egialeus, Maleus, Tantalus, Heracleus, Celeus, Eleleus, Neleus, Pelæus, Nileus, Oileus, (substantive,) Demoleus, Romulus, Pergameus, Egeaneus, Melaneus, Herculanus, Cyaneus, Iyaneus, Ceneus, Dicaneus, Pheneus, Ceneus, Cupidineus, Apollineus, Enneus, Adomeus, Aridoneus, Gorgoneus, Deloneus, Hioneus, Mimaloneus, Salmoneus, (substantive,) Acronæus, Phoroneus, (substantive,) Albuneus, Enipeus, Sinopeus, Hippeus, Aristippeus, Areus, Macaneus, Tyndareus, Megareus, (substantive,) Canhareus, (substantive,) Briareus, Æsareus, Patareus, Cythereus, Phaleorus, Nereus, (substantive,) Tereus, Adoreus, Mentoreus, Nestoreus, Atræus, (substantive,) Caucasus, Pegaseus, Theseus, Persæus, Nictæus, Argenteus, Brontæus, Proteus, Agyeus.

AGUS, EGUS, IGUS, OGUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cethegus, Robigus, Rubigus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ægopagus, Ophagus, Neomagus, Rothomagus, Niomagus, Noviomagus, Cesaromagus, Sitomagus, Areopagus, Harpagus, Arviragus, Uragus, Astrologus.

ACHUS, OCHUS, UCHUS, YCHUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Daduchus, Ophiuchus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Telemachus, Dæimachus, Dæimachus, Alcimachus, Callimachus, Lysimachus, Antimachus, Symmachus, Androma-

formative of it, is a word of four syllables. But these words, when formed into the English adjectives, alter their termination, with the accent on the penultimate: —

"With other notes than to th' Orphæan lyre,"
MILTON."The tuneful tongue, the Promethæan band."
AKENSIDE.

And sometimes on the antepenultimate; as,

"The sun, as from Thyestian banquet turned."
MILTON.

chus, Clitomachus, Aristomachus, Eurymachus, Inachus, Imblichus, Demodochus, Xenodochus, Deïochus, Antichus, Deliochus, Archiloachus, Mneseiochus, Thersiochus, Orsiloachus, Antiloachus, Nauulochus, Eurylochus, Agerochus, Polyochus, Monychus, Abronychus.

APHUS, EPHUS, IPHUS, OPHUS, YPHUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Josephus, Seriphus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalaphus, Epaphus, Palepaphus, Anthropographus, Telephus, Absephus, Agastrophus, Sisyphus.

ATHUS, ÆTHUS, ITHUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Simæthus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Archagathus, Amathus, Lapathus, Carpathus, Mychithus.

AIUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cæius, Læius, Græius. — See *ACHAÏA*.

ABIUS, IBIUS, OBIUS, UBIUS, YBIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Fabius, Arabius, Bæbius, Vibius, Albuius, Amobius, Maerobius, Androbuius, Tobius, Virbius, Lesbius, Eubius, Danubius, Marzubuius, Talthybius, Polybius.

CIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acacius, Ambracius, Acracius, Thracius, Athracius, Samothracius, Lampascius, Arsacius, Byzacius, Accus, Accus, Siccius, Decius, Threïcius, Cornificius, Cilicinus, Numicius, Apicius, Sulpicius, Fabricius, Oricius, Cincius, Mincius, Marcus, Circus, Hircius, Roscius, Albuicus, Lucius, Lycius, Bebrycius.

DIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Leccadius, Icadus, Arcadius, Palladius, Tenedius, Albidius, Didius, Thucydidius, Fidius, Aufidius, Eufidius, Egidius, Nigidius, Obsidius, Gratiidius, Brutidius, Helvidius, Ovidius, Rhodius, Clodius, Hannodius, Gordius, Claudius, Rudius, Lydius.

EIUS.*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Danæius, Cocceius, Lyrceius, Æacideius, Lelegeius, Sigeius, Baccheius, Cepheius, Typhæceius, Cretheius, Pittheius, Saleius, Semeleius, Neleius, Stheneleius, Procleius, Septimuleius, Canuleius, Venuleius, Apuleius, Egnatuleius, Syppyleius, Priameius, Cadmeius, Tyaneius, Æneius, Clymeneius, Cneius, Autoneius, Scheneius, Lampeius, Rhodopeius, Dolopeius, Priapeius, Pompeius, Tarpeius, Cynareius, Cythereius, Nereius, Satureius, Vultureius, Cynireius, Nyseius, Teius, Hecateius, Elateius, Rheteius, Atteius, Minyeius.

GIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Valgius, Belgius, Catangius, Sergius, Asceburgius, Oxgygius.

CHIVS, PHIVS, THIVS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Sperchius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Inachus, Bacchius, Dulichius, Telechius, Munychius, Hesychius, Tychius, Cyniphus, Alpius, Adelphus, Sisyphus, Einathus, Simethius, Acithius, Melanthius, Erymanthus, Corinthus, Zerynthus, Thyrsanthus.

ALIVS, ÆLIVS, ELIVS, LLIVS, ULIVS, YLIVS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

EBalius, Idalius, Acidalius, Palæphalius, Stympalius, Menalius, Opalius, Thessalius, Castalius, Publius, Heraclius, † Ælius, Cælius, Lælius, Delius, Melius, Cornelius, Cælius, Clodius, Aurelius, Nyctelius, Praxitelius, Abilius, Babilus, Carbilus, Orbilius, Acilius, Cæcilius, Lucilius,

* *eius*. — Almost all the words of this termination are adjectives, and in these the vowels *ei* form distinct syllables; the others, as *Cocceius*, *Saleius*, *Procleius*, *Canuleius*, *Apuleius*, *Egnatuleius*, *Scheneius*, *Lampeius*, *Vultureius*, *Atteius*, and *Minyeius*, are substantives; and which, though sometimes pronounced with the *ei* forming a diphthong, and sounded like the noun *eye*, are more generally heard like the adjectives; so that the whole list may be fairly included under the same general rule, that of sounding the *e* separately, and the *i* like *y* consonant, as in the similar terminations in *cia* and *ia*. This is the more necessary in these words, as the accented *e* and the unaccented *i* are so much alike as to require the sound of the initial or consonant *y*, in order to

Ædilius, Virgilius, Æmilius, Manlius, Pompius, Tarpilius, Attilius, Basilius, † Cantilius, Quintilius, Hostilius, Attilius, Rutilius, Duilius, Sterculius, Carvilius, Servilius, Callius, Trebellius, Cascellius, Gellius, Arellius, Vitellius, Tullius, Manlius, Tenolius, Nauplius, Daulius, Julius, Amulius, Pamphilius, Pylus.

MIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Samius, Ogmius, Isthmius, Decimius, Septimius, Rhemius, Memmius, Mummius, Nomiis, Bromius, Latmius, Posthumius.

ANIVS, ENIVS, INIVS, ENNIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anius, Libanius, Canius, Sicanus, Vulcanicus, Ascanius, Dardanius, Clanlius, Manius, Afranius, Granius, Ennius, Mænius, Genius, Erystheneius, Lenius, Valenius, Gyllenius, Olenius, Menius, Achemenius, Armenius, Ismenius, Penius, Sironius, Messenius, Dossenius, Polyxenius, Trazenius, Gabinius, Albinius, Licinius, Scicinius, Virginus, Trachinius, Minius, Salaminius, Flaminius, Etiminius, Arminius, Herminius, Caurinius, Tetrinius, Asinius, Eleusinius, Vatinus, Flavinus, Tarquinus, Cilnius, Tolomianus, Annius, Fannius, Elannius, Ennius, Pescennius, Dossenius.

ONIVS, UNIVS, YNIVS, OIVS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aonius, Lycæonius, Chaonius, Machæonius, Amythæonius, Trebonius, Heliconius, Sfikiconius, Asconius, Mæcedonius, Chalcedonius, Caledonius, Sidonius, Alchæandonius, Mandonius, Dodonius, Cydonius, Calydonius, Mæonius, Peonius, Agonius, Gorgonius, Læstrygonius, Ericthionius, Trophonius, Sophonius, Marathonius, Sithonius, Ericthonius, Aphthonius, Arganthonius, Tithonius, Ionius, Cædiponius, Echionius, Ixonius, Xionius, Milonius, Apollonius, Babylonius, Æmouius, Lacedæmonius, Hæmonius, Palæmonius, Ammonius, Strymonius, Nonius, Memmonius, Agamemnonius, Crannonius, Vennonius, Juncionius, Pomponius, Acronius, Sophronius, Scironius, Sempronius, Antronius, Æsonius, Ausonius, Latonius, Suetonius, Antonius, Bistonius, Plutonius, Favonius, Amazonius, Esernius, Galphurnius, Saturnius, Daunius, Junius, Neptunus, Cortynius, Typhæus, Achæsius, Minæius, Tröius.

APIUS, OPIUS, IPIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agapius, Æsculapius, Æsapius, Messapius, Grampius, Procopius, Cænopius, Cæcropius, Eutropius, Æsopiis, Mopsopiis, Gippius, Puppius, Caspius, Thespius, Cispis.

ARIUS, ERIUS, IRIUS, ORIUS, URIUS, YRIUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Darius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arius, Icarius, Tarcundarius, Ligarius, Sangarius, Corintharius, Larius, Marius, Hierosolymarius, Ænarius, Tænarius, Asinarius, Isinarius, Yarius, Janarius, Aquarius, Februarius, Attarius, Imbrus, Arius, Erandrus, Læberius, Diberius, Tiberius, Celtiberius, Vindicarius, Acherus, Valerius, Numerius, Hesperius, Agrius, Cæagrius, Conchrius, Rabiarius, Podalarius, Sirius, Virius, Bosphorius, Elorius, Florus, Aetorius, Anactorius, Sertorius, Caprius, Cyprius, Arrius, Feretrius, Cænorius, Adgandestrius, Caystrius, Epldarius, Curius, Mercurius, Durius, Furius, Palfurius, Thurius, Mamurius, Purius, Masurius, Spurius, Veturius, Asturius, Ataburius, Scyrius, Porphyrius, Assyrius, Tyrius.

ASIVS, ESIVS, ISIVS, OSIVS, USIVS, YSIVS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asius, Casius, Thasius, Jasius, Æsius, Accessius, Coraceius, Arcesius, Mendesius, Chesius, Bhesius, Mileisius, Theamesius, Teumesius, Ænesius, Magnusius, Proconnesis, Chersonesius, Lyrnesius, Marpesius, Acasesius, Meletesius, Adylisius, Amisius, Artemisius, Simbösius, Charisius, Acrisius, Hortensius, Syracusius, Theodosius, Gnosius, Sosius, Mopsius, Cassius, Thalassius, Lyrnessius, Cressius, Tartessus, Syracusius, Fustus, Agusius, Amathusius, Ophiusius, Ariusius, Volusius, Selinusius, Acherusius,

prevent the hiatus, by giving a small diversity to the two vowels. — See *ACHAÏA*.

† *Heraclius*. — Labbe [also Carr] places the accent of this word on the penultimate *i*, as in *Heraclitus* and *Heraclida*; but the Roman emperor of this name is so generally pronounced with the antepenultimate accent, that it would savor of pedantry to alter it. Nor do I understand the reasons on which Labbe founds his accentuation.

‡ *Basilus*. — This word, the learned contend, ought to have the accent on the penultimate *i*; but that the learned frequently depart from this pronunciation, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate, may be seen, Rule 31, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*. [Basilus, Carr. — *Enrico*.]

Maurusius, Lysius, Elysium, Dionysius, Odrysius, Amphrysus, Othrysus.

ATIUS, ETIUS, ITIUS, OTIUS, UTIUS, VIUS, XIUS, ZIUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Xenophonius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Trebatius, Catius, Volcatius, Achatius, Latius, Cæsenius, Egnatius, Gratius, Horatius, Tattius, Luctatius, Statius, Actius, Vectius, Quinctius, Aëtius, Ætius, Pænätius, Præcius, Cælius, Cæcilius, Vegetius, Metius, Mœnetius, Lucretius, Helvetius, Saturnalius, Floralius, Compitalis, Domitius, Beritius, Neritius, Crassitius, Titius, Poltius, Abundantius, Pæantius, Taulantius, Acamantius, Teuthrantius, Lactantius, Hyantius, Byzantius, Terentius, Cluentius, Mezentius, Mezentius, Quintius, Acontius, Vocentius, Lamædöntius, Leontius, Pontius, Hellespontius, Acheronius, Bæantius, Opuntius, Aruntius, Mæotius, Theprotius, Scaptius, Ægyptius, Martius, Lærtius, Propertius, Hirtius, Mavorius, Tiburtius, Curtius, Thesitius, Themistius, Canisius, Sallustius, Crustius, Carysius, Hymettius, Bruttius, Abertius, Ebutius, Æbutius, Albutius, Acutius, Locutius, Stercutius, Mutius, Minutius, Pretutius, Clytius, Bavius, Flavius, Navius, Evius, Mævius, Nævius, Ambivius, Livius, Milvius, Pulvius, Sylvius, Novius, Servius, Vesvius, Pacuvius, Vitruvius, Vesuvius, Axius, Naxius, Alexius, Lixus, Sabazius.

ALUS, CLUS, ELUS, ILUS, OLUS, ULUS, YLUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Stymphalus, Sardanapalus, Androclus, Patroclus, Doryclus, Orbelus, Philomelus, Eumelus, Phasaelus, Phaselus, Cyrillus, Cimolus, Timolus, Tmolus, Mausolus, Pactolus, Ætolus, Atabulus, Praxibulus, Cleobulus, Critobulus, Acontobulus, Aristobulus, Eubulus, Thrasylulus, Getulus, Barygylus, Massylus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abalus, Heliogabalus, Corbalus, Bubalus, Cocalus, Dædæus, Idalus, Acidalus, Megalus, Trachalus, Cephalus, Cynocephalus, Bucephalus, Anethalus, Mænalus, Hippalus, Harpalus, Bupalus, Hypalus, Thessalus, Balus, Tantalus, Crotalus, Orbalus, Attalus, Euryalus, Doryclus, Stiphetus, Stheclus, Eucapellus, Cypselus, Bacchilus, Diphilus, Antiphilus, Pamphilus, Theophilus, Demophilus, Prætilus, Zorilus, Chærilus, Myrtilus, Ægobolus, Naubolus, Equiculus, Æbolus, Laureolus, Anchemolus, Bibulus, Bibaculus, Cæculus, Græculus, Siculus, Saticulus, Æquiculus, Paterculus, Aciculus, Regulus, Romulus, Venulus, Apulus, Salisubulus, Vesulus, Catulus, Getulus, Getulus, Opitulus, Lentulus, Rutulus, Æschylus, Deiphylus, Demylus, Deipylus, Sipyulus, Empylus, Cratylus, Astylus.

AMUS, EMUS, IMUS, OMUS, UMUS, YMUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Callidemus, Charidemus, Pethodemus, Philodemus, Phandemus, Clitodemus, Aristodemus, Polyphemus, Theotimus, Hermotimus, Aristotimus, Ithomus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lygdamus, Archidamus, Agesidamus, Apusidamus, Anaxidamus, Zeuxidamus, Androdamus, Xenodamus, Cogamus, Pergamus, Attalus, Oramus, Pramus, Cinnamus, Ceramus, Abdiramus, Pyramus, Anthemus, Telemus, Tlepolemus, Theopolemus, Neoptolemus, Phædimus, Abdalonimus, Zosimus, Maximus, Antidomus, Amphinomus, Nicodromus, Didymus, Dindymus, Helymus, Solymus, Cleonymus, Abdalonymus, Hieronymus, Eponymus, Æsymus.

ANUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Artabanus, Cebanus, Thebanus, Albanus, Nerbanus, Verbanus, Labicanus, Gallicanus, Africanus, Sicanus, Vaticanus, Lavicanus, Vulcanus, Hyrcanus, Lucanus, Transpadanus, Pedanus, Apidanus, Fundanus, Codanus, Eanus, Garganus, Murranus, Baianus, Trajanus, Fabianus, Aclianus, Priscianus, Roscianus, Lucianus, Selenicianus, Herodianus, Claudianus, Saturnianus, Sejanus, Caracianus, Ælianus, Clavianus, Lucilianus, Virgilianus, Petilianus, Quintilianus, Catullianus, Tertullianus, Julianus, Ammianus, Memmianus, Formianus, Diogenianus, Scandinianus, Papirianus, Valentinianus, Justinianus, Trophonianus, Othonianus, Pomponianus, Maronianus, Apronianus, Thyonianus, Trojanus, Ulpianus, Æsopianus, Apianus, Oppianus, Marianus, Adrianus, Hadrianus, Tiberianus, Valerianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosi-

anus, Bassianus, Pelusianus, Diocletianus, Domitianus, Antianus, Scantianus, Terentianus, Quintianus, Sestianus, Augustianus, Sallustianus, Pretutianus, Sextianus, Flavianus, Bovianus, Pacuvianus, Alanus, Elanus, Silanus, Fregellanus, Atellanus, Regillanus, Lucullanus, Sullanus, Syllanus, Carseolanus, Pateolanus, Coriolanus, Orculanus, Æsculanus, Tusculanus, Carstulanus, Fasaluanus, Querquetulanus, Amianus, Lemanus, Summanus, Romanus, Rhenanus, Amenanus, Pucinianus, Cinnanus, Campanus, Hispanus, Sacranus, Venafranus, Claranus, Ulubranus, Seranus, Lateranus, Coranus, Soranus, Serranus, Suburranus, Gauranus, Suburbanus, Ancyanus, Cosanus, Sinuessanus, Syracusanus, Satanus, Laletanus, Tunetanus, Abretanus, Cretanus, Setabitanus, Gaditanus, Tingitanus, Caralitanus, Neapolitanus, Antipolitanus, Tomitanus, Taurominitanus, Sybaritanus, Liparitanus, Abderitanus, Tritanus, Ancyritanus, Lucitanus, Pantanus, Nejentanus, Nomentanus, Beneventanus, Montanus, Spartanus, Pestanus, Adelatanus, Tutanus, Sylvanus, Albinovanus, Adeantuanus, Mantuanus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libanus, Clibanus, Antilibanus, Orycanus, Eridanus, Rhodanus, Dardanus, Oceanus, Longimanus, Iduanus, Dripanus, Caranus, Adranus, Cæranus, Tritanus, Pantanus, Sequanus.

ENUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Characenus, Lampsacenus, Astacenus, Picenus, Damasænus, Suffenus, Alienus, Alphenus, Thyrrhenus, Gabienus, Labienus, Avidenus, Amenus, Pupienus, Garienus, Cluvenus, Calenus, Galenus, Silenus, Pergamenus, Alexamenus, Ismenus, Thrasymenus, Trasymenus, Diopenus, Capenus, Cebrenus, Fibrenus, Sereenus, Palmyrenus, Amasenus, Tibisenus, Misenus, Evenus, Byzenus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ambenus, Helenus, Olenus, Tissamenus, Dexamenus, Diademenus, Clymenus, Perilymenus, Axenus, Callixenus, Philoxenus, Timoxenus, Aristoxenus.

INUS, YNUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cytæinus, Gabinus, Sabinus, Albinus, Sidicinus, Aricinus, Sicinus, Ticius, Manicus, Adminocinus, Carcinus, Coscinius, Marrucinus, Erycinus, Acadinus, Caudinus, Cytainus, Rufinus, Rheginus, Erginus, Opiterginus, Anginus, Hyginus, Pachinus, Echinus, Delphinus, Myrrhinus, Pothinus, Facellinus, Velinus, Stergilinus, Esquilinus, Æsquillinus, Caballinus, Marcellinus, Tigellinus, Sibyllinus, Agyllinus, Solinus, Capitolinus, Geminus,* Maximinus, Crastuminus, Anagninus, Signinus, Theoninus, Saloninus, Antoninus, Amiterinus, Saturninus, Priapinus, Salapinus, Lepinus, Alpinus, Inalpinus, Arpinus, Hirpinus, Crispinus, Rutupinus, Lagarinus, Charinus, Diocarinus, Nonacrinus, Fibrinus, Lucrinus, Leandrinus, Alexandrinus, Iberinus, Tiberinus, Transiberinus, Amerinus, Æserinus, Quirinus, Censorinus, Assorinus, Favorinus, Phavorinus, Taurinus, Tigurinus, Thurinus, Semurinus, Cyrinus, Myrinus, Gelasinus, Exasinus, Acesinus, Halesinus, Telesinus, Nepesinus, Brundisinus, Nursinus, Narcissinus, Lybissinus, Fuscinus, Clusinus, Venusinus, Perusinus, Susinus, Ardeatinus, Reatinus, Antiatinus, Latinus, Collatinus, Cratinus, Soracinus, Aretinus, Arretinus, Setinus, Bantinus, Murgantinus, Phalatinus, Numantinus, Tridentinus, Ufentinus, Murgentinus, Salentinus, Pollentinus, Polentinus, Tarentinus, Terentinus, Surrentinus, Laurentinus, Aventinus, Truentinus, Leontinus, Pontinus, Metapontinus, Saguntinus, Martinus, Mamertinus, Tiburtinus, Crastinus, Palestinus, Prænestinus, Atestinus, Vestinus, Augustinus, Justinus, Lavinus, Patavinus, Acunus, Elvius, Corvinus, Lanuvius, Vesuvius, Euxinus, Acindynus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Phænus, Acinus, Aclinus, Fucinus, Æacidinus, Cyteinus, Barchinus, Morinus,† Myrrhinus, Terminus, Ruminus, Earinus, Asinus, Apisius, Myrsinus, Pometinus, Agraninus, Acindynus.—[See ACINDYNUS, *Initial Vocabulary*.—ΕΙΔΙΤΟΡ.]

ONUS, UNUS, YNUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Drachonus, Onochonus, Ithonus, Tithonus, Myronus, Neptunus, Portunus, Tutunus, Bithynus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Exagonus, Hexagonus, Telegonus, Epigonus, Erigonus, Tosigonus, Antigonus, Laogonus, Chrysgonus, Nebrophonus, Aponus, Carantonus, Sæntonus, Aristonus, Dercynus.

* *Geminus*.—This is the name of a certain astrologer mentioned by Petavius, which Labbe says would be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate by those who are ignorant of Greek.

† *Morinus*.—The singular of *Morini*. See the word.

As the *i* in the foregoing selection has the accent on it, it ought to be pronounced like the noun *eye*; while the unaccented *i* in this selection should be pronounced like *e*.—See Rule 4th, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

OUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Aoûs, Laoùs, Sardoûs, Eoûs, Geloùs, Acheloûs, Inoûs, Minoûs, Naupactoùs, Arctoûs, Myrtoûs.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hydrochoûs, Aleathoûs, Pirihoûs, Nausithoûs, Alcinouûs, Sphinoûs, Antinoûs.

APUS, EPUS, IPUS, OPUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Priapus, Anapus, Æsapus, Messapus, Athespus, Æsepus, Euripus, Lycopus, Melanopus, Canopus, Inopus, Paropus, Oropus, Europus, Asopus, Æsopus, Crotopus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sarapus, Astapus, Cœdipus, Agriopus, Æropus.

ARUS, ERUS, IRUS, ORUS, URUS, YRUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cimarus, Æsarus, Iberus, Doberus, Homerus, Severus, Noverus, Meleagrus, Clagrus, Cynægirus, Camirus, Epirus, Achedorus, Artemidorus, Isidorus, Dionysidorus, Theodorus, Pythodorus, Diodorus, Tryphiodorus, Heliodorus, Asclepiodorus, Athesiodorus, Cassiodorus, Apollodorus, Demodorus, Hermodorus, Xenodorus, Metrodorus, Polydorus, Alorus, Elorus, Helorus, Pelorus, Ægimorus, Assorus, Cytorus, Epicurus, Palinurus, Arcturus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abarus, Imbarus, Hypobarus, Icarus, Pandarus, Pindarus, Tyndarus, Tearus, Farfarus, Agarus, Abgarus, Gargarus, Opharus, Cantharus, Obiarius, Uliarius, Silarus, Cyllarus, Tamarus, Abtmarus, Comarus, Vindomarus, Tomarus, Ismarus, Ocinarus, Pinarus, Cinnaus, Absarus, Bassarus, Dejotarus, Tartarus, Eleazarus, Artabrus, Balacrus, Charadrus, Cerberus, Belierus, Mermerus, Termerus, Hesperus, Craterus, Icterus, Anigrus, Glaphirus, Deborus, Pacorus, Stesichorus, Gorgophorus, Telesphorus, Bosphorus, Phosphorus, Heptaporus, Euporus, Anxurus, Deipyrus, Zopyrus, Leucosyrus, Satyrus, Tityrus.

ASUS, ESUS, ISUS, OSUS, USUS, YSUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Parnasus, Galesus, Halesus, Volesus, Termesus, Theumesus, Teumesus, Alopeconnesus, Proconnesus, Arconnesus, Elaphonnesus, Demonesus, Cheronnesus, Chersonesus, Arctefnesus, Myconnesus, Halonesus, Cephalonesus, Peloponnesus, Cromyonesus, Lynnesus, Marpesus, Titaresus, Alius, Paradisus, Amisus, Paropamisus, Crinissus, Amnisus, Berosus, Agrosus, Ebusus, Amphrysus.

* *Echestratus*.—All words ending in *stratus* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

† *Batavus*.—This word is pronounced with the accent

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Oribasus, Babasus, Caucasus, Pedasus, Agasus, Pegasus, Tamasus, Harpasus, Imbrastus, Cerasus, Doryasus, Vogesus, Volagesus, Ephesus, Anisus, Genusus, Ambrysus.

ATUS, ETUS, ITUS, OTUS, UTUS, YTUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Rubicatus, Beticatus, Abradatus, Ambigatus, Viriatus, Elatus, Pilatus, Catagnatus, Cincinnatus, Odenatus, Leonatus, Aratus, Pytharatus, Demaratus, Acratus, Ceratus, Sceleratus, Serratus, Dentatus, Duatus, Torquatus, Februatius, Achetus, Polyclethus, Ægletus, Miletus, Admetus, Tremetus, Diognetus, Dyscinetus, Capetus, Agapetus, Iapetus, Acretus, Oretus, Hermaphroditus, Epaphroditus, Heraclitus, Munitus, Agapitus, Cerritus, Bituitus, Polygnotus, Azotus, Acutus, Stercutus, Cornutus, Cocytus, Berytus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Deodatus, Palephatus, Inatus, Acratus, Dinocratus, Echestratus,* Amestratus, Menestratus, Amphistratus, Callistratus, Damasistratus, Érasistratus, Agesistratus, Hegesistratus, Pisistratus, Sosistratus, Lysistratus, Nicostratus, Cleostratus, Damostratus, Demostratus, Sostratus, Philostratus, Dinostratus, Herostratus, Eratostratus, Polystratus, Acrotatus, Taygetus, Demanetus, Iapetus, Tacitus, Iphitus, Onomacritus, Agoracritus, Onesicritus, Cleocritus, Damocritus, Democritus, Aristocritus, Antidotus, Theodotus, Xenodotus, Herodotus, Cephisodotus, Libanotus, Leuconotus, Euronotus, Agesimbrotus, Stesimbrotus, Theombrotus, Cleombrotus, Hippolytus, Anytus, Æpytus, Eurytus.

AVUS, EVUS, IVUS, UUS, XUS, YUS, ZUS, XYS, U.

Accent the Penultimate.

Agavus, Timavus, Saravus, Batavus,† Versevus, Sævus, Gradivus, Argivus, Briaxus, Oaxus, Araxus, Eudoxus, Trapezus, Charaxys.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Batavus,† Inuus, Fatuus, Tityus, Diascoridus.

DAX, LAX, NAX, RIX, DOX, ROX.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ambrodax, Demonax, Hipponax.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arctophylax, Hegesianax, Hermesianax, Lysianax, Astyanax, Agonax, Hierax, Cætoanax, Eporedorix, Deudorix, Ambiorix, Dumnorix, Adiatorix, Orgetorix, Biturix, Cappadox, Allobrox.

either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable; the former, however, is the most general, especially among the poets.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE true pronunciation of the Hebrew language, as Doctor Lowth observes, is lost. To refer us for assistance to the Masoretic points, would be to launch us on a sea without shore or bottom. The only compass by which we can possibly steer, on this boundless ocean, is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Bible; and as it is highly probable the translators transfused the sound of the Hebrew proper names into the Greek, it gives us something like a clew to guide us out of the labyrinth. But even here, we are often left to guess our way; for the Greek word is frequently so different from the Hebrew, as scarcely to leave any traces of similitude between them. In this case custom and analogy must often decide, and the ear must sometimes solve the difficulty. But these difficulties relate chiefly to the *accentuation* of Hebrew words; and the method adopted in this point will be seen in its proper place.

I must here acknowledge my obligations to a very learned and useful work,—the “*Scripture Lexicon*” of Mr. Oliver. As the first attempt to facilitate the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, by dividing them into syllables, it deserves the highest praise; but, as I have often differed widely from this gentleman in syllabication, accentuation, and the sound of the vowels, I have thought it necessary to give my reasons for this difference, which will be seen under the Rules; of the validity of which reasons the reader will be the best judge.

N. B. As there are many Greek and Latin proper names in Scripture, particularly in the New Testament, which are to be met with in ancient history, some of them have been omitted in this selection; and therefore, if the inspector do not find them here, he is desired to seek for them in the *Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Names*.

RULES FOR PRONOUNCING SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

1. In the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long, open sound; as, *Na'bal*, *Jehu*, *Sirach*, *Go'shen*, and *Tu'bal*.—See Rule 1, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preced-

ing vowel is short; as, *Sam'u-el*, *Lem'u-el*, *Sim'e-on*, *Sol'o-mon*, *Suc'coth*, *Syn'a-gogue*. (See Rule 2, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.) I here differ widely from Mr. Oliver; for I cannot agree with him that the *e* in *Abdiel*, the *o* in *Arnon*, and the *u* in *Ashur*, are to be pronounced like the *ee* in *seen*, the *o* in *tone*, and the *u* in *tune*, which is the rule he lays down for all similar words.*

* [Mr. Oliver is unquestionably right in principle, and Mr. Walker wrong; but, though the analogy both of the Greek and Hebrew is in favor of the former, the general

practice, and the analogy of the English language, are in favor of the latter.—TROLLOPE.]

3. Every final *i* forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long, open sound, as *A'i*, *Ari'a-i*. — See Rule 4, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.

4. Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable not final, is pronounced like *e*, as *A'ri-el*, *Ab'di-el*, pronounced *A're-el*, *Ab'de-el*. — See Rule 4, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.

5. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. As the Septuagint version is our chief guide in the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, it may be observed, that when these letters are pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable, like our English diphthong in the word *daily*, they are either a diphthong in the Greek word, or expressed by the Greek *ai* or *i*; as, *Bena'iah*, *Bavala*; *Hu'shai*, *Xaal*; *Hu'rai*, *Ougl*, &c.; and that when they are pronounced in two syllables, as *Sham'ma-i*, *Shash'a-i*, *Ber-a-iah*, it is because the Greek words by which they are translated, as, *Σαμυλ*, *Σολε*, *Βαβυλα*, make two syllables of these vowels. Mr. Oliver has not always attended to this distinction: he makes *Sin'a-i* three syllables, though the Greeks made it but two in *Σινω*. That accurate prosodist, Labbe, indeed, makes it a trisyllable; but he does the same by *Aaron* and *Canaan*, which our great classic, Milton, uniformly reduces to two syllables, as well as *Sinai*. If we were to pronounce it in three syllables, we must necessarily make the first syllable short, as in *Shim'e-i*; but this is so contrary to the best usage, that it amounts to a proof that it ought to be pronounced in two syllables, with the first *i* long, as in *Shinar*. This, however, must be looked upon as a general rule only; these vowels in *Isaiah*, Græcized by *Ἰσαΐας*, are always pronounced as a diphthong, or at least with the accent on the *a*, and the *i* like *y*, articulating the succeeding vowel; in *Cataphas*, likewise, the *ai* is pronounced like a diphthong, though divided in the Greek *Καταφας*;* which division cannot take place in this word, because the *i* must then necessarily have the accent, and must be pronounced as in *Isaac*, as Mr. Oliver has marked it, but I think contrary to universal usage. The only point necessary to be observed in the sound of this diphthong, is the slight difference we perceive between its medial and final position; when it is final, it is exactly like the English *ay* without the accent, as in *holyday*, *roundelay*, *galloway*; but when it is in the middle of a word, and followed by a vowel, the *i* is pronounced as if it were *y*, and as if this *y* articulated the succeeding vowel; thus *Ben-a'iah* is pronounced as if written *Ben-a'yah*.

6. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*, as *Chebar*, *Chemosh*, *Enoch*, &c., pronounced *Kebar*, *Kemosh*, *Enock*, &c. *Cherubim* and *Rachel* seem to be perfectly Anglized, as the *ch*, in these words, is always heard as in the English words *cheer*, *child*, *riches*, &c. — (See Rule 12, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.) The same may be observed of *Cherub*, signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish empire, it ought to be pronounced *Ke'rub*. †

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew, and the Greek and Latin, proper names, is in the sound of the *g* before *e* and *i*. In the last two languages, this consonant is always soft before these

vowels; as, *Gellius*, *Glypius*, &c., pronounced *Jellius*, *Jippius*, &c.; and in the first it is hard; as, *Gera*, *Gerizim*, *Gideon*, *Gulgul*, *Megiddo*, *Megididon*, &c. This difference is without all foundation in etymology; for both *g* and *c* were always hard in the Greek and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew; but, the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familiarity is sure to produce in all languages; and even the solemn distance of this language has not been able to keep the letter *c* from sliding into *s*, before *e* and *i*, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin; thus, though *Gehazi*, *Aideon*, &c., have the *g* hard, *Cedron*, *Cedron*, *Cisal*, and *citern* have the *c* soft, as if written *Sedrom*, *Sedron*, &c. The same may be observed of *Igebarim*, *Igeal*, *Nagge*, *Shage*, *Pagiel*, with the *g* hard, and *Ocdebus*, *Ocina*, and *Pharacion*, with the *c* soft like a *z*.

8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in *ines* and *ites*, as *Philistines*, *Hivites*, *Hittites*, &c., being Anglized in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own; as, *Philistins*, *Whitfieldites*, *Jacobites*, &c.

9. The unaccented termination *ah*, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*. The *a* in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final *a* in *Africa*, *Aina*, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction, in this respect, between *Elijah* and *Elisha*; but the final *h* preserves the other vowels open; as, *Calchozeh*, *Shiloh*, &c., pronounced *Cothozee*, *Shilo*, &c. (See Rule 7, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.) The diphthong *ei* is always pronounced like *ee*; thus *Sa-me'ius* is pronounced as if written *Sa-mee'us*. But if the accent be on the *ah*, then the *a* ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*; as, *Tah'era*, *Tah'pe-ne*, &c.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as *Aceldama*, *Genezareth*, *Bethphage*, &c., pronounced *Aseldama*, *Jenezareth*, *Bethphaje*, &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words, than preserving the *e* and *g* hard.

Rules for Ascertaining the English Quantity of the Vowels in Hebrew Proper Names.

11. With respect to the quantity of the first vowel in disyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, I have followed the rule which we observe in the pronunciation of such disyllables, when Greek or Latin words, (see Rule 13, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names;) and that is, to place the accent on the first vowel, and to pronounce that vowel long, as, *Ko'rah*, and not *Kor'ah*, *Mo'loch*, and not *Mol'och*, as Mr. Oliver has divided them, in opposition both to analogy and the best usage. I have observed the same analogy in the penultimate of polysyllables, and have not divided *Balthasar* into *Bul-thas'ar*, as Mr. Oliver has done, but into *Baltha'sar*.

* [It is not necessary to make either *Ἰσαΐας* or *Καταφας* more than a trisyllable. — TROLOPE.]

† [According to analogy, *ch* should always be pronounced like *k*; and a Hebraist, in reading Hebrew, would so pronounce it, as well in *Cherub* as in *Chebar*. This would, however, savor of affectation in English; and even the ap-

pearance of affectation, in reading the Scriptures, cannot be too studiously avoided. — TROLOPE.]

‡ [It is usual to hear the *g* and *c* pronounced universally hard, as partially; and as many of the clergy call the word *Cedron* as *Sedron*. — TROLOPE.]

12. In the same manner, when the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, whether the vowel end the syllable or be followed by two consonants, the vowel is always short, except followed by two vowels, as in Greek and Latin proper names. (See Rules prefixed to these names, Nos. 13, 19, 20, &c.) Thus *Jehoshaphat* has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, according to Greek accentuation by quantity, (see Introduction to this work,) and this syllable, according to the clearest analogy of English pronunciation, is short, as if spelt *Je-hos'a-phat*. The secondary accent has the same shortening power in *Othonias*, where the primary accent is on the third, and the secondary on the first syllable, as if spelt *Oth-oni'as*; and it is on these two fundamental principles of our own pronunciation, namely, the lengthening power of the penultimate, and the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, that I hope I have been enabled to regulate and fix many of those sounds which were floating about in uncertainty, and which, for want of this guide, are differently marked by different orthoëpists, and often differently by the same orthoëpist.



Rules for Placing the Accent on Hebrew Proper Names.

13. With respect to the accent of Hebrew words, it cannot be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. I do not mean, however, that every Hebrew word which is Græcized by the Septuagint should be accented exactly according to the Greek rule of accentuation; for if this were the case, every word ending in *el* would never have the accent higher than the preceding syllable; because it was a general rule in the Greek language, that when the last syllable was long, the accent could not be higher than the penultimate. Nay, strictly speaking, were we to accent these words according to the accent of that language, they ought to have the accent on the last syllable, because *'Αβδηλ* and *'Ισραήλ*, *Abdiel* and *Israel*, have the accent on that syllable. It may be said that this accent on the last syllable is the grave, which, when on the last word of a sentence, or succeeded by an enclitic, was changed into an acute. But here, as in words purely Greek, we find the Latin analogy prevail; and because the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, in the same manner as in *Socrates*, *Sosthenes*, &c., though the final syllable of the Greek words *Σωκράτης*, *Σωσθένης*, &c., is long, and the Greek accent on the penultimate. (See Introduction prefixed to the Rules for Pronouncing Greek and Latin Proper Names.) It is this general prevalence of accenting according to the Latin analogy, that has induced me, when the Hebrew word has been Græcized in the same number of syllables, to prefer the Latin accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus, *Cathua* coming to us through the Greek *Καθουά*, I have accented it on the penultimate, because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable, on account of its being long, though an English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent. The same reason has induced me to accent *Chaseba* on the antepenultimate, because it is Græcized into *Χασεβιά*. But when the Hebrew and Greek word does not contain the same number of syl-

lables, as *Mes'o-bah*, *Μεσοβία*, *Id'u-el*, *'Ιδουήλος*, it then comes under our own analogy, and we neglect the long vowel, and place the accent on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mordecai*, from *Μαδοχαΐος*.*

14. As we never accent a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable, (not because the Greeks did not accent the last syllable, for they had many words accented in that manner, but because this accentuation was contrary to the Latin prosody,) so if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it coincide with the Latin accent. Thus in the word *Gede'rah*, I have placed the accent on the penultimate, because it is Græcized by *Γέδρηα*, where the accent is on the antepenultimate; and this because the penultimate is long, and this long penultimate has always the accent in Latin. (See this further exemplified, Rule 13, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names, and Introduction, near the end.) Thus, though it may seem, at first sight, absurd to derive our pronunciation of Hebrew words from the Greek, and then to desert the Greek for the Latin, yet, since we must have some rule, and, if possible, a learned one, it is very natural to lay hold of the Latin, because it is nearest at hand. For as language is a mixture of reasoning and convenience, if the true reason lie too remote from common apprehension, another more obvious one is generally adopted; and this last, by general usage, becomes a rule superior to the former. It is true, the analogy of our own language would be a rule the most rational; but while the analogies of our own language are so little understood, and the Greek and Latin languages are so justly admired, even the appearance of being acquainted with them will always be esteemed reputable, and infallibly lead us to an imitation of them, even in such points as are not only insignificant in themselves, but inconsistent with our vernacular pronunciation.

15. It is remarkable that all words ending in *ias* and *iah* have the accent on the *i*, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word places the accent on this syllable. I call this reason vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in *acl*, *iel*, *ial*, &c.; as, *'Ισραήλ*, *'Αβδηλ*, *Βελλιά*, &c. &c.

Hence we may conclude the impropriety of pronouncing *Messias* with the accent on the first syllable, according to Labbe, who says we must pronounce it in this manner, if we wish to pronounce it like the French with the *os rotundum et facundum*; and, indeed, if the *i* were to be pronounced in the French manner, like *e*, placing the accent on the first syllable seems to have the bolder sound. This may serve as an answer to the learned critic, the editor of Labbe, who says, "The Greeks, but not the French, pronounce *ore rotundo*;" for though the Greeks might place the accent on the *i* in *Μααλας*, yet as they certainly pronounced this vowel as the French do, it must have the same slender sound, and the accent on the first syllable must, in that respect, be preferable to it; for the Greek *i*, like the same letter in Latin, was the slenderest of all the vowel sounds. It is the broad, diphthongal sound of the English *i*, with the accent on it, which makes this word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. The termination *aim* seems to attract the accent

* [The reader must judge how far this rule, in minor points, is correct. It is needless to say, that the editor can-

not entirely accord with it. The accentuation should certainly be *Meso'bah*, *Idu'el*. — TROLLOPE.]

on the *a* only in words of more than three syllables, as *E'phra-im* and *Miz'ra-im* have the accent on the antepenultimate, but *Ho-ro-na'im*, *Ram-a-tha'im*, &c., on the penultimate syllable. This is a general rule; but, if the Greek word have the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable; as, *Phar-va'im*, *Φαροῦν*, &c.

17. *Kemuel*, *Jemuel*, *Nemuel*, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek words into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the penultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, and *Lemuel*,* are irrecoverably fixed in the antepenultimate accentuation, and show the true analogy of the accentuation of our own language.

18. Thus we see what has been observed of the tendency of Greek and Latin words to desert their original accent, and to adopt that of the English, is much more observable in words from the Hebrew. Greek and Latin words are fixed in their pronunciation by a thousand books written expressly upon the subject, and ten thousand occasions of using them; but Hebrew words, from the remote antiquity of the language, from the paucity of books in it, from its being originally written without points, and the very different style of its poetry from that of other languages, afford us scarcely any criterion to recur to for settling their pronunciation, which must, therefore, often be irregular and desultory. The Septuagint, indeed, gives us some light, and is the only star by which we can steer; but this is so frequently obscured as to leave us in the dark, and force us to pronounce according to the analogy of our own language. It were to be wished, indeed, that this were to be entirely adopted in Hebrew words,

where we have so little to determine us, and that those words which we have worn into our own pronunciation were to be a rule for all others of the same form and termination; but it is easier to bring about a revolution in kingdoms than in languages. Men of learning will always form a sort of literary aristocracy; they will be proud of the distinction which a knowledge of languages gives them above the vulgar, and will be fond of showing this knowledge, which the vulgar will never fail to admire and imitate.

The best we can do, therefore, is to make a sort of compromise between this ancient language and our own; to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them. Thus *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, *Lemuel*, which, according to the Latin analogy and our own, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought to remain in quiet possession of their present pronunciation, notwithstanding the Greek *Ἐμμανουήλ*, *Σαμουήλ*, *Λεμουήλ*; but *Elishua*, *Esdrelon*, *Gederah*, may have the accent on the penultimate, because the Greek words into which they are translated, *Ἐλισοῦν*, *Ἐσδρηλώμ*, *Γάδρα*, have the penultimate long. If this should not appear a satisfactory method of settling the pronunciation of these words, I must entreat those who dissent from it to point out a better. A work of this kind was wanted for general use; it is addressed neither to the learned nor the illiterate, but to that large and most respectable part of society who have a tincture of letters, but whose avocations deny them the opportunity of cultivating them. To these a work of this kind cannot fail of being useful; and by its utility to these the author wishes to stand or fall.

* [Not *Lemuel*, which is frequently pronounced with the penultimate accent. *Emanuel* and *Samuel* are so completely

Anglicized as to render the Hebrew and Greek pronunciation intolerable to an English ear. — TROLLOPE.]

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

In this edition of this Key, the pronunciation of the words is in accordance with Walker's principles, but designated by the use of marked letters. All the words that seemed to need it, have been respelled, and thus any special reference, by numbers, to the preceding *Rules of Walker*, is rendered unnecessary.

With respect to the pronunciation of a considerable number of words, the deviations of several ortho-

pists from Walker, are exhibited. These orthoepists are *Oliver, Perry, Smart, Carr*, and also *Taylor* the editor of "Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible."

In relation to the words of which there is a diversity of pronunciation, the pronunciation given by Walker always stands first.

The abbreviation (O.) stands for *Oliver*; (P) for *Perry*; (Sm.) for *Smart*; (C.) for *Carr*; and (T.) for *Taylor*.

Ā/Ā-LĀR	Ā/bī	A-bī'shā-ī (P.)	Ā'char	Ād'ā-mā, or Ād'ā-māh
Āā'rōn (a'rōn)*	A-bī'ā, or Ā-bī'āh	Ā-bī-shā'ī (O., C., T.)	Ā'chāz	Ād'ā-mī
Āb	Ā-bī-ā'l'bōn	A-bīsh'ā-lōm	Ā'ch'bōr	A-dā'mī (P.)
Āb'ā-cūe	A-bī'ā-sāph	Ā-bī-shā'lōm (C.)	Ā'chī-ā'ch'ā-rūs	Ād'ā-mī Nē'keb
Āb'ā-dāh	Ā-bī'ā-thār	A-bīsh'ū-ā	Ā'chīm	Ā'dār
A-bād'dōn	Ā'bjb	A-bī'shū-ā (P.)	A-chīm'e-lēch	Ād'ā-sā
Āb-ā-dī'ās	A-bī'dāh	Āb-ī-shū'ā (O., C., T.)	Ā'chī-ōr	Ād'ā-tha
A-bāg'thā	Āb'ī-dān	Āb'ī-shūr	A-chī'rām	Ād'be-ēl
Ā'bal	Ā'bj-ēl	Āb'ī-sūm	Ā'chīsh	Ād'dān
Āb'ā-nā	A-bī'el (P.)	Āb'ī-tāl	Ā'ch'ī-tōb, or Ā'ch'ī-tūb	Ād'dār
A-bā'nā (P.)	Ā-bī-ē'zer	Ā-bī'tāl (P.)	A-chī'ō-phēl	Ād'dī
Āb'ā-rīm †	Ā-bī-ēz'rīte	Āb'ī-tūb	Ā'ch'm'e-thā	Ād'dīm
A-bā'rīm (P.)	Āb'ī-gāl (āb'ī-gāl)	A-bī'ud	Ā'ch-mē'thā (P., T.)	Ād'dō
Āb'ā-rōn	Āb-ī-hā'ī	Āb'nēr	Ā'chūr	Ād'dus
Āb'ha	A-bī'hu	Ā'bram, or Ā'brā-hām †	Ā'ch'sā	Ā'der
Āb'da	A-bī'hud	Āb'sā-lōm	Ā'ch'shāph	Ād'ī-dā
Āb'dī	A-bī'jah	A-bū'bus	Ā'ch'zīb	Ā'dī-ēl
Āb-dī'ās	Ā-bī'jam	Ā'c'rōn	Ā'ch'ī-phā, (ās'ē'fā)	Ā'dīn
Āb'dī-ēl	Āb-ī-jē'ng	Ā'c'ān	Ā'ch'ī-thō	Ād'ī-nā
Āb'dōn	A-bīm'ā-ēl	Ā'c'ād	A-cū'ā	A-dī'nā (P., T.)
A-bēd'nē-gō	A-bīm'e-lēch	Ā'c'ā-rōn	Ā'cūb	Ād'ī-nō
Ā'bel	A-bīn'ā-dāb	Ā'c'chō	Ā'dā	A-dī'nō (P.)
Ā'bel Beth-mā'ā-cāh	Ā'bīn'ā-ām	Ā'c'cūs	Ā'dād	Ād'ī-nūs
Ā'bel Mā'im	A-bī'rām	Ā'c'cōz	Ād'ā-dā, or	Ād'ī-thā
Ā'bel Mē-hō'lath	A-bī'rōm	A-cēl'dā-mā (ā-sēl'-dā-mā)	Ād'ā-dāh	Ād-ī-thā'im
Ā'bel Miz'rā'im	A-bīs'ā-ī	Ā'chāb	A-dā-dāh (P.)	Ād'ī-lā
Ā'bel Mīz-rā'im (P.)	Āb-ī-sē'ī	Ā'chād	Ād-ād-ē'zer	Ād'mah
Ā'bel Shī'tīm	Āb'ī-shāg	Ā'chād	Ād-ād-rīm'mōn	Ād'mā-thā
Āb'ē-sān	A-bī'shag (P.)	Ā'chā'ī-ā (ā-kā'yā)	Ā'dāh	Ād'nā
Āb'ē-sār	A-bīsh'ā-hār	Ā'chā-ī'ā (O., P.)	Ād'ā-ī'ah	Ād'ngh
Ā'bez	Āb-ī-shā'har (C.)	A-chā'ī-cūs	Ād-ā-īl'ā	Ād'ō-nāi §
Āb'gā-rūs	A-bīsh'ā-ī	Ā'chān	Ād'ām	Ād'ō-nī'ās

* *Aaron*.—This is a word of three syllables in Labbe, who says it is used to be pronounced with the accent on the penultimate; but the general pronunciation of this word in English is in two syllables, with the accent on the first, and as if written *Aaron*. Milton uniformly gives it this syllabication and accent:—

“Till by two brethren (those two brethren call
Moses and *Aaron*) sent from God to claim
His people from intralment.”

Par. Lost, b. xii. v. 170.

† *Abarim*.—This and some other words are decided in their accentuation, by Milton, in the following verses:—

“From Arar to Nebo, and the wild
Of southmost *Abarim* in Hesebon,
And Horonaim, Seon's realm, beyond
The flowery dale of Sibma clad with vines,
And Elelé to th' Asphaltic pool.”

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 407.

“————— Yet his temple high
Reared in Azotus, dreathed through the coast
Of Palestine, in Gath and Ascalon,
And *Aacaron* and Gaza's frontier bounds.”

Id. 463.

‡ *Abram*, or *Abraham*.—The first name, of two syllables, was the patriarch's original name; but God increased it to the second, of three syllables, as a pledge of an increase in blessing. The latter name, however, from the feebleness of the *ā* in our pronunciation of it, and from the absence of the accent, is liable to such an hiatus, from the proximity of two similar vowels, that, in the most solemn pronunciation, we seldom hear this name extended to three syllables. Milton has but once pronounced it in this manner, but has six-times made it only two syllables; and this may be looked upon as the general pronunciation.

§ *Adonai*.—Labbe, says his editor, makes this a word of three syllables only; which, if once admitted, why, says

À-dôn-i-bē'zēk	A-hī'shar	A-māl'dā	Àn-dro-nī'cūs (P.)	Àr-bāt'tis
À-dō-nī'jah	A-hī'tob	Àm'a-lēk	Àn-drōn'ī'cūs (P.)	Àr-bē'lā, (Syria.)
À-dōn'ī-kām (P.)	A-hī'tob-phēl	Àm'a-lēk-ites	À'nem, or À'nēn	Àr-bē'lā
À-dōn-ī'ram	A-hī'tub	A-māl'e-kites (P., C.)	À'nēr	Àr'bite
À-dōn-i-zē'dēk	A-hī'ud	À'mān	À'nēs	Àr-bō'nā-ī
A-dō'ra	À'h'lah	Àm'q-na	À'nēth	Àr-che-lā-ī
À-dō-rā'im	À'h'lāi	A-mā'na (P.)	À'nī-ām	Àr'che-lāus (P.)
À-dō'ram	Àh-ā'ī (P.)	Àm-ā-rī'qah	À'nim	Àr-chēs/tra-tīs
À-dō-rām (P.)	A-hō'e, or A-hō'ah	À-mā'sa, or	À'n'na	Àr'che-vites
À-drām'e-lēch	A-hō'te	Àm'a-sā *	À'n'na-ās	Àr'Chī
À'drī-a	A-hō'jah	Àm'a-sā (O.)	À'n'nas	Àr-Chī-ā'tā-rōth
À'drī-ēl	A-hō'l'ba	À-mā'sā (P., Sm., C., T.)	Àn-nū'pūs	Àr-Chī'pūs
A-dū el	A-hō'l'bah	A-mās'a-ī	Àn'nu-ūs (C.)	Àr'Chī'tes
Àd'ū-ēl (C.)	A-hō'l'āb	Àm-ā-sā'ī (O., P., T.)	Àn-tī-līb'a-nūs	Àrd
A-dūl'ām	A-hō'l'j-āb	Àm-ā-sā'ī (O., P., T.)	Àn-tī-ēch	Àr'dāth
A-dūm'mjm	À-hō-lj-bā-māh (P., T.)	Àm-ā-shī'ah	Àn-tī'q-ChīS	Àr'd'ites
À-ē-dī'as	A-hō-lj-bā'māh (P., T.)	Àm-ā-thē'īs	Àn-tī'q-Chūs	Àr'dōn
Ægypt	A-hū'mā-i	Àm-ā-thīs	Àn'tī-pās	Àr-ē'II
Æ-ne'as, (Virgil.)	A-hū'zam	Àm-ā-zī'ah	Àn-tī'pā-trīs	Àr-ē'lites
Æ-ne'as, (Acts ix.)	A-hū'z'ah	Àm'mēn'ī	Àn'tī-phā	À-rē-ōp'a-gīte
Æ-ne'as (P., T.)	À'ī	À'mī	Àn-tō-nī-a	À-rē-ōp'a-gūs (Sm., T.)
Æ'nōn	A-ī'ah	A-mīn'a-dāb	Àn-to-thī'jah	
Æ'nōs	A-ī'ath	À-mī'tāi	Àn-toth'ī-jāh (P.)	
Àg'a-bā	A-ī'ja	À-mī'ta-ī (P.)	Àn'toth-ite	À'rēg
Àg'a-būs	A-ī'jah	A-mī'tā-ā	À'nqb	À-rē'tas
À'gāg	Àij'ā-lōn (dāl'jā-lōn)	Àm-mā'ā'q-thā	À'nph	Àr-ē-tās (P., O.)
À'gag-ite	Àij'ē-lēth Shā'hār	Àm'māh	Àp-a-mē'ā	À-rē'ūs
À'gar	(dāl'jē-lēth)	Àm'mī	Àph-a-rā'im	Àr'gōb
À-g-a-rēneq'	À'īn	Àm-mī'd'ī-ī	À-phār'sath-chītes	Àr'gōl
À'g-e-ā	A-ī'ōth	Àm'mī'ēl	À-phē'k'ah	À-rī'd'a-ī
À-g-ē'us	A-ī'rus	Àm-mī'el (P.)	À-phē'k'ah	À-rī'd'a-thā
À-g-noth-tā'bōr	Àj'ā-lōn	Àm-mī-shād'dā-ī	Àph'e-kāh (P.)	À-rī'eh
À'gur	Àk'k'ub	Àm-m'ōn	À-phē'k'ah	À'rī-ēl
À'hāb	Àk-rā'b'īm	Àm'mōn-ītes	À-phē'q-mā	À-rī-ma-thē'ā
À-hār'ah	A-lām'e-lēch	Àm'mōn-ītes	À-phēr'ra	À'rī-ōch
À-hār'ah	Àl'q-mēth	Àm'nōn	À-phī'ra	À-ris'a-ī
À-hās'a-ī	Àl'q-mōth	À'mōk	À-phī'rah	À-ris-to-bū'lūs
À-hā-sā'ī (P.)	Àl'cī-mūs	À'mōn	Àph'sēs	À-ris-tōb'q-ūs (P.)
À-hā-sā'ī'rus	Àl'e-mā	Àm'q-rites	À-pōc'q-lypse	Àrk'ites
À-hē'q	Àl'e-mēth	À'mōs	À-pōc'ry-pna	Àr-mā-gād'dōn
À-hē'q	Àl'e-mēth (T.)	Àm'pū'ās	À-pōl'ūs	Àr-mī-shād'ā-ī
À'hāz	Àl'ēx-ān'drī-ā	Àm'rām	À-pōl'y-ōn	À'r'mōn
À-hāz'q-ī	Àl'ēx-ān'drī-ā (P., Sm., T.)	Àm'rām-ites	(À-pōl'yōn)	À'r'nān
À-hā-zī'ah	Àl'ēx-ān'drī-ā (O.)	Àm'rām	Àp'pā-im (P., T.)	Àr'nē-pher
À'h'bān	Àl'ēx-ān'drī-ōn	Àm'rā-phēl (P.)	Àp'phī-a (P., T.)	Àr'nōn
À'her	Àl'ēx-ān'drī-ōn	Àm'rā-phēl (P.)	Àp'phī-a (P., T.)	À'rōd
À'hi	A-lī'ah	Àm'rā	Àp'phī-a (P., T.)	Àr'q-dī
À-hī'ah	A-lī'ān	À'nāb	Àp'phūs (P., T.)	Àr'q-ēr
À-hī'am	Àl'ē-lū'jah (dī-lē-tā'yq)	Àn'q-ēl	Àq'uī-lā	À-rō'er (P., T.)
À-hī-ē'zer	Àl'ōm	À'nāh	À-quī'l'a (P.)	À'rōm
À-hī'hud	Àl'ōn Bāc'h'uyth	Àn-ā-hā'rāth	Àr	Àr'pād, or Àr'phād
À-hī'jah	Àl'mō'dād	Àn-ā-ī'ah	À'rā	Àr-phāx'ād
À-hī'kam	Àl'mō-dād (P.)	À'nāk	À'rāb	À'r'sa-cēs
À-hī'lūd	Àl'mōn Dīb-ā-thā'im	Àn'ā-kīmō	Àr'q-bāh	Àr'te-mās
À-hīm'a-āz	Àl'nā-thān	À-nām'e-lēch	Àr'q-bā'tī-nē	Àr'q-bōth
À-hī'mān	Àl'ōth	Àn'ā-mīm	À-rā-bī-ā	À-rī'māh
À-hīm'e-lēch	Àl'pba	À-nā'mjm (P.)	À'rād	Àr'rād
À-hī'mōth	Àl-phē'us	À'nān	À'rād-ītes	Àr'rād-ites
À-hīn'a-dāb	Àl-tā-nē'ūs	Àn-ā'nī	Àr'ā-dūs	Àr'zā
À-hīn'q-ām	Àl-tās'chjth	Àn-ā-nī'ah	À'rāh	À'sā
À-hī'ō	Àl'tē-kōn	Àn-ā-nī'as	À'rām	À-sā-ā-dī'as
À-hī'rā	Àl'ysh	À-nān'ī-ēl	À'rān	À'sā-ēl
À-hī'rām	Àl'vāh, or Àl'vān	À'nāth	À'rān	À'sā-hēl
À-hī'rām-ites	À'mād	À-nāth'e-mā'ī	À-rāu'nāh	À-sā'hel (P.)
À-hīs'a-māch	À-mād'a-thā	Àn'ā-thōth	À-rāu'nāh (P.)	À-sā-ī'ah
À-hīsh'q-hūr	À-mād'a-thūs	Àn'ā-thōth-ite	À'r'ba, or Àr'bah	À'sā-nā
À-hī'sham	À'māl	Àn'drew	À'r'bal	À'sā-ph

he, should he dissolve the Hebrew diphthong in *Sadaī, Sinaī, Tolmaī, &c.*, and at the same time make two syllables of the diphthong in *Castelw*, which are commonly united into one? In this, says he, he is inconsistent with himself.—See *SINAL*.

* [In most of the editions of Walker's Key, this word is placed in the *Initial Vocabulary* with the accent on the penultimate, (*À-mā'sa*); but in the *Terminational Vocabulary*, in the different editions, it has the accent on the antepenultimate, (*Àm'a-sa*).—EDITOR.]

† *Amen*.—The only simple word in the language which has necessarily two successive accents.—[See *AMEN* in this Dictionary.—EDITOR.]

‡ *Anathema*.—Those who are not acquainted with the profound researches of verbal critics, would be astonished to observe what waste of learning has been bestowed on this word by Labbe, in order to show that it ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable. This pronunciation has been adopted by English scholars; though some divines have been heard, from the pulpit, to give it the penultimate accent, which so readily unites it in a trochaic pronunciation with *maranatha*, in the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema maranatha*."

§ *Areopagus*.—There is a strong propensity, in English readers of the New Testament, to pronounce this word

with the accent on the penultimate syllable; and even some foreign scholars have contended that it ought to be so pronounced, from its derivation from *Ἄρεος πάγος*, the Doric dialect for *πηγή*, the fountain of Mars, which was on a hill in Athens, rather than from *Ἄρεος πάγος*, the hill of Mars. But Labbe very justly despises this derivation, and says, that of all the ancient writers, none have said that the *Areopagus* was derived from a fountain, or from a country near to a fountain; but all have confessed that it came from a hill, or the summit of a rock, on which this famous court of judicature was built. Vossius tells us that St. Augustine, De Civ. Dei, l. x. cap. 10, calls this word *pagum Martis*, the village of Mars, and that he fell into this error because the Latin word *pagus* signifies a village or street; but, says he, the Greek word signifies a hill, which, perhaps, was so called from *πάγος* or *πηγή*, (that is, fountain,) because fountains usually take their rise on hills. Wrong, however, as this derivation may be, he tells us it is adopted by no less scholars than Beza, Budeus, and Sigonius. And this may show us the uncertainty of etymology in language, and the security of general usage; but, in the present case, both etymology and usage conspire to place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Agreeably to this usage, we find the prologue to a play observe that

"The critics are assembled in the pit,
And form an *Areopagus* of wit."

Ås/a-phår	Åsh/pe-nåz	Ås-sq-bi'as	Åt-thår'a-tæg	Åz/buk
Ås/a-ra	Åsh/rj-ël	Ås-sål'i-møth	Åt-tj-ë	Åz-ë'kåh
Å-sår'q-ël	Åsh/tå-røth	Ås-sq-ni'as	Åt-tj-ni'tjs	Åz'zel
Ås/a-rëël (P.)	Åsh/tå-røth-ites	Ås-si-dë'ang	Åt-rå'nus	Åz'zom
Ås-a-rë'el (Z.)	Åsh'te-møth	Ås'sir	Åt-tj'us	Åz-ë-phå'rjth
Ås-a-rë'l'ah	Å-shå'j'ah	Ås'sos	Åt-tj-ë (C.)	Åz'er
Ås-båz'a-rëth	Åsh'q-åth (C.)	Ås'ta-røth	Å'va	Åz-ë'tas
Ås'ca-løn	Åsh'ur	Ås-tår'te	Åv'as	Åz'gåd
Å-s'as	Å-shu'r'im	Ås'tåth	Å'vgn	Å-z'i'a
Å-sëb-ë-bi'a	Åsh'ur-ites	Å-s'p'pjm	Å'vim	Å-z'i'e-I
Ås-ë-bi'a	Ås'i'a (Å'she-q)	Å-s'yn'cri-tüs	Å'vimg	Åz'i-ël
Ås'ë-nåth	Ås-i-bi'as	Å'tåd	Å'vites	Å-z'i'za
Å'ser	Ås'i-ël	Å't-a-råh	Å'vith	Åz'ma-vëth
Å-s'ër	Å-si'el (P.)	Å-tår'ga-tis	Åz-a-ë'l'us	Åz-må'vøth (P.)
Åsh-a-bi'ah	Ås'i-phå	Å't-a-røth	Å'zah	Åz'mgn
Å'shån	Ås'ke-løn	Å'ter	Å'zal	Åz'noth Tå'bor
Åsh'be-a	Ås'må-dåi *	Åt-ë-re-z'i'as	Åz-a-li'ah	Åz'ör
Åsh'bel	Ås'må-vëth	Å'thåck	Åz-a-ni'ah	Åz-ö'tus
Åsh'bel-ites	Ås-mo-d'ë'us	Åth-ë-r'ah	Å-zå'phj-ödn	Åz'rj-ël
Åsh'död	Ås-mo-n'e'ang	Åth-ë-li'ah	Åz'a-ra	Åz'rj-kåm
Åsh'doth-ites	Ås'nah	Åth-ë-r'i'as	Å-zå're-ël	Åz'u'bah
Åsh'doth Pis'gah	Ås-nåp'per	Åth-ë-nö'bj-üs	Åz-a-r'i'ah	Åz'ur
Å'she-ån	Å-s-ö'chis	Åth'enç	Åz-a-r'i'as	Åz'u-rån
Åsh'er	Å'som	Åth'låi	Å'zåz	Åz'y-mites
Åsh'i-måth	Ås'pa-thå	Å't'røth	Å-zå'zel †	Åz'zah
Åsh'ke-nåz	Ås'phar	Å't'åi	Åz-a-z'i'ah	Åz'zan
Åsh'nah	Ås-phår'a-süs	Åt-tå-li'a	Åz-båz'a-rëth	Åz'zur
Å'shön	Ås'rj-ël	Åt'tå-lüs		

B.

BÅ'AL, or BÈL	Bå-hår'rum-ite	Bås'ljth	Bë'lah	Bë-rø'thath
Bå'al-åh	Bå-hå'rjim	Bås'måth	Bë'r'la-ites	Bë'r'y
Bå-å'lah (P.)	Bå'j'ith	Bås'så	Bë'l'e-müs	Bë-r-zë'l'us
Bå'al-åth	Båk-båkk'er	Bås'ta-I	Bë'l'ga-I	Bës-ë-dei'ah
Bå-å'lath (P.)	Båk'ha-k'er (P.)	Båth-a-në	Bë'l'jal	Bës-ë-dei'ah (Sm., T.)
Bå'al-åth Bë'er	Båk'buk	Båth	Bë'l'ma-im	Bë-sq-de-r'ah (P.)
Bå'al Bë'rjth	Båk-buk-I'ah	Båth'a-løth	Bë'l'mgn	Bë'sör
Bå'al Gåd	Bå'laam (bå'lam) †	Båth-råh'bjm	Bë'l-shåz'zar	Bë'tah
Bå'al Håm'øn	Bå'l-a-dån	Båth'she-bå	Bë'l-të-shåz'zar	Bë'ten
Bå'al Hå'møn (P.)	Bå'lah	Båth'shu-a	Bën	Bëth-åh'a-ra
Bå'al Hån'an	Bå'låk	Båth-shu'a (P.)	Bë-nå'iah (bë-nå'y'q)	Bëth-åh'a-råh
Bå'al Hå'nån (P.)	Bå'l-a-mö	Båv'a-I	Bën-a-I'ah (P.)	Bëth'a-nåth
Bå'al Hå'zör	Bå'l-a-nüs	Bå-vå't (P.)	Bën-åm'mi	Bëth-å'nath (P.)
Bå'al Hër'nøn	Bå-thå'sår	Bë-a-li'ah	Bën-åh-råk	Bëth'a-nøth
Bå'al-I	Bå'mah	Bë'a-løth	Bën-ë-jå'a-kåm	Bëth-å'nøth (P.)
Bå'al-im	Bå'moth	Bë-å'løth (P., T.)	Bën'ha-dåd	Bëth-å-ny
Bå'al'im (P.)	Bå'moth Bå'al	Bë'an	Bën-hå'dåd (P., T.)	Bëth-å-r'a-båh
Bå'a-lis	Bån	Bë'n'a-I	Bën-hå'ä	Bëth'a-råm
Bå'al-ë	Bån-a-I'as	Bë-bå't (P.)	Bën-hå'nån	Bëth-å'ram (P.)
Bå'al Më'øn	Bå'ni	Bë'cher	Bën'i-nü	Bëth-å'r-bü
Bå'al Pë'or	Bå'njd	Bë-çhø'rath	Bën'ja-min	Bëth-å'ven
Bå'al Për'a-zim	Bån'n'ås	Bëch'ø-råth (P.)	Bën'ja-mite	Bëth-åz'må-vëth
Bå'al Shå'l'i-shå	Bån'u-ås	Bëch'tj-løth	Bën'ja-mites	Bëth-å-å-l-më'øn
Bå'al She-l'i'shå (P.)	Bå-rå'bas	Bë'dåd	Bë'n'ö	Bëth-å-å'ra
Bå'al Të'mår	Bå-rå-çhel	Bëd-a-I'ah	Bë'n'ni	Bëth-å-å'ra
Bå'al Zë'bub	Bå-rå-çhel (P.)	Bë-ë-l'i'a-då	Bë'n'i-I (C.)	Bëth-å-r'i
Bå'al Zë'phøn	Bå-rå-çh'i'ah	Bë-ë'l'sq-rüs	Bë'n'j'neþ	Bëth-å-r'i-ç-I
Bå'a-nå	Bå-rå-çh'i'as	Bë-ë-l'tëth'mus	Bë'n'j'neþ	Bëth'car
Bå'a-nåh	Bå'rak	Bë-ë'l'ze-büb	Bë'øn	Bëth-då'gon
Bå-å'nah (P., T.)	Bå-r-çø'nør	Bë-ë'l'ze-büb (P.)	Bë'ør	Bëth-dib-lå-thå'im
Bå'a-nån	Bå'r'gö	Bë'ør	Bë'ra	Bëth-ël
Bå-å'nån (P.)	Bå-r-hå'mites	Bë-ë'ra	Bë'r'a-çhåh	Bëth-ël'te
Bå'a-nåth	Bå'r-hå'mites (P.)	Bë's'ra (P.)	Bë-rå'çhah (P., T.)	Bëth-ë'mek
Bå-å'nath (T.)	Bå-r'i'ah	Bë-ë'rah, or Bë'r'ah	Bë-r-a-çh'i'ah	Bë'ther
Bå-a-ni'as	Bå-r-jë'sus	Bë-ë-r-ë'im	Bë-r-a-çh'i'ah	Bë-thë's'då
Bå'a-ra	Bå-r-jö'nå	Bë-ë-r-ç'im (T.)	Bë-r'ed	Bëth-ë'zel
Bå-å'ra (P., T.)	Bå'r'kös	Bë-ë'r'i	Bë'r'ed	Bëth-gå'der
Bå'a-shå	Bå'r'nå-bås	Bë's'r'i (P.)	Bë'r'i	Bëth-gå'mul
Bå-å'shå (P., T.)	Bå-r-ø'dis	Bë-ë-r-lå-hå'i-røi	Bë-r'i'ah	Bëth-håç'çø-rim
Bå'a-shåh	Bå'r'sq-bås	Bë-ë'røth	Bë'r'ites	Bëth-hå'ran
Bå-a-ë't'ah	Bå'r-tå-çis	Bë-ë'røth (P., T.)	Bë'r'ith	Bëth-hög'lah
Bå'bel	Bå-r-thöl'q-mëw	Bë-ë'røth-ites	Bë-r'n'çe	Bëth-hø'ron
Bå'bi	Bå-r-tj-më'us	Bë-ë'r'she-bå	Bë'r'n'çe (P.)	Bëth-jës'i-møth
Båb'y-løn	Bå'r'rych	Bë-ë-r'she-bå (P.)	Bë-r'ødach Bål'a-dån	Bëth-lëb'å-øth
Bå'ca	Bå-r-zil'i'a-I	Bë-ë-r'she-bå (O.)	Bë'r'ød-åch Bål'a-dån	Bëth'l'e-hëm
Båç-çhü'rus	Bås'ca-må	Bë-ë-r'she-bå (T.)	(P.)	Bëth'l'e-hëm Eph'ra-tåh
Båçh'rites	Bås'shan, or Bås'sån	Bë-ësh'te-råh	Bë'røth	Bëth'l'e-hëm-Ite
Båçh'uth Al'løn	Bås'shan Hå'vøth Få'r	Bë'h'e-møth	Bë-røth-åi	Bëth'l'e-hëm Jü'dah
Bå-g-ø'as	Båsh'ë-måth	Bë'k'ah	Bë-rø'thå-I (P.)	Bëth-lø'møn
Båg'q-I	Bå-shë'måth (P.)	Bë'l'a	Bë-rø'thåi (T.)	

* *Amadai*. — Mr. Oliver has not inserted this word, but we have it in Milton: —

“On each wing
Uriel and Raphael his vaunting foe,
Though huge, and in a rock of diamond armed,
Vanquished, Adramelech and *Amadai*.”

Par. Lost, b. vi. v. 365.

Whence we may guess the poet's pronunciation of it in

three syllables; the diphthong sounding like the *ai* in *daily*. — See Rule 5, and the words *SNAI* and *ADONAI*.

† *Azazel*. — This word is not in Mr. Oliver's Lexicon; but Milton makes use of it, and places the accent on the second syllable: —

“_____ that proud honor claimed
Azazel as his right; a cherub tall.”

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 534.

‡ *Balaam*. — See *CANAAN*, *AARON*, and *ISRAEL*.
Y Y Y

Beth-mā'q-cāh
Beth-mā-ā'cāh (P.)
Beth-mā'q-cā-bōth
Beth-mā'qn
Beth-nim'rah
Beth-ō'ron
Beth-pā'tel
Beth-pāz'zer
Beth-pā'or
Beth'pha-ḡg *
Beth'phage (P.)
Beth-pha'ḡg (T.)
Beth'phe-lēt
Beth'ra-bāh
Beth-rā'bah (T.)
Beth'ra-phā
Beth-rā'phā (P.)
Beth're-hōb
Beth-rē'hōb (P., T.)
Beth-sā'i'dā
Beth-sāi'dā (P., T.)

Bēth'sā-mōs
Bēth'shān
Beth-shē'fan
Bēth'she-mēsh
Beth-shō'mesh (P., T.)
Beth-shū'fah
Beth'si-mōs
Beth-sū'ra
Beth-tāp'pū'q
Be-thū'el
Bē'thūl
Beth-y-lī'q
Bē-thū-lī'q (O.)
Bēth'zor
Bēth'zur
Bē-tō'lī-ūs
Bēt-o-mēs'tham
Bēt'o-nim
Bē-tō'nāh (P.)
Bē-ū'lāh

Bēu'lāh (P., T.)
Bē'zāi
Bē-zā'l'e-ēl
Bēz'ā-lēel (P.)
Bēz-ā-lē'el (T.)
Bē'zek
Bē'zer, or Bōz'ra
Bē'zeth
Bī'q-āsā
Bīch'ri
Bīd'kar
Bīg'thā
Bīg'than
Bīg'thā-nā
Bīg'vā-i
Bīg-vā'i (P., T.)
Bīl'dād
Bīl'ām
Bī-lē'am (P.)
Bīl'gah
Bīl'gā-i

Bīl-gā'i (P., T.)
Bīl'ha, or Bīl'hah
Bīl'han
Bīl'shān
Bīm'hāl
Bīm'q'a
Bī-nē'q (P.)
Bīm-nū-i
Bīm-nū'i (P.)
Bīr'shā
Bīr'za-vīth
Bīz'hān
Bīz'g'an-dīne
Bī-thī'qah
Rīth'ron
Bīz'j-jo-thī'ah
Bīz-jō-thī'jah
Bīz-jōth'jah
Bīz'thā
Bīās'tus
Bō-ā-nēr'ḡḡḡ
Bō'az, or Bō'oz

Bōc'cas
Bōch'e-rū
Bō-ḡhē'rī (P.)
Bō'chjm
Bō'hān
Bōs'cath
Bōs'sor
Bōs'o-ra
Bōs'rah
Bō'zeg
Bōz'rah
Bō'g'an-dīne
Būk'kt
Buk-kū'ah
Būl
Bū'nah
Būn'ni
Būz
Bū'zi
Būz'te

C.

CĀB
Cāb'bon
Cāb'hām
Cā'bul
Cād'dāis
Cā'dēs
Cā'desh
Cā'iq-phās (kēl'q'f-ās)
Cā'i-ā-phās (P., T.)
Cā'ī-phās (O.)
Cāin
Cā-i'nān
Cāin'nan (P., T.)
Cāi'rites
Cā'lāh
Cāl-ā-mōl'q-ūs
Cāl'ā-mūs
Cāl'cōl
Cāl-dēsē'
Cāl'leb
Cāl'leb Eph'ra-tāh
Cāl'i-tās
Cāl'neth
Cāl'nō
Cāl'phī
Cāl'vā-ry
Cā'mōn
Cā'na
Cā'nān, † (kēl'nān)
Cā'nā-ān (O., Sm.)
Cā'nān-ites
Cā'nān-ites (P., C.)
Cā'nā-ān-ites (Sm.)
Cān'dā-cē
Cān'dace (P.)
Cān'dā'cē (T.)
Cān'mēh
Cā-pēr'nā-ūm †
Cāph-ā-sūl'q-māh
Cā-phēn'q-thā
Cā-phī'ra

Cāph'tōr
Cāph'to-rim
Cāph'to-rimḡ
Cāp-pē-dē'cī-ā, (kēp-pē-dē'shē-q)
Cār-ā-bā'qj-ōn
Cār'cha-nīs
Cār'che-mīsh
Cār-ḡhē'mīsh (P.)
Cār-ḡhē'mīsh (P.)
Cā-rē'phā
Cār'i-ā
Cār'kās
Cār-mā-nī-ānḡ
Cār'mē
Cār'mēl
Cār-mēl-Itē
Cār'mēl-It-ēss
Cār'mī
Cār'mītes
Cār'nā-im
Cār'nī-ōn
Cār'pus
Cār-shē'nā
Cār'shē-nā (P.)
Cā-sph'ī-ā
Cās'lū
Cās'lū-ūm
Cās'phōr
Cās'pīs, or Cās'pīn
Cā-thū'ath
Cē'drōn
Cē'lān
Cēl'e-mī'q
Cēn'chrē-ā
Cēn-dē-bē'us
Cēn-tū'rī-ōn
Cē'phas
Cē'rās
Cē'teb
Cē'tōrīs
Cē'hā'j-ās
Cē'hē'rē-ās

Cēhāl'qō-dō-ny
Cēhāl'cōl
Cēhāl-dē'q
Cēhāl'nēs
Cēhān-nu-nē'us
Cēhār-ā-āth'q-lār
Cēhār'ā-ca
Cēhār'ā-sīm
Cēhār'cūs
Cēhār'q-ā
Cēhār'mīs
Cēhār'rān
Cēhās'e-bā
Cēhā'bār
Cēhēd-er-lā'q-mēr
Cēhēd-er-lā-ō-mēr (P., T.)
Cēhē'lāl
Cēhēl'cī-ās (kēl'shē-ās)
Cēhēl'j-ānḡ
Cēhēl'lūb
Cēhēl'lūs
Cēhē'lōd
Cēhē'lūb
Cēhē-lū'bāi
Cēhē-lū'bhā
Cēhēm'q-rīmḡ
Cēhēm'mōsh
Cēhē-nā'q-nāh
Cēhē-nā'nah (P.)
Cēhē-nāa'nah
Cēhēn'q-nī
Cēhēn'q-nī'ah
Cēhē'phār Hā-ām'mō-nāl
Cēhē-phi'rah
Cēhē'rān
Cēhē'rās
Cēhēr'ēth-īmḡ
Cēhēr'ēth-ites
Cēhēr'ēth, or Cēhēr'rish
Cēhēr'ub, (a city.)
Cēhēr'ub ḡ

Cēhēr'q-bīm
Cēhē'q-lōn
Cēhēs'sed
Cēhō'ail
Cēhō'sud
Cēhē-sūl'lōth
Cēhēt'im
Cēhē'zib
Cēhī'dōn
Cēhī'lōn
Cēhī'lōn (P.)
Cēhī'lōn (T.)
Cēhī'lē-āb
Cēhī'mad
Cēhīm'hām
Cēhīs'leū, Cās'leū, or Cīs'leū
Cēhīs-lē'ū (P.)
Cēhīs'lōn
Cēhīs'lōth Tā'bōr
Cēhīt'qim
Cēhī'un
Cēhō'ē
Cēhō'bhā
Cēhō-rā'sjīn, or Cēhō-rā'shān, or Cēhō-rā'zīn
Cēhōs-ā-mē'us
Cēhō-zē'bhā
Cēhrīst
Cēhūb
Cēhūn
Cēhū'sā, or Cēhū'zā
Cēhūsh'ān Rīsh-ā-thā'īm
Cēhū'shān Rīsh-ā-thā'īm
Cēhū'shī
Cēhū, or Cēhū'ah
Cēhū-thē-ānḡ
Cēhū-mōn
Cēhū'q-mā
Cēhū'ā

Cīs'leū
Cītūh'q-rūs
Cītū'qimḡ
Cīū'dā
Cīē-ā'sā
Cīēm'ent
Cīē'q-phās, Cīē'q-pās
Cīē-ō'pas (P.)
Cīō'e
Cīnī'dūs (nī'dūs)
Cīp-hō'zēh
Cīl'j-ūs
Cī-ō-lōs'ēp
Cī-ō-lōs'j-ānḡ (kē-lōsh'-q-ēz)
Cī-ō-nī'ah
Cīō-ō-nī'ah
Cīōr
Cīōr'hān
Cīōr'lēh
Cīō'rē
Cīōr'jūth
Cī-ō-rīm'thī-ānḡ
Cīō'sām
Cīōū'thā
Cīōz
Cīōz'hī
Cīōs'cēnḡ
Cīō'tānḡ
Cīōtē
Cīōtēs
Cīō'bit
Cīōsh
Cīō'shān
Cīō'shān Rīsh-ā-thā'īm
Cīō'shī
Cīōū, or Cīōū'ah
Cīō'thē-ānḡ
Cīō-rē'nē
Cīō-rē'nē
Cīō-rē'nj-ūs

D.

DĀB/A-RĒH
Dāb'hā-shēth
Dāb'q-rūth
Dā'brī-ā
Dā-cō'bi
Dād-dē'us

Dā'gon
Dāi'sān
Dāl-ā-ī'ah
Dāl'ī-lāh
Dāl-mā-nū'thā
Dāl'phōn

Dām'q-rīs
Dām-ā-scōnēs'
Dām
Dām'ēl
Dām'tēn
Dām-jā'ān

Dān'nah
Dān'q-brāth
Dār'ra
Dār'dā
Dār'j-ān
Dār'kōn

Dā'than
Dāth'q-māh, or Dāth'-mah
Dā'vid
Dē'bij
Dēb'q-rāh ¶

* Bethphage. — This word is generally pronounced, by the illiterate, in two syllables, and without the second h, as if written Beth'page.

† Canaan. — This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But Milton, who, in his Paradise Lost, has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of Isaac and Balaam, which are always heard in two syllables. This suppression of a syllable, in the latter part of these words, arises from the absence of accent. An accent on the second syllable would prevent the hiatus arising from the two vowels, as it does in Baal

and Baalim, which are always heard in two and three syllables respectively. — See ADONAI.

† Capernaum. — This word is often, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the penultimate.

§ Cherub. — See Rule 6.

¶ Deborah. — The learned editor of Labbe tells us that this word has the penultimate long, both in Greek and Hebrew; and yet he observes that our clergy, when reading the Holy Scriptures to the people in English, always pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable; "and why not," says he, "when they place the accent on the first syllable of orator, auditor, and successor? But," continues he, "I suppose they accent them otherwise, when they speak Latin." Who doubts it?

De-cáp/q-lis
De/dán
Déd/a-ním
De-dá'ním (P., T.)
Déd/a-nímq
De-há/vites
De/kar
Dél/a-í'ah
Dél/v-lah
Dib/mas
Dér/be
Dés/sau

De-ú'el
Deá'el (P.)
DÉ'ú-él (C.)
Deú-ter-ón/q-my
Dib/la-im
Dib-há'ím (P., T.)
Dib/lath
Dib/bón
Dib/bón Gád
Dib/ri
Dib/za-háb, or
Diz/a-háb

Dí'draçhm (dī'draqm)
Díd/y-mús
Dik/lah, or Díd'dah
Dil/q-án
Dil-lá'an (P.)
Dil/lé-án (Sm.)
Dim/nah
Dí'món
Dí-mó'nah
Dib/nah
Dí'na-ites
Din/há-báh

Din-há'bah (P., T.)
Dí-ré-phés
Dí-q-tré/phés (P.)
Dí/shán
Dí/shón
Diz/a-háb
Dó'çus
Dód/a-í
Dód/a-ním
Dó-dá'ním (P., T.)
Dód/a-váh

Dó'dó
Dó'ég
Dó'ph'kah
Dór
Dó'ra
Dór'cas
Dó-rym/q-nésq
Dó-sith/q-ús
Dó'tha-im, or Dó'than
Dó'mah
Dú'ra

E.

E/A-NÁS
E/hál
E/hed
E-héd/me-léçh
E/héd-me'léçh (T.)
Eh-en-é'zer
E/her
E-hí'q-sáph
E-bró'nah
E-ca'nus
E-cát'a-na
E-cle-si-ás'teq
E-cle-si-ás'tj-cús
Ed
E/dar
E/den
E/der
E/des
E/di-ás
E/d'na
E/dóm
E/dóm-ites
E/d're-í
E/g'lah
E/g'la-im
E/g'lon
E/gypt
E/ni
E/húd
E/ker
E/k're-bél
E/k'ron
E/k'ron-ites
E/la
E/l'a-dáh
E-lá'dah (P., T.)
E/lah
E/lám
E/lám-ites
E/l'a-sáh
E/láth
E-léth'el
E/l'ç-a (E'l'she-q)
E/l'dá'ah
E-l-dá'ah (P., T.)
E/l'dád
E/le-ád
E-lé'ad (P.)
E-le-á'leh (E-le-á'le)
E-lé'a-sáh
E-le-á'sah (T., C.)
E-le-á'zer
E-le-a-zú'rus
E-lé-lé'he Is'ra-él
E/leph
E-leú'the-rús
E-leu-zá'I

EI-há'nán
E/II
E-lí'ab
E-lí'a-da
E-lí'a-dáh
E-lí'a-dún
E-lí'ah
E-lí'ah-bá
E-lí'a-kím
E-lí'a-ll
E-lí'am
E-lí'as
E-lí'a-sáph
E-lí'a-shib
E-lí'a-sis
E-lí'a-tha, or E-lí'a-tháh
E-lí'á'zar
E-lí'dád
E-lí-él
E-lí-é'na-í
E-lí-é'zer
E-lí'ha-bá
E-lí-hé'ná
E-lí-hé'ná-í
E-lí-hé'reph
E-lí'hu
E-lí'j'ah
E-lí'ka
E-lí'm
E-lím'q-léçh
E-lí-ó'na-í
E-lí-ó'nas
E-lí-p'hál
E-líph'a-leh
E-lí-pház
E-lí'phaz (P.)
E-líph'q-lét
E-lí'q-béth
E-lí-sé'us
E-lí-sé'us
E-lí'sha
E-lí'shah
E-lísh'a-má
E-lísh'a-máh
E-lísh'a-phát
E-lísh'q-bá
E-lí-shú'a
E-lí-shu'a (P.)
E-lísh'u'a (C.)
E-lí's-mús
E-lí'q
E-lí'ud
E-líz'a-phán
E-lí'zur
E-lí'ka-náh
E-lí-ká'náh (P., T.)
E-lí'kq-shíte

EI'q-sár
E/l'mo-dám
E-l'mó'dam (P., T.)
E/l'na-ám
E-l'ná'am (P.)
E/l'na-thán
E-l'ná'than (P., T.)
E/lón
E/lón Béth'ha-nán
E/lón Beth-há'nán
(P.)
E/lón-ites
E/lóth
E/l'pa-ál
E-l'pá'al (P., T.)
E/l'pa-lét
E-l'pa'ran
E/l'te-keh
E-l'té'keh (P., T.)
E-l'te-kón
E-l'té'kón (P.)
E-l'to-kád
E-l'tó'lad (P., T.)
E/lul
E-lú'za-í
E-l'y-má'sí
E-l'y-más
E-l'y'mas (P.)
E-l'za-bád
E-l'za-phán
E-m-ál-cú'el
E-mán'u-él
E-mí'misq
E-m'má-ús *
E-m'mer
E-mór
E-nám
E-nán
E-n'dór
E'né-ás
E-né'as (P.)
E-n-eg-lá'im
E-n-é-més'sar
E-né-ní-ás
E-n-gán'ním
E-n'g'e-dí
E-n-géd'I (O.)
E-n-gé'dí (T.)
E-n-hád'dah
E-n-hák'k'or-é
E-n-hák'kóre (P.)
E-n-há'zor
E-n-mísh'pat
E'nogch (E'nok)
E'nón

E'nos
E'nósh
E-n-rim'món
E-n-ró'el
E-n'she-mésh
E-n'shé'mesh (P., T.)
E-n-táp'py-áh
E'p'a-phrás
E-páph-ro-dí'tus
E-pén'q-tús
E-pe-né'tus (T.)
E'p'nah
E'p'phá
E'p'her
E'p'hes-dám'mím
E-p'hé'si-anq (E'f'e'-zhe-anz)
E'ph'lah
E'phod
E'phor
E'ph'pha-thá
E'ph'ra-ím
E'ph'ra-ím-ites
E'ph'ra-ím
E'ph'ra'tah
E'ph'ra'tah (P.)
E'ph'ra'th
E'ph'ra'th-ites
E'plir'ron
Er
E'ran
E'ran-ites
E-rás'tus
E'rech
E'ri
E'sa
E-sá'ias, (E-zá'yas)
E'sar-hád'dón
E'sáu
E'dras
E-s-dé'lon
E'sé-bón
E-sé'brí-ás
E'sek
Esh'ba-ál
Esh-bá'al (P., T.)
Esh'hán
Esh'cól
E'she-an
E'sh'e-an (P.)
E'shek
Esh'ka-lón
Esh'ta-ál
Esh'tau-ites
Esh-tém'q
Esh-té-mó'q (P.)
Esh'té-móth

Esh'tón
Esh'II
Esh-ma-çh'lah
E-só'ra
E's'rl
E's'róm
E-s-sénes'
E'st'ha-él
E's'ther, (E's'ter)
E'tam
E'tham
E'than
E'th'a-ním
E'th'ba-ál
E'th-bá'al (P., T.)
E'ther
E'th'má
E'th'nán
E'th'ni
E'th-ás'p'bús
E'th-bu'lus
E'th-bu-lús (P.)
E'th-ná-thán
E'th-ní'ço
E'th'nice (Jones)
E'th-dí-ás
E'th-pól'q-mús
E'th-ré'ly-dón
E'th'zy-çhús
E've
E'vi
E'vil Me-ró'dáçh
E'vil Mór'q-dáçh (P.)
E'x'q-dús
E'zar
Ez'ba-í
Ez'bón
Ez-e-çh'as
Ez-e-kl'as
Ez-é'kj-çl
Ez'çel
Ez'çem
Ez'çer
Ez-e-rí'as
Ez-í'as
Ez'í-çon E's'bar, or
Ez'í-çon E's'ber
Ez'nite
Ez'níçon (P.)
Ez'ra
Ez'ra
Ez'ra-hite
Ez'ri
Ez'ri-él
Ez'riçl
Ez'riçon, or Héz'riçon
Ez'riçon-ites

F.

FÉ/LIX

Fés'tus

Fór-ty-ná'tus

G.

GĀ AL
Gá'ash
Gá'ba
Gáb'q-él
Gáb'q-thá
Gáb'ba-í

Gáb'ba-thá
Gá'brí-ás
Gá'brí-él
Gád
Gád'q-ra
Gád-a-réneq'

Gád'désq
Gád'dj-él
Gád'I
Gád'Ites
Gá'hám
Gá'har

Gá'í-us (Gá'yus)
Gá'l'q-ád
Gá'l'al
Gá'l'e-ád
Gá'l'pa-la
Gá'l'í-çe

Gál'im
Gál'í-ç
Gám'a-ét
Gá-má'li-él
Gám'má-dímq
Gani-má'dímj (P.)

* *Emmaus*. — This word is, very improperly, pronounced in two syllables, as if divided into *Em'maus*.

Hô'sâ, or Hâs'âh	Hô'than	Hûp'pâh	Hû'shah	Hû-shû'bah
Hô-sân'na	Hô'thir	Hûp'pim	Hû'shâi	Hûz
Hô-sê'a (hō-zê'q)	Hûk'kôk	Hûr	Hû'shâ-I (P.)	Hû/zôth
Hôsh-â-I'ah	Hûl	Hû'râi	Hû'sham	Hûz'zâh
Hôsh-â-mâ	Hûl'dah	Hû'râ-I (P.)	Hû'shah'te	Hû-dâs'pêg
Hô-shâ'mâ (P.)	Hûm'tah	Hû'ram	Hû'shim	Hû-s'ne
Hô-shê'a	Hû'pham	Hû'ri	Hû'shub	Hû-mên-ê'us
Hô'tham	Hû'pham-ites			

I.

Ib'HAR	I'ê-êl	I-rî'jah	Ish'ma-êl	Ith'j-êl
Ib'le-âm	I'jôn	Ir'nâ-hâsh	Ish'ma-êl-ites	Ith'mâh
Ib-lê'am (P.)	Ik'kesh	Ir-nâ'hâsh (P., T.)	Ish-mâ-I'ah	Ith'nân
Ib-nel'ah	I'lâi	I'rôn	Ish'mê-râi	Ith'ra
Ib-ne-I'ah (P.)	Il'a-I (P.)	I'r-ê-êl	I'sh'ôd	Ith'rân
Ib-nî'jah	Im	Ir-shê'mish	Ish'pân	Ith're-âm
Ib'ri	Im'lah	Ir'she-mîsh (P.)	Ish'tôb	Ith'rites
Ib'zân	Im'mah	I'ru	Ish'û-a	It'tah Kâ'zjin
Ich'â-bôd	Im-mân'û-êl	I'gac (I'zâk)	Ish'û-â	It'tâ-I
I-châ'bôd (P.)	Im'mer	I-gâ'iqh (I-zâ'yâk)	Ish'û-chî'ah	I't-ê'â
I-cô'nj-ûm	Im'na, or Im'nâh	Is'cah	Is-mâ-I'ah	I'vah
Id'â-lâh	Im'rah	Is-câr'j-ôt	Is'pah	Iz'ê-hâr
Id'hâsh	Im'ri	Is'da-êl	Is'ra-êl *	Iz'hâr
Id'dô	I-ô'â	Ish'bah	Is'ra-êl-ites	Iz'har-ite
Id'û-êl	Iph-ê-dê'jah	Ish'bak	Is-sâ-châr	Iz-ra-hî'ah
Id-û-mw'â (P.)	Iph-ê-dê-I'ah (P.)	Ish'bi Bê'nôb	Is-tâl-cû'rus	Iz-ra-I'ah, or Is-ra-I'ah
Id-û-mw'ang	Yr	Ish'bo-shêth	Is'û-I	Iz're-êl
I'gâl	Y'râ	I'sh	Is'û-ites	Iz'ri
Ig-da-I'ah	I'râd	I-shî'ah	It'a-ly	Iz'rites
Ig-dâ-I'ah	I'râm	I-shî'jah	Ith'a-I, or It'a-I	
Ig-ê-âb'â-rim	I'ri	Ish'mâ	Ith'a-mâr	

J.

JĀ'A-KĀN	Jā'gur	Jāk'kim	Jāsh'ub	Jēd'q-thūn
Jā-k'q-bâh	Jâh	Jā'lôn	Jā'shub (P., T.)	Jē-ê'I
Jā-q-kô'bah (P.)	Jā-hâ'le-êl	Jām'brêg	Jāsh'û-bi Lê'hēm	Jē-ê'zer
Jā-â'la	Jā-hâl'ê-lêl	Jām'brî	Jāsh'ûb-ites	Jē-ê'zer-ites
Jā-â'lah	Jā'hâth	Jāmeç	Jā'sj-êl	Jē'gar Sâ-hâ-dû'tha
Jāa'lah (P.)	Jā'hâz	Jā'mjin	Jā-s'êl (P.)	Jē-hâ'le-êl
Jā-â'lam	Jā-hâ'zâ	Jā'min-ites	Jā-s'êl (O.)	Jē-hâl'ê-êl (O.)
Jāa'lam (P.)	Jā-hâ'zâh	Jām'leçh	Jā-sû'bus	Jē-hâ'lêêl (P.)
Jā'a-nâi	Jā-hâ-zî'ah	Jām'nâ-ân	Jâ'tal	Jē-hâl'ê-êl
Jā-a-nâ'I (P., T.)	Jā-hâ-zî-êl	Jām-nî'a	Jâth'nj-êl	Jē-hâ-zî-êl
Jā-â-nâi (C., T.)	Jā-hâ-zî-êl (P.)	Jām'nites	Jâ'tir	Jē-hâz'j-êl (O., T.)
Jā-â-ê-êr'â-g'im	Jā-hâz'j-êl (O., T.)	Jân'na	Jâ'van	Jē-hâ-zî'el (P.)
Jā-â-â-nî'â	Jâh'dâ-I	Jân'nêç	Jâ'zar	Jēh-dê'ah
Jâ'â-âu	Jâh-dâ'I (P., T.)	Jâ-nô'ah	Jâ'zer	Jēh-dê-I'ah (P.)
Jâ-â-sj-êl	Jâh'dî-êl (P.)	Jâ-nô'hah	Jâ-zî-êl	Jē-he'I
Jâ-âs'j-êl (O.)	Jâh'dî-êl (P.)	Jâ'nûm	Jâ'ziz	Jē-hêz'ê-kêl
Jâ-â'zâh	Jâh'dô	Jâ'phet	Jê'a-rim	Jē-he-zê'kêl (P.)
Jâ-â-z-â-nî'ah	Jâh'ê-êl	Jâ'pheth	Jêa'rim (P.)	Jē-hî'ah
Jâ-â'zar	Jâh'lêêl (P.)	Jâ-phî'ah	Jē-â't'ê-râi	Jē-hî'el
Jâ-â-zî'ah	Jâh'le-êl-ites	Jâph'let	Jê-a-te-râ'I (P.)	Jē-hî'ê-II
Jâ-â-zj-êl	Jâh'ma-I	Jâph'le-ti	Jâ-bêr-ê-chî'ah	Jē-hish'â-I
Jâ-âz'j-êl (O.)	Jâh-mâ'I (P., T.)	Jâph-lê'tj (P., T.)	Jê'bûs	Jē-his-ki'ah
Jâ'bal	Jâh'zâh	Jâ'phîs	Jê-bû'si	Jē-hô'â-dâh
Jâb'byk	Jâh'zâh (P.)	Jâr	Jêb'û-si (P.)	Jē-hô-âd'dân
Jâ'besh	Jâh'ze-êl	Jâr'rah	Jêb'û-sites	Jē-hô'â-hâz
Jâ'bez	Jâh'ze-êl (P.)	Jâr'reb	Jêc-â-mî'ah	Jē-hô'ash
Jâ'bin	Jâh'ze-êl-ites	Jâr'red	Jêc-ô-I'ah	Jē-hô'ha-dâh
Jâb'ne-êl	Jâh'ze-râh	Jâr-ê-sî'ah	Jêc-ô-nî'ah	Jē-hô'ham-nâ
Jâb'neel (P.)	Jâh-ze'êr'ah (P.)	Jâr'ha	Jê-dâ'iq (jê-dâ'yq)	Jē-hô'ha-chin
Jâb'neh	Jâh'zj-êl	Jâr'rb	Jê-dâ'iqh (jê-dâ'yqah)	Jē-hô'â-dâ
Jâ'chan	Jâh-zî'el (P.)	Jâr'muth	Jê-dâ-I'ah (P.)	Jē-hô'â-kîrim
Jâ'chin	Jâ'ri	Jâr-rô'ah	Jed-dê'us	Jē-hô'â-rib
Jâ'chin-ites	Jâ'j-rites	Jâs'â-êl	Jêd'du	Jē-hôn'â-dâb
Jâ'côb	Jâ'j-rûs † (jâ'ê-rus)	Jâ'shem	Jêd-ê-dî'ah	Jē-hôn'â-thân
Jâ-cô'bus	Jâ'rus (P.)	Jâ'shên	Jê-dê'ah	Jē-hô'ram
Jâ'dâ	Jâ'rus (C.)	Jâ'sher	Jê-dî'â-êl	Jē-hô-shâb'ê-âth
Jâ'dû'â	Jâ'kân	Jâ-shô'be-âm	Jêd'j-âh	Jē-hôn'â-phât
Jâ'dôn	Jâ'keh	Jâ-shô-bê'am (P.)	Jêd'j-êl	Jē-hôn'ê-bâ
Jâ'el	Jâ'kim	Jâ-shôb'ê-âm (O.)	Jêd'j-êl (O., T.)	Jê-hôn'û-a

* *Israel*.—This word is colloquially pronounced in two syllables, and not unfrequently heard in the same manner from the pulpit. The tendency of two vowels to unite, when there is no accent to keep them distinct, is the cause of this corruption, as in *Canaan, Isaac, &c.*; but, as there is a greater difficulty in keeping separate two unaccented vowels of the same kind, so the latter corruption is more excusable than the former; and therefore, in my opinion, this word ought always, in public pronunciation, especially in reading the Scripture, to be heard in three syllables. Milton introduces this word four times in his *Paradise Lost*, and constantly makes it two syllables only. But those who un-

derstand English prosody know that we have a great number of words, which have two distinct impulses, that go for no more than a single syllable in verse, such as *heaven, given, &c.*; *higher* and *dyer* are always considered as disyllables, and *hire* and *dire*, which have exactly the same quantity to the ear, but as monosyllables. *Israel*, therefore, ought always, in deliberate and solemn speaking, to be heard in three syllables. The same may be observed of *Raphael* and *Michael*.

† [*Jairus*.—Our author had accented this word *Jâ'i-rus*, and would pronounce it *Jâ'ê-rus*; but he is wrong beyond all dispute. The Greek name is *Ίακώβος*.—TROLLÖP.]

Jĕ-hō'vah
 Jĕ-hō'vah Jī'reh
 Jĕ-hō'vah Nī'sī
 Jĕ-hō'vah Shāl'lom
 Jĕ-hō'vah Shām'mah
 Jĕ-hō'vah Tsīd'kē-nū
 Jĕ-hōz'ā-bād
 Jĕ'ha
 Jĕ-hūb'bah
 Jĕ'hy-cāi
 Jĕ'hūd
 Jĕ-hū'dī
 Jĕ-hy-dī'jah
 Jĕ'hūsh
 Jĕ-'ī'el
 Jĕ-kāb'ze-ēl
 Jĕk-a-mē'am
 Jĕk-a-mī'ah
 Jĕ-kū'thī-ēl
 Jēm'j-mā
 Jĕ-mī'mā (O., P., T.)
 Jĕ-mū'el
 Jēm'ū-ēl (O.)
 Jĕph'thāh
 Jĕ-phūm'neh
 Jĕ'rah
 Jĕ-rāh'me-ēl
 Jĕ'rāh-mēel (P.)
 Jĕ-rāh-me-ēl (T.)
 Jĕ-rāh'me-ēl-ites
 Jĕr'e-chūs
 Jĕ'ređ
 Jĕr'e-māi
 Jĕr'e-mī'ah
 Jĕr'e-mōth
 Jĕr'e-mōūth
 Jĕ-rī'ah
 Jĕrī'āi
 Jĕrī'chō
 Jĕrī'ēl
 Jĕ-rī'el (P., T.)
 Jĕrī'ēl (O.)

Jĕ-rī'jah
 Jĕrī'mōth
 Jĕrī'sh
 Jĕrī'sh (O., T.)
 Jĕr-ā-bē'am
 Jĕr-ō-dm
 Jĕr-ō-hām
 Jĕ-rūb'ba-āl
 Jĕr-ub-bā'al (P., T.)
 Jĕ-rūb'e-shēth
 Jĕ-ru-bē'sheth (P.)
 Jĕ-ru-b-ēsh'eth (T.)
 Jĕr-ū-ēl
 Jĕ-rū'el (P., T.)
 Jĕ-rū'sā-lēm
 Jĕ-rū'shā
 Jĕ-sā'iah (jĕ-sā'yah)
 Jĕsh-ā-y'ah
 Jĕsh-ā-nāh
 Jĕ-shā'nah (P., T.)
 Jĕsh-ār'e-lāh
 Jĕsh-ēb'e-āb
 Jĕsh-ēb'e-āh
 Jĕ'sher
 Jĕsh'j-mōn
 Jĕ-shīsh'ā-ī
 Jĕsh-5-hā-y'ah
 Jĕsh'ū-ā
 Jĕsh'ū-rūn
 Jĕ-sh'ū
 Jĕ-sīm'j-ēl
 Jĕs'e
 Jĕs'ū-a
 Jĕs'ū-ī
 Jĕs'ūs
 Jĕ'ther
 Jĕ'theth
 Jĕth'lah
 Jĕ'thrō
 Jĕ'tur
 Jĕ'ū-ēl
 Jĕu'el (P.)

Jĕ'ush
 Jĕ'uz
 Jĕw'ry
 Jĕz'ā-bēl
 Jĕz-ā-nī'ah
 Jĕz-ē'nūs
 Jĕ'zer
 Jĕ'zer-ites
 Jĕ-zī'ah
 Jĕ-zī-ēl
 Jĕ-zī-ēl (P.)
 Jĕz-lī'ah
 Jĕz'ō-ār
 Jĕ-zō'ar (P.)
 Jĕz-rā-hī'ah
 Jĕz're-ēl
 Jĕz'rēel (P.)
 Jĕz're-ēl-Itc
 Jĕz're-ēl-It-ess
 Jīm'sam
 Jīd'laph
 Jīm
 Jīm'la, or Im'la
 Jīm'nā, or Jīm'nah
 Jīm'nites
 Jīph'tah
 Jīph'thāh-ēl
 Jō'ah
 Jō'ā-chāz
 Jō-ā-dā'nūs
 Jō'ah
 Jō'ā-hāz
 Jō'ā-kīm
 Jō-ān'nā
 Jō-ān'nān
 Jō'ash
 Jō'ā-thām
 Jō-ā-zāb'dūs
 Jōb
 Jō'hāb
 Jōch'ē-bēd
 Jō'qā

Jō'ed
 Jō'el
 Jō-ēlāh
 Jō-ē'zgr
 Jōg'be-āh
 Jōg'īt
 Jō'ha
 Jō-hā'nān
 Jōhn (Jōn)
 Jō'ha-dā
 Jō-'ā-dā (P., Sm.)
 Jō'ā-kīm
 Jō-'ā-kīm (P., Sm.)
 Jō'ā-rīb
 Jō-'ā-rīb (P., Sm.)
 Jōk'de-ām
 Jōk-de-ām (P., T.)
 Jōk'īm
 Jōk'me-ām
 Jōk'ne-ām (P., T.)
 Jōk'ne-ām (P.)
 Jōk'shan
 Jōk'tān
 Jōk'thē-ēl
 Jō'nā
 Jōn'ā-dāb
 Jō'nāh
 Jō'nān
 Jō'nās
 Jōn'ā-thān
 Jō'nath E-līm Re-chō'
 chīm
 Jōp'pā
 Jō'rā
 Jō'rā-ī
 Jō'rā-ī (P.)
 Jō'rām
 Jōr'dān
 Jōrī'bās
 Jō'rīm
 Jōr'kō-ām

Jōr-kō'ām (P., T.)
 Jōs'ā-bād
 Jōs'ā-phāt
 Jōs'ā-phī'as
 Jō'sāp
 Jōs'e-dēgh
 Jō'se-ēl
 Jō'seph
 Jō-sē'phūs
 Jō'seg
 Jōsh'ā-bād
 Jō'shah
 Jōsh'ā-phāt
 Jōsh-ā-vī'ah
 Jōsh-bēk'ā-shā
 Jōsh'ū-ā
 Jō-sī'ah
 Jō-sī'as
 Jō-sī-bī'ah
 Jō-sī-phī'ah
 Jō'shāb
 Jō'shāth
 Jōt-bā'thā (P.)
 Jō'tham
 Jōz'ā-bād
 Jōz'ā-chār (P.)
 Jōz'ā-dāk
 Jū'bal
 Jū'cāl
 Jū-dae'ā
 Jū'dāh
 Jū'dās
 Jūde
 Jū'dīth
 Jū'el
 Jū'lī-ā
 Jū'nī-ā
 Jū-shāb'hē-sēd
 Jū'stās
 Jū'thāh

K.

Kāb
 Kāb'ze-ēl
 Kā'dāš
 Kā'desh, or Cā'desh
 Kā'desh Bār'ne-ā
 Kā'desh Bar-ne'ā (P.)
 Kād'mī-ēl
 Kād'mon-ites
 Kāl'la-ī
 Kāl'nah
 Kā-re'ah
 Kār'ka-ā
 Kār'kor
 Kār'nā-īm
 Kār-nā'īm (P., T.)
 Kār'tāh
 Kār'tān
 Kār'tāth
 Kē'dār

Kēd'ē-māh
 Kē-dē'māh (P., T.)
 Kēd'ē-mōth
 Kē-dē'mōth (P.)
 Kē'desh
 Kē-hē'l'ā-thāh
 Kē-he-lā'thāh (P.)
 Kē'l'lah
 Kē-lā'jah (kē-lā'yah)
 Kē-lā-ī'ah (P.)
 Kēl'ī-tā
 Kēl-kāth-hā-zū'rīm
 Kē-mū-ēl
 Kē'nāh
 Kē'nān
 Kē'nāth
 Kē'nāz
 Kēn'ites
 Kē'nites (P., T.)

Kēn'njz-zites
 Kēr-ēn-hāp'pūgh
 Kēr'jōth
 Kēr'rōs
 Kē-tū'ra
 Kē-tū'rah
 Kē-z'ā
 Kē'ziz
 Kīb'roth Hāt-tā-ā-vāh
 Kībroth Hāt-tāa'vāh
 (P.)
 Kīb'zā-īm
 Kīb-zā'īm (P., T.)
 Kīd'rōn
 Kī'drōn (P.)
 Kī'nāh
 Kīr
 Kīr-hār'ā-sēth

Kīr'hē-rēsh
 Kīr-jā-thā'īm
 Kīr'jōth, or Kīr'jath
 Kīr'jōth
 Kīr'jath A'jīm
 Kīr'jath A'r'ba
 Kīr'jath A'rīm
 Kīr'jath A'rj-ūs
 Kīr'jath Bā'al
 Kīr'jath Hū'zōth
 Kīr'jath Jē'a-rīm
 Kīr'jath Sān'nāh
 Kīr'jath Sē'phēr
 Kīsh
 Kīsh'ī
 Kīsh'jōn
 Kī'shōm, or Kī'sōn
 Kīth'hīsh

Kīl'rōn
 Kīl'rōn (P.)
 Kīl'tīm
 Kō'ā
 Kō'hath
 Kō'hath-ites
 Kō-l-ā-ī'ah
 Kō'rāh
 Kō'rāh-ites
 Kō'rāth-ites
 Kō're
 Kōr'hite
 Kōr'hites
 Kōr'ites
 Kōz
 Kūsh-ā'īah
 Kūsh-ā'yah (P.)

L.

Lā'ā-Dāh
 Lā'ā-dān
 Lā'hān
 Lāb'ā-nā
 Lā'chīsh
 Lā-cū'nūs
 Lā'dān
 Lā'el
 Lā'hād
 Lā-hā'rōl
 Lā-hā'rō'ī (P.)
 Lāh'mān
 Lāh'mās
 Lāh'mī
 Lā'ish
 Lā'kūm
 Lā'mech
 Lā-ād-ī-cē'ā

Lā-ō-dīc'ē-ā (P.)
 Lāp'j-dōth
 Lā-s'ā
 Lā'shah
 Lā-shā'rōn
 Lāsh'ā-rōn (P.)
 Lās'thē-nēs
 Lāz'ā-rūs
 Lē'ah
 Lēb'ā-nāh
 Lēb'ā-nōn
 Lēb'ā-ōth
 Lē-bā'oth (P., T.)
 Lēb-be'ūs
 Lēb-be-ūs (P.)
 Lēb'ō'nāh
 Lēb'chah

Lē'ha-bīm
 Lē'hi
 Lēm'ū-ēl
 Lē'shem
 Lē'tūs
 Lē-tū'shīm
 Lē-ūm'mīm
 Lē'vī
 Lē-vī'ā-thān
 Lē'vīs
 Lē'vites
 Lē-vī'ī-cūs
 Līb'ā-nūs
 Līb'nāh
 Līb'nī
 Līb'nites
 Līb'y-ā

Līg-nāl'qēs
 Līg-nāl'qēs (O., T.)
 Lī'gūrē
 Līk'hī
 Lē-ām'mī
 Lē-ām'mī (T.)
 Lēd
 Lēd'ē-bār
 Lē-dē'bar (P., T.)
 Lēg
 Lē Rā'hā-nāh
 Lē Rā'hā-nāh
 Lēt
 Lētān
 Lēth-ā-sū'būs
 Lē'zon
 Lū'bīm

Lū'bīm
 Lū'cās
 Lū'cī-ēr
 Lū'cī-ūs (lū'shē-ūs)
 Lūd
 Lū'dīm
 Lū'hīth
 Lūke
 Lūz
 Lūz-ā-ō'nī-ā
 Lūc'ca
 Lū'dā
 Lū'd'j-ā
 Lū-sā'nj-ās
 Lū'ī-sj-ā (lūsh'ē-ā)
 Lū'ī-sj-ās (lūsh'ē-ās)
 Lū's'trā

M.

MA'-a-C'XH	Ma'ked	Mät'ta-tha	Me'ređ	MI'/cha
Ma'q-čhah	Ma'kē'loth	Mät-ta-thi'as	Mēr'p-ə-mōth	MI'/čhah
Ma'ā-čhah (P., X)	Mak-kē'dah	Mät-te-nā'I	Me'rēs	MI'/čom
Ma'čh'q-thi	Māk'k'e-dah (P.)	Mät'than	Mēr'i-bah	MI'/lō
Ma'čh'q-thites	Māk'tesh	Mät'that	Mēr'i-bah Kā'desh	MI'nā
Ma'ā-d'āi	Mā'q-čhi	Mat-thē'las	Me-rīb/ba-al	Mi-ni'q-mim
Ma'ā-dā't (P.)	Māl'čham	Mät'thew (māth/thy)	Mēr-ib-bā'al (P., X)	MI'n'ni
Ma'ā-dī'ah	Māl-čhi'ram	Mät-thi'as	Mēr'i-mōth	MI'n'niith
Ma'ā-t'	Māl'čhi-el	Mät-tj-thi'ah	Me-rō'dach Bāl'a-dān	MI'ph'kad
Ma'ā'eh A-crāb'bijm	Māl'čhi-el-ites	Māz-i-ti'as	Mēr'ō-dāch (P.)	MI'r'i-am
Ma'q-nāi	Māl-čhi'jah	Māz'zā-rōth	Mē'ron	MI'r'ma
Ma'q-rāth	Māl-čhi'ram	Māz-zā'rōth (C.)	Me-ron'q-thite	Mis'gab
Ma'q-se'fah	Māl-čhi-shū'ah	Me'ah	Mē'rō'z	Mish'q-əl
Ma'q-sē-t'ah (P.)	MA'čhom	Me'ā-ni	Mē'rūth	MI'sha-əl (O., P.)
Ma'q-sī'ah	Māl'čhus	Me-ā'rah	Me'sečh	Mi-shā'el (T.)
Ma'q'ath	Māl'čus	Me-hū'mai	Me'sha	MI'shal
Ma'az	Māl'q-thi	Me-čh'q-rāth	Me'shech	MI'sham
Ma'ā-zī'ah	Māl'q'uch	Mē'čh'q-rāth-ite	Mē'shech	MI'she-əl
Māb'dq-i	Ma-mā'iqs (mq-mā'l-ygs)	Mē'dād	Mēsh-ēl-q-mī'ah	MI'shē'al (T.)
Māc'q-lōn	Mām'mon	Mē'dā-lāh	Me-shēz'q-bēl	Mish'ma
Māc-ca-hē'us	Mām-nj-tā-nāi'myus	Mē'dan	Me-shēz'q-bēl	Mish-mān'nā
Māc-ca-bēsēg	Mām-re	Mē'd-ə-bā	Mēsh-il-lā'mith	Mish'ra-ites
Māch'be-nāh	Ma-mū'cys	Mē'dey	Me-shil'le-mōth	Mis'par
Māch'be-nāi	Mān'q-ēn	Mē'dj-ā	Me-shō'bah	MI'q-pe-rōth
Māch-hē'loth	Ma-nā'en (P.)	Mē'dj-an	Mē-shū'l'am	MI'q-pe'rēth (P., X)
Mā'čhi	Mān'q-hāth	Me-ē'dā	Me-shū'l'le-mith	MI'q'pha
Mā'čhir	Ma-nā'hath (P.)	Mē'ē'id/dō	Mē's-ō-bāh	MI'q'phah
Mā'čhir-ites	Mān'q-hēm	Me-ē'id/don	Mē's-ō-bā-ite	MI'q'ra-īm
Māch'mas	Ma-nā'heth-ites	Mē'ē'ih'I	Me-sō'ba-ite (P.)	MI'q're-phōth-mā'im
Māch-nā-dē'bai	Mān-ās-se'as	Me-hē't-ə-bēl	Mēs-ō-bā'ite (T.)	Mith'chah
Māch-pe'lah	Ma-nās'seh	Me-hi'dā	Mēs-q-po-tā'mj-ā	Mith'nite
Māch-pe'lah (P.)	Ma-nās'sites	Mē'hjir	Mēs-s'ah	Mith'ri-dāth
Mā'c'ron	Ma'nečh	Me-hōl'ath-ite	Mēs-s'ar	MI'zar
Mād'q-I	Mān-hā-nā'im	Me-hū'j-əl	Me-tē'rus	Miz'pah
Ma-dī'q-būn	Ma'ni	Me-hū'man	Mē'theg Am'mah	Miz'peh
Ma-dī'ah	Mān'nā	Me-hū'njm	Mēth're-dāth	Miz'ra-īm
Mā'dj-ān	Ma-nō'ah	Me-hū'njms	Me-thū'sa-ēl	Miz'ra-īm (P., X)
Ma-d-mān'nah	Ma'q'och	Me-jār'kon	Me-thū'se-la	Miz'zah
Mad-me'nah	Ma'on	Mēk'q-nāh	Me-thū'se-lāh	Mān'son (nā'son)
Mā'dōn	Ma'on-ites'	Me-kō'nah (P., X)	Me-ū'njm	Mō'ab
Ma-ē'lyus	Ma'ra	Mēl-ā-ti'ah	Mē-zā'hāb (P.)	Mō'ab-ites
Māg'bijsh	Ma'rah	Mēl-čhi'ah	MI'q-min	Mō-ā-dī'ah
Māg'dā-la	Mār'q-lāh	Mēl-čhi'as	MI'ph'am	Mōck'ram
Māg'dā-lēn	Mār'q-lāh	Mēl-čhi-ēl	MI'ph'zar	Mō'din
Māg'dā-lē'ne	Mār-an-ā'tha (P., X)	Mēl-čhi's'q-dēk	MI'ph'zar	Mō'eth
Māg'dā-lēne (P.)	Mār-do-čhē'us	Mēl-čhi-shū'ā	MI'q'ah	Mōl'q-dah
Māg'dj-ēl	Ma-re'shah	Mēl-čhi'shū'q-ā (P.)	MI-cā'iyah (mī-kā'iyah)	Mō-lā'dah (P.)
Mā'gōg	Mār'e-shāh (P., X)	Me-lō'ā	MI-ca-t'ah (P.)	Mō'lech
Mā'gor Mis'sa-bīb	Mārk	Mē'lech	MI'čha	Mō'ti
Māg'pi-āsh	Mār'i-sa	Mēl'i-tā	MI'čha-ēl	Mō'lid
Māg-pi'ash (P.)	Ma-ri'ra (X)	Mēl'i-cū	MI'čhah	Mō'lēch
Mā'hā-lāh	Mār'mōth	Mēl'zar	MI-čhā'iyah (mī-kā'iyah)	Mōm'dis
Ma-hā'lah (P.)	Mār'roth	Mēm'phis	MI'čhal	Mō-q-sī'as
Ma-hā'q-hēl	Mār're-kāh	Me-mū'čan	MI'čhām	Mō'ras'h-ite
Mā'hā-lāth Lē-ān'noth	Mār'se-nā	Mēn'q-hēm	MI'čh'mās	Mō'ras-thite
Mā'hā-lāth Mās'chil	Mār'te-nā	Mē-nā'hēm (P.)	MI'čh'māsh	Mō'r-de-ai
Ma-hā'le-ēl	Mār'tha	Mē'nān	MI'čh'thāh	Mō'r'ph
Ma-hā-lī	Ma'try	Mē'nē	MI'čh'tam	Mō'r'sh-ēth Gāth
Mā-hā-nā'im	Mā'sa	Mē'nith	MI'd'jān	Mō-rī'ah
Mā'hā-nech Dān	Mās'chil	Mēn'q-thāi	MI'd'jān	Mō-se'rah
Ma-hā'nech Dān (X)	Mās'ē-lōth	Me-ōn'q-nēm	MI'd'jān-ites	Mō-se'rah
Mā'hā-nēm	Māsh	Mē-ō-nē'nēm (P.)	MI'd'jā-lēl	Mō'seg
Ma-hā'neim (X)	Mā'shal	Mēph'q-āth	MI'd'jā'lel (P.)	Mō-sō'l'am
Ma-hār'q-i	Mās'man	Me-phā'ath (P.)	MI'd'jā-lēl	Mō-sō'roth
Mā'hāth	Mās'moth	Me-phib'q-shēth	MI'g'dol	Mō-sō'l'q-mōn
Mā'hā-rites	Mās're-kāh	Mē'rāb	MI'g'ron	Mō'zā
Mā'hāz	Mās-rē'kah (P.)	Mē-rā'q'ah	MI'j'q-min	Mō'zāh
Mā-hā-zj-ōth	Mās'sah	Mē-rā'loth (mē-rā'loth)	Mi-jā'min (P.)	Mūp'pim
Mā'her-shū'el-hāsh'baz	Mās-sī'as	Mē-rā'q'oth (P.)	MI'k'loth	Mū'p'hit
Māh'iqh	Mā'tred	Mē'ran	MI'k-nei'ah	Mū'shites
Māh'it	Mā'tri	Mē-rā-ri	Mē-k-ne-t'ah (P.)	Mūth-lāb'ben
Māh'ites	Māt'tan	Me-rā'ri (P., X)	MI-l-ā'ī	Mūn'dus
Māh'lon	Māt'tā-nāh	Mē-rā-rites	Mi-lā'ī-I (P.)	Mū'ra
Māi-ān'q-ās	Māt-tā'nah (P.)	Mēr-ā-thā'im	MI'l'cāh	Mūt'q-lē'ne
Mā'k'as	Māt-tā-nī'ah			

N.

NA'AM	Nā'q-rah	Nā-āsh'on	Nā'chor	Nā-hā'lōl (P.)
Nā'q-māh	Nāa'rah (P.)	Nā'q-thūs	Nā'dāb	Nā'ham
Nā-ā'mah (P.)	Nā'q-rāi	Nā'bal	Nā-dāb'q-thā	Nā-hām-q-ni
Nā-ā-mān	Nā-ā-rāi (P.)	Nā'b-ā-rī'as	Nā'gō	Nā-hā-q-ni (P.)
Nā-ā'man (P.)	Nā'q-rān	Nā-bā-thē'ang	Nā'hā-bī	Nā-hā-rā'i (P.)
Nā-ā-mā-thite	Nā'q-rān (P.)	Nā' bath-ites	Nā-hā-lī-ēl	Nā'hāsh
Nā-ā'mā-thite (P.)	Nā'q-rāth	Nā'both	Nā-hā'lāh	Nā'hath
Nā'q-mites	Nā-ā'rāth (P.)	Nā'čhon	Nā'hā-lōl	

Nah/bi	Nā/vē	Nē-ē-mi'as	Ne-phū'sim	Nim'shi
Nā/hūr	Nāz-ā-rēne'	Nēg'i-nōth	Nēr	Nim'ē-veh
Nāh/shōn	Nāz-ā-rēneq'	Nē-hēl'a-mite	Nēr'rē-ās	Nim'ē-vites
Nā/hum	Nāz-ā-rēth	Nē-hē-mi'ah	Nēr'gal	Nim'ē-rōch
Nā'i-dūs	Nāz-ā-rēte	Nē-hē-mi'as	Nēr'gal Shā-rē'zēr	Nis/rōch
Nā'im	Nā'ah	Nē/hum	Nēr'i	Nō-ā-dī'ah
Nā'in	Nē-ā-rī'ah	Nē-hūsh'ta	Nē-rī'ah	Nō-ā-dī'ah
Nā'ioth (nā'yoth)	Nēb'i-r	Nē-hūsh'tah	Nē-thān'ē-ēl	Nō-āh, or Nō'ē
Nā-nē'ā	Nē-bā't (P.)	Nē-hūsh'tan	Nēth'a-nēel (P.)	Nōb
Nā'q-mi	Nē-bā'ioth	Nō'j-ēl	Nēth-a-nī'ah	Nō'bah
Nā-š'mi (P., T.)	(nē-bā'yoth)	Nē-r'el (P.)	Nēth'i-nimš	Nōd
Nāph'i-si	Nē-bā'ioth	Nē'keb	Nē-š'phah	Nō'dāb
Nāph'thā-II	Nēb'a-jōth (P.)	Nē-kō'dā	Nē-tōph'a-thi	Nō'ē-bā
Nāph'thar	Nē-bā'lāt	Nēk'ō-dā (P., T.)	Nē-tōph'a-thites	Nō'gā, or Nō'gan
Nāph'ty-him	Nē'bāt	Nē-mū'el	Nē-zī'ah	Nō'hah
Nā'pish	Nē'bō	Nē-mū'el-ites	Nē'zib	Nōm
Nās'bas	Nēb-ū-ḥad-nēz'zār	Nē'phēg	Nīb'bas	Nōm'a-dēš
Nā'shon	Nēb-ū-ḥad-rēz'zār	Nē'phī	Nīb'shan	Nō-mē'nī-ūs
Nā'sjth	Nēb-ū-ḥās'ban	Nē'phish	Nīc-ō-dē'mūs	Nōn
Nā'sor	Nēb-ū-ḥod-ōn'q-sōr	Nē'phish	Nīc-ō-lā'j-tanš	Nōph (nōf)
Nā'than	Nēb-ū-zār'ā-dān	Nē-phish'ē-sim	Nīc'ō-lās	Nō'phah
Nā-thān'ā-ēl	Nēb-ū-zā-rā'dan (P.)	Nēph'thā-II	Nīm'rah	Nūn, (the father of Joshua.)
Nāth-ā-mi'as	Nē'cho	Nēph'thō-ah	Nīm'rīm	Nym'phas
Nā'than Mē'leḥ	Nē-cō'dan	Neph-thō'ah (T.)	Nīm'rōd	
Nā'um	Nēd-ā-bi'ah	Nēph'ty-im		

O.

ŌB-Ā-DĪ'AH	Ōd-qn-ār'kēš	Ōn	Ō'phir	Ō'she-ā
Ō-bā-dī'ah (P., T.)	Ōg	Ō'nām	Ōph'ni	Ō-shē'ā (P.)
Ō'bal	Ō'hād	Ō'nān	Ōph'rah	Ōs'prey
Ō'bed	Ō'hēl	Ō-nēs'i-mūs	Ō'reb	Ōs'sj-frāḡe
Ō'bed Ẓ/dōm	Ōl'a-mūs	Ōn-ē-siph'q-rūs	Ō'ren, or Ō'ran	Ōth'ni
Ō'beth	Ōl'i-vēt	Ō-nī'ā-rēš	Ō-rī'qn	Ōth'ni-ēl
Ō'bil	Ō-līm'phas	Ō-nī'as	Ō'rī-ōn (P.)	Ōth-ō-nī'as
Ō'bōth	Ōm-ā-ērūs	Ō'nō	Ō'r'nān	Ō'zem
Ō'chī-ēl	Ō'mār	Ō'nūs	Ō'r'phah (Ō'r'fā)	Ō-zī'as
Ō-č-dē'lūs	Ō-mē'gā	Ō'n'y'as	Ō-r-thō-sī'as	Ō'zī-ēl
Ō-č'i-nā	Ō-mē'gā (C.)	Ōn'y-ḥā (Ōn'ē-kā)	Ō-šā'ias (Ō-zā'yās)	Ō'z'ni
Ōč'ran	Ō'mē-gā (Sm., T.)	Ō'nyx	Ō-šē'as	Ōz'nites
Ō'ded	Ō'mer	Ō'phel	Ō'šēc	Ō-zō'rā
Ō-dōl'lam	Ōm'ri	Ō'phēr		

P.

PĀ'Ā-RĀI	Pāsh'ur	Pēn'ta-teūch	Phā'rez-ites	Pī-hā-hi'roth
Pā-ā-rā'i (P.)	Pāss'ō-ver	Pēn'tē-cōst	Phār'i-sēš	Pī'lāte
Pā'dan	Pāt'a-ḡ	Pēn'tē-cōst (P.)	Phār'rosh	Pīl'dāsh
Pā'dan Ā'ram	Pā-tō'q-II	Pē-nū'el	Phār'par	Pīl'ē-thā
Pā'don	Pā-thē'lūs	Pē'or	Phār'zites	Pīl'tai
Pā'gī-ēl	Pāth'rōs	Pēr'ā-zim	Phār's-āh	Pīl-tā'i (P.)
Pā'hath Mō'ab	Pāth-rū'sim	Pē-rā'zīm (P.)	Phā-sē'ah (O., P., T.)	Pī'nōn
Pā'i	Pāt'ror-bās	Pēr'resh	Phā-sē'līs	Pī'rā
Pā'lal	Pā-trō'bās (P.)	Pēr'rez	Phās'e-rōn	Pī'rām
Pāl'es-time	Pā'u	Pēr'rez Ūz'zā	Phē'be	Pīr'ā-thōn
Pāl'lu	Pāu (P.)	Pēr'gā	Phē-nī'cē	Pīr'ā-thōn-ite
Pāl'lu-ites	Pāul	Pēr'gā-mōs	Phē'nice (P.)	Pīs'gah
Pāl'ti	Pēd'ā-hēl	Pē-rī'dā	Phīb'ē-sēth	Pī'sōn
Pāl'ti-ēl	Pē-dā'hēl (P.)	Pēr'iz-zites	Phī'cōl	Pīs'pāh
Pāl'ti'el (P., T.)	Pēd'ah-zūr	Pēr'mē-nās	Phī-lār'chēš	Pī'thōn
Pāl'tite	Pē-dāh'zur (P., T.)	Pē-rū'dā	Phī-lē'mon	Pōch'ē-rēth
Pān'ng	Pē-dā'iah (Pē-dā'yah)	Pēth-a-hī'ah	Phī-lē'tus	Pōn'ti-ūs Pī'lāte
Pār'ā-dise	Pē-dā-i'ah (O., P.)	Pē'thōr	Phī-lis'ti-ā	Pōr'ā-thā
Pār'rah	Pē'kah	Pē-thū'el	Phī-lis'tim	Pōt'i-phār
Pār'ran	Pēk-ā-hī'ah	Pē-ūl'thāi (P.)	Phī-lis'tineš	Pō-tiph'ē-rā
Pār'bar	Pē'kōd	Phāc'ā-rēth	Phī-lō'g-gūs	Pōrch'ō-rūs
Pār-māsh'tā	Pēl-ā-i'ah	Phāi'sur	Phīl'ō-mē'tor	Pū'ā, or Pū'ah
Pār'mē-nās	Pēl-ā-lī'ah	Phāl-dā'yūs (fūl-dā'yūs)	Phīn'ē-ās	Pū'dens
Pār'nach	Pēl-ā-lī'ah	Phā-lē'as	Phīn'ē-hās	Pū'hites
Pār'nath	Pē'leg	Phā'leg	Phī'sōn	Pū
Pār'rōsh	Pē'leth	Phā'leg	Phī'sōn	Pū'nites
Pār-shān'dā-thā	Pē'leth-ites	Phā'lū	Phī'sōn	Pū'nōn
Pār'q-āh	Pē-lī'as	Phā'lū	Phū	Pū
Pār-rū'ah (P.)	Pē-lī'as	Phā'lū	Phū	Pū, or Pū'rīm
Pār-vā'im	Pēl'ō-nite	Phā'ti-ēl	Phū	Pū
Pār'vā-īm (C.)	Pē-nī'el	Phā'ti-ēl	Phū	Pū
Pās'ach	Pē-nin'nah	Phā'ti-ēl	Phū	Pū
Pās-dām'unjā	Pēn'nī-āh	Phā'ti-ēl	Phū	Pū
Pās-sē'ah	Pēn-tāp'q-lis	Phā'ti-ēl	Phū	Pū

R.

RĀ'A-MĀH	Rā'kem	Rās'sjs	Rē'meth	Rhē'gī-ūm (rē'jē-ūm,
Rā'mah (P.)	Rāk/kath	Rāth'ū-mūs	Rēm'mon	Rhē'sa
Rā-q-mī'ah	Rāk'kōn	Rāz'zīs	Rēm'mon Mēth'q-ār	Rhō'da
Rā-šm'sēg	Rām	Rē-q-ī'ah	Rēm'phān	Rhō'd'q-cūs
Rāb'bah	Rā'ma, or Rā'mah	Rē'ba	Rēm'phjs	Rī'hāi
Rāb'bat	Rā'math	Rē-bēc'ca	Rē'pha-ēl	Rīb'lah
Rāb'bath	Rā-math-ā'im	Rē'chāb	Rē-pha'el (P.)	Rīm'mōn
Rāb'bi	Rām'q-thēm	Rē'chāb-ites	Rē'phah	Rīm'mon Pā'rēz
Rāb'bjth	Rā'math-ite	Rē'chāh	Rēph-ā-ī'ah	Rīn'nah
Rāb-bō'nī	Rā'math Lē'hi	Rē-ēl-ā'īah (rē-ēl-ā'yā)	Rēph-ā-im	Rī'phath (rē'fath)
Rāb'māg	Rā'math Mīs'pēh	Rē-ēl-ī'ās	Rē-phā'im (P., T.)	Rīs'pah
Rāb'sq-cēs	Rā-mē'sēg	Rēē-sā'īas (rē-ā'yās)	Rē-phā'im	Rīs'qah
Rāb'sq-rīs	Rā-mēs'ēs (O.)	Rē'gēm	Rēph-ī-dim	Rīth'mah
Rāb'shā-kēh	Rām'q-sēs (P., T.)	Rē-gēm'mē-lēch	Rē'sen	Rō-gē'ljm
Rā'ca, or Rā'cha	Rā-mī'ah	Rē'gōm	Rē'sheph	Rōh'gah (rō'gah)
Rā'cāb	Rā'moth	Rē-hā-bī'ah	Rē'ū	Rō'ī-mūs
Rā'cāl	Rā'moth Gīl'ē-ād	Rē'hōb	Rē'ū	Rō-mām-tj-zēr
Rā'chāb	Rā'pha	Rē-hō-bō'am	Rē'ū	Rōsh
Rā'chel	Rā'pha-ēl * (rā'fē-ēl)	Rē-hō'both	Rē'ū	Rōsh
Rād'dā-I	Rā'phael (C.)	Rē'ho-hōth (P., T.)	Rē'ū	Rō'by
Rā'gāu	Rā'phah	Rē'hu	Rē'ū	Rō'fūs
Rā'gēs	Rāph'ā-im	Rē'hūm	Rē'ū	Rō'ha-māh
Rā'gū-ā	Rā'phā-im (O.)	Rē'ī	Rē'zeph	Rū-hā'mah (P., T.)
Rā-gū'el	Rā'phōn	Rē'kem	Rē-zī'a	Rū'mah
Rā'hāb	Rā'phu	Rēm'q-lī'ah	Rē-zīn	Rūs'tī-cūs
Rā'hām			Rē-zōn	Rūth

S.

SĀ-BAC-THĀ'NĪ †	Sā'das	Sāl'mōn	Sāmp'sq-mēs	Sq-rām'q-ēl
Sāb'q-āth †	Sād-dē'us	Sāl-mō'nē	Sām'son	Sār'q-mēl
Sāb'q-āth (O., C.)	Sād'duc	Sā'lōm	Sām'ū-ēl	Sār'raph
Sā-bā'oth (P., Sm., T.)	Sād'ū-cēsēs	Sā-lōmē	Sān-ā-bās'sq-rūs	Sār-chēd'q-nūs
Sā'bat	Sā'dōc	Sā'lu	Sān'q-sīb	Sār'de-ūs
Sāb'q-tūs	Sā-hā-dū'thā Jē'	Sā'lum	Sān-bāl'lat	Sār'djs
Sāb'ban	gar	Sām'q-ēl	Sān'he-drīm	Sār'dine
Sāb'bath	Sā'la	Sā-mā'īas (sq-mā'yās)	Sān'sm'nah	Sār'dites
Sāb-bā-thē'us	Sā'lah	Sā-mā'tj-ā, or	Sāph	Sār'dj-ūs
Sāb-bē'us	Sāl-q-sād'q-I	Sām-a-rī'a	Sā'phat	Sār'dō-nyx
Sāb-dē'us	Sā-lā'thī-ēl	Sā-mā'rī-q (P., T.)	Sāph-a-tī'as	Sār're-a
Sāb'dī	Sāl'cah	Sā-mā-rī'a (O.)	Sā'pheth	Sā-rēp'ta
Sā-bē'snš	Sāl'chah	Sā-mār'j-tanš	Sāph'ir	Sār'gōn
Sā'be-anš (P.)	Sāl'ēm	Sām'q-tūs	Sāp-phī'ra	Sār'jīd
Sā'bi	Sāl'jm	Sā-mē'īus (sq-mē'yūs)	Sāp'phire	Sār'ron
Sāb'tah	Sāl'lā-I	Sām'gār Nē'bō	Sār'ra, or Sār'raī	Sā-rō'thī
Sāb'tē-cha	Sāl'lu	Sā'mī	Sār-a-bī'as	Sār-sē'chjīm
Sā'car	Sāl'lum	Sā'mīns	Sār-a-ī'ah	Sār'ruch
Sād-q-mī'as	Sāl-lū'mūs	Sām'l'ah	Sār'rah	Sār'tan š
	Sāl'mā, or Sāl'mah	Sām'mūs	Sā-rā'īqs (sq-rā'yās)	

* *Raphael*.—This word has uniformly the accent on the first syllable throughout Milton, though Græcized by 'Paqahā; but the quantity is not so invariably settled by him; for, in his *Paradise Lost*, he makes it four times of three syllables, and twice of two. What is observed under *Israel* is applicable to this word. Colloquially, we may pronounce it in two, as if written *Raphel*; but, in deliberate and solemn speaking or reading, we ought to make the two last vowels be heard separately and distinctly. The same may be observed of *Michael*, which Milton, in his *Paradise Lost*, uses six times as a word of three syllables, and eight times as a word of two only.

† *Sabathani*.—Some, says the editor of Labbe, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, and others on the penultimate; this last pronunciation, he says, is most agreeable to the Hebrew word, the penultimate of which is not only long, but accented; and, as this word is Hebrew, it is certainly the preferable pronunciation.

‡ *Sabaoth*.—This word should not be confounded in its pronunciation with *Sabbath*, a word of so different a signification. *Sabaoth* ought to be heard in three syllables, by keeping the *a* and *o* separate and distinct. This, it must be confessed, is not very easy to do, but is absolutely necessary to prevent a very gross confusion of ideas, and a perversion of the sense.—[According to the Masoretic points, the word is *Sab-a'oth*.—TROLLOPE. See SABAOth, in the Dictionary.—EDITOR.]

§ *Satan*.—There is some dispute, among the learned, about the quantity of the second syllable of this word, when Latin or Greek, as may be seen in Labbe, but none about the first. This is acknowledged to be short; and this has induced those critics who have great knowledge of Latin, and very little of their own language, to pronounce the first syllable short in English, as if written *Sattan*. If these gentlemen have not perused the *Principles of Pronunciation*, prefixed to

the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, I would take the liberty of referring them to what is there said, for full satisfaction, for whatever relates to deriving English quantity from the Latin. But, for those who have not an opportunity of inspecting that work, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that no analogy is more universal than that which, in a Latin word of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first syllable, leads us to pronounce that syllable long. This is, likewise, the genuine pronunciation of English words of the same form; and, where it has been counteracted, we find a miserable attempt to follow the Latin quantity in the English word, which we entirely neglect in the Latin itself. (See *Introduction*, page 845.) *Cato* and *Plato* are instances where we make the vowel *a* long in English where it is short in Latin, and *caligo* and *cogito* where we make the *a* and *o* in the first syllable short in English when it is long in Latin. Thus, if a word of two syllables, with one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first, which, according to our *Cato* and *Plato*, with the first vowel long,—if this word, I say, happen to be derived from a word of three syllables in Latin, with the first short, this is looked upon as a good reason for shortening the first syllable of the English word, as in *magic*, *placid*, *tepid*, &c., though we violate this rule in the pronunciation of the Latin words *caligo*, *cogito*, &c., which, according to this analogy, ought to be *calc-i-go*, *cog-e-ito*, &c., with the first syllable long.

This pedantry, which ought to have a harsher title, has considerably hurt the sound of our language, by introducing into it too many short vowels, and consequently rendering it less flowing and sonorous. The tendency of the penultimate accent to open and lengthen the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, in some measure counteracts the shortening tendency of two consonants, and the almost invariable shortening tendency of the antepenultimate accent; but this analogy, which seems to be

Sáth-rá-báz'nég	Shá-ásh/gas	Shé'bat	Shí'hör	Shú'ah
Sáth-rá-bou-zá'nég	Shá-b-béth/a-I	Shé'ber	Shí'hör LÍb'nath	Shú'al
Sául	Shá-b-bé-thá'I (P.)	Shé'b'na	Shí'r'hím	Shú'ba-él
Sáv'a-rán	Shá'ch'i-a	Shé'b'u-él	Shí'hí	Shú-bá'el (P.)
Sá'v'i-ás	Shá'd/dá-I	Shé'ch-a-ní'ah	Shí'hím	Shú'hám
Scé'va (sé'vq)	Shá'd'rach	Shé'chem	Shí'lem	Shú'hám-Ites
Scríbes	Shá'ge	Shé'chem-Ites	Shí'lem-Ites	Shú'hítes
Scy'th-i'ang	Shá-ház/j-máth	Shé'ch'i-náh	Shí'loh'ah	Shú'lam-íte
Scy'thóp'o-lys	Shá'lem	Shé-chí'náh (P.)	Shí'loh, or Shí'ló	Shú'math-ites
Scy'th-o-pól'i-tang	Shá'lim	Shé'd'e-ur	Shí-ló'ní	Shú'nám-íte
Sé'ba	Shá'l'sha	Shé-há-rí'ah	Shí-ló'nítes	Shú'nem
Sé'bát	Shá-l'sha (P.)	Shé'kel	Shí'lon-Ites (P.)	Shú'ní
Sé'c-a-áh	Shá'l'le-chéth	Shé'lah	Shí'slah	Shú'nítes
Sé-cá'gab (P., T.)	Shá'l'le'chéth (P.)	Shé'lan-Ites	Shím'e-á	Shú'nítes
Sé'ch-e-ní'as	Shá'l'm	Shé'le-q-mí'ah	Shím'e-áh	Shú'pham
Sé'chu	Shá'l'má-I	Shé'leph	Shím'e-ám	Shú'pham-íte
Sé'd-e-cí'as	Shá'l'mán	Shé'lesh	Shím'e-áth	Shú'p'jim
Sé'gub	Shá'l-má-né'sé'ger	Shé'l'q-mí	Shím'e-áth-Ites	Shú'shan
Sé'ir	Shá'má	Shé-ló'mí (P., T.)	Shím'e-I	Shú'shan E'dúth
Sé'i-ráth	Shám-a-rí'ah	Shé'l'ó-míth	Shím'e-ón	Shú'thal-Ites
Sé'la	Shá'med	Shé-ló'míth (P.)	Shím'hí	Shú'the-áh
Sé'lah	Shá'mer	Shé'l'ó-móth	Shí'mí	Shú'thé'lah (P.)
Sé'lah Hám-mah-lé'- koth	Shám'gar	Shé-lú'mí-él	Shím'ítes	Sí'á
Sé'led	Shám'húth	Shém	Shím'ná	Sí'á-ká
Sé'le-e-mí'as	Shá'mír	Shé'má	Shím'món	Sí'ha
Sém	Shám'má	Shém'a-áh (P.)	Shím'rath	Sí'ha-cháil
Sém-a-chí'ah	Shám'má-I	Shém-a-rí'ah	Shím'rí	Sí'b-bá-chá'I (P.)
Sém-a-rí'ah	Shám'móth	Shém-a-rí'ah	Shím'ríth	Sí'b'ho-léth
Sém-a-rí'as	Shám'má'ah	Shém-e-ber	Shím'ron	Sí'b'mah
Sém'e-I	Shám-má'ah	Shé-mé'ber (P., T.)	Shím'ron-Ites	Sí'b'ra'im
Sé-mél'le-ús	Shám-she-rá'I	Shé'mer	Shím'ron-Mé'ron	Sí'b-rá'im (P., T.)
Sé'mis	Shá'pham	Shé'mí'da	Shím'shái	Sí'chem
Sén'a-áh	Shá'phan	Shém'i-níth	Shím'shái-I (P.)	Sí'dé
Sé'n'ah (P., T.)	Shá'phat	Shé-mí'q-móth	Shí'náb	Sí'dé
Sé'neh	Shá'pher	Shé-mú'el	Shí'nar	Sí'don
Sé'nir	Shá'q-I	Shén	Shí'phí	Sí'í'q-nóth
Sén-na-ché'rb	Shá-rá'I (P., T.)	Shé-ná'zap	Shí'pí	Sí'ig-i-ó'nóth (P.)
Sén-nách'e-ríb (P., T., Sm.)	Shá-rá'im	Shé'nir	Shí'pí'míte	Sí'í'q
Sén'y-áh	Shá-rá'r	Shé'pham	Shí'p'ra	Sí'hón
Sé-ó'rim	Shá-ré'zer	Shé'pham	Shí'p'ra	Sí'hör
Sé'phar	Shá-ré'zer	Shé'ph-a-tí'ah	Shí'p'tán	Sí'l'as
Sé'ph-a-rád	Shá'ron	Shé'phí	Shí'sha	Sí'l'a
Sé'ph-ar-vá'im	Shá'ron-íte	Shé'phó	Shí'shák	Sí'l'q-á, * or Sí'l'q-áh
Sé'phar-vá'im (P.)	Shá-rú'hén	Shé-phú'phan	Shí't'ra-I	Sí'l'q-á (O., P.)
Sé'phar-vítes	Shá'ru'hén (P.)	Shé'rah	Shí't'rah	Sí'l'q-ám
Sé-phé'la	Shá'ru'hén (P.)	Shé-ré'zer	Shí't'ím Wood	Sí'l'q-ám (O., P.)
Sé'rah	Shásh'a-I	Shé-ré'zer	Shí'z'a	Sí'l'q-ás
Sé-ra-rí'ah	Shá'shák	Shé-ré'zer	Shí'áb	Sí'l'q-é
Sé'r'a-phím	Shá'ul	Shé'shák	Shé'áh	Sí'mál-cú'e
Sé'ređ	Shá'ul-Ites	Shé'shái	Shé'áh	Sí'm'e-ón
Sé'rón	Shá'á'sha	Shé-shá'I (P.)	Shé'bách	Sí'm'e-ón-Ites
Sé'rug	Shá'veh	Shé'shán	Shé'ha-I	Sí'm'ón
Sé'sis	Shá'veth	Shesh-báz'zap	Shé'bal	Sí'm'í
Sé'sthel	Shé'al	Shé'th	Shé'bek	Sím
Sé'th	Shé'al'tí-él	Shé'thar	Shé'bí	Sím'nái †
Sé'thar	Shé-al-rí'el (P.)	Shé'thar Böz'na-I	Shé'chó	Sím'nái (O.)
Sé'ther	Shé-a-rí'ah	Shé'va	Shé'chóh	Sím'nái-I (P.)
Shá-ál-sh'bín	Shé-ar-já'shup	Shé'v'a	Shé'hám	Sím'ním
Shá-ál'bín	Shé'ba, or	Shé'v'a	Shé'm	Sím'tes
Shá-ál'bo-níte	Shé'bah	Shí'chrón	Shé'phách	Sím'ón
Shá'aph	Shé'ban	Sí'lich'ron (P.)	Shé'phán	Sím'p'móth
Shá-rá'im	Shé'b-a-ní'ah	Shí'g-gá'lon	Shé-shán'ním	Sím'pái
	Shé'b-rím	(shí'g-gá'yon)	Shé-shán'ním E'dúth	Sím'pái-I (P.)
	Shé-bá'rím (P.)	Shí'hón	Shé'á	Sím'pái-I (P.)

the genuine operation of nature, is violated by these ignorant critics from the pitiful ambition of appearing to understand Latin. As the first syllable, therefore, of the word in question, has its first vowel pronounced short, for such miserable reasons as have been shown, and this short pronunciation does not seem to be general, as may be seen under the word in the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, we ought certainly to incline to that pronunciation which is so agreeable to the analogy of our own language, and which is, at the same time, so much more pleasing to the ear. — [Whatever may be the analogy of English, it is clear that the true pronunciation is *Sav'an*. Neither are *caligo* and *cogito* pronounced as the author states them to be. In most schools, the long vowels retain their proper sound. — TROLLOPE. *Ca-ti-go*, not *Cal-ti-go*. See SATAN, in the Dictionary. — EDIRON.]

* *Silaa*. — This word, according to the present general rule of pronouncing these words, ought to have the accent on the second syllable, as it is Græcized by Σιλῶα; but Milton, who understood its derivation as well as the present race of critics, has given it the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to the general analogy of accenting English words of the same form: —

“Or if Sion hill
Delight thee more, or *Silaa's* brook, that flowed
Fast by the oracle of God.”

If criticism ought not to overturn settled usages, surely, when that usage is sanctioned by such a poet as Milton, it ought not to be looked upon as a license, but an authority. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, analogy requires

that, if the accent be on it, it should be short. (See Rules prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names, Rule 19.) — [Milton can be no authority against positive fact. The Greek name is decisive. See our author's next note. — TROLLOPE.] [SÍ'l'q-á, c. & T.]

† *Sinai*. — If we pronounce this word after the Hebrew, it is three syllables; if after the Greek, Σινῶ, two only; though it must be confessed that the liberty allowed to poets of increasing the end of a line with one, and sometimes two, syllables, renders their authority, in this case, a little equivocal. Labbe adopts the former pronunciation, but general usage seems to prefer the latter; and, if we almost universally follow the Greek in other cases, why not in this? Milton adopts the Greek: —

“Sing, heavenly muse! that on the secret top
Of Oreb or of *Sinai* didst inspire
That shepherd —”

“God, from the mount of *Sinai*, whose gray top
Shall tremble, he, descending, will himself,
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
Ordain them laws.”

Par. Lost, b. xii. v. 227.

We ought not, indeed, to lay too much stress on the quantity of Milton, which is often so different in the same word; but these are the only two passages in his *Paradise Lost* where this word is used; and, as he has made the same letters a diphthong in *Asmadai*, it is highly probable he judged that *Sinai* ought to be pronounced in two syllables. (See Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary, No. 5.)

Sĩ'rah	Sĩđ'om	So-tā'I (P.)	Sũc'coth	Sũc'q-mĩne
Sĩr'j-ôn	Sĩđ'om-ma	Sĩđ'chys (stđ'kĩs)	Sũc'coth Bẽ'nỏth	Sũc'c'ne
Sĩs-đm'q-I	Sĩđ'om-ites	Sĩđ'c'te	Sũđ	Sũ'chah
Sĩs'e-ra	Sĩđ'om-ôn	Sĩđ'ph'q-na	Sũ'dj-ks	Sũ-đlus
Sĩ-sĩn'nẻs	Sĩđ'p-a-ter	Sĩđ'ph'q-nas	Sũk'k'ĩmẻs	Sũ-đ'ne
Sĩt'nah	Sĩđ'ph'e-rẻth	Sĩđ'phen	Sũr	Sũn'a-gỏgue
Sĩ'van	Sĩđ'rek	Sũ'ah	Sũ'sa	Sũn'ty-chẻ
Sẻ	Sẻ-sĩp'a-ter	Sũ'ba	Sũ'san-chites	Sũr'j-a Mả'q-củh
Sẻ'chỏh (sẻ'kẻ)	Sẻs'the-nẻs	Sũ'ba-I	Sũ-sủn'nah	Sũr'j-ôn
Sẻ'củh	Sẻs'tra-tủs	Sũ-củ'ath-ites	Sũ'sĩ	Sẻ-rỏ-phẻ-nỉ'q'j-a
Sẻ'di	Sẻs'tq-i			

T.

TẢ'Ả-NẢCH	Tả'ph'e-nẻs	Tẻ'ma	Theu'das	Tỉ'zite
Tả-ả'nach (P., T.)	Tả'ph'ẻs	Tẻ'man	Thim'na-thỏth	Tẻ'ah
Tả'ả-nach Shi'lo	Tả'ph'ỏn	Tẻm'a-nỉ	This'be	Tẻ'a-nủh
Tả'b'ba-đth	Tả'pp'ủ-ảh	Tẻ-mả'nỉ (P.)	Thỏm'as (tẻm'as)	Tẻb
Tả'b-bủ'qth (P.)	Tả'r'ah	Tẻm'a-nỉ (sm.)	Thỏm'ỏ-I	Tẻ-bỉ'ah
Tả'b'bah	Tả'r'q-lủh	Tẻ'man-ites	Thra-sẻ'as	Tẻ-bỉ'ah
Tả'be-đl	Tả-rủ'lủh (P.)	Tẻm'an-ites (P.)	Thủm'mjủm	Tẻ'biẻ
Tả'be'ẻl (P., T.)	Tẻ'rẻ-a	Tẻm'ẻ-nỉ	Thủ'q-tỉ'ra	Tẻ'bi-ẻl
Tả'be'ẻl (P.)	Tẻ'rẻ'ẻ (P.)	Tẻ-mẻ'nỉ (P.)	Tủ'b'bah	Tẻ-bỉ'jủh
Tả'be'ẻl'j-ủs	Tẻ'rẻ'ẻl-ites	Tẻ'ẻ'ẻ-nỉ (sm.)	Tủ'be'rj-ủs	Tẻ'bi'
Tả'b'e'ẻ	Tẻ'r'shish	Tẻ'phẻ	Tủ'ni	Tẻ'chẻn
Tả'b'j-thẻ	Tẻ'r'sh'ỉ	Tẻ'r'ph	Tủ'dủl	Tẻ-gỏr'mủh
Tả'b'ỏr	Tẻ'r'sh'ỉs	Tẻ'r'q-phủm	Tủ'ủ'ath Pỉ-lẻ'sẻr	Tẻ'hu
Tả'b'rj-mỏn	Tẻ'r'sủs	Tẻ'r'rẻsh	Tủ'ủ'vủh	Tẻ'la
Tả'ch'mẻ-nỉte	Tẻ'r'tủk	Tẻ'r'tj-ủs (ẻr'sẻ'ủs)	Tủ'lỏn	Tẻ'ủđ
Tả'd'mỏr	Tẻ'r'tủn	Tẻ'r-tủ'l'ủs	Tủ'm'ủs	Tẻ'ủ-ites
Tả'hủn	Tẻ't'ủn-ủ	Tẻ't'ủ	Tủ'm'ủn	Tẻ'ủ'ba-nẻs
Tả'hủn-ites	Tẻ't'ủ'ah	Tẻ't'rủch (P.)	Tủ'm'ủ'ath	Tẻ'ủ'mủi
Tả'hủp'e-nẻs	Tẻ't'ủ'eth	Thủđ-dẻ'ủs	Tủ'm'ủ-thủh	Tẻ'ủ'phẻl
Tả'hủph'ẻ-nẻs	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻph'ẻ'ẻ-hẻs	Thủ'ủ'hash	Tủ'm'ủ'ath Hẻ'rẻs	Tẻ'ủ'phẻt
Tả'hủ'ath	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻn'ủ'ah	Thủ'mủh	Tủ'm'ủ'ath Sẻ'sủ'ủh	Tẻ'ủ'ủ
Tả'hủ'ẻ-nẻs	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻl	Thủ'm'ủ'ủ-thẻ	Tủ'm'ủ'ite	Tủ'ủ'ch'ỏ-nỉ'tjẻ
Tả'hủ'ẻ'ẻ	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ-kẻ'ỏ, or	Thủ'm'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'm'ủ'the-ủs	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủs
Tả'hủ'ủm Hẻđ'shỉ	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ-kỏ'ủ'ah	Thủ'hủ'ủ	Tủ'm'ủ'thy	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủs
Tả'j-thẻ Củ'mỉ	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ-kỏ'ủ'ites	Thủ'hủ'shish	Tủ'ủ'sủh	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Tả'mủi	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ'ỏ'ủ'ỉ	Thủ'ủ'sỉ	Tủ'ủ'rủs	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Tả'mủ'ủ-I (P.)	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ-lủ'ủ'ỉ (P., T.)	Thủ'ủ'ẻ'ẻ	Tủ'ủ'rủth-ites	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Tả'mỏn	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ'ủ	Thủ'ủ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ	Thủ'ủ'ẻ-kủh	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Tả'm'ủs	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ	Thủ'ủ'ẻ'ẻ'sẻr	Tủ'ủ'ẻ-hủ'ủ'ủ (P., T.)	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Tả'mủh	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ (P., T.)	Thủ'ủ'ẻ'ẻ'sủs	Tủ'ủ'ẻ-hủ'ủ'ủ'ủ (P., T.)	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Tả'mủ'ủ	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'sủr	Thủ'ủ'ẻ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Tả'nủch	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Thủ'ủ'ẻ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ-thẻ	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Tả'nủ'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Thủ'ủ'ẻ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Tả'nủ'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ (P., T.)	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Thủ'ủ'ẻ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Tả'nủ'ủs	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Thủ'ủ'ẻ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Tả'phỏth	Tẻ't'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Thủ'ủ'ẻ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'ủ'ẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Tủ'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ

U.

Ủ'CAL	Ủn'ủ	Ủ-r'ủ'ah	Ủ'tủ'ủ-I	Ủ'zủh
Ủ'ẻl	Ủ'phủ'r'ủ'ủ	Ủ-r'ủ'ỏs	Ủ'tủ'hủ'ủ (P.)	Ủ'zủ'ẻn Shẻ'rủ'ủ
Ủ'ủ'ủ-I	Ủ'phủ'ẻ	Ủ'rj-ẻl	Ủ'tủ'ủ	Ủ'zủ'ỉ
Ủ'ủ'ủ-I (P.)	Ủ'r'ủ'ủ'ẻ	Ủ-r'ủ'ẻl (P.)	Ủ'tủ'ủ'ủ-I	Ủ'zủ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Ủ'ủ'ủm	Ủ'r'ủ'ủ'ẻ'ẻ (ỏ., P.)	Ủ-r'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Ủ'zủ'ủ'ủ	Ủ'zủ'ủ'ẻl
Ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	[Ủ'r'ủ'ủ'ủ]*	Ủ'rjủm	Ủ'zủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Ủ'zủ'ủ'ẻl-ites
Ủ'm'ủ'ủh	Ủ'rj	Ủ'tủ'ủ		

V.

VẢ-JỄZ'Ả-THẢ	Vẻ-nỉ'ủ'ủ	Vẻsh'ủ'ủ	Vẻsh'ủ'ủ	Vẻph'ủ'ủ
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X.

XẢ'ỏ'ủ'ủ	Xẻ'ẻ'ủ'ủ	Xẻ-rẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Xẻ-rẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ	Xẻ'ủ'ủ'ủ
Xủn'tủ'ủ'ủ'ủ				

* [Latin Urbanus, English Urban. — Editor.]

Z.

Zā'A-MĀN	Zāph-nāth-pā-ā-nē'ah	Zēd-ē-ki'ah	Zē'rūr	Ziph'ites
Zā-ā-nā'im	Zā'phōn	Zēeb	Zē-rū'ah	Zī'phrōn
Zā-ā-nān/njm	Zā'ra	Zē'eb (P., Sm.)	Zē-rūb'ba-bēl	Zīph'rōn (P., T.)
Zā-ā-vān	Zār-ā-cēs	Zē'lah	Zē-ryb-bā'bel (P.)	Zīp'pōr
Zā-ā'vān (P.)	Zār'rah	Zē'lek	Zēr-ū-i'ah	Zīp-pō'rah
Zā'bād	Zār-ā-i'as	Zē-lō'phe-ād	Zēr-vī'ah	Zīth'ri
Zāb-ā-dē'ang'	Zār-rē-āh	Zē-lō'tēs	Zē'thām	Ziz
Zāb-ā-dā'i'as	Zār-rē-ath-ites	Zēl'zah	Zē'thān	Zī'zā
(zūb-ā-dā'y'as)	Zār'rad	Zēm-ā-rā'im	Zē'thar	Zī'zāh
Zāb'bāi	Zār'ē-phāth	Zēm-ā-rite	Zī'ar	Zō'an
Zāb'ba-i (P.)	Zār'ē-tān	Zē-mī'ra	Zī'ba	Zō'ar
Zāb-dē'us	Zār'ēth Shā'hār	Zē'nān	Zīb'ē-ōn	Zō'ba, or Zō'bah
Zāb'dī	Zār'hites	Zē'nās	Zīb'ī-ōn	Zō-bē'bah
Zāb'dj-ēl	Zār'tā-nāh	Zē-ōr'im	Zīch'ri (zik'ri)	Zō'har
Zā-bī'nā	Zār-tā'nāh (P., T.)	Zēph-ā-nī'ah	Zīd'dim	Zō'hē-lēth
Zā'bud	Zār'thān	Zē'phāth	Zīd-ki'jah	Zō'hē'leth (P.)
Zāb'ū-lōn *	Zāth'ō-ē	Zēph'ā-thāh	Zī'dōn, or Sī'dōn	Zōn'a-rās
Zāc'ca-i	Zāth'thū	Zē-phā'thah (P.)	Zī-dō'nj-anš	Zō'peth
Zāc-chē'us	Zā-thū'i	Zē'phī, or Zē'phō	Zīf	Zō'phah
Zāc'cur	Zā'tū	Zē'phōn	Zī'ha	Zō'phāi
Zāch-ā-rī'ah	Zā'vān	Zēph'ōn-ites	Zīk'lāg	Zō'phar
Zā'cher	Zā'zā	Zēr	Zī'lāh	Zō'phim
Zā'dōk	Zēb-ā-dī'ah	Zē'rah	Zī'l'pāh	Zō'rah
Zā'hām	Zē'bah	Zēr-ā-hī'ah	Zī'l'thāi	Zō'rath-ites
Zā'ir	Zē-bā'im	Zēr-ā-i'ā	Zīl'thā'i (P.)	Zō'rē-āh
Zā'kaph	Zē'ē-dēe	Zēr'rau	Zīm'māh	Zō-rē'ah (T.)
Zā'l'mōn	Zē-bī'nā	Zē'red	Zīm'rām, or Zīm'rān	Zō'rītes
Zā-l-mō'nāh	Zē-bō'im	Zēr'ē-dā	Zīm'ri	Zō-rōb'ā-bel †
Zā'l-mō-nāh (P.)	Zē-bū'dā	Zēr'ē-dāh	Zīn	Zū'ar
Zā-l-mūn'nāh	Zēb'ū-dā (P.)	Zē-rēd'ā-thāh	Zī'nā	Zū'ph
Zām'bis	Zē'bul	Zēr'ē-rāth	Zī'ōn, or Sī'ōn	Zūr
Zām'brī	Zēb'ū-lōn	Zē-rē'rāth (P., T.)	Zī'or	Zū'rj-ēl
Zā'mōth	Zēb'ū-lōn-ites	Zē'resh	Zīph	Zū-rj-shād'dā-i
Zām-zūm'mimš	Zēch-ā-rī'ah	Zē'reth	Zī'phah	Zū'zimš
Zā-nō'ah	Zē'dād	Zē'ri	Zīph'ī-ōn	

* *Zabulon*. — "Notwithstanding," says the editor of Labbe, "this word, in Greek, Ζαβυλὼν, has the penultimate long, yet in our churches we always hear it pronounced with the acute on the antepenultimate. Those who thus pronounce it plead that, in Hebrew, the penultimate vowel

is short; but, in the word *Zorobabel*, Ζοροβάβελ, they follow a different rule; for, though the penultimate in Hebrew is long, they pronounce it with the antepenultimate accent."

† *Zorobabel*. — See ZABULON.

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

EBA.*

Accent the Antepenultimate.
BATHSHEBA, Elishaba, Beersheba.

ADA, IDA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Shemida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Eliada, Jehoida, Bethsäida, Adida.

EA, EGA, ECHA, UPHA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Laodicea, Chaldea, Judea, Arimathea, Idumea, Cæsarea, Berea, Iturea, Osea, Hosea, Omega, Hasupha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Cenchrea, Sabtecha.

ASHA, ISHA, USHA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Elisha, Jerusha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bäasha, Shalisha.

ATHA, ETHA, ITHA, OTHA, UTHA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Jegar-Sahadutha, Dalmanutha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gabatha, Gabbatha, Amadatha, Hammedatha, Parshandatha, Ephphatha, Tirshatha, Admatha, Caphenatha, Poratha, Achmetha, Tabitha, Golgotha.

IA.

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Seleucia, † Japhia, Adalia, Bethulia, Nethania, Chenania, Jazania, Jamnia, Samaria, Hezia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achäia, Arabia, Thracia, Samothracia, Grecia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Seleucia, Media, India, Pindia, Claudia, Phrygia, Antiochia, Casiphia, Philadelphia, Apphia, Igdalia, Julia, Pamphylia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Lycæonia, Macedonia, Apollonia, Junia, Ethiopia, Samaria, Adria, Alexandria, Celosyria, Syria, Assyria, Asia, Persia, Mysia, Galatia, Dalmatia, Philistia.

IKA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Elika.

ALA, ELA, ILA, AMA, EMA, IMA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Ambela, Arbelä, Machpela.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Magdala, Aquila, Aceldama, Apherema, Ashima, Jemima.

ANA, ENA, INA, ONA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Diana, Tryphena, Hyena, Palestina, Barjona.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abana, Hashbadana, Amana, Ecbatana.

OA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Gilböa, Silöa, Esstemöa.

ARA, ERA, IRA, URA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Guzara, Ahira, Sapphira, Thyatira, Bethsura.
Accent the Antepenultimate.
Bäara, Bethabara, Patara, Potiphæra, Sisera.

ASA, OSA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Cläsa, Tryphosa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Adasa, Amasa.

ATA, ITA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ephphata, Melita, Hatita.

AVA, UA, AZA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Ahava, Malchishua, Elishua, Shamua, Jahaza.
Accent the Antepenultimate.
Jeshua, Abishua, Joshua.

AB, IB, OB, UB.

Accent the Penultimate.
Eliab, Sennacherib, Ishbi-Benob, Ahitob, Abitub.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abinadab, Aminadab, Jehonadab, Jonadab, Chileab, Aholiab, Magor-Missabib, Aminadib, Eliashib, Bäalzebul, Bëelzebul.

AC, UC.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Isäac, Syriac, Abacuc, Habbacuc.

AD, ED, OD, UD.

Accent the Penultimate.
Almodad, Arphaxad, Elihud, Ahihud, Abiud, Ahiud, Ahilud.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Galäad, Josabab, Benhadad, Giläad, Zelopheäd, Zelophehad, Jochebed, Galëed, Ichabod, Amminud.

CE, DEE, LEE, MEE, AGE, YCHE, OHE, ILE, AME, OME, ANE, ENE, OE, OSSE, VE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Phenice, Bernice, Eunice, Elelohe, Salome, Magdalene, Abilene, Mitylene, Cyrene, Syene, Colosse, (Nazarene, pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the last.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Zebedee, Galilee, Ptolemeë, Bethphage, Syntyche, Subile, Apame, Gëthsemane, Siloe, Ninive.

ITE, † (in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.
Thisbite, Haruphite, Shuhite, Abiezrite, Gittite, Hittite, Hivite, Buzite.

* -*eba*. — For the pronunciation of the final *a*, in this selection, see Rule 9.

† *Seleucia*. — For this word and *Samaria*, *Antiochia*, and *Alexandria*, see the *Initial Vocabulary* of Greek and Latin

Proper Names, also Rule 30 prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*. — [See also note on p. 893. — *ДІГЛОА*.]

‡ -*ite*. — Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, and, on this account, are

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Harodite, Agagite, Arcopagite, Gergashite, Morashite, Ephraimite, Bethelite, Carmelite, Hamulite, Benjamite, Nephelamite, Shulamite, Shunamite, Edomite, Temanite, Gilonite, Shilonite, Horonite, Amorite, Jebusite.

Accent the Preantepenultimate.
Nāamathite, Jezrēelite, Bethlehēmite, Ephrāimite, (Canaanite, generally pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Ca-naan-ite*.)

AG, OG.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abishag, Hamongog.

BAH, CAH, DAH, EAH, CHAH, SHAH, THAH.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Zobazibah, Makkedah, Abidah, Elishah.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Dinhabah, Aholibah, Meribah, Abēl Bethmāacah, Abadah, Moladah, Zeredah, Jedidah, Gibēah, Shimēah, Zaphnath-Pāneah, Mēachah, Berachah, Bāashah, Eliathah.

AIAH, EIAH.

(*Ai* and *ei* pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.
Micaiah,* Michaiah, Benalah, Isaiah, Iphedeah, Māseelah.

(*Ai* pronounced in two syllables.)

Ađāiah, Pedāiah, Semāiah, Serāiah, Asāiah.

IAH.

Accent the Penultimate.
Abiah, Rhēabiah, Zibiah, Tobiah, Māadiah, Zebadiah, Obadiah, Noadiah, Jedidiah, Ahiab, Pekahiah, Jezrahiah, Barachiah, Japhiah, Bithiah, Hezekiah, Helkiah, Zedekiah, Adaliah, Gedaliah, Igalliah, Athaliah, Hachaliah, Remaniah, Nehemiah, Shelemiah, Meshelemiah, Jeremiah, Shebaniah, Zephaniah, Nethaniah, Chesaniah, Hananiah, Coniah, Jeconiah, Shēariah, Zachariah, Zechariah, Amariah, Shemariah, Azariah, Neariah, Moriah, Uriah, Josiah, Mesiah, Shephatiah, Pelatiah, Ahaziah, Amaziah, Asaziah, Uzziyah.

JAH.

Accent the Penultimate.
Aljah, Abijah, Jehidjah, Ahijah, Elijah, Adonijah, Irijah, Tobadonijah, Urijah, Hallelujah, Zerujah.

KAH, LAH, MAH, NAH, OAH, RAH, SAH, TAH, VAH, UAH.

Accent the Penultimate.
Rebekah, Azekah, Machpelah, Aholah, Abel-meholah, Bēulah, Elkanah, Hannah, Kirjath-sannah, Harbonah, Hashmonah, Zalmonah, Shiloh, Noah, Manoah, Zanoah, Uzzen-sheerah, Zipporah, Keturah, Hadassah, Malchishuah, Shammah, Jehovah, Zeruah.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Marrekah, Bāalah, Shuthelah, Telmelah, Methuselah, Hachilah, Hachiliah, Dalilah, Delilah, Havilah, Rāamah, Aholibamah, Adamah, Elishamah, Ruhamah, Lorumamah, Kedēmah, Ashimah, Jemimah, Penninah, Bāarah, Taberah, Deborah, Ephratah, Paruah.

ACH, ECH, OCH.

Accent the Penultimate.
Merodach, Evil-Merodach.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ahisamach, Ebed-melech, Abimelech, Ahimelech, Elimlech, Alammelech, Anammelech, Adramelech, Regemmelech, Arioch, Antioch.

KEH, LEH, VEH, APH, EPH, ASH, ESH, ISH.

Accent the Penultimate.
Elēaleh, Elioreph, Jehoash.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Rabshakeh, Nineveh, Ebiasaph, Bethshemesh, Enshemesh, Carchemish.

ATH, ETH, ITH, OTH, UTH.

Accent the Penultimate.
Goliath, Jehovah-jireh, Hazar-maveth, Baal-berith, Rehoboth, Arioth, Nehaioth, † Naioth, Moseroth, Hazeroth, Pihairoth, Mosoroth, Allon-bachuth.

sometimes accented even on the preantepenultimate syllable; as, *Bethlehemite*, from *Bethlehem*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more on the same syllable as their primitives. See Rule 8.

* *Micaiah*, &c.—For the pronunciation of the two last

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mahaloth, Bashemath, Asenath, Daberath, Elisabeth, Dab-basheth, Jerubbesheth, Ishbosheth, Mephibosheth, Harosheth, Zohelath, Bechleth, Shilboleth, Tanhumeth, Genesareth, Asbareth, Nazareth, Mazzareth, Kirhaseth, Shelomith, Shemimith, Lapidoth, Anathoth, Kerioth, Shemiramoth, Kedemoth, Ahemoth, Jerimoth, Sigionoth, Ashtaroth, Mazzaroth.

AI.

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Chelubai, Sheshai, Shimshai, Hushai, Zilthai, Berothai, Talmai, Tolmai, Sinai, Talnai, Arbonai, Sarai, Sippai, Bezai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mordecai, Asmadai, Sibbechai, Chephar-Haammonai, Pārai.

AL.

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Ai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Zabbāi, Babāi, Neidāi, Shobāi, Subāi, Zaccāi, Shaddāi, Amishaddāi, Aridāi, Heldāi, Hegāi, Hagēai, Belgai, Bigāi, Abishāi, Uthāi, Adāi, Barzillai, Uai, Sisaui, Shalmāi, Shamāi, Eliēnāi, Tannāi, Shether-boznāi, Nalarāi, Sharrāi, Shamsherāi, Shitrāi, Arisāi, Bastāi, Bavāi, Bigvāi, Uzāi

DI, EI, LI, MI, NI, OI, PI, RI, UI, ZI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Areli, Lōammi, Talitha-cumi, Gideon, Benoni, Hazelepoin, Philippi, Gebazi.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Engedi, Simēi, Shimēi, Edrēi, Bēthbirēi, Abisēi, Bāai, Naphtali, Nephthali, Puteoli, Adami, Naomi, Hanani, Bēerlahāiroi, Merari, Hāahashtari, Jesūi.

EK, UK.

Accent the Penultimate.

Adonizek, Adonibezek.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Melchizek, Amalek, Habakkuk.

AAL, EAL, IAL, ITAL, UTAL.

Accent the Penultimate.

Baal, Kirjath-baal, Hamutal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Meribbaal, Eshbaal, Eihbaal, Jerubbaal, Tabaal, Belial, Abital.

AEL, ABEL, EBEL.

Accent the Penultimate.

Jael, Abel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gabael, Michael, Raphael, Mishael, Mehujael, Abimael, Ishmael, Ismael, Anael, Nathanael, Israel, Asael, Zerubbabel, Zerobabel, Mehetabel, Jezebel.

EEL, OGEL, AHEL, ACHEL, APHEL, OPHEL, ETHEL.

Accent the Penultimate.

Enrogel, Rachel, El-bethel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tabael, Abdael, Japhthael, Mahalael, Bezael, Hanameel, Jerahmeel, Hananeel, Nathanael, Jabneel, Jezreel, Hazael, Asahel, Barachel, Amraphel, Achitophel.

IEL, KEL.

Accent the Penultimate.

Peniel, Uzziel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abiel, Tobiel, Adiel, Abdiel, Gaddiel, Pagiel, Salathiel, Ithiel, Ezekiel, Gamaliel, Shelumiel, Daniel, Othniel, Ariel, Gabriel, Uriel, Sheatziel, Putiel, Haziell, Hiddekel.

UEL, EZEL.

Accent the Penultimate.

Dēuel, Raguel, Bethuel, Pethuel, Hammel, Jemuel, Kemuel, Nemuel, Phanuel, Penuel, Jeruel, Bethzeel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Samuel, † Lemuel, Emanuel, Immanuel.

syllables of these words, see Rule 5, prefixed to Scripture Proper Names, p. 908.

† *Nabaioth*. — The *ai*, in this and the next word, form one syllable. See Rule 5, p. 908.

† *Samuel*. — See Rule 17 prefixed to Scripture Proper Names, p. 908.

AIL.

(Pronounced in two syllables.)
Accent the Penultimate.

Abihäll.

AIL.

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abigail.

OL, UL.

Accent the Penultimate.

Bethgamul.

Eshtaol.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

ODAM, AHAM, IAM, IJAM, IKAM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Elmodam, Abijam, Ahikam.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abraham, Miriam, Adonikam.

OAM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Rehoboam, Roboam, Jeroboam.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Siloam, Abinoam, Ahinoam.

ARAM, IRAM, ORAM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Pedanaram, Abiram, Hiram, Adoniram, Adoram, Hadoram, Jehoram.

AHEM, EHEM, ALEM, EREM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Menahem, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Beth-haccerem.

AIM.*

Accent the Penultimate.

Chusan-Rishathäim, Kirjathäim, Bethdiblahthäim, Ramathäim, Adithäim, Misrephothmäim, Abelmäim, Mahanäim, Manhanäim, Horonäim, Shäiräim, Adoräim, Sepharväim.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rephäim, Dothäim, Egläim, Barnäim, Sharäim, Ephräim, Beth-ephräim, Mizräim, Abel-mizräim.

BIM, CHIM, PHIM, KIM, LIM, NIM, RIM, ZIM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Sarsechim, Zeböim, Kirjatharim, Cahurim, Kelkath-hazurim.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cherubim, Lehabim, Rephidim, Seraphim, Teraphim, Eliakim, Jehoiakim, Joiakim, Joakim, Baalim, Dedanim, Ethanim, Abarim, Bethhaccerim, Kirjath-jearim, Hazerim, Bäalperazim, Gerizim, Gazizim.

DOM, LOM, AUM, IUM, NUM, RUM, TUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Obededom, Appil-forum, Miletum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abishalom, Absalom, Capernäum, Rhegium, Trogylium, Iconium, Adramyttium, Galbanum.

AAN, CAN, DAN, EAN, THAN, IAN, MAN, NAN.

Accent the Penultimate.

Memucan, Chaldäan, Ahiman, Elhanan, Johanan, Haman.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Canäan, Chanaän, Merodach-baladan, Nebuzaradan, El-nathan, Jonathan, Midjan, Indian, Phrygian, Italian, Macedonian, Ethiopian, Syrian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Naaman.

AEN, VEN, CHIN, MIN, ZIN.

Accent the Penultimate.

Manäen, Bethaven, Chorazin.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehoiachim, Benjamin.

EON, AGON, EPHON, ASHON, AION, ION, ALON,

ELON, ULON, YLON, MON, NON, RON, YON,
 THUN, RUN.

Accent the Penultimate.

Bäal-meon, Beth-dagon, Bäal-zephon, Näashon, Higgalon, Shiggallon, Chilion, Orion, Esdrelon, Bäal-hamon, Philemon, Abiron, Beth-horon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gibeon, Zibeon, Gedeon, Gideon, Simeon, Pirathon, Herodion, Carnion, Sirion, Ascalon, Ajalon, Askelon, Zebulon, Babylon, Jeshimon, Tabrimon, Solomon, Lebanon, Aäron, Apollyon, Jeduthun, Jeslurun.

EGO, ICHO, HIO, LIO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahio.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abednego, Jericho, Gallio.

AR, ER, IR, OR, UR.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahishar, Bäal-tamar, Balthasar, Eläzär, Eziongeber, Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, Hadadezer, Abiezer, Ahiezer, Eljezer, Romantiezor, Ebenezer, Joezer, Sharezer, Havoth jair, Asnoth-tabor, Beth-peor, Bäal-peor, Nicanor, Philome tor.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Issachar, Potiphar, Abiathar, Ithamar, Shemeber, Lucifer, Chedorlaomer, Aroer, Sosipater, Sopater, Achior, Nebuchonosor, Eupator, Shedäur, Abishur, Pedahzur.

AAS, BAS, EAS, PHAS, IAS, LAS, MAS, NAS, OAS,
 PAS, RAS, TAS, YAS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Osäas, Estias, Tobias, Sedecias, Abadias, Asadias, Abdias, Barachias, Ezechias, Matthias, Matthias, Ezekias, Nemeias, Jeremias, Ananias, Assnias, Azarias, Ezerias, Josias, Ozias, Bagäas, Aretas, Onyas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Annäas, Barsabas, Patrobas, Eneas, Phineas, Caiaphas, Cleophas, Herodias, Euodias, Georgias, Amphilas, Lysanias, Gabrias, Tiberias, Lysias, Nicolas, Artemas, Elymas, Parmenas, Siloas, Antipas, Epaphras.

CES, DES, EES, GES, HES, LES, NES, SES, TES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Gentiles,† Rameses, Mithridates, Euphrates.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rabsaces, Arsaces, Nomades, Phinäes, Astyages, Diotrophes, Epiphanes, Tahaphanes, Iernogenes, Taphenes, Calisthenes, Sosthenes, Eumenes.

ENES and INES.

(In one syllable.)

Accent the Ultimate.

Gadarenes, Agarenes, Hagarenes.

Accent the Penultimate.

Philistines, (pronounced philistins.)

ITES.

(Pronounced in one syllable.)

Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, which sometimes occasions the accent to be placed even on the preantepenultimate syllable; as, *Gileadites*, from *Gilead*; and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more on the same syllable as their primitives.

Accent the Penultimate.

Gadites, Kenites, Jannites, Levites, Hittites, Hivites.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rechabites, Moabites, Gergeshites, Nahathites, Kobathites, Pelethites, Cherethites, Uzzielites, Tarpeites, Elamites, Edomites, Reubenites, Ammonites, Hermonites, Ekronites, Hagarites, Nazarites, Amorites, Geshurites, Jebusites, Ninivites, Jesuites, Perizzites.

Accent the Preantepenultimate.

Giläadites, Amaläkites, Ishmäelites, Isräelites, Midianites, Giböonites, Aaronites.

OTES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Zelotes.

IS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Elimäis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Antiochis, Amathis, Bäalis, Decapolis, Nöapolis, Hierapolis, Persepolis, Amphipolis, Tripolis, Nicopolis, Scythopolis, Salamis, Damaris, Vabarsis, Antipatris, Atargatis.

* *aim.* — In this selection the *ai* form distinct syllables. See Rule 16, p. 909.

† *Gentiles* — This may be considered as an English word,

and should be pronounced in two syllables, as if written *jen-tiles*, the last syllable as the plural of *tile*.

IMS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Emims, Zumims, Zamzummins.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Rephäims, Gammadims, Cherethims, Anakims, Nethemims, Chemarims.

ANS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Sabëans, Laodicëans, Assidëans, Galilëans, Idumëans, Epicurëans.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Arabians, Grecians, Herodians, Antiochians, Corinthians, Parthians, Scythians, Athenians, Cyrenians, Macedonians, Zidonians, Babylonians, Lacedemonians, Ethiopians, Cyprians, Syrians, Assyrians, Tyrians, Ephesians, Persians, Galatians, Cretians, Egyptians, Nicolaitans, Scythopolitans, Samaritans, Lybians.

MOS, NOS, AUS, BUS, CUS, DUS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Archeläus, Meneläus, Abubus, Andronicus, Seleucus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Pergamos, Stephanos, Emmäus, Agabus, Bartacus, Achäicus, Tychicus, Aradus.

EUS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Daddeus, Asmodeus, Aggeus, Zaccheus, Ptolemeus, Maccabeus, Lebbeus, Cendebeus, Thaddeus, Mardocheus, Mardocheus, Alpheus, Timeus, Bartimeus, Hymeneus, Elizeus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Dositheus, Timotheus, Nereus.

GUS, CHUS, THUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Areopagus, Philologus, Lysimachus, Antiochus, Euty-chus Amadathus.

IUS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Darius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Gäius, Athenobius, Cornelius, Numenius, Cyrenius, Apollonius, Tiberius, Demetrius, Mercurius, Dionysius, Pontius Tertius.

LUS, MUS, NUS, RUS, SUS, TUS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Aristobulus, Eubulus, Nicodemus, Ecanus, Hircanus, Auranus, Sylvanus, Ahasuerus, Assuerus, Heliodorus, Areturus, Bar-jesus, Fortunatus, Philetus, Epaphroditus, Azotus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Attalus, Theophilus, Alcimus, Trophimus, Onesimus, Didymus, Libanus, Antilibanus, Sarchedonus, Acheacharus, Lazarus, Citherus, Eleutherus, Jäirus, Prochorus, Onesiphorus, Asapharasus, Ephesus, Epenetus, Asyncritus.

AT, ET, OT, IST, OST.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ararat, Eliphalet, Gennesaret, Iscariot, Antichrist, Pentecost.

EU, HU, ENU, EW, MY.

Accent the Penultimate.
Casleu, Chisleu, Abihu, Andrew.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Jehovah-Tsidkenu, Bartholomew, Jeremy.

BAZ, GAZ, HAZ, PHAZ.

Accent the Penultimate.
Mahar-shalal-hash-baz, Shäash-gaz, Eliphaz

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Jehöhahaz.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT AND QUANTITY ;

WITH

SOME PROBABLE CONJECTURES

ON

THE METHOD OF FREEING THEM FROM THE OBSCURITY AND CONTRADICTION
IN WHICH THEY ARE INVOLVED, BOTH BY THE
ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. — Horace.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AFTER the many learned pens which have been employed on the subject of the following Observations, the author would have been much ashamed of obtruding his humble opinion on so delicate a point, had he not flattered himself that he had taken a material circumstance into the account, which had been entirely overlooked by almost every writer he had met with.

It is not a little astonishing, that, when the nature of the human voice forms so great a part of the inquiry into accent and quantity, its most marking distinctions should have been so little attended to. From a perusal of every writer on the subject,* one would be led to suppose that high and low, loud and soft, and quick and slow, were the only modifications of which the voice was susceptible; and that the inflections of the voice, which distinguish speaking from singing, did not exist. Possessed, therefore, of this distinction of sounds, the author at least brings something new into the inquiry; and if, even with this advantage, he should fail of throwing light on the subject, he is sure he shall be entitled to the indulgence of the learned, as they fully understand the difficulty of the question.

* The only exception to this general assertion is Mr. Steele, the author of "Prosodia Rationalis;" but the design of this gentleman is not so much to illustrate the accent and quantity of the Greek language as to prove the possibility of forming a notation of speaking sounds for our own, and of reducing them to a musical scale, and accompanying them with instruments. The attempt is undoubtedly laudable, but no further useful than to show the impossibility of it by the very method he has taken to explain it; for it is wrapped up in such an impenetrable cloud of

music as to be unintelligible to any but musicians; and the distinctions of sound are so nice and numerous as to discourage the most persevering student from laboring to understand him. After all, what light can we expect will be thrown on this subject by one who, notwithstanding the infinitesimal distinctions he makes between similar sounds, says that the *u* in *ugly*, and the *e* in *met* and *get*, are diphthongs; that the *a* in *may* is long, and the same letter in *nation* short; and that the *u* in *you, use, &c.* is always acute-grave, and the *i* in *idle, try, &c.* grave-acute?

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PREPARATORY OBSERVATIONS.

As a perusal of the Observations on Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity requires a more intimate acquaintance with the nature of the voice than is generally brought to the study of that subject, it may not be improper to lay before the reader such an explanation of speaking sounds as may enable him to distinguish between high and loud, soft and low, forcibleness and length, and feebleness and shortness, which are so often confounded, and which consequently produce such confusion and obscurity among our best prosodists.

But, as describing such sounds upon paper as have no definite terms appropriated to them, like those of music, is a new and difficult task, the reader must be requested to give as nice an attention as possible to those sounds and inflections of voice, which spontaneously annex themselves to certain forms of speech, and which, from their familiarity, are apt to pass unnoticed. But if experience were out of the question, and we were only acquainted with the organic formation of human sounds, we must necessarily distinguish them into five kinds; namely, the monotone, or one sound continuing a perceptible time in one note, which is the case with all musical sounds; a sound beginning low and sliding higher, or beginning high and sliding lower, without any perceptible intervals, which is essential to all speaking sounds. The two last may be called simple slides or inflections; and these may be so combined as to begin with that which rises, and end with that which falls, or to begin with that which falls, and end with that which rises; and if this combination of different inflections be pronounced with one impulse or explosion of the voice, it may not improperly be called the circumflex, or compound inflection; and this monotone, the two simple and the two compound inflections, are the only modifications, independent on the passions, of which the human voice is susceptible.

The Different States of the Voice

The modifications of the voice, which have just been enumerated, may be called absolute, because they cannot be converted into each other, but must remain decidedly what they are; while different states of the voice, as high and low, loud and soft, quick and slow, are only comparative terms, since what is high in one case may be low in another, and so of the rest. Beside, therefore, the modifications of voice which have been described, the only varieties remaining, of which the human voice is capable, except those produced by the passions, are high, low, loud, soft, quick, slow, forcible, and feeble. Though high and loud, and low and soft, are frequently confounded, yet, when considered distinctly, their difference is easily understood; as, if we strike a large bell with a deep tone, though it gives a very low tone, it will still be a low one; and, if we strike a small bell with a high tone, it will still be a high tone, though the stroke be ever so soft. A quick tone, in music, is that in which the same tone continues but a short time, and a slow tone where it continues longer; but in speaking, a quick tone is that when the slide rises from low to high, or falls from high to low, in a short time, and a slow tone the reverse; while forcible and feeble seem to be severally compounded of two of these simple states; that is, force seems to be loudness and quickness, either in a high or low tone also; and feebleness seems to be softness and slowness, either in a high or a low tone likewise. As to the tones of the passions, which are so many and various, these, in the opinion of one of the best judges in the kingdom, are *qualities* of sound, occasioned by certain vibrations of the organs of speech, independent on high, low, loud, soft, quick, slow, forcible, or feeble; which last may not improperly be called different *quantities* of sound.

It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of observation, how few are these principles, which, by a different combination with each other, produce that almost unbounded variety of which human speech consists. The different quantities of sound, as these different states of the voice may be called, may be combined so as to form new varieties with any other that are not opposite to them. Thus high may be combined with either loud or soft, quick or slow; that is, a high note

may be sounded either in a loud or soft tone, and a low note may be sounded either in a loud or a soft tone also, and each of these tones may be pronounced either in a longer or a shorter time; that is, more slowly or quickly; while forcible seems to imply a degree of loudness and quickness; and feeble, a degree of softness and slowness, either in a high or a low tone. These combinations may, perhaps, be more easily conceived by classing them in contrast with each other:—

High, loud, quick.
Low, soft, slow.

Forcible may be high, loud, and quick; or low, loud, and quick. Feeble may be high, soft, and slow; or low, soft, and slow.

The different combinations of these states may be thus represented:—

High, loud, quick, forcible.	Low, loud, quick, forcible.
High, loud, slow.	Low, loud, slow.
High, soft, quick.	Low, soft, quick.
High, soft, slow, feeble.	Low, soft, slow, feeble.

When these states of the voice are combined with the five modifications of voice above mentioned, the varieties become exceedingly numerous, but far from being innumerable. Perhaps they may amount (for I leave it to arithmeticians to reckon them exactly) to that number into which the ancients distinguished the notes of music, which, if I remember right, was about two hundred.

These different states of the voice, if justly distinguished and associated, may serve to throw some light on the nature of accent. If, as Mr. Sheridan asserts, the accented syllable be only louder, and not higher, than the other syllables, every polysyllable is a perfect monotone. If the accented syllable be higher than the rest, which is the general opinion both among the ancients and moderns, this is true only when a word is pronounced alone, and without reference to any other word; for when suspended at a comma, concluding a negative member followed by an affirmative, or asking a question beginning with a verb, if the unaccented syllable or syllables be the last, they are higher than the accented syllable, though not so loud. So that the true definition of accent is this:—*If the word be pronounced alone, and without any reference to other words, the accented syllable is both higher and louder than the other syllables either before or after it; but, if the word be suspended, as at the comma, if it end a negative member followed by an affirmative, or if it conclude an interrogative sentence beginning with a verb, in each case the accented syllable is louder and higher than the preceding, and louder and lower than the succeeding syllables.* This will be sufficiently exemplified in the following pages. In the mean time, it may be observed, that if a degree of swiftness enter into the definition of force, and the accented syllable be the most forcible, it follows that the accent does not necessarily lengthen the syllable, and that if it fall on a long vowel, it is only a longer continuation of that force with which it quickly or suddenly commenced; for as the voice is an efflux of air, and air is a fluid like water, we may conceive a sudden gush of this fluid to continue either a longer or a shorter time, and thence form an idea of long or short quantity. If, however, this definition of force, as applied to accent, should be erroneous or imaginary, let it be remembered it is an attempt to form a precise idea of what has hitherto been left in obscurity; and that, if such an attempt should fail, it may at least induce some curious inquirer to show where it fails, and to substitute something better in its stead.

If these observations be just, they may serve to show how ill-founded is the opinion of that infinite variety of voice of which speaking sounds consist. That a wonderful variety may arise from the key in which we speak, from the force or feebleness with which we pronounce, and from the tincture of passion or sentiment we infuse into the words, is acknowledged; but, speak in what key we will, pronounce with what force or feebleness we please, and infuse whatever tincture of passion or sentiment we can imagine into the tones, still they must necessarily be pronounced with one of the foregoing modifications of the voice. Let us go into whatever twists or zigzags of tone we will, we cannot

go out of the boundaries of these inflections. These are the outlines on which all the force and coloring of speech is laid; and these may be justly said to form the first principles of speaking sounds.

Exemplification of the Different Modifications of the Voice. The Monotone, the Rising Inflection, the Falling Inflection, the Rising Circumflex, and the Falling Circumflex.

Though we seldom hear such a variety in reading or speaking as the sense and satisfaction of the ear demand, yet we hardly ever hear a pronunciation perfectly monotonous. In former times, we might have found it in the midnight pronunciation of the Bellman's verses at Christmas; and now the Town Crier, as Shakspeare calls him, sometimes gives us a specimen of the monotonous, in his vociferous exordium—"This is to give notice!" The clerk of a court of justice also promulgates the will of the court by that barbarous metamorphosis of the old French word *Oyez! Oyez!* Hear ye! Hear ye! into *O yes! O yes!* in a perfect sameness of voice. But however ridiculous the monotone in speaking may be in the above-mentioned characters, in certain solemn and sublime passages in poetry it has a wonderful propriety, and by the uncommonness of its use, it adds greatly to that variety with which the ear is so much delighted.

This monotone may be defined to be a continuation or sameness of sound upon certain words or syllables, exactly like that produced by repeatedly striking a bell: such a stroke may be louder or softer, but continues in exactly the same pitch. To express this tone, a horizontal line may be adopted;—such a one as is generally used to signify a long syllable in verse. This tone may be very properly introduced in some passages of Akenside's *Pleasures of Imagination*, where he so finely describes the tales of horror related by the village matron to her infant audience:—

"Breathing astonishment! of witching rhymes
And evil spirits; of the death-bed call
To him who robbed the widow, and devoured
The orphan's portion; of unquiet souls
Risen from the grave to ease the heavy guilt
Of deeds in life concealed; of shapes that walk
At dead of night, and clank their chains, and wave
The torch of hell around the murderer's bed."

If the words "of shapes that walk at dead of night" be pronounced in a monotone, it will add wonderfully to the variety and solemnity of the passage.

The rising inflection is that upward turn of the voice we generally use at the comma, or in asking a question beginning with a verb; as, "Nó, say you? did he say N6?" This is commonly called a suspension of voice, and may not improperly be marked by the acute accent, thus (´).

The falling inflection is generally used at the semicolon and colon, and must necessarily be heard in answer to the former question: "*He aid: he said Nò.*" This inflection, in a lower tone of voice, is adopted at the end of almost every sentence, except the definite question, or that which begins with the verb. To express this inflection, the grave accent seems adapted, thus (˘).

The rising circumflex begins with the falling inflection, and ends with the rising upon the same syllable, and seems, as it were, to twist the voice upwards. This inflection may be exemplified by the drawling tone we give to some words spoken ironically; as the word *Clódius*, in Cicero's Oration for Milo. This turn of voice may be marked in this manner (ˆ):—

"But it is foolish in us to compare Drusus Africanus and ourselves with Clódius; all our other calamities were tolerable, but no one can patiently bear the death of Clódius."

The falling circumflex begins with the rising inflection, and ends with the falling upon the same syllable, and seems to twist the voice downwards. This inflection seems generally to be used in ironical reproach; as on the word *you*, in the following example:—

"So, then, you are the author of this conspiracy against me? It is to you that I am indebted for all the mischief that has befallen me?"

If to these inflections we add the distinction of a phrase into accental portions, as,
"Prosperity | gains friends | and adversity | tries them," | and pronounce *friends* like an unaccented syllable of *gains*, and like an unaccented syllable of *adversity*, and *them* like an unaccented syllable of *tries*, we have a clear idea of the relative forces of all the syllables, and approximate closely to a notation of speaking sounds.

For further information respecting this new and curious analysis of the human voice, see *Elements of Elocution*, second edition, p. 62, and *Rhetorical Grammar*, third edition, p. 143.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT, &c.

1. In order to form an idea of the Accent and Quantity of the dead languages, it will be necessary first to understand what we mean by the accent and quantity of our own language;* and as quantity is supposed by some to regulate the accent in English as well as in Greek and Latin, it will be necessary first to inquire what we mean by long and short vowels, or, as some are pleased to term them, syllables.

2. In English, then, we have no conception of quantity arising from any thing but the nature of the vowels, as they are pronounced long or short. Whatever retardation of voice in the sound of a vowel there might be in Greek or Latin before two consonants, and those often twin consonants, we find every vowel in this situation as easily pronounced short as long; and the quantity is found to arise from the length or shortness we give to the vowel, and not from any obstruction of sound occasioned by the succeeding consonants. Thus the *a* in *banish, banner, and banter*, is short in all these words, and long in *paper, taper, and vapor*; the *i* long in *miser, minor, and mitre*, and short in *misery, middle, and mistress*; and so of the rest of the vowels; and though the accent is on the first syllable of all these words, we see it perfectly compatible with either long or short quantity.

3. As a further proof of this, we may observe, that unac-

cented vowels are frequently pronounced long, when the accented vowels are short. Thus the *o* in *Cicero*, in English as well as in Latin pronunciation, is long, though unaccented; and the *i* short, though under the accent. The same may be observed of the name of our English poet *Lillo*. So in our English words *cónclave, réconcile, chámonile*, and the substantives *cónfine, pérfume*, and a thousand others, we see the first accented syllable short, and the final unaccented syllable long. Let those who contend that the acute accent and long quantity are inseparable, call the first vowels of these words long, if they please; but by those who make their ear, and not their eye, the judge of quantity, when compared with the last vowels, they will always be esteemed short. †

4. The next object of inquiry is, What is the nature of English accent? Mr. Sheridan, ‡ with his usual decision, tells us, that accent is only a greater force upon one syllable than another, without any relation to the elevation or depression of the voice; while almost every other writer on the subject makes the elevation or depression of the voice inseparable from accent. When words are pronounced in a monotone, as the bellman repeats his verses, the clerical pronounces his advertisement, or the clerk of a church gives out the psalm, we hear an *ictus* or accentual force upon the

* It is not surprising that the accent and quantity of the accents should be so obscure and mysterious, when two such learned men of our own nation as Mr. Forster and Dr. Gally differ about the very existence of quantity in our own language. The former of these gentlemen maintains, that "the English have both accent and quantity, and that no language can be without them;" but the latter asserts, that, "in the modern languages, the pronunciation doth not depend upon a natural quantity, and therefore a greater liberty may be allowed in the placing of accents." And in another place, speaking of the northern languages of Europe, he says, that "it was made impossible to think of establishing quantity for a foundation of harmony, in pronunciation. Hence it became necessary to lay aside the consideration of quantity, and to have recourse to accents." "In these and some other passages, that writer," says Forster, "seems to look upon accents as alone regulating the pronunciation of English, and quantity as excluded from it." — *Forster's Essay on Accent and Quantity*, p. 23.

As a further proof of the total want of ear in a great Greek scholar, Lord Monbodo says, "Our accents differ from the Greek in two material respects; first, they are not appropriated to particular syllables of the word, but are laid upon different syllables, according to the fancy of the speaker, or rather as it happens; for I believe no man speaking English does, by choice, give an accent to one syllable of a word different from that which he gives to another."

"Two things, therefore, that, in my opinion, constitute our verse, are the number of syllables, and the mixture of loud and soft, according to certain rules. As to quantity, it is certainly not essential to our verse, and far less is accent." — See Steele's *Prosodia Rationalis*, p. 103, 110.

† A late very learned and ingenious writer tells us that our accent and quantity always coincide; he objects to himself the words *signify, magnify, qualify*, &c., where the final syllable is longer than the accented syllable; but this, he asserts, with the greatest probability, was not the accentuation of our ancestors, who placed the accent on the last syllable, which is naturally the longest. But this sufficiently proves that the accent does not necessarily lengthen the syllable it

falls on; that is, if length consist in pronouncing the vowel long, which is the natural idea of long quantity, and not in the duration of the voice upon a short vowel occasioned by the retardation of sounding two succeeding consonants, which is an idea, though sanctioned by antiquity, that has no foundation in nature; for who, that is not prejudiced by early opinion, can suppose the first syllable of *elbow* to be long, and the last short? — See *Essay on Greek and Latin Prosodies*: printed for Robson.

‡ The term (accent) with us has no reference to inflections of the voice or musical notes, but only means a peculiar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest. — *Lectures on Elocution*, quarto edition, p. 41.

"To illustrate the difference between the accent of the ancients and that of ours," says Mr. Sheridan, "let us suppose the same movements beat upon the drum, and sounded by the trumpet. Take, for instance, a succession of words where the accent is on every second syllable, which forms an iambic movement; the only way by which a drum (as it is incapable of any change of notes) can mark that movement, is by striking a soft note first, followed by one more forcible, and so in succession. Let the same movement be sounded by the trumpet, in an alternation of high and low notes, and it will give a distinct idea of the difference between the English accents and those of the ancients." — *Art of Reading*, p. 75.

I am sorry to find one of the most ingenious, learned, and candid inquirers into this subject of the same opinion as Mr. Sheridan. The authority of Mr. Nares would have gone near to shake my own opinion, if I had not recollected that this gentleman confesses he cannot perceive the least of a diphthongal sound in the *i* in *strike*, which Dr. Wallis, he observes, excludes from the simple sounds of the vowels. For if the definition of a vowel sound be, that it is formed by one position of the organs, nothing can be more perceptible than the double position of them in the present case, and that the noun *eye*, which is perfectly equivalent to the pronoun *I*, begins with the sound of *a* in *father*, and ends in that of *e* in *equal*. — See NARES'S *English Orthoëpy*, pp. 2, 144.

several accented syllables, which distinguishes them from the others, but no more variety of tone than if we were to beat the syllables of the same words upon a drum, which may be louder or softer, but cannot be either higher or lower. This is pronouncing according to Mr. Sheridan's definition of accent; and this pronunciation certainly comes under the definition of singing; — it is singing ill, indeed, as Julius Cæsar said of a bad reader, but still it is singing, and therefore essentially different from speaking; for in speaking, the voice is continually *sliding* upwards or downwards, and in singing, it is *leaping*, as it were, from a lower to a higher, or from a higher to a lower tone, — the only two possible ways of varying the human voice, with respect to elevation or depression; — so that when we are told by some writers on this subject, that the speaking of the ancients was a *kind* of singing, we are led into the error of supposing that singing and speaking differ only in degree, and not in kind, whereas they are just as different as motion and rest.*

5. Whenever, in speaking, we adopt a singing tone, (which was formerly the case with Puritan preachers,) it differs essentially from speaking, and can be pricked down upon paper, and be played upon a violin; and whenever, in singing, we adopt a speaking tone, the slide of this tone is so essentially distinct from singing, as to shock the ear like the harshest discord. Those, therefore, who rank recitativo as a medium between singing and speaking, are utterly ignorant of the nature of both. Recitativo is just as much singing as what is called *air*, or any other species of musical composition.

6. If we may have recourse to the eye, the most distinct and definite of all our senses, we may define musical notes to be horizontal lines, and speaking tones oblique lines; the one rises from low to high, or falls from high to low, by distinct intervals, as the following straight lines

to the eye; — — — the other slides upwards or downwards, as the following oblique lines:  nor is

the one more different to the eye than the other is to the ear. Those, therefore, who gravely tell us that the enunciation of the ancients was a kind of musical speaking, impose upon us with words to which we can annex no ideas; and when they attempt to illustrate this musico-speaking

* It is not denied, that the slides in speaking may sometimes leap, as it were, from a low to a high, or from a high to a low note; that is, that there may be a very considerable interval between the end of one of those slides and the beginning of another; as between the high note in the word *no*, in the question, *Did he say No?* and the low note which the same word may adopt in the answer, *No, he did not*. But the sound which composes the note of speaking, as it may be called, and the sound which composes the note of singing, are essentially distinct; the former is in continual motion, while the latter is for a given time at rest. — See Note to sect. 23.

† How the ancients could make every monosyllable accented, (that is, according to their definition of accent, pronounced with an elevated tone of voice,) without telling us how this elevation happened, whether it were an elevation of one part of the syllable above the other, or the elevation of one word or syllable above other words or syllables, — how these distinctions, I say, so absolutely necessary to a precise idea of accent, should never be once mentioned, can be resolved into nothing but that attachment to words without ideas, and that neglect of experiment, which have involved the moderns in the same mist of ignorance and error.

‡ That excellent scholar, Mr. Forster, furnishes an additional instance of the possibility of uniting a deep and accurate knowledge of what is called the prosody of the ancients, with a total ignorance of the accent and quantity of his own language. After a thousand examples to show how the English is susceptible of every kind of metre among the ancients, (though in all his examples he substitutes English accent for Greek and Latin quantity,) he proceeds to show the difference between the English, the Irish, and the Scotch pronunciation.

“The English join the acute and long time together, as in *liberty*, *y* short. The Scotch observe our quantity, and alter our accent, *liberty*, *y* short. When I say they observe our quantity, I mean they pronounce the same syllable long circumflex with which they make it longer. In respect to the be remarked, that it is not formed as the Greek, Latin, and English, of an acute and grave, but of a grave and acute: *vôcés*, *rôcés*, *rôund*, English: *rôund*, Scotch.

“The Irish observe our quantity and accent too, but with a greater degree of spirit or emphasis, which Scaliger calls *afflato in latitudine*, giving to most syllables an aspiration.” — *Essay on Accent and Quantity*, p. 75.

pronunciation by referring us to the Scotch and other dialects, they give us a rhetorical flourish instead of a real example; for however the Scotch and other speakers may draw out the accent, and give the vowel a greater length than the English, it is always in an oblique, and not in a straight line; for the moment the straight line of sound, or the monotone, is adopted, we hear something essentially distinct from speaking.

7. As high and low, loud and soft, forcible and feeble, are comparative terms, words of one syllable pronounced alone, and without relation to other words or syllables, cannot be said to have any accent. † The only distinction to which such words are liable, is an elevation or depression of voice, when we compare the beginning with the end of the word or syllable. Thus a monosyllable, considered singly, rises from a lower to a higher tone in the question *No?* which may, therefore, be called the acute accent; and falls from a higher to a lower tone, upon the same word, in the answer *No*, which may, therefore, be called the grave. But when the accented word or syllable is associated with unaccented words or syllables, the acute accent is louder and higher than the preceding, and louder and lower than the succeeding syllables, as in the question, *Satisfactorily, did he say?* and the grave accent both louder and higher than either the preceding or succeeding syllables, in the answer, *He said satisfactorily*. Those who wish to see this explained more at large may consult *Elements of Elocution*, page 183, or *Rhetorical Grammar*, 3d edition, p. 77.

8. This idea of accent is so evident, upon experiment, as to defy contradiction; and yet, such is the general ignorance of the modifications of the voice, that we find those who pretend to explain the nature of accent the most accurately, when they give us an example of the accent in any particular word, suppose it always pronounced affirmatively and alone; † that is, as if words were always pronounced with one inflection of voice, and as if there were no difference with respect to the nature of the accent, whether the word is an affirmation or a question, in one part of the sentence or in another; when nothing can be more palpable, to a correct ear, than that the accents of the word *voluntary*, in the following sentences, are essentially different: —

His resignation was *voluntary*.

He made a *voluntary* resignation.

In both, the accent is on the first syllable. In the first sentence, the accented syllable is higher and louder than the

Mr. Forster falls exactly into the mistake of Mr. Sheridan, though he has a quite different idea of accent. He supposes *liberty* always pronounced by an Englishman in one manner, and that as a single word, or at the end of a sentence; he has not the least notion of the different inflection the same word may have, according as the accent is differently inflected, as we may plainly perceive in the following question: “Is it *liberty* or *licentiousness* you plead for?” where the English raise the voice on the latter syllable, as the Scotch too frequently do. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, which Mr. Forster says the Scotch preserve in this word, I must dissent from him totally; for they preserve the accent, and alter the quantity, by pronouncing the first syllable as if written *leeberty*. If Mr. Forster call this syllable long in the English pronunciation of it, I should be glad to be told of a shorter accented syllable than the first of *liberty*; if he say the accent being on it renders it long, I answer, this subverts his whole system; for if accent falling on any vowel make it long, the quantity of the Greek and Latin is overturned, and *cæno*, in the first line of the *Æneid*, must be a spondee.

This is the consequence of entering on the discussion of a difficult point, without first defining the terms; — nothing but confusion and contradiction can ensue.

But I must give this writer great credit for his saying the Scotch pronunciation abounds with the circumflex; for this is really the case; and the very circumflex opposite to the Greek and Latin, beginning with the grave, and ending with the acute. I am not, however, a little astonished that this did not show him how deficient the ancients were in this modification of the voice; which, though used too frequently in Scotland, is just as much in the human voice as the other circumflex, and may be, and is often, used in England, with the utmost propriety. With respect to the common circumflex on Greek, Latin, and some French words, the accidental use of it is quite unknown, and it only stands for long quantity; but both these circumflexes are demonstrable upon the human voice in speaking, and may be made as evident by experiment as the stress of an accented syllable, by pronouncing the word on which it is placed. — See *Rhetorical Grammar*, 3d edit. p. 80.

I must just take notice of the inaccuracy of Mr. Forster, in saying the last syllable of *liberty* is short, and yet that it has the circumflex accent: this is contrary to all the prosody of antiquity, and contrary to the truth of the case in this instance; for it is the length of the first syllable, arising from the circumflex on it, which distinguishes the Scotch from the English pronunciation.

other syllables; and in the second, it is louder and lower than the rest. The same may be observed of the following question:—

Was his resignation *voluntary* or *involuntary*?

where the first syllable of the word *voluntary* is louder and lower than the succeeding syllables; and in the word *involuntary* it is louder and higher. Those who have not ears sufficiently delicate to discern this difference, ought never to open their lips about the acute or grave accent, as they are pleased to call them; let them speak of accent, as it relates to stress only, and not to elevation or depression of voice, and then they may speak intelligibly.

9. A want of this discernment has betrayed Mr. Forster into obscurity and contradiction. To say nothing of his asserting that the English, Irish, and Scotch accents differ, (where accent cannot possibly mean stress, for then English verse would not be verse in Ireland and Scotland,) what shall we think of his telling us, that in England, we pronounce the word *majesty* * with an acute accent and long quantity upon the first syllable, and the two last syllables with the grave accent and short quantity; and that in Scotland this word is pronounced with a grave accent and long quantity on the first syllable, and with an acute accent and short quantity on the last? Now, if by accent be meant stress, nothing is more evident than that the English and Scotch, with the exception of very few words, place the accent on the same syllable; but if elevation be included in the idea of accent, it is as evident that the English pronounce the first syllable louder and higher than the two last, when they pronounce the word either singly, or as ending a sentence; as,

“He spoke against the king’s *majesty*.”

and louder and lower than the two last, when it is the last accented word but one in a sentence; as,

“He spoke against the *majesty* of the king;”

or when it is the last word in asking a question, beginning with a verb; as,

“Did he dare to speak against the king’s *majesty*?”

10. Where then is the difference, it will be asked, between the English and Scotch pronunciation? I answer, precisely in this, that the Scotch are apt to adopt the rising circumflex and long quantity, where the English use the simple rising inflection and short quantity. Thus in the word *majesty*, as well as in every other of the same form, they generally adopt the rising inflection, as in the two last sentences, whether it end a question beginning with a verb, as, “Is this the picture of his *majesty*?” or whether it end an affirmative sentence, as, “This is the picture of his *majesty*.” And it is the prevalence of this long quantity with the rising inflection, that forms the principal difference between the English and Scotch pronunciation.

11. Having thus endeavored to ascertain the accent and quantity of our own language, let us next inquire into the nature of the accent and quantity of the ancients.

12. The long quantity of the ancients must arise either from a prolongation of the sound of the vowel, or from that delay of voice which the pronunciation of two or more consonants in succession are supposed naturally to require. Now, vowels were said to be either long by nature, or long by position. Those long by nature † were such as were long, though succeeded by a single consonant, as the *u* in *natura*, and were a sort of exception to the general rule; for a vowel before a single consonant was commonly short, as in every *u* in the word *tumulus*. Those vowels which were long by position were such as were succeeded by two or more consonants, as the first *o* in *sponsor*; but if the long and short quantity of the ancients was the same distinction of the sound of the vowel as we make in the words *cadens* and

magic, calling the first *a* long, and the second short, then the *a* in *mater* and *pater* § must have been pronounced like our *a* in *later* and *latter*; and those vowels which were long by position, as the *a* in *Bacchus* and *campus*, must have been sounded by the ancients as we hear them in the English words *bake* and *came*.

13. If, therefore, the long quantity of the ancients were no more than a retardation of voice on the consonants, or that duration of sound which an assemblage of consonants is supposed naturally to produce without making any alteration in the sound of the vowel, such long quantity as this an English ear has not the least idea of. Unless the sound of the vowel be altered, we have not any conception of a long or short syllable; and the first syllables of *banish*, *banter*, and *banter*, have, to our ears, exactly the same quantity.

14. But, if the long quantity of the ancients arose naturally from the obstruction the voice meets with in the pronunciation of two or more consonants, how does it happen that the preceding consonants do not lengthen the vowel as much as those which succeed? Dr. Gally tells us the reason of this is, “that the vowel being the most essential part of the syllable, the voice hastens to seize it; and in order to do this, it slurs over all the consonants that are placed before it, so that the voice suffers little or no delay. But the case of the consonant that follows is not the same; it cannot be slurred over, but must be pronounced full and distinct, otherwise it would run into, and be confounded with, the following syllable. By this means the voice is delayed more in the latter than in the former part of the syllable, and *δ'* is longer than *σσο*, and *η* longer than *σολη*.”

I must own myself at a loss to conceive the force of this reasoning. I have always supposed the consonant, when it forms part of a syllable, to be as essential to its sound as the vowel; nor can I conceive why the latter consonants of a syllable may not be pronounced as rapidly as the former, without running the former syllable into the latter, and thus confounding them together; since no such confusion arises when we end the first syllable with the vowel, and begin the following syllable with the consonants; as, *pro-crasino*, *pro-stratus*, &c.; as in this case, there is no consonant to stop the first syllable, and prevent its running into the second; so that Dr. Gally seems to have *slurred* over the matter, rather than to have explained it; but as he is the only writer who has attempted to account for the manner in which quantity is produced by consonants, he is entitled to attention.

15. In the first place, then, in words of more than one syllable, but one consonant can belong to the preceding vowel, as the others must necessarily be considered as belonging to the succeeding vowel, and, according to Dr. Gally, must be hurried over, that the voice may seize its favorite letter. As one consonant, therefore, does not naturally produce long quantity, where is the delay, if the other consonants be hurried over? and, consequently, where is the long quantity which the delay is supposed to produce? This is like adding two nothings together to produce a something.

16. But what does he mean by the necessity there is of pronouncing the latter consonant full and distinct, that it may not run into, and be confounded with, the following syllable? Must not every consonant be pronounced full and distinct, whether we pronounce it rapidly or slowly, whether before or after the vowel? Is not the *str* in *stratæmen* pronounced as full and distinct, as the same letters in *castra*, *castrator*, &c.? I know there is a shadow of difference, by pronouncing the vowel in our short English manner, so as to unite with the *s*, as if written *cas*; but if we make the preceding vowel long, as in *case*, and, according to the rules of syllabification laid down by Ramus, Ward, and the Latin grammarians, carry the consonants to the succeeding syllable, as if written *cas-stray*, we find these consonants pronounced exactly in the same manner; and this

* Would not any one suppose, by Mr. Forster’s producing this word as an example of the English accent, that the English always pronounced it one way, and that as if it ended a declarative sentence? This is exactly like the mistake of Priscian, in the word *Natura*.—See sect. 20, in the Notes.

† So much are the critics puzzled to reconcile the tragic and comic verses of the ancients to the laws of metre, that a learned writer in the *Monthly Review* for May, 1762, speaking of the corrections of Dr. Heath, in his notes or readings of the old Greek tragedians, says,—

“These emendations are much more excusable than such as are made merely for the sake of the metre, the rules of which are so extremely vague and various, as they are laid down by the metrical critics, that we will venture to say any chapter in *Robinson Crusoe* might be reduced to measure by them. This is not conjecture; the thing shall be proved:

‘As I was rummaging about her, { *lambicus dimeter hyper-*
I found several *catalectus.*
Things that I wanted, *Dochmaicus.*
A fire-shovel and tongs, *Dactylicus dimeter.*
Two brass kettles, *Dochmaicus ex epitrito*
 *quarto et syllabâ.*

A pot to make chocolate, { *Periodus brachycatalectus.*
Some horns of fine glazed powder, *Euripideus.*
A gridiron, and seven { *Dactylicus penthemimeris.*
Ral other necessaries? *Basis anapestica cum syllabâ.*‡

‡ If the long quantity of the Greek and Latin arose naturally from the retardation of sound occasioned by the succeeding consonants, the long vowels in this situation ought to have been termed long by nature, and those long vowels which come before single consonants should have been called long by custom; since it was nothing but custom made the vowel *e* in *decus* (honor) short, and in *dedo* (to give) long; and the vowel *o* in *ovum* (an egg) long, and in *ovo* (to triumph) short.

§ I do not here enter into the question concerning the ancient sound of the Latin *a*, which I am convinced was like our *a* in *water*; but whether it were like the *a* in *paper*, *father*, or *water*, is not of any importance in the present question; the quantity is the same, supposing it to have been any one of them.

|| *Dissertation against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accents*, Dissert. ii. p. 50, second edition.

leads us to suppose that double consonants were the signs only, and not the efficient, of long quantity; and that this same long quantity was not simply a duration of sound upon the consonants, but exactly what we call long quantity, — a lengthening of the sound by pronouncing the vowel open, as if we were to pronounce the *a* long in *mater*, by sounding it as if written *mayer*; and the same letter short in *pater*, as if it were written *patter*.*

17. The reason of our repugnance to admit of this analogy of quantity in the learned languages is, that a diametrically opposite analogy has been adopted in the English, and, I believe, in most modern tongues, — an analogy which makes the vowel long before one consonant, and short before more than one.

18. If, however, the quantity of the ancients lay only in the vowel, which was lengthened and shortened in our manner by altering the sound, how strange must have been their poetical language, and how different from the words taken singly! Thus the word *nec*, which, taken singly, must have been pronounced with the vowel short, like our English word *neck*, — in composition, as in the line of Virgil, where it is long,

“Fulgura, *nec* diri toties arsere cometa,”

this word must have been pronounced as if written *neck*; just as differently as the words *proper*, *of*, *mankind*, *is*, and *man*, in the line of Pope, would be pronounced by the same rule,

“The proper study of mankind is man;”

and as if written,

“The *propeer* study *ove mane-kind ces mane*.”*

When to this alteration of the quantity, by the means of succeeding consonants, we add that rule,

“Finalem cæsura brevem producere gaudet,”

which makes the short or doubtful vowel long, that either immediately precedes the cæsura, or concludes the hexameter verse, — what must be our astonishment at this very different sound of the words, arising merely from a different collocation of them, and at the strange variety and ambiguity to the ear this difference must occasion! †

19. But if this system of quantity among the ancients appear strange and unaccountable, our wonder will not be diminished when we inquire into the nature of their accent.

20. From what has been said of accent and quantity in our own language, we may conclude them to be essentially distinct and perfectly separable; nor is it to be doubted that they were equally separable in the learned languages; instances of this from the scholiasts and commentators are innumerable; but so loose and indefinite are many of their expressions, so little do they seem acquainted with the analysis of the human voice, that a great number of quotations are produced to support the most opposite and contradictory systems. Thus Vossius, Henninius, and Dr. Gally, produce a great number of quotations which seem to confound ac-

* That exceedingly corroborates this idea of quantity is, the common or doubtful vowels, as they are called; that is, such as come before a mute and a liquid; as the first *a* in *patria*, the *e* in *refluo*, &c.; as in these words the vowel preceding the mute and liquid is either long or short, as the writer or speaker pleases to make it; but if the consonants naturally retarded the sound of the syllable, so as to make it long, how could this be? If the syllable were to be made long, did the speaker dwell longer on the consonants, and if it were to be made short, did he hurry them over? And did this make the difference in the quantity of these syllables? The utter impossibility of conceiving this to have been the case renders it highly probable that the long or short quantity lay only in the vowel.

† See this idea of the different sounds of words, when taken singly, and when in composition, most excellently treated by the author of the *Greek and Latin Prosodies*, attributed to the present bishop of St. Asaph, p. 101.

‡ It is not astonishing that learned men will wrangle with each other for whole pages about the sense of a word in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, upon the difference between singing and speaking sounds, when this difference is just as open to them, by experiment, as it was to him? Who can sufficiently admire the confidence of Isaac Vossius, who says, — “In cantu latus evagari sonos, quam in recitatione aut communi sermone, utpote in quo vitiosum habeatur, si vox ultra *diapente*, seu tres tonos et semitonum, acuat.” In singing, the sound has a larger compass than in reading or common speaking, inasmuch that, in common discourse, whatever is higher than the *diapente* is held to be extremely vicious.

§ Thus Priscian: “In unaquaque parte orationis *arsis* est *thesis* sunt velut in hac parte *natura*: ut quando dico *nata*, elevatur vox est *arsis* in *tu*; quando vero *ra*, deprimitur vox, est *thesis*.” Any one would conclude, from this description of the rising and falling of the voice upon this word, that it could only be pronounced one way, and that

cent and quantity, by making the acute accent and long quantity signify the same; while Michaelis, Melancthon, Forster, Primat, and many other men of learning, produce clouds of witnesses from the ancients to prove that accent and quantity are essentially different. † The only thing they seem to agree in is, that the acute accent always raises the syllable on which it is placed higher than any other in the word. § This is certainly true, in English pronunciation, if we pronounce the word singly, and terminate it as if no other were to follow; but if we pronounce it in a sentence, where it is the last accent beginning with a verb, when we suspend the voice in expectation of an answer, we then find the latter syllables of the word, though unaccented, are pronounced higher than the accented syllable in the former part of the word. — See No. 7.

21. But what are we to think of their saying that every monosyllable is either accented or circumflexed? || If the acute accent signify an elevation of voice, this, with respect to words of one syllable, must mean elevated above some other word either preceding or succeeding, since elevation is a mere comparative word; but this is not once mentioned by them; if it have any meaning, therefore, it must imply that the acute accent is the monosyllable, pronounced with, what I should call, the *rising inflection* or *upward slide*; and then we can comprehend how a monosyllable may have the acute accent without reference to any other word; as when we begin a syllable low, and slide it higher, or begin it high, and slide it lower, it may be said to be acute or grave of itself; that is, when it is pronounced alone, and independent of other words. Unless we adopt this definition of the acute and grave, it will be impossible to conceive what the old grammarians mean when they speak of a monosyllable having the grave or the acute accent. Thus Diomedes says, on some words changing their accent, — “*Si post cum gravi pronunciatu accentu, erit præpositio; si acuto, erit adverbium, ut longo post tempore veni*.”

22. It was a canon, in the prosody of the Greeks and Romans, that words of more than one syllable must have either an acute or a circumflex accent; and that the other syllables, without an accent, were to be accounted grave; but if this be so, what are we to think of those numerous monosyllables, and the final syllables of those dissyllables, that we may see marked with the grave accent, as, *Mis, rōs, pēs, Θός, Άσπης, κ. τ. λ.* ‡ “Why, these words,” says Mr. Forster, “whatever Dr. Gally may conceive, had certainly their elevation on the last syllable;” and this opinion of Mr. Forster is supported by some of the most respectable authorities. ¶

23. With respect to the power of the accent in both the Greek and Latin languages, nothing can be better established by the ancient grammarians, than that the acute accent did not lengthen the syllable it fell upon, and that short syllables, remaining short, had often the acute accent. This opinion has been irrefragably maintained by Mr. Forster,** and the author of “Observations on the Greek and

there was no difference in the comparative height of the vowel *u*, in the two following sentences: —

“Lucretius wrote a book *De Rerum Natura*.”

“Lucretius wrote a book *De Natura Rerum*.”

Whereas it is evident that the word *natura* is susceptible of two different pronunciations: in the first sentence the syllable *tu* is louder and higher than the last; and in the second it is louder and lower than the last; and this confounding of loud with high, and soft with low, seems to be the great stumbling-block both of ancients and moderns. — See No. 7, 8, &c.

¶ “*Ea vero, quæ sunt syllabæ unius, erunt acuta aut flexa; ne sit aliqua vox sine acutâ.*” *Quinct. lib. i. c. 5.*

¶ The seeming impossibility of reconciling accent and quantity made *Herman Vanderhardt*, the author of a small treatise entitled *Arcanum Accentuum Græcorum*, consider the marks of Greek accentuation as referring not to syllabic, but oratorical, accent. But, as Mr. Forster observes, “If this supposition were true, we should not meet with the same word constantly accented in the same manner as we see it at present. A word’s oratorical accent will vary according to the general sentiment of the passage wherein it occurs; but its syllabic accent will be invariably the same, independent of its connection with other words in the same sentence, except in the case of enclitics and a few others.” — *Essay on Accent and Quantity*, p. 25.

** But when Mr. Forster endeavors to explain how this is to be done, he has recourse to music: —

“Notwithstanding the reluctance of Vossius, Henninius, and thousands after them, to admit the acute as compatible with a short time, if I could have them near me, with a flute in my hand, or rather with an organ before us, I would engage to convince them of the consistency of these two. I would take any two keys next to each other, one of which would consequently give a sound lower than the other: suppose the word *αἶθε* before us, or *ἀνοσταν*; both which words Vossius would circumflex on the penultimate, in-

Latin Prosodies," though as strenuously denied by Dr. Gally,* Isaac Vossius, and Henningius; and these last seem to have been persuaded of the inseparable concomitancy of the acute accent and long quantity, from the impossibility they supposed there was of separating them in any language. But if we make our ears, and not our eyes, judges of quantity, can any thing be more palpable than the short quantity of the accented syllables of *próselyte, ánodyne, tribune,* and *innate,* and the long quantity of the final syllables of these words? And when we pronounce the Greek and Latin words, *σφάλλο, fallo, áμφο, ambo,* nothing can be more evident than the long quantity of the final vowel, though without the accent, and the short quantity of the initial and accented syllable.

24. As to the long quantity arising from the succession of two consonants, which the ancients are uniform in asserting, if it did not mean that the preceding vowel was to lengthen its sound, as we should do by pronouncing the *a* in *scatter* as we do in *skater*, (one who skates,) I have no conception of what it meant; for if it meant that only the time of the syllable was prolonged, the vowel retaining the same sound, I must confess as utter an inability of comprehending this source of quantity in the Greek and Latin as in English. *Banish, banner, and banter,* have, to our ears, the first syllable equally short; the same may be observed of *senate, seminary, sentence, and sentiment;* and if, as an ingenious critic † has asserted, the ancients pronouncing both the consonants in *callidus, fallo, &c.*—that is, finishing one *l*, by separating the tongue from the palate, before the other is begun,—such a pronunciation must necessarily augment the number of syllables, nearly as if written *callidus, falelo, &c.*, and is therefore contrary to all the rules of ancient prosody; nor would this pronunciation to our ears give the least length to the preceding vowel, any more than the succeeding mute does in *sentence* and *sentiment*.

25. When these observations on the accent and quantity of the ancients are all put together, shall we wonder that the learned and ingenious author of "Elements of Criticism" § should go so far as to assert that the dactyls and spondees of hexameter verse, with respect to pronunciation, are merely ideal, not only with us, but that they were so with the ancients themselves? Few, however, will adopt an opinion which will necessarily imply that the Greek and Latin critics were utterly ignorant of the nature of their own language; and every admirer of those excellent writers will rather embrace any explanation of accent and quantity, than give up Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Cicero, Quintilian, and Longinus. Suppose then, as a last refuge, we were to try to read a Greek or Latin verse, both by accent

stead of giving an acute to the first, according to our present marks; I would, conformably to these marks, just touch the higher key for the initial *á*, and take my finger off immediately; and then touch the lower key, on which I would dwell longer than I did on the higher, and that would give me a grave with a long time for the syllable *ei*; the same lower key I would just touch again, and instantly leave it, which would give me a grave with a short time for *de*: *aeiúe*. Now, if this can be done on a wind instrument, within the narrow compass of two notes, it may be done by the organs of human speech, which are of the nature of a wind instrument, in ordinary pronunciation. For the sounds of our voice, in common speech, differ from those of such musical instruments, not in *quality*, but in arithmetical discrete quantity or number only, as hath been observed before, and is confirmed by the decisive judgment of that nice and discerning critic, Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Here then is, to demonstration, an acute tone consistent with a short time, and a grave tone with a long one." pp. 342, 343. To this I may add the observation made by the author of the "Essay on the Harmony of Language:" "Strange it seems, that the author of this passage should maintain an opinion so contrary to truth, so repugnant to his own purpose, so belied by daily and hourly experience, as that the union of the acute tone with a short quantity seldom occurs in English pronunciation, and is hardly practicable by an English voice." And still more strange, I may add, is it, that these two authors should not see that the experiment, which is called a demonstration, has nothing to do with the point in question. It regards tones that rise or fall by perceptible intervals, and not such as rise or fall by slides or imperceptible ones. Let it once be allowed that the Greeks and Romans sung their language, instead of speaking it, and then the acute or grave accent, with long or short quantity, is easily conceived; but it is not about musical, but speaking tones that we inquire; and though the authority of Dionysius of Halicarnassus is cited for the nature of the speaking voice, as distinct, in degree only, and not in kind, from singing, I boldly assert that this is not matter of authority, but of experiment, and that singing and speaking are as distinct as motion and rest. It is true, some motion may be so slow as not to be perceived; but then it is to be considered as rest; as a curve may approach so near to a right line as not to be distinguishable from it; but in these

and quantity, in the manner they have prescribed, and see what such a trial will produce.

26. By quantity, let us suppose the vowel lengthened to express the long quantity; and by the acute accent, the rising inflection, as explained above.

Τίτῦρέ, tú pátlus rēcúbans súb tēgmínē fágí,
Sylvéstrēm tēnū músam medítáris avēna.

Τίτῦρέ, tú pátlūw rēcúbāns súb tēgmínē fágí,
Sylvéstrēm tēnū músam medítáris avēna.

Τεῦτρε tú pátlue rēcúbans soób tēgmínē fágí,
Seelvéestrem tēnū mósame medítáris avēna.

Μῆνιν ἀείδε, Ἐὖα, Πηλιῖάδεω Ἀχιλλῆος,
Ὀλόμην, ἦ μὦρ! Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγ' εἴηκε.

Μῆνιν ἀείδε, Ἐὖα, Πηλιῖάδεω Ἀχιλλῆος,
Ὀλόμην, ἦ μὦρ! Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγ' εἴηκε.

Mēan-l-á-eye-de The-áy Pea-lea-e-á-dyo A-kil-lēa-ose
Ow-lom-mén-een hee moo-re a-kay-ōēs áil-ge éth-ee-kee.

27. Now there are but four possible ways of pronouncing these verses without going into a perfect song; || one is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the falling inflection, and the unaccented syllable with the same inflection in a lower tone, which is the way we pronounce our own words when we give them the accent with the falling inflection; the second is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the rising inflection, and the unaccented syllables with the same inflection in a lower tone, which we never hear in our own language; the third is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the falling inflection, and the unaccented syllables with the rising, in a lower tone; and the fourth, to pronounce the accented syllable with the rising inflection, and the unaccented with the falling, in a lower tone. None of these modes but the first and last do we ever hear in our own language; the second and third seem too difficult to permit us to suppose that they could be the natural current of the human voice in any language. The first leaves us no possible means of explaining the circumflex; but the last, by doing this, gives us the strongest reason to suppose that the Greek and Latin acute accent was the rising inflection, and the grave accent the falling inflection, in a lower tone.

28. But if the reader were sufficiently acquainted with these inflections of voice, or could be present while I exemplified them to him, I doubt not that he would immediately say it was impossible so monotonous a pronunciation.

cases, where the senses, and not the understanding, are addressed, things are to be estimated for just what the senses value them at. *De non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, eadem est ratio.*

* If the acute accent, or stress, as Dr. Gally calls it, made the short syllable long, what becomes of the metre of verse? How will he scan "Arma virumque cano"?

† If the double consonants naturally made a syllable long, I should be glad to know how there could be exceptions to this rule. How could Ammonius say that the second syllable of *κάταμα* was long, when the word was used in one particular sense, and short in another? And how could Cicero say that the first letter of *inclutus* was short, and the first of *insanus* and *infelix* long, if two succeeding consonants naturally lengthened the syllable? Dr. Forster, indeed, attempts to reconcile this contradiction, by observing that Cicero does not say the first syllable of *inclutus* is short, but the first letter; but it may be demanded, What is it that makes the syllable long or short, but the length or shortness of the vowel? If the double consonants necessarily retard the sound of the vowel, the second syllable of *κάταμα*, and the first of *inclutus*, could not possibly be pronounced short; and particularly the latter word could not be so pronounced, as it has the accent on the first syllable. See sect. 16, in the Note.

‡ "Essay upon the Harmony of Language," pp. 228, 233: Robson, 1774.

§ "Elements of Criticism," vol. ii. p. 106. See, also, the "Essay upon the Harmony of Language," p. 234.

|| This, I may be bold to say, is coming to the point at once, without hiding our ignorance, by supposing that the ancients had some mysterious way of pronouncing, which we are utterly incapable of conceiving. Mr. Sheridan tells us that "the ancients did observe the distinction of accents by an elevation and depression of voice; but the manner in which they did it must remain for ever a secret to us; for with the living tongue perished the tones also, which we in vain endeavor to seek for in their visible marks."—*Lectures on Elocution*, 4to. edition, p. 39. From these—and similar observations in many of our writers, one would be tempted to imagine that the organs of speaking in ancient Greece and Rome were totally different from those of the present race of men in Europe.

could be that of the Greeks and Romans;* but when we consider the monotony of the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish, why should we wonder that other nations should be as monotonous? Let us view the Greek and Latin pronunciation on which side we will, we must, to be consistent with their own rules, feel them to be extremely monotonous. According to the laws of ancient prosody, every unaccented syllable must be lower than that which is accented; and if so, a most disagreeable monotony must necessarily ensue; for as every word in Latin, and almost every word in Greek, of more than one syllable, ended with the grave accent,—that is, in a lower tone than the preceding syllables,—almost every word in those languages ended with the same tone, let that tone have been what it would.†

29. I am supported in this conjecture, notwithstanding all the fine things‡ the ancients, and many of the moderns, say of the variety and harmony of the Greek and Latin languages, by the definition which they give of the circumflex accent; which is, that it was a combination of the acute and grave upon the same syllable. This is so incomprehensible to modern ears, that scarcely any one but the author of the present Observations has attempted to explain it by experiment. It stands for nothing but long quantity in all our schools; and, contrary to the clearest testimonies of antiquity, it has, by Dr. Gally,§, and a late respectable writer on the “Greek and Latin Prosodies,” been explained away into nothing more than the acute accent. But if it means a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable, which is the definition the ancients uniformly give of it, it is just as easy to conceive as raising and falling the voice upon successive syllables; or, in other words, as going from a lower tone to a higher upon one syllable, and from a higher to a lower upon the next; and this consideration leads me to conjecture that the acute accent of the ancients was really the rising inflection, or upward slide of the voice; for this being once supposed, nothing is so easy as to demonstrate the circumflex in our own language, which,

* Dr. Burney tells us that Meibomius, the great and learned Meibomius, when prevailed upon, at Stockholm, to sing Greek strophes, set the whole court of Christina in a roar, as Naudé did in executing a Roman dance. And Scaliger observes, that if the nice tonical pronunciation of the ancients could be expressed by a modern, it would be disagreeable to our ears.

† This is certainly too general an assertion, if we consider the real pronunciation of the Greek language according to accent; as it must be allowed that a great number of Greek words were accented with the acute or circumflex on the last syllable. But when we consider the modern pronunciation of Greek, which confounds it with the Latin, we shall not have occasion to recall the assertion. To which we may add, that those words in Greek that were circumflexed on the last syllable, may very properly be said to end with the grave accent; and that those which had a grave upon the final syllable altered the grave to an acute only when they were pronounced alone, when they came before an enclitic, or when they were at the end of the sentence.

‡ The Grecian sage, (says Dr. Burney,) according to Gravina, was at once a philosopher, a poet, and a musician. “In separating these characters,” says he, “they have all been weakened; the system of philosophy has been contracted; ideas have failed in poetry, and force and energy in song. Truth no longer subsists among mankind; the philosopher speaks not, at present, through the medium of poetry, nor is poetry heard any more through the vehicle of melody.”—“Now, to my apprehension,” says Dr. Burney, “the reverse of all this is exactly true; for, by being separated, each of these professions receives a degree of cultivation which fortifies and renders it more powerful, if not more illustrious. The music of ancient philosophers, and the philosophy of modern musicians, I take to be pretty equal in excellence.”—*History of Music*, vol. i. p. 162. Here we see good sense and sound philosophy contrasted with the blind admiration and empty flourish of an overgrown schoolboy concluding his theme.

§ “Dissertation against Greek Accents,” p. 53.

|| To add to our astonishment, that the Greek and Latin languages had but one circumflex, what can be more wonderful than that, among so many of the ancients who have written on the causes of eloquence, and who have descended to such trifling and childish observations upon the importance of letters and syllables, we should not find a single author who has taken notice of the importance of emphasis upon a single word? Our modern books of elocution abound with instances of the change produced in the sense of a sentence by changing the place of the emphasis; but no such instance appears among the ancients; not one poor *Will you ride to town to-day?*

Our wonder will increase, when we consider that the ancients frequently mention the different meaning of a word as it was differently accented; that is, as the acute or circumflex was placed upon one syllable or another; but they never hint that the sense of a sentence is altered by an em-

phasis being placed upon different words. The ambiguity arising from the same word being differently accented is so happily exemplified by the author of the “Greek and Latin Prosodies,” that I shall use his words: “*Alexander Aphrodisiensis* illustrates this species of sophism by a well-chosen example of a law in which the sense depends entirely upon the accuracy of accentuation. *Ἐραία χρυσία εἰ ἑσπέρην ἀνυπόστα ἔρω.* The word *ἀνυπόστα*, with the acute accent upon the antepenult, is the neuter nominative plural, in apposition with *χρυσία*. And the sense is, ‘if a courtesan wear golden trinkets, let them (viz., her golden trinkets) be forfeited to the public use.’ But if the accent be advanced to the penult, the word, without any other change, becomes the feminine nominative singular, and must be taken in apposition with *ἔραία*. And thus the sense will be, ‘if a courtesan wear golden trinkets, let her become public property.’ This is a very notable instance of the political importance of accents, of written accents, in the Greek language. For if this law had been put in writing, without any accent upon the word *ἀνυπόστα*, there would have been no means of deciding between two constructions, either of which the words, in this state, would equally have admitted; and it must have remained an inexplicable doubt, whether the legislator meant that the poor woman should only forfeit her trinkets, or become a public slave.”

¶ We have the strongest proof in the world, that the ancient Greeks made use only of capital letters, that they were utterly ignorant of punctuation, and that there was not the least space between words or sentences, but that there was an equal continuation of letters, which the reader was obliged to decipher, without any assistance from points or distances. Without the clearest evidence, could we suppose that, while composition had reached the perfection it had done in Greece, orthography was in a state of barbarity worthy of the Cape of Good Hope?

Can any thing give us a more ludicrous idea than the practice of the ancients in sometimes splitting a word at the end of the line, and commencing the next line with the latter part of the word? This must have been nearly as ridiculous as the following English verses, in imitation of this absurd practice:—

Pyrrhus, you tempt a danger high,
When you would steal from angry li-
Oness her cubs, and soon shall fly
inglorious.

For know the Romans, you shall find
By virtue more and generous kind-
Ness, than by force or fortune blind,
victorious.

Notwithstanding the hackneyed epithet of Gothic barbarity applied to verse in rhyme, is it not wonderful that a species of versification, approved by Italy, France, and England, in their best periods of poetry, should never once have been tried by the Greeks and Romans?—that they should never have straggled, either by chance or for the sake of change

people, who, though remarkably excellent in some things, are surprisingly deficient in others? So true is the observation of Middleton, who, speaking of those who have written on the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages, says, "Ab illis verò scriptoribus etsi plurima ingeniosè atque eruditè disputata sunt, nonnulla tamen deesse, multa dubiè, quædam etiam falsò posita animadverti; idque hæc in causâ accessisse, quod in cæteris plerisque solet, ut mortaliùm nemini detur rem invenisse simul et percipisse."—*De Lat. Lit. Pronun.*

32. That singing a part in a tragedy should seem so unnatural * to us, arises chiefly from our being so little accustomed to it. Singing in the pulpit seems to the full as extraordinary; and yet this song was so powerful about a century or two ago, and later in Scotland, † as to make mere speaking, though with the utmost energy, appear flat and insipid. Let the human voice be but in a fine tone, and let this tone be intensely impassioned, and it will infallibly, as Milton expresses it,

"——— take the prisoned soul,
And lap it in Elysium ———"

33. What may tend to reconcile us still more to this dramatic music, is the *sing-song* manner, as it is called, of pronouncing tragedy, which very generally prevailed before the time of Mr. Garrick, and which now prevails among some classes of speakers, and is preferred by them to what we call the more natural manner. This drawing, undulating pronunciation is what the actors generally burlesque by repeating the line,

Tum ti tum ti, tum ti tum ti tum ti;

and though this mode of declamation is now so much de-

into so pleasing a jingle of sounds? They who would write poems, and so lengthen or shorten the lines as to form axes, wings, and altars, might, without any imputation on their taste, have, now and then, condescended to rhyme. In short, that the ancients should never have slid into rhyme, is a circumstance which would never have been believed, had it been possible to doubt it; and I fear it must be classed with that long catalogue of unaccountables, with which their prosody, their rhetoric, and their drama, abound.

* Perhaps our unwillingness to believe that the ancient dramas were set to music, arises from a very mistaken notion we have of their skill in that art. It is true we have not the same materials for judging of their music as we have of their poetry and sculpture; but their ignorance of counterpoint, and the poverty of their instruments, sufficiently show what little progress they had made in it. Those very few remains of their music which have reached us, confirm us in this conjecture; and it is to the indefatigable pains of so good a scholar and so excellent a musician as Dr. Burney, that we are indebted for an illustration of it.

† At the end of a Greek edition of the astronomical poet Aratus, called *Phænomena*, says Dr. Burney, "and their Scholia, published at Oxford in 1702, the anonymous editor, supposed to be Dr. John Fell, among several other pieces, has enriched the volume with three hymns, which he supposed to have been written by a Greek poet called Dionysius; of which the first is addressed to the muse Calliope, the second to Apollo, and the third to Nemesis; and these hymns are accompanied with the notes of ancient music to which they used to be sung.

"I know not whether justice has been done to these melodies; all I can say is, that no pains have been spared to place them in the clearest and most favorable point of view; and yet, with all the advantages of modern notes and modern measures, if I had been told that they came from the Cherokees or the Hottentots, I should not have been surprised at their excellence.

"I have tried them in every key and in every measure that the feet of the verses would allow; and as it has been the opinion of some that the Greek scale and music should be read Hebrew-wise, I have even inverted the order of the notes, but without being able to augment their grace and elegance. The most charitable supposition that can be admitted concerning them is, that the Greek language, being itself accentuated and sonorous, wanted less assistance from musical refinements than one that was more harsh and rough; and music being still a slave to poetry, and wholly governed by its feet, derived all its merit and effects from the excellence of the verse, and sweetness of the voice that sung, or rather recited it; for ineffectual and affecting verses nature bestows, from time to time, on some gifted mortals in all the habitable regions of the earth; and even the natural effusions of these must ever have been heard with delight. But, as music, there needs no other proof of the poverty of ancient melody, than its being confined to long and short syllables. We have some airs of the most graceful and pleasing kind, which will suit no arrangement of syllables to be found in any poetical numbers, ancient or modern, and which it is impossible to express, by mere syllables, in any language with which I am at all acquainted."

spised, it is highly probable that it was formerly held in estimation. †

34. Now, if we suppose this drawing pronunciation, which, though very sonorous, is precisely *speaking*, and essentially different from singing; — if we suppose this to have been the conversation pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, it may possibly throw some light upon the manner in which they pronounced by accent and quantity at the same time; for though we can sufficiently conceive that, in common speaking in our own language, we can make the accented syllable short, and the unaccented syllable long, as in the words *qualify, specify, elbow, inmate*, &c., yet in the drawing pronunciation we have been speaking of, the long unaccented vowels in these words are made much longer, and consequently more perceptible.

35. But if the accent of our language be so different from that of the Greek and Latin, our pronunciation must necessarily be very different likewise. The acute accent of the ancients being always higher than either the preceding or succeeding syllables, and our accent, though always higher than the preceding, being sometimes lower than the succeeding syllables, (see sect. 7,) there must certainly be a wide difference between our pronunciation and theirs. Let us, however, explain the Greek and Latin accent as we will, — let it be by singing, drawing, or common speaking, — it will be impossible to tell how a monotony could be avoided, when almost every word of more than one syllable in these languages, must necessarily have ended in the same tone, or, if you will, with the same grave accent. §

36. After all, that the Greeks and Romans, in explaining the causes of metrical and prosaic harmony, should sometimes descend to such minute particulars || as appear to us

Dr. Burney's conjecture, that the Greek music was entirely subservient to verse, accounts for the little attention which was paid to it in a separate state; it accounts for the effects with which their music was accompanied, and for the total uselessness of counterpoint. Simple melody is the fittest music to accompany words, when we wish to understand what is sung: simple melody is the music of the great bulk of mankind; and simple melody is never undervalued till the ear has been sufficiently disciplined to discover the hidden melody, which is still essential to the most complicated and elaborate harmony.

† The Rev. Mr. Whitefield was a highly animated and energetic preacher, without the least tincture of that tone which is called *canting*. When he went to Scotland, where this tone was in high estimation, though his doctrine was in perfect unison with that of his auditors, his simple and natural, though earnest, manner of speaking was looked upon, at first, as a great defect. He wanted, they said, the holy tone.

‡ This cant, which, though disgusting now to all but mere rustics, on account of its being out of fashion, was very probably the favorite modulation in which heroic verses were recited by our ancestors. So fluctuating are the taste and practices of mankind! But whether the power of language have received any advantage from the change just mentioned, (namely, pronouncing words in a more simple manner,) will appear at least very doubtful, when we recollect the stories of its former triumphs, and the inherent charms of musical sounds. — *The Art of delivering Written Language*, p. 73.

§ Where was all that endless variety with which the moderns puff off the Greek language, when it had but one circumflex? The human voice is just as capable of falling and rising upon the same syllable as rising and falling; and why so palpable a combination of sounds as the former should be utterly unknown to the Greeks and Latins, can be resolved into nothing but (horresco referens!) their ignorance of the principles of human speech.

|| "Nec illi [Demostheni] turpe videbatur vel optimis relictis magistris ad canes se conferre, et ab illis *l* iterum viam et naturam petere, illorumque in sonando, quod satis esset, morem imitari." — *Ad. Mækerk. de vet. et rect. Pron. Ling. Græcæ*, p. 14.

It is an observation of Chambers, author of the "Cyclopaedia," that nonsense sounds worse in the English than in any other language. Let us try the experiment by translating the above passage; — Nor did Demosthenes think it below him to leave the company of the most respectable people of Athens, and go to the dogs, in order to learn from them the nature of the letter *r*, and, by observing the sound they gave it, to imitate, as much as was necessary, their manner of pronouncing it.

What encomiums do we meet with in Cicero, on the delicacy of the ears even of the common people of Rome, who, if an actor on the stage made the least error in accent or quantity, were immediately sensible of it, and would express their disapprobation! But I am apt to think that an English actor, who should pronounce *théâtre, sénator, or conquêt*, with the accent on the second syllable, would not escape better than the Roman.

trifling and imaginary, and at the same time neglect things which appear to us so essential; that they should be so dark, and sometimes so contradictory, in their account of accent and quantity, as to furnish opposite systems among the moderns, with ample quotations in favor of each;—is this more wonderful than that Mr. Sheridan,* who was so good an actor, and who had spent so much time in studying and writing on elocution, should say that accent was only a louder pronunciation of the accented syllable, and not a higher. But as this same Mr. Sheridan, in his *Art of Reading*, has excellently observed, that our perception of Latin quantity is imaginary, and arises not from the ear, but only from association, like spelling, so it may be observed, that the confusion and obscurity which reign among all our writers on accent and quantity, seem to arise from an ideal perception of long quantity produced by double consonants; from confounding stress and quantity, which are so totally

* "The Scotchman utters the first syllable of *battle*, *bor-rov*, *habit*, in the middle tone, dwelling on the vowel; and the second with a sudden elevation of the voice, and short; as, *bā-tle*, *bā-v-rō*, *hā-bit*. The Englishman utters both syllables without any perceptible change of tone, and in equal time; as, *bat'tle*, *bor'rov*, *hab'it*."—*Art of Reading*, p. 77. The smallest degree of attention might have taught Mr. Sheridan that, though this is the prevailing, it is not the invariable, pronunciation of a Scotchman; and that this elevation of voice, though more perceptible in a Scotchman, from his drawing out his tones, is no less real in an Englishman, who pronounces them quicker, and uses them less frequently; that is, he mixes the downward inflection with them, which produces a variety. But these two inflections of voice Mr. Sheridan was an utter stranger to.—See *Elements of Elocution*, part ii. p. 183.

† Nothing is more fallacious than that perception we seem to have of the sound of words being expressive of the ideas, and becoming, as Pope calls it, *an echo to the sense*. This coincidence, as Dr. Johnson observes in one of his *Rambles*, seldom exists any where but in the imagination of the reader. Dryden, who often wrote as carelessly as he thought, and often thought as carelessly as he lived, began a commendation of the sweetness and smoothness of two lines of Denham in praise of the Thames—

different; and from mistaking loud for high, and soft for low, contrary to the clearest definitions of each.†

37. But till the human voice, which is the same in all ages and nations, be more studied and better understood, and till a notation of speaking sounds be adopted, I despair of conveying my ideas of this subject with sufficient clearness upon paper. I have, however, marked such an outline as may be easily filled up by those who study speaking with half the attention they must do music. From an entire conviction that the ancients had a notation of speaking sounds, and from the actual experience of having formed one myself, I think I can foresee that some future philosophical inquirer, with more learning, more leisure, and more credit with the world, than I have, will be able to unravel this mystery in letters, which has so long been the *opprobrium et crux grammaticorum*,—the reproach and torment of grammarians.

"Though deep, yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full;"

and this commendation of Dryden's has been echoed by all subsequent writers, who have taken it for granted that there is a flow in the lines similar to that of the object described; while the least attention to those stops so necessary on the accented and antithetic words will soon convince us that, however expressive the lines may be, they are as rugged and as little musical as almost any in the language.

A celebrated critic observes, "I am apt to think the harmony of the verse was a secret to Mr. Dryden; since it is evident he was not acquainted with the cæsural stops, by which all numbers are harmonized. Dr. Bentley has observed, the beauty of the second verse consists in the *ictus* that sounds on the first syllable of the verse, which, in English heroics, should sound on the second; for this verse is derived from the *Trimeter Iambic*, *Brachycatalectic*."—*Manwaring's Söchology*, p. 71.

When I read such profound observations in such learned terms, it brings to my mind the Mock Doctor in the farce, who shines away to the illiterate knight, by repeating *Propria que maribus*, &c., and makes him most pathetically exclaim, "O, why did I neglect my studies!"

THE
PRONUNCIATION
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

BY
JOSEPH E. WORCESTER.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by JOSEPH E. WORCESTER,
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REMARKS

ON THE

PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

THE pronunciation of geographical names is a very difficult branch of orthoëpy. These names pertain to all parts of the globe; their vernacular or native pronunciation is regulated or affected by every variety of language; and it would be impossible to represent, in all cases, the native pronunciation by any combination of English letters.

There are a great many names, respecting the pronunciation of which it is difficult to determine how far the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over the analogy of the languages to which the words respectively belong. If we look for authorities for the pronunciation of these names, we find comparatively few; and such authorities as exist embrace but a small part of the words of this class; and there is also much disagreement among orthoëpists with respect to the pronunciation of such of these names as they undertake to pronounce.

With regard to the geographical names which pertain to all the countries in which the English language is spoken, including the British empire in Europe, the United States, and the British provinces generally, their pronunciation is, of course, conformed, for the most part, to the analogy of the English language. In addition to these, all the geographical names which belong to other parts of the globe, but which have become Anglicized by having changed their native form and assumed an English orthography, are also conformed to the general principles of English pronunciation. The most common geographical names, such as those which relate to the great divisions of the globe, the names of the countries, kingdoms, states, principal cities, &c., are differently written, as well as differently pronounced, in different languages. The following table exhibits a few examples of this diversity, by way of illustration:—

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>Spanish.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
Asia,	Asie,	Asien,	Asia,	Asia.
Africa,	Afrique,	Afrika,	Africa,	Africa.
Europe,	Europe,	Europa,	Europa,	Europa.
America,	Amérique,	Amerika,	America,	America.
England,	Angleterre,	England,	Inglaterra,	Inghilterra.
Spain,	Espagne,	Spanien,	España,	Spagna.
Germany,	Allemagne,	Deutschland,	Alemania,	Germania.
Italy,	Italie,	Italien,	Italia,	Italia.
Austria,	Autriche,	Oesterreich,	Austria,	Austria.
Sweden,	Suède,	Schweden,	Suecia,	Svezia.
London,	Londres,	London,	Londres,	Londra.
Naples,	Naples,	Napoli,	Napoles,	Napoli.
Leghorn,	Livourne,	Livorno,	Liorna,	Livorno.

There can be no doubt but that geographical names, which assume such different forms in different languages, should be pronounced differently by the inhabitants of different countries, and in accordance with the analogies of their respective languages. All the common geographical names, such as are familiar to all intelligent persons, have become more or less Anglicized, and their pronunciation is more or less conformed to the English analogy. Many of these words may be considered as perfectly Anglicized, and are pronounced as common English words; but there are many that are only partially Anglicized, and with regard to such, it is often difficult to determine how far, in pronouncing them, the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over that of the language to which the words properly belong.

Some foreign geographical names are introduced into the English language without changing their orthography, but are, nevertheless, in their pronunciation, conformed to the English analogy. The word *Paris*, for example, an Englishman or an Anglo-American, in speaking his own language, would pronounce, in conformity to it, *Par'is*; though, if he were speaking French, he would pronounce it *pär-é*, in conformity with the French language.

With respect to the class of words which are partially Anglicized, there is a great diversity in the manner of pronouncing them. Some respectable speakers incline to pronounce them, for the most part, according to the English analogy, while others aspire to pronounce them as they are pronounced in the several languages to which they appertain; and there are many cases in which it is difficult to determine which is most to be approved, the English or the foreign method; but a medium between the two extremes may be regarded generally as a judicious course. A person conversant with foreign languages will be likely to pronounce such words in the foreign manner; while a mere English scholar may be naturally expected and permitted to incline more strongly to the English mode. It may be often desirable to know what the native mode of pronouncing such words is, though it may not be advisable, in common use, to adopt it.

Proper names are more subject to a corrupt pronunciation, or one which is not conformed to the orthography, than common names. A considerable number of the geographical names pertaining to England are pronounced very differently from what their orthography indicates; as, for example, *Chertsey* and *Cirencester*, pronounced *ches'se* and *sis'e-ter*. Americans are somewhat less inclined to deviate from orthography, in the pronunciation of some words, than the English are. *Berwick* and *Warwick*, for example, which are pronounced in England *ber'ik* and *wor'ik*, are very often pronounced, in the United States, as they are spelled.

The following Vocabulary was prepared some years since, and annexed to the *Comprehensive Dictionary*, and to the *Elements of Geography*, of the author. It has now been somewhat enlarged and improved, by further inquiry, and by the examination of various new authorities, particularly Mr. Baldwin's *Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer*, a work in which the subject of the pronunciation of geographical names has been attended to with much care and intelligence. Still this Vocabulary, in its present state, is very imperfect. The pronunciation affixed to many of the words may be objected to, as not the most proper. A person much versed in foreign languages will be likely to think that the pronunciation generally has been too much Anglicized; while a mere English scholar will think it is not sufficiently so; and both may doubtless make out a plausible case in favor of their respective views. But, defective as it is, it is hoped that it will not be found a useless appendage to a pronouncing dictionary.

PRINCIPLES

OF

PRONUNCIATION OF SEVERAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

THE following Rules, respecting the pronunciation of certain letters in the principal modern languages of continental Europe, may be of some use in relation to the pronunciation of names pertaining to the several countries where these languages are spoken, though it may be advisable for a mere English scholar to make but a partial application of them in practice.

VOWELS.

A.—The vowel *a*, in situations in which the analogy of the English language would naturally give it the sound of long *a*, has, in the languages of the continent of Europe, what is called the *Italian* sound, that is, the sound of *a* in *far* and *father*. In other situations, its sound approaches nearly to its short English sound, in *man*, *fat*.

E.—The sound of the vowel *e*, at the end of an accented syllable, is the same as that of the English long *a*, in *fate*, *name*. In other situations, it has the sound of the English short *e*, in *met*, *men*.

I.—The long sound of *i*, in these languages, is the same as in the English word *marine*, being the same as the English sound of long *e* in *mete*, *seen*. The short sound is the same as its English short sound in *pin*.

O.—The vowel *o* has the same sounds that it has in English in the words *note*, *not*, and *nor*.

U.—The vowel *u*, in most of these languages, has the same sound that it has in English in the word *rule*, being the same as *oo* in *fool*, *moon*; and when short, it has the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of *oo* in *good*. The sound of *u*, in the French language, and also in the Dutch, has no equivalent sound in English; and it can be learned only by oral instruction. It may be regarded as inter-

mediate between the sound of long *e* and *oo*, partaking of both.

Y.—The vowel *y* has, in most of these languages, the same sound as *i*, that is, of long *e*, as in *me*; but in the Dutch language, it has the sound of the English long *i*, in *pine*.

DIPHTHONGS.

AE or *Æ*.—The sound of the diphthong *æ*, in Dutch, is like the English sound of *a* in *far*; in German, *æ* or *a* like that of the English *a*, in *fate*.

AI.—The sound of the diphthong *ai*, in French, is like that of the English long *a*, in *fate*; in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, like that of the English long *i*, in *pine*.

AU and *EAU*.—The diphthong *au*, and the triphthong *eau*, in French, have the sound of the English long *o*, in *note*; as, *Chaumont*, (shō-mōng',) *Beauvais*, (bō-vā'.) In German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the diphthong *au* has the English sound of *ow* in *now*; as, *Austerlitz*, (ōs'ter-lits.) The German diphthongs *au* and *eu* have a sound like that of the English diphthong *oi*, in *toil*; as, *Neustadt*, (nōi'stāt.)

EI and *EY*.—The diphthongs *ei* and *ey*, in German, have a sound similar to the English sound of long *i*, in *pine*; as, *Leipsic*.

EU.—The French diphthong *eu* has a sound similar to that of the English sound of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*.

IE.—The diphthong *ie*, in French, German, Dutch, &c., has the sound of the English long *e*, in *mete*; as, *Wæ'land*.

UE or *Ü*.—The sound of the German diphthong *ue* or *ü* is like that of the French *u*.

OU.—The French diphthong *ou* has the sound of the English *oo*, in *tool*; as, *Tou-louse*, (tō-lōz'.)

OE or *Ö*.—The sound of the German diphthong *oe* or *ö* resembles that of the French *eu*; but it has no equivalent sound in English, and is not easily explained. It may be conceived, in the name of *Goethe*, or *Göthe*, thus represented, (guët'ta,) pronounced in two syllables, the sounds of *u* and of *e* in *her*, in the first syllable, being blended together.

CONSONANTS.

The sounds of most of the consonants, in the continental languages, are the same as in English. Some of the principal exceptions are the following:—

B.—The sound of *b*, in German, at the end of a word, is like that of the English *p*;—in Spanish, between two vowels, similar to *v*.

C.—The sound of *c*, in German, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is like that of *ts* in English;—in Italian, before *e* and *i*, like that of *ch* in the English word *chill*;—in Spanish, before *e* and *i*, like that of *th* in *thin*.

D.—The sound of *d*, in German and Dutch, at the end of a word, is like that of *t* in English;—in Danish and Spanish, between two vowels or at the end of a syllable, like that of *th* in *this*.

G.—The sound of *g*, in French, before *i*, *e*, and *y*, is like that of *zh* in English;—in Spanish, before *e* and *i*, the same as the Spanish *j*;—in Italian, before *e* and *i*, like that of *g* in the English word *gem*, or *j* in *jet*;—in German, at the beginning of words, it is hard, like *g* in *get*; and in words ending in *gen*, it is thrown back on the penultimate syllable; as, *Hech'ing-en*.

J.—The sound of *j*, in French and Portuguese, is like that of *zh* in English;—in Spanish, it is like that of *h* strongly aspirated;—in the other languages, like that of *y* consonant.

X.—The sound of *x*, in Spanish, is like that of *h* strongly aspirated, being the same as that of the Spanish *j*, and also of *g* before *e* and *i*.

Z.—The sound of *z*, in German and Swedish, is like that of *ts* in English;—in Italian, like *dz*; *zz*, in Italian, like *ts*.

CH.—The sound of the digraph *ch*, in French and Portuguese, is the same as the English *sh*, or of *ch* in *chaise*;—in Spanish, the same as *ch* in the English word *chill*;—in Italian, (as in words from the ancient languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin,) like that of *k*.—In German and Dutch, it has a hard, guttural sound, not easily represented in English, but resembling that of *h* strongly aspirated. It is represented in this Vocabulary, as it is in others, by the letter *k*.

TH.—The digraph *th*, in these several languages, has the sound of *t*; as, *Theis*, (tis.)

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

ÄÄL/BÖRG (äl'börg)	X'gram	Xl'l'e-ghä-ny	Xn-q-gä'da	Xr'd'e-bil
Aär (är)	A-hän'ta	Xl'l'o-a	Xng'er-mann-länd'	Ar-deche' (ar-däsh')
Aär/gau (är'göü)	Xh'grim	Xl'l'o-wäy	Angors (äng'zhär)	Ar-de-län'
Aär/huds (är'hös)	Xh-med-a-bäd'	Xl-ma-dän'	An'gl'e-sa, or An'gl'e-	Ar-dënes' (är-dën')
Xb'a-cö	Xh-med-näg'gur	Äl-män'sa	sey	Ar'drah
Xb-a-kän'	Aich'städ't	Äl-me'i-dä (äl-mä'e-	An-gö'la	Ar'em-bërg
Xb-a-känsk'	Ä'l'gle	dä)	An-gö'ra	Ar'ens-bërg
Xb-an-caj' (Xb-an-ki')	Aigues-Mortes (äg-	Xl-me-ri'a	Än-gos-tä'ra	Ar-e-quit'pa (-kz'pa)
A-hä'nö	mört')	Äl-mö'rah	Angoulême (äng-gö-	A-rëz'z (ä-rët'sö)
A-häs-c'i-a (a-bäh's'e-ä)	Ätn-täb'	Äl-mü-ne-cär'	läm')	Är-gen-tän' (är-zhän-
Äbbe-ville', Fr	Aisne (än)	Älnwïck (än'nïk)	An-gu'il'la	täng')
Xb'be-ville, S. C.	Äix (äks)	Äl-pé'na	Än'hält	Är-gen-tä'rö
Xb-er-bräth'ock	Aix-la-Chapelle (äks-	Älps	Än'hüt	Argentiere (är-zhän-
Xb-er-dëen'	lä-sha-pél')	Äl-säce'	Anjou (äng-zhó')	tihl')
Xb-er-ga-vën'ny	Ajaccio (ä-yät'chö)	Äl-tä'ji, or Äl-tai'	An-gu'il'la	Argentine (är-zhän-
(vul. äb-er-gën'e)	Ä-jän'	Äl-ta-mü'ra	An-k'ber	te-är')
Xb-er-nëth'y	Ä-jäs-a-löck'	Äl'ten-bürg	An-k'liam	Är'gös
Xb-er-yst'wïth	Ä-j-mëer'	Äl'ton	An-nägh' (an-nä')	Är-gös'to-li
X'bëx	Ä-k-bä-a-bäd'	Äl'to-nä	Än-na-mö'd'ka	Är-gyle'
Xb'ing-dön	Ä-k-er-män'	Äl'törf	An-näp'o-lis	Är'gy-rö-Cäs'trö
X'bö	Ä-k-hjs-sär'	Ältzey (ält'si)	Änn Ä-rün'del	A-r'i'ca
Xb-q-mey' (Xb-q-mä')	Ä-k-mim'	Äl-va-rä'dö	An'ne-cy	Ariege (ä're-äzh')
Abooshehr (Äb-ö-shär')	Ä-k-shehr' (Äk-shär')	Äm'a-gër	Än-ö-näy'	A-ris'pe
Äb öu-ki'r'	Ä-l-a-bä'ma'	Ä-mäl'ri	Äns'päch	Arkansas (ar-kän'sas,
Äb öu-sir'	Ä-läch'u-a	Äm-a-ra-pü'ra	Än-tä'lö	or Är-kän-säv')
Äb öu-töges'	Ä-l-a-dü'l'i-a	Ä-mä'se-rä	Än-te-que'ra (-kä'ra)	Är-ki'kö
Äb-rän'tes'	Ä-läis' (ä-lä')	Ä-mä'sj-ä	Äntibes (äng-tëb')	Ärles (Ärl)
Ä-bröl'hös (ä-bröl'yös)	Ä'l'and	Äm'a-zön	Än-ti-cös'tij	Är-mägh' (är-män
Äbruzzo (ä-brüt'sö)	Äla-ta-ma-hä' (Äl-ta-	Äm'bërg	Än-tilles', or Än-tül'tëg	yäk')
Äb-ü-tige'	mä-häw')	Äm-ber't' (Äm-bär')	Än'ti-öch	Är-më'nj-a
Äb-ys-sin'f'a	Albacute	Äm'ble-side	Än-ti-ö-quit'a (Än-te-ö-	Armentieres
Ä-cä'di-a	(äl-ba-thä'ta)	Ämboise (Äm-bwäz')	k'e'a)	(är-män'te-är')
Ä-c-a-pül'cö	Äl-bä'nj-a, or	Äm'böy'na	An-tip'a-rös	Är-n'heim (or Är-nim')
Ä-c-co-mäc'	Äl-ba-ni'a	Ä-méd-a-bäd'	Än-ti-sä'nä'	Är-ri'städ't (Är'nstät)
A-chëen'	Äl-bä'nö	Äm-öd-nä'gur	Än-ti-vä'ri	A-rös'stöök
Äch'min	Äl'ba'ny	Äm'e-länd	Än'ti-wërp	Är-pi'nö
Äcqs (äks)	Äl-be-märle'	A-më'lj-a	An-zv'cö	Ärques (Ärks)
Äcqui (Äk'kwë)	Äl-bu-fe'ra (-fä-)	Ä-mër'lj-ca	Än-zin (äng-zäng')	Är-ra-cän'
Äc'ra	Äl-bu-quer'que (Äl-bu-	Ä'mërg-fört	Än-zu-än'	Är-ra-gön
Äcre (Ä'ker or Ä'ker)	kër'kä)	Äm'er-shäm	Ä-ös'tä	Är'ran
Ä-däir'	Äl-ca-lä'	Äm-hä'ra	Äp'en-nines	Är'ras (or Är-rä')
Ä-dä'lj-a, or Ä-dä'lj-ä	Äl-ca'mö	Äm'herst (-erst)	Äp-pa-läch'ëe	Är-ri-eg'e' (-äzh')
Äd'a-nä	Äl-cän'tä-rä	Xm'f-ëng (or Äm-e-äng')	Äp-pa-läch-i-cö'lä	Är-ris-bërg
A-dël', or Ä'del	Äl-cär-rä'	Äm'te'	Äp-pen-zëll'	Är'ro'e
Ä'den, or Ä'den	Äl-cö'mäer	Ämlwch (Äm'löch)	Äp-pö-mät'tox	Ärtois (Är-twä')
Äd'i-gë, or Äd'igë	Äl-cö'mä	Äm-mö-nö's'uc	Ä-p'p'ra (ä-pü'ra)	Är'üm-dël, or Ä-rün'del
Äd-i-rön'lack	Äl-cö'ny	Äm-mö'ar' (Ä-mör')	Ä-p'p'ri-mäc	Äsch-härf'fën-bürg
Äd'ler-bërg	Äl-dër-ney	Äm'phj-lä	Ä'qu' (Ä'kwë)	Äsch-ërg-to'bën (Äsh-
A-döur	Äl-dër-ney	Äm-ri't-sir'	Aquila (Äk'wë-lä)	ërg-tö'bën)
Äd-ra-mi'tij	Äl-dën'con	Äm'ster-däm, or Äm-	Aquileia (Äk-wë-lä'yä)	Är'f'ci-lj
Ä-dri-än'ö'ple	(or Äl-äng-söng')	ster-däm')	A-quil'mö	Äs-cüt'ney
Ä-dri-ät'ic	Alentejo (Äl-en-tä'hö)	Xn-a-dir'	Ä-rä'bi-a	Äsh-an-tëf'
ÄE-g'än	Äl-ëp'pö	Xn-a-huäc'	Ä-räd'	A-schün'tpe
ÄE-g'i-na, or ÄE-g'i'na	Äl-ë-sän'dri-ä	Xn'a-pä	Är'a-fät	Äsh-m'd-nein'
ÄE-röe (Ä'rö-e)	A-leu'tian	Xn-a-ä'f'lj-a	Är-a-guy'	Äsh'ö-ver
Äf-gmä'n-jä-tän', or Äf-	Äl-ëx-an-dri'tä	Xn-a-cö'l'i-cö	A-rä'che', El	Äsh-tä-hü'lä'
ch-a-nis'tän	Äl-ëx-an-dri'tä	Xn'cäs-ter	Är'al, or Ä-räl'	Äsia (Ä'shë-ä)
Xf-i-äun'	Äl-gär'we	An-cö'na	Äranjuez	Äs-përn'
Äf-ra-gö'lä	Äl-gë-e-z'f'ras	Än-dä-lä'g'i-ä	(Är-än-hwëth')	Äs-phal-ti'tëg
Äf'ri-ca	Äl-giërs'	Än-dä-män' Isles	Är'a-rät	Äs-pö'ti'a-mö
Xg'a-dëg, or Ä-gä'dëg	Äl-gö'	Än-dë-rüb'	Är'as	Äs-säm'
Ägde (Ägd)	Äl-gö'	Än-dër-näch	A-rau' (ä-röü')	Äs'sen
Ägen (Ä'z'häng')	Äl-hä'ma	Än-dëg	Än-cän'nj-a	Äs-sin'nj-böin
Xg'ër-hüds	Äl-i-cän't'	Än-dör'ra	Är'be	Äs-si'sj
Xg'in-cöurt (or Äd'jin-	Äl-i-cü'di	Än-dö-ver	Är-bröath'	Äs-söu-än'
kör)	Äl-k'mäar	Än-dros-cög'ëin	Ärch-än'gël	Äs-süm'ption (Äs-
Ägnone (Än-yö'na)	Äl-lä-hä-bäd'	Än-dü'jar (Än-dü'har)	Ärch-j-ü'g-gö	süm'phun)
A-gös'tä	Äl'läh-shëhr	Än-düx'ar (Än-dü'har)	Är-cö'l'	Äs-tër-a-bäd'
Ä'gra				

C.

CA-BÄR/RAS	Ca-rác/cas	Caÿ-ënne/ (kī-ën')	Chër-q-këes'	Clön-ä-kil'ty
Cäh'ell	Car-ä-män	Ca-yü'ga	Chër'sö	Clön-inell'
Ca-bén'da	Car-ä-mä-ni-ä	Car-ä-nö'vi-ä	Chër'sön	Clyde
Ca-bre'ra (ka-brä'ra)	Car-ca-sönne'	Cär-c'ijf	Chertsey (chës'se)	Cö-ä-hö'mä
Cä-bül', or Cä'bul	Car-d'ijf	Cär-ä-lä	Chës's-a-pëake	Cö-än'gö
Cäh-y-lis-tän'	Car-d'ö-gän	Ce-lä-nö	Chës'sin'	Cöb'be
Caceres (kä'tha-rës)	Car-d'ö'g	Cäl'e-bes'	Chë-sün'cöök	Cö-bi'jah
Caç-hä'ö	Car-ä-l'cö	Cäl'je	Chët-j-mäch'ëg	Cöb-lëntz'
Cachoeira (kä-shö-ä'ë-rä)	Car-ib-bé'an	Cän'is (or se-né')	Chëv'j-öt	Cö'bürg
Ca-cöm'gö	Car-ib-bé'	Cöp'h-a-lö-ni-ä, or	Chë-ä'pi	Cöb-ä-häm'ba
Cäd'iz	Car-ri'n-thi-ä	Cöp'h-a-lö-ni-ä	Chë-ä'ri	Cö'b-ün Chi'na
Ca-dë're'	Car-his'e/ (kar-hil')	Ce-räm'	Chë-ä'ri	Codogno (ko-dön'yö)
Cäd'ron	Cär'l'o-witz	Ceriginola (sër-in-yö-lä)	Chë-ä'va-rä	Cöev'or-dän
Cä'en (or kang)	Cär'l's-bäd (or kär'lz/bät)	Ce-rä'gö	Chë-ä-vén'ri	Cognac (kön-yäk')
Cäer-mär'then	Cär'l's-crö'na, or Cär'lz-crö'na	Cer-ve'rä (ser-vä'rä)	Chi-cä'gö (shë-käv'gö)	Cö-höes'
Cäer-när'von	Carlsruhe (kär'lz'rö or kär'lz-rö'e)	Cër'vi-ä (chër'vö-ä)	Chich'ë-s-ter	Cöim-be-töör'
Cäer-philly	Carlsruhe (kär'lz'rö or kär'lz-rö'e)	Cër'vin (or sër-vän')	Chick-ä-mäg'ga	Cö-Im'brä
Caç-frä'rj-ä	Cär'l'städ't	Ce-se'nä (chä-sä'nä)	Chick-ä-pöc'	Coire (kwär)
Cäf'fres (käf'ferz)	Carthagena (kär-man-yö'lä)	Cëu'tä (or sä'y-tä)	Chick-ä-säwz'	Cöi'ches-ter
Cäf-i-ris-tän'	Car-mö'na	Ce-vénnes (se-vén')	Chicot (shë'kö)	Cöle-raine'
Cagliari (käl'yä-rë)	Car-nä'l'je	Cër-lön', or Cëy'lon	Chiet'i (kë-ä'te)	Cö-mär'
Ca-häv'ba	Car-nä'l'	Chä-cä'ö	Chieti (kë-ä'te)	Coln (köän)
Cahir (kär)	Car-nä'l'	Chä-cä'ö	Chij-huä'huä	Colnbrook (köän'brök')
Ca-hö'ki-ä	Cär-ni-ö'lä	Chä-cä'ö	Chä-cä'wä'wä	Cologno (ko-lön'ya)
Ca-höög'	Cär-o-l'i'na	Chä-gäng'	Ch'i'li (chë'le)	Cologno (ko-lön')
Cahors (ka-hör')	Car-pä'thi-än	Chä'gre (shä'gur)	Ch'il-li-cö'the	Cö-lön'bi-ä
Cät'cös (kät'kös)	Car-pen-träs' (or kär-pän-trä')	Chä-leür'	Chiloe (chë-lö-ä')	Cö'l'on-sä
Cäirn-görm'	Car-rä'ra	Chälons (shä-löng')	Chil-ij-cö'the	Cö-lö-rä'dö
Cairo (k'i/rö)	Car-rä'ra	Chäm'ber-ry	Chin-chil'lä (or chin-chël'ya)	Cö-lüm'bi-ä
Cal-ä-bär'	Cär-ric-k'ër'gus	Chäm'blëc'	Chin-sä'ra	Cö-lüm'bö
Ca-lä'brj-ä, or	Cär'röll'	Chä'möu-ni', or	Chin'sä'ra	Cö-mä-y'ä'guä
Ca-lä'brj-ä	Cär'ron	Chä-möu'nj	Ch'i'ös	Cö'm'ber-mëre
Cal-ä-hör'ra	Car-tä'gö	Champagne (shäm-pän'yë)	Chip'pen-häm	Comines (ko-mën')
Cal'ajs (käl'jis)	Cär'ter-ët	Chäm-päin'	Chip'pe-wäy	Cöm'ö
Cal-ä-mä'ta	Car-tä-gö'na	Chäm-pläin'	Ch'i-pus-cö'ä	Cöm'ö-rü
Cäl-ä-mj-ä'ndg'	Ca-säl'	Chän'de-leür'	Chj-qui'tös (chë-kë'tös)	Cö-mörn'
Cäl-ä-tä-ydd'	Ca-säl'	Chän-dër-nä-göre'	Chiswick (chiz'ik)	Cöm'ö-rö
Cäl-ä-trä'va	Cäs-ä-nä'na	Chän-t'il'ly (shän-tily'e)	Chit-ä-göng'	Compiegne
Calcauni (käl'kä-shö)	Cäs'bin, or Cäs-bün'	Chäp'el-Hill	Chit'ten-dën	(köm-pë-än')
Cal-cüt'tä	Cäs'ch/au (käs'h'ö)	Chär'ças	Chit-törë'	Cöm-pps-tël'lä
Cäl'der	Ca-sër'tä	Charente (shä-räng't)	Ch'i-ç'sä'ö	Cöm-cän'
Cäl'e-dö-ni-ä	Cashalton (käs-hör'tn)	Chär'i-tön'	Chöc'täv	Cön-cëp'tiön
Cal'ën-bërg	Ca-shiän'	Chär'l'köv	Chär'ç'zim	Cön'cord
Cal-i-cüt'	Cash'ell	Chärle'mönt	Cholmondely (chüm'l'e)	Condé (kön'dä)
Cäl-i-för'ni-ä	Cash'gär	Charleroi (shärl-rwä')	Chö-lö'ra-sän', or	Cö-në'ch
Cal-lä'ö (or kal-yä'ö)	Cash-më're' or Cäs'h-më-re	Chärles'ton	Chö-räs'sän	Cö-në'ch
Caine (käwn)	Cäs'piön	Chärle'ville	Chö-wän'	Cö-në'ch
Cäl-tä-gi-rö'ne	Cäs'sel	Chär'le-vöix', (shär'le-vvä')	Chris-tij'sän	Cö-në'ch
Cäl-tä-ni-sët'tä	Cäs'sil'	Chä'r'lottes-ville	Chris-tij-sänd	Cö-në'ch
Cäl'u-mët	Cäs-sil'	Chär'l'ton	Chris'tian-städ't	Cö-në'ch
Cal-va'dös	Cäs-si-qui-ä'rj	Chartres (shär'tr)	Chü-le-hö'mä	Cö-në'ch
Cäm-bä-höe'	Cäs-tel-nau'dä-ry (käs-tel-nö'dä-rö')	Chä-r'yb'dis	Chü-lä-hö'mä	Cö-në'ch
Cäm-bay'	Castiglione (käs-tel-yö'na)	Chä-täu'que	Chüm'leigh (chüm'l'e)	Cö-në'ch
Cäm-bö'dj-ä	Cäs-till'	Chateaubriant (shät-ö'br-äng't)	Chüp'rah'	Cö-në'ch
Cäm-böög'	Castillon (käs-tel-yöng')	Chateaudun (shät-ö-dün')	Chü-qui-sä'ca	Cö-në'ch
Cäm'bray, or Cäm-bräy'	Cäs-tinë'	Chateau-Gonthier (shät-ö-gön'th-ä)	(chü-kë-sä'kä)	Cö-në'ch
Cäm'bridgë	Cäs'tilë-bär' (käs-sl-här')	Chateauguay (shät-ö-gä')	Cic-a-cölle'	Cö-në'ch
Cäm'den	Cäs'tilë-ton (käs-sl-ton)	Castres (käs'tr)	Ci-en-fen'gös	Cö-në'ch
Campagna (kam-pän-yä)	Cäs'trö (hë-vän'ni)	Chäteauroux (shät-ö-rö')	(thë-ën-fwä'gös)	Cö-në'ch
Cämp'hell (käm'el)	Cät-ä-häm'ba	Chätellerault (shät-ä-täl-rö')	Cin-ä-hö'ä	Cö-në'ch
Cäm-pösch'y	Cät-ä-höu'lä	Chät'häm	Cin-ä-nä'tj	Cö-në'ch
Cän'ä-dä	Cät-ä-lö'ni-ä	Chät'ta-höb'chëc	Cin-trä	Cö-në'ch
Cän-ä-jo-här'fje	Cät-tä-ni-ä, or Cät-tä-ni-ä	Chät-töb'g	Cir-cä'st', (Northern)	Cö-në'ch
Cän-an-däl'guä	Cät-tän-zä'rö	Chaudiere (shä-dë-är')	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cän-ä-nörë'	Cät-tän-zä'rö	Chäudmont (shö-möng')	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Ca-nä-rä, or Cän'ä-rä	Ca-täv'ba	Chazy (shä-zä')	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Ca-nä-rjes	Cateau Cambresis (kät'ö käm'brë-së)	Chë-hüc'tö	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cän-dä-lär'	Cäth-ä-r'i'nen-städ't	Chël'j-cüt	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cän-dëish'	Cät-män'döö	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cän'dj-ä	Cät's'kill	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Ca-në'ä	Cät-tä-rau'gus	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cannes (kän)	Cät-tä-rö	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cän'tal or Cän-täl'	Cät'te-gät	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cän'ter-by-ry	Cäu'ca	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cän-tön', China	Cäu'ca-sün	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cän'ton, U. S.	Cäu'ca-sün	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cän'ty're'	Cäu'ca-sün	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cape Brët'ron, or Cape Brë-tön'	Cäu'ca-sün	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cape Gir'ar-deau (jir-ar-dö)	Cäu'ca-sün	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cape Häi'tj-ën	Cäu'ca-sün	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cape'töwn	Cäu'ca-sün	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cäp-i-tä-nä'tä	Cäu'ca-sün	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cä'pö d'Is'tri-ä	Cäu'ca-sün	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cä'pri	Cäu'ca-sün	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch
Cäp'y-ä	Cäu'ca-sün	Chël'm's'frd (chënz'-ford)	Cir-cä'st', (S'ä'st')	Cö-në'ch

Cys-sür'
Cys-sim-ba zär'
Cös'ta Rf'ca
Cote d'Or (köt'dör')
Cotes du Nord
(köt-du-nür')
Cö-to-päx'i
Cöt't/bäs
Cöu-län'
Cöur'länd
Cöur-träy'
Coutances (köt-täns')
Cöv'en-try

Cöv'ing-ton
Cöw'es (kööz)
Cöw'ä'ta
Crä'cöw
Crë'ç'y (krës'e)
Cre'feld (krä'fält)
Crëm'nitz
Crë-mö'na
Crëdse
Crëv'ëlt
Crj-mö'ä
Crj-mö'ä
Crj'ten-dën
Crq-ä'tj-ä (krq-ä'she-ä)

Cröm'ar-ty, or
Cro-mär'ty
Crön'städ't
Csaba (chä'bä)
Csongrad (chön'grad)
Cü-bä'güa
Cü-bän'
Cüd-dä-löre'
Cü-rä-dä'pah
Cuën'cä (kwën'sä)
Cuj-ä'bä (kwë-ä'bä)
Cü-lt-ä-cän'
Cül-lö'den

Cäl'm
Cäl'löp'p'er
Cül-ross' (or kö'rös)
Cü-mä-nä'
Cü-mä'nj-ä
Cüm'ber-länd
Cüm-mä-zëë'
Cü'par (kö'par)
Cä-rä-cä' (-sö')
Cür-dj-s-tän'
Cü'rjsh-ç Haff'
(kü'rjsh-ç-häff')

Cür'rj-tück
Cür-zö'lä
Cü-strin'
Cüt-täck'
Cyc-hä'ven
Cuy-ä-hö'ga
(ki-ä-hö'ga)
Cöz'cö
Çy'la-dës
Czernowitz
(chër'no-vits)
Czirknicz (tsërk'nits)

D.

Dix-HES-TÄN'
Dähl
Däh'ö-mey
Däl-ä-zö'ä
Däl-këith'
Däl-mä'tj-ä
(däl-mä'she-ä)
Däl'tön
Dä-mä-ç-rj-s-cöt'ta
Dä-mäs'cus
Däm-i-ç'ta
Dän'bu-ry (dän'ber-ç)
Dän-në-mö'ra
Dant'zic
Dän'übe
Där-dä-nëlles'
Dar-föur'
Där'ri-ën
Därm'städ't
Därt'mouth
Där'wär
Däu'phj-ny
De-brë'r'zin
Dëc'çan, or Dëc-cän'
Dë-cize'
Dël-ä-gö'ä
Dël'ä-wäre
Dël'hj (dël'he)
Dël'vi-nö
Dëm-ä-rä'ra

Dëm-bö'ä
Dë-mö'na
Dën'high (dën'he)
Dën'dë-rä'
Dën-dër-mönd'
Dën'märk
Dëp'törd (dët'förd)
Dër-bënd'
Dër'by
Dërne
Dë-Ru'y'ter, or
Dë-Rü'y'ter
Desaguadero
(dës-ä-gwä-dä'rö)
Dës-ç-ä'dä
Dë-shä'
Des Moines (dë-möin')
Dës'säu (or dës'süä)
Dë-trätt'
Dët'tjng-ën
Deutz (döits)
Deux-Ponts (dü-pönts'
or dü-pöng')
Dë-vën'ter
Dë-vi'zëç
Dëv'ön
Dëv'ön-pört
Dj-är-bë-kl'r', or
Dl-är-bë'kl'r

Dië'men'ç Länd
Diep'hölz (dip'höits)
Di-ëppe'
Diëst
Diëtz
Diëgne (dën)
Di'jön' (dë'zhöng')
Dil'jng-ën
Din-äç-pë-re'
Dit-nän' (dë-näng')
Dit-nänt'
Dj'n-wid'dië
Dit'it
Dix-än'
Dix-müde'
Dnie'për (nä'për)
Dniës'ter (nës'ter)
Döf-rë-fj-ëld'
Döl-gël'ly
Döl-lärt'
Döm-i-ni'çä, or
Dö-mi-ni'çä
Döm-i-nique', Fr.
Dön-äg-hä'dëç
Dön'äld-son
Dön'ças-ter
Dön'ç-gäl
Dön'gö-lä, or Dön-gö'lä
Dön'nä-ghüë

Dör'çes-ter
Dordogne (dör-dön')
Dördrecht (dör'drëkt)
Dör'nöch
Dör-pät'
Dört
Däu'äy (dö'ä)
Däubs (döb)
Döüg'läs
Döu'rö (dö'rö)
Döw-rë-fj-ëld'
Döw-lë-tä-bäd'
Döw-n-pät'rjck
Draguignan
(drä-gün-yäng')
Dräve
Drenthe (drënt, or
drën'te)
Drës'den
Dreux (drü)
Dri'nö
Drögh-ë-dä
Drö'ho-biez
(drö'ho-bich)
Drö't'wich (dröit'jch)
Dro-märe'
Drön'theim (drön'tim)
Drit'sëç
Düb'lin

Düb'nö
Du Bdqne (böb)
Ducro (dü-ä'rö)
Düt's-bürg
Dulcigno (dü-l-çhën'yö)
Dül'wich (dü'l'jch)
Düm-blän'e
Düm-frjög'
Dün-bär'
Dün-dälk'
Dün-dëë'
Dün-fer'n'ljne
(dün-fër'lin)
Dün-këld'
Dün-kirk'
Dün-sin'nane
Dunwich (dün'jch)
Duquesne (dü-kän')
Dü-ränçä
Dü-rän'gö
Dü-räz'zö (or dü-rät'sö)
Dür'häm (dür'äm)
Dür'läich
Düs'sel-dörf
Düt'ljng-ën
Dwä-rä'cä
Dw'i'nä, or Dw'i'nä
Dyle

E.

EAS'TON
E'brö
Eh-säm'bul, or
Eh-säm-bäl'
Ecc-löö'
Ech'ter-näch
Eç'i-ä (or ä'the-hä)
Eck'möhl
Ecuador (ëk-wä-dör')
Ed'dy-stone
E'den-tön
Ed'fü
Edge'combe (ëj'kum)
Edge'field
Edinburgh (ëd'in-bür-
ro, or ëd'in-bürg)
Ed'is-tö
Ed'wards-ville
E'f'ing-häm
E'ç'er

Eç'i-nä, or E-ç'i-nä
E'gypt
Eh-rën-breit'stein
Eich'städ't
Ei'län-bürg
Ei'së-näch
Eis'lë-bën
E-çät-ç-r'i'nën-bürg
E-çät-ç-r'i'no-grad
E-çät-ç-r'i'no-släv
E-l-A-räich'e
Elbe (ëlb)
El'ber-fëld
El-beuf (ël-büf')
El'bing
El'che (ël'chä)
El Dë-rä'dö
El-ç-phän-ti'nä
El'çin

E-lis'ä-bët'grad'
E-lörë'
E-l-m'nä
E-lö'rä
E-l-sj-nö're', or
E-l-sj-neür'
E-l'vas
E-l'wang-ën
E'l'y
E'mb'den
Embrun (äm'brün')
Em'mer-ich
En-gä-dine'
Enghien (än-gë'an)
England (ing'gländ)
En-i-sëi'
Enkhuizen
(enk-höi'zën)
En-nj-s-cör'thy

En-nj-s-kl'l'en
E-ç-rj-ës
E-ç-ür-näy'
E-ç-näl
E-räk'lj-ä
E'r'fürt
E'r'icht
E'r'je (ë'rje)
E-rj-vän'
E'r'lang-ën
E'r'ze-rüm
E-rz-çë-bj'çë
E-s-cäm'bi-ä
E-s-cü-rj-äl'
E-s'ne
Esquimaux (ës'kë-mö)
E-s-se-ç'ü'bö (kë-ä')
Ess'ljng-ën
E's'te

E-s-trë-mä-dü'ra
E-s'trë-möz'
E-s'zëk (ës'sëk)
Etampes (ä-tämp')
E'tö-wäh, or E'tö-wëë,
or High-Töw-çr
Eupen (ö'pën)
Eü-phrät'täç
Eüre (yür)
Eä'röpe
Eutin (öi'tën)
Eux'jine
Eves'häm
Ev'ö-rä
Evreux (ëv-rä')
Ex'e-ter
Eyalet (i-yä'let)
E'y'der
E'y'läu (or i'läü)

F.

FA-EN'ZA
Fäh'län
Fai-öum'
Fäir'fiëld
Fä-läise'
Fäl'kir'k, or Fäl'kir'k'
Fäl'möhl
Fäukland (fäw'kländ)
Fäl'mouth
Fäl'rë, Forç
Fäl'rë, or Fäl'rë-ç
Fär-sj-s-tän'
Fäu-quiër' (fäw-kër')

Fäy-äl'
Fäy-ëtte'
Fäy'ette-ville
Fäy-öum'
Fäh-rä-bäd'
Fäh-an'y'çhe
Fë-li-ç-i-ä'n'
Fëm'çün
Fër-mä'näçh
(fër-mä'näç)
Fër-mö'y'
Fër-rä'rä

Fër'rö
Fër'rol, or Fër-röl'
Fëz-zän'
Fich-tel-çë-bj'r'çë
Fic'çac (fizh'äk')
Figuëras (fj-gä'räs)
Fij'ij, or Fëç'çëç
Fim's-ter're'
Fim'land
Fismë (fëm)
Fiumë (fyö'mä)

Flän'ders
Flëche
Flëns'börg
Flör'ence
Flör'çëç
Flör'çä
Flüsh'jng
Foggia (föj'jä)
Foiç (fwiç)
Fontainebleau
(fön-tän-blö')
Fön-tä-rä'bj-ä

Fontenay-le-Comte
(fönt-nä-lë-köng'tä)
Fön-të-nöy'
Fontevrault
(fön-tëv-rö')
Föb'tä Jäl'tö
För'il
För'men-te'rä (tä'l-
tät)
För-mö'sä
För'rëç
För-sj'h'
För-të-ven-tü'ra

Förth
Fos-sá/nó
Fóth'er-in-gáy
Fou/dí
Fougeres (fó-zhár')
Fou/háh
Fów'ey
Foyers (fí'erz)
France

Franche Comte
(fránsh kóng'tá)
François (frán'swá)
Fran-có-ni-a
Frán'c-ker
Frán'ken-stein'
Frán'ken-thál (-tál)
Fránk'fort
Frás-cá'tí

Frauenburg
(fróú'én-búrg)
Frau'stadt (fróú'stát)
Fréd'er-icks-búrg
Fréd'er-icks-háll
Fréd'er-ick-ton
Frei'búrg
Fri-dí
Frei'shing-én

Frei'stádt (-stát)
Frejus (frá-zhús')
Frej'búrg
Fri'búrg
Fried'land
Fried'er-ick-háff
Frís's'land
Fri-dí [yá'k']
Frontignac (frón-tj-n-

Fuer-tá-ven-tú'rá
Fú'dá
Fú'nch'al, or Fún-ch'al'
Fú'n'en
Fú'nf-kírch'én
Furnes (fúrn)
Fur-rúck-a-bád'
Fúrt'h (fúrt)
Fýz-a-bád'

G.

GA-DÁ'MIS
Gaeta (gá-á'tá)
Gáf'sa
Gaillac (gál-yák')
Gaillon (gál-yón')
Gáir'lóch
Gá-lp'á-gös, or
Gál-li-pá-gös
Gál-a-shiels'
Gá-látz'
Gá-lé'na
Gá-lí'cj-a
Gál-ly'p-li
Gál'li-pó-lis'
Gál'lo-wáy
Gál'ves-ton
Gál'wáy
Gám'bj-a
Gám'gés
Gám-jám'
Gárd'iner (gárd'nér)
Gár-dón'
Garfagnana
(gár-fán-yá'ná)
Garigliano
(gár-él-yá'nó)
Gá-rónne'
Gár'rów's
Gás-con-áde'
Gás'co-ny
Gás'pe
Gé-án'gá
Géel

Gé'ff'le (Gé'ff'l)
Gél'ders
Gén-e-sée'
Gén-e-sé'f
Gé-né'va
Genevois
(zhén-é-vwá')
Gén'q-a
Géur'gí-a
Gera (gá'rá)
Gér'má-ny
Gé-ró'ná (há-ró'ná)
Gers (zhár)
Gex (zhéx)
Gé'y'sés'
Ghá-dá'mj's
Gháuts (gáwts)
Ghent (Gént, or góng)
Gher-góng'
Ghí-lán'
Gib-rál'tar
Gíes'sen (Gé'sen)
Gijon (hó-hón')
Gí-ló'
Gír'gés
Gí-r-gén'tí
Gíronde (zhé-rónd')
Gí'zgh
Glá-mór'gan
Glá'rus'
Glás'gów
Glauchau (glóú'kóú)
Glen-élg'

Glogau (gló'góú)
Glo-gáw'
Glóm'men
Glóuces'ter (glós'tér)
Glu'ck'stádt
Gmünd (gmúnt)
Gnesen (gná'zen)
Gnés'ná (nés'ná)
Go-dáv'e-ry
Goes (hós)
Go-jám'
Gól-cón'dá
Góm-bróón'
Gomera (go-má'rá)
Go-nal'ves'
Gón'dar
Góóm'ty
Go-rée'
Gór'lítz
Górtz (górts)
Gó'thá (or gó'tá)
Góth'land
Gó't'ten-búrg
Gó't'ting-en (Gé't'ing-en)
Góu'dá
Góur (gór)
Gó-yáz'
Goz'zo (gót'só)
Grá-cí'ó'sá
Grá-dís'ca
Grám-mónt'

Grám'pí-an, Ms.
Grá-ná'dá
Gránt'ham
Grán'ville, U. S.
Grán-ville', Fr.
Grátz (gréts)
Graudenz (gróú'dents)
Gravelines (gráv'lén')
Gráves'énd
Gré'ce
Gréén'land
Gréén'láw
Gréé'nóck
Gréén'wich (Gré'nij)
Grefs-wál'dé
Gré-ná'dá
Grén-s'ble
Grét'na Gréén
Grím'del-wáld
Grisons (Gré-zón')
Gróm'ing-én
Gruyeres (grú-yár')
Guá-dá-lá'v'ár
Guá-dá-lax-á'ra, (or
gwá-dá-lá-há'ra)
Guá-dá-lóupe' (gá'dá-
lóp')
Guá-dal-quí'vir, or
Guá-dal-quí-vír'
Guá-dí'á'na
Guá-mán'gá
Guá-mónt'

Guá-ná-xná'tó (gwá-
ná-hwá'tó)
Guán'ca Vél'ca
Guár'daf-uf, (gár'daf-
wé)
Guas-tál'la
Guá-tí-má'la, or Guá-
te-má'la
Guax-á'ca (or gwá-há-
ká)
Guay-á-quí'l (gwi-á-
kél')
Gué'brés (Gé'berz)
Guél'dér's
Guérét (gá'rá)
Güern'ghey
Guí-á'na (Gé-á'na)
Guí-énne' (Gé-én')
Guil'ford (Géil'ford)
Guin'ea (Géin'e)
Guí-pús'co-á (Gé-pós'-
kó-á)
Guí's'bór-ough (Géiz'-
l)
Gúm-bín'nen
Gúnd-wá'nah
Gúntz'búrg
Gúr-wál'
Gu'y-án-dótte' (Géi'-
l)
Gú-zel-hís'sar
Gú'z'e-rát'
Gwín-nétt'

H.

HÁB'ER-SHÁM
Hád'ding-ton
Hád'leigh (hád'le)
Hád'ra-máut'
Háer'lem (há'r'lem)
Hague (hág)
Haguenau (ág'nó)
Haf'nán
Hainault (há'nó, or hí'-
nóúlt)
Há-iy-póár'
Hál'her-stádt
Hál'i-fáx
Hál'le
Hál'lein
Hallowell (hól'lo-él)
Hám-a-dám'
Há'máh
Hám'búrg
Há'méln
Hám'q-aze
Hám'p'shtre
Hanau (há'nóú)
Háng-tchéú'
Háng-tchéú'
Hán'q-ver
Hár'dj-mán
Hár-fledr'

Hár'lem
Hár'ling-en
Hár'per's Fér'ry
Hár'ris-búrg
Hár'row-gate
Hár'ford
Hártz, or Hártz
Hár'wich (há'r'ij)
Hás'le-mere (há'z'zl-
mér)
Hás'séit
Hást'ing
Hát'te-rás
Há-ván'gh, or Há-
ván'á'
Háv'el
Háv'er-ford-wést'
Háv'er-hill (há'v'er-íl)
Háv're (há'vr)
Háv're-dé-Gráce'
(há'vr-dé-grás')
Há-wál'í (há-w'é)
Háw'ick
Háy'tí
Haze'brouck (áz'brú'k)
Hé'b'ri-dés
Hé'ch'ing-én

Héc'la
Héd-jáz'
Hér'del-bérg
Hér'brónn
Hér'ig-land
Hém'stádt
Héi-mán'
Héi'ving-fórg
Héi-dés' Khó
Hél'voet-sídys
Hén-ló'pen
Hén-ri'có
Hé-rác'lo-á
Hé-rát'
Herault (hér'ól, or ár'ól)
Hér'q-ford
Hér'ki-mer
Hér'man-stádt
Hér'n'hút
Hér'nc-sánd
Hér'tford
Hér-ze-gó-ví'na
Hesse Cás'sel
Hesse Dárm'stádt
Hensenden (hóis'dén)
Heys'tu-ry (háts'-)
Hí'eres (héár)

High'lands
Hil-dúrg-hau'zen
(híl-búrg-hóú'zen)
Hil'desheim
Hil'lah
Hills'bór-ough'
Hím-á-lá'y'a, or
Hím-má'leh
Hín-dés' Khó
Hín-dós'tán', or Hín-
dós'tán
Hís-pan-í-á'
Híwassece (hí-wós'cé)
Hó-ang-hó'
Hó'ch'heim
Hó-dét'dá
Hógue (hóg)
Hó-hen-lín'dén
Hó-hen-ló'he
Hó-hen-zél'fèrn (hó-
en-tsó'l'fèrn)
Hól'land
Hól'stein
Hól'ston
Hól'y-héad
Hól'y-wéll
Hó-ná'

Hón-dó'ras
Hón'fiedr'
Hón'ton
Hóóg'q-wéén
Hó'gh'ly
Hó'u'gn-áts
Hó'u-qui-háng'
Hó'u'sá (hó'sá)
Hón-sá-tón'ic
Hón'ston
Hó-á-heine'
Hú'd'ers'fiéld
Hú'd'son
Húél'vá (wél'vá)
Hués'ká (wés'ká)
Huilquilemu (hwíl-
kwíl-á'mú)
Hüll
Hüm'ber
Hüm'gá-ry
Húrd'wár
Hú'rton
Hú'teen (wén)
Hý'dér-a-bád'
Hý'dra (or hé'drá)
Hý-dra-bád'
Hýthe

I.

I-BÁR'RA
Íb'er-ville
Ice'land
I'colm-kill
Íd'ri-á

Íg'lau (Íg'lóú)
Íg-ná-lá'dá
Íl'ches'ter
Íl'fra-cómbé (-kúm)
Íllimani (íl-yé-má'né)

Íl-í-nó'is' (Íl-í-nó'ít')
Íl-í'ri-á
Ím'q-lá
Ín'dí-á (or Ín'í'je-á)
Ín-dí-án'á (Ín-í'jé-án'á)

Ín-dí-an-á'p'q-í'is
Ín'dies (Ín'í'jz)
Ín-dóur'
Ín-dóre'
Índre (áng'dr)

Ín'dus
Ín'gó-stádt
Ín'ns'prúck
Ín-ve-rá'ry
Ín-ve'r-keith'ing

In-ver-löch'y
In-ver-nöss'
In-ve-rü'ry
I-o'na
I'o-wä
Ips'wich (or Ip'sij)
I-räk' Ad'jə-mi

I-räk' Ar'a-bi
Ire'land
Ir-köutsk'
Ir-q'nošs' (or Ir-q-kwä')
Ir-rä-wäd'dy
Irt'yach
Ir'vine

Is'chi-a
Isö (e-sä'ö)
Iser (ö'zer)
Isere (e-sär')
Iserlohn (ö'zer-lön')

Islay (r'lä)
Is'ing-ton
Is-mä-öl, or Is'mäl
Is'mid
Is-pä-nän'
Issore (is-swär')

Is'tri-a
I't-ly
It-a-pi-cy-rü'
It-a-wän'ba
Ith'a-ça
Iv'i-çä, or I-v'i'çä
Iv-re'a (iv-rä'a)

J.

JAEN (hä-ën')
Jäf'fa
Jäc-na-pä-täm'
Jäl'loffa
Jäl-öb-än'
Ja-mäi'ca
Ja-nei'ro (ja-nä'rö)
Janina (yä'ne-nä)
Ja-pän'
Japura (hä-pü'rá)

Jáque-mäl'
Jär'q-släv (yär'q-släv)
Jäs'ys (yäs'se)
Jaszbereny (yäs-be-rä'ne)
Jauer (yöü'er)
Jä'vä, or Jä'vä
Jöd'bürg
(or jöd'bür-ö)

Jöd'dö
Je'na (yä'na)
Jér'sey
Je-rü-sä-läm
Jesi (yäs'se)
Jäs'sö
Jey-pöre'
Jid'dä

Jə-än'ni-nä
Jön'kiö-ping
Jör'dän
Jə-rül'
(hö-rül'yö)
Jöd-pöre'
Jü-än' Fer-nän'dez
Jüg'ger-näuth (-näut)

Jujuy (bü-hwé')
Juliers (zhü'le-ä)
Jüm'nä
Jüng'frau (or yüng'-fröb)
Jü-njät'a
Jüt'ra
Jüt'land

K.

KAARTA (kär'tä)
Käir-wän'
Käl-sä-r'i'eh
Käl-sä-mä-zöb'
Käl'sch
Kä-lö'gä
Käm'i-nöc
Käm-tschät'ka
Kä-näw'na
(kä-näw'vä)
Kän-dq-här'
Kä-rä'njäs-sär'
Kär'ä-sd
Kärls'börg
Kaschau (käsh'öü)
Käsh-mir'
Käs-käs'ki-ä
Kä-täh'djin

Kä'trine
Kä-zän'
Kehl (käl)
Keighley (köth'le)
Kē-lät'
Kēmp'ten
Kē-nä'wihä (kē-näw'-wä)
Kēn-ne-béc'
Kēn-ne-bän'k'
Kēn-tück'y'
Kē'ögh (kē'ö)
Kērgue'len's Isl.
Ker-män'
Kēr'män-shäv
Ker-shäv'
Kēsh'ö
Kēz'wiek (kēz'ik)

Kēts'ke-mēt
Khär-köf'
Khär-tööm'
Kheir'son, or Kēr-sön'
Kih'vä
Kihö-känd'
Kihö-ra-sän'
Kihö'k'it'
Kī-än-k'ä'
Kil'der-min-ster
Kī-ēf', or Kī-ēv'
Kiel
Kil-däre'
Kil-kēn'ny
Kil-lä'la
Kil-lä'löe
Kil-lär'ney
Kil-mär'noek

Kil-möre'
Kin-cär'djine
Kin-röss'
Kin-säl'
Kin-töre'
Kin-tyre'
Kir-käl'dy
Kirkeadbright (kir-kä'bryg)
Kir'k'wäll
Kir-man-shäh'
Kir-rie-nür'
Kis-ki-mfn'e-täs
Kit-tän'ning
Kit-tä-tin'ny
Ki-y-tä'jah
Kisteneau (nis'te-nö)
Knöx'ville

Kö-lin'
Köl-y-vän'
Köngy'bürg
Kon'igs-bürg, or Koēn-igs-bürg
Kö-rae-sän'
Kör-dö-Fän'
Kös-er-ös'k'
Kös-tr-ös'
Kris-nö-yärsk'
Krem'nitz
Kreuznach
Kris-ki-mfn'e-täs (kröts'näk)
Kür-djäs-tän'
Kyr-riles', or Kät'riles'
Kür-ree-chäne'
Kürsk
Küt-töre'

L.

LÄB-RA-DÖR'
Läc'ca-dives
Läch-a-wän'noek
Läch-a-wix'ęn
Lä'Chine'
Läch'sä
Lä-däkh'
Lä-dö'ga
Lä-drönes'
Lä-fay-ette'
Lä-Fourche'
Lä'gö Maggiore (-mä-jö'ra)
Lä-Gränge'
Lä Guay'rá
Lä-gd'nä
Lä-höre'
Lä-höu' (lä-hö')
Lä Män'chä, or Lā Män'chä
Lambayeque (läm-bä-yä'kä)
Läm'beth
Lä-me'gö (-mä'-)
Läm'mer-mür
Lä-Mötle'
Läm'sä-ki
Lä-nä'
Län'ark, or Lā-närk'
Län'ca-ter
Län-ö-ä'nö (län-çę-nö)
Län-dän' (or län-döü')
Landes (längd)
Län'dre-çy
Länds'bürg
Länds'er'na
Länds-hüt'
Läng'holm (läng'qm)
Läng'land

Län'gres (län'gr)
Län-gue-döc' (-ęę-)
Lä-n'çä
Lä'ös
Lä-peēr'
Läp'land
Lä Plä'tä
Lä-räçhe' (lä-räsh')
Lä-ris'sä
Lär-is-tän'
Lär'ni-kä
Lä-Sälle'
Lät-a-cün'gä
Lät-a-ki'yä
Lät-ban (läü'bän)
Läu'en-bürg (or löü-en-bürg)
Läunce'ton (läns'tun)
Läu-sänne' (lö-zän')
Läu'ter-brünn (löü-)
Lä-val'
Lävaür (lä-vör)
Lä-vör'
Läy'bäch, or Läs'y'bäch
Läüm'ing-ton
Lēb'ä-nön
Lēc'oc (lēt'çä)
Lēch
Lēc-töure'
Lēšäq
Lēc'ward (lēt'ward, or lüt'ward)
Lēg'hörn', or Lēg'hörn
Lē-g'nö' (lön-yü'nö)
Lē'h'igh (lēt'hi)
Lēices'ter (lēs'ter)
Leigh (lē)
Leigh'ljin (lēk'ljin)
Leigh'ton (lēt'tun)

Leit'ning-ęn
Lein'ster, or Lēin'ster
Leip'sic
Lei-ri'a
Lēith (lēth)
Leit'mē-rüz
Lēit'rjm, or Lēit'rjm
Leix'lip
Lēm'bürg
Lē'na, or Lē-nä'
Lēn'a-wēš
Lē-nöir' (lē-nör')
Lēn-ti'nä
Lēöm'in-ster
(Eng. lēm'ster)
Lē-ön', or Lē'ön
Lē-ö-ni'dj
Lēn-ti'ni
Lēop'öld-städt
Lē-pän'tö
Le Puy (lę-pwē)
Lēr'i-dä
Lēr'wick (lēr'ik)
Lēs'i-nä
Les Martigues (lä-mär-tęg)
Lēüm'ten-bürg (lök'-ten-bürg)
Leut'mä-rüz (lōit'mä-rüz)
Leutschau (lōit'shöü)
Lē-wän't'
Lēv'ęn, or Lē'vęn
Lē-wär'den, or Leet'-wärd-ęn
Lew'is-häm
Lēx'ing-ton
Le'y'den (lē'dän)
Lēi-b'er-ä
Lē-bourne'

Lich'field
Lich'te-nau (-nöö)
Lich'ten-fels
Lich'ten-stein
Liēge
(or lē-äzh')
Liēg'nitz
Lille, Lilsle (läl)
Lim'bürg, or Li'mä
Lim'bürg
Lim'mat
Lim-öses' (lim-öz'h')
Limogien (lēm-säng')
Limoux (lēm-mö')
Lin'coln (lिंग'kyn)
Ling'ęn
Lin'kiö-ping
Linh-lith'göw, or Lin'-lith'göw
Lintz (lints)
Lip'ari
Lip'pe-Dēt'möld
Lis'bön
Lisieux (lē-zē-ü')
Lith'field
Lith-u-ä'ni-a
Lit'iz
Lit-tö-r'le
Lit-vä'dj-a, or Līv-ä-dj-a
Lj'ęn-pööl
Lj'ęn-nä
Ljän-däff'
Ljä-něl'y'
Ljä-nös (lyä'nös)
Ljänwst (län-röst')
Lärena (lyä-rä'nä)
Lj-än'dö
Lj-än'gö

Lö-cär'nö
Loçh-ä'ber
Loches (lösh)
Löch Läv'ęn
Löch Lö'mönd
Löch'y
Lö-deve' (lö-däv')
Lö'dit (lö'dē)
Lö-fö'den
Lö-grön'ö (lö-grön'yö)
Loire (löwä)
Loiret (löwä-rä)
Loja (lö'hä)
Lö'ker-én
Löm'bar-dy
Lö'mönd
Lön'dön
Lön-dön-dēr'ry
Löö-chöb'
Lö-rän', Olio.
Lö-rēt'ö
Lö'orient (lör'ę-äng)
Lö-räime', Fr.
Löst-with'iel
Lö'thi-än
Löig'l'bor-ough (lüt'-bü-ö)
Lough Erne (lök'ern')
Lough Neagh (lök'nē'
or lök'nē'ä)
Löu'ö's
Löu'is-bürg
Löu-sj-äde'
Löu-sj-än'le
Löu-sj-ville
Löu-vän'
Louviers (lö'vę-ä)
Löw'ö
Löw'oll
Lowositz (lö'vö-sits)

Lø-zère/
Lũ-béck', or Lũ'béck
Lũb'lin
Lũ-cá'ya
Lũ'cá, or Lũ'cá
Lũ-ce'na (lũ-thá'ná)

Lũ-ce'ra (lũ-chá'rá)
Lũ-cérne/
Lũck-nô'w
Lũ-côn/
Lũ-dá-már/
Lũd'wigs-bürg

Lũd'wigs-lũst
Lũ-gá'nó
Lũnd
Lũ'né-bürg
Lũ'nél/
Lũ'nén-bürg

Lũ'ne-ville/
Lũ-pá'ta
Lũ-sá'ti-á (lũ-sá'shê-á)
Lũ'tzen
Lũ'x'ém-bürg
Lũ-zérne'

Lũ-zôn/
Lũ-cóm'ing
Lũ'm'fi-örd
Lũ'ch'bürg
Lũ'onnais (lũ-on-ná')
Lũ'qns (lũ'qnz)

M.

Má-c'k'ô (or má-kô'ô)
Má-cá'sar
Má'cles-fíeld
Má'c-é-dô'n'i-a
Má'c-é-rá'tá (má'ch-)
Má'ch't'as
Má'ch'yn'leth
Má'c-kén'zié
Má'ck-i-náw'
Má'cóm'b' (kóm')
Má'con, Geo.
Má'côn'r, Fr
Má'c-quar'rié (-kwôr')
Má'd-a-gás'car
Má'd-a-wás'ca
Má'd-dô-ló'na
Má'd-ô-ló'na
Má'd-ô'ra (or má-dá'ra)
Má'd'ê-rá
Má'd'i'son
Má'd-rás'
Má'd-tríd', or Má'd'ríd
Má'd'y-rá, or Má'd-ú'rá
Má'el'stróm
Má'ese (máz)
Má'es'trich't (més'trikt)
Má'g-a-dô'x'a
Má'g-dá-le'ná' (lá'ná)
Má'g-de-bürg
Má'g-ê-lán, or
Má'g-ê-lán'
Má'g-ê-rô'ô
Má'g-giô're (má-jô'ra)
Má'g-in-da-ná'ô
Má'g-n'i'sá
Má'gy (mán'yé)
Má-há-nú'd'dy
Má'hôn'
Má'h-rát'tá
Má'j-dá
Má'hj-d'pô're/
Má'in, or Má'In
Má'j-ná
Má'ino
Má-jör'ca
Má-l-a-bár'
Má-lác'ca
Má'l-a-gá
Malaisia (má-lá'shê-á)
Má'lar
Má'lar-ên
Má-lá'ya
Má'l'den
Má'l-díves', or
Má'l'díves
Má-lém'ba
Malinos (má-lén')
Má-l-ij-cô'l'is
Má'l-mé-dy
Má'l'mó
Má'lms'bu-ry (mámz-)
Malplaqet
Má'l-piák'tá (mál-piák'tá)
Má'l'stróm
Má'l'ton
Má'l-tón
Má'l-vá-sí'á, or
Má'l-vá'sí-á
Má'l'vern
Má'l-wáh
Má-nár'
Mánche

Mán'ches-ter
Mán-dá-ve's'
Mán-d'ín'gô
Má'ne
Mán-gá-jô're/
Mán-hát'tan
Mán'heim
Má-n'il'la
Má-ni's'sa
Mán-j-tó'u-wô'e/
Mán'n'harts-bérg
Mán'ron'sá (mán-rá'sá)
Le Mans (lê-máng)
Mán-sou'rá
Mán'to-vá
Mán'tu-a
Mán-zá-ná'res
(or mán-thá-ná'res)
Már-a-ca'y'bô (-k'l'bô)
Már'a-méc
Már-an-hám'
Már'a-nôn
Már'a-vi
Már-ble-béad'
Már'bürg
Már'che
Már-d'ín'
Má-rén'gô
Már-ga-rí'tá
Már'gate
Már-i-já'na
Már-ié-ga-lánte'
Má'rj-en-bürg
Má-rj-en-wér'der
Má-ri-en-zéll' (-tséll')
Má-ri-é'tá
Marigliano
(már-é-l'yá'nô)
Má-rit'zá
Már-mo'ra
Má-rôsch' (-rôsh)
Má-rôss'
Már-que'sás
(már-ká'sáz)
Már-sá'la
Marsilles (már-sá'lz')
Már-tá-bán'
Már-tj-n'i'cô
Már-tj-ni'que'
Má'ry-lá'nd
Masafuero
(más-a-fwá'rô)
Má's'cat
Má's'sa
Más-sa-chú'setts
Má's'q-ah
Má-sú-lj-pá-tám'
Mát-a-mô'rás
Má-tán'zás
Mát-a-pán'
Mát-a-rí'á
Mát-a-rí'á
Mát-é-mái
Mát'y-rá, or Má-tú'tá
Mánch Chũnk
Mán'j
Mán-més'
Mán-re-pá's' (mô-re-pá')
Mán-rí'tj-sis
(mán-rish'ê-sis)
Mayence (má-yáns')

Máy-énne/
Mayne (mán or mIn)
Má-y-nôôth'
Máys'ville
Má-zán-de-rán'
Máz-zá'rá (máz-sá'rá)
Má-zá'cô
Má'ce (mô)
Má'cê'ca
Má'ch'lin
Mê-chô-á-cán'
Mê'ck'len-bürg
Mê-côn'
Mê-c-rán'
Mê-d'na, or Mê-dí'na
Mê-d'na, Ohio.
Mêd-j-ter-rá'ne-an
Mê-hér'rin
Mê'igs (mêgz)
Mêl-kông'
Mêl-nám'
Mê'l'ning-en
Mê's'sen (mí's'en)
Mê-jér'dah
Mêk-i-néz'
Mê-lin'da
Mêl-rose'
Mê'l'ton-Môw'bray
Mê-lún'
Mém'el
Mém'ming-en
Mém-phre-má'gôg
Mê-nárd'
Mên-dô'zá
(or mên-dô'thá)
Mê-nín'
Mô-hí'lev
Mêntz (mênts)
Mê-n'dau (-dôú)
Mê-n'dá'vj-a
Mêl-fer'tá
Mô-líse'
Mô-lo-ka'l'
Mô-líc'ca
Môm-bá'zá
Môm'fôt
Môn'a-cô
Môn'a-ghán
Môn-as-tír'
Môn-cha-bô'ô
Môn-de'gô (-dá'gô)
Mondonêdo
(môn-don-yá'dô)
Môn-dô-ví'
Mô-ném-bá-sí'á
Môn'fá-lout
Môn-fer-rá'tô
Môn-ghír'
Môn-gô'lj-a
Môn-g-mo-tá'pa
Mô-nón-gá-hé'lá
Mô-nôp'ô-lj
Môn-rô'vj-á
Mône (or mông)
Môn-tág-ná'ná
Môn-tan-yá'ná)
Môn'tá-giê
Mông'tá
Mông'tárgis
(mông-tár-zhê')
Mông'tan
(mông-tô-bàng')
Mông'Blanc
(or mông bláng)

Mid'dle-tô'wn
Míl'an
Mí-lá'z'z (mê-lít'sô)
Mílhau (mê-lô')
Míl'héde-g'ville
Mí'lo
Míl-wán'kié
Mín-ciô (mín'chô)
Mín-dá'ô
Mín'grê'lj-a
Mín'grê'lj-a
(or mên'vô)
Mí-nô'r'ca
Míquelon (mík-ê-lôn')
Mír-a-mj-chí'
Mírepol (mêr-pwá')
Mí'sj-trá
Miskolcz (misk-hôlts')
Mís-sis'que
(mís-sis'ke)
Mís-sis-síp'pi
Mís-so-lôn'ghj
Mís-sou'rj (mís-sô're)
Mís-trás'
Mittau (mít'tôú)
Mô-bíle'
Mô-ca-rán'ga
Mô'ch'a
Mô'd-é-ná
Mô'd'j-cá
Mô-rá'dô're'
Mô'há'wk
Mô'hj'lev, or
Mô-hí'lev
Môrté-már'
Môl-dá'vj-a
Môl-fer'tá
Mô-líse'
Mô-lo-ka'l'
Mô-líc'ca
Môm-bá'zá
Môm'fôt
Môn'a-cô
Môn'a-ghán
Môn-as-tír'
Môn-cha-bô'ô
Môn-de'gô (-dá'gô)
Mondonêdo
(môn-don-yá'dô)
Môn-dô-ví'
Mô-ném-bá-sí'á
Môn'fá-lout
Môn-fer-rá'tô
Môn-ghír'
Môn-gô'lj-a
Môn-g-mo-tá'pa
Mô-nón-gá-hé'lá
Mô-nôp'ô-lj
Môn-rô'vj-á
Mône (or mông)
Môn-tág-ná'ná
Môn-tan-yá'ná)
Môn'tá-giê
Mông'tá
Mông'tárgis
(mông-tár-zhê')
Mông'tan
(mông-tô-bàng')
Mông'Blanc
(or mông bláng)

Montbrison
(mông-brê-zông')
Mônt-cám' (-kam)
Môn-té'gô
Môn-teíth'
Montelimart
(mông-té'l'ê-már')
Môn-tél'q-véz
Monterey (môn-tê-rá')
Môn'te-Vid'ê-ô
(or môn-tê-vê-dá'ô)
Môn-tj-cé'l'is
Montilla (môn-tál'yá)
Mônt-már'te'
(mông-már'te')
Mônt-mo-rén'cy
Mônt-pé'lj-er
Mônt-pé'lj-er
(or mông-pé'l'ê-á)
Mônt-çé-ál'
Mônt-çé-ál'le
Môn-trôse'
Mônt-ser-rát'
Môdr-sôh'á-bád'
Môdse-hil'lock
Mô-rá'vá
Mô-rá'vj-a
Mô-rá'y (mür're)
Môr-bi-hán'
Mô-r'é'á
Mô-re'ná (mô-rá'ná)
Môr-lá'chj-a
Môrlaix (môr-lá')
Mô-rô'cô
Môr-táigne' (môr-tán')
Môrte-már'
Môs'chô
Môs'côw
Mô-sé'le'
Môs-qui'tô (môs-ké'tô)
Mô-tá'la
Mô-tá'pa
Môulins (mô-láng)
Môul-tán'
Môur-zôuk'
Mô-zám-bi'que'
Môth (môl)
Môth-heim' (môl-hím')
Môth (môr)
Mulhausen
(mül-hôú'zen)
Má-ljín-gár'
Má'n'ch
Mán'ster
Mür'ci-á (mür'shê-á)
Mür'frees-bör-qugh
Mür-vi-ê'drô
(mür-ve-á'drô)
Mús-cá't'
Mús-cô'gêpe
Mús'co-vy
Mús'el-gum
Mús'sel-bürg'h (-bürg
or -bü'ç)
Müt'trá
Mýç'ô-nj
Mýç'ô-nô's
Mý-sô're'
Mýt-i-é'ne

N.

NÁ'As
Nag-pôör'
Ná-bánt'
Ná'mur, or Ná-mür'
Nán'cy

Nán-ga-säck'j
Nán-kin'
Nán'se-mônd
Nantes
(nánt, or nangt)

Nán'tj-côke
Nán-tück'et
Ná'ples (ná'plz)
Náp'lóus
Náp'ô-lj

Nár-bônne/
Náç'e'vj
Ná-shô'ba
Násh'q-a
Násh'ville

Nás'sau
(or nás'sôú)
Ná'tal, or
Ná-tál'
Ná'tch'ez

Nách-tj-tösch'eq
(or nák'q-tösch)
Ná-tö'li-a
Nat-töre'
Nau-gá-tück
Nau-m'bürg
(or nöám'bürg)
Náup'li-a
Náv'an
Náv'a-rin
Náv-a-rí'nö
Ná-várre'
Náx-f'a
Náz'a-réth
Neagh
(në, or në'a)
Nedl'ed
Ne-gáp-a-tám'
Ne'gro-pónte
Neis'se' (n't'se)
Nemours (ná-môr')

Nenagh (ne-ná')
Ne-pául
Nép'is-sing
Nép-bád'dah
Nérr-schlink'
Nés'ce-péc
Néth'ör-lándz
Neil'bürg
(or nöi'bürg)
Neif'cha-tél'
Neusatz
(nöi'sáts)
Neuse (nüs)
Neu'sohl (nöi'söl)
Neu'stádt
(nöi'stádt)
Neuwied (nöi'wét)
Ne-vá'dá
Nevers (ná-vár')
Néw'er-sink
New'er'k

Neu'ber'n
Neu'bu-ry
Neu'bu-ry-pört
Neu-cás'tle
New E-chó'ta
New'found-lánd
New Gre-ná'da
New Hámp'shire
New Há'ven
New Jér'sey
New'már-ket
New Ö'r'le-áns
New'pört
New Yö'rk'
New Zéa'land
Nj-g'á-rá
Nic-a-rá'gua
Nice (nës)
Nic-o-bár'
Nj-cóp'ö-li
Nj-có'sj-á

Nic-o-te'r'a
(nik-ö-tá'rá)
Nie'men
Nieu'pört
Nievre (ne-á'vr)
NI'gr
NIK-ö-lá'ef
Nl-cúnd'
Nim'q-guén (-gën)
Njm-we'gen (-wá')
Ní'ört (né'ör)
Ní'phon
Nip'is-sing
Nish-a-póur'
Nismes
(nëm, or nëmz)
Ni-vélles' (në-vél')
Nö-ce'rá
(në-chá-rá)
Noirmoutier
(nwär-mö-të-á)

Nord-hau'sen
(nört-höü'zen)
Nörd'kiq-ping
Nörd'ling-en (nört'-)
Nör'man-dy
Nör'rid'ge-wöck
Nörth-ámp'ton
Nörthüm'ber-lánd
Nör'way
Nör'wich (nör'rij)
Nör'ting-hám
No-vá'rá
Nö'va Scó'tj-á
Nö'va Zém'bl'a
Növ-gö-röd' or
Növ-o-gö-röd'
Nöx'y-bée
Nö-yón' (nö-yöng')
Nü'bi-a
Nü'm'ber'g
Ny'kq-ping

O.

OAHU (wá'hö)
Öak'ham
Oaxaca (wá-há'ká)
Öber-lin
Ö'bj-ön
Ö'by
Ocaña (ö-kán'yá)
Ö-cö-quán'
Ö-cé-án'a (ö-she-án'a)
Ö-cé-án'i-ca
(ö-she-án'ö-ká)
Ö-c-mül'géc
Ö-cö'npe
Ö'cö-cöke
Ö-dén-sée'
Ö'dér
Ö-dés'sa
Ö'den-bürg
Ö'land (ö'lánd)
Oels (öls)
Ö'e-ré-bö
Oesel (ö'se'l)
Öét'ling-en
Ö'f'fen-bäch
Ög'dens-bürg
Ö-gé'ö'chepe

Oglio (öl'yö)
O-hí'ö
Öise (wáz)
Ök-höts'k'
Ök-tib'be-há
Öld'en-bürg
Oleggio (ö-léd'jö)
Oleron (ö-lá-röng')
Ö-lin'dá
Ö-lj-vén'zá
Ö'l'mütz
Öl'q-nétz
Ö'jöt'
Ö-mán'
Ö-mó'a
Öm-pöm-pö-nö'd'suc
Önate (ön-yá'tá)
Ö-né'ga, or Ö'n'ö-gá
Öneglia (ö-näl'yá)
Ö-nei'dá
Ön-on-dá'ga
Ön-tá'rij-ö
Öö-jeim'
Öö-ná-lás'ká
Öör'fá
Öös-tan-ául'te

Öös'ter-höüt
Öp-e-löu'sas
Ö-pör't
Öp'péin
Öp'pen-heim
Ö-rán', or Ö'ran
Ör'änge
Ör'e-brö
Ör'e-gön
Ör'el, or Ö-rél'
Ö-rél-lá'ná (or ö-rél-yá'-ná)
Ö'ren-bürg
Örihuéla (ör-ö-hwá'lá)
Ö-rj-nö'cö
Ör-j-zá'bá
Örk'ney's
Ör'le-ans
(or Ö'r-lá-áng')
Ö-rön'tö's
Ör-o-pe'sá (-pá'-)
Ör'te-gál
Ör'thez (ör-tá')
Ö-rú'rö
Ör-vj-e'tö (ör-ve-á'tö)

O-sác'ca
Ö-sá'ge'
Ös-cé-ö'f'a
Ösh-mö-d-na'jn'
Ös'j-ö
Ös'na-brüek
Ös'ng-bürg
Ös-sá-báw'
Ös'si-péé
Ös'q-lá
Ös's'ná
Ös-ténd'
Ös'tj-áks
Ös-tje-gácht'ie
Ös-wé'gö
Ög'wes-try
Ö-tá-b'á-lö, or
Ö-t-á-b'á'lö
Ö'ta-hette, or
Ö-t'he'f'e
Ö'thá-köv
Ö'tránt'ö
Öt-sé'gö
Öt-tá-já'nö
(öt-tá-yá'nö)

Öt'ta-wá
Öt'ter-bürn
Ouahchita (wösh-é-tá')
Oude (ö'dé)
Oude nárdé
(or öö-dé-nár'dé)
Öu'f'a (ö'f'a)
Öuis-cön'sin
(wis-kön'sin)
Öu'ral, or Öu-rál'
Öu-ráls'k'
Öur'f'a (ö'r'f'a)
Öur'eg (ö'r'eg)
Öur-mí'gh
Öuse (öz, or öüz)
Öut-chang-fü'
(ö-chang-fü')
Ö'ver-ton
Ö-ver-ý's'sel
Ö-vj-e'dö (ö-ve-á'dö)
Ö-wás'cö
Ö-wé'gö
Ö-wly'ee
Öx'ford
Ö-zá'rk'

P.

PÁC'O-LÉT
Pa-dáng'
Pád'er-bö'rn
Pád'ö-vá
Pád'u-á
Páis'ley
Pa-lát'i-náte
Pál'a-tine
Pál-a-wán'
Pál-em-bá'ng'
Pá-lén'cj-a
(pá-lén'she-a)
Pá-lén'que (-ká)
Pá-lér'mö
Pál'os-tine
Pál-os-trí'ná
Pál-i-claud'ché'r'ry
Pál-m'ras
Pál-m'y'rá
Pál'qos
Pám'li-cö
Pám-pe-lú'ná
Pám-plö'ná
Pán-a-má'
Pa-na'y' (pá-ní')
Pa-nó'l'a
Pan-scö'vá (-chö'vá)
Páp'u-á
Pa-rá'
Pár-a-guay', or
Pár-a-guay'
Pár-a-í'bá

Pár-a-már'j-bö
Pár-a-már'tá
Pár-a-ná'
Pár-a-na-í'bá
Pa-réc'chi-á
Pár'ga
Pár'ri-á
Pár-i-má'
Pár-i-ná'
Pár'is
Pár'má
Pár-me-sán'
Pár-nös'sus
Pás-ca-gó'u'lá
Pas-cuá'rö
Pás-quo-tá'nk'
Pas-sá'je
Pás-sa-ma-quó'd'dy
Pás-sá-röd-wán'
Passau (pás'süü)
Pát-a-gó'nj-á
Pa-táps'cö
Pát'e-rá
Pát'mös
Pát'na
Pa-trás'
Pát'ter-son
Pa-tüek'tel'
Pau (pö)
Páu'ca-tüek
Pá-vi'a
Páw-tüek'tet

Pays de Vaud
(pá'e-dé-vö')
Pe-dée'
Pée'bles' (pé'blz)
Pe-gü'
Pei'pus (or pá'e-pús)
Pe-king'
Pe-lew'
Pém-j-é-gwás'set
(pém-é-je-wös'set)
Pén-dén'nis
Pén-n-yl-vá'nj-á
Pén-rýn'
Pén-rýn'
Pén-sá-cö'lá
Pen-zá'nce'
Pé-á'ri-á
Pér-dí'dös
Périgord (pér'ö-gör')
Perigueux (pér'ö-gü')
Pér-nám-bú'cö
Pér'nau (pér'nóü)
Perriguan
(pér-pén-yáng')
Per-quim'áns
Pér'sj-á (pér'she-á)
Pé-rú'
Pé-rú'gí-a
Pésaro (pá'sá-rö)
Pe-shá'wur
Pésth, or Pést
Pet-schö'rá

Pé'ter-bör-ugh
Pé'ters-bürg
Pe-ter-wár'dein
Phil-a-dél'phi-a
Phi-lip'pines
Phil-ipe-póp'ö-li
Pi-a-cén-zá'
(pé-a-chént'sá)
Pi-á'v'e
Pic'ar-dy
Pi-chin'chá
Pi-cö
Pic-chú' (pik-tö')
Písd'á'mönt, or
Pí'd-mönt
Pienza (pé-ént'sá)
Pi-ö-tá'lá
Pignerol
(pín-ya-röl')
Pignerolo
(pín-ya-röl')
Pil-cö-má'yö
Pil'lau (pil'láü)
Pin-é-rö'lö
Pi-om-bí'nö
Pi'qá
Pis-cát'a-qua
Pis-cát'a-quis
Pis-tó'já (pis-tö'yá)
Pit'caith'ly
Pitts'bürg
Plá-cén'cj-á

Plaquemine
(plák-mën')
Plát'a, Lá
Pláite
Plau'en (pláü'en)
Pléis'ne (plí'se)
Plym'outh
Plyn-lim'mon
Pö-ca-hón'tas
Pö-d-gör'zá
Pö-d-hé'ch-á
Pönt Cöu-pée'
Poitiers (pöi-térz',
or pwa'te-á)
Poitou (pöwá-tö')
Pö'land
Pöl-tá'va, or Pöl'tá-va
Pö-pö-má'ng'
(pöi-e-né'she-á)
Pönn-e-rá'nj-á
Pön-dj-cher'ry
Pönt-éhar-tráim'
Pöntefran (pömfret)
Pön'tj-äc
Pön'tö-töc
Pö'd'náh
Pö-pa-yán'
Pöp-cát'a-péil
Pöri-au-Prince (-ö-)
Pör'ti-öf (or pür'te-chö')
Pör'tland

Pört Ma-hön'
Pör'tō Pray'a
Pör'tō Rī'cō
Pörts/mouth
Pört'u-gal
Pō'sen
Pō-tēn'zā (pō-t'ēt'sā)
Pō-tō'mac
Pō-tō-sī', or Pō-tō'sī

Pōts/dām
Pough-kēp'siē
(pō-kēp'se)
Pōw-hat-tān'
Pōz-zu-ō'lō (pōt-sū-ō'lō)
Prague (prāg)
Prāi'rjē-du-Čhī-ēn'
Preble (prēb'l)

Prēg'el
Prēnz'lōw (prēnts'lōw)
Prēs'bürg
Prēs'teigne (-tēn)
Prēv'e-sā
Prēg'nitz
Prin-ci-pā'tō (-chē)
Privas (prē-vā')

Provence (prōv-vāns')
Prōv'i-dēnce
Prussia (prū'shē-ə, or
prūsh'ē-ə)
Pruth (prūt)
Pskov (skōf)
Puebla (pwā'blā, or
pā-ā'blā)

Pu-ēr'tō Rī'cō
Puglia (pūl'ya)
Pu-lās'ki
Puy-de-Dome
(pwē'-dē-dām')
Pwllheli (pōl-hēl'ē)
Pÿ're-nēēš
Pÿ'r-mōnt

Q.

QUE-BĒC'
Quā'd'hū-bürg
Que-re'tā-rō (-rā')

Quesnoy (kēn-wā')
Quiberon (kīb'rōng')

Quil-ē-mā'nē
Quil-lō'tā

Quil'p-a
Quimper (kām-pār')

Quin'e-baug
Quit'tō (kē'tō)

R.

RAAB (rāb)
Ra-bāt'
Ra-afne'
Ra-gū'sa
Rāi'gin
Rā-jā-mūn'drā
Rā-j-pōō-tā'nā
Rā'leigh (rāw'lē)
Rambouillet
(rām-bō'l'i-yā)
Rām-il-liēs'
Rām-pōōr'
Rāms'gate
Rān-cā'guā
Rān-gōōn'
Rā-pides'
Rāp-pā-hān'ņock
Rār'i-tān
Rās'tād
Rāt'i-bōr
Rāt'is-hōn
Rā-vēn'nā
Rā'vēns-bērg
Rēād'ing
Rēd'rūth

Rēž'en
Rēž'ēns-bürg
Reggio (rēd'jō)
Rei'chen-bāch
Rei'chen-bērg
Rei-ki-ā'vik
Rēims'
Renaix (rē-nā')
Rēn-frew'
Rennes (rēn)
Rēns'se-lār
Re-que'nā (rē-kā'nā)
Reus (rā'ds), Sp.
Reūs (or röis), Ger.
Reūt'ling-ēn
Rēv'el
Rhe (rā)
Rheia (rā)
Rheims (rēmz, or
rēmz, or rāngz)
Rhein'tal
Rhine
Rhode Isl'and
Rhodes
Rhodez (rō-dā')

Rhōne
Rī-a-zān'
Rīche'liēd' (rēsh'lā)
Rich'mōnd
Rideau (rē-dō')
Rie'sen-ē-ē-bürg'
Rieti (rē-ā'tē)
Rī'gā, or Rī'gā
Rī'g'o-lēt
Rīm'i-nī
Rī-pō-bām'hā
Rī'ō Brā'vō
Rī'ō Cōl-o-rā'dō
Rī'ō dēl Nār'tē
Rī'ō Grān'dē
Rio Janeiro (rē'ō-jā-nā-
rō, or rē'ō-jā-nē'rō,
or rī'ō jā-nē'rō)
Rī-ōm' (rē-ōng')
Rī'ō Sāl-a-dī'l'ō (-yō)
Rī'ō Sā-lā'dō
Rī'pēn
Rive-dē-Gier
(rēv'-dē-zhē'ā)
Rīves

Riv'q-lī
Roane (rōn)
Rō-an-ōke'
Rōch'dāle
Rōche'fōrt
Roche'foucault
(rōsh'rō-kō)
Rō-chēlle'
Rōch-es-ter
Rōer-mōn'de
Rō-hil-cōnd'
Romagna (rō-mān'yā)
Rō-mā-ni-ā, or
Rō-mā-ni'ā
Rōme
Rōn-ce-vāl'lēs
Rōs'hāch
Rōs-cōm'mōn
Rōs-cra'
Rō-sēt'tā
Rōs-sā'nō
Rōs'tōck
Rōs'then-bürg (rō'tēn-
bürg)
Rūth'ēr-hām

Rōthe-sāy'
Rō'ter-dām
Rōubaix (rō-bā')
Rouen (rō'āng)
Roulers (rō-lā')
Youillon (rō-sīl-
yōssion)
Rōv-e-rē'dō (rōv-ē-rā-
dō)
Rōvigno (rō-vīn'yō)
Rō-vī'gō
Rōv-ān'
Rōx'bürg
Rōx'bu-ry (rōx'ber-ē)
Rū'dol-stād't (stāt)
Rū'gēn
Rū-mē'lj-ā, or Rū-mē-
l'ā
Rūp-pīn'
Russia (rū'shē-ə, or
Rūsh'ē-ə)
Rūst'schūck
Rūth'ēr-fōrd
Rūth-ther-glēn'
Rūtl'and

S.

SAADE (sād)
Sāal (sāl)
Sān'le
Sān'l'feld
Sāar'brēck
Sāar-lōu'is
Sāatz (sāts)
Sā'bj-ā
Sā-bī'nā
Sā-bīne'
Sā-ble-stān'
Sāck-a-tōō'
Sā'cō
Sā-g-a-dā-hōc'
Sāg-hā-lj'ēn, or Sā-
ghā'lj'ēn
Sāg'i-nāw
Sāgūe'nāy (sāg'nā)
Sāh'ā-rā, or Sā-hā'rā
Sāh-run-pōrē'
Sāid (sid)
Sāi'dā
Sā'jde
Sāi-gōn'
St. Al'ban's (or Au'banz)
St. A'mānd
St. A's'aph
St. Au-gu'stīn'e'
St. Aus'tle
St. Brieux (-brē-d')
St. Chri's'to-pher's
St. Clāu's'ville
St. Cloud (sāng'klō')
St. Cōl'ymb
St. Croix (krōix, or
krwā)
St. Cyr (sāng'sēr')

St. Diz'i-ēr (sāng-diz'-
ē-ā)
St. Do-min'gō
Saintes (sāngt)
St. Et-i-ēnnē'
St. Eu-stā'ti-ā
St. Fē-lj'pē
St. Flōur
St. Gall
St. Gēn-ē-viēve'
St. Gjōr'gio (-jōr'jō)
St. Gī-o-vān'ij
St. Gōt'hārd
St. Hē-lē'nā
St. Hē'lj-ēr
St. Hū'bert
St. Il-dē-fōn'sō
St. Jā'gō (or -yā'gō)
St. Lāw'rence
St. Lōu'is (or lō'ē)
St. Lū'cī-ā (or -lū-sē')
St. Mā'lō
St. Māu'rā (or -mōū'rā)
St. Mī'cha-ēl
St. Hē'lj-ēr
St. Neōts (-nōts)
St. O'mer (or -ō-mār')
Saintonge
(sāng'tōnz'h)
St. Pierre
St. Pol'tēn
St. Quentin (-kān'-
tān')
St. Sāl'v-dōr'
St. Sē-hās'tiān (-sē-
bās'ti'yan)

St. Ser-vān' (-vāng')
St. Sēv'er (or -sēv-ār)
St. Sēv-ēr'i'nā
St. Tām'māny
St. Thōm'as (-tōm'-)
St. Vin'cent
St. Yriēx (-ē'rē-ā)
Sā-kā'rā
Sā-lā'dō
Sāl-a-mān'ca
Sāl'em
Sāl-ēr'nō
Sāl'fōrd (sāw'fōrd)
Sā-lī'nā
Sā-līnē'
Sālīs'bu-ry (sālz'ber-ē)
Sāl-īēē'
Sāl'm
Sā-lō'nā
Sāl-o-nī'ca
Sāl-sētte'
Sā-lū'dā
Sā-lūd'zō (sā-lū't'sō)
Sāl-wīn'
Sāl'z'bürg
Salzwedel (sālts'wā-dēl)
Sā-mā'nā
Sā-mār'
Sām-a-rāng'
Sām-ār-cānd'
Sām'bre (sām'br)
Sām-q-ē'lj-ti-ā
Sām-ōy-ēdē'
Sā'mōs
Sām-o-thrā'ki
Sām-sōōn'
Sā'nā

Sān-dō-mīr'
Sān-dīs'ky
Sānd'wich
Sān-gā'ij
Sān'gā-mōn
Sān'j-āc'
Sān Mā-r'i'nō
Sānquahar (sānk'ar)
Sān-sān'djng
Sān'tā Crūz
Sān'tā Fē' (or fā)
Sān'tā-Mā-r'i-ā
Sān'tā-Mār'thā
Sān-tān'dēn
Sān'tā-rēm
Sān-tēē'
Sān-tj-ā'gō
Sān-tj-l-lā'nā (sān-tj-
l'yā'nā)
Sān-tō-rī'nō
Sāōne (sōn)
Sāōne-Weī'mar
Sāx'ōny
Scā-fēll'
Scān-dē-rōōn'
Scān-dj-nā'vij-ē
Scār'brō-ugh
Scār-pān'tō
Schāff-hau'gen (shāf-
hū'zen)
Schau-en-bürg (shōū'
ēn-bürg)
Schelstadt
(shēl-estāt')
Schēldt, or Schēlt
Schēm'nitz
Schē-nēc'tādy
Schē-dām'
Schē-rāz'
Schē-brūn'
Schōn-hāff'nō
Schō'n'en
Schōū'wen
Schūm'lā

Schuy/ler (ski/ler)
 Schuy/kill (skil/kill)
 Schwä/bäch
 Schwärz/zen-bürg
 Schwärz/bürg
 Schwärz/wälz
 Schwew/d'nitz (shwit-
 nits)
 Schwewn/fürt
 Schwetz (shwits)
 Schwew'in, or Schwew-
 rin/
 Scigliano (shil-yá/nó)
 Scil/ly
 Scit/ó (or shé'ó)
 Scit-ó'tó
 Scia-vó'ni-á
 Scót/land
 Scút/rá-ri
 Scy/lla
 Scé-á/rá
 Scé-há'gó
 Scé-ó-ní/có
 Scé-dán/
 Scé-és-tán/
 Segun (sán'yá)
 Sé-gó
 Sé-gör/bé
 Sé-gó'vi-á
 Seine (sán, or sên)
 Séis-tán/
 Sé-léf/keh
 Sé-lén-ginsk/
 Sé-mén/dri-á
 Sé-m-i-gál/li-á
 Sé-m'i-nó'li-á
 Sé-m'lin
 Sé-m'pách
 Sé-n'é-ca
 Sé-n'é-gál
 Sé-n'é-gám/bi-á
 Sé-n-lis' (sáng-lés')
 Sé-n-naár/
 Sens (sáng)

Sér-am-púre/
 Sér'es
 Sereth (sá-rét')
 Sér-i-ná'gur
 Sér-in-gáp'a-tám/
 Sér-phán'tó
 Sér'vi-á
 Sér'lédje
 Sé-t'd'hál
 Sé-vás'tó-pól, or Sév-
 as-tó'pól
 Sév'ern
 Sé-vier/
 Sév'ille, or Sé-ville/
 Sevre (sáv'r)
 Sevres (sáv'r)
 Sé-wis-tán/
 Shá'mó
 Shán'non
 Shát/ul Ár'áb
 Sháv'neé-tówn
 Shéer-nés's/
 Shéf'fiel'd
 Shén-an-dó'áh
 Shér-shéll/
 Shi-á-wás'se (-wós'-)
 Shi-ráz/
 Shir-ván/
 Shó-shp-néés'
 Shrews'bu-ry
 (shróú'ber-é)
 Shóm'lá
 Shi-m, or Shi'am
 Shi-b'é'ri-á
 Shi'j'ly
 Siculiano (sê-kúl-yá/nó)
 Sié'gên
 Si-én'na
 Si-ér'ra Lé-ó'ne
 Si-ér'ra Né-vá'dá
 Sig'má-ring'en
 Si-guén'zá
 Si-lé'si-á
 Sil-hét'

Sj-lis'tri-á
 Sim-bírsk/
 Sim'côe
 Sim-phé-ró'pól
 Sim'plón (or sáng'-
 plóng')
 Sin-ca-póre/
 Sínde
 Sin-gán/
 Sin-gá-póre/
 Sinagliá (sin-é-gál'-
 yá)
 Sin'ob, or Sin'ó-pé
 Sioux (sé-d', or só)
 Sir-hind/
 Sir-i-ná'gur
 Sis-tó'vá, or Sis'tó-vá
 Si-tát/
 Si-wás/
 Si-wáh/
 Skén-é-át'é-les
 Skib-bé-rén'/
 Slá-vó'ni-á
 Slés'wick
 Slieb-blóóm/
 Sli'gó
 Slnys (slós)
 Smál'cal-dén
 Smó-lénsk/
 Smýr'na
 Snów'don
 Snów'hill
 Soane
 Sóe-ó-nús'cô
 Só-có'trá
 Só-fá'la
 Soignies (sóing'nés, or
 swán'yá)
 Soissons (swás'sóng')
 Só-leú're/
 Só-lá-tá'rá
 Sóm'er-sét
 Sóm'er' Isles
 Sómmo

Són'der-hau'sen (són'-
 der-hóú'zén)
 Só-nó'rá
 Sóó-lóó'
 Só-phí'á, or Só'phi-á
 Só-rá'tá
 Só-réllé, or Só'r'éi
 Só'ri-á
 Só'ró'ra
 Só-rén'tó
 Sóu-dán/
 Sóu-rá-bay'á
 Southwark (súth'ark)
 Spá, or Spá
 Spáin
 Spáit'la
 Spá-lá'tró
 Spán-dau' (spán-dóú')
 Spey (spá)
 Spé'yr (spír)
 Spire
 Spitz-bé'rg'en
 Spó-le'tó (spó-lá'tó)
 Spór-á-dé
 Squám
 Squil-lá'ce (-chá)
 Stá'brók (stá'brók)
 Stá-gál'ra
 Stáines
 Stál-i-nó'ne
 Stám-bóul/
 Stám-pál'á
 Stár'gård
 Stául'hách
 Stáun'ton
 Stá-váng'er
 Stáv'er-en
 Stéén'bé'rg-en
 Steín
 Stéll'en-hósch (-bósh)
 Stét-tin', or Stét'tin
 Stét'bén, or Stét'bén'
 Stéu'ben-ville
 Stéy'er

Steyning (stá'ning)
 Stír'ling
 Stóck'hólm
 Stóne'há-ven
 Stón'ing-tón
 Stráu'brídge
 Strá-báue/
 Strál'súnd
 Strán'rá-er
 Strás'bürg
 Strás'tá-ven
 Stráv'bing (stróú'bing)
 Strául'iz
 Stráv'á-ll
 Stróm'bo-ll
 Stóhl Wér'sen-bürg
 Stú'r'min-stér
 Stút'gård
 Suá'bi-á
 Suá'kem
 Súd-der-má'ni-á
 Su-dé'téq
 Sút'éz
 Sút-gul-més'sá
 Sút'li
 Sul-mó'ná
 Sú-má'trá
 Sum-bá'vá
 Sú-rát/
 Sú-ri-nám/
 Sút'sá
 Sús-que-hán'nah
 Sút'lédje
 Su-wá'nee
 Swán'seá
 Swé'don
 Swi-ne-mán'de
 SwIt'zer-lánd
 Syd'ney
 Sy-é'ne
 Syr'á-cúse
 Syr'i-á
 Szár-vás/
 Szé'g-é-dín'

T.

Tá-BÁR/CA
 Tá-b-á-réé'há
 Tá-bás'cô
 Tá'bór
 Tá-briz/, or Tá-brééz/
 Tá-cá'mes
 Tá-c-á-r'guá
 Tá-cáz'ze
 Tá-cón'net
 Tá-c-á-há'y'á
 Tá-d'cas-ter
 Tá-d-óu-sá'e/
 Tá-fál'la
 Tá'f'i-lét
 Tá'g-an-róck, or Tá'g-
 an-róg
 Tá-gáz'ze
 Tagliamento (tál-yá-
 mên'tó)
 Tá'gús
 Tá-hí'tj
 Tá-l-á-ve'ra (-vá-'
 l)
 Tál'bot
 Taliaferro (tál'é-fer)
 Tál-lá-dé'gá
 Tál-lá-hás'se
 Tál-lá-hách'ie
 Tál-lá-póó'sá
 Tám-á-rá'ca
 Tam-bó'ra
 Tám'bóv, or Tam-bóf'
 Tá-mise/
 Tám-pí'cô
 Tá-ná'ró
 Tá'ney
 Tán-giér/
 Tán-jóre/
 Tán-nás'se-rim
 Tán-né-sár/
 Tá-ó-r'má'ná
 Tá-pá'jós (-yós)
 Tá-p-á-hán'nóck
 Tá-p-té'
 Tá-r-á-kal'

Tár'an'tó
 Tá-rás-cón/
 Tá-r-á-zó'ná (tár-á-
 thó'ná)
 Tárbes (tár'b)
 Tár'no-pól
 Tár-rá-gó'na
 Tár'sus, or Tár-sús/
 Tár'tary
 Tár'y-dánt
 Társh-kénd/
 Társh-sí-sú'don
 Tán'de-ny
 Tán'ton
 Tán'ri-dá
 Tán'ris
 Tár'v'ast-hús
 Tár'v'ast-lánd
 Tá-ví'rá
 Tár'v's-tóck
 Táz'e'well
 Tché'r-kásk/
 Tchér'ni-góf
 Tchúds'kóe
 Tej-nán/
 Teit'c-á-r Hó'tún
 Té-á'kj
 Téche (tész)
 Téém-bóó'
 Té'f'lis
 Té-há'má
 Té-he-rán', or
 Té'h-rán/
 Té-huán'can
 Té-huán'té-péc
 Téign (tén, or tán)
 Teign/móuth
 Té-já'cô (té-há'kó)
 Téli-in-gá'na
 Téli-h-chér'ry
 Téli'li-có
 Té-m-és-vár/
 Té-nás'se-rim
 Tén'é-rúco

Tén-nes-séé'
 Tén'ter-dén
 Té-p-é-á'cá
 Té-quén-dá-má', or
 Té-quén-dá'má
 Té'r-á-mó
 Té-r-ce'í-rá (té-r-sá'é-rá)
 Té-r-ce'rá (sá'rá)
 Té-rék'
 Té-r-gó-vi's'tá
 Té-r'mí-ná
 Té-r'mó-h
 Té-r-ná'ó'
 Té-r'ni
 Té-r-ra-c'í'na (or té-r-ra-
 ché'ná)
 Té-r-ra-dél-Fue'gó
 (-fwá'gó)
 Terre Bonne (tár-bón')
 Torre Haute (tár-hó't')
 Tész'en (tész'en)
 Té-t-y-án/
 Té-v-é-ró'ne
 Té'v'j-ot
 Téwks'bu-ry (táks'-
 ber-é)
 Té'x'as
 Té'yn (tín)
 Té-z-cú'cô
 Thezes (témz)
 Thán'et
 Thés'á'kj
 Thés'ba-id
 Thébes
 Theis (tis)
 Theresienstadt (tá-rá-
 sen-ét-stát)
 Thiagar (té-á'gur)
 Thi-bét', (té-bét')
 Thiel (tél)
 Thielt (tél't)
 Thiers (té-ár')
 Thionville (té-óng-vil')
 Thi-vá (té'vá)

Thó'len (tó'len)
 Thó'mar (tóm'ar)
 Thóm'sar-tón (tóm'-
 tón)
 Thörn (or tórn)
 Thun (tún)
 Thur'gau (túr'góú)
 Thur-gó'vi-á
 Thu-ri'n'gi-á
 Thúrléq
 Thú'bo
 Thú'ber
 Thú-bét/
 Tich'vín
 Tí-ch'í'no (or té-ché'í'no)
 Tí-cón-dé-ró'gá
 Tí-dré'
 Tiél (tél)
 Tí'f'lis
 Tigre (tész'grá)
 Tír'gris
 Tít'sit
 Tim-buc-tóó', or Tim-
 bú'ctóó'
 Tír'mó
 Tim'or-láut/
 Tim'ín-án
 Tin-né-vél'ly
 Tí-t'ó'gá
 Típ'é-rá
 Típ-pe-ca-nóe'
 Típ-pe-rá'ry
 Tir-é'á'
 Tírle-mónt/
 Tish-á-mín'gó
 Tit'í-cá'cá
 Tit'í-té-rié
 Tiv'ó-ji
 Típs-cál'lá
 Tiém-sán/
 Tó-há'gó
 Tó-hó'
 Tó-bólsk/
 Tó-bó'sá
 Tó-can-tins'

Tó-cát/
 Tó-cát'yó
 Tóplitz (tép'lits)
 Tó-káy/
 Tó-lé'dó (or tó-lá'dó)
 Tó-ló'sá
 Tó-l'cá
 Tóm beck'bee
 Tóm-big'bee
 Tóm-buc-tóó', or Tóm
 bú'ctóó'
 Tón-gát-á-bóó'
 Tón-kín/
 Tón-kéins (tón'káng')
 Tón-nerre/
 Tón-né-wán'tá
 Tón'hing-en
 Tón-quin' (tón-kén')
 Tópm-búd'drá
 Tópmys (tóp'yós)
 Tór-báy/
 Tór'gá (or tór'góú)
 Tór-í'no
 Tór-mé-á
 Tór-ó'n-tó
 Tór'ón-tól
 Tór'ó-péz
 Torquay (tór-ké')
 Tór-rijs-dál/
 Tór-shók/
 Tór-tó'la
 Tór-tó'ná
 Tór-tó'sá
 Tór-tó'gá
 Tó-tá'ná
 Tó-té-ness/
 Tóul (tól)
 Tóu-lón' (tó-lóng')
 Tóu-lóuse' (tó-lóú')
 Touraine (tó-rán')
 Tóur-ná-giánt/
 Tóur-náy/
 Tours (tór, or tórz)

Tōwce/ter (tōws/ter)	Trę-vi/sō	Trēs'achs	Tūl-lā-mōre'	Tār-shēz'
Trāf-ai-gār	Trī'cā-lā	Troyes (trwā)	Tūlle	Tā-rū-chānsk'
Trāi-an-ōp'q-lj	Trīch-ō-nōp'q-lj	Trū'rō	Tūm'bez	Tās-cā-lō'sā
Trā-les'	Trj-ēste'	Truxillo (trū-hēl'jyō)	Tūn-gy-rū'guā	Tās-cā-ny
Trā'nī	Trīn-cōm-ā-lēē'	Tscher-kāsk'	Tūn'gy-sēj	Tās-cā-rāw'as
Trān-que-bār'	Trīn-j-dād'	Tsi-ōm'pā	Tū'n-j-cā	Tās-cā-rō'ra
Trān-syl-vā'nj-ā	Trīp'q-lj	Tū'am	Tū'nīs	Tuy (twē)
Trāp'ānī	Trīp'q-līs	Tū'ā-rick	Turcoing (tūr-kwāng')	Tvēr (twēr)
Trā-v-an-cō're'	Trīp-ō-liz'zā	Tuēt (twāt)	Tūr'cō-mānš	Twēē'dale
Trēb-j-sōnd'	(Trīp-ō-lit'sā)	Tū'bing-ēn	Tū'ring	Tyne'mouth
Trei'sam	Trois Rivières (trwā- rēv'yār)	Tū-cu-mān'	Tūr-ķes-tān'	Tyrnau (tēr'nōū)
Trēm'ē-cēn	Trōl-hæt'tā	Tū-de'lā (tū-dā'lā)	Tūr'ķey	Ty-rōl', or Tūr'ol
Trēm'j-tī	Trōp'pau (trōp'pāū)	Tū'gy-lō	Tūrn-hōut'	Ty-rōnē'
Troves (trāv)		Tū'lā	Tū-rōn'	Tūr'ŗel
Trę-vi'gī				

U.

UCAVALE (ō-kī'ā-lā)	Ū-lie-tē'ā	Ūn-ter-wāl'den	Ūr'se-rēn	Utrecht (yū'trēk, or ō'trēkt)
Udine (ō'dē-nā)	Ūlm (Ūlm, or ūlm)	Ūp'sal, or Ūp-sū'lā	Uruguay (ō-ry-gwī')	Ūtrera (ō-trā'rā)
Udvarhely (ūt-fār-hā'- lē)	Ūls/wā-ter	Ūp-sal-lā'tā	Ushant (ūsh'āng)	Ūt-tōx'ē-ter (or ūx'ē- ter)
Uist (wīst)	Ūm'ba-gōg	Ural (ō'rāl, or ō-rāl')	Ūs'tj-ūg	Uzes (ō-zās')
Ukraine (ō'krān)	Ūm-mē-rā-pōō'ra	Ūr-bī'nō	Ū'tā-wās	Ūz'nāch (ōts'nāk)
Uleaborg (ō'lē-ā-bōrg)	Ūn'der-wāl'den	Ū'rj (ō'rē)	Ū'tj-cā	
	Ū-nit'ed Stātes			

V.

VĀVĀTS	Vā-rī'nās	Vē'rā Crúz (or vā'rā- krūs')	Vī'bōrg	Vir-ġin'j-ā
Valnis (vā-lā')	Vās-ar-hēl'y	Vē'rā Fāz'	Vī-cēn'zā (or vę-chēn'- zā)	Viscu (vē-sā'ō)
Vāl'dāi	Vās-lj-t-pōl'ā-mō	Vē-rā'guā	Vich (vēk)	Vis'ty-lā
Vāl-div'j-ā	Vās'sal-bōr'ugh	Vę-r-ēll'lj (vēr-chēl'lē)	Vicks'būrg	Vī'tēp'k'
Valence (vāl-āns')	Vāu-clūg'	Vę-r-dūn'	Vī-dān'	Vī'tēr'hō
Vā-lēn'cī-ā (vā-lēn'- shē-ā)	Vaud (vō)	Vę-r-ġēnnes'	Vī-dē'nā	Vītre (vētr)
Vā-lēn-cī-ā'nā	Veglia (vēl'jā)	Vę-r-mejo (vēr-mā'yō)	Vī-ēnne'	Vī't-ō'j-ā
Valenciennes (vāl-ān- sē-ēn')	Vę-lā'y	Vę-r-mōnt'	Vī-ēnne'	Vīviēra (vīv'ē-ā)
Vā-lēn'tī-ā (shē-ā)	Vę-l'f'nō	Vę-r-mī'l'jōn	Vī-ġō-vā'nō	Vīz-ā-ġā-p-ā-tām'
Vāl-lā-dō-lid'	Vę-l-le'trj (vē-l-lā'trē)	Vę-r-ō'nā	Vī'ġō	Vlad-j-mīr'
Vāl-lēl-lī'nā	Vę-l-lōre'	Vę-r-sāilles'	Vī-lāine'	Vō'ġels-bērg
Valois (vāl-wā')	Vę-nāis'es' (vēn-ās- sāng')	Vę-r-sētz'	Vī'l'ach	Voghiera (vō-gā'rā)
Vāl-ōm-brō'sā	Vę-nān'gō	Vę-r-sētz'	Vī'l'ā Rī'cā	Vōl'ġs
Vāl-pā-rat'sō	Vēndee (vān-dā')	Vę-r-sūl' (vā-zōl')	Vīlle-frānche'	Vōl-hyn'ā
Vāl'te-līne	Vēndome (vān-dōm')	Vę-sū'vj-ūs	Vīlle-neuve'	Vō-lġ'dā
Vān-cōu'ver	Venezuela (vēn-ę- zwā'lā)	Vę-vā'y'	Vīn-cēnnes'	Vōl-tūr'nō
Vān-dā'lj-ā	Vēn'ġco	Vī-ā'nā	Vīntimiglia (vīn-tē- mī'ljā)	Vōr'arī-bērg
Vān Diē'men'ş Lānd	Vęn-lōō'	Vī-ās'mā	Vīq-ē-ēnnes'	Vōr'ō-nēz
Vānnes (vān)		Vī-āt'kā	Vīque (vē'ka)	Vosges (vōzh)
			Vīre (vēr)	Vō'kō-vār

W.

WAAG (wāg)	Washita (wōsh-ē-tāw')	Wēr'theim (-tim)	Wīġ'sēn	With'am
Wā'bāsh	Wash'to-nāw (wōsh'- l-)	Wę'sēl	Wīġ'an	Wīt'ten-bērg
Wāl'che-rēn	Wā-ter-ēē'	Wę'ser	Wīlkes'bār-rę	Wō-ā-hōō'
Wāl'dēck	Wā'ter-ford	Wę's'ter-ās	Wīl'mīng-tōn	Wō'burn
Wāl-dēn'sēg	Wā'ter-lōō	Wę's'ter-wāld	Wī'l'nā	Wōl'fen-būt-tēl
Wāl'dō-bōr'ugh	Wā'ter-vīlle	Węst'mān-lānd	Wīn'ānder-mēre, or Wīn'der-mēre	Wōl'gā
Wales	Wā-ter-vīlet'	Węst-mēath'	Wīn'chel-sēa	Wol-ver-hāmp'tōn (wāl-ver-hām'tōn)
Wāl-lā'chj-ā	Wāv-ertree (wā'trē)	Węst'mōre-lānd	Wīn'chēs-ter	Woolwich (wōl'ij)
Wāl'ten-stādt	Wāv-er'wā'vr	Węst-phā'lj-ā	Wīn'd'spōr	Worcester (wōrs'ter)
Wāl'pōle	Wēar'mōuth	Węst-tē-rā'vī-ā	Wīn-ē-hā'gō	Worstead (wōrs'ted)
Wāl'sall	Wēdnes'bu-ry (wēnz'l- ber-ę)	Węxio (wēk'sō)	Wīn'nī-pēg	Wragby (rāg'be)
Wāl'tham	Węich'sēl-būrg	Węy (wā)	Wīnnīpīseogee (wīn- ę-pe-sāw'kē)	Wrex'hām (rēx'am)
Wān-gā'rā	Węi'mār	Węy'mōuth (wā'- l-)	Wīrtz'būrg	Wūr'tem-bērg
Wān-lock-hēad'	Węin'heim	Węh'dāh	Wīs-bā'den, or Wīs- bā-dēn	Wūr'tz'būrg (wūr'ts'būrg)
Wār'ā-dein (wōr'- l-)	Węis'sēn-bōurg	Węh'tōw	Wīs-cās'sēt	Wŷ'bōrg
Wār'as-dīn (wōr'- l-)	Węil'ānd	Węh'tōw	Wīs-cōn'sīn	Wŷ'cōmbe (wī'kōm)
Wār'ęn (wōr'ęn)	Węn'dō-ver	Węl'ic'z'kā	Wīs'nār	Wŷ'ō-mīng, or Wŷ-ō' mīng
Wār'sāw	Węn'ę'	Węl'ic'h'kā	Wīt'ġen-stēin	
Wār'wīck (or wōr'j'k)	Węō'bley (wō'blē)	Węl'sēl-būrg		
Wāsh'īng-tōn (wōsh'- īng-tōn)	Węō'nj-ġē-rō'dę			

X.

XĀ-LĀ'PĀ (hā-lā'pā)	Xeres (hā'rēs)	Xī-cō'cō (zē-kō'kō)	Xīn'gy (shīn'gd')	Xuxuy (hū'hwē)
Xauxa (hān'hā)	Xī-xō'nā (hē-hō'nā)	Xī'mō (zē'mō)	Xā'lā (zā'lā)	

Y.

YÄ-KÖUTSK'
Yäl-q-bä/shä
Yäm-pä-rä'es
Yäng-tcheod'
Yäng'tse-kj-äng'
Yä'nj-nä
Yä-q-tcheod'

Yar-künd'
Yär/mouth
Yär'q-släf
Yär'röv
Yä-zöö'
Yéd'dö
Yém'çen

Yén-j-sëi' (or yén-q-
sä'e)
Yeó'vil
Yeyd (yäd)
Yézd
Yonne
Yörk

Yöu'ghäll (or yawl)
Youghiogeny (yök-q-
gä'ne)
Ypres (è/pr)
Ys'sel (is'sel)
Ys'tädt (is'tät)

Yth'an (ith'an)
Yü-ca-tän'
Yü-nän'
Yü-rü'pä
Yv-er-dün'
Yvetot (äv'tö)

Z.

ZAAB (zäh)
Zhan-däm'
Zä'ä-rä, or Zä-ä'ra
Zä-c-te'ças (tä'-)
Zä-grüb'
Zäm-béze'
Zä-mö'rá (thä-mö'rá)
Zäm-pä'lä
Zänes'ville

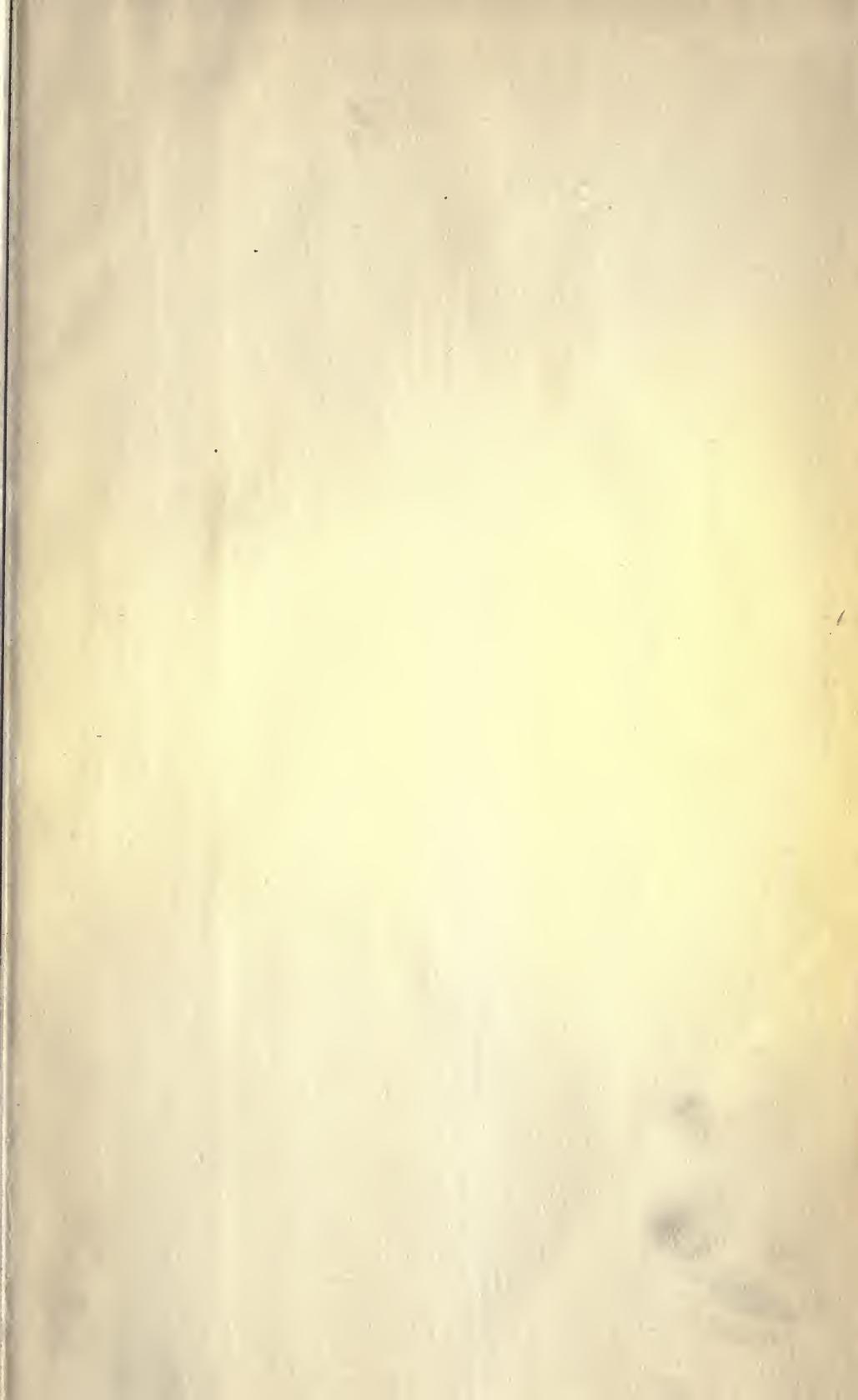
Zän-gu-ç-bär'
Zän'te
Zän-zj-bär'
Zä'rá
Zäa'land
Zä-büd'
Zä'ç-dim
Zä'ç-dim
Zeila (zä'lä)

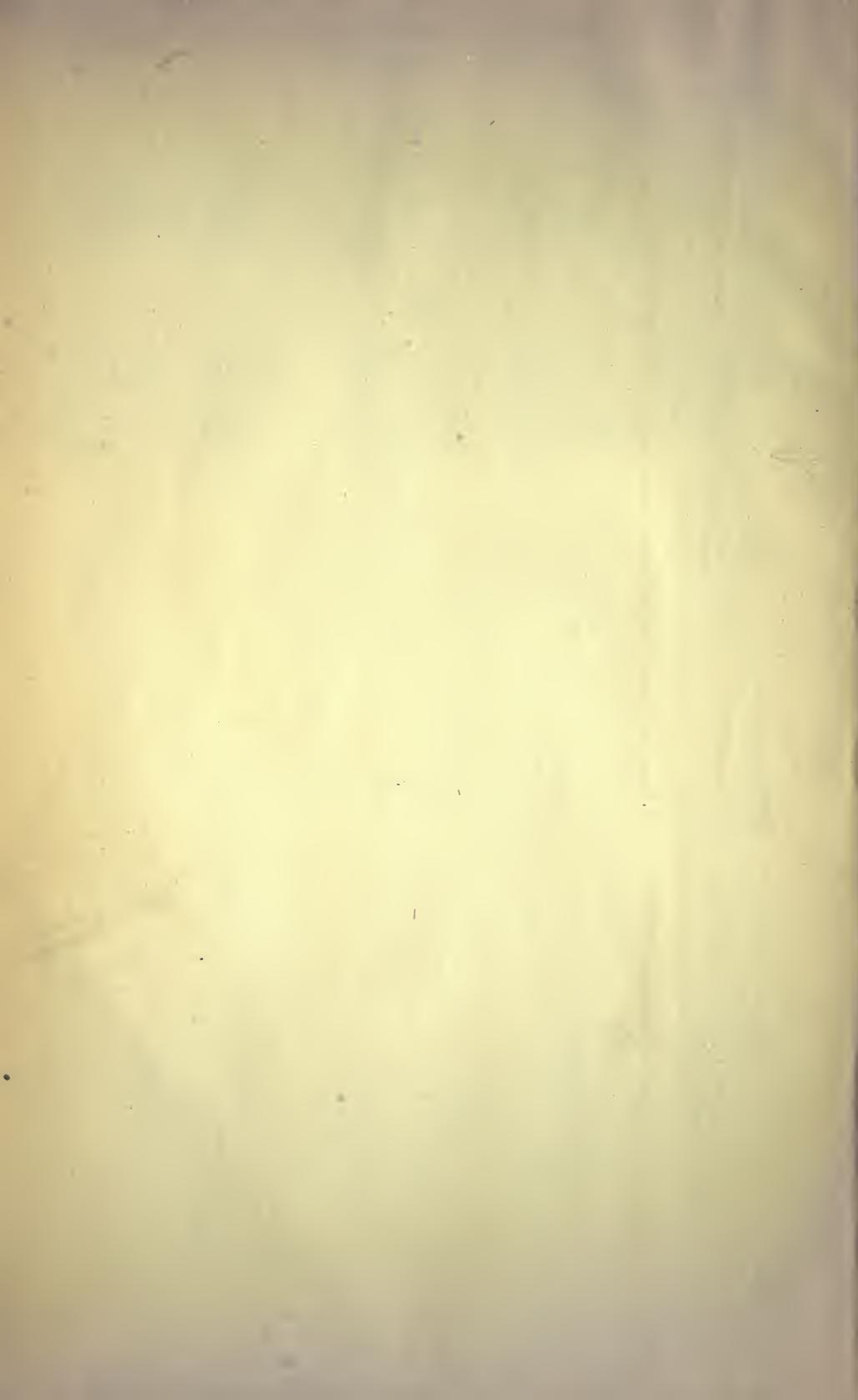
Zei-tän'
Zeitz (tsits)
Zëi'le (tsëi'lä)
Zëm'pljn (tsëm'pljn)
Zërbst (tsërbst)
Zi'a
Zic-çen-hayn' (-tsë)
Zim-bä'ö
Zirk'nitz (tsirk'nits)

Zittau (tsit'täu)
Zlöck'zow
Znä'ym (tsnä'jm)
Zöu-wän'
Züf-fer-ä-bäd'
Züg (tsüg)
Zül-lj-chau (tsül'e-käu)
Zül'pich (tsül'pik)
Zä'rjçh

Zät'phen
Züf'der Zëe'
Zwël'jen-däm
Zwick'au (tsw'ik'äu)
Zwöll (tswöll)
Zwöll'nik
Zyt'ç-miëç

THE END.







Max Weber Social theory & Soc Structure

Act on Bureaucracy

Max Weber - refers to it

PE
1625
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Worcester, Joseph Emerson
A universal and critical
dictionary of the English
language

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